

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961—UNION PUBLICATIONS

80857

PART I	General Report on the Census, sub-divided into three sub-parts, viz.,
PART I-A	General Report including subsidiary Tables
PART I-B	Report on Vital Statistics of the people (including reprints from previous Census Reports; if any)
PART I-C	General Report (if report does not complete Part I-A), including extracts from reports, if any, from previous Census Reports
PART II	Census Tables on Population, sub-divided into:
PART II-A (i)	General Population Tables
PART II-A (ii)	Union Primary Census Abstracts
PART II-B (i)	General Economic Tables (Tables B-I, B-II, B-III and B-IV)
PART II-B (ii)	General Economic Tables (Table B-V)
PART II-B (iii)	General Economic Tables (Tables B-VI, B-VII, B-VIII and B-IX)
PART II-C (i)	Social and Cultural Tables (Tables C-I, C-II, C-III, C-IV, C-VII and C-VIII)
PART II-C (ii)	Language Tables (Tables C-V and C-VI)
PART II-C (iii)	Migration Tables (Tables D-I, D-II, D-III and D-V)
PART II-C (iv)	Migration Tables (Tables D-IV and D-VI)
PART III	
PART III-(i)	Household Economic Tables (based on Household Schedules—Tables for all States except U.P.)
PART III-(ii)	Household Economic Tables (based on Household Schedules—Tables for India, Uttar Pradesh, Union Territories and Other Areas)
PART IV	
PART IV-A (i)	Report on Housing
PART IV-A (ii)	Report on Industrial Establishments
PART IV-B	Housing Tables
PART V	Special Tables for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Ethnographic notes sub-divided into two subparts, viz.,
PART V-A	Special Tables for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and reprints from old Census Reports from Castes and Tribes
PART V-B	Ethnographic notes on members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
PART VI	Village Survey Monographs (there will be a series of monographs, one for each village selected for the survey)
PART VII	Monographs on Rural Crafts Survey and list of Fairs and Festivals
PART VII-A	Monographs on Rural Crafts Survey
PART VII-B	List of Fairs and Festivals
PART VIII	Administration Report
PART VIII-A	Administration Report on Enumeration
PART VIII-B	Administration Report on Tabulation
	Not for sale
PART IX	Atlas Volume
PART X	Special Report on each city with Population of 1 million and over

Depending on the size, there may be more sub-parts to some of the parts.
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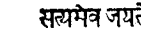
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Page No.	Reference	Col. No.	For	Read	Page No.	Reference	Col. No.	For	Read
74	Pahari-Unspecified India	2	505,947	511,591	210	Pahari-Unspecified	5	505,947	511,591
		3	498,424	503,612			6	498,424	503,612
		6	13,676	19,320	497	Pahari-Unspecified India	2	478,657	484,301
		7	9,798	14,986			3	468,759	473,947
	Jammu & Kashmir	2	122,625	128,269			4	102,610	104,663
		3	110,250	115,438			5	29,097	30,235
		6	870	6,514		Hindi (M-73,735, F-20,637);	6	Hindi (M-73,945, F-20,814);	
		7	665	5,853		Urdu (M-18,055, F-4,474);		Urdu (M-19,690, F-4,709);	
98	7 Pahari-Unspecified India	2	478,657	484,301		Kashmiri (F-2,434);		Kashmiri (F-2,799);	
		3	468,759	473,947		Other lan-guages (M-7,810, F-1,552)		Other lan-guages (M-8,018, F-1,913)	
		6	13,666	19,310		Jammu & Kashmir	2	122,625	128,269
		7	9,795	14,983			3	110,250	115,438
	Jammu & Kashmir	2	122,625	128,269			4	17,267	19,320
		3	110,250	115,438			5	8,106	9,244
		6	870	6,514		Hindi (M-284, F-365);	6	Hindi (M-494, F-542);	
		7	665	5,853		Urdu (M-11,069, F-4,344);		Urdu (M-12,704, F-4,579);	
122	Lahnda India	2	10,391	4,747		Kashmiri (F-2,434);		Kashmiri (F-2,799);	
		3	9,417	4,229		Other lan-guages (M-2,904, F-963)		Other lan-guages (M-3,112, F-1,324)	
	Jammu & Kashmir	2	6,693	1,049					
		3	6,139	951					
131	14 Punchhi 441 India	2	6,622	978					
		3	6,088	900					
	Jammu & Kashmir	2	6,622	978					
		3	6,088	900					
187	Punchhi (10,000-14,999)	2	6,622	..					
		3	6,088	..					
189	Punchhi (1,500-1,999)	2	..	978					
		3	..	900					
209	Pahari Group	2	2,313,680	2,319,324					
		3	2,211,570	2,216,758					

ERRATA

Page No.	Reference	Col. No.	For	Read	Page No.	Reference	Col. No.	For	Read
CONTENTS C-V (B)—	2nd line		50,000	500,000	Lxiii	39 Bilaspur	(c)	4	0-28
			and over	and over		41 Durg	(a)	3	16,216
vi Footnote 3rd line—	footnotes		footnotes	footnotes			(b)	2	+117-85
4th line—	where not available		where not available	where not available			(b)	3	(—)7-16
xviii 9 Haranti	(b)	5	(—)53-00	(—)53-69		43 Bastar	(c)	3	1-09
xxi 2 Hindustani	(b)	5	+63-20	(—)63-20			(a)	3	5,571
xxx 13 Hyderabad	(a)	4	200,861**	20,861**			(b)	2	+5,620-01
xxxi Hyderabad—Dommara		3	28	8			(b)	3	(—)96-84
Karimnagar—Dommara		3	213	313			(c)	3	0-61
Nalgonda—Dommara		3	33	63	Lxvi	Guna			'Awadhi' with figures 2 shown against Shivpuri should be read against Guna.
xLiii Palamau—Bhojpuri		3		4					
„ Magahi/Magadhi		3	83	835	Lxix	Ujjain—Baghelkhandi	3	24,899	24,889
Lii 1941—Poonch		2	Kangri	Dogri		Indore—		After 'Kanauiji' read with figures 206.	'Pardesi'
Liii 5 Ernakulam under					Lxxiii	Vidisha (Bhilsa)—			
Tamil	(c)	6	3-34	3-43		Nimadi	3	8	3
Liv 5 Ernakulam	(c)	3	0-05	1-05	Lxxv	Guna—Mewari	3	1	2
6 Kottayam	(b)	5	(—)79-30	(—)79-36		Mandla—Marwari	3	30	340
					Lxxvii	Above Jhabua	left	1951—	1931—
								contd.	contd.
lv MADHYA PRADESH					Lxxix	Ratlam—			
	(c)	6	65-55	65-57		Sondwari	3	6,670	670
Lvii 40 Raigarh	(b)	4	+16-69	+6-69	Lxxxiii	Schorc—Dhamdi	2	Dhamdi	Dhedi
43 Bastar	(a)	4	24,419	24,019	Lxxxiv	10 Thanjavur	(c)	3	96-63
Lviii 6 Guna	(b)	4	(—)72-92	(—)70-92	Lxxxv	11 Ramanatha-			
Lx 37 Balaghat	(b)	4	+8-35	(—)8-35		puram	(a)	4	197,019
4 Datia	(b)	2	+60-49	(—)60-49					197,019*
	(b)	5	(—)19-28	+19-28	Lxxxvi	9 Tiruchirapalli	(a)	3	14,621**
Lxii 28 Hoshangabad	(b)	3	(—)37-56	(—)37-55					44,621**
29 Betul	(a)	3	88,155	88,158	Lxxxviii	3 Kolaba	(b)	4	+16-65
	(b)	2	+42-95	+42-94			(a)	5	640,583
	(b)	3	(—)9-70	(—)9-69		13 Kolhapur	(a)	5	638,712
							(b)	5	+8-86
								3 (—)889-25	(—)89-25



VOLUME I

PART II-C (ii)—LANGUAGE TABLES

R. C. NIGAM

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Linguist, Office of the Registrar General, India

of the Indian Civil Service
Registrar General and ex-officio Census Commissioner for India

Page No.	Reference	Col. No.	For	Read	Page No.	Reference	Col. No.	For	Read
xciii	26 Chanda . . . (b)	3	+ 326.97	+ 362.97	ccxv	1st para 7th line			
xcix	5 Bellary . . . (a)	3	2	1	ccxvi	1st line			
cvii	Language—heading in centre	3	554,439	552,439	ccxvii	2nd line			
cviii	PUNJAB . . . (b)	3	—concl.	—concl.	ccxviii	3rd para			
cix	5 Ambala . . . (b)	3	+ 21.71	+ 21.63	ccxix	Note (d)			
cix	14 Gurdaspur . . . (b)	3	+ 22.39	+ 22.54	ccxx	29 Sangara			
cix	17 Sangrur . . . (b)	5	2.07	+ 2.07	ccxxi	Note (d)			
cix	15 Kapurthala . . . (c)	2	+ 28.42	+ 28.12	ccxxii	51 Marwari-Gondi			
cix	17 Sangrur . . . (a)	6	9.00	0.00					
cix	15 Kapurthala . . . (c)	4	520,530	520,430					
cxviii	RAJASTHAN . . . (a)	5	449,710**	7,449,710**					
cxix	25 Kota . . . (a)	4	503,901*	503,901**					
cxix	26 Jhalawar . . . (a)	6	490,341	490,341*					
cxix	3 Churu . . . (a)	4	192,979**	192,989**					
cxix	10 Ajmer . . . (a)	5	797**	797*					
cxix	14 Nagaur . . . (b)	4	123,895**	123,875**					
cxix	Total for Barmer etc. (c)	2	+ 49.34	+ 49.36					
cxix	RAJASTHAN . . . (c)	2	219.73	19.73					
cxix	15 Pali . . . (b)	4	5.15	6.15					
cxix	Total for Barmer etc. (b)	3	(—)47.95	+ 47.95					
cxix	1931—Bikaner—Marwari	4	+ 32.15	+ 23.15					
cxix	19 Bulandshahr . . . (c)	3	+ 45.88	+ 45.28					
cxix	28 Fatehpur . . . (a)	6	180,055	189,055					
cxix		6	88.55	88.53					
cxix		6	634,727*	634,727					
cxix	WEST BENGAL (a)	6	1,771,007*	1,771,007**					
cxix	Footnote (2)		In 1931 Hindi is included in Urdu.	In 1931 Urdu is included in Hindi.					
cxix	4 Mahasand-Kinnaur under Pahari—Unspecified	6	234,819*	234,819*					
cxix	5 Simur under Hindi and Pahari . . . (a)	5	132,685	123,685					
cxix	AO—Kohima . . . (a)	3	2,692	22,692					
cxix	16th line from the bottom	left	the whole field	whole field					
cxix	3rd para 10th line from the bottom	right	some error also in the Piyadasi' that language	some error in the Piyadasi' that language					
cxix	Sl. 5 . . .	right	that language	that language					
cxix	2nd para 9th line	right	that language	that language					
cxix	Under Kachin Group	Kchin	Kachin	Kachin					
cxix	Under Old-Kuki Sub-Group	Kolreng or	Kolreng	Kolreng					
cxix	Unclassed languages 7th line from the bottom	3	Myanwale or Lhar	Myanwale or Lhar					
cxix	16th line	left	separately	separately					
cxix	2nd para 7th line	left	language so as many dialects	language so as many dialects					
cxix	2nd para last line	left	as many dialects	as many dialects					
cxix	4th para 3rd line	right	Appendix 1 in this Abstract	Appendix 1 in this Abstract					
cxix	4th para 8th line	right	that the name after Khangabok	that the name after Khangabok					
cxix	1st para 19th line	left	that to treat the	that to treat the					
cxix	2nd para 4th line	right	takes it after Kohistani	takes it after Kohistani					
cxix	3rd para 11th line	right	Khangalok	Khangalok					
cxix	3rd para last but one line	left	whatever	whatever					
cxix	1st para last but one line	left	whatever	whatever					
cxix	3rd para 8th line	right	Zabane-Urdu	Zabane-Urdu					
cxix	3rd para last line	right	e-Mu,alla'	e-Mu,alla'					

NOTE

THE TABULATION AND CLASSIFICATION of mother tongues of this subcontinent has been one of the prides of the Indian Census ever since 1881. Valuable contributions to a linguistic account of India were made by provincial Superintendents of Census Operations in 1881, but no all-India picture was available until a short account was published in the India Report for 1901. This latter report was a major landmark in the world of linguistics for its chapter on Languages by George A. Grierson. The brief outline in the chapter of the classification to be adopted in the Linguistic Survey of India helped hundreds of mother tongues, dialects and languages returned in Indian censuses for the first time to fall quietly in place in a logical and closely constructed, but very complex world. The Linguistic Survey drew its strength from two directions. One was the Survey team itself directly headed by Grierson. The other was the Census of India which by its extensive field organisation and network of able and accomplished teams of civil servants continued to strengthen and sustain the Linguistic Survey in 1911 and 1921. The India Report for 1931 was able to present Census data in a coherent and scientific form largely on account of the competent use it made of the great Linguistic Survey completed in 1927.

World War II put a stop to language and mother tongue tabulation in 1941. In 1951 it was decided to present language data exactly as returned in consequence of which the great worth of the 1951 data lay hidden under a bushel.

In August 1957, the late Sri Gobind Ballabh Pant, then Home Minister, recorded a minute that the Government would have to consider the matter of a more systematic and rational presentation of mother tongue statistics when preparing for the next census.

One of the first things therefore to receive attention in the second half of 1958 when preparation for 1961 began was the problem of presentation of census language data. Since the Linguistic Survey classification still held firm and unassailed in its essential details as well as its broad architectural design, despite the researches of the last forty years, it was felt that the Census could afford to undertake this task and in the process incorporate the major achievements of post-Grierson research. I felt further fortified by the following passage from the all-India Report of 1921 :

As with the ethnography so also in the case of the languages of India much of the pioneer work has been done in connection with the decennial census ; and the interest in the subject, which eventually led to its complete and systematic treatment under expert direction, is largely due to the contributions made by Census Officers in their reports.

The first preparatory work to be accomplished was to classify all the mother tongue returns of 1951 into several class ranges of the population returning each tongue. These ranges were

(a) less than 200 persons, (b) 200-500 persons, (c) 500-2,000 persons, (d) 2,000-10,000 persons, (e) 10,000-50,000 persons, and (f) above 50,000 persons. Within each class range mother tongues were further arranged in descending order of speakers. These classified lists were prepared for each State and district and as far as possible each numerically minor tongue was tracked to its 1951 Census tract to facilitate identification of the population and its exact geographical location for the purpose of field scrutiny and investigation.

This work begun by Sri G. P. Sharma of this office in November 1958 was completed in December of that year. In the next few months each mother tongue returned in 1951 was checked against the Linguistic Survey of India Classification (Vol. I Part I) and the first draft was prepared of the following lists :

- 1 All India list of mother tongues returned in 1951 but not traceable in Grierson.
- 2 State-wise lists of mother tongues returned in 1951 but not traceable in Grierson.
- 3 Statement showing mother tongues as returned in 1951 traceable in Grierson according to the LSI Classification.
- 4 Statement showing mother tongues according to LSI Classification, giving comparative figures from LSI Estimate 1911 to 1951.

This draft, although not quite complete, was enough to provide an idea of the likely dimensions and feasibility of the task in 1961. It was felt that a first step in the right direction would be to draw the attention of State Governments to this problem, and enlist their support with a request to place their linguists and technical experts at our disposal.

A circular letter issued on 28 May 1959 to all Chief Secretaries, which briefly stated the problem and enclosed the classified lists giving geographical particulars of language returns set the stage for much fruitful exploratory work. The first stages of intimate collaboration between experts nominated by the State Governments and the newly appointed State Census Superintendents began in the second half of 1959 which helped to define the areas of investigation and research.

It was clear that the success of the 1961 presentation, if it was to avoid the woodenness of approach of a mere alphabetical ordering or the absurdities arising from computing all mother tongues merely and exactly as they were returned, would largely depend, first, on the extent to which certain mother tongues could be traced to their ultimate origin (the house, the village, the taluka, the district) and secondly the efficiency of the machinery which would undertake a quick spot survey and if necessary collect speech specimens and lay on spot investigation by experts.

The May 1959 letter to Chief Secretaries had been addressed with the object of laying the foundations of field inquiries in the post-census period. The quickness and assurance with which

my colleagues gained the mastery of the situation in their respective States encouraged me to transfer the burden on to their shoulders from those of the State Governments. A circular was therefore issued on 19 January 1960 spelling out the task that lay ahead. It would be interesting to reproduce part of this circular which will go to substantiate J. T. Marten's reference above to 'the contributions made by Census Officers'.

Several State Governments have already started work on these lists but the work does not appear to have made sufficient progress. This I found during my recent tours in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madras. It is now necessary for you to pursue the matter under the guidance of the Chief Secretary and contact individual experts and academic bodies so that work on the lines indicated in my letter to the Chief Secretary may proceed.

In addition, I would request you to undertake a further line of enquiry. You will find in these lists the names of districts from which the language has been returned. It would be convenient to abstract the lesser-known languages in alphabetical order, district by district, and then send these lists for each district to the District Collector to obtain a report from the Sub-divisional Officers, Circle Officers, Block Development Officers or Tehsildars about the localities where speakers of these languages are found. When the adherents of a particular language are located, an account should be obtained on the following lines :

- 1 The name of the community and the history of the community in the district. Whether this community has lived in the district for any length of time and if so, for how many years.
- 2 Which is the place, according to common belief, from which the community immigrated into the district ? To which bigger community did this community belong in the place of origin ?
- 3 Any legend concerning this migration ? [This legend should be written out in full.]
- 4 Whether they use this language for intercourse within the community or attempt to use the language for intercourse with outsiders.
- 5 Have they learnt the majority language of the district for intercourse with other communities ?
- 6 Whether the use of the language is confined to womenfolk or to both menfolk and womenfolk.
- 7 Whether the language has any script of its own and whether there is any written literature.
- 8 Whether there are folk tales or folk songs or sagas concerning the origin of the language or the origin of the community and if so, a brief account of the content of the folk tale, song or saga, etc.

Additional information obtained in the manner indicated above will certainly help experts and academic bodies and will be able to assist you in collating language of castes and communities in your State.

Despite their extreme preoccupation with the preparations for the 1961 Census and their exhausting tours, many State Superintendents found the time and energy to continue systematically to collect information on the lines laid down above. In the second Census conference of August 1960 they were forewarned that they might have to do resorting of slips for numerically small languages even after the main sorting was over. At this conference they were advised to request their Census Officers to keep field notes of numerically small mother tongue areas, which would be sure to come in very handy during investigations to be conducted in 1962.

The task now took concrete shape and fell into several components.

The first task was to distribute the language data under the 14 languages of Schedule VIII of the Constitution. It was necessary to include under each Constitution language all the mother tongues that legitimately belonged to it. This table alone would bring about a great deal of order in the presentation of language statistics and dispose of the great bulk of India's population.

The second task was to present a second set of tables dividing the other languages into the following class ranges of population : Languages spoken (a) by more than 500,000 persons each (b) 100,000-499,999 ; (c) less than 100,000. To each language in this second set of tables would be included the mother tongues which would legitimately belong in the light of available linguistic research. The first table and the second set of tables would dispose of most of the population of India.

The third task was to present the residual mother tongues and populations speaking them into smaller class ranges of population down to those spoken by one person each. This would be an additional arithmetical aid to the separation of unclassifiable and spurious tongues.

These three sets of tables would be mutually exclusive and any language so presented would include mother tongues reasonably classifiable or capable of rationalization under it.

The preparation of these three sets of tables implied

- (a) identification of mother tongues with the LSI Classified Lists ;
- (b) detection of mother tongues unclassified in LSI ;
- (c) tentative classification of mother tongues unclassified in LSI ;
- (d) tentative reclassification of mother tongues in the light of post-Grierson research of mother tongues classified in LSI ;
- (e) segregation of unclassifiable mother tongue returns ;
- and (f) rationalization of certain mother tongue returns inadequately described in census slips.

The task was envisaged in two stages :

First, the more limited short-term task of presentation of 1961 Census data as outlined above within the broad LSI frame work, which would make for a more worth while, meaningful, coherent and logical arrangement and avoid the obvious deficiencies of a mere alphabetical ordering. This would require the organisation of an efficient field organisation for spot checks, field collection of speech specimens and re-sorting of slips for ancillary social and cultural details.

A subsidiary task was to prepare a skeleton grammar, word book and discontinuous and continuous texts for each of the languages of the Constitution and some of the numerically major languages outside it.

Secondly, a more extended long term survey, in the manner of Grierson's LSI which would continue work in the inter-censal period and would bring in a richer harvest to 1971 and 1981.

In 1960 the Census Organisation felt competent to assist in the accomplishment of the first task in the next three or four years. Sri R. C. Nigam was very kindly made available by Sri Nirmal Kumar Bose, Director of the Anthropological Survey. He joined in August 1961. The work was henceforth taken over by Sri Nigam and rediscussed in the Third Census Conference of February 1962 and this volume is mainly his work. But this does not by any means divest the undersigned of his responsibility in respect of what is presented in this volume. I am most grateful to the Government of India and successive Home Ministers personally (the late Sri Gobind Ballabh Pant, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Sri Gulzarilal Nanda) for their trust and indulgence in so important a matter and I fervently hope that I have been able to put it to some use within the short time available. I must squarely accept responsibility for any error that may have crept in in the presentation or classification through inadvertence or ignorance. This volume really stands for work in progress and is no more than a tentative presentation. No less tentative is the design of presentation in the State volumes, reproduced in the appendices. But this tentative presentation, despite its obvious deficiencies, was decided upon not with the intent of prematurely publicising unfinished work but with the object of sharpening the areas of uncertainty and inviting the comments and suggestions of scholars. For, the success of this task will largely depend on the help we receive from scholars and research workers all over the world. The major problem still remains, first, of unscrambling a host of names that belong more properly to numerically strong social groups enjoying wide spatial distributions than to mother tongues and yet which have come down to us from Grierson and before (I have in mind, for example, a name like Bhumij), and, secondly, of appropriately classifying another dubious but impressive array of names each claiming too few speakers to be seriously considered as separate mother tongues. One feels however that the way the 1961 Census material including the original schedule has been arranged will make it possible to give them hot chase, to which the comments of scholars will no doubt make a valuable contribution. I must accept responsibility for my share in the statements made and the conclusions drawn, even in the Linguist's Note, which do not necessarily represent the views of the Government, insofar as misstatements, errors or misplacements of emphasis are concerned. The merits of the presentation of language data must go to Sri Nigam and my colleagues in the States. In fact it is a matter of the utmost pride that so much should have been done in so many directions by so few in so short a time with such devotion and dedication.

The project of a skeleton grammar, word book and discontinuous and continuous texts for the languages of the Constitution and several other major languages has made much headway. It also looks as if the idea of a continuous survey has taken roots.

It is my pleasant duty to pay grateful tribute to Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee. This busiest of busy scholars always seemed to have all the time for me and Sri Nigam. I can only imagine what it cost him to do so. He was good enough to go through the details of the entire project with me in 1960 and his belief that the task was feasible within the permissible time was a source of great strength.

My warm thanks are due to Sri R. C. Nigam and his team, Sri K. D. Ballal, IAS, Central Tabulation Officer and his team and all State Census Superintendents. The nine maps printed in this volume give for the first time extremely valuable information on mother tongues in Nagaland and NEFA. My warm thanks are due to Sri H. Zopianga, Superintendent of Census Operations, Nagaland, and the NEFA Administration.

I wish also to thank Sri B. K. Roy, Manager of the Government of India Press, Calcutta, who has just retired, and who gave me my first lessons in printing, layout and book production in the Census of West Bengal in 1950 and was indulgent to all my requests; Sri K. C. Paul, his successor, who has been equally responsive, and his junior colleagues Sarvasri Asoke Kumar Sen, Purna Chandra Ghosh, Sushil Kumar Bose and Jatindra Nath Roy.

II

Statistical Statement I* to this note showing percentage change in each decade (1911 to 1961) of population of each language returning 50,000 or more in the case of a State and 10,000 or more in the case of a Union Territory in 1951 are evidence of strong and complex undercurrents of assertion, displacement, reassertion, erosion and insecurity as well as instability not always apparent on the surface. They leave no doubt in one's mind that the big fish make bids to gobble up the small fish, that for some time some small fish feel content to stay inside the belly of a big fish, but at other moments they kick back and get out of the bellies again, their strength diminished or increased for no apparent reason whatever. They also confirm what P.C. Tallents observed in the 1921 Census Report for Bihar and Orissa 'that the smaller dialects are taking an unconscionable time over dying, and that the more important non-Aryan languages are still holding their own'.

Statistical Statement II* shows absolute figures, percentage variation and percentage to total population from 1911 to 1961 of the first three numerically important languages as returned in 1961 Census in each State and Union Territory for each district (except Goa, Daman & Diu, N.E.F.A. and Pondicherry for which linguistic composition of the past decades is not available and for L. M. A. Islands where it is not ascertainable.) These statements bring out the rise and fall experienced by each of these languages over the last fifty years. For the purpose of these statements each of the three languages for each State includes the mother tongues which have been grouped under it in Tables C-V (A), C-V (B), C-V (C), C-V (D) and C-V (E) presented in this volume.

ANDHRA PRADESH

<i>Gondi</i>	Shows absolute decrease in 1911-21 and a comparatively small increase in 1951-61.
<i>Hindi</i>	In 1911-21 Hindi and Urdu must have yielded some ground to Hindustani. In 1921-31 and 1931-51 Hindi seems to have made good at the expense of Hindustani. This continued very palpably in 1931-51 during which period Hindustani seems to have suffered on account of both Hindi and Urdu.
<i>Hindustani</i>	
<i>Urdu</i>	

* Wherever figures in these Statements have had to be adjusted to area changes arising out of the reorganisation of States they are approximate, having been arrived by the ratio proportion method. There are appropriate footnotes in the Statements explaining the method of adjustment, in those cases where actual figures relating to the area changes were not available.

In 1951-61 Hindustani's loss became Urdu's gain. It is not possible to say whether Urdu was slightly inflated either on its own or at the expense of some other tongue in 1961.

<i>Kannada</i>	Has shown a general trend to decline except in the decades 1911-21 and 1921-31.
<i>Koya</i>	Declined absolutely in 1911-21 but was strident in 1921-31 and considerably less so in 1931-51.
<i>Lamani/Lambadi</i>	Declined absolutely in 1911-21, but had striking unaccountable increases in 1921-31 and 1931-51. The increase in 1951-61, although quite high, is not abnormal.
<i>Marathi</i>	Had slow growth in 1911-21, 1921-31, but declined absolutely in 1931-51 and 1951-61. No explanation is available for decline.
<i>Oriya</i>	Had unaccountable declines in 1921-31 and 1931-51. The 1951-61 rate of increase seems normal.
<i>Savara</i>	This language shows unaccountable ups and downs.
<i>Tamil</i>	Shows decline in 1911-21, slow rates of increase in 1921-31 and 1931-51 but high increase in 1951-61.
<i>Telugu</i>	Shows plausible rates of change in each period.

ASSAM

A note of caution is indicated at the outset. This State experienced linguistic excitement in 1960, several months before the census was taken in February 1961. The census enumeration itself bears traces of this excitement on enumeration slips of several areas which at this distance of time it is unnecessary to delineate. In the last fifty years Assam has received large accretions of population—Hindus as well as Muslims, but clearly more Muslims in all decades except 1941-51—from what is now East Pakistan. It is but natural and correct to assume that the mother tongue of all immigrants from East Pakistan should have been Bengali. The growth rates of Hindus and Muslims and those of Bengali and Assamese speaking populations were worked out for several decades district by district and thana by thana. It seems incontrovertible that a large number of Muslim immigrants along with some Hindu immigrants into Assam from East Bengal in the period 1931-51 returned their mother tongue as Assamese instead of Bengali. It also seems fairly established that a section of other non-Assamese speaking population settled in Assam in 1931 returned their mother tongue as Assamese in 1951. The growth rates in 1951-61 indicate that a certain proportion of the estimated 225,000 Muslim (rounded off and conservative figure) population which came from East Pakistan into Assam during 1951-61 returned their mother tongue variously: in the Brahmaputra Valley they tended to return Assamese as their mother tongue; in the Surma Valley (Cachar) Bengali. The excitement of 1960 perhaps served to heighten consciousness and strengthen loyalties, for the 1951-61 ratios on the whole appear more plausible than those of 1931-51 which are more difficult to explain. But it would be idle to deny that there was, even in 1961, some displacement of minority languages in Assam, including

Bengali, though not on the scale experienced in 1931-51. More detailed statistical clues of what might have gone wrong and that where and at which points of time will be found in the Language Tables for Assam, and an overall appraisal will appear in my General Report for 1961.

<i>Assamese</i>	Shows normal percentage changes for 1911-21 and 1921-31 but abnormal increase in 1931-51 and comparatively high increase in 1951-61.
<i>Bengali</i>	Shows normal percentage changes in 1911-21, 1921-31 (allowing for the fact that immigrants from East Bengal spoke Bengali), but strikingly low increase in 1931-51. Percentage increase comparatively on the low side in 1951-61.
<i>Bodo/Boro</i>	Lost in 1911-21, but made up slightly in 1921-31, lost heavily again in 1931-51, but recuperated spectacularly in 1951-61.
<i>Garó</i>	Nothing abnormal in any decade when compared to contemporaneous rates of population increase.
<i>Hindi</i>	Lost heavily in 1931-51 but retrieved its position, though less spectacularly than Bodo/Boro, in 1951-61.
<i>Khasi</i>	Lost heavily in 1931-51 but saw appreciable increase in 1951-61.
<i>Kherwari</i>	} Have lost unaccountably.
<i>Santali</i>	
<i>Manipuri/</i> <i>Meithei</i>	The ups and downs remain unexplained.
<i>Mikir</i>	} Fairly consistent except for very low percentage increase in 1931-51.
<i>Miri</i>	
<i>Nepali</i> <i>Oriya</i>	
BIHAR	
<i>Bengali</i>	There is no decadal record for 1951-61 of appreciable outmigration of the Bengali speaking population from Bihar.
<i>Hindi</i>	Has recorded low in 1951-61 owing to the reemergence in strength of Bihari tongues, e.g., Bhojpuri, Maithili, Magahi/Magadhi, Khortha/Khotta and of Urdu in 1961. See Tables.
<i>Ho</i>	} It is perhaps more rewarding to take the aggregate of the 4 mother tongues in making out decennial pictures.
<i>Kharia</i>	
<i>Mundari</i>	
<i>Kurukh/Oraon</i>	
<i>Maithili</i>	Please see Hindi.
<i>Oriya</i>	Has lost in 1951-61.

GUJARAT

<i>Gujarati</i>	Seems normal for all decades in relation to population increase.
<i>Hindi</i>	Abnormal increases in 1911-21, 1921-31 and 1951-61 and heavy decrease in 1931-51.
<i>Kachchhi</i>	Very high growth in 1911-21, plausible rates of growth between 1921 and 1931, decrease in 1931-51, but comparatively low rate of growth in 1951-61.
<i>Marathi</i>	Decrease in 1951-61 which may be partly explained by transfer of Marathi-speaking personnel from Gujarat to Maharashtra.
<i>Rajasthani</i>	Unexplained decrease in 1951-61.
<i>Sindhi</i>	Increase in 1931-51 explained by influx after Partition of India. 1951-61 increase normal.
<i>Urdu</i>	Increase in 1951-61, part of it perhaps from Pakistan and repatriation from Africa.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The only consistent picture of decadal change is presented by Kashmiri. Every mother tongue shows oscillations from decade to decade.

KERALA

<i>Konkani</i>	Shows decline in rural areas in 1951-61.
<i>Malayalam</i>	Shows a consistent picture of decadal increase since 1911.
<i>Tamil</i>	Small increase in rural areas in 1951-61.
<i>Tulu</i>	Small increase in rural areas in 1951-61.

MADHYA PRADESH

<i>Banjari</i>	Decreases in each decade except in 1921-31 which showed large increase.
<i>Bhatari</i>	Consistently high increase rates from 1921.
<i>Bhili</i>	Shows appreciable decrease in 1951-61.
<i>Bhilali</i>	Shows consistent high increase in all decades.
<i>Chhattisgarhi</i>	Shows very high increase in 1951-61, decline in 1931-51, and high increases in 1911-21 and 1921-31 (See Hindi below).
<i>Gondi</i>	Shows rhythmic oscillations from decade to decade. High increase in 1921-31 and 1951-61 but decreases in 1911-21 and 1931-51.
<i>Gujarati</i>	Fairly steady increase in all decades except for 1931-51 when increase was very low.

<i>Halabi</i>	Shows a normal picture of increase.
<i>Hindi</i>	Makes more sense if read with Chhattisgarhi, Hindustani and Urdu.
<i>Hindustani</i>	Please see Hindi.
<i>Korku</i>	Shows oscillations from decade to decade.
<i>Kurukh/Oraon</i>	Had declines in 1911-21 and 1931-51 but large accession in 1921-31 and very high increase in 1951-61.
<i>Malvi</i>	Decline in previous decades but high increase in 1951-61.
<i>Marathi</i>	Almost constant population in 1921-51, decline in 1911-21 and high increase in 1951-61.
<i>Maria</i>	May have contributed to Gondii.
<i>Marwari</i>	Comparatively high growth in 1911-21, 1921-31 but appreciable decline in 1931-51 and low decline in 1951-61.
<i>Nimadi</i>	Rhythmic oscillations between decline and increase from decade to decade. High increase in 1951-61.
<i>Oriya</i>	Rhythmic oscillations between decline and increase from decade to decade. Almost steady in 1951-61
<i>Punjabi</i>	Shows decline in 1911-21, but steady high increase since 1921 particularly in 1931-51.
<i>Sadan/Sadri</i>	Very high increase in 1931-51, but large declines in 1921-31 and 1951-61.
<i>Sindhi</i>	Increases in 1911-21, 1931-51 and 1951-61 but decline in 1921-31.
<i>Urdu</i>	Please see Hindi.
MADRAS	
<i>Badaga</i>	Shows more or less normal rates except in 1931-51 and 1951-61 in which years it has seemed to assert itself inordinately.
<i>Hindi</i> <i>Hindustani</i> <i>Urdu</i> }	Should be read together.
<i>Kannada</i>	Low rates of growth since 1931.
<i>Malayalam</i>	Was strident in 1921-31 and 1931-51 but declined absolutely in 1951-61.

<i>Marathi</i>	Decline except in 1921-51.
<i>Saurashtra</i>	Has maintained its growth rate much above the general growth rate of the State.
<i>Tamil</i>	Seen normal growth in all decades in relation to population growth.
<i>Telugu</i>	Declined in 1951-61.
MAHARASHTRA	
<i>Bhili</i>	Decrease in 1931-51.
<i>Gujarati</i>	Seems normal in each decade. The 1931-51 increase is explained by Partition and repatriation from Pakistan and Africa.
<i>Hindi</i>	Decrease in each decade except in 1951-61 which shows normal increase.
<i>Kachehhi</i>	Declines in 1921-31 and 1951-61, but very high increase in 1931-51 explained by repatriation from Pakistan after Partition.
<i>Kannada</i>	Normal increase in 1911-21 but decrease in all subsequent decades.
<i>Konkani</i>	Large increases in all decades.
<i>Marathi</i>	Normal for all decades. Decrease in 1911-21 explained by influenza epidemic.
<i>Punjabi</i>	Large increase in each decade, particularly during period 1931-51 owing to Partition. Evidence of migration.
<i>Rajasthani</i>	Large increase in 1911-21 but declines in all subsequent decades.
<i>Sindhi</i>	Heavy decline in 1911-21. Very large increase in 1921-31. Large increase in 1931-51. Normal increase in 1951-61.
<i>Telugu</i>	Normal for all decades but low increase in 1951-61.
<i>Urdu</i>	Large increases in 1921-31 and 1931-51. Increase more than average rate of population growth in 1951-61.
MYSORE	
<i>Banjari</i>	Heavy increase in 1951-61.
<i>Hindi</i> <i>Hindustani</i> <i>Urdu</i> }	Make more sense when taken together.
<i>Kannada</i>	Normal for each decade.
<i>Konkani</i>	Large increase in 1911-21.
<i>Lamani/Lambadi</i>	Should be read with Banjari to make a coherent picture.
<i>Malayalam</i>	Normal for each decade.
<i>Marathi</i>	Decline in 1911-21. Increases in 1921-31 and 1951-61.

<i>Rajasthani</i>	Heavy decline in 1951-61.
<i>Tamil</i>	Normal for each decade.
<i>Telugu</i>	Low increases.
<i>Tulu</i>	Low steady increases.
<i>Urdu</i>	Please see Hindi above.

ORISSA

<i>Bengali</i>	Large proportionate increase in 1951-61. Low increase in 1931-51, declines in 1911-21 and 1921-31.
<i>Bhumij</i>	Increases up to 1951. Decline in 1951-61.
<i>Hindi</i>	Large increases in 1921-31 and 1951-61 and decreases in 1911-21 and 1931-51.
<i>Ho</i>	Rhythmic oscillations between increase and decrease from decade to decade. Increase in 1951-61.
<i>Khond/Kondh</i>	Large decrease in 1951-61.
<i>Kisan</i>	Decrease in 1951-61.
<i>Kol</i>	Increase in 1951-61.
<i>Kui</i>	Heavy increase in 1951-61 preceded by heavy decline in 1931-51.
<i>Oriya</i>	Normal from decade to decade.
<i>Parji</i>	Declines in 1911-21 and 1921-31. Heavy increase in 1931-51 but decline in 1951-61.
<i>Santali</i>	Low increase in each decade.
<i>Savara</i>	Normal from decade to decade except for decrease in 1911-21 perhaps on account of the influenza epidemic.
<i>Telugu</i>	Lost in 1921-31 and 1931-51. Increase in 1951-61.
<i>Urdu</i>	Steady and high increase since 1921.

PUNJAB

The tabulation of mother tongue in 1951 had to be abandoned owing to excitement prevailing at the time. But there is reason to believe that the enumeration of mother tongue in 1961 in Punjab was fairly dependable. There is no denying the fact that there was a move to return the two main mother tongues on the basis of religion: Hindus generally electing for Hindi and Sikhs for Punjabi. But the internal evidence shows that the population returning Punjabi as mother tongue was more than the population returning themselves as Sikhs. Moreover there were numerically small returns of one tongue from large strongholds of another, which testifies to the general and particular reliability of the record. This will appear from statistical tables published in the State volume.

RAJASTHAN

It is clear that five mother tongues have emerged in 1961 which have claimed large levies from numerically minor tongues. These are Marwari, Mewari, Khairari, Rajasthani and Wagdi.

<i>Bhili</i>	Has lost since 1931. It gained in 1911-21 and 1921-31.
<i>Punjabi</i>	Has gained steadily and fast since 1921. Large increase also in 1951-61.
<i>Urdu</i>	Large increase in 1951-61 partly explained by immigration from Pakistan in 1951-61.

UTTAR PRADESH

<i>Bengali</i>	Large increases since 1931.
<i>Hindi</i> <i>Hindustani</i> <i>Urdu</i>	} Should be read together.
<i>Kumauni</i>	
<i>Nepali</i>	Large increase in 1951-61. Steady increase since 1921, apparently due to influx from Nepal, which slowed down in 1951-61
<i>Punjabi</i>	Heavy increase in 1931-51 owing to influx after Partition.
<i>Sindhi</i>	Shows increase in 1951-61. Very heavy increase in 1931-51 on account of settlement of Sindhis after Partition in 1947.

WEST BENGAL

<i>Bengali</i>	Normal increase in each decade. Influx from East Pakistan in 1931-51 and 1951-61.
<i>Hindi</i> <i>Urdu</i>	} Should be taken together.
<i>Nepali</i>	
<i>Oriya</i>	Increase in 1951-61 due to amalgamation of other mother tongues with Nepali. Decreases in 1911-21 and 1921-31. Normal increase in 1931-51 in relation to general population growth. The 1951-61 rate of increase is plausible.
<i>Santali</i>	High increase in 1951-61.
<i>Tamang</i>	Seems to have lost to Nepali.
<i>Urdu</i>	Please see Hindi.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

<i>Nicobarese</i>	Normal increase.
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STATEMENT I

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of a language which had a strength of more than 50,000 in the case of a State and 10,000 or more in the case of a Union Territory in the Census of 1951—contd.

Language	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. ASSAM—contd.					
4 Garo	(a) 301,094 (b) +27.72	235,752 +23.73	190,539 +10.85	171,882 +12.05	153,393
5 Hindi	(a) 511,818 (b) +52.84	334,879 (—)30.70	483,234 +35.09	357,721 +11.51	320,805
6 Khasi	(a) 288,739 (b) +25.39	230,279 (—)0.60	231,670 +14.53	202,287 +2.29	197,760
7 Kherwari	(a) 134 (b) (—)99.86	95,910 ..	N.A. ..	N.A. ..	N.A.
8 Lushai/Mizo	(a) 215,667 (b) +33.26	161,841 +182.82	57,225 (—)22.60	73,930 +7.60	68,709
9 Manipuri/Meithei	(a) 89,053 (b) (—)0.10	89,144 +43.06	62,311 +11.99	55,638 (—)1.16	56,291
10 Mikir	(a) 154,232 (b) +19.28	129,305 +3.49	124,945 +14.79	108,842 +5.72	102,956
11 Miri	(a) 102,920 (b) +78.63	57,615 (—)28.72	80,831 +23.83	65,278 +17.92	55,356
12 Nepali	(a) 215,213 (b) +75.22	122,823 (—)5.63	130,152 +43.99	90,392 +105.68	43,948
13 Oriya	(a) 145,488 (b) +27.58	114,033 (—)35.15	175,839 +28.55	136,791 +171.87	50,315
14 Santali	(a) 67,262 (b) (—)27.39	92,638 (—)3.74	96,233 +0.67	95,591 +91.36	49,953
3. BIHAR*					
1 Bengali	(a) 1,164,041 (b) +2.36	1,137,239 (—)4.33	1,188,699 +17.68	1,010,102 (—)32.72	1,501,322
2 Hindi	(a) 20,567,755 (b) (—)34.56	31,428,519 +15.58	27,191,593 +12.09	24,257,956 +2.05	23,771,401
3 Ho	(a) 444,775 (b) +6.35	418,221 +23.10	339,738 +15.54	294,032 (—)0.45	295,362
4 Kharia	(a) 96,016 (b) +37.59	69,785 +1.77	68,574 +6.88	64,158 +10.10	58,271
5 Mundari	(a) 574,482 (b) +16.31	493,934 +10.32	447,722 +18.80	376,877 (—)5.20	397,557
6 Maithili	(a) 4,982,615 (b) +5,578.85	87,746 ..	N.A. ..	1,641 ..	N.A.
7 Kurukh/Oraon	(a) 548,648 (b) +21.22	452,614 (—)4.24	472,667 +20.64	391,798 (—)7.79	424,899
8 Oriya	(a) 302,951 (b) (—)3.14	312,759 +34.25	232,964 +21.61	191,562 +9.17	175,466
9 Santali	(a) 1,582,016 (b) +1.84	1,553,376 +28.99	1,204,234 +16.67	1,032,137 +0.61	1,025,864
10 Urdu	(a) 4,149,245 (b) +56.79	2,646,437 ..	— ..	238,364 (—)26.59	324,686

*In 1931 Hindi includes the figures of Urdu. Separate figures for Urdu are not available.

STATEMENT I

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of a language which had a strength of more than 50,000 in the case of a State and 10,000 or more in the case of a Union Territory in the Census of 1951—contd.

Language	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
4. GUJARAT*					
1 Gujarati	(a) 18,671,562 (b) +25.95	14,824,200 +48.34	9,993,590 +13.82	8,780,291 +3.41	8,490,768
2 Hindi	(a) 192,279 (b) +83.68	104,679 (—)72.18	376,307 +73.20	217,265 +296.32	54,820
3 Kachchhi	(a) 341,660 (b) +2.01	334,923 (—)22.86	434,196 +22.72	353,803 +1,222.38	26,755
4 Marathi	(a) 191,260 (b) (—)24.84	254,481 +47.71	172,281 +33.83	128,731 (—)50.08	257,889
5 Rajasthani	(a) 11,212 (b) (—)88.57	98,100 +50.15	65,334 +23.46	52,921 +62.66	32,534
6 Sindhi	(a) 156,152 (b) +34.17	116,382 +1,363.92	7,950 (—)71.50	27,893 (—)92.89	392,548
7 Urdu	(a) 594,538 (b) +50.10	396,092 ..	— ..	57,557 (—)20.43	72,334
5. JAMMU AND KASHMIR†					
1 Balti	(a) 33,458 (b) (—)53.18	71,458 +4.98	68,068 (—)0.27	68,251 (—)0.30	68,459
2 Dogri	(a) 869,199 (q) +41.50	614,288 +20.35	510,426 +5.28	484,828 +1.74	476,518
3 Hindustani	(a) 6 (b) (—)99.99	91,694 +8,243.40	1,099 +76.12	624 ..	N.A.
4 Kashmiri	(a) 1,896,149 (b) +28.35	1,477,357 +10.51	1,336,884 +12.45	1,188,840 +5.51	1,126,730
5 Punjabi	(a) 109,174 (b) (—)41.34	186,117 +28.48	144,864 +16.47	124,380 +21.22	102,606
6 Rajasthani	(a) 209,355 (b) (—)2.45	214,621 (—)8.84	235,442 +13.93	206,650 +18.63	174,203
7 Shina	(a) 856 (b) (—)93.52	13,208 +175.68	4,791 +300.92	1,195 +2,389.58	48
8 Western Pahari or Pahari	(a) 243,707 (b) +3.65	235,118 (—)3.50	243,633 +15.82	210,347 (—)1.16	212,826
6. KERALA‡					
1 Konkani	(a) 28,485 (b) (—)8.07	30,985 ..	39,859 ..	29,550 ..	37,569
2 Malayalam	(a) 13,769,413 (b) +23.10	11,185,459 ..	8,627,840 ..	7,102,405 ..	6,402,621
3 Tamil	(a) 377,296 (b) +10.04	342,877 ..	421,230 ..	323,425 ..	352,795
4 Tulu	(a) 58,284 (b) +5.12	55,443 ..	7,367 ..	3,635 ..	2,747

*In 1911 to 1931 Western Hindi has been taken as Hindi. Urdu is included in Western Hindi. Separate figures for Urdu are not available. Figures under Urdu in 1911 and 1921 relate to the portion of former Baroda State which now forms part of this State.

†(1) The data for Jammu and Kashmir relates to 1961 censused area. Figures given under 1961 relate to 1941 Census, as no Census was taken in 1951.

(2) Balti includes the population of Baltistan or Balti, of Ladakh or Ladakhi, Tibet or Tibetan and Bhotia (others) in 1911-1941.

(3) In 1961 Rajasthani includes Gojari.

‡(1) The Data for 1951 and 1961 relate to rural areas only. 1951 population has not been adjusted for population of places regarded as towns in 1951 but removed from the list of towns in 1961.

(2) & (3) Same as given on page LIII for Statement II of Kerala.

DELHI

Increases mainly explained by immigration. Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu should be read together. The reasons for decrease of Gujarati and Marathi in 1951-61 are not clear.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Can be explained by defection in favour of regional languages in 1961.

MANIPUR

Shows considerable internal adjustments among Kabui, Kuki-Unspecified, Paite and Tangkhul which has been discussed in Sri Nigam's Note.

Manipuri/Meithei Steady increase.

TRIPURA

Bengali Large increases explained by immigration from East Pakistan.
Chakma Increases explained by immigration.
Halam Large increase in 1921-31, moderate increase in 1911-21 and 1931-51. Decrease in 1951-61.
Hindi Large increases in decades 1911-21, 1931-51 but decrease in 1951-61.
Manipuri/Meithei Reflects normal immigration and outmigration.
Reang Heavy proportionate increases since 1951.
Tripuri Heavy increases in 1911-21, 1921-31 and 1951-61. Decrease in 1931-51.

NAGALAND

The picture is fairly consistent for the four tongues.

SIKKIM

Bhotia-Unspecified Decreases in 1911-21 and 1951-61. High increase in 1921-31 but low increase in 1931-51.
Lepcha High increase in 1921-31. Low increase in all other decades.

Limbu
Nepali
Rai } Should be read together.

NEW DELHI

23 September 1964

A. MITRA
 Registrar General, India

STATEMENT I

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of a language which had a strength of more than 50,000 in the case of a State and 10,000 or more in the case of a Union Territory in the Census of 1951

NOTE :

- (i) N. A. denotes that figures are not available.
 (ii) '...' denotes that percentage variation could not be worked out as figures for previous decade are not available or are not comparable.
 (iii) '...' denotes that figures are not separately available for the language but are included in some other language as explained in the note/notes below the statement.
 (iv) Transfers of villages or small groups of villages have not been taken into account while computing and adjusting the language data to conform to the 1961 territorial jurisdiction.
 (Statements for Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and North-East Frontier Agency for which language data are not available for previous decades are not presented here. For L. M. A. Islands the language data of the tracts transferred from Malabar and South Kanara districts is not ascertainable.)

[(a) Absolute figures (b) Percentage variation]

Language	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. ANDHRA PRADESH*					
1 Gondi (a)	75,410	69,626	59,562	48,228	54,982
(b)	+8.31	+16.90	+23.50	(-)12.28	
2 Hindi (a)	136,069	106,859	30,820	7,754	8,541
(b)	+27.34	+246.72	+297.47	(-)9.21	
3 Hindustani (a)	30	529,222	754,221	601,234	564,114
(b)	(-)99.99	(-)29.83	+25.45	+6.58	
4 Kamada (a)	381,903	445,424	633,420	569,173	563,865
(b)	(-)14.26	(-)29.68	+11.29	+0.94	
5 Koya (a)	108,657	99,522	70,224	21,492	49,943
(b)	+9.18	+41.72	+226.74	(-)56.97	
6 Lamani/Lambadi (a)	559,326	441,957	209,742	125,166	195,467
(b)	+26.56	+110.71	+67.57	(-)35.97	
7 Marathi (a)	278,915	349,734	386,722	357,963	335,709
(b)	(-)20.25	(-)9.56	+8.03	+6.63	
8 Oriya (a)	189,497	163,675	407,807	472,403	449,891
(b)	+15.78	(-)59.86	(-)13.67	+5.00	
9 Savara (a)	47,949	56,234	27,731	41,376	25,479
(b)	(-)14.73	+102.78	(-)32.98	+62.39	
10 Tamil (a)	434,713	332,589	319,697	296,112	298,536
(b)	+30.71	+4.03	+7.96	(-)0.82	
11 Telugu (a)	30,932,257	26,625,797	19,862,939	17,527,275	17,532,244
(b)	+16.17	+34.05	+13.33	(-)0.03	
12 Urdu (a)	2,553,753	1,599,678	741,730	630,075	646,310
(b)	+59.64	+115.67	+17.55	(-)2.37	
2. ASSAM†					
1 Assamese (a)	6,784,271	4,971,229	1,992,291	1,723,111	1,530,698
(b)	+36.47	+149.52	+15.62	+12.57	
2 Bengali (a)	2,061,533	1,717,381	1,698,927	1,422,805	1,166,002
(b)	+20.04	+1.09	+19.41	+22.02	
3 Bodo/Boro (a)	280,343	165,270	281,817	257,529	260,836
(b)	+69.63	(-)41.36	+9.43	(-)1.27	

* In 1951 Lamani/Lambadi includes small population of Banjari or Wanjari.

†(1) In 1931 the name of the language Bodo/Boro is recorded as Bara, Bodo or Plains Kachari.

(2) In 1921 the name of the language Bodo/Boro is Bodo or Plains Kachari.

STATEMENT I

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of a language which had a strength of more than 50,000 in the case of a State and 10,000 or more in the case of a Union Territory in the Census of 1951—contd.

Language 1	1961 2	1951 3	1931 4	1921 5	1911 6
7. MADHYA PRADESH*					
1 Banjari (a)	49,287	52,869	64,821	44,567	48,844
(b)	(—)6.78	(—)18.44	+45.45	(—)8.75	
2 Bhatari (a)	85,048	62,583	45,817	34,256	N.A.
(b)	+35.90	+36.50	+33.84		
3 Bhili (a)	351,749	524,919	412,106	311,705	219,808
(b)	(—)32.99	+27.37	+32.21	+41.81	
4 Bhilali (a)	349,312	264,287	180,559	152,721	101,237
(b)	+32.17	+46.37	+18.23	+50.85	
5 Chhattisgarhi (a)	2,937,475	892,673	3,002,818	1,946,686	999,116
(b)	+229.07	(—)70.27	+54.24	+94.84	
6 Gond (a)	973,094	747,928	1,265,053	1,018,332	1,034,540
(b)	+30.11	(—)40.88	+24.23	(—)1.57	
7 Gujarati (a)	127,613	111,969	108,282	84,140	85,733
(b)	+13.97	+3.40	+28.69	(—)1.86	
8 Halabi (a)	293,493	260,904	171,499	152,910	136,122
(b)	+12.49	+52.13	+12.16	+12.33	
9 Harauti (a)	27	62,106	3,561	3,083	6,658
(b)	(—)99.96	+1,644.06	+15.50	(—)53.09	
10 Hindi (a)	21,686,140	19,875,774	2,868,538	7,651,334	8,203,278
(b)	+9.11	+592.89	(—)62.51	(—)6.73	
11 Hindustani (a)	1,084	59,381	4,990,395	28,907	79,291
(b)	(—)98.17	(—)98.81	+17,163.62	(—)63.54	
12 Korku (a)	147,807	128,913	127,674	83,825	92,828
(b)	+14.66	+0.97	+52.31	(—)9.70	
13 Kurukh/Oraon (a)	274,379	92,537	142,323	100,949	103,764
(b)	+196.51	(—)34.98	+40.99	(—)2.71	
14 Malvi (a)	905,405	532,897	1,876,806	2,290,428	2,529,748
(b)	+69.90	(—)71.61	(—)18.06	(—)9.46	
15 Marathi (a)	860,318	582,790	574,819	507,286	542,542
(b)	+47.62	+1.39	+13.31	(—)6.50	
16 Maria (a)	22,309	113,054	N.A.	10,927	N.A.
(b)	(—)80.27	..	..	..	
17 Marwari (a)	73,636	76,043	214,377	120,768	101,287
(b)	(—)3.17	(—)64.53	+77.51	+19.23	
18 Nimadi (a)	527,091	291,174	398,060	275,088	361,217
(b)	+87.46	(—)26.85	+44.70	(—)23.84	
19 Oriya (a)	304,297	303,387	339,244	261,186	302,207
(b)	+0.30	(—)10.57	+29.89	(—)13.57	
20 Punjabi (a)	103,291	60,572	13,023	9,102	22,047
(b)	+70.53	+365.12	+43.08	(—)58.72	
21 Sadan/Sadri (a)	56,150	86,396	183	798	N.A.
(b)	(—)35.01	+47,110.93	(—)77.07	..	
22 Sindhi (a)	179,858	127,563	1,061	1,930	468
(b)	+41.00	+11,922.90	(—)45.03	+312.39	
23 Urdu (a)	740,098	368,233	751,775	374,424	308,590
(b)	+100.99	(—)51.02	+100.78	+21.33	

* (1) In 1931 and 1951 the language Banjari is recorded as "Banjari or Labhani".

(2) In 1931 Bhili includes the figures of Pardi.

(3) In 1921 Hindi includes the figures of Baizani only in that portion of C. P. & Berar Province which now forms part of this State.

(4) In 1911-1931 Gond includes the figures of Mari Parji (Dhurwa), Koya and Parija only in that portions of erstwhile C. P. & Berar Province which now forms part of this State.

STATEMENT I

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of a language which had a strength of more than 50,000 in the case of a State and 10,000 or more in the case of a Union Territory in the Census of 1951—contd.

Language 1	1961 2	1951 3	1931 4	1921 5	1911 6
8. MADRAS*					
1 Badaga (a)	85,371	67,285	42,521	39,749	38,687
(b)	+26.88	+58.24	+6.97	+2.75	
2 Hindi (a)	38,974	65,013	10,732	2,876	481
(b)	(—)40.05	+505.79	+273.16	+497.92	
3 Hindustani (a)	602	69,216	392,528	314,748	322,550
(b)	(—)99.13	(—)82.37	+24.71	(—)2.42	
4 Kannada (a)	853,211	803,092	740,912	653,815	647,901
(b)	+6.24	+8.39	+13.32	+0.91	
5 Malayalam (a)	399,206	405,147	135,787	91,955	108,853
(b)	(—)1.47	+198.37	+47.67	(—)15.52	
6 Marathi (a)	51,431	53,697	48,060	42,204	50,185
(b)	(—)4.22	+11.73	+13.88	(—)15.90	
7 Saurashtra (a)	155,392	124,278	103,243	84,762	92,302
(b)	+25.04	+20.37	+21.80	(—)8.17	
8 Tamil (a)	28,011,099	24,722,335	18,964,908	17,574,608	16,935,835
(b)	+13.30	+30.36	+7.91	+3.77	
9 Telugu (a)	3,363,579	3,400,635	3,080,860	2,914,594	2,800,509
(b)	(—)1.09	+10.38	+5.70	+4.07	
10 Urdu (a)	615,503	426,816	N.A.	138	7
(b)	+44.21	..	..	+1,871.43	
9. MAHARASHTRA†					
1 Bhili (a)	320,717	288,973	349,146	303,855	228,792
(b)	+10.99	(—)17.23	+14.91	+32.81	
2 Gujarati (a)	1,067,509	848,126	493,887	423,331	375,715
(b)	+25.87	+71.72	+16.67	+12.67	
3 Hindi (a)	1,088,927	909,571	959,545	1,004,948	1,038,240
(b)	+19.72	(—)5.21	(—)4.52	(—)3.21	
4 Kachehhi (a)	45,576	53,766	6,886	44,635	1,025
(b)	(—)15.23	+680.80	(—)84.57	+4,254.63	
5 Kannada (a)	629,583	632,388	654,033	698,285	609,400
(b)	(—)0.44	(—)3.31	(—)6.34	+14.59	
6 Konkani (a)	210,810	144,658	69,100	46,107	N.A.
(b)	+45.73	+109.35	+49.87	..	
7 Lamani/Lambadi (a)	115,557	226,060	130,225	29,535	38,336
(b)	(—)48.88	+73.59	+340.92	(—)22.96	

* (1) In 1921 the language Saurashtra is recorded as "Patnuli, Khatri or Saurashtri".

(2) In 1911 the language Saurashtra is recorded as "Patnuli or Khatri".

† (1) In 1911-1931 Western Hindi has also been taken as Hindi in portion of the former Bombay State. In 1911 and 1951 Hindi also includes Hindustani.

(2) In 1921 Marathi includes Konkani only in that portion of the former Hyderabad State which now forms part of this State.

(3) In 1911-1931 Marathi includes very small population of Halabi, Koshti-Marathi, Rangari, Thakri and Dhanagari languages.

(4) In 1921 and 1931 Rajasthan includes Marwari and Nimari only in that portion of the former Central Provinces and Berar which now forms part of this State.

(5) In 1931 figures for 'Urdu' are not separately available for that portion of erstwhile province of C.P. & Berar which now forms part of this State. Total figures of Hindustani which includes Urdu, have been taken into account.

(6) In 1951 Marathi includes small population of Kasari language.

STATEMENT I

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of a language which had a strength of more than 50,000 in the case of a State and 10,000 or more in the case of a Union Territory in the Census of 1951—contd.

Language	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
9. MAHARASHTRA— <i>contd.</i>					
8 Marathi (a)	30,233,034	24,821,010	18,429,683	16,119,009	17,151,632
(b)	+21-80	+34-68	+14-34	(-)6-02	
9 Punjabi (a)	101,317	70,589	12,206	8,499	6,216
(b)	+43-53	+478-31	+43-62	+36-73	
10 Rajasthani (a)	20,044	106,277	214,982	237,963	112,022
(b)	(-)81-14	(-)50-56	(-)9-66	+112-43	
11 Sindhi (a)	295,131	245,680	39,011	3,153	46,810
(b)	+20-13	+529-77	+1,137-27	(-)93-26	
12 Tamil (a)	159,396	102,079	22,269	20,029	4,551
(b)	+56-15	+358-39	+11-18	+340-10	
13 Telugu (a)	623,803	603,128	516,658	427,977	349,351
(b)	+3-43	+16-74	+20-72	+22-51	
14 Urdu (a)	2,725,689	2,080,537	1,205,752	725,299	652,186
(b)	+31-01	+72-55	+66-24	+11-21	
10. MYSORE*					
1 Banjari (a)	288,012	67,453	57,415	N. A.	N. A.
(b)	+326-98	..	..	..	
2 Hindi (a)	81,500	71,922	31,701	17,002	15
(b)	+13-32	..	+86-45	+113,246-67	
3 Hindustani (a)	12,330	740,257	403,737	350,817	345,481
(b)	(-)98-33	..	+15-08	+1-54	
4 Kannada (a)	15,361,051	12,533,360	5,060,934	4,728,440	4,632,493
(b)	+22-56	..	+7-03	+2-07	
5 Konkani (a)	491,535	416,852	299,783	284,334	141,084
(b)	+17-92	..	+5-43	+101-54	
6 Lamani/Lambadi (a)	N.A.	95,099	7	47,983	43,727
(b)	..	..	(-)99-99	+9-73	
7 Malayalam (a)	290,586	212,317	255,885	218,266	205,739
(b)	+36-86	..	+17-24	+6-09	
8 Marathi (a)	1,056,498	897,907	157,556	132,729	273,649
(b)	+17-66	..	+18-71	(-)51-50	
9 Rajasthani (a)	1,660	50,137	611	359	7
(b)	(-)96-69	..	+70-19	+5,028-57	
10 Tamil (a)	854,227	724,723	312,074	265,392	246,315
(b)	+17-87	..	+17-59	+7-74	
11 Telugu (a)	2,044,249	1,858,394	1,036,536	924,608	922,752
(b)	+10-00	..	+12-11	+6-20	
12 Tulu (a)	850,474	705,987	495,781	473,706	450,304
(b)	+20-47	..	+4-66	..	
13 Urdu (a)	2,034,481	877,450	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(b)	+131-86	..	..	..	

* Excludes figures of Bellary, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Bidar, Raichur, Gulbarga districts and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district for 1911, 1921 and 1931 as language data for these units could not be built up owing to territorial transfers from and to them for which language figures are not available.

STATEMENT I

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of a language which had a strength of more than 50,000 in the case of a State and 10,000 or more in the case of a Union Territory in the Census of 1951—contd.

Language	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
11 ORISSA*					
1 Bengali (a)	125,687	86,083	76,256	79,607	118,437
(b)	+46-01	+12-89	(-)4-21	(-)32-79	
2 Bhumij (a)	91,338	99,687	78,221	73,997	58,233
(b)	(-)8-38	+27-44	+5-71	+27-07	
3 Hindi (a)	174,011	123,971	344,861	217,342	240,677
(b)	+40-36	(-)64-05	+58-67	(-)9-70	
4 Ho (a)	203,052	181,598	186,675	151,008	121,088
(b)	+11-81	(-)2-72	+23-62	+24-71	
5 Kisan (a)	49,316	66,428	N.A.	N.A.	4,547
(b)	(-)25-76	..	..	..	
6 Kol (a)	58,396	50,362	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
(b)	+15-95	..	..	..	
7 Khond/Kondh (a)	144,922	280,316	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
(b)	(-)48-30	..	..	..	
8 Kui (a)	510,907	206,509	456,436	370,285	443,727
(b)	+147-40	(-)54-76	+23-27	(-)16-55	
9 Oriya (a)	14,434,887	12,065,272	9,627,645	8,658,979	8,797,681
(b)	+19-64	+25-32	+11-19	(-)1-58	
10 Parji (a)	83,914	146,938	30,447	40,425	46,558
(b)	(-)42-89	+382-60	(-)24-68	(-)13-17	
11 Santali (a)	358,262	333,979	290,539	245,022	236,620
(b)	+7-27	+14-95	+18-58	+3-55	
12 Savara (a)	210,981	191,401	155,531	125,486	139,135
(b)	+10-23	+23-94	+23-94	(-)9-81	
13 Telugu (a)	393,453	342,523	776,234	812,977	729,752
(b)	+14-87	(-)55-87	(-)4-52	+11-40	
14 Urdu (a)	212,891	159,017	—	53,082	61,860
(b)	+33-88	..	..	(-)14-19	
12 PUNJAB†					
1 Hindi (a)	11,297,838	..	N.A.	1,641,267	1,670,023
(b)	..	..	..	(-)1-72	
2 Hindustani (a)	47	..	3,783,703	496,247	1,348,448
(b)	..	..	+662-46	+63-20	
3 Pahari-Unspecified (a)	248,089	15,858,835	836,723	423,904	228,148
(b)	..	..	+97-39	+85-80	
4 Punjabi (a)	8,336,787	..	8,418,068	7,608,951	7,018,765
(b)	..	..	+10-63	+8-41	
5 Urdu (a)	255,660	..	N. A.	1,221,886	322,495
(b)	..	..	..	+278-89	
Total (a)	20,138,421	15,858,835	13,038,494	11,392,255	10,587,879
(b)	+26-99	+21-63	+14-45	+7-60	

* In 1931 Hindi includes the figures of Urdu. Separate figures for Urdu are not available.
†(1) In 1961 the language at serial no. 3 is Pahari-Unspecified whereas this language is recorded as Pahari in previous censuses.

(2) In 1951 separate figures of the above selected languages are not available; all of them are shown under Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi and Pahari.

(3) The 1951 figures exclude the figures of burnt slips (viz., population 268,602).

(4) In 1931 there are no separate figures for Hindi or Urdu.

STATEMENT I

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of a language which had a strength of more than 50,000 in the case of a State and 10,000 or more in the case of a Union Territory in the Census of 1951—contd.

Language	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
13 RAJASTHAN*					
1 Ajmeri (a)	575	463,112	—	111,701	258,687
(b)	(—)99.88	..	..	(—)56.82	..
2 Bagri-Rajasthani (a)	309,267	925,984	—	616,804	568,577
(b)	(—)66.66	..	..	+8.48	..
3 Banjari (a)	1,228	76,551	N.A.	4,943	4,151
(b)	(—)98.40	..	..	+19.08	..
4 Bhili (a)	74,214	256,699	719,644	400,777	314,146
(b)	(—)71.69	(—)64.33	+79.56	+27.58	..
5 Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha (a)	71,659	169,194	—	232,981	260,489
(b)	(—)57.65	..	..	(—)10.56	..
6 Dhundhari (a)	1,591,825	1,583,143	N.A.	1,728,132	2,124,003
(b)	+0.55	..	..	(—)18.64	..
7 Gujarati (a)	41,833	89,787	21,690	19,686	19,655
(b)	(—)53.41	+313.96	+10.18	+0.16	..
8 Harauti (a)	561,006	754,310	—	607,933	643,306
(b)	(—)25.63	..	..	(—)5.50	..
9 Hindi (a)	650,554	3,127,934	1,835,538	1,727,441	1,244,417
(b)	(—)79.20	+70.41	+6.26	+38.82	..
10 Khairari (a)	111,046	65,098	N.A.	41,863	44,139
(b)	+70.58	..	..	(—)5.16	..
11 Malvi (a)	236,668	333,899	319,744	239,618	212,987
(b)	(—)29.12	+4.43	+33.44	+12.50	..
12 Marwari (a)	5,781,846	4,231,976	5,821,273	2,717,885	2,930,174
(b)	+36.62	(—)27.30	+114.18	(—)7.24	..
13 Merwari (a)	N.A.	59,372	—	107,840	97,760
(b)	..	..	..	+10.31	..
14 Mewari (a)	1,819,034	1,992,243	—	1,314,702	1,278,085
(b)	(—)8.69	..	..	+2.82	..
15 Mewati (a)	28,663	108,106	—	60,901	533,949
(b)	(—)73.49	..	..	(—)88.59	..
16 Punjabi (a)	401,115	267,255	117,515	21,043	36,667
(b)	+50.09	+127.42	+458.45	(—)42.61	..
17 Rajasthani (a)	713,357	367,726	2,815,650	30	103
(b)	+93.99	(—)86.94	+8,798,806.25	(—)70.37	..
18 Sindhi (a)	233,321	169,316	12,925	54,951	57,969
(b)	+37.80	+1,209.99	(—)76.48	(—)5.21	..
19 Sondwari (a)	58,623	74,322	—	47,059	61,203
(b)	(—)21.12	..	..	(—)23.11	..
20 Urdu (a)	509,654	156,160	—	131,949	155,607
(b)	+226.37	..	..	(—)15.20	..
21 Wagdi (a)	756,709	516,991	N.A.	11,565	19,551
(b)	+46.37	..	..	(—)40.85	..

* (1) In 1951 language Banjari is recorded as Banjari or Labani.

(2) In 1951 language Khairari is recorded as Mewari-Khairari.

(3) In 1911, 1921 and 1951 the language Malvi is recorded as Rangri, Malvi or Ahiri.

(4) In 1911-1931 Hindi includes the figures of Western Hindi.

(5) In 1931 Rajasthani includes Ajmeri, Mewari and Harauti, Merwari includes Bagri, Merwari and Mewari; Hindi includes Braj Bhasha and Urdu and Malvi includes Sondwari in that portion of former Rajputana States which now forms part of Rajasthan.

STATEMENT I

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of a language which had a strength of more than 50,000 in the case of a State and 10,000 or more in the case of a Union Territory in the Census of 1951—contd.

Language	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
14 UTTAR PRADESH*					
1 Bengali (a)	104,528	73,045	27,230	23,454	22,612
(b)	+43.10	+168.25	+16.10	+3.72	..
2 Garhwali (a)	796,880	482,607	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(b)	+65.12	..	..	..	..
3 Hindi (a)	62,442,721	50,454,217	—	—	43,769,659
(b)	+23.76	..	..	..	..
4 Hindustani (a)	100,530	6,742,938	49,456,327	46,389,073	—
(b)	(—)98.51	(—)86.37	+6.61	..	..
5 Jaunsari (a)	53,957	54,019	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(b)	(—)0.11	..	..	..	..
6 Kumauni (a)	1,028,089	571,348	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(b)	+79.94	..	..	..	..
7 Nepali (a)	69,118	53,445	31,067	18,465	18,289
(b)	+29.33	+72.03	+68.25	+0.96	..
8 Punjabi (a)	345,181	323,456	27,105	25,038	27,304
(b)	+6.72	+1,093.34	+8.26	(—)8.30	..
9 Sindhi (a)	57,457	53,833	388	N.A.	363
(b)	+6.73	+13,774.48	..	..	..
10 Urdu (a)	7,891,710	4,300,425	—	—	4,095,728
(b)	+83.51	..	..	..	..
15 WEST BENGAL†					
1 Bengali (a)	29,408,246	21,662,053	15,476,625	14,281,426	14,804,853
(b)	+35.76	+39.97	+8.37	(—)3.54	..
2 Hindi (a)	1,894,039	2,117,539	1,646,151	1,680,201	1,770,997
(b)	(—)10.55	+28.64	(—)2.03	(—)5.13	..
3 Nepali (a)	524,284	174,531	123,568	84,993	81,498
(b)	+200.40	+41.24	+45.39	+4.29	..
4 Oriya (a)	212,890	183,199	145,456	281,001	285,194
(b)	+16.21	+25.95	(—)48.24	(—)1.47	..
5 Rai (a)	348	64,734	39,516	41,201	39,104
(b)	(—)99.46	+63.82	(—)4.09	+5.36	..
6 Santali (a)	1,121,447	830,669	737,429	735,004	644,982
(b)	+35.01	+12.64	+0.33	+13.96	..

* (1) In 1921-1931 figures of Hindi and Urdu are included in Hindustani. Separate figures for Hindi and Urdu are not available.

(2) In 1911 the language Hindustani is recorded as Urdu or Hindustani.

(3) In 1911 Sindhi includes the figures of Lahnda and Kachhi.

(4) In 1911 figures under Hindustani are included in Urdu. Separate figures for Hindustani are not available.

† (1) In 1911-1931 exclude the data for Chandernagore.

(2) Figures of Urdu in 1911 and 1921 relate to that portion of Bihar transferred to West Bengal. For these decades the figures of Urdu are not separately available in West Bengal. In 1931 the position has been reversed whereas these figures are available for Urdu separately for the whole State except that portion transferred from Bihar; in the case of this portion the figures of Urdu are not available separately.

(3) Santali in 1921 includes the figures of dialects namely Agaria, Asur, Bhumij, Brijia, Koda (Kora), Korwa, Mundali and Tuli which have very minor population for the State as a whole.

STATEMENT I

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of a language which had a strength of more than 50,000 in the case of a State and 10,000 or more in the case of a Union Territory in the Census of 1951—contd.

Language	1	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
		2	3	4	5	6
15 WEST BENGAL—contd.						
7 Tamang	(a)	3,435	49,780	33,046	N.A.	N.A.
	(b)	(—)93.10	+50.64	..	..	..
8 Tribal@	(a)	N.A.	293,649	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..
9 Urdu	(a)	832,847	547,774	219,799	2,177	1,073
	(b)	+52.04	+149.22	..	+102.89	..
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS						
1 ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS						
Nicobarese	(a)	13,932	11,792	9,885	8,656	8,418
	(b)	+18.15	+19.29	+14.20	+2.83	..
2 DELHI*						
1 Bengali	(a)	28,136	10,315	6,632	2,671	357
	(b)	+172.77	+55.53	+148.30	+648.18	..
2 Gujarati	(a)	6,594	14,038	833	502	N.A.
	(b)	(—)53.03	+1,585.23	+65.94	..	..
3 Hindi	(a)	2,057,213	1,646,476	586,967	46,410	84,200
	(b)	+24.95	+180.51	+1,164.74	(—)44.88	..
4 Marathi	(a)	7,577	19,955	850	136	N.A.
	(b)	(—)62.03	+2,247.65	+525.00	..	..
5 Pahari-Unspecified	(a)	284	—	1,802	565	133
	(b)	..	..	+218.94	+324.81	..
6 Punjabi	(a)	316,672	—	23,509	7,127	2,565
	(b)	..	..	+229.86	+177.86	..
7 Sindhi	(a)	27,198	15,110	85	54	14
	(b)	+80.00	+17,676.47	+57.41	+285.71	..
8 Urdu	(a)	153,247	—	—	309,020	90,345
	(b)	..	..	..	+242.04	..
3 HIMACHAL PRADESH†						
1 Hindi	(a)	135,738	..	N.A.	29,095	10,912
	(b)	..	..	..	+166.63	..
2 Pahari-Unspecified	(a)	463,437	..	854,172	672,478	696,095
	(b)	..	..	+27.02	(—)3.39	..
3 Punjabi	(a)	18,535	1,108,283	36,291	114,435	112,523
	(b)	..	..	(—)68.29	+1.70	..
4 Urdu	(a)	6,271	..	N.A.	10,008	5,793
	(b)	..	..	..	+72.76	..
Total	(a)	623,981	1,108,283	890,463	826,016	825,323
	(b)	(—)43.70	..	..	+0.08	..

@(4) The language at serial no. 8 "Tribal" is not actually a language. It denotes a group of languages where the enumerators could not make out what the language exactly was but was certain that the speakers belonged to a tribe.

*(1) In 1951 Hindi includes Pahari, Punjabi and Urdu. Separate figures for these languages are not available.
(2) In 1931 figures of Urdu are included in Hindi. Separate figures for Urdu are not available.

†(1) In 1961 the language at serial no. 2 is Pahari-Unspecified whereas this language is recorded as 'Pahari' in previous censuses.
(2) In 1951 separate figures of the above selected language are not available separately.
(3) In 1931 there are no separate figures for Hindi or Urdu.
(4) Against 'total' the percentage variations have not been calculated for 1921-1931 and 1931-1951 as the figures are not comparable.

STATEMENT I

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of a language which had a strength of more than 50,000 in the case of a State and 10,000 or more in the case of a Union Territory in the Census of 1951—contd.

Language	1	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
		2	3	4	5	6
4 MANIPUR*						
1 Kabui	(a)	16,490	18,386	18,442	15,647	17,212
	(b)	(—)10.31	(—)0.30	+17.86	(—)9.09	..
2 Kuki-Unspecified	(a)	17,792	26,166	62,363	6,864	6,687
	(b)	(—)32.00	(—)58.04	+808.55	+2.65	..
3 Manipuri/Meithei	(a)	502,838	377,191	279,181	243,202	211,691
	(b)	+33.31	+35.11	+14.79	+14.89	..
4 Mao	(a)	20,967	14,495	15,441	N.A.	N.A.
	(b)	+44.65	(—)6.13	..	..	..
5 Paite	(a)	17,029	10,672	8,040	5,708	8,328
	(b)	+59.57	+32.74	+40.85	(—)31.44	..
6 Tangkhul	(a)	43,943	34,543	29,079	23,932	27,272
	(b)	+27.21	+18.79	+21.51	(—)12.25	..
5 TRIPURA†						
1 Bengali	(a)	722,442	375,035	165,530	128,423	97,858
	(b)	+92.63	+126.57	+28.89	+31.23	..
2 Chakma	(a)	22,361	11,672	5,220	N.A.	221
	(b)	+91.58	+123.60	..	..	..
3 Halam	(a)	5,481	12,230	10,370	3,052	2,941
	(b)	(—)55.18	+17.94	+239.78	+3.77	..
4 Hindi	(a)	18,451	37,979	12,798	11,341	6,284
	(b)	(—)51.42	+196.76	+12.85	+80.47	..
5 Manipuri/Meithei	(a)	27,940	19,086	19,536	15,549	16,381
	(b)	+46.39	(—)2.30	+25.64	(—)5.08	..
6 Reang	(a)	52,993	16,667	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(b)	+217.95	..	..	..	..
7 Tripuri	(a)	211,883	129,379	148,298	125,793	93,960
	(b)	+63.77	(—)12.76	+17.89	+33.85	..

* In 1931 Kuki language has not been shown as a separate language. 'Kuki' has been given against the following languages.

1 Aimol (Kuki)	511
2 Anal (Kuki)	3,314
3 Kom (Kuki)	2,662
4 Langang (Kuki)	1,207
5 Purum (Kuki)	305
6 Valphel (Kuki)	4,623
7 Gangte (Kuki)	2,445
8 Chote (Kuki)	250
9 Thado (Kuki)	46,702
10 Kuki-Unspecified	344
TOTAL	62,363

† In 1911 and 1921 Hindi includes the figures of Urdu.

STATEMENT I

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of a language which had a strength of more than 50,000 in the case of a State and 10,000 or more in the case of a Union Territory in the Census of 1951—concl'd.

Language	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
6 NAGALAND					
1 Angami (a)	33,766	28,315	43,104	42,892	
(b)	+19.25	(—)34.31	+0.49	+11.24	38,557
2 Ao (a)	55,904	48,693	33,114	30,140	
(b)	+14.81	+47.05	+9.87	+4.37	28,877
3 Lotha (a)	26,565	22,392	18,243	18,411	
(b)	+18.64	+22.74	(—)0.91	(—)6.07	19,600
4 Sema (a)	47,439	39,632	38,012	34,850	
(b)	+19.70	+4.26	+9.07	+6.09	32,851
7 SIKKIM					
1 Bhotia-Unspecified (a)	10,762	15,626	15,130	9,639	
(b)	(—)31.13	+3.28	+56.97	(—)22.47	12,433
2 Lepcha (a)	14,847	13,625	13,206	9,291	
(b)	+8.97	+3.17	+42.14	+0.14	9,278
3 Limbu (a)	4,955	15,491	10,487	7,258	
(b)	(—)68.01	+47.72	+44.49	(—)14.06	8,445
4 Nepali (a)	74,319	38,542	38,866	26,887	
(b)	+92.83	(—)0.83	+44.55	(—)4.24	28,078
5 Rai (a)	2,965	19,443	N.A.	14,958	
(b)	(—)84.75	..	..	(—)5.35	15,803

STATEMENT II

ANDHRA PRADESH

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961

NOTE :

* Indicates that the total population of the district on which language figures have been worked out is trifle less than its total population according to Table A-II of 1961 Census for the reason that transfer/s of isolated villages or groups of such villages could not be fully taken into account for want of language statistics.

** Denotes the district of which the total population (on which the language figures have been worked out) is trifle more than its total population according to Table A-II of 1961 Census for the same reason as stated above.

- (a) Absolute figures
(b) Percentage variation
(c) Percentage to total population

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. TELUGU					
ANDHRA PRADESH (a)	30,934,898 [@]	26,628,421 [@]	19,862,985 [@]	17,527,562 [@]	17,532,721 [@]
(b)	+16.17	+34.06	+13.32	(—)0.03	..
(c)	85.97	85.86	83.33	83.84	83.81
1 Srikakulam (a)	2,111,496	1,895,114	1,263,587*	1,172,626*	1,142,543*
(b)	+11.42	+49.98	+7.76	+2.63	..
(c)	90.20	89.26	73.20	76.58	72.97
2 Visakhapatnam (a)	2,177,481	1,991,689	1,389,065*	1,272,729*	1,248,185*
(b)	+9.33	+43.38	+9.14	+1.97	..
(c)	95.06	96.09	86.32	89.68	87.48
3 East Godavari (a)	2,564,857	2,270,664	1,710,495	1,461,321	1,475,374
(b)	+12.96	+32.75	+17.05	(—)0.95	..
(c)	98.33	98.65	97.37	95.08	97.63
4 West Godavari (a)	1,909,879	1,647,308	1,251,951	1,022,449*	990,874*
(b)	+15.94	+31.58	+22.45	+3.19	..
(c)	96.54	97.03	96.40	91.83	95.27
5 Krishna (a)	1,935,168	1,679,530**	1,184,246**	1,048,216**	985,442**
(b)	+15.22	+41.82	+12.98	+6.37	..
(c)	93.17	94.38	94.42	96.44	96.31
6 Guntur (a)	2,727,037	2,359,100*	1,877,144*	1,676,140*	1,574,503*
(b)	+15.60	+25.67	+11.99	+6.46	..
(c)	90.60	92.51	92.21	92.63	92.75
7 Nellore (a)	1,840,564	1,641,350**	1,363,578*	1,281,582*	1,229,906*
(b)	+12.14	+20.37	+6.40	+4.20	..
(c)	90.50	91.41	91.75	92.50	92.60
8 Chittoor (a)	1,460,449	1,225,248*	916,822*	783,335*	756,534*
(b)	+19.20	+33.64	+17.04	+3.54	..
(c)	76.28	77.67	73.43	72.24	71.86
9 Cuddapah (a)	1,158,966	1,006,250*	836,124*	793,827*	804,420*
(b)	+15.18	+20.35	+5.33	(—)1.32	..
(c)	86.36	86.62	88.07	89.40	89.98
10 Anantapur (a)	1,367,604	1,145,948	866,425**	798,054*	810,199*
(b)	+19.34	+32.26	+8.57	(—)1.50	..
(c)	77.38	77.24	75.81	77.07	77.35
11 Kurnool (a)	1,514,666	1,294,510**	989,035*	873,794*	912,935*
(b)	+17.01	+33.59	+10.90	(—)4.29	..
(c)	79.35	79.98	73.21	74.60	75.29

@ For mother tongues grouped with Telugu, see pages xxxi and xxxii.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. TELUGU—concl'd.					
12 Mahbubnagar (a)	1,346,978	1,200,793*	743,441*	592,146*	624,277*
(b)	+12.17	+61.52	+25.55	(—)5.15	..
(c)	84.68	83.51	68.46	67.12	69.69
13 Hyderabad (a)	1,268,625	1,041,773*	701,353**	651,015**	658,574**
(b)	+21.78	+48.54	+7.73	(—)1.15	..
(c)	61.49	57.30	60.17	61.06	58.95
14 Medak (a)	1,022,578	882,177**	629,537*	569,606*	627,520*
(b)	+15.92	+40.13	+10.52	(—)9.23	..
(c)	83.32	78.59	78.66	80.65	83.10
15 Nizamabad (a)	809,406	634,981*	545,188*	447,264*	497,132*
(b)	+27.47	+16.47	+21.89	(—)10.03	..
(c)	79.20	82.13	87.48	89.49	87.52
16 Adilabad (a)	658,012	483,094**	401,979**	318,298**	324,844**
(b)	+36.21	+20.18	+26.29	(—)2.02	..
(c)	65.20	54.83	53.70	48.88	51.86
17 Karimnagar (a)	1,521,926	1,341,214	1,058,455*	935,357*	971,751*
(b)	+13.47	+26.71	+13.16	(—)3.75	..
(c)	93.86	93.91	94.09	94.87	94.90
18 Warangal (a)	1,320,304	1,129,675*	832,835*	698,671*	702,418*
(b)	+16.87	+35.64	+19.20	(—)0.53	..
(c)	85.43	85.20	87.37	90.12	88.62
19 Khammam (a)	834,793	636,394**	484,714**	380,534**	412,046**
(b)	+31.18	+31.29	+27.38	(—)7.65	..
(c)	78.94	78.28	83.42	77.80	85.19
20 Nalgonda (a)	1,384,109	1,121,609*	837,011*	750,598*	783,244*
(b)	+23.40	+34.00	+11.51	(—)4.17	..
(c)	87.88	89.53	90.83	95.19	91.38
2. URDU					
ANDHRA PRADESH (a)	2,553,753	1,599,678*	741,730*	630,975*	646,310*
(b)	+59.64	+115.67	+17.55	(—)2.37	..
(c)	7.10	5.16	3.11	3.02	3.09
1 Srikakulam (a)	4,540	11,966	..	..	..
(b)	(—)62.06	..	..	..	..
(c)	0.19	0.56	..	..	..
2 Visakhapatnam (a)	25,209	12,803	..	..	..
(b)	+96.90	..	..	..	..
(c)	1.10	0.62	..	..	..
3 East Godavari (a)	29,048	20,766	..	..	..
(b)	+39.88	..	..	..	..
(c)	1.11	0.90	..	..	..
4 West Godavari (a)	32,892	22,979	..	..	..
(b)	+43.14	..	..	..	..
(c)	1.66	1.35	..	..	..
5 Krishna (a)	105,981	76,655**	..	..	..
(b)	+38.26	..	..	..	..
(c)	5.10	4.31	..	..	..

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. URDU—concl'd.					
6 Guntur (a)	233,285	164,474*	..	..	..
(b)	+41.84	..	..	..	..
(c)	7.75	6.45	..	..	..
7 Nellore (a)	138,791	108,934**	..	..	..
(b)	+27.41	..	..	..	..
(c)	6.82	6.07	..	..	..
8 Chittoor (a)	130,226	..	..	..	..
(b)	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	6.80	..	..	..	..
9 Cuddapah (a)	165,849	..	..	..	..
(b)	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	12.36	..	..	..	..
10 Anantapur (a)	166,811	..	..	..	..
(b)	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	9.44	..	..	..	..
11 Kurnool (a)	250,430	..	..	..	..
(b)	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	13.59	..	..	..	..
12 Mahbubnagar (a)	136,756	123,187*	93,012*	76,432*	70,886*
(b)	+11.01	+32.44	+21.69	+7.82	..
(c)	8.60	8.57	8.57	8.66	7.91
13 Hyderabad (a)	533,939	571,422*	291,728**	268,215**	311,267**
(b)	(—)6.56	+95.87	+8.77	(—)13.83	..
(c)	25.88	31.43	25.03	25.16	27.86
14 Medak (a)	126,634	123,715**	87,413*	69,129*	63,302*
(b)	+2.36	+41.53	+26.45	+9.21	..
(c)	10.32	11.02	10.92	9.79	8.38
15 Nizamabad (a)	113,353	80,777*	45,730*	36,885*	41,169*
(b)	+40.33	+76.64	+23.98	(—)10.41	..
(c)	11.09	10.45	7.34	7.38	7.25
16 Adilabad (a)	80,947	64,992**	48,617**	45,037**	37,026**
(b)	+24.55	+33.68	+7.95	+21.64	..
(c)	8.02	7.38	6.50	6.92	5.91
17 Karimnagar (a)	63,763	58,284	47,925*	36,888*	34,640*
(b)	+9.40	+21.62	+29.92	+6.49	..
(c)	3.93	4.08	4.26	3.74	3.38
18 Warangal (a)	73,309	66,046*	50,427*	39,716*	34,154*
(b)	+11.00	+30.97	+26.97	+16.29	..
(c)	4.74	4.98	5.29	5.12	4.31
19 Khammam (a)	55,962	39,707**	26,761**	23,615**	18,710**
(b)	+40.94	+48.38	+13.32	+26.22	..
(c)	5.29	4.88	4.61	4.83	3.87
20 Nalgonda (a)	77,028	52,971*	50,117*	35,058*	35,156*
(b)	+45.42	+5.69	+42.95	(—)0.28	..
(c)	4.89	4.23	5.44	4.45	4.10

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. RAJASTHANI					
ANDHRA PRADESH	(a) 583,894 (b) +28.20 (c) 1.62	(a) 455,455* (b) +99.47 (c) 1.47	(a) 228,328* (b) +69.29 (c) 0.98	(a) 134,872* (b) (+)35.15 (c) 0.65	(a) 207,976* (b) . . . (c) 0.99
1 Srikakulam	(a) 21 (b) +329.00 (c) 0.00	(a) 5 (b) (+)96.48 (c) 0.00	(a) 142* (b) +735.29 (c) 0.01	(a) 17* (b) (+)83.96 (c) 0.00	(a) 106* (b) . . . (c) 0.01
2 Visakhapatnam	(a) 195 (b) +236.21 (c) 0.01	(a) 58 (b) (+)85.09 (c) 0.00	(a) 389* (b) +398.72 (c) 0.02	(a) 78* (b) (+)64.55 (c) 0.01	(a) 220* (b) . . . (c) 0.02
3 East Godavari	(a) 291 (b) +16.87 (c) 0.01	(a) 249 (b) (+)46.68 (c) 0.01	(a) 467 (b) +153.80 (c) 0.03	(a) 184 (b) (+)30.83 (c) 0.01	(a) 266 (b) . . . (c) 0.02
4 West Godavari	(a) 2,365 (b) +273.03 (c) 0.12	(a) 634 (b) (+)36.92 (c) 0.04	(a) 1,005 (b) (+)50.22 (c) 0.08	(a) 2,019* (b) +15.17 (c) 0.18	(a) 1,753* (b) . . . (c) 0.17
5 Krishna	(a) 12,561 (b) +44.28 (c) 0.60	(a) 8,706** (b) +108.33 (c) 0.49	(a) 4,179** (b) +102.18 (c) 0.33	(a) 2,067** (b) +16.71 (c) 0.19	(a) 1,771** (b) . . . (c) 0.17
6 Guntur	(a) 13,603 (b) +81.08 (c) 0.45	(a) 7,512* (b) +75.64 (c) 0.29	(a) 4,277* (b) (+)32.32 (c) 0.21	(a) 6,319* (b) +83.91 (c) 0.35	(a) 3,436* (b) . . . (c) 0.20
7 Nellore	(a) 189 (b) +530.00 (c) 0.01	(a) 30** (b) +11.11 (c) 0.00	(a) 27* (b) +107.69 (c) 0.00	(a) 13* (b) (+)63.89 (c) 0.00	(a) 36* (b) . . . (c) 0.00
8 Chittoor	(a) 8,284 (b) +22.54 (c) 0.43	(a) 6,760* (b) +147.89 (c) 0.43	(a) 2,727* (b) +32.38 (c) 0.22	(a) 2,060* (b) (+)4.72 (c) 0.19	(a) 2,162* (b) . . . (c) 0.21
9 Cuddapah	(a) 5,409 (b) +100.93 (c) 0.40	(a) 2,692* (b) +16.69 (c) 0.23	(a) 2,307* (b) +54.52 (c) 0.24	(a) 1,493* (b) +20.70 (c) 0.17	(a) 1,237* (b) . . . (c) 0.14
10 Anantapur	(a) 32,996 (b) +66.72 (c) 1.87	(a) 19,791 (b) +28.38 (c) 1.33	(a) 15,416** (b) +29.82 (c) 1.35	(a) 11,875* (b) (+)9.45 (c) 1.15	(a) 13,115* (b) . . . (c) 1.25
11 Kurnool	(a) 10,573 (b) +65.18 (c) 0.55	(a) 6,401** (b) (+)21.43 (c) 0.40	(a) 8,147* (b) +57.67 (c) 0.62	(a) 5,167* (b) (+)1.47 (c) 0.44	(a) 5,244* (b) . . . (c) 0.43
12 Mahbubnagar	(a) 62,944 (b) +3.31 (c) 3.96	(a) 60,929* (b) +104.91 (c) 4.24	(a) 29,734* (b) +173.82 (c) 2.74	(a) 10,859* (b) (+)41.32 (c) 1.23	(a) 18,505* (b) . . . (c) 2.07
13 Hyderabad	(a) 38,327 (b) +19.63 (c) 1.86	(a) 32,037* (b) +53.57 (c) 1.76	(a) 200,861** (b) +68.37 (c) 1.79	(a) 12,390** (b) (+)45.51 (c) 1.16	(a) 22,740** (b) . . . (c) 2.04
14 Medak	(a) 28,378 (b) +40.19 (c) 2.31	(a) 20,243** (b) +329.61 (c) 1.80	(a) 4,712* (b) +97.82 (c) 0.59	(a) 2,382* (b) (+)52.97 (c) 0.34	(a) 5,065* (b) . . . (c) 0.67

@ For mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani, see pages xxxii to xxxiv.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. RAJASTHANI—concl'd.					
15 Nizamabad	(a) 37,809 (b) +52.01 (c) 3.70	(a) 24,873* (b) +77.25 (c) 3.22	(a) 14,033* (b) +107.93 (c) 2.25	(a) 6,749* (b) (+)39.35 (c) 1.35	(a) 11,128* (b) . . . (c) 1.96
16 Adilabad	(a) 23,618 (b) (+)27.93 (c) 2.34	(a) 32,770** (b) +33.48 (c) 3.72	(a) 24,551** (b) (+)3.50 (c) 3.28	(a) 25,442** (b) +88.78 (c) 3.91	(a) 13,477** (b) . . . (c) 2.15
17 Karimnagar	(a) 17,463 (b) +61.81 (c) 1.08	(a) 10,792 (b) +44.03 (c) 0.76	(a) 7,493* (b) +36.76 (c) 0.67	(a) 5,470* (b) (+)25.60 (c) 0.56	(a) 7,364* (b) . . . (c) 0.72
18 Warangal	(a) 117,730 (b) +18.27 (c) 7.62	(a) 99,547* (b) +165.28 (c) 7.51	(a) 37,525* (b) +68.40 (c) 3.94	(a) 22,283* (b) (+)43.47 (c) 2.87	(a) 39,426* (b) . . . (c) 4.97
19 Khammam	(a) 77,066 (b) +48.50 (c) 7.29	(a) 51,896** (b) +111.03 (c) 6.38	(a) 24,592** (b) +36.84 (c) 4.23	(a) 17,972** (b) (+)29.19 (c) 3.67	(a) 25,379** (b) . . . (c) 5.25
20 Nalgonda	(a) 94,072 (b) +35.30 (c) 5.97	(a) 69,530* (b) +170.08 (c) 5.55	(a) 25,744* (b) +107,166.07 (c) 2.79	(a) 24* (b) (+)99.93 (c) 0.00	(a) 35,552* (b) . . . (c) 4.15

Mother tongues grouped with Telugu—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Telugu		1961—concl'd.	
1961—		Kurnool	5
Srikakulam	Dommara Mathanga	Chenchu Dommara Valmiki Yenadi/Yanadi	14 6 3 3
Visakhapatnam	Godari	Chenchu	28
East Godavari	Chenchu Dommara	Mahbubnagar Hyderabad Mondillu Vadari	28 2 17 27
West Godavari	Chenchu Dommara Yenadi/Yanadi	Medak Nizamabad Mala Bhasha Vadari	115 43 1 182
Krishna	Chenchu Noor Yenadi/Yanadi	Adilabad Dommara Mala Bhasha Vadari	1 21 62 51
Guntur	Chenchu Dommara Noor Yenadi/Yanadi	Karimnagar Chenchu Dommara Pichakuntla Vadari	23 213 19 432 57
Nellore	Dommara Jogala	Warangal Chenchu Dakkala Dommara Samagara Vadari	7 242 2 137 18
Chittoor	Yenadi/Yanadi	Khammam Dommara Pichakuntla Vadari Yenadi/Yanadi	7 40 16 4
Cuddapah	Dommara Yenadi/Yanadi	Nalgonda Chenchu Dommara Vadari	33 3 3
Anantapur	Budabukkala Chenchu Dommara Kammara Mondillu Valmiki		

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Telugu—concl'd.				Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani			
1951—				1961—			
Mahbubnagar	Chenchu	28		Srikakulam	Marwari	18	
	Dommarā	5					
	Vadari	48		Visakhapatnam	Marwari	186	
Hyderabad	Dommarā	3		East Godavari	Lamani/Lambadi	49	
	Vadari	129			Marwari	242	
Medak	Dommarā	107		West Godavari	Golla	459	
	Vadari	289			Lamani/Lambadi	1,819	
Nizamabad	Dommarā	74			Marwari	74	
	Vadari	172		Krishna	Lamani/Lambadi	12,158	
Adilabad	Dommarā	5			Marwari	403	
	Vadari	257		Guntur	Lamani/Lambadi	13,390	
Karimnagar	Chenchu	3			Marwari	213	
	Dommarā	243		Nellore	Lamani/Lambadi	132	
	Vadari	311			Marwari	23	
Warangal	Dommarā	166		Chittoor	Lamani/Lambadi	8,276	
	Vadari	496			Marwari	6	
Khammam	Dommarā	27		Cuddapah	Lamani/Lambadi	5,393	
	Vadari	34			Marwari	15	
Nalgonda	Chenchu	37			Rajputani	1	
	Dommarā	26		Anantapur	Lamani/Lambadi	32,907	
	Vadari	164			Marwari	88	
1931—					Tanda	1	
Srikakulam	Valmiki	12		Kurnool	Lamani/Lambadi	10,265	
					Marwari	286	
Visakhapatnam	Valmiki	34		Mahbubnagar	Banjari	25	
1921—					Kora-Banjari	29	
Mahbubnagar	Vadari	88			Lamani/Lambadi	62,630	
					Marwari	245	
Hyderabad	Vadari	121			Rajputani	15	
				Hyderabad	Agarwali	3	
Medak	Vadari	50			Banjari	248	
					Lamani/Lambadi	30,444	
Adilabad	Vadari	2			Marwari	6,952	
					Mewari	4	
Karimnagar	Vadari	14		Medak	Banjari	209	
					Lamani/Lambadi	28,040	
Warangal	Vadari	7			Marwari	99	
					Rajputani	14	
Khammam	Vadari	5		Nizamabad	Banjari	3	
1911—					Chaurasi	27	
Mahbubnagar	Vadari	49			Lamani/Lambadi	37,092	
					Marwari	681	
Hyderabad	Vadari	363		Adilabad	Banjari	7,529	
					Chaurasi	2	
Nizamabad	Vadari	15			Lamani/Lambadi	14,835	
					Marwari	1,210	
Adilabad	Vadari	43		Karimnagar	Agarwali	1	
					Banjari	82	
Warangal	Vadari	4			Lamani/Lambadi	17,205	
					Marwari	172	
Khammam	Vadari	3			Rajputani	1	

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.				Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.			
1961—concl'd.				1951—concl'd.			
Warangal	Banjari	864		Khammam	Lamani/Lambadi	51,647	
	Lamani/Lambadi	116,384			Marwari	249	
	Marwari	460		Nalgonda	Chaurasi	6	
					Lamani/Lambadi	69,414	
Khammam	Banjari	1,094			Marwari	110	
	Lamani/Lambadi	75,731		1931—			
	Marwari	234		Srikakulam	Banjari	122	
Nalgonda	Banjari	1,402			Lamani/Lambadi	2	
	Lamani/Lambadi	92,576			Marwari	18	
	Marwari	78		Visakhapatnam	Banjari	360	
	Nimadi	1			Lamani/Lambadi	5	
1951—					Marwari	24	
Srikakulam	Marwari	5		East Godavari	Lamani/Lambadi	234	
					Marwari	233	
Visakhapatnam	Marwari	58		West Godavari	Lamani/Lambadi	969	
					Marwari	36	
East Godavari	Marwari	245		Krishna	Lamani/Lambadi	3,981	
					Marwari	198	
West Godavari	Lamani/Lambadi	610		Guntur	Lamani/Lambadi	4,248	
	Marwari	24			Marwari	29	
Krishna	Lamani/Lambadi	8,705		Nellore	Lamani/Lambadi	15	
	Marwari	1			Marwari	12	
Guntur	Lamani/Lambadi	7,510		Chittoor	Lamani/Lambadi	2,708	
	Marwari	2			Marwari	19	
Nellore	Lamani/Lambadi	6		Cuddapah	Lamani/Lambadi	2,292	
	Marwari	18			Marwari	15	
Chittoor	Lamani/Lambadi	6,760		Anantapur	Lamani/Lambadi	15,236	
					Marwari	180	
Cuddapah	Lamani/Lambadi	2,692		Kurnool	Lamani/Lambadi	7,866	
					Marwari	281	
Anantapur	Lamani/Lambadi	19,785		Mahbubnagar	Lamani/Lambadi	28,075	
	Marwari	6			Marwari†	1,659	
Kurnool	Lamani/Lambadi	6,353		Hyderabad	Lamani/Lambadi	11,509	
	Marwari	48			Marwari†	9,352	
Mahbubnagar	Lamani/Lambadi	60,516		Medak	Lamani/Lambadi	3,845	
	Marwari	413			Marwari†	867	
Hyderabad	Chaurasi	68		Nizamabad	Lamani/Lambadi	13,196	
	Lamani/Lambadi	23,027			Marwari†	837	
	Marwari	7,839		Adilabad	Lamani/Lambadi	22,812	
	Mewari	19			Marwari†	1,739	
Medak	Lamani/Lambadi	19,961		Karimnagar	Lamani/Lambadi	6,546	
	Marwari	282			Marwari†	947	
Nizamabad	Lamani/Lambadi	23,871		Warangal	Lamani/Lambadi	36,756	
	Marwari	991			Marwari†	769	
	Mewari	11		Khammam	Lamani/Lambadi	24,144	
Adilabad	Lamani/Lambadi	31,415			Marwari†	448	
	Marwari	1,338		Nalgonda	Lamani/Lambadi	25,303	
Karimnagar	Lamani/Lambadi	10,520			Marwari†	441	
	Marwari	272					
Warangal	Chaurasi	7					
	Lamani/Lambadi	99,165					
	Marwari	365					

† Includes very small population of Rajasthani.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.				Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—concl.			
1921—				1911—			
Srikakulam . . .	Marwari . . .	17		Srikakulam . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	99	
Visakhapatnam . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	58		Visakhapatnam . . .	Marwari . . .	7	
	Marwari . . .	20			Lamani/Lambadi . . .	217	
East Godavari . . .	Marwari . . .	39		East Godavari . . .	Marwari . . .	3	
		145			Lamani/Lambadi . . .	101	
West Godavari . . .	Marwari . . .	145		West Godavari . . .	Marwari . . .	165	
		2,007			Lamani/Lambadi . . .	1,709	
		12			Marwari . . .	44	
Krishna . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	2,054		Krishna . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	1,723	
	Marwari . . .	13			Marwari . . .	48	
Guntur . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	5,959		Guntur . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	3,408	
	Marwari . . .	360			Marwari . . .	28	
Nellore . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	13		Nellore . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	36	
Chittoor . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	2,036		Chittoor . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	2,144	
	Marwari . . .	24			Marwari . . .	18	
Cuddapah . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	1,410		Cuddapah . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	1,205	
	Marwari . . .	83			Marwari . . .	32	
Anantapur . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	11,448		Anantapur . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	12,981	
	Marwari . . .	427			Marwari . . .	134	
Kurnool . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	4,629		Kurnool . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	5,136	
	Marwari . . .	538			Marwari . . .	108	
Mahbubnagar . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	10,768		Mahbubnagar . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	18,131	
	Marwari† . . .	91			Marwari† . . .	374	
Hyderabad . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	6,057		Hyderabad . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	12,921	
	Marwari† . . .	6,333			Marwari† . . .	9,819	
Medak . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	2,279		Medak . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	4,749	
	Marwari† . . .	103			Marwari† . . .	316	
Nizamabad . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	6,547		Nizamabad . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	10,791	
	Marwari† . . .	202			Marwari† . . .	337	
Adilabad . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	24,354		Adilabad . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	12,812	
	Marwari† . . .	1,088			Marwari† . . .	665	
Karimnagar . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	5,366		Karimnagar . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	7,192	
	Marwari† . . .	113			Marwari† . . .	172	
Warangal . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	22,214		Warangal . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	39,301	
	Marwari† . . .	69			Marwari† . . .	119	
Khammam . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	17,928		Khammam . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	25,305	
	Marwari† . . .	44			Marwari† . . .	74	
Nalgonda . . .	Marwari† . . .	24		Nalgonda . . .	Lamani/Lambadi . . .	35,506	
					Marwari† . . .	46	

†See note on page xxxiii.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. ASSAMESE					
ASSAM	(a) 6,784,271 (b) +36.47 (c) 57.14	4,971,229 +149.52 56.29	1,992,291* +15.62 32.32	1,723,111* +12.57 33.43	1,530,698** 35.31
1 Goalpara	(a) 1,021,145 (b) +48.63 (c) 66.14	687,027 +326.25 62.00	161,179* +16.11 18.26	138,810* +62.68 18.20	85,329* 14.21
2 Kamrup	(a) 1,665,994 (b) +41.48 (c) 80.77	1,177,587 81.30 79.01	649,512 +12.72 66.50	576,205 +8.77 75.46	529,750 79.23
3 Darrang	(a) 839,788 (b) +17.55 (c) 65.12	714,395 +268.75 77.35	193,736 +10.16 32.86	175,865 +5.32 36.59	166,988 44.37
4 Lakhimpur	(a) 985,157 (b) +36.54 (c) 63.00	721,535 +204.53 64.06	236,933 +26.45 30.44	187,379 +18.19 29.83	158,535** 33.79
5 Nowgong	(a) 929,843 (b) +51.74 (c) 76.80	612,802 +158.12 69.09	237,406 +12.70 42.20	210,661* +7.67 52.94	195,649** 64.44
6 Sibsagar	(a) 1,289,451 (b) +25.98 (c) 85.49	1,023,569 +103.25 84.44	503,603 +16.94 53.96	430,656 +9.98 52.31	391,584* 56.73
7 Cachar	(a) 4,542 (b) +31.20 (c) 0.33	3,462 +55.18 0.31	2,231 +10.72 0.28	2,015 +35.78 0.27	1,484 0.21
8 Garo Hills	(a) 16,073 (b) +66.54 (c) 5.23	9,651 +73.17 3.99	5,573 +1,058.63 2.92	481 +55.66 0.27	309 0.19
9 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	(a) 10,265 (b) (-)32.80 (c) 2.22	15,276 +714.29 4.20	1,876 +117.63 0.65	862 (-)2.49 0.35	884 0.38
10 United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	(a) 21,738 (b) +275.05 (c) 7.77	5,796 +4,428.13 3.50	128 +23.08 0.39	104 +30.00 0.39	80 0.29
11 Mizo Hills	(a) 275 (b) +113.18 (c) 0.10	129 +13.16 0.07	114 +56.16 0.09	73 (-)31.13 0.07	106 0.12
2. BENGALI					
ASSAM	(a) @ 2,089,248 (b) +20.45 (c) 17.60	@ 1,734,466 +2.09 19.64	1,698,927* +19.41 27.56	1,422,805* +22.02 27.60	1,116,002** 26.90
1 Goalpara	(a) 185,020 (b) (-)4.32 (c) 11.98	193,379 (-)59.41 17.45	476,433* +17.43 53.97	405,710* +16.66 53.21	347,772* 57.90
2 Kamrup	(a) 203,687 (b) (-)9.56 (c) 9.88	225,211 +32.16 15.11	170,409 +235.09 17.45	50,855 +498.01 6.66	8,504 1.27

@ For mother tongues grouped with Bengali, see page xxxvii.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. BENGALI—contd.					
3 Darrang	(a) 127,021	64,151	95,535	86,680	57,986
	(b) +98.00	(—)32.88	+10.22	+49.48	..
	(c) 9.85	6.95	16.20	18.04	15.41
4 Lakhimpur	(a) 127,985	85,902	78,699	106,073	76,436**
	(b) +48.99	+9.15	(—)25.81	+38.77	..
	(c) 8.18	7.63	10.11	16.89	16.29
5 Nowgong	(a) 209,716	207,254	193,349	72,101*	12,715**
	(b) +1.19	+7.19	+168.16	+467.05	..
	(c) 17.32	23.37	34.37	18.12	4.19
6 Sibsagar	(a) 46,036	41,581	73,351	131,351	127,816*
	(b) +10.71	(—)43.31	(—)44.16	+2.77	..
	(c) 3.05	3.43	7.86	15.96	18.52
7 Cachar	(a) 1,085,851	860,772	564,316	528,286	496,671
	(b) +26.15	+52.53	+6.82	+6.37	..
	(c) 78.77	77.14	70.22	70.29	69.60
8 Garo Hills	(a) 28,945	23,264	20,453	20,100	18,913
	(b) +24.42	+13.74	+1.76	+6.28	..
	(c) 9.42	9.61	10.71	11.22	11.90
9 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	(a) 32,742	13,691	5,547	4,315	2,627
	(b) +139.15	+146.82	+28.55	+64.26	..
	(c) 7.08	3.77	1.91	1.77	1.12
10 United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	(a) 23,563	7,222	19,502	15,918	15,789
	(b) +226.27	(—)62.97	+22.52	+0.82	..
	(c) 8.42	4.37	59.38	59.52	57.84
11 Mizo Hills	(a) 18,682	12,039	1,333	1,416	773
	(b) +55.18	+803.15	(—) 5.86	+83.18	..
	(c) 7.02	6.14	1.07	1.44	0.85
3. HINDI					
ASSAM	(a) 523,791	334,879	483,234*	357,721*	320,805**
	(b) +56.41	(—)30.70	+35.09	+11.51	..
	(c) 4.41	3.79	7.84	6.04	7.40
1 Goalpara	(a) 44,782	28,601	24,759*	24,543*	22,041*
	(b) +56.57	+15.52	+0.88	+11.35	..
	(c) 2.90	2.58	2.80	3.22	3.67
2 Kamrup	(a) 47,809	24,679	18,984	16,778	12,482
	(b) +93.72	+30.00	+13.15	+34.42	..
	(c) 2.32	1.66	1.94	2.20	1.87
3 Darrang	(a) 71,523	30,721	50,893	34,964	21,478
	(b) +132.81	(—)39.04	+45.56	+62.79	..
	(c) 5.55	3.33	8.63	7.28	5.71
4 Lakhimpur	(a) 112,620	61,658	135,706	81,588	87,579**
	(b) +82.65	(—)54.57	+66.33	(—)6.84	..
	(c) 7.20	5.47	17.44	12.99	18.67
5 Nowgong	(a) 33,523	23,862	29,968	22,435*	17,378**
	(b) +40.49	(—)20.38	+33.58	+29.10	..
	(c) 2.77	2.69	5.33	5.64	5.72

@ For mother tongues grouped, with Hindi see page xxxvii.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. HINDI—contd.					
6 Sibsagar	(a) 51,494	36,385	104,225	60,880	43,276*
	(b) +41.53	(—)65.49	+71.20	+40.68	..
	(c) 3.41	3.00	11.17	7.40	6.27
7 Cachar	(a) 142,857	116,725	109,105	107,629	107,392
	(b) +22.39	+6.93	+1.43	+0.22	..
	(c) 10.36	10.46	13.58	11.32	15.06
8 Garo Hills	(a) 2,609	1,615	859	837	627
	(b) +61.55	+88.01	+2.63	+33.49	..
	(c) 0.85	0.67	0.45	0.47	0.39
9 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	(a) 7,023	7,916	2,596	2,798	2,820
	(b) (—)11.28	+204.93	(—)7.22	(—)0.78	..
	(c) 1.52	2.18	0.90	1.15	1.20
10 United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	(a) 9,371	2,680	5,975	5,125	5,553
	(b) +249.66	(—)55.15	+16.59	(—)7.71	..
	(c) 3.35	1.62	18.19	19.16	20.34
11 Mizo Hills	(a) 180	37	104	144	179
	(b) +386.49	(—)64.42	(—)27.78	(—)19.55	..
	(c) 0.67	0.02	0.08	0.15	0.20

Mother tongues grouped with Bengali

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi

1961—	1951—	1931—	1921—	1911—
Goalpara	Bahe	Goalpara	Deswali	2
	Haijong/Hajong		Gowro	7
			Marari	1
			Nagari-Hindi	126
Kamrup	Chakma	Kamrup	Gowro	64
	Haijong/Hajong		Marari	19
	Malpaharia		Nagari-Hindi	480
Darrang	Chakma	Darrang	Gowro	3,871
	Malpaharia		Marari	775
			Nagari-Hindi	1,522
Lakhimpur	Chakma	Lakhimpur	Deswali	187
	Malpaharia		Gowro	545
			Marari	1,038
Nowgong	Malpaharia		Nagari-Hindi	732
			Surgujia	524
Cachar	Chakma			
	Kachari-Bengali			
	Malpaharia			
Garo Hills	Haijong/Hajong		Bilaspuri	26
			Nagari-Hindi	107
U. K. & J. Hills	Chakma			
	Haijong/Hajong			
	Malpaharia			
U. M. & N. C. Hills	Malpaharia		Bilaspuri	1
			Gowro	267
Mizo Hills	Chakma		Nagari-Hindi	187
	Takam			
1951—				
Goalpara	Malpaharia			
Kamrup	Haijong/Hajong			
Lakhimpur	Chakma			
Garo Hills	Haijong/Hajong			
U. K. & J. Hills	Haijong/Hajong			
Mizo Hills	Chakma			

7 RGT/64—1/6

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. URDU—concl'd.					
13 Palamau	(a) 68,211 (b) +162.85 (c) 5.74	25,951		1,662 +97.39 0.23	842*
14 Hazaribagh	(a) 140,864 (b) +135.08 (c) 5.88	59,922		9,581 +136.86 0.75	4,045
15 Ranchi	(a) 87,271 (b) +113.27 (c) 4.08	40,920	Included in Hindi	1,946 (-)-41.47 0.15	3,325
16 Dhanbad	(a) 71,418 (b) +85.95 (c) 6.16	38,408		1,086 +138.16 0.19	456
17 Singhbhum	(a) 71,588 (b) +109.65 (c) 3.49	34,146		3,761 +1,043.16 0.35	329
3. BIHARI					
BIHAR	(a) 16,442,087 (b) +14,611.04 (c) 35.39	(a) 111,767 (b) 0.29		97,554** (-)-40.71 0.35	(a) 164,536** (b) 0.58
1 Patna	(a) 852,531 (b) .. (c) 28.90	..		..	..
2 Gaya	(a) 1,280,058 (b) .. (c) 35.09	..		..	..
3 Shahabad	(a) 2,770,111 (b) .. (c) 86.08	..		..	..
4 Saran	(a) 2,847,484 (b) .. (c) 79.43	..	Not Available	4* 0.00	..
5 Champaran	(a) 1,874,243 (b) .. (c) 62.35	..		10 0.00	..
6 Muzaffarpur	(a) 542,730 (b) .. (c) 13.18	..		388 0.01	..
7 Darbhanga	(a) 3,087,740 (b) .. (c) 69.97	..		..	..
8 Monghyr	(a) 391,713 (b) .. (c) 11.56	..		..	..
9 Bhagalpur	(a) 16,631 (b) .. (c) 0.97	..		..	..

@ For mother tongues grouped with Bihari, see pages XLii and XLiii.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. BIHARI—concl'd.					
10 Saharsa	(a) 1,141,950 (b) +20,976.97 (c) 66.26	5,418		..	..
11 Purnea	(a) 369,519 (b) +345.10 (c) 11.96	83,019		1,867 +2,529.58 0.10	71
12 Santal Parganas	(a) 154,564 (b) +2,727.74 (c) 5.78	5,466		..	..
13 Palamau	(a) 134,246 (b) +5,900.72 (c) 11.30	839	Not Available	..	..
14 Hazaribagh	(a) 272,654 (b) +107,244.09 (c) 11.38	254		..	..
15 Ranchi	(a) 510,327 (b) +6,742.68 (c) 23.86	7,458		52,348 (-)-11.42 3.96	59,095
16 Dhanbad	(a) 165,798 (b) +637,584.62 (c) 14.31	26		27,115 (-)-60.54 4.79	68,711
17 Singhbhum	(a) 29,788 (b) +220.75 (c) 1.45	9,287		15,822 (-)-56.84 1.47	36,659
Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.					
Mother tongues grouped with Hindi		1961—contd.			
1961—		Darbhanga			
Patna	Awadhi Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha Bundelkhandi Deswadi/Hariani Khariboli Mirzapuri	104 16 137 6 1 1		Awadhi Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha Kanaui	52 2 3
Gaya	Awadhi Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	6 20	Monghyr	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha Chhattisgarhi Khariboli	6 1 1
Shahabad	Awadhi Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	84 66	Bhagalpur	Awadhi	3
Saran	Awadhi Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	9 1	Saharsa	Awadhi	44
Champan	Awadhi Kanaui Khariboli	41 2 45	Purnea	Awadhi Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	6 789
Muzaffarpur	Awadhi	45	Santal Parganas	Awadhi Mirzapuri	8 4
			Palamau	Awadhi Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	14 78
			Hazaribagh	Awadhi Bilasipuri Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha Chhattisgarhi	6 1,396 1 1,217

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931†	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. HINDI					
BIHAR	(a) 20,580,643 (b) (-)34.52 (c) 44.30	(a) 31,428,651 (b) 15.58 (c) 81.03	(a) 27,191,593** (b) 12.09 (c) 86.73	(a) 21,257,956** (b) 2.05 (c) 86.22	(a) 23,771,781** (b) .. (c) 83.93
1 Patna	(a) 1,868,239 (b) (-)18.38 (c) 63.34	(a) 2,288,820 (b) 24.71 (c) 90.53	(a) 1,835,377 (b) 19.45 (c) 99.10	(a) 1,536,576 (b) (-)0.14 (c) 97.44	(a) 1,538,720** (b) .. (c) 95.59
2 Gaya	(a) 2,087,948 (b) (-)24.37 (c) 57.24	(a) 2,760,908 (b) 15.67 (c) 89.92	(a) 2,386,852 (b) 11.95 (c) 99.93	(a) 2,132,161 (b) 3.16 (c) 99.04	(a) 2,066,944* (b) .. (c) 95.71
3 Shahabad	(a) 313,684 (b) (-)87.54 (c) 9.75	(a) 2,517,451 (b) 26.39 (c) 93.64	(a) 1,991,826 (b) 10.73 (c) 99.92	(a) 1,798,834 (b) (-)2.20 (c) 99.15	(a) 1,839,234** (b) .. (c) 98.58
4 Saran	(a) 508,500 (b) (-)83.18 (c) 14.18	(a) 3,023,770 (b) 21.69 (c) 95.84	(a) 2,484,830* (b) 6.73 (c) 99.93	(a) 2,328,116* (b) 2.15 (c) 99.49	(a) 2,279,170** (b) .. (c) 99.54
5 Champaran	(a) 797,176 (b) (-)66.51 (c) 26.52	(a) 2,380,398 (b) 11.45 (c) 94.64	(a) 2,135,936 (b) 10.51 (c) 99.55	(a) 1,932,744 (b) 1.62 (c) 99.58	(a) 1,901,986 (b) .. (c) 99.66
6 Muzaffarpur	(a) 3,191,118 (b) (-)2.05 (c) 77.48	(a) 3,257,746 (b) 10.92 (c) 92.53	(a) 2,937,662 (b) 9.55 (c) 99.87	(a) 2,680,727 (b) (-)5.69 (c) 97.31	(a) 2,842,456 (b) .. (c) 99.89
7 Darbhanga	(a) 801,786 (b) (-)76.54 (c) 18.17	(a) 3,417,832 (b) 8.03 (c) 90.67	(a) 3,163,832 (b) 10.25 (c) 99.93	(a) 2,869,775 (b) 0.29 (c) 98.50	(a) 2,861,616 (b) .. (c) 97.68
8 Monghyr	(a) 2,701,800 (b) 1.72 (c) 79.77	(a) 2,656,186 (b) 17.25 (c) 93.23	(a) 2,265,494 (b) 13.65 (c) 99.05	(a) 1,993,417 (b) (-)3.03 (c) 98.20	(a) 2,655,631* (b) .. (c) 96.38
9 Bhagalpur	(a) 1,460,320 (b) 16.75 (c) 85.24	(a) 1,250,838 (b) 11.73 (c) 87.53	(a) 1,099,808 (b) 15.72 (c) 98.73	(a) 950,399 (b) (-)6.67 (c) 98.32	(a) 1,018,352 (b) .. (c) 98.29
10 Saharsa	(a) 435,314 (b) (-)64.43 (c) 25.26	(a) 1,223,920 (b) 10.62 (c) 93.56	(a) 1,106,427 (b) 5.46 (c) 98.73	(a) 1,049,190 (b) (-)3.25 (c) 98.32	(a) 1,084,448 (b) .. (c) 98.29
11 Purnea	(a) 1,466,692 (b) (-)1.81 (c) 47.48	(a) 1,493,657 (b) 15.48 (c) 66.25	(a) 1,767,180 (b) 6.20 (c) 90.56	(a) 1,664,040 (b) 63.21 (c) 92.24	(a) 1,019,568 (b) .. (c) 60.35
12 Santal Parganas	(a) 955,614 (b) (-)4.37 (c) 35.72	(a) 999,272 (b) 5.99 (c) 43.03	(a) 942,777** (b) 19.70 (c) 45.96	(a) 787,649** (b) (-)5.96 (c) 43.79	(a) 837,600** (b) .. (c) 44.48
13 Palaman	(a) 901,327 (b) 2.07 (c) 75.88	(a) 883,008 (b) 18.17 (c) 89.58	(a) 747,249 (b) 9.97 (c) 91.27	(a) 679,484 (b) 6.55 (c) 92.65	(a) 637,695* (b) .. (c) 92.79
14 Hazaribagh	(a) 1,723,304 (b) 5.71 (c) 71.91	(a) 1,630,246 (b) 18.77 (c) 84.15	(a) 1,372,641 (b) 18.33 (c) 90.46	(a) 1,159,999 (b) (-)1.56 (c) 90.84	(a) 1,178,523 (b) .. (c) 91.46

† In 1931 Hindi includes Urdu.

@ For mother tongues grouped with Hindi, see pages xli and xlii.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. HINDI—contd.					
15 Ranchi	(a) 545,888 (b) (-)39.87 (c) 25.53	(a) 907,790 (b) 28.20 (c) 49.18	(a) 708,114 (b) 30.92 (c) 45.56	(a) 540,858 (b) 2.68 (c) 40.87	(a) 526,751 (b) .. (c) 38.29
16 Dhanbad	(a) 634,064 (b) 28.55 (c) 54.73	(a) 493,261 (b) 323.56 (c) 54.46	(a) 116,457 (b) 50.18 (c) 17.76	(a) 77,544 (b) 108.63 (c) 13.70	(a) 37,168 (b) .. (c) 7.40
17 Singhbhum	(a) 187,869 (b) (-)22.86 (c) 9.16	(a) 243,548 (b) 87.73 (c) 14.32	(a) 129,731 (b) 69.71 (c) 9.88	(a) 76,443 (b) 66.47 (c) 7.12	(a) 45,919 (b) .. (c) 4.52
2. URDU					
BIHAR	(a) 4,149,245 (b) 56.79 (c) 8.93	(a) 2,646,437 (b) .. (c) 6.82	238,364** (-)26.59 0.85		(a) 324,686** (b) .. (c) 1.15
1 Patna	(a) 195,453 (b) (-)5.27 (c) 6.63	(a) 206,318 (b) .. (c) 8.16	31,570 (-)52.20 2.00		(a) 66,045** (b) .. (c) 4.10
2 Gaya	(a) 271,237 (b) (-)9.11 (c) 7.44	(a) 298,437 (b) .. (c) 9.72	17,885 (-)80.17 0.83		(a) 90,173* (b) .. (c) 4.18
3 Shahabad	(a) 123,345 (b) (-)25.21 (c) 3.83	(a) 164,916 (b) .. (c) 6.13	13,133 (-)43.40 0.72		(a) 23,205** (b) .. (c) 1.24
4 Saran	(a) 224,425 (b) 75.24 (c) 6.26	(a) 128,065 (b) .. (c) 4.06	10,723* +10.26 0.46		(a) 9,725** (b) .. (c) 0.42
5 Champaran	(a) 309,874 (b) 132.73 (c) 10.31	(a) 133,150 (b) .. (c) 5.29	3,601 (-)6.71 0.19		(a) 3,860 (b) .. (c) 0.20
6 Muzaffarpur	(a) 375,083 (b) 43.72 (c) 9.11	(a) 260,980 (b) .. (c) 7.41	71,142 +5,646.53 2.58		(a) 1,238 (b) .. (c) 0.04
7 Darbhanga	(a) 512,290 (b) 47.33 (c) 11.61	(a) 347,719 (b) .. (c) 9.22	41,099 (-)37.54 1.41		(a) 65,800 (b) .. (c) 2.25
8 Monghyr	(a) 234,914 (b) 71.40 (c) 6.94	(a) 137,055 (b) .. (c) 4.81	17,114 (-)67.67 0.84		(a) 52,932* (b) .. (c) 2.48
9 Bhagalpur	(a) 170,852 (b) 56.74 (c) 9.98	(a) 109,006 (b) .. (c) 7.63	3,733 +1,381.35 0.39		(a) 252 (b) .. (c) 0.02
10 Saharsa	(a) 126,312 (b) 97.97 (c) 7.33	(a) 63,802 (b) .. (c) 4.88	4,122 +1,432.34 0.39		(a) 269 (b) .. (c) 0.02
11 Purnea	(a) 966,610 (b) 94.04 (c) 31.29	(a) 498,141 (b) .. (c) 22.09	4,880 +219.16 0.27		(a) 1,529 (b) .. (c) 0.09
12 Santal Parganas	(a) 199,498 (b) 100.50 (c) 7.46	(a) 99,501 (b) .. (c) 4.28	1,326** +100.61 0.07		(a) 661** (b) .. (c) 0.04

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. GUJARATI					
<i>@</i>					
GUJARAT	(a) 18,672,722	14,824,200	9,993,590	8,780,291	8,490,768
	(b) + 25.96	+ 48.34	+ 13.82	+ 3.41	..
	(c) 90.50	91.45	86.98	86.29	86.61
1 Jamnagar	(a) 791,014	595,894	388,260	337,750	336,578
	(b) + 32.74	+ 53.48	+ 14.95	+ 0.35	..
	(c) 95.48	96.60	91.26	93.92	93.60
2 Rajkot	(a) 1,146,520	891,404	615,779	537,911	555,221
	(b) + 28.62	+ 44.76	+ 14.48	(-) 3.12	..
	(c) 94.87	95.85	90.71	91.71	94.04
3 Surendranagar	(a) 653,924	502,835	377,522	332,205	319,992
	(b) + 30.05	+ 33.19	+ 13.64	+ 3.82	..
	(c) 98.60	99.30	98.80	95.57	94.01
4 Bhavnagar	(a) 1,102,611	874,439	617,617	541,874	526,751
	(b) + 26.09	+ 41.58	+ 13.98	+ 2.87	..
	(c) 98.50	98.74	98.34	98.46	93.95
5 Amreli	(a) 656,723	522,348	368,678	327,562	302,504
	(b) + 25.73	+ 41.68	+ 12.55	+ 8.28	..
	(c) 98.34	97.00	94.75	96.30	88.51
6 Junagadh	(a) 1,181,540	896,827	608,252	521,037	507,823
	(b) + 31.75	+ 47.44	+ 16.74	+ 2.60	..
	(c) 94.85	90.81	88.37	89.43	94.05
7 Kutch	(a) 370,552	286,577	220,459	216,749	218,675
	(b) + 29.30	+ 29.99	+ 1.71	(-) 0.88	..
	(c) 53.21	50.49	42.36	44.73	42.59
8 Banaskantha	(a) 961,085	703,461	501,363	447,114	442,630
	(b) + 36.62	+ 40.31	+ 12.13	+ 1.01	..
	(c) 96.48	90.90	94.51	91.25	95.18
9 Sabarkantha	(a) 890,627	671,649	424,464	360,231	357,790
	(b) + 32.60	+ 58.23	+ 17.83	+ 0.71	..
	(c) 96.96	98.19	86.79	87.42	95.69
10 Mehsana	(a) 1,638,352	1,363,676	1,002,578	908,454	835,214
	(b) + 20.14	+ 36.02	+ 10.36	+ 8.77	..
	(c) 96.95	97.85	97.13	97.37	96.88
11 Ahmedabad	(a) 1,790,074	1,399,838	839,478	776,026	732,814
	(b) + 27.88	+ 66.75	+ 8.18	+ 5.90	..
	(c) 80.99	83.54	89.40	91.72	92.50
12 Kaira	(a) 1,867,735	1,541,949	1,058,046	988,928	962,744
	(b) + 21.13	+ 45.74	+ 6.99	+ 2.72	..
	(c) 94.45	95.63	94.20	95.78	94.71
13 Panchmahals	(a) 1,412,783	1,099,921	800,364	646,592	504,088
	(b) + 28.44	+ 37.43	+ 23.78	+ 28.27	..
	(c) 96.18	97.23	97.32	93.56	84.87
14 Baroda	(a) 1,365,068	1,082,163	774,932	667,902	592,800
	(b) + 26.14	+ 39.65	+ 16.02	+ 12.67	..
	(c) 89.38	89.29	88.22	88.48	85.07
15 Broach	(a) 807,906	674,465	474,512	354,051	423,170
	(b) + 19.78	+ 42.14	+ 34.02	(-) 16.33	..
	(c) 90.58	94.00	87.18	73.72	89.46

@ For mother tongues grouped with Gujarati, see page XLVij.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. GUJARATI—contd.					
16 Surat	(a) 2,033,414	1,714,952	920,561	811,711	863,879
	(b) + 18.57	+ 86.29	+ 13.41	(-) 6.04	..
	(c) 82.94	86.51	66.47	64.44	68.84
17 Dangs	(a) 2,794	1,802	725	4,194	8,185
	(b) + 55.05	+ 148.55	(-) 82.71	(-) 48.76	..
	(c) 3.90	3.81	2.16	17.37	28.30
2. URDU					
<i>@</i>					
GUJARAT	(a) 594,670	396,092	..	57,557	72,334
	(b) + 50.13	..	..	(-) 20.43	..
	(c) 2.88	2.44	..	0.57	0.74
1 Jamnagar	(a) 3,720	3,095	..	277	780
	(b) + 20.19	..	..	(-) 64.49	..
	(c) 0.45	0.50	..	0.08	0.22
2 Rajkot	(a) 15,920	8,812	..	..	..
	(b) + 80.66	..	..	..	..
	(c) 1.32	0.95	..	..	..
3 Surendranagar	(a) 4,224	1,298	..	..	..
	(b) + 225.42	..	..	..	..
	(c) 0.64	0.26	..	..	..
4 Bhavnagar	(a) 2,088	1,220	..	..	..
	(b) + 71.15	..	..	..	..
	(c) 0.19	0.14	..	..	..
5 Amreli	(a) 7,640	3,151	..	3,387	9,207
	(b) + 142.46	..	..	(-) 63.21	..
	(c) 1.14	0.59	..	1.00	2.69
6 Junagadh	(a) 33,592	46,996	Not available separately	..	..
	(b) (-) 28.52	..	..	..	..
	(c) 2.70	4.76	..	..	..
7 Kutch	(a) 1,004	93	..	..	..
	(b) + 979.57	..	..	..	..
	(c) 0.14	0.02	..	..	..
8 Banaskantha	(a) 13,328	3,170	..	..	..
	(b) + 320.44	..	..	..	..
	(c) 1.34	0.41	..	..	..
9 Sabarkantha	(a) 16,871	7,583	..	..	..
	(b) + 122.48	..	..	..	..
	(c) 1.84	1.11	..	..	..
10 Mehsana	(a) 30,769	17,608	..	16,632	19,640
	(b) + 74.74	..	..	(-) 15.32	..
	(c) 1.82	1.26	..	1.78	2.28
11 Ahmedabad	(a) 176,462	111,237	..	1,043	1,337
	(b) + 58.56	..	..	(-) 21.99	..
	(c) 7.98	6.64	..	0.12	0.17
12 Kaira	(a) 86,567	55,627	..	5,429	6,412
	(b) + 55.62	..	..	(-) 15.33	..
	(c) 4.38	3.45	..	0.53	0.63

@ For mother tongues grouped with Urdu, see page XLvij.
7 RGI/64—1/7

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—concl'd.			Mother tongues grouped with Bihari—cont'd.		
1961—concl'd.			1961— cont'd.		
Ranchi	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha Deswali/Hariani	1 1	Champanau	Bhojpuri Magahi/Magadhi Maithili Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi	1,859,676 299 12,692 1,582
Dhanbad	Awadhi Bilaspuri Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha Chhattisgarhi Mirzapuri Satnami	10 871 4 263 10 15	Muzaffarpur	Bhojpuri Gorakhpuri Magahi/Magadhi Maithili	187,758 1 325 351,646
Singbhum	Awadhi Bilaspuri Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha Chhattisgarhi	141 5 158 7,194	Darbhanga	Bhojpuri Magahi/Magadhi Maithili	4,160 1,124 3,082,456
1951—			Monghyr	Bhagalpuri Bhojpuri Khortha/Khotta Magahi/Magadhi Maithili Tirahutiya	1,072 2,631 21 338,264 49,676 49
Hazaribagh	Bilaspuri	133	Bhagalpur	Bhojpuri Chhika Chhiki Khortha/Khotta Magahi/Magadhi Maithili	12,334 547 1 544 3,205
1911—			Saharsa	Bhojpuri Gorakhpuri Magahi/Magadhi Maithili Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi	5,091 1 377 1,136,268 213
Dhanbad	Chhattisgarhi	287			
Singbhum	Chhattisgarhi	92			
Mother tongues grouped with Bihari					
1961—			Purnea	Banarasi Bhagalpuri Bhojpuri Bharampuria Gorakhpuri Khortha/Khotta Magahi/Magadhi Maithili Mongheria Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi Panchpargania Sadan/Sadri Tirahutiya	5 3 22 55,187 47 25 789,213 7,954 1 1 16 56
Patna	Anga Banarasi Bhagalpuri Bhojpuri Gorakhpuri Khortha/Khotta Magahi/Magadhi Maithili Mongheria Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi Panchpargania Sadan/Sadri Tirahutiya	5 3 22 55,187 47 25 789,213 7,954 1 1 16 56			
Gaya	Banarasi Bhagalpuri Bhojpuri Gorakhpuri Magahi/Magadhi Maithili Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi	4 1 5,159 82 1,273,733 1,044 35	Santal Parganas	Anga Bhagalpuri Bhojpuri Gorakhpuri Khortha/Khotta Kurmali Thar Magahi/Magadhi Maithili Mongheria Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi Tirahutiya	5,093 163 26,931 1 86,227 105 31,578 4,447 4 12 3
Shahabad	Bhagalpuri Bhojpuri Chero Gorakhpuri Magahi/Magadhi Maithili Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi Tirahutiya	1 2,751,104 1 11 17,632 1,348 5 9	Palamau	Bhojpuri Khortha/Khotta Magahi/Magadhi Maithili Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi Sadan/Sadri	50,575 2 74,873 358 10 8,428
Saran	Bhojpuri Gorakhpuri Magahi/Magadhi Maithili	2,844,357 13 311 2,803			

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Bihari—contd.			Mother tongues grouped with Bihari—concl'd.				
1961—concl'd.			1951—concl'd.				
Hazaribagh	Banarasi	6	Purnea	Bhojpuri	1,695		
	Bhojpuri	2,742		Maithili	81,324		
	Gawari	6		Santal Parganas	Khortha/Khotta	1,744	
	Gorakhpuri	3			Magahi/Magadhi	2,847	
	Khortha/Khotta	1,227	Maithili		875		
	Magahi/Magadhi	267,064	Palamau	Bhojpuri			
	Maithili	1,303		Magahi/Magadhi	83		
	Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi	217		Hazaribagh	Gawari	124	
	Sadan/Sadri	84			Kurmali Thar	100	
	Tamaria	2			Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi	15	
		Tamaria	15				
Ranchi	Bhojpuri	2,285	Ranchi	Gawari	872		
	Domali	112		Kurmali Thar	127		
	Gawari	3,515		Tamaria	6,459		
	Magahi/Magadhi	1,018		Dhanbad	Maithili	26	
	Maithili	1,382	Gawari		47		
	Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi	89,011	Singhbhum		Kurmali Thar	6,121	
	Panchpargania	89,011	Magahi/Magadhi		46		
	Sadan/Sadri	57,946	Maithili		31		
	Tamaria	354,719	Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi		1,444		
		339	Sadan/Sadri	56			
Dhanbad	Banarasi	3	Tamaria	1,542			
	Bhojpuri	6,337	1911—	Purnea	Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi	71	
	Gawari	19			Ranchi	Kurmali Thar	20,696
	Gorakhpuri	3				Panchpargania	38,382
	Khortha/Khotta	144,362				Sadan/Sadri	17
	Kurmali Thar	361		Dhanbad	Kurmali Thar	68,586	
	Magahi/Magadhi	12,445			Magahi/Magadhi	125	
	Maithili	2,243		Singhbhum	Bhojpuri	7	
	Mongheria	1			Kurmali Thar	36,100	
	Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi	14			Magahi/Magadhi	40	
Sadan/Sadri	5	Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi			179		
Tamaria	5	Panchpargania	333				
Singhbhum	Bhojpuri	9,445	1951—	Saharsa	Maithili	5,418	
	Gawari	1,126					
	Khortha/Khotta	392					
	Kurmali Thar	349					
	Magahi/Magadhi	3,365					
	Maithili	6,004					
	Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi	1,910					
	Sadan/Sadri	2,500					
	Tamaria	4,697					

STATEMENT I

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Sindhi—contd.			Mother tongues grouped with Sindhi—concl.		
1961—concl.			1931—concl.		
Kaira	Kachchhi	298	Mehsana	Kachchhi	536
Panchmahals	Kachchhi	20	Ahmedabad	Kachchhi	478
Baroda	Kachchhi	501	Kaira	Kachchhi	850
Broach	Kachchhi	60	Panchmahals	Kachchhi	367
Surat	Kachchhi	374	Baroda	Kachchhi	732
			Broach	Kachchhi	220
			Surat	Kachchhi	791
1951—			1921—		
Jamnagar	Kachchhi	10,918	Jamnagar	Kachchhi	17,488
Rajkot	Kachchhi	17,807	Rajkot	Kachchhi	40,889
Surendranagar	Kachchhi	458	Surendranagar	Kachchhi	9,765
Bhavnagar	Kachchhi	1,416	Bhavnagar	Kachchhi	2,587
Amreli	Kachchhi	10,276	Amreli	Kachchhi	5,810
Junagadh	Kachchhi	14,800	Junagadh	Kachchhi	9,014
Kutch	Kachchhi	273,916	Kutch	Kachchhi	262,084
Banaskantha	Kachchhi	42	Banaskantha	Kachchhi	2,636
Sabarkantha	Kachchhi	969	Sabarkantha	Kachchhi	86
Mehsana	Kachchhi	306	Mehsana	Kachchhi	460
Ahmedabad	Kachchhi	1,336	Ahmedabad	Kachchhi	494
Kaira	Kachchhi	1,067	Kaira	Kachchhi	679
Panchmahals	Kachchhi	205	Panchmahals	Kachchhi	124
Baroda	Kachchhi	860	Baroda	Kachchhi	607
Broach	Kachchhi	102	Broach	Kachchhi	221
Surat	Kachchhi	445	Surat	Kachchhi	850
1931—			1911—		
Jamnagar	Kachchhi	31,482	Jamnagar	Kachchhi	1,972
Rajkot	Kachchhi	55,345	Amreli	Kachchhi	23,247
Surendranagar	Kachchhi	814	Mehsana	Kachchhi	707
Bhavnagar	Kachchhi	1,712	Ahmedabad	Kachchhi	49
Amreli	Kachchhi	10,863	Kaira	Kachchhi	108
Junagadh	Kachchhi	33,486	Baroda	Kachchhi	535
Kutch	Kachchhi	295,393	Surat	Kachchhi	137
Banaskantha	Kachchhi	263			
Sabarkantha	Kachchhi	864			

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1941	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. KASHMIRI					
JAMMU AND KASHMIR†	@ 1,937,817 +28.10 54.42	@ 1,512,769 +9.82 51.34	@ 1,377,444 +12.48 51.59	@ 1,224,571 +5.81 50.51	@ 1,157,343 .. 50.48
1 Anantnag	(a) 610,212 (b) +24.79 (c) 93.25	488,987 +6.09 92.88	460,926 +9.08 92.63	422,557 +4.65 93.09	403,781 .. 94.06
2 Srinagar	(a) 609,198 (b) +33.20 (c) 95.13	457,363 +14.07 92.21	400,938 +14.25 92.23	350,928 +8.64 92.60	323,031 .. 93.00
3 Baramulla	(a) 497,887 (b) +23.66 (c) 82.34	402,630 +9.62 79.88	367,286 +11.21 80.62	330,277 +10.83 80.81	297,994 .. 80.62
4 Ladakh	(a) 609 (b) +23.55 (c) 0.69	456 (—)20.83 0.60	576 +54.84 0.80	372 +71.43 0.54	217 .. 0.32
5 Doda	(a) 160,588 (b) +89.38 (c) 59.83	84,796 +10.17 42.06	76,968 +25.84 40.97	61,162 +1.49 37.01	60,265 .. 36.78
6 Udhampur	(a) 22,788 (b) (—)57.26 (c) 8.97	53,317 +11.47 25.19	47,831 +13.21 24.58	42,250 (—)6.35 23.05	45,115 .. 25.73
7 Jammu	(a) 11,175 (b) +233.10 (c) 2.16	2,917 (—)6.57 0.68	3,122 +85.06 0.84	1,687 (—)80.66 0.50	8,723 .. 2.66
8 Kathua	(a) 3,712 (b) +59.59 (c) 1.79	2,326 +19.22 1.31	1,951 (—)7.05 1.21	2,090 +6.12 1.36	1,978 .. 1.30
9 Poonch	(a) 21,648 (b) +8.69 (c) 6.64	19,917 +11.60 6.14	17,846 +34.80 6.08	13,239 (—)18.47 4.81	16,230 .. 6.27
2. PUNJABI					
JAMMU AND KASHMIR†	@ 978,393 +22.21 27.48	@ 800,562 +22.10 27.17	@ 655,667 +7.51 24.55	@ 609,866 +5.27 25.16	@ 579,362 .. 25.27
1 Anantnag	(a) 8,135 (b) (—)22.09 (c) 1.24	10,441 +44.93 1.98	7,204 (—)1.77 1.45	7,334 (—)6.53 1.62	7,846 .. 1.83
2 Srinagar	(a) 10,883 (b) +36.12 (c) 1.70	7,995 +40.88 1.61	5,675 (—)0.99 1.31	5,732 (—)5.10 1.51	6,040 .. 1.74
3 Baramulla	(a) 15,489 (b) (—)19.92 (c) 2.56	19,342 +139.56 3.84	8,074 +0.52 1.77	8,032 (—)0.53 1.97	8,075 .. 2.18
4 Ladakh	(a) 363 (b) +105.08 (c) 0.41	177 +121.25 0.23	80 (—)16.67 0.11	96 (—)22.58 0.14	124 .. 0.18

† (i) Data for Jammu and Kashmir relate to the censused area in 1961.

(ii) Figures for 1961 are not available as no census was taken in J. & K. in that decade.

@ For mother tongues grouped with Kashmiri and Punjabi, see pages Li and Lii.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	
i	2	3	4	5	6	
2. URDU— <i>contd.</i>						
13 Panchmahals (a)	29,250	12,231	Not available separately	..	..	
(b)	+139.15	..		..	..	
(c)	1.99	1.08		..	..	
14 Baroda (a)	60,080	38,914		25,761	28,369	
(b)	+54.39	..		(—)9.10	..	
(c)	3.93	3.21		3.41	4.07	
15 Broach (a)	42,495	27,501		..	..	
(b)	+54.52	..		..	..	
(c)	4.76	3.83		..	..	
16 Surat (a)	70,168	57,381		5,028	6,589	
(b)	+22.31	..		(—)23.69	..	
(c)	2.86	2.89		0.40	0.53	
17 Dangs (a)	492	135		..	..	
(b)	+264.44	..		..	..	
(c)	0.60	0.29		..	..	
3. SINDHI						
GUJARAT (a)	500,222	451,305		442,146	381,696	419,303
(b)	+10.84	+2.07		+15.84	(—)8.97	..
(c)	2.42	2.78	3.85	3.75	4.28	
1 Jamnagar (a)	21,277	15,352	31,661	17,897	15,597	
(b)	+38.59	(—)51.51	+76.91	+14.75	..	
(c)	2.57	2.49	7.44	4.98	4.34	
2 Rajkot (a)	36,486	23,616	55,778	41,334	24,056	
(b)	+54.50	(—)57.66	+34.94	+71.82	..	
(c)	3.02	2.64	8.22	7.05	4.07	
3 Surendranagar (a)	1,055	657	897	9,996	13,514	
(b)	+60.58	(—)26.76	(—)91.03	(—)26.03	..	
(c)	0.16	0.13	0.23	2.88	3.97	
4 Bhavnagar (a)	9,375	8,555	72,198	2,804	21,563	
(b)	+9.59	+289.22	(—)21.61	(—)87.00	..	
(c)	0.84	0.97	0.35	0.51	3.85	
5 Amreli (a)	1,359	11,352	11,359	5,995	25,021	
(b)	(—)88.03	(—)0.06	+89.47	(—)76.04	..	
(c)	0.20	2.11	2.92	1.76	7.32	
6 Junagadh (a)	24,671	42,559	34,107	29,744	21,984	
(b)	(—)42.03	+24.78	+14.67	+35.30	..	
(c)	1.98	4.31	4.96	5.11	4.07	
7 Kutch (a)	313,451	277,718	297,753	265,906	291,067	
(b)	+12.87	(—)6.73	+11.98	(—)8.64	..	
(c)	45.01	48.93	57.21	54.88	56.69	
8 Banaskantha (a)	4,091	3,486	1,575	2,884	1,116	
(b)	+17.36	+121.33	(—)45.39	+158.42	..	
(c)	0.41	0.45	0.30	0.59	0.24	

@For mother tongues grouped with Sindhi, see pages xlvii and xlviii.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. SINDHI—contd.					
9 Sabarkantha (a)	1,269	1,194	921	225	103
(b)	+6.28	+29.64	+309.33	+118.45	..
(c)	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.05	0.03
10 Mehsana (a)	5,597	4,389	987	618	1,689
(b)	+27.52	+344.68	+59.71	(—)63.41	..
(c)	0.33	0.31	0.10	0.07	0.20
11 Ahmedabad (a)	46,562	34,053	913	1,190	479
(b)	+36.73	+3,629.79	(—)23.28	+148.43	..
(c)	2.11	2.03	0.10	0.14	0.06
12 Kaira (a)	4,632	2,650	1,104	808	851
(b)	+74.79	+140.04	+36.63	(—)5.05	..
(c)	0.23	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.08
13 Panchmahals (a)	5,913	3,875	472	147	81
(b)	+52.59	+720.97	+221.09	+81.48	..
(c)	0.40	0.34	0.06	0.02	0.01
14 Baroda (a)	17,277	14,846	1,054	862	924
(b)	+16.37	+1,308.54	+22.27	(—)6.71	..
(c)	1.13	1.22	0.12	0.11	0.13
15 Broach (a)	935	685	470	389	404
(b)	+36.50	+45.74	+20.82	(—)3.71	..
(c)	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.09
16 Surat (a)	6,187	6,301	897	897	849
(b)	(—)1.81	+602.45	0.00	+5.65	..
(c)	0.25	0.32	0.06	0.07	0.07
17 Dangs (a)	85	17	..	..	5
(b)	+400.00	..	..	..	..
(c)	0.12	0.04	..	..	0.02

Mother tongues grouped with Sindhi					
1961—					
Mother tongues grouped with Gujarati					
1961—	1	Jamnagar	Kachchhi	16,213	
Ahmedabad	6	Rajkot	Jadeji	2,380	
Kshatriya-Gujarati	50		Kachchhi	24,271	
Memani					
Parsi					
Panchmahals	1	Surendranagar	Kachchhi	531	
Surat	1	Bhavnagar	Kachchhi	389	
Khalpa	1,004	Amreli	Kachchhi	588	
Kolchi	19	Junagadh	Kachchhi	1,804	
Koli-Gujarati	18	Kutch	Kachchhi	294,981	
Mahar	34	Banaskantha	Kachchhi	41	
Memani	1	Sabarkantha	Kachchhi	139	
Ravli	5	Mehsana	Kachchhi	256	
Talavia	20	Ahmedabad	Jadeji	30	
Tirbandi			Kachchhi	1,012	
Mother tongues grouped with Urdu					
1961—	8				
Kaira	124				
Dakani/Musalmani					
Islami					

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1941	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. PUNJABI—contd.					
5 Doda	(a) 19,554 (b) (-)72.31 (c) 7.29	70,605 (-)11.95 35.02	63,069 (-)17.75 33.57	53,564 (-)0.88 32.41	54,040 .. 32.98
6 Udhampur	(a) 200,708 (b) (-)152.69 (c) 79.00	79,430 (-)33.08 37.52	59,688 (-)2.36 30.67	61,130 (-)9.14 33.35	61,215 .. 34.92
7 Jammu	(a) 476,696 (b) (-)33.61 (c) 92.22	356,786 (-)13.33 83.22	314,828 (-)6.57 84.44	295,432 (-)13.33 87.95	260,674 .. 79.35
8 Kathua	(a) 195,500 (b) (-)24.98 (c) 94.25	156,428 (-)14.62 88.04	136,470 (-)10.53 84.64	123,466 (-)2.48 80.06	126,602 .. 83.40
9 Poonch	(a) 51,065 (b) (-)48.61 (c) 15.66	199,358 (-)64.01 30.62	60,570 (-)9.98 20.63	55,080 (-)0.61 20.02	54,746 .. 21.15
3. PAHARI-UNSPECIFIED					
JAMMU AND KASHMIR†	(a) 243,707 (b) (-)3.65 (c) 6.84	235,118 (-)3.50 7.98	243,633 (-)15.82 9.12	210,347 (-)11.16 8.68	212,820 .. 9.28
1 Anantnag	(a) 7,855 (b) (-)65.58 (c) 1.20	4,744 (-)18.84 0.90	3,992 (-)25.53 0.80	3,180 (-)41.58 0.70	5,443 .. 1.27
2 Srinagar	(a) 1,200 (b) (-)74.64 (c) 0.19	4,731 (-)5.46 0.05	4,486 (-)26.76 1.03	3,539 (-)53.21 0.93	7,504 .. 2.18
3 Baramulla	(a) 56,837 (b) (-)37.76 (c) 9.40	41,258 (-)4.69 8.19	43,290 (-)9.17 9.50	39,652 (-)8.72 9.70	43,438 .. 11.75
4 Ladakh	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	2 .. 0.00	.. .. ..	6 (-)20.00 0.01	5 .. 0.01
5 Doda	(a) 16,090 (b) (-)40.14 (c) 5.99	26,878 (-)309.85 13.33	6,558 (-)15.04 3.49	7,802 (-)149.34 4.72	3,129 .. 1.91
6 Udhampur	(a) 862 (b) (-)97.75 (c) 0.34	38,274 (-)15.02 18.08	33,276 (-)7.98 17.10	30,818 (-)10.28 16.81	27,945 .. 15.94
7 Jammu	(a) 1,263 (b) (-)11.18 (c) 0.24	1,422 (-)24.74 0.33	1,140 (-)12.31 0.31	1,309 (-)10.28 0.39	1,449 .. 0.44
8 Kathua	(a) 2,166 (b) (-)49.77 (c) 1.04	4,312 (-)40.39 2.43	7,234 (-)7.91 4.49	7,855 (-)21.51 5.09	10,008 .. 6.59
9 Poonch	(a) 157,434 (b) (-)38.72 (c) 48.28	113,497 (-)20.99 34.98	143,657 (-)23.63 48.93	116,195 (-)2.06 42.22	113,845 .. 43.98

† See footnote on page xlix.

STATEMENT II

Statement showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Kashmiri				Mother tongues grouped with Kashmiri—contd.			
1961—				1921—			
Srinagar	Kishtwari	26		Anantnag	Bunjjwari	4	
Baramulla	Kishtwari	12			Kishtwari	174	
Doda	Bunjjwari	550			Poguli	165	
	Kishtwari	11,458		Srinagar	Kishtwari	1	
	Poguli	9,150			Bunjjwari	129	
	Siraji-Kashmiri	19,977		Doda	Kishtwari	5,986	
Udhampur	Kishtwari	4			Poguli	5,714	
	Poguli	358			Siraji-Kashmiri	8,125	
	Siraji-Kashmiri	1		Udhampur	Bunjjwari	97	
Jammu	Kishtwari	132			Kishtwari	4,500	
1941—					Poguli	4,304	
Anantnag	Bunjjwari	11			Siraji-Kashmiri	6,120	
	Kishtwari	163		Jammu	Kishtwari	57	
	Poguli	85			Poguli	40	
	Siraji-Kashmiri	258			Siraji-Kashmiri	57	
Doda	Bunjjwari	488		Kathua	Kishtwari	1	
	Kishtwari	7,289		Poonch	Poguli	8	
	Poguli	3,793			Siraji-Kashmiri	15	
	Siraji-Kashmiri	11,495		1911—			
Udhampur	Bunjjwari	248		Anantnag	Bunjjwari	7	
	Kishtwari	3,681			Kishtwari	128	
	Poguli	1,916			Poguli	130	
	Siraji-Kashmiri	5,806			Siraji-Kashmiri	231	
Jammu	Bunjjwari	2		Srinagar	Kishtwari	7	
	Kishtwari	38			Kishtwari	1	
	Poguli	20		Baramulla	Kishtwari	3	
	Siraji-Kashmiri	59		Ladakh	Kishtwari		
1931—				Doda	Bunjjwari	243	
Anantnag	Bunjjwari	10			Kishtwari	4,178	
	Kishtwari	228			Poguli	4,533	
	Poguli	145			Siraji-Kashmiri	8,085	
	Siraji-Kashmiri	258		Udhampur	Bunjjwari	180	
Srinagar	Kishtwari	25			Kishtwari	3,072	
Baramulla	Kishtwari	2			Poguli	3,414	
Ladakh	Kishtwari	6			Siraji-Kashmiri	6,075	
Doda	Bunjjwari	438		Jammu	Bunjjwari	2	
	Kishtwari	8,148			Kishtwari	54	
	Poguli	6,340			Poguli	31	
	Siraji-Kashmiri	11,350			Siraji-Kashmiri	73	
Udhampur	Bunjjwari	221		Kathua	Siraji-Kashmiri	6	
	Kishtwari	4,089		Poonch	Kishtwari	17	
	Poguli	3,201			Poguli	50	
	Siraji-Kashmiri	5,781			Siraji-Kashmiri	93	
Jammu	Bunjjwari	2		Mother tongues grouped with Punjabi			
	Kishtwari	63		1961—			
	Poguli	33		Anantnag	Dogri	823	
	Siraji-Kashmiri	104		Srinagar	Dogri	765	
Kathua	Kishtwari	4			Gurmukhi	3	
Poonch	Poguli	33			Kandiali	2	
	Siraji-Kashmiri	79			Rajputi	1	

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Punjabi—contd.

1961—contd.	1931—contd.	1921—	1911—
Baramulla Dogri 196	Udhampur Dogri 57,760		
Ladakh Dogri 214	Kangri 70		
Doda Dogri 18,761	Kangri 15		
Kangri 1			
Udhampur Dogri 197,130	Kathua Dogri 132,741		
Kangri 11	Kangri 25		
Jammu Dogri 416,807	Poonch Dogri 34,207		
Kathua Dogri 191,538			
Poonch Dogri 42,965	1921—		
Kangri 2	Anantnag Dogri 3,196		
	Kangri 4		
1941—	Srinagar Dogri 451		
Anantnag Dogri 4,339	Kangri 1		
Gurmukhi 4	Baramulla Dogri 84		
Kangri 1	Kangri 11		
Srinagar Dogri 947	Ladakh Dogri 11		
Baramulla Dogri 169	Doda Dogri 52,526		
Ladakh Dogri 83	Kangri 75		
Doda Dogri 69,428	Udhampur Dogri 58,953		
Gurmukhi 5	Kangri 58		
Kangri 44	Janmu Dogri 215,276		
Udhampur Dogri 72,876	Kangri 498		
Gurmukhi 80	Kathua Dogri 120,679		
Kangri 23	Kangri 7		
Jammu Dogri 264,491	Poonch Dogri 33,652		
Kathua Dogri 153,085	Kangri 4		
Poonch Kangri 48,870	1911—		
1931—	Anantnag Dogri 2,944		
Anantnag Dogri 3,156	Kangri 3		
Gurmukhi 86	Srinagar Dogri 365		
Kandiali 1	Kangri 2		
Kangri 2	Baramulla Dogri 213		
Srinagar Dogri 529	Kangri 2		
Gurmukhi 56	Ladakh Dogri 49		
Kandiali 1	Doda Dogri 52,892		
Baramulla Dogri 141	Kangri 98		
Gurmukhi 21	Udhampur Dogri 59,804		
Kangri 12	Kangri 37		
Ladakh Dogri 20	Janmu Dogri 203,025		
Doda Dogri 80,901	Kangri 68		
Kangri 88	Kathua Dogri 122,599		
	Kangri 11		
	Poonch Dogri 34,627		
	Kangri 17		

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. MALAYALAM					
KERALA †	(a) 16,065,740	11,185,459	8,627,840*	7,102,405*	6,402,621*
	(b)	95.41	93.80	94.13	92.89
	(c) 95.04	95.41	93.80	94.13	92.89
1 Cannanore	(a) 1,629,052	1,139,740	660,904*	576,369*	559,487*
	(b)	91.50	95.09	94.72	94.14
	(c) 91.50	91.50	95.09	94.72	94.14
2 Kozhikode	(a) 2,581,956	1,782,135	1,417,488	1,217,586	1,178,302
	(b)	98.65	+16.42	+3.33	94.13
	(c) 98.65	99.17	95.08	94.71	94.13
3 Palghat	(a) 1,579,427	1,269,160	1,052,152*	944,776*	903,663*
	(b)	88.90	+11.37	+4.55	94.14
	(c) 88.90	90.99	95.09	94.71	94.14
4 Trichur	(a) 1,599,409	1,165,772	975,299**	803,417**	750,000**
	(b)	97.53	+21.39	91.11	90.36
	(c) 97.53	97.27	91.25	91.11	90.36
5 Ernakulam	(a) 1,778,414	1,232,939	999,128	790,981	722,722**
	(b)	95.62	+26.32	94.86	94.24
	(c) 95.62	97.61	94.62	94.86	94.24
6 Kottayam	(a) 1,550,345	1,046,815	785,630	595,661	510,095
	(b)	89.47	+31.89	+16.77	91.09
	(c) 89.47	89.56	88.31	91.67	91.09
7 Alleppey	(a) 1,779,531	1,288,937	1,096,098	888,901	722,415
	(b)	98.25	+23.31	+23.05	94.16
	(c) 98.25	99.21	96.94	97.73	94.16
8 Quilon	(a) 1,902,335	1,293,174	866,847*	685,139	560,735
	(b)	98.00	97.19	+22.19	93.37
	(c) 98.00	97.19	95.39	96.20	93.37
9 Trivandrum	(a) 1,665,271	966,787	774,294*	599,575	495,202*
	(b)	95.46	94.72	89.97	88.17
	(c) 95.46	94.72	90.87	89.97	88.17
2. TAMIL					
KERALA	(a) 527,708	342,877	421,230*	323,425*	352,795*
	(b)	3.12	4.58	4.29	5.12
	(c) 3.12	2.92	4.58	4.29	5.12
1 Cannanore	(a) 6,022	3,404	22,992*	21,762*	22,927*
	(b)	0.34	3.31	3.58	3.86
	(c) 0.34	0.27	3.31	3.58	3.86
2 Kozhikode	(a) 15,296	5,322	49,360	46,015	48,300
	(b)	0.58	+7.27	(-)-4.73	3.86
	(c) 0.58	0.30	3.31	3.58	3.86
3 Palghat	(a) 166,075	102,827	36,608*	35,688*	37,033*
	(b)	9.35	3.31	3.58	3.86
	(c) 9.35	7.37	3.31	3.58	3.86
4 Trichur	(a) 24,003	17,206	53,926**	47,542**	46,112**
	(b)	1.46	5.05	5.39	5.56
	(c) 1.46	1.44	5.05	5.39	5.56
5 Ernakulam	(a) 25,804	9,148	34,459	26,359	26,327**
	(b)	1.39	+30.73	3.16	3.34
	(c) 1.39	0.72	3.26	3.16	3.34
6 Kottayam	(a) 174,183	112,308	94,116	49,963	42,794
	(b)	10.05	+88.37	+16.75	7.64
	(c) 10.05	9.61	10.58	7.69	7.64

@ For mother tongues grouped with Malayalam and Tamil, see page Liv.

† (1) Data for 1951 relates to rural areas only. They are therefore not comparable to those of 1961 in this Statement which relate to the total population. The 1951 Census figures have not been adjusted for population of places regarded as towns in 1961 but removed from the list of towns in 1961.

(2) Language figures of Kasaragod taluk of Cannanore district are excluded from those of the district and the State for 1911, 1921 and 1931 figures for Chittoor taluk are excluded from those of Palghat district for 1911, 1921 and 1931 and are included in figures for Trichur district of which Chittoor taluk formed part before 1951 Census.

(3) Language figures of Tangasseri enclave which now forms part of Quilon district have been excluded from those of Quilon district and of the State for the year 1931. Similarly language figures of Anjengo enclave now a part of Trivandrum district, have been excluded from those of Trivandrum district and the State for the year 1931.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District 1	1961 2	1951 3	1931 4	1921 5	1911 6
2. TAMIL—concl.					
7 Alleppey	(a) 14,415	4,380	21,722	12,703	36,643
	(b)	..	+74.00	(—)65.33	..
	(c) 0.80	0.34	1.92	1.40	4.78
8 Quilon	(a) 31,718	35,176	36,668*	22,720	33,326
	(b)	..	..	(—)31.83	..
	(c) 1.63	2.64	4.03	3.19	5.55
9 Trivandrum	(a) 70,192	53,106	71,379*	60,673	59,333*
	(b)	..	..	..	..
	(c) 4.02	5.20	8.38	9.10	10.56
3. KONKANI					
KERALA	(a) 77,594	30,985	39,871*	29,558*	37,580*
	(b)	..	..	..	..
	(c) 0.46	0.26	0.43	0.39	0.55
1 Cannanore	(a) 14,795	8,498	1,055*	521*	1,076*
	(b)	..	..	..	..
	(c) 0.83	0.68	0.15	0.09	0.18
2 Kozhikode	(a) 1,779	9	2,268	1,107	2,271
	(b)	..	+104.88	(—)51.25	..
	(c) 0.07	0.00	0.15	0.09	0.18
3 Palghat	(a) 252	1	1,680*	857*	1,738*
	(b)	..	..	..	..
	(c) 0.01	0.00	0.15	0.09	0.18
4 Trichur	(a) 7,237	3,197	16,164**	12,830**	15,366**
	(b)	..	..	..	..
	(c) 0.44	0.27	1.51	1.46	1.85
5 Ernakulam	(a) 36,829	13,314	6,941	7,463	9,427**
	(b)	..	(—)6.99	..	..
	(c) 1.98	0.05	0.66	0.90	1.23
6 Kottayam	(a) 1,752	461	1,595	691	3,348
	(b)	..	+130.82	(—)79.30	..
	(c) 0.10	0.04	0.18	0.11	0.60
7 Alleppey	(a) 12,707	5,317	8,104	4,690	2,581
	(b)	..	+72.79	+81.71	..
	(c) 0.70	0.41	0.72	0.52	0.34
8 Quilon	(a) 1,870	156	1,793*	1,252	1,436
	(b)	..	..	(—)12.81	..
	(c) 0.10	0.01	0.20	0.18	0.24
9 Trivandrum	(a) 373	32	271*	147	337*
	(b)	..	..	..	..
	(c) 0.02	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.06

Mother tongues grouped with Malayalam

1961—	
Cannanore	Pania 81
Kozhikode	Roman-Malayalam 6
Trichur	Pania 1
	Kumbar 4
	Nagari-Malayalam 161
	Oda 10
Kottayam	Vettuva 9

Mother tongues grouped with Tamil

1961—	
Kottayam	Adi Dravida 95
1931—	
Trichur	Goanese 9
Ernakulam	Goanese 3
1921—	
Trichur	Goanese 6
Ernakulam	Goanese 2
1911—	
Trichur	Goanese 8
Ernakulam	Goanese 3

Mother tongues grouped with Konkani @

1961—	
Cannanore	Nawait 2
Kozhikode	Goanese 21
	Gouda Saraswata 1
	Nawait 40
Trichur	Chettibhasha-Konkani 1,345
	Gouda Saraswata 9
	Kudubi 1,811
	Moopan 473
Ernakulam	Chettibhasha-Konkani 1
	Goanese 70
	Gouda Saraswata 1
	Kudubi 5,513
	Nawait 3
Kottayam	Goanese 17
Alleppey	Kudubi 516

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District 1	1961 2	1951 3	1931 4	1921 5	1911 6
1. HINDI †					
MADHYA PRADESH	(a) 25,271,723	20,858,107	9,076,103**	12,697,283**	12,676,243*
	(b) +21.16	+129.81	(—)28.52	+0.17	..
	(c) 78.07	80.00	42.31	65.90	65.55
1 Morena	(a) 770,021	629,570	359,629**	425,234**	252,694*
	(b) +22.31	+75.06	(—)15.43	+68.28	..
	(c) 98.30	99.37	70.98	92.14	50.40
2 Bhind	(a) 635,184	523,614	361,771*	355,947*	201,575*
	(b) +21.31	+44.74	+1.64	+76.58	..
	(c) 99.07	99.17	86.50	93.03	50.40
3 Gwalior	(a) 587,357	474,919	334,121*	293,759*	157,563*
	(b) +23.68	+42.14	+13.74	+86.44	..
	(c) 89.28	89.56	91.59	89.98	50.39
4 Datia	(a) 195,329	158,644	146,484	65,027	72,132
	(b) +23.12	+8.30	+125.27	(—)9.85	..
	(c) 97.44	96.55	99.37	47.22	50.36
5 Shivpuri	(a) 547,332	472,247	399,194*	366,370*	205,591*
	(b) +15.90	+18.30	+8.96	+78.20	..
	(c) 98.10	99.19	99.40	99.12	50.37
6 Guna	(a) 572,873	460,971	325,083*	232,304**	167,814*
	(b) +24.28	+41.80	+39.94	+38.43	..
	(c) 96.15	95.66	77.16	60.48	50.37
7 Tikamgarh	(a) 454,137	365,587	313,654	136,420	168,486
	(b) +24.22	+16.56	+129.92	(—)19.03	..
	(c) 99.67	99.84	98.93	47.22	50.35
8 Chhatarpur	(a) 580,708	480,789	429,583	206,494	239,966
	(b) +20.78	+11.92	+108.04	(—)13.95	..
	(c) 98.87	99.93	98.98	47.22	50.36
9 Panna	(a) 329,074	259,496	214,576	95,731	104,228
	(b) +26.81	+20.93	+124.14	(—)8.15	..
	(c) 99.34	99.94	99.74	47.22	50.35
10 Satna	(a) 682,568	547,716	400,175	200,141	245,416
	(b) +24.62	+36.87	+99.95	(—)18.45	..
	(c) 98.30	98.77	87.22	47.23	50.32
11 Rewa	(a) 764,437	632,319	401,413	226,846	249,694
	(b) +20.89	+57.52	+76.95	(—)9.15	..
	(c) 98.94	99.76	78.32	47.23	50.33
12 Shahdol	(a) 781,134	648,082	412,948	204,084	234,139
	(b) +20.53	+56.94	+102.34	(—)12.84	..
	(c) 94.15	99.59	79.31	47.23	50.33
13 Sidhi	(a) 579,232	464,280	286,980	148,983	184,387
	(b) +24.76	+61.78	+92.63	(—)19.20	..
	(c) 99.85	100.00	79.31	47.23	50.33
14 Mandasaur	(a) 451,515	369,055	43,991*	61,573*	171,353*
	(b) +22.34	+738.93	(—)28.55	(—)64.07	..
	(c) 60.04	60.84	10.94	17.26	50.36
15 Ratlam	(a) 300,964	283,923	2,466*	107,213*	104,644*
	(b) +6.00	+11,413.50	(—)97.70	+2.45	..
	(c) 62.24	74.38	0.93	47.24	50.35

@ For mother tongues grouped with Hindi, see pages Lxiii to Lxxii.

† In 1921 Hindi includes the figures of Balgani in the portion of erstwhile C. P. and Berar Province which now forms part of this State.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. HINDI—contd.					
16 Ujjain	(a) 226,965 (b) (—)47.09 (c) 34.30	428,995 + 394.06 78.96	86,830** + 29.19 21.44	67,213** (—)58.60 19.41	162,342* .. 50.37
17 Jhabua	(a) 127,959 (b) + 206.68 (c) 24.88	41,724 + 885.68 10.90	4,233* (—)96.26 1.53	113,095* + 9.58 47.22	103,209* .. 50.33
18 Dhar	(a) 383,647 (b) + 70.10 (c) 59.59	225,547 + 768.09 44.75	25,982** (—)77.14 5.86	113,668* (—)20.68 30.48	143,300* .. 50.33
19 Indore	(a) 467,604 (b) + 13.79 (c) 62.05	410,919 + 532.33 68.37	64,985** (—)59.51 16.82	162,318** + 17.45 47.21	138,197** .. 50.38
20 Dewas	(a) 298,898 (b) (—)3.37 (c) 66.88	309,318 + 511.78 89.58	50,560** (—)50.19 1.40	101,515** (—)37.80 32.36	163,208** .. 50.34
21 West Nimar	(a) 268,941 (b) (—)2.10 (c) 27.15	274,704 + 276.92 36.21	72,881* (—)69.72 12.72	240,661** + 4.59 47.22	230,108** .. 50.35
22 East Nimar	(a) 209,384 (b) + 18.65 (c) 30.56	176,475 + 410,306.98 33.71	43** (—)99.98 0.01	255,861** + 7.72 64.52	237,518** .. 60.74
23 Shahajpur	(a) 453,953 (b) + 25.99 (c) 86.28	360,316 + 837.76 83.17	38,423* + 90.72 11.40	20,146* (—)86.69 6.61	151,348* .. 50.36
24 Rajgarh	(a) 496,745 (b) + 51.77 (c) 96.11	327,294 + 960.16 76.56	30,872* (—)78.26 9.00	142,011* (—)12.37 47.22	162,057* .. 50.37
25 Vidisha (Bhilsa)	(a) 444,957 (b) + 65.26 (c) 90.95	269,249 + 57.88 69.74	170,535** + 199.22 48.89	57,003** (—)43.29 16.04	100,524* .. 34.94
26 Sehore	(a) 574,433 (b) + 54.76 (c) 76.12	371,173 + 9,019.73 71.23	4,070 (—)97.76 0.95	181,357 (—)12.63 47.22	207,609 .. 50.36
27 Raisen	(a) 379,354 (b) + 34.72 (c) 92.20	281,689 + 9,878.35 89.29	2,822 (—)98.02 0.95	142,410 (—)11.77 47.22	161,403 .. 50.34
28 Hosangabad	(a) 579,092 (b) + 25.27 (c) 93.66	402,270 + 314,369.39 90.86	147 (—)99.96 0.03	414,475 (—)2.34 90.39	424,421 .. 89.84
29 Betul	(a) 232,644 (b) + 20.60 (c) 41.51	192,908 .. 42.71	.. .. ..	162,694 + 8.58 44.73	149,837 .. 38.38
30 Sagar	(a) 764,827 (b) + 22.75 (c) 96.02	623,094 .. 97.94	.. .. ..	523,619* (—)1.07 99.10	532,495* .. 98.35
31 Damoh	(a) 429,793 (b) + 21.60 (c) 98.05	353,447 + 35,344,600.00 98.88	1* (—)100.00 0.00	285,742* (—)13.52 99.52	330,413* .. 99.21

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. HINDI—contd.					
32 Jabalpur	(a) 1,145,649 (b) + 17.30 (c) 89.94	976,693 + 30.70 93.41	747,305** + 4.36 96.57	716,083** (—)1.51 96.03	727,049** .. 97.47
33 Narsimhapur	(a) 407,504 (b) + 21.79 (c) 98.81	334,598 .. 98.67	.. .. ..	312,984 (—)3.24 99.31	323,456 .. 99.32
34 Mandla	(a) 599,320 (b) + 38.24 (c) 87.56	433,549 + 28.86 79.17	336,451 + 15.86 75.48	290,405 (—)5.59 75.15	307,591 .. 75.90
35 Chhindwara	(a) 509,579 (b) + 23.94 (c) 64.87	411,157 + 652,530.16 63.60	63 (—)99.98 0.01	276,657 + 6.49 56.25	259,802* .. 50.26
36 Seoni	(a) 403,826 (b) + 17.60 (c) 77.10	343,400 + 5,723,233.33 79.11	6 (—)100.00 0.00	248,231 (—)4.35 71.15	259,516* .. 65.62
37 Balaghat	(a) 453,131 (b) (—)4.47 (c) 56.17	474,340 + 6,061.06 68.41	7,699 (—)97.46 1.37	302,986 + 28.11 59.22	236,502 .. 49.69
38 Surguja	(a) 880,949 (b) + 21.33 (c) 84.97	726,063 + 4,600.65 88.32	15,446 (—)96.43 2.51	432,222 (—)9.08 90.29	475,396 .. 92.27
39 Bilaspur	(a) 1,949,394 (b) + 13.24 (c) 96.42	1,721,472 + 77.59 98.59	969,375** (—)20.90 66.60	1,225,572** + 7.02 95.86	1,145,201** .. 96.57
40 Raigarh	(a) 680,247 (b) + 13.38 (c) 65.33	599,968 + 47.28 70.33	407,374 + 16.69 58.93	436,588 + 6.28 75.33	410,780 .. 73.99
41 Durg	(a) 1,728,487 (b) + 21.09 (c) 91.69	1,427,428 + 278.79 96.33	376,835 (—)64.02 29.86	1,047,465* (—)8.79 94.96	1,148,444* .. 95.12
42 Raipur	(a) 1,720,280 (b) + 25.87 (c) 85.93	1,366,731 + 13.23 83.34	1,207,078** + 1.69 79.02	1,187,008** + 7.11 84.38	1,108,206** .. 83.65
43 Bastar	(a) 222,296 (b) + 36.82 (c) 19.04	162,474 + 576.44 17.78	24,419 (—)78.39 3.63	111,162 (—)4.72 18.86	116,670* .. 20.82
2. RAJASTHANI					
MADHYA PRADESH	(a) @ (b) 1,611,656 (c) + 51.93 4.98	@ 1,060,763 (—)60.85 4.07	@ 2,709,633** (—)8.03 12.63	@ 2,946,055** (—)6.98 15.29	@ 3,167,064* .. 16.38
1 Morena	(a) 1,485 (b) + 134.60 (c) 0.19	633 (—)98.84 0.10	54,447** + 237.43 10.75	16,136** (—)90.60 3.50	171,630* .. 34.24
2 Bhind	(a) 438 (b) (—)48.23 (c) 0.07	846 (—)49.37 0.16	1,671* (—)24.22 0.40	2,205* (—)98.39 0.68	136,914* .. 34.24

@ For mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani, see pages Lxxii to Lxxiii.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. RAJASTHANI—contd.					
3 Gwalior	(a) 1,420 (b) + 358.06 (c) 0.22	310 (—)85.42 0.06	2,126* (—)12.11 0.58	2,419* (—)97.74 0.74	107,057* .. 34.24
4 Datia	(a) 7 (b) .. (c) 0.00	.. .. ..	183 (—)99.55 0.12	40,949 (—)16.52 29.73	49,053 .. 34.25
5 Shivpuri	(a) 648 (b) + 211.54 (c) 0.12	208 (—)74.70 0.04	822* (—)41.83 0.20	1,413* (—)98.99 0.38	139,706* .. 34.25
6 Guna	(a) 1,458 (b) (—)51.72 (c) 0.24	3,020 (—)72.56 0.63	11,006* (—)72.92 2.61	37,853** (—)06.83 9.86	114,104* .. 34.25
7 Tikamgarh	(a) 2 (b) .. (c) 0.00	.. .. ..	85 (—)99.90 0.03	85,895 (—)25.06 29.73	114,615 .. 34.25
8 Chhatarpur	(a) 35 (b) .. (c) 0.01	.. .. ..	223 (—)99.83 0.05	130,025 (—)20.33 29.73	163,208 .. 34.25
9 Panna	(a) 194 (b) .. (c) 0.06	.. .. ..	308 (—)99.49 0.14	60,270 (—)15.01 29.73	70,918 .. 34.26
10 Satna	(a) 78 (b) .. (c) 0.01	.. .. ..	316 (—)99.75 0.07	125,973 (—)24.62 29.73	167,108 .. 34.26
11 Rewa	(a) 24 (b) .. (c) 0.00	.. .. ..	507 (—)99.64 0.10	142,784 (—)16.00 29.73	169,977 .. 34.26
12 Shahdol	(a) 1,161 (b) .. (c) 0.14	.. .. ..	500 (—)99.61 0.10	128,464 (—)19.41 29.73	159,395 .. 34.26
13 Sidhi	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	.. .. ..	348 (—)99.63 0.10	93,780 (—)25.28 29.73	125,508 .. 34.26
14 Mandsear	(a) 248,232 (b) + 21.89 (c) 33.01	203,651 (—)33.71 33.57	307,231* + 19.64 76.38	250,803* + 120.34 71.97	116,548* .. 34.25
15 Ratlam	(a) 99,574 (b) + 239.38 (c) 20.59	29,340 (—)84.79 7.69	192,906* + 185.91 72.43	67,472* (—)5.21 29.73	71,184* .. 34.25
16 Ujjain	(a) 362,637 (b) + 510.37 (c) 54.80	59,413 + 77.25 10.94	261,182** + 8.21 64.48	241,361** + 118.67 69.71	110,375* .. 34.25
17 Jhabua	(a) 4,664 (b) (—)60.56 (c) 0.91	11,827 (—)44.33 3.09	21,246* (—)70.16 7.68	71,199* + 1.35 29.73	70,248* .. 34.26
18 Dhar	(a) 65,541 (b) (—)20.37 (c) 10.18	82,307 (—)64.66 16.33	232,908** + 61.40 52.54	144,309* + 47.86 38.70	97,534* .. 34.26

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. RAJASTHANI—contd.					
19 Indore	(a) 112,122 (b) + 64.49 (c) 14.88	68,164 (—)69.66 11.34	224,664** + 119.73 58.15	102,245** + 8.86 29.74	93,926** .. 34.24
20 Dewas	(a) 102,706 (b) + 764.09 (c) 22.98	17,886 (—)95.47 3.44	262,223** + 63.59 72.77	160,289** + 44.32 51.10	111,064** .. 34.26
21 West Nimar	(a) 339,504 (b) + 84.61 (c) 34.28	183,899 (—)36.13 24.24	287,918* + 90.03 50.26	151,514** (—)3.22 29.73	156,558** .. 34.26
22 East Nimar	(a) 179,073 (b) + 40.57 (c) 26.14	127,391 (—)1.23 24.33	128,982** + 861.83 27.62	13,551** (—)21.21 3.42	17,199** .. 4.40
23 Shajapur	(a) 32,044 (b) (—)48.43 (c) 6.09	62,142 (—)78.71 14.34	291,891* + 4.71 86.62	278,753* + 170.81 91.40	102,934* .. 34.25
24 Rajgarh	(a) 2,916 (b) (—)96.87 (c) 0.56	93,121 (—)51.90 21.78	193,595* + 116.47 56.80	89,431* (—)18.84 29.73	110,195* .. 34.25
25 Vidisha (Bhilsa)	(a) 1,578 (b) (—)97.89 (c) 0.32	74,930 (—)56.95 19.41	174,054** + 35.39 49.90	269,403** + 100.66 75.83	134,261* .. 46.67
26 Sehore	(a) 3,969 (b) (—)54.19 (c) 0.53	8,664 (—)3.21 0.17	8,951 (—)92.16 2.09	114,199 (—)19.12 29.73	141,190 .. 34.25
27 Raisen	(a) 1,249 (b) (—)38.14 (c) 0.30	2,019 (—)67.44 0.64	6,201 (—)93.08 2.09	89,662 (—)18.38 29.73	109,848 .. 34.26
28 Hoshangabad	(a) 1,591 (b) + 8.60 (c) 0.26	1,465 (—)86.43 0.29	10,794 + 117.23 2.15	4,969 (—)15.69 1.08	5,894 .. 1.25
29 Betul	(a) 2,347 (b) + 362.01 (c) 0.42	508 (—)38.12 0.11	821 + 98.31 0.20	414 (—)18.50 0.11	508 .. 0.13
30 Sagar	(a) 297 (b) (—)54.66 (c) 0.04	655 + 28.18 0.10	511* + 207.83 0.09	166* + 201.82 0.03	55** .. 0.01
31 Damoh	(a) 517 (b) + 57.62 (c) 0.12	328 (—)51.19 0.09	672* + 257.45 0.22	188* (—)41.25 0.07	320* .. 0.10
32 Jabalpur	(a) 516 (b) + 191.53 (c) 0.04	177 (—)74.53 0.02	695** + 339.87 0.09	158** (—)57.30 0.02	370** .. 0.05
33 Narsimhapur	(a) 146 (b) + 294.59 (c) 0.04	37 (—)92.69 0.01	506 + 11.70 0.16	453 + 466.25 0.14	80 .. 0.02
34 Mandla	(a) 327 (b) (—)37.83 (c) 0.05	526 (—)56.60 0.10	1,212 + 231.15 0.27	366 (—)57.69 0.09	865 .. 0.21

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. RAJASTHANI—contd.					
35 Chhindwara	(a) 1,982	1,436	1,976	1,204	1,973*
	(b) +38.92	(—)27.33	+64.12	(—)38.98	..
	(c) 0.25	0.22	0.34	0.24	0.38
36 Seoni	(a) 838	885	1,428	402	1,553*
	(b) (—)5.31	(—)38.03	+255.22	(—)74.11	..
	(c) 0.16	0.20	0.36	0.12	0.39
37 Balaghat	(a) 1,922	483	955	1,042	776
	(b) +297.93	(—)49.42	+8.35	+34.28	..
	(c) 0.24	0.07	0.17	0.20	0.16
38 Surguja	(a) 1,322	1,156	202	141	3
	(b) +14.36	+472.28	+43.26	+4,600.00	..
	(c) 0.13	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.00
39 Bilaspur	(a) 6,493	3,050	3,889**	3,460**	3,431**
	(b) +112.89	(—)21.57	+12.40	+0.85	..
	(c) 0.32	0.17	0.27	0.27	0.29
40 Raigarh	(a) 7,321	7,912	3,062	2,668	1,599
	(b) (—)7.47	+158.39	+14.77	+66.85	..
	(c) 0.70	0.93	0.44	0.46	0.29
41 Durg	(a) 8,248	4,885	4,500	2,416*	2,855*
	(b) +68.84	+8.56	+86.26	(—)15.38	..
	(c) 0.44	0.33	0.36	0.22	0.24
42 Raipur	(a) 10,658	9,875	8,506**	5,950**	8,634**
	(b) +7.93	+16.09	+42.81	(—)31.02	..
	(c) 0.53	0.60	0.56	0.42	0.65
43 Bastar	(a) 4,372	3,614	3,410	3,695	5,831*
	(b) +20.97	+5.98	(—)7.71	(—)30.63	..
	(c) 0.37	0.40	0.52	0.63	1.04
3. MARATHI					
MADHYA PRADESH	(a) 1,259,682	866,753	746,318**	671,123**	678,604*
	(b) +45.33	+16.14	+11.20	(—)1.11	..
	(c) 3.89	3.32	3.48	3.48	3.51
1 Morena	(a) 1,226	515	964**	358**	3,511*
	(b) +138.06	(—)40.58	+169.27	(—)89.80	..
	(c) 0.16	0.08	0.19	0.08	0.70
2 Bhind	(a) 467	167	395*	178*	2,801*
	(b) +179.64	(—)57.72	+121.91	(—)93.65	..
	(c) 0.07	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.70
3 Gwalior	(a) 19,604	19,315	10,876*	13,220*	2,192*
	(b) +1.50	+77.59	(—)17.73	+503.10	..
	(c) 2.98	3.64	2.98	4.05	0.70
4 Datia	(a) 160	405	45	1,200	1,006
	(b) +60.49	+800.00	(—)96.25	(—)19.28	..
	(c) 0.08	0.25	0.03	0.87	0.70
5 Shivpuri	(a) 941	506	359*	432*	2,864*
	(b) +85.97	+40.95	(—)16.90	(—)84.92	..
	(c) 0.17	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.70

@ For mother tongues grouped with Marathi, see page LXXXII and LXXXIII.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. MARATHI—contd.					
6 Guna	(a) 2,140	1,332	514*	678**	2,339*
	(b) +60.66	+159.14	(—)24.19	(—)71.01	..
	(c) 0.36	0.28	0.12	0.18	0.70
7 Tikamgarh	(a) 86	..	41	2,517	2,352
	(b) ..	..	(—)98.37	+7.02	..
	(c) 0.02	..	0.01	0.87	0.70
8 Chhatarpur	(a) 937	9	184	3,809	3,347
	(b) +10,311.11	(—)95.11	(—)95.17	+13.80	..
	(c) 0.16	0.00	0.04	0.87	0.70
9 Panna	(a) 116	1	23	1,766	1,455
	(b) +11,500.00	(—)95.65	(—)98.70	+21.37	..
	(c) 0.04	0.00	0.01	0.87	0.70
10 Satna	(a) 451	75	93	3,691	3,435
	(b) +501.33	(—)19.35	(—)97.48	+7.45	..
	(c) 0.06	0.01	0.02	0.87	0.70
11 Rewa	(a) 870	428	119	4,184	3,491
	(b) +103.27	+259.66	(—)97.16	+19.85	..
	(c) 0.11	0.07	0.02	0.87	0.70
12 Shahdol	(a) 766	147	125	3,764	3,275
	(b) +421.09	+17.60	(—)96.68	+14.93	..
	(c) 0.09	0.02	0.02	0.87	0.70
13 Sidhi	(a) 60	..	87	2,748	2,578
	(b) ..	..	(—)96.83	+6.59	..
	(c) 0.01	..	0.02	0.87	0.70
14 Mandsaur	(a) 3,329	1,693	4,979*	1,824*	2,390*
	(b) +96.63	(—)66.00	+172.97	(—)23.68	..
	(c) 0.44	0.28	1.24	0.51	0.70
15 Ratlam	(a) 3,443	1,604	1,453*	1,969*	1,460*
	(b) +114.65	+10.39	(—)26.21	+34.86	..
	(c) 0.71	0.42	0.55	0.87	0.70
16 Ujjain	(a) 11,223	13,153	6,882**	3,925**	2,262*
	(b) (—)14.67	+91.12	+75.34	+73.52	..
	(c) 1.70	2.42	1.70	1.13	0.70
17 Jhabua	(a) 770	631	220*	2,086*	1,443*
	(b) +22.03	+186.82	(—)89.45	+44.56	..
	(c) 0.15	0.16	0.08	0.87	0.70
18 Dhar	(a) 5,209	5,348	6,068**	3,011*	2,003*
	(b) (—)2.80	(—)11.87	+101.53	+50.32	..
	(c) 0.81	1.06	1.37	0.81	0.70
19 Indore	(a) 62,229	46,760	12,369**	2,995**	1,924**
	(b) +33.08	+278.04	+312.99	+55.67	..
	(c) 8.26	7.78	3.20	0.87	0.70
20 Dewas	(a) 5,654	4,273	7,600**	3,173**	2,280**
	(b) +32.32	(—)43.78	+139.52	+39.17	..
	(c) 1.27	1.24	2.11	1.01	0.70
21 Nimar	(a) 31,902	22,681	15,478*	4,439**	3,212**
	(b) +40.66	+46.54	+248.68	+38.20	..
	(c) 3.22	2.99	2.70	0.87	0.70

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. MARATHI—contd.					
22 East Nimar	(a) 108,760	81,142	69,915**	60,361**	54,318**
	(b) + 34.04	+ 16.06	+ 15.83	+ 11.13	..
	(c) 15.87	15.50	14.97	15.22	13.89
23 Shajapur	(a) 2,715	1,764	1,468*	1,384*	2,111*
	(b) + 53.91	+ 20.16	+ 6.07	(-)34.44	..
	(c) 0.52	0.41	0.44	0.45	0.70
24 Rajgarh	(a) 751	335	508*	2,620*	2,259*
	(b) + 124.18	(-)34.06	(-)80.61	+ 15.50	..
	(c) 0.15	0.08	0.15	0.87	0.70
25 Vidisha (Bhilsa)	(a) 1,763	1,428	735**	879**	1,404*
	(b) + 23.46	+ 94.29	(-)16.38	(-)37.39	..
	(c) 0.36	0.37	0.21	0.25	0.49
26 Sehore	(a) 15,783	754	165	3,346	2,897
	(b) + 1,993.24	+ 356.97	(-)95.07	+ 15.50	..
	(c) 2.09	0.14	0.04	0.87	0.70
27 Raisen	(a) 868	552	114	2,627	2,256
	(b) + 57.25	+ 384.21	(-)95.66	+ 16.45	..
	(c) 0.21	0.18	0.04	0.87	0.70
28 Hoshangabad	(a) 7,654	2,779	4,450	3,152	3,449
	(b) + 175.42	(-)37.56	+ 41.18	(-)8.61	..
	(c) 1.24	0.55	0.89	0.69	0.73
29 Betul	(a) 126,015	88,155	97,621	63,692	80,833
	(b) + 42.95	(-)9.70	+ 53.27	(-)29.10	..
	(c) 22.49	19.52	24.03	17.51	23.01
30 Sagar	(a) 4,192	2,428	1,552*	1,298*	1,369*
	(b) + 72.65	+ 56.44	+ 19.57	(-)5.19	..
	(c) 0.53	0.38	0.28	0.25	0.25
31 Damoh	(a) 593	292	346*	219*	367*
	(b) + 103.08	(-)15.61	+ 57.99	(-)40.33	..
	(c) 0.14	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.11
32 Jabalpur	(a) 17,984	9,342	3,367**	2,050**	1,373**
	(b) + 92.51	+ 177.46	+ 64.24	+ 49.31	..
	(c) 1.41	0.89	0.44	0.27	0.18
33 Narsimhapur	(a) 841	1,132	490	420	495
	(b) (-)25.71	+ 131.02	+ 16.67	(-)15.15	..
	(c) 0.20	0.33	0.15	0.13	0.15
34 Mandla	(a) 1,402	3,276	676	680	635
	(b) (-)57.20	+ 384.62	(-)0.59	+ 7.09	..
	(c) 0.20	0.60	0.15	0.18	0.16
35 Chhindwara	(a) 148,593	109,288	104,159	91,902	97,520*
	(b) + 35.96	+ 4.92	+ 13.34	(-)5.77	..
	(c) 18.92	16.91	18.17	18.69	18.87
36 Seoni	(a) 33,071	27,840	18,460	12,468	29,760*
	(b) + 18.79	+ 50.81	+ 48.06	(-)58.10	..
	(c) 6.31	6.41	4.69	3.57	7.53
37 Balaghat	(a) 244,869	120,885	160,428	138,612	163,000
	(b) + 102.56	(-)24.65	+ 15.74	(-)15.28	..
	(c) 30.35	17.43	28.67	27.09	34.38

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. MARATHI—contd.					
38 Surguja	(a) 958	541	54	5	25
	(b) + 77.08	+ 901.85	+ 980.00	(-)80.00	..
	(c) 0.09	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.00
39 Bilaspur	(a) 8,420	3,194	4,179**	11,729**	3,756**
	(b) + 163.62	(-)23.57	(-)64.37	+ 212.27	..
	(c) 0.42	0.18	0.28	0.92	0.32
40 Raigarh	(a) 2,183	1,991	432	769	897
	(b) + 9.64	+ 360.88	(-)43.82	(-)14.27	..
	(c) 0.21	0.23	0.06	0.13	0.16
41 Durg	(a) 35,327	16,216	17,466	17,206*	18,492*
	(b) + 117.85	(-)7.16	+ 1.51	(-)6.95	..
	(c) 1.87	1.09	1.38	1.56	1.53
42 Raipur	(a) 26,695	7,901	14,380**	9,423**	13,776**
	(b) + 237.87	(-)45.06	+ 52.61	(-)31.60	..
	(c) 1.33	0.48	0.94	0.67	1.04
43 Bastar	(a) 318,662	5,571	176,479	184,314	136,426*
	(b) + 5,620.01	(-)96.84	(-)4.25	+ 35.10	..
	(c) 27.29	0.61	26.71	31.27	24.35
Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.					
1961—	1961—contd.				
Morena	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	4	Rowa	Awadhi	460
	Purbi	8		Baghelkhandi	477,766
				Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	6
Bhind	Bundelkhandi	321		Bundelkhandi	136
				Chhattisgarhi	2
Gwalior	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	8		Gahora	52
	Bundelkhandi	6		Mirzapuri	53
	Ojhi	16		Purbi	13
	Purbi	5	Shahdol	Satnami	505
				Awadhi	29
Datia	Bundelkhandi	456		Baghelkhandi	40,058
	Gondani	1		Baigani	248
				Bundelkhandi	14,724
Shivpuri	Baghelkhandi	1		Chhattisgarhi	621
	Chamari	1	Sidhi	Marari	14
	Chhattisgarhi	1		Awadhi	10
	Jati	2		Baghelkhandi	4,507
	Kanauji	2		Bundelkhandi	208
				Chhattisgarhi	14
				Gondani	239
Guna	Baghelkhandi	1			
	Bundelkhandi	6	Mandsaur	Bharatpuri	1
	Lodhi	1		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	451
	Saheria	2		Bundelkhandi	88
				Khariboli	3
Panna	Bhulia	5		Maina	1
				Purbi	235
Satna	Awadhi	32		Rewapari	209
	Baghelkhandi	31,017			
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	14	Ratlam	Awadhi	3
	Bundelkhandi	386		Bharatpuri	6
	Chhattisgarhi	2		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	460
	Pando	40			

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.

1951—contd.			1951—contd.		
Shivpuri	Bundelkhandi	95	Schore	Awadhi	3
	Awadhi	2		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	36
Guna	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	49		Bundelkhandi	1
	Bundelkhandi	327	Hoshangabad	Bundelkhandi	49
	Towargarhi	1		Chhattisgarhi	2
Mandsaur	Awadhi	223	Sagar	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	1
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	720		Jati	62
	Bundelkhandi	103	Mandla	Baigani	4,716
Ratlam	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	241		Chhattisgarhi	7
	Bundelkhandi	29	Chhindwara	Awadhi	3
Ujjain	Awadhi	197		Baigani	498
	Bhadauri	2		Bundelkhandi	2
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	37		Chhattisgarhi	60
	Bundelkhandi	973	Seoni	Chhattisgarhi	2
	Towargarhi	159		Marari	19
Jhabua	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	54	Balaghat	Baigani	308
	Bundelkhandi	2		Lodhi	11,180
Dhar	Awadhi	298		Marari	46,547
	Bhadauri	428	Bilaspur	Awadhi	341
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	97		Baigani	25
	Bundelkhandi	262		Bundelkhandi	2
Indore	Awadhi	1,272		Chhattisgarhi	20
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	16	Raigarh	Awadhi	9
	Bundelkhandi	3,391		Bundelkhandi	19
	Towargarhi	3		Lodhanti	1
Dewas	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	44		Mirzapuri	283
	Bundelkhandi	281		Nagwanshi	82
	Towargarhi	130	Durg	Baigani	46
West Nimar	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	88		Bundelkhandi	17
	Bundelkhandi	193		Chhattisgarhi	369,295
East Nimar	Bundelkhandi	130	Raipur	Bundelkhandi	54
	Paradesi	3		Chhattisgarhi	432,717
Shajapur	Awadhi	8	Bastar	Chhattisgarhi	90,570
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	543	1931—		
	Bundelkhandi	166	Morena	Awadhi	1,147
	Towargarhi	172		Bhadauri	4,838
Rajgarh	Awadhi	3		Bundelkhandi	1,040
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	1,888		Jati†	2,568
	Bundelkhandi	70		Towargarhi	77,064
	Towargarhi	2	Bhind	Awadhi	3,650
Vidisha (Bhilsa)	Awadhi	13		Bhadauri	184,339
	Bhadauri	1		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	965
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	4,697		Bundelkhandi	29,502
	Bundelkhandi	523		Jati†	14,429
				Towargarhi	7,485
			Gwalior	Awadhi	649
				Bhadauri	406
				Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	25
				Bundelkhandi	31,616
				Jati†	4,234
				Towargarhi	501

† Recorded as Jatwari.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.

1931—contd.			1931—contd.		
Datia	Awadhi	158	Mandsaur	Awadhi	1,284
	Baghelkhandi	29		Baghelkhandi	26
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	34		Bhadauri	26
	Bundelkhandi	146,263		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	414
				Bundelkhandi	2,367
Shivpuri	Awadhi	31			
	Bhadauri	7	Ratlam	Awadhi	1,142
	Bundelkhandi	137,283		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	661
	Jati †	59		Bundelkhandi	248
	Towargarhi	16			
Guna	Awadhi	13 ¹	Ujjain	Awadhi	1,161
	Bhadauri	170		Baghelkhandi	33
	Bundelkhandi	18,130		Bhadauri	512
	Towargarhi	6		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	200
				Bundelkhandi	3,540
Tikamgarh	Awadhi	43		Towargarhi	310
	Baghelkhandi	333			
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	19	Jhabua	Awadhi	128
	Bundelkhandi	313,258		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	60
				Bundelkhandi	41
Chhatarpur	Awadhi	354			
	Baghelkhandi	166	Dhar	Awadhi	961
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	72		Baghelkhandi	8
	Bundelkhandi	428,768		Bhadauri	4
				Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	161
Panna	Awadhi	1		Bundelkhandi	2,035
	Baghelkhandi	25,326			
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	5	Indore	Awadhi	2,316
	Bundelkhandi	189,244		Baghelkhandi	99
				Bhadauri	5
Satna	Awadhi	8,037		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	480
	Baghelkhandi	368,180		Bundelkhandi	7,311
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	138			
	Bundelkhandi	23,433	Dewas	Awadhi	1,451
	Chhattisgarhi	171		Baghelkhandi	26
				Bhadauri	241
Rewa	Awadhi	15,659		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	852
	Baghelkhandi	382,026		Bundelkhandi	2,696
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	41		Towargarhi	145
	Bundelkhandi	2,941			
	Chhattisgarhi	341	West Nimar	Awadhi	2,728
				Baghelkhandi	110
Shahdol	Awadhi	15,085		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	572
	Baghelkhandi	391,573		Bundelkhandi	8,215
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	118			
	Bundelkhandi	5,449	East Nimar	Chhattisgarhi	4
	Chhattisgarhi	326			
			Shajapur	Awadhi	503
Sidhi	Awadhi	10,484		Bhadauri	133
	Baghelkhandi	272,124		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	523
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	82		Bundelkhandi	990
	Bundelkhandi	3,787		Towargarhi	674
	Chhattisgarhi	227			

† Recorded as Jatwari.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi---contd.

1961—*contd.*1961—contd.

1961—concl'd.

Sconi	Awadhi	8	Durg	Awadhi		67
	Bundelkhandi	11		Baigani		730
	Chamari	22		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-		26
	Chhattisgarhi	14		kha		
	Gaoli	2		Bundelkhandi		309
	Kahari	43		Chhattisgarhi	1,515,	536
	Ojhi	1		Dewar Boli		2
	Pardesi	3		Gondani		18
	Purbi	4		Lodhi		3
				Nagari-Hindi		3
				Ojhi		7
Balaghat	Awadhi	19		Pardesi		5
	Baigani	960		Purbi		7
	Binjhawari	2		Rewapari		180
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	129		Satnami		6
	kha					
	Bundelkhandi	63	Raipur	Awadhi		57
	Chamari	5		Baghelkhandi		12
	Chhattisgarhi	10,005		Bhulia		2,697
	Gangapuri	3		Binjhawari		1,288
	Lodhanti	6		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-		19
	Lodhi	10,484		kha		
	Marari	35,636		Bundelkhandi		170
	Nagari-Hindi	72		Chhattisgarhi	1,082,	479
	Ojhi	25		Dewar Boli		268
	Pardesi	1,489		Lodhi		1
				Maina		10
Surguja	Baigani	147		Mirzapuri		4
	Bilaspuri	4		Pardesi		84
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	429		Purbi		15
	kha			Rewapari		34
	Bundelkhandi	285		Satnami		17
	Chamari	41		Surgujia		2
	Chhattisgarhi	69,334		Uttari		7
	Deswali/Hariani	6				
	Mirzapuri	347	Bastar	Awadhi		21
	Nagwanshi	4		Baghelkhandi		1
	Pando	5,561		Binjhawari		4
	Rowapari	1		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-		5
	Surgujia	1,918		kha		
				Bundelkhandi		5
				Chhattisgarhi	195,45	3
				Gaoli		2
				Lodhanti		35
				Panki		2
				Pardesi		1
				Purbi		
Bilaspur	Baigani	978	1951—			
	Bhulia	2		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-		5
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	4		kha		
	kha			Bundelkhandi		88
	Bundelkhandi	27				
	Chhattisgarhi	9,139		Awadhi		27
	Deswali/Hariani	1		Bhadauri	5,84	10
	Nagari-Hindi	64		Bundelkhandi		16
	Pando	214		Towargarhi		
	Rewapari	7				
	Satnami	5		Awadhi		2
				Braj Bhasha/Brah Bha-		
				kha		
				Bundelkhandi		7
				Towargarhi		
Raigarh	Awadhi	3				
	Binjhawari	3				
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	2	Bhind	Awadhi		27
	kha			Bhadauri	5,84	10
	Bundelkhandi	9		Bundelkhandi		16
	Chhattisgarhi	54,127		Towargarhi		
	Deswali/Hariani	162				
	Gondani	5		Awadhi		2
	Maine	3		Braj Bhasha/Brah Bha-		
	Nagwanshi	1		kha		
	Pando	507		Bundelkhandi		7
	Uttari	5		Towargarhi		

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.			Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.		
1931—concl'd.			1921—cont'd.		
Rajgarh	Awadhi	655	Datia	Awadhi	1,445
	Baghelkhandi	10,009		Baghelkhandi	29,985
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	8,358		Bhadauri	11
	Bundelkhandi	10,071		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	225
Vidisha (Bhilsa)	Bundelkhandi	59		Bundelkhandi	30,492
	Bhadauri	166		Chhattisgarhi	11
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	10		Deswali/Hariani	154
	Bundelkhandi	5,822		Kanauji	5
	Towargarhi	135	Shivpuri	Bhadauri	6
Sehore	Awadhi	80		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha Bundelkhandi	437
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	13		Purbi	174,374
	Bundelkhandi	192			7
Raisen	Awadhi	55	Guna	Bhadauri	498
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	9		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	895
	Bundelkhandi	132		Bundelkhandi	31,673
Hoshangabad	Chhattisgarhi	4		Purbi	356
Jabalpur	Chhattisgarhi	34	Tikamgarh	Awadhi	3,032
Chhindwara	Chhattisgarhi	4		Baghelkhandi	62,910
Balaghat	Chhattisgarhi	7,690		Bhadauri	23
Surguja	Chhattisgarhi	9,336		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	473
Bilaspur	Chhattisgarhi	960,375		Bundelkhandi	63,966
Raigarh	Chhattisgarhi	407,374		Chhattisgarhi	22
Durg	Chhattisgarhi	376,835		Deswali/Hariani	323
Raipur	Chhattisgarhi	1,207,078		Kanauji	11
Bastar	Chhattisgarhi	24,019	Chhatarpur	Awadhi	4,589
1921—				Baghelkhandi	95,218
Morena	Bhadauri	59		Bhadauri	35
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	45,901		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	715
	Bundelkhandi	36		Bundelkhandi	90,831
	Purbi	230		Chhattisgarhi	33
	Towargarhi	16,541		Deswali/Hariani	489
Bhind	Bhadauri	135,183		Kanauji	16
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha Bundelkhandi	121	Panna	Awadhi	2,125
	Purbi	23,546		Baghelkhandi	44,162
	Towargarhi	2,701		Bhadauri	16
		8,498		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	331
Gwalior	Bhadauri	4		Bundelkhandi	44,879
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha Bundelkhandi	16		Chhattisgarhi	15
	Purbi	33,719		Deswali/Hariani	227
	Towargarhi	1,197		Kanauji	7
		407	Satna	Awadhi	4,441
				Baghelkhandi	92,371
				Bhadauri	33
				Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	693
				Bundelkhandi	93,798
				Chhattisgarhi	32
				Deswali/Hariani	472
				Kanauji	15

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.			Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.		
1921—cont'd.			1921—cont'd.		
Rewa	Awadhi	5,002	Jhabua	Awadhi	2,511
	Baghelkhandi	104,691		Baghelkhandi	52,174
	Bhadauri	38		Bhadauri	20
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	786		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	392
	Bundelkhandi	106,316		Bundelkhandi	53,017
	Chhattisgarhi	36		Chhattisgarhi	18
	Deswali/Hariani	535		Deswali/Hariani	267
	Kanauji	17		Kanauji	9
	Uttari	31	Dhar	Awadhi	2,479
Shahdol	Awadhi	4,529		Baghelkhandi	51,513
	Baghelkhandi	94,175		Bhadauri	69
	Bhadauri	35		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	389
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	707		Bundelkhandi	52,666
	Bundelkhandi	95,655		Chhattisgarhi	18
	Chhattisgarhi	32		Deswali/Hariani	263
	Deswali/Hariani	482		Kanauji	9
	Kanauji	15		Purbi	567
Sidhi	Awadhi	3,307	Indore	Awadhi	3,406
	Baghelkhandi	68,749		Baghelkhandi	74,789
	Bhadauri	25		Bhadauri	27
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	516		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	562
	Bundelkhandi	69,829		Bundelkhandi	76,154
	Chhattisgarhi	24		Chhattisgarhi	26
	Deswali/Hariani	351		Deswali/Hariani	386
	Kanauji	11		Kanauji	13
Mandsaur	Awadhi	1,250	Dewas	Awadhi	2,113
	Baghelkhandi	25,928		Baghelkhandi	43,869
	Bhadauri	14		Bhadauri	21
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	481		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	340
	Bundelkhandi	26,400		Bundelkhandi	44,901
	Chhattisgarhi	9		Chhattisgarhi	15
	Deswali/Hariani	133		Deswali/Hariani	225
	Kanauji	4		Kanauji	7
	Purbi	856		Purbi	691
Ratlam	Awadhi	2,381		Towargarhi	2
	Baghelkhandi	49,474	West Nimar	Awadhi	5,345
	Bhadauri	18		Baghelkhandi	111,016
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	371		Bhadauri	41
	Bundelkhandi	50,245		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	834
	Chhattisgarhi	17		Bundelkhandi	112,826
	Deswali/Hariani	253		Chhattisgarhi	39
	Kanauji	9		Deswali/Hariani	569
Ujjain	Awadhi	1,199		Kanauji	18
	Baghelkhandi	24,899	East Nimar	Chhattisgarhi	68
	Bhadauri	21		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	267
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	212	Shajapur	Bundelkhandi	448
	Bundelkhandi	25,937		Purbi	610
	Chhattisgarhi	9	Rajgarh	Awadhi	3,157
	Deswali/Hariani	128		Baghelkhandi	65,470
	Kanauji	4		Bhadauri	24
	Purbi	1,435		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	491
	Towargarhi	3		Bundelkhandi	66,602
				Chhattisgarhi	23

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.			Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.		
1911—contd.			1911—contd.		
Indore	Baghelkhandi	40,228	Sohore	Bundelkhandi	82,725
	Bhadauri	8,125		Chhattisgarhi	4
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	1,212		Deswali/Hariani	53
	kha			Kanauji	1
	Bundelkhandi	55,077		Mirzapuri	160
	Chhattisgarhi	2		Purbi	3,452
	Deswali/Hariani	35			
	Mirzapuri	106	Raisen	Baghelkhandi	47,048
	Purbi	2,299		Bhadauri	9,431
				Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	1,419
				kha	
Dewas	Baghelkhandi	47,569		Bundelkhandi	64,328
	Bhadauri	9,541		Chhattisgarhi	3
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	1,435		Deswali/Hariani	41
	kha			Mirzapuri	123
	Bundelkhandi	65,046		Purbi	2,685
	Chhattisgarhi	3			
	Deswali/Hariani	42	Betul	Chhattisgarhi	1
	Mirzapuri	125			
	Purbi	2,715	Mandla	Chhattisgarhi	2,505
West Nimar	Baghelkhandi	67,053			
	Bhadauri	13,465	Chhindwara	Chhattisgarhi	1
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	2,023			
	kha		Seoni	Chhattisgarhi	2
	Bundelkhandi	91,709			
	Chhattisgarhi	4	Balaghat	Chhattisgarhi	43
	Deswali/Hariani	59			
	Kanauji	1	Surguja	Chhattisgarhi	128
	Mirzapuri	176			
	Purbi	3,828	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarhi	994,221
Shajapur	Baghelkhandi	44,088			
	Bhadauri	8,870	Raigarh	Chhattisgarhi	150
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	1,329			
	kha		Durg	Chhattisgarhi	141
	Bundelkhandi	60,318			
	Chhattisgarhi	3	Raipur	Chhattisgarhi	1,570
	Deswali/Hariani	39			
	Mirzapuri	117	Bastar	Chhattisgarhi	275
	Purbi	2,517			
Rajgarh	Baghelkhandi	47,195	Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani		
	Bhadauri	9,509	1961—		
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	1,422	Morena	Harauti	2
	kha			Malvi	7
	Bundelkhandi	64,587		Marwari	1,437
	Chhattisgarhi	3		Mewari	13
	Deswali/Hariani	42			
	Mirzapuri	124	Bhind	Marwari	377
	Purbi	2,695			
Vidisha (Bhilsa)	Baghelkhandi	29,172	Gwalior	Banjari	21
	Bhadauri	6,195		Malvi	12
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	879		Marwari	1,361
	kha			Mewari	2
	Bundelkhandi	39,915	Datia	Marwari	6
	Chhattisgarhi	2			
	Deswali/Hariani	26	Shivpuri	Harauti	10
	Mirzapuri	77		Marwari	588
	Purbi	1,666		Nimadi	9
Sehore	Baghelkhandi	60,472			
	Bhadauri	12,158	Guna	Banjari	430
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	1,823		Malvi	14
	kha			Marwari	883
				Mewari	8
				Nimadi	45

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.			Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.		
1961—contd.			1961—contd.		
Tikamgarh	Marwari	2	Dhar	Bagri-Rajasthani	5
				Banjari	288
Chhatarpur	Marwari	35		Malvi	9,419
				Marwari	4,666
Panna	Marwari	194		Mewari	10
				Nimadi	51,102
Satna	Bagri-Rajasthani	1	Indore	Banjari	33
	Marwari	42		Bhojari	8
				Jodhpuri	1
Rewa	Malvi	5		Malvi	102,197
	Marwari	19		Marwari	7,123
				Mewari	214
Shahdol	Ahiri	2		Nimadi	844
	Banjari	262	Dewas	Banjari	523
	Marwari	340		Jhamral	92
				Malvi	93,174
Mandsaur	Ajmeri	3		Marwari	2,772
	Bachadi	255		Mewari	21
	Bagri-Rajasthani	3,125		Nimadi	3,761
	Banjari	6	West Nimar	Banjari	15,862
	Harauti	7		Bhuani	106
	Hattiya Ki Boli	185		Gujari	1
	Jaipuri	8		Jhamral	33
	Jodhpuri	282		Kalbeli	278
	Kalbeli	4		Kalbeli	1,362
	Khairari	209,065		Malvi	12,354
	Malvi	1,755		Marwari	111
	Marwari	31,909		Mewari	308,980
	Mewari	16		Nimadi	
	Nimadi	1	East Nimar	Banjari	14,988
	Shekhawati	806		Betuli	1
	Sondwari			Bhuani	102
Ratlam	Bachadi	22		Gujari	409
	Bagri-Rajasthani	147		Gurvi	9
	Banjari	152		Malvi	195
	Cadoli	2		Marwari	2,305
	Gujari	43		Mewari	17
	Harauti	14		Nimadi	160,877
	Hattiya Ki Boli	98,005		Sipari	1
	Malvi	667	Shajapur	Banjari	218
	Marwari	348		Bikaneri	1
	Mewari	25		Kalbeli	13
	Nimadi			Malvi	30,416
				Marwari	1,333
Ujjain	Ajmeri	2		Mewari	1
	Banjari	916		Nimadi	4
	Gurvi	1		Sondwari	2
	Harauti	7			
	Jaipuri	10	Rajgarh	Bagri-Rajasthani	114
	Kalbeli	355,360		Banjari	209
	Malvi	4,266		Harauti	1
	Marwari	556		Malvi	2,166
	Mewari	55		Marwari	412
	Nimadi	2			
	Sondwari				
Jhabua	Bagri-Rajasthani	2	Vidisha (Bhilsa)	Bagri-Rajasthani	103
	Banjari	258		Banjari	132
	Jaipuri	2		Jodhpuri	32
	Malvi	3,440		Malvi	1
	Marwari	50		Marwari	1,128
	Mewari	35		Nimadi	8
	Nimadi	845			

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.

1921—contd.		1921—contd.		1921—contd.	
Raigarh— <i>concl.</i>	Deswali/Hariani	337	Raigarh	Chhattisgarhi	160,673
	Kanauji	11			
Vidisha (Bhilsa)	Awadhi	268	Durg	Chhattisgarhi	322,916
	Baghelkhandi	4,322			
	Bhadauri	60	Raipur	Chhattisgarhi	178,269
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	165			
	Bundelkhandi	33,559	Bastar	Chhattisgarhi	11,682
	Chhattisgarhi	2			
	Deswali/Hariani	23	1911		
	Kanauji	1	Morena	Baghelkhandi	73,505
	Purbi	210		Bhadauri	14,903
				Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	2,212
Schore	Awadhi	1,931		Bundelkhandi	100,706
	Baghelkhandi	83,623		Chhattisgarhi	4
	Bhadauri	31		Deswali/Hariani	65
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	628		Kanauji	1
	Bundelkhandi	85,045		Mirzapuri	196
	Chhattisgarhi	29		Purbi	1,202
	Deswali/Hariani	430	Bhind	Baghelkhandi	58,638
	Kanauji	14		Bhadauri	11,886
Raisen	Awadhi	3,163		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	1,765
	Baghelkhandi	65,685		Bundelkhandi	80,333
	Bhadauri	25		Chhattisgarhi	4
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	493		Deswali/Hariani	52
	Bundelkhandi	66,767		Mirzapuri	156
	Chhattisgarhi	25		Purbi	3,352
	Deswali/Hariani	336	Gwalior	Baghelkhandi	15,851
	Kanauji	11		Bhadauri	9,277
Hoshangabad	Chhattisgarhi†	131		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	1,381
Petul	Chhattisgarhi†	10		Bundelkhandi	62,794
Sagar	Chhattisgarhi†	15		Chhattisgarhi	3
Jabalpur	Chhattisgarhi†	2,681		Deswali/Hariani	40
Narsimhapur	Chhattisgarhi†	3		Mirzapuri	121
Mandla	Chhattisgarhi†	603		Purbi	2,620
Chhindwara	Chhattisgarhi†	1,204	Datta	Baghelkhandi	21,008
Seoni	Chhattisgarhi†	155		Bhadauri	4,231
Balaghat	Chhattisgarhi†	13,261		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	633
Surguja	Chhattisgarhi†	45		Bundelkhandi	28,748
Bilaspur	Chhattisgarhi†	952,132		Chhattisgarhi	1
				Deswali/Hariani	19
				Mirzapuri	55
				Purbi	1,200
			Shivpuri	Baghelkhandi	59,800
				Bhadauri	12,074
				Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	1,804
				Bundelkhandi	81,936
				Chhattisgarhi	4
				Deswali/Hariani	53
				Mirzapuri	158
				Purbi	3,420

†Includes Bundelkhandi, Awadhi and Brajbhasha.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.
1911—contd.

1911—contd.		1911—contd.		1911—contd.	
Guna	Baghelkhandi	48,869	Shahdol— <i>concl.</i>	Bundelkhandi	93,316
	Bhadauri	9,848		Chhattisgarhi	4
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	1,473		Deswali/Hariani	61
	Bundelkhandi	66,881		Kanauji	1
	Chhattisgarhi	3		Mirzapuri	179
	Deswali/Hariani	43		Purbi	3,896
	Mirzapuri	129	Sidhi	Baghelkhandi	53,757
	Purbi	2,792		Bhadauri	10,765
				Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	1,622
Tikamgarh	Baghelkhandi	49,089		Bundelkhandi	73,489
	Bhadauri	9,866		Chhattisgarhi	3
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	1,480		Deswali/Hariani	47
	Bundelkhandi	67,149		Mirzapuri	141
	Chhattisgarhi	3		Purbi	3,068
	Deswali/Hariani	44	Mandsaur	Baghelkhandi	49,917
	Mirzapuri	129		Bhadauri	10,040
	Purbi	2,803		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	1,505
Chhatarpur	Baghelkhandi	69,901		Bundelkhandi	68,291
	Bhadauri	14,063		Chhattisgarhi	3
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	2,108		Deswali/Hariani	44
	Bundelkhandi	95,636		Mirzapuri	132
	Chhattisgarhi	4		Purbi	2,851
	Deswali/Hariani	62	Ratlam	Baghelkhandi	30,487
	Kanauji	1		Bhadauri	6,129
	Mirzapuri	184		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	919
	Purbi	3,992		Bundelkhandi	41,706
Panna	Baghelkhandi	30,374		Chhattisgarhi	2
	Bhadauri	6,097		Deswali/Hariani	27
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	917		Mirzapuri	80
	Bundelkhandi	41,539		Purbi	1,740
	Chhattisgarhi	2	Ujjain	Baghelkhandi	47,273
	Deswali/Hariani	27		Bhadauri	9,530
	Mirzapuri	80		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	1,425
	Purbi	1,734		Bundelkhandi	64,699
Satna	Baghelkhandi	71,575		Chhattisgarhi	3
	Bhadauri	14,306		Deswali/Hariani	41
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	2,161		Mirzapuri	125
	Bundelkhandi	97,812		Purbi	2,701
	Chhattisgarhi	4	Jhabua	Baghelkhandi	30,088
	Deswali/Hariani	63		Bhadauri	6,027
	Kanauji	1		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	908
	Mirzapuri	188		Bundelkhandi	41,134
	Purbi	4,083		Chhattisgarhi	2
Rewa	Baghelkhandi	72,802		Deswali/Hariani	27
	Bhadauri	14,574		Mirzapuri	79
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	2,198		Purbi	1,717
	Bundelkhandi	99,516		Baghelkhandi	41,774
	Chhattisgarhi	4		Bhadauri	8,371
	Deswali/Hariani	64		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	1,260
	Kanauji	1		Bundelkhandi	57,113
	Mirzapuri	191		Chhattisgarhi	2
	Purbi	4,154		Deswali/Hariani	37
Shahdol	Baghelkhandi	68,270		Mirzapuri	109
	Bhadauri	13,662		Purbi	2,384
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	2,061			

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthan—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthan—contd.

1961—contd.		1961—contd.	
Sehore	Banjari 79	Balaghat	Ahiri 86
	Betuli 4		Bagri-Rajasthani 57
	Jaipuri 8		Banjari 53
	Malvi 520		Malvi 3
	Marwari 2,561		Marwari 1,391
	Mewari 121		Nimadi 296
	Nimadi 119		
Raisen	Banjari 367	Surguja	Banjari 58
	Marwari 687		Marwari 1,254
			Mewari 1
Hoshangabad	Banjari 10	Bilaspur	Banjari 499
	Kir 12		Marwari 2,779
	Malvi 3		Nimadi 8
	Marwari 1,506		
	Nimadi 1	Raigarh	Ahiri 1,494
			Banjari 1,558
Betul	Banjari 1,247		Bhojari 18
	Malvi 2		Bhuani 3
	Marwari 316		Malvi 2
	Nimadi 22		Marwari 3,434
	Rajhari 706		Sipari 1
Sagar	Banjari 13	Durg	Banjari 16
	Malvi 1		Malvi 4
	Marwari 259		Marwari 6,605
	Nimadi 8		Mewari 5
			Nimadi 26
Damoh	Banjari 36		Rajwari 5
	Marwari 161	Raipur	Banjari 3,317
	Mewari 19		Jaipuri 19
Jabalpur	Banjari 2		Malvi 12
	Malvi 17		Marwari 5,471
	Marwari 113		Mewari 9
	Nimadi 25		Nimadi 3
Narsimhapur	Banjari 2	Bastar	Banjari 2,850
	Marwari 141		Malvi 3
	Nimadi 3		Marwari 1,423
			Nimadi 3
Mandla	Banjari 54	1951	
	Marwari 269	Morena	Jaipuri 6
	Nimadi 3		Marwari 188
			Sipari 315
Chhindwara	Banjari 983	Bhind	Jaipuri 7
	Bhojari 13		Malvi 3
	Kir 6		Marwari 755
	Marwari 521		
	Nimadi 5	Gwalior	Banjari 136
	Rajwari 69		Jaipuri 1
			Malvi 15
Seoni	Ahiri 13		Marwari 158
	Bagri-Rajasthani 1		
	Banjari 780	Shivpuri	Banjari 55
	Marwari 40		Malvi 4
	Nimadi 4		Marwari 141
			Mewari 2

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthan—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthan—contd.

1951—contd.		1951—contd.	
Guna	Banjari 1,996	West Nimar	Banjari 12,596
	Gujari 62		Gujari 66
	Harauti 255		Jaipuri 1
	Jaipuri 4		Malvi 636
	Malvi 9		Marwari 12,344
	Marwari 522		Mewari 163
	Mewari 1		Nimadi 157,869
	Nimadi 1		
	Sondwari 163	East Nimar	Banjari 12,865
			Marwari 4,119
			Nimadi 110,406
Mandsaur	Banjari 6,319		
	Gujari 11	Shajapur	Banjari 879
	Harauti 210		Gujari 460
	Jaipuri 549		Jaipuri 11
	Malvi 164,990		Malvi 60,119
	Marwari 4,981		Marwari 619
	Mewari 20,590		
	Sondwari 3,175	Rajgarh	Banjari 1,666
			Gujari 154
Ratlam	Banjari 153		Harauti 56
	Harauti 5		Jaipuri 174
	Jaipuri 35		Malvi 87,156
	Malvi 27,375		Marwari 694
	Marwari 1,233		Mewari 78
	Mewari 337		Sondwari 3,022
	Nimadi 114		
Ujjain	Banjari 1,166	Vidisha (Bhilsa)	Ajmeri 48
	Gujari 256		Banjari 1,198
	Harauti 17		Harauti 61,560
	Jaipuri 1,388		Jaipuri 607
	Malvi 50,263		Malvi 9,944
	Marwari 2,410		Marwari 1,184
	Mewari 126		Mewari 196
	Nimadi 47		Shekhawati 42
	Sondwari 616		Sondwari 21
Jhabua	Banjari 741	Sehore	Banjari 441
	Malvi 7,148		Malvi 6,880
	Marwari 892		Marwari 1,343
	Mewari 29		
	Nimadi 2,991	Raisen	Banjari 412
			Malvi 951
Dhar	Banjari 1,230		Marwari 656
	Gujari 61		
	Harauti 15	Hoshangabad	Banjari 61
	Jaipuri 58,148		Marwari 1,400
	Malvi 6,615		
	Marwari 300	Betul	Banjari 294
	Mewari 15,879		Marwari 213
	Nimadi 284		Rajhari 1
Indore	Banjari 88		
	Gujari 2	Sagar	Marwari 655
	Harauti 2,009		
	Jaipuri 55,849	Damoh	Marwari 328
	Malvi 6,840		
	Marwari 441	Jabalpur	Marwari 177
	Mewari 453		
	Nimadi 6	Narsimhapur	Marwari 36
	Sondwari		
Dewas	Banjari 1,550		Banjari 184
	Gujari 343		Marwari 30
	Jaipuri 1		Nimadi 2
	Malvi 3,407	Chhindwara	Banjari 542
	Marwari 3,225		Marwari 440
	Mewari 18		Rajhari 454
	Nimadi 3,342		

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.				Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.			
1951—contd.				1931—contd.			
Seoni	Banjari	294		Chhatarpur	Jaipuri	43	
	Marwari	591			Malvi	108	
					Marwari	69	
Balaghat	Banjari	67			Mewari	2	
	Marwari	414			Nimadi	1	
	Rajhari	2					
Surguja	Banjari	93		Pauna	Marwari	308	
	Marwari	1,063					
Bilaspur	Banjari	360		Satna	Banjari	19	
	Jaipuri	1			Malvi	15	
	Marwari	2,671			Marwari	277	
					Mewari	5	
Raigarh	Banjari	381		Rewa	Banjari	38	
	Marwari	7,403			Jaipuri	1	
	Nimadi	3			Malvi	4	
Durg	Marwari	4,810			Marwari	452	
	Nimadi	67			Mewari	11	
					Nimadi	1	
Raipur	Banjari	4,614		Shahdol	Banjari	36	
	Marwari	5,261			Malvi	6	
Bastar	Banjari	2,292			Marwari	449	
	Marwari	1,322			Mewari	9	
1931—				Sidhi	Banjari	25	
Morena	Banjari	70			Malvi	4	
	Haraudi	539			Marwari	312	
	Jaipuri	394			Mewari	7	
	Malvi	18					
	Marwari	1,129		Mandsaur	Ajmeri	24	
	Mewari	232			Banjari	2,623	
	Sipari	52,058			Gujari	46	
					Haraudi	52	
Bhind	Jaipuri	18			Jaipuri	1,037	
	Malvi	996			Malvi	198,298	
	Marwari	657			Marwari	76,500	
					Mewari	8,086	
Gwalior	Banjari	66			Nimadi	16,762	
	Gujari	9			Shokhawati	124	
	Jaipuri	83			Sipari	398	
	Malvi	174			Sondwari	3,281	
	Marwari	1,732					
	Mewari	62		Ratlam	Banjari	1,019	
Datia	Marwari	182			Gujari	157	
	Mewari	1			Jaipuri	898	
					Malvi	184,167	
Shivpuri	Banjari	106			Marwari	2,566	
	Malvi	201			Mewari	2,048	
	Marwari	515			Nimadi	835	
					Sondwari	1,216	
Guna	Banjari	1,811		Ujjain	Ajmeri	30	
	Gujari	540			Banjari	2,843	
	Haraudi	1,762			Gujari	160	
	Jaipuri	826			Haraudi	109	
	Malvi	4,421			Jaipuri	1,665	
	Marwari	1,017			Malvi	221,570	
	Sondwari	29			Marwari	10,873	
Tikamgarh	Jaipuri	2			Mewari	1,231	
	Malvi	32			Nimadi	21,315	
	Marwari	51			Sipari	2	
					Sondwari	1,362	

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.				Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.			
1951—contd.				1931—contd.			
Jhabua	Banjari	2,134		Rajgarh	Ajmeri	4	
	Jaipuri	9			Banjari	2,204	
	Malvi	15,668			Gujari	98	
	Marwari	1,212			Haraudi	497	
	Mewari	416			Jaipuri	1,464	
	Nimadi	1,807			Malvi	179,611	
					Marwari	1,679	
					Mewari	331	
Dhar	Ajmeri	39			Nimadi	2,105	
	Banjari	4,583			Sondwari	5,602	
	Gujari	13					
	Haraudi	27		Vidisha (Bhilsa)	Banjari	265	
	Jaipuri	211			Gujari	46	
	Malvi	144,512			Jaipuri	59	
	Marwari	16,247			Malvi	126,612	
	Mewari	2,333			Marwari	15,250	
	Nimadi	64,468			Mewari	166	
	Sondwari	475					
				Sehore	Banjari	27	
Indore	Ajmeri	94			Jaipuri	2	
	Banjari	6,335			Malvi	7,558	
	Gujari	176			Marwari	1,277	
	Haraudi	197			Nimadi	87	
	Jaipuri	282					
	Malvi	134,158		Raisen	Banjari	18	
	Marwari	13,148			Jaipuri	1	
	Mewari	2,723			Malvi	5,238	
	Nimadi	63,584			Marwari	884	
	Sondwari	3,967			Nimadi	60	
				Hoshangabad	Banjari	32	
Dewas	Ajmeri	23			Malvi	3	
	Banjari	2,489			Marwari	10,698	
	Gujari	492			Nimadi	61	
	Haraudi	72					
	Jaipuri	1,016		Betul	Banjari	637	
	Malvi	222,656			Marwari	187	
	Marwari	8,249			Nimadi	17	
	Mewari	1,085					
	Nimadi	22,034		Sagar	Banjari	197	
	Sipari	1			Malvi	1	
	Sondwari	4,095			Marwari	313	
West Nimar	Ajmeri	102		Damoh	Banjari	5	
	Banjari	9,500			Marwari	667	
	Gujari	197					
	Haraudi	240		Jabalpur	Banjari	2	
	Jaipuri	351			Marwari	676	
	Malvi	150,340			Nimadi	17	
	Marwari	21,829					
	Mewari	4,043		Narsimbhapur	Banjari	3	
	Nimadi	96,872			Marwari	503	
	Sondwari	4,444					
				Mandla	Banjari	173	
East Nimar	Banjari	15,015			Marwari	1,039	
	Malvi	239					
	Marwari	5,659		Chhindwara	Banjari	1,123	
	Nimadi	108,033			Marwari	853	
Shajapur	Banjari	659		Sconi	Banjari	688	
	Gujari	6			Marwari	740	
	Haraudi	66					
	Jaipuri	431		Balaghat	Banjari	443	
	Malvi	280,196			Marwari	512	
	Marwari	1,538					
	Mewari	263		Surguja	Banjari	17	
	Nimadi	1			Marwari	185	
	Sondwari	8,710					

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.

1921—contd.			1921—contd.		
Vidisha (Bhilsa)	Banjari	502	Bilaspur	Banjari	1,255
	Gujari	1		Marwari	2,205
	Harauti	99			
	Jaipuri	32,059	Raigarh	Banjari	1,597
	Malvi	218,923		Marwari	1,071
	Marwari	2,483			
	Mewari	14,367	Durg	Marwari	2,416
	Nimadi	897			
	Shekhawati	1	Raipur	Banjari	4,065
	Sondwari	71		Marwari	1,884
Sehore				Nimadi	7
	Ajmeri	10	Bastar	Banjari	3,497
	Banjari	1,523		Marwari	198
	Gujari	18			
	Harauti	49	1911—		
	Jaipuri	442	Morena	Ajmeri	2
	Malvi	88,404		Banjari	923
	Marwari	4,768		Gujari	150
	Mewari	471		Harauti	378
	Nimadi	17,361		Jaipuri	280
	Shekhawati	17		Malvi	141,074
	Sondwari	1,136		Marwari	4,581
Raisen				Mewari	3,904
	Ajmeri	9		Nimadi	20,319
	Banjari	1,194		Shekhawati	19
	Gujari	15	Bhind	Ajmeri	2
	Harauti	38		Banjari	735
	Jaipuri	346		Gujari	119
	Malvi	69,413		Harauti	301
	Marwari	3,738		Jaipuri	223
	Mewari	370		Malvi	112,540
	Nimadi	13,635		Marwari	3,655
	Shekhawati	12		Mewari	3,115
	Sondwari	892		Nimadi	10,209
Hoshangabad				Shekhawati	15
	Banjari	2	Gwalior	Ajmeri	1
	Malvi	38		Banjari	575
	Marwari	4,929		Gujari	94
Betul				Harauti	235
	Banjari	342		Jaipuri	174
	Marwari	51		Malvi	87,993
	Nimadi	4		Marwari	2,858
Sagar	Marwari	166		Mewari	2,439
Damoh				Nimadi	12,676
	Marwari	188		Shekhawati	12
Jabalpur	Marwari	158	Datia	Banjari	263
Narsimhapur	Marwari	453		Gujari	44
Mandla				Harauti	107
	Banjari	207		Jaipuri	80
	Marwari	158		Malvi	40,312
	Nimadi	1		Marwari	1,310
Chhindwara				Mewari	1,121
	Banjari	564		Nimadi	5,810
	Marwari	561		Shekhawati	6
Seoni			Shivpuri	Ajmeri	2
	Banjari	53		Banjari	748
	Marwari	340		Gujari	123
Balaghat				Harauti	306
	Banjari	185		Jaipuri	227
	Marwari	852		Malvi	114,808
	Nimadi	5		Marwari	3,733
Surguja				Mewari	3,190
	Banjari	13		Nimadi	10,554
	Marwari	128		Shekhawati	15

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.

1911—contd.			1911—contd.		
Guna	Ajmeri	2	Shahdol—concl.	Malvi	130,973
	Banjari	611		Marwari	4,259
	Gujari	101		Mewari	3,657
	Harauti	249		Nimadi	18,892
	Jaipuri	186		Shekhawati	18
	Malvi	93,774	Sidhi	Ajmeri	2
	Marwari	3,047		Banjari	668
	Mewari	2,606		Gujari	111
	Nimadi	13,515		Harauti	271
	Shekhawati	13		Jaipuri	203
				Malvi	103,133
Tikamgarh				Marwari	3,354
	Ajmeri	2		Mewari	2,877
	Banjari	612		Nimadi	14,875
	Gujari	102		Shekhawati	14
	Harauti	249			
	Jaipuri	187			
	Malvi	94,188	Mandsaur	Ajmeri	2
	Marwari	3,061		Banjari	623
	Mewari	2,622		Gujari	103
	Nimadi	13,579		Harauti	254
	Shekhawati	13		Jaipuri	190
				Malvi	95,778
Chhattarpur				Marwari	3,113
	Ajmeri	2		Mewari	2,664
	Banjari	872		Nimadi	13,808
	Gujari	144		Shekhawati	13
	Harauti	356			
	Jaipuri	266			
	Malvi	134,125	Ratlam	Banjari	381
	Marwari	4,369		Gujari	63
	Mewari	3,731		Harauti	155
	Nimadi	19,335		Jaipuri	116
	Shekhawati	18		Malvi	58,497
				Marwari	1,902
Panna				Mewari	1,628
	Banjari	379		Nimadi	8,434
	Gujari	63		Shekhawati	8
	Harauti	155			
	Jaipuri	115			
	Malvi	58,276	Ujjain	Ajmeri	2
	Marwari	1,895		Banjari	590
	Mewari	1,624		Gujari	97
	Nimadi	8,403		Harauti	241
	Shekhawati	8		Jaipuri	180
				Malvi	90,711
Satna				Marwari	2,947
	Ajmeri	2		Mewari	2,520
	Banjari	889		Nimadi	13,074
	Gujari	149		Shekhawati	13
	Harauti	361			
	Jaipuri	271			
	Malvi	137,307	Jhabua	Banjari	375
	Marwari	4,466		Gujari	62
	Mewari	3,836		Harauti	152
	Nimadi	19,808		Jaipuri	114
	Shekhawati	19		Malvi	57,724
				Marwari	1,877
Rewa				Mewari	1,611
	Ajmeri	2		Nimadi	8,326
	Banjari	906		Shekhawati	7
	Gujari	152			
	Harauti	368			
	Jaipuri	276			
	Malvi	130,668	Dhar	Banjari	520
	Marwari	4,542		Gujari	87
	Mewari	3,899		Harauti	211
	Nimadi	20,145		Jaipuri	158
	Shekhawati	19		Malvi	80,146
				Marwari	2,606
Shahdol				Mewari	2,236
	Ajmeri	2		Nimadi	11,559
	Banjari	849		Shekhawati	11
	Gujari	142			
	Harauti	345			
	Jaipuri	258			

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.				Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.			
1931—contd.				1921—contd.			
Bilaspur	Banjari	940		Chhatarpur	Ajmeri	12	
	Marwari	2,829			Banjari	1,733	
Raigarh	Banjari	1,538			Gujari	21	
	Marwari	1,524			Harauti	55	
Durg	Banjari	1			Jaipuri	503	
	Marwari	4,195			Malvi	100,657	
Raipur	Banjari	4,054			Marwari	5,428	
	Marwari	4,452			Mewari	536	
Bastar	Banjari	3,047			Nimadi	19,768	
	Marwari	363			Shekhawati	19	
1921—					Sondwari	1,293	
Morena	Harauti	42		Panna	Ajmeri	5	
	Jaipuri	54			Banjari	802	
	Malvi	574			Gujari	10	
	Marwari	610			Harauti	26	
	Mewari	21			Jaipuri	232	
	Sipari	14,835			Malvi	46,661	
Bhind	Jaipuri	135			Marwari	2,511	
	Malvi	577			Mewari	248	
	Marwari	1,488			Nimadi	9,167	
	Nimadi	5			Shekhawati	9	
Gwalior	Harauti	10			Sondwari	599	
	Jaipuri	23		Satna	Ajmeri	11	
	Malvi	308			Banjari	1,674	
	Marwari	2,078			Gujari	20	
Datia	Ajmeri	4			Harauti	53	
	Banjari	546			Jaipuri	483	
	Gujari	7			Malvi	97,536	
	Harauti	18			Marwari	5,238	
	Jaipuri	158			Mewari	519	
	Malvi	31,698			Nimadi	19,170	
	Marwari	1,709			Shekhawati	18	
	Mewari	170			Sondwari	1,251	
	Nimadi	6,226					
	Shekhawati	5					
	Sondwari	408					
Shivpuri	Harauti	1		Rewa	Ajmeri	13	
	Malvi	1,001			Banjari	1,808	
	Marwari	411			Gujari	22	
Guna	Banjari	712			Harauti	60	
	Harauti	1,305			Jaipuri	548	
	Jaipuri	956			Malvi	110,551	
	Malvi	31,572			Marwari	5,938	
	Marwari	2,192			Mewari	587	
	Mewari	676			Nimadi	21,727	
	Sondwari	440			Shekhawati	21	
Tikamgarh	Ajmeri	8			Sondwari	1,419	
	Banjari	1,145					
	Gujari	13		Shahdol	Ajmeri	12	
	Harauti	36			Banjari	1,708	
	Jaipuri	331			Gujari	20	
	Malvi	66,496			Harauti	54	
	Marwari	3,585			Jaipuri	494	
	Mewari	355			Malvi	99,461	
	Nimadi	13,060			Marwari	5,345	
	Shekhawati	12			Mewari	529	
	Sondwari	854			Nimadi	19,546	
					Shekhawati	18	
					Sondwari	1,277	

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.				Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.			
1921—contd.				1921—contd.			
Sidhi	Ajmeri	9		Dhar—contd. . . .	Marwari	7,467	
	Banjari	1,247			Mewari	549	
	Gujari	15			Nimadi	25,818	
	Harauti	40			Shekhawati	10	
	Jaipuri	360			Sondwari	780	
	Malvi	72,607					
	Marwari	3,902		Indore	Ajmeri	10	
	Mewari	386			Banjari	1,367	
	Nimadi	14,268			Gujari	16	
	Shekhawati	14			Harauti	44	
	Sondwari	932			Jaipuri	397	
					Malvi	79,140	
Mandsaur	Ajmeri	2			Marwari	4,283	
	Banjari	565			Mewari	424	
	Gujari	6			Nimadi	15,532	
	Harauti	616			Shekhawati	15	
	Jaipuri	355			Sondwari	1,017	
	Malvi	143,077					
	Marwari	9,752		Dewas	Ajmeri	5	
	Mewari	89,904			Banjari	853	
	Nimadi	5,385			Gujari	10	
	Shekhawati	6			Harauti	64	
	Sondwari	7,135			Jaipuri	435	
					Malvi	143,616	
					Marwari	4,896	
Ratlam	Ajmeri	7			Mewari	679	
	Banjari	898			Nimadi	9,109	
	Gujari	11			Shekhawati	9	
	Harauti	29			Sondwari	613	
	Jaipuri	259					
	Malvi	52,235					
	Marwari	2,814		West Nimar	Ajmeri	14	
	Mewari	278			Banjari	2,017	
	Nimadi	10,261			Gujari	24	
	Shekhawati	10			Harauti	64	
	Sondwari	6,670			Jaipuri	583	
					Malvi	117,301	
Ujjain	Ajmeri	3			Marwari	6,314	
	Banjari	568			Mewari	624	
	Gujari	5			Nimadi	23,045	
	Harauti	95			Shekhawati	22	
	Jaipuri	556			Sondwari	1,506	
	Malvi	227,180					
	Marwari	6,373		East Nimar	Banjari	8,171	
	Mewari	1,035			Marwari	3,880	
	Nimadi	5,168			Nimadi	1,500	
	Shekhawati	5					
	Sondwari	373					
Jhabua	Ajmeri	7		Shajapur	Banjari	185	
	Banjari	946			Harauti	165	
	Gujari	12			Jaipuri	180	
	Harauti	30			Malvi	259,071	
	Jaipuri	274			Marwari	1,095	
	Malvi	55,122			Mewari	470	
	Marwari	2,966			Sondwari	17,587	
	Mewari	294					
	Nimadi	10,830		Rajgarh	Ajmeri	8	
	Shekhawati	10			Banjari	3	
	Sondwari	708			Gujari	1,194	
					Harauti	18	
					Jaipuri	37	
					Malvi	349	
					Mewari	69,227	
					Nimadi	37	
					Shekhawati	3,730	
					Sondwari	13	
						889	
Dhar	Ajmeri	7					
	Banjari	1,340					
	Gujari	11					
	Harauti	52					
	Jaipuri	295					
	Malvi	107,980					

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.				Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—concl'd.			
1911—contd.				1911—concl'd.			
Indore	Banjari	563		Schore	Ajmeri	2	
	Gujari	82			Banjari	754	
	Haraoti	206			Gujari	125	
	Jaipuri	163			Haraoti	307	
	Malvi	77,198			Jaipuri	230	
	Marwari	2,508			Malvi	116,629	
	Mewari	2,141			Marwari	3,771	
	Nimadi	11,124			Mewari	3,229	
	Shekhawati	11			Nimadi	16,727	
					Shekhawati	16	
Bewas	Ajmeri	2		Raisen	Banjari	585	
	Banjari	592			Gujari	98	
	Gujari	99			Haraoti	238	
	Haraoti	241			Jaipuri	179	
	Jaipuri	180			Malvi	90,264	
	Malvi	91,265			Marwari	2,935	
	Marwari	2,967			Mewari	2,517	
	Mewari	2,544			Nimadi	13,018	
	Nimadi	13,161			Shekhawati	12	
	Shekhawati	13					
West Nimar	Ajmeri	2		Hoshangabad	Marwari	5,894	
	Banjari	836		Betul	Banjari	282	
	Gujari	139			Marwari	226	
	Haraoti	341		Sagar	Marwari	55	
	Jaipuri	254					
	Malvi	128,652		Damoh	Marwari	320	
	Marwari	4,182		Jabalpur	Banjari	5	
	Mewari	3,584			Marwari	365	
	Nimadi	18,550		Narsimhapur	Marwari	80	
	Shekhawati	18		Mandla	Banjari	771	
East Nimar	Banjari	13,368			Marwari	94	
	Marwari	3,891		Chhindwara	Banjari	1,094	
Shajapur	Banjari	550			Marwari	879	
	Gujari	91		Seoni	Banjari	1,479	
	Haraoti	224			Marwari	74	
	Jaipuri	167		Balaghat	Banjari	307	
	Malvi	81,594			Marwari	460	
	Marwari	2,719		Surguja	Marwari	3	
	Mewari	2,353					
	Nimadi	12,195		Bilaspur	Banjari	1,781	
	Shekhawati	11			Marwari	1,650	
Raigarh	Ajmeri	2		Raigarh	Banjari	951	
	Banjari	590			Marwari	648	
	Gujari	98		Durg	Banjari	24	
	Haraoti	241			Marwari	2,831	
	Jaipuri	179		Raipur	Banjari	6,777	
	Malvi	90,560			Marwari	1,857	
	Marwari	2,943		Bastar	Banjari	5,607	
	Mewari	2,517			Marwari	224	
	Nimadi	13,052					
	Shekhawati	13					
Vidhisha (Bhilsa)	Banjari	526					
	Gujari	60					
	Haraoti	166					
	Jaipuri	23,263					
	Malvi	80,099					
	Marwari	2,107					
	Mewari	14,004					
	Nimadi	8,069					
	Shekhawati	9					
	Sondwari	5,958					

1961— Mother tongues grouped with Marathi

Morena	Muria	3
Gwalior	Mahari	1

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Marathi—contd.				Mother tongues grouped with Marathi—concl'd.			
1961—contd.				1961—concl'd.			
Shivpuri	Halabi	6		Raipur	Halabi	47	
	Mahari	1			Kamari	10,329	
		1			Mahari	8	
Rewa	Muria				Mirgani	768	
					Nahari	4	
Indore	Koshti-Marathi	1		Bastar	Adkuri	450	
West Nimar	Ghati	4			Chandari	306	
	Lonari	61			Govari	5	
	Mahari	5			Halabi	292,304	
	Parvari	50			Kamari	173	
					Lonari	1	
East Nimar	Babusar	2			Mahari	249	
	Govari	26			Mirgani	631	
	Katia	5			Muria	18,934	
	Parvari	21			Nahari	102	
					Parvari	1	
Schore	Diamdi	5					
	Ghati	2					
	Govari	1		1951—			
	Halabi	7		Hoshangabad	Govari	12	
	Koshti-Marathi	2		Betul	Halabi	3	
	Muria	1					
				Jabalpur	Govari	99	
Hoshangabad	Katia	5			Koshti-Marathi	16	
Betul	Katia	2,974		Chhindwara	Govari	1	
					Katia	1,224	
Sagar	Ghati	39			Koshti-Marathi	2	
	Lonari	2		Seoni	Koshti-Marathi	1	
	Parvari	3					
Damoh	Lonari	13		Balaghat	Govari	49	
Chhindwara	Halabi	3			Katia	41	
	Katia	2,287			Koshti-Marathi	547	
	Koshti-Marathi	1,574			Mahari	21,054	
	Parvari	11,746		Durg	Halabi	121	
	Rangari	370			Koshti-Marathi	13	
	Regari	240					
				Bastar	Halabi	260,780	
Seoni	Govari	16					
	Halabi	635		1931—			
	Katia	37		East Nimar	Halabi	63	
	Koshti-Marathi	3					
	Kumbhari	9		Durg	Halabi	92	
	Lonari	22					
	Muria	2,994		Raipur	Halabi	3	
	Parvari	11,595					
				Bastar	Halabi	171,341	
Balaghat	Govari	1,121		1921—			
	Halabi	71		Balaghat	Halabi	653	
	Katia	1,034					
	Koshti-Marathi	296		Surguja	Halabi	1	
	Lonari	2					
	Mahari	121		Durg	Halabi	62	
	Nahari	2					
	Parvari	36,272		Raipur	Halabi	2,235	
Surguja	Muria	74		Bastar	Halabi†	149,957	
						10,927	
Raigarh	Mirgani	849		1911—			
	Muria	22		East Nimar	Halabi	40	
Durg	Halabi	420		Balaghat	Halabi	34	
	Katia	70					
	Koshti-Marathi	9		Bilaspur	Halabi	59	
	Lonari	3					
	Mahari	3		Raigarh	Halabi	5	
	Mirgani	2					
	Muria	1		Durg	Halabi	16	
	Parvari	98					
				Raipur	Halabi	7,673	
				Bastar	Halabi	128,295	

† Includes the small number of Adkuri and Mirgani languages.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. TAMIL					
MADRAS	(a) 28,016,147 (b) 13.31 (c) 83.17	(a) 21,721,651** (b) 30.35 (c) 81.85	(a) 18,967,978** (b) 7.92 (c) 80.45	(a) 17,576,658** (b) 3.76 (c) 80.74	(a) 16,940,800** (b) .. (c) 80.48
1 Madras	(a) 1,226,616 (b) 27.51 (c) 70.94	(a) 961,743 (b) 133.48 (c) 67.92	(a) 411,918* (b) 22.39 (c) 63.64	(a) 336,553* (b) 4.03 (c) 63.87	(a) 323,503* (b) .. (c) 62.37
2 Chingleput	(a) 1,820,880 (b) 11.85 (c) 82.90	(a) 1,628,012** (b) 22.45 (c) 78.02	(a) 1,329,499** (b) 13.42 (c) 71.73	(a) 1,172,162** (b) 1.08 (c) 69.86	(a) 1,150,878** (b) .. (c) 72.85
3 North Arcot	(a) 2,563,830 (b) 10.99 (c) 81.49	(a) 2,309,896* (b) 27.25 (c) 80.79	(a) 1,815,208* (b) 10.98 (c) 80.07	(a) 1,635,627** (b) 7.20 (c) 79.57	(a) 1,525,837** (b) .. (c) 77.81
4 South Arcot	(a) 2,826,992 (b) 11.41 (c) 92.75	(a) 2,537,541 (b) 14.76 (c) 91.38	(a) 2,211,190 (b) 6.48 (c) 90.69	(a) 2,076,693 (b) 1.23 (c) 89.51	(a) 2,102,512 (b) .. (c) 88.99
5 Salem	(a) 2,863,888 (b) 10.61 (c) 75.28	(a) 2,589,194** (b) 45.69 (c) 76.79	(a) 1,777,193** (b) 14.51 (c) 73.02	(a) 1,552,024* (b) 1.68 (c) 73.48	(a) 1,578,546** (b) .. (c) 75.96
6 Coimbatore	(a) 2,402,846 (b) 12.34 (c) 67.54	(a) 2,138,996 (b) 42.14 (c) 67.81	(a) 1,504,855 (b) 10.22 (c) 64.32	(a) 1,365,339** (b) 6.08 (c) 64.27	(a) 1,287,045** (b) .. (c) 64.40
7 Nilgiri	(a) 162,015 (b) 34.08 (c) 39.58	(a) 120,831 (b) 116.57 (c) 38.76	(a) 55,792 (b) 38.80 (c) 32.95	(a) 40,197 (b) 2.93 (c) 31.77	(a) 38,957 (b) .. (c) 32.84
8 Madurai	(a) 2,536,236 (b) 14.45 (c) 78.98	(a) 2,216,038 (b) 38.40 (c) 76.63	(a) 1,601,168** (b) 7.67 (c) 72.92	(a) 1,487,108** (b) 5.95 (c) 74.09	(a) 1,403,603** (b) .. (c) 72.62
9 Tiruchirappalli	(a) 2,893,982 (b) 11.86 (c) 90.72	(a) 2,587,107** (b) 29.29 (c) 87.88	(a) 2,001,026** (b) 0.69 (c) 86.48	(a) 2,014,981** (b) 7.09 (c) 86.49	(a) 1,881,606* (b) .. (c) 85.23
10 Thanjavur	(a) 3,134,707 (b) 8.98 (c) 96.57	(a) 2,876,292* (b) 26.91 (c) 96.63	(a) 2,266,435* (b) 2.34 (c) 94.99	(a) 2,214,539* (b) 1.05 (c) 95.20	(a) 2,238,065* (b) .. (c) 94.73
11 Ramanathapuram	(a) 2,167,318 (b) 19.14 (c) 89.49	(a) 1,819,079* (b) 13.51 (c) 87.43	(a) 1,602,506* (b) 7.67 (c) 87.15	(a) 1,488,389* (b) 4.19 (c) 86.44	(a) 1,428,533* (b) .. (c) 86.14
12 Tirunelveli	(a) 2,553,157 (b) 12.36 (c) 93.51	(a) 2,272,394** (b) 20.67 (c) 90.67	(a) 1,883,214** (b) 6.86 (c) 89.90	(a) 1,762,251** (b) 10.03 (c) 90.56	(a) 1,601,654** (b) .. (c) 87.57
13 Kanyakumari	(a) 863,650 (b) 29.38 (c) 86.63	(a) 667,528 (b) 31.43 (c) 80.78	(a) 507,914 (b) 17.90 (c) 87.29	(a) 430,795 (b) 16.07 (c) 87.18	(a) 371,151** (b) .. (c) 86.30
2. TELUGU					
MADRAS	(a) 3,363,834 (b) 1.08 (c) 9.99	(a) 3,400,635** (b) 10.38 (c) 11.26	(a) 3,080,860** (b) 5.70 (c) 13.07	(a) 2,914,594** (b) 4.07 (c) 13.39	(a) 2,800,509** (b) .. (c) 13.30
1 Madras	(a) 244,632 (b) 4.37 (c) 14.15	(a) 234,379 (b) 88.03 (c) 16.55	(a) 124,649* (b) 19.72 (c) 19.26	(a) 104,117* (b) 3.20 (c) 19.76	(a) 107,561* (b) .. (c) 20.74

@ For the mother tongues grouped with Tamil and Telugu, see pages LXXXVI and LXXXVII.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. TELUGU—contd.					
2 Chingleput	(a) 305,751 (b) 23.00 (c) 13.92	(a) 397,088** (b) 14.72 (c) 19.03	(a) 465,653** (b) 1.84 (c) 25.12	(a) 457,228** (b) 19.11 (c) 27.25	(a) 383,882** (b) .. (c) 24.11
3 North Arcot	(a) 350,117 (b) 2.88 (c) 11.13	(a) 340,313* (b) 7.10 (c) 11.90	(a) 317,765* (b) 1.70 (c) 14.02	(a) 312,453** (b) 3.22 (c) 15.20	(a) 322,859** (b) .. (c) 16.46
4 South Arcot	(a) 150,203 (b) 16.50 (c) 4.93	(a) 179,893 (b) 2.41 (c) 6.48	(a) 184,334 (b) 4.80 (c) 7.51	(a) 193,643 (b) 6.81 (c) 8.35	(a) 207,800 (b) .. (c) 8.80
5 Salem	(a) 563,814 (b) 15.33 (c) 14.82	(a) 488,885** (b) 17.46 (c) 14.50	(a) 416,224** (b) 14.08 (c) 17.10	(a) 364,844* (b) 21.70 (c) 17.27	(a) 299,798** (b) .. (c) 14.43
6 Coimbatore	(a) 711,749 (b) 8.99 (c) 20.01	(a) 653,070 (b) 28.85 (c) 20.70	(a) 506,839 (b) 7.14 (c) 21.66	(a) 473,080** (b) 7.48 (c) 22.27	(a) 440,144** (b) .. (c) 22.02
7 Nilgiri	(a) 30,128 (b) 13.82 (c) 7.36	(a) 26,469 (b) 179.15 (c) 8.49	(a) 9,482 (b) 110.85 (c) 5.60	(a) 4,497 (b) 0.40 (c) 3.55	(a) 4,515 (b) .. (c) 3.81
8 Madurai	(a) 401,366 (b) 3.85 (c) 12.50	(a) 417,447 (b) 8.80 (c) 14.44	(a) 383,689** (b) 9.06 (c) 17.47	(a) 351,818** (b) 0.53 (c) 17.53	(a) 353,694** (b) .. (c) 18.30
9 Tiruchirappalli	(a) 199,989 (b) 19.91 (c) 6.27	(a) 249,696** (b) 9.66 (c) 8.48	(a) 227,710** (b) 0.91 (c) 9.84	(a) 229,806** (b) 6.36 (c) 9.86	(a) 245,413* (b) .. (c) 11.12
10 Thanjavur	(a) 54,177 (b) 5.65 (c) 1.67	(a) 57,419* (b) 16.09 (c) 1.93	(a) 68,429* (b) 5.24 (c) 2.87	(a) 65,019* (b) 11.21 (c) 2.79	(a) 73,228* (b) .. (c) 3.10
11 Ramanathapuram	(a) 200,667 (b) 2.51 (c) 8.29	(a) 195,750* (b) 0.64 (c) 9.41	(a) 197,019 (b) 1.50 (c) 10.71	(a) 194,109* (b) 0.82 (c) 11.27	(a) 192,527* (b) .. (c) 11.61
12 Tirunelveli	(a) 148,621 (b) 6.39 (c) 5.44	(a) 158,763** (b) 10.81 (c) 6.33	(a) 178,008** (b) 9.11 (c) 8.50	(a) 163,152** (b) 2.94 (c) 8.38	(a) 168,099** (b) .. (c) 9.19
13 Kanyakumari	(a) 2,620 (b) 79.08 (c) 0.26	(a) 1,463 (b) 38.15 (c) 0.18	(a) 1,059 (b) 27.90 (c) 0.18	(a) 828 (b) 16.28 (c) 0.17	(a) 989** (b) .. (c) 0.23
3. KANNADA					
MADRAS	(a) 947,828 (b) 8.90 (c) 2.81	(a) 870,377** (b) 11.10 (c) 2.88	(a) 783,433** (b) 12.48 (c) 3.32	(a) 696,510** (b) 1.00 (c) 3.20	(a) 689,593** (b) .. (c) 3.28
1 Madras	(a) 15,151 (b) 4.51 (c) 0.88	(a) 15,866 (b) 249.55 (c) 1.12	(a) 4,539* (b) 38.72 (c) 0.70	(a) 3,272* (b) 12.29 (c) 0.62	(a) 2,914* (b) .. (c) 0.56
2 Chingleput	(a) 5,880 (b) 10.05 (c) 0.27	(a) 6,537** (b) 20.67 (c) 0.31	(a) 8,240** (b) 15.26 (c) 0.44	(a) 7,149** (b) 7.43 (c) 0.43	(a) 7,723** (b) .. (c) 0.49
3 North Arcot	(a) 26,104 (b) 7.35 (c) 0.83	(a) 24,316* (b) 14.33 (c) 0.85	(a) 21,268* (b) 12.40 (c) 0.94	(a) 24,279** (b) 12.90 (c) 1.18	(a) 27,875** (b) .. (c) 1.42

@ For mother tongues grouped with Kannada, see page LXXXVII.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. KANNADA—concl'd.					
4 South Arcot	(a) 6,217 (b) (-) 3.75 (c) 0.20	6,459 (-) 17.15 0.23	7,796 3.85 0.32	7,507 (-) 11.79 0.32	8,510 .. 0.26
5 Salem	(a) 241,187 (b) + 27.35 (c) 6.34	189,387** - 14.60 5.62	165,254** + 16.14 6.79	142,296* + 0.73 6.74	141,258** .. 6.80
6 Coimbatore	(a) 306,113 (b) + 14.56 (c) 8.60	267,196 (-) 5.86 8.47	283,817 + 13.17 12.13	250,780** + 3.00 11.80	243,487** .. 12.18
7 Nilgiri	(a) 128,675 (b) + 19.71 (c) 31.44	107,492 + 48.29 34.48	72,488 + 26.27 42.81	57,469 + 5.10 45.38	54,622 .. 46.05
8 Madurai	(a) 150,855 (b) + 0.10 (c) 4.70	150,706 - 9.49 5.21	137,646** + 19.55 6.27	115,135** (-) 1.87 5.74	117,329** .. 6.07
9 Tiruchirapalli	(a) 24,318 (b) (-) 45.50 (c) 0.76	14,621** (-) 1.03 1.52	45,685** (-) 10.24 1.95	50,213** + 6.92 2.16	46,961** .. 2.13
10 Thanjavur	(a) 4,081 (b) (-) 20.56 (c) 0.13	5,137* + 2.68 0.17	5,063* (-) 4.92 0.21	5,262* (-) 19.66 0.23	6,556* .. 0.28
11 Ramanathapuram	(a) 32,008 (b) (-) 27.65 (c) 1.32	44,241* + 99.48 2.13	22,178* (-) 11.05 1.21	24,934* + 8.01 1.45	23,181* + 3.35 ..
12 Tirunelveli	(a) 6,931 (b) (-) 15.24 (c) 0.25	8,177** (-) 17.98 0.33	9,971** + 21.18 0.48	8,228** (-) 9.06 0.42	9,048** .. 0.49
13 Kanyakumari	(a) 308 (b) + 27.27 (c) 0.03	242 + 63.51 0.03	148 + 184.62 0.03	52 (-) 77.59 0.01	232** .. 0.05
<i>Mother tongues grouped with Tamil</i>					
1961—					
Madras	2	Nilgiri	3,958		
Chingleput	25		8		
			12		
			164		
			41		
			2		
North Arcot	5	Thanjavur	7		
	109				
South Arcot	9	Tirunelveli	57		
		1951—			
Salem	18	Chingleput	68		
	125				
Coimbatore	84	Coimbatore	462		
	3				
		Nilgiri	1,786		
†Includes the figures of Irula/Iruliga and Korava also.					

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

<i>Mother tongues grouped with Tamil—concl'd.</i>		<i>Mother tongues grouped with Telugu—concl'd.</i>	
1931—		Tirunelveli	184
Madras	95		
Chingleput	281	<i>Mother tongues grouped with Kannada</i>	
North Arcot	685	1961—	
South Arcot	21	Madras	47
Salem	431		2
Coimbatore	6		2
			42
			3
Nilgiri	1,481	Chingleput	6
Tiruchirapalli	18	North Arcot	3
Thanjavur	52	Salem	326
			24
1921—		Coimbatore	165
Chingleput	296		40
North Arcot	382		1,931
Salem	92		1,040
Coimbatore	114	Nilgiri	84,823
	1		711
			1
			2,600
			1,650
			1,167
Nilgiri	1,165		33
1911—		Madurai	1
Madras	143	1951—	
Chingleput	766	Coimbatore	34
North Arcot	1,274	Nilgiri	67,251
South Arcot	68	1931—	
Salem	202	Nilgiri	42,521
Coimbatore	221	1921—	
		Coimbatore	39
Nilgiri	2,358		
Thanjavur	23	Nilgiri	39,710
			2,946
<i>Mother tongues grouped with Telugu</i>		1911—	
1961—		Madras	1
North Arcot	4		
	1	North Arcot	72
	2		
		Salem	3
Nilgiri	10		
		Coimbatore	8
Madurai	1		
	13	Nilgiri	38,679
			2,917
Tiruchirapalli	2		
Ramanathapuram	38	Tiruchirapalli	12

STATEMENT II

Statement showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. MARATHI†					
MAHARASHTRA	(a) 30,278,913 (b) +21.90 (c) 76.55	(a) 24,838,330 (b) +34.67 (c) 77.61	(a) 18,444,419* (b) +14.41 (c) 77.16	(a) 16,120,652* (b) (-)6.04 (c) 77.57	(a) 17,157,488* (b) .. (c) 89.17
1 Greater Bombay	(a) 1,775,243 (b) +35.32 (c) 42.56	(a) 1,311,882 (b) +83.89 (c) 43.81	(a) 713,392 (b) (-)5.49 (c) 51.04	(a) 754,809 (b) +12.43 (c) 54.68	(a) 671,331 (b) .. (c) 58.44
2 Thana	(a) 1,329,021 (b) +32.51 (c) 80.42	(a) 1,002,943 (b) +52.49 (c) 78.20	(a) 657,727* (b) +13.78 (c) 87.62	(a) 593,730* (b) (-)0.61 (c) 87.17	(a) 597,403* (b) .. (c) 87.04
3 Kolaba	(a) 980,625 (b) +15.78 (c) 92.61	(a) 846,996 (b) +19.24 (c) 93.17	(a) 710,316 (b) +16.65 (c) 93.92	(a) 636,511 (b) (-)8.40 (c) 93.94	(a) 694,913 (b) .. (c) 97.28
4 Ratnagiri	(a) 1,719,398 (b) +5.10 (c) 94.10	(a) 1,636,002 (b) +11.93 (c) 95.56	(a) 1,461,578* (b) +9.95 (c) 95.33	(a) 1,329,348* (b) (-)4.21 (c) 97.70	(a) 1,387,837* (b) .. (c) 97.67
5 Nasik	(a) 1,626,457 (b) +27.17 (c) 87.67	(a) 1,278,928 (b) +45.73 (c) 89.44	(a) 877,580 (b) +21.17 (c) 86.92	(a) 724,246 (b) (-)11.55 (c) 85.08	(a) 818,856 (b) .. (c) 89.42
6 Dhulia	(a) 486,699 (b) (-)25.62 (c) 36.02	(a) 654,317 (b) +233.04 (c) 61.71	(a) 196,469 (b) +19.42 (c) 27.48	(a) 164,526 (b) (-)48.53 (c) 27.69	(a) 319,653 (b) .. (c) 57.13
7 Jalgaon	(a) 1,406,856 (b) +11.44 (c) 79.71	(a) 1,262,452 (b) +35.90 (c) 85.80	(a) 928,965 (b) +11.37 (c) 77.53	(a) 834,089 (b) (-)1.60 (c) 77.98	(a) 847,647 (b) .. (c) 82.45
8 Ahmadnagar	(a) 1,582,855 (b) +24.56 (c) 89.13	(a) 1,270,742 (b) +48.97 (c) 90.07	(a) 853,043 (b) +33.29 (c) 88.61	(a) 639,973 (b) (-)22.62 (c) 88.99	(a) 827,101 (b) .. (c) 89.33
9 Poona	(a) 2,096,736 (b) +24.39 (c) 85.00	(a) 1,685,666 (b) +47.92 (c) 86.40	(a) 1,139,614 (b) +13.96 (c) 89.32	(a) 1,000,000 (b) (-)6.98 (c) 90.50	(a) 1,075,022 (b) .. (c) 91.32
10 Satara	(a) 1,354,335 (b) +20.13 (c) 94.70	(a) 1,127,373 (b) +35.68 (c) 95.78	(a) 830,884 (b) +14.98 (c) 92.83	(a) 722,659 (b) (-)4.07 (c) 91.80	(a) 753,285 (b) .. (c) 90.18
11 Sangli	(a) 1,024,433 (b) +24.26 (c) 83.24	(a) 824,422 (b) +50.66 (c) 82.57	(a) 547,225 (b) +35.65 (c) 77.35	(a) 403,405 (b) (-)10.33 (c) 67.66	(a) 440,877 (b) .. (c) 73.45
12 Sholapur	(a) 1,329,217 (b) +21.88 (c) 71.46	(a) 1,090,562 (b) +41.79 (c) 72.45	(a) 769,115 (b) +18.04 (c) 71.91	(a) 651,577 (b) (-)8.94 (c) 71.66	(a) 715,575 (b) .. (c) 74.83
13 Kolhapur	(a) 1,377,943 (b) +26.48 (c) 86.31	(a) 1,089,478 (b) +49.45 (c) 83.29	(a) 729,006 (b) +13.14 (c) 77.78	(a) 640,583 (b) +0.44 (c) 77.89	(a) 635,940 (b) .. (c) 77.75
14 Aurangabad	(a) 1,166,653 (b) +29.72 (c) 76.14	(a) 899,343 (b) +20.45 (c) 76.25	(a) 746,642* (b) +26.07 (c) 78.38	(a) 592,260* (b) (-)15.01 (c) 82.24	(a) 696,835* (b) .. (c) 79.50
15 Parbhani	(a) 1,003,173 (b) +18.88 (c) 83.17	(a) 843,860 (b) +18.64 (c) 83.48	(a) 708,720* (b) +10.33 (c) 83.01	(a) 642,380* (b) (-)4.60 (c) 83.89	(a) 673,356* (b) .. (c) 86.36

† In 1951 Marathi includes small population of Kasari language.
@ For mother tongues grouped with Marathi, see pages xciii to xcv.

STATEMENT II

Statement showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. MARATHI—contd.					
16 Bhir	(a) 867,035 (b) +21.19 (c) 86.58	(a) 715,415 (b) +25.65 (c) 86.61	(a) 569,363** (b) +33.54 (c) 87.23	(a) 426,358* (b) (-)26.11 (c) 88.82	(a) 577,000** (b) .. (c) 89.88
17 Nanded	(a) 791,197 (b) +39.71 (c) 73.28	(a) 566,320 (b) +45.12 (c) 64.10	(a) 390,233* (b) +4.56 (c) 57.97	(a) 373,210* (b) (-)0.62 (c) 60.11	(a) 375,556* (b) .. (c) 56.97
18 Osmanabad	(a) 1,240,735 (b) +28.91 (c) 83.97	(a) 962,495 (b) +46.19 (c) 79.54	(a) 658,388** (b) +7.44 (c) 65.10	(a) 612,795* (b) (-)3.71 (c) 69.32	(a) 636,392* (b) .. (c) 69.60
19 Buldhana	(a) 888,226 (b) +23.19 (c) 83.82	(a) 721,014 (b) +11.42 (c) 82.86	(a) 647,098 (b) +7.87 (c) 84.41	(a) 599,888 (b) +4.36 (c) 85.25	(a) 574,830 (b) .. (c) 85.32
20 Akola	(a) 910,809 (b) +21.39 (c) 76.58	(a) 750,331 (b) +6.05 (c) 78.90	(a) 707,549 (b) +7.38 (c) 80.74	(a) 658,948 (b) +0.61 (c) 82.90	(a) 664,923 (b) .. (c) 83.32
21 Amravati	(a) 933,517 (b) +16.15 (c) 75.72	(a) 803,744 (b) +11.39 (c) 77.95	(a) 721,528 (b) +11.51 (c) 76.63	(a) 647,053** (b) (-)3.31 (c) 78.16	(a) 669,207 (b) .. (c) 76.65
22 Ycotmal	(a) 774,708 (b) +19.86 (c) 70.53	(a) 646,354 (b) +8.43 (c) 69.35	(a) 596,100 (b) +16.48 (c) 69.53	(a) 511,747 (b) +1.98 (c) 68.33	(a) 501,833 (b) .. (c) 69.27
23 Wardha	(a) 549,689 (b) +22.32 (c) 86.66	(a) 440,394 (b) +12.31 (c) 83.39	(a) 400,131 (b) +9.09 (c) 77.50	(a) 366,782 (b) +0.79 (c) 79.10	(a) 363,916 (b) .. (c) 78.98
24 Nagpur	(a) 1,149,105 (b) +23.73 (c) 75.96	(a) 928,710 (b) +30.34 (c) 75.23	(a) 712,533 (b) +16.12 (c) 75.80	(a) 613,625 (b) (-)3.50 (c) 77.43	(a) 635,849 (b) .. (c) 78.60
25 Bhandara	(a) 977,156 (b) +35.19 (c) 77.05	(a) 722,807 (b) +18.47 (c) 67.45	(a) 610,140 (b) +19.11 (c) 74.00	(a) 512,259 (b) +0.73 (c) 71.37	(a) 508,556 (b) .. (c) 74.15
26 Chanda	(a) 937,092 (b) +25.48 (c) 75.69	(a) 746,780 (b) +33.10 (c) 70.92	(a) 561,080* (b) +19.44 (c) 68.24	(a) 469,753* (b) (-)5.06 (c) 65.70	(a) 494,796* (b) .. (c) 69.02
2. URDU†					
MAHARASHTRA	@ 2,725,737 (b) +31.00 (c) 6.89	@ 2,080,742 (b) +72.57 (c) 6.50	1,205,752* (b) +66.24 (c) 5.04	725,299* (b) +11.21 (c) 3.49	652,186* (b) .. (c) 3.05
1 Greater Bombay	(a) 401,616 (b) +39.64 (c) 9.67	(a) 287,600 (b) .. (c) 9.60	..	..	..
2 Thana	(a) 71,389 (b) +75.42 (c) 4.32	(a) 40,697 (b) .. (c) 3.17	..	..	..
3 Kolaba	(a) 55,969 (b) +23.98 (c) 5.29	(a) 45,142 (b) .. (c) 4.97	..	..	..

† In portions of the former Bombay State separate figures for Urdu are not available in 1911-1931.
@ For mother tongues grouped with urdu, see page xcv.

STATEMENT II

Statement showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. URDU—contd.					
4 Ratnagiri (a)	93,433	70,410	..	..	..
(b)	+32.70	..	..	..	..
(c)	5.11	4.11	..	..	..
5 Nasik (a)	131,379	82,373	..	..	..
(b)	+63.13	..	..	..	..
(c)	7.24	5.76	..	..	..
6 Dhulia (a)	68,338	53,552	..	..	..
(b)	+27.61	..	..	..	..
(c)	5.06	5.05	..	..	..
7 Jalgaon (a)	154,023	130,745	..	..	..
(b)	+17.80	..	..	..	..
(c)	8.73	8.89	..	..	..
8 Ahmadnagar (a)	88,542	70,785	..	..	..
(b)	+25.09	..	..	..	..
(c)	4.99	5.02	..	..	..
9 Poona (a)	98,170	76,961	..	..	..
(b)	+27.56	..	..	..	..
(c)	3.98	3.94	..	..	..
10 Satara (a)	42,854	27,117	..	..	..
(b)	+58.03	..	..	..	..
(c)	3.00	2.30	..	..	..
11 Sangli (a)	71,772	53,787	..	..	..
(b)	+33.44	..	..	..	..
(c)	5.83	5.39	..	..	..
12 Sholapur (a)	164,177	122,991	2,140	1,846	1,848
(b)	+33.49	+5,647.24	+15.93	(—)0.11	..
(c)	8.83	8.17	0.20	0.20	0.19
13 Kolhapur (a)	73,195	54,374	..	..	..
(b)	+34.61	..	..	..	..
(c)	4.58	4.16	..	..	..
14 Aurangabad (a)	209,878	167,841	125,632*	94,452*	114,591*
(b)	+25.05	+33.60	+33.01	(—)17.57	..
(c)	13.70	14.23	13.19	13.23	13.07
15 Parbhani (a)	124,582	110,827	94,396*	88,727*	72,241*
(b)	+12.41	+17.41	+6.39	+22.82	..
(c)	10.33	10.96	11.06	11.59	9.27
16 Bhilr (a)	90,302	76,378	56,670**	41,184*	44,399**
(b)	+18.23	+34.78	+37.60	(—)7.24	..
(c)	9.02	9.25	8.68	8.81	6.02
17 Nanded (a)	117,041	101,778	74,951*	67,570*	64,111*
(b)	+15.00	+35.79	+10.92	+5.40	..
(c)	10.84	11.52	11.13	10.88	9.73
18 Osmanabad (a)	146,421	125,210	124,834**	107,712*	101,430*
(b)	+16.94	+0.30	+15.90	+6.19	..
(c)	9.91	10.35	12.34	12.18	11.09
19 Buldhana (a)	101,001	78,239	84,712	58,895	49,344
(b)	+29.09	(—)7.64	+43.84	+19.36	..
(c)	9.53	8.99	11.05	8.37	7.32

STATEMENT II

Statement showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. URDU—contd.					
20 Akola (a)	130,664	94,129	111,576	72,381	62,681
(b)	+38.81	(—)15.64	+54.15	+15.48	..
(c)	10.99	9.90	12.73	9.11	7.97
21 Amravati (a)	113,190	79,373	130,063	70,137**	66,146
(b)	+42.61	(—)38.97	+85.44	+6.03	..
(c)	9.18	7.70	13.81	8.47	7.58
22 Yeotmal (a)	61,494	47,482	63,411	40,701	35,647
(b)	+29.51	(—)25.12	+55.80	+14.18	..
(c)	5.60	5.09	7.40	5.43	4.92
23 Wardha (a)	16,318	13,165	37,706	17,929	6,799
(b)	+23.95	(—)65.09	+110.31	+163.70	..
(c)	2.57	2.44	7.30	3.87	1.48
24 Nagpur (a)	70,754	48,944	142,116	36,769	19,190
(b)	+44.56	(—)65.56	+286.51	+91.61	..
(c)	4.68	3.96	15.12	4.64	2.37
25 Bhandara (a)	10,850	7,346	130,995	12,730	5,220
(b)	+47.70	(—)94.39	+929.03	+143.87	..
(c)	0.86	0.69	15.89	1.77	0.76
26 Chanda (a)	15,385	13,496	26,550*	14,266*	8,539*
(b)	+14.00	(—)49.17	+86.11	+67.07	..
(c)	1.24	1.28	2.23	2.00	1.19
3. HINDI†					
MAHARASHTRA					
(a)	1,230,026	953,186	974,627*	1,014,097*	1,045,480*
(b)	+29.04	(—)2.20	(—)3.89	(—)3.00	..
(c)	3.11	2.98	4.08	4.88	4.89
1 Greater Bombay (a)	330,618	218,772	225,598	188,427	150,654
(b)	+51.12	(—)3.03	+19.73	+25.07	..
(c)	7.96	7.31	16.14	13.65	13.11
2 Thana (a)	30,296	20,257	23,091*	20,332	20,326
(b)	+49.56	(—)12.27	+13.57	+0.03	..
(c)	1.83	1.58	3.08	2.99	2.96
3 Kolaba (a)	3,192	1,848	32,992	13,565	12,005
(b)	+72.73	(—)94.40	+143.21	+12.99	..
(c)	0.30	0.20	4.36	2.00	1.68
4 Ratnagiri (a)	920	312	54,536*	22,639	31,341
(b)	+194.87	(—)99.43	+140.89	(—)27.77	..
(c)	0.05	0.02	3.56	1.66	2.20
5 Nasik (a)	29,292	18,774	64,367	53,840	54,226
(b)	+56.02	(—)70.83	+19.55	(—)0.71	..
(c)	1.58	1.31	6.38	6.37	5.92
6 Dhulia (a)	19,075	9,643	39,396	32,046	32,600
(b)	+97.81	(—)75.52	+22.94	(—)1.70	..
(c)	1.41	0.91	5.51	5.39	5.83
7 Jalgaon (a)	35,479	29,368	140,929	112,312	105,331
(b)	+20.81	(—)79.16	+25.48	+6.63	..
(c)	2.01	2.00	11.76	10.50	10.24

†From 1911 to 1951 Hindi includes the figures of Hindustani. Western Hindi has also been taken as Hindi.
 @For mother tongues grouped with Hindi, see pages xcv to xcvi.

STATEMENT II

Statement showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. HINDI—contd.					
8 Ahmadnagar	(a) 16,818	12,030	51,314	39,150	48,577
	(b) + 10.05	(-) 77.85	+ 38.73	(-) 19.11	..
	(c) 0.95	0.85	5.60	5.11	5.25
9 Poona	(a) 51,788	29,994	70,045	49,285	53,450
	(b) + 72.66	(-) 57.18	+ 42.12	(-) 77.79	..
	(c) 2.10	1.54	5.19	4.46	4.54
10 Satara	(a) 3,317	3,966	31,872	26,687	27,807
	(b) (-) 16.36	(-) 87.56	+ 19.43	(-) 1.03	..
	(c) 0.23	0.34	3.56	3.39	3.33
11 Sangli	(a) 2,078	956	37,923	30,563	28,122
	(b) + 117.36	(-) 97.48	+ 21.08	+ 8.86	..
	(c) 0.17	0.10	5.36	5.13	4.59
12 Sholapur	(a) 13,232	12,095	93,236	73,292	71,531
	(b) + 9.10	(-) 87.03	+ 27.21	+ 2.46	..
	(c) 0.71	0.80	8.72	8.06	7.18
13 Kolhapur	(a) 2,087	4,110	38,523	32,113	31,225
	(b) (-) 19.59	(-) 88.25	+ 19.85	+ 2.94	..
	(c) 0.13	0.32	4.11	3.92	3.82
14 Aurangabad	(a) 69,595	17,557	19,993*	8,117*	23,718*
	(b) + 16.34	+ 137.87	+ 137.53	(-) 61.51	..
	(c) 4.54	4.03	2.10	1.17	2.71
15 Parbhani	(a) 10,184	7,198	8,930*	5,299*	3,115*
	(b) + 45.65	(-) 19.10	+ 68.52	+ 76.11	..
	(c) 0.87	0.71	1.05	0.69	0.40
16 Bhil	(a) 5,261	3,301	1,443**	1,100*	2,336**
	(b) + 59.38	(-) 25.70	+ 217.36	(-) 10.07	..
	(c) 0.53	0.10	0.68	0.29	0.36
17 Nanded	(a) 10,557	6,951	8,111*	2,241*	1,643*
	(b) + 51.88	(-) 14.33	+ 262.07	+ 36.10	..
	(c) 0.98	0.79	1.21	0.36	0.25
18 Osmanabad	(a) 6,614	5,681	5,355**	1,286*	1,122*
	(b) + 16.36	+ 6.11	+ 316.41	+ 14.62	..
	(c) 0.45	0.17	0.53	0.15	0.12
19 Buldhana	(a) 31,510	28,553	874	13,872	17,439
	(b) + 10.36	+ 3,166.93	(-) 93.70	(-) 20.15	..
	(c) 2.97	3.28	0.11	1.97	2.59
20 Akola	(a) 45,185	31,196	366	19,149	22,983
	(b) + 44.84	+ 8,423.50	(-) 98.09	(-) 16.50	..
	(c) 3.80	3.28	0.04	2.41	2.92
21 Amravati	(a) 70,160	54,234	987	36,406**	48,668
	(b) + 29.37	+ 5,394.83	(-) 97.29	(-) 25.20	..
	(c) 5.69	5.26	0.10	4.40	5.57
22 Yeotmal	(a) 23,362	19,046	974	9,639	14,450
	(b) + 22.66	+ 1,865.44	(-) 89.90	(-) 33.29	..
	(c) 2.13	2.04	0.11	1.20	1.90
23 Wardha	(a) 26,701	21,860	814	23,440	35,344
	(b) + 22.15	+ 2,585.50	(-) 96.53	(-) 33.68	..
	(c) 4.21	4.06	0.16	5.06	7.67

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. HINDI—concl'd.					
24 Nagpur	(a) 164,275	151,847	4,149	71,697	85,507
	(b) + 8.18	+ 3,559.85	(-) 94.21	(-) 16.15	..
	(c) 10.86	12.30	0.44	9.05	10.57
25 Bhandara	(a) 200,355	195,914	8,985	116,557	102,278
	(b) + 2.27	+ 2,080.46	(-) 92.29	+ 13.96	..
	(c) 15.80	18.28	1.09	16.24	14.91
26 Chanda	(a) 27,745	17,690	3,821*	10,413*	19,732*
	(b) + 56.84	+ 326.97	(-) 63.31	(-) 47.23	..
	(c) 2.24	1.68	0.46	1.46	2.75

Mother tongues grouped with Marathi

Mother tongues grouped with Marathi—contd.

1961—		1961—contd.				
Greater Bombay	Agari	2	Jalgaon Bahusar	7		
	Brahmani	2		Bhoi-Marathi	48	
	Burdi	1		Doharahu	56	
	Doharahu	11		Rangari	11	
	Kathodi	4		Rohidasi	3	
	Katkari	1		Tekari	59	
	Koli	46	Ahmadnagar	Agar	1	
	Koshti-Marathi	20		Patharwati	8	
	Kumbhari	1		Thakri	475	
	Kunbau	3				
Tamboli	1	Poona	Brahmani	5		
Varli	38		Burdi	2		
			Gosavi	145		
			Jhari	6		
Thana	Agari	1		Kathodi	232	
	Karhadi	2		Katkari	472	
	Katkari	4		Koshti-Marathi	112	
	Koshti-Marathi	19		Kumbhari	1	
	Thakri	1		Sali	8	
	Varli	1		Thakri	189	
Kolaba	Agari	4	Satara	Gosavi	64	
	Dhanagari	68		Katkari	238	
	Kathodi	45		Tekari	1	
	Katkari	3 454				
	Thakri	3 521	Sangli	Hatakari	8	
		Tamboli		6		
Ratnagiri	Bhandari	1	Sholapur	Doharahu	11	
	Katkari	85		Kalali	1	
				Tamboli	10	
Nasik	Doharahu	11	Kolhapur	Katkari	10	
	Goyari	1		Tamboli	16	
	Kathodi	15				
	Tamboli	5				
	Varli	94	Aurangabad	Dhanagari	69	
		Dhiwari		8		
		Gosavi		5		
		Koshti-Marathi		5		
		Patharwati		6		
		Rohidasi		2		
Dhulia	Varli	4	Thakri	40		
	Bahusar	12	Parbhani	Dhiwari	9	
	Burdi	14		Doharahu	33	
	Doharahu	3		Kalali	1	
	Goyari	1				
	Kathodi	291				
	Lohari-Marathi	4				
	Rangari	32				
	Sali	1				
	Tamboli	95				
Tekari	189					

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961 - contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Marathi - contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Marathi -contd.

1961 - <i>contd.</i>			1961 - <i>contd.</i>		
Bhir	Dhiwari	96	Bhandara	Bhoi Marathi	55
	Khristy	7		Brahmani	28
Nanded	Koshthi-Marathi	27		Burdi	116
	Kumbhari	3		Dhiwari	9
	Wani	2		Goyari	178
				Halabi	258
Buldhana	Doharahu	113		Kalah	1,616
	Halabi	1		Koli	3
	Jhari	1		Koshthi-Marathi	4,038
	Lohari-Marathi	5		Kumbhari	212
	Teli-Marathi	18		Kumban	19
	Wani	1		Lohari-Marathi	26
				Sonari	53
				Teli-Marathi	38
Akola	Dhanagari	16	Chanda	Bhoi Marathi	11
	Doharahu	92		Burdi	4
	Kalali	1		Dhanagari	6
	Rohidasi	4		Dhiwari	1
	Sonari	1		Gosayi	21
				Goyari	2,558
Amravati	Bahusar	5		Halabi	2,397
	Bhunjia	1		Koshthi-Marathi	1,600
	Dhanagari	27		Kumbhari	43
	Doharahu	4		Tamboli	7
	Goyari	13			
	Kalali	119	1951		
	Karhadi	9			
	Koshthi-Marathi	5	Aurangabad	Teli-Marathi	189
	Lohari-Marathi	13			
	Teli-Marathi	53	Nanded	Gosayi	202
				Koshthi-Marathi	24
Ycotmal	Goyari	8			
	Halabi	6	Buldhana	Kumbhari	4
	Kalali	1		Tekari	62
	Koshthi-Marathi	46		Vani	8
	Lohari-Marathi	1			
	Teli-Marathi	21	Akola	Goyari	99
	Warhadi	1		Koshthi-Marathi	4
				Kumbhari	5
Wardha	Burdi	1		Rangari	1
	Halabi	184		Tekari	57
	Koshthi-Marathi	67	Amravati	Bahusar	1
	Kumbhari	2		Tekari	128
	Rangari	2			
	Warhadi	5	Ycotmal	Gosayi	65
				Goyari	161
Nagpur	Bahusar	1		Halabi	192
	Burdi	6		Koli	4
	Dhiwari	2		Koshthi-Marathi	62
	Doharahu	5		Kumbhari	3
	Goyari	28	Wardha	Halabi	3
	Halabi	1,430		Koshthi-Marathi	27
	Kalali	58		Kumbhari	11
	Karhadi	3			
	Katia	99	Nagpur	Dhiwari	166
	Khristy	5		Goyari	115
	Koshthi-Marathi	19,470		Koshthi-Marathi	3,927
	Rohidasi	2		Kumbhari	250
	Sonari	2		Rangari	64
	Tamboli	2		Tamboli	2

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Marathi—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Marathi—concl'd.

1951— <i>contd.</i>				1961—			
Bhandara	Burdi	140	Aurangabad	Dhanagari	11		
	Dhangari	13					
	Dhiwari	4	Amravati	Halabi	89		
	Govari	19					
	Halabi	5	Ycotmal	Halabi	99		
	Koli	1,874					
	Koshti-Marathi	5,338	Wardha	Halabi	403		
	Kumbhari	237					
	Kumbau	14	Nagpur	Halabi	1,541		
	Sonari	5					
		1	Bhandara	Halabi	268		
Chanda	Dhiwari	1,486					
	Govari	1,790	Chanda	Halabi	3,445		
	Halabi	508					
	Koshti-Marathi	50					
	Kumbau						
1931—				<i>Mother tongues grouped with Urdu</i>			
			1961—				
Buldhana	Halabi	20	Dhulia	Dakani/Musalmani	1		
Amravati	Halabi	250	Akola	Dakani/Musalmani	11		
	Koshti-Marathi	11					
			Amravati	Dakani/Musalmani	7		
Ycotmal	Halabi	40					
	Koshti-Marathi	75	Ycotmal	Dakani/Musalmani	13		
Wardha	Halabi	98	Nagpur	Bahane	9		
	Koshti-Marathi	985		Dakani/Musalmani	2		
				Pinjari	5		
Nagpur	Halabi	1,010					
	Koshti-Marathi	8,567	1951—				
			Akola	Dakani/Musalmani	28		
Bhandara	Halabi	7					
	Koshti-Marathi	406	Amravati	Dakani/Musalmani	102		
Chanda	Halabi	1,757	Ycotmal	Dakani/Musalmani	72		
	Koshti-Marathi	1,510					
			Nagpur	Dakani/Musalmani	3		
1921—				<i>Mother tongues grouped with Hindi</i>			
Aurangabad	Dhanagari	4	1961—				
	Rangari	8	Greater Bombay	Awadhi	3		
	Thahori	4		Bhangari	1		
				Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	2		
Parbhani	Dhanagari	3		kha			
				Bundelkhandhi	1		
Bhir	Thahori	1		Chhattisgarhi	3		
				Deswali/Hariani	5		
Nanded	Dhanagari	2		Deyanagari	6		
				Gaoli	1		
Buldhana	Halabi	10		Kahari	1		
				Lodhi	1		
Akola	Halabi	347		Mali	3		
				Nagari-Hindi	17		
Amravati	Halabi	8		Pardesi	41		
	Rangari	51		Purbi	3		
Ycotmal	Halabi	44	Thana	Pardesi	2		
Wardha	Halabi	7					
Nagpur	Halabi	79					
Chanda	Halabi	1,075					

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd. 1961—contd.			Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd. 1961—contd.		
Kolaba	Gaoli	6	Amaravati	Awadhi	2
	Pardesi	1		Baghelkhandi	265
Nasik	Chamari	3		Blharati	1
	Gaoli	7		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	24
	Pardesi	97		kha	2
Dhule	Chamari	33		Bundelkhandi	53
	Pardesi	54		Chhattisgarhi	26
	Purbi	2		Gaoli	592
Jalgaon	Bairagi	1		Lodhi	47
	Bundelkhandi	13		Mali	2
	Chamari	1		Ojhi	121
	Pardesi	2,161		Pardesi	126
Ahmadnagar	Chamari	3	Ycetmal	Baghelkhandi	1
	Kachari	38		Bundelkhandi	15
	Pardesi	321		Chhattisgarhi	4
Poona	Kankeri	9		Lodhi	102
	Pardesi	111		Nagari-Hindi	1
	Purbi	2		Pardesi	196
Sangli	Nagari-Hindi	5	Wardha	Baghelkhandi	89
Sholapur	Nagari-Hindi	13		Bundelkhandi	1
Kolhapur	Nagari-Hindi	1		Chhattisgarhi	14
	Purbi	1		Kachari	2
Aurangabad	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	4		Larin	10
	kha			Lodhi	315
	Bundelkhandi	20		Marbi	11
	Chamari	216		Nagari-Hindi	1
	Kachari	203		Ojhi	53
	Pardesi	20,239		Pardesi	297
Parbhani	Kachari	45		Powari	10
	Pardesi	159		Purbi	2
Bhir	Kachari	304	Nagpur	Awadhi	2
	Pardesi	14		Baghelkhandi	81
	Purbi	2		Bundelkhandi	65
Nanded	Bhangari	2		Chamari	186
	Pardesi	27		Chhattisgarhi	2,012
Buldhana	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	1		Gaoli	70
	kha			Kirari	626
	Bundelkhandi	221		Kosari	9
	Pardesi	844		Lodhi	2,197
Akola	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	1		Pardesi	1,659
	kha			Powari	18
	Bundelkhandi	13		Purbi	1
	Chamari	90		Raghobansi	2,484
	Etawali	3	Bhandara	Baghelkhandi	3,210
	Gaoli	121		Budali	1
	Pardesi	773		Bundelkhandi	25
				Chamari	1,337
				Chhattisgarhi	9,725
				Devanagari	2
				Dhamdi	1,470
				Kachari	81
				Kirari	6
				Kosari	225
				Lodhi	14,237
				Mali	46
				Mirzapuri	33
				Ojhi	20
				Pardesi	2,870
				Powari	64,041

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd. 1961—contd.			Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd. 1961—contd.		
Chanda	Chamari	5	Chanda	Chhattisgarhi	117
	Chhattisgarhi	1,064		Dhamdi	97
	Dhamdi	90		Pardesi	60
	Gaoli	1		Powari	
	Kosari	35	1931—		
	Lodhi	2	Sholapur	Nagari-Hindi	3
	Mali	918	Aurangabad	Lodhi	96
	Ojhi	26		Nagari-Hindi	302
	Pardesi	210	Parbhani	Lodhi	41
	Powari	9		Nagari-Hindi	40
	Purbi	6	Bhir	Lodhi	16
1951				Nagari-Hindi	68
Aurangabad	Chamari†	820	Nanded	Lodhi	37
	Kachari	629		Nagari-Hindi	32
	Pardesi	13,549	Osmanabad	Lodhi	25
Parbhani	Pardesi	188		Nagari-Hindi	89
Bhir	Pardesi	100	Buldhana	Bundelkhandi	708
Buldhana	Bundelkhandi	909		Pardesi	23
	Chamari†	263	Akola	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	81
	Gaoli	72		kha	
	Pardesi	836		Bundelkhandi	90
Akola	Bundelkhandi	18		Pardesi	65
	Chamari†	7	Amaravati	Bundelkhandi	569
	Pardesi	315		Chhattisgarhi	1
Anravati	Kirari	199		Kirari	94
	Lodhi	91		Lodhi	54
	Pardesi	227		Pardesi	160
Ycetmal	Chamari†	1	Ycetmal	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	361
	Chhattisgarhi	20		kha	
	Lodhi	281		Bundelkhandi	172
	Pardesi	70		Lodhi	164
	Powari	28		Pardesi	247
Wardha	Chhattisgarhi	7	Wardha	Bundelkhandi	247
	Lodhi	14		Chhattisgarhi	7
	Nagari-Hindi	1		Lodhi	247
	Ojhi	127		Pardesi	47
	Pardesi	47	Nagpur	Bundelkhandi	800
	Powari	3		Chhattisgarhi	2,440
Nagpur	Bairagi	8		Kirari	85
	Bundelkhandi	14		Lodhi	650
	Chamari†	99		Raghobansi	7
	Chhattisgarhi	1,427	Bhandara	Bundelkhandi	8
	Kirari	12		Chhattisgarhi	4,814
	Lodhi	559		Lodhi	8
	Pardesi	133	Chanda	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha-	22
	Raghobansi	557		kha	
Bhandara	Chamari†	435		Bundelkhandi	52
	Chhattisgarhi	6,378		Chhattisgarhi	1,926
	Devanagari	1		Dhamdi	52
	Dhamdi	8		Kanauji	127
	Kosari	2,716		Nagari-Hindi	5
	Lodhi	16			
	Mirzapuri	3			
	Pardesi	580			
	Powari	9,158			
	Purbi	20			

†Recorded as Chambhari in 1951.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. KANNADA—<i>concl.</i>					
14 Bijapur	(a) 1,356,914 (b) 15-21 (c) 81-73	1,177,899 .. 81-33	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
15 North Kanara	(a) 373,761 (b) 32-06 (c) 54-20	283,924 23-29 54-66	229,566 11-30 54-94	226,630 (-)5-81 56-41	240,598 .. 55-88
16 Dharwar	(a) 1,542,381 (b) 20-25 (c) 79-08	1,282,604 .. 81-42	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
17 Gulbarga	(a) 926,423 (b) 18-11 (c) 66-20	784,387 .. 64-63	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
18 Bidar	(a) 335,696 (b) 67-27 (c) 50-62	200,689* .. 36-45	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
19 Raichur	(a) 846,859 (b) 18-03 (c) 76-92	717,485 .. 75-24	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
2. TELUGU					
MYSORE	(a) 2,047,379 (b) 10-15 (c) 8-68	1,858,772* .. 9-58	1,036,536* 12-41 12-64	924,608* 0-20 12-28	922,752* .. 12-54
1 Bangalore	(a) 431,793 (b) 14-13 (c) 17-24	378,319 58-17 17-79	239,183* 18-00 19-69	202,699* 2-79 19-76	197,205* .. 20-78
2 Tumkur	(a) 162,988 (b) 18-50 (c) 11-92	137,540 23-68 11-95	111,294* 7-69 12-91	103,260* (-)3-70 13-36	107,232* .. 14-58
3 Chitradurga	(a) 157,324 (b) 13-62 (c) 14-38	138,465 15-64 15-95	119,741* 15-73 18-24	103,462* (-)6-31 18-01	110,428* .. 19-57
4 Kolar	(a) 684,780 (b) 12-08 (c) 53-08	610,974 20-42 54-07	483,283* 8-05 56-92	447,257* 11-06 56-45	442,570* .. 56-74
5 Bellary	(a) 93,456 (b) 2-80 (c) 10-21	96,147 .. 12-43	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
6 Mysore	(a) 61,852 (b) 16-60 (c) 3-72	53,047 .. 3-72	32,736** 12-08 2-17	29,209** 14-92 2-08	25,416** .. 1-89
7 Mandya	(a) 15,725 (b) 34-90 (c) 1-75	11,657 .. 1-63	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Total for Mysore and Mandya	(a) 77,577 (b) 19-90 (c) 3-02	64,704 .. 3-02	32,736 12-08 2-17	29,209 14-92 2-08	25,416 .. 1-89

* For mother tongues grouped with Telugu, see page civ.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. TELUGU—<i>concl.</i>					
8 South Kanara	(a) 2,890 (b) 41-76 (c) 0-19	2,045 +157-88 0-15	793 +34-18 0-07	591 (-)9-36 0-06	652 .. 0-07
9 Coorg	(a) 5,777 (b) 47-11 (c) 1-79	3,927 +47-19 1-71	2,668 +146-58 1-63	1,082 (-)59-75 0-66	2,688 .. 1-54
10 Hassan	(a) 23,466 (b) 31-07 (c) 2-62	17,904 +21-62 2-50	14,721 +14-94 2-47	12,808** +2-60 2-19	12,483** .. 2-15
11 Shimoga	(a) 56,247 (b) 112-73 (c) 5-53	26,441 +37-03 3-99	19,296 +39-77 3-70	13,806 (-)5-90 2-79	14,671 .. 2-83
12 Chikmagalur	(a) 20,132 (b) 34-67 (c) 3-37	14,949 +38-89 3-58	10,763 +20-00 3-10	8,969 (-)4-66 2-69	9,407 .. 2-78
13 Belgaum	(a) 15,120 (b) 0-98 (c) 0-76	14,974 .. 0-91	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
14 Bijapur	(a) 16,063 (b) 19-62 (c) 0-97	13,428 .. 0-96	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
15 North Kanara	(a) 12,493 (b) 277-09 (c) 1-81	3,313 +54-24 0-64	2,148 +46-62 0-51	1,465 .. 0-36	.. .. ..
16 Dharwar	(a) 32,241 (b) 40-62 (c) 1-65	22,927 .. 1-46	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
17 Gulbarga	(a) 108,992 (b) 11-38 (c) 7-79	122,992 .. 10-13	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
18 Bidar	(a) 37,062 (b) 54-39 (c) 5-59	81,251 .. 14-76	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
19 Raichur	(a) 108,969 (b) 0-46 (c) 9-90	108,472 .. 11-37	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
3. URDU					
MYSORE	(a) 2,034,482 (b) 131-86 (c) 8-63	877,450* .. 4-52	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
1 Bangalore	(a) 239,434 (b) .. (c) 9-56	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
2 Tumkur	(a) 81,616 (b) .. (c) 5-97	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..

NOTE.—In 1931 two dialects of Vaddi and Chenchu with very minor population have already been included in Telugu in that portion of erstwhile Hyderabad State which now forms part of this State.

@ For mother tongues grouped with Urdu, see page civ.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. URDU—contd.					
3 Chitradurga (a)	71,725	..	..	..	..
(b)	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	6.83	..	..	..	..
4 Kolar (a)	123,626	..	..	..	..
(b)	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	9.58	..	..	..	..
5 Bellary (a)	87,423	..	..	..	..
(b)	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	9.55	..	..	..	..
6 Mysore (a)	88,989	..	..	..	..
(b)	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	5.32	..	..	..	..
7 Mandya (a)	29,673	..	..	..	..
(b)	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	3.30	..	..	..	..
Total for Mysore and Mandya (a)	118,662	..	..	..	..
(b)	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	4.62	..	..	..	..
8 South Kanara (a)	27,480	15,817	..	..	..
(b)	173.41	..	..	..	..
(c)	1.76	1.19	..	..	..
9 Coorg (a)	8,070	3,818	..	..	..
(b)	+111.37	..	..	..	..
(c)	2.50	1.66	..	..	..
10 Hassan (a)	39,429	..	..	..	..
(b)	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	4.40	..	..	..	..
11 Shimoga (a)	83,288	..	..	..	..
(b)	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	8.19	..	..	..	..
12 Chikmagalur (a)	33,017	..	..	..	..
(b)	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	5.53	..	..	..	..
13 Belgaum (a)	161,620	120,155	..	..	..
(b)	+37.01	..	..	..	..
(c)	8.30	7.30	..	..	..
14 Bijapur (a)	184,942	128,155	..	..	..
(b)	+43.97	..	..	..	..
(c)	11.14	9.20	..	..	..
15 North Kanara (a)	51,482	36,986	..	..	..
(b)	+39.19	..	..	..	..
(c)	7.47	7.14	..	..	..
16 Dharwar (a)	248,678	178,546	..	..	..
(b)	+39.28	..	..	..	..
(c)	12.75	11.33	..	..	..
17 Gulbarga (a)	239,900	204,202*	..	..	..
(b)	+17.48	..	..	..	..
(c)	17.14	16.83	..	..	..

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. URDU—contd.					
18 Bidar (a)	116,708	94,562	..	..	..
(b)	+23.42	..	..	..	..
(c)	17.60	17.18	..	..	..
19 Raichur (a)	111,382	94,879	..	..	..
(b)	+17.39	..	..	..	..
(c)	10.12	9.95	..	..	..
Mother tongues grouped with Kannada					
1961—					
Bangalore Badaga	10				
Koracha	65				
Korama-Kannada	88				
Tumkur Koracha	136				
Korama-Kannada	373				
Chitradurga Budubudike	14				
Koracha	1,518				
Korama-Kannada	294				
Kolar Koracha	5				
Korama-Kannada	26				
Bellary Koracha	1,591				
Mysore Kadubhasha	686				
Coorg Kuruba/Kurumba	5,432				
Chikmagalur Koracha	25				
Korama-Kannada	8				
Belgaum Madari-Kannada	1				
Bijapur Golari-Kannada	7				
Haranshikari	6				
Korama-Kannada	56				
Kuruba/Kurumba	1				
Madari-Kannada	1				
North Kanara Golari-Kannada	4				
Haranshikari	59				
Dharwar Advichanchi	17				
Haranshikari	126				
Kadubhasha	2				
Koracha	125				
Kuruba/Kurumba	1				
Gulbarga Madari-Kannada	1				
Raichur Golari-Kannada	22				
Koracha	2				
Mother tongues grouped with Kannada—conold.					
1931—					
Bangalore Koracha †					381
Korama-Kannada †					800
Tumkur Koracha †					342
Korama-Kannada †					325
Chitradurga Koracha †					1,267
Korama-Kannada †					408
Kolar Koracha †					373
Korama-Kannada †					261
Mysore and Mandya Koracha †					49
Korama-Kannada †					435
Hassan Koracha †					191
Korama-Kannada †					118
Shimoga Koracha †					989
Korama-Kannada †					150
Chikmagalur Koracha †					112
Korama-Kannada †					22
1921—					
Bangalore Koracha					528
Korama-Kannada					344
Tumkur Koracha					626
Korama-Kannada					107
Chitradurga Koracha					475
Korama-Kannada					154
Kolar Koracha					315
Korama-Kannada					46
Mysore and Mandya Koracha					114
Korama-Kannada					28
Hassan Koracha					239
Korama-Kannada					54
Shimoga Koracha					429
Korama-Kannada					54
Chikmagalur Koracha					87
Korama-Kannada					11

† In 1931 the language is recorded "Korama" under main Tamil language.
‡ In 1931 the language is recorded "Koracha" under main Tamil language.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. KANNADA					
MYSORE†	(a) 15,371,753 (b) +22.65 (c) 65.17	12,533,360* .. 64.60	(a) 5,067,157** (b) +7.08 (c) 61.77	(a) 4,732,060** (b) +2.07 (c) 62.84	(a) 4,636,284** (b) .. (c) 63.03
1 Bangalore	(a) 1,274,409 (b) +21.44 (c) 50.89	1,049,419 +60.07 49.34	655,594* +16.36 53.98	563,438* +8.27 54.92	520,398* .. 54.84
2 Tumkur	(a) 1,083,239 (b) +19.21 (c) 70.22	908,688 +32.24 78.92	687,131* +11.51 79.77	616,192* +6.49 79.70	578,617* .. 78.69
3 Chitradurga	(a) 798,560 (b) +27.04 (c) 72.98	628,600 +31.40 72.39	478,380* +12.86 72.86	423,886* +2.74 73.82	412,564** .. 73.12
4 Kolar	(a) 318,864 (b) +33.64 (c) 24.72	238,604 +19.86 21.12	199,061* +4.70 23.45	190,118* +0.26 23.99	189,618* .. 24.31
5 Bellary	(a) 675,676 (b) +22.29 (c) 73.82	554,499 .. 71.41	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
6 Mysore	(a) 1,415,929 (b) +18.06 (c) 84.72	1,199,303 .. 83.74	1,370,566** +6.96 90.70	1,281,373** +3.98 91.33	1,232,278** .. 91.82
7 Mandya	(a) 824,546 (b) +23.52 (c) 91.70	667,528 .. 93.15			
Total for Mysore and Mandya	(a) 2,240,475 (b) +20.01 (c) 87.16	1,866,831 +36.21 86.91	1,370,566 +6.96 90.70	1,281,373 +3.98 91.33	1,232,278 .. 91.82
8 South Kanara	(a) 322,456 (b) +18.12 (c) 20.62	272,983 +44.08 20.51	189,470 +8.33 17.82	174,897 (—)0.73 17.77	176,188 .. 18.71
9 Coorg	(a) 104,346 (b) +29.77 (c) 32.32	80,410 +28.10 35.05	62,769 (—)9.60 38.43	69,431 +2.79 42.38	67,545 .. 38.60
10 Hassan	(a) 761,665 (b) +24.03 (c) 85.02	614,079 +16.13 85.87	528,778 +0.13 88.58	528,113** +0.10 90.44	527,588** .. 90.93
11 Shimoga	(a) 706,593 (b) +43.38 (c) 69.45	492,808 +21.89 74.29	404,306 +2.01 77.49	396,355 (—)5.89 80.11	421,182 .. 81.17
12 Chikmagalur	(a) 401,644 (b) +35.12 (c) 67.24	297,246 +13.65 71.19	261,536 (—)0.03 75.22	261,627 (—)3.00 78.44	269,708 .. 79.69
13 Belgaum	(a) 1,301,786 (b) +19.96 (c) 65.62	1,085,195 .. 65.93	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..

a For mother tongues grouped with Kannada, see pages ciii and civ.

† Excludes figures of Bellary, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Bidar, Raichur, Gulbarga districts and Kollegal Taluk of Mysore district for 1911, 1921 and 1931 as language data for these units could not be built up owing to the territorial transfers from and to them for which language figures are not ascertainable.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.

1911			1911		
Aurangabad	Braj Bhasha Braj Bha- kha	88	Aurangabad	Braj Bhasha Braj Bha- kha	190
	Lodhi	23		Lodhi	49
Parbhani	Braj Bhasha Braj Bha- kha	3	Parbhani	Braj Bhasha Braj Bha- kha	5
Bhir	Braj Bhasha Braj Bha- kha	6		Par desi	362
Nanded	Braj Bhasha Braj Bha- kha	2	Bhir	Braj Bhasha Braj Bha- kha	43
	Nagari-Hindi	55		Par desi	213
Guldbana	Bundelkhandi	37	Nanded	Braj Bhasha Braj Bha- kha	3
Amravati	Chhattisgarhi	1		Par desi	53
Nagpur	Chhattisgarhi	1,204	Osmanabad	Braj Bhasha Braj Bha- kha	5
Bhandara	Chhattisgarhi	4,749	Nagpur	Chhattisgarhi	24
Chanda	Chhattisgarhi	2,910	Bhandara	Chhattisgarhi	307
	Nagari-Hindi	44	Chanda	Chhattisgarhi	105
				Par desi	4

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. ORIYA					
ORISSA (a)	14,443,598	12,072,547	9,627,645*	8,658,979**	8,797,681*
(b)	+19.64	+25.39	+11.19	(—)1.58	..
(c)	82.31	82.43	77.30	77.41	77.53
1 Kalahandi (a)	873,329	778,479	385,215†	316,769†	316,900†
(b)	+12.18	+102.09	+21.61	(—)0.04	..
(c)	86.50	90.65	74.99	76.18	75.64
2 Koraput (a)	910,798	698,355	470,296*	336,851**	374,251*
(b)	+30.42	+48.49	+39.62	(—)9.99	..
(c)	60.79	55.01	51.25	40.36	46.81
3 Sambalpur (a)	1,370,133	1,185,341	918,131	822,270	749,175
(b)	+15.59	+29.10	+11.66	+9.76	..
(c)	90.82	91.05	85.99	86.06	81.97
4 Bolangir (a)	1,044,992	904,754	603,513	549,404	472,317
(b)	+15.50	+46.91	+9.85	+16.32	..
(c)	97.78	98.57	74.99	76.18	75.64
5 Baudh-Khondmals (a)	274,708	249,495	226,719	223,240**	213,277**
(b)	+10.11	+10.05	+1.56	+4.67	..
(c)	53.40	54.61	55.07	58.35	55.94
6 Ganjam (a)	1,424,107	1,176,386	793,015†	689,863†	706,579†
(b)	+21.06	+48.34	+14.95	(—)12.37	..
(c)	76.05	72.40	50.43	49.64	49.81
7 Sundargarh (a)	460,705	397,413	327,575	287,525	273,914
(b)	+15.93	+21.32	+13.93	+4.97	..
(c)	60.73	71.97	74.98	76.18	75.64
8 Dhenkanal (a)	998,897	821,527	478,816	389,333	443,917
(b)	+21.59	+71.57	+22.98	(—)12.30	..
(c)	97.08	97.89	75.33	75.57	75.13
9 Puri (a)	1,796,364	1,520,410	1,231,373	1,121,527	1,238,575
(b)	+18.15	+23.47	+9.79	(—)9.45	..
(c)	96.30	96.70	91.44	92.34	91.64
10 Keonjhar (a)	520,640	423,400	345,389	289,095	275,859
(b)	+22.97	+22.59	+19.47	+4.80	..
(c)	70.04	71.95	74.99	76.18	75.64
11 Cuttack (a)	2,860,241	2,382,659	2,208,149	2,084,176	2,138,561
(b)	+20.04	+7.90	+5.95	(—)2.54	..
(c)	93.46	94.20	94.40	94.81	94.60
12 Mayurbhanj (a)	627,034	541,219	667,057	574,614	551,582
(b)	+15.86	(—)18.86	+16.09	+4.18	..
(c)	52.08	52.61	74.98	76.18	75.64
13 Balasore (a)	1,281,650	993,109	972,397	974,312	1,042,774
(b)	+29.05	+2.13	(—)30.20	(—)6.57	..
(c)	90.52	89.79	91.81	93.17	92.75
2. KUI					
ORISSA (a)	512,161	207,589	456,436*	370,285**	443,727*
(b)	+146.72	(—)54.52	+23.27	(—)16.55	..
(c)	2.92	1.42	3.66	3.31	3.91

@ For mother tongues grouped with Oriya and Kui, see page cvii.
† Figures are partly available.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. KUI—concl.					
1 Kalahandi	(a) 68,274	..	9,724†	7,133†	9,452†
	(b) ..	..	136.32	(-)24.53	..
	(c) 6.56	..	1.89	1.72	2.26
2 Koraput	(a) 163,772	1,080	147,267†	175,151**	153,221*
	(b) 15,664.07	(-)99.27	(-)15.86	(-)11.31	..
	(c) 16.93	0.69	16.66	20.92	19.60
3 Sambalpur	(a) 21,313	..	3,545	2,974	3,830
	(b) ..	..	149.20	(-)22.35	..
	(c) 1.41	..	0.33	0.31	0.42
4 Bolangir	(a) 1,691	..	15,233	12,371	14,087
	(b) ..	..	123.13	(-)12.18	..
	(c) 0.41	..	1.89	1.72	2.26
5 Baudh-Khondmals	(a) 182,736	170,311	167,639	59,732**	100,741**
	(b) 17,228	158.25	189.20	(-)46.47	..
	(c) 35.52	37.28	26.15	15.61	26.42
6 Ganjam	(a) 32,194	16,166	88,161†	44,211†	75,016†
	(b) 199.96	(-)81.86	100.69	(-)41.06	..
	(c) 1.72	0.99	5.63	3.18	6.29
7 Sundargarh	(a) 2,964	9,785	8,268	6,174	8,170
	(b) (-)69.71	18.35	127.71	(-)26.76	..
	(c) 0.39	1.77	1.89	1.72	2.26
8 Dhenkanal	(a) 2,159	1,447	40,344	31,828	42,564
	(b) 19.21	(-)96.41	145.84	(-)18.17	..
	(c) 0.21	0.17	6.35	6.76	7.20
9 Puri	(a) 7,573	8,836	5,897	4,511	7,463
	(b) (-)14.29	19.84	130.72	(-)39.07	..
	(c) 0.41	0.36	0.44	0.37	0.55
10 Keonjhar	(a) 26,482	..	8,718	6,509	8,228
	(b) ..	..	133.94	(-)26.89	..
	(c) 3.56	..	1.89	1.72	2.26
11 Cuttack	(a) ..	..	3,166	2,294	3,423
	(b) ..	..	135.40	(-)32.98	..
	(c) ..	..	0.13	0.10	0.15
12 Mayurbhanj	(a) ..	..	16,836	12,916	16,451
	(b) ..	..	130.11	(-)21.34	..
	(c) ..	..	1.89	1.72	2.26
13 Balasore	(a) ..	..	1,298	1,154	1,550
	(b) ..	..	12.48	(-)25.55	..
	(c) ..	..	0.12	0.11	0.14
3. TELUGU					
ORISSA	(a) 393,153	342,523	776,234*	812,977**	729,762*
	(b) 14.87	(-)55.87	(-)4.52	11.40	..
	(c) 2.24	2.34	6.23	7.27	6.43
1 Kalahandi	(a) 2,965	2,080	837†	635†	806†
	(b) 42.55	148.54	131.81	(-)21.22	..
	(c) 0.29	0.21	0.16	0.15	0.19
2 Koraput	(a) 86,697	79,664	137,722*	166,232**	134,886*
	(b) 8.16	(-)8.15	17.15	12.24	..
	(c) 5.74	6.27	15.01	19.87	16.73

† See footnote on page cv.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. KUI—concl.					
3 Sambalpur	(a) 4,653	1,816	944	812	866
	(b) 156.22	92.37	16.26	(-)6.24	..
	(c) 0.31	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.09
4 Bolangir	(a) 2,434	2,114	1,310	1,101	1,202
	(b) 15.14	61.37	18.98	(-)8.40	..
	(c) 0.23	0.23	0.16	0.15	0.19
5 Baudh-Khondmals	(a) 671	415	1,855	36,777**	3,591**
	(b) 61.69	(-)77.63	(-)94.96	924.14	..
	(c) 0.13	0.09	0.45	9.61	0.94
6 Ganjam	(a) 254,092	236,878	614,814*	593,849*	571,293*
	(b) 7.27	(-)61.47	3.53	3.95	..
	(c) 13.57	14.58	39.10	42.73	40.27
7 Sundargarh	(a) 4,635	2,365	710	576	697
	(b) 95.98	233.10	23.26	(-)17.36	..
	(c) 0.61	0.43	0.16	0.15	0.19
8 Dhenkanal	(a) 973	779	908	687	986
	(b) 24.90	(-)14.21	32.17	(-)30.32	..
	(c) 0.09	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.17
9 Puri	(a) 16,951	7,137	8,313	5,719	6,154
	(b) 137.23	(-)14.15	45.36	(-)7.07	..
	(c) 0.91	0.45	0.62	0.47	0.46
10 Keonjhar	(a) 529	71	750	580	702
	(b) 645.07	(-)96.53	29.31	(-)17.38	..
	(c) 0.07	0.01	0.16	0.15	0.19
11 Cuttack	(a) 15,933	7,647	5,156	4,204	5,666
	(b) 108.36	(-)48.31	22.65	(-)25.80	..
	(c) 0.52	0.30	0.22	0.19	0.25
12 Mayurbhanj	(a) 310	207	1,448	1,153	1,403
	(b) 49.76	(-)85.70	25.59	(-)17.82	..
	(c) 0.03	0.02	0.16	0.15	0.19
13 Balasore	(a) 3,230	1,410	1,467	652	1,506
	(b) 129.68	(-)3.89	125.60	(-)56.71	..
	(c) 0.23	0.13	0.14	0.06	0.13
Mother tongues grouped with Oriya—concl.					
Mother tongues grouped with Oriya					
1961—	1951—				
Koraput	2,032	Koraput	Jharia	2,539	
Bolangir	17	Keonjhar	Bhudiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	4,736	
Sundargarh	141	Mother tongues grouped with Kui			
	309	1961—			
Dhenkanal	2	Koraput	Pengu	1,254	
	236	1951—			
Keonjhar	3,857	Koraput	Pengu	1,680	
	2,117				

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. HINDI, PUNJABI, URDU, PAHARI-UNSPECIFIED AND HINDUSTANI					
PUNJAB	(a) 20,116,002 (b) +27.03 (c) 99.21	15,858,835 +21.71 99.95	13,038,664 +10.74 95.36	11,773,988** +4.65 91.42	11,251,301** .. 93.93
1 Hissar	(a) 1,538,662 (b) +17.15 (c) 99.88	1,015,662 +13.16 100.00	728,836 +15.97 78.98	628,486** +2.91 75.05	610,735** .. 74.16
2 Rohtak	(a) 1,120,151 (b) +26.57 (c) 99.98	1,122,040 +31.59 100.00	833,644 +4.55 99.98	797,400 +8.18 99.91	737,102 .. 99.57
3 Gurgaon	(a) 1,219,206 (b) +26.02 (c) 98.28	967,447 +12.31 99.98	679,663 +33.56 80.93	508,874** () 20.88 65.63	643,192** .. 75.33
4 Karnal	(a) 1,189,815 (b) +38.35 (c) 99.96	1,076,871 +26.35 99.95	852,265 +2.91 99.96	828,154** +3.71 99.93	798,548** .. 99.85
5 Ambala	(a) 1,365,686 (b) +31.18 (c) 99.43	1,015,549 +22.39 99.83	828,756 +8.41 99.33	764,445** (—) 0.86 99.49	771,683** .. 99.06
6 Simla	(a) 105,587 (b) (+) 2.26 (c) 93.73	103,258 +39.89 97.25	73,812 (—) 8.97 90.58	81,089** +6.85 90.39	75,894** .. 88.55
7 Kangra	}	(a) 996,437 (b) +7.80 (c) 93.78	924,321 +20.01 99.99	770,221 +2.17 96.12	755,414** .. 98.06
8 Lahaul and Spiti					
9 Hoshiarpur	(a) 1,232,099 (b) +13.28 (c) 99.89	1,087,632 +4.53 100.00	1,040,547 +11.30 99.96	934,911* +0.98 99.98	925,798* .. 99.97
10 Jullundur	(a) 1,222,162 (b) +21.17 (c) 99.58	1,008,665 +7.06 99.99	942,108 +14.70 99.83	821,366* +2.66 99.86	800,102* .. 99.77
11 Ludhiana	(a) 1,020,320 (b) +26.59 (c) 99.78	806,035 +20.31 99.99	669,976 +18.19 99.63	566,854** +9.91 99.86	515,742** .. 99.72
12 Ferozepur	(a) 1,613,760 (b) +28.43 (c) 99.67	1,256,556 +15.15 99.97	1,091,191 +3.88 94.33	1,050,407** +18.55 95.64	886,020** .. 92.33
13 Amritsar	(a) 1,528,228 (b) +20.42 (c) 99.56	1,269,692 (—) 1.04 99.90	1,282,411 +19.46 99.04	1,073,476* +5.69 99.65	1,015,670* .. 99.49
14 Gurdaspur	(a) 978,987 (b) +28.61 (c) 99.09	761,780 +5.50 100.00	722,034 +13.14 99.79	638,174 2.07 99.82	625,241 .. 99.83
15 Kapurthala	(a) 342,193 (b) +15.97 (c) 99.54	295,071 (—) 4.18 100.00	307,941 +11.36 99.98	276,634 +6.22 99.97	260,351 .. 99.91

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. HINDI, PUNJABI, URDU, PAHARI-UNSPECIFIED AND HINDUSTANI—contd.					
16 Bhatinda	(a) 1,053,894 (b) +33.94 (c) 99.88	786,866 +32.79 100.00	592,547 +8.66 94.13	545,335 +12.53 94.41	484,594 .. 92.26
17 Sangrur	(a) 1,424,176 (b) +28.42 (c) 99.96	1,111,567 +25.42 100.00	886,276 +7.06 93.42	827,849 +23.77 93.40	668,884 .. 90.34
18 Patiala	(a) 1,046,937 (b) +34.67 (c) 99.82	777,415 +67.77 99.99	463,374 +8.27 92.73	427,962 (—) 4.78 92.80	449,430 .. 90.79
19 Mahendragarh	(a) 547,759 (b) +23.63 (c) 99.98	443,074 +62.26 100.00	273,062 +9.73 94.42	248,843 +9.38 94.13	227,501 .. 89.68
2. HINDI†					
PUNJAB	(a) 11,298,855 (b) .. (c) 55.64	..	..	1,641,268** (—) 1.72 13.16	1,670,022** .. 13.94
1 Hissar	(a) 1,358,968 (b) .. (c) 88.22	..	..	422,416** +3.50 50.44	408,120** .. 49.56
2 Rohtak	(a) 1,404,857 (b) .. (c) 98.91	..	..	571,713 +11.92 71.63	510,829 .. 69.00
3 Gurgaon	(a) 1,026,625 (b) .. (c) 82.75	..	..	275,633** (—) 34.91 35.55	423,441** .. 49.59
4 Karnal	(a) 1,285,422 (b) .. (c) 86.25	..	..	3,932** (—) 84.15 0.47	24,809** .. 3.10
5 Ambala	(a) 916,357 (b) .. (c) 66.72	..	..	41,885** +53.64 5.45	27,262** .. 3.50
6 Simla	(a) 58,074 (b) .. (c) 51.55	..	..	640** (—) 6.43 0.71	684** .. 0.80
7 Kangra	(a) 775,974 (b) .. (c) 71.65	..	..	1,527** +854.38 0.20	160** .. 0.02
8 Lahaul and Spiti	}				
9 Hoshiarpur	(a) 649,222 (b) .. (c) 52.63	..	..	233* +184.15 0.02	82* .. 0.01
10 Jullundur	(a) 469,158 (b) .. (c) 38.22	..	..	1,170* (—) 3.70 0.14	1,215* .. 0.15

†Separate figures for Hindi are not available. Hindi is included with Punjabi, Urdu, Pahari-Unspecified and Hindustani.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. HINDI—concl.					
11 Ludhiana	(a) 235,890	..	..	809**	674**
	(b) ..	..	..	+20.03	..
	(c) 23.07	..	..	0.44	0.13
2 Ferozepur	(a) 527,941	..	..	8,702**	10,406**
	(b) ..	..	..	(-)-16.38	..
	(c) 32.61	..	..	0.79	1.08
3 Amritsar	(a) 351,922	..	..	1,684*	721*
	(b) ..	..	..	+133.56	..
	(c) 22.93	..	..	0.16	0.07
4 Gurdaspur	(a) 483,791	..	..	1,201	135
	(b) ..	..	..	+789.63	..
	(c) 48.97	..	..	0.19	0.02
5 Kapurthala	(a) 80,158	Separately	..	71	9
	(b) ..	not	..	+688.80	..
	(c) 23.32	available	..	0.03	9.00
6 Bhatinda	(a) 175,056	..	..	20,493	27,770
	(b) ..	..	..	+6.20	..
	(c) 16.59	..	..	5.11	5.29
7 Sangrur	(a) 635,240	..	..	154,360	127,943
	(b) ..	..	..	+20.65	..
	(c) 44.59	..	..	17.41	17.28
8 Patiala	(a) 319,412	..	..	40,015	31,868
	(b) ..	..	..	+25.56	..
	(c) 30.46	..	..	8.68	6.44
9 Mahendragarh	(a) 544,788	..	..	85,784	73,894
	(b) ..	..	..	+16.09	..
	(c) 99.44	..	..	32.45	29.13
3. PUNJABI					
UNJAB	(a) 8,343,264	..	8,418,240**	7,900,683**	7,682,180**
	(b) ..	..	+5.35	+4.02	..
	(c) 41.09	..	61.50	64.08	64.13
1 Hissar	(a) 178,802	..	219,734**	190,685**	193,604**
	(b) ..	..	+15.25	(-)-1.52	..
	(c) 11.61	..	23.81	22.77	23.51
2 Rohtak	(a) 14,302	Separately	541	628	1,953
	(b) ..	not	(-)-13.85	(-)-67.84	..
	(c) 1.01	available	0.06	0.08	0.26
3 Gurgaon	(a) 19,270	..	58,076*	54,032*	52,574**
	(b) ..	..	+7.48	+2.77	..
	(c) 1.55	..	6.92	6.97	6.16
4 Karnal	(a) 198,292	..	16,430**	10,058**	12,251**
	(b) ..	..	+63.35	(-)-17.90	..
	(c) 13.30	..	1.93	1.21	1.53
5 Ambala	(a) 418,056	..	301,412**	314,352**	277,903**
	(b) ..	..	(-)-4.12	+13.09	..
	(c) 30.48	..	30.12	40.91	35.71

@ Mother tongues grouped with Punjabi, see pages cxvi—cxvii.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. PUNJABI—concl.					
6 Simla	(a) 11,907	..	51,250**	50,809**	53,332**
	(b) ..	..	+0.88	(-)-4.73	..
	(c) 10.57	..	62.90	56.64	62.22
7 Kangra	(a) 15,480	..	13,137**	393,396**	612,848**
	(b) ..	..	(-)-96.66	(-)-35.81	..
	(c) 1.43	..	1.64	51.35	79.55
8 Lahaul and Spiti	(a) ..	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	..	..	..	..
	(c) ..	..	..	..	..
9 Hoshiarpur	(a) 579,740	..	1,038,762*	933,863*	920,688*
	(b) ..	..	+11.23	+1.43	..
	(c) 47.00	..	99.79	99.87	99.41
10 Jullundur	(a) 751,708	..	939,511*	813,311*	794,479*
	(b) ..	..	+15.52	+2.37	..
	(c) 61.25	..	99.55	98.88	99.07
11 Ludhiana	(a) 782,991	..	657,702**	563,061**	512,112**
	(b) ..	..	+16.81	+9.95	..
	(c) 76.57	..	97.80	99.20	99.02
12 Ferozepur	(a) 1,084,158	..	1,044,453**	1,025,109**	860,390**
	(b) ..	..	+1.89	+19.14	..
	(c) 66.96	..	90.29	93.34	89.66
13 Amritsar	(a) 1,174,738	..	1,259,468*	1,061,736*	1,002,382*
	(b) ..	..	+18.62	+5.92	..
	(c) 76.53	..	97.26	98.56	98.19
14 Gurdaspur	(a) 491,476	..	715,884	632,955	620,473
	(b) ..	..	+13.10	+2.01	..
	(c) 49.74	..	98.94	99.00	99.07
15 Kapurthala	(a) 261,578	..	307,506	276,100	259,136
	(b) ..	..	+11.37	+6.55	..
	(c) 76.09	..	99.84	99.81	99.44
16 Bhatinda	(a) 878,325	..	536,842	501,152	440,969
	(b) ..	..	+7.12	+13.65	..
	(c) 83.24	..	85.28	86.76	83.95
17 Sangrur	(a) 753,413	..	688,721	642,963	520,530
	(b) ..	..	+7.12	+23.54	..
	(c) 52.88	..	72.59	72.54	70.29
18 Patiala	(a) 725,533	..	400,106	372,625	399,055
	(b) ..	..	+7.37	(-)-6.62	..
	(c) 69.18	..	80.07	80.80	80.61
19 Mahendragarh	(a) 2,895	..	168,699	153,875	147,547
	(b) ..	..	+9.63	+14.29	..
	(c) 0.53	..	58.33	58.21	58.16
4. URDU					
PUNJAB	(a) 255,660	Separately	..	1,221,885**	322,495**
	(b) ..	not	..	+278.88	..
	(c) 1.26	available	..	9.80	2.69

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
4. URDU—contd.					
1 Hissar	(a) 818	..	..	15,227**	7,930**
	(b) ..	..	..	+ 92.02	..
	(c) 0.05	..	..	1.82	0.96
2 Rohtak	(a) 995	..	..	225,050	137,250
	(b) ..	..	..	+ 63.97	..
	(c) 0.07	..	..	28.20	18.54
3 Gurgaon	(a) 171,792	..	..	179,206*	102,236**
	(b) ..	..	..	+ 75.29	..
	(c) 13.85	..	..	23.11	11.97
4 Karnal	(a) 6,101	..	..	325,397**	18,979**
	(b) ..	..	..	+ 1,614.51	..
	(c) 0.41	..	..	39.26	2.37
5 Ambala	(a) 26,127	..	..	107,644**	2,803**
	(b) ..	..	..	+ 11,443.13	..
	(c) 1.90	..	..	53.05	0.36
6 Simla	(a) 1,445	..	..	5,170**	5,434**
	(b) ..	..	..	(—)4.86	..
	(c) 1.28	..	..	5.76	6.34
7 Kangra	(a) ..	..	..	..	..
8 Lahaul and Spiti	(a) 1,103	Separately not available	..	345**	297**
	(b) ..		..	+ 16.16	..
	(c) 0.10		..	0.05	0.04
9 Hoshiarpur	(a) 1,328	..	..	633*	755*
	(b) ..	..	..	(—)16.16	..
	(c) 0.11	..	..	0.07	0.08
10 Jullundur	(a) 1,137	..	..	6,638*	4,020*
	(b) ..	..	..	+ 65.12	..
	(c) 0.90	..	..	0.81	0.50
11 Ludhiana	(a) 1,400	..	..	2,741**	2,133**
	(b) ..	..	..	+ 28.50	..
	(c) 0.14	..	..	0.48	0.41
12 Ferozepur	(a) 1,643	..	..	12,750**	8,421**
	(b) ..	..	..	+ 51.41	..
	(c) 0.10	..	..	1.16	0.88
13 Amritsar	(a) 1,435	..	..	8,306*	11,341*
	(b) ..	..	..	(—)20.76	..
	(c) 0.09	..	..	0.77	1.11
14 Gurdaspur	(a) 1,957	..	..	1,492	1,224
	(b) ..	..	..	+ 21.90	..
	(c) 0.20	..	..	0.23	0.20
15 Kapurthala	(a) 411	..	..	341	1,190
	(b) ..	..	..	(—)71.34	..
	(c) 0.12	..	..	0.12	0.46

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
4. URDU—contd.					
16 Bhatnada	(a) 500	..	..	5,964	6,774
	(b) ..	..	..	(—)11.96	..
	(c) 0.05	..	..	1.03	1.29
17 Sangrur	(a) 35,506	..	..	14,158	5,372
	(b) ..	..	..	+ 163.55	..
	(c) 2.49	..	..	1.60	0.73
18 Patiala	(a) 1,886	Separately not available	..	5,825	5,098
	(b) ..		..	+ 14.24	..
	(c) 0.18		..	1.26	1.03
19 Mahendragarh	(a) 76	..	..	4,999	1,238
	(b) ..	..	..	+ 303.80	..
	(c) 0.01	..	..	1.89	0.49
5. PAHARI-UNSPECIFIED					
PUNJAB	(a) 248,176 [@]	..	836,720**	423,905**	228,150**
	(b) ..	..	+ 97.38	+ 85.80	..
	(c) 1.22	..	6.12	3.40	1.90
1 Hissar	(a) 14	..	10**	2**	11**
	(b) ..	..	+ 400.00	(—)81.82	..
	(c) 0.00	..	0.00	0.00	0.00
2 Rohtak	(a) ..	..	21	8	61
	(b) ..	..	+ 162.50	(—)86.89	..
	(c) ..	..	0.00	0.00	0.01
3 Gurgaon	(a) 1,515	..	9*	3	50**
	(b) ..	..	+ 200.00	(—)94.00	..
	(c) 0.12	..	0.00	0.00	0.01
4 Karnal	(a) ..	..	51**	2**	9**
	(b) ..	..	+ 2,450.00	(—)77.78	..
	(c) ..	..	0.01	0.00	0.00
5 Ambala	(a) 4,543	Separately not available	21,861**	557**	24,141**
	(b) ..		+ 3,824.78	(—)97.69	..
	(c) 0.33		2.62	0.07	3.10
6 Simla	(a) 34,161	..	17,047**	24,342**	16,383**
	(b) ..	..	(—)29.97	+ 48.58	..
	(c) 30.32	..	20.92	27.13	19.11
7 Kangra	(a) 203,880	{	755,837**	358,138**	141,352**
	(b) ..		+ 111.05	+ 153.37	..
	(c) 18.83		94.32	46.75	18.35
8 Lahaul and Spiti	(a) ..	..	..	..	..
9 Hoshiarpur	(a) 1,809	..	118*	19*	4,043*
	(b) ..	..	+ 521.05	(—)99.53	..
	(c) 0.15	..	0.01	0.00	0.44

[@] Mother tongues grouped with Pahari-Unspecified, see page cxvii.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
5. PAHARI UNSPECIFIED—concl.					
10 Jullundur (a)	159		43*	11*	8*
(b)	..		+ 290.91	+ 37.50	..
(c)	0.01		0.00	0.00	0.00
11 Ludhiana (a)	39		66**	3**	20**
(b)	..		+ 2,100.00	(—)85.00	..
(c)	0.00		0.01	0.00	0.00
12 Ferozepur (a)	18		30**	5**	28**
(b)	..		+ 500.00	(—)82.14	..
(c)	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
13 Amritsar (a)	133		878*	799*	55*
(b)	..		+ 9.89	+ 1,352.73	..
(c)	0.01		0.07	0.07	0.01
14 Gurdaspur (a)	1,763		3,668	2,498	3,151
(b)	..		+ 46.84	(—)20.72	..
(c)	0.18		0.51	0.39	0.50
15 Kapurthala (a)	39	Separately	11	..	4
(b)	..	not	..	..	..
(c)	0.01	available	0.00	..	0.00
16 Bhatinda (a)	13		8,351	8,482	8,652
(b)	..		(—)1.54	(—)1.96	..
(c)	0.00		1.33	1.47	1.65
17 Sangrur (a)	17		15,605	15,786	14,309
(b)	..		(—)1.15	+ 10.32	..
(c)	0.00		1.64	1.78	1.93
18 Patiala (a)	73		9,101	9,229	11,408
(b)	..		(—)1.39	(—)19.10	..
(c)	0.01		1.82	2.00	2.30
19 Mahendragarh (a)	..		4,013	4,021	4,465
(b)	..		(—)0.20	(—)9.94	..
(c)	..		1.39	1.52	1.76
6. HINDUSTANI					
PUNJAB (a)	47		3,783,704**	496,247**	1,348,448**
(b)	..		+ 662.46	(—)63.20	..
(c)	0.00		27.67	3.98	11.26
1 Hissar (a)	..		509,092**	183**	1,070**
(b)	..		+ 278,092.35	(—)82.90	..
(c)	..		55.17	0.02	0.13
2 Rohtak (a)	..	Separately	833,082	1	87,009
(b)	..	not	+ 83,308,100.00	(—)100.00	..
(c)	..	available	99.91	0.00	11.75
3 Gurgaon (a)	4		621,578*	..	64,891**
(b)	..		..	..	..
(c)	0.00		74.01	..	7.60
4 Karnal (a)	..		835,784**	488,765**	742,500**
(b)	..		+ 71.00	(—)34.17	..
(c)	..		98.03	58.98	92.84

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
6. HINDUSTANI—concl.					
5 Ambala (a)	3		505,483**	7**	438,914**
(b)	..		+ 7,221,085.71	(—)100.00	..
(c)	0.00		60.58	0.00	56.39
6 Simla (a)	..		5,509**	128**	61**
(b)	..		+ 4,203.91	+ 109.84	..
(c)	..		6.76	0.14	0.07
7 Kangra (a)	..		1,247**	423**	757**
(b)	..		+ 194.80	(—)44.12	..
(c)	..		0.16	0.06	0.10
8 Lahaul and Spiti (a)	..		1,667*	163*	230*
(b)	..		+ 922.70	(—)29.13	..
(c)	..		0.16	0.02	0.02
9 Hoshiarpur (a)	..		2,554*	236*	380*
(b)	..		+ 982.20	(—)37.89	..
(c)	..		0.27	0.03	0.05
10 Jullundur (a)	..		12,208**	240**	803**
(b)	..		+ 4,986.67	(—)70.11	..
(c)	..		1.82	0.04	0.16
11 Ludhiana (a)	..	Separately	46,708**	3,841**	6,775**
(b)	..	not	+ 1,116.04	(—)43.31	..
(c)	..	available	4.04	0.35	0.71
12 Ferozepur (a)	..		22,065*	951*	1,171*
(b)	..		+ 2,220.19	(—)18.79	..
(c)	..		1.70	0.09	0.11
13 Amritsar (a)	..		2,482	28	258
(b)	..		+ 8,764.29	(—)89.15	..
(c)	..		0.34	0.00	0.04
14 Gurdaspur (a)	..		424	22	12
(b)	..		+ 1,827.27	+ 83.33	..
(c)	0.00		10.04	0.01	0.00
15 Kapurthala (a)	..		47,354	244	429
(b)	..		+ 19,307.38	(—)43.12	..
(c)	..		7.52	0.04	0.08
16 Bhatinda (a)	..		181,950	582	830
(b)	..		+ 31,162.89	(—)29.88	..
(c)	..		19.18	0.07	0.11
17 Sangrur (a)	..		54,167	269	2,001
(b)	..		+ 20,036.43	(—)86.56	..
(c)	0.00		10.84	0.06	0.40
18 Patiala (a)	..		100,350	164	357
(b)	..		+ 61,089.02	(—)54.06	..
(c)	..		34.70	0.06	0.14
19 Mahendragarh (a)	..		..	..	..
(b)	..		..	..	..
(c)	..		..	..	..

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi

1961—

Hissar	Deswali/Hariani	15
	Purbi	1
Rohtak	Jati	7
Gurgaon	Awadhi	2
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	1
	Deswali/Hariani	835
	Purbi	1
Ambala	Purbi	3
Simla	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	1
	Bundelkhandi	1
	Chamrari	2
	Mathuri	9
	Purbi	5
Jullundur	Purbi	12
Ludhiana	Awadhi	1
	Purbi	10
Ferozepur	Purbi	1
Amritsar	Mathuri	1
Kapurthala	Baghelkhandi	1
Bhatinda	Bangaru	29
	Nagari-Hindi	2
	Purbi	1
Sangrur	Bangaru	6
Patiala	Bangaru	11
	Bharati	1
	Purbi	55

Mother tongues grouped with Punjabi

1961—

Rohtak	Dogri	13
Gurgaon	Dogri	10
	Kangri	1
Karnal	Dogri	2
Ambala	Dogri	7
	Jhangi	1
	Kangri	2
	Lande	3
Simla	Dogri	137
	Kangri	224
Kangra	Dogri	1,686
	Kangri	311

Mother tongues grouped with Punjabi—contd.

1961—concl.

Lahaul and Spiti	Kangri	176
Hoshiarpur	Dogri	127
	Kangri	1
Jullundur	Dogri	339
Ludhiana	Dogri	92
	Kangri	3
Ferozepur	Bagri	313
	Bhattiani	8
	Dogri	27
	Lahori	3
Amritsar	Dogri	233
Gurdaspur	Dogri	2,185
	Kangri	5
Kapurthala	Dogri	70
	Kangri	3
	Odanwahi	6
Bhatinda	Bagri	342
	Dogri	18
	Rathauri	41
Sangrur	Dogri	25
Patiala	Changru	5
	Dogri	43
	Jatki-Punjabi	8
	Kangri	7

1931—

Gurgaon	Lande	1
Ambala	Lande	4
Hoshiarpur	Lande	2
Jullundur	Lande	7
Ludhiana	Lande	20
Ferozepur	Lande	37
Amritsar	Lande	99
Gurdaspur	Lande	1
Sangrur	Lande	1

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Punjabi—contd.

1921—

Hissar	Lande	50
Rohtak	Dogri	1
Gurgaon	Lande	2
Karnal	Lande	1
Ambala	Dogri	16
	Lande	9
Simla	Dogri	313
	Lande	5
Kangra and Lahaul & Spiti	Dogri	380,229
	Lande	3
Ludhiana	Lande	6
Ferozepur	Dogri	2
	Lande	5
Amritsar	Dogri	144
	Lande	876
Gurdaspur	Dogri	13
	Lande	4
Kapurthala	Lande	1
Bhatinda	Lande	11
Sangrur	Dogri	3
	Lande	15
Patiala	Dogri	7
	Lande	10
Mahendragarh	Dogri	2
	Lande	4

1911—

Rohtak	Lande	26
Gurgaon	Lande	28

Mother tongues grouped with Punjabi—concl.

1911—concl.

Karnal	Dogri	16
	Lande	2
Ambala	Dogri	1
	Lande	24
Simla	Dogri	1,788
	Lande	12
Kangra and Lahaul & Spiti	Dogri	598,946
	Lande	22
Hoshiarpur	Dogri	30
	Lande	21
Jullundur	Dogri	16
	Lande	38
Ludhiana	Dogri	4
	Lande	4
Ferozepur	Lande	207
Amritsar	Dogri	80
	Lande	138
Gurdaspur	Dogri	61,925
	Lande	36
Bhatinda	Dogri	2
	Lande	21
Sangrur	Dogri	3
	Lande	14
Patiala	Dogri	1
	Lande	11
Mahendragarh	Dogri	1
	Lande	4

Mother tongues grouped with Pahari-Unspecified

1961—

Simla	Himachali	9
Kangra and Lahaul & Spiti	Himachali	77
Hoshiarpur	Himachali	1

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. RAJASTHANI					
RAJASTHAN†	(a) 11,386,005 (b) + 3.93 (c) 56.49	(a) 10,955,499 (b) + 22.32 (c) 68.60	(a) 8,956,067** (b) + 20.23 (c) 76.57	(a) 449,710** (b) (—) 13.54 (c) 72.67	(a) 8,615,885* (b) .. (c) 78.73
1 Ganganagar	(a) 456,838 (b) + 69.09 (c) 44.04	(a) 270,178 (b) (—) 7.02 (c) 42.88	(a) 290,568 (b) + 81.21 (c) 84.12	(a) 160,346 (b) (—) 15.97 (c) 93.99	(a) 190,827 (b) .. (c) 92.60
2 Bikaner	(a) 376,777 (b) + 18.46 (c) 84.76	(a) 318,063 (b) + 67.65 (c) 92.71	(a) 189,717* (b) + 6.09 (c) 84.17	(a) 178,828* (b) (—) 1.40 (c) 94.00	(a) 181,368* (b) .. (c) 92.63
3 Churu	(a) 611,217 (b) + 28.89 (c) 92.75	(a) 474,210 (b) + 54.07 (c) 90.56	(a) 307,788 (b) + 9.57 (c) 84.18	(a) 280,914* (b) + 1.39 (c) 94.00	(a) 277,076* (b) .. (c) 92.63
4 Jhunjhunu	(a) 499,401 (b) (—) 1.98 (c) 69.39	(a) 509,480 (b) .. (c) 86.54	1,724,841** + 10.34 85.33	1,563,148** (—) 15.23 87.01	1,843,082** .. 90.50
5 Jaipur	(a) 1,281,645 (b) + 18.52 (c) 67.39	(a) 1,081,387 (b) .. (c) 70.93			
6 Sikar	(a) 725,442 (b) + 26.24 (c) 88.44	(a) 574,661 (b) .. (c) 84.97			
Total for Jhunjhunu, Jaipur and Sikar	(a) 2,506,488 (b) + 15.74 (c) 72.83	(a) 2,165,528 (b) + 25.55 (c) 77.63	(a) 1,724,841** (b) + 10.34 (c) 85.33	(a) 1,563,148** (b) (—) 15.23 (c) 87.01	(a) 1,843,082** (b) .. (c) 90.50
7 Alwar	(a) 34,263 (b) (—) 79.71 (c) 3.14	(a) 168,870 (b) (—) 60.16 (c) 19.59	(a) 423,913* (b) + 24,179.10 (c) 56.54	(a) 1,746* (b) (—) 99.63 (c) 0.25	(a) 466,196* (b) .. (c) 58.89
8 Bharatpur	(a) 18,922 (b) (—) 92.05 (c) 1.65	(a) 237,975 (b) + 261.54 (c) 26.23	(a) 65,822** (b) + 11.33 (c) 8.87	(a) 59,125** (b) (—) 10.94 (c) 8.14	(a) 66,390** (b) .. (c) 8.08
9 Sawai Madhopur	(a) 102,678 (b) (—) 59.13 (c) 10.88	(a) 251,229 (b) (—) 36.59 (c) 32.83	(a) 396,171 (b) + 8.64 (c) 65.59	(a) 364,665 (b) (—) 13.15 (c) 66.45	(a) 419,879 (b) .. (c) 68.80
10 Ajmer	(a) 588,504 (b) (—) 2.75 (c) 60.26	(a) 605,099 (b) + 17.93 (c) 73.79	(a) 513,119** (b) + 100.47 (c) 79.43	(a) 255,963** (b) (—) 36.27 (c) 44.67	(a) 401,656** (b) .. (c) 68.24
11 Tonk	(a) 95,092 (b) (—) 67.23 (c) 19.11	(a) 290,156 (b) (—) 1.78 (c) 71.31	(a) 295,418** (b) + 13.17 (c) 86.57	(a) 261,045** (b) + 3.23 (c) 88.56	(a) 252,875** (b) .. (c) 81.47
12 Jaisalmer	(a) 128,830 (b) + 51.43 (c) 91.80	(a) 85,073 (b) .. (c) 94.55	(a) 522,451** (b) + 18.88 (c) 98.25	(a) 439,488** (b) (—) 13.60 (c) 95.51	(a) 509,192** (b) .. (c) 95.54
13 Jodhpur	(a) 617,314 (b) + 2.55 (c) 69.70	(a) 601,982 (b) .. (c) 87.02	522,451** + 18.88 98.25	439,488** (—) 13.60 95.51	509,192** .. 95.54
Total for Jaisalmer and Jodhpur	(a) 746,144 (b) + 8.60 (c) 72.72	(a) 687,055 (b) + 31.51 (c) 87.88			

† The order of districts given here is different than that given in other Census volumes because for the districts which are grouped, separate data is not available in previous censuses.

@ For mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani, see pages cxviii to cxix.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. RAJASTHANI—contd.					
14 Nagaur	(a) 820,177 (b) + 14.34 (c) 87.72	(a) 717,298 (b) + 27.68 (c) 93.91	(a) 561,807 (b) + 17.65 (c) 98.83	(a) 477,510 (b) (—) 11.69 (c) 97.96	(a) 540,724 (b) .. (c) 96.71
15 Pali	(a) 740,484 (b) + 33.24 (c) 91.91	(a) 555,737 (b) + 18.86 (c) 84.09	(a) 467,552 (b) + 18.35 (c) 98.84	(a) 395,666 (b) (—) 10.54 (c) 97.95	(a) 441,613 (b) .. (c) 96.71
16 Barmer	(a) 591,615 (b) + 31.47 (c) 91.05	(a) 450,013 (b) .. (c) 94.29	2,101,078 + 12.62 90.02	1,865,648* + 0.34 90.59	1,859,271* .. 92.80
17 Jalor	(a) 535,445 (b) + 30.36 (c) 97.87	(a) 410,734 (b) .. (c) 96.97			
18 Bhilwara	(a) 637,054 (b) (—) 2.56 (c) 73.58	(a) 653,763 (b) .. (c) 89.74			
19 Udaipur	(a) 772,580 (b) (—) 18.15 (c) 52.76	(a) 943,843 (b) .. (c) 79.07	2,985,942 + 42.11 87.64	1,865,648* + 0.34 90.59	1,859,271* .. 92.80
20 Chitorgarh	(a) 628,395 (b) + 19.11 (c) 88.49	(a) 527,589 (b) .. (c) 90.32			
Total for Barmer, Jalor, Bhilwara, Udaipur and Chitorgarh	(a) 3,165,089 (b) + 6.00 (c) 74.70	(a) 2,985,942 (b) + 42.11 (c) 87.64	(a) 2,101,078* (b) + 12.62 (c) 90.02	(a) 1,865,648* (b) + 0.34 (c) 90.59	(a) 1,859,271* (b) .. (c) 92.80
21 Sirohi	(a) 258,617 (b) + 13.68 (c) 73.41	(a) 227,486 (b) + 28.00 (c) 78.50	(a) 177,721* (b) + 7.50 (c) 82.08	(a) 165,329* (b) + 4.00 (c) 88.58	(a) 158,970* (b) .. (c) 84.05
22 Dungarpur	(a) 1,142 (b) (—) 80.30 (c) 0.28	(a) 5,798 (b) + 77.85 (c) 1.88	(a) 3,260 (b) (—) 96.02 (c) 1.43	(a) 81,849 (b) (—) 1.17 (c) 43.24	(a) 82,816 (b) .. (c) 52.02
23 Banswara	(a) 7,191 (b) (—) 25.94 (c) 1.51	(a) 9,710 (b) + 82.31 (c) 2.72	(a) 5,326 (b) (—) 92.88 (c) 2.04	(a) 74,849 (b) + 5.38 (c) 34.10	(a) 71,026 (b) .. (c) 37.89
24 Bundi	(a) 214,290 (b) + 13.27 (c) 63.40	(a) 189,178 (b) (—) 11.28 (c) 67.44	(a) 213,225 (b) + 48.76 (c) 98.39	(a) 143,335 (b) (—) 17.82 (c) 76.62	(a) 174,419 (b) .. (c) 79.74
25 Kota	(a) 433,425 (b) (—) 14.85 (c) 51.09	(a) 508,996 (b) + 1.01 (c) 75.96	(a) 503,901* (b) + 2.08 (c) 88.78	(a) 493,633* (b) + 0.67 (c) 94.59	(a) 490,341 (b) .. (c) 91.32
26 Jhalawar	(a) 208,667 (b) (—) 27.29 (c) 42.53	(a) 286,991 (b) + 48.71 (c) 71.02	(a) 192,979** (b) + 3.08 (c) 74.15	(a) 187,223** (b) (—) 0.02 (c) 79.03	(a) 187,264* (b) .. (c) 78.73

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. HINDI					
RAJASTHAN	(a) 6,714,867 (b) +103.58 (c) 33.32	(a) 3,298,450 (b) +79.70 (c) 20.65	(a) 1,835,538** (b) (-)6.37 (c) 15.09	(a) 1,060,422** (b) +30.27 (c) 19.12	(a) 1,504,903* (b) .. (c) 13.75
1 Ganganagar	(a) 280,571 (b) +53.01 (c) 27.04	(a) 183,367 (b) +3,374.83 (c) 20.10	(a) 5,277 (b) +1,049.67 (c) 1.53	(a) 459 (b) (-)36.07 (c) 0.27	(a) 718 (b) .. (c) 0.35
2 Bikaner	(a) 36,960 (b) +125.75 (c) 8.31	(a) 16,372 (b) +377.88 (c) 4.77	(a) 3,420* (b) +573.08 (c) 1.52	(a) 509 (b) (-)24.50 (c) 0.27	(a) 675* (b) .. (c) 0.34
3 Churu	(a) 35,898 (b) (-)20.58 (c) 5.45	(a) 45,199 (b) +709.73 (c) 8.63	(a) 5,582 (b) +600.38 (c) 1.53	(a) 797** (b) (-)22.70 (c) 0.27	(a) 1,031* (b) .. (c) 0.34
4 Jhunjhunu	(a) 196,461 (b) +182.26 (c) 27.30	(a) 69,603 (b) .. (c) 11.82			
5 Jaipur	(a) 482,090 (b) +25.12 (c) 25.35	(a) 385,297 (b) .. (c) 25.27	(a) 292,931** (b) +36.61 (c) 14.49	(a) 214,429** (b) +27.94 (c) 11.94	(a) 167,605** (b) .. (c) 8.23
6 Sikar	(a) 62,646 (b) (-)15.30 (c) 7.64	(a) 73,958 (b) .. (c) 10.94			
Total for Jhunjhunu, Jaipur and Sikar	(a) 741,197 (b) +40.16 (c) 21.54	(a) 528,858 (b) +80.54 (c) 25.03	(a) 292,931** (b) +36.61 (c) 14.49	(a) 214,429** (b) +27.94 (c) 11.94	(a) 167,605** (b) .. (c) 8.23
7 Alwar	(a) 997,996 (b) +63.40 (c) 91.56	(a) 610,750 (b) +87.70 (c) 70.85	(a) 325,388* (b) (-)53.26 (c) 43.40	(a) 696,218* (b) +118.09 (c) 99.30	(a) 819,233* (b) .. (c) 40.32
8 Bharatpur	(a) 1,086,842 (b) +81.79 (c) 94.52	(a) 597,868 (b) (-)11.13 (c) 65.89	(a) 672,734** (b) +3.72 (c) 90.67	(a) 648,593** (b) (-)11.46 (c) 89.32	(a) 732,509** (b) .. (c) 89.12
9 Sawai Madhopur	(a) 809,213 (b) +68.39 (c) 85.76	(a) 480,573 (b) +132.31 (c) 62.81	(a) 206,569 (b) +29.20 (c) 34.25	(a) 160,112 (b) (-)6.13 (c) 29.17	(a) 170,559 (b) .. (c) 27.95
10 Ajmer	(a) 276,764 (b) +106.89 (c) 28.34	(a) 133,773 (b) +7.99 (c) 16.31	(a) 123,895** (b) (-)16.18 (c) 19.17	(a) 147,790** (b) +191.62 (c) 25.79	(a) 50,679** (b) .. (c) 8.61
11 Tonk	(a) 364,983 (b) +357.76 (c) 73.38	(a) 79,733 (b) +75.20 (c) 19.59	(a) 45,510** (b) +198.60 (c) 13.34	(a) 15,241** (b) +32.48 (c) 5.17	(a) 11,504** (b) .. (c) 3.71
12 Jaisalmer	(a) 648 (b) +1,925.00 (c) 0.46	(a) 32 (b) .. (c) 0.02	(a) 1,339** (b) +156.51 (c) 0.25	(a) 522** (b) +23.70 (c) 0.11	(a) 422** (b) .. (c) 0.08
13 Jodhpur	(a) 209,578 (b) +212.23 (c) 23.66	(a) 67,122 (b) .. (c) 7.58			
Total for Jaisalmer and Jodhpur	(a) 210,226 (b) +213.05 (c) 20.49	(a) 67,154 (b) +4,915.24 (c) 8.59	(a) 1,339** (b) +156.51 (c) 0.25	(a) 522** (b) +23.70 (c) 0.11	(a) 422 (b) .. (c) 0.08
14 Nagaur	(a) 62,282 (b) +49.34 (c) 6.66	(a) 41,698 (b) +2,407.40 (c) 5.46	(a) 1,663 (b) +158.63 (c) 0.29	(a) 643 (b) +23.01 (c) 0.13	(a) 527 (b) .. (c) 0.09

@ For mother tongues grouped with Hindi, see pages cxxx to cxxxi.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. HINDI—contd.					
15 Pali	(a) 46,738 (b) (-)38.06 (c) 5.80	(a) 75,462 (b) +5,364.30 (c) 11.42	(a) 1,381 (b) +160.08 (c) 0.29	(a) 531 (b) +20.96 (c) 0.13	(a) 439 (b) .. (c) 0.10
16 Barmer	(a) 5,241 (b) (-)63.45 (c) 0.81	(a) 14,341 (b) .. (c) 3.00			
17 Jalor	(a) 4,102 (b) (-)60.66 (c) 0.75	(a) 10,428 (b) .. (c) 2.46			
18 Bhilwara	(a) 209,650 (b) +224.56 (c) 24.21	(a) 64,595 (b) .. (c) 8.87	(a) 14,085* (b) +86.16 (c) 0.60	(a) 4,922* (b) +5.62 (c) 0.24	(a) 4,660 (b) .. (c) 0.23
19 Udaipur	(a) 560,881 (b) +1,598.82 (c) 38.30	(a) 33,016 (b) .. (c) 2.77			
20 Chitorgarh	(a) 56,043 (b) +161.09 (c) 7.89	(a) 21,465 (b) .. (c) 3.67			
Total for Barmer, Jalor, Bhilwara, Udaipur and Chitorgarh	(a) 835,917 (b) +481.12 (c) 219.73	(a) 143,845 (b) +921.26 (c) 42.22	(a) 14,085* (b) +186.16 (c) 0.60	(a) 4,922* (b) +5.62 (c) 0.24	(a) 4,660* (b) .. (c) 0.23
21 Sirohi	(a) 79,690 (b) +1,232.39 (c) 22.62	(a) 5,981 (b) +33.32 (c) 2.06	(a) 4,486* (b) +71.75 (c) 2.07	(a) 2,612* (b) (-)14.36 (c) 1.40	(a) 3,050* (b) .. (c) 1.61
22 Dungarpur	(a) 804 (b) (-)63.67 (c) 0.20	(a) 2,213 (b) (-)13.52 (c) 0.72	(a) 2,559 (b) (-)75.48 (c) 1.12	(a) 10,436 (b) +4,266.53 (c) 5.41	(a) 239 (b) .. (c) 0.15
23 Banswara	(a) 120,476 (b) +1,008.54 (c) 25.35	(a) 10,868 (b) +637.31 (c) 3.05	(a) 1,474 (b) +197.78 (c) 0.57	(a) 495 (b) (-)54.00 (c) 0.23	(a) 1,076 (b) .. (c) 0.57
24 Bundi	(a) 112,921 (b) +179.59 (c) 33.41	(a) 40,388 (b) +2,852.34 (c) 14.40	(a) 1,368 (b) +159.09 (c) 0.63	(a) 528 (b) +33.33 (c) 0.28	(a) 396 (b) .. (c) 0.18
25 Kota	(a) 351,424 (b) +176.40 (c) 41.42	(a) 127,144 (b) +109.14 (c) 18.98	(a) 60,794** (b) +306.87 (c) 10.71	(a) 14,942* (b) +296.02 (c) 2.86	(a) 3,773* (b) .. (c) 0.70
26 Jhalawar	(a) 263,955 (b) +146.22 (c) 53.80	(a) 107,204 (b) +65.45 (c) 26.53	(a) 64,797** (b) +59.43 (c) 11.42	(a) 40,643** (b) +13.50 (c) 17.16	(a) 35,808* (b) .. (c) 15.05
3. BHILI					
RAJASTHAN	(a) 831,869 (b) +7.52 (c) 4.13	(a) 773,690 (b) +7.51 (c) 4.84	(a) 719,644** (b) +74.53 (c) 5.15	(a) 412,342** (b) +23.57 (c) 4.02	(a) 333,697* (b) .. (c) 3.06
1 Ganganagar	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	(a) 32 (b) .. (c) 0.01			

@ For mother tongues grouped with Bhili, see page cxxxi.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961 could.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. BHILI—contd.					
2 Bikaner	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
3 Churu	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
4 Jhunjhunu	(a) 207 (b) 5,075.00 (c) 0.03	4 .. 0.00	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
5 Jaipur	(a) 183 (b) 3,560.00 (c) 0.01	5 .. 0.00	3** (-)95.45 0.00	66** (-)10.81 0.00	74** .. 0.00
6 Sikar	(a) 90 (b) (-)99.75 (c) 0.01	3,556 .. 0.53	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Total for Jhunjhunu, Jaipur and Sikar	(a) 480 (b) (-)86.54 (c) 0.01	3,565 + 118,733.33 0.13	3** (-)95.45 0.00	66** (-)10.81 0.00	74 .. 0.00
7 Alwar	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
8 Bharatpur	(a) 1 (b) .. (c) 0.00	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4** (-)97.04 0.00	135** .. 0.02
9 Sawai Madhopur	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	.. .. ..	1 (-)93.75 0.00	16 (-)5.88 0.00	17 .. 0.00
10 Ajmer	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	.. .. ..	20** (-)95.73 0.00	468** + 11.69 0.08	419** .. 0.07
11 Tonk	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	.. .. ..	36** (-)78.31 0.01	166** (-)35.06 0.06	258** .. 0.08
12 Jaisalmer	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
13 Jodhpur	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	289 .. 0.42	3,032** + 279.52 0.68	957** (-)80.74 0.21	4,970** .. 0.93
Total for Jaisalmer and Jodhpur	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	289 (-)92.04 0.37	3,032** + 279.52 0.68	957** (-)80.74 0.21	4,970** .. 0.93
14 Nagaur	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	.. .. ..	4,522 + 299.47 0.80	1,132 (-)81.89 0.23	6,250 .. 1.12
15 Pali	(a) .. (b) .. (c) ..	5,566 (-)47.95 0.84	3,762 + 301.07 0.80	938 (-)81.63 0.23	5,105 .. 1.12

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. BHILI—conold.					
16 Barmer	(a) ..	43			
	(b) ..	..			
	(c) ..	0.01			
17 Jalor	(a) ..	504			
	(b) ..	..			
	(c) ..	0.12			
18 Bhilwara	(a) 145	178	205,486*	166,854*	114,852*
	(b) (—)18.54	..	+23.15	+45.88	..
	(c) 0.02	0.02	8.80	8.10	5.73
19 Udaipur	(a) 91,249	107,060			
	(b) (—)14.77	..			
	(c) 6.23	8.97			
20 Chitorgarh	(a) 5,918	26,559			
	(b) (—)77.72	..			
	(c) 0.83	4.55			
<i>Total for Barmer, Jalor, Bhilwara, Udaipur and Chitorgarh</i>	(a) 97,312	134,344	205,486*	166,854*	114,852*
	(b) (—)27.57	(—)34.62	+32.15	+45.88	..
	(c) 2.30	3.94	8.80	8.10	5.73
21 Sirohi	(a) 1,220	9,724	30,397*	4,677*	12,287*
	(b) (—)87.45	(—)68.01	+549.93	(—)61.94	..
	(c) 0.35	3.36	14.04	2.51	6.50
22 Dungarpur	(a) 392,404	290,947	219,444	93,930	73,807
	(b) +34.87	+32.58	+133.63	+27.26	..
	(c) 96.43	94.39	96.44	49.63	46.28
23 Banswara	(a) 339,486	327,882	251,906	142,554	114,120
	(b) +3.54	+30.16	+76.71	+24.92	..
	(c) 71.43	91.96	96.64	64.94	60.87
24 Bundi	(a) 947	365	161	273	25
	(b) +159.45	+126.71	(—)41.03	+992.00	..
	(c) 0.28	0.13	0.07	0.15	0.01
25 Kota	(a) 10	840	40**	218*	920*
	(b) (—)98.81	+2,000.00	(—)80.65	(—)76.30	..
	(c) 0.00	0.13	0.01	0.04	0.17
26 Jhalawar	(a) 9	136	234**	89**	458*
	(b) (—)93.38	(—)41.88	+162.92	(—)80.57	..
	(c) 0.00	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.19

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani

1961—		1961—contd.	
Ganganagar	309,267	Churu	1
Bagri-Rajasthani	36	Jaipuri	513,793
Bikaneri	7	Marwari	25
Dhundhari	223	Shekhawati	
Haraoti	18		
Jaipuri	73,039	Jhunjhunu	828
Marwari	1	Alwari	11
Mewari	4	Dhundhari	20,320
Shekhawati		Jaipuri	73
		Lohari-Rajasthani	18
		Marwari	419,333
Bikaner	372,833	Mewari	167
Marwari	2	Shekhawati	19,662
Shekhawati	475		
Thali			

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.

1961— <i>contd.</i>		
Churu	Jaipuri	1
	Marwari	513,793
	Shekhawati	25
Jhunjhunu	Ahirwati	828
	Alwari	11
	Dhundhari	20,320
	Jaipuri	73
	Lohari-Rajasthan	18
	Marwari	419,333
	Mewari	167
	Shekhawati	19,662

RAJASTHAN

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.				Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.			
1961—contd.				1961—contd.			
Jaipur . . .	Dhundhari	1,127,969		Jodhpur . . .	Dhundhari	12	
	Harauti	5			Malvi	1	
	Jaipuri	75,763			Marwari	612,287	
	Malvi	35			Mewari	14	
	Marwari	25,468		Nagaur . . .	Dhundhari	47	
	Mewari	719			Malvi	1	
	Mewati	1,435			Marwari	583,270	
Sikar . . .	Shekhawati	896			Mewari	8	
	Ajmeri	2			Shekhawati	87	
	Dhundhari	250,640		Pali . . .	Dhundhari	149	
	Harauti	72			Malvi	5	
	Lohari-Rajasthani	39			Marwari	647,694	
	Malvi	1			Mewari	1,921	
	Marwari	466,758			Shekhawati	21	
	Mewari	181		Barmer . . .	Marwari	590,248	
	Mewati	241					
	Nagauri	16		Jalor . . .	Dhundhari	5	
Alwar . . .	Rajawati	73			Malvi	2	
	Shekhawati	832			Marwari	513,334	
	Ahirwati	16,609			Mewari	4	
	Malvi	118			Mewati	1	
	Marwari	267		Bhilwara . . .	Ajmeri	149	
Bharatpur . . .	Mewari	46			Banjari	624	
	Mewati	17,050			Chhekari	8	
	Ahirwati	3,682			Dhundhari	104	
	Dhundhari	3,250			Gadoli	43	
Sawai Madhopur . . .	Mewari	87		Udaipur . . .	Harauti	616	
	Mewati	5,253			Jaipuri	56	
	Dhundhari	98,152			Kalbeli	110	
	Harauti	239			Khairari	60,594	
	Marwari	1,790			Malvi	318	
	Mewari	5			Marwari	3,096	
	Mewati	7			Mewari	556,545	
Ajmer . . .	Shekhawati	1			Mewati	599	
	Ajmeri	386			Shekhawati	24	
	Alwari	5		Chitorgarh . . .	Ajmeri	21	
	Bikaneri	3			Dhundhari	17	
	Dhundhari	900			Harauti	766	
	Harauti	11			Jaipuri	41	
	Jaipuri	94			Lamani/Lambadi	92	
	Jodhpuri	16			Malvi	122,504	
	Kishangarhi	8,605			Marwari	2,256	
	Lohari-Rajasthani	125			Mewari	500,862	
	Malvi	10			Mewati	10	
	Marwari	557,372			Shekhawati	134	
	Mewari	7,830		Sirohi . . .	Jaipuri	36	
	Mewati	4,039			Malvi	23	
	Shekhawati	95			Marwari	245,104	
					Mewari	342	
Tonk . . .	Dhundhari	89,830			Mewati	5	
	Jaipuri	4,467			Shekhawati	162	
	Malvi	3					
	Marwari	623					
Jaisalmer . . .	Mewari	132					
	Dhundhari	7					
	Godwari	130					
	Marwari	128,629					

RAJASTHAN

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.				Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.			
1961—contd.				1951—			
Dungarpur . . .	Harauti	14		Ganganagar . . .	Ajmeri	28	
	Jaipuri	7			Bagri-Rajasthani	119,694	
	Malvi	49			Banjari	3,788	
	Marwari	80			Bikaneri	380	
	Mewari	992			Dhundhari	694	
Banswara . . .	Lamani/Lambadi	210			Harauti	93	
	Malvi	5,532			Malvi	9	
	Marwari	291			Marwari	143,714	
	Mewari	884			Mewari	1,700	
	Palvi	264		Bikaner . . .	Ajmeri	44	
Bundi . . .	Ajmeri	13			Bagri-Rajasthani	3,755	
	Alwari	2			Bikaneri	789	
	Banjari	212			Dhundhari	168	
	Dhanderi	13			Harauti	14	
	Dhundhari	221			Malvi	53	
	Dingal	4			Marwari	309,473	
	Harauti	106,559			Mewari	54	
Kota . . .	Jaipuri	216		Churu . . .	Bagri-Rajasthani	265	
	Kalbeli	90			Banjari	42,863	
	Khairari	50,423			Bikaneri	20,710	
	Kishangarhi	3			Dhundhari	209	
	Lohari-Rajasthani	29			Marwari	409,027	
	Maharajshahi	3			Mewari	30	
	Malvi	78		Jhunjhunu . . .	Ajmeri	465	
	Marwari	1,940			Bagri-Rajasthani	418,828	
	Mejwari	3,964			Banjari	298	
	Mewari	3,368			Bikaneri	20	
	Nagarchal	28,560			Dhundhari	30,049	
	Nagauri	8			Malvi	332	
	Shekhawati	15			Marwari	41,300	
	Sipari	1			Mewari	306	
	Ajmeri	4			Mewati	697	
	Banjari	109		Jaipur . . .	Ajmeri	18,130	
	Dhundhari	215			Bagri-Rajasthani	7,094	
	Harauti	388,131			Banjari	10,360	
	Jaipuri	172			Bikaneri	14	
	Jodhpuri	1			Dhundhari	791,271	
	Khairari	9			Harauti	1,847	
	Khanchiwari	4,422			Kishangarhi	169	
Jhalawar . . .	Lashkari	3		Sikar . . .	Malvi	16	
	Lohari-Rajasthani	127			Marwari	43,947	
	Malvi	25,696			Mewari	2,606	
	Marwari	13,133			Mewati	3,492	
	Mewari	627			Ajmeri	1,737	
	Mewati	23			Bagri-Rajasthani	324,576	
	Shekhawati	163			Banjari	332	
	Sipari	484			Bikaneri	462	
	Sondwari	2			Dhundhari	189,701	
					Malvi	2,868	
Jhalawar . . .	Banjari	283			Marwari	53,599	
	Dhandi	327			Mewari	926	
	Gadia Lohari	33			Mewati	460	
	Harauti	64,358		Alwar . . .	Ajmeri	123	
	Jaipuri	167			Bagri-Rajasthani	459	
	Khairari	20			Banjari	13	
	Khandvi	22			Bikaneri	8	
	Malvi	81,665			Dhundhari	76,534	
	Marwari	2,756			Harauti	2,380	
	Mowari	245			Malvi	7	
	Shekhawati	24			Marwari	17,908	
	Sondwari	58,621			Mewari	40	
					Mewati	51,148	

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.

1921—contd.

Churu	Ajmeri	43
	Bagri-Rajasthani	90
	Dhundhari	44
	Harauti	19
	Malvi	2
	Marwari	280,700
	Mewari	7
Jhunjhunu, Jaipur and Sikar	Ajmeri	222
	Bagri-Rajasthani	359,434
	Dhundhari	1,189,920
	Harauti	287
	Malvi	174
	Marwari	12,065
	Mewari	297
	Mewati	749
Alwar	Bagri-Rajasthani	17
	Dhundhari	1
	Marwari	14
	Mewati	4,714
Bharatpur	Dhundhari	926
	Harauti	7
	Malvi	1
	Marwari	546
	Mewati	57,645
Sawai Madhopur	Ajmeri	51
	Bagri-Rajasthani	83,043
	Dhundhari	278,438
	Harauti	66
	Malvi	40
	Marwari	2,786
	Mewari	68
	Mewati	173
Ajmer	Ajmeri	110,525
	Bagri-Rajasthani	370
	Banjari	55
	Dhundhari	83,799
	Harauti	164
	Malvi	99
	Marwari	52,758
	Mewari	8,094
	Mewati	91
Tonk	Ajmeri	16
	Bagri-Rajasthani	25,439
	Banjari	260
	Dhundhari	144,160
	Harauti	35
	Malvi	63,169
	Marwari	1,157
	Mewari	26,708
	Mewati	101
Jaisalmer and Jodhpur	Ajmeri	51
	Bagri-Rajasthani	19
	Dhundhari	1,302
	Harauti	4
	Malvi	3
	Marwari	437,973
	Mewari	124

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.

1921—contd.

Nagaur	Ajmeri	63
	Bagri-Rajasthani	25
	Dhundhari	1,623
	Harauti	5
	Malvi	3
	Marwari	475,626
	Mewari	165
Pali	Ajmeri	51
	Bagri-Rajasthani	20
	Dhundhari	4,349
	Harauti	4
	Malvi	3
	Marwari	393,502
	Mewari	137
Barmer, Jalore, Bhilwara, Udaipur and Chitogarh	Ajmeri	498
	Bagri-Rajasthani	98
	Banjari	903
	Dhundhari	5,213
	Harauti	475
	Malvi	39,322
	Marwari	551,018
	Mewari	1,268,100
	Mewati	21
Sirohi	Ajmeri	2
	Bagri-Rajasthani	246
	Dhundhari	1,303
	Malvi	2
	Marwari	163,666
	Mewari	110
Dungarpur	Ajmeri	21
	Bagri-Rajasthani	77,915
	Banjari	1,716
	Malvi	374
	Marwari	834
	Mewari	980
Banswara	Bagri-Rajasthani	69,945
	Banjari	830
	Dhundhari	31
	Harauti	1
	Malvi	2,616
	Marwari	261
	Mewari	1,165
Bundi	Ajmeri	61
	Bagri-Rajasthani	1
	Banjari	46
	Dhundhari	2,279
	Harauti	138,242
	Malvi	175
	Marwari	1,176
	Mewari	1,150
	Mewati	205
Kota	Ajmeri	35
	Bagri-Rajasthani	24
	Banjari	741
	Dhundhari	10,229
	Harauti	303,838
	Malvi	102,126
	Marwari	3,583
	Mewari	6,877
	Mewati	169
	Sondwari	91

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.

1921—contd.

Jhalawar	Ajmeri	10
	Bagri-Rajasthani	7
	Banjari	392
	Dhundhari	1,462
	Harauti	104,764
	Malvi	31,507
	Marwari	1,309
	Mewari	691
	Mewati	43
	Sondwari	47,038
1911—		
Ganganagar	Ajmeri	14
	Bagri-Rajasthani	10
	Dhundhari	431
	Malvi	1
	Marwari	190,359
	Mewari	2
	Mewati	3
Bikaner	Ajmeri	13
	Bagri-Rajasthani	9
	Dhundhari	403
	Malvi	1
	Marwari	180,930
	Mewari	2
	Mewati	3
Churu	Ajmeri	20
	Bagri-Rajasthani	15
	Dhundhari	615
	Malvi	3
	Marwari	276,407
	Mewari	3
	Mewati	5
Jhunjhunu, Jaipur and Sikar	Ajmeri	376
	Bagri-Rajasthani	327,192
	Banjari	114
	Dhundhari	1,502,182
	Harauti	778
	Malvi	35
	Marwari	10,779
	Mewari	677
	Mewati	1,848
	Sondwari	1
Alwar	Ajmeri	2
	Bagri-Rajasthani	208
	Dhundhari	326
	Harauti	3
	Marwari	252
	Mewari	1
	Mewati	465,404
Bharatpur	Ajmeri	1
	Dhundhari	230
	Harauti	1
	Malvi	31

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.

1911—contd.

Bharatpur—concl'd.	Marwari	588
	Mewati	65,539
Sawai Madhopur	Ajmeri	85
	Bagri-Rajasthani	74,453
	Banjari	27
	Dhundhari	342,039
	Harauti	177
	Malvi	9
	Marwari	2,498
	Mewari	172
	Mewati	410
Ajmer	Ajmeri	256,088
	Bagri-Rajasthani	415
	Banjari	14
	Dhundhari	93,848
	Harauti	376
	Malvi	165
	Marwari	41,937
	Mewari	8,625
	Mewati	135
Tonk	Ajmeri	27
	Bagri-Rajasthani	21,751
	Banjari	328
	Dhundhari	145,473
	Harauti	85
	Malvi	47,509
	Marwari	1,277
	Mewari	24,559
	Mewati	129
	Sondwari	11,737
Jaisalmer and Jodhpur	Ajmeri	87
	Bagri-Rajasthani	39
	Dhundhari	2,690
	Harauti	3
	Malvi	5
	Marwari	506,010
	Mewari	331
	Mewati	9
Nagaur	Ajmeri	110
	Bagri-Rajasthani	42
	Dhundhari	3,383
	Harauti	4
	Malvi	7
	Marwari	536,732
	Mewari	417
	Mewati	11
Pali	Ajmeri	90
	Bagri-Rajasthani	35
	Dhundhari	2,765
	Harauti	3
	Malvi	5
	Marwari	438,351
	Mewari	341
	Mewati	9

Note :—

1 The language Bagri-Rajasthani is recorded as 'Bagri or Shekhawati' in 1921.

2 'Banjari' language is recorded as 'Banjari or Lahani' in 1921.

3 The language 'Dhundhari' is recorded as 'Dhundhari or Jaipuri' in 1921.

4 The language Malvi is recorded as 'Malvi, Rangari or Ahiri' in 1921.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with *Rajasthani*—contd.

1951—contd.

Bharatpur	Ajmeri	10,197
	Bagri-Rajasthani	1,762
	Banjari	990
	Dhundhari	37,271
	Harauti	31,391
	Malvi	28,359
	Marwari	65,381
	Mewari	2,106
	Mewati	42,902
Sawai Madhopur	Ajmeri	4,160
	Bagri-Rajasthani	2,859
	Banjari	3,029
	Dhundhari	119,652
	Harauti	18,772
	Malvi	11,934
	Marwari	33,466
	Mewari	675
	Mewati	3,052
Ajmer	Ajmeri	114,781
	Bagri-Rajasthani	2,767
	Banjari	925
	Bikaneri	59
	Dhundhari	91,708
	Harauti	849
	Kishangarhi	882
	Malvi	823
	Marwari	64,155
	Mewari	10,020
	Mewati	501
	Nagarchal	12
Tonk	Ajmeri	7,866
	Bagri-Rajasthani	3,854
	Banjari	1,371
	Bikaneri	4,311
	Dhundhari	206,225
	Harauti	19,678
	Kishangarhi	8
	Malvi	214
	Marwari	28,533
	Mewari	5,656
	Mewati	4,190
Jaisalmer	Bagri-Rajasthani	2
	Dhundhari	27
	Harauti	3
	Malvi	3
	Marwari	67,513
	Mewari	3
Jodhpur	Ajmeri	378
	Bagri-Rajasthani	33
	Bikaneri	6
	Dhundhari	432
	Harauti	1
	Malvi	510
	Marwari	599,035
	Mewari	1,243
	Mewati	25

Mother tongues grouped with *Rajasthani*—contd.

1951—contd.

Nagaur	Ajmeri	41
	Bagri-Rajasthani	625
	Banjari	21
	Bikaneri	35
	Dhundhari	1,164
	Harauti	6
	Kishangarhi	1
	Malvi	2
	Marwari	711,270
	Mewari	34
Pali	Ajmeri	1,449
	Bagri-Rajasthani	29
	Banjari	2
	Bikaneri	14
	Dhundhari	364
	Harauti	102
	Kishangarhi	1
	Malvi	33
	Marwari	551,085
	Mewari	1,739
	Mewati	919
Barmer	Bagri-Rajasthani	581
	Dhundhari	452
	Harauti	3
	Marwari	118,972
	Mewari	5
Jalor	Ajmeri	4
	Bagri-Rajasthani	9
	Marwari	410,690
	Mewari	31
Bhilwara	Ajmeri	1,215
	Bagri-Rajasthani	14
	Banjari	267
	Dhundhari	971
	Harauti	931
	Kishangarhi	16,150
	Malvi	808
	Marwari	1,061
	Mewari	609,078
	Mewati	28
Udaipur	Ajmeri	1,601
	Bagri-Rajasthani	38,075
	Banjari	1,618
	Bikaneri	1
	Dhundhari	311
	Harauti	275
	Malvi	1,591
	Marwari	2,853
	Mewari	890,975
	Mewati	250
	Sondwari	71
Chitorgarh	Ajmeri	253
	Bagri-Rajasthani	87
	Banjari	2,004
	Dhundhari	166
	Harauti	259
	Malvi	76,424
	Marwari	724
	Mewari	447,339
	Sondwari	1

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with *Rajasthani*—contd.

1951—concl.

Sirohi	Bagri-Rajasthani	201
	Bikaneri	25
	Dhundhari	89
	Marwari	217,647
	Mewari	71
Dungarpur	Ajmeri	1
	Banjari	1,871
	Dhundhari	3
	Harauti	2
	Malvi	82
	Marwari	1,987
	Mewari	1,852
Banswara	Ajmeri	9
	Bagri-Rajasthani	20
	Banjari	2,247
	Dhundhari	18
	Harauti	9
	Malvi	4,088
	Marwari	1,059
	Mewari	2,260
Bundi	Ajmeri	295
	Bagri-Rajasthani	68
	Banjari	548
	Dhundhari	1,920
	Harauti	178,111
	Kishangarhi	34
	Malvi	602
	Marwari	3,017
	Mewari	4,566
	Mewati	17
Kota	Ajmeri	333
	Bagri-Rajasthani	292
	Banjari	1,909
	Dhundhari	3,118
	Harauti	429,055
	Malvi	69,290
	Marwari	2,720
	Mewari	1,367
	Mewati	296
	Sondwari	146
Jhalawar	Ajmeri	2
	Bagri-Rajasthani	35
	Banjari	2,005
	Dhundhari	626
	Harauti	70,529
	Jaipuri	28
	Malvi	135,761
	Marwari	1,840
	Mewari	1,561
	Mewati	129
	Sondwari	74,104
Ganganagar	Malvi	12
	Marwari	289,562
Bikaner	Malvi	8
	Marwari	180,055
Churu	Malvi	12
	Marwari	306,585

Mother tongues grouped with *Rajasthani*—contd.

1931—concl.

Jhunjhunu, Jaipur and Sikar	Malvi	87
	Marwari	715,560
Alwar	Marwari	[814
Bharatpur	Marwari	1,045
Sawai Madhopur	Malvi	20
	Marwari	164,629
Ajmer	Malvi	271
	Marwari	234,969
Tonk	Malvi	68,651
	Marwari	84,135
Jaisalmer and Jodhpur	Malvi	33
	Marwari	520,660
Nagaur	Malvi	33
	Marwari	559,581
Pali	Malvi	27
	Marwari	465,701
Barmer, Jalor, Bhilwara, Udaipur and Chitorgarh	Malvi	48,974
	Marwari	2,040,796
Sirohi	Malvi	48
	Marwari	176,518
Dungarpur	Malvi	132
	Marwari	3,128
Banswara	Malvi	3,544
	Marwari	1,778
Bundi	Malvi	255
	Marwari	51,451
Kota	Malvi	112,360
	Marwari	12,489
Jhalawar	Malvi	85,277
	Marwari	2,817
1921—Ganganagar	Ajmeri	25
	Bagri-Rajasthani	53
	Dhundhari	25
	Harauti	10
	Malvi	1
	Marwari	160,221
	Mewari	5
Bikaner	Ajmeri	27
	Bagri-Rajasthani	58
	Dhundhari	28
	Harauti	12
	Malvi	1
	Marwari	178,660
	Mewari	5

STATEMENT II

RAJASTHAN

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STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Rajasthani—contd.

1911—

1911—concl.

Jalor, Barmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur and Chittorgarh	Ajmeri	1,466	Jhalawar	Ajmeri	54
	Bagri-Rajasthani	217		Bagri-Rajasthani	11
	Banjari	178		Banjari	362
	Dhundhari	7,737		Dhundhari	1,428
	Harauti	1,338		Harauti	105,209
	Malvi	39,915		Malvi	31,717
	Marwari	579,231		Marwari	947
	Mewari	1,229,006		Mewari	873
	Mowati	136		Mowati	58
	Sondwari	10		Sondwari	46,605
Sirohi	Ajmeri	25	Mother tongues grouped with Hindi		
	Bagri-Rajasthani	411	1961—		
	Dhundhari	1,047	Ganganagar	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	3
	Marwari	157,400		Deswali/Hariani	936
	Mewari	35		Khariboli	100,125
	Mowati	51	Bikaner	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	25
Dungarpur	Ajmeri	1		Deswali/Hariani	93
	Bagri-Rajasthani	79,017		Kankari	26
	Banjari	1,408		Khariboli	34,021
	Dhundhari	3	Churu	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	15
	Malvi	157		Deswali/Hariani	606
	Marwari	937		Khariboli	29,258
	Mewari	1,293	Jhunjhunu	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	14
Banswara	Bagri-Rajasthani	64,710		Deswali/Hariani	487
	Banjari	334		Khariboli	35,415
	Dhundhari	48		Pingal	31
	Harauti	1	Alwar	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	3
	Malvi	2,699		Khariboli	997,993
	Marwari	918	Bharatpur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	45,888
	Mewari	2,316		Khariboli	917,074
Bundi	Ajmeri	37	Sawai Madhopur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	1,101
	Bagri-Rajasthani	3		Khariboli	808,112
	Banjari	103	Jaipur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	1,287
	Dhundhari	4,369		Khariboli	480,803
	Harauti	166,086	Sikar	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	45
	Malvi	63		Deswali/Hariani	231
	Marwari	1,961		Khariboli	22,184
	Mewari	1,795	Ajmer	Bharatpuri	119
	Mowati	2		Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	69
Kota	Ajmeri	191		Deswali/Hariani	6
	Bagri-Rajasthani	39		Kankari	16
	Banjari	1,283		Khariboli	207,036
	Dhundhari	14,986			
	Harauti	369,242			
	Malvi	90,665			
	Marwari	12,660			
	Mewari	8,237			
	Mowati	188			
	Sondwari	2,850			

Notes :—

- 1 The language Bagri-Rajasthani is recorded as 'Bagri or Shekhawati' in 1951 and 1911.
- 2 The language Dhundhari is recorded as 'Dhundhari or Jaipuri' in 1951 and 1911.
- 3 The language Malvi is recorded as 'Malvi or Kangari' in 1951 and 1911.
- 4 The language Banjari is recorded as 'Banjari or Labani' in 1951 and 1911.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.

1961—concl.

1951—concl.

Tonk	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	1	Alwar	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	3,976
	Khariboli	364,982	Bharatpur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	74,286
Jaisalmer	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	2	Sawai Modhopur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	40,558
	Khariboli	646	Ajmer	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	8,932
Jodhpur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	50	Tonk	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	1,120
	Khariboli	209,528	Nagaur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	5
Nagaur	Khariboli	62,282	Pali	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	12
Pali	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	6	Bhilwara	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	27
	Khariboli	46,732	Udaipur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	3,074
Jalor	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	5		Bundelkhandi	3
	Khariboli	4,097	Chittorgarh	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	271
Barmer	Khariboli	5,241		Bundelkhandi	106
Bhilwara	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	9	Sirohi	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	5
	Bundelkhandi	187	Dungarpur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	55
	Khariboli	209,454		Bundelkhandi	100
Udaipur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	1,496	Banswara	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	2
	Khariboli	559,385		Bundelkhandi	91
Chittorgarh	Bharatpuri	25	Bundi	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	307
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	848		Bundelkhandi	91
	Bundelkhandi	357	Kota	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	32,682
	Khariboli	54,813		Bundelkhandi	983
Sirohi	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	5	Jhalawar	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	1,252
	Khariboli	10,950		Bundelkhandi	38
Dungarpur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	4	1921—		
	Khariboli	800	Jhunjhunu, Jaipur and Sikar	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	960
Banswara	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	11	Alwar	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	138
	Khariboli	120,465	Bharatpur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	227,396
Bundi	Bharatpuri	1	Sawai Madhopur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	221
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	78	Ajmer	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	644
	Bundelkhandi	232	Tonk	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	68
	Khariboli	112,610	Jaisalmer and Jodhpur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	4
Kota	Bharatpuri	94	Nagaur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	2
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	19,905	Pali	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	2
	Bundelkhandi	123	Jalor, Barmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur and Chittorgarh	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	1,644
	Khariboli	331,302			
Jhalawar	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	789	Bundi	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	279
	Bundelkhandi	1	Kota	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	1,259
	Khariboli	263,165			
1951—					
Ganganagar	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	4			
	Bundelkhandi	1			
Bikaner	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	174			
Jhunjhunu	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	256			
Jaipur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	1,500			
Sikar	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	696			

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—concl'd.				Mother tongues grouped with Bhili—concl'd.			
1921—concl'd.				1961—concl'd.			
Jhalawar	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	364		Udaipur	Wagdi	89,279	
1911—				Chittorgarh	Wagdi	4,737	
Ganganagar	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	53		Dungarpur	Wagdi	392,403	
Bikaner	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	50		Banswara	Wagdi	269,780	
Churu	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	78		Bundi	Baori Wagdi	946 1	
Jhunjhunu, Jaipur and Sikar	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	3,359		Kota	Wagdi	10	
Alwar	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	49		Jhalawar	Wagdi	9	
Bharatpur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	252,591		1951—			
Sawai Madhopur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	766		Jhunjhunu	Wagdi	3	
Ajmer	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	487		Jaipur	Wagdi	5	
Tonk	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	223		Sikar	Wagdi	3,556	
Jaisalmer and Jodhpur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	11		Pali	Wagdi	10	
Nagaur	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	12		Bhilwara	Wagdi	95	
Pali	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	11		Udaipur	Wagdi	18	
Jalor, Barmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur and Chitorgarh	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	835		Chittorgarh	Wagdi	3,286	
Sirohi	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	10		Dungarpur	Wagdi	261,264	
Banswara	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	1		Banswara	Wagdi	248,726	
Bundi	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	178		Bundi	Wagdi	26	
Kota	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	1,347		Jhalawar	Wagdi	2	
Jhalawar	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	425		1921—			
Mother tongues grouped with Bhili				Jalor, Barmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur and Chitorgarh	Wagdi	10,957	
1961—				Banswara	Wagdi	608	
Jhunjhunu	Wagdi	207		1911—			
Jaipur	Wagdi	183		Jalor, Barmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur and Chitorgarh	Wagdi	18,702	
Sikar	Wagdi	90		Sirohi	Wagdi	46	
Bharatpur	Wagdi	1		Banswara	Wagdi	799	
Bhilwara	Wagdi	9		Kota	Wagdi	3	
				Jhalawar	Wagdi	1	

Note :—The language Wagdi is recorded as 'Vagadi or Wagdi' in 1951.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. HINDI†					
	(a)	(a)			
UTTAR PRADESH	62,974,736	50,456,070	49,456,327**	46,389,073**	43,769,659
	(b)	(b)			
	+24-81	+2-02	+6-61	+5-98	..
	(c)	(c)			
	85-39	79-82	99-68	99-75	91-16
1 Uttar Kashi	(a)	176	89,963	81,867	77,315
	(b)	(—)99-80	+9-89	+5-89	..
	(c)	13-09	99-98	99-89	99-85
2 Chamoli	(a)	43,254	208,268	179,791	162,795
	(b)	(—)79-23	+15-84	+10-44	+1-35
	(c)	17-09	95-99	99-28	98-91
3 Pithoragarh	(a)	9,842	79,858	166,404	150,777
	(b)	(—)87-68	(—)52-01	+10-36	+1-39
	(c)	3-73	35-92	99-17	98-83
4 Tehri Garhwal	(a)	10,591	614	259,551	236,194
	(b)	+1,624-92	(—)99-76	+9-89	+5-89
	(c)	3-05	0-20	99-98	99-89
5 Garhwal	(a)	350,538	381,886	350,227	317,117
	(b)	(—)8-21	+9-04	+10-44	+1-18
	(c)	72-68	90-35	99-28	98-91
6 Almora	(a)	8,251	199,880	412,037	373,337
	(b)	(—)95-87	(—)51-49	+10-37	+1-53
	(c)	1-30	36-36	99-17	98-83
7 Nainital	(a)	233,092	141,005	266,937**	272,715**
	(b)	+65-31	(—)47-18	(—)2-12	+0-56
	(c)	40-59	42-04	96-27	98-50
8 Bijnor	(a)	790,756	576,173	835,336	739,968
	(b)	+37-24	(—)31-03	+12-89	+42-28
	(c)	66-40	58-54	99-98	99-97
9 Moradabad	(a)	1,305,186	631,317	1,282,116**	1,195,085**
	(b)	+106-74	(—)50-76	+7-28	+56-50
	(c)	66-13	38-01	99-84	99-70
10 Budaun	(a)	1,231,221	922,725	1,008,902	974,904
	(b)	+33-43	(—)8-54	+3-49	+5-94
	(c)	87-22	73-75	99-87	99-95
11 Rampur	(a)	366,896	87,392	464,509*	453,378*
	(b)	+319-83	(—)81-19	+2-46	+25,645-49
	(c)	52-30	16-08	99-85	99-95
12 Barcilly	(a)	1,132,489	472,643	1,069,661	1,011,781
	(b)	+139-61	(—)55-81	+5-72	+10-76
	(c)	76-60	37-24	99-75	99-79
13 Pilibhit	(a)	482,021	372,421	448,085	431,066
	(b)	+29-43	(—)16-89	+3-95	(—)4-44
	(c)	78-22	73-83	99-83	99-88
14 Shahjahanpur	(a)	981,438	897,596	904,420**	838,486*
	(b)	+9-34	(—)0-75	+7-86	+0-29
	(c)	86-83	89-37	99-92	99-93

† In 1921 and 1931 the figures under Hindi are the figures of Hindustani which is the total of Hindi and Urdu.
@ For mother tongues grouped with Hindi, see pages cxxliii and cxxliv.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. HINDI—contd.					
15 Dehra Dun	(a) 255,375 (b) +13.34 (c) 59.53	178,155 (—)17.13 49.21	215,774** +19.41 93.71	197,224** +17.65 92.92	184,233** .. 89.84
16 Saharanpur	(a) 1,128,496 (b) +52.46 (c) 69.86	740,192 (—)28.60 54.68	1,036,727* +11.21 99.31	932,259 +36.37 99.44	683,633 .. 69.31
17 Muzaffarnagar	(a) 1,178,540 (b) +83.95 (c) 81.56	640,697 (—)28.34 52.44	891,027 +12.58 99.93	794,106** +27.40 99.98	623,313** .. 77.11
18 Meerut	(a) 2,210,901 (b) +116.86 (c) 81.49	1,019,514 (—)36.03 44.69	1,593,767 +17.19 99.49	1,486,821 +19.02 99.18	1,363,849** .. 89.76
19 Bulandshahr	(a) 1,557,752 (b) +36.26 (c) 89.66	1,143,188 +0.59 76.22	1,136,451 +6.57 99.96	1,066,341 +17.18 99.98	994,943** .. 88.55
20 Aligarh	(a) 1,645,677 (b) +18.00 (c) 93.19	1,391,172 +19.16 90.33	1,170,032 +10.25 99.85	1,061,241 +17.96 99.95	983,020 .. 84.33
21 Mathura	(a) 1,028,108 (b) +16.92 (c) 95.97	879,330 +32.70 96.39	662,668* +17.23 99.19	617,983* (—)2.28 99.81	632,398* .. 96.36
22 Agra	(a) 1,689,455 (b) +27.29 (c) 90.73	1,327,213 +27.93 88.40	1,037,437** +12.61 98.96	921,241** +0.37 99.68	917,822** .. 89.82
23 Etah	(a) 1,206,695 (b) +21.83 (c) 92.85	990,439 +15.17 88.09	859,963 +3.66 99.94	829,592 +0.98 99.98	821,545 .. 94.21
24 Mainpuri	(a) 1,147,350 (b) +18.89 (c) 97.16	965,090 +28.81 97.16	749,240 +0.17 99.95	747,956 (—)3.60 99.99	775,881 .. 97.27
25 Farrukhabad	(a) 1,171,009 (b) +18.98 (c) 90.42	984,186 +12.32 90.07	876,201* +2.32 99.86	856,314** +0.01 99.96	856,265** .. 95.14
26 Etawah	(a) 1,128,239 (b) +20.95 (c) 95.44	932,852 +25.99 96.10	740,418 +0.98 99.25	733,220 +0.73 99.96	727,895 .. 95.76
27 Kanpur	(a) 2,129,609 (b) +26.14 (c) 89.43	1,688,381 +40.00 87.04	1,206,013 +5.55 99.49	1,142,598 +0.28 99.47	1,075,093 .. 94.12
28 Fatehpur	(a) 985,958 (b) +14.41 (c) 91.89	861,809 +25.14 94.81	688,692 +5.58 99.99	652,288 +2.77 99.98	634,727* .. 93.76
29 Allahabad	(a) 2,180,736 (b) +32.61 (c) 89.43	1,644,466 +11.08 80.29	1,480,448** +6.03 99.23	1,396,276** +5.69 99.42	1,322,713** .. 90.16

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. HINDI—contd.					
30 Jhansi	(a) 1,035,694 (b) +23.03 (c) 95.24	841,794 +23.19 95.92	683,329* +13.40 98.97	602,591* (—)8.74 99.36	660,292* .. 97.00
31 Jalaun	(a) 627,032 (b) +16.97 (c) 94.55	536,060 +25.90 96.55	425,777* +5.04 99.94	405,338* +2.54 99.98	395,287* .. 97.66
32 Hamirpur	(a) 762,222 (b) +21.74 (c) 95.94	626,113 +24.61 94.09	502,460* +14.17 99.96	440,115* (—)3.40 99.97	455,598* .. 97.93
33 Banda	(a) 918,927 (b) +18.90 (c) 96.35	772,855 +23.57 97.80	625,446* +2.05 99.95	612,890** (—)5.44 99.96	648,169** .. 98.62
34 Kheri	(a) 1,121,629 (b) +49.18 (c) 89.13	751,865 (—)20.03 71.04	940,163 +3.16 99.54	911,373 (—)3.02 99.77	939,785 .. 97.98
35 Sitapur	(a) 1,395,389 (b) +19.70 (c) 86.77	1,165,727 (—)0.03 84.44	1,166,053* +7.05 99.91	1,089,275* (—)1.80 99.98	1,109,217* .. 97.39
36 Hardoi	(a) 1,460,536 (b) +21.17 (c) 92.84	1,205,376 +6.91 88.53	1,127,454** +3.98 99.98	1,084,335** +0.97 99.99	1,073,942** .. 95.78
37 Unnao	(a) 1,156,737 (b) +25.68 (c) 94.28	920,352 +7.58 86.25	855,505 +4.45 99.98	819,057 (—)7.70 99.99	887,390 .. 97.42
38 Lucknow	(a) 1,049,763 (b) +50.65 (c) 78.41	696,809 (—)10.11 61.77	775,154 +8.08 98.44	717,208 +21.21 99.01	591,723 .. 77.41
39 Rae Bareilly	(a) 1,219,033 (b) +12.97 (c) 92.71	1,079,121 +10.80 93.29	973,899 +4.02 99.98	936,224 (—)5.03 99.98	985,855 .. 96.95
40 Bahraich	(a) 1,295,465 (b) +57.62 (c) 86.37	821,901 (—)27.55 61.05	1,134,368** +6.53 99.83	1,064,812** +2.71 99.95	1,036,691** .. 98.95
41 Gonda	(a) 1,779,528 (b) (—)2.13 (c) 85.83	1,818,283 +15.46 96.85	1,574,869 +6.96 99.93	1,472,344 +4.88 99.95	1,403,798 .. 99.40
42 Bara Banki	(a) 1,119,333 (b) +46.08 (c) 79.13	766,271 (—)27.95 60.61	1,063,511** +3.26 99.97	1,029,899** +6.74 99.99	964,880** .. 89.02
43 Faizabad	(a) 1,478,519 (b) +11.44 (c) 90.52	1,326,721 +10.30 89.53	1,202,838** +2.76 99.84	1,170,555** +4.55 99.88	1,119,615** .. 97.01
44 Sultanpur	(a) 1,322,464 (b) +5.94 (c) 93.59	1,248,322 +18.76 97.36	1,051,087 +4.70 99.98	1,003,867* (—)3.70 100.00	1,042,393* .. 99.42
45 Partapgarh	(a) 1,159,873 (b) +9.45 (c) 92.63	1,059,695 +16.97 95.40	905,929** +5.95 99.97	855,029** (—)4.63 99.99	896,511** .. 99.62

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
I	2	3	4	5	6
1. HINDI—contd.					
46 Basti	(a) 2,267,968 (b) + 5.99 (c) 86.33	2,139,851 - 13.01 89.62	2,077,394 - 7.91 99.97	1,925,037 - 5.83 99.99	1,818,914 .. 99.37
47 Gorakhpur	(a) 2,404,276 (b) + 10.82 (c) 93.73	2,169,482 - 10.65 96.91	1,798,121 - 11.63 99.82	1,610,794 - 2.73 99.87	1,568,000 .. 99.18
48 Deoria	(a) 2,204,246 (b) + 6.46 (c) 92.81	2,070,518 - 17.44 98.47	1,762,995 - 6.73 99.82	1,651,868 - 2.80 99.87	1,606,924 .. 99.18
49 Azamgarh	(a) 2,150,299 (b) + 10.05 (c) 89.30	1,953,912 - 24.34 92.94	1,571,367* - 2.80 99.99	1,528,512* - 13.59 99.99	1,345,640* .. 99.14
50 Jaunpur	(a) 1,623,969 (b) + 14.53 (c) 94.02	1,417,990 - 14.74 93.46	1,235,820 - 6.99 99.98	1,155,035** - 2.92 99.99	1,122,222** .. 97.06
51 Ballia	(a) 1,221,422 (b) + 7.54 (c) 91.43	1,135,742 - 24.41 95.07	912,936 - 9.86 99.98	830,992 (-)0.88 100.00	838,331 .. 99.16
52 Ghazipur	(a) 1,229,422 (b) + 13.49 (c) 93.03	1,083,316 - 31.43 94.92	824,258 (-)0.92 99.91	831,903** - 1.70 99.95	817,958** .. 97.41
53 Varanasi	(a) 2,147,450 (b) + 23.96 (c) 90.91	1,732,337 - 24.42 87.55	1,392,277** - 12.03 98.91	1,242,777* - 6.49 98.31	1,167,019* .. 93.00
54 Mirzapur	(a) 1,218,500 (b) + 61.60 (c) 97.51	754,019 (-)4.25 74.12	787,514 - 9.03 99.89	722,313 - 2.05 99.74	707,814* .. 99.24
2. URDU†					
UTTAR PRADESH	(a) 7,891,714 (b) + 83.51 (c) 10.70	4,300,425 .. 6.80	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4,095,728 .. 8.53
1 Uttar Kashi	(a) 229 (b) + 288.14 (c) 0.19	59 .. 0.06	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	16 .. 0.02
2 Chamoli	(a) 396 (b) + 473.91 (c) 0.16	69 .. 0.03	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	229 .. 0.14
3 Pithoragarh	(a) 179 (b) + 58.41 (c) 0.07	113 .. 0.05	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	402 .. 0.31
4 Tehri Garhwal	(a) 368 (b) + 48.99 (c) 0.11	247 .. 0.08	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	44 .. 0.02
5 Garhwal	(a) 2,074 (b) + 219.47 (c) 0.55	837 .. 0.20	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	449 .. 0.14

† (i) In 1921 and 1931, figures of Urdu are not separately available. These are included in Hindi.

(ii) In 1911 Urdu is recorded as Urdu or Hindustani.

@ For mother tongues grouped with Urdu, see page cxliv.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. URDU—contd.					
6 Almora	(a) 3,200 (b) + 1780.00 (c) 0.52	175 .. 0.03	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1,145 .. 0.31
7 Nainital	(a) 63,402 (b) + 82.06 (c) 11.04	34,825 .. 10.38	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	43,136** .. 13.33
8 Bijnor	(a) 388,515 (b) + 30.60 (c) 32.62	297,480 .. 30.23	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	285,193 .. 35.37
9 Moradabad	(a) 655,268 (b) + 78.37 (c) 33.20	367,367 .. 22.12	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	489,724** .. 38.78
10 Budaun	(a) 179,423 (b) + 46.84 (c) 12.71	122,188 .. 9.77	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	132,702* .. 12.60*
11 Rampur	(a) 304,112 (b) + 58.71 (c) 43.35	191,620 .. 35.27	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	529,225* .. 99.63
12 Bareilly	(a) 328,231 (b) + 121.30 (c) 22.20	148,321 .. 11.69	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	176,856 .. 16.16
13 Pilibhit	(a) 110,055 (b) + 84.71 (c) 17.86	59,581 .. 11.81	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	36,312 .. 7.45
14 Shahjahanpur	(a) 139,161 (b) + 60.80 (c) 12.31	86,545 .. 8.62	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	109,325* .. 11.56
15 Dehra Dun	(a) 25,993 (b) + 49.66 (c) 6.06	17,368 .. 4.80	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	11,990** .. 5.85
16 Saharanpur	(a) 451,114 (b) + 52.51 (c) 27.92	295,795 .. 21.85	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	298,234 .. 30.24
17 Muzaffarnagar	(a) 256,720 (b) + 39.43 (c) 17.77	184,121 .. 15.07	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	183,350** .. 22.68
18 Meerut	(a) 450,712 (b) + 50.39 (c) 16.61	299,699 .. 13.14	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	147,212** .. 9.69
19 Bulandshahr	(a) 174,419 (b) + 45.42 (c) 10.04	119,939 .. 8.00	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	128,560** .. 11.44
20 Aligarh	(a) 115,233 (b) + 23.58 (c) 6.53	93,244 .. 6.04	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	176,054 .. 15.10
21 Mathura	(a) 32,489 (b) + 84.76 (c) 3.03	17,584 .. 1.93	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	20,593* .. 3.14

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. URDU—contd.					
22 Agra	(a) 118,862	85,858	..	..	98,549**
	(b) + 38.44	..	..	..	..
	(c) 6.38	5.72	..	..	9.64
23 Etah	(a) 91,110	63,044	..	..	48,086
	(b) + 44.52	..	..	..	..
	(c) 7.01	5.61	..	..	5.51
24 Mainpuri	(a) 29,718	13,503	..	..	21,332
	(b) + 120.08	..	..	..	..
	(c) 2.52	1.36	..	..	2.67
25 Farrukhabad	(a) 122,227	79,546	..	..	43,274**
	(b) + 53.66	..	..	..	..
	(c) 9.44	7.28	..	..	4.81
26 Etawah	(a) 51,178	29,303	..	..	31,945
	(b) + 74.65	..	..	..	..
	(c) 4.33	3.02	..	..	4.20
27 Kanpur	(a) 178,607	170,769	..	..	61,987
	(b) + 4.59	..	..	..	..
	(c) 7.50	8.80	..	..	5.43
28 Fatehpur	(a) 86,567	37,988	..	..	42,163
	(b) + 127.88	..	..	..	..
	(c) 8.07	4.18	..	..	6.23
29 Allahabad	(a) 226,327	155,160	..	..	134,774**
	(b) + 45.87	..	..	..	..
	(c) 9.28	7.58	..	..	9.19
30 Jhansi	(a) 26,533	12,097	..	..	13,902*
	(b) + 119.34	..	..	..	..
	(c) 2.44	1.38	..	..	2.04
31 Jalaun	(a) 34,779	16,180	..	..	9,188*
	(b) + 114.95	..	..	..	..
	(c) 5.24	2.91	..	..	2.27
32 Hamirpur	(a) 31,697	13,957	..	..	9,505*
	(b) + 127.10	..	..	..	..
	(c) 3.99	2.10	..	..	2.04
33 Banda	(a) 33,458	10,434	..	..	8,702**
	(b) + 220.66	..	..	..	..
	(c) 3.51	1.32	..	..	1.34
34 Kheri	(a) 119,574	50,804	..	..	15,009
	(b) + 135.36	..	..	..	..
	(c) 9.50	4.80	..	..	1.57
35 Sitapur	(a) 210,230	99,542	..	..	29,535*
	(b) + 111.20	..	..	..	..
	(c) 13.07	7.21	..	..	2.59
36 Hardoi	(a) 105,432	65,523	..	..	47,123**
	(b) + 60.91	..	..	..	..
	(c) 6.70	4.81	..	..	4.20
37 Unnao	(a) 69,389	31,920	..	..	23,399
	(b) + 117.38	..	..	..	..
	(c) 5.66	2.99	..	..	2.57

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. URDU—contd.					
38 Lucknow	(a) 233,162	164,438	..	..	160,900
	(b) + 41.79	..	..	..	..
	(c) 17.41	14.58	..	..	21.05
39 Rai Bareilly	(a) 94,168	55,267	..	..	30,818
	(b) + 70.39	..	..	..	..
	(c) 7.16	4.78	..	..	3.03
40 Bahraich	(a) 201,439	48,650	..	..	9,498**
	(b) + 314.06	..	..	..	..
	(c) 13.43	3.61	..	..	0.91
41 Gonda	(a) 290,058	34,394	..	..	7,810
	(b) + 743.34	..	..	..	..
	(c) 13.99	1.83	..	..	0.55
42 Bara Banki	(a) 202,518	98,647	..	..	118,848**
	(b) + 105.30	..	..	..	..
	(c) 14.32	7.80	..	..	10.97
43 Faizabad	(a) 149,386	57,740	..	..	32,229**
	(b) + 158.72	..	..	..	..
	(c) 9.15	3.90	..	..	2.79
44 Sultanpur	(a) 89,320	28,623	..	..	6,030*
	(b) + 212.06	..	..	..	..
	(c) 6.32	2.23	..	..	0.58
45 Pratapgarh	(a) 91,692	33,272	..	..	3,360**
	(b) + 175.58	..	..	..	..
	(c) 7.32	3.00	..	..	0.37
46 Basti	(a) 350,135	78,929	..	..	11,172
	(b) + 343.61	..	..	..	..
	(c) 13.33	3.31	..	..	0.61
47 Gorakhpur	(a) 145,154	41,547	..	..	11,990
	(b) + 249.37	..	..	..	..
	(c) 5.66	1.86	..	..	0.76
48 Deoria	(a) 133,941	22,651	..	..	12,288
	(b) + 491.32	..	..	..	..
	(c) 5.64	1.08	..	..	0.76
49 Azamgarh	(a) 256,452	118,660	..	..	147,095*
	(b) + 116.12	..	..	..	..
	(c) 10.65	5.64	..	..	9.85
50 Jaunpur	(a) 102,520	54,512	..	..	33,872**
	(b) + 88.07	..	..	..	..
	(c) 5.94	3.59	..	..	2.93
51 Ballia	(a) 43,085	20,721	..	..	7,020
	(b) + 107.93	..	..	..	..
	(c) 3.23	1.73	..	..	0.83
52 Ghazipur	(a) 91,290	43,373	..	..	21,494**
	(b) + 110.48	..	..	..	..
	(c) 6.91	3.80	..	..	2.56

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. URDU—contd.					
53 Varanasi (a)	178,258	169,320	..	..	66,900*
(b)	+ 63.06	..	..	..	..
(c)	7.55	5.53	..	..	5.33
54 Mirzapur (a)	21,165	16,876	..	..	4,970*
(b)	+ 27.19	..	..	..	..
(c)	1.72	1.66	..	..	0.70
3. KUMAONI—contd.					
UTTAR PRADESH (a)	1,028,241	571,348			
(b)	+ 79.97	..			
(c)	1.39	0.90			
1 Uttar Kashi (a)	227	40			
(b)	+ 167.50	..			
(c)	0.18	0.01			
2 Chamoli (a)	1,558	..			
(b)	..	..			
(c)	0.62	..			
3 Pithoragarh (a)	241,555	140,191			
(b)	+ 74.44	..			
(c)	92.78	3.05			
4 Tehri Garhwal (a)	369	31			
(b)	+ 1,090.32	..			
(c)	0.11	0.01			
5 Garhwal (a)	931	..			
(b)	..	..			
(c)	0.19	..			
6 Almora (a)	610,061	317,291			
(b)	+ 75.66	..			
(c)	96.31	63.08	Not available	Not available	Not available
7 Nainital (a)	168,330	82,526			
(b)	+ 103.97	..			
(c)	29.31	24.60			
8 Bijnor (a)	281	..			
(b)	..	..			
(c)	0.02	..			
9 Moradabad (a)	12	..			
(b)	..	..			
(c)	0.00	..			
10 Budaun (a)	1	2			
(b)	(--)-50.00	..			
(c)	0.00	0.00			
11 Rampur (a)	14	..			
(b)	..	..			
(c)	0.00	..			
12 Bareilly (a)	253	..			
(b)	..	..			
(c)	0.02	..			

@ For mother tongues grouped with Kumaoni, see page CXLIV.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. KUMAONI—contd.					
13 Pilibhit (a)	69	23			
(b)	+200.00	..			
(c)	0.00	0.00			
14 Shahjahanpur (a)	4	..			
(b)	..	..			
(c)	0.00	..			
15 Dehra Dun (a)	1,001	1,013			
(b)	(--)-1.18	..			
(c)	0.23	0.28			
16 Saharanpur (a)	217	128			
(b)	+ 69.53	..			
(c)	0.01	0.01			
17 Muzaffarnagar (a)	..	..			
(b)	..	..			
(c)	..	..			
18 Meerut (a)	94	..			
(b)	..	..			
(c)	0.00	..			
19 Bulandshahr (a)	..	..			
(b)	..	..			
(c)	..	..			
20 Aligarh (a)	..	..			
(b)	..	..			
(c)	..	..	Not available	Not available	Not available
21 Mathura (a)	25	..			
(b)	..	..			
(c)	0.00	..			
22 Agra (a)	..	..			
(b)	..	..			
(c)	..	..			
23 Etah (a)	..	..			
(b)	..	..			
(c)	..	..			
24 Mainpuri (a)	..	..			
(b)	..	..			
(c)	..	..			
25 Farrukhabad (a)	..	..			
(b)	..	..			
(c)	..	..			
26 Etawah (a)	..	..			
(b)	..	..			
(c)	..	..			
27 Kanpur (a)	..	..			
(b)	..	..			
(c)	..	..			
28 Fatehpur (a)	..	..			
(b)	..	..			
(c)	..	..			

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. KUMAUNI—contd.					
29 Allahabad	(a) ..	78			
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..	0-00			
30 Jhansi	(a) ..				
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..				
31 Jalaun	(a) ..				
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..				
32 Hamirpur	(a) ..				
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..				
33 Banda	(a) ..				
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..				
34 Kheri	(a) 37				
	(b) ..				
	(c) 0-00				
35 Sitapur	(a) 1				
	(b) ..				
	(c) 0-00				
36 Hardoi	(a) ..				
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..				
37 Unnao	(a) ..		Not available	Not available	Not available
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..				
38 Lucknow	(a) 190	25			
	(b) + 660-00				
	(c) 0-01	0-00			
39 Rae Bareilly	(a) ..				
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..				
40 Bahraich	(a) ..				
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..				
41 Gonda	(a) 1				
	(b) ..				
	(c) 0-00				
42 Bara Banki	(a) ..				
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..				
43 Faizabad	(a) ..				
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..				
44 Sultanpur	(a) ..				
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..				

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. KUMAUNI—contd.					
45 Pratapgarh	(a) 2				
	(b) ..				
	(c) 0-00				
46 Basti	(a) ..				
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..				
47 Gorakhpur	(a) ..				
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..				
48 Deoria	(a) 2				
	(b) ..				
	(c) 0-00				
49 Azamgarh	(a) ..				
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..		Not available	Not available	Not available
50 Jaunpur	(a) ..				
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..				
51 Ballia	(a) ..				
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..				
52 Ghazipur	(a) ..				
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..				
53 Varanasi	(a) ..				
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..				
54 Mirzapur	(a) ..				
	(b) ..				
	(c) ..				

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi

1961—

Uttar Kashi	Awadhi	3
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	2
	Purbi	1
Chamoli	Awadhi	3
	Kurmi-Hindi	1
Pithoragarh	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	1
Tehri Garhwal	Awadhi	4
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	2
	Purbi	2
Garhwal	Awadhi	251

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.

1961—contd.

Almora	Awadhi	3
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	6
	Muria-Hindi	59
	Purbi	20
Nainital	Ahiri-Hindi	4
	Awadhi	58
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	4
	Muria-Hindi	2
	Purbi	1,858
Bijnor	Purbi	9
Dehra Dun	Awadhi	9
	Purbi	767
Saharanpur	Awadhi	5
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	2
	Purbi	32

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.

1961—contd.

Mathura	Muria-Hindi	1
Agra	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	21
Etawah	Awadhi	6
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	3
Hamirpur	Bundelkhandi	18
Kheri	Awadhi	297,671
	Bharati	794
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	87
	Purbi	10
	Swadeshi	1
Sitapur	Awadhi	223,991
	Bharati	112
	Nagrai-Hindi	4
	Roman-Hindi	3
Hardoi	Awadhi	383
	Bharati	545
	Purbi	1
Lucknow	Awadhi	119
	Bharati	10
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	19
	Mainpuri	11
	Muria-Hindi	101
Rai Bareilly	Bundelkhandi	10
Bahraich	Awadhi	1
Gonda	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	1
Bara Banki	Agrawali	2
	Awadhi	3,815
	Bharati	655
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	1
Faizabad	Awadhi	7
Basti	Awadhi	440
	Purbi	5
Gorakhpur	Muria-Hindi	3

1961—contd.

Jaunpur	Awadhi	6
Ballia	Awadhi	11
Ghazipur	Awadhi	6
	Muria-Hindi	1
Varanasi	Awadhi	4
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	2
Mirzapur	Awadhi	5
	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bha- kha	6
	Cherwani	10
	Mirzapuri	5
1961—		
Moradabad	Purbi	41
Dehra Dun	Awadhi	9
	Purbi	1,600
Saharanpur	Purbi	10
Muzaffarnagar	Purbi	12
Meerut	Purbi	1
Sultanpur	Awadhi	180

Mother tongues grouped with Kumaoni

1961—

Uttar Kashi	Pashchimi	10
Chamoli	Johari	7
	Pashchimi	48
Pithoragarh	Johari	1
Tehri Garhwal	Pashchimi	45
Dehra Dun	Nainitali	21
	Pashchimi	20

Mother tongues grouped with Urdu

1961—

Gorakhpur	Mughaliya	4
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STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. BENGALI					
WEST BENGAL	(a) 29,435,928 (b) +35-88 (c) 84-28	(a) 21,662,429 (b) +39-92 (c) 82-37	(a) 15,481,551* (b) +8-40 (c) 82-05	(a) 14,281,426* (b) (+)3-54 (c) 81-75	(a) 14,806,199** (b) .. (c) 82-25
1 Darjeeling	(a) 116,462 (b) +77-59 (c) 18-64	(a) 65,579 (b) +71-34 (c) 14-27	(a) 38,275 (b) (+)1-06 (c) 11-53	(a) 38,685 (b) (+)24-72 (c) 13-15	(a) 51,386 (b) .. (c) 18-36
2 Jalpaiguri	(a) 763,064 (b) +45-33 (c) 56-14	(a) 525,042 (b) +8-97 (c) 57-27	(a) 481,829 (b) +7-06 (c) 65-02	(a) 450,057 (b) +0-27 (c) 64-67	(a) 448,824 (b) .. (c) 67-67
3 Cooch Behar	(a) 980,413 (b) +50-64 (c) 96-14	(a) 650,811 (b) +13-62 (c) 97-29	(a) 572,773 (b) +0-87 (c) 97-24	(a) 567,819 (b) +0-16 (c) 96-14	(a) 566,898 (b) .. (c) 95-92
4 West Dinajpur	(a) 956,673 (b) +66-39 (c) 72-27	(a) 574,963 (b) +21-84 (c) 58-86	(a) 471,913** (b) +8-66 (c) 63-20	(a) 434,315** (b) (+)21-08 (c) 62-33	(a) 550,326** (b) .. (c) 69-42
5 Malda	(a) 1,021,446 (b) +23-39 (c) 83-59	(a) 827,809 (b) +57-04 (c) 88-29	(a) 527,132* (b) +7-04 (c) 73-36	(a) 492,461** (b) (+)1-67 (c) 69-89	(a) 500,811 (b) .. (c) 71-69
6 Murshidabad	(a) 2,217,737 (b) +34-44 (c) 96-84	(a) 1,649,641 (b) +29-94 (c) 96-15	(a) 1,269,514 (b) +12-28 (c) 92-62	(a) 1,130,718 (b) (+)9-54 (c) 92-37	(a) 1,249,948 (b) .. (c) 91-09
7 Nadia	(a) 1,673,511 (b) +50-35 (c) 97-68	(a) 1,113,066 (b) +55-94 (c) 97-22	(a) 713,756 (b) +1-59 (c) 98-87	(a) 702,574 (b) (+)8-19 (c) 98-72	(a) 765,260 (b) .. (c) 98-62
8 24-Parganas	(a) 5,732,541 (b) +41-17 (c) 91-27	(a) 4,060,654 (b) +60-82 (c) 91-06	(a) 2,524,919 (b) +10-70 (c) 88-15	(a) 2,280,909 (b) +5-70 (c) 87-22	(a) 2,157,901 (b) .. (c) 87-72
9 Calcutta	(a) 1,868,862 (b) +5-04 (c) 63-84	(a) 1,779,220 (b) +178-27 (c) 65-93	(a) 639,382 (b) +6-08 (c) 54-87	(a) 602,738 (b) +10-94 (c) 57-22	(a) 543,317 (b) .. (c) 53-45
10 Howrah	(a) 1,742,374 (b) +17-70 (c) 85-47	(a) 1,480,333 (b) +58-00 (c) 91-87	(a) 936,921 (b) +10-19 (c) 85-26	(a) 850,311 (b) +5-79 (c) 85-25	(a) 803,739 (b) .. (c) 85-19
11 Hooghly	(a) 1,965,504 (b) +38-77 (c) 88-08	(a) 1,416,341 (b) +46-91 (c) 88-29	(a) 964,105* (b) +1-10 (c) 86-52	(a) 953,661* (b) (+)4-89 (c) 88-29	(a) 1,002,733* (b) .. (c) 91-99
12 Burdwan	(a) 2,538,875 (b) +42-66 (c) 82-35	(a) 1,779,656 (b) +29-57 (c) 81-20	(a) 1,373,532 (b) +8-20 (c) 87-17	(a) 1,269,452 (b) (+)8-32 (c) 88-48	(a) 1,384,595 (b) .. (c) 90-27
13 Birbhum	(a) 1,308,064 (b) +36-48 (c) 90-45	(a) 958,425 (b) +12-53 (c) 89-83	(a) 851,740 (b) +10-39 (c) 89-89	(a) 771,579 (b) (+)8-96 (c) 90-59	(a) 847,511* (b) .. (c) 90-16
14 Bankura	(a) 1,508,059 (b) +30-16 (c) 90-60	(a) 1,158,605 (b) +16-45 (c) 87-82	(a) 994,953 (b) +8-74 (c) 89-50	(a) 914,956 (b) (+)11-42 (c) 89-71	(a) 1,032,964 (b) .. (c) 90-72

@ For mother tongues grouped with Bengali, see page cxLVIII.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District 1		1961 2	1951 3	1931 4	1921 5	1911 6
1. BENGALI—concl.						
15 Midnapore	(a)	3,909,967	3,014,102	2,463,810	2,264,943	2,337,699
	(b)	+29.72	+22.34	+8.78	+3.11	..
	(c)	90.05	89.73	88.02	84.94	82.06
16 Purulia	(a)	1,132,376	608,182	656,997	556,248	562,287**
	(b)	+86.19	(-)-7.43	+18.11	(-)-1.07	..
	(c)	83.26	52.02	67.59	66.90	63.55
2. HINDI†						
WEST BENGAL	(a)	1,897,825	2,117,539	1,646,267*	1,680,201*	1,771,607*
	(b)	(-)-10.38	+28.63	(-)-2.62	(-)-5.13	..
	(c)	5.43	8.05	8.72	9.62	9.84
1 Darjeeling	(a)	47,893	40,280	33,898	31,845	26,098
	(b)	+18.90	+18.83	+6.45	22.02	..
	(c)	7.67	8.76	10.21	10.82	9.32
2 Jalpaiguri	(a)	95,479	127,623	86,325	64,415	81,312
	(b)	(-)-25.19	+47.84	+34.01	(-)-20.78	..
	(c)	7.02	13.92	11.65	9.26	12.26
3 Cooch Behar	(a)	32,165	13,441	10,441	19,519	21,258
	(b)	+139.31	+28.73	(-)-46.51	(-)-8.18	..
	(c)	3.15	2.01	1.77	3.30	3.60
4 West Dinajpur	(a)	71,826	219,667	220,632**	213,546**	195,082**
	(b)	(-)-67.30	(-)-10.17	+3.04	+9.46	..
	(c)	5.43	22.49	29.47	30.65	24.61
5 Malda	(a)	30,985	25,428	136,237*	155,766**	151,959
	(b)	+21.85	(-)-81.34	(-)-12.54	+2.51	..
	(c)	2.54	2.71	18.96	22.11	21.75
6 Murshidabad	(a)	34,143	30,516	69,305	72,790	101,335
	(b)	(-)-6.50	(-)-47.31	(-)-4.79	(-)-28.17	..
	(c)	1.49	2.13	5.06	5.95	7.38
7 Nadia	(a)	26,452	21,472	5,407	6,724	8,443
	(b)	+23.19	+297.11	(-)-19.59	(-)-20.36	..
	(c)	1.54	1.88	0.75	0.04	1.09
8 24-Parganas	(a)	317,583	260,123	243,939	250,610	230,602
	(b)	+22.09	+6.63	(-)-2.66	+8.65	..
	(c)	5.06	5.83	8.52	9.58	9.38
9 Calcutta	(a)	566,242	544,080	316,693	349,231	380,515
	(b)	+4.07	+71.80	(-)-9.32	(-)-8.22	..
	(c)	19.34	20.16	27.18	33.15	37.44
10 Howrah	(a)	181,107	83,567	112,501	110,706	120,097
	(b)	+116.83	(-)-25.72	+1.62	(-)-7.82	..
	(c)	8.89	5.19	10.24	11.10	12.73
11 Hooghly	(a)	129,557	107,070	90,060*	73,898*	52,270
	(b)	+21.00	+18.89	+21.87	+41.38	..
	(c)	5.81	6.67	8.08	6.84	4.79
12 Burdwan	(a)	260,941	199,884	81,259	75,701	69,957
	(b)	+30.55	+145.98	+7.34	+8.21	..
	(c)	8.46	9.12	5.16	5.28	4.56

† In 1911 and 1921 Hindi includes figures of Urdu in the portion of former West Bengal State. In 1931, however Hindi includes Urdu for that portion of Bihar State which now forms part of this State.
@ For mother tongues grouped with Hindi, see pages cxlviii and cxlix.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District 1		1961 2	1951 3	1931 4	1921 5	1911 6
2. HINDI—concl.						
13 Birbhum	(a)	18,809	34,257	13,616	20,579	29,121*
	(b)	(-)-45.09	+151.59	(-)-33.84	(-)-29.33	..
	(c)	1.30	3.21	1.44	2.42	3.10
14 Bankura	(a)	6,116	11,290	3,720	3,304	4,639
	(b)	(-)-45.83	+203.49	+12.59	(-)-28.78	..
	(c)	0.37	0.86	0.33	0.32	0.41
15 Midnapore	(a)	45,278	43,289	50,657	78,147	111,732
	(b)	+4.59	(-)-14.54	(-)-35.18	(-)-30.06	..
	(c)	1.04	1.29	1.81	2.93	3.96
16 Purulia	(a)	33,159	349,552	172,117	153,420	186,527**
	(b)	(-)-90.51	+103.09	+12.19	(-)-17.75	..
	(c)	2.44	29.90	17.71	18.45	21.08
3. SANTALI†						
WEST BENGAL	(a)	1,140,913	830,669	737,429*	735,004*	644,982**
	(b)	+37.35	+12.64	+0.33	+13.96	..
	(c)	3.27	3.16	3.91	4.21	3.58
1 Darjeeling	(a)	8,110	4,247	4,999	9,525	3,672
	(b)	90.96	(-)-15.04	(-)-47.52	+159.40	..
	(c)	1.30	0.92	1.51	3.24	1.31
2 Jalpaiguri	(a)	31,718	11,230	17,768	45,251	17,855
	(b)	+182.44	(-)-36.80	(-)-60.73	+153.44	..
	(c)	2.33	1.22	2.40	6.50	2.69
3 Cooch Behar	(a)	395	983	163	690	156
	(b)	(-)-59.82	+503.07	(-)-76.38	+342.31	..
	(c)	0.04	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.03
4 West Dinajpur	(a)	123,792	60,018	42,509**	42,153**	37,350**
	(b)	+106.26	+41.19	+0.84	+12.86	..
	(c)	9.35	6.14	5.69	6.05	4.71
5 Malda	(a)	89,729	40,356	49,519*	52,397**	44,457
	(b)	+122.34	(-)-18.50	(-)-5.49	+17.86	..
	(c)	7.34	4.30	6.89	7.44	6.36
6 Murshidabad	(a)	21,697	21,427	21,531	18,046	15,180
	(b)	+1.26	(-)-0.48	+19.31	+18.88	..
	(c)	0.95	1.25	1.57	1.47	1.11
7 Nadia	(a)	4,605	4,462	256	142	48
	(b)	+3.20	+1,642.97	+80.28	+195.83	..
	(c)	0.27	0.39	0.04	0.02	0.01
8 24-Parganas	(a)	13,519	12,265	4,007	7,479	684
	(b)	+10.22	+206.09	(-)-46.42	+993.42	..
	(c)	0.22	0.28	0.14	0.29	0.03
9 Calcutta	(a)	980	443	795	1,255	111
	(b)	+121.22	(-)-44.28	(-)-36.65	+1,030.63	..
	(c)	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.12	0.01
10 Howrah	(a)	1,610	375	823	1,190	354
	(b)	+329.33	(-)-54.43	(-)-30.84	+236.16	..
	(c)	0.08	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.04

† (1) In 1931 and 1911 Santali includes small population of Mahili, Karmali and Paharia.
(2) In 1921 Santali includes very small population of Agarla, Asur, Bhumil, Brijia, Ho, Koda (Kora), Korwa, Mundari and Turl.
@ For mother tongues grouped with Santali, see page cxlix.

STATEMENT II

WEST BENGAL

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STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. SANTALI—concl.					
11 Hooghly	(a) 69,100	39,232	35,702*	35,054*	21,831*
	(b) + 76.13	+ 9.89	+ 1.85	+ 60.57	..
	(c) 3.10	2.45	3.20	3.25	2.00
12 Burdwan	(a) 150,706	107,313	91,535	81,361	64,552
	(b) + 40.44	+ 17.24	+ 12.50	+ 26.04	..
	(c) 4.89	4.90	5.81	5.67	4.21
13 Birbhum	(a) 100,110	61,748	63,797	58,849	57,203*
	(b) + 62.13	(—) 3.21	+ 8.41	+ 2.88	..
	(c) 6.92	5.79	6.73	6.91	6.09
14 Bankura	(a) 145,716	134,811	109,689	101,100	98,820
	(b) + 8.09	+ 22.90	+ 8.50	+ 2.31	..
	(c) 8.75	10.22	9.87	9.91	8.68
15 Midnapore	(a) 230,568	170,607	164,470	170,877	157,870
	(b) + 35.15	+ 3.73	(—) 3.75	+ 8.24	..
	(c) 5.31	5.08	5.88	6.41	5.60
16 Purulia	(a) 148,558	161,152	129,866	109,635	124,830**
	(b) (—) 7.81	+ 24.09	+ 18.45	(—) 12.18	..
	(c) 10.92	13.78	13.36	13.19	14.11

Mother tongues grouped with Bengali	
1961—	
Darjeeling	Barik 72
	Malpaharia 1,216
	Rajbangsi 2
Jalpaiguri	Barik 792
	Haijong/Hajong 5
	Lohari-Malpaharia 27
	Malpaharia 2,730
	Murari 8
	Rajbangsi 18,673
Cooch Behar	Malpaharia 3
	Rajbangsi 80
West Dinajpur	Malpaharia 854
	Murari 7
	Rajbangsi 1
Murshidabad	Malpaharia 2,857
Nadia	Malpaharia 63
24-Parganas	Malpaharia 4
	Murari 1
Calcutta	Malpaharia 7
Howrah	Malpaharia 1
Hooghly	Dehari 18
	Malpaharia 89
Burdwan	Malpaharia 168
Birbhum	Rajbangsi 4

Mother tongues grouped with Bengali—concl.	
1951—	
Darjeeling	Malpaharia 374
Jalpaiguri	Rajbangsi 2
1931—	
Darjeeling	Malpaharia 1,312
Jalpaiguri	Malpaharia 2,346
Cooch Behar	Malpaharia 8
West Dinajpur	Malpaharia 400
Malda	Malpaharia 616
Murshidabad	Malpaharia 157
Burdwan	Malpaharia 78
1911—	
Jalpaiguri	Malpaharia 923
West Dinajpur	Malpaharia 138
Malda	Malpaharia 285
Mother tongues grouped with Hindi	
1961—	
Darjeeling	Devanagari 3
	Nagari-Hindi 48

* Recorded as Rajbangsi in 1951.

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—contd.	
1961—concl.	
Jalpaiguri	Bilaspuri 157
	Deswali 9
	Deswali/Hariani 12
	Kahari 6
	Nagari-Hindi 219
	Tharu Awadhi 3
Cooch Behar	Nagari-Hindi 281
West Dinajpur	Nagari-Hindi 549
Malda	Devanagari 14
Nadia	Devanagari 6
	Nagari-Hindi 981
24-Parganas	Nagari-Hindi 898
Calcutta	Kahari 15
Howrah	Nagari-Hindi 30
Hooghly	Bilaspuri 120
Burdwan	Bilaspuri 147
	Gouriya 251
	Nagari-Hindi 1
Bankura	Nagari-Hindi 23
Midnapore	Nagari-Hindi 13
1931—	
Darjeeling	Tharu Awadhi 50
Jalpaiguri	Tharu Awadhi 6
1911—	
Darjeeling	Tharu Awadhi 10

Mother tongues grouped with Santali

1961—	
Darjeeling	Mahili 95
	Paharia 22
Jalpaiguri	Gayari 16
	Mahili 2,185
	Manjhi 201
	Paharia 113
Cooch Behar	Paharia 74
West Dinajpur	Mahili 454
	Paharia 344
Malda	Mahili 375
	Paharia 1,507
Nadia	Mahili 32
	Paharia 163
24-Parganas	Mahili 2
	Paharia 35
Hooghly	Mahili 65
	Paharia 28
Burdwan	Mahili 64
Birbhum	Mahili 121
	Manjhi 7
	Paharia 1
Bankura	Mahili 5
Midnapore	Mahili 1,002
Purulia	Karmali 12,533
	Mahili 22

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

CL

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District		1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1		2	3	4	5	6
1. NICOBARESE						
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS .	(a)	13,932	11,792	9,885	8,656	8,418
	(b)	+ 18.15	+ 19.29	+ 14.20	+ 2.83	..
	(c)	21.92	38.07	33.55	31.96	31.82
2. BENGALI						
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS .	(a)	13,853	2,363	1,171	1,213	1,648
	(b)	+ 486.25	+ 101.79	(—)3.46	(—)26.40	..
	(c)	21.80	7.63	3.97	4.48	6.23
3. MALAYALAM						
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS .	(a)	@ 6,673	@ 2,842	2,073	..	@ 71
	(b)	+ 134.80	+ 37.10	..	..	..
	(c)	10.50	9.18	7.04	..	0.27

@ For mother tongues grouped with Malayalam, see below.

Mother tongues grouped with Malayalam

1961—	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Laccadive	45
1951—	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Laccadive	27
1911—	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Laccadive	55

CL

STATEMENT II

DELHI

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District		1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1		2	3	4	5	6
1. HINDI†						
DELHI	(a)	2,057,241	1,646,476	586,967	46,410*	84,200
	(b)	..	..	..	(—)44.88	..
	(c)	77.38	94.40	92.25	9.51	22.88
2. URDU						
DELHI	(a)	153,251	..	..	309,020*	90,345
	(b)	..	..	..	+ 242.04	..
	(c)	5.76	..	..	63.30	24.55
3. PUNJABI						
DELHI	(a)	317,333	..	@ 23,512*	@ 8,660*	@ 2,730
	(b)	..	..	+ 171.50	+ 217.22	..
	(c)	11.94	..	3.70	1.77	0.74
4. HINDUSTANI						
DELHI	(a)	152	N.A.	..	104,180*	184,528
	(b)	..	..	..	(—)43.54	..
	(c)	0.01	..	..	21.34	50.15

(TOTAL) HINDI, URDU, PUNJABI AND HINDUSTANI

DELHI	(a)	2,527,977	1,646,476*	610,479	468,270*	361,803
	(b)	+ 53.54	+ 169.70	+ 30.37	+ 29.43	..
	(c)	95.09	94.40	95.95	95.92	98.33

† (1) In 1951 Hindi includes the figures of Urdu and Punjabi. Separate figures of Urdu and Punjabi are not available. It also includes Paharia.
(2) In 1931 Hindi is included in Urdu.
@ For mother tongues grouped with Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi, see below.

Mother tongues grouped with Hindi

1961—	Delhi	Burgaza	3
		Jabalpuri	1
		Kanauji	3
		Kidki	2
		Mundi	2
		Purbi	16
		Tibia	1

Mother tongues grouped with Urdu

1961—	Delhi	Pakistani	4
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Mother tongues grouped with Punjabi

1961—	Delhi	Bagri	6
		Dogri	569
		Gurmukhi	27
		Kangri	55
		Kashali	1
		Lande	2
		Nangeli	1
1931—	Delhi	Lande	3
1921—	Delhi	Bagri	1,487
		Dogri	38
		Lande	8
1911—	Delhi	Bagri	113
		Lande	52

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

1961—	Mother tongues grouped with Hindi	Mother tongues grouped with Hindi—conold.
		1961—conold.
Chamba	Bhateali Hindi 293	Mahasu—conold.
	Chamendi Hindi 2	Deswali 9
	Dogri Hindi 1	Deswali/Hariani 1
	Gadi Hindi 19	Devanagari 1
	Hindi Pahari 43	Dogri Hindi 12
	Jamuali Hindi 1	Hindi Mandiali 39
	Kashmiri Hindi 2	Hindi Mehlogi 2
	Purbi 2	Hindi Pahari 1,827
Mandi	Dogri Hindi 1	Nepali Hindi 1
	Hindi Mandiali 457	Pachhimi Hindi 15
	Hindi Pahari 2,476	Purbi 117
	Hindi Punjabi 32	Rohtaki 4
Bilaspur	Awadhi 1	Sirmur
	Hindi Pahari 1,394	Bangaru 1
	Pachhimi Hindi 909	Deswali 1
	Pachhimi Hindi Pahari 5	Hindi Pahari 1
	Purbi 2	Jamuali Hindi 13
Mahasu	Awadhi 8	Kannuri Hindi 1
	Braj Bhasba/Braj 1	Pachhimi Hindi 18
	Blakha	Purbi 10
		Rohtaki 3
		Sirmauri Hindi 107

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. MANIPURI/MEITHEI					
MANIPUR	(a) 502,838	377,191	279,181	243,202	211,691
	(b) +33.31	+35.11	+14.79	+14.89	..
	(c) 64.46	65.30	62.65	63.33	61.14
2. TANGKHUL					
MANIPUR	(a) 43,943	34,543	29,079	23,932	27,272
	(b) +27.21	+18.79	+21.51	(—)12.25	..
	(c) 5.03	5.98	6.53	6.23	7.88
3. THADO					
	@				
MANIPUR	(a) 30,205	17,341	46,702	30,819	26,455
	(b) +74.18	(—)62.87	+51.54	+16.50	..
	(c) 3.87	3.00	10.48	8.03	7.64

@ For mother tongues grouped with Thado, see below.

Mother tongues grouped with Thado		Mother tongues grouped with Thado—conold.	
1961—		1961—conold.	
MANIPUR	Baite 204	MANIPUR—conold.	Lumhao 12
	Chongli 2		Mate 60
	Hangseen/Hansing 16		Shongthu 15
	Hangui 4		Singson 24
	Haokeep/Haokup 2,676		Tezang 2
	Indoi 3	1951—	
	Khongzai 4,111	MANIPUR	Hangseen/Hansing 8
	Kilong 10		Haokeep/Haokup 2,626
	Kipgen 77		Khongzai 6,199
	Lhouvum 1		Kipgen 224

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District		1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
		2	3	4	5	6
1. PAHARI-UNSPECIFIED†						
HIMACHAL PRADESH	(a)	519,782	1,108,283	856,764	672,941*	696,857*
	(b)	(—)53.10	+ 29.36	+ 27.32	(—)3.43	..
	(c)	38.47	99.89	89.80	75.62	79.61
1 Chamba	(a)	3,676	175,176	142,736	112,110	118,418
	(b)	(—)97.90	+ 22.73	+ 27.32	(—)5.33	..
	(c)	1.75	99.50	97.19	79.02	87.15
2 Mandi	(a)	124,962	310,615	260,211	235,584	233,168
	(b)	(—)59.77	+ 19.37	+ 10.45	+ 1.04	..
	(c)	32.52	100.00	97.87	98.42	98.78
3 Bilaspur	(a)	84,834	126,099	90,169	327	68
	(b)	(—)32.72	+ 39.85	+ 27,474.62	+ 380.88	..
	(c)	53.42	100.00	89.28	0.33	0.07
4 Mahasu and Kinnaur	(a)	294,561	330,316	251,191	229,562*	234,819*
	(b)	(—)10.82	+ 31.50	+ 9.42	(—)1.90	..
	(c)	73.65	99.91	86.09	84.97	85.77
5 Sirmur	(a)	11,749	166,077	112,457	95,358	111,184
	(b)	(—)92.93	+ 47.68	+ 17.93	(—)14.23	..
	(c)	5.95	100.00	75.69	67.90	80.27
2. MANDEALI						
HIMACHAL PRADESH	(a)	226,468	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	(b)	..				
	(c)	16.76				
1 Chamba	(a)	668				
	(b)	..				
	(c)	0.32				
2 Mandi	(a)	223,848				
	(b)	..				
	(c)	58.25				
3 Bilaspur	(a)	240	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	(b)	..				
	(c)	0.15				
4 Mahasu and Kinnaur	(a)	1,394				
	(b)	..				
	(c)	0.35				
5 Sirmur	(a)	258				
	(b)	..				
	(c)	0.13				
3. HINDI						
HIMACHAL PRADESH	(a)	143,570	Separately not available	Separately not available	29,095*	10,912*
	(b)	..			+ 106.63	..
	(c)	10.63			3.27	1.25
1 Chamba	(a)	3,235	..	..	14	4
	(b)	..			+ 250.00	..
	(c)	1.54			0.01	0.00

† (1) In 1951 Pahari-Unspecified includes the figures of Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi.

(2) In 1931 Pahari-Unspecified relates to Eastern and Western Pahari.

@ For mother tongues grouped with Pahari-Unspecified and Hindi, see pages CLIII and CLIV.

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
3. HINDI—concl.						
2 Mandi	(a) 21,286 (b) .. (c) 5.54	Separately not available	Separately not available	37 +516.67 0.02	6 .. 0.00	
3 Bilaspur	(a) 44,779 (b) .. (c) 28.20			.. .. ..	6 .. 0.01	
4 Mahasu and Kinnaur	(a) 17,813 (b) .. (c) 4.45			717* +45.73 0.27	492* .. 0.18	
5 Sirmur	(a) 56,457 (b) .. (c) 28.58			28,327 +172.27 20.17	10,404 .. 7.51	
4. HINDI AND PAHARI						
HIMACHAL PRADESH	(a) 663,352 (b) (—)40.15 (c) 49.10	1,108,283 +29.36 99.89	856,764* +22.04 89.80	702,086* (—)0.81 78.89	707,769* .. 80.76	
1 Chamba	(a) 6,911 (b) (—)96.05 (c) 3.28	175,176 +22.73 99.50	142,736 +27.30 97.19	112,124 (—)5.32 79.03	118,422 .. 87.16	
2 Mandi	(a) 146,248 (b) (—)52.92 (c) 38.06	310,615 +19.37 100.00	260,211 +10.44 97.87	235,621 +1.05 98.43	233,174 .. 98.79	
3 Bilaspur	(a) 129,613 (b) +2.79 (c) 81.62	126,099 +39.85 100.00	90,169 +27,474.62 89.28	327 +244.21 0.33	74 .. 0.08	
4 Mahasu and Kinnaur	(a) 312,374 (b) (—)5.43 (c) 78.10	330,316* +31.50 99.91	251,191 +9.08 86.09	230,279* (—)1.80 85.23	234,611* .. 85.95	
5 Sirmur	(a) 68,206 (b) (—)58.93 (c) 34.53	166,077 +47.68 100.00	112,457 (—)9.08 75.69	132,685 +1.72 88.06	121,588 .. 87.78	
Mother tongues grouped with Pahari-Unspecified						
1961—		Mother tongues grouped with Pahari-Unspecified—concl.				
		1931—concl.				
Chamba	Kangri Pahari	657	Mahasu and Kinnaur	Kashmiri Pahari † . . .	304	
Mandi	Kangri Pahari	7	Sirmur	Kashmiri Pahari † . . .	107	
Bilaspur	Pachhimi Pahari	55,138	1921—	Chamba	Kashmiri Pahari† . . .	306
Mahasu	Kangri Pahari	93	Mahasu and Kinnaur	Kashmiri Pahari† . . .	152	
	Kashmiri Pahari	57	Sirmur	Kashmiri Pahari† . . .	5	
	Mahajani-Western Pahari	53	1911—	Chamba	Kashmiri Pahari† . . .	626
	Pachhimi Pahari	22	Mandi	Kashmiri Pahari† . . .	3	
Sirmur	Kangri Pahari	151	1931—	Mahasu and Kinnaur . . .	Kashmiri Pahari† . . .	132
	Pachhimi Pahari	167	Chamba	Kashmiri Pahari . . .	665	
			Mandi	Kashmiri Pahari . . .	2	
1931—						
Chamba	Kashmiri Pahari †	1,456	Mahasu and Kinnaur . . .	Kashmiri Pahari . . .	132	
Mandi	Kashmiri Pahari †	665	Sirmur	Kashmiri Pahari . . .	2	

† The figures of Kashmiri Pahari relate to Kashmiri.

TRIPURA

CLVI

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6

1. BENGALI

TRIPURA	(a) 744,803	(a) 386,767	(a) 170,750	128,423	98,079
	(b) 92.60	(b) 126.48	(b) 32.96	+ 30.94	..
	(c) 65.22	(c) 60.51	(c) 44.65	12.18	42.71

2. TRIPURI

TRIPURA	(a) 283,891	(a) 150,087	148,298	125,793	93,980
	(b) 89.15	(b) 1.21	17.89	+ 33.85	..
	(c) 24.86	(c) 23.49	38.78	41.32	40.93

3. MANIPURI/MEITHEI

TRIPURA	(a) 27,953	19,086	19,536	15,549	16,381
	(b) 46.46	(b) 2.30	25.64	(—)5.08	..
	(c) 2.45	(c) 2.99	5.11	5.11	7.13

@ For mother tongues grouped with Bengali, Tripuri and Manipuri/Meithei, see below.

Mother tongues grouped with Bengali

1961—	TRIPURA	Chakma	22,361
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1951—	TRIPURA	Chakma	11,672
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1931—	TRIPURA	Chakma	5,220
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1911—	TRIPURA	Chakma	221
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Mother tongues grouped with Tripuri

1961—	TRIPURA	Jamatia	14,522
		Kok Barak	3
		Murasing	22
		Noatia	4,468
		Reang	52,993

1951—	TRIPURA	Jamatia	2,750
		Noatia	1,201
		Reang	16,667

Mother tongues grouped with Manipuri/Meithei

1961—	TRIPURA	Bishnupuriya	13
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CLVII

NAGALAND

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—contd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6

1. AO

NAGALAND	(a) 55,922	48,693	33,114	30,140**	28,877**
	(b) +14.85	+47.05	+9.87	+4.37	..
	(c) 15.15	22.86	18.52	18.73	19.30

1 Kohima	(a) 322	2,692	18,347	16,999**	16,684**
	(b) (—)98.58	+23.68	+7.93	+1.89	..
	(c) 0.30	23.14	18.49	18.70	19.27

2 Mokokchung	(a) 54,458	25,916	14,767	13,141	12,193
	(b) +110.13	+75.50	+12.37	+7.77	..
	(c) 43.22	24.02	18.55	18.76	19.35

3 Tuensang	(a) 1,142	85	..	..	..
	(b) +1,243.53	..	..	..	..
	(c) 0.85	1.21	..	..	..

2. SEMA

NAGALAND	(a) 47,439	39,632	38,012	34,850**	32,851**
	(b) +19.70	+4.26	+9.07	+6.09	..
	(c) 12.85	18.61	21.25	21.65	21.96

1 Kohima	(a) 8,168	18,550	21,086	19,677**	19,009*
	(b) (—)55.97	(—)12.03	+7.16	+3.51	..
	(c) 7.50	18.92	21.25	21.64	21.95

2 Mokokchung	(a) 37,107	21,068	16,926	15,173	13,842
	(b) +76.13	+24.47	+11.55	+9.62	..
	(c) 29.45	19.53	21.26	21.66	21.96

3 Tuensang	(a) 2,164	14	..	..	..
	(b) +15,357.14	..	..	..	..
	(c) 1.61	0.20	..	..	..

3. KONYAK

NAGALAND	(a) 57,071	8,814	9,471**	6,620**	..
	(b) +547.50	(—)6.94	+43.07	..	..
	(c) 15.46	4.14	5.30	4.11	..

1 Kohima	(a) 5	4,103	5,251**	3,731*	..
	(b) (—)99.88	(—)21.86	+40.74	..	..
	(c) 0.00	4.18	5.29	4.10	..

2 Mokokchung	(a) 8	4,711	4,220	2,889	..
	(b) (—)99.83	+11.64	+46.07	..	..
	(c) 0.01	4.37	5.30	4.12	..

3 Tuensang	(a) 57,058	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 42.49	..	..	..	..

Mother tongues grouped with A

‡Mother tongues grouped with Konyak

1961—

1961—	Mokokchung	Monsang/Mongson Nokpu	17	Tuensang	Shamnyuyangan Tabu	9,461
			1			957

7 RGI/64—1/21

STATEMENT II

Showing percentage change in each decade (1911-1961) of population of three numerically most important languages (including mother tongues grouped under them) as of 1961—concl'd.

State/District	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. NEPALI					
SIKKIM	(a) 74,359	38,542	38,866	20,887	28,078
	(b) +92.03	(-)-0.83	+44.65	(-)-4.24	..
	(c) 45.85	27.98	35.39	32.90	31.94
2. SIKKIM BHOTIA					
SIKKIM	(a) 30,577	15,620	10,912	9,639	10,411
	(b) +134.08	+43.20	+13.21	(-)-7.42	..
	(c) 22.55	11.35	9.94	11.80	11.84
3. LEPCHA					
SIKKIM	(a) 14,847	13,625	13,206	9,291	9,278
	(b) +8.97	+3.17	+42.14	+0.14	..
	(c) 9.15	9.89	12.03	11.37	10.55

NOTE :—(1) In 1931 Nepali is recorded as Nepali (Khas-kura).
 (2) In 1931 Sikkim Bhotia is recorded as Bhotia.
 (3) In 1921 Eastern Paharia (Khas) has been taken as Nepali.

Mother tongue grouped with Nepali

1961—

SIKKIM . . . Gorkhali

40

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

I

The recording of mother tongue of individuals was for the first time undertaken on an all-India level during the Census of 1881. The practice of making periodic estimates of population was, however, older in different provinces, although the first synchronous all-India census carried out on relatively modern lines was that of 1881 only when the entire country except Kashmir and a few small and remote tracts was covered. A decision in favour of recording the mother tongue was, however, not so much on its merits as for other reasons. The committee which sat in the year 1878 to consider the suggestions for the general census of India in 1881, hoped that the information on mother tongue in combination with that of birth place might serve as an indication to the nationality or race of the foreigners or those of mixed blood and recommended that in the enumerator's returns two sub-columns under nationality should be provided where language of birth and place of birth should be filled in. Language, therefore, made an entry into the all-India census by way of secondary importance only inasmuch as it was required for solving the more important problems of migration and nationality or race of certain types of citizens.

Before the Census of 1881, the census returns for some provinces viz., Island of Bombay (1864), Madras Presidency (1871) and Bengal (1872) did indeed contain a few direct or indirect references to some languages, their strength of speakers or the area where spoken etc. One even comes across remarks on linguistic affinities of some language names. But these observations were of a casual nature and perhaps meant as such. There is no evidence to show that the subject of language in general attracted any serious attention. The general report on the Census of 1881 consists of only notes on languages which were listed in the descending order of their numerical strength. The information supplied was mostly culled from provincial reports and the discussions dealt with the facts of area covered by the speakers of languages or their numerical returns. In some cases, like Canarese, a mention of historical background of the country was made. The question of language and dialect was left over for the authors of provincial volumes to discuss, if they considered necessary, while discussions on linguistic affiliations etc. were almost totally avoided.

Authors of the provincial reports for the Census Report of 1881, however, evinced interest in linguistic discussions and some of them spared no pains indeed in writing on languages, dialects and their classification etc. in great detail. Notable among them were authors

of reports of Punjab *, North-West Provinces **, Madras † and Bengal ††.

The authors seemed well aware of the prevailing linguistic or philological literature in respect of classification of languages and they made good use of the works of reputed linguistic scholars in the line, like Caldwell, Hoernle, Beames, Maxmuller, Cust and others.

Thus by 1883, although information on Indian languages from the philological point of view was not systematized on the all-India level, yet on the provincial level, the general run of the provincial reports reflected the trend of the times as it were. There is plenty of indication in their reported material on language statistics that an important section of the Government was becoming increasingly aware of the necessity of understanding the language situation of the country more correctly and on stricter philological grounds.

Some observations on the contemporary state of philological studies in India on modern Indian languages, therefore, appear to be opportune at this stage.

1786 will go down in the history of modern philological science as one of the most remarkable years as it was in that year that Sir William Jones happened to discover Sanskrit and thereby opened new avenues of historical and comparative studies of classical languages for the West by telling them of the affinities between Sanskrit, Greek and Latin. The reader will recall in this connection his famous statement in his Third Anniversary Discourse delivered to the Asiatic Society of Bengal on February 2, 1786. For a long time thereafter and almost till the end of the first half of the 19th century, western scholars devoted themselves to working out in detail the historical problems connected with classical languages including Sanskrit on the one hand and contemporary European languages on the other as adumbrated by Sir William Jones. In India, however, until the end of the first half of the

* Ibbetson, D.C.J. . Report on the Census of the Punjab taken on the 17th February 1881, Vol. I, Chapter V.

** White, E. . . Report on the Census of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh taken on the 17th February 1881, Section XV.

† McIver, L. . . Imperial Census of 1881. Operations and Results in the Presidency of Madras, Chapter X.

†† Boardillon, J. A. . Census of Bengal 1881 (Report), Vol. I, Chapter X

19th century, no such studies were pursued nor did any notable publication on language studies appear although some individual scholars devoted themselves to studies in specified areas and their special problems. The year 1853 saw a notable publication by Sir Erskine Perry who in his famous paper "On the Geographical Distribution of the Principal Languages of India and the feasibility of introducing English as a *lingua franca*", in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal* was almost the first to give a correct estimation of the linguistic situation in India. Three years later, in 1856, was published Bishop Caldwell's monumental 'Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages'. Here again for the first time a group of Indian languages was treated in a systematic manner which in fact stimulated another great study of another family of languages by John Beames. Beames had commenced his work in 1866 but the results of his researches were published in book form only in 1872 when the first volume of his great work entitled 'A Comparative Grammar of Modern Indian Languages' was published. But the year 1872 happens to be remarkable for another significant event in the history of Indian Philology. This was the publication of the first instalment of Rudolf Hoernle's 'Essays in aid of a Comparative Grammar of the Gaudian Languages' in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal** which later received more elaborate treatment in the shape of his great work (1880)† and subsequently formed the basis of the theories of Grierson on the classification of the Aryan vernaculars in the Linguistic Survey of India. Beames presented the first comprehensive account of the development of the Modern Aryan Languages of India which he completed in three volumes (I 1872, II 1875, III 1879)††.

Ernest Trumpp's *Sindhi Grammar* and John Platts' *Grammar of the Hindustani or Urdu Language* also appeared in 1872 and with the publication of these two works the authors became almost pioneers in the etymological studies of the Indo-Aryan vernacular forms though they confined themselves to the individual languages they studied. Hoernle's *Essays* continued to appear for further three years. In the year 1876 another great work, S. H. Kellogg's, 'A Grammar of Hindi Language', appeared which contained detailed account of various languages which he considered as dialects of Hindi. It was quite a comprehensive survey of languages and dialects spoken between the Himalayas in the north to the Narmada River and Vindhya

mountains in the south and between Punjab, Sindh and Gujarat in the west to Bengal in the east.

In 1875, quite a significant and systematic work 'The Jammoo and Kashmir' by Frederick Drew was published on the languages of Jammu and Kashmir. The author described thirteen languages and dialects and was aware of the possibility of omission of several significant dialects from his purview.

Mention should be made here of the first Indian name among the pioneers of Modern Indo-Aryan studies. R. G. Blandarkar, in the year 1877, delivered his *Wilson Philological Lectures* before the University of Bombay which were published in instalments in the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* in its 16th and 17th volumes (1883-85 and 1887-89). Here was a brilliant exposition of the historical development of modern vernaculars from the original Sanskrit through all the stages of development.

In 1878 appeared the famous compendium, 'A Sketch of Modern Languages of the East Indies' by R. N. Cust. Although Cust himself very modestly disclaimed credit by saying that it was "essentially a compilation, not a word or line is my own", it had its use, as here in one place was put almost all about the current information on the languages of the East Indies. As Grierson observed, Cust's was a tentative work to stimulate further inquiry. For the first time the Indian Government as well as European scholars were made to see, as a result of Cust's work and his personal efforts, how little had been done on the Indian language situation and how much yet remained to be done. Hoernle's famous work, 'Comparative Grammar of Gaudian Languages with special reference to Eastern Hindi' was published two years later (1880). This grammar, although it covered the same field as Beames', added new material and propounded his own new basis of classification of Indo-Aryan vernaculars. Sir George A. Grierson who had joined the Indian Civil Service in 1873 had commenced his studies and started publishing them about this time. By the year 1881 seven of his articles and one *Hand Book* were published.

As will appear from the brief account given above, the stage was set on the eve of the census operations for the year 1881. Signs were visible of greater and greater awareness of the language situation of the country through either the great philological studies of pioneers like Caldwell, Beames or Hoernle or through the illuminating work and great efforts of Cust or Grierson. I must hasten to add that I have not mentioned the names of scholars like B. H. Hodgson, Rev. W. Robinson, Professor Maxmuller, George Campbell, W. W. Hunter, L. D. Skreftsrud or E. T. Dalton and their share of contribution to Modern Indian Language Studies. There is not the slightest intention to belittle the worth of their efforts. A detailed survey of the entire language situation is proposed to be given in another publication in which I propose to speak at greater length of this important contribution while here for limitations of space, only the most notable

works relevant to the point have been taken into account.

In the early eighties of the last century the efforts of Cust and Grierson, as well as of other reputed scholars, bore fruit in the shape of regional studies and inquiries although not much work was done on the all-India level. Grierson was of the opinion that it was Cust's work which evoked all the interest and in the memorable year of 1886—almost exactly a century after the famous address by Sir William Jones—the Oriental Congress at Vienna passed a resolution urging upon the Government of India to undertake a systematic survey of the languages of India. The proposal was moved and supported by reputed scholars like Buhler, Weber, Hoernle, Maxmuller, Monier Williams, Grierson and Cust.

The proposal, though enthusiastically acclaimed, does not appear to have made much headway even as late as 1894. Meanwhile the time had come for another decennial census in 1891. The officers concerned with the Indian census, however, appear to have been convinced of the value of Comprehensive Linguistic Survey such as was suggested by the participants of the Vienna Congress. They were also aware of the role of the census as a vehicle of actively pursuing such a survey. Thus the official aim set on the eve of the 1891 Census of collecting information on languages spoken as parent tongue in India was not the finding out of nationality or race of individuals as had been adumbrated in the Census of 1881 but to "serve as an aid to future philological inquiry"*. The author of the 1891 Census report records † with satisfaction that the attempt to collect parent tongue information and compare the same with accepted scientific nomenclature was successful since after the analysis of census data a very fair delimitation was obtained of the various language fields of the country. This information could serve, to quote the author, "as an aid towards getting a complete and scientifically conducted survey of the whole field of investigations". J. A. Baines †† went on to say "An operation of that description can only be conducted by a skilled Philologist who knows exactly the lines on which information should be collected, so that the results may be susceptible of comparison over the whole of India. It is hardly necessary to add that he must have a practical knowledge too, of the country and its inhabitants, and should not work from books alone. Then again, an enquiry of this sort should be commenced, if taken in hand at all, without further delay". The remarks of Baines appeared in 1893 and the question of a Linguistic Survey of India came within the field of practical politics by 1894 when discussions started on the feasibility of the Survey on Government level. Baines's recommendation set the ball rolling. Census officers, therefore, have had their

share of contribution of no mean order towards furthering the knowledge of Indian languages. J. P. Marten, the Census Commissioner for Census of India 1921, wrote, "As with the ethnography so also in the case of the languages of India much of the pioneer work has been done in connection with the decennial census and the interest in the subject, which led to its complete and systematic treatment under an expert director, is largely due to the contribution made by census officers in their reports"*. This may seem a tall claim but considering that the same procedure was adopted in 1961 and the present writer held extensive correspondence with each State Census Superintendent and the Registrar General's Census Tabulation Office and had the benefit of detailed discussion by extended visits to each State Census Office, Marten could not have exaggerated the claim made in the passage I have quoted. Such intimate collaboration and exchange in an atmosphere of mutual respect is capable of producing nothing but the utmost good. Sir George A. Grierson, the Superintendent of the Linguistic Survey operations, was also simultaneously associated with the decennial Census of 1901 for which he analysed the data and wrote the report. Throughout his task in connection with the Linguistic Survey of India, Grierson continued to draw heavily from the decennial census operations. As Marten has recorded in his report for Census 1921, the copies of reports of Census Superintendents were sent to Grierson for use in his work. In his first volume of the Linguistic Survey, Grierson has constantly compared 1921 figures with his survey estimates. The other side of the picture is no less significant. In so far as the schemes of classification of languages in the Indian Censuses were concerned they were based on 1901 and in all subsequent censuses upto 1931, on the classification proposed by Grierson in 1901 and later in his Linguistic Survey. This effort seeks to continue the Indian tradition of re-examination of the linguistic structure of India in the light of the results of the decennial census of 1961.

This brief account is intended to bring out the very intimate complementary roles of the Indian Census and Linguistic Survey of India. In a country where a population of more than 400 millions is involved embracing as many as four entire families of languages with all their sub-families and branches, it is only reasonable that the results of the census should be made to feed a scientific survey while the conclusions of such a survey should help in the calibration of census results and be guided in future census operations.

It would, however, appear there were no language reports for 1941 and 1951. The last census report on languages was that of 1931 † which also followed the Grierson's Classification. The Linguistic Survey conducted by Grierson was, restricted to certain areas while there were technical limitations in the author's

* Hoernle, A.F.R. . . . Essays in aid of the Comparative Grammar of the Gaudian Languages. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* Vol. XLI, Part I, 1872, page 120, XLII, part I, 1873, page 59, XLIII, part I, 1874, page 22.

† Hoernle, A.F.R. . . . A Grammar of the Eastern Hindi compared with the other Gaudian Languages. London (1880).

†† Beames, J. . . . A Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India, 3 vols. London (1872-1879).

* Baines, J.A. . . . Census of India 1891. General Report, page 130.

† Ibid . . . page 131.

†† Ibid . . . page 181.

* Marten, J.T. . . . Census of India 1921, Vol. I, Part I, Report Chapter IX, page 192.

† Hutton, J.H. . . . Census of India 1931, Vol. I, Part I, Report, Chapter X.

methods of conducting the survey*. The field of language investigation in India has widened of late. There has also been rapid development in methodology in linguistic researches. A tendency has thus grown in certain quarters to underestimate the value of Grierson's monumental work although no comparable work of architecture has yet been attempted. There certainly is plenty of scope to substantially improve or change the Grierson Classification. But it is often grudgingly acknowledged or not acknowledged at all that almost every new programme of research on any of the Indian languages has to fall back upon informations contained in the Linguistic Survey. Professor Jules Bloch, one of the seniormost authorities in Indian linguistics very correctly assessed the value of this great work when in one of his lectures** he remarked "No other large portion of the earth can boast of any so extensive and methodologically uniform description as the one you see collected in the volumes of the Linguistic Survey of India. That will long give a basis and a frame to linguistic studies in India". Lest this opinion expressed in 1929 should be dismissed as an expression of prompt congratulation on so great a work completed as recently as 1927-28, one would do well to recall Prof. M. B. Emeneau's recent tribute. Although generally critical of Grierson's techniques, Emeneau in his Presidential address delivered to the American Oriental Society at Toronto on April 20, 1955, observed that while the materials collected for the Linguistic Survey of India were inadequate for either descriptive or comparative purposes "yet, an amazing amount of the gross features come through, and the Survey does roughly map out language and dialect areas which can be visited to produce more adequate treatment"†. In yet another more recent publication†† J. J. Gumperz and C. A. Ferguson have recorded "Almost all the work in South-Asian dialectology published since Grierson has been based on his work with only a very meagre amount of original investigation and Grierson's volume remain by far the most important source of data for the social scientist concerned with the distribution of dialect diversity of South-Asian Languages". They further commented, that "in noting that Grierson did little or no dialect atlas work, we have no intention of belittling his tremendous achievement. The L.S.I. remains one of the world's major productions of linguistic scholarship and Grierson himself was fully aware of the necessary limitation of his project".

In the light of the situation and considerations as

* Grierson, G.A. . Linguistic Survey of India Vol. I Part I, page 194.

** Jules Bloch . . . Some Problems of Indo-Aryan Philology. Forlong lectures for 1929. Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, London. Vol. V (1928-30) pp. 750-751.

† Journal of the American Oriental Society Vol. 75, No. 3 (July-Sept. 1955), page 152.

†† Ferguson, C.A. and Gumperz, J.J. Linguistic Diversity in South Asia (1960), page 8 and page 18.

have been stated above, it was, therefore, only appropriate that following a gap of two decennial censuses viz., 1941 and 1951, it should have been decided that the language data collected during 1961 Census should undergo scientific scrutiny with reference to Grierson's Classification and later literature on Linguistics.

A few remarks at this point on the scope of the 1961 Census operations in the collection of information on mother tongue or bilingualism seem opportune. The 1961 Census questionnaire included two questions to be put to each citizen of the country. The enumerator was required to ask first the mother tongue of the person enumerated and then, secondly, whether the person knew any other language(s). These questions were for universal application and the operations were almost synchronous.

It is an accepted principle in census operation to record the answers to census questions as returned by the person enumerated. So far as mother tongue is concerned there should ordinarily be no difficulty. In the rural areas all persons should know the accepted name of their mother tongue which they would have uniformly returned. In pockets of linguistic border there may be some difficulty but even there each citizen is expected to know his own mother tongue. In the urban areas especially in large towns due to a variety of mother tongue the enumerator may have some difficulty in writing the mother tongue in the enumeration record as returned by the citizen. This is especially the case in large urban cities where migrants are numerous. To quote an example, it has been observed that the mother tongue of some of the South Indians in Delhi has been returned as 'Madras' instead of the actual tongue viz., Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada. There might also be some error also in the transliteration into English of the mother tongue usually written in the regional language in enumeration record at the time of sorting and tabulation. But it has been found that the mother tongue returns generally conform to the classified languages except in the case of a small minority where unusual returns are made. This consists of a variety of returns but the number of persons under each is usually very small, about one or two. This is further explained below.

It has already been stated that even during the earliest regular Census of 1891, when language enquiries were done for their own sake, the scrutiny of data revealed that in the language field the accepted scientific nomenclature was in accordance with the usage of the masses to a very great extent and as such this verbal testimony recorded in response to census enquiries did have a fair amount of reliability. Grierson, the Superintendent of the Linguistic Survey of India, who was himself the Director of the language census of 1901 and the author of its language report found the census data quite useful for technical considerations and all through his editorial work of the volumes of the Linguistic Survey of India he found the results of Census of 1911 and 1921 comparable to the results of the Linguistic Survey. The Census data

of 1931 could also be usefully scrutinised on the background of the Linguistic Survey of India. The results of a preliminary scrutiny of 1961 mother tongue data could also be briefly cited here in support of our argument. On a sifting of the entire mass of 1961 mother tongue returns and after scrutinising all names with regard to their spelling variations and vagaries of transcriptions, it was found that out of a total of 1,652 mother tongue names recorded from all over the country, there were 1,549 names which referred to mother tongue names of Indian origin and 103 names referred to those of foreign origin. Further scrutiny showed that out of 1,549 names of mother tongue 572 names were such as could be directly attested in the Linguistic Survey of India. This alone makes up a percentage of about 37. Preliminary scrutiny has further led us to consider 527 names out of the full total of 1,652 names as unclassified. But these 527 cases very possibly include quite a large number of cases which even after investigations could not be brought under any of the recognised classifications. The number of speakers involved in many such cases is as small as two or one. The elimination of these cases will make the comparison of scrutiny of census data with Linguistic Survey of India still more favourable. If the strength of speakers indicated by the mother tongue areas delimited by these 572 names attested in the Linguistic Survey of India could be supposed to provide some clue then the figures thus obtained are quite revealing. As will be seen, the 572 names which have been attested in the Linguistic Survey of India account for as large a population as 436,224,545. This tends to show that only a fraction of India's population have returned their mother tongue which are not attested according to the prevailing technical nomenclature. This will, however, be elaborated later.

In view of the fact that the vast majority of mother tongue returns for the 1961 Census conformed to the pattern of classified languages/dialects it was decided by the Registrar General that the mother tongue returns of the 1961 Census should be taken up for detailed study by the Linguist of this office. Linguistic knowledge having far advanced since Grierson's time and since Grierson's classifications were not all embracing, account was taken in this present examination of subsequent researches and authoritative upto-date opinion in the Indian Linguistic field.

But Grierson's classification as formulated in the Linguistic Survey of India has still been followed in the main. It may be relevant to make a brief reference here about Grierson's work.

Grierson, Sir George Abraham (1851-1941) born in Dublin, entered the Indian Civil Service in 1873 and sailed to India where he was appointed to the Bengal Presidency. He devoted the next twenty-three years to the active duties of a member of the Indian Civil Service. In 1898 he was designated Superintendent of the newly sanctioned *Linguistic Survey of India*. He was interested in Indian Folklore and Languages from the very beginning and published his studies on Indian Folklore, Language and Literature beginning

with the year 1874 onwards almost in an unbroken series. During the eighties of the last century, Grierson's attention was mainly focussed on the languages and dialects of Bihar where he was posted as an officer. By elaborating the theory of Hoernle on the Indo-Aryan language groupings, Grierson made a major contribution to linguistic studies. Through his continuous application to linguistic studies and personal efforts, he succeeded in initiating a resolution in the Congress of Orientalists at Vienna in 1886 through Buhler, Weber, Cust, Monier Williams and others on the desirability of conducting a Linguistic Survey of India. This work was started in 1898 and the last volume of the Linguistic Survey of India—the whole work consisting of XI octavo volumes of which 5 volumes are in 14 parts—was published in 1927. All through these years Grierson continued to be in charge of the Survey and to edit his monumental work. Some of the other notable works of Grierson may be listed below :

1. Seven grammars of the Dialects and Sub-Dialects of the Bihari Languages (eight parts) 1883-1887.
2. Bihar Peasant Life (1885).
3. Padumavati of Jaisi (in collaboration with Sudhakara Dwivedi) (1896).
4. Modern Vernacular Literature of Hindustan, JASB (1889).
5. Translation of Emile Senart's 'The Inscriptions of Piyadast'—Indian Antiquary (1888).

The Linguistic Survey conducted by Grierson was primarily to be a collection of specimens of every known speech through the translation of a standardized running text and the listing of words and sentences. But the languages/dialects had to be arranged in some order or the other and this necessitated groupings and classifications on the basis of certain theories or principles of classifications. With Grierson the main principle of classification of language was that language must be classed according to their grammars.* In accordance with the prevailing accepted principles of Comparative Philology, Grierson considered vocabulary alone as untrustworthy guide. Similarly, on considerations of 'independent' language and dialect Grierson attached greater importance to the grammatical structure of the speeches compared than to the factor of intercommunicability between the speakers of the compared speeches. Another factor which Grierson considered significant in the differentiation of languages was that of 'nationality' which according to him becomes stronger if the nationalities thus distinguished developed independent literatures.† After receiving specimens of speeches which ran into thousands, Grierson organized the data and brought the results out into the form of grammatical description of speeches and detailed discussions on their classifications etc,

* Grierson, G. A. . Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. I, Part I page 22.

† Ibid. . . . page 24.

There are two appendices to the Linguistic Survey of India volumes which are specially devoted to the lists of language names as were either discussed in detail through the pages of the Linguistic Survey of India or such as even occurred in the volumes. Appendix I* gives a classified list of languages discussed in Linguistic Survey of India. 878 languages have been given classified numbers in this appendix. Appendix II contains an index of all language names mentioned in the pages of Linguistic Survey of India. This index also contains names of other languages as were collected by the author from other sources like the old census reports etc. This index has a total of 2,700 entries.†

By the time Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India was launched, linguistic classifications by units of Language Families and Branches etc. were already well known in the field of philological scholarship. The person hitting upon this idea for the first time was Sir William Jones who had thought that Sanskrit, Greek and Latin were derived from a common source and that Germanic Gothic and Celtic belonged to the same Group. Further development on this idea was done during the 19th century and Grierson also established his classification on grammatical or structural considerations taking note of mutual agreements etc. among compared languages/dialects according to the historical and comparative method. He set up units of descriptions in more or less geneological order.

* Ibid, pages 389—410.

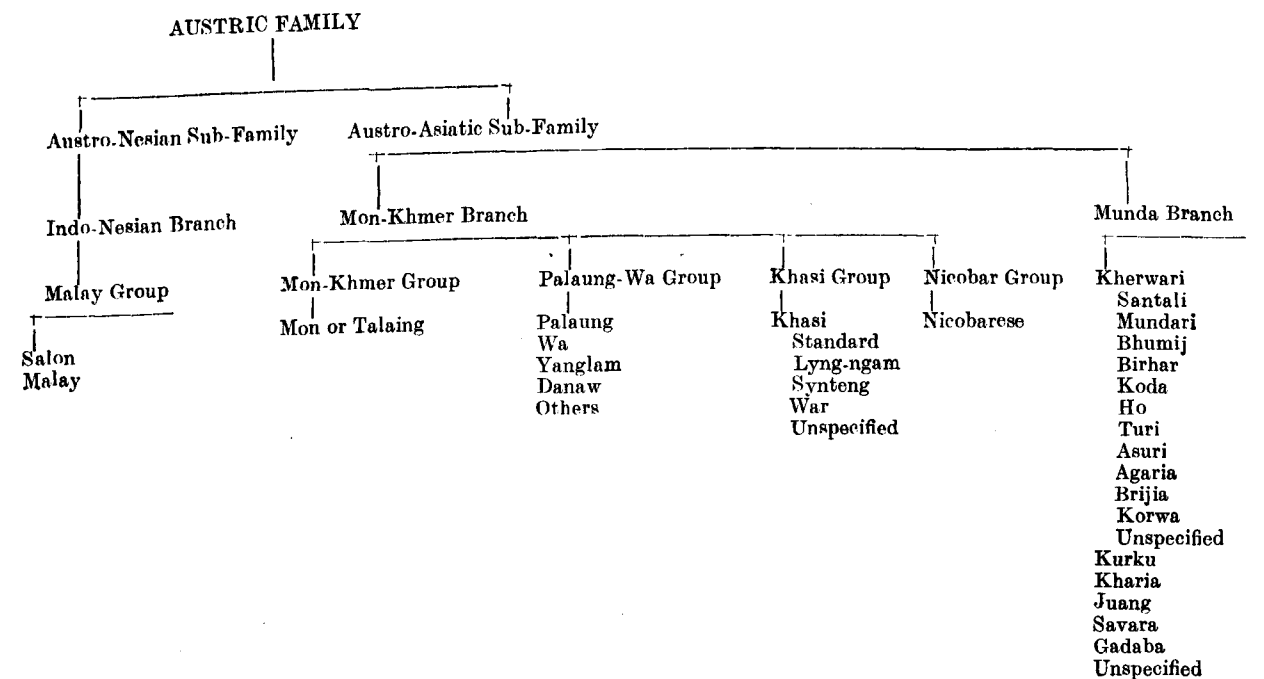
† Ibid, pages 425—517.

The smallest unit was the sub-dialect while the broadest or all-inclusive one was known as the Family. The intervening units were, from sub-dialect onwards, dialect, language, group, sub-branch, branch and sub-family. The names of the families of languages as were established in India were : Austric, Karen, Man, Tibeto-Chinese, Dravidian, and Indo-European. The main bulk of speeches was, however, found to be included in the four large families leaving Karen and Man. Grierson was in the habit of taking into account all the available literature on relevant topics and went into detailed discussions on matters of controversy. Between the publication of first volume (1905) and the last in the series (1927), the author had many occasions of amending conclusions he had held before. Detailed notes on all such changes have been included in the concluding volume* of the Linguistic Survey of India.

The limitations of space would not permit a summary of Grierson's discussions on the classification of languages as adopted in the Linguistic Survey of India. The interested reader could refer the relevant volume on his own. It is, however, proposed to give in the following diagrammatic charts the different families of languages of India down to the details of dialects as have been established in the Linguistic Survey of India. The reader is invited to make a further reference to the Classified List of Grierson given in this volume as Appendix I.

* Grierson, G. A. . Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. I, Part I

I AUSTRIC FAMILY



II KAREN FAMILY

KAREN FAMILY

Karen
Bwe
Karenbyu
Sgaw
Pwo
Taungthu
Padaung
Yinbaw
Gheko
Karenni
Zayein
Others and Unspecified

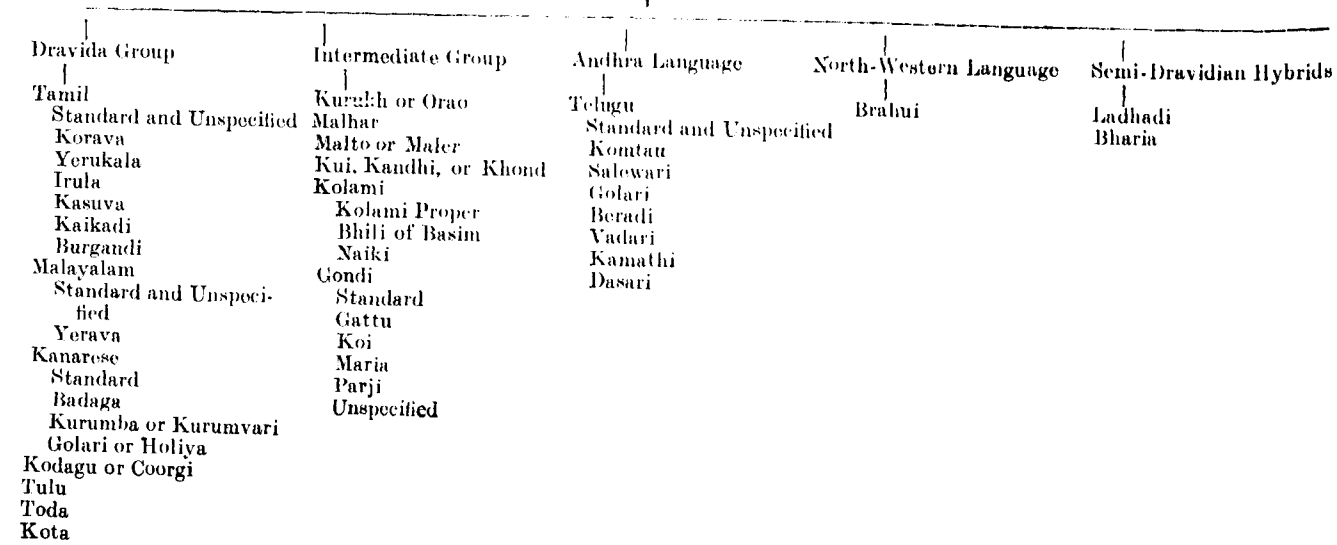
III MAN FAMILY

MAN FAMILY

Yao
Miao or Hmong

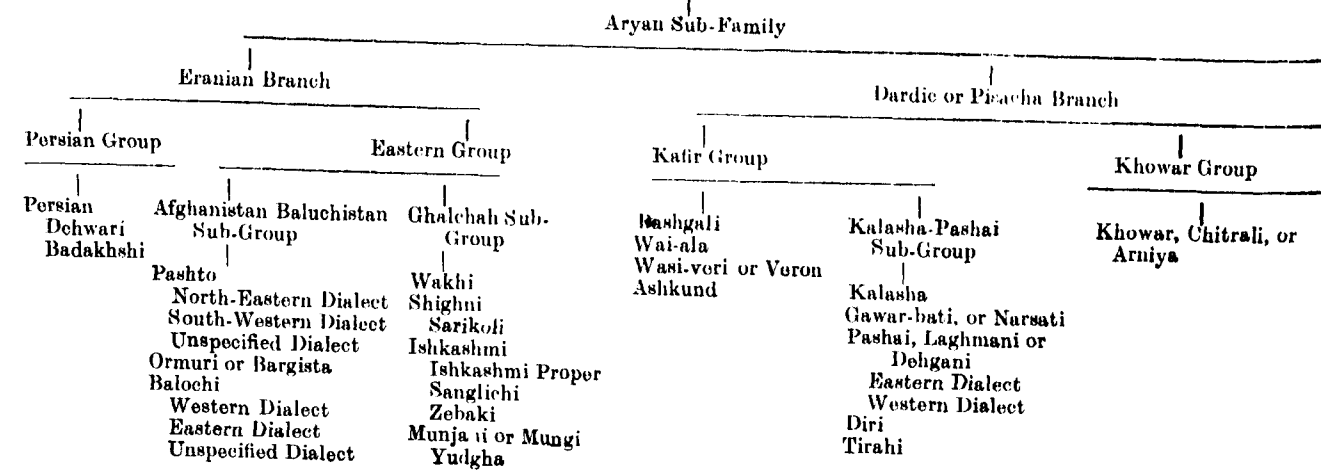
V
DRAVIDIAN FAMILY

DRAVIDIAN FAMILY



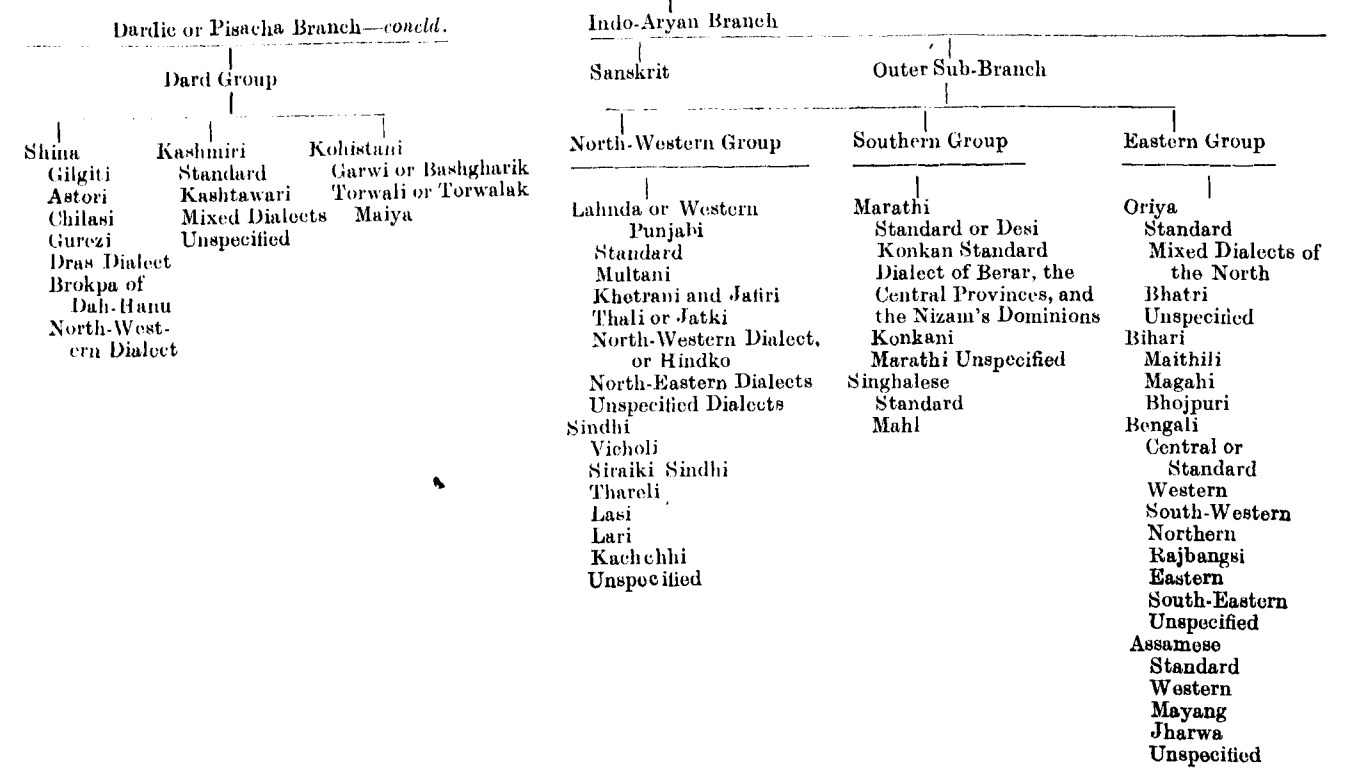
VI
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY

INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY



INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY—contd.

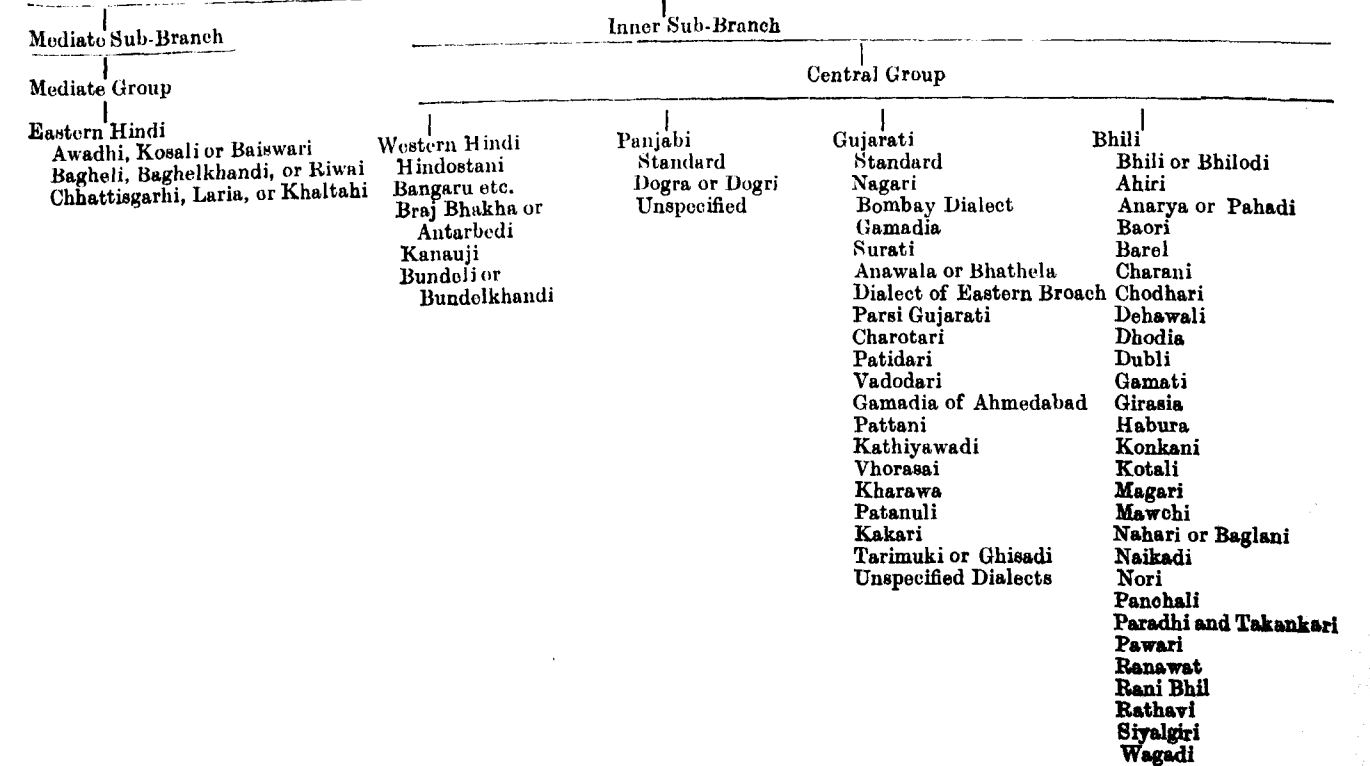
Aryan Sub-Family—contd.



INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY—contd.

Aryan Sub-Family—contd.

Indo-Aryan Branch—contd.



IV TIBETO-CHINESE

TIBETO-CHINESE

Tibeto-Burman			
Tibeto-Himalayan Branch			
Tai-Group	Tibetan Group	Pronominalized Himalayan Group	Non-Pronominalized Himalayan Group
Lao Siamese Lu Khun Daye Shan Aiton Ahom Khamti Khamti Proper Phakial Tai-rong Nora	Bhotia Bhotia of Tibet or Tibetan Bhotia of Baltistan or Balti Bhotia of Purik Bhotia of Ladakh or Ladakhi Bhotia of Lahul or Lahuli Bhotia of Spiti Bhotia of Upper Kanawar or Nyamkat Bhotia of Tehri Garhwal or Jad Bhotia of Garhwal Sharpa Bhotia Bhotia of Sikkim or Da-njong-ka Bhotia of Bhutan or Lhoke Kagate Bhotia of Khams Other Dialects (Unspecified)	Western Sub-Group Manchati or Patni Chamba Lahuli Bunun Rangloi, Gondla, or Tinan Kanashi Kanauri Rangkas Chaudangsi Byangsi Janggali	Eastern Sub-Group Dhimel Thami Limbu Yakha Khambu Rai or Jimdar (Khambu Dialects) Bahing Balali Sangpang Lohorong Lambichhong Waling Chhingtang Rungchenbung Dungmali Rodong or Chamling Nachhereng Kulung Thulung Chaurasya Khaling Dumi Yayu or Hayu Chepang Kusunda Bhranu Thakeya Unspecified

TIBETO-CHINESE

Tibeto-Burman

Assam-Burmese

Kuki-Chin				
Naga Group—concl.	Kachin Group	Meithei Sub-Group	Northern Chin Sub-Group	Central Chin Sub-Group
Naga-Kuki Sub-Group Mikir Standard Bhoi Mikir Amri Rengkhang Sopvoma or Mao Naga Maram Miyangkhang Kwoireng or Liyang Tangkhu Tangkhu Proper Phadang Khangoi Maring Naga Unclassed	Kehin Chingpaw Singpho Others	Manipuri, Meithei, Kathe or Ponna	Thado Khongzai Langtung Jangshen Sairang Unspecified Sokte Siyin Ralte Paite	Shunkla or Taashon Shunkla Proper Zahao or Yahow Lai Haka Tlantlang Yokwa Lakher, Mara, or Tlongai Others and Unspecified Lushei or Dulien Fannai Ngente Banjogi Pankhu

FAMILY

FAMILY

Sub-Family

North Assam Branch

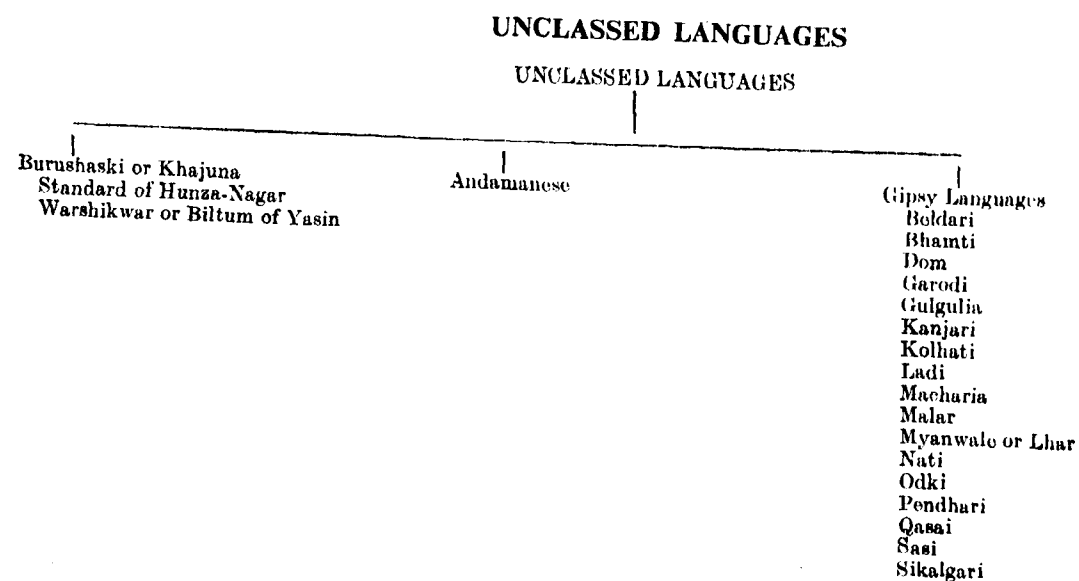
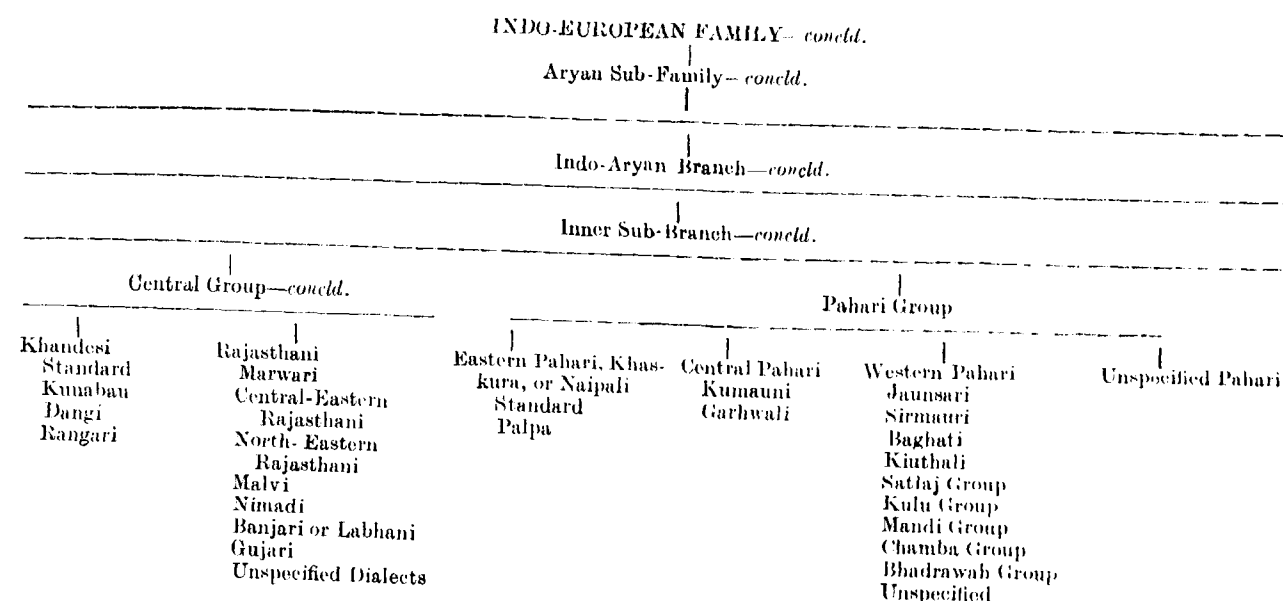
Assam-Burmese Branch					
Aka or Hrusso Abor Miri Dalla Mashui	Bara or Bodo Group	Naga Group			
	Bara, Bodo, or Plains Kachari Bodo Proper Meeh Lalung Dima-sa or Hills Kachari Standard Hojai Garos Achik or Standard Abeng Atong, Ating, or Kuchu Awi Chibok Dulu Ruga Unspecified Koch Harigaya Satpariya Dasgaya or Banai Wanang Tintekiya Unspecified Rabha Rangdania Maitaria or Matrai Tipura or Mrung Chutiya Moran	Western Naga Sub-Group Angami Tengima Dzuna Kehena Nali or Mima Sema Simi Zhimomi Rengma or Unza Mayi Kezhama	Central Naga Sub-Group Ao or Hatigorria Chungli or Zungi Mongsen Lhota or Tsontsu Tengsa Naga Thukumi Yachumi	Eastern Naga Sub-Group Angwanku or Tableng Tamiu or Chingmegnu Banpara Mutonia Mohongia, Borduarua or Paniduarua Namesangia Chang or Mojung Assiringia Moshang Shangge	Naga-Bodo Sub-Group Einpeo or Kachcha Naga Inzemi Sengima Yema or Jema Kabui or Kapwi Khoirao

FAMILY—concl.

Sub-Family—concl.

Branch—concl.

Burma Group			Lolo-Mos'o Group	Sak (Lui) Group
Group	Southern Chin Sub-Group	Unclassed Kuki-Chin (Unspecified)	Lolo-Mos'o Group	Lui
Old-Kuki Sub-Group Hrangkhoh, Rangkhoh or Hrangchah Hrangkhoh Proper Bete Hallam Hallam Proper Khelma Sakajab or Shekasip Langrong Aimol Chiru Kolreng or Kolren Kom Kyan or Chaw Hmar Chote Muntuk Karum Purum Anai Hiroi-Lamgang Vaiphei	Chinme Welaung Chinbok Yindu Chinbon Taungtha Khyang or Sho Khami, Khwe-myi, or Kumi Anu M'hang	Kuki (Unspecified) Chin Unclassed and (Unspecified)	Lolo Mos'o Lisu Aka Kwi Others	Andro-Songmai Chairai Kadu Daingnet Ganan Sak or Thet



The charts giving the details of language families will show that the Survey was fairly comprehensive. But it had its limitations. The following were the main handicaps as the author himself admitted. Firstly, large areas of the country like the provinces of Madras and Burma and states of Hyderabad and Mysore were excluded from the Survey. Secondly, there is no reference to the important subject of phonetics in the pages of the Survey Volumes. When the Survey work began at the turn of the last century, the science of phonetics was only in its infancy, so the association of trained phoneticians with the Survey work was out of question.

The Survey was mainly exploratory in character and the materials supplied to the Editors for analysis were prepared by Government officials who were far from being uniformly competent or qualified. The number of specimens scrutinized by Grierson himself

reached several thousands and, as the Survey testifies, he had a large choice of selection in most languages. Again, there were often no objective tests for choosing one particular specimen and rejecting the other except that Grierson's method as he himself admitted was "subjective".* This again in the context of modern conditions of linguistic work would be difficult to accept. Moreover, as one turns the pages of Linguistic Survey of India, specially those dealing with the Tibeto-Chinese Family, Austric Family and Dravidian Family languages and their materials one comes across case after case—they are more than one hundred—when editors have confessed that the materials or specimens were either 'untrustworthy' or 'unsatisfactory' or 'very meagre' or 'insufficient' or even were to be taken with 'reserve' etc.

* Grierson, G.A.—Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. I, Part I, page 197.

II

All this would show that George Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India although a great and monumental achievement, yet stands in need of comprehensive revision in the light of modern methods of linguistic science. Almost a decade ago at the 23rd International Congress of Orientalists held in August 1954 at Cambridge a resolution to institute a new Linguistic Survey of India as adumbrated by the Committee of the Conference of linguists and educationists was unanimously supported* and recommendations to the same effect were forwarded to the Government of India.

The conference of linguists and educationists which met in Poona during May 1953, suggested the setting up of a project for a new Linguistic Survey of India to achieve the following objects.

(a) Basic descriptive analysis of the languages and dialects to be found in India.

(b) Recording of all the available materials in each language and dialect such as folk songs, folk literature, proverbs, stories, fables, etc.

(c) For literary languages with a continuous history (i) critical editions of texts (ii) historical grammars (iii) modern descriptive analysis of the literary standard and of the spoken varieties of the same.

(d) Typology of material culture from a material point of view.

(e) Dialect geography and atlases of individual regional languages and dialects.

(f) Adequate description of primitive languages.

(g) A complete record of the full vocabularies of each dialect.

As could perhaps be but expected, the conditions for the launching of such a tremendous undertaking on a

* Proceedings of the 23rd International Congress of Orientalists 1954, page 947.

countrywide scale have not been favourable so far and the time when these resolutions of Linguists and Orientalists could be given some practical shape is yet to come.

The Census Operations of 1961 were conducted in the meantime and replies to the traditional mother tongue and bilingualism questions were received as a result of a nationwide enquiry. These returns needed scrutiny and organization of findings. It is at this stage that the Language Division was created in the Office of the Registrar General and was entrusted with the work of this scrutiny. Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India was accepted as the basis. As might normally be expected, census information could at best help to provide a delimitation of speech areas which could later be approached for detailed field investigations for dependable data, their analysis and results. If a provisional delimitation of speech areas were possible as a preliminary to a proper language survey, then in the opinion of the writer, a census might well serve this objective. It is hoped that the present effort will show that this is possible.

The Census of 1961 was taken in March, while the Language Division in the Office of the Registrar General was established in August 1961. It was during the Third Conference of Superintendents of Census Operations held in Delhi between the 1st and 7th February 1962, that the writer was called upon by the Registrar General to explain the proposed functioning of the Language Unit and the methods to be followed towards processing the census language data which would be received from State Superintendents. It was the most significant day for the Language Division when during the Conference the Superintendents offered their assurance of full support and assistance to the writer. The deliberations of the Conference concluded with instructions from the Registrar General to State Superintendents that mother tongue and

bilingualism returns should be forwarded to the Language Division at a very early date.

The language returns—mother tongues and bilingualism—started flowing in from various States and Union Territories and the staff (linguistic as well as statistical)* of the Division busied itself with the preliminary screening. In respect of each State/Union Territory it was found necessary to prepare a complete index of language names and collect all relevant information about them from the records of the Linguistic Survey of India, the Census Reports 1881 to 1951, District Gazetteers and Census Hand-Books and other philological or linguistic literature. This being completed, the returns were scrutinized one by one and the names not borne out in any of the sources mentioned above were screened out and kept for further work. All names not immediately identifiable with Grierson's inventory were listed separately along with the strength of their speakers, wherever available, down to the tehsil or thana level. A similar listing had already been advised in 1959-60 in respect of language returns of 1951 to prepare the background for the 1961 work. These names were to be given a check which would normally lead us to the source which eventually was the enumeration slips where such names were recorded and where other details like full name of speakers, the place of birth, religion, occupation whether tribal etc. were simultaneously recorded. But this presented a genuine obstacle. As stated above, sorting operations were almost over by the end of 1961 in almost all States and it was hardly feasible to do the resorting once again. Here again extremely helpful suggestions were offered by some of the Superintendents of Census Operations—SCO, Kerala, taking the lead—who undertook the sorting of sample slips bearing obscure or dubious entries. This was welcome since even a very small number of slips could give a fairly dependable idea of the language/dialect involved. The way to do this was to sort the slips of non-workers first and take out the concerned slips, then with the help of these slips to trace the household to the household record in the household schedule and then again to the slips of workers belonging to the household. In some States like West Bengal, the information was taken from the compiler's posting statements which were prepared for each tract. The

* During scrutiny and processing of data, the language unit consisted of the following staff.

Linguistic		Statistical	
1	Dr. M. R. Ranganatha	1	Shri M. N. Kaul
2	Shri O. P. Srivastava	2	Shri S. N. Mukherjee
3	Shri R. A. Singh	3	Shri D. P. Mukherjee
4	Shri J. Neethivanan	4	Shri P. Majumdar
5	Sm. K. Nag		
6	Shri M. S. Thirumalai	Typing	
7	Dr. P. K. Jain	1	Shri R. Ranganathan
8	Shri A. Pradhan	2	Shri R. N. Sinha

tract containing particular mother tongue names provided an easy clue to the sorter to track down the relevant slips and separate them for further scrutiny. The work of census tabulation having been in different stages in different States and Union Territories, language lists or C-V tables, were not received in the Linguist's office all at once. This helped to stagger the inquiry into stages with different States. Once the cases unattested in Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India or in any other published literature were brought to the notice of an SCO, he set upon not only resorting to slips from those cases but went into further details on these names, trying to collect whatever local information was possible from the places from where those names were returned. Reports were either called for from local officials or obtained by sending the SCO's own staff for a spot check. In several States and Union Territories like Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, some specimens of speeches were also collected and kept for record. It was at this stage that the writer undertook personal tours to the States and held elaborate discussions with the SCOs on each and every language return. The SCOs in turn would also arrange to put the writer in touch wherever possible with the individuals who returned the particular speeches and also other scholars or academicians of the State who would be considered well versed on matters of language etc. The discussions on language returns in respect of each name went into great detail and in most of the cases ended in a visit to and interview by the writer with the language speakers at convenient centres of the States. Enumeration slip details were also discussed and tentative decisions taken. To name some of the States where the writer had the occasion to visit language speakers in the interior and take short specimens of their speeches are Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh and Goa. In Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, a large number of speech specimens were collected by the SCOs and put to the scrutiny of the writer. It is undoubtedly true that a Linguist cannot place reliance on specimens collected in this fashion but if broad questions whether it was Telugu or Kannada, or Oriya or Bhili were under discussion, then certainly even these strictly 'unreliable' specimens could provide much affiliatory indication. This, in brief, was the method generally adopted by the writer for most States. The sorting of slips was kindly undertaken by almost all SCOs which immensely facilitated ultimate scrutiny. Many of the difficult or strange sounding names were found to have been due to the enumerator not having properly recorded the mother tongue returns. In several other cases mistakes crept in during transcription from local script to Roman. In still other cases which did not offer satisfactory solution on the spot the SCOs offered to make further local inquiry and report to us. The writer was able to make a complete round of these conferences and investigations in all States except Rajasthan. In the case of Rajasthan, however, since the difficult cases were resolved through correspondence with the SCO of that State, a visit was dispensed with. The number of returns being small

and difficult cases being very few in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, L. M. and A., Pondicherry, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and NEFA, the writer did not visit them either. As for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and NEFA, apart from the fact that SCOs concerned supplied detailed informations on mother tongues returned, the writer relied largely on his own earlier experience of linguistic investigations in them. The writer's tours to States and Union Territories and conferences with the officers and other interested scholars—the writer took care to contact local linguistic scholars—had the additional purpose of exploring and assessing the requirements of undertaking further linguistic investigation.

A word in explanation of the rationale of the arrangement in this volume seems indicated at this point. Even though everyman's choice of a name of his own mother tongue is of great importance with the census it is essential that the particular mother tongue may be on technical grounds, put in its proper place of relationship or affiliation with other language so that an organised picture of the languages of the country may be presented. Thus although presentation of facts and figures of mother tongues or languages was the aim of this particular census publication, the process of organisation of data during scrutiny did bring about linguistic considerations of the problems even as upto 1931, as without a theoretical framework no decision on language groupings or affiliations or classifications is feasible. While opinion has as far as possible been avoided on topics of controversy where no fresh spot survey data are available, it was desirable to revert to the Grierson frame as it stands modified in the light of established research since his time. But wherever additional reliable information was available and there were reasons to modify the Grierson Classification, a tentative classification or reclassification was called for and specifically noted as such.

The 1961 language data will provide some idea of the difficulties of the task. One and the same name of mother tongue is often spelled in certain cases in 9 different ways in the same State. Then there are different spellings of the same mother tongue in different States or Union Territories. Apart from obviously mistaken entries on enumeration slips in the transcription stage the mistakes multiplied owing to transcription from Indian language scripts to Roman. All these raw returns as were prepared in the first instance would add up to mother tongue returns of the country to more than 3,000. It was, therefore, considered necessary in the first instance to undertake a scrutiny and rationalization of spellings of mother tongue names in respect of each State and Union Territory. Once the spelling of a particular name was standardized one saw to it that the same was adopted in all States and Union Territories. In rationalizing the names of mother tongues care was taken to restrict the process only to spellings. Further, the rationalizations were made only after due examination of enumeration slips, and in cases wherever necessary through collection of local information. As such there was no possibility of clubbing together any mother

tongue return which was outside the spelling game. These variations of spellings have also been given through a form of note* to the flyleaf which was prepared by this office in respect of the language table of each State and Union Territory. For standardization of spellings the Linguistic Survey of India was mostly adopted as the standard reference. Where equivalent names did not occur in those volumes, either the accepted Government or official version of spelling was adopted or the local vogue was followed or the spoken form transcribed through phonetic symbols was introduced. There are certain names for which owing to recent changes in accepted standards, the spellings of Linguistic Survey of India could not be followed.

There are again cases where though the Linguistic Survey of India spellings seem more correct changes were made for purposes of convenience of interpretation in the Roman script. As for instance, Orañ of Linguistic Survey of India has been adopted as Oraon and Kithali of Linguistic Survey of India as Kiunthali. In the table below are detailed all such cases as have been given a different spelling from that of Linguistic Survey of India of Grierson.

Spelling adopted by Linguist, 1961	Names of Language with spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India (diacritic marks omitted)
Agarwali	Agarwala
Banarasi	Banar ^{si}
Betuli	Malva of Betul
Dhangri	Dhangari
Dhanagari	Dhan ^g ari
Dhedgajari	Dhed Gujar
Dukpa	Dukpa Bhotia
Dungari	Dung ^{ri}
Gojri	Gujuri of Kashmir
Gujjari	Gujari of the Plains
Hallam	Halam
Haokeep/Haakup	Hangkoop
Hindustani	Hindostani
Jamatia	Jamaita
Kannada	Kanarese
Karnataka	Carnatic
Khariboli	Khari Boli
Khortha/Khotta	Kortha
Kipgen	Keepgen
Kiunthali	Kiuthali
Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	Konkani (2)
Kongar	Konga or Kongadi
Kurukh/Oraon	Kurukh/Orao
Lushai/Mizo	Lushei
Malpaharia	Mal Paharia
Mao Naga	Mao
Mogh	Maghi
Nagauri	Naghor

* Refer to note 5 of the flyleaves at Appendix II of this Volume.

Spelling adopted by Linguist, 1961	Names of Language with spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India (diacritic marks omitted)
Panchpargania	Panch Pargania
Saurashtra	Saurashtri
Tripuri	Tipura

It was also found during scrutiny that one and the same language is equally well known by more than one name and that all these have been returned as mother tongues. In such cases alternative names have been for the sake of uniformity put in oblique and the numbers of speakers against each have been clubbed together even where none or not all occur as alternative(s) at all in a State or Union Territory. In one or two cases of tribal mother tongues, the name of the tribe as spelt in the President's Order of 1959 was placed beside the rationalized spelling as an alternative and for better clarification, particularly where the difference was negligible. Following are the names of rationalized mother tongues from the complete inventory of mother tongue returns of India which have been shown as alternatives with the help of obliques :

Abor/Adi
Aka/Hrusso
Bharmauri/Gaddi
Bhuiya/Bhuyan
Bilaspuri/Kahluri
Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia
Bodo/Boro
Brajbhasha/Braj Bhakha
Chulikata/Idu
Coorgi/Kodagu
Dakani/Musalmani
Deswali/Hariani
Gamti/Gavit
Haijong/Hajong
Hangseen/Hansing
Haokeep/Haokup
Irula/Iruliga
Khampti/Khamti
Khond/Kondh
Khortha/Khotta
Koda/Kora
Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
Kuruba/Kurumba
Kurukh/Oraon
Lamani/Lambadi
Lushai/Mizo
Magahi/Magadhi
Manipuri/Meithei
Monsang/Mongsen
Pnar/Synteng
Sadani/Sadri
Yenadi/Yanadi

A similar treatment has been attempted for mother tongues of foreign origin. It has, however, to be remembered that there was not much scope for a thorough

scrutiny and organization of data regarding foreign mother tongues, since the enumeration slips did not supply much information on foreigners. Their places of birth signified only the names of countries or even continents. Beyond this little was possible with the result that there were many mother tongues which indicated only names of continents like European, African or Australian. As such no classificatory information on foreign names of languages could be provided. It will be found that in some cases of foreign mother tongues more than two or three alternative names have been put together and following the principle enumerated above, all the alternatives have been repeated in each State/Union Territory irrespective of whether they actually occurred or not. Following is the list of all foreign mother tongue names which have been represented with their alternatives :

Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani
Annamese/Annamite
Arabic/Arbi
Balochi/Baluchi
Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese
Chinese/Chini
Czech/Czechoslovakian
Hebrew/Jewish
Irani/Iranian
Javanese/Java
Mahl/Maldivian
Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan
Mangolian/Mongolian
Siamese/Thai
Turkish/Turkistani

Scrutiny also revealed that although a particular mother tongue name was returned from more than one State/Union Territory, yet the language actually involved was not one and the same everywhere. This was ascertained through local inquiry. Though the explanation should normally suffice in the flyleaf to the State/Union Territory C-V Table where all the classifications or linguistic affiliations are explained, still this would present difficulties of representation of mother tongue names in the all-India Table where the principle of one entry for one language only was to be adopted. It was, therefore, decided to indicate the affiliation or grouping name of a particular language against the particular mother tongue return with an intervening hyphen after the latter. For instance, Nagari mother tongue has been returned from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal States and from Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Tripura Union Territories. This would go wholly unexplained unless the reader were told that Nagari returns from Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura signified that the language spoken or meant was Hindi; Kannada if returned from Andhra Pradesh; Malayalam when returned from Kerala; Marathi from Madras, while in Andaman and Nicobar Islands the return could only be treated as unclassified, since no information on

speakers was available. In order to clearly specify these differences, therefore, it was considered expedient to represent Nagari in the following manner :

Nagari	In Andaman and Nicobar Islands (which meant unclassified category)
Nagari-Hindi	In Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tripura
Nagari-Kannada	In Andhra Pradesh,
Nagari-Malayalam	In Kerala
Nagari-Marathi	In Madras

The following is the full list drawn up on the above principles :

Adibhasha-Bhotia
Adibhasha-Kurukh/Oraon
Adibhasha-Munda
Adibhasha-Nagesia
Adivasi-Bhili
Ahiri-Hindi
Bagri-Rajasthani
Bhoi-Khasi
Bhoi-Marathi
Bhotia-Unspecified
Bori-Abor/Adi
Chang-Naga
Chettibhasha-Kannada
Chettibhasha-Konkani
Chin-Unspecified
Dhelki-Oriya
Golari-Kannada
Jangali-Korwa
Jatki-Punjabi
Kachari-Bengali
Kamari-Santali
Khatri-Saurashtra
Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon
Kisan-Bhumij
Kisan-Santali
Koli-Gujarati
Kora-Banjari
Korama-Kannada
Koshti-Bundeli
Koshti-Marathi
Kshatriya-Gujarati
Kshatriya-Marathi
Kuki-Unspecified
Kurmi-Hindi
Kurmi-Kannada
Mathuri-Banjari
Madari-Kannada
Madari-Nati
Madari-Telugu
Mahajani-Rajasthani
Mahajani-Western Pahari
Majhi-Korwa
Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon
Lohari-Malpaharia
Lohari-Marathi

Lohari-Munda
Lohari-Rajasthani
Lohari-Santali
Meluri-Rengma
Mirdha-Kharria
Mirdha-Koda/Kora
Munda-Unspecified
Muria-Hindi
Naga-Unspecified
Nagari-Hindi
Nagari-Kannada
Nagari-Malayalam
Nagari-Marathi
Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi
Nagpuri-Marathi
Naiki-Banjari
Naiki-Kuruba/Kurumba
Naiki-Kolami
Pahari-Unspecified
Pahari-Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia
Parsi-Bhumij
Pasi-Abor/Adi
Purbi-Maithili
Roman-Hindi
Roman-Malayalam
Siraji-Inner Siraji
Siraji-Kashmiri
Solaga-Kannada
Teli-Marathi

It would be noticed in the above list that there are six names, viz., Bhotia, Chin, Kuki, Munda, Naga and Pahari against which the word 'unspecified' has been recorded after a hyphen. Since these names indicate only groups of languages and since even after scrutiny it was not definite as to which specific names were included in the numbers of particular language speakers it was considered necessary, in order to be clear about each mother tongue return with regard to its linguistic affiliations, to qualify each group name by the word 'unspecified' with an intervening hyphen. These two principles were uniformly followed in drawing up final lists. The finalised lists were communicated to States and Union Territories for adoption. The Language Unit, however, set upon the task of linguistic classification in respect of each return. The all-India total of rationalized mother tongue returns came to 1,652 out of which 103 were foreign mother tongues, while the rest, i.e. 1,549 were Indian mother tongues.

The language data are presented here with a two-fold object. *Firstly*, as is normally required according to census traditions and standards, it should supply full and detailed information on the strength and area of speakers of language/dialects and *secondly*, it should present an organized linguistic picture of the country by providing a suitable place to each language/dialect in a technically acceptable scheme of classification. In either of the cases adoption of a system through which the entire data could be analysed in sections—the area of the country and number of returns being much too vast—becomes necessary. For numerical and areawise requirements, therefore, it was decided

Survey needed revision. Such cases have been relegated to the category of Tentatively Reclassified with mark TR against the particular mother tongue. Since the information available on a particular language/dialect in this Note 2 does not agree with what is given in the Linguistic Survey of India, the mother tongue is treated as a 'Tentatively Reclassified' case. The affiliation suggested by us is entered in the second column of the note against the mother tongue. There is a total of 50 'Tentatively Reclassified' cases. An attempt has been made to affiliate each T or TR to one of the classified names or to a Group, Branch or Family of the Linguistic Survey. In two cases, however, the number of speakers belonging to more than one Classified Language were mixed up rendering it impossible to affiliate the return to one language only. Mahasu Pahari in Himachal Pradesh was returned with 25,668 speakers. The speeches on enquiries were found to be actually Handuri, Siraji and Sirmauri. There being no way of ascertaining figures separately, Mahasu Pahari was Tentatively Classified to all the three languages. Again Tharu was returned from Uttar Pradesh. It was found attested in the Linguistic Survey which further suggests that Tharu is affiliated at different places with different languages viz., Awadhi, Bhojpuri, Maithili and Braj Bhakha. Yet inquiry revealed that the Tharu returns of Uttar Pradesh included Kumauni and Awadhi speakers. Tharu was, therefore, Tentatively Reclassified and affiliated to Awadhi and Kumauni. Detailed notes on these cases are proposed to be given later. There are, however, three cases of mother tongues viz., Chang (Andhra Pradesh), Khatra (Maharashtra) and Nagari (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), which although attestable in the Linguistic Survey left us without a clue. We were thus unable to support the Linguistic Survey affiliations. As such they were shown in the Tentatively Reclassified category but we were unable to give any affiliations to them either. These three names, therefore, remained Unclassified by us. The total number of cases of Tentatively Reclassified category on which we were able to offer affiliations on all-India level amounted to be 50.

Note 3 of the flyleaf depicts foreign mother tongue names. As already explained, due to the absence of relevant information from the enumeration records no detailed work on these mother tongue names regarding their linguistic affiliations was possible. It was decided that in the case of these foreign tongues indication may only be given of the continents or large geographical areas like Oceania to which the mother tongues could be assigned. Thus the following divisions were made. 1. Other Asian countries, 2. Africa, 3. America, 4. Europe and 5. Oceania.

Alternatives signifying same language/dialect were put with intervening oblique marks and once the name of a mother tongue was rationalized, it was put in the C-V Table lists of all the States/Territories even though all the alternative names of a certain mother tongue were not returned in that State/Union Territory. Thus

a total of 103 foreign mother tongue names were returned for all-India.

In Note 4 are depicted those mother tongue names for which no information was available. These names were found unattested in Grierson either. They could be treated only as 'Unclassified' for the present pending further enquiries. The total number of such mother tongue names is 527. Spot verification alone can be of some help in these cases. It is possible that a large number of these names are spurious being either misrepresented by individuals or wrongly recorded by enumerators. The possibility of error at the transcription level cannot be ruled out either. It was found on scrutiny that out of these 527 names there were 210 cases spoken by 2 or 1 person each. It is curious that the largest number of Unclassified cases are from Maharashtra alone where the number is 121. Unfortunately resorting of slips was not possible in Maharashtra which went by default on this score.

Transcription into Roman script presented another source of error. There were spelling variations of other types from State to State. In a few cases phonetic peculiarities of particular areas or regions were responsible for different types of transcription. Since such spelling variations are likely to be repeated with regard to names of mother tongues in future censuses as well the Registrar General thought that it would be proper to list all such variations of spellings and depict them in a separate note appended to each C-V Table of States/Union Territories. This was done and Note 5 as flyleaf to each C-V Table gave an account of these variations.

In the next place, the Registrar General decided that a summary of all informations provided in Notes 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Flyleaf should be given in Appendix I to the Flyleaf. The totals of all mother tongues of various categories viz., (1) those attested in the Linguistic Survey, (2) Tentatively Classified, (3) Reclassified, (4) Foreign tongues or (5) Unclassified names etc. are given in this Appendix. This should facilitate acquaintance of the language situation of the State/Union Territory at a glance. Since Note 1 of the flyleaf bears references to numbers in the Classified List of Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India, it was considered useful to print a copy of the full Classified List of the Linguistic Survey also. In this volume it is printed as Appendix I.

Groupings or linguistic affiliations of language/dialects as depicted in the flyleaves of C-V Tables of State and Union Territories have been built up to the all-India level and been adopted for Tables A, B, C, D and E and their supplements. As far as questions of groupings of languages/dialects are concerned, the combined information supplied through all these 5 tables should cover all mother tongue returns except of course the foreign and the Unclassified ones. These groupings, however, relate only to the affinities up to language/dialect level. In the mother tongue returns, names like Bhotia, Chin, Kol, Kuki, Munda, Pahari were found with considerably large numbers of speakers

against each of them. These names are indicative of Language Groups which according to Grierson's schemes included several independent languages. Efforts were made during scrutiny to separate the figures from these which could be ascribed to the languages included in the group. A good number still remain unexplained. In the interest of rational presentation these mother tongues indicative of groups were qualified with the word 'Unspecified' which was put against them with a hyphen. In order to impart some usefulness to these unspecified mother tongue names, it was considered necessary to prepare a separate table which should indicate the groupings or Language/dialect affiliations with reference to the Language Groups as they occurred in the genealogical order of Grierson's Classifications. There were many other mother tongues which needed to be depicted in some order with reference to their classification, otherwise it would not be easy to assess their proper position and usefulness in the language picture of the country. These mother tongues had not fallen consistently under any groupings depicted in the supplements already described. We have, therefore, adopted group names such as 'Himalayan', 'Mon-Khmer' and 'North-East Frontier', although they have not been returned as mother tongues, because a very large number of mother tongues fall geographically within them and are conveniently placed in the broad schemes of Language Families. Similarly Kuki-Chin was not returned but Kuki and Chin were returned separately. A combination of both having been adopted as a Group name by Grierson, we also considered it proper to combine both the names and represent all the languages/dialects under them. It will be remembered that Grierson's Classifications include a total of 29 groups and 16 sub-groups of languages in the scheme of 6 Language Families of the Indian Sub-continent. A very large number of well-known languages was already depicted more or less clearly with its language/dialect affiliations in the Tables A, B, C and D and their supplements. We, therefore, decided to make a residuary Table F, such as we are discussing in this paragraph which includes among others, names which could not be precisely placed in their genealogical order with reference to groups or branches of families because

many of them were not attestable in Grierson and were tentatively classified by us. Table F contains details of nine groups as follows:

1. Bhotia Group 2. Bodo Group 3. Himalayan Group 4. Kuki-Chin Group 5. Mon-Khmer Group 6. Munda Group 7. Naga Group 8. North-East Frontier Group 9. Pahari Group.

It will at once be seen that the Bodo, Kuki-Chin, Naga and Pahari Groups agree with the names given in Grierson. In the course of depiction of groupings within these group names, it was found that the language/dialect as specified in the Linguistic Survey under these group names equate favourably with the names and areas of languages/dialects included by us under these groups. For other groups, however, a few explanatory remarks will be in order since opinion may differ. For example, in deference to the current wide-spread usage of Bhotia as against Tibetan we have adopted the name Bhotia Group against the preferential name of Tibetan Group in the Linguistic Survey. The name Himalayan Group was adopted by us in indication of the combined Pronominalized Himalayan and Non-Pronominalized Himalayan Groups of Linguistic Survey. The Mon-Khmer Group is the same as that of Linguistic Survey but we have found it more convenient to equate it with the broader category, viz., Mon-Khmer Branch of Linguistic Survey which has made it possible to include Khasi and Nicobarese in it. Similarly our Munda Group is equivalent to the Munda Branch of the Linguistic Survey of India since in the latter scheme Munda Group as such has not been specified. The North-East Frontier Group is a new name adopted by us. It could be equated with North Assam Branch of the Linguistic Survey of India. This name was considered appropriate in the current context of NEFA being treated as a Union Territory. It is, however, necessary to make it very clear at this point that we have no suggestion yet for the amendment of the basic structure of the Grierson Classification. But minor changes have been made in Grierson's scheme for the sake of convenience and orderly presentation. Grierson's Group names or Branch names, to which equivalency or equation has been attempted, have always been put in brackets.

III

We shall now attempt an overall assessment of the language situation of the country on the basis of the information contained in the tables. It will be convenient to do this on the lines of family-wise linguistic classifications. Any geographical study is likely to present complications, since the areas of spread of many languages/dialects are in several cases quite vast and scattered. Moreover, State Superintendents themselves will discuss their respective State data. Out of six families of languages mentioned by Grierson in the Linguistic Survey of India, the names of two viz., Karen and Man can be skipped over since Karen, which alone

has been returned, has been treated as foreign language. The four remaining families of languages viz., Austric, Tibeto-Chinese, Dravidian and Indo-European cover almost all Indian languages.

Austric Family

Sixtyfive names of mother tongue returns could be classified into the Austric Family of languages. Malayan languages having been considered in the foreign languages category, the Austro-Nesian Sub-Family of the Austric Family has to be left out. All concerned mother tongue returns are therefore classified in the Austric-

first to make a table containing statistics of the 14 languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. A second table should provide information on all languages spoken by more than 5 lakhs each. This table would be arranged in numerically descending order of speakers. A third table would present languages spoken by 100,000 to 499,999 persons in all-India. Quite a large portion of the entire inventory of mother tongues of India would thus be listed in these three tables. In order to complete the inventory of languages a fourth table, divided into suitable sections, would give the numerically weak mother tongues. A fifth table would give a complete alphabetical presentation of all mother tongue or language returns.

But the language tables as described above will present an imperfect picture of the language situation in the country unless the delimitation of areas covered by the languages is accurately made. Such a delimitation will suffer in accuracy, if the varieties of languages within the areas are not taken into account or recognized. The assessment of degree of variation in respect of a language, however, is still a tricky question in the field of linguistics and notwithstanding several kinds of theoretical approaches made in this direction no precise operational design has yet emerged. The matter is made more complex through the involvement of extra-linguistic factors *viz.*, social, cultural or political. Various criteria have been advanced *e.g.* mutual intelligibility or similarity of phonological or grammatical structure or direction of historical development or the nature and amount of literary activity but it is difficult to agree on a satisfactory composite index. As for example, one would find mutual intelligibility very low between Punjab and Assam but they are connected with a series of intervening varieties which provide a gradual transition and linguists would be inclined to regard them as varieties of one language only. This brings one to the traditional nomenclature of Language and Dialect. Though the traditional habit of looking upon dialect as a somewhat 'inferior' or 'sub-standard' variety of language is now discouraged, yet one still comes across the use of the term dialect as indicative of hierarchical relationship. But in linguistics the term is used to indicate 'variety' only without any value judgement. That is, all varieties of a language are dialects of which the standard variety is called the standard dialect. There is, however, some amount of oversimplification involved in this statement, too, since not all varieties of language may be classified as many dialects.

Grierson's method in differentiating languages was based on the difference in historical development. According to generally accepted and rigorous methods of historical reconstruction languages are considered to be different if they differ in treatment of certain phonological and morphological features of the historical reconstruct. Further, as has been stated earlier, Grierson adopted the criterion of grammatical similarities between varieties and distinguished dialects or even sub-dialects from language. Grierson built

up the structure of his classification on the traditionally accepted units of language, dialects and sub-dialects. Since in the context of modern trends in linguistics the criteria precisely defining Indian speeches as languages, dialects or sub-dialects have not yet been satisfactorily worked out, we shall avoid the use of these terms in our note and tables. Under the circumstances the term language will more often be used as language/dialect wherever groupings are to be indicated or discussed. It may, however, be reiterated that these groupings of languages/dialects have been done in the absence of any definitive work necessitating a departure, on the broad frame-work of Grierson's Linguistic Survey alone. But since there were many cases of mother tongues on which information was not available in the Linguistic Survey of India we had to have recourse either to available published researches, if any, or to tentative character of our own collection of information. This accounts for the groupings or affiliation. Wherever a departure has been made from Grierson, a suitable explanation has been offered. A clearer picture of the country would certainly emerge if this large number of 1,549 Indian mother tongues—languages/dialects could be represented through suitable classifications. For this purpose it was found necessary to provide each table with a supplement. In each supplement only those languages/dialects are listed which are for classification purposes grouped with the mother tongue name—language/dialect given in the table. Specific tables are described at the end of this note.

The groupings shown in the supplements could be placed under three categories. To the first category belong such languages/dialects as could be attested in Grierson's classifications. In the first variety there are such languages/dialects/sub-dialects as Grierson classified and distinguished by including them in his Classified List* where each entry has a classification number. The second variety includes those names of languages/dialects/sub-dialects which although provided with their classifications in the Linguistic Survey were not included in the Classified List. Such names were indicated as affiliated to one or another name in Classified List that had a classified number. For example, Bachadi is not included in the Classified List. But it is considered affiliated to Malvi which in turn has a classified number in the list *i.e.* 760. So in order to indicate affiliation of Bachadi in the supplement, the Malvi number has been put within brackets *i.e.* (760) while against Malvi itself only 760 has been indicated. This principle has been uniformly adopted in all supplements.

To the second category belong those languages/dialects which in the first place find no mention in Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India but which have been grouped and affiliated on the basis of our own knowledge and local investigation. These classifications are yet provisional and as such a name to this

* Grierson, G. A.—Linguistic Survey of India—Vol. I, Part I, Appendix I, pages 389—410.

category of languages/dialects has been given as 'tentatively classified' with short form T. The third category includes those names on which we had good reasons to differ from Grierson despite the information available in Linguistic Survey of India. Such cases have been given the name 'tentatively reclassified' with short form TR. All through this note, tables, supplements and appendices, therefore, the markings T, TR and Grierson's Classification Numbers will appear.

Each State/Union Territory has published its mother tongue returns in Table C-V. The principle of classification is uniform for all States/Union Territories although language groupings are not shown in the way they are treated here. The requirements of statistics in respect of mother tongue returns being different at State/Union Territory level, the C-V Tables are different also. It was considered necessary to provide linguistic information in greater detail for the States. The tables contain only the rationalized names of mother tongues in which the names of foreign tongues are printed in italics. On the left hand side of the table two types of indications are provided. An asterisk(*) mark indicates that the mother tongue could not be traced to Grierson. If it was possible to tentatively classify any mother tongue marked with an asterisk(*) a dagger(†) mark was put in addition. Where, however, a mother tongue, though traced to the Linguistic Survey has been tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable on re-examination, it bears a dagger(†) mark only against its name. Further, as already explained above, wherever certain names occur against certain mother tongues after a hyphen, they indicate linguistic groupings made in 1961. A footnote explaining all these markings has been provided to C-V Table in respect of each State/Union Territory.

In order to explain the linguistic affiliations of mother tongue returns and the rationalized presentation of the C-V Table, it was decided to add a flyleaf consisting of 5 notes and one appendix to each table. These notes and flyleaves have been brought together and represented in this volume. The following procedure was adopted.

Note No. 1 of each flyleaf consists of all names traced to Grierson. It has three columns. Column 1 gives the names of mother tongues which find place in the Classified List of Grierson. Against such names in the Classified List is posted the number on the Classified Grierson List in column 3. Column 2 gives the spelling of the language/dialect as standardized in the Linguistic Survey. Again where there are other mother tongues affiliated to the name given in column 1 then these names are also entered in column 3 against that particular language next to its Classified List number. In this way all names which can be traced to the Linguistic Survey find a place in note 1, affiliated to some language in the Classified List. There were, however, two cases which could not be affiliated to just one language and no more of the Classified List. Kewati was returned from Maharashtra with total number of speakers as 3,468. Our information tallied the Lin-

guistic Survey and it was found that the speakers returning Kewati consisted of Bagheli (Classified No. 559) and Nagpuri-Marathi (Classified No. 478) speakers. But since the exact number of speakers in either language could not be ascertained, Kewati had to be shown affiliated to both *i.e.* Bagheli/Nagpuri-Marathi. Similarly Kisan (Total 50,378—Orissa 49,316, Assam 1,061, Maharashtra 1) returns were found to consist of a mixture of Koda/Kora (Classification No. 19) and Kurukh/Oraon (Classification No. 305). Since the speakers could not be separately shown against each language, Kisan returns were affiliated to both.

There were a few names of mother tongues which though traced to the Linguistic Survey had neither any place in the Classified List nor were included in any language/dialect of the Classified List. Such names were either of old-classical languages like Sanskrit or well-known middle Indo-Aryan like Ardhamagadhi, or were such as could be equated only to a Language Group, Branch or Family like Dardi, Kol or Dravidam. A list of such names is given below which although occurring in column 1 of Note 1 in the relevant flyleaves do not bear any classification numbers against them in column 3 of Note 1.

Ardhamagadhi	Matu
Chin-Unspecified	Munda-Unspecified
Dardi	Naga-Unspecified
Dravidam	Pachhimi Pahari
Kangri Pahari	Pahari-Unspecified
Kashmiri Pahari	Pali
Kol	Poi
Konyak	Prakrit
Kuki-Unspecified	Sanskrit
Madras	Thar

It will be seen in Note 1 of the flyleaves of some C-V Tables that certain mother tongue names have been listed in this note either in column 1 or 3 with additional reference to Note 2 of the flyleaf. These are names regarding which we had good reasons, which we shall discuss later, to differ from the Grierson Classification. We reclassified these languages/dialects and mentioned them in Note 2 of the flyleaves and indicated the manner in which the reclassifications have been done.

Note 2 of the flyleaf depicts those mother tongue names which firstly are not attested in the Linguistic Survey of India and which have been investigated and classified by us. Such names have been treated in the category of 'Tentatively Classified', denoted by a T attached to mother tongue names in column 1 of Note 2. Where, however, our information did not make possible an affiliation to a particular language, we sought affiliation to a larger Language Group or Branch or even Family. A judgement on affiliations depended, therefore, upon the extent of information available on the particular mother tongue. This note also includes names of mother tongues which though they had occurred in Note 1 were referred to Note 2 on the ground that the affiliation given in the Linguistic

Asiatic Sub-Family of the Austric Family. Both the Branches of the Austro-Asiatic Sub-Family are represented viz., Mon-Khmer Branch and the Munda Branch. Seven mother tongues have been classified in the Mon-Khmer Branch while 58 mother tongues have been found as belonging to the Munda Branch. Out of 7 names of mother tongues of the Mon-Khmer Branch, 4 are found attested in the Linguistic Survey of India. Of these Pnar/Synteng, both names having been returned from Assam and, Pnar having a reference in the Linguistic Survey as another name of Synteng dialect of Khasi referring to the same language, have been put by us in oblique and their figures have been clubbed. The name Synteng being only a nickname given by the Khasis to Pnars and Jaintia speakers, they prefer to call their language Pnar only. Two main languages of the Mon-Khmer Branch—Khasi and Ncolharense—have been returned. The remaining three mother tongue names which are not attested in the Linguistic Survey have been tentatively classified by us. They are Jaintia, Nongtung and Bhoi-Khasi. Jaintia speakers were found to be Pnars while Nongtung turned out to be a village name in which all speakers were Pnar. Regarding

the third name, Bhoi was the actual return. This name has been used in the Linguistic Survey of India with Mikir or Gondii. Further it was considered a Khasi word meaning any subject non-Khasi. Enquiries further showed that Bhoi in Khasi means 'the southern direction' and from the enumeration slips it turned out that the speakers involved were Khasi and not Mikir. So Bhoi of Assam was reclassified by us as Khasi and the name given as Bhoi-Khasi since there was another set of speakers known as Bhoi from Maharashtra for which the language was Marathi and to which the rationalized name of Bhoi-Marathi was given. The mother tongues classified within Munda Branch are found to be 58 in number. Of these 31 were found attested in the Linguistic Survey of India while 20 were new names of mother tongues which could not be so attested and for which tentative classifications have been offered by us on the basis of our studies and information. There are 7 names which though attested in the Linguistic Survey have been given different classifications by us to those of Linguistic Survey of India. In the following table the mother tongues of all the three categories belonging to the Munda Branch are being shown :

AUSTRO-ASIATIC SUB-FAMILY

Munda Branch

Serial No.	Mother tongues attested in LSI	Speakers	Serial No.	Mother tongues not attested in LSI and tentatively classified	Speakers	Serial No.	Mother tongues though attested in LSI yet reclassified	Speakers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kherwari	647	1	Gayari	18	1	Kamari-Santali	903
2	Santali	3,130,829	2	Gora	1	2	Kisan-Santali	41
3	Har	9	3	Lohari-Santali	130	3	Kisan-Bhumij	4,569
4	Karmali	90,849	4	Mura	513	4	Parai-Bhumij	4,754
5	Mahili	19,697	5	Bhuiya/Bhuyan	10	5	Pahari-Birjia/Brijia/Binjha	4
6	Manjhi	2,296	6	Larka	32			
7	Paharia	2,287	7	Rahiya	1,029	6	Jangali-Korwa	35
8	Mundari	736,524	8	Mirdha-Koda/Kora	78	7	Majhi-Korwa	1,339
9	Bhumij	131,258	9	Udangmudria	46			
10	Kurmi	351	10	Lohara	293			
11	Birhor	590	11	Mankari	1,081			
12	Koda/Kora	13,277	12	Baiti	5			
13	Khaira	18,325	13	Dhelki	58			
14	Ho	648,066	14	Lodha	5			
15	Turi	1,562	15	Mirdha-Kharla	5,822			
16	Asuri	4,540	16	Adibhasa-Munda	13,140			
17	Agaria	98	17	Lohari-Munda	123			
18	Birjia/Brijia/Binjha	2,891	18	Mahto	7			
19	Korwa	16,286	19	Parenga	767			
20	Koraku	53	20	Parhaiya	397			
21	Singli	7						
22	Korku	208,165						
23	Muwasi	9,829						
24	Nihali	1,167						
25	Kharia	171,269						
26	Juang	15,795						
27	Savara	265,721						
28	Gadaba	40,193						
29	Munda-Unspecified	167,169						
30	Kol	64,465						
31	Thar	15,595						

In Column 2 of the table above, 31 names have been listed all of which are found attested in the Linguistic Survey of India. From the names it would appear that almost all the important languages like Santali, Mundari, Bhumij, Ho, Kharia, Juang, Birhor, Koda/Kora, Turi, Asuri, Agaria, Korwa, Korku, Gadaba and Savara which have been classified directly by being provided with a Classification Number in the Classified List of Linguistic Survey have been returned. Other language/dialects which were included within one or the other classified languages in Linguistic Survey of India are also to be found listed in Col. 2. Out of these Har, Karmali, Mahili, Manjhi and Paharia were considered to be grouped with Santali, since according to Grierson these were either dialects of the main language or were only different forms or names of the same language. Similarly Kurmi was to be grouped with Bhumij, Khaira with Koda/Kora, Koraku and Singli with Korwa and Muwasi and Nihali with Korku. There are one or two things about the languages of Col. 2 which need specific mention here. According to the Linguistic Survey Santali, Mundari, Bhumij, Birhor, Koda/Kora, Ho, Turi, Asuri and Korwa, Agaria and Birjia/Brijia/Binjha are only dialects of Kherwari language since Grierson considered them only slightly different forms of one and the same language. Moreover, Grierson gave this name to the language in deference to Santal traditions according to which all those tribes had descended from the same stock and were once known as Kherwars or Kharwars. No specimen of Kherwari language as such was included in the Linguistic Survey of India while the editor considered Santali as the most important form of Kherwari and that the principle features of the latter (Kherwari) were considered to have been described by them under the head of Santali. We had, however, some difficulty in following this argument. Firstly, Kherwari as mother tongue has been returned separately by 647 speakers. This should make one presume that Kherwari as such should be a language of the Kherwar speakers. These 647 speakers who have returned their mother tongues as Kherwari specifically would not like their language to be called Santali though according to Grierson all the principal features of Kherwari language are included in Santali. Again, culturally significant tribes like Santal, Munda, Bhumij and Ho each returning mother tongues after the name of their tribes—the number of speakers of each of which exceed a lakh; in case of Santal it exceeds 3 million—could not justifiably be grouped with Kherwari language specially in the light of the adopted principle regarding language and dialect in this work. As such in our scheme we have represented Kherwari language separately and have not grouped Santali, Mundari, Bhumij, Ho etc. with Kherwari as its dialects.

Another point is regarding the names of Munda-Unspecified, Kol and Thar in the Col. 2. These names are attested in Linguistic Survey of India. But in the present context they do not serve to indicate any language/dialect. As will be seen from the table more than 1.5 lakh speakers are recorded against Munda-Unspecified. Since the mother tongue return Munda alone would not help in specifying any language of the

Munda Branch of languages these returns had to be qualified with the word "Unspecified" with a hyphen against Munda. Similarly Kol mother tongue returns which also total more than 64 thousand speakers could not be classified either into further details of languages so they are considered as referring to the Munda Branch of languages only and are eventually grouped with Munda-Unspecified.

Thar as mother tongue has been returned by 15,595 from Bihar and West Bengal. In these areas Thar is considered by the non-tribal people as a language of the tribes not commonly understood. Examination of enumeration slips showed that almost all the main Munda speaking tribes like Santal, Bhumij, Mundari, Ho were involved but it was not possible to specify separate numbers of each. So Thar totals were also clubbed with those of Munda-Unspecified. Though lately work on a section of Gadaba has been reported to have revealed Dravidian affiliations yet for want of a comprehensive work on Gadaba language, it has been decided by the writer to conform to the Linguistic Survey of India Classification. Gadaba has therefore been included here in the Munda Branch of the Austro-Asiatic Sub-Family.

In Col. 5 of table there are 20 mother tongues which could not be traced to the Linguistic Survey of India lists and regarding which tentative classifications have been offered by us. In almost all the cases examination of the enumeration slips was resorted to and the same turned out to be extremely helpful in offering these tentative classifications. Thus the scrutiny of enumeration slips revealed that Gayari in West Bengal, Gora in Madras—only one speaker and his slip was traced—and Lohari in Bihar were returned by individuals belonging to the Santal tribe. As such it was considered appropriate to group these mother tongues under Santali. In the case of Lohari-Santali the actual return was only Lohari but in order to distinguish it from Lohari of the Munda Group or Branch, the name was rationalized into Lohari-Santali. For the same reason Munda was added after a hyphen to Lohari returns in West Bengal. A scrutiny of Mura slips in Tripura revealed Mundari speakers and the same was learnt from Andaman and Nicobar Islands where also Mura mother tongue had been returned. Local information in Tripura on Bhuiya/Bhuyan (both names were found to signify the same mother tongue, so the returns were clubbed) and Larka, and scrutiny of slips in West Bengal on Rahiya revealed that the speakers were Bhumij, so these three mother tongues have been grouped with Bhumij. Mirdha-Koda/Kora and Udangmudria were returned from West Bengal only and examination of enumeration slips showed that they were to be affiliated to Koda/Kora. Lohara returns showed that the speakers belonged to the Ho tribe so they were to be classified with Ho. Mankari returns from Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra on local investigation turned out to belong to Korku and speaking the same language. As such Mankari was to be classified with Korku. An examination of slips of Korku, Baiti and Lodha mother tongue returns from West Bengal showed Kharia affiliations while Dhelki returns from Madhya Pradesh

on local investigation also turned out to be Kharia. So all these three have been grouped with Kharia. Mirdha returns from Orissa were 5,822. As local investigation and collection of a speech specimen showed Kharia affinities, this mother tongue from Orissa was grouped with Kharia and the name was rationalized to Mirdha-Kharia so that it could be distinguished from Mirdha-Koda/Kora.

In Column 5, five mother tongues *viz.*, Adibhasha-Munda, Lohari-Munda, Mahto, Parenga and Parhaiya were such as could remain unaffiliated to any particular language of the Munda Branch. As such these five mother tongues have been grouped with Munda-Unspecified. Since the available information on each of these could not lead us beyond the details of Munda Group or Branch, it was found reasonable to consider them affiliated to the level of Branch or Group only. For instance, an examination of enumeration slips of Lohari returns from West Bengal, Mahto from Madhya Pradesh and Parhaiya from Bihar, did not tell us anything beyond the information that they were Munda individuals. So the groupings of these mother tongues could be done only with Munda-Unspecified. On Parenga, however, some field work has been reported and Munda affiliations have been shown. But since affiliations to any classified language have not been established yet and since sufficient work is yet to be done to establish Parenga as an independent language, it has been considered preferable to group Parenga in Munda-Unspecified in our scheme. Adibhasha returns from West Bengal were of a complex character. Originally a total of 20,076 Adibhasha returns was reported but on a rigorous scrutiny and resorting done by the SCO, West Bengal, it was found that Adibhasha returns consisted of total speakers of Bhotia, Kurukh/Oraon, Munda and Nagesia speakers — Nagesia speakers being only 2. So it was decided that the mother tongue returns should be shown so broken down that the language affiliations could be indicated separately. Thus four mother tongues came up in their rationalized form in the names of Adibhasha-Bhotia, Adibhasha-Kurukh/Oraon, Adibhasha-Munda and Adibhasha-Nagesia. Though Nagesia could be classified as Kurukh/Oraon, also because Adibhasha-Nagesia mother tongue returns were only 2, we suggested that the figures of Adibhasha-Nagesia might be clubbed with those of Adibhasha-Kurukh/Oraon. Our suggestion was not taken and Adibhasha-Nagesia appeared separately in State C-V Table. On scrutiny it was found that the speakers against Adibhasha-Munda were 13,140, in which almost all the main Munda speaking tribes were included. So that in our scheme Adibhasha-Munda mother tongue returns were included in Munda-Unspecified only.

In Col. 8 of the table given above it will be seen there are 7 mother tongues which are traceable in the Linguistic Survey of India and yet have been tentatively reclassified since information calling for a reclassification was available with us. All the seven mother tongues have been connected with a hyphen to the name of the language with which they have been classified by us and the rationalized forms of the names of these mother tongues

appear in C-V Tables of the respective State tables. Out of these seven, two names, *viz.*, Kamari and Kisan have been classified by us as Santali. Kamari has been classified by Grierson as a form of the Central Provinces (now Madhya Pradesh) dialect of Marathi spoken in Raipur. In this Census, however, Kamari returns were only from Bihar (903 speakers) and on reference to slips it was found that all the individuals were Santals. So it was considered reasonable to classify Kamari of Bihar with Santali. Since Kamari returns were also obtained from Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal but obviously meant to be classified as Marathi, Santali was added with a hyphen in order to distinguish the Kamari returns of Bihar. The Kisan mother tongue has been returned in Bihar by 11 individuals. Kisan has been classified in the Linguistic Survey as 'the language of cultivators' hence another name for Koda (rationalized by us as Koda/Kora) and also another name for Kurukh (for us Kurukh/Oraon). In Bihar, however, a reference to enumeration slips as well as local information revealed that the individuals belonged to the Santal tribe and not to either Koda or Oraon. Hence these returns were classified as Santali and Santali was added to the name of Kisan in Bihar with a hyphen to avoid confusion with Kisan returns of other States where the mother tongues were to be grouped with still other languages. Further in Col. 6 two mother tongues, namely, Kisan and Parsi have been shown classified with Bhumij. As stated above, Kisan is a general term adopted by cultivators belonging to different tribes. In Orissa originally returns against mother tongue Kisan were 55,501. A scrutiny of the different tribes of Orissa revealed that 4,569 individuals who returned their mother tongue as Kisan actually belonged to the Bhumij tribe. As such this section of Kisans in Orissa had to be tentatively considered as Bhumij speaking and the name of this mother tongue was rationalized Kisan-Bhumij. Regarding Parsi, the name has been shown in Appendix III of Linguistic Survey of India Vol. I, Part I, page 493 to indicate Persian, Kuchbandhi-Kanjari, Santali or Parsi Gujarati affiliations. Census returns of Parsi mother tongue amounted to 4,754 from Assam. Since references to slips showed, the Bhumij tribe, this mother tongue was classified with Bhumij and the name was rationalized as Parsi-Bhumij. In accordance with Vol. I, Appendix III, Parsi was considered a case for reclassification since a reference to Bhumij was not found in it and the flyleaf to Assam was prepared and despatched for publication. Subsequently it was found in a footnote in Linguistic Survey of India Vol. IV at page 30 that "This word (Parsi) which literally means Persian is used by speakers of Aryan languages all over Northern India to indicate a tongue which they do not understand." It should thus cover Bhumij also. Our classification of Parsi to Bhumij is, therefore, strictly speaking, not a matter of reclassification.

Pahari returns (4 speakers) from Tripura showed on a reference to slips that the speakers were of Birjia tribe from Bihar. Pahari in Linguistic Survey of India is used to refer either to the Pahari Group of Indo-Aryan Sub-Family or to Jalandhar Doabi dialect of Panjabi languages. Pahari from Tripura had to be reclassified

as Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia and the name rationalized accordingly.

The remaining two mother tongues of Col. 8 of the table, namely, Jangali and Majhi have been reclassified as Korwa. Both mother tongues were returned from Madhya Pradesh, Jangali with 35 speakers and Majhi with 1,339 speakers. In both cases, a reference to slips and local information confirmed that the speakers involved were Korwa tribals. Since in the Linguistic Survey Jangali refers to either Bhili or Jatki or Santali and Majhi to a form of Panjabi dialect, both these mother tongues were considered to be cases of reclassification and their names were rationalized accordingly. It was, however, felt that the loss of a nasal sound in the name Majhi — it is likely that the name was recorded wrongly — would have changed the name to Manjhi and we would have been spared the credit of reclassifying Grierson's work in this case, since Manjhi is already attested in the Linguistic Survey with same classification as offered by us now.

The Tibeto-Chinese Family

The area of spread is much too vast but the information far too little — this remark may be very appropriately applied to the Tibeto-Chinese Family in India. Grierson described the Language family as a "formless ever moving ant-horde of dialects". The actual Tibeto-Chinese Family speech area should cover a very wide extent of the Eastern Hemisphere even within Indian boundaries, as many as 226 mother tongues have been returned in the 1961 Census, the area of their spread stretching the right from Ladakh and Baltistan in the west to the north-eastern frontiers of the country and further reaching up to the southernmost portions of Assam covering almost the entire area of eastern Assam. Most of the region being mountainous and even full of thick forests the density of population is small. Though 226 mother tongues involve a total of 3,183,801 speakers who returned these mother tongues *i.e.*, 0.73% of the total population of the country, yet technically very significant language groups are represented through these recorded mother tongues. Significant linguistic work on this Family being virtually lacking, recourse was had to Grierson's schemes only, despite the note of caution in various places of the Linguistic Survey. Ever since Independence, however, more and more hitherto inaccessible and lesser-known regions have been brought into contact through widening of administrative and development programmes and as such fresh information has been brought to light on the socio-linguistic aspects of the hill or forest communities who have remained isolated so far. The writer also being in a position to have access to information and being himself able to make his own fact finding preliminary surveys of several of these areas has been able to collect some new information and on their basis has offered tentative classifications of

several mother tongues coming to light for the first time. These classifications as will be seen presently have been attempted on the background of the Linguistic Survey of India volumes only. There is no gainsaying the fact that a great deal of work waits to be done on this Family of Languages particularly in preparation of substantial modification of the existing classifications of the Linguistic Survey of India.

The Tibeto-Chinese Family of languages is divided into two sub-families, namely, Siamese-Chinese Sub-Family and Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family. Of these two sub-families the former is represented by only one mother tongue return which is to be considered Indian and that is Khampiti/Khamti. The other two mother tongue returns which could be classified into this sub-family are Siamese/Thai and Shan but these mother tongues have to be included in the list of Foreign Languages. It would thus appear that the remaining 225 mother tongues are to be classified under Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family.

The Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family has been divided into three distinct branches namely, Tibeto-Himalayan Branch, North Assam Branch and Assam-Burmese Branch. Each of the Branches — excepting North Assam Branch — has further divisions of well-defined groups of languages. Efforts have been made to classify the 1961 mother tongues into these groups. It will be convenient if details of mother tongue returns are discussed with reference to each Branch separately. According to the Linguistic Survey of India Schemes the Tibeto-Himalayan Branch falls into three groups *viz.*, the Tibetan or Bhotia Group, Non-Pronominalized Himalayan Group and Pronominalized Himalayan Group.

The Tibeto-Himalayan Branch

In our scheme we have preferred the name Bhotia to Tibetan since Bhotia is the more widely accepted Indian name for this Group of Speeches. The editors of the Linguistic Survey also accepted this as the general Indian name. Similarly we have preferred to put the label Himalayan Group to all the languages/dialects which are covered by two names in the Linguistic Survey *viz.*, Non-Pronominalized and Pronominalized Himalayan Groups. The name suggested by us accords with the name given by the author of these groups, namely, Prof. Sten Konow who characterized all the speeches by one name "Himalayan" only.

There are 33 names of mother tongue classified under *Bhotia Group*. Out of this 33, there are 17 names which are traceable in the Linguistic Survey but there is no reference to the remaining 16. On the basis of information available to us these 16 mother tongues are offered tentative classifications. The details are provided in the following table.

Tibeto-Himalayan Branch

18 mother tongue names are traceable in Linguistic Survey of India Schemes while 6 were not and have been tentatively classified by us. The following table will show the details.

TIBETO-BURMAN SUB-FAMILY						
Tibeto-Himalayan Branch						
Himalayan Group						
Serial No.	Name of mother tongue attested in LSI Schemes	Speakers	Serial No.	Name of mother tongue not traceable in LSI but tentatively classified	Speakers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		3,021	1	Baudh	2	
1	Lahuli of Chamba	563	2	Chini Pahari	9	
2	Kamashi	562	3	Jangi	119	
3	Malani	28,495	4	Pahari Chamang	1	
4	Kannuri	4	5	Banbhasha	7	
5	Samchu	13	6	Rawati	91	
6	Jangali	11				
7	Dhimal	5,418				
8	Limbu	25				
9	Khambu	3,313				
10	Rai	82				
11	Gurung	4,939				
12	Tamang	297				
13	Sunwar	1,136				
14	Mangari	284				
15	Newari	23,706				
16	Lepcha	5				
17	Kami	383				
18	Toto					

name these returns were considered unspecified. Only one mother tongue, Zanskari, known to be a form of Bhotia was classified under the Bhotia-Unspecified.

Most of the eighteen mother tongues listed in Col. 2 above, being established in the Linguistic Survey are accepted. Mother tongue Malani has to be grouped with Kanashi since it is known to be another name of the same. Samchu has been considered in the Linguistic Survey as a dialect of Kanauri though unverified. We have accepted this finding since we did not have further information. There are six mother tongues in Col. 5 of the table. Four of them viz., Baudh, Chini Pahari, Jangi and Pahari Chamang have been tentatively classified under Kanauri. All of them were returned entirely from Himachal Pradesh. The scrutiny of enumeration slips and further collection of local information dictated such a classification. The remaining two mother tongues of Col. 5 viz., Banbhasha and Rawati have been classified under Jangali. Both were returned from Uttar Pradesh alone and information available showed that both are alternate names of Jangali language.

Information collected on the languages included in North Assam Branch of the Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family are admitted by the editors of the Linguistic Survey

to be incomplete and the authenticity of classification of this Branch of languages is said to be doubtful. This Branch is reported to be a haphazard collection of languages forming as it were a link between the two other branches of the great Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family viz., Tibeto-Himalayan and the Assam-Burmese. Some information was made available to us from the NEFA administration but unfortunately without data to support the conclusions. Whatever tentative classifications have been suggested here are the result of the writer's own experience of short and incomplete field work in the areas some years ago. For the present we recommended that the North Assam Branch be known as the North-East Frontier Group of languages. This is only by way of advancing a safer geographical zoning to prevent any confusion of the North Assam Branch of languages with the Assamese language area of the Indo-Aryan Sub-Family. Moreover, the languages included in the Branch approximately cover a geographical area which is delimited by the newly created Union Territory viz., North-East Frontier Agency. A total of 24 mother tongues fall within this Branch. Out of these only 10 mother tongue names are attested in the Linguistic Survey of India lists while 14 names were untraced. In the following table details of both categories of mother tongues are given.

TIBETO-BURMAN SUB-FAMILY
North Assam Branch
North-East Frontier Group

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue attested in LSI Schemes	Speakers	Serial No.	Name of mother tongue not traceable in LSI but tentatively classified	Speakers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Aka/Hrusso	81	1	Apatani	177
2	Dafila	1,175	2	Ashing	46
3	Bangni	28	3	Bokar	80
4	Abor/Adi	705	4	Bori-Abor/Adi	58
5	Miri	103,188	5	Gallong	883
6	Mi Shing	33,410	6	Milang	21
7	Mishmi	279	7	Minyong	1,228
8	Chulikata/Idu	183	8	Padam	610
9	Digaru	100	9	Pailibo	18
10	Miju	107	10	Pangi	15
			11	Pasi-Abor/Adi	11
			12	Ramo	8
			13	Simong	1
			14	Tagin	228

From the table, however, it will appear that except for Miri and Mi Shing the strength of speakers of no mother tongue exceeds even 1,300. The reason for this is that in the Union Territory of North-East Frontier Agency, from where the main concentration of NEFA tongues, except Miri and Mi Shing, have been reported the all-India Census Schedule was canvassed for a total population of 38,705 individuals *i.e.*, for only about 11% of the total population of NEFA (336,558). Miri and Mi Shing mother tongues have, however, been mainly returned from Assam State—Miri 102,920 and Mi Shing 33,402. Hence this apparent unbalance of strength of speakers in the table given above.

It will be found in Col. 2 of the table above that all the main languages of the Linguistic Survey *viz.*, Aka/Hrusso, Dafila, Abor/Adi, Miri and Mishmi have been returned. In the case of Aka and Hrusso both names signifying the same language have been clubbed together. In case of Abor/Adi, the old but commonly used name was Abor but since the name was given to the tribe by outsiders and since the name carries a pejorative nuance, Adi of late has replaced the word Abor under the NEFA Administration. In deference to the official nomenclature we have also adopted the name Adi and put it with Abor with an oblique. Otherwise the name Adi is not warranted either by the census returns of 1961 or by the latest lists of Scheduled Tribes. In any cases linguistically ‘Adi’ appears to be a rather poor substitute for the existing name Abor which hitherto connoted the inclusion of all the major sections of the tribe, like Padam, Minyong, Gallong, Milang, Bori, Karko, Simong and Tagin etc. Adi is a common word for mountain or hill more generally used among the Padam Abor only. Among the Padams, again, if a distinction were to be made between the plain Padam like those inhabiting the lower regions near Pasighat across the Dihang river and the hill Padam like inhabitants of Damroh—traditionally the parent village of Padam—then only the Damroh Padam would be called Adi. Moreover, it is doubtful whether another section of the tribe called Milang living across the hill

at a distance of about 15 kilometres from Damroh would agree to call themselves Adi, since to the Milang tribe the Damroh Padam are Adi. Similar conditions would apply to the Karko-Simongs or the Gallongs who are culturally and linguistically at a greater distance from Padams than Minyongs, Karkos or Simongs. In such a circumstance it is misleading to club all these tribes under one name, Adi. The writer at this stage, however, has no alternative name to suggest. It is possible that further work will help to break up this omnibus group into small language groups but until such a time the writer would like to follow the scheme of the Linguistic Survey of India. Bangni being another name for Dafila it has been grouped with the same. Similarly, Mi Shing being another name for Miri, has been grouped with Miri. Chulikata and Idu signify the same speech, so they have been combined under one name Chulikata/Idu and have been grouped with Mishmi since they are according to the Linguistic Survey a form of Mishmi. On the same grounds Digaru and Miju mother tongues have been grouped with Mishmi.*

Col. 5 of the table gives names not traced in the Linguistic Survey. Apatani has only lately been known as the tribe belonging to Dafila so their mother tongue returns which are after the name of the tribe are tentatively classified under Dafila. Similarly it will be seen that Ashing, Bokar, Bori-Abor/Adi, Gallong, Milang, Minyong, Padam, Pailibo, Pangi, Pasi-Abor/Adi, Ramo, Simong and Tagin have been tentatively classified under Abor/Adi. These have been made on the basis of data and information personally collected by the

*For the first time NEFA is being opened up extensively so that it will be possible for scholars to work in unhampered circumstances shortly. Since we have adopted the Regional nomenclature of NEFA mother tongues, I propose that, for the time being all mother tongue names which have been so long arbitrarily brought under the hegemony of Adi/Abor should each be permitted free standing independent positions of their own if only to remove any inhibition of deference to authority from the minds of future research workers.—A.M.

writer in the area. Bori and Pasi returns have been qualified by the word Abor/Adi against them, since Bori was another return in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh with Gujarati affiliations while Pasi as an Unclassified tongue has been returned from Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

The Assam-Burmese Branch

This branch of the Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family is represented by the most numerous mother tongue returns (Total 144 tongues) among all its three branches and falls into 5 well-defined groups of languages. They are the Bodo, Naga, Kachin, Kuki-Chin and the Burma Groups. The majority of mother tongues are included under Bodo, Naga and Kuki-Chin Groups, while under the Kachin and Burma Groups, the majority of whose representatives fall outside India, only 6 are classified,

TIBETO-BURMAN SUB-FAMILY
Assam-Burmese Branch
Bodo Group

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue attested in LSI schemes	Speakers	Serial No.	Name of mother tongue not traceable in LSI but tentatively classified	Speakers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bodo/Boro	286,339	1	Hairamba	201
2	Kachari	65,259	2	Kok Barak	3
3	Mech	10,203	3	Murasing	22
4	Lalung	10,576	4	Noatia	4,468
5	Dimasa	32,507			
6	Garos	307,026			
7	Achik	4			
8	Dalu	10			
9	Koch	7,698			
10	Banai	527			
11	Rabha	44,410			
12	Rangdania	22			
13	Tripuri	215,624			
14	Jamatia	14,522			
15	Reang	65,004			
16	Deori	9,103			
17	Mikir	154,786			
18	Arlong	107			

Eighteen mother tongues have been listed in Col. 2 of the table given above. All of these are attested in the Linguistic Survey of India. Bodo or Boro—both names were returned during enumeration—is one of the most numerous with 286,339 speakers. The same language known by two other names, *viz.*, Kachari (65,259 speakers) and Mech (10,203 speakers) has also been returned. They have been classified with Bodo/ been returned. They have been classified with Bodo/ Boro. Another major language with most numerous standard variety of Garo *viz.*, Achik with 4 speakers has been returned separately while 10 speakers have returned another variety of Garo *viz.*, Dalu. Both these mother tongues have been put together. Koch is returned with 7,698 speakers and Banai, another variety of Koch with 527 speakers, is classified with variety of Koch with 44,410 speakers and Koch. Rabha is returned with 22 speakers has been classified its variety Rangdania with 215,624 speakers has been classified with it. Tripuri is found to be the correct name for Tipura of the Linguistic Survey. It is returned by 154,786 speakers. Its varieties *viz.*, Jamatia—a correct

2 under Kachin and 4 under Burma Group. Thus out of the three major groups it is the Bodo Group which has the most numerous speakers *viz.*, 1,228,421.

Bodo Group

Bodo or Boro name to this Group of languages was given by B. R. Hodgson. Like in other places, the names of languages in the group go after the names of the tribes. The tribes were, however, known by the names of Mech—those living on the west of Kamrup District—and Kachari—living on the east of Kamrup District of Assam. Twentytwo mother tongues have been returned classified under Bodo Group. Out of these 18 mother tongue names are attested in the Linguistic Survey while 4 were found to be new and have been tentatively classified. The details of these mother tongues are given in the following table.

name for Jamaita of Linguistic Survey of India—with 14,522 speakers and Reang with 65,004 speakers have also been returned. The remaining mother tongues of Col. 2 which have been returned singly on their own are Lalung, Dimasa and Deori. The last two names in Col. 2 Mikir and Arlong deserve a special mention. Arlong is only found to be another name for Mikir, so it has to be grouped with Mikir. In the Linguistic Survey, however, Mikir was first classified as Naga-Bodo in Vol. III (1903) at page 302, but this classification was later revised and in Vol. I, Part I of Linguistic Survey of India (1927) at page 69 the language has been described as Naga-Kuki. Our information, however, has led us to lean on the earlier classification of Vol. III of Linguistic Survey of India where Mikir was described to contain more points of agreement with Bodo. In Census of India 1931 Vol. I Part I at page 350, Mikir has been described having strong Bodo affinities. In view of these considerations, we have tentatively placed Mikir in the Bodo Group. By this, however, we do not mean to conclude that there are

no Naga or Kuki affinities in Mikir at all. Since in our scheme we have confirmed more to clear-cut group names like Bodo Group or Naga Group etc. and not to overlapping type of names like Naga-Bodo or Kuki-Naga, so on account of its stronger affinities to Bodo, Mikir has been included in Bodo Group only.

There are four mother tongues in Col. 5 of the table which are new to Linguistic Survey and have been tentatively classified. Hairamba has been returned from Assam with 201 speakers. Enquiries showed that Hairamba happened to be the name of a Kachari King after whose name the Dimasa of Cachar identify themselves. So Hairamba has been tentatively classified as Dimasa. The other three mother tongues are Kok Barak, Murasing and Noatia. Of these three, Noatia has the most numerous return *i.e.*, 4,168. On enquiries it was found that the returns were from the Scheduled Tribe of the same name and also an important section of the Tripuri speaking people. As such it has been tentatively classified under Tripuri. Kok Barak has been returned by 3 speakers. Enumeration slips showed Jamatia recorded after Kok Barak within brackets. This mother tongue was therefore grouped with Tripuri. In Vol. III Part II, page 1 of the Linguistic Survey, Barak has been mentioned as a word meaning man. This word has been linked with the Bodo name of the Group by Grierson when we were told that Kok Barak means speech of man. Murasing has been returned by 22 individuals of the tribe of the same name. This tribe is also known to be a section of Noatia. Therefore, Murasing has also been, like Noatia, tentatively classified with Tripuri.

Naga Group

If mutual intelligibility could be the only criterion for considering two languages as identical or akin to each other then perhaps with the exception of one or two language areas, there would be as many Naga languages as there are Naga villages. This statement may sound too sweeping but enquiries have shown that in addition to the practice of the tribe giving its name to the language, there are quite a number of language returns which derived their names from villages. The special factors of terrain and cultural history of the Naga tribes have, in course of time, given rise to such sharp lack of communication even among neighbouring villages that pending a reasonably comprehensive language survey of the Naga area, any general enquiry on the language situation of the region is likely to emphasize unduly the difference rather than the affinities. The tonal characteristic of the Naga languages appears to have further accentuated the factor of mutual unintelligibility particularly where speech distance between the speakers of one village with the other already existed due to extra-linguistic factors. Grierson probably had the Naga language situation uppermost in his mind when he described the Tibeto-Chinese Family generally as a 'formless evermoving ant-horde of dialects'. Distinctions even among small sections

of sub-tribes inhabiting even small villages have led to loss of contact between one another and widening of speech differences from village to village. This remark possibly holds true generally with the exception of Lotha and Sema sections of the Naga tribe reportedly more trade minded than others, among whom one standard variety of language for each tribe is reported to be commonly followed without difficulty. Quite a substantial section of the Naga tribe having been hostile large areas have been inaccessible to outsiders. With the establishment of Nagaland and with development programmes spreading in hitherto inaccessible areas, information is expected to flow in more freely. To the editors of Linguistic Survey of India the latest language information that was available for the Naga area was A. W. Davis's notes in the Report on the Census of Assam for 1891 together with a few specimens supplied by J. H. Hutton to the editors of the Linguistic Survey of India which were included in Vol. I Part I as Addenda Majora at pages 203 to 220. The foremost problem, therefore, on the language situation of the Naga area appears to be the need of immediate assessment of the current situation. For this at least some preliminary information on the general set up and spread of the various sections of the Nagas and their cultural relationships with each other is necessary in order to design a skeletal framework by way of pure hypothesis so that some actual studies or surveys could be undertaken. The Census returns to be discussed presently will at least show part of the way. Already SCO, Nagaland, Shri H. Zopiang, has made a very valuable contribution by way of a detailed 'speech' map of Nagaland as of 1961 which is published in this volume. Further survey of Naga language areas is planned to be undertaken by us shortly and the findings are proposed to be presented through a separate study. This would facilitate future research work on Naga Linguistics. As happens more or less among the less acculturated tribes, language differences are found to tally with tribal cultural differences. It has turned out to be more so with the Naga tribes. This tentative criterion has been adopted in provisionally classifying those Naga language returns which are outside the Linguistic Survey of India. The Naga language area is surrounded on all sides by the Kuki, Bodo and Burma Group of languages in which case normally there would be borderlands of language contacts. This in itself should form an independent subject of study and discussion but only those language affiliations are considered here which have allied themselves with the Naga tribals only. There are 47 names of mother tongues with a total of 478,439 speakers classified under Naga Group. These mother tongues have been returned mainly from Nagaland, Manipur, North-East Frontier Agency and Assam, the largest numbers being from Nagaland and Manipur. Out of these 47 mother tongues there were only 18 which could be attested in the Linguistic Survey and tentative classifications have been offered for the remainder. In the following table the details of the mother tongues are given,

TIBETO-BURMAN SUB-FAMILY

Assam-Burmese Branch

Naga Group

Serial No.	Names of mother tongues attested in LSI List	Speakers	Serial No.	Names of mother tongues not traceable in LSI but tentatively classified	Speakers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Angami	34,431	1	Chakru	8,339
2	Sema	47,464	2	Meluri-Rengma	4
3	Rongma	5,931	3	Poma	1,504
4	Khezha	7,324	4	Nokpu	1
5	Ao	56,385	5	Lomei	2,728
6	Monsang/Mongsen	1,359	6	Liangmei	2,887
7	Lotha	26,611	7	Upama Naga	58
8	Tableng	14	8	Urima Naga	58
9	Chang-Naga	11,329	9	Zemi Naga	374
10	Kacha Naga	4,119	10	Rongmei	12,729
11	Kabui	17,360	11	Paomata	7,843
12	Khoirao	406	12	Shamnyuyangan	9,461
13	Mao	21,030	13	Tabu	957
14	Maram	4,928	14	Phelungre	252
15	Tangkhu	44,020	15	Pochury	2,736
16	Maring	7,745	16	Sangtam	15,512
17	Konyak	46,701	17	Orangkong	5
18	Naga-Unspecified	13,563	18	Phom	13,385
			19	Tikhir	2,486
			20	Yimchungro	10,187
			21	Khiemnungam	12,434
			22	Pangsha	1
			23	Nocte	66
			24	Wancho	2,713
			25	Makware	769
			26	Tangsa	165
			27	Tikhak	295
			28	Chakesang	10,310
			29	Zeliang	9,460

Col. 2 of the table gives the names of mother tongues attested in the Linguistic Survey of India. It may be seen that out of 18 mother tongues 16 appear as single names. There is, however, one mother tongue Monsang/Mongsen which has been considered in the Linguistic Survey of India as a dialect of Ao and has been included under it. The total number of speakers of Monsang/Mongsen is 1,359 of which 1,342 have been returned from Manipur Union Territory. Khezha according to information is the same as Khezama described in Linguistic Survey of India. It was found that a total of 13,563 speakers returned their mother tongue as Naga only. Since no specified mother tongues were enumerated in these cases they were considered Naga-Unspecified and rationalized as such. Konyak occurs in the Index of Languages of Linguistic Survey of India Volume I, Part I at page 470 where a reference to the Assam Census Report of 1921 is made, but there is no information beyond this in the Linguistic Survey. Konyak has been returned by a large population (total speakers 46,701) in 1961. In the present set up of Nagaland, Tuensang is one of the three districts of Nagaland and all Konyak speaking tribes live in this Nagaland and all Konyak speaking tribes live in this district. The district of Tuensang has been divided in 14 areas or sub-divisions called circles. Out of these 14 circles 4 are mainly inhabited by the Konyak tribes. The main bulk of the Konyaks live in the north of the district in Mon, Wakching and Champang circles while

the Konyaks of Tobu circle are called Upper Konyaks. Joboka and a part of Tambu circle are also inhabited by Konyaks. According to information collected the main Konyak tribe living in Mon, Wakching, Champang, Joboka and a part of Tambu areas speak as many as 10 distinct varieties of Konyak language. These varieties are Joboka, Tang, Longua, Chen, Shengha, Totak, Mon, Sang, Wancho and Wakching. All these varieties are spoken separately in separate groups of villages in these areas and the total number of villages involving all these ten varieties are reported to be 49. From among these 10 varieties of languages, however, three, *viz.* Mon, Wakching and Chen are the common languages of use. In addition there are 12 villages reported in the Mon, Champang, Longleng and Wakching areas which have as many varieties of languages as the names of the villages in which they are spoken. Out of these 12 villages, however, Wakching is the commonly understood variety in 11 while the Mon variety is understood only in one.

Another large section of the Konyak lives in Tobu circle. They are officially called Upper Konyaks. Their own name for this section of the tribe is, however, Shamnyuyangan and their variety of language is also known by this name. Shamnyuyangan is reported to have four of its own varieties *viz.* Temkhong nyuo (spoken in 4 villages), Tolamlei nyuo (3 villages), Tobu

TIBETO-BURMAN SUB-FAMILY

Assam-Burmese Branch

Kuki-Chin Group

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue attested in LSI classification	Speakers	Serial No.	Name of mother tongue not traceable in LSI but tentatively classified	Speakers	Serial No.	Name of mother tongue reclassified	Speakers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Manipuri/Meithei	621,244	1	Moyol	4	1	Bishnupuriya	15,182
2	Thado	24,213	2	Baite	204			
3	Changsen	338	3	Hangui	4			
4	Chongloi	2	4	Indoi	3			
5	Hangseen/Hansing	16	5	Kilong	10			
6	Haokeep/Haokup	2,676	6	Lhouvum	1			
7	Khongzai	4,111	7	Lumhau	1			
8	Kipgen	77	8	Mato	12			
9	Langtung	5	9	Shongthu	60			
10	Baite	170	10	Singson	15			
11	Paite	18,612	11	Tezang	24			
12	Tlangtlang	3	12	Thangngen	2			
13	Lakher	9,531	13	Pawi	201			
14	Lushai/Mizo	221,985	14	Pang	6,866			
15	Bete	2,964	15	Hadem	217			
16	Rangkhol	1,517	16	Banshi	170			
17	Halam	5,481	17	Bongcher	69			
18	Khelma	722	18	Charichong	6			
19	Shekasip	98	19	Kaipang	213			
20	Langrong	175	20	Kalai	1,977			
21	Aimol	108	21	Karbong	2,050			
22	Chiru	3,059	22	Mursum	72			
23	Koireng	531	23	Rupini	4,486			
24	Kom	5,478	24	Saimal	2,028			
25	Hmar	25,530	25	Moyon	41			
26	Langang	1,866	26	Gangte	647			
27	Chote	1,035	27	Neisel	4,877			
28	Purum	82	28	Khawathlang	10			
29	Anal	4,875	29	Simte	1			
30	Vaiphei	8,657	30	Tidim	2,818			
31	Khami	1	31	Zou	4			
32	Kuki-Unspecified	28,943	32	Darlong	6,701			
33	Chin-Unspecified	60	33	Mulsom	817			
34	Matu	212			289			
35	Poi	2						

Col. 2 of the table lists 35 mother tongues which have been attested in the Linguistic Survey. The first on the list is Manipuri/Meithei. Since returns were recorded against both names and since both mean one and the same language, the combined name was adopted. The language is very well known and is returned by the largest number of speakers among all the mother tongues returned and included in the Kuki-Chin Group. The next 8 names in Col. 2 viz., Thado, Changsen, Chongloi, Hangseen/Hansing, Haokeep/Haokup, Khongzai, Kipgen and Langtung can be considered together. All of them are returned by speakers bearing these tribe names and all are affiliated with Thado. This is borne out by the Linguistic Survey also. As for Hangseen/Hansing and Haokeep/Haokup both the forms of names being found equally popular and returned as mother tongues, it was decided in each case to keep both. In the Linguistic Survey Haokeep/Haokup is Hangkoop. Other mother tongues which are listed in Col. 2 and

which have been returned singly i.e., without any other name as a variant and are attested in the Linguistic Survey of India are Ralte, Paite, Tlangtlang, Lakher, Lushai/Mizo, Bete, Rangkhol, Shekasip, Langrong, Aimol, Kom, Hmar, Langang, Chote, Purum, Anal, Vaiphei and Khami. From among the mother tongues noted above, Lushai/Mizo has been returned by 221,985 speakers. Both have been retained although recent preference seems to be for Mizo in place of Lushai. Other mother tongues with which some mother tongues have been tentatively classified as they are listed in Col. 5 of the Table are Rangkhol, Halam, Chiru and Anal. In Col. 2, however, it will be seen that there are as many as 28,943 speakers against Kuki-Unspecified. The actual returns were against Kuki only. But since for want of more accurate and detailed information no specific language name was available: all these returns were considered to be Unspecified and the name was rationalized accordingly. Similarly there were returns

against Chin. Chin-Unspecified was accordingly adopted as rationalized. Matu with 212 speakers has also been classified with Chin-Unspecified since the same has been so specified in the Linguistic Survey. Poi being another Lushai name for Chin has been classified with Chin-Unspecified.

Thirtythree mother tongues are listed in Col. 5. These have been tentatively classified. Moyol with 4 speakers only was returned from NEFA. Scrutiny of individual slips showed Meithei, so it has been classified under Manipuri/Meithei. The next eleven entries in Col. 5 will be found to have been classified under Thado. Individual slips returning these mother tongues were examined and the writer had the benefit also of advice from and discussion with two very responsible Kuki officers stationed in Imphal who represented important sections of Thado. These classifications have been arrived at as a result of these consultations. Baite are reported to be a distinct section of Thado. Though they have not been specified in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the President's Order, Baite are reported to hold that they should be specified as such. But their mother tongue not being different from Thado, has been classified with it. In the Linguistic Survey Hangal occurs as a form of Thado. According to local information Hangui should be correct, and not Hangal, so this Hangui has also been classified with Thado. Similarly the remaining tongues viz., Indoi (3 speakers), Kilong, Lhouvum (only 1 speaker), Lumhau, Mate, Shongthu, Singson, Tezang (only 2 speakers) and Thangngen after close examination of the individual slips and after discussions with the Kuki officers were tentatively classified under Thado. Pawi has been returned from Assam with 6,866 speakers. Pawi being reported as akin to Lai, has also been classified with Lai. In the case of Pang with 217 speakers, the examination of individual slips showed that the speakers involved were Lushai, so Pang was classified with Lushai/Mizo. Hadem is returned by 170 speakers. This is a nickname by which the Bete tribe—a section of Rangkhol Kuki—are known in Assam. Examination of slips of Hadem also revealed Bete speakers. So Hadem has been tentatively classified with Bete which has been given as a dialect of Rangkhol in the Linguistic Survey. The next 9 entries in Col. 5 are Banshi, Bongcher, Charichong, Kaipang, Kalai, Karbong, Mursum, Rupini and Saimal. Individual slips in each case were examined while local information was also collected. In the case of Banshi, Bongcher, Karbong, Mursum, Rupini and Saimal, it was found that the individuals had returned the names of their titles as their mother tongues while the individuals carrying these surnames were in fact all members of the Halam tribe. It was, therefore, considered reasonable to classify them under Halam. In Charichong slips the name Halam appears suffixed to the name of the mother tongue. This also indicated nothing else but Halam. Kalai and Kaipang are the Scheduled Tribes but they are sub-tribes to the Halam tribe, so these two were tentatively classified with Halam. The next name in Col. 5 is Moyon. It has been returned from Manipur with 647 speakers. Since Moyon was found to be another known name for Anal Kuki it has been classified with Anal.

Gangte is the name of a Scheduled Tribe of Kuki and is returned from Manipur with 4,877 speakers. So it has been tentatively classified as Kuki. And since Neisel was reported to be a Section of Gangte it was classified with Gangte. Khawathlang, though returned only by 1 speaker from Assam, is the name of a Scheduled Kuki Tribe of Assam. So it has been classified as Kuki. Simte has been returned from Manipur by 2,818 speakers. Scrutiny of slips and local information revealed that Simte is a section of the Kuki tribe, so this mother tongue was classified as Kuki. Tidim and Zou being known as sub-sections of Simte were classified with Simte. Darlong and Mulsom have been returned from Tripura. Examination of slips showed that these were the titles of the individuals who were a sub-tribe of Kuki, so both of them have been classified as Kuki and grouped with Kuki-Unspecified.

Bishnupuriya has been entered in Col. 8 of the Table. The number of speakers is 15,182 out of which 13 speakers are from Tripura while the remainder are returned from Assam. Almost the full strength of speakers i.e., 15,055 have been returned from the district of Cachar alone in Assam. According to Grierson, Bishnupuriya is only another name for Mayang. His opinion on this language could be quoted to give an idea of what he thought of the language. In Vol. V, Part I, page 419, it is recorded "I have said above that Mayang is a form of Mongrel Assamese. It can with equal (or perhaps more) justice be classed as a form of Eastern Bengali. The language possesses characteristics of both languages, but at the same time differs widely from both. I, therefore, place it in supplement, while for statistical purposes, I have shown it as a form of Assamese, merely because its speakers all live in territory under the political influence of Assam Government. It will be seen that both in vocabulary and grammar, it is strongly infected with the peculiarities of the Tibeto-Burman Languages spoken in the Manipur State—so that it may be taken as certain that they have come there from Manipur, although according to tradition they originally came into Manipur from an Aryan speaking locality."

There were four specimens of Mayang or Bishnupuriya* available to Grierson, two from Sylhet and 2 from Manipur—on the basis of which his analysis was done and classifications decided. It is not the purpose of the writer here to dispute authority without presenting detailed data on the subject, though it is proposed to do the same subsequently, but the writer also visited the two villages in Manipur State which are at a distance of about 68 kilometres from Imphal towards south-west which are inhabited by the Bishnupuriyas. The names of the villages are Ningthow-Khong and Khangalok. Manipuri folk call Bishnupuriya as 'Mayang' since they are traditionally from outside of Manipur and Mayang in Meithei means an outsider. The speech of these people was found to be nothing else but Meithei and not even with any marked traces of Indo-Aryan charac-

* Bishnupuriya from Bishnupriya, wife of Chaitanyadeva, the great founder of the Bengal School of the Vaishnava faith, which finds its staunchest adherents at the present time in Manipur, Cachar and Sylhet (East Pakistan).—A. M.

nyuo (1 village) and Changlangshu nyuo (2 villages). All of them are reported to have made Temkhong nyuo their common speech.

This digression from the main discussion of census returns in giving some details of Konyak languages/dialects was resorted to mainly to emphasize the valuable geographical, tribal and linguistic delineations that have been such a recent and significant contribution of the SCO, Nagaland, Shri H. Zopianga, and also to emphasize the importance of detailed work which should be undertaken in areas like those of the Konyak tribes. Konyak, as would appear from the table above, have the second most numerous mother tongue returns which are 46,701. This should all the more necessitate greater attention to studies regarding this section of the Naga and their language. The most numerous mother tongue return is Ao, *i.e.* 56,385. Other mother tongue returns above 25,000 each are Angami, Sema, Tangkhul, and Lotha.

Col. 5 of the table gives names of mother tongues which have been tentatively classified. There are all together 29 names. The tentative classifications were decided on the basis of information on each. The reasons for classification are given against each. Chakru—returned by 8,339 speakers is spoken by a sub-tribe of the same name and is found to be akin to Angami. It is, therefore, tentatively classified with Angami. Meluri-Rengma returned by only 4 speakers is from a village name Meluri in the Pochury language area of Chakesang. The language spoken in this village is called Meluri and is found to be akin to Rengma. So it has been classified with Rengma. Poma with 1,501 speakers has been reported to be more akin to Khezha, one of the important languages of the Chakesang area. So it has been classified with Khezha. Nokpu returned by only 1 speaker is the language spoken in Merinokpu village of the Ao tribe. It was, therefore, on that basis alone classified with Ao. Subsequent information, however, has shown that Nokpu is more akin to Orang-kong variety of the Phom language. Lemei and Liangmei with 2,728 and 2,887 speakers respectively have been returned from Manipur, and the speakers of both the mother tongues were found to form subsections of the Kachha Naga. The next three mother tongues noted in Col. 5, Upama Naga with 58 speakers, Urima Naga with 58 speakers and Zemi Naga with 374 speakers have all been returned from Assam State. Out of these Zemi Naga has been also put as tentatively classified. But on a close scrutiny of slips it was learnt that the word Jema was also written in some of the individual slips. As such this Zemi is to be equated with the Classified Language of Linguistic Survey of India as Jema. Upama Naga and Urima Naga were found to be only forms of Zemi. As such they have been tentatively classified with Zemi. Rongmei with 12,729 speakers was reported to be a form of Kabui, so it has been considered for grouping with Kabui. Similarly Paomata returned from Manipur with 7,843 speakers was found to be the language of a section of the Mao Naga which is also known by the name of Paomata. So, Paomata has been classified with Mao. Next on list of Col. 5 are Shamnyuyangan and Tabu

with 9,461 and 957 speakers respectively. As has been described above, since both are reported to be varieties of Konyak, both have been classified with Konyak. Phelungre, Pochury and Sangtam may now be considered. Sangtam is the name of an important section of the Naga. This name is now being discarded since in Kohima district three groups Chakru, Khezha and Sangtam combined into one and gave themselves one composite name formed by the first half of each group's name *viz.*, Cha-Ke-Sang. But the language spoken in old Sangtam area is known as Pochury. So the common language of erstwhile Sangtam is yet Pochury. Phelungre is the name of a village in the Kiphire circle of Tuensang district where the villagers are Sangtam and their variety of language is akin to Pochury. So Phelungre is classified under Pochury. Thus Pochury becomes a language of which Sangtam and Phelungre may be regarded as variants and as such grouped with the same. Phom has been returned by 13,385 speakers. It is spoken by a tribe of the same name living in Longleng area and a part of Tamu area of Tuensang District. It is reported to be a distinct language by itself with more than 2 varieties. Orangkong is the name of a village in Longleng area where a main variety of Phom called Phomsha is common. So Orangkong has been classified with Phom. Yimchungre has been returned by 10,187 speakers. The speakers of this language are called by the same name and are considered to be a distinct section of the Naga tribe. They are found in the Shamator circle of the Tuensang District. Their language may also be tentatively regarded as distinct. Tikhir with 2,441 speakers is only a form of Yimchungre and so has been classified with it. Tikhir is reported to be spoken in a total of 12 to 15 villages of Shamator area of the Tuensang District. Khiemnungam returned by 12,434 speakers is the language of a section of the Naga inhabiting Noklak and Thonoknyu areas of the Tuensang District. The language being a distinct section of the tribe is, for the present, being tentatively classified as a distinct Naga language. Pangsha is the name of a village in the area inhabited by Khiemnungam and is a variety of the same language. So it has been classified with it. Nocte has been returned by 66 speakers from NEFA by the tribe of the same name. The Tirap Frontier Division of NEFA is the area for this section of the Naga. Nocte is, therefore, being tentatively kept a separate language. The Wancho mother tongue has been returned by 2,713 speakers of the same tribe. This also is being kept as separate language for the present.

Makware is returned by 796 speakers. The language is being spoken by the inhabitants of 2 villages, namely, Kheyakonger and Chomi of Pungro area of the Tuensang District. This language takes it after the name of the leading village of the tribe on the Burma Naga Hills. Makware is, therefore, tentatively classified as a separate Naga language. Tangsa has been returned by 165 speakers from NEFA. They are known to be a distinct section of the Naga tribe. So the language is tentatively being kept separate. Tikhak has been returned by 295 speakers from the Mizo Hills

of Assam. Tikhak speakers are reported to be a section of the Tangsa tribe. Tikhak is, therefore, being tentatively classified under Tangsa. The last two entries in Col. 5 of the table are Zeliang returned by 9,460 speakers and Chakesang returned by 10,310 speakers. Zeliang is reported to be no language as such. Zeliang name has been adopted by Zemi and Liangmei groups of the Naga of Kohima District by combining the first halves of their group names. They are reported to be akin to Jema of the Linguistic Survey of India lists. They are, however, being included in the Naga-Unspecified totals. Similarly, Chakesang speakers are also being classified under Naga-Unspecified. The total number of speakers under the category of Naga-Unspecified, therefore, works up to 33,333.

Kuki-Chin Group

This group of languages has been represented by the largest number (69) of mother tongue returns among all the language groups belonging to the Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family. The area inhabited by the speakers of these languages extends from Naga Hills and Cachar in the north down to the end of the southern area of Assam bordering Burma, and from the Eastern borders of Assam to almost the Bay of Bengal in the West. It is almost entirely filled with high hill ranges separated by deep valleys. Manipur area is one such valley. In terrain the area to a certain extent is comparable to the land of Naga speakers while a large number of distinct mother tongue returns also point to an apparent similarity of language distinctions. Notwithstanding many different mother tongue returns, however, according to informations available the problem of mutual intelligibility among different sections of the same tribe is not the same as among the Naga and even if there are more than a score of Kuki mother tongues spoken among the tribes, one mother tongue speaker is able to make himself understood in most of the sections of the tribe after only a little effort. This is possibly explained by the migrational and cultural history of the tribes in particular where the movements and contacts have been more frequent and with less of hostility among one another. According to Grierson, the name of Kuki is supposed to be of Assamese origin and has been applied to the various hill tribes like Lushei, Thado etc. "The word Chin is of Burmese origin meaning 'hill' and is used to denote the hill tribes living in the country between Burma and the

Indian States of Assam and Bengal". Kuki-Chin being a purely conventional denomination was also adopted by Grierson for use in the Linguistic Survey and with this the entire language area of Meithei, Lushei, Chin and Kuki Sub-groups of languages was named Kuki-Chin Group. Partly owing to our principle of following the Linguistic Survey of India Classification and partly owing to the fact that the 1961 Census returned Kuki separately from Chin, we conformed to the name of Kuki-Chin Group and have included all those languages under it which were done in the Linguistic Survey. It now appears that the term Kuki is more and more resented by the tribes who generally bear it. For a better assessment of linguistic groupings it was found preferable to divide the entire Kuki-Chin area into small Sub-groups like 1. Meithei Sub-Group 2. Lushai/Mizo Sub-group 3. Thado Sub-group 4. Halam Sub-group and 5. Chin Sub-Group. Considerable linguistic work has, however, to be done in the area before any classification scheme can be finally adopted. During the scrutiny of mother tongue returns from these areas—Assam, Manipur and Tripura mainly—references were traced in the Linguistic Survey of India and the traceable cases were studied with reference to the information of the Linguistic Survey of India and classified accordingly. For the remaining cases the writer undertook a tour to Manipur, Tripura and Assam for collecting preliminary information on the tentative affiliations of various returns. For the old Kuki-Chin or New Kuki-Chin dialects as classified by Grierson the writer was advised by discerning and responsible members of the tribe to avoid this nomenclature and refer to them all for the time being as Kuki only though the term Kuki is currently controversial in the areas. So pending some authentic classification of the tribes speaking these languages we have tentatively decided to refer to them under the general term Kuki only.

Out of a total of 69 mother tongue returns classified in this group, 35 mother tongues were traced to the Linguistic Survey and 33 were new names on which we have offered our tentative findings on affiliations, while one case is such in which we have differed from the Linguistic Survey and have reclassified the same. The details of all the mother tongue returns are being given in the following table.

†G. A. Grierson—Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. III, Part II, pages 2-3.

teristics. In fact these Bishnupuriyas now hate to be considered outsiders and it was reported that by now they are having even regular matrimonial relationships with the natives of Manipur. It was also significant to note that Bishnupuriya as a mother tongue was not reported from Manipur State. All were reported to have returned Manipuri. The reports collected in the Office of the SCO, Assam, showed that Bishnupuriyas do not speak Assamese and that they were Manipuri speakers. The SCO, Manipur, however, who is a native speaker of Meithei, confessed that Bishnupuriya of Cachar Assam was for him a bit difficult to understand. Since it has been recognized by Grierson that the Cachar Burman or Bishnupuriya was strongly infected by Tibeto-Burman Manipuri, it could well be a matter perhaps of availability of particular types of specimens to the Editors of the Linguistic Survey which tipped the balance in favour of the Indo-Aryan *i.e.* Assamese or Eastern Bengali*. When the Editors of Linguistic Survey were convinced that the Cachar Bishnupuriyas came from Manipur, it may be more reasonable to consider them basically Meithei speakers. Therefore, considering the situation of speech of Bishnupuriya of Manipur and considering the migrational tradition of Bishnupuriya from Manipur to Cachar we have decided to tentatively reclassify Bishnupuriya as Manipuri/Meithei. This classification, however, as in other cases is open to further verification.

There are two more groups in the Assam-Burmese Branch of the Tibeto-Burman Sub-Families which have some mother tongues returned from India although they draw their major strength from outside India. One of them is *Kachin Group*. The name is after the Singpho language of which the name in Burma is Kachin and where the greater spread of this language is found. Singpho mother tongue has been returned from Assam with 793 speakers of which 788 are from district Lakhimpur. Another return is Kawri with 6 speakers from West Bengal. Kawri being another name or form of Kachin has been accordingly classified with Singpho. Still another name of the group which is represented in India is *Burma Group*. The mother tongues included in this group are Arakanese—16 speakers from West Bengal (Calcutta), Kaman—1 speaker from NEFA and Mogh with 120 speakers from Assam and 10,304 speakers from Tripura. The Linguistic Survey name Maghi which is considered as another name for Arakanese should be actually Mogh. Kaman being only a caste name and the mother tongue being found to be Arakanese has also been classified with it. Mru was first included in the Linguistic Survey on the basis of reports from

* The use of the word 'Mayang' (outsider) in connection with Bishnupuriya is quite apt and indicative of the new consciousness in Manipur because this particular linguistic strand which has gone into the making of Meithei is very strongly based on the entire Corpus of Bengali Vaishnava literature, particularly Vaishnava philology, as it filtered its way in a symbiotic process (a) directly into Manipur but (b) in a to and fro stream between Manipur and Sylhet & Cachar. Grierson could not be more right in hinting at its association with Assamese or Eastern Bengali, both enriched on a common heritage of Vaishnava philology and even phonemes.—A. M.

Burma Linguistic Survey as belonging to the Burma Group but later was considered as a doubtful case. 48 speakers against this mother tongue have been returned from West Bengal. Though on the basis of the old Linguistic Survey of India Classification List Mru has been included here in Burma Group, the returns being from Jalpaiguri (25 speakers) and Hooghly District (23 speakers) this inclusion should be treated as doubtful.

Dravidian Family

Of the four major Language Families in India the Dravidian Family is represented by the second largest total of speakers *i.e.* 107,410,820 which is 24.47 percent of the total population. There are 153 mother tongue names which have been classified under the Dravidian Family. These 153 mother tongues include four major regional languages of India *viz.*, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam which have been specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. These four mother tongues account for 102,662,447 speakers which is about 95.58 percent of the total number of speakers returned against the mother tongues classified under the Dravidian Family. As has been pointed out earlier, Grierson's Linguistic Survey did not cover the province of Madras and the States of Hyderabad and Mysore which amounts to most of the principal languages areas of the Dravidian Family. In Volume IV of the Survey, therefore, while one finds only short accounts of the principal Dravidian languages of the Dravidian Family *viz.* Tamil, Malayalam, Kanarese—now Kannada and Telugu, one finds no description at all of such important languages as Kodagu, Tulu, Toda and Kota. Following Grierson's work, however, the Dravidian Linguistic field received considerable attention from the scholars both Western and Indian and a good amount of information, although all of it not entirely satisfactory, for such a large Language Family as the Dravidian which occupies almost the 5th or 6th place among the Language Families of the world, has been made available in recent years. These late researches in the Dravidian Linguistic field have brought about a reassessment of Grierson's Classifications and the current consensus of linguistic scholarship—though not unanimous in details—is in favour of adopting a different design of classification of languages/dialects under the Dravidian Family. As for instance Grierson divided the Dravidian Family into three main groups *i.e.*, Andhra Group represented by Telugu, Dravida Group, represented by Tamil and others and the Intermediate Group represented by languages like Kurukh, Malto, Kui, Gondi and Kolami. To these 2 further small groups were added *viz.* North-western Language—referring to Brahui and the Semi-Dravidian Hybrids comprising of Ladhadi and Bharia. Grierson's concept of considering his Intermediate Group of languages as representing a stage grammatically somewhere midway between the Andhra and the Dravida Group has not found support with modern scholarship. Although a precise alternative classificatory scheme has not yet been offered the languages/dialects of the Family have been broadly arranged geographically and the relative positions of particular language/dialect is discussed with

reference to its situation in the South, Central or North Dravidian areas. Thus three broad geographical areas of the Dravidian Language/dialects have been delimited. They are South Dravidian, Central Dravidian and North Dravidian. The composition of these groups may be given in the following :

South Dravidian	Central Dravidian	North Dravidian
Tamil	Kui	Kurukh/Oraon
Malayalam	Kuvi*	Malto
Toda	Pengu	Brahui*
Kota	Khond/Kondh	
Kannada	Kolami	
Badaga	Konda	
Coorgi/Kodagu	Naiki	
Tulu	Parji	
Telugu	Koya	
	Ollari*	
	Salur*	
	Gondi	
	(Telugu)	

The Telugu language area being geographically contiguous to both south and central Dravidian has been considered occupying a middle position between the two groups and has been shown in both South Dravidian and Central Dravidian areas. The languages marked

with asterisk(*) have not been returned as mother tongues in the 1961 Census. The languages given above have not been given any affiliatory indications regarding sub-group etc. since except for a few major languages like Tamil or Kannada and their sub-groupings, the problem of inclusion of certain languages in specific sub-groups and their genetic relationships across sub-groupings have yet remained unsolved, owing to lack of authoritative opinion.

In the light of the new classification of the Dravidian Family of Languages, it may not be profitable to discuss the mother tongue returns with reference to language groups as given in the Linguistic Survey of India Schemes. It is also not advisable to take up the new geographical classification since the same has not been yet quite established in its details. So in the following the mother tongue data of the census will be discussed with reference to principal languages of the Family and then with reference to the lesser known languages. The principal languages are those which have been specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution *viz.* Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam. Out of a total of 153 mother tongues of the Family, it will be seen that 104 can be classified under the principal languages while only 49 mother tongues belong to the lesser known ones. In the following table the details of mother tongues as have been affiliated with Tamil are being given.

DRAVIDIAN FAMILY

Tamil

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue found traceable in LSI	Speakers	Serial No.	Name of mother tongue not traceable in LSI but tentatively classified	Speakers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arava	242	1	Adi Dravida	95
2	Burgandi	1,938	2	Kallar	1
3	Irula/Iruliga	4,124	3	Kaspar	8
4	Kaikadi	8,456	4	Kasturi	9
5	Kongar	902	5	Kosavan	41
6	Korava	5,792	6	Madari Kuruva	6
7	Korchi	372	7	Madurai	10
8	Sankara-Yerukala/Yerukula	89	8	Parikala	81
9	Solaga	3	9	Pattapu Bhasha	1,113
10	Tamil	30,465,442	10	Udaiyarmoli	4
11	Yerukala/Yerukula	73,975	11	Valluvamoli	3

Such names as could be attested in the Linguistic Survey of India lists have been given in Col. 2. Known names like Tamil and Yerukala/Yerukula and Kaikadi and those which have been directly serialized in the classified list of languages of the Linguistic Survey like Korava do not need any comment here. Arava and Solaga known to be Tamil forms only have been classified with Tamil while Kongar being the name of the speech of people who are by Kannada speaking people called Kongadi or Kongar meaning Tamil-speakers is also classified with Tamil. Korchi being another name of Korava has been classified with Tamil.

In Col. 5 of the table are listed the names of mother tongues as have been affiliated tentatively with Tamil. In most of the cases reference to individual slips was made. Wherever considered necessary local information was additionally collected. Adi Dravida was returned with 95 speakers from Kerala. On a reference to slips it was found that the people were from Madras State and were Tamil speakers. So Adi Dravida was classified with Tamil. There was only one speaker of Kallar reported from Delhi. This slip was traced and the details showed that he was of Kallar Caste of Madras and a Tamil speaker. Kaspar was returned from Madras

with 8 speakers. Individual slips were scrutinized; it was found that it was a transcription mistake from Tamil to English where Kosavan was meant. And since all Kosavan slips showed Irula, Kaspar was grouped with Irula and affiliated to Tamil. Kasturi with 9 speakers from Madras was found to be returned by a sub-caste of Tamil speaking Mondli. So it has been classified with Tamil. On examination of individual slips Kosavan with 41 speakers from Madras was found to be the speech of the Iruliga and has been classified with Tamil. Madari Kurava was found to be the same as Korava and was classified with Tamil. Madurai was found to be returned by Tamil speakers from Madurai,—10 of them had returned their mother tongue as such. So Madurai was classified with Tamil. Parikala was returned by 81 speakers from Andhra Pradesh known by the same name. They were found to be a section of

Yerukala caste who were Tamil speakers. So Parikala has been classified with Tamil. Pattapu Bhasha was returned by 1,113 speakers from Andhra Pradesh. Short specimens of speech from the speakers were collected. The language in the main appeared to be Tamil with some mixture of Telugu. So this has been classified with Tamil. In the case of Udayarmoli (4 speakers) and Valluvamoli (3 speakers) scrutiny of slips pointed to Tamil. So both of them have been classified with Tamil.

A total of 36 mother tongues has been found to be affiliated with Telugu. Of these 11 mother tongue names have been traced to the Linguistic Survey of India while as many as 25 cases were offered tentative classifications. The details of these mother tongues are given in the table below.

DRAVIDIAN FAMILY

Telugu

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue found traceable in LSI	Speakers	Serial No.	Name of mother tongue not traceable in LSI but tentatively classified	Speakers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra	30	1	Budabukkala	28
2	Beradi	122	2	Dakkala	7
3	Chenchu	228	3	Ekidi	4
4	Dasari	26	4	Godari	51
5	Dommarra	963	5	Jogala	19
6	Golari	2,591	6	Kammara	64
7	Kamathi	153	7	Kashi Kapadi	10
8	Telugu	37,642,439	8	Koduva	1
9	Vadaga	235	9	Kongkoi	6
10	Vadari	20,654	10	Madari-Telugu	10
11	Yenadi/Yanadi	240	11	Mala Bhasha	63
			12	Mathanga	1
			13	Mijai	1
			14	Mondillu	4
			15	Nagli	19
			16	Noor	2
			17	Ottanmoli	2
			18	Padmashali	16
			19	Palwali	1
			20	Pichakuntla	26
			21	Pomla	41
			22	Samagara	2
			23	Theevvari	2
			24	Vaidu	63
			25	Valmiki	8

There are 11 mother tongues including Telugu which have been listed in Col. 2 of the above table and which are attested in the Linguistic Survey. Of these only three have been returned in considerable numbers leaving of course the main language Telugu. They are Vadari with 20,654 speakers which is a widely spoken variety of Telugu. Golari with 2,591 speakers, also known by the name Golar, is a known variety of Telugu. Dommarra, returned by 963 speakers, is a known variety of Telugu spoken by people known by the same caste name. Kamathi returned from Maharashtra and Gujarat is the speech of the com-

munity known by the same caste or occupational name but are Telugu speakers. Andhra is only another name of Telugu. Beradi is returned from Maharashtra and Mysore whose speakers speak a variety of Telugu. Dasari is returned from Maharashtra and Mysore. On the basis of the Linguistic Survey it is although considered a variety of Telugu, a check would still be necessary to ensure whether it is Kannada or Telugu. Chenchu is a variety of Telugu spoken by a tribe of the same name in Andhra Pradesh.

In Col. 5 of the table there are these 25 mother

tongues listed which have been tentatively classified under Telugu. Out of these 25 mother tongues there are only 5 which have been returned by more than 40 speakers. They are Godari—51 speakers, Kammara—64 speakers, Mala Bhasha—63 speakers, Pomla—41 speakers, and Vaidu—63 speakers. The rest of them have been returned by small numbers of speakers—4 of them being with one speaker each while four are with 2 speakers each. All the cases were examined with reference to individual slips or further local information.

Budabukkala has been returned by 28 speakers enumerated in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh. Local investigations showed that the Budabukkala community can be divided into 3 categories: Budabukkala who are Marathi speakers; Turaka Budabukkala who are Urdu speakers; and the third Sayani or Chakala Budabukkala who are Telugu speakers. Since the scrutiny of slips indicated that the 28 speakers involved belonged to the category of Sayani or Chakala Budabukkala, Budabukkala was classified under Telugu. Godari as mother tongue was returned by speakers who are cobblers by profession. They were found to be Telugu speakers. Jogala returned by 19 speakers was found to be a caste name with Telugu as their language. Kammara was returned by 64 speakers by a community of blacksmiths of Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh. Their language was found to be Telugu. Mala Bhasha with 63 speakers has been returned from Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh by a community of the same caste name. The language was found to be Telugu. Nagli with 19 speakers was returned from Maharashtra. A reference to Nagli was traced in Thurston's work* and it was found that Nagli was a sub-caste of Reddi and their speech was Telugu. So Nagli has been affiliated on the basis of this information. Similarly regarding Padmashali with 16 speakers—which has also been returned from Maharashtra—a reference

was made to Russell and Hira Lal's work* according to which the community belongs to the weaver caste with Telugu as the language. Pichakuntla was returned by 26 speakers. Scrutiny of slips and local information put it under Telugu. Pomla has been returned from Maharashtra with 41 speakers. The affiliation to Telugu has been decided on the evidence of Thurston's work† according to which it was found resembling Telugu. Vaidu was also returned from Maharashtra with 63 speakers. In accordance with the information of 1951 Census and from information in the office of the S.C.O., it was tentatively decided to classify Vaidu under Telugu. The classification is, however, open to verification. In the above details only those mother tongues have been discussed against which the number of speakers is more than 15. The remaining mother tongues with lesser number of speakers viz., Dakkala, Ekidi, Kashi Kapadi, Koduva, Kongkoi, Madari-Telugu, Mathanga, Mijai, Mondillu, Noor, Ottanmoli, Palwali, Samagara, Theevvari and Valmiki are not being discussed separately. It may, however, be stated that notwithstanding the negligible numbers against these mother tongues the tentative classifications were decided on each one of them on the same type of evidence as were collected for those mother tongues which were returned with larger number of speakers.

Kannada: The third principal language of the Family is Kannada with 17,415,827 speakers. There were 32 mother tongues found in need of affiliation with Kannada. Out of these 32 mother tongues 11 were found traced to the Linguistic Survey regarding which we adopted the same conclusions. Fourteen could not be attested in the Linguistic Survey on which we have offered tentative classifications, while in 7 cases we had reasons to differ from Grierson and make tentative reclassification. The details are given in the table below.

* Russell, R.V. and Hira Lal—Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces, Vol. III, page 682.

† Thurston, E.—Castes and Tribes of Southern India, Vol. IV, page 347.

* Thurston, E.—Castes and Tribes of Southern India, Vol. V, page 135.

DRAVIDIAN FAMILY

Kannada

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue attested in LSI classification	Speakers	Serial No.	Name of mother tongue not traceable in LSI but tentatively classified	Speakers	Serial No.	Name of mother tongue reclassified	Speakers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Adviohanchi	17	1	Atavika	3	1	Budubudike	14
2	Badaga	85,463	2	Chettibhasha-Kannada	711	2	Koracha	3,467
3	Bijapuri	2	3	Haliyan	2	3	Korama-Kannada	845
4	Golari-Kannada	307	4	Kadubhasha	688	4	Nagari-Kannada	2
5	Haranshikari	191	5	Kattunaicken	1	5	Naiki-Kuruba/Kurumba	1,167
6	Holiya	3,093	6	Konavar	2	6	Solaga-Kannada	1,931
7	Kannada	17,305,629	7	Kuruba Kannadasm	215	7	Vani	12
8	Karandi	37	8	Lingayati	49			
9	Karnataka	75	9	Madari-Kannada	3			
10	Kuruba/Kurumba	8,798	10	Manglorese	325			
11	Uruli	1,078	11	Moochi	6			
			12	Montadenchetty	1,690			
			13	Mysore	1			
			14	Pallakkal	3			

Eleven mother tongues including Kannada are listed in Col. 2 of the above table all of which are attested in the Linguistic Survey. Well-known and numerically strong communities which are known to be speakers of one or the other variety of Kannada, like Badaga (85,463), Kuruba/Kurumba (8,798) and Urali (1,078) have been enumerated returning their mother tongues after their own names. Advichanchi is known to be a variety of Kannada spoken by a wandering tribe of Mysore. Bijapuri with only two speakers was found to be returned by Kannada speakers from Delhi. Golari referred to here were found to be Kannada speakers. In order to distinguish them from Telugu speaking Golar, the word 'Kannada' was added. Haranshikari has been returned by a Kannada speaking tribe of Mysore. Holiya is returned by 3,093 speakers from Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh where they were found to be not different from Kannada speaking Golar. As such Golari, Kannada and Holiya would refer to the same speech. But since the possibility of different findings on actual field investigation is not ruled out, both the mother tongue returns have been retained. Karandi and Karnataka possibly refer to the same name and Karnataka has come to be known as another name of Kannada, hence both these mother tongues in Col. 1.

In Col. 5 there are 14 mother tongues on which tentative classifications have been done. Out of these 9 mother tongues have returns below 50 while 8 are with less than even 10 speakers. In case of Atavika, however, in Andhra Pradesh a speech specimen was collected and the speech was found to be Kannada. Chettibhasha returns from Madras State were examined and local information was also collected in the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras. The speakers were found to be Kannada, so these returns were affiliated to Kannada. In Kerala also Chettibhasha speakers were enumerated but these were found to be Konkani speakers. So to distinguish both the names the names of languages indicating affiliations were added to both returns. For Haliyan with two speakers only from Madras State, enumeration slips were scrutinized and the speakers were found to be Kannada. Kadubhasha has been returned by 688 speakers. Information collected showed the individuals enumerated were members of Kadukuruba tribe who were found to be speakers of a variety of Kannada. Kattunaicken with one speaker only was returned from Madras. The slip showed Kurumba, so it was classified with Kannada. Konavar again with 2 speakers only was returned from Madras. The slips were sorted and it was found that the name came up by a transcription mistake only. Kannada was actually meant. Kuruva Kannadam was returned from Andhra Pradesh by 215 speakers. A speech specimen was collected from individuals and it turned out to be a variety of Kannada. Lingayati was returned from Maharashtra with 49 speakers. The individuals were found to be Kannada speakers only. Three Madari speakers from Mysore were found to be Kannada speakers. Since there were other Madari returns

in other States with different linguistic affiliations, this Madari return was rationalized into Madari Kannada. Manglores returns were obtained from Gujarat and Maharashtra where the individuals had given the name of the city while the mother tongue was found to be Kannada. Mochi was returned from Andhra Pradesh. The return was given by the tribe of the same name whose language was found to be Kannada. Montadenchetty was returned from Madras where individual slips were scrutinized. This and the information collected showed Kannada speakers. Mysore was returned by one individual from Gujarat where the language was meant Kannada while Pallakkal with 3 speakers only was returned from Madras. Scrutiny of slips revealed Badaga. So it was classified under Kannada.

Those mother tongue names have been given in Col. 8 on which classifications different from those of Linguistic Survey of India have been suggested. Seven such cases have been noted. Budubudike was returned from Mysore by 14 speakers. According to the Linguistic Survey it was said to be a form of Marathi. But information on these individuals from Mysore revealed that they spoke Kannada. So it has been affiliated with Kannada. Koracha was classified in the Linguistic Survey of India as another name of Korava i.e., of Tamil affiliation. This mother tongue has, however, been returned from Mysore by 3,467 individuals. Our information showed that this was returned by individuals belonging to the caste of same name and that their language was Kannada and not Korava. As such this mother tongue was to be tentatively classified with Kannada. Like Koracha, Korama also has been mentioned as another name for Korava in the Linguistic Survey. We had, however, same reasons as in the case of Koracha to reclassify Korama with Kannada. Nagari was returned by 2 individuals in Andhra Pradesh. The slips indicated Kannada individuals from Mysore State. As such these speakers were to be considered as Kannada-speaking. In the Linguistic Survey Nagari being considered only for Hindi and Gujarati this also had to be a case of reclassification. Naiki was returned from Madras by 1,167 speakers. Scrutiny of slips revealed that the individuals who returned this mother tongue were Kurumba. Since in the Linguistic Survey Naiki is mentioned to be affiliated with either Banjari or Kolami reclassification had to be done in this particular case and the name of the mother tongue rationalized to Naiki-Kuruba/Kurumba in order to distinguish it from other Naiki returns which had other affiliations. Solaga was returned from Madras by 1,931 speakers. From the reports collected from the areas concerned the speakers were found to be speaking a variety of Kannada. According to the Linguistic Survey the affiliations were for Tamil. It was, therefore, reclassified with Kannada. Vani has been given as another name of Marwari in the Linguistic Survey. In Andhra Pradesh the mother tongue has been returned by 12 speakers. The individuals enumerated were again contacted. It was revealed that Vani was the name

of a community of Lingayats and the language spoken was Kannada. Hence this reclassification.

The remaining principal language of Dravidian Family is *Malayalam*. Fourteen mother tongues including Malayalam were found to be classified under this

principal language. Out of this number 5 names were traced to the Linguistic Survey. Seven cases were tentatively classified. Since reference regarding the remaining 2 cases was not traceable in the Linguistic Survey they were reclassified. The details are being given in the table below.

DRAVIDIAN FAMILY

Malayalam

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue attested in LSI classification	Speakers	Serial No.	Name of mother tongue not traceable in LSI but tentatively classified	Speakers	Serial No.	Name of mother tongue reclassified	Speakers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Laccadive . . .	45	1	Kerala . . .	4	1	Kumbar . . .	4
2	Malabar . . .	472	2	Kurukul . . .	2	2	Nagari-Malayalam . . .	161
3	Malayalam . . .	16,994,919	3	Mallayakka . . .	1			
4	Pania . . .	5,221	4	Oda . . .	10			
5	Yerava . . .	14,927	5	Roman-Malayalam . . .	6			
			6	Travankorian . . .	1			
			7	Vettuva . . .	9			

All the 4 names listed in Col. 2 are fairly known as referring to one or the other variety of Malayalam. Laccadive, returned from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, was found to involve only Malayalam speakers while Pania reported in the Linguistic Survey as another name of Malayalam in Madras has been returned from Madras and Kerala. In Madras, however, Pania (bania ?) is used mostly for traders from North India and in Kerala it is used for a caste name.

Yerava was returned from Mysore and Maharashtra by individuals belonging to the tribe of the same name.

There are 7 mother tongues listed in Col. 5 which have been tentatively classified. None of the mother tongues has, however, been returned by more than 10 individuals. Kerala is returned from Gujarat and Delhi where the individuals speaking Malayalam returned the name of the State as mother tongue. Kurukul is returned from Andhra Pradesh. The slips showed Malayalam. Mallayakka from Madras, on scrutiny, was found to be a case of transcription mistake. On the enumeration slip Malayalam was meant. Oda was returned from Kerala by 10 speakers. Scrutiny of slips and information collected showed Malayalam speakers only. Roman was returned by individuals who were Malayalam speakers. So the mother tongue name was rationalized in order to distinguish the name from other Roman returns.* Scrutiny of slips of Vettuva returns showed Malayalam speakers while the only one return of Travankorian from Delhi was found to be given by a Malayalam speaker.

There were two cases of reclassification as given in Col. 8. According to the Linguistic Survey Kumbar

* Roman Malayalam. Presumably a knot of Malayalam speakers who are Roman Catholics or use the Roman script.

refers to the Coorg name for Kannada but in this particular case the speakers were from Kerala and from information collected they were found to be Malayalam speakers. Nagari-Malayalam turned out to be interesting. In Trichur District almost an entire village community—Brahmins—decided to return their mother tongue as Nagari—161 speakers. Local investigation revealed that all were Malayalam speakers but the pursuit of scholarship mainly Sanskrit by the inhabitants of the area made them choose Nagari only as their mother tongue. Hence the suggestion of reclassification by us.*

In the foregoing remarks the four principal languages viz., Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam have been described alongwith those mother tongues that have been considered as affiliated to one or other language and thus the numbers of speakers returning these names have been clubbed with the figures of appropriate languages. Thus out of a total of 153 mother tongues classified in the Dravidian Family, 104, grouped in four principal languages, have been dealt with so far. Forty-nine mother tongues now remain for discussion. As discussed earlier, according to the Linguistic Survey the Dravidian Family is to be divided into three groups viz., Dravida Group, Andhra Group and the Intermediate Group. In the Dravida Group, besides Tamil, Malayalam and Kannada which have already been described, there are four more languages which have been included in it and which have been considered independent. These languages are Tulu, Coorgi/Kodagu, Toda and Kota. All these have been returned as mother tongues in the census and there are some more mother tongues which have

* It is possible that this is not very different from the urge to return Sanskrit as mother tongue under the Eighth Schedule.

been considered after scrutiny as varieties of Tulu or Kota and have thus been classified with the appropriate language.

Tulu has been returned by 934,849 speakers, its maximum concentration being in the State of Mysore where 850,474 Tulu speakers were enumerated. Koraga, considered to be a form of Tulu, has been returned from Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore. The total number of speakers returned was 192. Similarly Malekudi with 2 speakers and Parava with 48 speakers, reported to be only caste names, have been classified with Tulu in deference to the Linguistic Survey which puts the language as Tulu. Udipi returned from Maharashtra and Mysore by a total of 17 speakers was found to be Tulu. As such the mother tongue not traced in the Linguistic Survey has been tentatively classified with Tulu.

Coorgi/Kodagu has been returned from as many as 12 States and Union Territories. The maximum number of speakers i.e. 78,202 were enumerated in Mysore State with which the former princely State of Coorg, the home of Kodagu speakers, was merged. Toda has been returned by 765 speakers from Madras and Maharashtra. The main concentration of the community of the same name is Nilgiri Hills, where 760 Toda speakers were enumerated. Kota was returned by 862 speakers all of whom were enumerated in Madras. Ko Bashai was returned by 94 speakers from Madras. It was found to be another form of pronouncing Kota. The speakers also belong to

the Kota tribe. So Ko Bashai has been tentatively classified with Kota.

Of late some attempts have been made to improve upon the old classifications with regard to Tulu, Toda, Kota, and Coorgi/Kodagu. Some work has been done to suggest a sub-group of Toda-Kota having affinities with pre-Tamil. Similarly suggestion has been made to create a Kannada-Badaga-Kodagu sub-group. The position of Tulu is being re-examined. But intensive work on the problems of classifications of these languages still remains to be done.

The languages described above almost exhaust the Classified Dravida Group of the Linguistic Survey of India. In the Andhra Group it would be found that there are no independent languages listed which may be in addition to those as have been classified with Telugu. The remaining mother tongues which are now 40 in number would be such as would be included in the Intermediate Group of the Linguistic Survey of India. Since according to modern researches in the field, the Intermediate Group of Dravidian Family should not be considered authentic we have also chosen to consider the placement of languages with reference to geographical classification of North, Central and South Dravidian. Accordingly mother tongues included under South Dravidian and Telugu—which partakes of both position i.e. Central and South—have been discussed above. Now the mother tongues falling in North and Central Dravidian will be discussed. Mother tongues which have been classified under North Dravidian are listed below.

Serial No.	Name of language	Speakers
1	2	3
1	Kurukh/Oraon	1,132,931
2	Adibhasha-Kurukh/Oraon	2,101
3	Adibhasha-Nagesia	T
4	Dhangri	4,377
5	Dhanwari	23
6	Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon	102
7	Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon	T
8	Malhar	77
9	Nagesia	T
		1,484

There are two main languages viz., Kurukh/Oraon and Malto. The names of mother tongues below each of these languages are found to be varieties of the same language and have been put at appropriate places. There are four mother tongues under Kurukh/Oraon which have been tentatively classified and have been marked T. The names not bearing T are all attested in the Linguistic Survey of India lists. Dhangari, Dhanwari and Malhar being reported to be other names for Kurukh/Oraon have been classified with the language on the basis of the Linguistic Survey. One hundred and two Kisan returns from West Bengal showed that they belonged to the tribe of Oraon. So the name of the mother tongue was rationalized to the name of Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon and classified accordingly. Similarly 2,103 individuals in West Bengal were found to have returned their mother

tongue as Adibhasha of whom it was found that 2,101 were Oraon tribals while 2 were Nagesia. So the two mother tongues were rationalized viz., Adibhasha-Kurukh/Oraon and Adibhasha-Nagesia and were tentatively classified with the language. Again in West Bengal 709 individuals returning their mother tongue as Lohari were found to belong to Oraon tribals with the same language. So Lohari was also tentatively classified with Kurukh/Oraon and rationalized accordingly. Nagesia was returned by 1,484 speakers of which 1,483 were from West Bengal. All the Nagesia being found to belong to the Oraon tribe and Kurukh also being entered within bracket on their slips after the name of the mother tongue, this mother tongue, was tentatively classified with Kurukh/Oraon.

Another language in the Group is Malto. It has

been returned by 88,645 speakers. Sauria returned by 31 speakers being known as another name for Malto has been classified with it.

There are 25 mother tongues which are considered classifiable in the newly constituted group called Central Dravidian. Out of these 25, seven could on scrutiny, be classified under one or the other of the seven main ones. The names of the seven mother tongues are as follows:

1. Gondi, 2. Kui, 3. Khond/Kondh, 4. Koya, 5. Parji, 6. Kolami, 7. Konda.

Gondi has been returned by 1,384,321 speakers enumerated in 9 States and Union Territories largely from Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Apparently the number of returns is quite large and the spatial distribution of the mother tongue involved is fairly wide, although the mother tongue has been returned by members belonging to a tribe of the same name. Gonds are primarily a Dravidian speaking tribe but the language spoken by all its members has, firstly, not been correctly reported so far and, secondly, not all of them have been reported to be speaking Dravidian Gondi only. Despite its Dravidian character, the Linguistic Survey has associated it with such Aryan languages as Bagheli (spoken by Gonds of Rewa and Mandla), Chhattisgarhi and Oriya, as the Gond of these areas were found to have adopted the language of the region they inhabited. In the absence of any reliable report, therefore, it would not be just to consider all the individuals returning Gondi as their mother tongue to belong to the Dravidian speaking Group only. Although for statistical purposes Gondi has been shown in the tables with a classification number of the Linguistic Survey and the language has been included in the Dravidian Family, strictly speaking, Gondi cannot justifiably be said to represent either Dravidian or Indo-Aryan Family exclusively. A detailed Gond survey is essential for precisely delimiting the areas of different types of Gondi spoken all along the spread of the language. One may expect to come across at least 4 broad varieties of Gondi viz., Gondi with Dravidian traits preponderating Gondi-Oriya, Gondi-Chhattisgarhi and Gondi-Bagheli. This is what Grierson noted and he has not yet been proved wrong. The following mother tongues have also been classified with Gondi.

Name of mother tongue	Speakers
1	2
Dorli	T 35,455
Gaiki	T 24
Kalari	T 47
Kandra	T 4
Kokadi	T 17
Maria	T 65,371
Nagarchi	T 74
Pankhali	T 1
Pardhan	T 453
Parai Gondi	T 14,990
Raj Gondi	T 335
Thoti	T 339

Thus 12 mother tongues are classified under Gondi of which 3 are attested in the Linguistic Survey while

9 are tentatively classified (T). Maria has been returned by the individuals of the tribe of the same name who are also Gond and speak a variety of Gondi. Parsi Gondi is also a name used for Gondi and so it goes with the same language. Similar is the case with Raj Gondi though in the Linguistic Survey only Raj is mentioned in the Index of languages.

Among the tentatively classified mother tongues Dorli has been returned by the largest number of speakers 35,455. All were enumerated in Madhya Pradesh and enquiries showed that the speakers belonged to the Gond tribe and the language was reported to be Gondi. In the case of Kalari, Kandra Kokadi, Nagarchi, Pankhali, Pardhan and Thoti also enquiries showed that the individuals returning these mother tongues belonged to the Gond tribe. As such in a general way all of them have been tentatively classified with Gondi.

Kui has been returned by 510,907 speakers. According to Grierson it included Kandhi or Khond—now Khond/Kondh—on his argument that all are forms of the same language. Subsequent researches have, however, led scholars to treat Khond/Kondh as an independent language. Pengu has been returned by 1,254 speakers and has been classified here under Kui on the basis of the Linguistic Survey.

Khond/Kondh has been returned by 168,027 speakers. They were enumerated in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Orissa and West Bengal. The maximum number was enumerated in Orissa, 144,922. Khond/Kondh is here treated as an independent language of the group for reasons mentioned above. This, therefore, is a case of tentative reclassification.

Koya has been returned by 140,776 individuals of which largest numbers were enumerated in Andhra Pradesh, 108,657. According to the Linguistic Survey, Koya is another name of Koi which is a dialect of Gondi. This has, however, been since found unacceptable and studies have shown that Koya should be considered an independent language of the Group. So this also has been a case of tentative reclassification in our scheme.

Parji was also classified in the Linguistic Survey as a dialect of Gondi. Parji has been returned by a total of 84,607 speakers. Two other mother tongues viz., Dhurwa with 24,641 speakers from Madhya Pradesh and Koraputi with 153 speakers from West Bengal, were found, as a result of scrutiny of slips and collection of local information, to have been returned by individuals who belonged to the tribe of the same name. They were, therefore, also classified with Parji. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification of Parji, however, is no more acceptable as a result of later investigation by scholars and Parji has been considered a separate language in the Group. This also is thus a case of reclassification.

Kolami is returned by 46,065 speakers. Two other mother tongues viz., Manno and Naiki, Kolami are also classified under this language. Manno has been returned from Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh.

with 4,982 speakers. Enquiries showed that the mother tongue was returned by the Mannervalu Community which was a section of Kolami. So it was classified with Kolami. Naiki returns from Dadra and Nagar Haveli were found, on enquiry, to have been given by Kolam individuals. So it has been classified with Kolami.

Konda has been returned by 12,298 individuals of whom 10,930 were from Orissa. According to the Linguistic Survey, Konda was considered to be a form of Kui. This position, however, has not been found acceptable. On the strength of recent researches it is considered advisable to treat it as an independent language at least tentatively. As such Konda should also be a case of reclassification.

All this goes to show that the sum of recent research has shaken the edifice of the Linguistic Survey Classifications in the area of the Central Dravidian Group but has not yet succeeded in setting up an alternative plausible edifice in its place. It has, however, served to put disturbing, yet unanswered questions and reopen the ground.

Only four more mother tongue returns remain which deserve mention in order to bring these comments on the Dravidian Family to a close. They are Dravidam, Madrasi, Bharia and Ladhadi. There were 53 returns for Dravidam of which 38 were enumerated in Maharashtra. From the name alone—since enumeration slips could not be consulted in Maharashtra—the mother tongue was classified under the Dravidian Family as there was no way to refer to specific languages of the Family. Regarding Madrasi it is found that the returns were 6,135 and the individuals enumerated were in as many States and Union Territories as 14 and those too mostly in North India. In the Linguistic Survey Madrasi is equated with Tamil. In North India, however, Madrasi refers to any of the languages belonging to the Dravidian Family. As such the mother tongue also could at best be classified with the Dravidian Family only. Bharia with 249 speakers has been returned from Madhya Pradesh and Ladhadi with 305 speakers has been returned from Maharashtra. In the Linguistic Survey these two have been described as Semi-Dravidian hybrids with a strong mixture of Indo-Aryan and Dravidian traits. We could get only some information on Bharia from Madhya Pradesh where they were reported to be speakers of a form of Bagheli only. But nothing definite was reported. Regarding Ladhadi, however, no information was available from Maharashtra. But since both the languages occur in the Classified List of the Linguistic Survey the latter clarification was adopted. But as these two languages could be classified under any of the Dravidian groups, they have been considered affiliated at the level of the Family only.

Indo-European Family

Of all the language families with their affiliated languages current in the large geographical regions of the world, the Indo-European Family embraces,

by far, the largest number of human beings on earth. The number of Indian languages which can be conveniently classified under one or other of the Sub-Families of the Indo-European *viz.*, Indo-Aryan Sub-Family, cover the widest area of the country and are spoken by the largest proportion of Indian population. A scrutiny of census data has revealed that there are 574 mother tongues which can be classified under the Indo-Aryan Sub-Family and considered as Indian languages within the geographical bounds of post 1947 India. Some of the well-known languages like Pashto, Persian and Balochi which are included within the Indo-Aryan Sub-Family classification and which have been returned in this census also, have been rated foreign languages in this volume, for the purpose of statistical calculations and are excluded from the total of Indo-Aryan Sub-Family mother tongues. The population returning these 574 mother tongues runs to a total of 321,720,700 *i.e.*, 73.30 % of the entire Indian population. As limitations of space would not permit discussion of such a large number of mother tongues in all their detail, it is proposed to limit our comment to such cases only as involve certain relevant questions of interest over affiliations or such as have appeared in this census for the first time. It will be seen that the Sub-Family consists of some of the well-known languages which have had great traditions of literary activity and on which there is no dearth of philological literature. It is considered advisable to skip over these cases by a mere mention of their names etc. This, however, does not mean that during scrutiny also such cases were skipped over. As far as mother tongue returns are concerned, each and every entry was scrutinized and examined by the writer in the light of available literature and the contemporary situation and no previous opinion was taken for granted.

The Indo-Aryan Sub-Family is divided into three branches *viz.*, Eranian Branch, Dardic Branch and Indo-Aryan Branch. As stated above, the Eranian Branch is represented by languages like Persian, Pashto and Balochi and since these language areas are now outside the geographical limits of India and, therefore, considered foreign by us, comments on the Eranian Branch are unnecessary. The Dardic Branch is represented by three groups of languages *viz.*, Kafir Group, Khowar Group and Dard Group. Of these the Kafir and Khowar groups of speakers have their main concentration outside the Indian territory—the speakers returned being 1 for the mother tongue Wai Ala belonging to Kafir Group and 3 for the mother tongue Khowar belonging to Khowar Group of languages. The Dard Group is mainly represented in the country by main mother tongues like Shina, Kashmiri and Kohistani which are the main languages of the Group. The word 'Dard' properly belonging to the tribes inhabiting north of Kashmir has of late been extended to include all the inhabitants of Dardistan. In the Linguistic Survey the Editors have used the term 'Dardic' for all the languages of Dardistan while 'Dard' indicated the group of

languages of Eastern Dardistan, *viz.*, Shina, Kashmiri and Kohistani.

Shina has been returned by 856 speakers from Jammu and Kashmir State. Brokpa returned by 544 speakers, Chilasi by 82 and Gilgiti by 76 are the mother tongues classified under Shina. The next well-known language of the group and returned by the largest number of speakers is Kashmiri. The total number of speakers returned against Kashmiri is 1,914,446 of which 1,896,149 are from the State of Jammu and Kashmir alone. Kashmiri is one of the languages specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India. Kishtwari is a variety of Kashmiri spoken mainly in Kishtwar area. According to the Linguistic Survey 'Kashtwar' was the correct name of the language but our spelling was found to be confirmed. Poguli is another variety of Kashmiri spoken in Jammu area while Siraji returns from the State of Jammu and Kashmir amounted to 19,978. Since Siraji has also been listed by Grierson in conjunction with place names of surrounding areas (e.g. Siraji Mandi, Siraji Simla) and also into Inner and Outer Siraji, it was thought advisable to equate Siraji as found in Jammu and Kashmir with Grierson's Siraji of Doda and rationalize the name into Siraji-Kashmiri. Bunjwari was returned by 550 speakers from Doda district of Jammu and Kashmir. The language on enquiry was found to be a variety of Kashmiri. So it was tentatively classified with Kashmiri.

The third language of the Dard Group is Kohistani. It has been represented by the mother tongue of the same name by 81 speakers. Another return is Kaghani with 152 speakers. According to Linguistic Survey of India information the language was a variety of Chibhali which in turn is classified under Multani. Enquiries, however, showed that the mother tongue was a variety of Kohistani and not Multani. As such Kohistani has been tentatively classified with Kohistani.

The third and the one represented by the largest number of mother tongue returns in the census is the Indo-Aryan Branch of the Indo-Aryan Sub-Family. The details of the classification of the Indo-Aryan Branch which were originally in a way postulated by A.F.R. Hoernle and later elaborated by G.A. Grierson and established in the Linguistic Survey of India have continued to be mainly adopted in the linguistic field. In the scheme of classifications of the 1961 mother tongue returns, as will be found, the writer has also kept basically to the same design. With regard to the Indo-Aryan Branch, however, there arose one or two cases in which the writer had to adopt slight modifications and to differ from the established scheme of classification of the Linguistic Survey of India. One of them is regarding the sub-branches of the Indo-Aryan Branch. According to the Linguistic Survey the Indo-Aryan Branch is further divided into three sub-branches *viz.*, 1. Outer Sub-Branch, 2. Inner Sub-Branch, and 3. Mediate Sub-Branch. Out of these three sub-branches, the Inner Sub-Branch is represented by the Central Group and Pahari Group

of Languages. The Central Group is shown to consist of Western Hindi, Punjabi, Rajasthani, Gujarati, Bhili and Khandeshi languages and the Pahari Group includes Western, Central and Eastern Pahari Languages. The Mediate Sub-Branch is, however, represented by only one language, namely, Eastern Hindi of which Awadhi and Chhattisgarhi are considered to be the main dialects.

As far as census returns are concerned, Western Hindi or Eastern Hindi have not been returned as mother tongues in any census ever since 1891. In 1901 and subsequent censuses, the numbers of returns put against Western Hindi or Eastern Hindi were at best estimates and the figures represented were always adjusted. While discussing the Eastern Hindi languages in the 1901 Census Report G.A. Grierson admitted the difficulty of making adjustments of figures in the eastern regions specially where all returns were Hindi only. Notwithstanding this difficulty, E.A. Gait and Grierson calculated and apportioned figures against Bihari, Eastern Hindi and Western Hindi. The same practice continued until 1921, from which figures are quoted in the Linguistic Survey of India Vol. I, Part I at page 120 with the note that these "figures are adjusted estimates". In 1961 the total population returning their mother tongue as Hindi could consist of three groups. *Firstly*, those individuals whose mother tongue is structurally akin to the Hindi which forms part of the Group of dialects belonging to Western Hindi in the Linguistic Survey and, *secondly*, those individuals to whom Hindi stands for the language of the self-same name in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution or has been adopted in its literary form as the language of instruction or business in offices and courts or gained currency as the standard of polite colloquial speech, *viz.*, Khari Boli (or a recent term 'Standard Hindi'). In other words, the urban and urbane sophisticated and almost literary equivalent of a rustic or rural speech, the language of the court as opposed to the language of the street. This form of Hindi which assumes the aspect of official language is again structurally akin to the Hindi dialect of Western Hindi of the Linguistic Survey. *Thirdly*, it includes those individuals who speak some variety of speech outside of the Western Hindi area, like Eastern Hindi or Bihari or Rajasthani as identified in the Linguistic Survey; yet for whom the Khari Boli form of Hindi is almost an associate mother tongue and who, possibly for reasons of intelligibility of Hindi, are convinced that their own mother tongue is only a variety of that Hindi which is the spoken polite form of Khari Boli or Standard Hindi (in vernacular known as 'Hindi' only). While it is not intended to discuss the details here for technical or linguistic considerations, it is of little avail in 1961 to attempt adjustments or estimates of the Hindi returning population between Eastern and Western Hindi. Such an attempt today would be an academic exercise, as in some ways it was even in the past. The writer, therefore, considers it only realistic tentatively to amalgamate the two sub-branches. Accordingly, the Inner Sub-Branch and

the Mediate Sub-Branch will now be put with an oblique in the middle while all the language groups will be shown under the combined name of the two sub-branches.

Outer Sub-Branch

The Outer Sub-Branch of the Indo-Aryan Sub-Family is conveniently divided into three distinct groups. They are North-Western Group, Southern Group and Eastern Group.

The North Western Group is represented by two main languages i.e. Lahnda and Sindhi. The main region covered by these two languages and their varieties has been delimited in the Linguistic Survey of India Classification as "Indus Valley from Peshawar to the sea i.e., the Western Punjab and Sindh" and 74° East longitude as an approximate frontier between East or West Punjab. This entire region now falls outside Indian territory. Yet since a large number of mother tongues with a large population belonging to the languages of the North Western Group has been recorded within the geographical limits of the country, this group needs to be represented in the scheme of language classifications of India. Out of the two languages noted above the name of Lahnda has been retained by us since as many as 15 mother tongues including Lahnda recorded in India can be classified under it. The mother tongues classified under Lahnda are shown below with their numbers of speakers.

Mother tongues classified under Lahnda		Speakers
1	2	
1 Derawal		25
2 Jatki		84
3 Mirpuri	T	98
4 Chinawari		8
5 Barad		64
6 Multani		5,760
7 Bahawalpuri		640
8 Mulki		1
9 Hindko		162
10 Peshawari		233
11 Tinauli		3
12 Pothwari		11
13 Chibhali		1
14 Punchhi		1,878
15 Lahnda		8

Multani has been returned by a large number of speakers viz., 5,760 and is the most significant variety of Lahnda. In fact in certain areas Multani is only another name of Lahnda which literally means 'sun-setting' and so the west. Punchhi returns are 1,878, all from the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

All the remaining names with Mirpuri as the lone exception having been attested in the Linguistic Survey need no comments here. Barad being the actual return recorded in Himachal Pradesh has been retained as such against the name Baradi Boli of the Linguistic Survey. On Mirpuri it was found, on enquiry, that the speakers were mainly from Mirpur town of Jammu and Kashmir and spoke a variety of Lahnda. So Mirpuri was tentatively classified as such.

Sindhi has been described in the Linguistic Survey as the language of Sindh which is now outside Indian territory. The number of speakers classified under

Sindhi is, however, considerable viz. 1,371, 932. As many as 8 mother tongues including Sindhi are classified under Sindhi. The following are the names of mother tongues classified under Sindhi. The numbers of speakers are given against each.

Mother tongues classified under Sindhi		Speakers
1	2	
1 Balai		45
2 Bhatia		185
3 Bhuj	T	1
4 Jadeji		2,411
5 Kachchhi		392,249
6 Khoja		17
7 Sindhi		977,023
8 Songani	T	1

Six mother tongues, as will be seen from above, have been attested in the Linguistic Survey, while 2 could not be traced in the Linguistic Survey of India and have been tentatively classified (marked T). Sindhi has been returned from all States and Union Territories except Nagaland and Laccadive and Minicoy Islands territories.

Next comes Kachchhi against which the returns are 392,249. Kachchhi has been described as a mixture of Sindhi and Gujarati and spoken mainly in Kutch (Gujarat). Investigations on Kachchhi have been recently undertaken in order to re-examine the Linguistic Survey of India results but, for want of any accepted decision, Kachchhi has been classified here under Sindhi. Songani from Delhi and Bhuj from Maharashtra—1 speaker each—have been tentatively classified under Sindhi.

Southern Group

Marathi

The one and the only language along with its different varieties representing and also covering the entire Southern Group of the Outer Sub-Branch of the Indo-Aryan Sub-Family has been described in the Linguistic Survey of India as Marathi. Subsequent research on Konkani has badly shaken the notion that it is a dialect of Marathi. Konkani has now been sought to be established as a separate language of the Southern Group and not a Marathi dialect as classified in the Linguistic Survey. Accordingly, all the varieties of Konkani previously considered as sub-dialects of Konkani in the Linguistic Survey of India and eventually under Marathi are now to be considered as classified under Konkani and not Marathi. This being a major step towards reclassification in our scheme, we have treated Konkani as a case of tentative reclassification. The position may be considered still open to further verification and research since a section of scholars is inclined still to agree rather with the old classifications in the Linguistic Survey. In the tables, however, we have shown figures of Konkani separately from Marathi. The same was done in 1931 Census too.*

* Hutton, J. H.—Census of India, 1931 Vol. I—India, Part I—Report, page—350.

Marathi is one of the languages specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. A total of 65 mother tongues (including Marathi) with a total population of 33,286,771 were returned. Out of 65 mother tongues classified under Marathi, 40 were such as could be attested in the Linguistic Survey of India classifications while 22 mother tongues which could not be traced in the Linguistic Survey were tentatively classified on the basis of information collected. The

remaining three cases were such as needed tentative reclassification.

In the following table all the mother tongues classified under Marathi are given with their speakers. Those which have been tentatively classified are being shown with a T and those which have been reclassified have been marked with TR.

INDO-ARYAN BRANCH

Outer Sub-Branch

Southern Group

Marathi

Serial No. 1	Name of mother tongue 2	Speakers 3	Serial No. 1	Name of mother tongue 2	Speakers 3
1	Adkuri	450	34	Koli	232
2	Agari	8	35	Koshti-Marathi	27,313
3	Are	2,591	36	Kshatriya-Marathi	15,477
4	Bahusar	387	37	Kumbhari	271
5	Balabandhu	1,009	38	Kunbau	22
6	Bhandari	5	39	Lohari-Marathi	49
7	Bhoi-Marathi	114	40	Lonari	104
8	Bhunjia	1	41	Mahari	432
9	Bombagga	9	42	Manhali	1
10	Brahmani	36	43	Marathi	32,767,422
11	Burdi	144	44	Mirgani	2,250
12	Chandari	306	45	Muria	22,030
13	Dakshini	2	46	Nagari-Marathi	16
14	Dhanagari	186	47	Nagpuri-Marathi	15
15	Dhedi	5	48	Nahari	108
16	Dhiwari	125	49	Natakani	5,074
17	Doharahau	339	50	Parwari	59,586
18	Ghati	57	51	Patharwati	14
19	Gosavi	235	52	Rangari	416
20	Govari	3,993	53	Regari	240
21	Halabi	299,660	54	Rohidasi	11
22	Hatakari	8	55	Sale	35
23	Jhari	7	56	Sali	9
24	Jogi	10	57	Seesa Kammari	8
25	Kalali	1,797	58	Sonari	56
26	Kamari	10,616	59	Tamboli	142
27	Karhadi	15	60	Tekari	249
28	Kathodi	1,611	61	Teli-Marathi	180
29	Katia	6,511	62	Thakri	4,226
30	Katkari	4,951	63	Varli	45,605
31	Kedhi	1	64	Wani	3
32	Khristy	12	65	Warhadi	6
33	Killikyti	18			

As stated above, 41 mother tongues are attested in Grierson's classifications. These names include those as have been clearly classified and are provided a number in the Classified List of Linguistic Survey of India* and also such as are either considered sub-dialect or another name or form of the dialect or language which has been provided with a number in the Classified List. It is not proposed to go into the details of all these mother tongues since many of them are well-known while the position regarding still others has been made clear in the Linguistic Survey of India Classifications. One or two of them, however, deserve mention. One is Halabi. It has been returned by 299,660 speakers, the majority of them being from Madhya Pradesh, 293,493. As has been recorded in

* See Appendix I to this Volume.

the Linguistic Survey, Marathi is considered to have merged into Eastern Hindi through Halabi. To quote from the same "on the other hand, its most eastern dialect Halabi of Bastar, shows such intimate connection with the neighbouring Chhattisgarhi dialect of Eastern Hindi that it is a matter of opinion to which language it belongs.†" Of late linguists have been found inclined to classify Halabi under Eastern Hindi and not Marathi. However, no authoritative work being available on the problem, we have here followed the Linguistic Survey. Another mother tongue is Koshti-Marathi. It was seen that the original returns were Koshti only from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. On further scrutiny it was found that the returns from Gujarat

† L S I, Volume I, Part I, page 141.

referred to Bundeli of Madhya Pradesh while Koshti from Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh belonged to the Marathi speaking Koshti weaver community. Therefore, Koshti was rationalized into 2 mother tongues Koshti-Marathi and Koshti-Bundeli. Another mother tongue demanding mention here is Nagpuri-Marathi. The original return being simply Nagpuri from the States of Assam, Bihar and Union Territory Pondicherry, it was found on scrutiny that its speakers in Assam were Marathi, in Bihar Eastern Magahi and in Pondicherry Hindi. So these mother tongues had to be rationalized *vis.*, Nagpuri, Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi and Nagpuri-Marathi so that there might be no confusion whatever. Hence Nagpuri-Marathi under Marathi classifications.

There are 22 mother tongues which have been tentatively classified. Bahusar with a total of 387 speakers was returned from Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore. On enquiry it was found that the name refers to Bahushar Kshatriyas who are known to be Marathi speakers only. Bombagga returns (only 9 females) from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, on scrutiny, were found to be Marathi speakers. Dhiwari returns were from Maharashtra (125 speakers) and found to be Marathi speakers. Similarly Gosavi was returned from Maharashtra only (235 speakers) and the speakers were found to belong to the Marathi-speaking community only. Again Hatakari (8 speakers) from Madras was found to have been returned by Marathi-speakers. Kalali (1,797 speakers) was from Maharashtra and enquiry showed it was Marathi. Kedhi was returned by only 1 speaker from Andhra Pradesh. A specimen of the individual's speech was collected which was found to be Marathi. Khristy from Maharashtra (12 speakers) turned out to be Marathi only. Killikyati was returned from Andhra Pradesh (18 speakers) which on enquiry was found to be a corrupt form of Marathi. Kshatriya returns were 15,477 speakers from Mysore and only 1 speaker from Gujarat. All were found to be Marathi in Mysore while in Gujarat the lone person spoke Gujarati. So two mother tongues were rationalized *vis.*, Kshatriya-Gujarati and Kshatriya-Marathi. 49 speakers of Lohari were returned from Maharashtra and were found to be Marathi speakers. Since Lohari returns from other States indicated affiliation with several other languages, this mother tongue return from Maharashtra was qualified with the name Marathi and rationalized as such. Manhali with one lone speaker from Delhi was found to be a transcription mistake and the mother tongue meant was Marathi. Again in the cases of Patharwati (14 speakers), Rohidasi (11 speakers), Sali (9 speakers), Sonari (56 speakers), Tamboli (142 speakers), and Wani (3 speakers) all of which were returned from Maharashtra, it was found on enquiry that all the speakers

involved were entirely Marathi speaking since they had chosen to give their caste, occupation and even religious sect name for their mother tongues. So all of them were tentatively classified with Marathi. Sale with 35 speakers and Seesa Kammari with 8 speakers were returned from Andhra Pradesh. In the case of Sale a speech specimen collected showed a form of Marathi while a scrutiny of slips for Seesa Kammari showed Marathi speaking only. Teli returns from Maharashtra-130 speakers-were found to be Marathi-speaking. So to distinguish this name with another Teli return which turned out to be Unclassified mother tongue, the word Marathi was added. Regari was returned from Madhya Pradesh with 240 speakers which on enquiry turned out to be Marathi.

Brief reasons for tentative classification have been given above in each case. There now remain only three cases of mother tongues for consideration. They are Bhoi-Marathi, Jogi and Nagari-Marathi. Bhoi in the Linguistic Survey has been given with reference to Mikir only. But these returns were from Maharashtra (114 in number) and were found to be Marathi speakers. So this was a case of reclassification. The word Marathi has been added to the name for distinguishing the mother tongue from Bhoi-Khasi elsewhere. 10 females had returned Jogi from Andhra Pradesh. A specimen of their speech was collected which was found to be Marathi. According to the Linguistic Survey, Jogi was reported to be a form of Telugu. So this also has been made a case of reclassification. Nagari returns from Maharashtra (16 speakers) showed that the individuals involved were Marathi. Since in the Linguistic Survey, Nagari refers only to either Hindi or Gujarati, this Nagari had to be considered as a case of reclassification rationalized as Nagari-Marathi.

As discussed above, *Konkani* has been considered in our scheme as an independent language in the Southern Group of the Outer Sub-branch of the Indo-Aryan Sub-Family. As such Konkani would be considered a case of tentative reclassification. On a scrutiny of returns it was found that a total of 16 mother tongues including Konkani was to be classified under Konkani. Thus all the mother tongues as have been found attested in the Linguistic Survey and included in those lists under Konkani will have to be treated as cases of tentative reclassification. But certain new names not traced in the Linguistic Survey have been tentatively classified by us under Konkani. In the following all the names of mother tongues are given as have been classified under Konkani. The numbers of speakers are given against each with T and TR marks signifying tentative classification or reclassification.

INDO-ARYAN BRANCH
Outer Sub-Branch

Southern Group

Konkani

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue	Speakers
1	2	3
1	Bhatkal TR	2
2	Chettibhasha-Konkani T	1,346
3	Daldi TR	31
4	Firangi TR	5
5	Goanese TR	4,320
6	Goudaprakrutha T	23
7	Gouda Saraswata T	29
8	Kargoni T	6
9	Karwari T	282
10	Khokili T	13
11	Konkani TR	1,337,134
12	Korlani T	108
13	Kudubi TR	7,840
14	Kumki T	2
15	Moopan T	473
16	Nawait TR	749

Out of the 16 names given above, it will be found that 7 are marked as tentatively reclassified. These include Konkani also. This will show that all these names are attested in the Linguistic Survey but since Konkani itself has been tentatively reclassified, all the other names coming under Konkani should also be reclassified. The Bhatkal, Daldi, Firangi, Goanese, Kudubi and Nawait have to be reclassified. Regarding the remaining 9 cases, it will be found that they are not traced in the Linguistic Survey and have been tentatively classified.

The strength of Chettibhasha returned from Kerala was 1,346. A scrutiny of individual slips followed by enquiries revealed that the population was Konkani speaking. So this mother tongue was tentatively classified under Konkani and the name of Konkani was suffixed to it with a hyphen so that it may not be confused with other Chettibhasha returns which indicated other language affiliations. Goudaprakrutha was returned by 23 speakers from Andhra Pradesh. A brief speech specimen was collected and it was found that the speech involved was a variety of Konkani. So the mother tongue was classified with Konkani. Gouda Saraswata was returned from Kerala and Maharashtra by 29 speakers and the scrutiny of individual slips in Kerala and enquiries in Maharashtra showed that they were Konkani speaking. So it was classified with Konkani. Kargoni returned by 6 speakers from Madras on scrutiny revealed only a transcription mistake for Konkani. Karwari was returned from Maharashtra and Madras by a total of 282 speakers. Scrutiny of slips in Madras and enquiries at Maharashtra showed that the individuals were Konkani speaking. Khokili from Madras with a return of 13 was on scrutiny again discovered to be a transcription mistake for Konkani. Korlani was returned from Madras by 108 speakers. Scrutiny of slips showed Goanese speakers so the mother tongue was tentatively classified with Konkani. Kumki returned by 2 speakers from Madras was also found to be a transcription mistake for Konkani. Moopan from Kerala was returned by 473 speakers.

The speakers are *papad* selling community and were contacted by the writer in a village near Trivandrum. A short speech specimen was taken and it was found that the language was a variety of Konkani. So Moopan was tentatively classified with Konkani.

Kerala Konkani is pronounced as Kongoni and transcribed as such. It will be found that the Konkani language with a total of 1,352,363 speakers and a spread over South Maharashtra, Mysore, Kerala, Goa and a part of Madras offers a wide and rich quarry.

Eastern Group

The third and last group of languages of the Outer Sub-Branch of Indo-Aryan has been named Eastern Group and includes four main languages *viz.*, Oriya, Bihari, Bengali and Assamese. This group includes all the Aryan languages of the country spoken in the eastern parts of the country from roughly, Banaras eastwards. Oriya is one of the languages which has been specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. The total population as Oriya-speaking in India is 15,719,398 and its main concentration has been reported from the State of Orissa and surrounding areas. 24 mother tongues including Oriya have been returned and classified under Oriya. Of these 24 mother-tongues, 13 names were found attested in the Linguistic Survey while 9 were such as were not traceable in those lists and have been tentatively classified. In addition 2 names were reclassified by us although they were available in the Linguistic Survey. The details of the mother tongues are being given below with the number of speakers against each. T and TR marks are given against such mother tongues as have been tentatively classified or reclassified.

INDO-ARYAN BRANCH
Outer Sub-Branch

Eastern Group

Oriya

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue	Speakers
1	2	3
1	Bhatri	85,049
2	Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya T	4,434
3	Bhumijali T	95
4	Chachadi	595
5	Dakhuria T	2
6	Dandasi T	46
7	Dhelki-Oriya T	328
8	Gauda TR	30
9	Jagannathi	1,897
10	Jharia	2,065
11	Kalahandi	513
12	Kangali	1
13	Matia	296
14	Moghia	86
15	Oriya	15,610,786
16	Paidi	3,947
17	Paki	578
18	Pamidi T	1,288
19	Pandi T	2
20	Relli	5,295
21	Sabari TR	6
22	Sambhalpuri T	13
23	Saunti T	2,117
24	Utkali	476

Thirteen names, as noted above, being already available in the Linguistic Survey of India Classifications need no comment. Bhatari, however, deserves a mention. The mother tongue has been returned by a large number of speakers (85,069), while most of them were enumerated from Madhya Pradesh. The Linguistic Survey regards the dialect as a transitional stage to Marathi. Bhatari was returned mainly (85,048) from Bastar in Madhya Pradesh. The area being almost a sort of border land of Marathi, Eastern Hindi (Chhattisgarhi) and Oriya there would undoubtedly be a situation of language osmosis. The situation, however, has not been fully investigated. We have, therefore, classified Bhatari in the manner of the Linguistic Survey.

Nine mother tongues have been tentatively classified since they were not traceable in the Linguistic Survey. Bhuiya/Bhuyan—both names indicating the same variety of language—have been put together. Returns were reported from Orissa, West Bengal and Tripura. On scrutiny it was found that 10 speakers enumerated in Tripura spoke Bhumij. In Orissa, which returned 4,000 out of a total of 4,444, local enquiries were made and speech specimens collected. It was found that the speech was a variety of Oriya. Similarly 434 speakers returned from West Bengal were also reported to be Oriya speaking. So Bhuiya/Bhuyan totals had to be divided into two mother tongues *i.e.* Bhuiya/Bhuyan in Tripura for 10 speakers and Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya for the rest of the speakers *i.e.* 4,434. This was a case of tentative classification. Bhumijali with 35 male speakers only was returned from West Bengal. Scrutiny of slips showed Oriya speakers only. Dakhuria returned from Uttar Pradesh by 2 speakers only was found on enquiry to have been returned by Oriya speakers. Dandasi with 46 speakers was returned from Andhra Pradesh. A speech specimen was collected from the area which gave it away to be a variety of Oriya. 326 speakers from Orissa returned Dhelki. On scrutiny of slips it was found that the word Oriya was written on most of the slips in brackets after Dhelki. So Dhelki was classified with Oriya and the name of the mother tongue was rationalized by suffixing Oriya to it in order to distinguish it from other Dhelki returns which indicated Munda affiliations. Pamidi with 1,228 speakers was returned from Andhra Pradesh. A speech specimen was collected which identified the language as a variety of Oriya. So Pamidi was tentatively classified with Oriya. Pandi also with only 2 speakers from Andhra Pradesh was found on scrutiny to be a transcription mistake for Panda. A speech specimen was also collected which pointed to a variety of Oriya only. There were 18 returns for Sambhalpuri from Bihar. Scrutiny of slips and enquiry pointed to Oriya. Saunti was returned by 2,117 individuals from Orissa which on inquiry turned out to be Oriya. The Census reports of 1921 (Bihar and Orissa) and 1931 (Mayurbhanj) also provided clues for such affiliation.

As will be seen from the table above, there are two mother tongues, Gauda and Sabari, which have been

reclassified. Both were returned from Andhra Pradesh. Regarding Gauda (30 speakers) enquiries were made and it was confirmed that the individuals spoke Oriya. Since according to the Linguistic Survey Gauda should be a North Bengal dialect, this mother tongue has been reclassified. There were 6 Sabari returns from Andhra Pradesh. A speech specimen gave Sabari away as a variety of Oriya. Since the reference in the Linguistic Survey of India to Sabari concerns a variety of Hindi in Khandesh* Sabari had to be treated as a case of reclassification.

Bihari

Another language classified in the Eastern Group is Bihari. The total population of speakers classified as speaking one or the other variety of Bihari is 16,806, 772—the number being only second to that of Bengali speakers in the Group. Before Grierson's classifications were established it was usual to affiliate the dialects of Bihari to Hindi of the Eastern Hindi areas. After the establishment of the Eastern Group of languages through its distinguishing traits and after maintaining that the language spoken mainly in the province of Bihar belongs to the Eastern Group only—having traditions of descent from a common ancestor, Magadhi Prakrit—Grierson included this language in this Eastern Group and gave it to practically a new name Bihari. Ever since the languages/dialects spoken in Bihar have been known by the name Bihari and three main varieties of this Bihari *viz.*, Bhojpuri, Maithili and Magahi with their sub-varieties or dialects have constituted the language Bihari. In the linguistic field there has actually been no departure from the stand established in the Linguistic Survey though of late a section of linguists has started questioning the affiliation of Bhojpuri with Bihari. They would rather consider Bhojpuri nearer to Awadhi. But opinion is by no means unanimous on this point. Bhojpuri occupying almost an intermediate position between Awadhi and Maithili/Magahi has been noted to have several traits common with Awadhi. It will certainly be fruitful to have a thorough re-examination of the contemporary position of Bhojpuri. Since technically there is nothing substantial against inclusion of Bihari in the Eastern Group, we have followed the hitherto established classifications of the Linguistic Survey of India and shown Bihari language figures separately from Hindi.

Thirtyfour mother tongues have been classified under Bihari. These include Bihari which has been returned as a mother tongue from as many as 20 States and Union Territories—there was no return from Bihar—and the number of speakers who returned Bihari as their mother tongue is 14,940. Out of the 34 mother tongues, 15 were found to be such as were attested in the Linguistic Survey while 17 names were not traceable in those lists. There were two more names on which we had reasons to differ from the Linguistic Survey.

* But this Sabari may as well be a phonetic transcription error in Telugu for Savara. A.M.

These two have been reclassified. The following table gives the details of mother tongues with T and TR indications.

INDO-ARYAN BRANCH

Outer Sub-Branch

Eastern Group

Bihari

Serial No.	1	Name of mother tongue	2	Speakers	3
1	Anga	.	T	5,098	
2	Baisali	.	T	81	
3	Baliai	.	T	4	
4	Banarasi	.		37	
5	Bhagalpuri	.	T	1,288	
6	Bhojpuri	.		7,964,755	
7	Bihari	.		14,940	
8	Chero	.	T	1	
9	Chhika Chhiki	.		547	
10	Dharampuria	.	T	1,033	
11	Domali	.	T	112	
12	Domra	.		5	
13	Gawari	.	T	4,666	
14	Ghazipuri	.	T	1	
15	Gorakhpuri	.		221	
16	Goyali	.	T	1	
17	Khortha/Khotta	.		283,681	
18	Kurmali Thar	.		1,068	
19	Madhesi	.		6,519	
20	Magahi/Magadhi	.		2,818,602	
21	Maithili	.		4,984,811	
22	Majhawari	.	T	7	
23	Mongheria	.	T	31	
24	Mushahar	.	T	159	
25	Muzaffarpuria	.	T	63	
26	Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi	.	TR	93,391	
27	Panchpargania	.		57,947	
28	Purbi-Maithili	.	TR	40	
29	Sadan/Sadri	.		532,733	
30	Sahasasabadi	.	T	660	
31	Sarwariya	.	T	13	
32	Surajpuri	.	T	28,092	
33	Tamaria	.		5,045	
34	Tirahutiya	.		1,140	

Fifteen names attested in the Linguistic Survey have not been given any mark above. There is no change in this position. There are 17 cases of tentative classification. Of these 9 were returned from Bihar. They are Anga, Bhagalpuri, Chero, Dharampuria, Domali, Gawari, Mongheria, Muzaffarpuria, and Saharasabadi. Scrutiny of slips and local enquiries showed that Anga, Bhagalpuri, Dharampuria, Mongheria and Muzaffarpuria are Maithili.

These five mother tongues were therefore tentatively classified with Maithili. Baisali, returned by 81 speakers from Uttar Pradesh, was found on a scrutiny of slips to indicate Bihari and was classified with Bihari. Baliai returned from Punjab by 4 speakers, was identified with Bhojpuri and tentatively classified as such. Chero (one speaker only) was found to be Bhojpuri on a scrutiny of its slip. Ghazipuri was returned by one speaker from Uttar Pradesh. A scrutiny of slip showed that place of birth was given as mother tongue as well. Ghazipuri, being in the Bhojpuri speech area, was tentatively classified with Bhojpuri. Goyali (only one speaker) was returned from Himachal Pra-

desh. Scrutiny showed that the occupational (*viz.*, cow-keeper, *Gwala* in Hindi) name was given for the mother tongue. Goyali has been classified with Bihari. Majhawari was returned from Uttar Pradesh by 7 speakers which on enquiry turned out to be Bhojpuri and was classified as such. Mushahar was returned from West Bengal by 159 individuals. Scrutiny of slips traced their place of birth to Bhojpuri areas. They were accordingly tentatively classified with Bhojpuri. Sarwariya, returned from Madhya Pradesh by 13 speakers has been classified on inquiry with Bhojpuri. Surajpuri was returned from Bihar and West Bengal by 28,092 speakers of which 27,947 were from Bihar only. Enquiries showed that the individuals speak a variety of Maithili. So Surajpuri has been tentatively classified with Maithili. There were 93,391 returns of Nagpuri from Bihar and enquiries showed that the individuals spoke a variety of Eastern Magahi. Since according to the Linguistic Survey of India classifications, Nagpuri referred to a form of Marathi, this had to be reclassified and Eastern Magahi was to be suffixed to the name of the mother tongue in order to distinguish it from another return where Nagpuri referred to Marathi. Similarly there were 40 returns of Purbi from Bihar which on inquiry turned out to be Maithili. Since Purbi does not refer to Maithili but to Awadhi or Bhojpuri in the Linguistic Survey it also had to be reclassified and Maithili was suffixed to Purbi with a hyphen in between to distinguish it from other Purbi returns.

Bengali is a language specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and its strength has been returned in the 1961 Census as 33,888,939. The language, occupies the third position among the languages of India in order of numerical strength, the first two being Hindi and Telugu. Fifteen mother tongues including Bengali have been classified under this language out of which 10 were found attested in the Linguistic Survey and 5 were new and tentatively classified. The details of mother tongues are given below.

INDO-ARYAN BRANCH

Outer Sub-Branch

Eastern Group

Bengali

Serial No.	1	Name of mother tongue	2	Speakers	3
1	Bahe	.		4	
2	Barik	.	T	864	
3	Bengali	.		33,754,408	
4	Bhatiari	.	T	430	
5	Chakma	.		40,071	
6	Dehari	.		18	
7	Haijong/Hajong	.		8,858	
8	Kachari-Bengali	.		371	
9	Kishanganjia	.		55,597	
10	Lohari-Malpaharia	.	T	27	
11	Malpaharia	.		9,977	
12	Murari	.	T	15	
13	Rajbangsi	.		18,782	
14	Samaria	.	T	497	
15	Takam	.	T	29	

Those mother tongues which have been attested in the Linguistic Survey do not stand in need of comment with regard to their affiliations. There are, however, 5 names *viz.*, Chakma, Haijong/Hajong, Kishanganja, Malpaharia and Rajbangshi which have large returns against them.* There is little literature on any of these tongues. Among the new names Barik was returned from West Bengal by 864 speakers and a scrutiny of slips showed that the speakers were Bengali. So Barik has been tentatively classified with Bengali. Bhatiari with 430 speakers from Bihar was revealed on a scrutiny of slips as Bengali. Lohari, again, turned out to be Malpaharia. So Lohari was classified with Malpaharia and rationalized as Lohari-Malpaharia since there were other Lohari returns from other States with different linguistic affiliations. Samaria, returned from Bihar with 407 speakers, proved to be Malpaharia and was tentatively classified with Bengali. Takam returned from Assam by 29 speakers turned out on scrutiny of slips to be Chakma. So Takam was tentatively classified with Bengali.

The only remaining language of the Eastern Group is *Assamese*. This language is also specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and spoken by 6,803,465 speakers. There are practically no other mother tongue names returned which could be classified under Assamese. The only return is Kully from NEFA with 2 speakers only. Its slips showed Assamese, so this has been tentatively classified with Assamese. Otherwise the variety of Assamese thus recorded is of perhaps no significance.

Mediate Sub-branch/Inner Sub-branch

The reasons for amalgamating the two sub-branches *viz.*, Mediate and Inner into one have been discussed earlier. According to Grierson the Mediate Sub-branch is reducible to one Group only which was also named as Mediate Group while the only language representing the Group is Eastern Hindi. Further Eastern Hindi is actually represented by one main dialect *viz.*, Awadhi though Grierson mentioned three dialects *viz.*, Awadhi, Bagheli and Chhattisgarhi. It is clear that Bagheli was given the name of a separate dialect only in deference to popular opinion. The resemblance of Chhattisgarhi with Awadhi was much too apparent to the Editor. Since the consideration weighing with us for amalgamating the Mediate Sub-branch with the Inner Sub-branch were on account of close affinity with Western Hindi, so in the following discussion Eastern Hindi will be regarded as amalgamated with Western Hindi of the Central Group, which includes other languages also, namely, Punjabi, Gujarati, Bhili, Khandeshi and Rajasthani.

The Inner Sub-branch according to the Linguistic

* They bear proof of the stream of immigrants from Chakma (an administrative circle and also a community in Chittagong Hill Tracts, East Pakistan), Hajong (a tribe from the foothills of the same name in Mymensingh, East Pakistan, below the Garo Hills), Kishanganj (of Purnea, now in West Bengal), Malpaharia (No. 536 of Grierson). Rajbangshi is embedded in West Bengal. A. M.

Survey is divided into two groups *viz.*, Central Group and Pahari Group. As stated above *Western Hindi* is one of the six languages specified under the Central Group. According to Grierson, the area of Western Hindi almost corresponded to the old "Madhyadesh" as has been frequently referred to in Sanskrit literature. Five principal dialects of Western Hindi have been specified in the Linguistic Survey. They are Hindustani, Bangaru, Braj Bhakha, Kanauji and Bundeli. Regarding Hindustani it has been recommended in the pages of the Linguistic Survey that it must be considered under two aspects. *Firstly*, as vernacular Hindustani which "is dialect of Western Hindi spoken in the Upper Gangetic Doab in Rohilkhand and in the east of the Ambala district in the Panjab. It is spoken in its great purity round Meerut (Meerut) and to the North" and, *secondly*, as "the well known literary language of Hindostani"† *i.e.*, literary Hindostani. Further literary Hindostani has been described as having "several varieties among which may be mentioned Urdu, Rekhta, Dakhini and Hindi". Of these Urdu has been explained as that form of Hindostani which is written in Persian character and which makes a free use of Persian (including Arabic) words in its vocabulary while Hindi has been defined as "Sanskritized or at least the non-Persianized form of Hindostani which is used as a literary form of speech by Hindus and which is usually printed in the Nagari character". And also regarding Hindostani it has been mentioned by Grierson in Vol. IX, Part I of the Linguistic Survey of India at page 42 that "Literary Hindostani is a polite speech of India generally and may be taken as the vernacular of educated Musalmans throughout northern India and of all the Musalmans south of the Narmada".

From the above extracts from the Linguistic Survey of India one or two important points emerge. They may be briefly stated again.

That literary Hindostani was the vernacular of the Musalmans of North and South India.

And secondly that Hindi *i.e.*, non-Persianized form of literary Hindostani was a literary form of speech of the Hindus.

In this context it would be relevant to quote again from the Linguistic Survey of India the final position as was adopted by Grierson. At page 167, Vol. I, Part I of the Linguistic Survey of India the following is stated.

"We may now define the three main varieties of Hindostani as follows:—Hindostani is primarily the language of the Northern Doab and is also the *lingua franca* of India, capable of being written both in the Persian and the Nagari characters and, without purism, avoiding alike the excessive use of either Persian or Sanskrit words when employed for literature. The name Urdu can then be confined to that special variety of Hindostani in which Persian words are of frequent occurrence and which, therefore, can only be written with ease in the Persian character; and similarly

* LSI—Vol. I—Part I, page 164.

† Ibid.

'Hindi' can be confined to the form of Hindostani in which Sanskrit words abound and which, therefore, is legible only when written in the Nagari character."

From a study of the statements of Grierson given above, one is likely to discover a lack of cohesion in the arguments. As for instance, it has been argued that literary Hindostani was the vernacular of the Musalmans of India while the non-Persianized form of literary Hindostani *i.e.* Hindi was the literary form of speech of the Hindus of India. Even if for the time being it is accepted that there was such a communal dichotomy of speech distribution in existence as Grierson appears to suggest—though linguistically such a position can hardly be acceptable—the obvious question will be what then was the vernacular of the Hindus of India? Two possible answers to this question may be considered as implied in Grierson's thesis. One is that possibly there was no vernacular form of speech of the Hindus since Grierson made no specific mention of it or secondly—which is more likely—the vernacular of the Hindus was what actually was spoken in the Upper Gangetic Doab and round about Meerut and Ambala region or in other words it was 'vernacular Hindostani' as has been named by Grierson.

If this surmise is correct then vernacular Hindostani should be considered the vernacular of the Hindus of India and literary Hindostani, as Grierson said, "the vernacular of the Musalmans of India". As a corollary to the above then, since Grierson gave the name Hindi to the variety of Hindostani used by the Hindus, vernacular Hindostani should more aptly be called 'Hindi'. But to this topic we shall revert a little later.

As has been shown above, Grierson first described Urdu as one of the varieties of literary Hindostani. But when he summed up the position, as has been quoted above, he stated that Hindostani has "three main varieties" *i.e.* (a) Hindustani the language of the Northern Doab and also the literary Hindostani—the *lingua franca* of India—which adopts a mean between the excessive use of Sanskritisms or Persianism; (b) Urdu with preponderance of Persian traits and use of Arabic script and (c) Hindi with Sanskritized vocabulary and Nagari script. This shows the emergence of a fourth variety in addition to the 'three' established by Grierson. This fourth was a variety of Hindustani which avoided both purism and pedantry. To the mind of the writer this variety was very likely literary Hindostani which was described by Grierson quoted above as the polite speech of India generally and as the vernacular of "educated Musalmans throughout Northern India and of all the Musalmans of Narmada".

From the points, therefore, made above, it would show that after an analysis of Grierson's thesis, it would be more convenient if the points are clarified in the following manner.

- (a) Vernacular Hindostani was the speech spoken in Northern Doab and the contiguous areas by the inhabitants as their vernacular.

(To avoid confusion this could be better known as 'Hindi'. We will refer to it presently).

(b) Literary Hindostani was the vernacular of Musalmans and the form of polite speech of India generally.

(It may be renamed as 'Hindustani' only. We will, however, refer to it presently).

(c) Urdu was that special variety of literary Hindostani which had excessive use of Persian words and was written in Persian character.

It is not proposed here to go into the details of history. Such details are available in the authoritative works extant on the subject but it is considered useful to refer to some of the interesting facts from history relevant to the point here. The Turks who invaded and conquered India between the 10th and 13th century A.D. are known to have adopted Persian as their official and cultural language. The area of foreign contacts mostly was the north-western part of the Indian Sub-continent including Punjab and reaching almost upto West Uttar Pradesh. In the history of the development of the Indo-Aryan languages, this particular period could be considered as the period of the Apabhramshas and Sauraseni Apabhramsha was the one covering the area of west Uttar Pradesh and Punjab and even a good portion of Rajasthan where linguistic development could be supposed to have had its normal course. By the time Pathan rule established itself in Delhi, it can be reasonably expected that the Muhammadans should have taken up the Indian spoken form available to them. Delhi being the seat of the rulers it naturally offered greater opportunities of linguistic contact between foreigners and local people. The foreigners, however, being on the move from Punjab towards Delhi, it might have been one of the reasons how the Western Hindi characteristics specially in the speech of Delhi and the areas round about got influence of Punjabi language features with a greater emphasis though in normal course too the area being on the borderland of Punjab could be expected to have similar features of language contact phenomenon. But even upto the time of Akbar and Jehangir *i.e.* 16th-17th centuries A. D. the Persian language alone was the official court language.

Urdu is the Persianized spelling of the Turki language forms which were Ordu, Urdu and Yurt. The Turki word meant 'tent or camp or dwelling of a chief'. The word 'Urdū', used for the speech, is known to have been given currency in Deccan where the invasion and immigration of the Muslims from the north had occurred and where the speech of the north brought by those immigrants was called Zabane-Urdu or the language of the camp. The currency to this term is, however, put to such a late period as the end of 17th century. Later when Aurangzeb's campaign started in Deccan at the beginning of the 18th century this speech brought from the north (or Delhi) was known as 'Zabān-e-Urdū-e-Mu, allā' *i.e.*, the speech of the exalted camp.

To go back to Delhi and the area around it, it will be seen that Muhammadan court had given occasion

Serial No. 1	Name of mother tongue 2	Speakers 3	Serial No. 1	Name of mother tongue 2	Speakers 3
1	Bhadauri	1	19	Hindi Mehlogi T	2
2	Bundelkhandi	22,065	20	Hindi Pahari T	5,741
3	Gaoli	814	21	Hindi Punjabi	32
4	Kahari	738	22	Jamuali Hindi	14
5	Kirari	632	23	Kanauri Hindi	1
6	Koshti-Bundeli	5	24	Kashmiri Hindi	2
7	Lodhanti	8	25	Khariboli	5,989,128
8	Lodhi	27,393	26	Kidki T	2
9	Nagpuri	1	27	Kosari T	249
10	Raghobanshi	2,484	28	Koyri	2
11	Saheria	2	29	Kurmi-Hindi TR	1
12	Towargarhi	4	30	Maina T	14
			31	Mehtar T	3
			32	Mundi T	2
			33	Muria-Hindi TR	167
			34	Nagari-Hindi	6,731
			35	Nepali Hindi	1
			36	Pachhimi Hindi	942
			37	Pachhimi Hindi Pahari	5
			38	Purbi	5,204
			39	Rohtaki T	8
			40	Roman-Hindi T	3
			41	Sirmauri Hindi	107
			42	Swadeshi T	1
			43	Tibia T	1

Since all the mother tongue names given above are attested in the Linguistic Survey, it is not considered necessary to add any comments.

Lastly, *Hindi* or Hindi Proper or (Standard Hindi) which has been considered as a dialect of Western Hindi in the Linguistic Survey may be taken up. It is found that a total of 43 mother tongues could be classified under it. It may, however, be stated here that by separately mentioning these mother tongues under Hindi, it is not meant that languages/dialects described above *i.e.*, Awadhi, Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha etc. are sister dialects so to say of this Hindi. On the contrary, the consideration that has weighed with us is, firstly, to present the description of 97 mother tongues as have been classified under Hindi language under different well-known dialects given in the Linguistic Survey and, secondly, to facilitate reading by resorting to descriptions of smaller groups. There was a third consideration, too; that whatever mother tongues for want of detailed data could not be affiliated to varieties of Hindi like Awadhi, Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha etc. but were to be considered as affiliated to one of them have been included under this wider language name Hindi.

In the following, therefore, details of mother tongues classified under Hindi are being shown :

HINDI LANGUAGE *Hindi*

Serial No. 1	Name of mother tongue 2	Speakers 3
1	Agrawali T	2
2	Ahiri-Hindi TR	4
3	Bairagi T	1
4	Bhangari T	3
5	Bharati T	2,118
6	Bhateali Hindi	293
7	Budali	1
8	Burgaza T	3
9	Chamari T	2,225
10	Chameali Hindi	2
11	Cherwani T	10
12	Deewali	427
13	Devanagari	342
14	Dogri Hindi	14
15	Etawali T	3
16	Gadi Hindi	19
17	Hindi	123,025,489
18	Hindi Mandeali	496

There are 43 mother tongues in the above of which 22 are marked T or TR to show tentative classifications or reclassifications. The remaining 21 names are found attested in the Linguistic Survey, so there is no difficulty regarding their affiliations etc. It would, however, be seen in the above list that there are many names which show a combination of two *viz.*, Bhateali Hindi, Chameali Hindi, Dogri Hindi, Gadi Hindi, Hindi Punjabi etc. In fact these names in these particular combinations do not actually find a place in the Linguistic Survey but since each of the two names separately occurs in those classifications, we have assumed, in order to avoid too many markings of T cases, that these combined names are also attested in the Linguistic Survey though in fact a combination of two names is sometimes a source of confusion as to which of the two is more concerned. Therefore, even though these cases were not marked with T or TR, scrutiny and enquiries were made in all such cases. In such cases, however, like Bhateali Hindi or Gadi Hindi or Hindi Punjabi the purpose of an individual who may have originally spoken Bhateali or Gadiali or Punjabi, and yet have his mother tongue in this qualified form, may have been a combination of (i) a conviction that his tongue is part of Hindi and (ii) an allegiance to his original mother tongue.

We may now pass on to cases marked with T and TR in the above Table. It will be seen that there are 20 cases which were found new to the Linguistic Survey and were tentatively classified. There are 13 cases out of this 20 in which the number of speakers is negligible *i.e.*, 3 or less. These names are, Agrawali, Bairagi, Bhangari, Burgaza, Etawali, Hindi Mehlogi, Kidki, Kurmi-Hindi, Mehtar, Mundi, Roman-Hindi, Swadeshi and Tibia. All of them were classified after the necessary scrutiny of slips and local information etc. So further comments on these 12 cases are superfluous. We may make

a mention of the remaining cases. Bharati was returned by 2,118 speakers of which there were 2,116 from Uttar Pradesh. Enquiries showed that the individuals enumerated had given a name of Hindi as Bharati indicating that it is the language of Bharat *i.e.*, India. So it has been classified with Hindi. Chamari was returned by 2,225 speakers of which there were 1,900 from Maharashtra most of whom were enumerated in Aurangabad District where they are known to be Hindi speakers. Chamari was tentatively classified with Hindi. Cherwani was returned from Uttar Pradesh by 10 individuals. Enquiries showed that they were Hindi speakers. Kosari was returned by 249 speakers from Maharashtra who were found to be a section of the Ahir caste speaking Hindi. Kosari was classified as Hindi. Maina from Madhya Pradesh was returned by 14 speakers. Enquiries showed that individuals were Hindi speakers. It was classified with Hindi. Rohtaki returned by 8 speakers from Himachal Pradesh indicated name of district for mother tongue. The speech involved was Hindi. There are two cases of reclassification. Ahiri classified in the Linguistic Survey as a form of Malvi was found returned by Hindi speakers, and Muria—returned from Uttar Pradesh by 167 individuals—classified in the Linguistic Survey of India with Halabi was found as having been returned by Hindi speaking individuals who gave the name of the script in use as the name of their mother tongue. All these mother tongues, therefore, have been reclassified by us and names of all the three mother tongues rationalized by suffixing Hindi with a hyphen.

Next may be considered *Hindustani* which is given as one of the main dialects of Western Hindi in the Linguistic Survey and which has been considered a variety of Hindi by us. Seven mother tongues including Hindustani have been classified under Hindustani. They are Bondili (210 speakers), Hindustani (122,011 speakers), Indian (22 speakers), Kshatri (937 speakers), Paschima (8 speakers), Rohilkhandi (11 speakers) and Saharanpuri (1 speaker). Of these seven, two names were new to the Linguistic Survey. They are Indian and Paschima while the remaining were traceable in those lists. Indian was returned from Uttar Pradesh and reports were received that Hindustani was meant. Paschima was returned from West Bengal where, on scrutiny of slips, it was found that Hindustani was entered on slips in brackets. So these two tongues were tentatively classified.

Urdu

Urdu is a language specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India. In the Linguistic Survey of India Classifications, it is a dialect of Western Hindi. We have, however, considered it as a variety of Hindi for the reasons given before. Nine mother tongues including Urdu are classified under this Urdu. The details of the mother tongues are being given below.

Urdu

Serial No. 1	Name of mother tongue 2	Speakers 3
1	Bahane T	9
2	Islami T	124
3	Mughaliya T	4
4	Pakistani T	6
5	Pinjari T	93
6	Rekhti	19
7	Urdu	23,323,047
8	Dakani/Musalmani	215
9	Patani	1

Out of all the 9 names given above, 5 were new to the Linguistic Survey and tentatively classified (marked T) while the remaining four were attested. Bahane returned from Maharashtra and Pinjari returned from Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra were reported to have been returned by individuals belonging to a sub-caste of Muslims of the same name. So they were classified with Urdu. Islami returned from Gujarat was reported to have been returned from Urdu speaking individuals. Mughalia from Uttar Pradesh and Pakistani from Delhi and North-East Frontier Agency were also reported to have been returned by Urdu speakers. As such all these were tentatively classified with Urdu.

Punjabi

The region covered by the spread of this language has been described in the Linguistic Survey as the area where an overlapping of Dardic with old Lahnda with the parent of Western Hindi occurred. The area is roughly delimited between 74° of East Longitude in the west and the meridian—approx. 76.5° which passes through Sirhind of Punjab. Though the main concentration area of Lahnda of the Outer Sub-Branch has since fallen outside Indian territory, the post-Independence large scale immigration of population from the West to the East has made the problem of delimiting the Lahnda and Punjab areas within the existing State of Punjab more complicated. A fresh survey of the Punjabi speaking areas of the north-west has since become very desirable not only to revise the existing linguistic classifications but to obtain a precise language picture of the area. Punjabi is a language specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. The total population of 10,950,826 has been enumerated as returning a total of 29 mother tongues which are classified under Punjabi language. The details of these mother tongues are being given below with the numbers of speakers.

INDO-ARYAN BRANCH

Inner Sub-Branch Central Group

Punjabi

Serial No. 1	Name of mother tongue 2	Speakers 3
1	Bagri	601
2	Bhateali	923

to the ruling elite to learn the available speech round about. There should have been some name of this speech which was developing in that area. The earliest reference to the name of this speech is from Amir Khusro (1253-1325) who described it as 'Hindi' or 'Hindwi' ('Hindawi') which meant the language of India. Khusro has also used the word 'Hindi' to mean the people of India which included Hindu as well as Muslims. He has also called the name of the language as Dahlawi.

Though there is no exact reference as to when the word 'Hindustani' received currency regarding the Indian speech of Delhi yet it is believed that this name must have been given currency in the South (Deccan) where in order to distinguish it from Dakani of the South the people used the name Hindostani for the language from North India or Hindostan as the name of that part of the country was known to Deccan. The period for the currency of this name is also not placed earlier than the end of 17th century.

From the above facts, the following points could be made.

'Hindi', 'Hindawi', or 'Dahlawi' were the names in currency or at least discussed by a reputed scholar of the 13th century.

There is no evidence of Hindostani having any currency before the time of Amir Khusro i.e., the 13th century.

As such on the question of a name for the vernacular of Delhi and the contiguous area it may be considered reasonable to conclude that it was Hindawi or Hindi, on the basis of available historical data. Hindi, being the modern accepted name should, therefore, be given to this language which should be considered one of the principal dialects of the Western Hindi of Grierson's classification.*

It is on these considerations that the writer has taken

*. The coming of Persian on the scene as the language of the rulers in the middle ages must have started as very active process of osmosis between the Apabhramshas and Persian. As Pathan rule percolated to the village, through conscription billeting, assimilation and proselytisation, and the mechanism of revenue collection, a whole grading of Apabhramshas slowly approximating towards Persian may have come into the active process of being and becoming. On the other side, Persian must have submitted itself to the same process of being whittled down to local speech. The farther away from the village the more Persianised the speech, until in middle layers of society a very thorough mixture must have been brought about both as a symbol of status and nearness to court and on account of the need to be easily understood directly by the rulers (particularly field officers). The Hindu/Muslim divide was very thin, contrary to Grierson, as it still is in parts of U.P. The consciousness of Hindi for Hindus and Hindusthani or Urdu for Muslims is a gift of the post 1857 period. It should be remembered that Pathan and Mughal rule essentially filtered down to the rural areas very effectively through the necessity of collecting land revenue and taxes and for raising billets, provisions etc. The chain elongated into Hindi-Hindostani-Urdu-Persian. It is significant that in the south (Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Madras) particularly Hindusthani and Urdu have been used as interchangeable terms in all censuses. Here as everywhere else the language which went out more than half way in either direction enriched itself the most. A. M.

a step towards this major departure from Grierson's classification and has considered Hindi as one of the main languages of the Central Group of the Inner Sub-branch and has considered Hindustani and Urdu on grounds of structural resemblance as its varieties. Further on the same grounds the writer has classified Braj Bhasha/Bhakha, Bangaru, Kanauji and Bundeli under Hindi.

Urdu being a language specified in the Constitution of India has been shown separately in our Table C-V(A) in this volume and the figures of speakers have also been shown separately. But for the purpose of compiling the total population of Hindi speakers in India the figures of Urdu and Hindi should be clubbed together. Since Urdu has been shown separately in our All India Language Table C-V (A) and since between Hindi and Urdu there was a possibility of some confusion or mis-interpretation, if figures for Hindustani were clubbed with either of the two languages occurring in Table (A) viz., Hindi and Urdu, we decided to give figures of Hindustani also separately and the same have been shown in our All India Language Table C-V(C). But on technical grounds, like Urdu, the figures for Hindustani should also be clubbed with these for Hindi. Since Western Hindi has been amalgamated with Eastern Hindi and since Hindi has been shown as the main language of Western Hindi, it has been decided to classify the dialects of Eastern Hindi i.e., Awadhi, Bagheli and Chhattisgarhi under Hindi.

As stated above since Western Hindi and Eastern Hindi of the Linguistic Survey of India classifications have been amalgamated it will be convenient to describe them all under the main heading of Hindi. This Hindi (excluding Urdu and Hindustani) has been described in our All India Language Table C-V(A) and the mother tongues which have been considered classifiable under Hindi have been shown in Supplement to Table C-V(A). Thus the totals for Hindi shown in Table C-V (A) are 133, 435,360 and these include the numbers of speakers enumerated against mother tongues classified under Hindi, the details of which have been given in Supplement to All-India Table C-V (A). It will be seen that a total of 97 mother tongues including Hindi have been classified under Hindi. But since major dialect names like Awadhi, Bangaru, Braj Bhakha etc. of the Linguistic Survey of India Classifications have been all included under Hindi, it will be appropriate to consider the classified tongues under Hindi with reference to these major dialect names. These names are, in addition to Hindi proper (or Hindi Standard), Awadhi, Chhattisgarhi, Bangaru, Braj Bhakha, Kanauji and Bundelkhandi. Out of these seven, Kanauji has no affiliates in 1961 and has been returned by only 11 speakers.

Sixteen mother tongues including Awadhi have been returned affiliated with *Awadhi*. Out of these 13 names could be favourably compared with names of dialects/sub-dialects etc. in the Linguistic Survey while two names were new and one was a case of re-classification. The details of these 16 names are given below with the number of speakers against each.

HINDI LANGUAGE

Awadhi

Serial No. 1	Name of mother tongue 2	Speakers 3
1	Awadhi	528,281
2	Baghelkhandi	557,034
3	Gahora	52
4	Gangapari	171
5	Gondani	267
6	Jabalpuri	1
7	Mali	969
8	Marari	37,742
9	Marli	11
10	Mirzapuri	457
11	Ojhi	1,065
12	Paradesi	32,423
13	Powari	64,078
14	Rewapari	431
15	Tharu Awadhi	T
16	Uttari	3

Marli with 11 speakers was returned from Maharashtra and Rewapari with 431 speakers was returned from Madhya Pradesh. Scrutiny of slips and local informations showed that the speech was Baghelkhandi, so these were tentatively classified as such. Mali (969 speakers) was returned from Maharashtra and the individuals were found to be Baghelkhandi speakers. Since in the Linguistic Survey, Mali is shown of Oriya affiliation, it has been reclassified.

The second well-known dialect of Eastern Hindi is Chhattisgarhi. Sixteen mother tongues were found to be classified under Chhattisgarhi. The details are shown in the following:

HINDI LANGUAGE

Chhattisgarhi

Serial No. 1	Name of mother tongue 2	Speakers 3
1	Baigani	3,723
2	Bhulia	2,704
3	Bilaspuri	2,875
4	Binjhari	1,277
5	Chhattisgarhi	2,962,038
6	Dewar Boli	T
7	Dhamdi	270
8	Gouriya	1,560
9	Gowro	251
10	Kankeri	4,802
11	Laria	102
12	Nagwanshi	45,524
13	Pando	5
14	Panki	6,322
15	Satnami	T
16	Surujia	356
		548
		3,083

Out of the 16 mother tongues 8 are attested in the Linguistic Survey of India and, therefore, bear no mark in the list above. Out of the remaining 8, 6 are new names and have been tentatively classified while about the residual two we had reasons to offer different classifications from that of Grierson. Dewar Boli was returned from Madhya Pradesh by 270 speakers and Dhamdi from Maharashtra—1,560 speakers. It was learnt

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from local information that they were Chhattisgarhi speakers, so these have been classified as such. Gouriya was returned from West Bengal with 251 speakers. It was seen from individual slips that some of the returns had recorded Chhattisgarhi within brackets; Gouriya was, therefore, classified with Chhattisgarhi. Nagwanshi (5 speakers), Pando (6,322 speakers) and Panki (356 speakers) have all been returned from Madhya Pradesh. On the basis of local enquiries they were classified with Chhattisgarhi. Bilaspuri was returned from Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal, the total of returns being 2,875. The individuals were found on a scrutiny of slips to belong to Bilaspur District of Madhya Pradesh, a place from where enterprising people have been found to have migrated to West Bengal, Bihar and Assam in search of jobs. All Bilaspuris are known to be Chhattisgarhi speakers. In the Linguistic Survey, however, Bilaspuri is noted classified under Punjabi, only because of Bilaspur State, now a District of Himachal Pradesh. So this Bilaspuri had to be a case of reclassification. Gowro returns were all from Assam (4,802 speakers) and scrutiny of slips showed that the speakers belonged to the Baiga tribe of Madhya Pradesh whose language Baigani is known to be classified under Chhattisgarhi. In the Linguistic Survey, however, Gowro comes only in the context of Dardic Family affiliations. So Gowro had to be reclassified.

Bangaru

Bangaru, one of the main dialects of Western Hindi of the Linguistic Survey will now be taken up. Four mother tongues viz., Bangaru—115 speakers, Chamrali—2 speakers, Jati-31 speakers, and Deswali/Hariani—3,403 speakers, have been classified under Bangaru. Returns against both names viz., Deswali and Hariani were recorded. But since according to classifications both referred to the same speech so both names have been combined and figures for speakers clubbed. Out of the four only one viz., Chamrali was found to be a new name to the Linguistic Survey of India classification. Only 2 speakers of Bangaru were returned from Punjab. The mother tongue was tentatively classified.

There were 5 mother tongues including Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha—both names were kept since returns against both names were recorded—which could be classified under Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha. They are Bharatpuri (246 speakers), Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha (76,189 speakers), Mainpuri (11 speakers), Mathuri (2,831 speakers) and Pingal (52 speakers). Out of these only Mainpuri was found to be a new name while the rest were found attested in the Linguistic Survey. Mainpuri was returned from Uttar Pradesh and on enquiry individuals were found to have given the name of their district as mother tongue though they were Braj Bhasha speakers. So Mainpuri has been tentatively classified with Braj Bhasha.

12 mother tongues were found fit to be affiliated to *Bundelkhandi*. The details of the mother tongues are being given below.

ccxvi

Serial No. 1	Name of mother tongue 2	Speakers 3
3	Bhattiani	8
4	Bilaspuri/Kahluri	27,229
5	Changru T	5
6	Dogri	879,748
7	Gurdaspuri Pahari T	3
8	Gurmukhi	130,772
9	Hoshiarpuri	85
10	Jamuali	758
11	Jatki-Punjabi	8
12	Jhangi T	1
13	Kandiali	26
14	Kangri	7,808
15	Kashali T	1
16	Lahori	3
17	Lande T	5
18	Layalpuri T	5
19	Nangeli T	1
20	Nurpuri T	1
21	Odanwali T	6
22	Pahari Punjabi	24
23	Patiali Pahari T	1
24	Punjabi	9,868,279
25	Rajputi T	1
26	Rathauri	584
27	Rathi	2,866
28	Sadhori T	3
29	Sikhi	12

Out of the 29 mother tongues given above, 12 have been marked with T. These names were new to Linguistic Survey of India Classifications and have been tentatively classified. The remaining 17 names have been found attested in the Linguistic Survey and need not be commented upon. The current situation of Punjabi needs a fresh assessment altogether through extensive field investigations. The writer's own extensive tour in the Kangra Valley and the Dogri speaking area around Pathankot and Jammu during which short speech specimens from several places were taken and examined on the spot gave him the impression that Kangri-Kangra of the Linguistic Survey and Dogri appear to have several distinguishing traits by which it could perhaps be tentatively concluded that these two speeches deserve a separate sub-group for them and not just considered as varieties of Punjabi in the same manner as other varieties like Jalandhar Doabi or Majhi of Amritsar or Rathi are considered. Also Kangri would deserve special study *vis-a-vis* Dogri since it appears to have its own distinguishing traits with a considerable mixture of Western Pahari features.

Among those which have been tentatively classified, it will be seen that Jhangi, Kashali, Nangeli, Nurpuri, Patiali Pahari and Rajputi have each been returned by one speaker only. In most cases the name of the birth-place has been returned as mother tongue. In case of Rajputi, Dogri was meant. So all of them have been tentatively classified with Punjabi. Changru with 5 speakers and Odanwali with 6 speakers were returned from Punjab. Local inquiry pointed to Punjabi speech. Lande with 5 speakers was found to be the name of a script returned in place of the mother tongue which was Punjabi. Layalpuri with 5 speakers, Sadhori with 3 speakers and Gurudaspur Pahari with 3 speakers were all returned from Himachal

Pradesh. Scrutiny of slips was done in each case and further enquiries were made. The individuals involved were found to be Punjabi speakers. So on the basis of scrutiny and enquiries all these mother tongues were classified with Punjabi.

Gujarati

Like Punjabi, Gujarati also has been described as on the borderland of Outer and Inner Sub-Branched of the Indo-Aryan where relationships of Gujarati with Sindhi through Kachchhi are determined. Rajasthani and Gujarati—specially Western Rajasthani—are supposed to be very closely connected and even considered to be sister dialects of old Western Rajasthani. Twenty-seven mother tongues have been returned in the Census which could be classified under Gujarati and the total number of speakers of all varieties of Gujarati are 20,304,464. Gujarati is a language specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India. In the following the details of mother tongues are being given with speakers.

INDO-ARYAN BRANCH

Inner Sub-Branch

Central Group

Gujarati

Serial No. 1	Name of mother tongue 2	Speakers 3
1	Balbanagiri T	15
2	Bori	12
3	Gadaria T	570
4	Ghisadi	1,776
5	Gujarati	20,105,864
6	Gujaru	24,577
7	Halai	10
8	Jaini	1,026
9	Kathiawadi	2,989
10	Khalpa T	1
11	Khatri-Saurashtra	1,790
12	Koli-Gujarati TR	19
13	Kolchi T	1,004
14	Kshatriya-Gujarati T	1
15	Mahar T	18
16	Memani	708
17	Parsi	5,088
18	Patkari	1,287
19	Pattani	11
20	Ravli T	1
21	Saurashtra	167,570
22	Saurashtri	114
23	Sorathi	1
24	Surti	1
25	Talavia T	5
26	Tirbandi T	20
27	Zoroastrian T	4

Out of the 27 mother tongues given above, 16 having no mark of tentative classification or reclassification (T or TR) have been found attested in the Linguistic Survey. Khatri was the mother tongue return originally from Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat and the mother tongue was also found to be a form of Saurashtri dialect of the Linguistic Survey. But Khatri returns were available in Maharashtra also which, on scrutiny, were considered unclassifiable. So it was decided to rationalize this mother tongue as Khatri-Saurashtra. Of the remaining names which are classified in the Lin-

guistic Survey of India further comment seems superfluous. There are, however, two mother tongues which deserve mention. Saurashtra has been returned by 157,570 speakers of which the largest returns are from the State of Madras (155,392). Equivalent of Saurashtra in the Linguistic Survey has been recorded as Saurashtri which is yet another name of Patnuli dialect of Gujarati spoken by the silk weaving community of Madras who are considered to have migrated from Gujarat to the south several centuries ago. On the basis of current preference for the name of their mother tongue we have, however, adopted the name 'Saurashtra' and not Saurashtri. On account of several generations of association in the Dravidian Language area, the speech is supposed to have been strongly affected by Dravidian traits. We preferred to call that dialect of Gujarati with such traits as Saurashtra. Again it was found there were 103 persons from Maharashtra and 11 from Delhi who had returned Saurashtri as their mother tongue but the variety was not Patnuli of Dravidian characteristics but the variety currently in vogue in Gujarat as the standard colloquial form. So it was decided to keep Saurashtri as indicative of a variety of current Gujarati Standard. Since in the Linguistic Survey Saurashtri has not been given in the context of Gujarati Standard variety this name could better be put in reclassified (TR) variety. But since Saurashtra as well as Saurashtri come eventually under Gujarati, therefore, in order to avoid confusing, it has been shown in the Tables as a case attested in Grierson under the standard form of Gujarati. Regarding Saurashtra, however, some interest has been shown, of late, on the technical aspects of this variety while the inclination to affiliate it with Marathi is also visible among some scholars. In any case, some authoritative work on this variety of language remains to be done. Pending the same, however, we have to keep it under Gujarati according to the Linguistic Survey.

Out of the ten cases of tentative classification, Khalpa, Kshatriya-Gujarati and Ravli which have only 1 speaker against each may be omitted from comments. Balbanagiri was returned from Madras by 15 speakers. Scrutiny of slips showed that all were Gujarati speaking individuals. Gadaria with 570 speakers was returned from Maharashtra and Gujarat. Scrutiny of slips and enquiries showed that the returns were given by Gujarati speaking persons. Kolchi was returned by 1,804 speakers from Gujarat. Enquiries showed that the individuals involved to the Kolcha Scheduled Tribe of Surat District and were Gujarati speakers. Similarly, Mahar returned from Gujarat by 18 speakers was found to have been returned by the Gujarati speaking individuals of a Scheduled Caste of the same name. Again Talavia was found to have been returned by 5 Gujarati speakers of a particular taluka of Gujarat. Tirbandi, returned by 20 speakers from Gujarat who belonged to the Scheduled Caste of the same name, were also Gujarati speaking. Zoroastrian from Maharashtra was found to have been returned by 4 speakers who were Parsi and were Gujarati speaking. Koli

was returned by 19 speakers from Gujarat. Enquiries showed that the individuals belonged to the Gujarati speaking Scheduled Tribe of the same name in Gujarat. Since in the Linguistic Survey Koli has been classified as a dialect of Marathi, it had to be reclassified. In order to distinguish this from the Marathi form of Koli the name was rationalized and 'Gujarati' was suffixed to it.

Bhili and Khandeshi

Mother tongue returns classifiable under Bhili and Khandeshi—the languages of the Central Group of the Inner Sub-Branch—may be taken up together. The speeches of borderland areas always pose ticklish problems of affiliation. Bhili and Khandeshi occupying a borderland position of the three languages viz., Gujarati, Marathi and Rajasthani, present such problems. According to the Linguistic Survey, the Bhili and Khandeshi groups of dialects have been found more closely related to Rajasthani and Gujarati than to Marathi. In Khandeshi, a preponderance of Marathi traits is admitted on account of Khandeshi's spread further towards the Marathi region. Yet according to the Linguistic Survey the basic structure of Khandeshi is found to be related more closely to Gujarati and Rajasthani. The situation indeed calls for a detailed survey so that reliable data on the current situation may be procured for a suitable assessment. Pending the same, however, the Linguistic Survey serves as the only reference.

36 mother tongues including Bhili were returned as classifiable under Bhili, the details of which are given below.

INDO-ARYAN BRANCH

Inner Sub-Branch

Central Group

Bhili

Serial No. 1	Name of mother tongue 2	Speakers 3
1	Adivasi-Bhili T	7
2	Baglani	2
3	Baori	2,080
4	Barel	173,479
5	Bavohi	3
6	Bhilali	349,312
7	Bhili	769,346
8	Bhilodi	59,243
9	Bhimchaura T	129
10	Byadha T	49
11	Charani	192
12	Chodhari	59,723
13	Dhanki	375
14	Dhodia	30,571
15	Dungari	162
16	Dubli	14
17	Gamti/Gavit	38,168
18	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	84,778
19	Kotali	455
20	Kotvali	2,794
21	Magari	87
22	Mawohi	42,827
23	Naikadi	1,494
24	Neelshikari T	322
25	Padvi T	216
26	Panchali	459

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue	Speakers
1	2	3
27	Paradhi	10,253
28	Pawri	38,593
29	Pittala Bhasha T	131
30	Ranati	8
31	Tadavi	4,097
32	Takankari	9
33	Takari T	101
34	Vasava	12,905
35	Wagdi	756,786
36	Walvi	595

Out of the 36 mother tongues noted above, 7 (marked T) were new names while the remaining 29 were found attested in the Linguistic Survey. We need not go into the details of all these classified cases but one or two deserve mention. Bhili and Bhilodi, though given separately, should actually have been represented by one name rationalized as Bhili/Bhilodi. But on account of large number of returns against each—more than 50,000 in each case—both the names have been allowed to be represented though there is no suggestion of a change in their linguistic position. The second name deserving a note is Kokna/Kokni/Kukna. It was found that returns were available against all the three names. Moreover, all these three names of the same tribe appear in the President's Order. This mother tongue could be equated to Konkani (2) as was described in the Linguistic Survey as Bhil dialect (no. 677/691). It is suspected that the Linguistic Survey name was not a correct transcription of the variety of speech involved; it should have been Kokni to judge from the geographical areas of prevalence specified by Grierson.

Among the new names Adivasi was returned by 7 speakers from Gujarat. On enquiry they were found to be Bhili. Since there were other Adivasi returns from other States in which the Adivasi mother tongue was found to be unclassifiable, these returns from Gujarat were tentatively classified as Bhili and the name was rationalized by suffixing Bhili to the name of the mother tongue. Bhimchaura was returned by 129 individuals from Tripura. Individual slips were scrutinized and it was found that Bhil tribe was entered in the slips. In addition, mother tongue Bhili was written within brackets. So Bhimchaura was classified with Bhili. Padvi was returned by a total of 216 individuals enumerated in Gujarat and Maharashtra. On enquiry the individuals were found to belong to Mawchi. So Padvi has been classified with Bhili. Byadha was found to be returned by 49 Bhil individuals from Madhya Pradesh and was classified with Bhili. Neelishikari (223 speakers) and Pittala Bhasha (131 speakers) were returned from Andhra Pradesh. Enquiries were made and speech specimens collected. The variety of speech collected was understood to be Paradhi. So these have been classified with Bhili. Takari returned by 101 speakers from Maharashtra was reported to be Paradhi. So it was classified with Bhili.

Khandeshi

Khandeshi has been represented by five mother tongues of which largest returns are against Ahirani

363,780. Khandeshi has been described on the basis of the language belonging to Khandesh district of former Bombay Presidency. Otherwise it is known by another name Ahirani, the language of the Ahirs or cow-herds. The next large return is against Dangi (60,584) which is also considered a dialect of Khandeshi in the Linguistic Survey. The remaining returns are Khandeshi (3,692 speakers), Dhedgulari (48 speakers) and Chitodi (22 speakers). All these mother tongue names, however, are attestable in the Linguistic Survey.

Rajasthani

Rajasthani language with its several dialects has been included in the Central Group of Inner Sub-Branch of the Indo-Aryan Sub-Family of languages. The area of spread of this language is supposed to cover roughly the State of Rajasthan. The name Rajasthani was adopted by Grierson for the purpose of the Linguistic Survey. Previously the languages of the area were known under general name of Hindi. The area covered by this language being much too vast, the differences are likely to be quite wide in speeches between one part of the country and especially on the borderlands of languages of the Outer Sub-Branch and of the Inner Sub-Branch. For instance, according to the Linguistic Survey the main Western Rajasthani dialect viz., Marwari has been described as having closer affinities with Sindhi—a language of the Outer Sub-Branch, while on the other, Mewati and Ahirwati dialects of North-Eastern Rajasthani and Malvi and Nimadi of South-Eastern Rajasthani are noted to have close affinities with Western Hindi of the Central Group. As stated earlier in connection with Western Hindi, Sauraseni Prakrit and Sauraseni Apabhramsha—the earlier forms of Western Hindi—had exercised considerable influence on the speeches of Eastern Rajasthan also. As such the possibility of Eastern Rajasthani belonging to Western Hindi also cannot be entirely dismissed. Linguists believe that Western Rajasthani (i.e., Marwari and Gujarati) is derived from the same source language to which the name 'Old Western Rajasthani' has been given. All the same the affinities of Marwari with Sindhi cannot be discarded. And yet with our present knowledge it is not possible to determine otherwise the exact position of Eastern Rajasthani speeches vis-a-vis Western Hindi and Western Rajasthani. The Rajasthani language area is not yet well-defined. Although I have not thought fit to make any departure from Grierson, it should be remembered that a precise delimitation of the linguistic position is not available in Grierson either. Hence Rajasthani has been treated in our Scheme also as an independent language of the Central Group and the figures for the language have been shown separately.

A total of 73 mother tongues including Rajasthani were classified under Rajasthani. The total number of speakers returned against all Rajasthani mother tongues was 14,933,016. The details are being given below.

INDO-ARYAN BRANCH Inner-Sub-Branch—Central Group Rajasthani

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue	Speakers
1	2	3
1	Agarwali	15
2	Ahiri	1,595
3	Ahirwati	21,119
4	Ajmeri	580
5	Alwari T	18
6	Bachadi	277
7	Bagri-Rajasthani	309,903
8	Bangala T	21
9	Banjari	592,654
10	Betuli	5
11	Bhopali	10
12	Bhoyari	5,388
13	Bhuani	211
14	Bikaneri	47
15	Chaurasi	436
16	Chhekari T	8
17	Dhanderi	13
18	Dhandi	327
19	Dhundhari	1,591,826
20	Dingal	9
21	Gadia Lohari T	33
22	Gadoli T	45
23	Godwari	136
24	Gojri	209,327
25	Goolla T	459
26	Gujari	1,911
27	Gujjari	5,137
28	Guvi	10
29	Haraudi	561,034
30	Hattiya Ki Boli T	21
31	Jaipuri	81,514
32	Jammuwal Gojri	7
33	Jesalmeri T	9
34	Jhamral T	125
35	Jodhpuri	60
36	Kalbeli T	803
37	Khairari	111,050
38	Kanchi Wari T	4,422
39	Khandvi T	22
40	Kir	18
41	Kishangarhi	8,608
42	Kora-Banjari TR	29
43	Lamani/Lambadi	679,363
44	Lashkari T	3
45	Lohari-Rajasthani	338
46	Mahnjani-Rajasthani	10
47	Maharajshahi T	3
48	Mahesri	209
49	Malvi	1,142,478
50	Marwari	6,242,449
51	Marwari Gondi	28
52	Mejwari	3,964
53	Mathuri-Banjari TR	2,750
54	Mewati	48,427
55	Mewari	1,853,769
56	Nagarohal	28,637
57	Nagauri	32
58	Naiki-Banjari	157
59	Nimadi	528,172
60	Oswali	2
61	Palvi T	264
62	Patvi	37
63	Rajasthani	804,274
64	Rajwati	73
65	Rajhari	708
66	Rajputani	4,006
67	Rajwari	81
68	Shekhawati	22,160
69	Sipari	487

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue	Speakers
1	2	3
70	Sondwari	59,433
71	Tanda	36
72	Thali	475
73	Ujaini	57

It will be seen that out of 73 mother tongues classified under Rajasthani, 18 are tentatively classified (T), or reclassified (TR). Of these again, 16 were new to the Linguistic Survey while the classification of two had to be modified. The remaining mother tongues i.e., 55 in number are attested in the Linguistic Survey. There being returns against both mother tongues, viz., Lamani and Lambadi, both indicating the same variety of speech, figures have been clubbed and exhibited against Lamani/Lambadi. According to the Linguistic Survey, Lamani or Lambadi is only another name for Banjari yet on account of quite a large number of returns having been received against Banjari and Lamani/Lambadi separately, it was decided to retain both. Moreover, it was noticed that Lamani/Lambadi returns were maximum from Andhra Pradesh i.e., 559,326 out of a total of 679,363 while Banjari returns were only 11,456. Maharashtra and Mysore returned the maximum number of Banjari speakers; a total of 530,058 from these two States alone out of the all-India total for Banjari of 592,654. This showed the preferential use of one name in a particular area. Both the names were returned. Linguistic information on Banjari as a whole, however, is incomplete. The community known by the same name a scheduled tribe supposed to be still largely nomadic although several sections of them have more or less taken to settled ways of life and their speech belonging to the Rajasthani language is known to have been affected by the languages of the regions where the communities stayed for long periods. Similar has been the case with Lamani/Lambadi. Speeches of these varieties of languages are returned from no less than seven States and are found in great or small numbers from as far apart as Himachal Pradesh in the north through Rajasthan down to the south of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. A study of these speeches along with the area of spread should be of great value. Similar is the situation of the Gujar speeches all over India. Three alternative names of Gujar speeches are recorded in the Linguistic Survey. They are Gujuri, Gujari and Gujjari. In the 1961 Census three distinct names have been returned as mother tongues. They are Gojri, Gujari and Gujjari being primarily returned from Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and Punjab respectively. Though all the three mother tongues have been classified under Rajasthani on the basis of the Linguistic Survey yet like Banjari or Lamani/Lambadi, it should be equally useful to take up an area study of the Gujar tribe also in respect of their speeches along the areas of their spread.

Regarding cases of tentative classification, it will be seen from the table given above that out of 16 names not indicated in the Linguistic Survey, 9 have been returned from Rajasthan alone. These are Alwari

(18 speakers), Chhekari (8 speakers), Gadia Lohari (33 speakers), Khanchi Wari (4,422 speakers), Khandvi (22 speakers), Maharajshahi (3 speakers), Meiwari (3,964 speakers), Lashkari (3 speakers) and Palvi (262 speakers). As stated earlier the writer did not have the opportunity to make a tour of Rajasthan. The S C O, Rajasthan, on the basis of information available to him sent his recommendations and opinions on the above cases which we adopted. These 9 names have been tentatively classified under Rajasthani accordingly. Of the remaining cases, Bangala was returned from Himachal Pradesh by 21 speakers who on enquiry were found to have formed a section of the Banjari tribe speaking Banjari. So Bangala has been tentatively classified under Rajasthani. Gadoli returned from Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan was found to have been returned by Rajasthani speaking individuals of Gadolia, a nomadic tribe. Goolia was returned from Andhra Pradesh by 459 speakers. A speech specimen was collected and was found akin to Banjari belonging to Rajasthani. Hattiya Ki Boli was returned from Madhya Pradesh. Scrutiny of slips showed that Hattiya Ki Boli i.e., bazar or market-speech was meant to be a name given to Malvi in the areas where the individuals of Hattiya Ki Boli were enumerated. So Hattiya Ki Boli was classified with Rajasthani. Jesalmeri was returned by 9 persons from Gujarat and as a scrutiny of slips revealed that the place of birth was given as mother tongue name as well, it was classified with Rajasthani. Jhamral was returned from Madhya Pradesh by 125 speakers. Scrutiny of slips and enquiry showed that Jhamral was a synonym for Mang, the name of a Scheduled Caste whose speech was Malvi. Jhamral was classified with Rajasthani. Kalbeli returned from Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh by a total of 803 individuals was on scrutiny and enquiry found to be a synonym of Nati. It was classified with Rajasthani. There were 29 Kora returns from Andhra Pradesh. A speech specimen was collected which was found akin to Banjari as spoken by Andhra Pradesh Banjara. According to the Linguistic Survey, however, Kora was either the same as Korava of Tamil or Koda/Kora an Austric language. So these Kora returns had to be reclassified as Banjari and the name of the mother tongue had to be rationalized to distinguish it from another mother tongue return as Koda/Kora. Similarly Mathuri returns from Maharashtra amounted to 2,750. On enquiry they were found to belong to a section of Banjara tribe. According to the Linguistic Survey Mathuri is a dialect of Braj Bhakha. But these Mathuri returns of Maharashtra had to be reclassified under Rajasthani.

The remaining mother tongues under the Indo-Aryan Branch have been given the name *Pahari Group* in the Linguistic Survey. This group includes three main languages which are Eastern Pahari or Nepali or Khas-Kura, Central Pahari and Western Pahari. Pahari means 'belonging to the mountain': evidently a very convenient name for all Indo-Aryan languages/dialects spreading from Bhadravah in the West to Nepal in the East. According to Grierson the earliest speeches of

the tract should have been ancestor of the modern Munda languages. The second wave of settlers have been Tibeto-Burman and the latest the Indo-Aryan speakers who worked their way northwards into the Himalayas from the plains in the south. Before the movement of these Indo-Aryan speakers from Indian plains, however, the Dardic speaking Khasas who were outside the pale of Hindu society though they were Aryans spread along the Western Himalayas to the eastern montane tracts. As late as the 16th century they are supposed to have advanced in a Gorkha invasion into Nepal and established Gorkha rule and their language 'Khas Kura' (language of the Khas tribe) in that kingdom. These Khasas were, however, Hinduized by the Indo-Aryan speakers from India—most of whom were from Rajputana and the speech brought by these Hindu immigrants almost completely usurped the original Khasa language and became transformed into modern Pahari speeches in which the Khasa or Dardic element is found to diminish as one travels eastwards. The region covered by the Pahari languages is, as will be seen as vast as linguistic information on it is inadequate. The problems of language contact and assessment of Munda and Dardic elements in the Pahari speeches should present scope for much work in the areas.

Pahari, as stated above, in general means 'belonging or pertaining to the mountain, and as such there was lot of scope for vagueness in census enquiries. The word Pahari would cover a tribe or speech to whatever areas they might belong in the Himalayas with the result that Pahari mother tongue returns alone account for 977,416 speakers. There was no way of dividing these returns into three broad languages, viz., Eastern, Central or Western Pahari. So on account of lack of any such specification, 'Pahari' was rationalized as Pahari-Unspecified. A total of 89 mother tongues was brought under the Pahari Group of which the largest number 62 mother tongues was classified under Western Pahari. Eastern Pahari of the Linguistic Survey has been represented mainly by Nepali. Though the home of Nepali speakers falls outside Indian territory yet since the number of Nepali returns including Gorkhali in the Census is quite large and occurs from almost all the States and Union Territories except Manipur and since there has always been intimate linguistic contact between the Indo-Aryan languages of India and Nepali which has been the language of the ruling house in that State, it is but reasonable to discuss the mother tongues under Nepali as closely connected with Indian languages. Though Nepali and Gorkhali signify the same variety of speech yet on account of equally large returns against both names they appear separately in the tables. Darhi, another variety of Nepali, was returned from Maharashtra. There was one individual from Andhra Pradesh who returned Thaper as mother tongue and was found to be a Gorkhali speaker. So Thaper was tentatively classified as Nepali. *Central Pahari* of the Linguistic Survey is represented by two main dialects viz., Kumauni and Garhwali. Both have been returned as mother tongues. There are 16 mother tongues which

were classified under Central Pahari and of which 8 fall under Kumauni and the remainder under Garhwali. The mother tongues under each i.e., Kumauni and Garhwali are shown in the following two separate tables.

Kumauni		
Serial No.	Name of mother tongue	Speakers
1	2	3
1	Almori T	24
2	Johari	8
3	Kamargam T	1
4	Kumauni	1,030,075
5	Nainitali T	21
6	Pahari Almora T	1
7	Pashchimi T	123
8	Ramgarhiya	1

Garhwali		
Serial No.	Name of mother tongue	Speakers
1	2	3
1	Dondiyali T	1
2	Garhwali	809,746
3	Goodi T	9
4	Kunkhardong T	5
5	Laheha T	1
6	Pahari U.P.	203
7	Riyasati T	1
8	Tehri	1

There are 5 names in each group which are new to the Linguistic Survey and are marked T. Out of these two in Kumauni and three in Garhwali have 1 speaker each, and may be left out of consideration here. The tentative classifications were done after usual scrutiny or enquiry. Almori was returned from 5 States and Union Territories and was only found to be another name used for Kumauni, since the district name of Almora would specify a variety of Kumauni. Nainitali was also a similar case and was found to be returned only by Kumauni speakers. Pashchimi was returned by 123 speakers from Uttar Pradesh. Scrutiny of slips showed that the return was made by Kumauni speakers. It was tentatively classified with Kumauni. Goodi with 9 speakers and Kunkhardong with 5 speakers were returned from Uttar Pradesh. The scrutiny of slips showed Garhwali and they were classified accordingly.

Western Pahari— This language has been represented by as many as 62 mother tongue returns in the census. The major portion of speeches coming under Western Pahari is returned from the State of Himachal Pradesh and areas of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab adjoining the State of Himachal Pradesh. In the Linguistic Survey Western Pahari consists of several distinct dialects (9 groups have been specified) while 1961 Census has returned a large number of mother tongues. Partly because of the special feature of the mountainous terrain in which groups remain more or less isolated due to difficulties of communication and partly because of the area formerly being divided in separate princely states among which there would normally be less of communication from one state to the other, names of speeches after the name of different States like, Chameali, Mandeali, Sirmauri

etc. or even small areas like Jaunsar, Bawar, Giripari, Dharti etc. came to be associated with different names of speeches. In Linguistic Survey of India Vol. IX, Part IV page 374, it has been recorded that "it may at once be stated that in some cases the difference between Group and Group are very slight". It would therefore, be not unreasonable to suspect that distinction of the order of 9 groups of dialects to the extent of 30 distinct sub-dialects as have been specified in the Linguistic Survey of India Classifications was rather on the high-side. But unfortunately virtually no further data are available on the speeches of the area and the Linguistic Survey alone has to be kept as the basis. Census returns from Himachal Pradesh presented a difficult situation in the beginning. A large number of names had been presented through enumeration which even on a preliminary scrutiny were found to be spurious and processed suitably. Even so quite a few returns presented difficulty. But with the aid of the indefatigable SCO of the State, Shri R. C. Pal Singh, and his well informed colleagues who, as area officers had the experience of many of the areas of Himachal Pradesh, the enumeration slips were resorted and checked. Reports from different areas were collected and even many of the informants were interrogated and their speech specimens scrutinized. It was possible in this way to make tentative classifications of many mother tongue returns. The special features of the terrain favouring inaccessibility and isolation came as a blessing in disguise. It was possible to make safe guesses about the name of a speech if the exact locality of the individual enumerated could be ascertained, since the chances of people of various areas getting mixed up were much smaller than usual. It is, however, necessary to keep in mind that the Western Pahari area as a whole still remains largely unexplored in respect of speeches and as such the tentative classifications offered here are all open to verification and further work.

In the following table are given details of all the 62 mother tongues which have been classified under Western Pahari. Out of this total 31 names were traced to the Linguistic Survey while the remaining 31 were new and offered tentative classifications on the strength of scrutiny of individual slips and local enquiries. Before these mother tongues are discussed, mention may be made of one which has not been included in this list. It is Mahasu Pahari returned by 25,668 persons. Mahasu district of Himachal Pradesh was formed after Independence and after the merger of small princely states with Union of India before which the name Mahasu was not associated with any geographical area or speech. 'Mahasu' occurs in the religious observances of the area and Mahasu is considered by the inhabitants as their most exalted deity presiding over all their affairs and activities. So the new district took its name after the deity of the areas. The people of Mahasu district, therefore, irrespective of other names of speeches hitherto known, appear to have decided the name of their mother tongue as Mahasu only. Thus from Mahasu district alone—specially from the Tehsils of Chaupal and Jubbal-

Andamanese and Yero belong to one language of the Great Andamans while Onge is another independent language of the Little Andaman Group. Andamanese including Yero is now an almost dying language since the speakers of these tongues are on the verge of extinction. In the 1961 Census only 19 of them were enumerated. The Onge language is spoken by the tribe of the same name which inhabits the Little Andaman Island—95 kilometres south of Port Blair. The writer had the occasion of doing linguistic work among the Onge when some data was collected*. The area being completely monolingual until recently required a longer period of study. Yet whatever the writer could make out from the data available to him made it plain that the speech did not show affinities with any of the language families of India. In a few traits, however, the speech offered favourable comparisons with the Papuan languages of New Guinea. But the writer would rather reserve any decision on this problem for another study of the speech in the field which is proposed to be taken up shortly.

From a study of the numbers of speakers of some of the Unclassified mother tongues, it would be seen that out of the total of 527 mother tongues there are as many as 210 mother tongues with no more than 2 or 1 speaker each. There are 151 names which have only one speaker each. These should be spared serious consideration and summarily marked spurious. In the remaining cases, however, it should be perhaps worthwhile to initiate further enquiries lest there should be some interesting cases of new varieties which might otherwise be left out of study. In any case such enquiries would be showing the way to subsequent census operations when attempts could be made further to reduce the number of Unclassified names.

Concluding remarks

The preliminary scrutiny of census data now comes to a close. It would be helpful at this stage to recapitulate in the following abstract the reconstructed picture of the census language data of 1961.

Serial No.	Description	No. of mother tongues	Total no. of speakers
1	2	3	4
1	No. of mother tongues returns of the country	1,652	438,936,918
2	No. of mother tongues attested in Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India Classifications	572	436,224,545
3	No. of mother tongues not traced in the Linguistic Survey of India and tentatively classified	400	426,076
4	No. of mother tongues attested in the Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively reclassified	50	1,908,399
5	No. of mother tongues considered Unclassifiable	527	62,432
6	Foreign mother tongues	103	315,466

* Paper on Phonological Study of the Onge Speech was prepared by the writer and accepted by the Director, Anthropological Survey of India, for publication in 1960. It has, however, not been published yet.

In the Union Territory of North-East Frontier Agency the mother tongue questions were applied to only 38,705 individuals out of a total population of 336,558 according to 1961 Census. A schematic map of the main communities of NEFA is published in this volume. The population of India including that of NEFA was 439,234,771 in 1961. If the remaining unenumerated population of NEFA for mother tongues which is 297,853 is added to the total number of speakers as has been returned against 1,652 mother tongues, the total population of India is accounted for.

It will be seen that out of 1,652 mother tongues, 572 were attested in the Linguistic Survey. This works up to a percentage of about 34.62 which may not appear to be encouraging on technical considerations. Even if 103 foreign mother tongues are taken out of consideration the percentage does not exceed 37. On the other hand if the population covered by these 527 mother tongues is considered it will be seen that almost the entire population i.e. 99.38 per cent is accounted. On the other hand, the new names tentatively classified or reclassified or unclassified all add up to an impressively large number (977) but relates to a statistically negligible total population. Out of these 977 tongues again as many as 527 apply to an insignificant total population (62,432). Then again it will not do to overlook the fact that the great bulk of the population is covered by the languages specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India. They amount to 382,457,047 which is about 87.13 per cent of the total population. The point sought to be made here is that linguistic or technical importance of the problems is hardly commensurate with their statistical weightage. Besides two opposing streams are very much in evidence which complicate the psychological situation and blur the edges of a scientific inquiry. On the one hand there is the anxiety to attain prestige by identifying oneself with a major language. On the other there is the inverted pride in exclusiveness and the anxiety to appear different, not to speak of the lure of benefits assured to linguistic minorities by the Constitution. I trust I have been able to pose the problems and problems are possibly more important than their solutions. The present analysis enables us to put the finger on the problem areas and shows the way how census records can be systematically utilized to reach down to level of a tract, taluka or village for investigations. The foregoing analysis has brought out afresh some of the outstanding problems and some new ones besides, which corroborate earlier work. Some of the problems are recapitulated below.

The major regional languages of the country and their main dialects or varieties need basic linguistic analysis according to modern descriptive techniques supported by a sufficiency of illustrative material. A step in this direction was taken by the Registrar General who invited Professors of Linguistics in different Universities and other reputed linguistic scholars to collaborate in a project of preparing at least skeleton grammars with illustrative material, a basic standard

vocabulary, a collection of disconnected sentences and connected texts on the 14 languages specified in Indian Constitution. The response has been good. It was originally proposed to publish the compilation of all the grammars with their vocabulary simultaneously with this Census Volume. But the Census data being more urgently needed, the grammars are being published in instalments. Some are ready for the press while others are awaited. But this marks only the beginning. Major dialects cry out further work.

Thus new and linguistically almost untackled areas like those of the Naga, Kuki, North-East Frontiers, Bodo, Western Pahari, a major portion of Munda and sections of North and Central Dravidian language groups stand in need of extensive and intensive investigation.

Specific language areas which have either a wide spread in contiguous geographical areas or which are scattered in various parts of the country need specially be taken up. The areas of Konkani, Bhili, Gondi, Banjari and Gujari may be cited as illustrations. Systematic area studies along the entire spread of the languages would bring to surface much valuable information on language change and bilingualism etc.

Investigation on such tribal languages as have remained almost totally uninvestigated so far needs to be undertaken. Our scrutiny has at least shown some amount of such specific tribal language areas (See Annexure IV).

Standardized vocabulary and texts could be collected as specimens of as many speeches as possible and preserved for basic and comparative studies.

Tape recordings of all such specimens need to be collected, properly processed, edited and transcribed as the written word and also interpreted through at least short illustrated studies.

Language area maps on the basis of village to village speech survey could be prepared and indeed the Census provides unsuspected opportunities as has been amply demonstrated in this analysis. Certain specific language areas could be taken up as pilot studies and their field of investigation enlarged.

These are only some of the problems stated by way of illustration. More specific mention of problems has been made in the foregoing discussion of Language Families at appropriate places. The details of all such problems and the method of approach could, however, be now worked out for the launching of specific projects. By stating the nature of problems or projects the writer, however, does not imply the holding out of any promise that all these problems will be taken up by this office. They cannot possibly be undertaken by such a small unit. Besides, there are problems of financial resources and dearth of linguistically trained personnel. The intention, however, is to extend this

analysis eventually to a comprehensive Linguistic Survey at least in the major problem areas.

I would now like to acknowledge my debts for assistance received. The number is too large to be individually acknowledged, but this does not make the debt any the less. The writer wishes to record his gratefulness to the Superintendents of Census Operations of all the twenty-seven States and Union Territories whom the writer met for the first time at the Third Census Conference in February 1962, and who from the very beginning pledged their full support and spared neither time nor trouble to provide the writer with every possible assistance. They got the individual slips sorted out, arranged for collection of information from far corners of their States and gave me the full benefit of their knowledge, long administrative experience and considered judgements in the course of my personal discussions with them at their own office headquarters or on tour. Some of them even took the trouble of accompanying me on tours in their States for spot investigations. In the course of my visits to different States and Union Territories, I had the occasion of personally meeting and discussing the language problems of particular areas with professors of linguistics of the various Universities and other linguists of repute. All of them evinced keen interest in my work of scrutiny and gave me the benefit of their scholarly advice on specific problems, all of which was very valuable and I am thankful to them all. I would like, however, to make three mentions very specially. First and foremost must come the *doyen* of Indian Linguists, our National Professor, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji who not only virtually pushed me along to accept my present assignment but who, notwithstanding his multitudinous activities and extreme pressure of work was always ready to place himself at my disposal. Indeed, the writer got all that he needed from Dr. Chatterji; encouragement, guidance, trenchant yet helpful criticism on specific points of discussion, and above all, his blessings. Any expression of gratitude to Dr. Chatterji is bound to be inadequate. Dr. Babu Ram Saxena, erstwhile Vice-Chairman on the Board of Technical Terminology of Hindi of the Government of India and now Vice-Chancellor of the University of Raipur and Dr. Bishwanath Prasad, Head of the Central Hindi Directorate, Government of India, are the other two senior and great linguists of the country to whom it is my privilege to express my gratitude, particularly for their sustained interest in my work. I feel particularly happy to thank Shri K. D. Ballal, the indefatigable head of our Tabulation Unit, who not only acted throughout as our watch and ward on statistical matters but also took personal interest in the work of scrutiny and took upon himself and his unit the responsibility of steering the enormous census data and organizing it into the sleekly designed language tables presented in this Volume. His good cheer during many exasperating moments was a source of great sustenance. Finally, I would like to express my thanks to Shri Asok Mitra the Registrar General and Shri D. Natarajan the Deputy Registrar General which to me

as many as 25,508 persons returned Mahasu as their mother tongue and no other. Mahasu was thus a new name to the Linguistic Survey and includes in it at least three main speech areas specified in the Survey. These three were Handuri, Siraji: i.e., Simla Siraji and Simnari. Thus Mahasu in a general way could be classified only under these three specified speeches. But for our work all returns were analysed and it was found that even after distributing them among these three speeches there still remained some which were unexplained. It was therefore considered inappropriate to include Mahasu Pahari for statistical purposes within Western Pahari. It could, however, be considered as included in Pahari-Unspecified but since the majority of the returns could be ascertained for affiliation with some known speech or the other, it was not considered proper to include all of more than 25,000 numbers of Mahasu Pahari in the unspecified category. In our scheme, therefore, Mahasu Pahari has been mentioned separately and its numbers have been included at the group level of Pahari (See Annexure III).

Indo-Aryan Branch
Inner Sub-Branch
Pahari Group
Western Pahari

Sl. No.	Name of mother tongue	Speakers
1	2	3
1	Ad Dharmi T	1
2	Arki Pahari T	11
3	Bahari T	2
4	Babar Pahari T	4
5	Bagalyoni T	5
6	Baghati T	3,976
7	Baghli Pahari T	69
8	Bakhli T	5
9	Balsani Pahari T	7
10	Bansbali T	970
11	Bansyari T	359
12	Bashahri T	517
13	Bhadrawahi T	33,533
14	Bhagali T	1
15	Bhagri Pahari T	1
16	Bhajer T	1
17	Bhalesi T	1
18	Bharmauri/Gaddi T	175
19	Bhateali Bharmauri T	56,226
20	Bhateali Chamba T	6
21	Bhateali Gadi T	5
22	Bugluyani T	32
23	Chamba Pahari T	8
24	Chameali T	3
25	Chaupali T	43,690
26	Churahi T	2
27	Churahi Gadi T	43,748
28	Dhamyani T	14
29	Dharampuri Pahari T	1
30	Gadi Chameali T	2
31	Handuri T	1,098
32	Jaunsari T	138
33	Jubbali T	54,122
34	Kiunthali T	358
35	Kotgarhi T	133
36	Kului T	1
37	Kumharsaini T	49,859
38	Kunihari Pahari T	2
39	Kuthari T	3
40	Kutiya Pahari T	28
41	Mahlogi T	22
		5,093

Sl. No.	Name of mother tongue	Speakers
1	2	3
42	Mandeali T	227,347
43	Mandi T	9
44	Mangali T	1
45	Nalagarhi T	7
46	Padari T	6,359
47	Pahari Dehra Dun T	25
48	Pahari Kotkhai T	1
49	Pahari Suketi T	188
50	Pangwali T	8,195
51	Pondri T	2
52	Rampuri T	7
53	Simla Pahari T	32
54	Siraji T	2
55	Siraji-Inner Siraji T	6,859
56	Simnari T	111,389
57	Sodochi T	5
58	Solon Pahari T	6
59	Soracholi T	2
60	Suketi T	4,906
61	Tara Devi Pahari T	2
62	Theogi Pahari T	1

Thirty one mother tongues which have been traced in the Linguistic Survey do not stand in need of comment. Among the new cases there are seven mother tongues viz., Ad Dharmi, Bhagali, Bhagri Pahari, Bhajer, Dhamyani, Mangali and Theogi Pahari which returned one speaker each. Similarly there were 5 mother tongues i.e., Babari, Chaupali, Dharampuri Pahari, Kumharsaini and Tara Devi Pahari which had two speakers each. All these cases were tentatively classified on the basis of details available from the enumeration slips from which the particular locality or Tehsil from which the individual hailed was available. After this it was possible to find the known speech of the particular Tehsil or locality and then to classify the name of mother tongue under that speech. The specific speeches under which these mother tongues have been classified are noted in Note 2 of the flyleaf to C-V Table of Himachal Pradesh (See Appendix II). In cases of Arki Pahari (11 speakers), Bagalyoni (5 speakers), Baghli Pahari (69 speakers), Bugluyani (8), Kunihari Pahari (3), Mahlogi (5,093 speakers) and Nalagarhi (7 speakers), the individual slips were scrutinized, localities ascertained and enquiries made as a result of which it was found that all the mother tongue names signified speeches akin to Handuri. So all these names were tentatively classified under Handuri. Similar steps were taken in other cases of tentative classifications. They were of the following order. Balsani Pahari (7 speakers), Jubbali (358 speakers) and Simla Pahari (32 speakers) were classified with Siraji i.e., Simla Siraji of the Linguistic Survey. Bansbali (970 speakers), Bansyari (359 speakers), Bhateali Chamba (5 speakers) and Chamba Pahari (3 speakers) were classified with Chameali.

As has already been stated, about a million speakers had to be classified under Pahari-Unspecified since the mother tongues involved could not be classified under known names for want of detail. Thus with regard to Binhari (14 speakers), Himachali (596 speakers), Kangri Pahari (908 speakers), Kashmiri Pahari (57 speakers), Mahajani (later rationalized as Mahajani-Western Pahari with 53 speakers) and Pachhimi Pahari (55,327 speakers),

further details could not be specified beyond their affiliation to the Pahari Group, so they were all classified under Pahari-Unspecified.

There now remain six mother tongues which need special mention. These include the classical language Sanskrit and the names of some of the known middle Indo-Aryan languages like Ardhamagadhi, Pali and Prakrit. Sanskrit is a language specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India. It has also been returned as mother tongue by 2,542 individuals. The individuals returning Sanskrit as their mother tongue are enumerated in as many as 15 States and Union Territories. It will not be unreasonable to presume that Sanskrit is hardly a spoken language and the returns are more an expression of a wish than of fact. Two names Vedic and Vedpali—one individual each from Rajasthan—were also recorded as mother tongue and reported to have meant Sanskrit.

Like Sanskrit, names of middle Indo-Aryan languages were also recorded. Thus Ardhamagadhi was returned by 19 individuals from Maharashtra, and Prakrit by 5 persons from Madras. Pali was, however, returned from several states viz., Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi. The total number of individuals enumerated was 93. These returns, however, have hardly any linguistic significance. Strange are the ways of ambition.

Though a brief reference has been made earlier to mother tongues which have fallen in the categories of (i) Foreign mother tongues and (ii) mother tongues considered Unclassifiable, it may be profitable to discuss one or two points before this note on the preliminary analysis of census language data is brought to a close.

In respect of Foreign mother tongues there was no way of conducting any verification on the information collected on enumeration slips since the slips did not contain any details beyond the country or even continent of birth. No details about the individuals could be ascertained. It was therefore decided to leave most of the foreign mother tongue names as such except where the same language appeared to have been returned in different names. All these names signifying one language were, therefore, combined and figures for speakers clubbed together. Since the names of countries or even continents like Swiss, European, Australian etc. were given for names of mother tongues, it was decided to make broad geographical divisions in order to show the distribution of mother tongues appropriate to such geographical regions. Thus five broad divisions were made. They were Asia, Africa, America, Oceania and Europe and mother tongues belonging to each were distributed accordingly (See Annexure II). Altogether 103 mother tongues have been classified foreign. The total population against these languages came to be 315,466. Of these mother tongues, as will be seen in Annexure I of this note, English has been returned by the largest number of speakers, the figures against it being 223,781. Mother tongues belonging to Asian countries outside India

are 40 in number while those belonging to Europe are 38. In the context of the history of our country and our association with English speaking people the number of English speakers returning English as mother tongue does not call for special comment. According to the latest official Language Act of 1963 of the Union Government (vide notification of the Gazette of India dated 11th May 1963) English has been declared as the official language of the country in addition to Hindi. From Bilingualism returns it was calculated that 11,021,610 persons have given English as their subsidiary tongue.

In Annexure II of this note a list of mother tongues considered Unclassifiable has been given. Since even after scrutiny it was found that these mother tongues could not be affiliated to any known language, it was considered proper to mark these names as Unclassified. There are 527 cases of Unclassified mother tongues embracing a total of 62,432 speakers. The list, however, includes those mother tongues which though classified in the Linguistic Survey of India have been considered as either Unclassified gipsy languages or Unclassified argots. According to Grierson, these Unclassified languages are "all mixtures of various forms of speech, but they possess one characteristic in common—that they nearly all seem to have a Dravidian basis". It is also stated that the gipsies are mostly bilinguals or even trilinguals and preserve their own speech also to a certain extent. Since the situation regarding all these languages deserves a reassessment through fresh studies it was decided to keep them in this 'Unclassified' category. The names of mother tongues considered as gipsy languages or argots in the Linguistic Survey of India are given in the following list.

Serial No.	Name of mother tongue	Speakers
1	2	3
1	Baisiya	27
2	Beldari	2,702
3	Beriya	144
4	Bhamti	3
5	Dombari	10
6	Garudi	101
7	Gulgulia	20
8	Kanjari	1,810
9	Kolhati	952
10	Kuchbandhi	12
11	Ladi	94
12	Malari	10
13	Nati	230
14	Odki	158
15	Pasi	28
16	Pendhari	11
17	Sansi	467
18	Sasi	1
19	Sikalgari	533

There are three more names which occur among the Unclassified mother tongues and deserve mention. They are Andamanese, Yero and Onge. The Andamanese Group of languages has been considered unclassified in the Linguistic Survey of India. All the above names belong to the Andamanese Group and of these three

is no matter of mere formality only. I consider it a matter of privilege to have been able to associate myself with one of the several great tasks of the 1961 Census of India which Shri Mitra set before his colleagues. I am specially grateful to Shri D. Natarajan

for his constant supervision and personal association with the Language Unit and his downright practical way of handling of complicated problems, be they of official procedure or technical complexity.

R. C. NIGAM
Linguist

Calcutta,
The 20th August, 1964.
Language Division

ANNEXURE I

Foreign mother tongues

[Figures indicate of all-India total of Speakers]

ASIA			
Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani	11,269	Somali	1
Annamese/Annamite	48	Sudanese	4
Arabic/Arbi	17,840	Suto	1
Armenian	62	Swahili	53
Assirian	4	Tanganyika	1
Balinese	1	Uganda	7
Balochi/Baluchi	2,321	AMERICA	
Bukhari	8	American	45
Burmese	2,871	Brazil	4
Cambodian	20	Canadian	77
Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese	847	Venzutick	1
Chinese/Chini	14,607	OCEANIA	
Hanoi	11	Australian	5
Hebrew/Jewish	506	Fijian	2
Indonesian	423	Hawaii	1
Irani/Iranian	878	EUROPE	
Iraqi	4	Austrian	6
Israeli	7	Basque	5
Japanese	985	Belgian	42
Javanese/Java	482	Celtic	2
Karen	431	Coraic	1
Korean	3	Czech/Czechoslovakian	115
Laotian	13	Danish	529
Lebanonese	7	Dutch	700
Mahl/Maldivian	4,163	English	223, 781
Makrani	34	Eurasian	1
Malai/Malay/Malays/Malayan	617	European	9
Mangolian/Mongolian	20	Finnish	27
Persian	8,007	Flemish	126
Philippine	18	French	2,598
Sam	32	Gaelic	3
Shan	1	German	2,548
Siamese/Thai	1,389	Greek	531
Siberian	1	Hungarian	62
Syriac	6	Irish	83
Tagalog	2	Italian	959
Turkish/Turkistani	58	Latin	68
Vietnamese	66	Lithuanian	1
Yagistani	4	Luxembourgian	3
Yarkandi	4	Maltese	31
AFRICA		Norwegian	368
African	118	Polish	37
African Krue	1	Portuguese	12,317
Chage	1	Roumanian	101
Congolese	39	Russian	1,088
Egyptian	3	Scottish	24
Ethiopian	3	Serbo-croatian	1
Ewe	2	Slavic	10
Ghanese	11	Slovene	1
Kikaya	6	Spanish	400
Lungandou	4	Swedish	293
Nigerian	1	Swiss	7
Shona	3	Welsh	21
		Yugoslavian	46

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ANNEXURE III

Statement showing languages classified

Language	All-India total of speakers	Language	All-India total of speakers
AUSTRIC FAMILY	6,192,495	Kharia	177,159
AUSTRO-ASIATIC SUB-FAMILY	6,192,495	Baiti	5
Mon-Khmer Group (Mon-Khmer Branch)	377,993	Dhelki	58
<i>Khasi</i>	364,063	Kharia	171,269
Bhoi-Khasi	651	Lodha	5
Jaintia	14,673	Mirdha-Kharia	5,822
Khasi	289,650	<i>Juang</i>	15,795
Nongtung	122	<i>Savara</i>	265,721
Pnar/Synteng	55,113	<i>Gadaba</i>	40,193
War	3,854	<i>Munda-Unspecified</i>	261,653
<i>Nicobarese</i>	13,936	Adibhasha-Munda	13,140
Munda Group (Munda Branch)	5,814,496	Kol	64,465
<i>Kherwari</i>	647	Lohari-Munda	123
<i>Santali</i>	3,247,058	Mahto	7
Gayari	16	Munda-Unspecified	167,159
Gora	1	Paranga	767
Har	9	Parhaiya	397
Kamari-Santali	903	Thar	15,595
Karmali	90,849	TIBETO-CHINESE FAMILY	3,183,801
Kisan-Santali	41	SIAMESE-CHINESE SUB-FAMILY	296
Lohari-Santali	130	Tai Group	296
Mabili	19,697	<i>Khumti/Khamti</i>	296
Manjhi	2,296	TIBETO-BURMAN SUB-FAMILY	3,183,505
Paharia	2,287	Tibeto-Himalayan Branch	279,277
Santali	3,130,829	Bhotia Group (Tibetan Group)	207,353
<i>Mundari</i>	737,037	<i>Tibetan</i>	34,730
Mundari	736,524	Gazai	30
Mura	513	Girdu	1
<i>Bhumij</i>	142,003	Khama	7
Bhuiya/Bhuyan	10	Khamba	23
Bhumij	131,258	Kongbo	281
Kisan-Bhumij	4,569	Konyo	14
Kurmi	351	Lama	59
Larka	32	Memba	66
Parai-Bhumij	4,754	Monpa	296
Rahiya	1,029	Sherdukpen	10
<i>Birhor</i>	590	Taiphakial	1
<i>Koda/Kora</i>	31,724	Tangbo	9
Khaira	18,325	Tibetan	33,931
Koda/Kora	13,277	Yora	2
Mirdha-Koda/Kora	76	<i>Balti</i>	33,571
Udangmudria	46	Askardi	1
<i>Ho</i>	648,359	Balti	33,570
Ho	648,066	<i>Ladakhi</i>	52,913
Lohara	293	Budhi	2,764
<i>Turi</i>	1,562	Champa	1
<i>Asuri</i>	4,540	Ladakhi	50,146
<i>Agaria</i>	98	Sham	1
<i>Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia</i>	2,395	Tumbal	1
Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	2,391	<i>Lahuli</i>	11,412
Pahari-Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	4	<i>Spili</i>	33
<i>Korwa</i>	17,720	<i>Jad</i>	306
Jangali-Korwa	35	<i>Sherpa</i>	6,173
Koraku	53	<i>Sikkim Bhotia</i>	36,760
Korwa	16,286	<i>Bhutani</i>	1,538
Majhi-Korwa	1,339	Dukpa	422
Singli	7	<i>Kagate</i>	1,116
<i>Korku</i>	220,242	<i>Bhotia-Unspecified</i>	44
Korku	208,165	Adibhasha-Bhotia	29,873
Mankari	1,081	Bhotia-Unspecified	26
Muwasi	9,829	Marchha	29,371
Nihali	1,167	Zanskari	470
		Himalayan Group (Pronominalized/Non-Prono- minalized Himalayan Groups)	6
			71,924

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ANNEXURE III

Statement showing languages classified—contd.

Language	All-India total of speakers	Language	All-India total of speakers
<i>Lahuli of Chamba</i>	3,021	<i>Bodo/Boro</i>	361,801
<i>Kanashi</i>	563	Bodo/Boro	286,339
Kanashi	1	Kachari	65,259
Malani	562	Mech	10,203
<i>Kanauri</i>	28,630	<i>Lalung</i>	10,576
Baudh	2	<i>Dimasa</i>	32,708
Chini Pahari	9	Dimasa	32,507
Jangi	119	Hairamba	201
Kanauri	28,495	<i>Garó</i>	307,040
Pahari Chamang	1	Achik	4
Samchu	4	Dalu	10
<i>Jangali</i>	111	Garó	307,026
Banbhasha	7	<i>Koch</i>	8,225
Jangali	13	Banai	527
Rawati	91	Koch	7,698
<i>Dhimai</i>	11	<i>Rabha</i>	44,432
<i>Limbu</i>	5,418	Rabha	44,410
<i>Khambu</i>	25	Rangdania	22
<i>Rai</i>	3,313	<i>Tripuri</i>	299,643
<i>Gurung</i>	82	Jamatia	14,522
<i>Tamang</i>	4,939	Kok Barak	3
<i>Sunwar</i>	297	Murasing	22
<i>Mangari</i>	1,136	Noatia	4,468
<i>Newari</i>	284	Reang	65,004
<i>Lepcha</i>	23,706	Tripuri	215,624
<i>Kami</i>	5	<i>Deori</i>	9,103
<i>Toto</i>	383	<i>Mikir</i>	154,893
North-East Frontier Group (North Assam Branch)	142,640	Arleng	107
<i>Aka/Hrusso</i>	81	Mikir	154,786
<i>Dafla</i>	1,380	Naga Group	478,439
Apatani	177	<i>Angami</i>	42,770
Bangni	28	Angami	34,431
<i>Abor/Adi</i>	1,175	Chakru	8,339
Abor/Adi	705	<i>Sema</i>	47,464
Ashing	46	<i>Rengma</i>	5,935
Bokar	80	Meluri-Rengma	4
Bori-Abor/Adi	58	Rengma	5,931
Gallong	883	<i>Khezha</i>	8,828
Milang	21	Khezha	7,324
Minyong	1,228	Poma	1,504
Padam	610	<i>Ao</i>	57,745
Pailibo	18	Ao	56,385
Pangi	15	Monsang/Mongsen	1,359
Pasi-Abor/Adi	11	Nokpu	1
Ramo	8	<i>Lotha</i>	26,611
Simong	1	<i>Tableng</i>	14
Tagin	228	<i>Chang-Naga</i>	11,329
<i>Miri</i>	136,598	<i>Kacha Naga</i>	9,734
Miri	103,188	Kacha Naga	4,119
Mi Shing	38,410	Lemei	2,728
<i>Mishmi</i>	669	Liangmei	2,887
Chulikata/Idu	183	<i>Zemi Naga</i>	490
Digaru	100	Upama Naga	58
Miju	107	Urima Naga	58
Mishmi	279	Zemi Naga	374
Assam-Burmese Branch	2,761,588	<i>Kabui</i>	30,089
Bodo Group (Bârâ or Bodo Group)	1,228,421	Kabui	17,360
		Rongmei	12,729

ANNEXURE III

Statement showing languages classified—contd.

Language	All-India total of speakers	Language	All-India total of speakers
<i>Khoirao</i>	406	<i>Ralle</i>	170
<i>Mao</i>	28,873	<i>Paile</i>	18,612
<i>Mao</i>	21,030	<i>Tlangtlang</i>	3
<i>Paomata</i>	7,843	<i>Pawi</i>	6,866
<i>Maram</i>	4,928	<i>Lakher</i>	9,531
<i>Tangkhul</i>	44,020	<i>Lushai/Mizo</i>	222,202
<i>Maring</i>	7,745	<i>Lushai/Mizo</i>	221,985
<i>Konyak</i>	57,119	<i>Pang</i>	217
<i>Konyak</i>	46,701	<i>Rangkhol</i>	4,651
<i>Shamnyuyangan</i>	9,461	<i>Bete</i>	2,964
<i>Tabu</i>	957	<i>Hadem</i>	170
<i>Pochury</i>	18,500	<i>Rangkhol</i>	1,517
<i>Phelungre</i>	252	<i>Halani</i>	17,243
<i>Pochury</i>	2,736	<i>Banshi</i>	69
<i>Sangtam</i>	15,512	<i>Bongcher</i>	6
<i>Phom</i>	13,390	<i>Chari Chong</i>	213
<i>Orangkong</i>	5	<i>Halani</i>	5,481
<i>Phom</i>	13,385	<i>Kaipang</i>	1,977
<i>Yimchungre</i>	12,673	<i>Kalai</i>	2,050
<i>Tikhir</i>	2,486	<i>Karbong</i>	72
<i>Yimchungre</i>	10,187	<i>Khelma</i>	722
<i>Khiemnungam</i>	12,435	<i>Mursum</i>	4,486
<i>Khiemnungam</i>	12,434	<i>Rupini</i>	2,028
<i>Pangsha</i>	1	<i>Saimal</i>	41
<i>Nocte</i>	66	<i>Shekasip</i>	98
<i>Wancho</i>	2,713	<i>Langrong</i>	175
<i>Makware</i>	769	<i>Aimol</i>	108
<i>Tangsa</i>	460	<i>Chiru</i>	3,590
<i>Tangsa</i>	165	<i>Chiru</i>	3,059
<i>Tikhak</i>	295	<i>Koireng</i>	531
<i>Naga-Unspecified</i>	33,333	<i>Kom</i>	5,478
<i>Chakesang</i>	10,310	<i>Hmar</i>	25,530
<i>Naga-Unspecified</i>	13,563	<i>Lamgang</i>	1,866
<i>Zeliang</i>	9,460	<i>Chote</i>	1,035
<i>Kachin Group</i>	825	<i>Purum</i>	82
<i>Kawri</i>	6	<i>Anal</i>	5,522
<i>Singpho</i>	819	<i>Anal</i>	4,875
<i>Kuki-Chin Group</i>	1,043,414	<i>Moyon</i>	647
<i>Manipuri/Meithei</i>	636,430	<i>Gangte</i>	4,887
<i>Bishnupuriya</i>	15,182	<i>Gangte</i>	4,877
<i>Manipuri/Meithei</i>	621,244	<i>Neisel</i>	10
<i>Moyol</i>	4	<i>Vaiphei</i>	8,657
<i>Thado</i>	31,974	<i>Khami</i>	1
<i>Baite</i>	204	<i>Khawathlang</i>	1
<i>Changsen</i>	338	<i>Simte</i>	9,583
<i>Chongloi</i>	2	<i>Simte</i>	2,818
<i>Hangseen/Hansing</i>	16	<i>Tidim</i>	4
<i>Hangui</i>	4	<i>Zou</i>	6,761
<i>Haokkep/Haokup</i>	2,676	<i>Kuki-Unspecified</i>	28,943
<i>Indoi</i>	3	<i>Darlong</i>	817
<i>Khongzai</i>	4,111	<i>Kuki-Unspecified</i>	27,837
<i>Kilong</i>	10	<i>Mulsom</i>	289
<i>Kipgen</i>	77	<i>Chin-Unspecified</i>	274
<i>Langtung</i>	5	<i>Chin-Unspecified</i>	60
<i>Lhouvum</i>	1	<i>Matu</i>	212
<i>Lumhao</i>	12	<i>Poi</i>	2
<i>Mate</i>	60	<i>Burma Group</i>	10,489
<i>Shongthu</i>	15	<i>Mru</i>	48
<i>Singson</i>	24		
<i>Tezang</i>	2		
<i>Thado</i>	24,213		
<i>Thangngen</i>	201		

ANNEXURE III

Statement showing languages classified—contd.

Language	All-India total of speakers	Language	All-India total of speakers
<i>Arakanese</i>	10,441	<i>Kuruba/Kurumba</i>	8,798
<i>Arakanese</i>	16	<i>Kuruba Kannadam</i>	215
<i>Kaman</i>	1	<i>Lingayati</i>	49
<i>Mogh</i>	10,424	<i>Madari-Kannada</i>	3
DRAVIDIAN FAMILY	107,410,820	<i>Manglorese</i>	325
<i>Dravidam</i>	6,188	<i>Mochi</i>	6
<i>Dravidam</i>	53	<i>Montadenchetty</i>	1,690
<i>Madras</i>	6,135	<i>Mysore</i>	1
South Dravidian (Dravida Group)	66,010,316	<i>Nagari-Kannada</i>	2
<i>Tamil</i>	30,562,706	<i>Naiki-Kuruba/Kurumba</i>	1,167
<i>Adi Dravida</i>	95	<i>Pallakkal</i>	3
<i>Arava</i>	242	<i>Solaga-Kannada</i>	1,931
<i>Burgandi</i>	1,938	<i>Urali</i>	1,078
<i>Irula/Iruliga</i>	4,124	<i>Vani</i>	12
<i>Kaikadi</i>	8,456	<i>Coorgi/Kodagu</i>	79,172
<i>Kallar</i>	1	<i>Tulu</i>	935,108
<i>Kaspar</i>	8	<i>Koraga</i>	192
<i>Kasturi</i>	9	<i>Malekudi</i>	2
<i>Kongar</i>	902	<i>Parava</i>	48
<i>Korava</i>	5,792	<i>Tulu</i>	934,840
<i>Korchi</i>	372	<i>Udipi</i>	17
<i>Kosavan</i>	41	<i>Toda</i>	765
<i>Madari Kuruva</i>	6	<i>Kota</i>	956
<i>Madurai</i>	10	<i>Ko Bashai</i>	94
<i>Parikala</i>	81	<i>Kota</i>	862
<i>Pattapu Bhasha</i>	1,113	(Andhra Language)	37,668,132
<i>Sankara-Yerukala/Yerukula</i>	89	<i>Telugu</i>	37,668,132
<i>Solaga</i>	3	<i>Andhra</i>	30
<i>Tamil</i>	30,465,442	<i>Beradi</i>	122
<i>Udaiyarmoli</i>	4	<i>Budabukkala</i>	28
<i>Valluvamoli</i>	3	<i>Chenchu</i>	228
<i>Yerukala/Yerukula</i>	73,975	<i>Dakkala</i>	7
Malayalam	17,015,782	<i>Dasari</i>	26
<i>Kerala</i>	4	<i>Dommarra</i>	963
<i>Kumbar</i>	4	<i>Ekidi</i>	4
<i>Kurukal</i>	2	<i>Godari</i>	51
<i>Laccadive</i>	45	<i>Golari</i>	2,591
<i>Malabar</i>	472	<i>Jogala</i>	19
<i>Malayalam</i>	16,994,919	<i>Kamathi</i>	153
<i>Mallayakka</i>	1	<i>Kammara</i>	64
<i>Nagari-Malayalam</i>	161	<i>Kashi Kapadi</i>	10
<i>Oda</i>	10	<i>Koduvu</i>	1
<i>Pania</i>	5,221	<i>Kongkoi</i>	6
<i>Roman-Malayalam</i>	6	<i>Madari-Telugu</i>	10
<i>Travankorian</i>	1	<i>Mala Bhasha</i>	63
<i>Vettuva</i>	9	<i>Mathanga</i>	1
<i>Yerava</i>	14,927	<i>Mijai</i>	1
Kannada	17,415,827	<i>Mondillu</i>	4
<i>Advichanchi</i>	17	<i>Nagli</i>	19
<i>Atavika</i>	3	<i>Noor</i>	2
<i>Badaga</i>	85,463	<i>Ottanmoli</i>	2
<i>Bijapuri</i>	2	<i>Padmashali</i>	16
<i>Budubudike</i>	14	<i>Palwali</i>	1
<i>Chettibhasha-Kannada</i>	711	<i>Pichakuntla</i>	26
<i>Golari-Kannada</i>	307	<i>Pomla</i>	41
<i>Halian</i>	2	<i>Samagara</i>	2
<i>Haranshikari</i>	191	<i>Telugu</i>	37,642,439
<i>Holiya</i>	3,093	<i>Theevvari</i>	2
<i>Kadubhasha</i>	688	<i>Vadaga</i>	235
<i>Kannada</i>	17,305,629	<i>Vadari</i>	20,654
<i>Karandi</i>	37	<i>Vaidu</i>	63
<i>Karnataka</i>	75	<i>Valmiki</i>	8
<i>Kattunaicken</i>	1	<i>Yenadi/Yanadi</i>	240
<i>Konavar</i>	2	Central Dravidian	2,495,150
<i>Koracha</i>	3,467	<i>Kui</i>	512,161
<i>Korama-Kannada</i>	845	<i>Pengu</i>	510,907
			1,254

ANNEXURE II

Unclassified mother tongues

[Figures indicate all-India total of Speakers]

Abhahatik	1	Bhagnari	97	Derasmati	1	Hamar	1	Kawami	1
Adhuni	5	Bhagwati	2	Desbadi	388	Hanemadi	1	Khampa	1
Adibhasha	4,807	Bhali	116	Deshi	236	Hara	37	Khanali	1
Adivasi	68	Bhamti	3	Deswayi	616	Hardasi	4	Khansi	20
Adim	24	Bhangra	31	Dhallu	1	Hasang	1	Kharkhadi	1
Adnis	3	Bhigoli	1	Dichi	2	Heirlese	1	Khasal	778
Agsula	1	Bhim	229	Diwhe	7	Helgo	3	Khasbodi	7
Ahenai	1	Bhivadi	1	Dombari	10	Hengna	2	Khatti	52
Aia Alam	1	Bhogta	20	Dulai	1	Hijomdel	1	Khattai	4
Alanie	6	Bhohoe	3	Dunavi Pahari	1	Hudia	6	Khorpi	11
Alkari	11	Bhutnagri	145	Dwed Boli	1	Hungyo	4	Khuku	14
Andamanese	5	Bidichoras	21	East Indian	7	Inkari	732	Kigoi	1
Andhi	6	Bilni	10	Elonguria	1	Jabakhri	8	Kikiya	5
Anharic	1	Bithalanean	1	Eti	26	Jamthali	2	Kmer	4
Araji	2	Biyogi	1	Fatma	1	Jarasi	2	Kokag	5
Ascrini	3	Bojwari	1	Fernada	1	Jatapu	19,467	Koldi	53
Ashai	1	Bolti Zaban	2	Fugian	1	Jawali Pahari	3	Kolhati	952
Ashia	1	Bomba	3	Fulmali	10	Jhalo Malo	4	Kolkamar	208
Aurkhathi	1	Bondala	10	Fulnagri	2	Jhara	121	Konagar	7
Badhri	1	Boria	208	Gabaro	85	Jhora	1	Konai	10
Baha	2	Brain	6	Gadal	1	Jogsani	4	Konkari	5
Bahthi	52	Bucher	63	Gadya Bhasha	41	Jokhri	2	Konwar	45
Baisiya	27	Bunhar	1	Gagar	4	Jord	1	Kosan	1
Bakatan	1	Canter	17	Ganga	151	Junkuku	1	Kotaran	6
Bakerwali	5,941	Canthars	1	Gangasi	1	Kadi	6	Kristi	1
Balauri	52	Chabeli	2	Ganju	19	Kaisid	2	Ksarwar	1
Balhapuri	3	Chachi	1	Garpagari	7	Kalahari	7	Kuchbandhi	12
Baliyani	1	Chamaiya	14	Garudi	101	Kalazan	1	Kudu	1
Balvan	2	Chaperar	5	Gaunti	1	Kalwi	1	Kuli	138
Banari	5	Chathgir	7	Gavari	1	Kamadun	2	Kumadri	1
Bandubal	3	Chaubar	3	Geneng	9	Kamat	2	Kunali	1
Bangargi	2	Chau Bhasha	483	Ghamoli	1	Kandi	16	Kuncherukala	25
Bangarni	2	Chetori	2	Ghanjhari	4	Kandri	1	Kundh	1
Bangro	8	Chhari	93	Ghasi	213	Kangilu	14	Kunija	1
Banor	2	Chhushmeni	2	Ghatwal	124	Kanjari	1,810	Kunsar	1
Banepuri	66	Chind	9	Ghircharg	1	Kanki	1	Kuravanji	99
Banthli	4	Chotanagpuri	1	Godagali	40	Kansale	1	Kuruvikkaran	31
Barai	2	Chovoel	1	Godhami	1	Kantari	22	Kutal	2
Bare	909	Chow	2	Gohari	3	Kapati	3	Labanic	2
Barjalan	28	Christian	29	Gopal	134	Karai	2	Ladar	31
Barochi	1	Ciol	1	Gorh	131	Karandgam	9	Ladhari	230
Basali	1	Commanga	1	Gorhathi	1	Karangam	147	Ladi	94
Basauli	238	Coor	72	Gorila	40	Kardhani	8	Lagodu	3
Bask	1	Cushai	7	Gosai	2	Karkarmundi	20	Lalgi	1
Basti	2	Cutch	8	Gowala	16	Karumkhatan	21	Lamzali	22
Bavari	1	Dalue	1	Gulgulia	20	Karwali	2	Langu	1
Beldari	2,702	Damal	1	Gur	192	Kashj	14	Lazodi	485
Bengani	8	Dangchagha	57	Gurjara	303	Kasturi Bhasha	14	Libo	4
Benjua	229	Darohini	2	Gusara	1	Katgi	62	Loasi	1
Beriya	144	Darwi	88	Guthara	1	Katika	9	Loasia	2
Bhadri	11	Dati	2	Gwalri	57	Katwi	3	Logli	2
Bhadruvali	1	Dayyala Bhasha	19	Hakkipikki	81	Kauri	7	Lohari	116
Bhagat	211	Dehati	2	Hali	1	Kavara	36	Loher	1
Bhagnat	65	Deko	2	Halvado	3	Kaw	1	Lunkhul	1

ANNEXURE II

Unclassified mother tongues—concl.

Madan	5	Muslim Pahari	1	Pawite	2	Sapru	1	Taroa	1
Madari	281	Muttari	1	Pemeko	142	Saraiya	20	Taroni	16
Madari-Nati	21	Myalor	1	Pendhari	11	Sardari	9	Tashwar	1
Madgi	3	Nagar	28	Phaktun	1	Sarnarhi	4	Tasti	143
Madwali	30	Nagbanshi	5	Pilgar	17	Sarodi	1,354	Tayeng	1
Mahajani	23	Nagi	2	Poba	8	Sarsar	6	Tebag	5
Mahakuri	14	Naikpodi	46	Pohani	5	Sasi	1	Teli	19
Mahaswali	4	Naiya	71	Pokrine	1	Sasna	22	Temclly	3
Mahato	45	Nakkala	2	Pomo	18	Saswari	3	Tewari	23
Mai	2	Nandiwali	39	Pondara	154	Sathari	45	Thakai	2
Makhiya	2	Narmadiya	3	Poosala	41	Satrali	9	Thari	1
Malantha	1	Narnoli	36	Proja	14	Savaji	2	Thatma	4
Malari	10	Nasang Ki Boli	3	Punjwali	12	Sayeng	4	Thatwari	1
Malgiri	37	Nasuka	1	Purnea	6	Seema	1	Tilali	53
Malmaja	5	Nati	230	Pussi	7	Sellum	1	Tirguli	1,000
Malnuti	1	Nayakula	1	Qustash	2	Sengou	1	Tolcha	6
Malo	17	Nazu	5	Raj	1,342	Servari	1	Tolor	5
Malsan Pahari	1	Neglo	1	Rajbhar	16	Servi	26	Topi	1
Maltis	1	Nehara	26	Rajghar	44	Seypho	1	Totoja	47
Manaki	13	Neof	2	Rak	382	Shaja	1	Trimali	2
Mandakini	1	Ngaite	2	Rakay	24	Shikari	283	Trivedi	2
Mandula	18	Ning	16	Rakchhai	4	Shompen	70	Tumbekaru	73
Manduri Pahari	21	Nishang	10	Ramdasi	1	Shusha	11	Tungo	1
Mani	3	Nudiya	1	Ranat	2	Sigitvia	1	Uchao	768
Mar	1	Nuniya	57	Ranchi	278	Sikalgari	533	Uhando	19
Marahi	2	Odki	158	Rangareji	79	Sikkari	29	Ujord	10
Marajee	16	Onge	131	Ranthia	13	Silpi	22	Umarpala	2
Maral	30	Ordial	13	Rasmiati	27	Simni	69	Umathi	6
Mashan	1	Padakhy	1	Rathia	47	Sinos	1	Upabhasha	489
Masti	1	Pahalwani	99	Ratiya	7	Sohali	1,576	Urani	1
Mastin	17	Pahari Kiru	21	Razali	9	Somasahag	1	Uravan	3
Mateli	40	Pahari Tikkari	1	Rebuchebe	1	Sonjhari	41	Urmasha	42
Matrai	1	Paik	8	Reddi Bhasha	23	Sonni	4	Usthu	1
Meghwali	38	Palandi	15	Riba	6	Subba	1,257	Uttari Pahari	10
Mehari	4	Paliya	42	Rienauni	20	Sudia	439	Vadakkali	1
Melashi	2	Pamula Bhasha	23	Rishi	8	Sujathigar	1	Vaipaki	1
Metali	2	Pancha	29	Rohe	10	Sulung	3	Vaival	2
Miji	1	Panchrangi	6	Roman	24	Sungi	1	Varanchiti	1
Mikum	3	Parachinari	2	Rose	13	Sunkarad	1	Vatu	1
Mioli	6	Pargar	3	Rovabi	1	Surali	2	Veddy	39
Mita	1	Pariya	18	Rowdhari	531	Swani	3	Vondala	6
Molu	1	Parki	15	Rumai	2	Taban	2	Votga	6
Momidomi	4	Parui	3	Sadharan	13	Taharine	1	Wakarali	1
Mompa	1	Pasi	28	Saibya	109	Talami	3	Walli	2
Morma	3	Pasma	14	Sairi	7	Tandara	31	Walmiki	3
Moung	1	Pasoba	3	Samishra	17	Tandil	1	Wandgiri	1
Muchi	415	Pathari	95	Sanap	1	Tanjarvalngo	1	Watankari	9
Mullu	4	Pathisadi	10	Sankara	34	Tankera	1	Yahudi	1
Mumbhara	2	Pathlu	45	Sanku	1	Tanti	100	Yashkila	1
Mundala	16	Patsani Pahari	1	Sansi	467	Tarane	1	Yero	12
Mungi	5	Pattam Bhasha	5	Saperi	109			Zindhari	63
								Zunwar	2

ANNEXURE III

Statement showing languages classified—contd.

Language	All-India total of speakers	Language	All-India total of speakers
<i>Kolami</i>	51,055	<i>Kohistani</i>	233
Kolami	46,065	Kaghani	152
Manne	4,982	Kohistani	81
Naiki-Kolami	8		
<i>Gondi</i>	1,501,431	Indo-Aryan Branch	319,753,131
Dorli	35,455	Outer Sub-Branch	109,238,616
Gaiki	24	North-Western Group	1,380,908
Gondi	1,384,321	<i>Lahnda</i>	8,976
Kalari	47	Bahawalpuri	640
Kandra	4	Barad	64
Kokadi	17	Chibhali	1
Maria	65,371	Chinawari	8
Nagarchi	74	Derawal	25
Pankhali	1	Hindko	162
Pardhan	453	Jatki	84
Parsi Gondi	14,990	Lahnda	8
Raj Gondi	335	Mirpuri	98
Thoti	339	Mulki	1
<i>Parji</i>	109,401	Multani	5,760
Dhurwa	24,641	Peshawari	233
Koraputi	153	Pothwari	11
Parji	84,607	Punchhi	1,878
<i>Koya</i>	140,777	Tinauli	3
Dorachuttam	1	<i>Sindhi</i>	1,371,932
Koya	140,776	Balai	45
<i>Khond/Kondh</i>	168,027	Bhatia	185
<i>Konda</i>	12,298	Bhuj	1
North Dravidian	1,230,480	Jadeji	2,411
<i>Kurukh/Oraon</i>	1,141,804	Kachchhi	392,249
Adibhasha-Kurukh/Oraon	2,161	Khoja	17
Adibhasha-Nagesia	2	Sindhi	977,023
Dhangri	4,377	Songani	1
Dhanwari	23	Southern Group	34,639,134
Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon	102	<i>Marathi</i>	33,286,771
Kurukh/Oraon	1,132,931	Adkuri	450
Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon	707	Agari	8
Malhar	77	Are	2,591
Nagesia	1,484	Bahusar	387
<i>Malto</i>	88,676	Balabandhu	1,009
Malto	88,645	Bhandari	5
Sauria	31	Bhoi-Marathi	114
Semi-Dravidian Hybrids	554	Bhunja	1
<i>Bharia</i>	249	Bombagga	9
<i>Ladhad</i>	305	Brahmani	36
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	321,720,700	Burdi	144
ARYAN SUB-FAMILY	321,720,700	Chandari	306
Dardic or Pisacha Branch	1,964,908	Dakshini	2
Kafir Group	1	Dhanagari	186
<i>Wai Ala</i>	1	Dhodi	5
Khovar Group	3	Dhiwari	125
<i>Khovar</i>	3	Doharahu	339
Dard Group	1,964,904	Ghati	57
<i>Dardi</i>	6,998	Gosavi	235
<i>Shina</i>	1,558	Govari	3,993
Brokpa	544	Halabi	299,660
Chilasi	82	Hatakari	8
Gilgiti	76	Jhari	7
Shina	856	Jogi	10
<i>Kashmiri</i>	1,956,115	Kalali	1,797
Bunjwari	550	Kamari	10,616
Kashmiri	1,914,446	Karhadi	15
Kishtwari	11,633	Kathodi	1,611
Poguli	9,508	Katia	6,511
Siraji-Kashmiri	19,978	Katkari	4,851
		Kedhi	1
		Khristy	12
		Killikyati	18
		Koli	232
		Koshti-Marathi	27,313

ANNEXURE III

Statement showing languages classified—contd.

Language	All-India total of speakers	Language	All-India total of speakers
Kehatriya-Marathi	15,477	Saunti	2,117
Kumbhari	271	Utkali	476
Kunbau	22	<i>Bihari</i>	16,806,772
Lohari-Marathi	49	Anga	5,098
Lonari	104	Baisali	81
Mahari	432	Baliai	4
Manhali	1	Banarasi	37
Marathi	32,767,422	Bhagalpuri	1,288
Mirgani	2,250	Bhojpuri	7,964,755
Muria	22,030	Bihari	14,940
Nagari-Marathi	16	Chero	1
Nagpuri-Marathi	15	Chhika Chhiki	547
Nahari	108	Dharampuria	1,033
Natakani	5,074	Domali	112
Parvari	59,586	Domra	5
Patharwati	14	Gawari	4,666
Rangari	416	Ghazipuri	1
Rogari	240	Gorakhpuri	221
Rohidasi	11	Goyali	1
Sale	35	Khortha/Khotia	283,661
Sali	9	Kurmali Thar	1,088
Sesra Kammari	8	Madhesi	6,519
Sonari	56	Magahi/Magadhi	2,818,602
Tamboli	142	Maithili	4,984,811
Tekari	249	Majhawari	7
Teli-Marathi	130	Mongheria	31
Thakri	4,226	Mushahar	159
Varli	45,605	Muzaffarpuria	63
Wani	3	Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi	93,391
Warhadi	6	Panchpargania	57,947
<i>Konkani</i>	1,352,363	Purbi-Maithili	40
Bhat kal	2	Sadan/Sadri	532,733
Chettibhasha-Konkani	1,346	Sahasrabadi	660
Daldi	31	Sarwariya	13
Firangi	5	Surajpuri	28,092
Goanese	4,320	Tamaria	5,045
Goudaprakrutha	23	Tirahutiya	1,140
Gouda Saraswata	29	<i>Bengali</i>	33,888,939
Kargoni	6	Bahe	4
Karwari	282	Barik	864
Khokili	13	Bengali	33,754,408
Konkani	1,337,134	Bhatari	430
Korlani	108	Chakma	40,071
Kudubi	7,840	Dehari	18
Kumki	2	Haijong/Hajong	8,858
Moopan	473	Kachari-Bengali	371
Nawait	749	Kishanganjia	55,597
Eastern Group	73,218,574	Lohari-Malpaharia	27
<i>Oriya</i>	15,719,398	Malpaharia	9,077
Bhatri	85,069	Murari	16
Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	4,434	Rajbangsi	18,762
Bhumijali	35	Samaria	407
Chachadi	535	Takam	29
Dakhuria	2	<i>Assamese</i>	6,803,465
Dandasi	46	Assamese	6,803,463
Dhelki-Oriya	326	Kully	2
Gaudo	30	Mediate Sub-Branch/Inner Sub-Branch	210,511,047
Jagannathi	1,307	Mediate Group/Central Group/Pahari Group	210,511,047
Jharis	2,055	Mediate Group/Central Group	205,938,121
Kalahandi	513	<i>Hindi</i>	133,435,360
Kangali	1	Agrawali	2
Matia	236	Ahiri-Hindi	4
Moghia	88	Awadhi	522,281
Oriya	15,610,736	Baghelkhandi	557,034
Paidi	3,987	Baigani	8,723
Paki	1,228	Bairagi	1
Pamidi	2	Bangaru	115
Pandi	5,295	Bhadauri	1
Relli	6	Bhangari	3
Sahari	18		
Sambhalpuri	18		

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ANNEXURE III

Statement showing languages classified—contd.

Language	All-India total of speakers	Language	All-India total of speakers
Bharati	2,118	Pingal	52
Bharatpuri	246	Powari	64,078
Bhateali Hindi	293	Purbi	5,264
Bhulia	2,704	Raghobansi	2,484
Bilaspuri	2,875	Rewapari	431
Binjhawari	1,277	Rohtaki	8
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	76,189	Roman-Hindi	3
Budali	1	Saheria	2
Bundelkhanda	22,065	Satnami	548
Burgaza	3	Sirmauri Hindi	107
Chamari	2,225	Surguja	3,093
Chameali Hindi	2	Swadeshi	1
Chamrali	2	Tharu Awadhi	3
Cherwani	10	Tibia	1
Chhattisgarhi	2,962,038	Towargarhi	4
Deswali	427	Uttari	12
Deswali/Hariani	3,403	<i>Hindustani</i>	123,200
Devanagari	342	Bondili	210
Dewar Boli	270	Hindustani	122,011
Dhamdi	1,560	Indian	22
Dogri Hindi	14	Kshatri	937
Etawali	3	Paschima	8
Gadi Hindi	19	Rohilkhandi	11
Gahora	52	Saharanpuri	1
Gangapari	171	<i>Urdu</i>	23,323,518
Gaoli	814	Bahane	9
Gondani	267	Dakani/Musahmani	215
Gouriya	251	Islami	124
Gowro	4,802	Mughaliya	4
Hindi	123,025,489	Pakistan	6
Hindi Mandeali	496	Patani	1
Hindi Mehlogi	2	Pinjari	93
Hindi Pahari	5,741	Rekhti	19
Hindi Punjabi	32	Urdu	23,323,047
Jabalpuri	1	<i>Punjabi</i>	10,950,826
Jamuahi Hindi	14	Bagri	661
Jati	31	Bhateali	31,922
Kahari	738	Bhattiani	8
Kanauji	11	Bilaspuri/Kahluri	27,229
Kanauri Hindi	1	Changru	5
Kankeri	102	Dogri	879,748
Kashmiri Hindi	2	Gurdaspuri Pahari	3
Khariboli	5,989,128	Gurmukhi	130,772
Kidki	2	Hoshiarpuri	85
Kirari	632	Jamuahi	758
Kosari	249	Jatki-Punjabi	8
Koshti-Bundeli	5	Jhangi	1
Koyri	2	Kandieli	26
Kurmi-Hindi	1	Kangri	7,808
Laria	45,524	Kashali	1
Lodhanti	8	Lahori	3
Lodhi	27,393	Lande	5
Maina	14	Layalpuri	5
Mainpuri	11	Nangeli	1
Mali	909	Nurpuri	1
Marari	37,742	Odanwali	6
Marli	11	Pahari Punjabi	24
Mathuri	2,831	Patiali Pahari	1
Mehtar	3	Punjabi	9,868,279
Mirzapuri	457	Rajputi	1
Mundi	2	Rathauri	584
Muria-Hindi	167	Rathi	2,866
Nagari-Hindi	6,731	Sadhori	3
Nagpuri	1	Sikhi	12
Nagwanshi	5	<i>Gujarati</i>	20,304,464
Nepali Hindi	1	Balbanagiri	15
Ojhi	1,065	Bori	12
Pachhimi Hindi	942	Gadaria	570
Pachhimi Hindi Pahari	5	Ghisadi	1,776
Pando	6,322	Gujarati	20,105,846
Panki	356		
Pardesi	32,423		

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ANNEXURE III

Statement showing languages classified—contd.

Language	All-India total of speakers	Language	All-India total of speakers
Gujaru	24,577	Bachadi	277
Halai	10	Bagri-Rajasthani	309,903
Jaini	1,026	Bangala	21
Kathiyawadi	2,989	Banjari	592,654
Khalpa	1	Betuli	5
Khatri-Saurashtra	1,790	Bhopali	10
Kolchi	1,004	Bhoyari	5,388
Koli-Gujarati	19	Bhuani	211
Kshatriya-Gujarati	1	Bikaneri	47
Mahar	18	Chaurasi	436
Memani	708	Chhekari	8
Parsi	5,088	Dhanderi	13
Patkari	1,287	Dhandi	327
Pattani	11	Dhundhari	1,591,826
Ravli	1	Dingal	9
Saurashtra	157,570	Gadia Lohari	33
Saurashtri	114	Gadoli	45
Sorathi	1	Godwari	136
Surti	1	Gojri	209,327
Talavia	5	Goolla	459
Tirbandi	20	Gujari	1,911
Zoroastrian	4	Gujjari	5,137
<i>Bhili</i>	2,439,611	Gurvi	10
Adivasi-Bhili	7	Harauti	561,034
Baglani	2	Hattiya Ki Boli	21
Baori	2,080	Jaipuri	81,514
Barel	173,479	Jamuwali Gojri	7
Bavchi	3	Jesalmeri	9
Bhilali	349,312	Jhamral	125
Bhili	769,340	Jodhpuri	60
Bhilodi	59,243	Kalbeli	803
Bhimchaura	129	Khairari	111,050
Byadha	49	Khanchi Wari	4,422
Charani	192	Khandvi	22
Chodhari	59,732	Kir	18
Dhanki	375	Kishangarhi	8,608
Dhodia	30,571	Kora-Banjari	29
Dubli	14	Lamani/Lambadi	679,363
Dungari	162	Lashkari	3
Gamti/Gavit	38,168	Lohari-Rajasthani	338
Kokna/Kokni/Kakna	84,776	Mahajani-Rajasthani	10
Kotali	455	Maharajshahi	3
Kotwali	2,794	Maheari	209
Magari	21	Malvi	1,142,478
Mawchi	42,837	Marwari	6,242,440
Nalkadi	1,494	Marwari Gondi	28
Neelishikari	223	Mathuri-Banjari	2,750
Padvi	216	Mejwari	3,964
Panchali	459	Mewari	1,853,769
Paradhi	10,253	Mewati	48,427
Pawri	38,593	Nagarchal	28,637
Pittala Bhasha	131	Nagauri	32
Ranati	8	Naiki-Banjari	157
Tadavi	4,097	Nimadi	528,172
Takankari	9	Oswali	2
Takari	101	Palvi	264
Vasava	12,905	Patvi	37
Wagdi	756,786	Rajasthani	804,274
Walvi	595	Rajawati	73
<i>Khandeshi</i>	428,126	Rajhari	708
Ahirani	363,780	Rajputani	4,900
Chitodi	22	Rajputari	81
Dangi	60,584	Rajwari	22,160
Dhedgulari	48	Shekhawati	437
Khandeshi	3,692	Sipari	59,433
<i>Rajasthani</i>	14,933,016	Sondwari	36
Agarwali	15	Tanda	475
Ahri	1,595	Thali	57
Ahirwati	21,119	Ujaini	
Ajmeri	580		
Alwari	18		
		Pahari Group	4,561,750
		Eastern Pahari	1,021,103

ANNEXURE III

Statement showing languages classified—concl.

Language	All-India total of speakers	Language	All-India total of speakers
Nepali	1,021,102	Siraji-Inner Siraji	6,859
Darhi	8	Sodochi	8
Gorkhali	17,067	Kotgarhi	1
Nepali	1,004,026	Kumharsaini	2
Thaper	1	Sodochi	5
Central Pahari	1,840,221	Kului	49,859
Kumauni	1,630,254	Mandi	9
Almori	24	Mandeali	227,352
Johari	8	Bakhli	5
Kamargam	1	Mandeali	227,347
Kumauni	1,080,075	Suketi	5,074
Nainitali	21	Pahari Suketi	168
Pahari Almorah	1	Suketi	4,906
Pashchimi	123	Chameali	46,126
Ramgarhiya	1	Ad Dharmi	1
Garhwali	809,967	Bansbali	970
Dondiyali	1	Bansyari	359
Garhwali	809,746	Bhateali Chamba	5
Goodi	9	Chamba Pahari	3
Kunkhardong	5	Chameali	43,690
Laheha	1	Gadi Chameali	1,098
Pahari U.P.	203	Bharmauri/Gaddi	56,278
Riyasati	1	Bharmauri/Gaddi	56,226
Tehri	1	Bhateali Bharmauri	6
Western Pahari	659,556	Bhateali Gadi	32
Jaunsari	54,153	Churahi Gadi	14
Babari	2	Churahi	43,748
Babar Pahari	4	Pangwali	8,195
Jaunsari	54,122	Bhadrawahi	33,533
Pahari Dehra Dun	25	Bhale si	175
Sirmauri	111,391	Padari	6,361
Chaupali	2	Padari	6,352
Sirmauri	111,389	Pahari-Unspecified	1,015,303
Baghati	4,034	Binhari	14
Baghati	3,976	Himachali	596
Dharamपुरi Pahari	2	Kangri Pahari	908
Kuthari	28	Kashmiri Pahari	57
Kutiya Pahari	22	Mahajani-Western Pahari	53
Solon Pahari	6	Pachhimi Pahari	55,327
Kiunthali	137	Pahari-Unspecified	958,2483
Bhajer	1	Mother tongues affiliated with more than one language	40,312
Dhamyani	1	Under Pahari Group	25,668
Kiunthali	133	Mahasu Pahari	25,668
Tara Devi Pahari	2	Under Mediate Sub-Branch/Inner Sub-Branch	11,176
Handuri	5,337	Tharu	11,176
Arki Pahari	11	Under Indo-Aryan Branch	8,468
Bagalyoni	5	Kewali	2,468
Baghli Pahari	69	Old or Middle Indo-Aryan languages	2,661
Bhagali	1	Ardhamagadhi	19
Bhagri Pahari	1	Pali	63
Bugluyani	8	Prakrit	5
Handuri	138	Sanskrit	2,544
Kunihari Pahari	3	Sanskrit	2,542
Mahlogi	5,093	Vedic	1
Mangali	1	Vedpali	1
Nalagarhi	7	Mother tongue affiliated with more than one family (Austro & Dravidian)	50,378
Siraji	401	Kisan	50,378
Balsani Pahari	7		
Jubbali	358		
Pahari Kotkhai	1		
Simla Pahari	32		
Siraji	2		
Theogi Pahari	1		
Soracholi	2		
Bashkari	524		
Bashkari	517		
Rampuri	7		

ABSTRACT TO ANNEXURE III

Category	Number of Mother Tongues	Total number of speakers	Category	Number of Mother Tongues	Total number of speakers
1	2	3	1	2	3
1 Austrie Family	65	6,192,495	6 Mother tongues outside India . .	103	315,466
2 Tibeto-Chinese Family . . .	226	3,183,801	7 Unclassified, including three tenta- tively reclassified category consi- dered unclassified	530	63,258
3 Dravidian Family	153	167,410,820			
4 Indo-European Family . . .	574	321,720,700			
5 Kisan (Classified under two different families)	1	50,378			
			Total	1,652	426,996,918*

*Excludes population 297,853 (males 147,100, females 150,753) of North-East Frontier Agency.

ANNEXURE IV

Statement showing details of mother tongues considered as tribal languages

*These mother tongues though considered Unclassifiable are presumed to be tribal since tribes bearing identical names are scheduled in President's Order as published in Gazette of India, Pt. III, Sec. I, dated 13th August, 1960.

Mother tongue	Number of speakers	Mother tongue	Number of speakers
Abor/Adi	3,912	Bhimchaura	129
Abor/Adi	705	Byadha	49
Ashing	46	Charani	192
Bokar	80	Chodhari	59,732
Bori-Abor/Adi	58	Dhanki	375
Gallong	883	Dhodia	30,571
Milang	21	Dubli	14
Minyong	1,225	Dungari	162
Padam	610	Gantij/Gavit	38,168
Pailibo	18	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	84,778
Pangi	15	Kotali	455
Pasi-Abor/Adi	11	Kotwali	2,794
Ramo	8	Magari	21
Simong	1	Mawchi	42,837
Tagin	228	Naikadi	1,494
Agaria	98	Neelishikari	223
Aimol	108	Padvi	216
Aka/Hruso	31	Panchali	459
Anai	5,522	Paradhi	10,253
Anai	4,876	Pawri	38,593
Moyon	647	Pittala Bhaasha	181
*Andamanese	17	Ranati	8
*Andamanese	5	Tadavi	4,097
*Yero	12	Takankari	9
Angami	42,770	Takari	101
Angami	34,431	Vasava	12,905
Chakru	8,339	Wagdi	758,786
As	57,745	Walvi	595
As	55,385	Bhumij	142,003
Monsang/Mongsen	1,359	Bhuiya/Bhuyan	10
Nokpu	1	Bhumij	132,258
Asuri	4,540	Kisan-Bhumij	4,568
*Beriya	144	Kurmi	351
BMK	2,439,511	Larka	32
Adivasi-Bhili	7	Parsi-Bhumij	4,252
Baglani	2	Bahiya	1,024
Baori	2,080	Birker	590
Barel	179,479	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	2,395
Bavchi	3	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	2,321
Bhili	249,312	Fahari-Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	1
Bhilali	799,340	Bodo/Boro	361,201
Bhili	88,243	Bodo/Boro	285,250
Bhilodi			

ANNEXURE IV

Statement showing details of mother tongues considered as tribal languages—concl'd.

Mother tongue	Number of speakers	Mother tongue	Number of speakers
<i>Thado</i>	31,974	<i>Toda</i>	765
Baite	204	<i>Tripuri</i>	299,643
Changsen	338	Jamatia	14,522
Chongloi	2	Kok Barak	3
Hangseen/Hansing	16	Murasing	22
Hangul	4	Noatia	4,468
Haokeep/Haokup	2,676	Reang	65,004
Indoi	3	Tripuri	215,624
Khongzai	4,111	<i>*Uchai</i>	768
Kilong	10	<i>Vaiphei</i>	8,657
Kipgen	77	<i>Wancho</i>	2,713
Langtung	5	<i>Yimchungre</i>	12,673
Lhouvum	1	Tikhir	2,486
Lumhao	12	Yimchungre	10,187
Mate	60	<i>Zemi Naga</i>	490
Shongthu	15	Upama Naga	58
Singson	24	Urima Naga	58
Tezang	2	Zemi Naga	374
Thado	24,213		
Thangngen	201		

Mother tongues returned by tribes but considered unclassifiable by the Linguist

Mother tongue	Number of speakers	Mother tongue	Number of speakers
1 Adibhasha	4,897	20 Meghwali	38
2 Adivasi	68	21 Mehari	4
3 Bangro	8	22 Mita	1
4 Beldari	2,702	23 Mungi	5
5 Bhagat	211	24 Nagbanshi	5
6 Halvado	3	25 Naiya	71
7 Jhara	121	26 Ngaite	2
8 Kanjari	1,810	27 Nishang	10
9 Karumkhatan	21	28 Parki	15
10 Katgi	62	29 Pasma	14
11 Kaw	1	30 Pawite	2
12 Koldi	53	31 Ranchi	278
13 Konwar	45	32 Reddi Bhasha	23
14 Kuruvikkaran	31	33 Saibya	109
15 Ladar	31	34 Saperi	109
16 Libo	4	35 Shikari	283
17 Lohari	116	36 Sulung	3
18 Madari	261	37 Upabhasha	489
19 Malgiri	37		

FLYLEAF TO TABLES A, B, C, D, E & F

of the
All-India Table C-V Mother Tongue
and
Appendices I, II & III

These tables correspond to the All-India Language Tables I, II, III, IV and V of Census of India 1951 published in Census of India Paper No. 1 of 1954.

The question relating to mother tongue at 1961 was the following :

Q. 7(a) Mother Tongue.

Instructions to enumerators were the following :

Write the mother tongue in full including dialect as returned by person enumerated. Mother tongue is language spoken in childhood by person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy, write the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood. In the case of infants and deaf/mutes give the language usually spoken by the mother.

*Table C-V (A) :—*This table gives distribution of languages mentioned in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India in each State and Union Territory. The population figures are given upto district level by males and females. Total/rural/urban are separately shown only for India and State and Union Territory. The figures for each language include all the languages/dialects affiliated to that language by the Linguist. Languages appear according to their order in the Constitution.

*Supplement to Table C-V (A) :—*Gives details of mother tongues included under each language mentioned in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India in each State and Union Territory. The languages/dialects appear under the main language to which they have been affiliated by the Linguist. Figures are given against each language/dialect by total/rural/urban and male/female for all-India and State and Union Territory.

The Classification Number of the languages as established by Sir George A. Grierson in his Linguistic Survey of India volumes is indicated against each language/dialect. If the Classification Number against any mother tongue occurs within brackets it means that the mother tongue is classified in the Linguistic Survey of India under the particular language/dialect of that number of the Classified List. The letter T against a mother tongue indicates that it is not attested in the Linguistic Survey of India Classification but has been tentatively classified by the Linguist. The letters TR against a mother tongue indicates that although it has been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India, yet the Linguist had reasons to differ from the Linguistic Survey of India Classifications. As a result the mother tongue has been tentatively reclassified by him. This table gives details of a total of 380 mother tongues.

*Table C-V (B) :—*This table gives distribution of Languages (a) not included in C-V (A) but having a strength of five lakhs speakers and over by States and Union Territories. Languages have been arranged in the descending order of the number of speakers. Totals include the number of speakers of the mother tongues affiliated to the respective mother tongues by the Linguist. This table gives figures by total/rural/urban and male/female for all-India and State/Union Territory. Distribution of 17 languages have been shown in this table.

*Supplement to C-V (B) :—*Gives details of mother tongues which have been included under each mother tongue mentioned in Table C-V (B). These mother tongues have been affiliated by the Linguist. Indications of Grierson's Classification Number and T/TR are also provided against mother tongues in the same fashion as has been done in Supplement to Table A. Details of 241 mother tongues are given in this supplement.

ANNEXURE IV

Statement showing details of mother tongues considered as tribal languages—contd.

Mother tongue	Number of speakers	Mother tongue	Number of speakers
Kachari	65,259	<i>Kacha Naga</i>	9,734
Mech	10,203	Kacha Naga	4,119
<i>Chang-Naga</i>	11,329	Lemei	2,728
		Liangmei	2,887
<i>Chiru</i>	3,590	<i>Kanauri</i>	28,630
Chiru	3,059	Baudh	2
Koirang	531	Chini Pahari	9
		Jangi	119
<i>Chote</i>	1,035	Kanauri	28,495
		Pahari Chamang	1
<i>Dafla</i>	1,380	Samchu	4
Apatani	177		
Bangni	28	<i>Kharia</i>	177,159
Dafila	1,175	Baiti	5
		Dhelki	58
<i>Deori</i>	9,103	Kharia	171,269
		Lodha	5
<i>Dimasa</i>	32,708	Mirdha-Kharia	5,822
Dimasa	32,507		
Hairamba	201	<i>Khasi</i>	364,063
		Bhoi-Khasi	651
<i>Gadaba</i>	40,193	Jaintia	14,673
		Khasi	289,650
<i>Garó</i>	307,040	Nongtung	122
Achik	4	Pnar/Synteng	55,113
Dalu	10	War	3,854
Garó	307,026		
		<i>Khawathlang</i>	1
<i>Gondi</i>	1,501,431		
Dorli	35,455	<i>Kherwari</i>	647
Gaiki	24		
Gondi	1,384,321	<i>Khezha</i>	8,828
Kalari	47	Khezha	7,324
Kandra	4	Poma	1,504
Kokadi	17		
Maria	65,371	<i>Khiemnungam</i>	12,435
Nagarchi	74	Khiemnungam	12,434
Pankhali	1	Pangsha	1
Pardhan	453		
Parsi Gondi	14,990	<i>Khoirao</i>	406
Raj Gondi	335	<i>Khond/Kondh</i>	168,027
Thoti	339		
		<i>Kisan</i>	50,378
<i>*Hakkipikki</i>	81	<i>Koch</i>	8,225
<i>Halam</i>	17,243	Banai	527
Banahi	69	Koch	7,698
Bongcher	6		
Chari Chong	213	<i>Koda/Kora</i>	31,724
Halam	5,481	Khaira	18,325
Kaipang	1,977	Koda/Kora	13,277
Kalai	2,050	Mirdha-Koda/Kora	76
Karbong	72	Udangmudria	46
Khelma	722		
Mursum	4,486	<i>Kolami</i>	51,055
Rupini	2,028	Kolami	46,065
Saimal	41	Manne	4,982
Shekasip	98	Naiki-Kolami	8
<i>*Hengna</i>	2	<i>Kom</i>	5,478
<i>Hmar</i>	25,530	<i>Konda</i>	12,298
<i>Ho</i>	648,359	<i>Konyak</i>	57,119
Ho	648,066	Konyak	46,701
Lohara	293	Shamnyuyangan	9,461
		Tabu	957
<i>*Jatapu</i>	19,467	<i>Korku</i>	220,242
<i>Juang</i>	15,795	Korku	208,165
<i>Kabui</i>	30,089	Mankari	1,061
Kabui	17,360	Muwasi	9,829
Rongmei	12,729	Nihali	1,167

ANNEXURE IV

Statement showing details of mother tongues considered as tribal languages—contd.

Mother tongue	Number of speakers	Mother tongue	Number of speakers
<i>Korwa</i>	17,720	<i>Mundari</i>	737,037
Jangali-Korwa	35	Mundari	736,524
Koraku	53	Mura	513
Korwa	16,286	<i>Naga-Unspecified</i>	33,333
Majhi-Korwa	1,339	Chakesang	10,310
Singli	7	Naga-Unspecified	13,563
		Zeliang	9,460
<i>Kota</i>	956	<i>Nicobarese</i>	13,936
Ko Bashai	94		
Kota	862	<i>Nocte</i>	66
		<i>*Onge</i>	131
<i>Koya</i>	140,777	<i>Paite</i>	18,612
Dorachuttam	1		
Koya	140,776	<i>Parji</i>	109,401
<i>Kuki-Unspecified</i>	28,943	Dhurwa	24,641
Darlong	817	Koraputi	153
Kuki-Unspecified	27,837	Parji	84,607
Mulsom	289		
		<i>Pawi</i>	6,866
<i>Kurukh/Oraon</i>	1,141,804		
Adibhasha-Kurukh/Oraon	2,101	<i>Phom</i>	13,390
Adibhasha-Nagesia	2	Orangkong	5
Dhangri	4,377	Phom	13,385
Dhanwari	23		
Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon	102	<i>Pochury</i>	18,500
Kurukh/Oraon	1,132,931	Phelungre	252
Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon	707	Pochury	2,738
Malhar	77	Sangtam	15,512
Nagesia	1,484		
		<i>Purum</i>	82
<i>Lakher</i>	9,531		
<i>Lalung</i>	10,576	<i>Rabha</i>	44,432
<i>Langang</i>	1,866	Rabha	44,410
<i>Lepcha</i>	23,760	Rangdania	22
Lotha	26,641		
<i>Lushai/Mizo</i>	222,202	<i>Ralte</i>	170
Lushai/Mizo	221,985	Rangkhol	4,651
Pang	217	Bete	2,964
		Hadem	170
<i>Makware</i>	769	Rangkhol	1,517
Mao	28,873		
Mao	21,030	<i>Rengma</i>	5,935
Paomata	7,843	Meluri-Rengma	4
		Rengma	5,931
<i>Maram</i>	4,928		
<i>Maring</i>	7,745	<i>Santali</i>	3,247,058
<i>Mikir</i>	154,893	Gayari	16
Arleng	107	Gora	1
Mikir	154,786	Har	9
		Kamari-Santali	903
<i>Miri</i>	136,598	Karmali	90,849
Miri	108,188	Kisan-Santali	41
Mi Shing	33,410	Lohari-Santali	130
		Mahili	19,697
<i>Mishmi</i>	669	Manjhi	2,296
Chulikata/Idu	183	Paharia	2,287
Digarau	107	Santali	3,130,829
Miju	279		
Mishmi	48	<i>Savara</i>	266,721
<i>Mru</i>	261,653	<i>Sema</i>	47,464
<i>Munda-Unspecified</i>	13,140	<i>*Shompen</i>	70
Adibhasha-Munda	64,465	Simte	9,583
Kol	123	Simte	2,818
Lohari-Munda	7	Tidim	4
Mahto	167,159	Zou	6,761
Munda-Unspecified	767		
Paranga	397	<i>Singpho</i>	819
Parhaiya	15,595	Tangkhol	44,020
Thar		Tangsa	460
		Tikbak	165

*Table C-V (C) :—*This table gives distribution of languages with the speakers of 100,000 to 499,999 in the country. The totals include speakers of mother tongues affiliated to each by the Linguist. The table gives figures by total/rural/urban for male/female for all-India and State and Union Territory. In this table distribution of 20 languages has been shown.

*Supplement to C-V (C) :—*In this table details of mother tongues included under each mother tongue mentioned in the Table C-V (C) are shown. Other details of linguistic classifications are given in the same way as is done in Supplements to Table A and B. Details of 69 mother tongues are included in this supplement.

*Table C-V (D) :—*Table D shows distribution of languages which have not been shown in any of the preceding tables and the totals of which include the totals of mother tongues as have been affiliated to them by the Linguist. The table gives figures by total/rural/urban for male/female for all-India and State and Union Territory. This table shows the distribution of 60 languages.

*Supplement to Table C-V (D) :—*This supplement gives the details of mother tongues which have been included under each mother tongue mentioned in Table D. The indications of linguistic classifications are provided in the same manner as was done in case of the Supplements to Table A, B & C. This table shows the details of 244 mother tongues.

*Table C-V (E) :—*This table gives an account of all the mother tongues as returned in the 1961 Census arranged in alphabetical order. Figures appear in this table against such of the mother tongues which have not occurred in Tables A, B, C & D and their respective supplements. Where no figures appear a reference is made to the table/supplement where they appear against that mother tongue. This table gives figures by totals only and male and female for all-India and State/Union Territory. Details of 1,652 mother tongues as have been returned in 1961 Census appear in this Table.

*Supplement to Table C-V (E) :—*In this table the strength of mother tongue returns below 100,000 speakers grouped under the population classes are being given in the descending order. The details of population classes which have been specified are being given below with the total number of mother tongues as are included in each of the classes. Figures against each mother tongue included in various classes are being given only for all-India by male and female.

50,000 to	99,999	500 to	999
25,000 to	49,999	300 to	499
15,000 to	24,999	200 to	299
10,000 to	14,999	100 to	199
5,000 to	9,999	50 to	99
2,000 to	4,999	10 to	49
1,500 to	1,999	2 to	9
1,000 to	1,499	and 1 only	

*Table C-V (F) :—*In this table details of 9 Language Group Schedules prepared by the Linguist are being given. These groups are indicative of the languages and the language/dialect included in the groups. This table gives the all-India figures for group and language.

For further detail regarding tables and their supplements reference may be made to the Linguist's main note.

*Appendix I :—*Gives the details of languages and dialects included in the Classified List of the Linguistic Survey of India by Sir George A. Grierson. The Classified List is in the order of family-wise classification.

*Appendix II :—*This Appendix includes the Flyleaves to Table C-V in respect of all the States and Union Territories of India. These flyleaves include lists of mother tongues in the Table C-V of each of the States and Union Territories. Five explanatory notes and one appendix prepared by the Linguist for analysing the mother tongue returns in respect of each State and Union Territory are included in each of the flyleaves. For detailed technical explanations of these flyleaves the reader is requested to refer to the Linguist's main note.

*Appendix III :—*Reprint of Language Report written by Sir George A. Grierson in the Census of 1901, Vol. I, Pt. I—Report, edited by H. S. Risley and E. A. Gait.

C-V (A)

DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH, LISTED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY

**C-V (A) DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES)
SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

State/Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Assamese		Bengali		Gujarati	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA	T	3,594,881	3,208,584	17,610,614	16,278,325	10,464,649	9,839,815
	R	3,407,433	3,081,430	13,790,644	13,106,834	7,517,524	7,184,313
	U	187,448	127,154	3,819,970	3,171,491	2,947,125	2,655,502
ANDHRA PRADESH	T	115	7	2,022	1,324	13,431	11,312
	R	9	..	218	125	1,338	1,131
	U	106	7	1,804	1,199	12,093	10,181
1 Srikakulam	T	2	..	49	30	117	80
2 Visakhapatnam	T	10	2	289	241	1,205	669
3 East Godavari	T	1	..	48	22	137	120
4 West Godavari	T	..	..	24	1	65	60
5 Krishna	T	..	..	36	15	392	314
6 Guntur	T	2	..	36	18	146	121
7 Nellore	T	1	..	23	60	80	56
8 Chittoor	T	1	..	21	9	636	556
9 Cuddapah	T	..	..	6	1	51	28
10 Anantapur	T	..	..	51	49	76	44
11 Kurnool	T	..	..	23	9	891	704
12 Mahbubnagar	T	..	..	9	3	284	466
13 Hyderabad	T	98	5	1,220	704	6,551	5,362
14 Medak	T	..	..	3	2	265	291
15 Nizamabad	T	..	..	46	42	1,061	1,022
16 Adilabad	T	..	..	81	68	778	634
17 Karimnagar	T	..	..	2	2	121	136
18 Warangal	T	..	..	22	29	392	483
19 Khammam	T	..	..	18	15	57	61
20 Nalgonda	T	..	..	15	4	126	105
ASSAM	T	3,580,305	3,203,966	1,121,292	967,956	508	204
	R	3,401,239	3,078,383	927,512	815,660	129	83
	U	179,066	125,583	193,780	152,296	379	121
1 Goalpara	T	529,812	491,333	98,522	86,498	20	8
2 Kamrup	T	883,824	782,170	110,362	93,325	266	66
3 Darrang	T	447,030	392,758	60,940	57,081	13	6
4 Lakhimpur	T	518,894	466,263	74,457	53,528	81	17
5 Nowgong	T	490,900	438,943	112,797	96,919	6	4
6 Sibsagar	T	679,709	609,742	28,155	17,881	70	72
7 Cachar	T	2,556	1,986	568,192	517,659	18	17
8 Garo Hills	T	8,222	7,851	15,384	13,561	..	..
9 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	T	6,706	3,559	19,206	13,636	27	14
10 United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	T	12,464	9,274	14,125	9,438	5	..
11 Mizo Hills	T	188	87	10,152	8,530	2	..
BIHAR	T	128	96	635,231	585,569	10,666	9,402
	R	24	28	482,508	460,289	2,250	1,671
	U	104	68	152,723	125,280	8,416	7,731
1 Patna	T	5	6	10,041	8,934	439	294
2 Gaya	T	..	..	2,370	2,016	87	95
3 Shahabad	T	3	5	1,585	1,509	70	71
4 Saran	T	3	3	1,995	1,267	52	25
5 Champaran	T	3	1	8,804	8,657	23	13
6 Muzaffarpur	T	..	2	2,458	1,875	78	32
7 Darbhanga	T	..	..	2,393	2,167	89	51
8 Monghyr	T	13	4	5,920	5,247	73	54
9 Bhagalpur	T	6	..	4,828	4,220	105	66
10 Saharsa	T	1	5	5,956	2,020	11	7
11 Purnea	T	30	16	85,004	79,354	215	121
12 Santal Parganas	T	1	21	175,033	173,465	146	97
13 Palamau	T	..	..	1,588	743	144	90
14 Hazaribagh	T	11	3	16,374	14,099	1,082	784
15 Ranchi	T	10	18	12,525	10,904	977	467
16 Dhanbad	T	1	..	77,228	64,389	3,461	3,697
17 Singhbhum	T	41	12	221,129	204,703	3,634	3,498

**GROUPED UNDER EACH, LISTED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) SPECIFIED IN
IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY**

State/Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Hindi		Kannada		Kashmiri		Malayalam		2	1
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
INDIA	T	70,213,854	63,221,506	8,888,748	8,527,079	1,056,939	899,176	8,503,641	8,512,141	T	
	R	58,517,257	54,444,890	7,395,128	7,190,802	826,971	709,281	7,030,714	7,188,836	R	
	U	11,696,597	8,776,616	1,493,620	1,336,277	229,968	189,895	1,472,927	1,323,305	U	
ANDHRA PRADESH	T	79,751	59,217	192,456	189,686	74	30	16,225	7,125	T	
	R	14,082	12,186	156,070	155,770	7	..	2,500	985	R	
	U	65,669	47,031	36,386	33,916	67	30	13,725	6,140	U	
1 Srikakulam	T	478	270	17	6	1	..	276	75	T	
2 Visakhapatnam	T	3,049	1,170	341	112	..	..	1,647	837	T	
3 East Godavari	T	872	612	344	278	..	..	561	226	T	
4 West Godavari	T	948	792	163	131	..	..	358	154	T	
5 Krishna	T	1,207	873	439	358	..	..	873	334	T	
6 Guntur	T	1,502	1,478	434	331	3	..	1,073	490	T	
7 Nellore	T	1,045	1,461	519	604	..	..	1,149	534	T	
8 Chittoor	T	726	596	7,997	8,052	..	..	947	424	T	
9 Cuddapah	T	260	170	917	863	..	..	407	143	T	
10 Anantapur	T	881	698	86,182	83,739	..	..	1,083	286	T	
11 Kurnool	T	1,753	1,503	44,828	45,833	..	..	509	157	T	
12 Mahbubnagar	T	2,222	2,104	12,543	12,961	..	..	123	37	T	
13 Hyderabad	T	45,497	32,072	8,958	7,535	69	28	4,878	2,593	T	
14 Medak	T	1,722	1,582	15,639	15,315	..	..	147	37	T	
15 Nizamabad	T	3,022	3,091	10,800	11,381	..	..	136	49	T	
16 Adilabad	T	5,871	4,188	1,407	1,544	..	..	428	128	T	
17 Karimnagar	T	928	1,004	133	117	..	..	59	29	T	
18 Warangal	T	2,789	1,613	299	184	1	2	405	270	T	
19 Khammam	T	3,513	3,106	90	75	..	..	257	101	T	
20 Nalgonda	T	1,466	834	406	267	..	..	909	221	T	
ASSAM	T	338,016	185,775	158	48	39	2	1,915	289	T	
	R	250,804	154,040	54	25	26	..	652	94	R	
	U	87,212	31,735	104	23	13	2	1,263	195	U	
1 Goalpara	T	30,623	14,159	4	6	..	..	27	3	T	
2 Kamrup	T	35,553	12,256	51	10	10	..	774	91	T	
3 Darrang	T	47,102	24,421	2	2	23	..	84	23	T	
4 Lakhimpur	T	77,069	35,551	28	17	..	..	113	38	T	
5 Nowgong	T	21,536	11,987	..	..	..	..	8	5	T	
6 Sibsagar	T	35,354	16,140	1	..	..	..	93	33	T	
7 Cachar	T	77,531	65,326	22	2	1	..	279	35	T	
8 Garo Hills	T	2,134	475	..	..	..	..	10	3	T	
9 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	T	5,210	1,813	48	10	6	2	511	54	T	
10 United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	T	5,729	3,642	2	1	..	..	7	3	T	
11 Mizo Hills	T	175	5	..	..	..	..	9	1	T	
BIHAR	T	10,442,591	10,138,052	415	259	117	69	4,602	2,957	T	
	R	9,246,364	9,204,026	116	35	27	4	1,026	470	R	
	U	1,196,227	934,026	299	224	90	65	3,576	2,487	U	
1 Patna	T	973,674	894,565	19	15	38	13	226	363	T	
2 Gaya	T	1,052,317	1,035,631	4	..	..	1	42	41	T	
3 Shahabad	T	160,766	152,918	3	7	..	..	51	13	T	
4 Saran	T	252,603	255,897	..	..	..	..	8	3	T	
5 Champaran	T	398,177	398,999	1	..	3	..	19	22	T	
6 Muzaffarpur	T	1,565,821	1,625,297	13	1	..	..	2	6	T	
7 Darbhanga	T	393,465	408,321	..	..	7	1	33	133	T	
8 Monghyr	T	1,364,656	1,337,144	14	6	2	..	74	51	T	
9 Bhagalpur	T	749,837	710,483	..	..	8	..	50	21	T	
10 Saharsa	T	226,464	208,850	8	..	..	..	27	12	T	
11 Purnea	T	750,200	716,492	5	..	..	..	128	13	T	
12 Santal Parganas	T	486,341	469,273	51	23	2	27	67	15	T	
13 Palamau	T	451,647	449,680	..	..	..	..	22	7	T	
14 Hazaribagh	T	859,715	868,589	93	43	3	..	969	143	T	
15 Ranchi	T	285,390	260,498	4	7	12	2	660	356	T	
16 Dhanbad	T	364,945	269,119	72	82	17	1	466	227	T	
17 Singhbhum	T	106,573	81,296	128	68	25	24	1,758	1,531	T	

**C-V (A) DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES)
SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

State/Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Assamese		Bengali		Gujarati	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GUJARAT	T	28	9	2,082	1,311	9,590,183	9,082,539
	R	..	..	170	114	7,377,813	7,051,666
	U	28	9	1,912	1,197	2,212,370	2,030,873
1 Jamnagar	T	12	9	307	156	403,241	387,773
2 Rajkot	T	..	..	93	52	584,584	561,936
3 Surendranagar	T	..	..	19	8	336,036	317,888
4 Bhavnagar	T	..	..	35	31	568,636	533,975
5 Amreli	T	..	..	8	2	334,018	322,105
6 Junagadh	T	..	..	176	195	604,148	577,392
7 Kutch	T	..	..	149	73	183,054	187,498
8 Banaskantha	T	..	..	18	1	493,122	467,963
9 Sabarkantha	T	..	..	5	..	455,114	435,513
10 Mehsana	T	..	..	36	27	839,353	807,999
11 Ahmedabad	T	..	..	688	444	945,616	844,458
12 Kaira	T	3	..	85	29	979,988	887,747
13 Panchmahals	T	..	..	43	40	728,537	684,246
14 Baroda	T	13	..	189	138	712,686	652,382
15 Broach	T	..	..	42	15	414,423	393,483
16 Surat	T	..	..	189	100	1,014,262	1,019,152
17 Dangs	T	..	..	..	..	1,765	1,029
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	T	3	2	191	209	34	45
	R	2	..	37	25	3	3
	U	1	2	154	184	31	42
1 Anantnag	T	1	..	2	..	1	..
2 Srinagar	T	..	2	23	48	5	2
3 Baramulla	T	2	..	..	1	1	3
4 Ladakh	T	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Doda	T	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Udhampur	T	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Jammu	T	..	..	30	28	..	..
8 Kathua	T	..	..	127	131	27	40
9 Poonch	T	..	..	4	1	..	..
		..	..	5	..	..	..
KERALA	T	12	2	569	101	4,471	2,518
	R	5	1	47	25	85	68
	U	7	1	522	76	4,386	2,450
1 Cannanore	T	..	..	3	5	323	93
2 Kozhikode	T	..	..	9	6	1,780	666
3 Palghat	T	..	..	2	..	65	55
4 Trichur	T	..	..	6	5	47	45
5 Ernakulam	T	8	2	439	59	1,598	1,122
6 Kottayam	T	1	..	12	2	39	17
7 Alleppey	T	..	..	30	10	334	309
8 Quilon	T	1	..	56	6	98	70
9 Trivandrum	T	2	..	12	8	187	141
MADHYA PRADESH	T	561	34	29,828	22,985	68,283	61,106
	R	26	18	10,216	9,214	27,729	26,513
	U	535	16	19,612	13,771	40,554	34,593
1 Morena	T	1	..	27	11	155	110
2 Bhind	T	..	..	2	6	38	37
3 Gwalior	T	2	..	424	345	424	290
4 Datia	T	..	..	12	12	5	5
5 Shivpuri	T	..	..	37	15	38	19
6 Guna	T	..	..	16	20	805	686
7 Tikamgarh	T	..	..	15	10	16	5
8 Chhatarpur	T	..	..	177	30	301	17
9 Panna	T	..	..	302	349	30	18
10 Satna	T	..	2	831	968	235	217
11 Rewa	T	..	1	151	122	48	44
12 Shahdol	T	1	..	810	561	172	87
13 Sidhi	T	..	..	1	2	1	..

**GROUPED UNDER EACH, LISTED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) SPECIFIED IN
IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.**

State/Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Hindi		Kannada		Kashmiri		Malayalam		Total Rural Urban	State/Union Territory/District
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
GUJARAT	T	125,263	67,144	3,179	2,043	82	40	5,767	2,018	T	GUJARAT
	R	19,457	10,090	697	402	5	1	513	189	R	
	U	105,806	57,054	2,482	1,641	77	39	5,254	1,829	U	
1 Jamnagar	T	2,502	1,200	126	84	18	6	710	261	T	1 Jamnagar
2 Rajkot	T	2,024	1,071	153	69	1	6	215	80	T	2 Rajkot
3 Surendranagar	T	1,397	727	31	21	..	..	52	19	T	3 Surendranagar
4 Bhavnagar	T	933	656	110	60	7	..	122	144	T	4 Bhavnagar
5 Amreli	T	491	174	14	12	..	..	12	3	T	5 Amreli
6 Junagadh	T	1,357	568	101	43	2	2	164	32	T	6 Junagadh
7 Kutch	T	3,870	1,790	85	44	4	..	373	88	T	7 Kutch
8 Banaskantha	T	4,042	3,122	52	17	1	..	58	20	T	8 Banaskantha
9 Sabarkantha	T	2,695	1,523	85	63	..	..	63	21	T	9 Sabarkantha
10 Mehsana	T	4,480	2,567	66	43	..	..	64	24	T	10 Mehsana
11 Ahmedabad	T	66,033	33,233	1,268	952	16	6	2,351	812	T	11 Ahmedabad
12 Kaira	T	4,958	2,788	151	105	..	2	307	108	T	12 Kaira
13 Panchmahals	T	7,397	5,605	58	39	2	5	126	78	T	13 Panchmahals
14 Baroda	T	10,972	6,719	344	163	27	12	737	179	T	14 Baroda
15 Broach	T	1,858	956	36	34	..	..	96	14	T	15 Broach
16 Surat	T	10,122	4,345	487	282	4	1	293	122	T	16 Surat
17 Dangs	T	132	100	12	12	..	..	24	13	T	17 Dangs
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	T	14,383	7,945	15	..	1,042,315	895,502	110	46	T	JAMMU AND KASHMIR
	R	5,257	1,117	13	..	820,865	707,910	69	..	R	
	U	9,126	6,828	2	..	221,450	187,592	41	46	U	
1 Anantnag	T	49	2	..	..	327,831	282,381	..	..	T	1 Anantnag
2 Srinagar	T	1,147	383	..	..	329,086	280,112	31	7	T	2 Srinagar
3 Baramulla	T	805	8	1	..	266,876	231,011	3	..	T	3 Baramulla
4 Ladakh	T	58	3	..	..	541	68	3	..	T	4 Ladakh
5 Doda	T	98	14	..	..	84,215	76,373	..	..	T	5 Doda
6 Udhampur	T	635	349	..	..	12,217	10,571	4	..	T	6 Udhampur
7 Jammu	T	10,315	6,751	14	..	8,095	3,080	66	39	T	7 Jammu
8 Kathua	T	779	201	..	..	1,928	1,784	..	..	T	8 Kathua
9 Poonch	T	497	234	..	..	11,526	10,122	3	..	T	9 Poonch
KERALA	T	4,215	3,112	31,490	30,697	15	2	7,934,415	8,131,325	T	KERALA
	R	1,338	1,174	25,339	24,809	4	2	6,783,851	6,985,834	R	
	U	2,877	1,938	6,101	5,888	11	..	1,150,564	1,145,491	U	
1 Cannanore	T	326	282	22,920	22,758	..	..	798,778	830,274	T	1 Cannanore
2 Kozhikode	T	327	271	3,121	3,009	1	..	1,281,829	1,300,127	T	2 Kozhikode
3 Palghat	T	525	467	2,468	2,527	3	..	764,709	824,718	T	3 Palghat
4 Trichur	T	271	246	989	900	..	..	764,853	834,556	T	4 Trichur
5 Ernakulam	T	1,435	619	602	439	3	..	888,423	889,991	T	5 Ernakulam
6 Kottayam	T	160	102	739	631	..	..	787,300	763,045	T	6 Kottayam
7 Alleppey	T	375	361	98	95	..	..	877,322	902,209	T	7 Alleppey
8 Quilon	T	317	260	130	117	1	..	951,485	950,850	T	8 Quilon
9 Trivandrum	T	479	504	423	221	7	2	829,716	835,555	T	9 Trivandrum
MADHYA PRADESH	T	12,937,765	12,333,958	3,145	2,087	399	153	15,333	4,591	T	MADHYA PRADESH
	R	11,239,326	10,869,162	949	872	41	6	2,147	700	R	
	U	1,698,439	1,464,796	2,196	1,215	358	147	13,186	3,891	U	
1 Morena	T	418,389	351,632	40	25	2	4	111	12	T	1 Morena
2 Bhind	T	343,528	291,656	1	..	73	27	185	118	T	2 Bhind
3 Gwalior	T	316,295	271,062	62	57	..	..	6	6	T	3 Gwalior
4 Datia	T	102,953	92,376	..	..	..	..	6	6	T	4 Datia
5 Shivpuri	T	289,519	257,813	1	..	6	2	6	1	T	5 Shivpuri
6 Guna	T	301,657	271,216	3	..	..	..	7	14	T	6 Guna
7 Tikamgarh	T	238,257	215,880	5	8	..	..	19	4	T	7 Tikamgarh
8 Chhatarpur	T	306,472	274,236	13	2	..	..	47	9	T	8 Chhatarpur
9 Panna	T	169,685	159,389	2	..	1	1	20	2	T	9 Panna
10 Satna	T	347,262	335,306	6	3	..	..	79	18	T	10 Satna
11 Rewa	T	384,564	379,873	6	11	2	..	135	90	T	11 Rewa
12 Shahdol	T	398,283	382,851	32	19	..	..	171	27	T	12 Shahdol
13 Sidhi	T	293,118	286,114	..	..	..	..	11	3	T	13 Sidhi

**C-V (A) DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES)
SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

State/Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Marathi		Oriya		Punjabi	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
INDIA	T	16,937,967	16,348,804	7,931,580	7,787,818	5,892,827	5,057,999
	R	13,099,403	13,092,556	7,328,387	7,393,583	4,617,910	4,030,017
	U	3,838,564	3,256,248	603,193	394,235	1,274,917	1,027,982
ANDHRA PRADESH	T	142,211	141,526	100,898	100,723	6,726	4,142
	R	99,786	103,741	82,953	83,945	321	282
	U	42,425	40,785	17,945	16,778	6,405	3,860
1 Srikakulam	T	106	102	68,105	69,501	6	5
2 Visakhapatnam	T	679	345	27,328	26,162	298	113
3 East Godavari	T	228	180	1,816	1,716	27	8
4 West Godavari	T	314	542	782	848	40	4
5 Krishna	T	572	511	828	967	89	73
6 Guntur	T	443	352	667	538	34	16
7 Nellore	T	569	572	24	45	7	4
8 Chittoor	T	1,936	2,049	32	20	6	3
9 Cuddapah	T	1,377	1,456	1	6	2	..
10 Anantapur	T	4,608	4,584	60	60	10	9
11 Kurnool	T	7,060	7,455	5	5	17	11
12 Mahbubnagar	T	3,784	3,669	24	31	51	20
13 Hyderabad	T	18,901	17,340	901	563	4,881	2,778
14 Medak	T	5,788	5,885	16	7	84	69
15 Nizamabad	T	13,726	14,100	..	26	300	348
16 Adilabad	T	64,772	70,812	68	35	256	168
17 Karimnagar	T	5,272	4,508	8	..	279	260
18 Warangal	T	10,376	8,646	28	26	162	147
19 Khammam	T	367	322	120	114	57	37
20 Nalgonda	T	1,333	1,096	85	53	120	69
ASSAM	T	3,279	2,218	78,047	67,975	8,261	3,518
	R	2,641	2,116	76,129	67,654	8,268	3,518
	U	638	102	1,918	321	5,393	2,350
1 Goalpara	T	15	1	1,071	678	217	133
2 Kamrup	T	504	91	1,452	567	1,753	444
3 Darrang	T	681	507	22,015	22,001	481	146
4 Lakhimpur	T	1,546	1,218	31,100	25,288	2,219	1,252
5 Nowgong	T	16	8	2,135	1,683	650	262
6 Sibsagar	T	98	150	13,161	11,197	924	685
7 Cachar	T	258	216	5,880	5,291	61	25
8 Garo Hills	T	9	..	1	..	54	5
9 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	T	142	27	216	21	1,781	513
10 United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	T	9	..	1,008	1,158	109	48
11 Mizo Hills	T	1	..	8	1	12	5
BIHAR	T	2,919	2,155	151,528	151,441	40,333	31,858
	R	439	166	118,791	124,171	9,373	6,894
	U	2,380	1,989	32,737	27,270	30,960	24,964
1 Patna	T	112	130	180	115	3,132	2,586
2 Gaya	T	213	72	56	76	462	393
3 Shahabad	T	95	49	110	41	1,113	882
4 Saran	T	14	6	5	5	178	144
5 Champaran	T	52	12	19	11	312	399
6 Muzaffarpur	T	5	..	17	9	654	570
7 Darbhanga	T	37	69	73	89	485	346
8 Monghyr	T	20	15	24	21	676	463
9 Bhagalpur	T	3	9	54	25	294	185
10 Saharsa	T	18	9	30	26	311	121
11 Purnea	T	152	18	1,448	2,069	474	277
12 Santal Parganas	T	17	9	150	203	383	302
13 Palamau	T	14	4	24	14	711	760
14 Hazaribagh	T	773	209	1,675	1,580	3,931	2,415
15 Ranchi	T	198	95	3,419	2,648	3,161	2,250
16 Dhanbad	T	279	255	2,790	1,134	6,049	4,545
17 Singhbhum	T	917	1,194	141,454	143,375	18,019	15,230

**GROUPED UNDER EACH, LISTED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) SPECIFIED IN
IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.**

State/Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Sanskrit		Tamil		Telugu		Urdu	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
INDIA	T	1,849	695	15,364,848	15,197,850	19,020,357	18,647,775	12,077,161	11,246,357
	R	477	81	11,233,512	11,247,613	15,590,699	15,405,246	7,061,038	6,855,668
	U	1,372	614	4,131,336	3,950,245	3,429,658	3,242,529	5,016,123	4,390,689
ANDHRA PRADESH	T	13	12	263,315	248,289	15,583,254	15,351,644	1,293,285	1,260,468
	R	3	1	181,831	176,091	13,292,336	13,142,659	674,763	665,960
	U	10	11	81,484	72,198	2,290,918	2,208,985	618,522	594,508
1 Srikakulam	T	..	..	961	829	1,035,121	1,076,375	2,360	2,180
2 Visakhapatnam	T	..	..	2,516	1,562	1,082,828	1,094,653	11,692	13,517
3 East Godavari	T	3	..	1,684	966	1,282,069	1,282,788	14,553	14,495
4 West Godavari	T	..	..	1,788	1,270	958,430	951,449	16,784	16,108
5 Krishna	T	..	..	7,821	6,442	985,874	949,294	53,192	52,789
6 Guntur	T	..	..	14,149	13,690	1,379,138	1,347,899	118,088	115,197
7 Nellore	T	..	..	23,319	22,704	922,227	918,337	68,759	70,032
8 Chittoor	T	..	..	148,793	142,461	746,113	714,336	66,822	63,404
9 Cuddapah	T	..	..	3,087	2,945	589,768	569,198	86,871	78,978
10 Anantapur	T	..	..	8,479	8,315	703,776	663,828	85,999	80,812
11 Kurnool	T	..	..	6,346	6,219	765,461	749,205	131,928	127,502
12 Mahbubnagar	T	1	..	2,475	2,565	670,179	676,799	68,898	67,858
13 Hyderabad	T	6	12	23,280	22,731	644,016	624,609	269,011	264,928
14 Medak	T	..	..	1,268	1,205	512,834	509,744	62,338	64,296
15 Nizamabad	T	..	..	971	789	402,768	406,638	57,435	55,918
16 Adilabad	T	..	..	1,394	940	331,845	326,167	42,175	38,772
17 Karimnagar	T	..	..	3,045	1,640	762,087	759,839	30,641	33,122
18 Warangal	T	..	..	3,596	3,728	672,382	647,922	37,508	35,801
19 Khammam	T	..	..	1,661	1,721	430,408	404,385	28,366	27,596
20 Nalgonda	T	3	..	6,682	5,558	705,930	678,179	39,865	37,163
ASSAM	T	..	..	3,222	1,279	10,770	9,016	8,326	2,937
	R	..	..	2,015	1,047	7,992	7,666	5,180	2,029
	U	..	..	1,207	232	2,778	1,350	3,146	908
1 Goalpara	T	..	..	34	18	233	94	423	76
2 Kamrup	T	..	..	797	83	989	499	583	91
3 Darrang	T	..	..	202	26	1,170	733	1,290	352
4 Lakhimpur	T	..	..	635	485	4,452	3,953	3,925	1,600
5 Nowgong	T	..	..	102	14	436	187	252	56
6 Sibsagar	T	..	..	410	200	1,999	2,340	651	352
7 Cachar	T	..	..	620	234	1,092	858	368	13
8 Garo Hills	T	..	..	2	..	21	..	11	1
9 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	T	..	..	317	101	182	59	795	351
10 United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	T	..	..	99	115	196	293	27	45
11 Mizo Hills	T	..	..	4	3	..	..	1	..
BIHAR	T	103	26	8,414	7,763	19,483	17,739	2,058,274	2,090,971
	R	74	3	1,545	2,441	6,787	6,433	1,734,143	1,803,560
	U	29	23	6,869	5,322	12,696	11,306	324,131	287,411
1 Patna	T	20	4	209	182	115	71	98,193	97,280
2 Gaya	T	1	..	22	16	11	11	122,664	148,573
3 Shahabad	T	..	..	27	19	34	19	59,401	63,944
4 Saran	T	1	..	4	5	4	..	102,797	121,628
5 Champaran	T	22	13	10	12	16	..	153,063	156,811
6 Muzaffarpur	T	..	..	45	12	7	1	177,816	197,267
7 Darbhanga	T	2	..	27	9	17	13	241,149	271,141
8 Monghyr	T	1	..	97	63	83	46	112,203	122,711
9 Bhagalpur	T	22	..	5	1	9	4	85,776	85,076
10 Saharsa	T	..	..	21	21	41	9	65,465	60,847
11 Purnea	T	1	..	9	..	47	25	509,019	457,691
12 Santal Parganas	T	..	..	11	8	70	34	101,584	97,914
13 Palamau	T	..	..	68	54	16	5	34,666	33,545
14 Hazaribagh	T	2	..	1,073	777	437	233	69,537	71,327
15 Ranchi	T	..	..	444	276	574	517	45,042	42,229
16 Dhanbad	T	27	1	1,024	567	1,166	965	40,738	30,680
17 Singhbhum	T	4	6	5,318	5,741	16,836	15,786	39,161	32,427

**C-V (A) DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES)
SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

State/Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Assamese		Bengali		Gujarati	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MADHYA PRADESH—conold.							
14 Mandasaur	T	1	..	50	46	3,453	3,824
15 Ratlam	T	..	..	45	29	1,976	1,762
16 Ujjain	T	..	..	97	71	2,995	2,672
17 Jhabua	T	..	..	4	..	3,337	3,748
18 Dhar	T	..	..	14	5	5,593	4,947
19 Indore	T	25	6	490	352	5,627	4,961
20 Dewas	T	..	1	13	16	1,667	1,376
21 West Nimar	T	..	..	22	5	14,528	14,144
22 East Nimar	T	..	..	135	106	7,176	6,641
23 Shajapur	T	..	..	13	5	671	2,072
24 Rajgarh	T	..	..	6	6	160	87
25 Vidisha (Bhilsa)	T	..	..	30	15	277	239
26 Sehore	T	426	3	1,423	429	2,679	677
27 Raisen	T	..	..	20	69	65	64
28 Hoshangabad	T	2	..	159	124	515	353
29 Betul	T	..	..	163	85	376	291
30 Sagar	T	10	..	172	117	491	399
31 Damoh	T	..	..	59	28	398	400
32 Jabalpur	T	46	1	4,807	4,240	2,467	2,013
33 Narsimhapur	T	..	..	30	40	107	55
34 Mandla	T	3	6	397	361	65	47
35 Chhindwara	T	..	1	593	448	753	578
36 Seoni	T	..	..	60	55	115	102
37 Balaghat	T	5	4	334	355	484	407
38 Surguja	T	..	..	4,247	3,645	397	235
39 Bilaspur	T	11	..	2,754	1,936	1,435	1,076
40 Raigarh	T	1	..	1,227	1,566	578	485
41 Durg	T	15	4	4,260	2,057	2,828	1,896
42 Raipur	T	10	5	2,026	1,624	4,367	3,679
43 Bastar	T	2	..	3,373	2,699	435	341
MADRAS							
..	T	53	17	1,748	750	88,442	85,260
..	R	24	1	490	150	4,112	3,689
..	U	29	16	1,258	600	84,330	81,571
1 Madras	T	20	9	908	388	9,152	7,194
2 Chingleput	T	23	1	492	163	1,797	1,712
3 North Arcot	T	1	2	32	33	2,238	2,133
4 South Arcot	T	3	..	28	12	382	319
5 Salem	T	..	..	9	7	8,198	8,284
6 Coimbatore	T	1	..	102	38	1,644	1,345
7 Nilgiri	T	5	5	54	47	133	111
8 Madurai	T	..	..	18	15	39,919	40,321
9 Tiruchirapalli	T	..	..	22	14	3,712	3,913
10 Thanjavur	T	..	..	37	6	10,092	10,316
11 Ramanathapuram	T	..	..	21	10	6,331	6,695
12 Tirunelveli	T	..	..	25	17	3,300	2,138
13 Kanyakumari	T	..	..	..	..	1,544	779
MAHARASHTRA							
..	T	232	40	17,750	11,364	599,269	502,331
..	R	12	..	704	379	68,118	60,072
..	U	220	40	17,046	10,985	531,151	442,259
1 Greater Bombay	T	124	27	9,467	5,134	436,832	360,060
2 Thana	T	3	..	1,256	816	37,029	31,624
3 Kolaba	T	..	..	30	6	5,106	3,681
4 Ratnagiri	T	..	..	65	18	854	439
5 Nasik	T	10	..	355	269	7,760	6,389
6 Dhulia	T	..	..	27	17	30,677	28,290
7 Jalgaon	T	1	..	164	165	7,899	7,490
8 Ahmadnagar	T	..	1	164	85	3,183	2,774
9 Poona	T	64	10	2,205	1,954	19,586	17,397
10 Satara	T	1	..	26	22	3,855	3,232
11 Sangli	T	..	..	15	4	3,238	2,715

**GROUPED UNDER EACH, LISTED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) SPECIFIED IN
IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.**

Hindi	Kannada	Kashmiri	Malayalam	Total Rural Urban	State/Union Territory/District
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14
241,865	209,650	98	77	3	2
154,687	146,277	32	26	2	4
120,039	106,926	20	7	18	13
66,177	61,782	4	4	..	..
193,849	189,798	8	11	..	..
247,230	220,374	145	105	31	8
153,692	145,206	14	13	..	..
138,706	130,235	3	3	..	..
109,842	99,542	104	86	1	2
236,680	217,273	14	8	..	..
259,649	237,096	7	8	..	..
234,797	210,160	13	11	15	8
301,709	272,724	390	208	94	25
198,504	180,850	4	..	1	..
299,434	279,658	88	34	3	3
122,183	110,461	55	39	..	..
397,650	367,177	99	28	23	6
218,579	211,214	6	2	..	..
591,478	554,171	599	248	55	26
208,506	198,998	1	..	..	..
298,268	301,052	15	14	..	..
258,689	250,890	25	6	..	..
202,475	201,351	58	43	..	..
226,481	226,650	536	585	..	..
447,723	433,226	38	11	4	1
958,525	990,869	42	41	36	10
339,222	341,025	7	5	..	..
854,535	873,952	453	276	23	11
835,945	884,335	72	48	6	..
110,664	111,632	24	15	..	..
21,859	17,130	477,356	470,472	67	22
4,520	3,207	344,685	343,268	9	2
17,339	13,923	132,671	127,204	58	20
8,963	7,232	8,296	6,855	49	13
2,767	1,592	3,025	2,855	5	2
1,496	1,378	13,009	13,095	1	..
1,057	914	3,200	3,017	7	..
1,374	1,303	122,745	118,442	..	..
1,938	1,534	153,194	152,919	1	..
1,089	805	65,718	62,957	4	7
908	761	75,346	75,509	..	..
874	568	11,975	12,343	..	..
518	391	1,941	2,140	..	..
270	203	15,414	16,594	..	..
469	346	3,290	3,641	..	..
136	103	203	105	..	..
745,637	484,389	340,417	292,827	447	211
230,673	213,635	216,000	201,187	12	..
514,964	270,754	124,417	91,640	435	211
260,011	70,607	53,232	29,918	300	152
21,003	9,293	5,990	3,938	5	3
2,019	1,173	641	386	1	..
554	366	1,723	923	1	..
18,010	11,282	1,681	598	16	1
10,148	8,927	183	179	..	..
18,631	16,848	450	362	5	5
10,112	6,736	1,315	782	4	..
30,751	21,037	9,651	8,038	71	34
1,853	1,464	2,250	1,658	3	..
1,149	929	56,057	52,379	4	..
243	28	243	28	T	14 Mandasaur
154	55	154	55	T	15 Ratlam
120	85	120	85	T	16 Ujjain
66	17	66	17	T	17 Jhabua
193	15	193	15	T	18 Dhar
247	479	247	479	T	19 Indore
153	18	153	18	T	20 Dewas
138	7	138	7	T	21 West Nimar
109	50	109	50	T	22 East Nimar
236	..	236	..	T	23 Shajapur
259	1	259	1	T	24 Rajgarh
234	..	234	..	T	25 Vidisha (Bhilsa)
301	..	301	..	T	26 Sehore
198	418	198	418	T	27 Raisen
299	364	299	364	T	28 Hoshangabad
122	62	122	62	T	29 Betul
397	68	397	68	T	30 Sagar
218	7	218	7	T	31 Damoh
591	32	591	32	T	32 Jabalpur
208	2	208	2	T	33 Narsimhapur
298	69	298	69	T	34 Mandla
258	25	258	25	T	35 Chhindwara
202	4	202	4	T	36 Seoni
226	19	226	19	T	37 Balaghat
447	113	447	113	T	38 Surguja
958	129	958	129	T	39 Bilaspur
339	31	339	31	T	40 Raigarh
854	41	854	41	T	41 Durg
835	138	835	138	T	42 Raipur
110	43	110	43	T	43 Bastar
MADRAS					
..	T	..	T	..	1 Madras
..	R	..	R	..	2 Chingleput
..	U	..	U	..	3 North Arcot
20	T	20	T	..	4 South Arcot
23	T	23	T	..	5 Salem
1	T	1	T	..	6 Coimbatore
3	T	3	T	..	7 Nilgiri
..	T	..	T	..	8 Madurai
..	T	..	T	..	9 Tiruchirapalli
..	T	..	T	..	10 Thanjavur
..	T	..	T	..	11 Ramanathapuram
..	T	..	T	..	12 Tirunelveli
..	T	..	T	..	13 Kanyakumari
MAHARASHTRA					
..	T	..	T	..	1 Greater Bombay
..	R	..	R	..	2 Thana
..	U	..	U	..	3 Kolaba
124	T	124	T	..	4 Ratnagiri
3	T	3	T	..	5 Nasik
..	T	..	T	..	6 Dhulia
..	T	..	T	..	7 Jalgaon
..	T	..	T	..	8 Ahmadnagar
..	T	..	T	..	9 Poona
64	T	64	T	..	10 Satara
1	T	1	T	..	11 Sangli

**GROUPED UNDER EACH, LISTED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) SPECIFIED IN
IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*cont'd.***

Sanskrit		Tamil		Telugu		Urdu		Total Rural	State/Union Territory/District	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Urban		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	2		1
9	90	7,894	5,370	6,225	4,377	312,457	282,213	T		GUJARAT
5	..	847	375	1,209	769	74,984	70,727	R		
4	90	7,017	4,995	5,016	3,608	237,473	211,486	U		
1	..	816	390	286	122	1,906	1,814	T	1	Jamnagar
..	..	404	204	107	68	7,518	8,402	T	2	Rajkot
..	..	37	8	30	9	2,143	2,081	T	3	Surendranagar
2	1	137	96	37	26	1,091	997	T	4	Bhavnagar
..	..	79	16	9	5	3,834	3,806	T	5	Amroli
..	..	517	176	61	54	17,113	16,479	T	6	Junagadh
..	..	287	97	332	92	562	442	T	7	Kutch
1	..	98	42	17	11	6,763	6,565	T	8	Banaskantha
..	..	44	15	15	11	8,432	8,439	T	9	Sabarkantha
..	..	113	66	57	34	15,517	15,252	T	10	Mehsana
..	89	3,729	3,284	3,379	2,006	96,822	79,640	T	11	Ahmedabad
5	..	238	133	183	90	45,562	41,005	T	12	Kaira
..	..	128	124	34	36	15,054	14,196	T	13	Panchmahals
..	..	867	474	453	248	31,937	28,143	T	14	Baroda
..	..	32	10	95	19	21,772	20,723	T	15	Broach
..	..	364	234	1,980	1,408	36,147	34,021	T	16	Surat
..	..	4	1	150	138	284	208	T	17	Dangs
..	3	268	81	130	42	6,895	5,722	T		JAMMU AND KASHMIR
..	..	151	34	88	10	6,188	5,178	R		
..	3	117	47	42	32	707	544	U		
..	..	1	..	..	..	75	69	T	1	Anantnag
..	3	37	17	23	12	608	317	T	2	Srinagar
..	..	22	..	4	..	1,302	1,125	T	3	Baramulla
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	T	4	Ladakh
..	..	..	..	..	..	90	364	T	5	Doda
..	..	5	7	6	..	181	100	T	6	Udhampur
..	..	200	57	97	30	987	912	T	7	Jammu
..	..	3	..	..	..	340	32	T	8	Kathua
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,304	2,803	T	9	Poonch
4	3	268,706	259,002	22,629	22,209	4,744	4,418	T		KERALA
..	..	193,707	183,684	15,935	15,809	1,321	1,515	R		
4	3	74,999	75,318	6,694	6,400	3,423	2,903	U		
..	..	3,238	2,784	1,090	999	1,108	1,271	T	1	Cannanore
..	..	8,220	7,076	2,088	1,945	861	579	T	2	Kozhikode
..	..	81,640	84,435	11,242	11,546	641	724	T	3	Palghat
1	2	11,748	12,255	2,599	2,685	255	267	T	4	Trichur
..	..	13,049	12,755	1,219	837	750	621	T	5	Ernakulam
..	..	90,733	83,450	1,897	1,702	61	40	T	6	Kottayam
..	..	7,355	7,060	414	376	261	206	T	7	Alleppey
..	..	17,348	14,370	866	895	235	180	T	8	Quilon
3	1	35,375	34,817	1,214	1,224	566	530	T	9	Trivandrum
381	3	17,653	10,488	32,199	26,227	385,860	354,325	T		MADHYA PRADESH
266	3	2,356	1,636	10,926	11,197	110,067	102,723	R		
115	..	15,297	8,852	21,273	15,030	275,793	251,602	U		
2	..	87	38	10	2	4,067	3,659	T	1	Morena
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,112	1,049	T	2	Bhind
..	..	407	262	3	..	8,515	7,680	T	3	Gwalior
1	..	13	2	1	..	400	376	T	4	Datia
..	..	15	6	12	4	3,689	3,117	T	5	Shivpuri
17	..	22	13	5	7	7,731	6,973	T	6	Guna
..	..	6	7	11	12	320	350	T	7	Tikamgarh
..	..	291	4	17	10	1,289	1,984	T	8	Chhatarpur
1	..	11	4	8	4	494	265	T	9	Panna
..	..	68	45	29	16	679	546	T	10	Satna
..	..	21	25	91	33	1,996	1,766	T	11	Rewa
1	..	123	69	715	398	2,325	1,816	T	12	Shahdol
..	..	4	..	7	3	223	213	T	13	Sidhi

C-V (A) DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES)
SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

State/Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Marathi		Oriya		Punjabi	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>MADHYA PRADESH—concl'd.</i>							
14 Mandasaur	T	1,805	1,524	20	5	1,981	1,426
15 Raichan	T	1,768	1,675	59	..	645	532
16 Ujjain	T	5,996	5,227	6	..	1,641	1,303
17 Jhabua	T	404	366	..	..	26	31
18 Dhar	T	2,640	2,569	..	..	238	207
19 Indore	T	35,971	26,258	84	21	5,663	4,629
20 Dewas	T	2,938	2,716	..	..	508	388
21 West Nimar	T	16,360	15,542	26	..	1,038	859
22 East Nimar	T	55,439	53,321	21	15	1,040	820
23 Shajapur	T	1,429	1,286	1	..	182	160
24 Raigarh	T	369	382	2	..	191	148
25 Vidisha (Bhilsa)	T	953	810	1	..	315	232
26 Sehore	T	8,405	7,378	339	117	5,294	2,017
27 Raisen	T	498	370	350	401	1,017	919
28 Hoshangabad	T	4,165	3,489	9	6	1,312	997
29 Betul	T	62,166	63,849	2	..	486	410
30 Sagar	T	2,470	1,722	76	38	1,376	1,045
31 Damoh	T	292	301	2	1	458	417
32 Jabalpur	T	9,907	8,077	688	456	9,899	7,650
33 Narsimhapur	T	450	391	4	1	372	341
34 Mandla	T	743	659	76	62	194	153
35 Chhindwara	T	71,703	76,890	186	18	1,240	965
36 Seoni	T	16,275	16,796	18	14	155	116
37 Balaghat	T	123,297	121,572	570	519	216	216
38 Surguja	T	554	404	3,729	1,709	380	623
39 Bilaspur	T	4,326	4,094	2,926	2,259	2,173	1,710
40 Raigarh	T	1,063	1,120	47,822	49,056	513	341
41 Durg	T	18,846	16,481	5,227	2,972	6,953	4,062
42 Raipur	T	13,400	13,295	3,352	85,396	3,352	2,745
43 Bastar	T	161,741	156,921	45,850	46,523	633	432
<i>MADRAS</i>							
	T	26,676	25,687	259	140	2,369	1,138
	R	8,441	7,321	35	11	758	121
	U	18,235	17,866	224	129	1,611	1,017
1 Madras	T	7,256	6,769	180	95	903	591
2 Chingleput	T	1,946	1,642	30	5	880	294
3 North Arcot	T	4,674	4,614	15	10	15	8
4 South Arcot	T	569	612	3	4	16	10
5 Salem	T	3,606	3,307	9	6	15	7
6 Coimbatore	T	1,641	1,640	4	2	151	91
7 Nilgiri	T	720	1,010	15	16	159	134
8 Madurai	T	697	666	..	..	147	12
9 Tiruchirappalli	T	1,258	1,283	2	1	16	12
10 Thanjavur	T	3,605	3,825	..	1	30	22
11 Ramanathapuram	T	173	182	1	..	18	..
12 Tirunelveli	T	333	143	..	..	18	17
13 Kanyakumari	T	198	14	..	..	1	..
<i>MAHARASHTRA</i>							
	T	15,394,429	14,884,484	2,511	1,113	62,377	41,847
	R	12,061,942	12,071,351	353	287	2,726	1,500
	U	3,332,487	2,813,133	2,158	826	59,651	40,347
1 Greater Bombay	T	1,048,817	726,426	1,140	246	32,124	22,510
2 Thana	T	677,389	651,832	54	15	2,192	1,483
3 Kolaba	T	475,022	505,603	2	..	60	40
4 Ratnagiri	T	768,701	950,697	9	6	128	45
5 Nasik	T	827,578	798,879	46	8	4,392	1,698
6 Dhulia	T	248,372	238,327	..	..	112	65
7 Jalgaon	T	719,442	687,414	15	..	567	411
8 Ahmadnagar	T	803,499	779,350	22	5	2,600	1,810
9 Poona	T	1,060,904	1,035,832	194	41	9,586	5,661
10 Satara	T	658,433	695,902	7	6	338	122
11 Sangli	T	521,827	502,606	18	22	61	53

GROUPED UNDER EACH LISTED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) SPECIFIED IN
IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*cont'd.*

State/Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Sanskrit		Tamil		Telugu		Urdu	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<i>MADHYA PRADESH—concl'd.</i>									
14 Mandasaur	T	..	..	578	473	109	83	15,204	14,300
15 Ratlam	T	..	..	113	74	30	18	17,250	15,427
16 Ujjain	T	..	..	182	87	44	31	22,710	21,101
17 Jhabua	T	..	..	11	4	1	..	2,114	1,966
18 Dhar	T	..	..	20	28	9	2	7,541	6,810
19 Indore	T	..	..	1,038	651	389	335	32,080	28,216
20 Dewas	T	15	..	167	233	36	20	7,898	7,254
21 West Nimar	T	..	..	363	320	86	62	14,998	13,858
22 East Nimar	T	..	..	250	158	492	344	34,283	31,977
23 Shajapur	T	..	..	76	59	36	27	14,340	18,866
24 Raigarh	T	9	..	9	4	71	44	7,632	7,630
25 Vidisha (Bhilsa)	T	..	..	158	52	12	10	20,727	17,611
26 Sehore	T	102	..	1,947	951	1,105	605	57,786	49,806
27 Raisen	T	..	..	67	12	24	10	13,375	11,807
28 Hoshangabad	T	8	..	302	214	287	217	5,455	5,016
29 Betul	T	1	..	185	99	635	2,735	1,830	1,893
30 Sagar	T	3	..	169	106	350	115	8,598	8,519
31 Damoh	T	..	..	29	14	13	7	2,088	1,996
32 Jabalpur	T	3	..	4,818	3,554	2,742	1,929	18,900	16,162
33 Narsimhapur	T	90	..	20	7	27	23	865	739
34 Mandla	T	..	..	108	90	576	489	1,488	975
35 Chhindwara	T	..	..	154	86	433	365	6,299	5,816
36 Seoni	T	..	..	46	28	92	59	7,182	7,482
37 Balaghat	T	..	..	97	47	268	227	4,420	4,674
38 Surguja	T	1	..	281	207	824	405	4,159	3,521
39 Bilaspur	T	1	..	592	413	3,358	2,841	5,268	4,732
40 Raigarh	T	120	..	90	39	308	195	990	1,367
41 Durg	T	1	3	2,194	1,314	12,785	6,599	7,125	5,449
42 Raipur	T	..	..	2,150	467	1,137	1,975	9,109	8,398
43 Bastar	T	2	..	371	222	5,011	5,966	1,306	1,163
<i>MADRAS</i>									
	T	62	55	14,024,226	13,991,921	1,638,115	1,675,719	314,083	301,420
	R	12	20	10,564,304	10,619,872	1,203,699	1,201,709	99,462	95,501
	U	50	35	3,459,022	3,372,049	484,416	474,010	214,621	205,919
1 Madras	T	7	24	639,129	587,517	125,684	118,948	53,937	48,271
2 Chingleput	T	..	..	925,174	895,706	155,843	149,908	17,468	16,097
3 North Arcot	T	1	..	1,290,492	1,273,338	175,358	174,759	90,957	92,527
4 South Arcot	T	2	..	1,424,463	1,402,529	75,162	75,041	27,551	27,633
5 Salem	T	4	9	1,447,494	1,416,394	283,516	280,298	49,209	46,135
6 Coimbatore	T	14	7	1,220,553	1,182,293	358,941	352,808	19,674	18,118
7 Nilgiri	T	..	1	84,826	77,189	15,134	14,994	4,365	4,419
8 Madurai	T	1	3	1,269,552	1,266,684	199,348	202,018	13,136	11,720
9 Tiruchirappalli	T	13	5	1,439,818	1,454,164	99,340	100,649	22,344	22,171
10 Thanjavur	T	15	2	1,554,465	1,580,242	26,637	27,540	8,484	8,524
11 Ramanathapuram	T	..	..	1,060,681	1,116,637	98,509	102,158	1,949	2,045
12 Tirunelveli	T	5	4	1,241,892	1,311,265	73,115	75,506	3,894	3,550
13 Kanyakumari	T	..	..	435,687	427,963	1,528	1,092	1,115	210
<i>MAHARASHTRA</i>									
	T	46	36	99,367	68,327	346,338	294,457	1,442,072	1,283,665
	R	5	9	5,526	4,593	158,962	149,813	624,965	616,316
	U	41	27	93,841	63,734	187,376	144,644	817,107	667,349
1 Greater Bombay	T	16	9	63,470	40,963	61,893	37,078	251,306	150,310
2 Thana	T	..	..	4,817	3,713	8,710	5,551	41,435	29,954
3 Kolaba	T	..	..	243	106	1,612	1,399	26,135	29,834
4 Ratnagiri	T	..	..	488	88	2,140	1,552	39,484	53,949
5 Nasik	T	1	..	2,343	1,083	4,090	3,355	70,463	63,916
6 Dhulia	T	..	..	129	46	1,491	1,466	35,520	32,818
7 Jalgaon	T	..	..	485	386	2,999	2,591	78,413	75,610
8 Ahmadnagar	T	..	..	1,086	813	17,483	16,068	45,367	43,175
9 Poona	T	..	..	15,046	11,822	28,899	22,059	52,741	45,429
10 Satara	T	..	..	399	293	6,771	5,762	21,803	21,051
11 Sangli	T	..	..	542	485	5,501	5,040	36,887	34,885

C-V (A) DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES)
SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

State/Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Assamese		Bengali		Gujarati	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MAHARASHTRA—conold.							
12 Sholapur	T	..	..	48	30	5,922	5,619
13 Kolhapur	T	..	..	7	2	2,941	2,620
14 Aurangabad	T	1	..	77	62	2,422	2,127
15 Parbhani	T	..	..	4	..	1,105	961
16 Bhil	T	..	..	..	..	606	558
17 Nanded	T	..	..	9	1	1,125	1,112
18 Osmanabad	T	..	..	..	..	1,317	1,236
19 Buldhana	T	..	..	..	2	2,613	2,377
20 Akola	T	6	..	23	14	5,331	4,810
21 Amravati	T	..	..	101	31	3,923	3,455
22 Yeotmal	T	..	..	40	22	3,625	3,293
23 Wardha	T	..	..	16	5	1,572	1,376
24 Nagpur	T	5	1	176	151	7,069	5,880
25 Bhandara	T	10	1	2,916	2,131	2,281	1,818
26 Chanda	T	1	..	446	344	1,398	1,098
MYSORE							
	T	103	18	1,624	959	15,992	13,304
	R	6	..	152	36	7,090	6,578
	U	97	18	1,492	923	8,902	6,726
1 Bangalore	T	91	17	1,321	815	3,590	2,903
2 Tumkur	T	1	..	1	..	441	386
3 Chitradurga	T	..	..	..	..	199	181
4 Kolar	T	..	..	5	6	57	57
5 Bellary	T	..	..	21	8	96	68
6 Mysore	T	..	..	25	15	708	637
7 South Kanara	T	..	..	22	10	1,382	321
8 Coorg	T	..	..	4	..	68	52
9 Hassan	T	1	..	..	..	414	421
10 Shimoga	T	..	..	78	19	844	568
11 Chikmagalur	T	..	..	1	..	699	633
12 Mandya	T	..	..	24	3	108	118
13 Belgaum	T	9	1	38	16	840	733
14 Bijapur	T	..	..	3	5	2,316	2,354
15 North Kanara	T	1	..	21	13	688	341
16 Dharwar	T	..	..	46	37	2,091	2,078
17 Gulbarga	T	..	..	12	6	1,064	903
18 Bidar	T	..	..	..	1	142	137
19 Raichur	T	..	..	2	5	245	353
ORISSA							
	T	..	..	63,567	62,120	5,733	3,703
	R	..	..	37,546	39,706	1,069	526
	U	..	..	26,021	22,414	4,664	3,177
1 Kalahandi	T	..	..	228	171	438	262
2 Koraput	T	..	..	2,965	2,985	401	101
3 Sambalpur	T	..	..	3,051	2,820	1,183	1,237
4 Bolangir	T	..	..	259	247	528	350
5 Baudh-Khondmals	T	..	..	80	42	29	23
6 Ganjam	T	..	..	1,878	1,819	129	69
7 Sundargarh	T	..	..	7,358	6,547	344	403
8 Dhenkanal	T	..	..	751	729	140	83
9 Puri	T	..	..	6,315	6,413	171	145
10 Keonjhar	T	..	..	4,305	4,245	111	126
11 Cuttack	T	..	..	12,283	12,071	677	462
12 Mayurbhanj	T	..	..	10,071	10,100	94	81
13 Balasore	T	..	..	14,023	13,930	1,488	361
PUNJAB							
	T	1,016	180	2,902	1,909	1,080	783
	R	4	5	300	319	110	90
	U	1,012	175	2,602	1,590	970	693
1 Hissar	T	..	..	33	32	72	35
2 Rohtak	T	1	..	36	29	..	1
3 Gurgaon	T	2	1	155	105	87	51
4 Karnal	T	1	..	38	28	4	2
5 Ambala	T	10	3	630	467	124	86

GROUPED UNDER EACH, LISTED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) SPECIFIED IN
IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

State/Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Hindi		Kannada		Kashmiri		Malayalam	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
MAHARASHTRA—conold.									
12 Sholapur	T	6,901	6,331	110,363	102,584	..	..	424	87
13 Kolhapur	T	1,187	900	62,176	58,032	2	..	164	43
14 Aurangabad	T	36,005	33,590	529	452	1	2	195	89
15 Parbhani	T	5,385	5,099	354	330	..	..	39	8
16 Bhil	T	2,810	2,451	268	263	..	..	18	5
17 Nanded	T	5,775	4,782	9,191	8,696	..	..	56	15
18 Osmanabad	T	3,440	3,174	20,975	20,113	..	..	23	6
19 Buldhana	T	16,984	14,526	73	65	..	..	40	9
20 Akola	T	24,810	20,375	188	134	..	..	97	9
21 Amravati	T	37,582	32,578	73	35	4	2	60	46
22 Yeotmal	T	12,433	10,929	52	38	..	..	58	20
23 Wardha	T	14,292	12,409	69	48	11	2	301	86
24 Nagpur	T	88,117	70,158	625	450	19	10	848	547
25 Bhandara	T	101,055	99,300	1,181	1,156	..	..	59	17
26 Chanda	T	14,020	13,125	1,227	1,264	..	..	58	35
MYSORE									
	T	46,614	35,222	7,835,518	7,536,235	18	5	176,566	128,946
	R	13,457	10,996	6,650,410	6,464,006	..	..	121,283	96,603
	U	33,157	24,226	1,185,108	1,072,229	18	5	55,283	32,343
1 Bangalore	T	10,889	7,261	657,290	617,119	15	4	19,556	8,822
2 Tumkur	T	757	645	554,628	528,611	..	..	641	200
3 Chitradurga	T	949	703	410,838	387,722	..	..	588	292
4 Kolar	T	2,823	2,259	162,059	156,805	..	..	1,719	1,347
5 Bellary	T	2,001	1,368	341,987	333,689	..	..	901	366
6 Mysore	T	2,412	2,023	723,264	692,665	1	..	3,368	1,564
7 South Kanara	T	512	888	154,183	168,273	..	..	81,442	76,175
8 Coorg	T	509	330	53,750	50,596	..	..	40,490	27,635
9 Hassan	T	750	547	383,783	377,882	..	..	4,811	2,320
10 Shimoga	T	1,919	1,412	368,735	337,861	..	..	7,732	2,766
11 Chikmagalur	T	687	481	206,797	194,847	..	..	9,995	5,567
12 Mandya	T	574	432	418,289	406,257	..	..	910	327
13 Belgaum	T	2,182	1,818	666,720	635,066	2	1	322	170
14 Bijapur	T	1,552	1,485	687,744	669,170	..	..	141	35
15 North Kanara	T	2,265	491	194,017	179,747	..	..	3,001	924
16 Dharwar	T	4,548	3,455	788,359	754,022	..	..	586	224
17 Gulbarga	T	5,175	4,936	466,307	460,116	..	..	126	54
18 Bidar	T	2,983	2,652	170,248	165,448	..	..	14	8
19 Raichur	T	3,127	2,036	426,520	420,339	..	..	223	150
ORISSA									
	T	112,256	107,269	297	287	..	2	3,436	1,396
	R	61,862	59,328	68	27	..	2	430	199
	U	50,394	47,941	229	260	..	..	3,006	1,197
1 Kalahandi	T	18,479	17,983	..	..	..	..	14	6
2 Koraput	T	7,010	5,728	58	12	..	..	36	21
3 Sambalpur	T	19,010	18,071	23	37	..	..	162	124
4 Bolangir	T	4,531	3,710	..	..	..	..	27	6
5 Baudh-Khondmals	T	325	237	..	..	..	..	12	6
6 Ganjam	T	2,080	2,007	..	..	..	..	52	183
7 Sundargarh	T	31,464	32,083	83	78	..	1	2,041	498
8 Dhenkanal	T	3,081	3,131	3	1	..	..	41	26
9 Puri	T	3,107	2,534	25	8	..	..	90	121
10 Keonjhar	T	6,191	5,621	7	8	..	..	108	44
11 Cuttack	T	9,553	9,627	5	3	..	..	594	157
12 Mayurbhanj	T	3,773	2,986	2	1	..	1	..	..
13 Balasore	T	3,652	3,551	91	139	..	..	259	204
PUNJAB									
	T	8,066,239	5,232,616	447	157	7,660	464	5,173	1,217
	R	4,516,929	3,958,018	8	1	3,034	86	87	87
	U	1,549,310	1,274,598	439	156	4,626	378	5,086	1,130
1 Hissar	T	730,781	628,207	..	..	101	1	3	4
2 Rohtak	T	742,912	661,945	..	..	19	7	6	..
3 Gurgaon	T	540,841	479,784	11	3	21	..	57	28
4 Karnal	T	694,309	591,023	1	1	385	10	2	10
5 Ambala	T	508,048	408,309	180	60	587	60	1,135	313

**C-V (A) DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES
SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

State/Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Marathi		Oriya		Punjabi	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1 MAHARASHTRA—concl.	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
12 Sholapur	T	685,453	643,764	27	25	154	119
13 Kolhapur	T	698,331	679,609	..	..	78	55
14 Aurangabad	T	593,381	573,272	3	2	707	537
15 Parbhani	T	507,378	495,795	1	..	130	69
16 Bhir	T	439,602	427,433	4	1	119	59
17 Nanded	T	401,801	389,396	..	..	1,272	1,112
18 Osmanabad	T	638,474	602,261	60	59	63	50
19 Buldhana	T	451,494	436,732	1	..	199	176
20 Akola	T	466,585	444,224	15	9	391	316
21 Amravati	T	481,404	452,113	29	10	428	281
22 Yeotmal	T	392,560	382,148	1	..	290	236
23 Wardha	T	278,551	271,138	39	18	633	488
24 Nagpur	T	589,491	559,611	307	229	1,176	3,178
25 Bhandara	T	488,626	468,530	476	384	632	493
26 Chanda	T	471,311	465,781	41	11	636	480
MYSORE	T	518,111	521,005	656	516	3,388	2,002
	R	373,568	361,863	459	425	234	71
	U	174,816	162,142	197	91	3,154	1,931
1 Bangalore	T	32,868	28,825	112	13	2,495	1,587
2 Tumkur	T	5,922	5,938	65	64	6	6
3 Chitradurga	T	7,295	6,663	166	157	24	12
4 Kolar	T	6,256	6,118	3	..	9	1
5 Bellary	T	4,412	4,261	86	88	29	16
6 Mysore	T	8,339	8,582	1	5	60	44
7 South Kanara	T	18,838	17,924	17	2	74	3
8 Coorg	T	1,127	931	1	..	2	..
9 Hassan	T	3,002	3,068	11	14	12	5
10 Shimoga	T	13,949	13,176	3	2	166	37
11 Chikmagalur	T	13,942	13,626	6	1	16	2
12 Mandya	T	2,350	2,115	..	..	28	17
13 Belgaum	T	244,143	232,615	121	78	87	59
14 Bijapur	T	22,825	22,407	..	..	42	34
15 North Kanara	T	37,133	35,728	14	9	111	44
16 Dharwar	T	30,881	29,611	14	13	139	100
17 Gulbarga	T	22,391	22,535	4	19	61	28
18 Bidar	T	78,922	76,291	28	23	28	5
19 Raichur	T	3,819	3,591	14	28	9	2
ORISSA	T	1,501	1,469	7,220,649	7,222,949	4,371	2,595
	R	1,177	1,158	6,817,329	6,911,117	919	287
	U	324	311	403,320	311,832	3,452	2,308
1 Kalahandi	T	20	12	430,583	442,746	87	147
2 Koraput	T	966	991	457,357	453,441	101	68
3 Sambalpur	T	53	44	686,302	683,831	1,213	673
4 Bolangir	T	29	36	521,466	523,526	156	75
5 Baudh-Khondmals	T	18	7	139,216	135,492	7	3
6 Ganjam	T	22	21	680,500	743,607	75	10
7 Sundargarh	T	31	35	244,437	216,268	1,294	1,104
8 Dhenkanal	T	15	4	501,150	497,747	224	15
9 Puri	T	59	7	894,576	901,788	246	57
10 Keonjhar	T	2	..	266,427	254,213	248	205
11 Cuttack	T	180	227	1,430,271	1,429,970	555	170
12 Mayurbhanj	T	70	69	318,278	308,756	63	54
13 Balasore	T	36	16	650,086	631,564	42	14
PUNJAB	T	3,675	1,178	418	115	4,472,195	3,871,069
	R	137	117	39	12	3,836,370	3,346,052
	U	3,538	1,061	379	103	635,825	525,017
1 Hissar	T	42	19	..	1	95,321	83,481
2 Rohtak	T	5	7	..	..	7,535	6,787
3 Gurgaon	T	66	30	6	1	10,257	9,013
4 Karnal	T	22	16	..	..	106,433	91,859
5 Ambala	T	549	240	114	40	228,864	189,792

**GROUPED UNDER EACH, LISTED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) SPECIFIED IN
IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.**

Sanskrit		Tamil		Telugu		Urdu		Total Rural	State/Union Territory/District
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Urban	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	2	1
MAHARASHTRA—concl.									
8	..	1,869	1,660	56,068	49,414	83,566	80,611	T	12 Sholapur
..	..	203	117	3,704	3,185	37,720	35,475	T	13 Kolhapur
5	9	796	691	7,469	6,984	107,557	102,321	T	14 Aurangabad
1	..	364	305	7,265	6,622	63,459	61,123	T	15 Parbhani
..	..	647	635	4,382	3,989	46,194	44,108	T	16 Bhir
..	..	333	276	34,260	34,223	59,532	57,509	T	17 Nanded
1	..	480	476	8,644	7,709	73,113	73,308	T	18 Osmanabad
..	..	82	61	3,258	2,956	52,032	48,969	T	19 Buldhana
..	..	440	412	4,137	3,787	68,609	62,055	T	20 Akola
2	3	179	147	1,385	1,247	59,320	53,870	T	21 Amravati
..	..	78	64	16,429	17,148	31,424	30,070	T	22 Yeotmal
1	..	555	284	992	778	8,516	7,802	T	23 Wardha
8	15	3,954	3,126	7,898	6,386	37,865	32,889	T	24 Nagpur
2	..	176	150	1,046	873	5,453	5,397	T	25 Bhandara
..	..	163	125	47,812	47,235	8,158	7,227	T	26 Chanda
79	46	450,219	408,954	1,046,252	1,001,127	1,041,057	993,425	T	MYSORE
13	8	142,066	124,987	742,980	717,087	537,059	523,215	R	
66	38	308,153	283,967	303,272	284,040	503,998	470,210	U	
4	..	208,297	192,171	223,753	208,040	126,534	112,900	T	1 Bangaloro
2	2	5,646	5,272	83,148	79,840	41,030	40,586	T	2 Tumkur
14	4	8,858	7,534	79,799	77,525	39,710	35,015	T	3 Chitradurga
2	2	68,243	67,623	346,851	337,929	64,295	59,331	T	4 Kolar
..	..	8,309	7,168	49,046	44,410	44,677	42,746	T	5 Bellary
18	9	33,776	30,925	31,646	30,206	45,858	43,131	T	6 Mysore
..	..	2,111	1,328	1,784	1,115	13,041	14,439	T	7 South Kanara
..	..	11,265	11,164	2,790	2,987	4,359	3,711	T	8 Coorg
1	1	14,345	12,671	12,029	11,437	20,071	19,358	T	9 Haassan
2	..	38,557	30,360	29,879	26,368	43,095	40,193	T	10 Shimoga
3	7	25,128	20,339	10,409	9,723	17,286	15,731	T	11 Chikmagalur
..	1	11,076	10,029	8,040	7,685	15,063	14,610	T	12 Mandya
2	1	1,943	1,808	7,962	7,158	84,359	80,261	T	13 Belgaum
..	..	1,069	977	8,011	8,052	92,676	92,266	T	14 Bijapur
2	..	3,119	1,960	7,219	5,274	25,049	26,433	T	15 North Kanara
29	19	4,730	4,153	16,877	15,364	128,650	120,028	T	16 Dharwar
..	..	834	790	54,046	54,946	120,142	119,758	T	17 Gulbarga
..	..	252	165	19,285	17,777	58,601	58,107	T	18 Bidar
..	..	2,661	2,517	53,678	55,291	56,561	54,821	T	19 Raichur
..	..	4,126	2,792	197,907	195,546	106,007	106,884	T	ORISSA
..	..	1,128	1,211	139,168	144,913	68,302	71,859	R	
..	..	2,998	1,581	58,739	50,633	37,705	35,025	U	
..	..	28	6	1,611	1,354	867	846	T	1 Kalahandi
..	..	771	236	42,703	43,394	2,114	1,857	T	2 Koraput
..	..	495	775	2,933	1,720	3,410	3,410	T	3 Sambalpur
..	..	146	78	1,449	985	985	905	T	4 Bolangir
..	..	9	6	389	282	285	272	T	5 Baudh-Khondmals
..	..	576	407	123,975	130,117	3,187	3,202	T	6 Ganjam
..	..	1,120	488	3,054	1,581	5,745	5,918	T	7 Sundargarh
..	..	253	216	595	378	1,189	808	T	8 Dhenkanal
..	..	66	50	9,761	7,170	12,112	12,105	T	9 Puri
..	..	17	..	135	394	1,991	1,636	T	10 Keonjhar
..	..	561	476	9,658	6,275	47,484	49,009	T	11 Cuttack
..	..	17	11	154	156	3,763	4,204	T	12 Mayurbhanj
..	..	67	43	1,490	1,740	22,875	22,712	T	13 Balasore
89	35	5,109	1,680	1,731	679	136,308	119,352	T	PUNJAB
35	8	124	66	59	44	112,483	101,955	R	
54	27	4,985	1,614	1,672	635	23,825	17,397	U	
15	7	10	4	8	5	513	305	T	1 Hissar
..	..	4	1	5	3	638	357	T	2 Rohtak
3	..	54	30	17	13	89,654	82,138	T	3 Gurgaon
1	..	17	5	4	5	3,419	2,682	T	4 Karnal
4	..	1,087	464	394	139	13,570	12,557	T	5 Ambala

**C-V (A)—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES
SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

State/Union Territory/ District	Total Rural Urban	Assamese		Bengali		Gujarati	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>PUNJAB—concl.</i>							
6 Simla	T	6	2	370	256	28	11
7 Kangra	T	397	71	165	90	32	17
8 Lahaul and Spiti	T	..	..	2	1	..	..
9 Hoshiarpur	T	4	2	123	59	46	26
10 Jullundur	T	9	2	372	215	64	55
11 Ludhiana	T	3	..	133	114	151	138
12 Ferozepur	T	543	87	208	115	45	35
13 Amritsar	T	5	2	216	168	171	149
14 Gurdaspur	T	18	2	267	107	46	28
15 Kapurthala	T	4	..	24	27	39	52
16 Bhatinda	T	..	1	24	37	98	51
17 Sangrur	T	..	1	18	11	8	4
18 Patiala	T	12	6	84	44	63	41
19 Mahendragarh	T	1	..	4	4	2	1
<i>RAJASTHAN</i>							
	T	53	18	5,706	3,101	18,871	22,962
	R	14	2	857	346	8,925	13,422
	U	39	16	4,849	2,755	9,946	9,540
1 Ganganagar	T	8	..	38	14	54	38
2 Bikaner	T	11	10	783	534	243	118
3 Churu	T	8	..	74	37	15	8
4 Jhunjhunu	T	4	2	127	45	47	25
5 Alwar	T	1	..	55	23	138	375
6 Bharatpur	T	..	..	70	42	93	77
7 Sawai Madhopur	T	..	..	73	57	114	118
8 Jaipur	T	..	1	831	570	1,106	902
9 Sikar	T	..	..	19	10	31	45
10 Ajmer	T	6	2	1,483	1,081	1,955	2,125
11 Tonk	T	..	..	9	11	110	107
12 Jaisalmer	T	5	..	8	2	3	19
13 Jodhpur	T	3	..	372	207	457	284
14 Nagaur	T	..	..	19	8	57	47
15 Pali	T	..	..	118	3	1,033	887
16 Barmer	T	..	..	1	..	779	747
17 Jalore	T	..	..	3	..	371	1,966
18 Sirohi	T	7	3	248	67	1,920	4,116
19 Bhilwara	T	..	..	161	27	157	77
20 Udaipur	T	..	..	157	139	1,707	1,480
21 Chitorgarh	T	..	..	4	2	1,326	1,252
22 Dungarpur	T	..	..	9	4	3,615	4,004
23 Banswara	T	..	..	4	11	1,231	1,073
24 Bundi	T	..	..	4	3	183	203
25 Kota	T	..	..	340	183	1,287	1,147
26 Jhalawar	T	..	..	606	21	839	1,722
<i>UTTAR PRADESH</i>							
	T	222	81	54,032	50,496	7,655	5,177
	R	14	3	12,540	12,510	867	484
	U	208	78	41,492	37,986	6,788	4,693
1 Uttar Kashi	T	1	1	285	223	4	..
2 Chamoli	T	1	..	4	..	2	..
3 Pithoragarh	T	..	..	2	1	..	..
4 Tehri Garhwal	T	..	..	11	2	41	4
5 Garhwal	T	13	2	22	9	..	..
6 Almora	T	1	3	42	30	5	3
7 Naini Tal	T	..	..	6,595	5,466	45	42
8 Bijnor	T	..	..	862	733	12	8
9 Moradabad	T	..	..	232	217	25	10
10 Budaun	T	1	..	10	13	8	5
11 Rampur	T	1	..	500	379	..	..
12 Bareilly	T	6	4	446	644	61	100
13 Pilibhit	T	..	..	2,136	1,923	1	86
14 Shahjahanpur	T	2	..	219	178	1	..
15 Dehra Dun	T	..	..	1,788	1,274	474	930

**GROUPED UNDER EACH, LISTED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) SPECIFIED IN
IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.**

Hindi	Kannada	Kashmiri	Malayalam	Total Rural Urban	State/Union Territory/District
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14
33,412	24,662	48	33	987	96
391,916	383,585	29	10	667	64
455	18	..	..	1,212	..
343,512	305,710	17	8	276	8
249,620	219,538	8	12	305	29
128,685	107,205	6	6	199	12
290,059	237,882	..	..	146	..
198,504	163,418	43	7	1,496	75
257,470	226,321	85	15	884	55
42,769	37,389	24	1	25	3
95,917	79,139	..	..	113	1
354,608	280,632	..	..	67	1
174,308	145,104	15	1	170	42
282,043	262,745	..	..	..	6
3,593,180	3,121,677	271	100	232	85
2,818,338	2,475,503	93	20	22	12
774,842	646,174	178	80	210	73
154,733	125,838	..	..	92	4
23,059	13,901	..	..	10	8
20,457	15,441	..	..	..	2
103,957	92,504	30	13	20	5
520,623	477,373	6	1	3	2
590,631	496,211	..	4	..	4
432,223	376,990	..	1	..	2
263,362	218,728	24	25	39	19
33,324	29,322	..	..	2	2
147,790	128,974	48	..	3	2
194,000	170,983	..	..	..	1
495	153	..	..	1	..
115,227	94,351	18	1	4	7
35,245	27,037	1	..	1	..
26,151	20,587	28	1	..	..
2,368	2,873	..	2	5	2
2,737	1,365	28	1	..	..
41,610	38,080	11	6	3	1
114,224	95,426	..	..	..	11
290,447	270,434	16	8	27	9
30,564	25,479	2	13	..	..
480	324	2	..	..	10
64,046	56,430	2	..	..	7
60,579	52,342	1	..	..	4
187,517	163,907	54	24	22	17
137,331	126,624	..	..	..	4
33,108,399	29,866,337	1,125	402	950	366
29,513,213	27,099,968	12	30	484	157
3,595,186	2,766,369	1,113	372	466	209
11,185	4,890	3	..	7	2
18,108	25,146	..	..	18	1
6,159	3,083	1	..	4	1
7,176	3,415	..	..	26	4
173,514	177,024	5	..	12	5
5,827	2,424	..	..	..	23
140,929	92,163	5	5	113	6
425,376	365,380	..	..	135	70
711,580	583,606	..	..	..	4
673,526	557,695	..	..	..	..
197,336	169,560	1	..	..	14
637,210	495,279	1	..	..	66
264,521	217,500	..	..	..	7
543,236	438,302	..	..	21	..
141,437	113,938	102	58	246	78
<i>PUNJAB—concl.</i>					
337	128	T	6 Simla		
190	44	T	7 Kangra		
..	..	T	8 Lahaul and Spiti		
43	43	T	9 Hoshiarpur		
242	242	T	10 Jullundur		
89	89	T	11 Ludhiana		
126	126	T	12 Ferozepur		
17	17	T	13 Amritsar		
83	83	T	14 Gurdaspur		
44	44	T	15 Kapurthala		
..	..	T	16 Bhatinda		
..	..	T	17 Sangrur		
43	43	T	18 Patiala		
3	3	T	19 Mahendragarh		
<i>RAJASTHAN</i>					
973	973	T	1 Ganganagar		
126	126	R	2 Bikaner		
847	847	U	3 Churu		
9	9	T	4 Jhunjhunu		
..	..	T	5 Alwar		
25	25	T	6 Bharatpur		
18	18	T	7 Sawai Madhopur		
7	7	T	8 Jaipur		
13	13	T	9 Sikar		
179	179	T	10 Ajmer		
3	3	T	11 Tonk		
336	336	T	12 Jaisalmer		
171	171	T	13 Jodhpur		
..	..	T	14 Nagaur		
..	..	T	15 Pali		
1	1	T	16 Barmer		
1	1	T	17 Jalore		
53	53	T	18 Sirohi		
3	3	T	19 Bhilwara		
92	92	T	20 Udaipur		
6	6	T	21 Chitorgarh		
12	12	T	22 Dungarpur		
2	2	T	23 Banswara		
4	4	T	24 Bundi		
37	37	T	25 Kota		
..	..	T	26 Jhalawar		
<i>UTTAR PRADESH</i>					
2,416	2,416	T	1 Uttar Kashi		
93	93	R	2 Chamoli		
2,323	2,323	U	3 Pithoragarh		
..	..	T	4 Tehri Garhwal		
..	..	T	5 Garhwal		
14	14	T	6 Almora		
8	8	T	7 Naini Tal		
5	5	T	8 Bijnor		
2	2	T	9 Moradabad		
6	6	T	10 Budaun		
..	..	T	11 Rampur		
81	81	T	12 Bareilly		
..	..	T	13 Pilibhit		
..	..	T	14 Shahjahanpur		
68	68	T	15 Dehra Dun		

**C-V (A)—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES)
SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

State/Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Marathi		Oriya		Punjabi	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>PUNJAB—concl'd.</i>							
6 Simla	T	133	80	20	4	7,573	4,334
7 Kangra	T	277	64	39	9	10,012	5,052
8 Lahaul and Spiti	T	..	..	..	..	412	4
9 Hoshiarpur	T	48	21	..	..	..	..
10 Jullundur	T	265	120	14	3	303,085	276,655
11 Ludhiana	T	..	..	19	6	401,078	350,630
12 Ferozepur	T	89	76	10	3	420,327	362,667
13 Amritsar	T	307	84	33	..	580,937	503,218
14 Gurdaspur	T	159	51	47	..	622,642	552,096
15 Kapurthala	T	1,324	245	13	13	263,240	228,236
16 Bhatinda	T	224	34	14	12	137,943	123,635
17 Sangrur	T	37	8	3	1	477,475	400,850
18 Patiala	T	10	3	2	..	400,883	352,530
19 Mahendragarh	T	117	78	23	9	396,362	329,171
		1	2	..	..	1,816	1,079
<i>RAJASTHAN</i>							
	T	5,238	3,945	740	668	218,332	185,643
	R	1,945	1,181	688	641	176,744	151,133
	U	3,293	2,764	52	27	41,588	34,510
1 Ganganagar	T	25	10	448	394	155,146	131,395
2 Bikaner	T	263	250	..	..	4,655	3,903
3 Churu	T	6	6	..	..	372	243
4 Jhunjhunu	T	63	37	22	8	344	221
5 Alwar	T	515	110	224	216	18,638	16,795
6 Bharatpur	T	38	33	4	4	11,636	10,837
7 Sawai Madhopur	T	91	53	..	..	758	585
8 Jaipur	T	500	201	2	1	8,830	6,654
9 Sikar	T	21	127	14	28	368	446
10 Ajmer	T	781	956	1	..	5,976	4,914
11 Tonk	T	2	..	..	..	415	426
12 Jaisalmer	T	3	1	..	..	80	31
13 Jodhpur	T	511	66	..	..	2,591	2,081
14 Nagaur	T	9	4	..	..	520	651
15 Pali	T	9	38	..	..	623	213
16 Barmer	T	1	..	..	..	155	82
17 Jalor	T	51	5	2	..	40	3
18 Sirohi	T	288	144	8	17	503	478
19 Bhilwara	T	26	410	..	..	681	599
20 Udaipur	T	317	152	..	..	1,177	1,229
21 Chitorgarh	T	385	224	..	..	189	136
22 Dungarpur	T	44	30	..	..	15	9
23 Banswara	T	34	23	..	..	37	7
24 Bundi	T	28	28	..	..	1,047	853
25 Kota	T	1,175	985	14	..	3,236	2,631
26 Jhalawar	T	52	52	..	..	300	221
<i>UTTAR PRADESH</i>							
	T	9,223	5,236	1,015	345	230,213	188,640
	R	520	348	105	39	91,195	73,702
	U	8,803	4,888	910	306	139,018	114,938
1 Uttar Kashi	T	1	..	5	..	336	71
2 Chamoli	T	15	..	..	..	97	15
3 Pithoragarh	T	1	..	1	..	17	8
4 Tehri Garhwal	T	2	1	4	1	405	181
5 Garhwal	T	10	3	6	..	664	275
6 Almora	T	49	27	2	..	718	279
7 Naini Tal	T	28	12	42	23	31,937	27,069
8 Bijnor	T	1	..	..	..	4,637	3,273
9 Moradabad	T	32	22	..	..	5,537	5,807
10 Budaun	T	4	3	..	..	230	207
11 Rampur	T	9	4	16	5	16,365	12,856
12 Bareilly	T	89	47	20	13	7,132	6,601
13 Pilibhit	T	2	54	..	..	10,697	8,533
14 Shahjahanpur	T	..	4	..	..	4,605	3,968
15 Dehra Dun	T	410	170	62	14	16,828	17,108

**GROUPED UNDER EACH, LISTED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) SPECIFIED IN
IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.**

Sanskrit		Tamil		Telugu		Urdu		Total Rural	State/Union Territory/District
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Urban	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	2	1
PUNJAB—concl'd.									
17	10	326	139	140	87	1,296	149	T	6 Simla
14	4	162	54	70	21	693	405	T	7 Kangra
8	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	T	8 Lahaul and Spiti
4	..	45	24	38	25	820	508	T	9 Hoshiarpur
..	2	830	199	204	80	770	367	T	10 Jullundur
6	7	151	119	31	20	832	568	T	11 Ludhiana
..	..	948	290	268	112	1,391	252	T	12 Ferozepur
3	1	326	65	125	32	934	501	T	13 Amritsar
2	1	532	88	222	48	1,136	821	T	14 Gurdaspur
1	2	346	104	95	42	356	55	T	15 Kapurthala
2	..	11	2	3	..	368	132	T	16 Bhatinda
6	1	10	1	9	4	18,647	16,859	T	17 Sangrur
3	..	244	88	98	43	1,218	668	T	18 Patiala
..	..	6	3	..	..	48	28	T	19 Mahendragarh
RAJASTHAN									
18	13	2,046	1,397	659	522	268,152	241,521	T	
8	1	233	172	214	73	90,358	84,576	R	
10	12	1,813	1,225	445	449	177,794	156,945	U	
..	..	38	22	37	2	1,487	1,251	T	1 Ganganagar
1	..	93	72	..	..	7,340	5,582	T	2 Bikaner
..	..	..	1	..	..	5,725	3,777	T	3 Churu
1	..	94	28	61	19	11,122	10,597	T	4 Jhunjhunu
2	8	23	10	10	3	4,933	4,265	T	5 Alwar
..	..	10	23	9	12	9,209	8,563	T	6 Bharatpur
..	..	16	12	23	11	15,062	13,611	T	7 Sawai Madhopur
2	..	171	131	31	64	42,101	36,312	T	8 Jaipur
..	..	3	8	..	1	14,395	15,902	T	9 Sikar
2	..	886	703	51	207	17,786	14,488	T	10 Ajmer
..	..	68	..	..	1	17,007	17,005	T	11 Tonk
..	..	11	2	..	..	462	434	T	12 Jaisalmer
..	..	251	120	77	39	19,336	16,552	T	13 Jodhpur
..	..	..	..	15	..	23,491	22,890	T	14 Nagaur
3	..	..	10	..	1	6,313	6,334	T	15 Pali
..	..	1	2	3	1	3,720	3,324	T	16 Barmer
..	..	..	..	43	..	1,958	1,486	T	17 Jalor
..	..	55	35	84	50	1,531	1,704	T	18 Sirohi
..	..	12	..	2	..	8,381	5,310	T	19 Bhilwara
3	..	43	108	29	23	13,345	11,842	T	20 Udaipur
..	1	28	2	74	45	7,328	6,957	T	21 Chitorgarh
..	..	..	..	3	1	2,295	2,204	T	22 Dungarpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,683	2,503	T	23 Banswara
1	..	63	2	9	3	3,065	3,100	T	24 Bundi
3	4	106	54	98	39	21,666	19,390	T	25 Kota
..	..	74	52	..	..	6,411	6,138	T	26 Jhalawar
UTTAR PRADESH									
984	348	9,163	3,236	2,752	1,778	4,076,691	3,815,023	T	
44	19	2,706	298	266	171	2,769,683	2,574,533	R	
940	329	6,457	2,938	2,486	1,607	1,307,008	1,240,490	U	
..	..	..	..	4	..	210	19	T	1 Uttar Kashi
..	..	..	..	1	..	244	152	T	2 Chamoli
..	..	..	1	..	..	115	64	T	3 Pithoragarh
..	..	4	2	3	1	212	156	T	4 Tehri Garhwal
..	..	14	6	13	2	2,073	601	T	5 Garhwal
2	..	13	..	4	..	1,931	1,359	T	6 Almora
..	..	1,876	7	92	46	37,615	25,787	T	7 Naini Tal
..	..	15	..	2	..	201,974	186,541	T	8 Bijnor
166	..	22	8	..	1	340,242	315,026	T	9 Moradabad
4	5	1	1	..	2	94,561	84,862	T	10 Budaun
..	..	13	23	2	..	160,486	143,626	T	11 Rampur
1	2	24	109	21	53	160,169	168,062	T	12 Bareilly
..	..	5	3	..	..	56,878	53,177	T	13 Pilibhit
..	..	..	1	..	..	70,387	68,774	T	14 Shahjahanpur
4	..	356	266	163	108	17,264	8,729	T	15 Dehra Dun

**C-V (A)—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES)
SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

State/Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Assamese		Bengali		Gujarati	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UTTAR PRADESH—concl.							
16 Saharanpur	T	19	..	753	287	166	97
17 Muzaffarnagar	T	1	1	88	53	58	16
18 Meerut	T	93	2	1,124	1,005	200	106
19 Bulandshahr	T	..	..	102	281	99	148
20 Aligarh	T	..	..	245	153	141	74
21 Mathura	T	8	3	1,872	2,119	119	152
22 Agra	T	..	..	1,017	1,050	755	308
23 Etah	T	..	..	48	50	5	5
24 Mainpuri	T	1	..	196	41	6	8
25 Farrukhabad	T	..	..	49	59	32	14
26 Etawah	T	2	..	40	39	78	53
27 Kanpur	T	..	..	7,530	4,798	2,322	858
28 Fatehpur	T	2	..	24	16	6	4
29 Allahabad	T	6	35	6,849	6,013	560	542
30 Jhansi	T	..	..	686	819	258	260
31 Jalaun	T	..	..	14	24	45	36
32 Hamirpur	T	..	..	8	6	34	44
33 Banda	T	..	..	45	42	44	25
34 Kheri	T	..	..	77	64	23	14
35 Sitapur	T	..	..	84	52	75	31
36 Hardoi	T	..	..	14	22	11	14
37 Unnao	T	..	..	28	42	..	3
38 Lucknow	T	58	13	5,664	4,969	241	336
39 Rae Bareilly	T	..	..	70	52	5	1
40 Bahraich	T	..	..	771	739	6	7
41 Gonda	T	1	14	244	240	33	15
42 Bara Banki	T	2	..	60	72	94	2
43 Faizabad	T	1	1	242	214	18	14
44 Sultanpur	T	..	..	52	61	11	3
45 Pratapgarh	T	..	1	22	32	7	31
46 Basti	T	..	..	62	105	23	38
47 Gorakhpur	T	1	1	1,587	1,284	35	26
48 Deoria	T	..	..	189	201	5	2
49 Azamgarh	T	1	..	207	108	56	28
50 Jaunpur	T	..	..	115	94	26	19
51 Ballia	T	..	..	112	112	6	2
52 Ghazipur	T	..	..	199	102	5	9
53 Varanasi	T	..	..	9,069	12,028	1,218	1,253
54 Mirzapur	T	..	..	720	1,956	150	168
WEST BENGAL							
R	T	6,964	1,315	15,253,139	14,182,789	13,947	11,762
U	R	2,047	619	11,968,752	11,444,032	750	413
	U	4,917	696	3,284,387	2,738,757	13,197	11,349
UTTAR PRADESH—concl.							
1 Darjeeling	T	487	103	62,486	53,076	33	25
2 Jalpaiguri	T	797	350	405,614	357,450	43	9
3 Cooch Behar	T	676	137	512,741	467,672	26	15
4 West Dinajpur	T	22	..	499,814	456,859	10	2
5 Malda	T	28	4	520,286	501,160	16	24
6 Murshidabad	T	17	80	1,121,955	1,095,782	27	12
7 Nadia	T	19	8	853,316	820,195	62	32
8 24 Parganas	T	235	26	2,988,420	2,744,121	180	144
9 Calcutta	T	2,394	335	1,058,425	810,437	11,229	9,545
10 Howrah	T	964	22	913,422	828,952	240	274
11 Hooghly	T	81	126	1,007,315	958,189	338	124
12 Burdwan	T	837	11	1,312,993	1,225,882	1,293	963
13 Birbhum	T	117	11	681,150	646,914	65	31
14 Bankura	T	..	3	761,259	746,800	41	64
15 Midnapore	T	290	95	1,997,843	1,912,124	281	458
16 Purulia	T	..	4	576,100	556,276	63	40

**GROUPED UNDER EACH, LISTED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) SPECIFIED IN
IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.**

Hindi		Kannada		Kashmiri		Malayalam		Total Rural	State/Union Territory/District
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Urban	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
UTTAR PRADESH—concl.									
621,245	507,251	10	6	3	46	188	19	T	16 Saharanpur
637,845	540,695	1	2	3	..	6	2	T	17 Muzaffarnagar
1,201,530	1,009,371	47	25	117	32	143	102	T	18 Meerut
826,924	730,828	..	1	..	..	..	1	T	19 Bulandshahr
882,556	762,521	..	..	..	..	26	..	T	20 Aligarh
557,765	470,343	13	..	14	6	124	30	T	21 Mathura
918,647	770,808	34	13	21	1	571	106	T	22 Agra
647,642	559,053	..	..	4	3	5	..	T	23 Etah
616,133	531,217	..	..	11	..	7	3	T	24 Mainpuri
638,612	532,397	1	..	2	..	..	1	T	25 Farrukhabad
610,665	517,574	1	..	36	..	..	..	T	26 Etawah
1,203,660	926,039	354	..	9	..	993	362	T	27 Kanpur
516,184	469,774	..	8	2	58	49	29	T	28 Fatehpur
1,124,999	1,055,737	117	..	4	..	392	138	T	29 Allahabad
542,912	492,782	140	118	..	..	923	945	T	30 Jhansi
333,349	293,683	..	..	1	..	1	..	T	31 Jalaun
396,744	365,478	..	..	..	..	2	..	T	32 Hamirpur
482,780	436,147	..	..	23	3	..	1	T	33 Banda
604,748	516,881	..	..	1	..	1	5	T	34 Kheri
753,840	641,549	..	4	..	..	2	3	T	35 Sitapur
788,710	671,820	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	36 Hardoi
610,904	545,833	..	..	1	..	..	..	T	37 Unnao
566,912	482,851	79	38	99	35	1,065	326	T	38 Lucknow
621,842	597,191	..	..	..	..	1	..	T	39 Rai Bareilly
686,023	609,442	..	..	..	..	1	..	T	40 Bahraich
917,201	862,327	..	..	..	..	1	14	T	41 Gonda
595,300	524,093	..	..	3	..	11	2	T	42 Bara Banki
746,212	732,307	6	1	1	..	98	..	T	43 Faizabad
657,175	665,289	..	..	..	..	1	..	T	44 Sultanpur
560,083	599,790	..	..	..	..	1	5	T	45 Pratapgarh
1,168,739	1,099,229	..	..	..	..	13	..	T	46 Basti
1,216,666	1,188,610	15	13	..	..	85	28	T	47 Gorakhpur
1,104,030	1,100,216	..	..	1	..	5	..	T	48 Deoria
1,060,259	1,090,040	..	..	..	..	1	6	T	49 Azamgarh
702,840	831,129	1	..	1	..	2	..	T	50 Jaunpur
600,153	621,269	..	..	1	..	..	2	T	51 Ballia
610,534	618,888	..	..	10	..	1	1	T	52 Ghazipur
1,101,000	1,046,450	140	82	..	18	57	73	T	53 Varanasi
628,916	589,584	48	28	..	1	182	28	T	54 Mirzapur
WEST BENGAL									
1,311,256	586,569	383	314	74	25	6,489	2,113	T	
338,817	176,506	77	85	7	3	527	114	R	
972,439	410,063	306	229	67	22	5,962	1,999	U	

State/Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Marathi		Oriya		Punjabi	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
UTTAR PRADESH--concd.							
16 Saharanpur	T	144	97	167	10	16,158	12,464
17 Muzaffarnagar	T	2	4	7	8	5,647	3,430
18 Meerut	T	386	166	59	17	24,925	18,959
19 Bulandshahr	T	..	..	..	..	2,254	1,661
20 Aligarh	T	..	12	..	..	1,671	1,559
21 Mathura	T	182	109	112	43	1,599	1,284
22 Agra	T	1,046	190	1	..	14,100	11,834
23 Etah	T	2	1	..	..	493	416
24 Mainpuri	T	6	6	..	..	2,738	506
25 Farrukhabad	T	15	22	1	1	605	450
26 Etawah	T	10	7	1	1	728	642
27 Kanpur	T	1,599	790	78	..	13,208	15,226
28 Fatchpur	T	16	..	..	..	157	64
29 Allahabad	T	706	384	123	1	6,032	4,905
30 Jhansi	T	1,550	1,329	196	74	5,925	3,391
31 Jalaun	T	69	78	..	1	133	152
32 Hamirpur	T	32	36	..	..	127	135
33 Banda	T	105	68	1	..	161	111
34 Kheri	T	7	8	..	1	7,550	5,661
35 Sitapur	T	34	..	..	..	688	608
36 Hardoi	T	4	2	..	..	197	243
37 Unnao	T	3	4	..	..	272	173
38 Lucknow	T	764	413	58	22	13,044	9,632
39 Rao Barcili	T	9	17	..	..	547	529
40 Bahraich	T	1	..	..	..	247	217
41 Gonda	T	1	2	..	..	696	835
42 Bara Banki	T	11	7	..	..	252	160
43 Faizabad	T	58	27	4	..	1,323	756
44 Sultanpur	T	4	4	..	..	524	425
45 Pratapgarh	T	..	4	..	..	271	215
46 Basti	T	..	2	..	..	339	211
47 Gorakhpur	T	95	64	14	..	1,849	1,395
48 Deoria	T	15	..	5	..	150	138
49 Azamgarh	T	9	11	..	..	520	242
50 Jaunpur	T	6	8	1	..	230	170
51 Ballia	T	12	2	..	..	90	89
52 Ghazipur	T	11	15	..	1	110	120
53 Varanasi	T	811	586	18	12	2,446	2,449
54 Mirzapur	T	945	414	11	97	2,002	932
WEST BENGAL							
	T	8,249	5,031	167,633	46,198	38,939	18,717
	R	677	554	39,652	20,708	4,345	2,353
	U	7,572	4,477	127,981	25,490	34,594	16,364
1 Darjeeling	T	23	687	4,818	4,170	579	287
2 Jalpaiguri	T	72	46	6,423	5,637	553	258
3 Cooch Behar	T	41	27	275	94	27	19
4 West Dinajpur	T	25	21	1,035	752	251	84
5 Malda	T	10	24	1,120	902	147	18
6 Murshidabad	T	40	4	283	125	116	69
7 Nadia	T	25	14	1,389	287	121	56
8 24 Parganas	T	680	412	31,209	7,976	6,440	1,489
9 Calcutta	T	4,801	1,327	54,686	6,666	17,985	7,576
10 Howrah	T	371	289	21,873	4,084	2,628	1,232
11 Hooghly	T	246	297	14,781	3,465	1,219	905
12 Burdwan	T	1,035	131	15,481	2,038	6,566	4,353
13 Birbhum	T	65	97	542	39	158	42
14 Bankura	T	96	3	913	204	87	29
15 Midnapore	T	676	1,390	12,084	8,974	1,755	1,924
16 Purulia	T	43	262	721	785	307	376

Sanskrit		Tamil		Telugu		Urdu		Total	Rural	State/Union Territory/District
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Urban		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	2	1	
UTTAR PRADESH—concl.										
35	..	287	51	102	25	242,799	208,315	T	16	Saharanpur
3	..	..	..	4	2	141,162	115,558	T	17	Muzaffarnagar
..	2	351	260	158	66	240,871	209,841	T	18	Meerut
2	..	..	1	1	..	94,430	79,989	T	19	Bulandshahr
..	..	10	2	37	1	63,202	52,031	T	20	Aligarh
..	..	127	11	123	113	19,147	13,342	T	21	Mathura
..	..	1,143	151	6	247	62,772	56,090	T	22	Agra
..	..	..	..	..	..	48,189	42,921	T	23	Etah
14	5	..	1	..	..	15,629	14,089	T	24	Mainpuri
..	..	..	..	..	..	64,852	57,375	T	25	Farrukhabad
10	6	..	..	1	..	27,733	23,445	T	26	Etawah
..	1	1,110	455	489	..	68,373	110,234	T	27	Kanpur
..	..	8	..	2	..	43,998	42,569	T	28	Fatehpur
674	252	804	306	207	148	121,334	104,993	T	29	Allahabad
10	2	1,413	613	231	538	15,653	10,880	T	30	Jhansi
..	..	5	5	..	..	17,708	17,071	T	31	Jalaun
20	..	1	..	..	..	15,908	15,789	T	32	Hamirpur
..	..	6	8	..	..	17,012	16,446	T	33	Banda
..	52	12	1	65	44	63,783	55,791	T	34	Kheri
2	..	..	..	6	13	110,080	100,150	T	35	Sitapur
..	..	..	..	..	..	54,291	51,141	T	36	Hardoi
..	..	..	..	..	1	37,163	32,226	T	37	Unnao
5	..	788	375	592	115	128,778	104,884	T	38	Lucknow
1	..	1	..	..	..	46,369	47,799	T	39	Rae Bareli
..	..	..	..	..	..	102,713	98,726	T	40	Bahraich
..	..	1	..	..	2	153,607	136,451	T	41	Gonda
..	..	8	12	..	..	101,911	100,607	T	42	Bara Banki
4	1	68	18	25	6	74,768	74,618	T	43	Faizabad
1	..	1	5	..	..	42,828	46,492	T	44	Sultanpur
..	5	..	..	1	..	46,756	44,936	T	45	Pratapgarh
..	..	..	..	10	..	173,740	176,395	T	46	Basti
..	1	91	13	34	2	72,343	72,811	T	47	Gorakhpur
1	..	1	1	3	2	65,803	68,138	T	48	Deoria
7	..	..	2	1	2	123,887	132,585	T	49	Azamgarh
5	5	..	1	..	3	44,765	57,755	T	50	Jaunpur
7	3	..	..	..	..	21,480	21,605	T	51	Ballia
3	5	2	3	4	4	43,190	48,100	T	52	Ghazipur
2	1	428	360	221	173	93,042	85,216	T	53	Varanasi
1	..	154	154	124	58	10,281	11,184	T	54	Mirzapur
4	..	20,762	11,901	46,605	34,325	523,796	309,051	T	WEST BENGAL	
3	..	1,461	735	3,580	2,118	143,917	129,769	R		
1	..	19,301	11,166	43,025	32,207	379,879	179,282	U		
2	..	98	50	162	63	1,877	628	T	1	Darjeeling
..	..	284	10	351	175	2,670	934	T	2	Jalpaiguri
..	..	2	..	101	64	264	387	T	3	Cooch Behar
..	..	7	..	12	1	70,455	63,779	T	4	West Dinajpur
..	..	3	2	24	7	10,391	10,678	T	5	Malda
..	..	3	38	13	57	7,238	6,823	T	6	Murshidabad
..	..	19	19	81	29	432	77	T	7	Nadia
..	..	2,069	603	6,559	5,247	85,067	43,089	T	8	24-Parganas
..	..	10,068	5,265	8,772	4,109	187,383	75,457	T	9	Calcutta
..	..	1,605	621	5,227	4,129	41,115	21,858	T	10	Howrah
..	..	485	320	4,165	2,715	21,132	10,426	T	11	Hooghly
..	..	2,111	774	2,658	797	46,072	27,735	T	12	Burdwan
2	..	7	9	30	5	6,408	5,347	T	13	Birbhum
..	..	17	4	81	32	477	469	T	14	Bankura
..	..	3,716	3,880	17,144	15,041	32,951	31,436	T	15	Midnapur
..	..	268	309	1,225	1,854	9,889	9,948	T	16	Purulia

7 RGI/64.—5

GROUPED UNDER EACH, LISTED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) SPECIFIED IN
IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*concl'd.*

IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY										Total Rural	State/Union Territory/District
Sanskrit		Tamil		Telugu		Urdu		Urban			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	2	1		
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS											
									ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS		
..	..	4,347	1,422	3,008	750	1,019	878	T			
..	..	2,302	618	1,520	275	251	150	R			
..	..	2,045	804	1,488	475	768	728	U			
48	16	12,607	10,356	2,754	2,476	87,892	65,359	T	DELHI		
..	..	26	17	11	8	1,794	1,258	R			
48	16	12,581	10,339	2,743	2,468	86,098	64,101	U			
HIMACHAL PRADESH											
..	..	31	17	4	..	3,549	2,722	T			
..	..	4	6	..	..	2,774	2,140	R			
..	..	27	11	4	..	775	582	U			
..	..	1	..	..	..	165	134	T	1 Chamba		
..	..	5	5	1	..	80	51	T	2 Mandi		
..	..	4	2	..	..	59	38	T	3 Bilaspur		
..	..	17	7	..	..	272	181	T	4 Mahasu		
..	..	3	2	3	..	2,965	2,318	T	5 Sirmur		
..	..	1	1	..	..	8	..	T	6 Kinnaur		
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS											
..	..	25	18	4	1	1	..	T			
..	..	25	13	4	1	1	..	R			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U			
MANIPUR											
..	..	14	3	12	8	23	13	T			
..	..	4	1	2	1	10	12	R			
..	..	10	2	10	7	13	1	U			
TRIPURA											
..	..	34	15	936	777	15	6	T			
..	..	28	12	911	761	15	6	R			
..	..	6	3	25	16	..	..	U			
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI											
..	..	..	..	75	61	74	66	T			
..	..	..	..	75	61	74	66	R			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U			
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU											
..	..	216	70	156	53	4,926	4,595	T			
..	..	198	58	145	48	2,549	2,255	R			
..	..	18	12	11	5	2,377	2,340	U			
..	..	216	70	156	53	4,875	4,539	T	1 Goa		
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	T	2 Daman		
..	..	..	..	..	..	43	50	T	3 Diu		
PONDICHERRY											
9	9	162,410	163,452	8,040	8,203	1,305	1,289	T			
9	9	130,298	129,614	3,516	3,588	398	351	R			
..	..	32,112	33,838	4,524	4,615	907	938	U			
5	7	122,266	121,041	4,321	4,371	1,107	1,081	T	1 Pondicherry		
4	2	40,090	42,377	398	441	63	51	T	2 Karaikal		
..	..	37	25	6	4	1	..	T	3 Mahe		
..	..	17	9	3,315	3,387	134	147	T	4 Yanam		
NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY											
..	..	564	23	232	11	201	8	T			
..	..	564	23	232	11	201	8	R			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U			
NAGALAND											
..	..	75	11	70	19	56	..	T			
..	..	32	4	68	19	41	..	R			
..	..	43	7	2	..	15	..	U			
..	..	52	10	17	5	19	..	T	1 Kohima		
..	..	17	..	20	..	37	..	T	2 Mokokchung		
..	..	6	1	33	14	..	..	T	3 Tuensang		
SIKKIM											
..	..	35	..	17	9	93	26	T			
..	..	31	..	14	2	55	6	R			
..	..	4	..	3	7	38	29	U			

**GROUPED UNDER EACH, LISTED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) SPECIFIED IN
IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.**

IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY									
Hindi		Kannada		Kashmiri		Malayalam		Total Rural	State/Union Territory/District
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Urban	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS									
2,424	1,149	54	17	4	6	4,015	2,658	T	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS
1,799	766	25	7	1	1	2,467	1,729	R	
625	383	29	10	3	5	1,548	929	U	
1,159,517	897,724	1,201	800	1,981	1,062	5,967	3,528	T	DELHI
158,605	134,834	2	..	130	..	9	11	R	
1,000,912	762,890	1,199	800	1,851	1,062	5,958	3,517	U	
78,692	64,878	5	2	2,377	1,125	91	31	T	HIMACHAL PRADESH
61,420	50,951	4	2	2,217	1,093	52	9	R	
17,272	13,927	1	..	160	32	39	22	U	
2,042	1,193	..	..	1,323	1,040	7	..	T	1 Chamba
11,506	9,780	..	..	64	23	12	2	T	2 Mandi
23,525	21,254	..	..	49	4	28	2	T	3 Bilaspur
10,028	7,324	3	2	874	48	12	5	T	4 Mahasu
31,161	25,296	1	..	60	6	30	22	T	5 Sirmur
430	31	1	..	7	4	2	..	T	6 Kinnaur
2	..	3	3	..	..	10,215	9,814	T	LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND
2	..	3	3	..	..	10,215	9,814	R	AMINDIVI ISLANDS
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
1,541	838	..	4	8	3	45	9	T	MANIPUR
564	276	..	..	2	2	24	3	R	
977	562	..	4	6	1	21	6	U	
10,878	7,729	3	2	2	1	27	7	T	TRIPURA
9,622	7,008	2	..	..	..	10	3	R	
1,256	721	1	2	2	1	17	4	U	
197	155	2	5	..	..	..	1	T	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
197	155	2	5	..	..	..	1	R	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
1,458	205	544	403	..	..	80	41	T	GOA, DAMAN AND DIU
899	108	372	229	..	..	60	29	R	
559	97	172	174	..	..	20	12	U	
1,450	197	542	403	..	..	80	40	T	1 Goa
1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	T	2 Daman
7	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	T	3 Diu
311	150	210	226	..	1	9,777	10,915	T	PONDICHERRY
124	30	23	16	..	..	5,391	6,324	R	
187	120	187	210	..	1	4,386	4,591	U	
296	140	102	97	..	1	725	352	T	1 Pondicherry
13	9	99	123	..	..	152	76	T	2 Karaikal
..	..	8	6	..	..	8,896	10,484	T	3 Mahe
2	1	1	..	..	..	4	3	T	4 Yanam
5,750	1,287	49	3	76	..	708	29	T	NORTH-EAST FRONTIER
5,750	1,287	49	3	76	..	708	29	R	AGENCY
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U	
3,958	528	4	..	1	..	901	27	T	NAGALAND
2,571	205	4	..	1	..	275	21	R	
1,387	323	..	..	..	..	626	6	U	
2,096	448	..	..	1	..	774	9	T	1 Kohima
1,412	38	4	..	..	..	60	7	T	2 Mokokohung
450	42	..	..	..	..	67	11	T	3 Tuensang
1,702	451	1	..	1	..	101	7	T	SIKKIM
1,267	314	1	..	1	..	99	3	R	
435	137	..	..	..	..	2	4	U	

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)

**DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH
LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY**

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY

Note :—In Col. 1,

- (a) Number against a mother tongue indicates serial number in Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India (L. S. I.) Classified List, (Cf. Appendix I).
 (b) Number within brackets denotes that the mother tongue is classified in L. S. I. under particular number of the Classified List.
 (c) 'T' against a mother tongue indicates that it is not attested in L. S. I. but has been tentatively classified by the Linguist.
 (d) 'TR' denotes the mother tongue indicates that the mother tongue, though classified in L. S. I. has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory 1	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males 2	Females 3	Males 4	Females 5	Males 6	Females 7
ASSAMESE						
1 Assamese 552						
India	3,594,879	3,208,584	3,407,431	3,081,430	187,448	127,154
Andhra Pradesh	115	7	9	..	106	7
Assam	3,580,305	3,203,966	3,401,239	3,078,383	179,066	125,583
Bihar	128	96	24	28	104	68
Gujarat	28	9	..	..	28	9
Jammu and Kashmir	3	2	2	..	1	2
Kerala	12	2	5	1	7	1
Madhya Pradesh	561	34	26	18	535	16
Madras	53	17	24	1	29	16
Maharashtra	232	40	12	..	220	40
Mysore	103	18	6	..	97	18
Punjab	1,016	180	4	5	1,012	175
Rajasthan	53	18	14	2	39	16
Uttar Pradesh	222	81	14	3	208	78
West Bengal	6,964	1,315	2,047	619	4,917	696
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	2	3	..	7	2
Delhi	157	55	2	..	155	55
Himachal Pradesh	13	8	13	8	..	..
Manipur	272	28	95	7	177	21
Tripura	74	49	67	48	7	1
Pondicherry	4	2	..	..	4	2
North-East Frontier Agency	2,441	1,197	2,441	1,197	..	..
Nagaland	2,110	1,456	1,384	1,110	726	346
Sikkim	3	2	..	..	3	2
2 Kully T						
India	2	..	2	..	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	2	..	2	..	..	..
BENGALI						
1 Bahe 544						
India	4	..	4	..	..	..
Assam	4	..	4	..	..	..
2 Barik T						
India	735	129	735	129	..	..
West Bengal	735	129	735	129	..	..
3 Bengali 529						
India	17,539,221	16,215,187	13,719,521	13,043,734	3,819,700	3,171,453
Andhra Pradesh	2,022	1,324	218	125	1,804	1,199
Assam	1,106,621	954,912	912,961	802,637	193,660	152,275
Bihar	604,829	559,212	452,114	433,932	152,715	125,280
Gujarat	2,082	1,311	170	114	1,912	1,197
Jammu and Kashmir	191	209	37	25	154	184
Kerala	569	101	47	25	522	76
Madhya Pradesh	29,828	22,985	10,216	9,214	19,612	13,771
Madras	1,748	750	490	150	1,258	600
Maharashtra	17,750	11,364	704	379	17,046	10,985
Mysore	1,624	959	132	36	1,492	923
Orissa	63,567	62,120	37,546	39,706	26,021	22,414
Punjab	2,902	1,909	300	319	2,602	1,590
Rajasthan	5,706	3,101	857	346	4,849	2,755
Uttar Pradesh	54,032	50,496	12,540	12,510	41,492	37,986
West Bengal	15,238,435	14,169,811	11,954,129	11,431,054	3,284,306	2,738,757
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,397	6,456	6,749	5,986	648	470
Delhi	15,385	12,751	29	28	15,356	12,723
Himachal Pradesh	124	92	89	67	35	25
Manipur	5,210	4,801	4,572	4,212	638	589
Tripura	374,565	347,877	323,204	301,845	51,361	46,032

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BENGALI— <i>concl.</i>						
3 Bengali 529— <i>concl.</i>						
Goa, Daman and Diu	34	7	28	4	6	3
Pondicherry	264	248	9	4	255	244
North-East Frontier Agency	1,636	617	1,636	617	..	..
Nagaland	2,387	1,427	657	309	1,730	1,118
Sikkim	313	347	87	90	226	257
4 Bhatia T						
India	227	203	227	203	..	..
Bihar	227	203	227	203	..	..
5 Chakma 551						
India	20,988	19,083	20,926	19,066	62	17
Assam	9,374	8,324	9,373	8,324	1	..
Tripura	11,608	10,753	11,547	10,736	61	17
North-East Frontier Agency	2	4	2	4	..	..
Nagaland	4	2	4	2	..	..
6 Dehari T						
India	8	10	8	10	..	..
West Bengal	8	10	8	10	..	..
7 Haijong/Hajong 547						
India	4,536	4,322	4,475	4,305	61	17
Assam	4,533	4,320	4,472	4,303	61	17
West Bengal	3	2	3	2	..	..
8 Kachari-Bengali (529)						
India	335	36	281	35	54	1
Assam	335	36	281	35	54	1
9 Kishanganjia (541)						
India	29,829	25,768	29,821	25,768	8	..
Bihar	29,829	25,768	29,821	25,768	8	..
10 Lohari-Malpaharia T						
India	10	17	10	17	..	..
West Bengal	10	17	10	17	..	..
11 Malpaharia 536						
India	4,858	4,219	4,773	4,216	85	3
Assam	404	356	400	353	4	3
Bihar	152	173	152	173	..	..
West Bengal	4,302	3,690	4,221	3,690	81	..
12 Murari T						
India	9	7	9	7	..	..
West Bengal	9	7	9	7	..	..
13 Rajbangsi 542						
India	9,639	9,123	9,639	9,123	..	..
West Bengal	9,637	9,123	9,637	9,123	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	2	..	2	..	..	..
14 Samaria T						
India	194	213	194	213	..	..
Bihar	194	213	194	213	..	..
15 Takam T						
India	21	8	21	8	..	..
Assam	21	8	21	8	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARATI						
1 Balbanagiri T						
India	15	..	..	..	15	..
Madras	15	..	..	..	15	..
2 Bori (672)						
India	5	7	..	..	5	7
Madhya Pradesh	3	7	..	..	3	7
Maharashtra	2	..	..	..	2	..
3 Gadaria T						
India	296	274	294	273	2	1
Madhya Pradesh	30	1	28	..	2	1
Maharashtra	266	273	266	273	..	..
4 Ghisadi 676						
India	825	951	755	883	70	68
Andhra Pradesh	24	22	24	22	..	..
Maharashtra	782	909	712	841	70	68
Mysore	19	20	19	20	..	..
5 Gujarati 652						
India	10,364,373	9,741,573	7,498,322	7,165,846	2,865,951	2,575,727
Andhra Pradesh	11,302	9,165	830	686	10,472	8,479
Assam	508	204	129	83	379	121
Bihar	10,666	9,402	2,250	1,671	8,416	7,731
Gujarat	9,589,573	9,081,989	7,377,233	7,051,116	2,212,340	2,030,873
Jammu and Kashmir	34	45	3	3	31	42
Kerala	4,429	2,498	81	67	4,348	2,431
Madhya Pradesh	67,396	60,217	26,926	25,691	40,470	34,526
Madras	10,216	7,713	929	769	9,287	6,944
Maharashtra	581,682	485,827	54,036	46,386	527,646	439,441
Mysore	15,175	12,769	7,057	6,542	8,118	6,227
Orissa	5,733	3,703	1,069	526	4,664	3,177
Punjab	1,069	783	110	90	959	693
Rajasthan	18,871	22,962	8,925	13,422	9,946	9,540
Uttar Pradesh	7,655	5,176	887	483	6,768	4,693
West Bengal	13,945	11,762	748	413	13,197	11,349
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	93	11	68	..	25	11
Delhi	3,555	3,039	14	1	3,541	3,038
Himachal Pradesh	9	14	7	7	2	7
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	2	..	2	..	..	..
Tripura	24	16	15	12	9	4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,926	5,401	5,926	5,401	..	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	16,187	18,701	11,024	12,458	5,163	6,243
Pondicherry	210	168	61	13	149	155
North-East Frontier Agency	6	3	6	3	..	..
Nagaland	5	3	5	3	..	..
Sikkim	1	2	..	..	1	2
6 Gujar (652)						
India	12,724	11,853	12,415	11,508	309	345
Maharashtra	12,724	11,853	12,415	11,508	309	345
7 Halai (669)						
India	5	5	..	..	5	5
Maharashtra	5	5	..	..	5	5
8 Jaini (652)						
India	324	702	270	660	54	42
Andhra Pradesh	9	4	..	..	9	4
Madras	23	11	..	..	23	11

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARATI— <i>contd.</i>						
8 Jaini (652)— <i>concl.</i>						
Maharashtra	290	686	268	659	22	27
Uttar Pradesh	..	1	..	1	..	..
West Bengal	2	..	2	..	..	..
9 Kathiyawadi 666						
India	1,482	1,507	1,056	1,089	426	418
Madhya Pradesh	813	867	737	811	76	56
Maharashtra	660	637	319	278	341	359
Mysore	8	3	..	..	8	3
Delhi	1	..	..	..	1	..
10 Khalpa T						
India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Gujarat	1	..	1	..	..	..
11 Khatri-Saurashtra (674)						
India	869	921	291	214	578	707
Andhra Pradesh	702	756	290	214	412	542
Madras	167	165	1	..	166	165
12 Kolahi T						
India	511	493	511	493	..	..
Gujarat	511	493	511	493	..	..
13 Koli-Gujarati TR						
India	12	7	12	7	..	..
Gujarat	12	7	12	7	..	..
14 Kshatriya-Gujarati T						
India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Gujarat	1	..	1	..	..	..
15 Mahar T						
India	9	9	9	9	..	..
Gujarat	9	9	9	9	..	..
16 Memani (657)						
India	347	361	75	81	272	280
Andhra Pradesh	13	27	..	..	13	27
Gujarat	34	6	4	6	30	..
Kerala	13	11	..	..	13	11
Madhya Pradesh	6	6	6	6	..	..
Maharashtra	280	308	65	69	215	239
Mysore	1	3	..	..	1	3
17 Parsi 660						
India	3,069	2,019	120	112	2,949	1,907
Andhra Pradesh	259	114	14	12	245	102
Gujarat	28	22	28	22	..	..
Kerala	7	..	..	..	7	..
Madhya Pradesh	35	8	32	5	3	3
Maharashtra	2,489	1,814	36	57	2,453	1,757
Mysore	241	48	10	15	231	33
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	..	..	1	..
Delhi	9	11	..	..	9	11
Pondicherry	..	1	..	..	..	1
Nagaland	..	1	..	1	..	..
18 Patkari (652)						
India	579	708	90	105	489	603
Andhra Pradesh	579	708	90	105	489	603

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARATI— <i>concl.</i>						
19 Pattani 665						
India	11	..	..	..	11	..
Punjab	11	..	..	..	11	..
20 Rayli T						
India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Gujarat	1	..	1	..	..	..
21 Saurashtra (674)						
India	79,179	78,391	3,287	3,019	75,892	75,372
Andhra Pradesh	543	516	90	92	453	424
Kerala	22	9	4	1	18	8
Madras	78,021	77,371	3,182	2,920	74,839	74,451
Mysore	548	461	4	1	544	460
Pondicherry	45	34	7	5	38	29
22 Saurashtri (652)						
India	94	20	1	1	93	19
Maharashtra	85	18	1	1	84	17
Delhi	9	2	..	..	9	2
23 Sorathi 668						
India	..	1	..	1	..	..
Gujarat	..	1	..	1	..	..
24 Surti 657						
India	1	..	..	..	1	..
Maharashtra	1	..	..	..	1	..
25 Talavia T						
India	5	..	5	..	..	..
Gujarat	5	..	5	..	..	..
26 Tirbandi T						
India	8	12	8	12	..	..
Gujarat	8	12	8	12	..	..
27 Zoroastrian T						
India	3	1	..	..	3	1
Maharashtra	3	1	..	..	3	1
HINDI						
1 Agrawali T						
India	..	2	..	2	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	..	2	..	2	..	..
2 Ahiri-Hindi TR						
India	4	..	4	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	4	..	4	..	..	..
3 Awadhi 548						
India	284,001	244,280	281,225	241,753	2,776	2,527
Bihar	358	215	173	128	185	87
Madhya Pradesh	452	435	322	351	130	84
Maharashtra	5	2	..	..	5	2
Punjab	3	..	1	..	2	..
Uttar Pradesh	283,178	243,623	280,724	241,269	2,454	2,524
Himachal Pradesh	4	5	4	5	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	1	..	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDI— <i>contd.</i>						
4 Baghelkhandi 559						
India	276,096	280,938	272,407	276,889	3,689	4,049
Madhya Pradesh	274,259	279,128	270,582	275,085	3,677	4,043
Maharashtra	1,836	1,810	1,825	1,804	11	6
Punjab	1	..	..	..	1	..
5 Baigani 577						
India	1,898	1,825	1,897	1,825	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	1,898	1,825	1,897	1,825	1	..
6 Bairagi T						
India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Maharashtra	1	..	1	..	..	..
7 Bangaru 588						
India	64	51	40	35	24	16
Assam	11	..	11	..	..	..
Mysore	26	31	25	30	1	1
Punjab	26	20	3	5	23	15
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
8 Bhadauri 619						
India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
9 Bhangari T						
India	2	1	..	..	2	1
Maharashtra	2	1	..	..	2	1
10 Bharati T						
India	885	1,233	885	1,232	..	1
Maharashtra	..	1	..	1	..	..
Punjab	..	1	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	885	1,231	885	1,231	..	1
11 Bharatpuri (592)						
India	117	129	117	129	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	4	3	4	3	..	..
Rajasthan	113	126	113	126	..	..
12 Bhateali Hindi (586)						
India	196	97	196	97	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	196	97	196	97	..	..
13 Bhulia 580						
India	1,326	1,378	1,326	1,378	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	1,326	1,378	1,326	1,378	..	..
14 Bilaspuri TR						
India	1,475	1,400	1,089	995	386	405
Assam	157	18	157	18	..	..
Bihar	1,032	1,240	650	835	382	405
Madhya Pradesh	4	..	..	..	4	..
West Bengal	282	142	282	142	..	..
15 Binjhware 578						
India	623	654	623	654	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	623	654	623	654	..	..
16 Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha 592						
India	40,829	35,360	36,279	30,770	4,550	4,590
Bihar	934	208	817	38	117	170
Gujarat	33	33	27	32	6	1

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDI— <i>contd.</i>						
16 Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha 592— <i>concl.</i>						
Madhya Pradesh	1,751	1,377	1,070	951	681	426
Maharashtra	17	15	15	14	2	1
Mysore	1	1	..	..	1	1
Punjab	2	..	..	..	2	..
Rajasthan	37,983	33,676	34,250	29,710	3,733	3,966
Uttar Pradesh	107	50	99	25	8	25
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
17 Budali (586)						
India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Maharashtra	1	..	1	..	..	..
18 Bundelkhandi 610						
India	8,050	14,015	5,657	12,904	2,393	1,111
Bihar	104	33	104	33	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	7,220	13,322	4,953	12,316	2,267	1,006
Maharashtra	223	234	97	130	126	104
Punjab	..	1	..	..	..	1
Rajasthan	485	415	485	415	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	18	10	18	10	..	..
19 Burgaza T						
India	3	..	..	..	3	..
Delhi	3	..	..	..	3	..
20 Chamari T						
India	1,067	1,158	1,059	1,150	8	8
Madhya Pradesh	31	53	30	53	1	..
Maharashtra	914	986	907	978	7	8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	122	119	122	119	..	..
21 Chameali Hindi (586)						
India	2	..	2	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	..	2	..	..	..
22 Chamrali T						
India	2	..	..	..	2	..
Punjab	2	..	..	..	2	..
23 Cherwani T						
India	1	9	1	9	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	1	9	1	9	..	..
24 Chhattisgarhi 572						
India	1,435,564	1,526,474	1,353,395	1,443,527	82,169	82,947
Andhra Pradesh	2	3	2	3	..	..
Bihar	4,143	4,532	55	125	4,088	4,407
Gujarat	11	23	..	..	11	23
Madhya Pradesh	1,423,550	1,513,925	1,346,277	1,436,179	77,273	77,746
Maharashtra	7,857	7,991	7,060	7,220	797	771
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	1	..	..	..
25 Deswali (586)						
India	243	184	186	100	57	84
Assam	203	160	147	79	56	81
Madhya Pradesh	3	12	2	9	1	3
West Bengal	3	6	3	6	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	9	1	9	1	..	..
Tripura	1	1	1	1	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	12	3	12	3	..	..
Nagaland	12	1	12	1	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDI— <i>contd.</i>						
47 Kahari (610)— <i>concl'd.</i>						
Maharashtra	311	363	311	360	..	3
West Bengal	6	15	6	..	..	15
48 Kanauji 604						
India	9	2	5	..	4	2
Bihar	5	..	2	..	3	..
Madhya Pradesh	2	..	2	..	..	..
Delhi	1	2	..	..	1	2
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	1	..	..	..
49 Kanauri Hindi (586)						
India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
50 Kankeri (572)						
India	55	47	11	31	44	16
Madhya Pradesh	40	11	..	..	40	11
Maharashtra	4	5	..	..	4	5
Rajasthan	11	31	11	31	..	..
51 Kashmiri Hindi (586)						
India	..	2	..	2	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	..	2	..	2	..	..
52 Khariboli (586)						
India	3,206,805	2,782,323	2,503,924	2,196,084	702,881	586,239
Bihar	9	38	..	1	9	37
Madhya Pradesh	3	5	..	..	3	5
Rajasthan	3,206,793	2,782,280	2,503,924	2,196,083	702,869	586,197
53 Kidki T						
India	..	2	..	..	..	2
Delhi	..	2	..	..	..	2
54 Kirari 628						
India	380	252	323	210	57	42
Maharashtra	380	252	323	210	57	42
55 Kosari T						
India	123	126	119	121	4	5
Maharashtra	123	126	119	121	4	5
56 Koshti-Bundeli (629)						
India	3	2	..	..	3	2
Gujarat	3	2	..	..	3	2
57 Koyri (586)						
India	2	..	2	..	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	2	..	2	..	..	..
58 Kurmi-Hindi T						
India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
59 Laria 572						
India	21,849	23,675	21,184	23,074	665	601
Maharashtra	6	4	..	..	6	4
Orissa	21,843	23,671	21,184	23,074	659	597
60 Lodhanti 613						
India	8	..	8	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	8	..	8	..	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDI— <i>contd.</i>						
61 Lodhi 621						
India	13,531	13,862	13,370	13,701	161	161
Madhya Pradesh	5,116	5,375	5,114	5,375	2	..
Maharashtra	8,415	8,487	8,256	8,326	159	161
62 Maina T						
India	4	10	4	10	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	4	10	4	10	..	..
63 Mainpuri T						
India	11	..	..	..	11	..
Uttar Pradesh	11	..	..	..	11	..
64 Mali TR						
India	540	429	537	429	3	..
Maharashtra	540	429	537	429	3	..
65 Marari 568						
India	18,367	19,375	18,030	19,178	337	197
Assam	928	1,161	877	1,162	49	9
Madhya Pradesh	17,436	18,214	17,148	18,026	288	188
Tripura	5	..	5	..	..	..
66 Marli T						
India	3	8	3	8	..	..
Maharashtra	3	8	3	8	..	..
67 Mathuri (592)						
India	1,953	878	1,948	873	5	5
Andhra Pradesh	1,948	873	1,948	873	..	..
Punjab	5	5	..	..	5	5
68 Mehtar T						
India	3	..	..	..	3	..
Andhra Pradesh	3	..	..	..	3	..
69 Mirzapuri (558)						
India	197	260	167	241	30	19
Bihar	11	4	11	4	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	165	239	156	232	9	7
Maharashtra	21	12	..	..	21	12
Uttar Pradesh	..	5	..	5	..	..
70 Mundi T						
India	1	1	..	..	1	1
Delhi	1	1	..	..	1	1
71 Muria-Hindi TR						
India	161	6	59	..	102	6
Uttar Pradesh	161	6	59	..	102	6
72 Nagari-Hindi (586)						
India	3,622	3,109	3,498	2,930	124	179
Assam	1,980	1,384	1,887	1,247	93	137
Madhya Pradesh	69	71	67	70	2	1
Maharashtra	27	13	2	..	25	13
Punjab	2	..	2	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	4	..	4	..	..	..
West Bengal	1,460	1,583	1,456	1,555	4	28
Tripura	80	58	80	58	..	..
73 Nagpuri 631						
India	..	1	..	1	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	..	1	..	1	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDI—contd.						
26 Deswari/Hariani 591						
India	1,511	1,892	1,391	1,879	120	13
Bihar	6	1	..	..	6	1
Madhya Pradesh	138	31	42	31	96	..
Maharashtra	5	..	..	..	5	..
Punjab	464	386	451	374	13	12
Rajasthan	897	1,462	897	1,462	..	..
West Bengal	..	12	..	12	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
27 Devanagari (586)						
India	213	129	34	25	179	104
Madras	10	5	10	5	..	..
Maharashtra	7	1	2	..	5	1
Mysore	174	103	..	..	174	103
West Bengal	13	10	13	10	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
Tripura	2	9	2	9	..	..
Pondicherry	5	1	5	1	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	1	..	..	..
28 Dewar Boli T						
India	124	146	120	140	4	6
Madhya Pradesh	124	146	120	140	4	6
29 Dhamdi T						
India	793	767	793	767	..	..
Maharashtra	793	767	793	767	..	..
30 Dogri Hindi (586)						
India	6	8	5	8	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	6	8	5	8	1	..
31 Etawali T						
India	2	1	2	1	..	..
Maharashtra	2	1	2	1	..	..
32 Gadi Hindi (586)						
India	14	5	14	5	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	14	5	14	5	..	..
33 Gahora 564						
India	..	52	..	52	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	..	52	..	52	..	..
34 Gangapari (558)						
India	38	133	35	132	3	1
Madhya Pradesh	38	133	35	132	3	1
35 Gaoli 626						
India	398	416	323	300	75	116
Madhya Pradesh	15	1	15	..	..	1
Maharashtra	383	415	308	300	75	115
36 Gondani (559)						
India	262	5	241	..	21	5
Madhya Pradesh	262	5	241	..	21	5
37 Gouriya T						
India	137	114	137	114	..	..
West Bengal	137	114	137	114	..	..
38 Gowro TR						
India	2,346	2,456	2,274	2,382	72	74
Assam	2,346	2,456	2,274	2,382	72	74

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDI—contd.						
39 Hindi 586						
India	64,824,928	58,200,561	53,932,958	50,111,270	10,891,970	8,089,291
Andhra Pradesh	77,766	58,303	12,100	11,272	65,666	47,031
Assam	331,835	179,983	244,893	148,549	86,942	31,434
Bihar	10,435,974	10,131,781	9,244,537	9,202,862	1,191,437	928,919
Gujarat	125,214	67,065	19,429	10,057	105,785	57,008
Jammu and Kashmir	14,381	7,942	5,255	1,114	9,126	6,828
Kerala	4,215	3,112	1,338	1,174	2,877	1,938
Madhya Pradesh	11,195,702	10,490,438	9,583,066	9,110,266	1,612,636	1,380,172
Madras	21,849	17,125	4,510	3,202	17,339	13,923
Maharashtra	674,913	414,014	163,010	146,200	511,903	267,814
Mysore	46,413	35,087	13,432	10,966	32,981	24,121
Orissa	90,413	83,598	40,678	36,254	49,735	47,344
Punjab	6,065,653	5,232,185	4,516,471	3,957,638	1,549,182	1,274,547
Rajasthan	346,895	303,659	278,655	247,648	68,240	56,011
Uttar Pradesh	32,822,211	29,620,510	29,229,618	26,856,542	3,592,593	2,763,968
West Bengal	1,309,355	584,684	336,920	174,664	972,435	410,020
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,424	1,149	1,799	766	625	383
Delhi	1,159,496	897,717	158,605	134,834	1,000,891	762,883
Himachal Pradesh	74,679	61,059	57,903	48,072	16,776	12,987
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2	..	2	..	..	..
Manipur	1,541	838	564	276	977	562
Tripura	10,790	7,661	9,534	6,940	1,256	721
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	75	36	75	36	..	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	1,458	205	899	108	559	97
Pondicherry	306	149	119	29	187	120
North-East Frontier Agency	5,720	1,283	5,720	1,283	..	..
Nagaland	3,946	527	2,559	204	1,387	323
Sikkim	1,702	451	1,287	314	435	137
40 Hindi Mandeali (586)						
India	280	216	253	48	27	168
Himachal Pradesh	280	216	253	48	27	168
41 Hindi Mehlogi T						
India	2	..	2	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	..	2	..	..	..
42 Hindi Pahari T						
India	2,806	2,935	2,343	2,164	463	771
Himachal Pradesh	2,806	2,935	2,343	2,164	463	771
43 Hindi Punjabi (586)						
India	32	..	32	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	32	..	32	..	..	..
44 Jabalपुरi (559)						
India	..	1	..	..	..	1
Delhi	..	1	..	..	..	1
45 Jamuali Hindi (586)						
India	1	13	1	13	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	13	1	13	..	..
46 Jati 590						
India	18	13	10	..	8	13
Madhya Pradesh	4	10	..	..	4	10
Punjab	4	3	..	..	4	8
North-East Frontier Agency	10	..	10	..	..	..
47 Kahari (610)						
India	321	417	321	399	..	18
Madhya Pradesh	4	39	4	39	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDI— <i>contd.</i>						
74 Nagwanshi T India	1	4	1	4	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	1	4	1	4	..	..
75 Nepali Hindi (586) India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
76 Ojhi 571 India	535	530	519	530	16	..
Andhra Pradesh	32	38	32	38	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	400	375	384	375	16	..
Maharashtra	103	117	103	117	..	..
77 Pachhimi Hindi (586) India	497	445	497	445	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	497	445	497	445	..	..
78 Pachhimi Hindi Pahari (586) India	..	5	..	5	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	..	5	..	5	..	..
79 Pando T India	3,134	3,188	3,134	3,188	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	3,134	3,188	3,134	3,188	..	..
80 Panki T India	190	166	189	166	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	190	166	189	166	1	..
81 Pardesi (558) India	16,538	15,885	15,019	14,392	1,519	1,493
Madhya Pradesh	1,091	833	1,036	800	55	33
Maharashtra	15,447	15,052	13,983	13,592	1,464	1,460
82 Pingal (592) India	4	48	3	28	1	20
Gujarat	1	20	..	..	1	20
Rajasthan	3	28	3	28	..	..
83 Powari 569 India	32,014	32,064	31,758	31,860	256	204
Maharashtra	32,014	32,064	31,758	31,860	256	204
84 Purbi (586) India	3,308	1,956	2,397	1,290	911	666
Gujarat	1	1	1	1	..	..
Jammu and Kashmir	2	3	2	3	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	1,301	992	510	361	791	631
Maharashtra	11	8	2	1	9	7
Punjab	77	15	1	1	76	14
Uttar Pradesh	1,817	888	1,799	875	18	13
Delhi	16	..	..	..	16	..
Himachal Pradesh	82	49	81	48	1	1
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	1	..	..	..
85 Raghobansi 627 India	1,273	1,211	1,255	1,196	18	15
Maharashtra	1,273	1,211	1,255	1,196	18	15
86 Rewapari T India	232	199	226	196	6	3
Madhya Pradesh	232	199	226	196	6	3

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDI— <i>concl.</i>						
87 Rohtaki T India	8	..	4	..	4	..
Himachal Pradesh	7	..	3	..	4	..
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	1	..	..	..
88 Roman-Hindi T India	..	3	..	..	..	3
Uttar Pradesh	..	3	..	..	..	3
89 Saheria (610) India	1	1	..	1	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	..	1	1	..
90 Satnami (572) India	234	314	230	305	4	9
Bihar	15	..	15	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	219	314	215	305	4	9
91 Sirmauri Hindi (586) India	69	38	69	38	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	69	38	69	38	..	..
92 Surgujia 574 India	1,488	1,605	1,080	1,202	408	403
Assam	558	613	558	613	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	930	992	522	589	408	403
93 Swadeshi T India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
94 Tharu Awadhi (558) India	..	3	..	3	..	..
West Bengal	..	3	..	3	..	..
95 Tibia T India	..	1	..	..	..	1
Delhi	..	1	..	..	..	1
96 Towargarhi (610) India	4	..	..	..	4	..
Madhya Pradesh	4	..	..	..	4	..
97 Uttari (558) India	10	2	..	..	10	2
Madhya Pradesh	10	2	..	..	10	2
KANNADA						
1 Advichanohi (296) India	8	9	8	9	..	..
Mysore	8	9	8	9	..	..
2 Atavika T India	2	1	..	..	2	1
Andhra Pradesh	2	1	..	..	2	1
3 Badaga 298 India	43,055	42,408	37,953	37,691	5,102	4,717
Kerala	48	34	48	34	..	..
Madras	43,000	42,371	37,904	37,655	5,096	4,716
Mysore	7	3	1	2	6	1

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KANNADA— <i>contd.</i>						
4 Bijapuri (296)						
India	2	..	..	..	2	..
Delhi	2	..	..	..	2	..
5 Budubudike TR						
India	8	6	8	6	..	..
Mysore	8	6	8	6	..	..
6 Chettibhasha-Kannada T						
India	377	334	..	..	377	334
Madras	377	334	..	..	377	334
7 Golari-Kannada 300						
India	139	168	136	161	3	7
Maharashtra	120	154	117	147	3	7
Mysore	19	14	19	14	..	..
8 Halian T						
India	1	1	..	..	1	1
Madras	1	1	..	..	1	1
9 Haranshikari (296)						
India	94	97	88	97	6	..
Mysore	94	97	88	97	6	..
10 Holiya 300						
India	1,558	1,535	1,474	1,455	84	80
Madhya Pradesh	385	393	385	393	..	..
Maharashtra	1,173	1,142	1,089	1,062	84	80
11 Kadubhasha T						
India	387	301	387	301	..	..
Mysore	387	301	387	301	..	..
12 Kannada 296						
India	8,832,964	8,472,665	7,347,050	7,143,399	1,485,914	1,329,266
Andhra Pradesh	192,315	189,588	155,938	155,683	36,377	33,905
Assam	158	48	54	25	104	23
Bihar	415	259	116	35	299	224
Gujarat	3,160	2,032	688	396	2,472	1,636
Jammu and Kashmir	14	..	12	..	2	..
Kerala	31,424	30,644	25,323	24,756	6,101	5,888
Madhya Pradesh	2,760	1,694	564	479	2,196	1,215
Madras	429,501	423,710	303,509	302,654	125,992	121,056
Maharashtra	338,601	290,982	214,451	199,598	124,150	91,384
Mysore	7,830,051	7,531,000	6,645,656	6,459,347	1,184,395	1,071,653
Orissa	297	287	68	27	229	260
Punjab	447	157	8	1	439	156
Rajasthan	271	100	93	20	178	80
Uttar Pradesh	1,125	402	12	30	1,113	372
West Bengal	379	304	77	85	302	219
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44	14	22	7	22	7
Delhi	1,184	798	2	..	1,182	798
Himachal Pradesh	2	..	1	..	1	..
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	3	3	3	3	..	..
Manipur	..	4	..	..	..	4
Tripura	3	2	2	..	1	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	5	2	5	..	..
Goa, Daman, and Diu	544	403	372	229	172	174
Pondicherry	210	226	23	16	187	210
North-East Frontier Agency	49	3	49	3	..	..
Nagaland	4	..	4	..	..	..
Sikkim	1	..	1	..	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KANNADA— <i>contd.</i>						
13 Karandi (296)						
India	18	19	18	19	..	..
Kerala	18	19	18	19	..	..
14 Karnataka (296)						
India	49	26	15	8	34	18
Gujarat	16	9	8	6	8	3
Jammu and Kashmir	1	..	1	..	..	..
West Bengal	4	10	..	..	4	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	3	3	..	7	3
Delhi	15	2	..	..	15	2
Himachal Pradesh	3	2	3	2	..	..
15 Kattunaicken T						
India	..	1	..	1	..	..
Madras	..	1	..	1	..	..
16 Konavar T						
India	2	..	..	..	2	..
Madras	2	..	..	..	2	..
17 Koracha TR						
India	1,873	1,594	1,248	1,073	625	521
Mysore	1,873	1,594	1,248	1,073	625	521
18 Korama-Kannada TR						
India	414	431	341	377	73	54
Mysore	414	431	341	377	73	54
19 Kuruba/Kurumba 299						
India	4,445	4,353	3,819	3,789	626	564
Andhra Pradesh	..	1	..	..	..	1
Madras	1,466	1,200	841	637	625	563
Maharashtra	325	372	325	372	..	..
Mysore	2,654	2,780	2,653	2,780	1	..
20 Kuruva Kannadam T						
India	130	85	130	85	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	130	85	130	85	..	..
21 Lingayati T						
India	27	22	16	6	11	16
Maharashtra	27	22	16	6	11	16
22 Madari-Kannada T						
India	3	..	1	..	2	..
Mysore	3	..	1	..	2	..
23 Manglorese T						
India	168	157	2	2	166	155
Gujarat	2	2	..	..	2	2
Maharashtra	166	155	2	2	164	153
24 Mochi T						
India	..	6	..	..	..	6
Andhra Pradesh	..	6	..	..	..	6
25 Montadenchetty T						
India	900	790	470	395	430	395
Madras	900	790	470	395	430	395
26 Mysore T						
India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Gujarat	1	..	1	..	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KANNADA— <i>concl.</i>						
27 Nagari-Kannada TR						
India	2	..	..	..	2	..
Andhra Pradesh	2	..	..	..	2	..
28 Naiki-Kuruba/Kurumba TR						
India	587	580	443	443	144	137
Madras	587	580	443	443	144	137
29 Pallakkal T						
India	1	2	..	..	1	2
Madras	1	2	..	..	1	2
30 Solaga-Kannada TR						
India	972	959	972	959	..	..
Madras	972	959	972	959	..	..
31 Urali (299)						
India	554	524	546	524	8	..
Madras	549	524	546	524	3	..
Maharashtra	5	..	..	..	5	..
32 Vani TR						
India	7	5	2	2	5	3
Andhra Pradesh	7	5	2	2	5	3
KASHMIRI						
1 Bunjwali T						
India	279	271	279	271	..	..
Jammu and Kashmir	279	271	279	271	..	..
2 Kashmiri 399						
India	1,034,958	879,488	805,678	690,165	229,280	189,323
Andhra Pradesh	74	30	7	..	67	30
Assam	39	2	26	..	13	2
Bihar	117	69	27	4	90	65
Gujarat	82	40	5	1	77	39
Jammu and Kashmir	1,020,335	875,814	799,573	688,794	220,762	187,020
Kerala	15	2	4	2	11	..
Madhya Pradesh	399	153	41	6	358	147
Madras	67	22	9	2	58	20
Maharashtra	447	211	12	..	435	211
Mysore	18	5	..	..	18	5
Orissa	..	2	..	2	..	..
Punjab	7,660	464	3,034	86	4,626	378
Rajasthan	232	85	22	12	210	73
Uttar Pradesh	950	366	484	157	466	209
West Bengal	74	25	7	3	67	22
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	6	1	1	3	5
Delhi	1,981	1,062	130	..	1,851	1,062
Himachal Pradesh	2,376	1,125	2,216	1,093	160	32
Manipur	8	3	2	2	6	1
Tripura	2	1	..	..	2	1
Pondicherry	..	1	..	..	..	1
North-East Frontier Agency	76	..	76	..	..	..
Nagaland	1	..	1	..	..	..
Sikkim	1	..	1	..	..	..
3 Kishtwari 401						
India	6,791	4,842	6,373	4,493	418	349
Jammu and Kashmir	6,790	4,842	6,372	4,493	418	349
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KASHMIRI— <i>concl.</i>						
4 Poguli 403						
India	4,862	4,646	4,860	4,646	2	..
Jammu and Kashmir	4,862	4,646	4,860	4,646	2	..
5 Siraji-Kashmiri 404						
India	10,049	9,929	9,781	9,706	268	223
Jammu and Kashmir	10,049	9,929	9,781	9,706	268	223
MALAYALAM						
1 Kerala T						
India	4	..	1	..	3	..
Gujarat	1	..	1	..	..	..
Delhi	3	..	..	..	3	..
2 Kumbar TR						
India	1	3	1	3	..	..
Kerala	1	3	1	3	..	..
3 Kurukal T						
India	1	1	1	1	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1	1	..	..
4 Laccadive (293)						
India	45	..	45	..	..	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	..	45	..	..	..
5 Malabar (293)						
India	355	117	98	61	257	56
Gujarat	52	23	52	23	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	55	53	44	38	11	15
Punjab	1	2	..	..	1	2
West Bengal	245	37	2	..	243	37
Delhi	2	2	..	..	2	2
6 Malayalam 293						
India	8,492,837	8,502,082	7,021,175	7,179,820	1,471,662	1,322,262
Andhra Pradesh	16,224	7,124	2,499	984	13,725	6,140
Assam	1,915	289	652	94	1,263	195
Bihar	4,602	2,957	1,026	470	3,576	2,487
Gujarat	5,714	1,995	460	166	5,254	1,829
Jammu and Kashmir	110	46	69	..	41	46
Kerala	7,034,297	8,131,171	6,783,733	6,985,680	1,150,564	1,145,491
Madhya Pradesh	15,278	4,538	2,103	662	13,175	3,876
Madras	226,951	172,255	93,892	83,224	133,059	89,031
Maharashtra	65,602	24,867	2,549	568	63,053	24,289
Mysore	168,877	121,709	113,607	89,377	55,270	32,332
Orissa	3,436	1,396	430	199	3,006	1,197
Punjab	5,172	1,215	87	87	5,085	1,128
Rajasthan	1,240	973	117	126	1,123	847
Uttar Pradesh	5,299	2,416	161	93	5,138	2,323
West Bengal	6,244	2,076	525	114	5,719	1,962
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,970	2,658	2,422	1,729	1,548	929
Delhi	5,961	3,526	9	11	5,952	3,515
Himachal Pradesh	91	31	52	9	39	22
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	10,215	9,814	10,215	9,814	..	..
Manipur	45	9	24	3	21	6
Tripura	27	7	10	3	17	4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	1	..	1	..	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	80	41	60	29	20	12
Pondicherry	9,777	10,915	5,391	6,324	4,386	4,591
North-East Frontier Agency	708	29	708	29	..	..
Nagaland	901	27	275	21	626	6
Sikkim	101	7	99	3	2	4

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MALAYALAM— <i>concl'd.</i>						
7 Malayakka T						
India	..	1	..	..	..	1
Madras	..	1	..	..	..	1
8 Nagari-Malayalam TR						
India	66	95	66	95	..	..
Kerala	66	95	66	95	..	..
9 Oda T						
India	2	8	2	8	..	..
Kerala	2	8	2	8	..	..
10 Pania (293)						
India	2,632	2,589	1,642	1,614	990	975
Kerala	42	40	42	40	..	..
Madras	2,590	2,549	1,600	1,574	990	975
11 Roman-Malayalam T						
India	4	2	4	2	..	..
Kerala	4	2	4	2	..	..
12 Travankorian T						
India	1	..	..	..	1	..
Delhi	1	..	..	..	1	..
13 Vettuva T						
India	3	6	3	6	..	..
Kerala	3	6	3	6	..	..
14 Yerava 295						
India	7,690	7,237	7,676	7,226	14	11
Maharashtra	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mysore	7,689	7,237	7,676	7,226	13	11
MARATHI						
1 Adkuri (490)						
India	226	224	226	224	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	226	224	226	224	..	..
2 Agari 462						
India	5	3	1	..	4	3
Maharashtra	5	3	1	..	4	3
3 Are (455)						
India	1,308	1,283	1,285	1,261	23	22
Andhra Pradesh	1,308	1,283	1,285	1,261	23	22
4 Bahusar T						
India	211	176	14	11	197	165
Andhra Pradesh	4	1	..	..	4	1
Madhya Pradesh	2	..	..	..	2	..
Maharashtra	13	12	1	4	12	8
Mysore	192	163	13	7	179	156
5 Balabandhu (455)						
India	512	497	16	17	496	480
Andhra Pradesh	7	13	5	11	2	2
Madras	458	458	..	..	458	458
Mysore	47	26	11	6	36	20
6 Bhandari 464						
India	3	2	2	2	1	..
Gujarat	1	1	1	1	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARATHI— <i>contd.</i>						
6 Bhandari 464— <i>concl'd.</i>						
Maharashtra	1	..	1	..	1	..
Punjab	1	..	..	1	..	..
West Bengal	..	1	..	..	..	..
7 Bhoi-Marathi TR						
India	42	72	42	72	..	..
Maharashtra	42	72	42	72	..	..
8 Bhunjia 491						
India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Maharashtra	1	..	1	..	..	..
9 Bombagga T						
India	..	9	..	9	..	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	9	..	9	..	..
10 Brahmani (477)						
India	18	18	12	17	6	1
Maharashtra	17	17	12	16	5	1
Mysore	1	1	..	1	1	..
11 Burdi (455)						
India	71	73	62	72	9	1
Maharashtra	71	73	62	72	9	1
12 Chandari (490)						
India	157	149	157	149	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	157	149	157	149	..	..
13 Dakshini (455)						
India	1	1	1	1	..	..
Gujarat	1	1	1	1	..	..
14 Dhanagari (455)						
India	108	78	108	78	..	..
Maharashtra	108	78	108	78	..	..
15 Dhedi (485)						
India	5	..	..	..	5	..
Madhya Pradesh	5	..	..	..	5	..
16 Dhiwari T						
India	64	61	64	61	..	..
Maharashtra	64	61	64	61	..	..
17 Doharahu (455)						
India	213	126	172	95	41	31
Maharashtra	213	126	172	95	41	31
18 Ghati 469						
India	26	31	14	31	12	..
Assam	12	..	..	..	12	..
Madhya Pradesh	14	31	14	31	..	..
19 Gosavi T						
India	100	135	100	135	..	..
Maharashtra	100	135	100	135	..	..
20 Govari 481						
India	1,396	2,097	1,331	2,055	65	42
Andhra Pradesh	8	..	8	..	..	..
Assam	18	..	..	..	18	..
Madhya Pradesh	407	772	388	734	21	38
Maharashtra	1,462	1,325	1,437	1,321	25	4
Mysore	1	..	..	..	1	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARATHI— <i>contd.</i>						
21 Halabi 490						
India	155,168	144,492	152,782	141,997	2,386	2,495
Andhra Pradesh	..	5	..	5	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	152,074	141,419	150,471	139,708	1,603	1,711
Maharashtra	2,163	2,113	1,382	1,329	781	784
Orissa	931	955	929	955	2	..
22 Hatakari T						
India	3	5	..	..	3	5
Maharashtra	3	5	..	..	3	5
23 Jhari (477)						
India	3	4	3	4	..	..
Maharashtra	3	4	3	4	..	..
24 Jogi TR						
India	..	10	..	..	..	10
Andhra Pradesh	..	10	..	..	..	10
25 Kalali T						
India	889	908	884	895	5	13
Maharashtra	889	908	884	895	5	13
26 Kamari 493						
India	4,993	5,623	4,918	5,604	75	19
Madhya Pradesh	4,918	5,584	4,918	5,584	..	..
Punjab	1	..	..	..	1	..
Uttar Pradesh	74	19	..	..	74	19
West Bengal	..	20	..	20	..	..
27 Karhadi 466						
India	11	4	1	4	10	..
Maharashtra	11	4	1	4	10	..
28 Kathodi 471						
India	787	824	782	824	5	..
Gujarat	439	472	439	472	..	..
Maharashtra	294	293	289	293	5	..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54	59	54	59	..	..
29 Kutia 488						
India	3,253	3,258	3,253	3,258	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	3,192	3,220	3,192	3,220	..	..
Maharashtra	61	38	61	38	..	..
30 Katkari 471						
India	2,077	2,874	2,025	2,848	52	26
Andhra Pradesh	3	1	..	..	3	1
Gujarat	43	340	43	340	..	..
Maharashtra	1,887	2,377	1,838	2,352	49	25
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	144	150	144	150	..	..
31 Kedhi T						
India	..	1	..	..	..	1
Andhra Pradesh	..	1	..	..	..	1
32 Khristy T						
India	8	4	3	4	5	..
Maharashtra	8	4	3	4	5	..
33 Killikyati T						
India	11	7	11	7	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	11	7	11	7	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARATHI— <i>contd.</i>						
34 Koli 459						
India	119	113	98	88	21	25
Maharashtra	24	25	3	..	21	25
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	95	88	95	88	..	..
35 Koshti-Marathi 482						
India	13,709	13,604	3,537	3,613	10,172	9,991
Andhra Pradesh	9	10	9	10	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	946	939	363	362	583	577
Maharashtra	12,754	12,655	3,165	3,241	9,589	9,414
36 Kshatriya-Marathi T						
India	8,125	7,352	151	139	7,974	7,213
Mysore	8,125	7,352	151	139	7,974	7,213
37 Kumbhari 483						
India	124	147	121	146	3	1
Madhya Pradesh	5	4	5	4	..	..
Maharashtra	119	143	116	142	3	1
38 Kunbau 484						
India	9	13	7	12	2	1
Maharashtra	9	13	7	12	2	1
39 Lohari-Marathi T						
India	29	20	21	11	8	9
Maharashtra	29	20	21	11	8	9
40 Lonari (455)						
India	37	67	34	67	3	..
Madhya Pradesh	37	67	34	67	3	..
41 Mahari 485						
India	262	170	260	164	2	6
Andhra Pradesh	24	..	24	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	238	150	236	144	2	6
West Bengal	..	20	..	20	..	..
42 Manhali T						
India	1	..	..	..	1	..
Delhi	1	..	..	..	1	..
43 Marathi 455						
India	16,676,142	16,091,280	12,859,446	12,855,710	3,816,696	3,235,570
Andhra Pradesh	138,193	140,722	95,833	99,995	42,360	40,727
Assam	3,237	2,215	2,630	2,114	607	101
Bihar	2,019	2,155	539	166	2,380	1,989
Gujarat	104,432	86,828	27,705	22,485	76,727	64,343
Jammu and Kashmir	144	82	59	1	85	81
Kerala	9,873	8,697	7,956	7,597	1,917	1,100
Madhya Pradesh	439,413	420,905	282,543	287,004	156,870	133,901
Madras	26,207	25,224	8,441	7,821	17,766	17,403
Maharashtra	15,371,790	14,861,244	12,049,946	12,058,486	3,321,844	2,802,758
Mysore	540,044	516,454	373,389	361,701	166,655	154,753
Orissa	670	514	248	203	322	311
Punjab	3,673	1,178	137	117	3,536	1,061
Rajasthan	5,238	3,945	1,945	1,181	3,293	2,764
Uttar Pradesh	9,249	5,217	520	348	8,729	4,869
West Bengal	8,249	4,990	677	513	7,572	4,477
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	11	14	3	22	8
Delhi	4,238	3,339	14	1	4,224	3,338
Himachal Pradesh	25	5	14	2	11	3
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	3	2	3	2	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARATHI— <i>contd.</i>						
43 Marathi 455— <i>concl.</i>						
Manipur	4	2	..	1	4	1
Tripura	14	6	11	6	3	..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,961	1,735	1,961	1,735	..	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	6,190	5,693	4,514	4,189	1,676	1,504
Pondicherry	114	89	36	35	78	54
North-East Frontier Agency	240	2	240	2	..	..
Nagaland	49	2	45	2	4	..
Sikkim	37	24	26	..	11	24
44 Mirgani (490)						
India	994	1,256	993	1,255	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	994	1,256	993	1,255	1	1
45 Muria (490)						
India	8,333	13,697	8,291	13,681	42	16
Madhya Pradesh	8,333	13,697	8,291	13,681	42	16
46 Nagari-Marathi TR						
India	11	5	..	..	11	5
Madras	11	5	..	..	11	5
47 Nagpuri-Marathi 478						
India	12	3	11	2	1	1
Assam	12	3	11	2	1	1
48 Nahari 492						
India	50	58	50	58	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	50	58	50	58	..	..
49 Natakani 487						
India	2,618	2,456	2,607	2,448	11	8
Andhra Pradesh	2,618	2,456	2,607	2,448	11	8
50 Parvari (485)						
India	29,710	29,876	29,582	29,852	128	24
Madhya Pradesh	29,710	29,876	29,582	29,852	128	24
51 Patharwati T						
India	10	4	10	4	..	..
Maharashtra	10	4	10	4	..	..
52 Rangari (482)						
India	233	183	208	176	25	7
Gujarat	1	..	1	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	198	172	198	172	..	..
Maharashtra	34	11	9	4	25	7
53 Regari T						
India	240	..	240	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	240	..	240	..	..	..
54 Rohidasi T						
India	9	2	9	1	..	1
Maharashtra	9	2	9	1	..	1
55 Sale T						
India	22	13	..	..	22	13
Andhra Pradesh	22	13	..	..	22	13
56 Sali T						
India	9	..	..	..	9	..
Maharashtra	9	..	..	..	9	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARATHI— <i>concl.</i>						
57 Seesa Kammari T						
India	4	4	4	4	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	4	4	4	4	..	..
58 Sonari T						
India	15	41	13	41	2	..
Maharashtra	15	41	13	41	2	..
59 Tamboli T						
India	74	68	67	65	7	3
Maharashtra	74	68	67	65	7	3
60 Tekari (455)						
India	144	105	144	105	..	..
Maharashtra	144	105	144	105	..	..
61 Teli-Marathi T						
India	57	73	51	61	6	12
Maharashtra	57	73	51	61	6	12
62 Thakri 465						
India	1,865	2,361	1,861	2,359	4	2
Maharashtra	1,865	2,361	1,861	2,359	4	2
63 Varli 472						
India	22,823	22,782	22,810	22,757	13	25
Gujarat	7,780	7,847	7,780	7,847	..	..
Maharashtra	64	69	51	44	13	25
Mysore	4	9	4	9	..	..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14,975	14,857	14,975	14,857	..	..
64 Wani T						
India	3	..	3	..	..	..
Maharashtra	3	..	3	..	..	..
65 Warhadi 477						
India	4	2	4	2	..	..
Maharashtra	4	2	4	2	..	..
ORIYA						
1 Bhatiri 505						
India	42,038	43,031	41,452	42,435	586	546
Assam	8	13	8	13	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	42,030	43,018	41,444	42,472	586	546
2 Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya T						
India	2,295	2,139	1,992	1,896	303	243
Orissa	1,993	2,007	1,890	1,764	303	243
West Bengal	302	132	302	132	..	..
3 Bhumijali T						
India	35	..	35	..	..	..
West Bengal	35	..	35	..	..	..
4 Chachadi (502)						
India	307	228	40	55	267	173
Andhra Pradesh	307	228	40	55	267	173
5 Dakhuria T						
India	2	..	..	..	2	..
Uttar Pradesh	2	..	..	..	2	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ORIYA— <i>contd.</i>						
6 Dandasi T						
India	24	22	22	21	2	1
Andhra Pradesh	24	22	22	21	2	1
7 Dhelki-Oriya T						
India	145	181	137	181	8	..
Orissa	145	181	137	181	8	..
8 Gaudo TR						
India	8	22	8	22	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	8	22	8	22	..	..
9 Jagannathi (502)						
India	671	636	584	545	87	91
Andhra Pradesh	92	71	92	71	..	..
Maharashtra	113	111	79	77	34	34
Mysore	466	454	413	397	53	57
10 Jharis (502)						
India	994	1,061	980	1,055	14	6
Madhya Pradesh	14	9	14	9	..	..
Orissa	980	1,052	966	1,046	14	6
11 Kalahandi (502)						
India	235	278	235	278	..	..
Assam	235	278	235	278	..	..
12 Kangali (502)						
India	1	..	..	..	1	..
Punjab	1	..	..	..	1	..
13 Matia (502)						
India	125	111	89	70	36	41
Orissa	125	111	89	70	36	41
14 Moghia (502)						
India	31	57	31	57	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	17	54	17	54	..	..
Maharashtra	14	3	14	3	..	..
15 Oriya 502						
India	7,877,360	7,733,376	7,277,369	7,342,175	599,991	391,201
Andhra Pradesh	94,716	94,781	78,893	80,078	15,823	14,703
Assam	77,804	67,684	75,886	67,363	1,918	321
Bihar	151,521	151,430	118,791	124,171	32,730	27,259
Gujarat	303	76	41	10	262	66
Jammu and Kashmir	26	..	26	..	..	..
Kerala	53	6	8	3	45	3
Madhya Pradesh	157,648	146,649	143,874	136,187	13,774	10,462
Madras	259	140	35	11	224	129
Maharashtra	2,384	999	260	207	2,124	792
Mysore	190	62	46	28	144	94
Orissa	7,216,341	7,218,546	6,813,401	6,907,311	402,940	311,235
Punjab	417	115	39	12	378	103
Rajasthan	740	668	688	641	52	27
Uttar Pradesh	1,010	345	102	39	908	306
West Bengal	166,824	46,066	38,849	20,576	127,975	25,490
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	118	13	63	10	53	3
Delhi	525	209	6	1	519	208
Himachal Pradesh	21	9	7	8	14	1
Manipur	36	21	32	21	4	..
Tripura	6,075	5,507	6,002	5,453	73	54
Pondicherry	8	1	..	..	8	1

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ORIYA— <i>contd.</i>						
15 Oriya 502— <i>concl.</i>						
North-East Frontier Agency	207	29	207	29	..	..
Nagaland	125	20	105	16	20	4
Sikkim	11	..	8	..	3	..
16 Paidi (502)						
India	1,649	2,318	1,648	2,314	1	4
Andhra Pradesh	1,649	2,318	1,648	2,314	1	4
17 Paki (502)						
India	407	469	18	24	389	445
Andhra Pradesh	407	469	18	24	389	445
18 Pamidi T						
India	984	244	984	244	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	984	244	984	244	..	..
19 Pandi T						
India	2	..	..	..	2	..
Andhra Pradesh	2	..	..	..	2	..
20 Relli (502)						
India	2,714	2,581	1,243	1,115	1,471	1,466
Andhra Pradesh	2,704	2,567	1,243	1,115	1,461	1,452
Madhya Pradesh	10	14	..	..	10	14
21 Sabari TR						
India	5	1	5	1	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	5	1	5	1	..	..
22 Sambhalpuri T						
India	7	11	..	..	7	11
Bihar	7	11	..	..	7	11
23 Saunti T						
India	1,065	1,052	1,046	1,045	19	7
Orissa	1,065	1,052	1,046	1,045	19	7
24 Utkali (502)						
India	476	..	469	..	7	..
Uttar Pradesh	3	..	3	..	..	..
West Bengal	472	..	466	..	6	..
Tripura	1	..	..	..	1	..
PUNJABI						
1 Bagri 644						
India	298	363	203	257	95	106
Punjab	292	363	203	257	89	106
Delhi	6	..	..	..	6	..
2 Bhateali 651						
India	16,933	14,989	16,930	14,988	3	1
Himachal Pradesh	16,933	14,989	16,930	14,988	3	1
3 Bhattiani 642						
India	5	3	5	3	..	..
Punjab	5	3	5	3	..	..
4 Bilaspuri/Kahluri 637						
India	13,956	13,273	13,161	12,683	795	590
Uttar Pradesh	6	..	6	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	13,950	13,273	13,155	12,683	795	590
7 RGI/64—9						

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PUNJABI— <i>contd.</i>						
5 Changru T						
India	4	1	..	..	4	1
Punjab	4	1	..	..	4	1
6 Dogri 647						
India	461,543	418,205	397,479	367,141	64,064	51,064
Andhra Pradesh	519	169	..	..	519	169
Assam	2	..	2	..	..	..
Bihar	19	7	1	..	18	7
Gujarat	4	3	..	..	4	3
Jammu and Kashmir	454,215	414,984	395,504	365,805	58,711	49,179
Kerala	7	2	1	..	6	2
Madhya Pradesh	971	331	12	19	959	312
Madras	16	5	2	..	14	5
Maharashtra	537	89	..	..	537	89
Mysore	24	4	..	..	24	4
Punjab	3,433	1,581	1,296	843	2,137	738
Uttar Pradesh	282	110	7	10	275	100
West Bengal	467	175	120	82	347	93
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	..	..	1	..
Delhi	350	219	..	..	350	219
Himachal Pradesh	580	515	418	371	162	144
North-East Frontier Agency	52	1	52	1	..	..
Nagaland	62	10	62	10	..	..
Sikkim	2	..	2	..	..	..
7 Gurdaspuri Pahari T						
India	1	2	1	2	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	1	2	..	..
8 Gurmukhi (632)						
India	78,897	51,875	44,326	35,231	34,571	16,644
Andhra Pradesh	20	35	20	24	..	11
Assam	1,986	853	1,115	446	871	407
Bihar	786	391	254	167	532	224
Gujarat	102	54	4	5	98	49
Jammu and Kashmir	3	..	..	..	3	..
Madhya Pradesh	3,857	3,504	1,721	1,327	2,136	2,177
Madras	8	3	..	..	8	3
Maharashtra	1,023	685	183	154	840	531
Mysore	10	16	1	..	9	16
Uttar Pradesh	39,464	32,547	38,281	31,478	1,203	1,089
West Bengal	31,162	13,451	2,644	1,600	28,518	11,851
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	7	5	..	11	7
Delhi	9	18	..	..	9	18
Manipur	376	263	77	22	299	241
Tripura	25	8	21	6	4	2
North-East Frontier Agency	18	2	18	2	..	..
Sikkim	32	38	2	..	30	38
9 Hoshiarpuri 638						
India	34	51	4	3	30	48
Himachal Pradesh	34	51	4	3	30	48
10 Jannali (647)						
India	384	374	203	214	181	160
Uttar Pradesh	177	160	..	..	177	160
Himachal Pradesh	207	214	203	214	4	..
11 Jatki-Punjabi (632)						
India	7	1	..	..	7	1
Punjab	7	1	..	..	7	1

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PUNJABI— <i>contd.</i>						
12 Jhangi T						
India	..	1	..	..	..	1
Punjab	..	1	..	..	..	1
13 Kandiali 649						
India	20	6	..	..	20	6
Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	..	..	1	1
Maharashtra	19	5	..	..	19	5
14 Kangri 650						
India	5,014	2,794	3,826	2,382	1,188	412
Jammu and Kashmir	13	11	11	1	2	..
Punjab	601	132	411	78	190	54
Uttar Pradesh	827	99	678	87	149	12
West Bengal	2	..	..	..	2	..
Delhi	40	15	..	1	40	14
Himachal Pradesh	3,531	2,547	2,726	2,215	805	332
15 Kashali T						
India	..	1	..	..	..	1
Delhi	..	1	..	..	..	1
16 Lahori (632)						
India	1	2	..	..	1	2
Punjab	1	2	..	..	1	2
17 Lande T						
India	3	2	..	..	3	2
Punjab	3	..	..	..	3	..
Delhi	..	2	..	..	..	2
18 Layalpuri T						
India	3	2	3	2	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	3	2	3	2	..	..
19 Nangeli T						
India	..	1	..	..	..	1
Delhi	..	1	..	..	..	1
20 Nurpuri T						
India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
21 Odanwali T						
India	4	2	4	2	..	..
Punjab	4	2	4	2	..	..
22 Pahari Punjabi (632)						
India	23	1	23	1	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	23	1	23	1	..	..
23 Patiali Pahari T						
India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
24 Punjabi 632						
India	5,313,832	4,554,447	4,139,837	3,595,512	1,173,945	958,935
Andhra Pradesh	6,187	3,938	301	258	5,886	3,680
Assam	6,273	2,665	1,751	722	4,522	1,943

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24 Punjabi 632—concl.	PUNJABI—concl.					
Bihar	39,528	31,460	9,118	6,727	30,410	24,733
Gujarat	8,642	5,985	1,194	610	7,448	5,375
Jammu and Kashmir	58,317	50,857	36,755	32,995	21,562	17,862
Kerala	840	307	103	79	737	228
Madhya Pradesh	60,353	42,938	12,392	8,422	47,961	34,516
Madras	2,344	1,129	755	120	1,589	1,009
Maharashtra	60,498	40,819	2,248	1,097	58,250	39,722
Mysore	3,354	1,982	233	71	3,121	1,911
Orissa	4,371	2,595	919	287	3,452	2,308
Punjab	4,467,841	3,868,946	3,834,447	3,344,832	633,394	524,114
Rajasthan	216,781	184,334	175,193	149,824	41,588	34,510
Uttar Pradesh	189,457	155,724	52,243	42,127	137,214	113,597
West Bengal	7,307	5,091	1,580	671	5,727	4,420
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	219	116	82	28	137	88
Delhi	169,097	147,575	1,268	975	167,829	146,600
Himachal Pradesh	10,795	7,740	7,838	5,528	2,957	2,212
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1	..	1	..	..	..
Tripura	49	29	22	15	27	14
Goa, Daman and Diu	5	9	5	9	..	..
Pondicherry	24	23	..	..	24	23
North-East Frontier Agency	991	93	991	93	..	70
Nagaland	468	88	358	18	110	..
Sikkim	90	4	90	4	..	..
25 Rajputi T	..	1	..	..	..	1
India	..	1	..	..	..	1
Jammu and Kashmir	..	1	..	..	..	..
26 Rathauri 645	..	..	..	..	1	..
India	298	286	297	286	1	..
Maharashtra	294	249	293	249	1	..
Punjab	4	37	4	37	..	..
27 Rathi 643	..	..	..	..	4	..
India	1,557	1,309	1,553	1,309	4	..
Maharashtra	6	..	2	..	4	..
Rajasthan	1,551	1,309	1,551	1,309	..	..
28 Sadhori T	..	..	..	..	1	2
India	1	2	..	..	1	2
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	..	..	1	2
29 Sikhi (632)	..	..	..	..	4	4
India	7	5	3	1	4	4
Gujarat	1	..	1	..	..	..
Kerala	1	..	..	..	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	1	..	..	..	1	..
Madras	1	1	1	1	..	..
West Bengal	1	..	1	..	..	4
Pondicherry	2	4	..	..	2	4
SANSKRIT						
1 Sanskrit	1,847	695	476	81	1,371	614
India	13	12	3	1	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	103	26	74	3	29	23
Bihar	9	90	5	..	4	90
Gujarat	..	3	..	..	..	3
Jammu and Kashmir	4	3	..	..	4	..
Kerala	381	3	266	3	115	35
Madhya Pradesh	62	55	12	20	50	27
Madras	46	36	5	9	41	38
Maharashtra	79	46	13	8	66	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SANSKRIT—concl.						
1 Sanskrit—concl.	89	35	35	8	54	27
Punjab	18	13	8	1	10	12
Rajasthan	982	348	43	19	939	329
Uttar Pradesh	4	..	3	..	1	..
West Bengal	48	16	..	9	48	16
Delhi	9	9	9	9	..	..
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Vedic T	1	..	..	..	1	..
India	1	..	..	..	1	..
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Vedpali T	1	..	1	..	..	..
India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
TAMIL						
1 Adi Dravida T	51	44	51	44	..	..
India	51	44	51	44	..	..
Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Arava (285)	130	112	123	112	7	..
India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	51	57	51	57	..	..
Maharashtra	78	55	71	55	7	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Burgandi 292	923	1,015	619	710	304	305
India	923	1,015	619	710	304	305
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Irula/Iruliga 289	2,092	2,032	1,716	1,702	376	330
India	2,072	2,023	1,696	1,693	376	330
Madras	20	9	20	9	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Kaikadi 291	4,283	4,173	3,248	3,174	1,035	999
India	2	4	2	4	1	5
Andhra Pradesh	8	22	7	17	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	4,135	4,026	3,101	3,032	1,034	994
Maharashtra	138	121	138	121	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Kallar T	1	..	..	..	1	..
India	1	..	..	..	1	..
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Kaspar T	4	4	4	4	..	..
India	4	4	4	4	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kasturi T	6	3	..	..	6	3
India	6	3	..	..	6	3
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Kongar (285)	336	566	166	173	180	393
India	12	..	..	..	12	..
Madras	13	6	..	2	10	..
Maharashtra	311	560	153	171	158	389
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Korava 287	2,960	2,832	2,340	2,244	620	586
India	729	649	696	637	33	12
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAMIL— <i>contd.</i>						
10 Korava 287— <i>concl.</i>						
Madras	411	383	253	220	158	163
Mysore	1,811	1,783	1,382	1,373	429	410
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2	2	2	..	..
Pondicherry	7	15	7	14	..	1
11 Korchi (287)						
India	24	348	..	258	24	90
Andhra Pradesh	24	291	..	258	24	33
Madras	..	57	..	..	..	57
12 Kosavan T						
India	22	19	22	19	..	..
Madras	22	19	22	19	..	..
13 Madari Kuruva T						
India	..	6	..	6	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	..	6	..	6	..	..
14 Madurai T						
India	10	..	..	..	10	..
Maharashtra	10	..	..	..	10	..
15 Parikala T						
India	46	35	40	28	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	46	35	40	28	6	7
16 Pettapu Bhasha T						
India	616	497	616	497	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	616	497	616	497	..	..
17 Sankara-Yerukala/Yerukula (288)						
India	45	44	45	44	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	45	44	45	44	..	..
18 Solaga (285)						
India	2	1	..	..	2	1
Andhra Pradesh	2	1	..	..	2	1
19 Tamil 285						
India	15,316,149	15,149,293	11,192,163	11,206,216	4,123,986	3,943,077
Andhra Pradesh	224,750	209,963	148,069	142,250	76,681	67,713
Assam	3,222	1,270	2,015	1,047	1,207	232
Bihar	8,414	7,763	1,545	2,441	6,869	5,322
Gujarat	7,894	5,370	847	375	7,047	4,995
Jammu and Kashmir	268	81	151	34	117	47
Kerala	268,655	258,958	193,656	183,640	74,999	75,318
Madhya Pradesh	16,722	9,451	1,730	909	14,992	8,542
Madras	14,021,680	13,989,419	10,562,329	10,617,936	3,459,351	3,371,483
Maharashtra	95,158	64,238	2,371	1,502	92,787	62,736
Mysore	447,832	406,395	140,295	123,245	307,537	283,150
Orissa	4,126	2,792	1,128	1,211	2,998	1,581
Punjab	5,109	1,680	124	66	4,985	1,614
Rajasthan	2,046	1,397	233	172	1,813	1,225
Uttar Pradesh	9,163	3,236	2,706	298	6,457	2,938
West Bengal	20,762	11,901	1,461	735	19,301	11,166
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,345	1,420	2,300	616	2,045	804
Delhi	12,606	10,356	26	17	12,580	10,339
Himachal Pradesh	31	17	4	6	27	11
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	25	18	25	18	..	..
Manipur	14	3	4	1	10	2
Tripura	34	15	28	12	6	3
Goa, Daman and Diu	216	70	198	58	18	12
Pondicherry	162,403	163,437	130,291	129,600	32,112	33,837
North-East Frontier Agency	564	23	564	23	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAMIL— <i>concl.</i>						
19 Tamil 285— <i>concl.</i>	75	11	32	4	43	7
Nagaland	35	..	31	..	4	..
Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Udaiyarmoli T	4	..	..	..	4	..
India	4	..	..	..	4	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Valluvamoli T	2	1	..	..	2	1
India	2	1	..	..	2	1
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Yerukala/Yerukula 288	37,142	36,833	32,369	32,380	4,773	4,453
India	37,100	36,790	32,362	32,367	4,738	4,423
Andhra Pradesh	13	12	..	..	13	12
Madras	29	31	7	13	22	18
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..
TELUGU						
1 Andhra (319)	24	6	12	3	12	3
India	4	4	3	1	1	3
Bihar	15	2	9	2	6	..
Gujarat	5	..	..	..	5	..
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Beradi 324	47	75	47	73	..	..
India	47	74	47	74	..	..
Maharashtra	..	1	..	1	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Budabukkala T	10	18	10	18	..	..
India	10	18	10	18	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Chenchu (319)	117	111	63	64	54	47
India	114	109	63	63	51	46
Andhra Pradesh	3	2	..	1	3	1
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Dakkala T	..	7	..	7	..	..
India	..	7	..	7	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Dasari 327	12	14	9	13	3	1
India	3	1	..	..	3	1
Maharashtra	9	13	9	13	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Dommara (319)	492	471	431	411	61	60
India	492	471	431	411	61	60
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Ekidi T	2	2	..	..	2	2
India	2	2	..	..	2	2
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Godari T	30	21	..	..	30	21
India	30	21	..	..	30	21
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Golari 323	78	2,513	77	2,513	1	..
India	78	2,513	77	2,513	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..

C-V (B)

DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH, SPECIFIED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) (a) NOT INCLUDED IN C-V (A) BUT (b) HAVING A STRENGTH OF 500,000 AND OVER BY STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TELUGU— <i>concl.</i>						
35 Valmiki T						
India	8	..	2	..	6	..
Andhra Pradesh	8	..	2	..	6	..
36 Yenadi/Yanadi (319)						
India	121	119	75	100	46	19
Andhra Pradesh	105	98	59	79	46	19
Maharashtra	16	21	16	21	..	..
URDU						
1 Bahane T						
India	3	6	3	6	..	..
Maharashtra	3	6	3	6	..	..
2 Dakani/Musalmani 587						
India	125	90	125	90	..	..
Gujarat	7	1	7	1	..	..
Jammu and Kashmir	95	77	95	77	..	..
Kerala	1	..	1	..	..	..
Maharashtra	22	12	22	12	..	..
3 Islami T						
India	58	66	58	66	..	..
Gujarat	58	66	58	66	..	..
4 Mughaliya T						
India	4	..	..	..	4	..
Uttar Pradesh	4	..	..	..	4	..
5 Pakistani T						
India	6	..	2	..	4	..
Delhi	4	..	..	..	4	..
North-East Frontier Agency	2	..	2	..	..	..
6 Patani (587)						
India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Kerala	1	..	1	..	..	..
7 Pinjari T						
India	4	89	4	89	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	..	87	..	87	..	..
Maharashtra	3	2	3	2	..	..
Mysore	1	..	1	..	..	..
8 Rekhti (585)						
India	11	8	11	8	..	..
Rajasthan	11	8	11	8	..	..
9 Urdu 585						
India	12,076,949	11,246,098	7,060,834	6,855,409	5,016,115	4,390,689
Andhra Pradesh	1,293,285	1,260,468	674,763	665,960	618,522	594,508
Assam	8,326	2,937	5,180	2,029	3,146	908
Bihar	2,058,274	2,090,971	1,734,143	1,803,560	324,131	287,411
Gujarat	312,392	282,146	74,919	70,660	237,473	211,486
Jammu and Kashmir	6,800	5,645	6,093	5,101	707	544
Kerala	4,742	4,418	1,319	1,515	3,423	2,903
Madhya Pradesh	385,880	354,238	110,067	102,636	275,763	251,602
Madras	314,083	301,420	99,462	95,501	214,621	205,919
Maharashtra	1,442,044	1,283,645	624,937	616,296	817,107	667,349
Mysore	1,041,056	993,425	537,058	523,215	503,998	470,210
Orissa	106,007	106,884	68,302	71,859	37,705	35,025
Punjab	136,308	119,352	112,483	101,955	23,825	17,397
Rajasthan	268,141	241,513	90,347	84,668	177,794	156,945

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (A)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*concl.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
URDU— <i>concl.</i>						
9 Urdu 585— <i>concl.</i>	4,076,687	3,815,023	2,769,683	2,574,533	1,307,004	1,240,490
Uttar Pradesh	523,796	309,051	143,917	129,769	379,879	179,282
West Bengal	1,019	878	251	150	768	728
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	87,888	65,359	1,794	1,258	86,094	64,101
Delhi	3,549	2,722	2,774	2,140	775	582
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	23	13	10	12	13	1
Manipur	15	6	15	6	..	..
Tripura	74	66	74	66	..	..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,926	4,595	2,549	2,255	2,377	2,340
Goa, Daman and Diu	1,305	1,289	398	351	907	938
Pondicherry	199	8	199	8	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	56	..	41	..	15	..
Nagaland	93	26	55	6	38	20
Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	..

C-V (B)—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH, SPECIFIED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) (a) NOT INCLUDED IN C-V (A) BUT (b) HAVING A STRENGTH OF 500,000 AND OVER BY STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Language India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHARI						
India	8,314,976	8,491,796	8,003,280	8,238,413	311,696	253,383
Andhra Pradesh	82	28	55	1	27	27
Assam	15,591	11,598	13,278	11,230	2,253	368
Bihar	8,127,125	8,314,962	7,826,165	8,086,214	300,960	248,748
Gujarat	63	9	16	..	47	9
Jammu and Kashmir	14	1	14	..	..	1
Kerala	1	3	1	..	..	3
Madhya Pradesh	33,810	29,799	31,038	29,074	2,772	725
Madras	8	9	5	..	3	9
Maharashtra	473	111	40	12	433	99
Mysore	20	5	..	..	20	5
Punjab	60	18	7	2	53	16
Rajasthan	293	185	133	52	160	133
Uttar Pradesh	59,540	61,550	55,801	58,808	3,739	2,742
West Bengal	75,651	73,238	74,881	72,833	770	405
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,535	129	1,495	117	40	12
Delhi	179	52	3	..	176	52
Himachal Pradesh	9	2	4	1	5	1
Manipur	193	39	59	26	134	13
Tripura	3	10	..	10	3	..
Pondicherry	1	..	..	..	1	..
North-East Frontier Agency	181	21	181	21	..	..
Nagaland	134	16	73	10	61	6
Sikkim	70	11	31	2	39	9
RAJASTHANI						
India	7,746,357	7,186,659	6,868,431	6,339,491	877,926	797,168
Andhra Pradesh	300,983	282,911	287,637	271,635	13,346	11,276
Assam	6,323	3,413	2,444	1,397	3,879	2,016
Bihar	32,898	28,720	10,887	8,322	22,011	20,398
Gujarat	32,874	24,284	10,737	8,151	22,137	16,133
Jammu and Kashmir	111,609	97,748	111,414	97,625	195	123
Kerala	25	11	10	5	15	6
Madhya Pradesh	823,634	788,022	755,639	728,830	67,995	59,192
Madras	4,033	3,155	1,617	1,713	2,416	1,442
Maharashtra	330,839	298,616	245,632	231,119	85,207	67,497
Mysore	156,373	148,872	145,487	139,373	10,886	9,499
Orissa	1,668	1,170	873	441	795	729
Punjab	11,618	9,544	11,090	9,224	528	320
Rajasthan	5,905,812	5,480,193	5,276,568	4,885,038	629,244	595,155
Uttar Pradesh	3,511	2,783	2,671	2,057	840	726
West Bengal	19,035	12,737	2,358	1,589	16,677	11,148
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	2	7	2	..	..
Delhi	1,261	1,231	1	47	1,260	1,184
Himachal Pradesh	3,055	2,820	3,029	2,804	26	16
Manipur	268	142	29	1	239	141
Tripura	27	14	10	7	17	7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	5	10	5	..	..
Pondicherry	1	17	1	..	..	17
North-East Frontier Agency	93	12	93	12	..	..
Nagaland	71	11	29	4	42	7
Sikkim	329	226	158	90	171	136
SANTALI						
India	1,642,622	1,604,436	1,620,578	1,539,055	22,044	15,381
Assam	36,024	32,732	35,925	32,730	99	2
Bihar	837,031	822,204	827,330	814,317	9,701	7,887
Madhya Pradesh	30	21	1	1	29	20
Madras	..	3	..	..	..	3
Maharashtra	12	9	1	8	11	1
Orissa	186,380	189,922	185,622	189,505	758	417

C-V (B)—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH, SPECIFIED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) (a) NOT INCLUDED IN C-V (A) BUT (b) HAVING A STRENGTH OF 500,000 AND OVER BY STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES—contd.

Language India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KUMAONI—concl.						
Madhya Pradesh	348	64	5	1	343	63
Maharashtra	195	39	3	4	192	35
Punjab	58	5	..	..	58	5
Uttar Pradesh	500,952	527,289	475,810	513,780	25,142	13,509
West Bengal	29	..	3	..	26	..
Delhi	109	40	..	..	109	40
Himachal Pradesh	17	1	17	1	..	..
Tripura	18	..	18	..	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	316	9	316	9	..	..
Nagaland	450	38	433	38	17	..
NEPALI						
India	595,408	425,694	438,806	344,580	156,602	81,114
Andhra Pradesh	1,351	374	208	47	1,143	327
Assam	122,701	92,512	101,082	79,172	21,619	13,340
Bihar	17,231	12,516	7,328	7,122	9,903	5,394
Gujarat	1,890	792	360	165	1,530	687
Jammu and Kashmir	423	285	175	25	248	260
Kerala	292	20	113	7	179	13
Madhya Pradesh	7,026	2,518	1,061	247	5,965	2,271
Madras	1,101	247	480	48	921	199
Maharashtra	10,241	2,271	646	102	9,595	2,169
Mysore	701	136	174	14	527	122
Orissa	1,384	494	278	170	1,106	324
Punjab	10,537	2,819	3,015	786	7,522	2,033
Rajasthan	1,398	422	508	72	890	350
Uttar Pradesh	58,387	20,968	31,707	10,182	23,680	10,786
West Bengal	282,877	241,920	217,830	202,877	65,047	39,043
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115	55	75	36	40	19
Delhi	2,579	1,008	50	25	2,529	983
Himachal Pradesh	9,262	1,549	9,009	1,393	253	166
Manipur	7,266	6,305	5,707	1,138	1,559	598
Tripura	1,136	560	1,043	501	93	59
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1	3	1	..	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	8	..	..	..	8	..
Pondicherry	49	3	36	1	13	2
North-East Frontier Agency	8,900	1,710	8,900	1,710	..	..
Nagaland	8,120	2,280	6,940	1,330	1,171	950
Sikkim	40,430	33,929	38,948	32,900	1,482	1,029
PAHARI—UNSPECIFIED						
India	505,947	498,424	492,271	488,626	13,676	9,798
Gujarat	9	4	..	..	9	4
Jammu and Kashmir	122,625	110,250	121,755	109,585	870	665
Kerala	5	2	..	1	5	1
Madhya Pradesh	142	125	24	24	114	101
Madras	15	2	..	..	15	2
Maharashtra	84	37	11	4	73	33
Mysore	13	..	..	..	13	..
Punjab	118,904	129,272	112,934	125,151	5,970	4,121
Uttar Pradesh	1,237	1,568	404	795	833	773
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	1	5	1	..	..
Delhi	221	63	..	..	221	63
Himachal Pradesh	262,682	257,100	257,129	253,065	5,553	4,085
North-East Frontier Agency	5	..	5	..	..	..
TULU						
India	453,890	481,218	371,119	404,250	82,771	76,968
Andhra Pradesh	164	123	62	47	102	76
Gujarat	3	2	3	2	..	..

C-V (B)—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH, SPECIFIED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) (a) NOT INCLUDED IN C-V (A) BUT (b) HAVING A STRENGTH OF 500,000 AND OVER BY STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES—contd.

Language India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TULU—concl.						
Kerala	33,872	34,318	28,935	29,349	4,937	4,969
Madhya Pradesh	6	10	..	..	6	10
Madras	3,266	1,420	731	595	2,535	825
Maharashtra	7,592	3,667	125	49	7,467	3,618
Mysore	408,973	441,638	341,251	374,189	67,722	67,449
Punjab	1	2	..	..	1	2
West Bengal	1	..	1	..	..	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	..	2	..	..
Pondicherry	11	36	11	17	..	19
GARHWALI						
India	368,724	441,243	346,703	432,070	22,021	9,173
Andhra Pradesh	16	34	4	..	12	34
Assam	99	28	53	21	46	7
Bihar	919	138	12	10	907	128
Gujarat	537	96	5	..	532	96
Jammu and Kashmir	96	101	74	75	22	26
Kerala	12	17	2	8	10	9
Madhya Pradesh	1,271	776	471	567	895	209
Madras	1	..	..	..	1	..
Maharashtra	876	531	37	23	839	508
Mysore	35	4	..	..	35	4
Punjab	1,138	141	359	22	779	119
Rajasthan	126	123	80	108	46	15
Uttar Pradesh	358,422	438,474	342,482	430,885	15,940	7,589
West Bengal	1,254	182	477	130	777	52
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	4	2	1	5	3
Delhi	1,058	332	..	..	1,058	332
Himachal Pradesh	1,893	217	1,796	184	97	33
Tripura	77	24	65	15	12	9
North-East Frontier Agency	290	8	290	8	..	..
Nagaland	500	13	492	13	8	..
Sikkim	2	..	2	..	..	..
MUNDARI						
India	364,592	372,445	351,834	360,913	12,758	11,532
Andhra Pradesh	18	9	8	5	10	4
Bihar	287,402	287,080	276,799	277,500	10,603	9,580
Madhya Pradesh	435	420	378	383	57	37
Orissa	62,823	66,287	61,209	64,814	1,614	1,473
Punjab	10	..	..	..	10	..
West Bengal	13,154	18,332	12,776	17,904	378	428
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	235	14	235	14	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	86	10	..	..	86	10
Tripura	408	289	408	289	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	21	4	21	4	..	..
HO						
India	316,381	331,978	305,130	322,014	11,251	9,964
Bihar	214,530	230,538	205,237	222,313	9,293	8,225
Maharashtra	2	..	..	..	2	..
Orissa	10,1723	101,329	99,769	99,690	1,964	1,789
Punjab	1	..	..	..	1	..
West Bengal	125	111	124	111	1	..

C-V (B)—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH, SPECIFIED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) (a) NOT INCLUDED IN C-V (A) BUT (b) HAVING A STRENGTH OF 500,000 AND OVER BY STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES—*contd.*

Language India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SANTALI—<i>concl.</i>						
Punjab	1	5	..	..	1	5
Uttar Pradesh	4	1	..	..	4	1
West Bengal	582,151	558,762	570,756	551,718	11,395	7,044
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	3	1	3	..	..
Delhi	1	..	..	..	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	45	..	..	..	45	..
Tripura	887	747	887	747	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	13	3	13	3	..	..
Nagaland	42	24	42	23	..	1
BHILI						
India	1,232,643	1,206,968	1,205,030	1,181,790	27,613	25,178
Andhra Pradesh	578	606	129	191	449	415
Assam	3	..	3	..	..	..
Bihar	54	71	54	71	..	..
Gujarat	139,088	137,125	137,022	135,130	2,066	1,995
Jammu and Kashmir	134	..	134	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	446,585	429,331	442,751	426,073	3,834	3,258
Maharashtra	223,427	217,937	217,863	213,040	5,564	4,897
Mysore	1	..	..	..	1	..
Punjab	481	632	474	625	7	7
Rajasthan	416,366	415,503	400,674	400,902	15,692	14,801
West Bengal	21	5	21	..	..	5
Tripura	71	58	71	58	..	..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,834	5,700	5,834	5,700	..	..
GONDI						
India	741,470	739,961	730,075	749,997	11,395	9,964
Andhra Pradesh	39,030	36,934	38,698	36,720	332	214
Assam	6,315	5,139	6,296	5,124	19	15
Bihar	205	246	202	205	3	41
Gujarat	135	84	124	63	11	21
Madhya Pradesh	513,118	532,868	509,086	529,708	4,032	3,160
Maharashtra	172,558	174,494	165,598	167,997	6,960	6,497
Orissa	10,002	10,085	9,970	10,009	32	16
West Bengal	42	33	42	33	..	..
Delhi	6	..	..	..	6	..
Tripura	59	57	59	57	..	..
Sikkim	..	21	..	21	..	..
SINDHI						
India	703,055	668,877	194,537	192,761	508,518	476,116
Andhra Pradesh	3,138	2,846	68	19	3,070	2,827
Assam	537	181	106	72	431	109
Bihar	2,343	1,746	181	53	2,162	1,693
Gujarat	246,596	253,626	134,284	144,298	112,312	109,328
Jammu and Kashmir	10	86	2	..	8	86
Kerala	770	762	29	21	741	741
Madhya Pradesh	95,965	85,640	9,075	4,968	86,890	80,672
Madras	3,892	3,619	24	6	3,868	3,613
Maharashtra	176,072	164,861	5,345	2,942	170,727	161,919
Mysore	3,781	3,645	110	54	3,671	3,591
Orissa	86	45	28	13	58	32
Punjab	690	621	46	53	644	568
Rajasthan	122,847	110,474	42,882	38,701	79,965	71,773
Uttar Pradesh	31,166	26,302	2,176	1,440	28,980	24,856
West Bengal	1,458	740	124	92	1,334	648
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	1	..	1	1
Delhi	13,584	13,616	16	4	13,568	13,613

C-V (B)—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH, SPECIFIED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) (a) NOT INCLUDED IN C-V (A) BUT (b) HAVING A STRENGTH OF 500,000 AND OVER BY STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES—*contd.*

Language India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SINDHI—<i>concl.</i>						
Himachal Pradesh	23	10	10	5	13	5
Manipur	12	7	..	..	12	7
Tripura	16	5	..	..	16	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	4	4	..	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	31	22	1	..	30	22
Pondicherry	15	8	..	..	15	8
North-East Frontier Agency	24	8	24	8	..	..
Sikkim	3	2	1	2	2	..
KONKANI						
India	670,442	681,921	417,653	443,983	252,789	237,938
Andhra Pradesh	639	929	17	17	622	912
Assam	56	18	16	..	40	18
Bihar	471	345	6	15	465	330
Gujarat	19	18	19	18	..	..
Jammu and Kashmir	4	..	1	..	3	..
Kerala	38,509	39,085	18,419	18,608	20,090	20,477
Madhya Pradesh	785	675	23	27	762	648
Madras	2,553	2,103	207	172	2,346	1,931
Maharashtra	115,635	99,051	2,108	2,199	113,527	96,852
Mysore	242,942	249,397	166,058	170,180	76,884	79,217
Punjab	162	77	..	3	162	74
Uttar Pradesh	80	47	6	..	74	47
West Bengal	462	281	12	..	450	281
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	4	4	..	3	4
Delhi	734	671	3	..	731	671
Himachal Pradesh	5	4	..	1	5	3
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2	2	2	2	..	..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	1	2	..	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	267,360	289,197	230,749	252,739	36,611	36,458
Pondicherry	14	14	1	..	13	14
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	1	..	..	..
Nagaland	1	1	..	..	1	1
KURUKH/ORAON						
India	571,826	569,978	552,327	550,401	19,499	19,577
Andhra Pradesh	..	1	..	..	..	1
Assam	16,077	16,648	15,908	16,529	169	119
Bihar	269,364	280,013	253,946	263,345	15,418	16,668
Madhya Pradesh	138,218	137,975	136,472	136,811	1,746	1,164
Maharashtra	48	27	28	21	20	6
Orissa	28,191	29,149	27,806	28,668	585	481
Uttar Pradesh	260	501	260	501	..	..
West Bengal	116,623	104,504	115,250	103,408	1,373	1,096
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,938	276	1,833	241	105	35
Delhi	2	1	..	..	2	1
Himachal Pradesh	68	1	..	..	68	1
Tripura	952	859	952	859	..	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	16	6	4	1	12	5
North-East Frontier Agency	49	..	49	..	..	..
Nagaland	20	17	19	17	1	..
KUMAONI						
India	502,718	527,536	476,734	513,864	25,984	13,672
Andhra Pradesh	29	6	..	..	29	6
Bihar	190	45	126	31	64	14
Jammu and Kashmir	2	..	2	..	..	..
Kerala	5	..	1	..	4	..

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C-V (B)—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPE
UNDER EACH, SPECIFIED IN THE SUPPLIMENT) (a) NOT INCLUDED IN C-V (A)
BUT (b) HAVING A STRENGTH OF 500,000 AND OVER BY STATES AND UNION
TERRITORIES—concl.

Language India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MANIPURI/MEITHEI						
India	316,305	320,125	284,264	287,827	32,041	32,298
Andhra Pradesh	29	10	1	..	28	10
Assam	52,558	51,664	49,901	50,033	2,657	1,631
Bihar	3	..	..	..	3	..
Gujarat	2	..	..	..	2	..
Kerala	4	..	..	..	4	..
Madhya Pradesh	13	3	1	..	12	3
Madras	11	2	1	..	10	2
Maharashtra	69	4	1	..	68	4
Mysore	15	..	..	..	15	..
Punjab	4	1	..	..	4	1
Uttar Pradesh	42	63	31	63	11	..
West Bengal	52	71	27	33	25	38
Delhi	19	14	..	..	19	14
Manipur	248,386	254,452	220,422	224,850	27,964	29,602
Tripura	14,293	13,660	13,363	12,782	930	878
Pondicherry	1	..	1	..	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	272	14	272	14	..	..
Nagaland	532	167	243	52	289	115
KUI						
India	253,931	258,230	253,321	257,741	610	439
Orissa	253,931	258,230	253,321	257,741	610	439

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)

DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPE
LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY

NOTE :— In Col. 1,

(a) Number against a mother tongue indicates serial number in Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India (L.S.I.) Classified List, (Cf. Appendix 1).

(b) Number within brackets means that the mother tongue is classified in L.S.I. under particular number of the Classified List,

(c) 'T' against a mother tongue indicates that it is not attested in L.S.I. but has been tentatively classified by the Linguist.

(d) 'TR' denotes the mother tongue indicates that the mother tongue, though classified in L.S.I. has been tentatively re-classified by the Linguist.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHARI						
1 Anga T						
India	2,489	2,609	2,086	2,262	403	347
Bihar	2,489	2,609	2,086	2,262	403	347
2 Baisali T						
India	22	59	..	..	22	59
Uttar Pradesh	22	59	..	..	22	59
3 Baliai T						
India	1	3	..	..	1	3
Punjab	1	3	..	..	1	3
4 Banarasi (525)						
India	13	24	..	7	13	17
Bihar	8	10	..	4	8	6
Jammu and Kashmir	..	1	..	..	..	1
Kerala	..	3	..	..	..	3
Madhya Pradesh	5	7	..	..	5	7
Uttar Pradesh	..	3	..	3	..	..
5 Bhagalpuri T						
India	661	627	567	536	94	91
Bihar	661	627	567	536	94	91
6 Bhojpuri 519						
India	3,910,777	4,053,978	3,759,136	3,932,729	151,641	121,249
Andhra Pradesh	10	6	1	..	9	6
Assam	56	27	39	15	17	12
Bihar	3,850,420	3,992,302	3,702,969	3,873,785	147,451	118,517
Gujarat	1	..	1	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	862	271	210	111	652	160
Maharashtra	40	25	..	..	40	25
Mysore	6	4	..	..	6	4
Punjab	18	..	..	..	18	..
Rajasthan	5	..	5	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	58,934	61,185	55,760	58,792	3,174	2,393
West Bengal	339	151	114	25	225	126
Delhi	44	6	..	..	44	6
Himachal Pradesh	5	..	1	..	4	..
Pondicherry	1	..	..	..	1	..
North-East Frontier Agency	36	1	36	1	..	..
7 Bihari 506						
India	10,933	4,007	5,668	2,870	5,265	1,137
Andhra Pradesh	68	18	53	..	15	18
Assam	5,136	1,323	2,986	1,016	2,150	307
Gujarat	42	9	12	..	30	9
Jammu and Kashmir	14	..	14	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	3,769	1,985	1,955	1,670	1,814	315
Madras	5	..	5	..	..	..
Maharashtra	105	37	20	2	85	35
Mysore	10	1	..	..	10	1
Punjab	41	14	7	2	34	12
Rajasthan	287	110	127	51	160	59
Uttar Pradesh	529	292	33	9	496	283
West Bengal	259	80	155	50	104	30
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3	2	3	1	..
Delhi	128	39	..	..	128	39
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	3	..	1	1
Manipur	193	39	59	26	134	13

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7 Bihari 506— <i>concl.</i>						
Tripura	3	10		10	3	
North-East Frontier Agency	133	19	133	19		
Nagaland	134	16	73	10	61	6
Sikkim	70	11	31	2	39	9
8 Chero T						
India	1		1			
Bihar	1					
9 Chhika Chhiki 513						
India	290	257	290	257		
Bihar	290	257	290	257		
10 Dharampuria T						
India	495	538	495	538		
Bihar	495	538	495	538		
11 Domali T						
India	62	50	62	50		
Bihar	62	50	62	50		
12 Domra (519)						
India	2	3	2	3		
Madhya Pradesh	2	3	2	3		
13 Gawari T						
India	2,159	2,507	1,790	2,121	369	386
Bihar	2,159	2,507	1,790	2,121	369	386
14 Ghazipuri T						
India	1		1			
Uttar Pradesh	1		1			
15 Gorakhpuri 523						
India	155	66	103	50	52	16
Bihar	120	44	70	30	50	14
Madhya Pradesh	35	22	33	20	2	2
16 Goyali T						
India		1		1		
Himachal Pradesh		1		1		
17 Khortha/Khotia (518)						
India	142,154	141,507	136,290	137,753	5,864	3,754
Bihar	116,875	115,392	111,011	111,638	5,864	3,754
West Bengal	25,279	26,115	25,279	26,115		
18 Kurmali Thar (518)						
India	470	598	468	573	2	25
Bihar	470	583	468	558	2	25
West Bengal		15		15		
19 Madhesi 527						
India	3,783	2,736	3,783	2,731		5
West Bengal	3,783	2,736	3,783	2,731		5
20 Magahi/Magadhi 516						
India	1,409,535	1,409,067	1,351,712	1,354,978	57,823	54,089
Andhra Pradesh		1		1		
Bihar	1,409,470	1,409,022	1,351,654	1,354,937	57,816	54,085
Madhya Pradesh	51	13	48	9	3	4
Maharashtra	4	1		1	4	
West Bengal	10	30	10	30		
21 Maithili 507						
India	2,467,674	2,517,137	2,384,727	2,452,115	82,947	65,022
Andhra Pradesh	4	3	1		3	3

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21 Maithili 507— <i>concl.</i>						
Assam	97	22	39	17	58	5
Bihar	2,466,063	2,516,552	2,384,147	2,451,941	81,916	64,611
Gujarat	20		3		17	
Kerala	1		1			
Madhya Pradesh	284	137	114	72	170	65
Madras	3	9			3	9
Maharashtra	323	48	19	9	304	39
Mysore	4				4	
Punjab		1				1
Rajasthan	1	75	1	1		74
Uttar Pradesh	51	7	4		47	7
West Bengal	808	276	387	75	421	201
Delhi	7	7	3		4	7
North-East Frontier Agency	8		8			
22 Majhawari T						
India	3	4	3	4		
Uttar Pradesh	3	4	3	4		
23 Mongheria T						
India	28	3	24	2	4	1
Bihar	28	3	24	2	4	1
24 Mushahar T						
India	51	108	51	108		
West Bengal	51	108	51	108		
25 Muzaffarpuria T						
India	63		63			
Bihar	63		63			
26 Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi TR						
India	48,311	45,080	47,408	44,301	903	779
Bihar	48,311	45,080	47,408	44,301	903	779
27 Panchpargania (518)						
India	30,030	27,917	27,793	26,012	2,237	1,905
Bihar	30,030	27,917	27,793	26,012	2,237	1,905
28 Purbi-Maithili TR						
India	13	27			13	27
Bihar	13	27			13	27
29 Sadan/Sadri (526)						
India	264,470	263,263	260,330	264,248	3,590	4,016
Assam	10,242	10,226	10,214	10,182	28	44
Bihar	178,836	186,916	175,459	183,170	3,377	3,746
Madhya Pradesh	28,789	27,361	28,663	27,189	126	178
Maharashtra	1		1			
West Bengal	45,067	43,633	45,047	43,592	20	41
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,532	126	1,493	114	39	12
North-East Frontier Agency	3	1	3	1		
30 Saharashbedi T						
India	660		660			
Bihar	660		660			
31 Sarwariya T						
India	13		13			
Madhya Pradesh	13		13			
32 Surajpuri T						
India	17,217	10,876	16,943	10,616	274	222
Bihar	17,162	10,785	16,888	10,526	274	222
West Bengal	55	90	55	90		
7 RGI/64—12						

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHARI— <i>concl.</i>						
33 Tamarla (518)						
India	1,885	3,160	1,710	2,972	175	188
Bihar	1,885	3,158	1,710	2,972	175	186
West Bengal	..	2	..	..	..	2
34 Tirahutiya (507)						
India	555	585	551	576	4	9
Bihar	554	583	550	574	4	9
West Bengal	..	2	..	2	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	1	..	..	..
RAJASTHANI						
1 Agarwali (713)						
India	9	6	..	..	9	6
Andhra Pradesh	2	2	..	..	2	2
Jammu and Kashmir	2	..	..	..	2	..
Maharashtra	5	4	..	..	5	4
2 Ahiri 761						
India	864	731	864	729	..	2
Madhya Pradesh	864	731	864	729	..	2
3 Ahirwati 759						
India	16,878	4,241	803	794	16,075	3,447
Rajasthan	16,878	4,241	803	794	16,075	3,447
4 Ajmeri 749						
India	255	325	253	325	2	..
Madhya Pradesh	3	2	1	2	2	..
Rajasthan	252	323	252	323	..	..
5 Alwari T						
India	4	14	4	14	..	..
Rajasthan	4	14	4	14	..	..
6 Baohadi (760)						
India	97	180	97	180	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	97	180	97	180	..	..
7 Bagri-Rajasthani 739						
India	165,128	144,775	154,773	137,071	10,355	7,704
Madhya Pradesh	217	216	155	168	62	48
Punjab	118	85	22	5	96	80
Rajasthan	164,793	144,474	154,596	136,898	10,187	7,576
8 Bangala T						
India	14	7	14	7	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	14	7	14	7	..	..
9 Banjari 771						
India	304,081	288,573	296,651	282,095	7,430	6,478
Andhra Pradesh	5,732	5,724	5,208	5,197	524	527
Gujarat	275	269	275	269	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	25,715	23,572	25,669	23,511	46	61
Maharashtra	124,483	117,563	123,498	116,906	985	657
Mysore	147,228	140,784	141,353	135,551	5,875	5,233
Rajasthan	573	655	573	655	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	69	..	69	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	6	6	6	6	..	..
10 Betuli (766)						
India	5	..	5	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	5	..	5	..	..	..
11 Bhopali (760)						
India	7	3	4	..	3	3
Gujarat	3	..	3	..	..	..
Maharashtra	2	..	..	..	2	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHANI— <i>contd.</i>						
11 Bhopali 760— <i>concl.</i>						
Punjab	..	3	..	..	..	3
West Bengal	1	..	1	..	1	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	1	..	..	..
12 Bhoyari 767						
India	2,795	2,593	2,782	2,579	13	14
Madhya Pradesh	62	7	59	2	3	5
Maharashtra	2,733	2,586	2,723	2,577	10	9
13 Bhuani (770)						
India	108	103	108	103	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	108	103	108	103	..	..
14 Bikaneri 737						
India	11	36	10	30	1	6
Bihar	..	6	..	..	..	6
Madhya Pradesh	1	..	1	..	1	..
Maharashtra	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	9	30	9	30	..	..
15 Chaurasi 745						
India	193	243	158	193	35	50
Andhra Pradesh	9	20	..	..	9	20
Maharashtra	184	223	158	193	26	30
16 Chhekari T						
India	..	8	..	8	..	..
Rajasthan	..	8	..	8	..	..
17 Dhanderi (760)						
India	12	1	12	1	..	..
Rajasthan	12	1	12	1	..	..
18 Dhandi (712)						
India	164	163	164	163	..	..
Rajasthan	164	163	164	163	..	..
19 Dhundhari (741)						
India	832,748	759,078	821,866	749,205	10,882	9,873
Rajasthan	832,747	759,078	821,865	749,205	10,882	9,873
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
20 Dingal (713)						
India	5	4	..	4	5	..
Maharashtra	5	..	..	..	5	..
Rajasthan	..	4	..	4	..	..
21 Gadia Lohari T						
India	16	17	16	17	..	..
Rajasthan	16	17	16	17	..	..
22 Gadoli T						
India	24	21	24	21	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	..	2	..	2	..	..
Rajasthan	24	19	24	19	..	..
23 Godwari 725						
India	126	10	125	8	1	2
Maharashtra	4	2	3	..	1	2
Rajasthan	122	8	122	8	..	..
24 Gojri 779						
India	111,583	97,744	111,390	97,621	193	123
Jammu and Kashmir	111,583	97,744	111,390	97,621	193	123
25 Golla T						
India	217	242	217	242	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	217	242	217	242	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHANI— <i>contd.</i>						
26 Gujarati 780						
India	938	973	934	973	4	..
Madhya Pradesh	237	216	233	216	4	..
Maharashtra	1	9	1	9	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	700	748	700	748	..	..
27 Gujarati (780)						
India	2,688	2,449	2,688	2,449	..	..
Punjab	93	117	93	117	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	2,595	2,332	2,595	2,332	..	..
28 Gurvi (770)						
India	6	4	5	4	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	6	4	5	4	1	..
29 Harauti 750						
India	291,173	269,861	267,369	246,637	23,804	23,224
Madhya Pradesh	22	5	18	3	4	2
Rajasthan	291,150	269,856	267,350	246,634	23,800	23,222
North East Frontier Agency	1	..	1	..	..	..
30 Hattiya Ki Boli T						
India	13	8	13	8	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	13	8	13	8	..	..
31 Jaipuri 741						
India	39,874	41,640	460	707	39,414	40,933
Madhya Pradesh	109	115	109	114	..	1
Maharashtra	1	..	1	..	..	..
Rajasthan	39,720	41,494	307	562	39,413	40,932
Uttar Pradesh	43	31	43	31	..	..
Delhi	1	..	..	..	1	..
32 Jammuwal Gojri (779)						
India	2	5	2	5	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	5	2	5	..	..
33 Jessalmeri T						
India	2	7	2	7	..	..
Gujarat	2	7	2	7	..	..
34 Jhamral T						
India	63	62	63	59	..	3
Madhya Pradesh	63	62	63	59	..	3
35 Jodhpuri (713)						
India	30	30	29	30	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	25	16	25	16	..	..
Maharashtra	1	..	..	..	1	..
Rajasthan	3	14	3	14	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
36 Kalbeli T						
India	435	368	435	368	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	327	276	327	276	..	..
Rajasthan	108	92	108	92	..	..
37 Khairari 723						
India	58,358	52,692	58,358	52,692	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	3	1	3	1	..	..
Rajasthan	58,355	52,691	58,355	52,691	..	..
38 Khanohi Wari T						
India	1,624	2,798	1,624	2,798	..	..
Rajasthan	1,624	2,798	1,624	2,798	..	..
39 Khandvi T						
India	14	8	14	8	..	..
Rajasthan	14	8	14	8	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHANI— <i>contd.</i>						
40 Kir (713)						
India	8	10	8	10	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	8	10	8	10	..	..
41 Kishangarhi 748						
India	4,567	4,041	4,567	4,041	..	..
Rajasthan	4,567	4,041	4,567	4,041	..	..
42 Kora-Banjari TR						
India	5	24	5	24	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	5	24	5	24	..	..
43 Lamani/Lambadi (771)						
India	349,183	330,180	341,572	323,917	7,611	6,263
Andhra Pradesh	288,158	271,168	281,817	265,923	6,341	5,245
Madras	1,614	1,731	1,587	1,686	27	45
Maharashtra	58,962	56,595	57,719	55,822	1,243	973
Rajasthan	58	244	58	244	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	390	442	390	442	..	..
Pondicherry	1	..	1	..	..	..
44 Lashkari T						
India	3	..	3	..	..	..
Rajasthan	3	..	3	..	..	..
45 Lohari-Rajasthani T						
India	128	210	128	210	..	..
Rajasthan	128	210	128	210	..	..
46 Mahajani-Rajasthani T						
India	6	4	..	..	6	4
Madras	6	4	..	..	6	4
47 Maharajshahi T						
India	3	..	3	..	..	..
Rajasthan	3	..	3	..	..	..
48 Mahesri (713)						
India	115	94	72	53	43	41
Maharashtra	115	94	72	53	43	41
49 Malvi 760						
India	584,739	557,739	541,011	518,452	43,728	39,287
Gujarat	12	14	4	4	8	10
Madhya Pradesh	462,625	442,780	428,854	412,632	33,771	30,148
Maharashtra	206	168	154	137	52	31
Mysore	2	2	..	..	2	2
Rajasthan	121,893	114,775	111,998	105,679	9,895	9,096
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
50 Marwari 713						
India	3,246,909	2,995,540	2,700,554	2,491,143	546,355	504,392
Andhra Pradesh	6,225	5,460	353	322	5,872	5,238
Assam	5,309	2,961	2,002	1,177	3,307	1,784
Bihar	20,622	17,301	8,771	6,365	11,851	10,936
Gujarat	26,122	19,116	8,770	6,565	17,352	12,551
Kerala	9	4	..	..	9	4
Madhya Pradesh	39,965	33,671	27,410	23,452	12,555	10,219
Madras	2,210	1,333	20	11	2,190	1,322
Maharashtra	127,444	107,895	53,304	47,803	74,140	60,092
Mysore	8,232	7,293	3,847	3,480	4,385	3,813
Orissa	1,668	1,170	873	441	796	729
Punjab	290	213	87	87	203	136
Rajasthan	2,992,084	2,789,762	2,592,072	2,399,820	400,012	389,942
Uttar Pradesh	2,257	1,708	1,589	1,037	668	671
West Bengal	13,280	6,866	1,198	596	12,082	6,270

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHANI— <i>concl.</i>						
71 Tanda (771)						
India	6	30	5	30	1	..
Andhra Pradesh	1	..	..	..	1	..
Maharashtra	5	30	5	30	..	..
72 Thali 733						
India	248	227	248	227	..	..
Rajasthan	248	227	248	227	..	..
73 Ujaini (760)						
India	25	32	14	30	11	2
Maharashtra	11	2	..	..	11	2
Mysore	14	30	14	30	..	..
SANTALI						
1 Gayari T						
India	16	..	16	..	..	..
West Bengal	16	..	16	..	..	..
2 Gora T						
India	..	1	..	..	..	1
Madras	..	1	..	..	..	1
3 Har (15)						
India	1	8	1	8	..	..
Maharashtra	1	8	1	8	..	..
4 Kamari-Santali TR						
India	460	443	460	443	..	..
Bihar	460	443	460	443	..	..
5 Karmali (15)						
India	45,942	44,907	45,374	44,596	568	311
Bihar	32,773	33,232	32,046	33,128	127	104
Orissa	5,934	6,377	5,493	6,198	441	179
West Bengal	7,235	5,298	7,235	5,270	..	28
6 Kisan-Santali TR						
India	13	28	..	..	13	28
Bihar	13	28	..	..	13	28
7 Lohari-Santali T						
India	73	57	73	57	..	..
Bihar	73	57	73	57	..	..
8 Mahili (15)						
India	10,521	9,176	10,484	9,141	37	25
Assam	112	48	112	48	..	..
Bihar	4,699	4,687	4,690	4,676	9	11
Orissa	2,872	2,857	2,856	2,844	16	13
West Bengal	2,838	1,584	2,826	1,573	12	11
9 Manjhi (15)						
India	1,334	962	1,322	962	12	..
Assam	784	550	772	550	12	..
Bihar	421	333	421	333	..	..
West Bengal	129	79	129	79	..	..
10 Paharia (15)						
India	1,051	1,236	1,041	1,228	10	8
West Bengal	1,051	1,236	1,041	1,228	10	8
11 Santali 15						
India	1,583,211	1,547,618	1,561,807	1,532,620	21,404	14,998
Assam	35,128	32,134	35,041	32,132	87	2
Bihar	798,592	783,424	789,040	775,630	9,552	7,744

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SANTALI— <i>concl.</i>						
11 Santali— <i>concl.</i>						
Madhya Pradesh	30	21	1	1	29	20
Madras	..	2	..	..	..	2
Maharashtra	11	1	..	..	11	1
Orissa	177,574	180,688	177,273	180,463	301	225
Punjab	1	5	..	..	1	5
Uttar Pradesh	4	1	..	..	4	1
West Bengal	570,882	550,565	559,509	543,568	11,373	6,997
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	3	1	3	..	..
Delhi	1	..	..	..	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	45	..	..	..	45	..
Tripura	887	747	887	747	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	13	3	13	3	..	..
Nagaland	42	24	42	23	..	1
BHILI						
1 Adivasi-Bhili T						
India	2	5	2	5	..	..
Gujarat	2	5	2	5	..	..
2 Baglani (695)						
India	2	..	..	..	2	..
Maharashtra	2	..	..	..	2	..
3 Baori 681						
India	996	1,084	995	1,083	1	1
Bihar	1	8	1	8	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	4	1	3	1	1	1
Punjab	474	625	474	625	..	..
Rajasthan	496	450	496	450	..	..
West Bengal	21	..	21	..	..	..
4 Barel 682						
India	87,748	85,731	87,605	85,652	143	79
Madhya Pradesh	87,748	85,731	87,605	85,652	143	79
5 Bavohi (694)						
India	1	2	..	..	1	2
Gujarat	..	2	..	..	..	2
Maharashtra	1	..	..	..	1	..
6 Bhilali (677)						
India	179,023	170,289	176,758	168,956	2,265	1,333
Madhya Pradesh	179,023	170,289	176,758	168,956	2,265	1,333
7 Bhili 677						
India	388,294	381,046	381,001	373,937	7,293	7,109
Andhra Pradesh	12	35	12	35	..	..
Assam	3	..	3	..	..	..
Bihar	53	63	53	63	..	..
Gujarat	11,058	11,282	10,946	11,211	112	71
Jammu and Kashmir	134	..	134	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	179,142	172,607	177,730	170,778	1,412	1,629
Maharashtra	162,651	158,066	157,868	153,743	4,783	4,323
Mysore	1	..	..	..	1	..
Punjab	7	..	..	..	7	..
Rajasthan	35,233	38,981	34,255	38,107	978	874
West Bengal	..	5	..	..	..	5
8 Bhilodi 678						
India	29,400	29,843	29,400	29,843	..	..
Gujarat	29,400	29,843	29,400	29,843	..	..
9 Bhimchaura T						
India	71	58	71	58	..	..
Tripura	71	58	71	58	..	..
7 RGI/64—13						

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHANI—<i>contd.</i>						
50 Marwari 713— <i>concl'd.</i>						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	2	6	2	..	..
Delhi	462	380	1	1	461	379
Himachal Pradesh	38	27	17	12	21	15
Manipur	268	142	29	1	239	141
Tripura	6	2	6	2	..	..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	5	10	5	..	..
Pondicherry	..	17	..	..	..	17
North-East Frontier Agency	55	..	55	..	..	..
Nagaland	61	10	19	3	42	7
Sikkim	286	202	115	66	171	136
51 Marwari-Gondi (713)						
India	26	2	26	2	..	..
Gujarat	26	2	26	2	..	..
52 Mathuri Banjari TR						
India	1,448	1,302	1,445	1,299	3	3
Maharashtra	1,448	1,302	1,445	1,299	3	3
53 Meiwari T						
India	2,154	1,810	2,154	1,810	..	..
Rajasthan	2,154	1,810	2,154	1,810	..	..
54 Mewari 720						
India	950,187	903,582	893,311	853,341	56,876	50,241
Andhra Pradesh	1	3	..	..	1	3
Assam	6	..	6	..	..	..
Gujarat	53	35	51	32	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	14,867	18,533	14,087	17,888	780	645
Maharashtra	832	400	99	66	733	334
Punjab	3	..	..	..	3	..
Rajasthan	934,423	884,611	879,067	835,355	55,356	49,256
Uttar Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
Delhi	1	..	..	..	1	..
55 Mewati 754						
India	25,041	23,386	20,750	19,231	4,291	4,155
Punjab	10,816	8,948	10,814	8,941	2	7
Rajasthan	14,225	14,438	9,936	10,290	4,289	4,148
56 Nagarchal 746						
India	14,834	13,803	14,834	13,803	..	..
Maharashtra	40	37	40	37	..	..
Rajasthan	14,794	13,766	14,794	13,766	..	..
57 Nagauri (713)						
India	2	30	2	30	..	..
Rajasthan	..	24	..	24	..	..
West Bengal	2	6	2	6	..	..
58 Naiki-Banjari (771)						
India	44	113	44	113	..	..
Kerala	3	3	3	3	..	..
Maharashtra	29	32	29	32	..	..
West Bengal	12	78	12	78	..	..
59 Nimadi 770						
India	268,573	259,689	251,878	244,450	16,695	15,149
Andhra Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
Gujarat	6	2	..	1	6	1
Madhya Pradesh	268,032	259,059	251,417	243,971	16,615	15,088
Maharashtra	534	538	460	478	74	60
60 Oswali (713)						
India	2	..	..	..	2	..
Maharashtra	2	..	..	..	2	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHANI—<i>contd.</i>						
61 Palvi T						
India	99	165	99	165	..	..
Rajasthan	99	165	99	165	..	..
62 Patvi 769						
India	11	26	3	3	8	23
Maharashtra	11	26	3	3	8	23
63 Rajasthani 712						
India	421,868	382,406	328,938	297,321	92,930	85,085
Andhra Pradesh	615	264	28	21	589	233
Assam	1,003	452	431	220	572	232
Bihar	12,276	11,413	2,116	1,957	10,160	9,456
Gujarat	6,373	4,839	1,604	1,271	4,769	3,568
Jammu and Kashmir	24	4	24	4	..	..
Kerala	13	4	7	6	..	2
Madhya Pradesh	9,425	7,695	5,276	4,725	4,149	2,970
Madras	203	87	10	16	193	71
Maharashtra	11,249	8,795	3,834	3,894	7,415	4,901
Mysore	897	763	273	312	624	451
Punjab	298	178	74	74	224	104
Rajasthan	372,403	340,954	312,758	283,603	58,645	57,361
Uttar Pradesh	441	296	269	241	172	55
West Bengal	5,736	5,771	1,143	893	4,593	4,878
Delhi	797	851	..	46	797	805
Himachal Pradesh	7	1	2	..	5	1
Tripura	21	12	4	5	17	7
North-East Frontier Agency	34	12	34	12	..	..
Nagaland	10	1	10	1	..	..
Sikkim	43	24	43	24	..	..
64 Rajwari 747						
India	13	60	13	60	..	..
Rajasthan	13	60	13	60	..	..
65 Rajburi (712)						
India	410	296	410	296	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	410	296	410	296	..	..
66 Rajputani (712)						
India	2,660	2,340	2,105	1,997	455	343
Andhra Pradesh	17	14	10	6	7	8
Assam	5	..	5	..	..	..
Maharashtra	2,531	2,315	2,084	1,980	447	335
West Bengal	4	11	3	11	1	..
North-East Frontier Agency	3	..	3	..	..	..
67 Rajwari 762						
India	4	77	4	77	..	..
Gujarat	2	..	2	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	3	72	2	72	..	..
West Bengal	..	5	..	5	..	..
68 Shekhawati 738						
India	11,611	10,649	10,531	10,237	680	372
Madhya Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
Rajasthan	11,610	10,649	10,530	10,237	680	372
69 Sipari 752						
India	101	386	100	386	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	2	..	1	..	1	..
Rajasthan	99	386	99	386	..	..
70 Sondwari 763						
India	30,860	28,573	30,853	28,573	2	..
Madhya Pradesh	420	390	418	390	2	..
Rajasthan	30,440	28,183	30,440	28,183	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BHILI— <i>contd.</i>						
10 Byadha T						
India	29	20	29	20	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	29	20	29	20	..	..
11 Charani 683						
India	87	105	80	104	7	1
Gujarat	2	..	2	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	73	99	73	98	..	1
Maharashtra	12	6	5	6	7	..
12 Chodhari 684						
India	30,166	29,566	30,166	29,566	..	..
Gujarat	30,166	29,558	30,166	29,558	..	..
Maharashtra	..	8	..	8	..	..
13 Dhanki (677)						
India	193	182	193	182	..	..
Maharashtra	193	182	193	182	..	..
14 Dhodia 686						
India	15,201	15,370	15,194	15,365	7	5
Andhra Pradesh	16	15	16	15	..	..
Gujarat	13,145	13,314	13,145	13,314	..	..
Maharashtra	18	17	11	12	7	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,022	2,024	2,022	2,024	..	..
15 Dubli 687						
India	8	6	7	..	1	6
Maharashtra	6	6	5	..	1	6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	..	2	..	..	..
16 Dungari (677)						
India	118	44	..	..	118	44
Gujarat	3	2	..	..	3	2
Maharashtra	115	42	..	..	115	42
17 Gamti/Gavit (694)						
India	19,469	18,699	19,469	18,699	..	..
Gujarat	19,403	18,592	19,403	18,592	..	..
Maharashtra	66	107	66	107	..	..
18 Kokna/Kokni/Kukna (691)						
India	42,336	42,440	40,305	40,458	2,031	1,982
Gujarat	20,279	19,611	18,328	17,691	1,951	1,920
Maharashtra	18,247	19,153	18,167	19,091	80	62
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,810	3,676	3,810	3,676	..	..
19 Kotali 692						
India	204	251	204	251	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	99	132	99	132	..	..
Maharashtra	105	119	105	119	..	..
20 Kotvali (677)						
India	1,625	1,169	1,622	1,169	3	..
Gujarat	1,577	1,117	1,577	1,117	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	48	52	45	62	3	..
21 Magari 693						
India	8	13	..	..	8	13
Madhya Pradesh	8	13	..	..	8	13
22 Mawohi 694						
India	21,891	20,946	21,672	20,726	219	220
Gujarat	6,732	6,621	6,732	6,621	..	..
Maharashtra	15,159	14,325	14,940	14,105	219	220

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BHILI— <i>concl.</i>						
23 Naikadi 696						
India	739	755	739	755	..	..
Gujarat	577	605	577	605	..	..
Maharashtra	162	150	162	150	..	..
24 Neelishikari T						
India	97	126	42	62	55	64
Andhra Pradesh	97	126	42	62	55	64
25 Padvi T						
India	116	100	113	100	3	..
Gujarat	90	83	90	83	..	..
Maharashtra	26	17	23	17	3	..
26 Panchali 698						
India	217	242	174	191	43	51
Andhra Pradesh	20	5	..	..	20	5
Madhya Pradesh	1	2	..	..	1	2
Maharashtra	196	235	174	191	22	44
27 Paradhi 699						
India	5,365	4,888	4,807	4,425	558	463
Andhra Pradesh	374	353	8	12	366	341
Madhya Pradesh	410	385	409	385	1	..
Maharashtra	4,581	4,150	4,390	4,028	191	122
28 Pawri 701						
India	19,466	19,127	19,437	19,119	29	6
Maharashtra	19,466	19,127	19,437	19,119	29	8
29 Pittala Bhasha T						
India	59	72	51	67	8	5
Andhra Pradesh	59	72	51	67	8	5
30 Ranati (677)						
India	6	2	6	2	..	..
Maharashtra	6	2	6	2	..	..
31 Tadavi (677)						
India	2,125	1,972	2,066	1,914	59	58
Maharashtra	2,125	1,972	2,066	1,914	59	58
32 Takankari 700						
India	6	3	6	3	..	..
Maharashtra	6	3	6	3	..	..
33 Takari T						
India	51	50	51	50	..	..
Maharashtra	51	50	51	50	..	..
34 Vasava (677)						
India	6,538	6,367	6,534	6,367	4	..
Gujarat	6,416	6,263	6,416	6,263	..	..
Maharashtra	122	104	118	104	4	..
35 Wagdi 706						
India	380,694	376,092	365,939	362,358	14,755	13,734
Maharashtra	57	20	16	13	41	7
Rajasthan	380,637	376,072	365,923	362,345	14,714	13,727
36 Walvi (677)						
India	292	303	292	303	..	..
Gujarat	238	227	238	227	..	..
Maharashtra	54	76	54	76	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GONDI						
1 Dorli T						
India						
Madhya Pradesh	16,991	18,464	16,991	18,464	..	..
2 Gaiki T						
India						
Maharashtra	10	14	10	14	..	..
3 Gondi 313						
India						
Andhra Pradesh	682,792	701,529	671,987	691,977	10,805	9,552
Bihar	38,746	36,664	38,593	36,609	153	55
Gujarat	205	246	202	205	3	41
Madhya Pradesh	135	84	124	63	11	21
Maharashtra	477,129	495,965	473,338	492,926	3,791	3,039
Orissa	156,468	158,395	149,659	152,015	6,809	6,380
West Bengal	10,002	10,085	9,970	10,069	32	16
Delhi	42	33	42	33	..	..
Tripura	6	..	..	..	6	..
4 Kalari T						
India						
Madhya Pradesh	17	30	17	30	..	..
5 Kandra T						
India						
Maharashtra	2	2	..	..	2	2
6 Kokadi T						
India						
Madhya Pradesh	13	4	8	..	5	4
7 Maria 317						
India						
Assam	33,726	31,645	33,688	31,630	38	15
Madhya Pradesh	6,315	5,139	6,296	5,124	19	16
Maharashtra	11,625	10,684	11,612	10,684	13	..
8 Nagarchi T						
India						
Madhya Pradesh	38	36	38	36	..	..
9 Pankhali T						
India						
Maharashtra	..	1	..	..	..	1
10 Pardhan T						
India						
Andhra Pradesh	218	235	205	233	13	2
Maharashtra	114	101	101	100	13	1
Sikkim	104	113	104	112	..	1
11 Parsi Gondi (313)						
India						
Madhya Pradesh	7,305	7,685	7,082	7,568	223	117
12 Raj Gondi (313)						
India						
Maharashtra	188	147	45	34	143	113
13 Thoti T						
India						
Andhra Pradesh	170	169	4	11	166	158

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SINDHI						
1 Balai (445)						
India						
Madhya Pradesh	12	33	12	33	..	..
Maharashtra	12	11	12	11	..	..
2 Bhatia 454						
India						
Maharashtra	96	89	59	56	37	33
3 Bhuj T						
India						
Maharashtra	1	..	..	..	1	..
4 Jadeji (451)						
India						
Gujarat	1,174	1,237	10	21	1,164	1,216
Punjab	1,173	1,237	9	21	1,164	1,216
5 Kachchhi 451						
India						
Andhra Pradesh	188,805	203,444	121,336	133,835	67,469	69,609
Bihar	350	341	22	11	328	330
Gujarat	127	139	48	32	79	107
Kerala	162,728	178,932	120,059	132,834	42,669	46,098
Madhya Pradesh	677	671	23	20	654	651
Madras	928	797	231	207	697	590
Maharashtra	180	183	..	..	180	183
Mysore	23,499	22,077	892	699	22,607	21,378
Orissa	229	248	25	13	204	235
Punjab	65	39	28	13	37	26
Uttar Pradesh	4	..	..	..	4	..
West Bengal	..	1	..	..	..	1
Delhi	18	15	8	6	10	9
6 Khoja (451)						
India						
Maharashtra	12	5	6	2	6	3
7 Sindhi 445						
India						
Andhra Pradesh	512,954	464,069	73,114	58,814	439,840	405,255
Assam	2,788	2,505	46	8	2,742	2,497
Bihar	537	181	106	72	431	109
Gujarat	2,216	1,607	133	21	2,083	1,586
Jammu and Kashmir	82,695	73,457	14,216	11,443	68,479	62,014
Kerala	10	86	2	..	8	86
Madhya Pradesh	93	91	6	1	87	90
Madras	95,037	84,821	8,844	4,739	86,193	80,082
Maharashtra	3,712	3,436	24	6	3,688	3,430
Mysore	152,452	142,679	4,376	2,174	148,076	140,506
Orissa	3,552	3,397	85	41	3,467	3,356
Punjab	21	6	..	..	21	6
Rajasthan	685	621	45	53	640	568
Uttar Pradesh	122,847	110,474	42,882	38,701	79,965	71,773
West Bengal	31,156	26,301	2,176	1,446	28,980	24,855
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,440	725	116	86	1,324	639
Delhi	2	1	1	..	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	13,583	13,615	16	4	13,567	13,611
Manipur	23	10	10	5	13	5
Tripura	12	7	..	..	12	7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	5	..	..	16	5
Goe, Daman and Diu	4	4	4	4	..	..
Pondicherry	31	22	1	..	30	22
North-East Frontier Agency	15	8	..	..	15	8
Sikkim	24	8	24	8	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SINDHI— <i>concl.</i>						
8 Songani T						
India	1	..	..	..	1	..
Delhi	1	..	..	..	1	..
KONKANI						
1 Bhatkal TR						
India	2	..	..	..	2	..
Maharashtra	2	..	..	..	2	..
2 Chettibhasha-Konkani T						
India	671	675	671	675	..	..
Kerala	671	675	671	675	..	..
3 Daldi TR						
India	13	18	12	18	1	..
Maharashtra	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mysore	12	18	12	18	..	..
4 Firangi TR						
India	2	3	2	3	..	..
Maharashtra	1	1	1	1	..	..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	1	2	..	..
5 Gosnese TR						
India	2,205	2,115	114	75	2,091	2,040
Andhra Pradesh	26	13	..	..	26	13
Assam	12	2	..	..	10	2
Bihar	15	12	1	1	14	11
Gujarat	19	18	19	18	..	..
Kerala	80	28	6	..	74	28
Madhya Pradesh	133	137	..	13	133	124
Madras	16	2	4	..	12	2
Maharashtra	1,766	1,801	75	41	1,691	1,760
Mysore	42	35	5	..	37	35
Punjab	5	11	..	2	5	9
Uttar Pradesh	10	2	1	..	9	2
West Bengal	10	9	1	..	9	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3	..	..	3	3
Delhi	68	42	..	..	68	42
6 Goudaprakrutha T						
India	10	13	..	..	10	13
Andhra Pradesh	10	13	..	..	10	13
7 Gouda Saraswata T						
India	17	12	5	5	12	7
Kerala	5	6	5	5	..	1
Maharashtra	12	6	..	..	12	6
8 Kargoni T						
India	6	..	..	..	6	..
Madras	6	..	..	..	6	..
9 Karwari T						
India	191	91	14	13	177	78
Madras	1	..	..	..	1	..
Maharashtra	190	91	14	13	176	78
10 Khokili T						
India	6	7	..	..	6	7
Madras	6	7	..	..	6	7
11 Konkani TR						
India	662,990	674,144	413,204	439,326	249,786	234,818
Andhra Pradesh	603	903	17	17	586	886

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KONKANI— <i>concl.</i>						
11 Konkani TR— <i>concl.</i>						
Assam	44	16	14	..	30	16
Bihar	456	333	5	14	451	319
Jammu and Kashmir	4	..	1	..	3	..
Kerala	33,874	33,897	14,264	14,221	19,610	19,676
Madhya Pradesh	652	538	23	14	629	524
Madras	2,414	2,092	203	172	2,211	1,920
Maharashtra	113,660	97,150	2,018	2,144	111,642	95,006
Mysore	242,551	248,984	165,883	170,001	76,668	78,983
Punjab	157	66	..	1	157	65
Uttar Pradesh	70	45	5	..	65	45
West Bengal	452	272	11	..	441	272
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	1	4	..	..	1
Delhi	666	629	3	..	663	629
Himachal Pradesh	5	4	..	1	5	3
Laccadive, Minicoy and	2	2	2	2	..	..
Amindivi Islands	267,360	289,197	230,749	252,739	36,611	36,458
Goa, Daman and Diu	14	14	1	..	13	14
Pondicherry	1	..	1	..	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	..	..	1	..
Nagaland	1	1	..	..	1	1
12 Korlani T						
India	108	..	..	..	108	..
Madras	108	..	..	..	108	..
13 Kudubi TR						
India	3,613	4,227	3,245	3,457	368	770
Kerala	3,613	4,227	3,245	3,457	368	770
14 Kumki T						
India	..	2	..	..	..	2
Madras	..	2	..	..	..	2
15 Moopan T						
India	224	249	224	249	..	..
Kerala	224	249	224	249	..	..
16 Nawait TR						
India	384	365	162	162	222	203
Kerala	42	3	4	1	38	2
Madras	2	..	..	..	2	..
Maharashtra	3	2	..	..	3	2
Mysore	337	360	158	161	179	199
KURUKH/ORAOON						
1 Adibhasha-Kurukh/Oraon T						
India	986	1,115	723	825	263	290
West Bengal	986	1,115	723	825	263	290
2 Adibhasha-Nagesia T						
India	2	..	2	..	..	..
West Bengal	2	..	2	..	..	..
3 Dhangri (305)						
India	1,870	2,507	1,824	2,507	46	..
Bihar	375	354	374	354	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	685	1,106	640	1,106	45	..
Uttar Pradesh	260	501	260	501	..	..
West Bengal	550	546	550	546	..	..
4 Dhanwari (305)						
India	10	13	10	13	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	10	13	10	13	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NEPALI— <i>concl.</i>						
3 Nepali 781— <i>concl.</i>						
Himachal Pradesh	8,550	1,434	8,313	1,286	237	148
Manipur	7,266	6,305	6,128	5,707	1,138	598
Tripura	1,126	556	1,033	497	93	59
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1	3	1	..	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	8	..	..	..	8	..
Pondicherry	48	3	35	1	13	2
North-East Frontier Agency	8,900	1,710	8,900	1,710	..	..
Nagaland	8,120	2,280	6,949	1,330	1,171	950
Sikkim	40,390	33,929	38,909	32,900	1,481	1,029
4 Thaper T						
India	1	..	..	..	1	..
Andhra Pradesh	1	..	..	..	1	..
PAHARI-UNSPECIFIED						
1 Binhari T						
India	4	10	4	10	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	4	10	4	10	..	..
2 Himachali T						
India	228	368	219	367	9	1
Maharashtra	3	1	3	1	..	..
Punjab	83	4	74	3	9	1
Uttar Pradesh	142	363	142	363	..	..
3 Kangri Pahari						
India	579	329	578	327	1	2
Himachal Pradesh	579	329	578	327	1	2
4 Kashmiri Pahari						
India	55	2	55	2	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	55	2	55	2	..	..
5 Mahajani-Western Pahari T						
India	22	31	22	31	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	22	31	22	31	..	..
6 Pachhimi Pahari						
India	26,402	28,925	26,402	28,925	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	26,402	28,925	26,402	28,925	..	..
7 Pahari-Unspecified						
India	478,657	468,759	464,991	458,964	13,666	9,795
Gujarat	9	4	..	..	9	4
Jammu and Kashmir	122,625	110,250	121,755	109,585	870	665
Kerala	5	2	..	1	5	1
Madhya Pradesh	142	125	28	24	114	101
Madras	15	2	..	..	15	2
Maharashtra	81	36	8	..	73	33
Mysore	13	..	..	..	13	..
Punjab	118,821	129,268	112,860	125,148	5,961	4,120
Uttar Pradesh	1,091	1,195	258	422	833	773
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	1	5	1	..	..
Delhi	221	63	..	..	221	63
Himachal Pradesh	235,624	227,813	230,072	223,780	5,552	4,033
North-East Frontier Agency	5	..	5	..	..	..
TULU						
1 Koraga (302)						
India	118	74	104	39	14	35
Madras	14	..	14	..	..	..
Maharashtra	13	29	..	..	13	29
Mysore	91	45	90	39	1	6

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TULU— <i>concl.</i>						
2 Malekudi (302)						
India	2	..	2	..	..	..
Maharashtra	2	..	2	..	..	..
3 Parava (302)						
India	23	25	23	25	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	23	25	23	25	..	..
4 Tulu 302						
India	453,737	481,112	370,990	404,186	82,747	76,926
Andhra Pradesh	141	98	39	22	102	76
Gujarat	3	2	3	2	..	..
Kerala	33,872	34,318	28,935	29,349	4,937	4,969
Madhya Pradesh	6	10	..	..	6	10
Madras	3,252	1,420	717	595	2,535	825
Maharashtra	7,567	3,632	123	49	7,444	3,583
Mysore	408,882	441,592	341,161	374,150	67,721	67,442
Punjab	1	2	..	..	1	2
West Bengal	1	..	1	..	..	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	..	2	1	..
Pondicherry	11	36	11	17	..	19
5 Udipi T						
India	10	7	..	..	10	7
Maharashtra	10	6	..	..	10	6
Mysore	..	1	..	..	..	1
GARHWALI						
1 Dondiyali T						
India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
2 Garhwali 804						
India	368,548	441,198	346,528	432,026	22,020	9,172
Andhra Pradesh	16	34	4	..	12	34
Assam	99	28	53	21	46	7
Bihar	919	138	12	10	907	128
Gujarat	537	96	5	..	532	96
Jammu and Kashmir	96	101	74	75	22	26
Kerala	12	17	2	8	10	9
Madhya Pradesh	1,366	776	471	567	895	209
Madras	1	..	..	..	1	..
Maharashtra	875	531	37	23	838	508
Mysore	35	4	..	..	35	4
Punjab	1,138	141	359	22	779	119
Rajasthan	126	123	80	108	46	15
Uttar Pradesh	358,411	438,469	342,471	430,880	15,940	7,589
West Bengal	1,254	182	477	130	777	52
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	4	2	1	5	3
Delhi	1,058	331	..	..	1,058	331
Himachal Pradesh	1,729	178	1,632	145	97	33
Tripura	77	24	65	15	12	9
North-East Frontier Agency	290	8	290	8	..	..
Nagaland	500	13	492	13	8	..
Sikkim	2	..	2	..	..	..
3 Goodi T						
India	9	..	9	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	9	..	9	..	..	..
4 Kunkhardong T						
India	..	5	..	5	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	..	5	..	5	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KURUKH/ORAOON— <i>concl'd.</i>						
5 Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon (305)						
India	42	60	42	60	..	..
West Bengal	42	60	42	60	..	..
6 Kurukh/Oraon 305						
India	567,641	565,290	548,473	546,009	19,168	19,281
Assam	16,077	16,648	15,908	16,529	169	119
Bihar	268,989	279,659	253,572	262,991	15,417	16,668
Madhya Pradesh	137,523	136,856	135,822	135,692	1,701	1,164
Maharashtra	13	7	3	1	10	6
Orissa	28,191	29,149	27,606	28,668	585	481
West Bengal	113,819	101,817	112,709	101,011	1,110	806
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,938	276	1,833	241	105	35
Delhi	2	1	..	..	2	1
Himachal Pradesh	68	1	..	..	68	1
Tripura	952	859	952	859	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	49	..	49	..	..	..
Nagaland	20	17	19	17	1	..
7 Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon T						
India	345	362	345	362	..	..
West Bengal	345	362	345	362	..	..
8 Malhar 306						
India	50	27	29	21	21	6
Andhra Pradesh	..	1	..	..	..	1
Maharashtra	34	20	25	20	9	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	16	6	4	1	12	5
9 Nagesia T						
India	880	604	879	604	1	..
Maharashtra	1	..	..	..	1	..
West Bengal	879	604	879	604	..	..
KUMAUNI						
1 Almorj T						
India	21	3	5	..	16	3
Maharashtra	1	..	..	..	1	..
Punjab	1	..	..	..	1	..
Delhi	14	3	..	..	14	3
Himachal Pradesh	3	..	3	..	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	2	..	2	..	..	..
2 Johari 803						
India	6	2	6	2	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	6	2	6	2	..	..
3 Kamargam T						
India	1	..	..	..	1	..
Delhi	1	..	..	..	1	..
4 Kumauni 785						
India	502,577	527,498	476,670	513,830	25,967	13,668
Andhra Pradesh	29	6	..	..	29	6
Bihar	190	45	126	31	64	14
Jammu and Kashmir	2	..	2	..	..	..
Kerala	5	..	1	..	4	..
Madhya Pradesh	348	64	5	1	343	63
Maharashtra	194	39	3	4	191	35
Punjab	57	5	..	..	57	5
Uttar Pradesh	500,834	527,255	475,692	513,746	25,142	13,509
West Bengal	29	..	3	..	26	..
Delhi	94	36	..	..	94	36
Himachal Pradesh	13	1	13	1	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KUMAUNI— <i>concl'd.</i>						
4 Kumauni 785— <i>concl'd.</i>						
Tripura	18	..	18	..	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	314	9	314	9	..	..
Nagaland	450	38	433	38	17	..
5 Nainitali T						
India	21	..	21	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	21	..	21	..	..	..
6 Pahari Almorah T						
India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
7 Pashchimi T						
India	91	32	91	32	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	91	32	91	32	..	..
8 Ramgarhiya 793						
India	..	1	..	..	..	1
Delhi	..	1	..	..	..	1
NEPALI						
1 Darhi (781)						
India	5	3	..	..	5	3
Maharashtra	5	3	..	..	5	3
2 Gorkhali (781)						
India	12,169	4,898	5,648	1,915	6,521	2,983
Andhra Pradesh	303	138	39	6	264	132
Bihar	333	132	21	9	312	123
Gujarat	14	11	14	11	..	..
Jammu and Kashmir	52	33	21	14	31	19
Kerala	31	5	16	2	15	3
Madhya Pradesh	1,461	413	76	4	1,385	409
Madras	21	2	..	2	21	..
Maharashtra	439	63	28	4	411	59
Mysore	73	39	18	1	55	38
Punjab	1,554	122	1,184	8	370	114
Uttar Pradesh	6,537	3,700	3,096	1,703	3,441	1,997
West Bengal	481	32	377	32	104	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	..	6	..	..	..
Delhi	101	89	6	8	95	81
Himachal Pradesh	712	115	696	107	16	8
Tripura	10	4	10	4	..	..
Pondicherry	1	..	1	..	..	..
Sikkim	40	..	39	..	1	..
3 Nepali 781						
India	553,233	420,793	433,158	342,665	150,075	78,128
Andhra Pradesh	1,047	236	169	41	878	195
Assam	122,701	92,512	101,082	79,172	21,619	13,340
Bihar	16,898	12,384	7,307	7,113	9,591	5,271
Gujarat	1,876	781	346	94	1,530	687
Jammu and Kashmir	371	252	154	11	217	241
Kerala	261	15	97	5	164	10
Madhya Pradesh	5,565	2,105	985	243	4,580	1,862
Madras	1,080	245	180	46	900	199
Maharashtra	9,797	2,205	618	98	9,179	2,107
Mysore	628	97	156	13	472	84
Orissa	1,384	494	278	170	1,106	324
Punjab	8,983	2,697	1,831	778	7,152	1,919
Rajasthan	1,398	422	508	72	890	250
Uttar Pradesh	51,850	17,268	31,611	8,479	20,239	8,789
West Bengal	282,396	241,888	217,453	202,845	64,943	39,043
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	109	55	69	36	40	19
Delhi	2,478	919	44	17	2,434	902

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory 1	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males 2	Females 3	Males 4	Females 5	Males 6	Females 7
GARHWALI— <i>concl.</i>						
5 Laheha T						
India	..	1	..	..	..	1
Delhi	..	1	..	..	..	1
6 Pahari U.P. (804)						
India	164	39	164	39	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	164	39	164	39	..	..
7 Riyasati T						
India	1	..	1	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
8 Tehri 813						
India	1	..	..	..	1	..
Maharashtra	1	..	..	..	1	..
MUNDARI						
1 Mundari 16						
India	364,284	372,240	351,526	360,708	12,758	11,532
Andhra Pradesh	18	9	8	5	10	4
Bihar	287,402	287,080	276,799	277,500	10,603	9,580
Madhya Pradesh	435	420	378	383	57	37
Orissa	62,823	66,287	61,209	64,814	1,614	1,473
Punjab	10	..	..	..	10	..
West Bengal	13,154	18,332	12,776	17,904	378	428
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	235	13	235	13	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	86	10	..	..	86	10
Tripura	100	85	100	85	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	21	4	21	4	..	..
2 Mura T						
India	308	205	308	205	..	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	1	..	1	..	..
Tripura	308	204	308	204	..	..
HO						
1 HO 20						
India	316,196	331,870	304,965	321,928	11,231	9,942
Bihar	214,345	230,430	205,072	222,227	9,273	8,203
Maharashtra	2	..	..	..	2	..
Orissa	101,723	101,329	99,769	99,590	1,954	1,739
Punjab	1	..	..	..	1	..
West Bengal	125	111	124	111	1	..
2 Lohara T						
India	185	108	165	86	20	22
Bihar	185	108	165	86	20	22
MANIPURI/MEITHEI						
1 Bishnupuriya TR						
India	7,501	7,681	7,465	7,665	36	16
Assam	7,488	7,681	7,452	7,665	36	16
Tripura	13	..	13	..	..	..
2 Manipuri/Meithei 206						
India	308,800	312,444	276,795	280,162	32,005	32,282
Andhra Pradesh	29	10	1	..	28	10
Assam	45,070	43,983	42,449	42,368	2,621	1,615
Bihar	3	..	..	..	3	..
Gujarat	2	..	..	..	2	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (B)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (B) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*concl.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory 1	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males 2	Females 3	Males 4	Females 5	Males 6	Females 7
MANIPURI/MEITHEI— <i>concl.</i>						
2 Manipuri/Meithei 206— <i>concl.</i>						
Kerala	4	..	..	..	4	..
Madhya Pradesh	13	3	1	..	12	3
Madras	11	2	1	..	10	2
Maharashtra	69	4	1	..	68	4
Mysore	15	..	..	..	15	..
Punjab	4	1	..	..	4	1
Uttar Pradesh	42	63	31	63	11	..
West Bengal	52	71	27	33	25	38
Delhi	19	14	..	..	19	14
Manipur	248,386	254,452	220,422	224,850	27,964	29,602
Tripura	14,280	13,660	13,350	12,782	930	878
Pondicherry	1	..	1	..	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	268	14	268	14	..	..
Nagaland	532	167	243	52	289	115
3 Moyol T						
India	4	..	4	..	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	4	..	4	..	..	..
KUI						
1 Kui 308						
India	253,329	257,578	252,729	257,091	600	487
Orissa	253,329	257,578	252,729	257,091	600	487
2 Pengu (308)						
India	602	652	592	650	10	2
Orissa	602	652	592	650	10	2

C-V (C)

DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES
GROUPED UNDER EACH, SPECIFIED IN THE SUPPLEMENT)
(a) EXCLUDED FROM C-V (A) AND C-V (B) BUT (b) HAVING A STRENGTH
OF 100,000—499,999 SPEAKERS BY STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

C-V(C)—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH, SPECIFIED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) (a) EXCLUDED FROM C-V (A) AND C-V (B) BUT (b) HAVING A STRENGTH OF 100,000—499,999 SPEAKERS BY STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Language India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KHANDESHI						
India	214,134	213,992	198,968	199,825	15,166	14,167
Gujarat	33,751	31,838	33,751	31,838	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	1,694	1,547	1,228	1,078	466	469
Maharashtra	178,687	180,602	163,987	166,909	14,700	13,693
Punjab	2	..	2	..	..	..
West Bengal	..	5	..	..	..	5
KHASI						
India	178,739	185,324	158,392	161,731	20,347	23,593
Assam	178,169	184,923	157,937	161,426	20,232	23,497
Kerala	9	1	..	1	9	..
Madhya Pradesh	3	2	..	..	3	2
Madras	1	3	1	..	..	3
Maharashtra	34	8	..	6	34	2
Punjab	2	..	..	..	2	..
Uttar Pradesh	5	2	2	..	3	2
West Bengal	118	64	102	31	16	33
Delhi	..	3	..	..	..	3
Manipur	45	36	32	25	13	11
Tripura	185	148	184	143	1	5
North-East Frontier Agency	100	57	100	57	..	..
Nagaland	68	77	34	42	34	35
BODO/BORO						
India	187,194	174,607	184,915	173,205	2,279	1,402
Assam	177,630	167,218	175,398	165,828	2,232	1,390
Punjab	14	6	..	..	14	6
West Bengal	9,010	7,011	8,999	7,009	11	2
Tripura	2	1	2	1	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	19	3	19	3	..	..
Nagaland	519	368	497	364	22	4
GARO						
India	155,889	151,151	152,976	148,951	2,913	2,200
Assam	152,824	148,284	149,948	146,090	2,876	2,194
Punjab	1	1	..	..	1	1
West Bengal	88	84	81	83	7	1
Manipur	13	3	7	1	6	2
Tripura	2,767	2,691	2,757	2,691	10	..
North-East Frontier Agency	42	18	42	18	..	..
Nagaland	154	70	141	68	13	2
TRIPURI						
India	152,900	146,743	152,192	146,245	708	498
Assam	7,876	7,838	7,865	7,835	11	3
Uttar Pradesh	3	..	..	..	3	..
Delhi	1	..	..	..	1	..
Manipur	22	7	22	7	..	..
Tripura	144,995	138,896	144,303	138,403	692	493
Nagaland	3	2	2	..	1	2
SAVARA						
India	132,176	133,545	130,562	132,198	1,614	1,347
Andhra Pradesh	24,454	23,495	24,439	23,495	15	..
Assam	2,813	2,019	2,778	1,997	35	22
Madhya Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..
Maharashtra	1	..	1	..	..	..
Orissa	103,902	107,079	102,338	105,754	1,564	1,325
West Bengal	598	541	598	541	..	..
Tripura	407	411	407	411	..	..
MUNDA-UNSPECIFIED						
India	133,228	128,425	130,675	126,014	2,553	2,411
Assam	47,200	42,713	46,963	42,503	237	210

C-V(C)—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH, SPECIFIED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) (a) EXCLUDED FROM C-V (A) AND C-V (B) BUT (b) HAVING A STRENGTH OF 100,000—499,999 SPEAKERS BY STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES—concl'd.

Language India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIRI—concl'd.						
North-East Frontier Agency .	178	84	178	84	..	..
Nagaland	2	4	2	4	..	..
HINDUSTANI						
India	65,534	57,666	61,427	54,291	4,107	3,375
Andhra Pradesh	420	435	167	324	253	111
Assam	126	12	12	12	114	..
Bihar	7	..	7	..	..	..
Gujarat	698	403	18	8	680	395
Jammu and Kashmir	6	..	6	..	..	..
Kerala	487	625	454	605	33	20
Madhya Pradesh	570	514	352	317	218	197
Madras	407	514	44	53	363	461
Maharashtra	7	4	7	4	..	..
Mysore	6,167	6,163	4,773	4,904	1,394	1,259
Punjab	20	27	..	..	20	27
Uttar Pradesh	53,899	46,653	53,899	46,653	..	..
West Bengal	6	11	6	11	..	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands .	2,354	2,119	1,434	1,256	920	863
Delhi	110	42	..	..	110	42
Himachal Pradesh	..	1	..	1	..	..
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	11	11	11	11	..	..
Tripura	228	121	228	121	..	..
Pondicherry	10	11	8	11	2	..
Sikkim	1	..	1	..	..	..
SIRMAURI						
India	60,156	51,233	60,110	51,222	46	13
Uttar Pradesh	37	16	37	16	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	60,119	51,219	60,073	51,206	46	13
PARJI						
India	54,468	54,933	54,066	54,732	402	201
Assam	425	191	425	191	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	12,150	12,568	12,150	12,556	..	12
Orissa	41,823	42,091	41,421	41,902	402	189
West Bengal	70	83	70	83	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (C)

DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V(C) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY

C-V(C)—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH, SPECIFIED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) (a) EXCLUDED FROM C-V (A) AND C-V (B) BUT (b) HAVING A STRENGTH OF 100,000—499,999 SPEAKERS BY STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES—*contd.*

Language India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MUNDA-UNSPECIFIED—<i>concl.</i>						
Bihar	9,672	10,629	9,524	10,514	148	115
Madhya Pradesh	432	203	399	143	33	60
Maharashtra	28	9	15	7	13	2
Orissa	40,949	42,233	38,874	40,285	2,075	1,948
West Bengal	32,637	31,030	32,620	30,962	17	68
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	755	112	731	104	24	8
Himachal Pradesh	6	..	..	..	6	..
Tripura	1,512	1,453	1,512	1,453	..	..
Nagaland	37	43	37	43	..	..
MANDEALI						
India	115,229	112,123	111,166	110,422	4,063	1,701
Bihar	..	5	..	5	..	..
Maharashtra	2	..	..	..	2	..
Punjab	383	253	368	252	15	1
Uttar Pradesh	271	30	271	30	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	114,573	111,835	110,527	110,135	4,046	1,700
ENGLISH						
India	116,935	106,846	10,991	6,030	105,944	100,816
Andhra Pradesh	7,211	6,396	653	777	6,558	5,619
Assam	1,205	883	663	422	542	461
Bihar	4,993	3,394	1,332	847	3,661	2,547
Gujarat	1,175	868	124	104	1,051	764
Jammu and Kashmir	94	106	12	3	82	103
Kerala	3,779	3,359	849	513	2,930	2,846
Madhya Pradesh	3,448	2,531	339	163	3,109	2,368
Madras	17,018	17,428	1,080	880	15,938	16,548
Maharashtra	29,661	30,762	538	455	29,123	30,307
Mysore	9,548	8,749	725	400	8,823	8,349
Orissa	470	221	40	18	430	203
Punjab	776	656	127	96	649	560
Rajasthan	834	455	251	45	583	410
Uttar Pradesh	15,531	7,755	852	396	14,679	7,359
West Bengal	18,775	20,550	3,134	687	15,641	19,863
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43	32	12	8	31	24
Delhi	1,903	2,235	6	1	1,897	2,234
Himachal Pradesh	10	10	6	7	4	3
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1	..	1	..	..	..
Manipur	8	19	4	3	4	16
Tripura	11	11	8	10	3	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	9	10	9	..	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	316	299	188	171	128	128
Pondicherry	95	114	19	14	76	100
North-East Frontier Agency	13	1	13	1	..	..
Nagaland	3	..	3	..	..	..
Sikkim	4	3	2	..	2	3
LUSHAI/MIZO						
India	110,236	111,966	102,759	105,009	7,477	6,957
Andhra Pradesh	..	2	..	..	..	2
Assam	106,986	108,898	99,703	102,018	7,283	6,880
Bihar	2	3	2	3	..	..
Kerala	3	..	..	..	3	..
Madhya Pradesh	4	1	..	..	4	1
Madras	1	3	..	..	1	3
Maharashtra	17	..	..	..	17	..
Mysore	..	1	..	..	..	1
Punjab	1	9	..	..	1	9
Uttar Pradesh	27	10	..	..	27	10
West Bengal	18	..	10	..	8	..
Delhi	..	1	..	..	..	1

C-V(C)—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH, SPECIFIED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) (a) EXCLUDED FROM C-V (A) AND C-V (B) BUT (b) HAVING A STRENGTH OF 100,000—499,999 SPEAKERS BY STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES—*contd.*

Language India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LUSHAI/MIZO—<i>concl.</i>						
Manipur	1,373	1,373	1,281	1,357	92	16
Tripura	1,465	1,476	1,454	1,467	11	9
North-East Frontier Agency	175	108	175	108	..	..
Nagaland	164	81	134	56	30	25
KORKU						
India	110,327	109,915	110,022	109,686	305	229
Bihar	349	518	349	518	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	79,340	79,378	79,252	79,324	88	54
Maharashtra	30,638	30,019	30,421	29,844	217	175
KHARIA						
India	86,665	90,494	82,945	87,198	3,720	3,296
Assam	2,995	2,402	2,936	2,355	59	47
Bihar	46,007	50,009	44,321	48,593	1,686	1,416
Madhya Pradesh	9,485	7,911	9,441	7,860	44	51
Maharashtra	2	..	..	..	2	..
Orissa	27,076	29,472	25,183	27,693	1,893	1,779
Punjab	2	..	..	..	2	..
Uttar Pradesh	..	1	..	..	..	1
West Bengal	344	498	337	498	7	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	591	64	568	64	23	..
Delhi	..	1	..	..	..	1
Himachal Pradesh	4	113	124	113	..	..
Tripura	124	22	35	22	..	..
Nagaland	35	..	..	..	..	..
KHOND/KONDH						
India	84,146	83,881	83,022	83,157	1,124	724
Andhra Pradesh	12,082	10,648	12,079	10,648	3	..
Assam	131	94	131	94	..	..
Orissa	71,852	73,070	70,731	72,347	1,121	723
West Bengal	81	69	81	68	..	1
MIKIR						
India	81,022	73,871	80,865	73,823	157	48
Assam	80,733	73,608	80,596	73,571	137	35
Manipur	32	26	22	23	10	3
North-East Frontier Agency	16	5	16	5	..	..
Nagaland	241	234	231	224	10	10
BHUMIJ						
India	71,493	70,510	68,310	67,467	3,183	3,043
Assam	3,040	1,930	2,982	1,923	58	7
Bihar	19,533	18,924	19,503	18,889	30	35
Maharashtra	5	16	..	..	5	16
Orissa	47,657	48,250	44,567	45,265	3,080	2,985
West Bengal	1,212	1,361	1,212	1,361	..	..
Manipur	2	..	2	..	..	..
Tripura	44	29	44	29	..	..
KOYA						
India	70,340	70,437	70,100	70,206	240	231
Andhra Pradesh	54,142	54,516	53,994	54,366	148	150
Assam	578	374	578	374	..	..
Maharashtra	26	19	26	19	..	..
Orissa	15,570	15,482	15,478	15,401	92	81
West Bengal	23	46	23	46	..	..
Nagaland	1	..	1	..	..	..
MIRI						
India	71,447	65,151	71,271	65,114	176	37
Assam	71,259	65,063	71,091	65,026	168	37
Manipur	8	..	..	..	8	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (C)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (C) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY

Note :—In Col. 1,

- (a) Number against a mother tongue indicates serial number in Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India (L. S. I.) Classified List, (Cf. Appendix I).
 (b) Number within brackets denotes that the mother tongue is classified in L. S. I. under particular number of the Classified List.
 (c) 'T' against a mother tongue indicates that it is not attested in L. S. I. but has been tentatively classified by the Linguist.
 (d) 'TR' denotes the mother tongue indicates that the mother tongue though classified in L. S. I. has been tentatively re-classified by the Linguist.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KHANDESHI						
1 Ahirani (707)						
India	180,879	182,901	166,189	169,225	14,690	13,676
Gujarat	2,447	2,519	2,447	2,519	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	8	31	8	31	..	..
Maharashtra	178,424	180,351	163,734	166,675	14,690	13,676
2 Chitodi (707)						
India	11	11	9	9	2	2
Madhya Pradesh	7	7	7	7	..	..
Maharashtra	4	4	2	2	2	2
3 Dangi 710						
India	31,280	29,304	31,279	29,301	1	3
Gujarat	31,279	29,301	31,279	29,301	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	..	3	..	..	..	3
Maharashtra	1	..	..	..	1	..
4 Dhedgulari (707)						
India	28	20	28	20	..	..
Maharashtra	28	20	28	20	..	..
5 Khandeshi 707						
India	1,936	1,756	1,463	1,270	473	486
Gujarat	25	18	25	18	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	1,679	1,506	1,213	1,040	466	466
Maharashtra	230	227	223	212	7	15
Punjab	2	..	2	..	..	..
West Bengal	..	5	..	..	..	5
KHASI						
1 Bhoi-Khasi TR						
India	329	322	326	322	3	..
Assam	329	322	326	322	3	..
2 Jaintia T						
India	7,275	7,398	7,274	7,389	1	9
Assam	7,270	7,391	7,269	7,382	1	9
Tripura	1	..	1	..	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	4	7	4	7	..	..
3 Khasi 8						
India	142,442	147,208	124,526	126,376	17,916	20,832
Assam	141,903	146,836	124,086	126,096	17,817	20,740
Kerala	9	1	..	1	9	..
Madhya Pradesh	3	2	..	..	3	2
Madras	1	3	1	..	..	3
Maharashtra	34	8	..	6	34	2
Punjab	2	..	..	..	2	..
Uttar Pradesh	5	2	2	..	3	2
West Bengal	118	64	102	31	16	33
Delhi	..	3	..	..	..	3
Manipur	45	36	32	25	13	11
Tripura	184	148	183	143	1	5
North-East Frontier Agency	96	50	96	50	..	..
Nagaland	42	55	24	24	18	31
4 Nongtung T						
India	71	51	71	51	..	..
Assam	71	51	71	51	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (C)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (C) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5 Pnar/Synteng 11	KHASI— <i>concl.</i>					
India	27,014	28,099	24,609	25,375	2,405	2,724
Assam	26,990	28,077	24,599	25,357	2,391	2,720
Nagaland	24	22	10	18	14	4
6 War 12	BODO/BORO					
India	1,608	2,246	1,586	2,218	22	28
Assam	1,606	2,246	1,586	2,218	20	28
Nagaland	2	..	..	..	2	..
1 Bodo/Boro 127	KACHARI (127)					
India	147,403	138,936	145,549	137,775	1,854	1,161
Assam	143,909	136,434	142,073	135,279	1,836	1,155
Punjab	14	6	..	..	14	6
West Bengal	3,439	2,464	3,435	2,464	4	..
Nagaland	41	32	41	32	..	..
2 Kachari (127)	MECH 129					
India	34,144	31,115	33,726	30,876	418	239
Assam	33,646	30,775	33,250	30,540	396	235
Tripura	2	1	2	1	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	18	3	18	3	..	..
Nagaland	478	336	456	332	22	4
3 Mech 129	GARO					
India	5,647	4,556	5,640	4,554	7	2
Assam	75	9	75	9	..	..
West Bengal	5,571	4,547	5,564	4,545	7	2
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	1	..	..	..
1 Achik 135	DALU 140					
India	..	4	..	4	..	..
Assam	..	4	..	4	..	..
2 Dalu 140	GARO					
India	1	9	1	9	..	..
Assam	1	9	1	9	..	..
3 Garo 134	TRIPURI					
India	155,888	151,138	152,975	148,938	2,913	2,200
Assam	152,823	148,271	149,947	146,077	2,876	2,194
Punjab	1	1	..	..	1	1
West Bengal	88	84	81	83	7	1
Manipur	13	3	7	1	6	2
Tripura	2,767	2,691	2,757	2,691	10	..
North-East Frontier Agency	42	18	42	18	..	..
Nagaland	154	70	141	68	13	2
1 Jamatia (151)	TRIPURI					
India	7,310	7,212	7,304	7,212	6	..
Tripura	7,310	7,212	7,304	7,212	6	..
2 Kok Barak T	TRIPURI					
India	..	3	..	3	..	..
Tripura	..	3	..	3	..	..
3 Murasing T	TRIPURI					
India	13	9	13	9	..	..
Tripura	13	9	13	9	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (C)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (C) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4 Noatia T	TRIPURI— <i>concl.</i>					
India	2,343	2,125	2,341	2,124	2	1
Tripura	2,343	2,125	2,341	2,124	2	1
5 Reang (151)	TRIPURI— <i>concl.</i>					
India	33,338	31,666	33,312	31,663	26	3
Assam	6,176	5,835	6,171	5,835	5	..
Tripura	27,162	25,831	27,141	25,828	21	3
6 Tripuri 151	MUNDA-UNSPECIFIED					
India	109,896	105,728	109,222	105,234	674	494
Assam	1,700	2,003	1,694	2,000	6	3
Uttar Pradesh	3	..	..	..	3	..
Delhi	1	..	..	..	1	..
Manipur	22	7	22	7	..	..
Tripura	108,167	103,716	107,504	103,227	663	489
Nagaland	3	2	2	..	1	2
1 Adibhasha-Munda T	MUNDA-UNSPECIFIED					
India	5,608	7,532	5,607	7,532	1	..
West Bengal	5,608	7,532	5,607	7,532	1	..
2 Kol	MUNDA-UNSPECIFIED					
India	31,983	32,482	31,054	31,341	929	1,141
Assam	43	71	42	71	1	..
Bihar	2,032	2,332	1,959	2,266	73	66
Madhya Pradesh	432	196	399	136	33	60
Maharashtra	10	5	9	5	1	..
Orissa	28,760	29,636	27,946	28,677	814	959
West Bengal	698	240	697	184	1	56
Himachal Pradesh	6	..	..	..	6	..
Tripura	2	2	2	2	..	..
3 Lohari-Munda T	MUNDA-UNSPECIFIED					
India	47	76	47	76	..	..
West Bengal	47	76	47	76	..	..
4 Mahto T	MUNDA-UNSPECIFIED					
India	..	7	..	7	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	..	7	..	7	..	..
5 Munda-Unspecified	MUNDA-UNSPECIFIED					
India	87,478	79,681	85,934	78,462	1,544	1,219
Assam	47,157	42,642	46,921	42,432	236	210
Maharashtra	18	4	6	2	12	2
Orissa	11,772	12,247	10,515	11,260	1,257	987
West Bengal	26,229	23,182	26,214	23,170	15	12
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	755	112	731	104	24	8
Tripura	1,510	1,451	1,510	1,451	..	..
Nagaland	37	43	37	43	..	..
6 Parenga T	MUNDA-UNSPECIFIED					
India	417	350	413	348	4	2
Orissa	417	350	413	348	4	2
7 Parhaiya T	MUNDA-UNSPECIFIED					
India	194	203	194	203	..	..
Bihar	194	203	194	203	..	..
8 Thar	MUNDA-UNSPECIFIED					
India	7,501	8,094	7,426	8,045	75	49
Bihar	7,446	8,094	7,371	8,045	75	49
West Bengal	55	..	55	..	..	..
7 RGI/64—16	MUNDA-UNSPECIFIED					

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (C)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (C) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MANDEALI						
1 Bakhli (839)						
India	..	5	..	5	..	..
Bihar	..	5	..	5	..	..
2 Mandeali 837						
India	115,229	112,118	111,166	110,417	4,063	1,701
Maharashtra	2	..	..	..	2	..
Punjab	383	253	368	252	15	1
Uttar Pradesh	271	30	271	30	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	114,573	111,835	110,527	110,135	4,046	1,700
LUSHAI/MIZO						
1 Lushai/Mizo 224						
India	110,114	111,871	102,637	104,914	7,477	6,957
Andhra Pradesh	..	2	..	..	..	2
Assam	106,864	108,803	99,581	101,923	7,283	6,880
Bihar	2	3	2	3	..	..
Kerala	3	..	..	..	3	..
Madhya Pradesh	4	1	..	..	4	1
Madras	1	3	..	..	1	3
Maharashtra	17	..	..	..	17	..
Mysore	..	1	..	..	..	1
Punjab	1	9	..	..	1	9
Uttar Pradesh	27	10	..	..	27	10
West Bengal	18	..	10	..	8	..
Delhi	..	1	..	..	..	1
Manipur	1,373	1,373	1,281	1,357	92	16
Tripura	1,465	1,476	1,454	1,467	11	9
North-East Frontier Agency	175	108	175	108	..	..
Nagaland	164	81	134	56	30	25
2 Pang T						
India	122	95	122	95	..	..
Assam	122	95	122	95	..	..
KORKU						
1 Korku 26						
India	104,242	103,923	103,943	103,700	299	223
Bihar	349	518	349	518	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	73,856	73,951	73,774	73,903	82	48
Maharashtra	30,037	29,454	29,820	29,279	217	175
2 Mankari T						
India	552	529	552	529	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	308	298	308	298	..	..
Maharashtra	244	231	244	231	..	..
3 Muwasi (26)						
India	4,987	4,842	4,981	4,836	6	6
Madhya Pradesh	4,986	4,841	4,980	4,835	6	6
Maharashtra	1	1	1	1	..	..
4 Nihali (26)						
India	546	621	546	621	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	190	288	190	288	..	..
Maharashtra	356	333	356	333	..	..
KHARIA						
1 Baiti T						
India	5	..	3	..	2	..
West Bengal	5	..	3	..	2	..
2 Dhelki T						
India	..	58	..	58	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	..	58	..	58	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (C)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (C) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KHARIA— <i>concl.</i>						
3 Kharia 27						
India	83,730	87,539	80,132	84,375	3,598	3,164
Assam	2,995	2,402	2,936	2,355	59	47
Bihar	46,007	50,009	44,321	48,593	1,686	1,416
Madhya Pradesh	9,485	7,853	9,441	7,802	44	51
Maharashtra	2	..	..	..	2	..
Orissa	24,151	26,575	22,373	24,928	1,778	1,647
Punjab	2	..	..	..	2	..
Uttar Pradesh	..	1	..	..	..	1
West Bengal	334	498	334	498	..	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	591	64	568	64	23	..
Delhi	..	1	..	..	..	1
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	..	..	4	1
Tripura	124	113	124	113	..	..
Nagaland	35	22	35	22	..	..
4 Lodha T						
India	5	..	..	..	5	..
West Bengal	5	..	..	..	5	..
5 Mirdha-Kharia T						
India	2,925	2,897	2,810	2,765	115	132
Orissa	2,925	2,897	2,810	2,765	115	132
MIKIR						
1 Arleng (189)						
India	91	16	91	16	..	..
Assam	91	16	91	16	..	..
2 Mikir 189						
India	80,931	73,855	80,774	73,807	157	48
Assam	80,642	73,590	80,505	73,555	137	35
Manipur	32	26	22	23	10	3
North-East Frontier Agency	16	5	16	5	..	..
Nagaland	241	234	231	224	10	10
BHUMIJ						
1 Bhuiya/Bhuyan T						
India	6	4	6	4	..	..
Tripura	6	4	6	4	..	..
2 Bhumij 17						
India	65,521	65,737	62,572	62,877	2,949	2,860
Assam	100	71	89	71	11	..
Bihar	19,533	18,924	19,503	18,889	30	35
Orissa	45,257	46,081	42,349	43,256	2,908	2,825
West Bengal	620	652	620	652	..	..
Tripura	11	9	11	9	..	..
3 Kisan-Bhumij TR						
India	2,400	2,169	2,218	2,009	182	160
Orissa	2,400	2,169	2,218	2,009	182	160
4 Kurmi (17)						
India	145	206	138	190	7	16
Assam	23	22	21	22	2	..
Maharashtra	5	16	..	..	5	16
West Bengal	105	167	105	167	..	..
Manipur	2	..	2	..	..	..
Tripura	10	1	10	1	..	..
5 Larka T						
India	17	15	17	15	..	..
Tripura	17	15	17	15	..	..

C-V (D)

DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER
TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH, SPECIFIED IN THE
SUPPLEMENT) EXCLUDED FROM C-V (A), C-V (B) AND C-V (C)

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (C)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (C) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BHUMIJ—concl.						
6 Parsi-Bhumij TR						
India	2,917	1,837	2,872	1,830	45	7
Assam	2,917	1,837	2,872	1,830	45	7
7 Rahiya T						
India	487	542	487	542	..	..
West Bengal	487	542	487	542	..	..
KOYA						
1 Dorachuttam T						
India	..	1	..	1	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	..	1	..	1	..	..
2 Koya TR						
India	70,340	70,436	70,100	70,205	240	231
Andhra Pradesh	54,142	54,515	53,994	54,365	148	150
Assam	578	374	578	374	..	..
Maharashtra	26	19	26	19	..	..
Orissa	15,570	15,482	15,478	15,401	92	81
West Bengal	23	46	23	46	..	..
Nagaland	1	..	1	..	..	..
MIRI						
1 Miri 124						
India	53,437	49,751	53,269	49,714	168	37
Assam	53,255	49,665	53,095	49,628	160	37
Manipur	8	..	..	..	8	..
North-East Frontier Agency	172	82	172	82	..	..
Nagaland	2	4	2	4	..	..
2 Mi Shing (124)						
India	18,010	15,400	18,002	15,400	8	..
Assam	18,004	15,398	17,996	15,398	8	..
North-East Frontier Agency	6	2	6	2	..	..
HINDUSTANI						
1 Bondili (582)						
India	75	135	36	76	39	59
Andhra Pradesh	69	133	36	76	33	57
Madras	6	2	..	..	6	2
2 Hindustani 582						
India	64,958	57,053	61,244	53,967	3,714	3,086
Andhra Pradesh	14	16	14	15	..	1
Assam	126	12	12	12	114	..
Bihar	7	..	7	..	..	..
Gujarat	698	403	18	8	680	395
Jammu and Kashmir	6	..	6	..	..	..
Kerala	487	625	454	605	33	20
Madhya Pradesh	570	514	352	317	218	197
Madras	267	335	44	53	223	282
Mysore	6,167	6,163	4,773	4,904	1,394	1,259
Punjab	20	27	..	..	20	27
Uttar Pradesh	53,877	46,653	53,877	46,653	..	..
West Bengal	5	1	5	1	..	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,354	2,119	1,434	1,256	920	863
Delhi	110	42	..	..	110	42
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	11	11	11	11	..	..
Tripura	228	121	228	121	..	..
Pondicherry	10	11	8	11	2	..
Sikkim	1	..	1	..	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (C)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (C) IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—concl.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDUSTANI—concl.						
3 Indian T						
India	22	..	22	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	22	..	22	..	..	..
4 Kshatri (582)						
India	471	466	117	236	354	230
Andhra Pradesh	337	286	117	233	220	53
Madras	134	177	..	..	134	177
West Bengal	..	3	..	3	..	..
5 Paschima T						
India	1	7	1	7	..	..
West Bengal	1	7	1	7	..	..
6 Rohilkhandi (583)						
India	7	4	7	4	..	..
Maharashtra	7	4	7	4	..	..
7 Saharanpuri (583)						
India	..	1	..	1	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	..	1	..	1	..	..
SIRMAURI						
1 Chaupali T						
India	..	2	..	2	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	..	2	..	2	..	..
2 Sirmauri 816						
India	60,156	51,233	60,110	51,220	46	13
Uttar Pradesh	37	16	37	16	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	60,119	51,217	60,073	51,204	46	13
PARJI						
1 Dhurwa T						
India	12,112	12,529	12,112	12,527	..	2
Madhya Pradesh	12,112	12,529	12,112	12,527	..	2
2 Koraputi TR						
India	70	83	70	83	..	..
West Bengal	70	83	70	83	..	..
3 Parji TR						
India	42,286	42,321	41,884	42,122	402	199
Assam	425	191	425	191	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	38	39	38	29	..	10
Orissa	41,823	42,091	41,421	41,902	402	189

C-V (D)—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH, SPECIFIED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) EXCLUDED FROM C-V (A), C-V (B) AND C-V (C)

Language India/State/Union Territory			Language India/State/Union Territory		
Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	3	1	2	3
MALTO			ANGAMI-concl'd.		
India	44,430	44,246	Tripura	5	4
Bihar	44,426	44,206	Nagaland	21,095	21,010
Madhya Pradesh	..	30			
West Bengal	4	10	TIBETAN		
AO			India	21,129	13,601
India	28,179	29,566	Assam	77	51
Assam	297	146	Bihar	811	75
Manipur	536	842	Gujarat	8	..
Tripura	2	..	Jammu and Kashmir	1,177	899
Nagaland	27,344	28,578	Madhya Pradesh	16	2
			Madras	29	8
KONYAK			Maharashtra	62	19
India	28,915	28,204	Mysore	728	489
Assam	20	28	Punjab	2,552	786
Nagaland	28,895	28,176	Rajasthan	73	..
			Uttar Pradesh	1,149	947
BHARMAURI/GADDI			West Bengal	4,292	3,633
India	29,182	27,096	Delhi	55	39
Jammu and Kashmir	889	943	Himachal Pradesh	3,544	2,629
Punjab	155	..	Tripura	4	..
Himachal Pradesh	28,138	26,153	North-East Frontier Agency	2,874	1,008
			Nagaland	4	..
JAUNSARI			Sikkim	3,674	3,016
India	28,537	25,616			
Uttar Pradesh	28,459	25,498	BALTI		
Himachal Pradesh	78	118	India	17,102	16,469
			Jammu and Kashmir	16,990	16,469
LADAKHI			Uttar Pradesh	112	..
India	26,359	26,554			
Gujarat	1	..	NAGA-UNSPECIFIED		
Jammu and Kashmir	26,183	26,531	India	17,632	15,701
Maharashtra	1	1	Assam	6,928	5,464
Punjab	112	17	Maharashtra	14	5
Uttar Pradesh	4	..	West Bengal	301	319
West Bengal	5	..	Delhi	8	..
Delhi	6	1	Manipur	..	2
Himachal Pradesh	44	4	North-East Frontier Agency	189	71
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	Nagaland	10,192	9,838
Sikkim	2	..	Sikkim	..	2
KOLAMI			DIMASA		
India	25,665	25,390	India	17,185	15,523
Andhra Pradesh	6,263	5,911	Assam	17,023	15,255
Assam	10	..	Nagaland	162	268
Madhya Pradesh	23	18			
Maharashtra	19,365	19,457	THADO		
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	India	15,795	16,179
			Assam	561	1,208
CHAMEALI			Manipur	15,234	14,971
India	23,701	22,425			
Jammu and Kashmir	8	14	KODA/KORA		
Himachal Pradesh	23,693	22,411	India	15,525	16,199
			Bihar	1,343	1,356
RABHA			Madhya Pradesh	312	..
India	22,836	21,596	Orissa	1,256	1,344
Assam	19,645	18,685	West Bengal	12,614	13,599
West Bengal	3,190	2,911			
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..			
			KABUI		
ANGAMI			India	15,116	14,973
India	21,416	21,354	Assam	363	344
Assam	18	3	Manipur	14,613	14,006
Maharashtra	1	..	Tripura	1	..
West Bengal	2	..	North-East Frontier Agency	1	..
Manipur	295	337	Nagaland	138	123

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (D)

**DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH
LANGUAGE IN C-V (D) SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH
OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY**

C-V (D)—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH, SPECIFIED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) EXCLUDED FROM C-V (A), C-V (B) AND C-V (C)—contd.

Language India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Language India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
BHOTIA-UNSPECIFIED			PHOM		
India	15,534	14,339	India	6,634	6,756
Assam	435	29	Nagaland	6,634	6,756
Punjab	3,382	3,303	YIMCHUNGRE		
Uttar Pradesh	3,555	4,400	India	6,128	6,545
West Bengal	1,896	1,312	Nagaland	6,128	6,545
Himachal Pradesh	382	400	KHIEMNUNGAM		
Tripura	1	2	India	5,985	6,450
Nagaland	5	9	Nagaland	5,985	6,450
Sikkim	5,878	4,884	ARAKANES		
KUKI-UNSPECIFIED			India	5,444	4,997
India	14,531	14,412	Assam	77	43
Assam	2,864	2,180	West Bengal	16	9
Punjab	1	1	Tripura	5,350	4,954
Manipur	8,575	9,217	North-East Frontier	1	..
Tripura	1,543	1,465	Agency	..	..
North-East Frontier	45	24	KACHA NAGA		
Agency	..	..	India	4,247	5,487
Nagaland	1,503	1,526	Manipur	4,247	5,487
MAO			SIMTE		
India	14,453	14,420	India	4,711	4,872
Assam	4	2	Manipur	4,711	4,872
Manipur	14,405	14,405	KHEZHA		
North-East Frontier	2	..	India	4,501	4,327
Agency	..	..	Pondicherry	1	..
Nagaland	42	13	Nagaland	4,472	4,327
KANAURI			Sikkim	28	..
India	13,464	15,166	KOCH		
Madhya Pradesh	7	4	India	4,042	4,183
Punjab	1	..	Assam	3,845	4,008
Uttar Pradesh	295	39	Bihar	11	13
Himachal Pradesh	13,161	15,123	West Bengal	13	1
LAHENDA			Tripura	173	161
India	10,391	9,417	PADARI		
Andhra Pradesh	398	398	India	3,381	2,980
Bihar	21	12	Jammu and Kashmir	3,341	2,904
Gujarat	13	5	Punjab	1	..
Jammu and Kashmir	6,693	6,139	Himachal Pradesh	39	16
Kerala	1	..	DRAVIDAM		
Madhya Pradesh	547	475	India	3,724	2,464
Madras	36	25	Andhra Pradesh	4	4
Maharashtra	929	778	Assam	59	6
Mysore	2	1	Bihar	1,086	845
Punjab	917	884	Gujarat	168	92
Rajasthan	90	100	Jammu and Kashmir	76	108
Uttar Pradesh	261	182	Maharashtra	14	24
West Bengal	5	8	Punjab	281	205
Delhi	377	360	Uttar Pradesh	391	268
Himachal Pradesh	98	50	West Bengal	483	534
North-East Frontier Agency	3	..	Delhi	950	296
POCHURY			Himachal Pradesh	5	1
India	9,644	8,856	Tripura	38	27
Manipur	4	..	Goa, Daman and Diu	146	52
Nagaland	9,640	8,856	North-East Frontier	4	..
KORWA			Agency	..	..
India	9,637	8,083	Nagaland	16	2
Assam	25	39	Sikkim	3	..
Bihar	2,305	1,463	RENGMA		
Madhya Pradesh	7,089	6,333	India	2,693	3,242
Maharashtra	218	248	Assam	73	72
HALAM			Nagaland	2,620	3,170
India	8,821	8,422			
Assam	335	306			
Tripura	8,390	8,033			
Nagaland	96	83			

C-V (D)—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH, SPECIFIED IN THE SUPPLEMENT) EXCLUDED FROM C-V (A), C-V (B) AND C-V (C)—concl.

Language India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Language India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
ANAL			BHUTANI—concl.		
India	2,634	2,888	Punjab	2	2
Punjab	2	..	Rajasthan	1	1
Manipur	2,627	2,888	Uttar Pradesh	128	55
North-East Frontier	2	..	West Bengal	423	666
Agency	..	..	Delhi	5	2
Nagaland	3	..	Himachal Pradesh	9	6
HANDURI			North-East Frontier	125	71
India	2,696	2,641	Agency	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	2,696	2,641	Sikkim	11	13
SUKETI			DAPLA		
India	2,615	2,459	India	835	545
Uttar Pradesh	5	..	Assam	523	503
Himachal Pradesh	2,610	2,459	North-East Frontier	311	42
GANGTE			Agency	..	..
India	2,303	2,584	Nagaland	1	..
Assam	7	13	KOTA		
Manipur	2,295	2,571	India	540	416
North-East Frontier	1	..	Madras	540	416
Agency	..	..	MISHMI		
RANGKHOL			India	412	257
India	2,366	2,285	Assam	61	8
Assam	2,087	2,008	North-East Frontier	351	249
Tripura	277	273	Agency	..	..
Nagaland	2	4	KANASHI		
BAGHATI			India	292	271
India	2,053	1,981	Punjab	292	271
Maharashtra	..	1	BASHAHRI		
Himachal Pradesh	2,053	1,980	India	309	215
ABOR/ADI			Punjab	88	66
India	2,589	1,323	Uttar Pradesh	52	38
Assam	431	266	Himachal Pradesh	169	111
Assam	3	..	ZEMI NAGA		
Tripura	2,149	1,055	India	250	240
North-East Frontier	..	..	Assam	250	240
Agency	6	2	TANGSA		
Nagaland	..	..	India	247	213
CHIRU			Assam	114	179
India	1,828	1,762	North-East Frontier	133	34
Assam	21	52	Agency	..	..
Manipur	1,182	1,178	SIRAJI		
North-East Frontier	2	..	India	35	366
Agency	..	..	Maharashtra	..	1
Nagaland	643	532	Uttar Pradesh	4	164
BIRJIA/BRIJIA/BINJHIA			Himachal Pradesh	30	201
India	1,150	1,245	North-East Frontier	1	..
Assam	..	3	Agency	..	..
Assam	715	791	CHIN-UNSPECIFIED		
Bihar	3	2	India	136	138
Maharashtra	401	402	Assam	136	138
Orissa	29	45	KOHISTANI		
West Bengal	2	2	India	99	134
Tripura	..	..	Jammu and Kashmir	99	134
SHINA			KIUNTHALI		
India	415	1,143	India	34	103
Jammu and Kashmir	415	1,143	Himachal Pradesh	34	103
BHUTANI			JANGALI		
India	716	822	India	66	45
Bihar	7	5	Maharashtra	..	1
Madhya Pradesh	2	1	Uttar Pradesh	66	44
Madras	1	..	SODOCHI		
Maharashtra	1	..	India	3	5
Mysore	1	..	Himachal Pradesh	3	5

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (D)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V(D) SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory			Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory		
	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
MALTO			JAUNSARI		
1 Malto 307			1 Babari T		
India	44,429	44,216	India	..	2
Bihar	44,425	44,206	Himachal Pradesh	..	2
West Bengal	4	10			
2 Sauria (307)			2 Babar Pahari T		
India	1	30	India	1	3
Bihar	1	..	Himachal Pradesh	1	3
Madhya Pradesh	..	30			
AO			3 Jaunsari 815		
1 Ao 166			India	28,528	25,594
India	27,648	28,737	Uttar Pradesh	28,459	25,498
Assam	297	146	Himachal Pradesh	69	96
Manipur	22	14			
Tripura	2	..	4 Pahari Dehra Dun T		
Nagaland	27,327	28,577	India	8	17
			Himachal Pradesh	8	17
2 Monsang/Mongsan 168			LADAKHI		
India	530	829	1 Budhi (61)		
Manipur	514	828	India	1,534	1,230
Nagaland	16	1	Jammu and Kashmir	1,534	1,229
			Maharashtra	..	1
3 Nokpu T			2 Champa (61)		
India	1	..	India	1	..
Nagaland	1	..	Jammu and Kashmir	1	..
KONYAK			3 Ladakhi 61		
1 Konyak			India	24,822	25,324
India	23,927	22,774	Jammu and Kashmir	24,648	25,302
Assam	20	28	Punjab	112	17
Nagaland	23,907	22,746	Uttar Pradesh	4	..
			West Bengal	5	..
2 Shamnyuyangan T			Delhi	6	1
India	4,471	4,990	Himachal Pradesh	44	4
Nagaland	4,471	4,990	North-East Frontier	1	..
			Agency	..	..
3 Tabu T			Sikkim	2	..
India	517	440	4 Sham (61)		
Nagaland	517	440	India	1	..
			Maharashtra	1	..
BHARMAURI/GADDI			5 Tumbal T		
1 Bharmauri/Gaddi 843			India	1	..
India	29,151	27,075	Gujarat	1	..
Jammu and Kashmir	889	943			
Punjab	155	..	KOLAMI		
Himachal Pradesh	28,107	26,132	1 Kolami 309		
2 Bhatesli Bharmauri (843)			India	23,087	22,978
India	5	1	Andhra Pradesh	3,689	3,508
Himachal Pradesh	5	1	Assam	10	..
			Madhya Pradesh	23	18
3 Bhatesli Gadi (843)			Maharashtra	19,365	19,457
India	12	20	2 Manne T		
Himachal Pradesh	12	20	India	2,574	2,408
			Andhra Pradesh	2,574	2,408
4 Churahi Gadi (843)			3 Naiki-Kolami (309)		
India	14	..	India	4	4
Himachal Pradesh	14	..	Dadra and Nagar	4	4
			Haveji	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (D)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V(D) SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
CHAMEALI			TIBETAN		
1 Ad Dharmi T India Himachal Pradesh	1 1	.. ..	1 Gazai T India North-East Frontier Agency	30 30	.. ..
2 Bansbali T India Himachal Pradesh	402 402	568 568	2 Girdu T India North-East Frontier Agency	1 1	.. ..
3 Bansyari T India Himachal Pradesh	153 153	206 206	3 Khama T India North-East Frontier Agency	5 5	2 2
4 Bhateali Chamba T India Himachal Pradesh	5 5	.. ..	4 Khamba T India North-East Frontier Agency	13 13	10 10
5 Chamba Pahari T India Himachal Pradesh	2 2	1 1	5 Kongbo T India North-East Frontier Agency	157 157	124 124
6 Chameali 842 India Jammu and Kashmir Himachal Pradesh	22,598 8 22,590	21,092 14 21,078	6 Konyo T India North-East Frontier Agency	6 6	8 8
7 Gadi Chameali (842) India Himachal Pradesh	540 540	558 558	7 Lama (58) India Assam West Bengal North-East Frontier Agency	36 9 26 1	23 7 16 ..
RABHA			8 Memba T India North-East Frontier Agency	43 43	23 23
1 Rabha 148 India Assam West Bengal North-East Frontier Agency	22,829 19,638 3,190 1	21,581 18,670 2,911 ..	9 Monpa T India North-East Frontier Agency	189 189	107 107
2 Rangdania 149 India Assam	7 7	15 15	10 Sherdukpen T India North-East Frontier Agency	10 10	.. ..
ANGAMI			11 Taiphakial T India North-East Frontier Agency	1 1	.. ..
1 Angami 154 India Assam Maharashtra West Bengal Manipur Tripura Nagaland	17,263 18 1 2 295 5 16,942	17,168 3 337 4 16,824	12 Tangbo T India North-East Frontier Agency	9 9	.. ..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (D)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V(D) SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
TIBETAN—concl'd.			DIMASA		
13 Tibetan 58 India Assam Bihar Gujarat Jammu and Kashmir Madhya Pradesh Madras Maharashtra Mysore Punjab Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh West Bengal Delhi Himachal Pradesh Tripura North-East Frontier Agency Nagaland Sikkim	20,627 68 811 8 1,177 16 29 62 728 2,552 73 1,149 4,266 55 3,544 4 2,407 4 3,674	13,304 44 75 .. 899 2 8 19 489 786 .. 947 3,617 39 2,629 .. 734 .. 3,016	1 Dimasa 131 India Assam Nagaland	17,106 16,944 162	15,401 15,133 268
			2 Hairamba T India Assam	79 79	122 122
BALTI			THADO		
14 Yora T India North-East Frontier Agency	2 2	.. ..	1 Baite T India Manipur	117 117	87 87
1 Askardi T India Jammu and Kashmir	1 1	.. ..	2 Changsen (207) India Assam	105 105	233 233
2 Balti 59 India Jammu and Kashmir Uttar Pradesh	17,101 16,989 112	16,469 16,469 ..	3 Chongloi (207) India Manipur	2 2	.. ..
NAGA-UNSPECIFIED			4 Hangseen/Hansing (207) India Manipur	6 6	10 10
1 Chakesang T India Manipur Nagaland	5,388 .. 5,388	4,922 2 4,920	5 Hangui T India Manipur	4 4	.. ..
2 Naga-Unspecified India Assam Maharashtra West Bengal Delhi North-East Frontier Agency Nagaland Sikkim	7,524 6,928 14 301 8 189 84 ..	6,039 5,464 5 319 .. 71 178 2	6 Haokcep/Haokup (207) India Manipur	1,147 1,147	1,529 1,529
3 Zeliang T India Nagaland	4,720 4,720	4,740 4,740	7 Indoi T India Manipur	3 3	.. ..
7 RGI/64—18			8 Khongzai 208 India Manipur	1,826 1,826	2,285 2,285
			9 Kilong T India Manipur	3 3	7 7
			10 Kipgen (207) India Manipur	48 48	29 29
			11 Langtung 209 India Assam	1 1	4 4
			12 Lhouvum T India Manipur	1 1	.. ..
			13 Lumhao T India Manipur	11 11	1 1

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (D)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V(D) SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
THADO— <i>concl'd.</i>			BHOTIA-UNSPECIFIED		
14 Mate T India	20	40	1 Adibhasha-Bhotia T India	19	7
Manipur	20	40	West Bengal	19	7
15 Shongthu T India	15	..	2 Bhotia-Unspecified 57 India	15,244	14,127
Manipur	15	..	Assam	435	29
16 Singson T India	16	8	Punjab	3,382	3,303
Manipur	16	8	Uttar Pradesh	3,286	4,199
17 Tezang T India	2	..	West Bengal	1,877	1,305
Manipur	2	..	Himachal Pradesh	380	396
18 Thado 207 India	12,357	11,856	Tripura	1	2
Assam	344	881	Nagaland	5	9
Manipur	12,013	10,975	Sikkim	5,878	4,884
19 Thangngen T India	111	90	3 Marchha T India	269	201
Assam	111	90	Uttar Pradesh	269	201
KODA/KORA			4 Zanskari (57) India	2	4
1 Khaira (19) India	8,384	9,941	Himachal Pradesh	2	4
West Bengal	8,384	9,941	KUKI-UNSPECIFIED		
2 Koda/Kora 19 India	7,058	6,219	1 Darlong T India	357	460
Bihar	1,343	1,256	Tripura	357	460
Madhya Pradesh	312	..	2 Kuki-Unspecified India	14,021	13,816
Orissa	1,256	1,344	Assam	2,864	2,180
West Bengal	4,147	3,619	Punjab	1	..
3 Mirdha-Koda/Kora T India	37	39	Manipur	8,575	9,217
West Bengal	37	39	Tripura	1,033	869
4 Udangmudria T India	46	..	North-East Frontier Agency	45	24
West Bengal	46	..	Nagaland	1,503	1,526
KABUI			3 Mulsom T India	153	136
1 Kabui 187 India	8,912	8,448	Tripura	153	136
Assam	383	244	MAO		
Manipur	8,409	8,081	1 Mao 194 India	11,334	9,696
Tripura	1	..	Assam	4	2
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	Manipur	11,286	9,681
Nagaland	138	123	North-East Frontier Agency	2	..
2 Rongmei T India	6,204	6,525	Nagaland	42	13
Manipur	6,204	6,525	2 Paomata T India	3,119	4,724
			Manipur	3,119	4,724

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (D)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V(D) SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
KANAURI			LAHNDA— <i>concl'd.</i>		
1 Baudh T India	2	..	7 Jatki (415) India	44	40
Himachal Pradesh	2	..	Jammu and Kashmir	3	..
2 Chini Pahari T India	4	5	Maharashtra	41	40
Himachal Pradesh	4	5	8 Lahnda 415 India	4	4
3 Jangi T India	34	85	Maharashtra	4	4
Himachal Pradesh	34	85	9 Mirpuri T India	59	39
4 Kanauri 77 India	13,423	15,072	Jammu and Kashmir	59	39
Madhya Pradesh	7	4	10 Mulki (432) India	..	1
Punjab	1	..	Maharashtra	..	1
Uttar Pradesh	295	39	11 Multani 426 India	2,998	2,762
Himachal Pradesh	13,120	15,029	Andhra Pradesh	398	398
5 Pahari Chamang T India	..	1	Bihar	20	9
Himachal Pradesh	..	1	Gujarat	12	5
6 Samchu (77) India	1	3	Jammu and Kashmir	9	12
Himachal Pradesh	1	3	Madhya Pradesh	325	334
LAHNDA			Madras	36	25
1 Bahawalpuri (426) India	365	275	Maharashtra	790	639
Madhya Pradesh	219	133	Mysore	2	1
Maharashtra	84	87	Punjab	688	711
Punjab	41	29	Rajasthan	90	100
Uttar Pradesh	..	11	Uttar Pradesh	261	171
Delhi	20	13	West Bengal	3	7
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	Delhi	354	345
2 Barad (424) India	29	35	Himachal Pradesh	7	5
Himachal Pradesh	29	35	North-East Frontier Agency	3	..
3 Chibhali 440 India	1	..	12 Peshawari (433) India	151	82
Punjab	1	..	Gujarat	1	..
4 Chinawari 421 India	5	3	Maharashtra	1	4
Maharashtra	5	3	Punjab	84	69
5 Derawal (415) India	10	15	West Bengal	2	1
Bihar	1	3	Delhi	2	2
Madhya Pradesh	3	8	Himachal Pradesh	61	6
Maharashtra	1	..	13 Pothwari 437 India	6	5
Punjab	4	4	Kerala	1	..
Delhi	1	..	Punjab	5	5
6 Hindko 433 India	96	66	14 Panchhi 441 India	6,622	6,088
Maharashtra	2	..	Jammu and Kashmir	6,622	6,088
Punjab	94	66	15 Tinauli 435 India	1	2
			Maharashtra	1	..
			Himachal Pradesh	..	2

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (D)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V(D) SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
POCHURY			HALAM— <i>concl.</i>		
1 Phelungre T India	76	176	7 Karbong T India	48	24
Nagaland	76	176	Tripura	48	24
2 Pochury T India	1,333	1,403	8 Khelma 234 India	361	361
Nagaland	1,333	1,403	Assam	265	278
3 Sangtam T India	8,235	7,277	Nagaland	96	83
Manipur	4	..	9 Mursum T India	2,356	2,130
Nagaland	8,231	7,277	Tripura	2,356	2,130
KORWA			10 Rupini T India	1,011	1,017
1 Jangali-Korwa TR India	15	20	Tripura	1,011	1,017
Madhya Pradesh	15	20	11 Saimal T India	10	31
2 Koraku (25) India	7	46	Tripura	10	31
Madhya Pradesh	7	46	12 Shekasip 235 India	70	28
3 Korwa 25 India	8,379	7,907	Assam	70	28
Assam	25	39	PHOM		
Bihar	2,305	1,463	1 Orangkong T India	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	5,838	6,157	Nagaland	2	3
Maharashtra	211	248	2 Phom T India	6,632	6,753
4 Majhi-Korwa TR India	1,229	110	Nagaland	6,632	6,753
Madhya Pradesh	1,229	110	YIMCHUNGRE		
5 Singli (25) India	7	..	1 Tikhir T India	1,355	1,131
Maharashtra	7	..	Nagaland	1,355	1,131
HALAM			2 Yimchungre T India	4,773	5,414
1 Banshi T India	38	31	Nagaland	4,773	5,414
Tripura	38	31	KHIEMNUNGAM		
2 Bongcher T India	4	2	1 Khiemnungam T India	5,985	6,449
Tripura	4	2	Nagaland	5,985	6,449
3 Chari Chong T India	114	99	2 Pangsha T India	..	1
Tripura	114	99	Nagaland	..	1
4 Halam 232 India	2,723	2,758	ARAKANESSE		
Tripura	2,723	2,758	1 Arakanese 266 India	16	..
5 Kaipang T India	979	998	West Bengal	16	..
Tripura	979	998			
6 Kalai T India	1,107	943			
Tripura	1,107	943			

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (D)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V(D) SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
ARAKANESSE— <i>concl.</i>			PADARI		
2 Kaman (266) India	1	..	1 Padari 849 India	3,379	2,980
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	Jammu and Kashmir	3,341	2,964
3 Mogh (266) India	5,427	4,997	Punjab	1	..
Assam	77	43	Himachal Pradesh	37	16
Tripura	5,350	4,954	2 Pondri T India	2	..
KACHA NAGA			Himachal Pradesh	2	..
1 Kacha Naga 183 India	2,149	1,970	DRAVIDAM		
Manipur	2,149	1,970	1 Dravidam India	24	29
2 Lemei T India	1,225	1,503	Andhra Pradesh	4	4
Manipur	1,225	1,503	Bihar	..	1
3 Liangmei T India	873	2,014	Gujarat	6	..
Manipur	873	2,014	Maharashtra	14	24
SIMTE			2 Madrasi India	3,700	2,435
1 Simte T India	1,371	1,447	Assam	59	6
Manipur	1,371	1,447	Bihar	1,086	844
2 Tidim T India	..	4	Gujarat	162	92
Manipur	..	4	Jammu and Kashmir	76	108
3 Zou T India	3,340	3,421	Punjab	281	205
Manipur	3,340	3,421	Uttar Pradesh	391	268
KHEZHA			West Bengal	483	534
1 Khezha 165 India	3,749	3,575	Delhi	950	296
Pondicherry	1	..	Himachal Pradesh	5	1
Nagaland	3,720	3,575	Tripura	38	27
Sikkim	28	..	Goa, Daman and Diu	146	52
2 Poma T India	752	752	North-East Frontier Agency	4	..
Nagaland	752	752	Nagaland	16	2
KOCH			Sikkim	3	..
1 Banai 145 India	265	262	RENGMA		
Assam	265	262	1 Meluri-Rengma T India	4	..
2 Koch 142 India	3,777	3,921	Nagaland	4	..
Assam	3,580	3,748	2 Rengma 162 India	2,689	3,242
Bihar	11	13	Assam	73	72
West Bengal	13	1	Nagaland	2,616	3,170
Tripura	173	161	ANAL		
			1 Anal 247 India	2,379	2,496
			Punjab	2	..
			Manipur	2,372	2,496
			North-East Frontier Agency	2	..
			Nagaland	3	..
			2 Moyon T India	255	392
			Manipur	255	392

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (D)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V(D) SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
HANDURI					
1 Arki Pahari T <i>India</i> Himachal Pradesh	11	..	1 Gangte T <i>India</i> Assam Manipur North-East Frontier Agency	2,294 7 2,286 1	2,583 13 2,570 ..
2 Bagalyoni T <i>India</i> Himachal Pradesh	1	4	2 Neisel T <i>India</i> Manipur	9 9	1 1
3 Baghli Pahari T <i>India</i> Himachal Pradesh	3	66	RANGKHOL		
4 Bhagali T <i>India</i> Himachal Pradesh	1	..	1 Bete 231 <i>India</i> Assam	1,541 1,541	1,423 1,423
5 Bhagri Pahari T <i>India</i> Himachal Pradesh	1	..	2 Hadem T <i>India</i> Assam	77 77	93 93
6 Bugluyani T <i>India</i> Himachal Pradesh	6	2	3 Rangkhoh 229 <i>India</i> Assam Tripura Nagaland	748 489 277 2	769 492 273 4
7 Handuri 823 <i>India</i> Himachal Pradesh	6	132	BAGHATI		
8 Kunihari Pahari T <i>India</i> Himachal Pradesh	..	3	1 Baghati 820 <i>India</i> Himachal Pradesh	2,021 2,021	1,955 1,955
9 Mahlogi T <i>India</i> Himachal Pradesh	2,663	2,430	2 Dharamपुरi Pahari T <i>India</i> Himachal Pradesh	..	2
10 Mangali T <i>India</i> Himachal Pradesh	..	1	3 Kuthari (820) <i>India</i> Maharashtra Himachal Pradesh	27 .. 27	1 1 ..
11 Nalagarhi T <i>India</i> Himachal Pradesh	4	3	4 Kutiyali Pahari T <i>India</i> Himachal Pradesh	..	22
			5 Solon Pahari T <i>India</i> Himachal Pradesh	5 5	1 1
SUKETI					
1 Pahari Suketi (840) <i>India</i> Himachal Pradesh	145	23	ABOR/ADI		
2 Suketi 840 <i>India</i> Uttar Pradesh Himachal Pradesh	2,470 5 2,465	2,436 .. 2,436	1 Abor/Adi 123 <i>India</i> Assam Tripura North-East Frontier Agency Nagaland	439 431 3 1 4	266 266
			2 Ashing T <i>India</i> North-East Frontier Agency	29 29	17 17

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (D)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V(D) SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
ABOR/ADI—<i>concl.</i>					
3 Bokar T <i>India</i> North-East Frontier Agency	62 62	18 18	1 Chiru 238 <i>India</i> Assam Manipur North-East Frontier Agency Nagaland	1,574 21 908 2 643	1,485 52 901 .. 532
4 Bori-Abor/Adi T <i>India</i> North-East Frontier Agency	56 56	2 2	2 Koirang (239) <i>India</i> Manipur	254 254	277 277
5 Gallong T <i>India</i> North-East Frontier Agency Nagaland	641 639 2	242 240 2	BIRJIA/BRIJIA/BINJHIA		
6 Milang T <i>India</i> North-East Frontier Agency	17 17	4 4	1 Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia 24 <i>India</i> Assam Bihar Maharashtra Orissa West Bengal	1,148 .. 715 3 401 29	1,243 3 791 2 402 45
7 Minyong T <i>India</i> North-East Frontier Agency	750 750	478 478	2 Pahari-Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia TR <i>India</i> Tripura	2 2	2 2
8 Padam T <i>India</i> North-East Frontier Agency	377 377	233 233	SHINA		
9 Pailibo T <i>India</i> North-East Frontier Agency	12 12	6 6	1 Brokpa 397 <i>India</i> Jammu and Kashmir	284 284	280 260
10 Pangi T <i>India</i> North-East Frontier Agency	5 5	10 10	2 Chilasi 394 <i>India</i> Jammu and Kashmir	41 41	41 41
11 Pasi-Abor/Adi T <i>India</i> North-East Frontier Agency	5 5	6 6	3 Gilgiti 392 <i>India</i> Jammu and Kashmir	14 14	62 62
12 Ramo T <i>India</i> North-East Frontier Agency	5 5	3 3	4 Shina 391 <i>India</i> Jammu and Kashmir	76 76	780 780
13 Simong T <i>India</i> North-East Frontier Agency	1 1	.. ..	BHUTANI		
14 Tagin T <i>India</i> North-East Frontier Agency	190 190	38 38	1 Bhutani 69 <i>India</i> Bihar Madhya Pradesh Madras Maharashtra Mysore Punjab Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh Delhi Himachal Pradesh North-East Frontier Agency	279 7 2 1 1 1 2 1 128 5 9 128	143 5 .. 1 2 1 55 3 6 71

C-V (E)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN
THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF
SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (D)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V(D) SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*concl.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
BHUTANI—<i>concl.</i>			KANASHI		
2 Dukpa (69)			1 Kanashi 76		
India	437	679	India	1	..
West Bengal	423	666	Punjab	1	..
North-East Frontier Agency	3	..	2 Malani (76)		
Sikkim	11	13	India	291	271
			Punjab	291	271
DAFLA			BASHAHRI		
1 Apatani T			1 Bashahri (828)		
India	171	6	India	306	211
Assam	21	..	Punjab	88	66
North-East Frontier Agency	150	6	Uttar Pradesh	52	38
			Himachal Pradesh	166	107
2 Bangni (125)			2 Rampuri (828)		
India	17	11	India	3	4
North-East Frontier Agency	17	11	Himachal Pradesh	3	4
3 Dafla 125			ZEMI NAGA		
India	647	528	1 Upama Naga T		
Assam	502	503	India	34	24
North-East Frontier Agency	144	25	Assam	34	24
Nagaland	1	..	2 Urima Naga T		
			India	31	27
KOTA			Assam	31	27
1 Ko Bashai T			3 Zemi Naga T		
India	73	21	India	185	189
Madras	73	21	Assam	185	189
2 Kota 304			TANGSA		
India	467	395	1 Tangsa T		
Madras	467	395	India	131	34
			North-East Frontier Agency	131	34
MISHMI			2 Tikhak T		
1 Chulikata/Idu (126)			India	116	179
India	114	69	Assam	114	179
North-East Frontier Agency	114	69	North-East Frontier Agency	2	..
2 Digaru (126)			SIRAJI		
India	66	34	1 Balsani Pahari T		
North-East Frontier Agency	66	34	India	6	1
3 Miju (126)			Himachal Pradesh	6	1
India	76	31	2 Jubbali T		
North-East Frontier Agency	76	31	India	22	336
4 Mishmi 126			Uttar Pradesh	4	164
India	156	123	Himachal Pradesh	18	172
Assam	61	8			
North-East Frontier Agency	95	115			

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (D)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES INCLUDED UNDER EACH LANGUAGE IN C-V (D) SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*concl.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
SIRAJI—<i>concl.</i>			KIUNTHALI		
3 Pahari Kotkhai (824)			1 Bhajer T		
India	1	..	India	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	Himachal Pradesh	1	..
4 Simla Pahari T			2 Dhanyani T		
India	4	28	India	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	4	28	Himachal Pradesh	1	..
5 Siraji 824			3 Kiunthali 821		
India	1	1	India	31	102
Maharashtra	..	1	Himachal Pradesh	31	102
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	4 Tara Devi Pahari T		
6 Theogi Pahari T			India	1	1
India	1	..	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	1	..			
CHIN-UNSPECIFIED			JANGALI		
1 Chin-Unspecified			1 Banbhasha T		
India	29	31	India	4	3
Assam	29	31	Uttar Pradesh	4	3
2 Matu			2 Jangali 82		
India	105	107	India	8	5
Assam	105	107	Maharashtra	..	1
			Uttar Pradesh	8	4
3 Poi			3 Rawati T		
India	2	..	India	54	37
Assam	2	..	Uttar Pradesh	54	37
KOHISTANI			SODOCHI		
1 Kaghani TR			1 Kotgarhi (830)		
India	47	105	India	1	..
Jammu and Kashmir	47	105	Himachal Pradesh	1	..
2 Kohistani 407			2 Kumharsaini T		
India	52	29	India	..	2
Jammu and Kashmir	52	29	Himachal Pradesh	..	2
			3 Sodochi 830		
			India	2	3
			Himachal Pradesh	2	3

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Ahirani (707)	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Anharic		
Ahiri 761	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		India	1	..
Ahiri-Hindi TR	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Kerala	1	..
Ahirwati 759	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Annamese/Annamite		
Aia Alam			India	17	31
India	1	..	Madras	..	3
Punjab	1	..	Maharashtra	1	..
			Pondicherry	16	28
Aimol 237			Ao 166	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
India	60	48	Apatani T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Manipur	60	48			
Ajmeri 749	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Arabic/Arbi		
			India	10,246	7,594
Aka/Hrusso 122			Andhra Pradesh	579	157
India	58	23	Assam	74	46
Assam	37	22	Bihar	837	929
North-East Frontier	17	1	Gujarat	302	227
Agency			Jammu and Kashmir	1	..
Nagaland	4	..	Kerala	632	696
			Madhya Pradesh	244	223
Alanic			Madras	336	303
India	..	6	Maharashtra	1,142	776
Uttar Pradesh	..	6	Mysore	3,474	3,189
			Punjab	39	26
Alkari			Rajasthan	167	107
India	10	1	Uttar Pradesh	1,684	288
Andhra Pradesh	4	1	West Bengal	685	593
Maharashtra	6	..	Delhi	33	24
			Himachal Pradesh	3	3
Almori T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Goa, Daman and Diu	7	2
Alwari T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Pondicherry	7	5
American			Araji		
India	24	21	India	2	..
Andhra Pradesh	..	1	Maharashtra	2	..
Assam	3	4			
Bihar	8	7	Arakanese 266	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Kerala	..	1			
Madhya Pradesh	3	2	Arava (285)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Uttar Pradesh	8	6			
West Bengal	2	..	Ardhamagadhi		
Anal 247	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		India	10	9
			Maharashtra	10	9
Andamanese					
India	2	3	Arc (455)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Andaman and Nicobar	2	3	Arki Pahari T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Islands					
Andhi			Arleng (189)	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
India	..	6			
Maharashtra	..	6	Armenian		
			India	26	36
Andhra (319)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Bihar	2	..
			Kerala	1	1
Anga T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Maharashtra	5	9
			West Bengal	18	26
Angami 154	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Ascrini		
			India	3	..
			Maharashtra	3	..

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Ashai			Baglani (695)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
India	..	1			
Delhi	..	1	Bagri 644	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Ashia			Bagri-Rajasthani 739	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
India	1	..			
Maharashtra	1	..	Baha		
			India	2	..
Ashing T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		West Bengal	2	..
Askardi T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Bahane T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Assamese 552	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Bahawalpuri (426)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Assirian			Bahe 544	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	4	..			
West Bengal	4	..	Bahthi		
			India	38	14
Asuri 22			Jammu and Kashmir	38	14
India	2,432	2,108			
Bihar	1,925	1,856	Bahusar T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Madhya Pradesh	..	1			
West Bengal	506	251	Baigani 577	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Andaman and Nicobar	1	..			
Islands			Bairagi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Atavika T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Baisali T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Aurkhathi			Baisiya		
India	1	..	India	..	27
Maharashtra	1	..	West Bengal	..	27
Australian			Baite T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
India	4	1			
Assam	3	..	Baiti T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Bihar	1	..			
Uttar Pradesh	..	1	Bakatan		
			India	1	..
			North-East Frontier	1	..
			Agency		
Austrian					
India	3	3	Bakerwali		
Madras	1	..	India	3,190	2,751
Maharashtra	1	3	Jammu and Kashmir	3,190	2,751
Mysore	1	..			
Awadhi 558	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Bakhli (839)	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Babari T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Balabandhu (455)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Babar Pahari T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Balai (445)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Bachadi (760)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Balaori		
			India	34	18
Badaga 298	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Himachal Pradesh	34	18
Badhri			Balbanagiri T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	1	..			
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	Balhapuri		
			India	2	1
Bagalyoni T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Maharashtra	2	1
Baghati 820	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Balai T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Baghelkhandi 559	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Balinese		
			India	1	..
Baghli Pahari T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Madras	1	..

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY

Note :—In Col. 1,

- (a) Number against a mother tongue indicates serial number in Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India (L.S.I.) Classified List, (Cf. Appendix I).
 (b) Number within brackets denotes that the mother tongue is classified in L.S.I. under particular number of the Classified List.
 (c) 'T' against a mother tongue indicates that it is not attested in L.S.I. but has been tentatively classified by the Linguist.
 (d) 'TR' denotes the mother tongue indicate that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Mother Tongues India/State/Union Territory			Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory		
1	2	3	1	2	3
Abhahatik			<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani—concl.</i>		
India	1	..	Kerala	1	..
Maharashtra	1	..	Madhya Pradesh	612	278
Abor/Adi 123	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Madras	150	18
Achik 135	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Maharashtra	2,319	843
Ad Dharni T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Mysore	40	10
Adhuni			Punjab	325	296
India	..	5	Rajasthan	389	451
Maharashtra	..	5	Uttar Pradesh	334	212
Adibhasha			West Bengal	281	37
India	1,397	3,410	Andaman and Nicobar	7	..
West Bengal	1,397	3,410	Islands		
Adibhasha-Bhotia T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Delhi	133	97
Adibhasha-Kurukh/Oraon T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Himachal Pradesh	364	319
Adibhasha-Munda T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Tripura	3	..
Adibhasha-Nagesia T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Goa, Daman and Diu	9	5
Adi Dravida T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		North-East Frontier	2	..
Adim			Agency		
India	24	..	Nagaland	7	..
West Bengal	24	..			
Adivasi			<i>African</i>		
India	48	20	India	90	28
Maharashtra	23	11	Bihar	1	..
Punjab	2	1	Gujarat	5	9
West Bengal	19	8	Madhya Pradesh	2	..
North-East Frontier	4	..	Madras	3	..
Agency			Maharashtra	51	10
Adivasi-Bhili T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Mysore	6	2
Adkuri (490)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Punjab	..	1
Adnis			Uttar Pradesh	4	..
India	3	..	West Bengal	1	1
Maharashtra	3	..	Delhi	17	5
Advichanchi (296)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani</i>			<i>African Krue</i>		
India	7,229	4,040	India	1	..
Andhra Pradesh	80	39	Kerala	1	..
Assam	194	8			
Bihar	326	75	Agari 462	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Gujarat	424	337			
Jammu and Kashmir	1,229	1,015	Agaria 23		
			India	39	59
			Madhya Pradesh	39	59
			Agarwali (713)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
			Agrawali T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
			Agsula		
			India	1	..
			Delhi	1	..
			Ahenai		
			India	1	..
			Kerala	1	..

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Baliyani India	1	..	Banspuri India	66	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	Himachal Pradesh	66	..
Balochi/Baluchi India	1,100	1,221	Bansyari T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Assam	403	458	Banthli India	..	4
Gujarat	365	324	Himachal Pradesh	..	4
Madhya Pradesh	16	15	Baori 681	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Maharashtra	53	23	Barad (424)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Punjab	12	12	Barai India	2	..
Rajasthan	102	137	Maharashtra	2	..
Uttar Pradesh	42	158	Bare India	475	434
West Bengal	..	1	Andhra Pradesh	475	434
Delhi	100	91	Barel 682	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	2	Barik T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Balsani Pahari T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Barjajan India	11	17
Balti 59	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		West Bengal	11	17
Balvan India	..	2	Barochi India	1	..
Andhra Pradesh	..	2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..
Banai 145	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Basali India	1	..
Banarasi (525)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Maharashtra	1	..
Banari India	3	2	Basauli India	238	..
West Bengal	3	2	Himachal Pradesh	238	..
Banbhasha T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Bashahri (828)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Bandubal India	1	2	Bask India	1	..
Andhra Pradesh	1	2	Maharashtra	1	..
Bangala T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Basque India	5	..
Bangargi India	..	2	Kerala	4	..
Maharashtra	..	2	Madras	1	..
Bangarni India	2	..	Basti India	2	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	..	Himachal Pradesh	2	..
Bangaru 588	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Baudh T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Bangni (125)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Bavari India	1	..
Bangro India	3	5	Uttar Pradesh	1	..
North-East Frontier Agency	3	5	Bavchi (694)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Banjari 771	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]				
Banor India	..	2			
Maharashtra	..	2			
Bansbali T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]				
Banshi T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]				

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Beldari India	1,400	1,302	Bhagnari India	41	56
Madhya Pradesh	108	116	Maharashtra	41	56
Maharashtra	1,292	1,186	Bhagri Pahari T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Belgian India	15	27	Bhagwati India	2	..
Assam	1	..	Maharashtra	2	..
Bihar	9	..	Bhajer T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Kerala	3	1	Bhalesi 848 India	1	174
Madras	..	19	Jammu and Kashmir	..	172
Maharashtra	2	1	Himachal Pradesh	1	2
Mysore	..	5	Bhali India	54	62
Punjab	..	..	Jammu and Kashmir	53	62
Bengali 529	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Himachal Pradesh	1	..
Bengani India	8	..	Bhamti India	3	..
Uttar Pradesh	8	..	Maharashtra	3	..
Benjua India	112	117	Bhandari 464	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Tripura	112	117	Bhangari T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Beradi 324	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Bhangra India	..	31
Beriya India	71	73	West Bengal	..	31
Madhya Pradesh	10	8	Bharati T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
West Bengal	61	65	Bharatpuri (592)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Bete 231	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Bharia 330 India	125	124
Betuli (766)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Madhya Pradesh	125	124
Bhadauri 619	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Bharmauri/Gaddi 843	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Bhadrawahi 847 India	17,906	15,627	Bhateali 651	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Jammu and Kashmir	17,748	15,570	Bhateali Bharmauri (843)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Punjab	3	2	Bhateali Chamba T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Himachal Pradesh	155	55	Bhateali Gadi (843)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Bhadri India	6	5	Bhateali Hindi (586)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Madhya Pradesh	6	5	Bhatia 454	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Bhadruvali India	1	..	Bhatiari T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Kerala	1	..	Bhatkal TR	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Bhagali T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Bhatri 505	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Bhagalpuri T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Bhattiani 642	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Bhagat India	107	104			
West Bengal	107	104			
Bhagnadi India	14	51			
Maharashtra	14	51			

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Bhigoli India	..	1	Bidichoras India	11	10
Maharashtra	..	1	Maharashtra	11	10
Bhilali (677)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Bihari 506	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Bhili 677	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Bijapuri (296)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Bhilodi 678	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Bikaneri 737	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Bhim India	117	112	Bilaspuri TR	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Tripura	117	112	Bilaspuri/Kahluri 637	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Bhimchaura T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Bilni India	6	4
Bhivadi India	1	..	Jammu and Kashmir	6	4
Maharashtra	1	..	Binhari T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Bhogta India	11	9	Binjhari 578	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
West Bengal	11	9	Birhor 18 India	294	296
Bhoboe India	..	3	Bihar	135	136
West Bengal	..	3	Madhya Pradesh	159	148
Bhoi-Khasi TR	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		West Bengal	..	12
Bhoi-Marathi TR	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia 24	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Bhojpuri 519	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Bishnupuriya TR	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Bhopali (760)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Bithalanean India	..	1
Bhotia-Unspecified 57	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Madras	..	1
Bhoyari 767	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Biyogi India	1	..
Bhuani (770)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Himachal Pradesh	1	..
Bhuiya/Bhuyan T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Bodo/Boro 127	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Bojwari India	1	..
Bhuj T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Maharashtra	1	..
Bhulia 580	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Bokar T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Bhumij 17	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Bolti Zaban India	2	..
Bhumijali T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Punjab	2	..
Bhunja 491	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Bomba India	2	1
Bhutani 69	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Mysore	2	1
Bhutnagri India	19	126	Bombagga T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
West Bengal	19	126	Bondala India	6	4
			Andhra Pradesh	6	4

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Bondili (582)	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Burmese India	1,542	1,329
Bongcher T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Andhra Pradesh	30	67
Bori (672)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Assam	26	14
Boria India	75	133	Bihar	18	18
Jammu and Kashmir	75	133	Gujarat	5	10
Bori-Abor/Adi T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Kerala	7	20
Brahmani (477)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Madhya Pradesh	33	10
Brain India	..	6	Madras	63	82
Bihar	..	6	Maharashtra	50	30
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha 592	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Mysore	12	15
Brazil India	3	1	Orissa	3	5
Delhi	3	1	Punjab	11	16
Brokpa 397	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Rajasthan	1	..
Bucher India	5	58	Uttar Pradesh	40	44
Bihar	5	58	West Bengal	143	99
Budabukkala T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Andaman and Nicobar Islands	965	749
Budali (586)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Delhi	22	25
Budhi (61)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Manipur	4	1
Budubudiko TR	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Tripura	107	123
Bugluyani T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Pondicherry	1	..
Bukhari India	8	..	North-East Frontier Agency	1	..
Maharashtra	8	..	Nagaland	..	1
Bundelkhandi 610	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Byadha T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Bunhar India	1	..	Cambodian India	7	13
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	Bihar	4	..
Bunjwari T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Madras	1	8
Burdi (456)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Maharashtra	..	1
Burgandi 292	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Punjab	..	2
Burgaza T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Delhi	2	..
			Pondicherry	..	2
			Canadian India	42	35
			Andhra Pradesh	..	1
			Assam	9	13
			Bihar	16	5
			Madhya Pradesh	1	..
			Punjab	5	10
			West Bengal	11	6
			Canter India	5	12
			Punjab	5	12
			Canthars India	1	..
			Maharashtra	1	..
			Celtic India	..	2
			Madras	..	2

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese</i>			Changru T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	417	430	Changsen (207)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Andhra Pradesh	16	11	Chaperar		
Bihar	36	..	India	5	..
Gujarat	33	3	Mysore	5	..
Kerala	24	78	Charani 683	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Madhya Pradesh	6	1	Chari Chong T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Madras	164	284	Chathgir		
Maharashtra	86	22	India	2	5
Mysore	19	13	Andhra Pradesh	2	5
Uttar Pradesh	..	3	Chaubar		
West Bengal	13	3	India	3	..
Andaman and Nicobar	1	1	Maharashtra	3	..
Islands			Chau Bhasha		
Delhi	7	1	India	257	226
Himachal Pradesh	9	6	Andhra Pradesh	257	226
Tripura	1	..	Chaupali T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Pondicherry	2	4	Chaurasi 745	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Chabeli			Chenchu (319)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	..	2	Chero T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Mysore	..	2	Cherwani T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Chachadi (502)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Chetori		2
Chachi			India	..	2
India	1	..	Jammu and Kashmir	..	..
Maharashtra	1	..	Chettibhasha-Kannada T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Chage			Chettibhasha-Konkani T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
India	1	..	Chhari		
Dolhi	1	..	India	30	63
Chakesang T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Gujarat	30	63
Chakma 551	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Chhattisgarhi 572	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Chakru T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Chhekari T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Chamaiya			Chhika Chbiki 513	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
India	14	..	Chhushmeni		
West Bengal	14	..	India	2	..
Chamari T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Maharashtra	2	..
Chamba Pahari T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Chibhali 440	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Chameali 842	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Chilasi 394	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Chameali Hindi (586)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Chinawari 421	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Champa (61)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Chind		
Chamrali T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		India	4	5
Chandari (490)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Mysore	4	5
Chang TR					
India	2	..			
Andhra Pradesh	2	..			
Chang-Naga 179					
India	5,581	5,748			
Tripura	1	..			
Nagaland	5,580	5,748			

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Chinese/Chini</i>			Ciol		
India	8,697	5,910	India	..	1
Andhra Pradesh	125	49	Mysore	..	1
Assam	424	143	Commanga		
Bihar	133	136	India	..	1
Bihar	22	23	Pondicherry	..	1
Gujarat	211	4	Congolese		
Kerala	63	44	India	36	3
Madhya Pradesh	104	90	Gujarat	33	3
Madras	1,169	863	Madras	2	..
Maharashtra	51	47	Delhi	1	..
Mysore	23	15	Coor		
Orissa	27	32	India	..	72
Punjab	4	2	West Bengal	..	72
Rajasthan	81	40	Coorgi/Kodagu 301		
Uttar Pradesh	6,059	4,325	India	41,034	38,138
West Bengal	27	4	Andhra Pradesh	37	3
Andaman and Nicobar			Kerala	15	13
Islands	116	71	Madhya Pradesh	5	2
Delhi	5	3	Madras	394	233
Himachal Pradesh	6	13	Maharashtra	108	52
Manipur	39	..	Mysore	40,395	37,807
Goa, Daman and Diu	3	4	Punjab	14	5
Pondicherry	4	1	Uttar Pradesh	1	..
North-East Frontier			West Bengal	1	..
Agency	1	1	Andaman and Nicobar	41	15
Nagaland			Islands		
Chini Pahari T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Delhi	21	4
Chin-Unspecified	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Pondicherry	2	4
Chiru 238	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Corsican		
Chitodi (707)	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		India	1	..
Chodhari 684	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Maharashtra	1	..
Chongloi (207)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Cushai		
Chotanagpuri			India	7	..
India	1	..	Maharashtra	7	..
Assam	1	..	Cutch		
Chote 243			India	4	4
India	484	551	Pondicherry	4	4
Manipur	484	551	Czech/Czechoslovakian		
Chovoel			India	70	45
India	..	1	Assam	1	..
Andhra Pradesh	..	1	Bihar	2	4
Chow			Gujarat	5	..
India	..	2	Madhya Pradesh	1	2
Mysore	..	2	Madras	9	4
Christian			Maharashtra	44	32
India	3	26	Mysore	2	..
Delhi	3	26	West Bengal	4	..
Chulikata/Idu (126)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Delhi	2	3
Churahi 844			Dafila 125	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
India	22,396	21,352	Dakani/Musalmani 587	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Himachal Pradesh	22,396	21,352	Dakhuria T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Churahi Gadi (843)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Dakkala T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Gwe</i>			Gabaro		
India	..	2	India	85	..
Delhi	..	2	West Bengal	85	..
<i>Fatma</i>			Gadaba 30		
India	1	..	India	20,230	19,963
Maharashtra	1	..	Andhra Pradesh	4,391	4,011
			Orissa	15,839	15,952
<i>Fernada</i>			Gadal		
India	1	..	India	1	..
Maharashtra	1	..	Mysore	1	..
<i>Fijian</i>			Gadaria T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	2	..	Gadia Lohari T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Maharashtra	2	..	Gadi Chameali (842)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
<i>Finnish</i>			Gadi Hindi (586)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	26	1	Gadoli T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Kerala	4	..	Gadya Bhasha		
Mysore	..	1	India	20	21
West Bengal	22	..	Andhra Pradesh	20	21
<i>Firangi TR</i>	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		<i>Gaelic</i>		
<i>Flemish</i>			India	1	1
India	27	99	Kerala	1	..
Bihar	16	21	Madras	..	1
Kerala	3	12	Gagar		
Madras	1	64	India	..	4
Maharashtra	7	..	Andaman and Nicobar		
Pondicherry	..	2	Islands	..	4
<i>French</i>			Gahora 504	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	1,140	1,453	Gaiki T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Andhra Pradesh	20	51	Gallong T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Assam	19	23	Gamti/Gavit (694)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Bihar	34	8	Ganga		
Gujarat	11	15	India	97	54
Jammu and Kashmir	..	1	West Bengal	97	54
Kerala	61	28	Gangapari (558)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Madhya Pradesh	15	35	Gangasi		
Madras	156	275	India	1	..
Maharashtra	157	141	Maharashtra	1	..
Mysore	54	95	Gangte T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Orissa	2	1	Ganju		
Punjab	43	38	India	14	5
Rajasthan	5	3	Tripura	14	5
Uttar Pradesh	39	11	Gaoli 636	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
West Bengal	109	82	Garhwali 804	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Delhi	46	39	Garo 134	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Tripura	2	..			
Goa, Daman and Diu	8	8			
Pondicherry	359	599			
<i>Fugian</i>					
India	1	..			
Kerala	1	..			
<i>Fulmali</i>					
India	6	4			
Tripura	6	4			
<i>Fulnagri</i>					
India	2	..			
Tripura	2	..			

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Garpagari			Ghasi		
India	4	3	India	86	127
Maharashtra	4	3	Madhya Pradesh	49	15
			Maharashtra	9	16
			Tripura	28	96
Garudi			Ghati 469	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	53	48	Ghatwal		
Maharashtra	53	48	India	51	73
Gaudo TR	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		West Bengal	48	71
			Tripura	3	2
Gaunti			Ghazipuri T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
India	..	1	Ghurcharg		
Pondicherry	..	1	India	..	1
			Andhra Pradesh	..	1
Gavari			Ghisadi 676	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	1	..	Gilgiti 392	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	Girdu T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Gawari T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Goanese TR	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Gayari T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Godagali		
Gazai T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		India	19	21
			Andhra Pradesh	19	21
Geneng			Godari T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	7	2	Godhami		
Sikkim	7	2	India	..	1
<i>German</i>			Maharashtra	..	1
India	1,550	1,018	Godwari 725	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Andhra Pradesh	25	29	Gohari		
Assam	1	2	India	1	2
Bihar	148	118	Punjab	1	2
Gujarat	14	20	Gojri 779	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	Golari 323	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Kerala	66	53	Golari-Kannada 300	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Madhya Pradesh	28	45	Gondani (559)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Madras	133	78	Gondi 313	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Maharashtra	393	275	Goodi T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Mysore	76	105	Goolla T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Orissa	303	69	Gopal		
Punjab	36	22	India	72	62
Rajasthan	2	2	Maharashtra	72	62
Uttar Pradesh	5	7	Gora T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
West Bengal	208	89	Gorakhpuri 523	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Delhi	83	83			
Himachal Pradesh	2	2			
Goa, Daman and Diu	25	16			
Pondicherry	1	2			
Ghamoti					
India	..	1			
Maharashtra	..	1			
<i>Ghanese</i>					
India	3	8			
Madras	1	6			
Mysore	1	..			
Delhi	1	2			
Ghanjhari					
India	..	4			
Bihar	..	4			
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C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Dakshini (455)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Deke		
Daldi TR	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		India		2
Dalu 140	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		North-East Frontier Agency		2
Dalue			Deori (152)		
India	1		India	4,443	4,660
Kerala	1		Assam	4,433	4,659
Damal			North-East Frontier Agency	10	1
India	1		Derasmati		1
Gujarat	1		India		1
Dandasi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Delhi		
Dangchagha			Derawal (415)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
India	29	28	Desbadi		388
Madhya Pradesh	29	28	India		388
Dangi 710	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Jammu and Kashmir		
Danish			Desbi		2
India	432	97	India	234	
Bihar	1	2	Jammu and Kashmir	234	
Kerala	301	7	West Bengal		2
Madras	24	32	Deswali (586)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Maharashtra	51	29	Deswali/Hariani 591	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Mysore	26	14	Deswayi		
Punjab	1	2	India	186	430
West Bengal	19	5	Jammu and Kashmir	186	430
Delhi	9	6	Devanagari (586)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Darchini			Dewar Boli T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India		2	Dhallu		
Uttar Pradesh		2	India	1	
Dardi			Delhi	1	
India	4,218	2,780	Dhamdi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Jammu and Kashmir	4,218	2,780	Dhamyani T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Darhi (781)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Dhanagari (455)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Darlong T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Dhanderi (760)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Darwi			Dhandi (712)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
India	88		Dhangri (305)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Jammu and Kashmir	88		Dhanki (677)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Dasari 327	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Dhanwari (305)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Dati			Dharampuria T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
India	2		Dharampuri Pahari T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2		Dhedgajari (707)	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Dayyala Bhasha			Dhedi (485)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	11	8			
Andhra Pradesh	11	8			
Dehari T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
Dehati					
India	2				
North-East Frontier Agency	2				

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Dhelki T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Dunavi Pahari		
Dhelki-Oriya T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		India		1
Dhimal 83		2	Himachal Pradesh		1
India	9		Dungari (677)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
West Bengal	9	2	Dutch		
Dhiwari T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		India	548	152
Dhodia 686	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Andhra Pradesh	31	33
Dhundhari (741)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Assam	1	
Dhurwa T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Bihar	34	4
Diehi		2	Gujarat	3	4
India		2	Jammu and Kashmir	7	
Maharashtra		2	Kerala	51	5
Digar (126)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Madhya Pradesh	14	3
Dimasa 131	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Madras	89	10
Dingal (713)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Maharashtra	154	32
Diwhe		2	Mysore	4	23
India	5		Orissa	1	
Kerala	5	2	Punjab	1	5
Dogri 647	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Uttar Pradesh	18	3
Dogri Hindi (586)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		West Bengal	128	13
Doharahu (465)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Delhi	12	17
Domali T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Dwed Boli		
Dombari		3	India	1	
India	7		Punjab	1	
Maharashtra	3	2	East Indian		
Mysore	4	1	India	6	1
Dombara (319)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Maharashtra	6	1
Domra (519)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Egyptian		
Dondiyali T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		India	1	2
Dorachuttam T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Goa, Daman and Diu	1	2
Dorli T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Ekidi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Dravidam	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Elonguria		
Dubli 687	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		India	1	
Dukpa (69)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Maharashtra	1	
Dulai		1	English	[See C-V (C)]	
India		1	Etawali T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Delhi		1	Ethiopian		
			India	3	
			Gujarat	1	
			Madras	2	
			Eti		
			India	12	14
			Andhra Pradesh	12	14
			Eurasian		
			India	1	
			Maharashtra	1	
			European		
			India	9	
			Assam	8	
			Madras	1	

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Gorh			Gurjara		
India	18	113	India	155	148
West Bengal	18	113	Maharashtra	155	148
Gorhathi			Gurmukhi (632)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	..	1	Gurung 111		
Kerala	..	1	India	62	20
Gorila			West Bengal	9	3
India	18	22	Tripura	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	18	22	Sikkim	51	14
Gorkhali (781)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Gurvi (770)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Gosai			Gusara		
India	2	..	India	1	..
West Bengal	2	..	Kerala	1	..
Gosavi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Guthara		
Goudaprakrutha T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		India	1	..
Gouda Saraswata T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Maharashtra	1	..
Gouriya T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Gwalri		
Govari 481	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		India	35	22
Gowala			Madhya Pradesh	35	22
India	14	2	Hadem T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Tripura	14	2	Haijong/Hajong 547	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Gowro TR	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Hairamba T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Goyali T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Hakkipikki		
Greek			India	54	27
India	504	27	Mysore	54	27
Bihar	1	..	Halabi 490	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Gujarat	..	1	Halai (669)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Kerala	130	1	Halam 232	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Madras	70	6	Hali		
Maharashtra	59	8	India	..	1
Mysore	4	2	Himachal Pradesh	..	1
Punjab	1	..	Halian T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
West Bengal	152	4	Halvado		
Delhi	4	4	India	3	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	83	1	Maharashtra	3	..
Gujarati 652	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Hamar		
Gujari 780	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		India	1	..
Gujaru (652)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Maharashtra	1	..
Gujjari (780)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Handuri 823	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Gulgulia			Hanemadi		
India	..	20	India	1	..
West Bengal	..	20	Andhra Pradesh	1	..
Gur			Hangseen/Hansing (207)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
India	106	86	Hangui T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Tripura	106	86			
Gurdasपुरi Pahari T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Hanoi			Hindi Mehlogi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	1	10	Hindi Pahari T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Madras	..	7	Hindi Punjabi (586)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Pondicherry	1	3	Hindko 433	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Haakeep/Haakup (207)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Hindustani 582	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Har (15)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Hmar 242		
Hara			India	12,823	12,707
India	33	4	Assam	5,005	5,148
Bihar	33	4	Manipur	7,806	7,559
Haranshikari (296)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		North-East Frontier Agency	11	..
Harauti 750	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Nagaland	1	..
Hardasi			Ho 20	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
India	2	2	Holiya 300	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Maharashtra	2	2	Hoshiarpuri 638	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Hasang			Hudia		
India	..	1	India	1	5
North-East Frontier Agency	..	1	Andhra Pradesh	1	5
Hatakari T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Hungarian		
Hattiya Ki Boli T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		India	41	21
Hawaii			Jammu and Kashmir	13	5
India	1	..	Kerala	5	..
Madras	1	..	Madhya Pradesh	3	..
Hebrew/Jewish			Madras	2	4
India	270	236	Maharashtra	14	8
Andhra Pradesh	4	5	Mysore	..	1
Gujarat	9	6	Uttar Pradesh	..	2
Kerala	2	..	Delhi	4	1
Madras	3	5	Hungyo		
Maharashtra	246	211	India	3	1
Mysore	1	..	North-East Frontier Agency	3	1
West Bengal	5	9	Indian T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Heirlese			Indoi T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
India	1	..	Indonesian		
Mysore	1	..	India	383	40
Helgo			Andhra Pradesh	..	1
India	3	..	Kerala	3	2
Maharashtra	3	..	Madras	..	4
Hengna			Maharashtra	15	7
India	..	2	Mysore	326	10
Assam	..	2	Punjab	1	..
Hijomdel			Uttar Pradesh	10	1
India	1	..	West Bengal	9	..
Assam	1	..	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..
Himachali T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Delhi	18	15
Hindi 586	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Inkari		
Hindi Mandeali (586)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		India	381	351
			Andhra Pradesh	381	351

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Kamari 493	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
Kamari-Santali TR	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]				
Kamat			Kansale		
India			India	1	..
Bihar	2	..	Mysore	1	..
Kamathi 326	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
Kami 119			Kantari		
India			India	17	5
West Bengal	5	..	Punjab	17	5
Kammara T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
Kanashi 76	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]				
Kanauji 604	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
Kanauri 77	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]				
Kanauri Hindi (586)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
Kandi			Kapati		
India	15	1	India	..	3
Uttar Pradesh	15	1	Maharashtra	..	3
Kandiali 649	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
Kandra T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]				
Kandri			Karai		
India	1	..	India	2	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	Uttar Pradesh	2	..
Kangali (502)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
Kangilu			Karandgam		
India	14	..	India	9	..
Himachal Pradesh	14	..	Punjab	9	..
Kangri 650	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
Kangri Pahari	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]				
Kanjari			Karandi (296)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	1,018	792	Karangam		
Gujarat	4	3	India	147	..
Madhya Pradesh	372	244	Andaman and Nicobar	147	..
Maharashtra	43	20	Islands		
Rajasthan	584	525	Karbong T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Uttar Pradesh	15	..	Kardhani		
Kankeri (572)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
Kanki			India	8	..
India	1	..	West Bengal	8	..
Punjab	1	..	Karen		
Kannada 296	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
			India	148	283
			Andhra Pradesh	..	2
			Andaman and Nicobar	148	281
			Islands		
			Kargoni T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
			Karhadi 466	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
			Karkarmundi		
			India	6	14
			Mysore	6	14
			Karmali (15)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
			Karnataka (296)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
			Karumkhatan		
			India	21	..
			West Bengal	21	..
			Karwali		
			India	1	1
			Bihar	1	1
			Karwari T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
			Kashali T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
			Kashi Kapadi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Kashj			Kewati 559/478		
India	14	..	India	1,649	1,819
West Bengal	14	..	Maharashtra	1,649	1,819
Kashmiri 399	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Khaira (19)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Kashmiri Hindi (586)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Khairari 723	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Kashmiri Pahari	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Khalpa T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Kaspar T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Khama T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Kasturi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Khamba T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Kasturi Bhasha			Khambu 87		
India	6	8	India	3	22
Andhra Pradesh	6	8	West Bengal	3	22
Katgi			Khami 257		
India	22	40	India	1	..
Maharashtra	22	40	Assam	1	..
Kathiyawadi 666	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Khampa		
Kathodi 471	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		India	..	1
Katia 488	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Himachal Pradesh	..	1
Katika			Khampti/Khamti 52		
India	5	4	India	111	185
Andhra Pradesh	5	4	Assam	84	163
Katkari 471	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		North-East Frontier Agency	27	22
Kattunaicken T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Khanali		
Katwi			India	1	..
India	3	..	Maharashtra	1	..
Maharashtra	3	..	Khanchi Wari T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Kauri			Khandeshi 707	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
India	..	7	Khandvi T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Bihar	..	7	Khansi		
Kavara			India	20	..
India	19	17	West Bengal	20	..
Kerala	19	17	Kharia 27	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Kaw			Khariboli (586)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	1	..	Kharkhadi		
Nagaland	1	..	India	1	..
Kawami			Maharashtra	1	..
India	1	..	Khasal		
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	India	221	557
Kawri (203)			Jammu and Kashmir	221	557
India	..	6	Khasbodi		
West Bengal	..	6	India	..	7
Kedhi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Jammu and Kashmir	..	7
Kerala T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Irani/Iranian</i>			<i>Jad 65</i>		
<i>India</i>	477	401	<i>India</i>	163	143
Assam	1	..	Uttar Pradesh	154	143
Gujarat	3	1	Himachal Pradesh	9	..
Madhya Pradesh	9	5			
Madras	..	1	Jadeji (451)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Maharashtra	450	381	Jagannathi (502)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Mysore	9	11	Jaini (652)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Delhi	5	2	Jaintia T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
<i>Iraqi</i>			Jaipuri 741	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
<i>India</i>	2	2	Jamatia (151)	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Bihar	1	..	Jammuwal Gojri (779)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Madras	1	2			
<i>Irish</i>			Jamthali		
<i>India</i>	32	51	<i>India</i>	2	..
Andhra Pradesh	..	5	Himachal Pradesh	2	..
Bihar	2	1			
Gujarat	1	1	Jamuali (647)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Kerala	2	..	Jamuali Hindi (586)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Madhya Pradesh	4	..	Jangali 82	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Madras	3	19	Jangali-Korwa TR	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Maharashtra	7	3			
Mysore	1	11	Jangi T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Punjab	4	1			
West Bengal	7	7			
Delhi	1	1			
Manipur	..	1			
Pondicherry	..	1			
Irula/Iruliga 289	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
Islami T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
<i>Israeli</i>			<i>Japanese</i>		
<i>India</i>	..	7	<i>India</i>	873	112
Madhya Pradesh	..	5	Andhra Pradesh	47	..
West Bengal	..	2	Bihar	15	..
			Gujarat	141	..
<i>Italian</i>			Kerala	9	9
<i>India</i>	618	341	Madhya Pradesh	7	..
Andhra Pradesh	88	43	Madras	60	6
Assam	75	35	Maharashtra	228	37
Bihar	34	12	Mysore	5	4
Gujarat	..	4	Punjab	5	..
Jammu and Kashmir	..	2	Uttar Pradesh	6	3
Kerala	61	37	West Bengal	167	13
Madras	95	43	Delhi	70	36
Maharashtra	88	65	Goa, Daman and Diu	113	4
Mysore	21	43			
Punjab	7	4	<i>Jarasi</i>		
Uttar Pradesh	12	4	<i>India</i>	2	..
West Bengal	35	13	Andhra Pradesh	2	..
Delhi	12	14			
Manipur	..	1	Jatapu		
Goa, Daman and Diu	89	21	<i>India</i>	8,925	10,542
Nagaland	1	..	Andhra Pradesh	8,925	10,542
Jabakhri			Jati 590	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
<i>India</i>	6	2	Jatki (415)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Punjab	6	2	Jatki-Punjabi (632)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Jabalpuri (559)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Jaunsari 815	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Javanese/Java</i>			Kacha Naga 183	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
<i>India</i>	468	14	Kachari (127)	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Gujarat	6	1	Kachari-Bengali (529)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Kerala	..	1	Kachchhi 451	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Madras	462	12			
Jawali Pahari			Kadi		
<i>India</i>	3	..	<i>India</i>	6	..
Himachal Pradesh	3	..	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	..
Jesalmori T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]				
Jhalo Malo			Kadubhasha T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
<i>India</i>	..	4			
West Bengal	..	4	Kagate 70		
			<i>India</i>	44	..
Jhamral T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		West Bengal	44	..
Jhangi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
Jhara			Kaghani TR	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
<i>India</i>	51	70	Kahari (610)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
West Bengal	2	28	Kaikadi 291	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Tripura	49	42	Kaipang T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Jhari (477)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
Jharla (502)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Kaisid		
			<i>India</i>	2	..
Jhora			Himachal Pradesh	2	..
<i>India</i>	1	..			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	Kalahandi (502)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Jodhpuri (713)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]				
Jogala T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Kalahari		
Jogi TR	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		<i>India</i>	..	..
			Bihar	..	..
Jogsani			Kalai T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
<i>India</i>	3	1	Kalali T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Himachal Pradesh	3	1	Kalari T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Johari 803	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]				
Jokhri			Kalazan		
<i>India</i>	..	2	<i>India</i>	1	..
Punjab	..	2	Punjab	1	..
Jord					
<i>India</i>	1	..	Kalbeli T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Jammu and Kashmir	1	..	Kallar T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Juang 28					
<i>India</i>	7,627	8,168	Kalwi		
Orissa	7,627	8,168	<i>India</i>	1	..
Jubbali T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Jammu and Kashmir	1	..
Junkuku			Kamadun		
<i>India</i>	1	..	<i>India</i>	1	..
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	Himachal Pradesh	1	..
Kabui 187	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]				
			Kaman (266)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
			Kamargam T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Khasi 8	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Kigoi		
Khati			India	1	..
India	33	19	Gujarat	1	..
Maharashtra	33	19	Kikaya		
Khattri TR			India	6	..
India	373	449	Delhi	6	..
Maharashtra	373	449	Kikiya		
Khatri-Saurashtra (674)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		India	5	..
Khattai			Mysore	5	..
India	1	3	Killikyati T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Tripura	1	3	Kilong T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Khawathlang T			Kipgen (207)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
India	..	1	Kir (713)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Assam	..	1	Kirari 628	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Khelma 234	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Kisan 19/305		
Kherwari 14			India	25,021	25,357
India	427	220	Assam	577	484
Assam	70	64	Maharashtra	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	139	94	Orissa	24,443	24,873
West Bengal	218	62	Kisan-Bhumij TR	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Khezha 165	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon (305)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Khiemnungam T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Kisan-Santali TR	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Khoirao 188			Kishanganjia (541)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	203	203	Kishangarhi 748	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Manipur	203	203	Kishtwari 401	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Khoja (451)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Kiunthali 821	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Khokili T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Kmer		
Khond/Kondh TR	[See C-V (C)]		India	2	2
Khongzai 208	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Pondicherry	2	2
Khorpi			Ko Bashai T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
India	5	6	Koch 142	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Gujarat	5	6	Koda/Kora 19	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Khortha/Khotta (518)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Koduva T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Khowar 390			Kolustani 407	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
India	..	3	Koirong (239)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Assam	..	3	Kokadi T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Khristy T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Kokag		
Khuku			India	4	1
Maharashtra	8	6	North-East	4	1
Kidki T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Agency		
			Kok Barak T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Kokna/Kokni/Kukna (691)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Konwar		
Kol	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		India	30	15
Kolami 309	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		West Bengal	30	15
Kolchi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Konyak	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Koldi			Konyo T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
India	24	29	Kora-Banjari TR	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	29	Koracha TR	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Kolhati			Koraga (302)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
India	433	519	Koraku (25)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Maharashtra	433	519	Korama-Kannada TR	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Koli 459	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Koraputi TR	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Koli-Gujarati TR	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Korava 287	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Kolkamar			Korchi (287)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	109	99	Korean		
West Bengal	109	99	India	3	..
Kom 240			Mysore	1	..
India	2,672	2,806	Delhi	2	..
Manipur	2,671	2,806	Korku 26	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
North-East	1	..	Korlani T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Agency			Korwa 25	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Konagar			Kosan		
India	7	..	India	..	1
Mysore	7	..	Maharashtra	..	1
Konai			Kosari T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	9	1	Kosavan T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
West Bengal	9	1	Koshti-Bundeli (629)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Konavar T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Koshti-Marathi 482	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Konda TR			Kota 304	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
India	5,703	6,595	Kotali 692	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Andhra Pradesh	33	28	Kotaran		
Assam	230	224	India	5	1
Madhya Pradesh	109	521	Bihar	5	1
Maharashtra	2	1	Kotgarhi (830)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Orissa	5,211	5,719	Kotvali (677)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Tripura	118	102	Koya TR	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Kongar (285)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Koyri (586)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Kongbo T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]				
Kongkoi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
Konkani TR	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]				
Konkari					
India	5	..			
North-East	5	..			
Agency					
7 RGI/84-22					

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Kristi India Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	..	Kundh India Punjab	1	..
Ksarwar India West Bengal	1	..	Kunihari Pahari T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Kshatri (582)	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Kunija India Mysore	1	..
Kshatriya-Gujarati T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Kunkhardong T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Kshatriya-Marathi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Kunsar India Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..
Kuchbandhi India Madhya Pradesh	8	4	Kuravanji India Andhra Pradesh	81	18
Kudu India Maharashtra	1	..	Kurmali Thar (518)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Kudubi TR	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Kurmi (17)	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Kui 308	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Kurmi-Hindi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Kuki-Unspecified	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Kuruba/Kurumba 299	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Kuli India Tripura	47	91	Kurukal T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Kully T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Kurukh/Oraon 305	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Kulvi 833 India Maharashtra	24,951	24,908	Kuruva Kannadam T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Mysore	2	..	Kuruvikkaran India Madras	17	14
Punjab	24,854	24,587	Kutal India Tripura	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	94	321	Kuthari (820)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Kumadri India Jammu and Kashmir	1	..	Kutiyali Pahari T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Kumauni 785	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Labanic India Delhi	..	2
Kumbar TR	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Laccadive (293)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Kumbhari 483	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Ladakhi 61	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Kumharsaini T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Ladar India Mysore	16	15
Kumki T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Ladhadi 329	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Kunali India Himachal Pradesh	1	..	India Maharashtra	157	148
Kunbau 484	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Ladhari India Jammu and Kashmir	97	133
Kuncherukala India Andhra Pradesh	14	11		97	133

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Ladi India Maharashtra	51	43	Laotian India Bihar	6	7
Lagodu India Mysore	2	1	Pondicherry	2	7
Lahcha T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Laria 572	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Lahnda 415	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Larka T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Lahori (632)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Lashkari T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Lahuli 62 India Punjab	5,692	5,720	Latin India Andhra Pradesh	60	8
Lahuli of Chamba 73 India Himachal Pradesh	1,635	1,386	Kerala	2	..
Lakher 223 India Assam	4,720	4,811	Madras	3	4
Lalgi India Maharashtra	1	..	Maharashtra	11	4
Lalung 130 India Assam	5,574	5,002	Mysore	37	..
Lama (58)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		West Bengal	1	..
Lamani/Lambadi (771)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]			6	..
Langang 248 India Manipur	1,075	791	Layalpuri T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Lanzali India Maharashtra	15	7	Lazodi India Maharashtra	241	244
Lande T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Lebanonese India Delhi	241	244
Langrong 236 India Assam	58	117	Lepcha 118 India West Bengal	3	4
Langtung 209	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		North-East Frontier Agency	3	4
Langu India Himachal Pradesh	..	1	Sikkim	7,285	7,582
	..	1	Lhouvum T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
			Liangmei T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
			Libo India North-East Frontier Agency	4	..
			Limb 85 India Assam	2,443	2,975
			West Bengal	51	77
			Sikkim	152	183
				2,240	2,715
			Lingayati T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
			Lithuanian India Maharashtra	1	..
			Lossi India North-East Frontier Agency	1	..

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Manduri Pahari India Himachal Pradesh	21 21	..	Maral India Maharashtra	6 6	24 24
Mangali T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			Maram 195 India Manipur	2,526 2,526	2,402 2,402
Mangari 114 India Assam Maharashtra West Bengal Andaman and Nicobar Islands North-East Frontier Agency Sikkim	616 267 .. 306 1 21 21	520 228 1 251 .. 1 39	Marari 508 Marathi 455 Marchha T Maria 317 Maring 202 India Manipur	[See Supplement to C-V (A)] [See Supplement to C-V (A)] [See Supplement to C-V (D)] [See Supplement to C-V (B)] 4,058 4,058	[See Supplement to C-V (A)] [See Supplement to C-V (A)] [See Supplement to C-V (D)] [See Supplement to C-V (B)] 3,687 3,687
Manglorese T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Marli T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]		
Mangolian/Mongolian India Uttar Pradesh Delhi	12 9 3	8 8 ..	Marwari 713 Marwari Gondi (713) Mashan India Maharashtra	[See Supplement to C-V (B)] [See Supplement to C-V (B)] 1 1	[See Supplement to C-V (B)] [See Supplement to C-V (B)]
Manhali T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Masti India Maharashtra	.. ..	1 1
Mani India Maharashtra	2 2	1 1	Mastin India Andhra Pradesh	9 9	8 8
Manipuri/Meithei 206 [See Supplement to C-V (B)]			Mato T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
Manjhi (15) [See Supplement to C-V (B)]			Matoli India Punjab	40 40	.. ..
Mankari T [See Supplement to C-V (C)]			Mathanga T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]		
Manne T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			Mathuri (592) [See Supplement to C-V (A)]		
Mao 194 [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			Mathuri-Banjari TR [See Supplement to C-V (B)]		
Mar India Punjab	1 1	..	Matia (502) [See Supplement to C-V (A)]		
Marahi India Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2 2	..	Matrai India Maharashtra	1 1	..
Marajoe India Jammu and Kashmir	.. ..	16 16	Matu [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
			Mawchi 694 [See Supplement to C-V (B)]		
			Mech 129 [See Supplement to C-V (C)]		
			Meghwali India Madhya Pradesh	17 17	21 21

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Mehari India Jammu and Kashmir	.. ..	4 4	Mita India West Bengal	1 1	..
Mehtar T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Mochi T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]		
Mejwari T [See Supplement to C-V (B)]			Mogh (266) [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
Melashi India Himachal Pradesh	2 2	..	Moghia (502) [See Supplement to C-V (A)]		
Meluri-Rengma T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			Molu India Andhra Pradesh	1 1	..
Memani (657) [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Momidomi India Maharashtra	2 2	2 2
Memba T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			Mompa India Assam	1 1	..
Metali India West Bengal	2 2	..	Mondillu T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]		
Mewari 720 [See Supplement to C-V (B)]			Mongheria T [See Supplement to C-V (B)]		
Mewati 754 [See Supplement to C-V (B)]			Monpa T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
Mijai T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Monsang/Mongsen 168 [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
Miji India North-East Frontier Agency	1 1	..	Montadenchetty T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]		
Miju (126) [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			Moopan T [See Supplement to C-V (B)]		
Mikir 189 [See Supplement to C-V (C)]			Morma India West Bengal	2 2	1 1
Mikum India North-East Frontier Agency	3 3	..	Moung India Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1 1	..
Milang T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			Moyol T [See Supplement to C-V (B)]		
Minyong T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			Moyon T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
Mioli India Delhi	.. ..	6 6	Mru 264 India West Bengal	39 39	9 9
Mirdha-Kharia T [See Supplement to C-V (C)]			Muchi India West Bengal Tripura	9 1 8	406 396 10
Mirdha-Koda/Kora T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			Mughaliya T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]		
Mirgani (490) [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Mulki (432) [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
Miri 124 [See Supplement to C-V (C)]			Mulla India Mysore	1 1	3 3
Mirpuri T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]					
Mirzapuri (558) [See Supplement to C-V (A)]					
Mi Shing (124) [See Supplement to C-V (C)]					
Mishmi 126 [See Supplement to C-V (D)]					

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Loasia			Madari		
India	1	1	India	142	139
Punjab	1	1	Maharashtra	142	139
Lodha T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Madari-Kannada T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Lodhanti 613	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Madari Kuruva T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Lodhi 621	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Madari-Nati		
Logli			India	21	..
India	2	..	Madhya Pradesh	21	..
Jammu and Kashmir	2	..	Madari-Telugu T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Lohara T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Madgi		
Lohari			India	2	1
India	53	63	Maharashtra	2	1
West Bengal	53	63	Madhesi 527	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Madras	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Lohari-Malpaharia T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Madurai T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Lohari-Marathi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Madwali		
Lohari-Munda T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		India	26	4
Lohari-Rajasthani T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Jammu and Kashmir	26	4
Lohari-Santali T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Magahi/Magadhi 516	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Loher			Magari 693	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
India	1	..	Mahajani		
Andaman and Nicobar	1	..	India	12	11
Islands			Maharashtra	3	1
			Mysore	9	10
Lonari (455)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Mahajani-Rajasthani T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Lotha 169			Mahajani-Western Pahari T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
India	13,169	13,442	Mahakuri		
Assam	27	15	India	10	4
Manipur	2	..	Madhya Pradesh	10	4
Tripura	1	1	Mahar T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Nagaland	13,139	13,426	Maharajshahi T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Lumhao T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Mahari 485	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Lungandeu			Mahasu Pahari T		
India	4	..	India	12,989	12,679
Delhi	4	..	Himachal Pradesh	12,989	12,679
Lunkhul			Mahaswali		
India	1	..	India	4	..
Manipur	1	..	Himachal Pradesh	4	..
Lushai/Mizo 224	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Mahato		
Luxembourgian			India	16	29
India	2	..	West Bengal	16	29
Mysore	2	..	Mahesri (713)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Madan			Mahili (15)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
India	5	..			
West Bengal	5	..			

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Mahl/Maldivian			Malekudi (302)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
India	1,804	2,359	Malgiri		
Kerala	83	12	India	25	12
Madras	8	..	West Bengal	25	12
Maharashtra	39	..	Malhar 306	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Mysore	11	26	Mali TR	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Laccadive, Minicoy and	1,663	2,321	Mallayakka T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Amindivi Islands			Malmaja		
Mahlogi T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]				
Mahto T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]				
Mai			India	5	..
India	2	..	West Bengal	5	..
North-East Frontier	2	..	Malnuti		
Agency			India	1	..
Maina T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
Mainpuri T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
Maithili 507	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]				
Majhawari T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]				
Majhi-Korwa TR	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]				
Makhiya			Malo		
India	1	1	India	5	12
Maharashtra	1	1	West Bengal	5	12
Makrani			Malpaharia 536	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	14	20	Malsan Pahari		
Gujarat	14	20	India	1	..
Makware T			Himachal Pradesh	1	..
India	535	234	Maltese		
Nagaland	535	234	India	9	12
Malabar (293)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
Mala Bhasha T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan			Assam	1	..
India	325	292	Madras	2	7
Kerala	51	63	Maharashtra	6	3
Madras	202	210	Mysore	..	2
Maharashtra	1	3	Maltis		
Mysore	3	1	India	..	1
Punjab	47	3	Kerala	..	1
Uttar Pradesh	11	1	Malto 307	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Delhi	5	..	Malvi 760	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Pondicherry	5	11	Manaki		
Malani (76)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]				
Malanthe			India	5	3
India	..	1	Tripura	5	3
Pondicherry	..	1	Mandakini		
Malari			India	..	1
Bihar	9	1	Maharashtra	..	1
Malayalam 293	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
			Mandeali 837	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
			Mandi 836		
			India	6	3
			West Bengal	6	3
			Mandula		
			India	3	10
			Andhra Pradesh	3	10

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Mulsom T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Nagari TR		
Multani 426	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		India	1	1
Mumbhara			Andaman and Nicobar Islands		
India		2	Nagari-Hindi (586)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Mysore		2	Nagari-Kannada TR	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Mundala			Nagari-Malayalam TR	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India		16	Nagari-Marathi TR	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Andhra Pradesh		16	Naga-Unspecified	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Mundari 16	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Nagauri (713)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Munda-Unspecified	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Nagbanshi		
Mundi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		India	4	1
Mungi			West Bengal	4	
India	1	4	Nagesia T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Maharashtra	1	4	Nagi		
Mura T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		India	2	
Murari T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		West Bengal	2	
Murasing T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Nagli T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Muria (490)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Nagpuri 631	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Muria-Hindi TR	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi TR	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Mursum T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Nagpuri-Marathi 478	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Mushahar T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Nagwanshi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Muslim Pahari			Nahari 492	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	1		Naikadi 696	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Himachal Pradesh	1		Naiki-Banjari (771)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Muttari			Naiki-Kolami (309)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
India	1		Naiki-Kuruba/Kurumba TR	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Kerala	1		Naikpodi		
Muwasi (26)	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		India	23	23
Muzaffarpuria T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Andhra Pradesh	23	23
Myalor			Nainitali T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
India	1		Naiya		
Maharashtra	1		India	30	41
Mysore T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Bihar	30	41
Nagar			Nakkala		
India	14	14	India		2
Mysore	14	14	Andhra Pradesh		2
Nagarohal 746	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Nalagarhi T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Nagarohi T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Nandiwalli		
			India	12	27
			Maharashtra	12	27

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Nangeli T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Ngaite		
Narmadiya			India	2	
India		3	Manipur	2	
Maharashtra		3	Nicobarese 13		
Narnoli			India	7,246	6,690
India	3	33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,243	6,689
Rajasthan	3	33	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	3	1
Nasang Ki Boli			Nigerian		
India	3		India	1	
Himachal Pradesh	3		Uttar Pradesh	1	
Nasuka			Nihali (26)	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
India	1		Nimadi 770	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
North-East Frontier Agency	1		Ning		
Natakani 487	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		India	8	8
Nati			Himachal Pradesh	8	8
India	159	71	Nishang		
Bihar	108		India	8	2
Madhya Pradesh	51	71	North-East Frontier Agency	8	2
Nawait TR	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Noatia T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Nayakula			Nocte T		
India		1	India	58	8
Andhra Pradesh		1	North-East Frontier Agency	58	8
Nazu			Nokpu T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
India	4	1	Nongtung T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
North-East Frontier Agency	4	1	Noor T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Neelishikari T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Norwegian		
Neglo			India	301	67
India	1		Assam	1	2
Punjab	1		Bihar	5	13
Nehara			Gujarat	39	
India	26		Kerala	142	29
Madhya Pradesh	26		Madras	2	1
Neisel T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Maharashtra	23	8
Neof			Mysore	7	5
India		2	West Bengal	82	9
West Bengal		2	Nudiya		
Nepali 781	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		India		1
Nepali Hindi (586)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Andhra Pradesh		1
Newari 115			Nuniya		
India	188	96	India	33	19
Bihar		20	Maharashtra	25	16
Maharashtra	1	5	West Bengal	13	3
West Bengal	70	41	Nurpuri T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
North-East Frontier Agency	4		Oda T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Sikkim	113	30	Odanwali T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Odki			Pahari Tikkari		
India	84	74	India	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	84	74	Himachal Pradesh	1	..
Ojhi 571	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Pahari-Unspecified	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Onge			Pahari U.P. (804)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
India	59	72	Paidi (502)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59	72	Paik		
Orangkong T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		India	3	5
Ordial			Tripura	3	5
India	13	..	Pailibo T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Jammu and Kashmir	13	..	Paite 215		
Oriya 502	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		India	9,015	9,597
Oswali (713)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Assam	478	1,086
Ottanmoli T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Manipur	8,519	8,510
Pachhimi Hindi (586)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		North-East Frontier Agency	18	1
Pachhimi Hindi Pahari (586)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Paki (502)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Pachhimi Pahari	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Pakistani T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Padakhy			Palandi		
India	1	..	India	10	5
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	Andhra Pradesh	10	5
Padam T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Pali		
Padari 849	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		India	54	39
Padmashali T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Bihar	9	7
Padvi T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Kerala	3	4
Pahalwani			Maharashtra	17	1
India	42	57	Mysore	19	21
Madhya Pradesh	42	57	Uttar Pradesh	1	..
Paharia (15)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		West Bengal	2	5
Pahari Almora T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Delhi	3	1
Pahari-Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia TR	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Paliya		
Pahari Chamang T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		India	26	16
Pahari Dohra Dun T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Madhya Pradesh	26	16
Pahari Kiru			Pallakkal T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	6	15	Palvi T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Himachal Pradesh	6	15	Palwali T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Pahari Kotkhai (824)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Pamidi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Pahari Punjabi (632)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Pamula Bhasha		
Pahari Suketi (840)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		India	15	8
			Andhra Pradesh	15	8
			Panoha		
			India	12	17
			Andhra Pradesh	12	17
			Panchali 688	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
			Panchpargania (518)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Panchrangi			Parui		
India	4	2	India	3	..
Maharashtra	4	2	West Bengal	3	..
Pandi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Parvari (485)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Pando T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Paschima T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Pang T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Pashchimi T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Pangi T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Pasi		
Pangsha T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		India	24	4
Pangwali 845			Madhya Pradesh	24	2
India	4,141	4,054	West Bengal	..	2
Punjab	12	..	Pasi-Abor/Adi T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Himachal Pradesh	4,129	4,054	Pasma		
Pania (293)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		India	11	3
Pankhali T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		West Bengal	11	3
Panki T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Pasoba		
Paomata T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		India	3	..
Paraachinari			North-East Frontier Agency	3	..
India	2	..	Patani (587)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Himachal Pradesh	2	..	Pathari		
Paradhi 699	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		India	72	23
Parava (302)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Madhya Pradesh	..	11
Pardesi (558)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Maharashtra	72	12
Pardhan T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Patharwati T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Parenga T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Pathisadi		
Parger			India	7	3
India	3	..	Maharashtra	7	3
Mysore	3	..	Pathlu		
Parhaiya T	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		India	44	1
Parikala T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Jammu and Kashmir	44	..
Pariya			Himachal Pradesh	..	1
India	18	..	Patiali Pahari T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Andhra Pradesh	18	..	Patkari (652)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Parji TR	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Patsani Pahari		
Parki			India	1	..
India	5	10	Himachal Pradesh	1	..
Maharashtra	5	10	Pattam Bhasha		
Parsi 660	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		India	5	..
Parsi-Bhumij TR	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Andhra Pradesh	5	..
Parsi Gondii (313)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Pattani 665	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
			Pattapu Bhasha T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
			Patvi 769	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
			Pawi T		
			India	3,064	3,064
			Assam	3,064	3,064

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Pawite			Pittala Bhashu T		[See Supplement to C-V (B)]
India	..	2	Pnar/Syntong 11		[See Supplement to C-V (C)]
Assam	..	2	Poba		
Pawri 701		[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	India	6	2
Pemeko			North-East	6	2
India	80	62	Agency		
North-East	80	62	Pochury T		[See Supplement to C-V (D)]
Frontier			Poguli 403		[See Supplement to C-V (A)]
Pendhari			Pohani		
India	10	1	India	3	2
Andhra Pradesh	10	1	Maharashtra	3	2
Pengu (308)		[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	Poi		[See Supplement to C-V (D)]
Persian			Pokrine		
India	4,640	3,367	India	1	..
Andhra Pradesh	808	143	Maharashtra	1	..
Bihar	1,575	1,500	Polish		
Gujarat	186	168	India	10	27
Jammu and Kashmir	7	5	Kerala	1	1
Kerala	4	2	Madras	2	5
Madhya Pradesh	559	371	Maharashtra	5	13
Madras	77	71	Mysore	..	3
Maharashtra	487	412	West Bengal	..	2
Mysore	55	37	Delhi	2	2
Orissa	19	..	Pondicherry	..	1
Punjab	32	3	Poma T		[See Supplement to C-V (D)]
Rajasthan	57	15	Pomla T		[See Supplement to C-V (A)]
Uttar Pradesh	287	227	Pomo		
West Bengal	251	216	India	18	..
Himachal Pradesh	4	5	North-East	18	..
Tripura	227	191	Agency		
Pondicherry	3	1	Pondara		
North-East	2	..	India	78	76
Agency			Andhra Pradesh	78	76
Peshawari (433)		[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	Pondri T		[See Supplement to C-V (D)]
Phaktun			Poosala		
India	1	..	India	23	18
Mysore	1	..	Andhra Pradesh	23	18
Phelungre T		[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	Portuguese		
Philippine			India	6,113	6,204
India	13	5	Andhra Pradesh	5	24
Maharashtra	8	..	Assam	1	..
West Bengal	2	5	Bihar	1	2
Delhi	3	..	Gujarat	202	103
Phom T		[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	Kerala	45	54
Pichakuntla T		[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	Madhya Pradesh	178	45
Pilgar			Madras	33	22
India	8	9	Maharashtra	1,030	1,078
Maharashtra	8	9	Mysore	36	28
Pingal (592)		[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	Punjab	1	1
Pinjari T		[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	Rajasthan	..	2

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Portuguese—conold.			Rajasthani 712		[See Supplement to C-V (B)]
Uttar Pradesh	1	..	Rajawati 747		[See Supplement to C-V (B)]
West Bengal	6	10	Rajbangsi 542		[See Supplement to C-V (A)]
Delhi	9	9	Rajbhar		
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	121	105	India	12	4
Goa, Daman and Diu	4,442	4,719	Tripura	12	4
Pondicherry	1	2	Rajghar		
Nagaland	1	..	India	35	9
Pothwari 437		[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	West Bengal	35	9
Powari 569		[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	Raj Gondi (313)		[See Supplement to C-V (B)]
Prakrit			Rajhari (712)		[See Supplement to C-V (B)]
India	3	2	Rajputani (712)		[See Supplement to C-V (B)]
Madras	3	2	Rajputi T		[See Supplement to C-V (A)]
Proja			Rajwari 762		[See Supplement to C-V (B)]
India	10	4	Rak		
West Bengal	10	4	India	382	..
Punchhi 441		[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	West Bengal	382	..
Punjabi 632		[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	Rakay		
Punjwari			India	11	13
India	12	..	North-East	11	13
Jammu and Kashmir	12	..	Agency		
Purbi (586)		[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	Rakchhai		
Purbi-Maithili TR		[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	India	..	4
Purnea			Madhya Pradesh	..	4
India	5	1	Ralte 214		
Uttar Pradesh	5	1	India	68	102
Purum 246			Assam	31	59
India	38	44	Manipur	37	43
Manipur	38	44	Ramdasi		
Pussi			India	..	1
India	..	7	Punjab	..	1
West Bengal	..	7	Ramgarhiya 793		[See Supplement to C-V (B)]
Qustash			Ramo T		[See Supplement to C-V (D)]
India	2	..	Rampuri (828)		[See Supplement to C-V (D)]
Uttar Pradesh	2	..	Ranat		
Rabha 148		[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	India	2	..
Raghobansi 627		[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	West Bengal	2	..
Rahiya T		[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	Ranati (677)		[See Supplement to C-V (B)]
Rai 88			Ranchi		
India	1,339	1,974	India	179	99
West Bengal	174	174	Andaman and Nicobar	141	59
Sikkim	1,165	1,800	Islands		
Raj			Tripura	38	40
India	772	570			
West Bengal	772	570			

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Rangareji India	37	42	Rienauini India	20	..
Andhra Pradesh	37	42	North-East Agency Frontier	20	..
Rangari (482) [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Rishi India	8	..
Rangdania 149 [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			West Bengal	8	..
Rangkhol 229 [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			Riyasati T [See Supplement to C-V (B)]		
Ranthia India	13	..	Rohe India	9	1
West Bengal	13	..	North-East Agency Frontier	9	1
Rasmiati India	27	..	Rohidasi T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]		
West Bengal	27	..	Rohilkhandi (583) [See Supplement to C-V (C)]		
Rathauri 645 [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Rohtaki T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]		
Rathi 643 [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Roman India	19	5
Rathia India	47	..	Madras	4	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47	..	Punjab	7	..
Ratiya India	3	4	West Bengal	8	5
West Bengal	3	4	Roman-Hindi T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]		
Ravli T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Roman-Malayalam T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]		
Rawati T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			Rongmei T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
Razali India	5	4	Rosc India	13	..
Maharashtra	5	4	North-East Agency Frontier	13	..
Reang (151) [See Supplement to C-V (C)]			Roumanian India	61	40
Rebuchebe India	1	..	Assam	36	32
North-East Agency Frontier	1	..	Bihar	..	1
Reddi Bhasha India	11	12	Gujarat	19	4
Andhra Pradesh	11	12	Madras	2	..
Regari T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Maharashtra	4	3
Rekhti (585) [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Rovabi India	..	1
Relli (502) [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Punjab	..	1
Rengma 162 [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			Rowdhari India	369	162
Rewapari T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Jammu and Kashmir	369	162
Riba India	2	4	Rumai India	..	2
North-East Agency Frontier	2	4	Maharashtra	..	2
			Rupini T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
			Russian India	666	370
			Andhra Pradesh	6	1
			Assam	5	4

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Russian—concl'd.			Sankara India	7	27
Gujarat	22	25	Punjab	1	21
Kerala	39	3	West Bengal	6	6
Madhya Pradesh	376	241	Sankara-Yerukala/Yerukula (288) [See Supplement to C-V (A)]		
Madras	13	13	Sanku India	..	1
Maharashtra	18	52	Maharashtra	..	1
Mysore	1	2	Sansi India	258	209
Punjab	14	6	Madhya Pradesh	69	47
Rajasthan	1	..	Rajasthan	189	162
Uttar Pradesh	35	4	Sanskrit [See Supplement to C-V (A)]		
West Bengal	115	1	Santali 15 [See Supplement to C-V (B)]		
Delhi	21	18	Saperi India	62	47
Sabari TR [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Madhya Pradesh	62	47
Sadan/Sadri (526) [See Supplement to C-V (B)]			Sapru India	1	..
Sadharan India	13	..	Andhra Pradesh	1	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	..	Saraiya India	6	14
Sadhor T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Madhya Pradesh	6	14
Saharanpuri (583) [See Supplement to C-V (C)]			Sardari India	8	1
Sahasrabadi T [See Supplement to C-V (B)]			West Bengal	8	1
Saheria (610) [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Sarnarhi India	4	..
Saibya India	73	36	Maharashtra	4	..
West Bengal	73	36	Sarodi India	709	645
Saimal T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			Jammu and Kashmir	709	645
Sairi India	7	..	Sarsar India	2	4
Punjab	7	..	Maharashtra	2	4
Sale T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Sarwariya T [See Supplement to C-V (B)]		
Sali T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Sasi India	1	..
Sam India	15	17	Punjab	1	..
Assam	15	17	Sasna India	..	22
Samagara T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			West Bengal	..	22
Samaria T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Saswari India	3	..
Sambhalpuri T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Mysore	3	..
Samohu (77) [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			Sathari India	44	1
Samishra India	10	7	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44	1
Maharashtra	10	7			
Sanap India	..	1			
Maharashtra	..	1			
Sangtam T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]					

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Satnami (572) [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Seypho India	1	..
Satruli India	6	3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..
Madras	6	3	Shaja India	1	..
Saunti T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Mysore	1	..
Saurashtra (674) [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Shani (61) [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
Saurashtri (652) [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Shamnyuyangan T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
Sauria (307) [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			Shan India	1	..
Savaji India	2	..	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..
Maharashtra	2	..	Shekasip 235 [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
Savara 29 [See C-V (C)]			Shekhawati 738 [See Supplement to C-V (B)]		
Sayeng India	2	2	Shordukpen T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
North-East Frontier Agency	2	2	Sherpa 67 India	3,089	3,084
Scottish India	12	12	West Bengal	1,156	1,003
Assam	3	..	North-East Frontier Agency	4	13
Kerala	2	..	Sikkim	1,929	2,068
Madras	..	1	Shikari India	101	182
Maharashtra	6	1	Madhya Pradesh	101	182
Mysore	..	7	Shina 391 [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
West Bengal	1	3	Shompen India	34	36
Seema India	1	..	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	36
Mysore	1	..	Shone India	3	..
Seesa Kammari T [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Delhi	3	..
Sellum India	1	..	Shongthu T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
Mysore	1	..	Shusha India	11	..
Sema 159 India	23,396	24,068	Maharashtra	11	..
Assam	4	..	Siamese/Thai India	720	669
Punjab	17	..	Assam	638	629
Manipur	4	..	Gujarat	2	3
Nagaland	23,371	24,068	Madras	34	15
Sengou India	1	..	Maharashtra	5	..
Manipur	1	..	West Bengal	9	..
Serbocroatian India	1	..	Delhi	29	18
Maharashtra	1	..	Himachal Pradesh	..	2
Servari India	1	..	Pondicherry	..	1
Mysore	1	..	North-East Frontier Agency	5	1
Servi India	15	11			
Madhya Pradesh	15	11			

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Siberian India	1	..	Sipari 752 [See Supplement to C-V (B)]		
Maharashtra	1	..	Siraji 824 [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
Sigitvia India	1	..	Siraji-Inner Siraji 834 India	3,549	3,310
Madras	1	..	Punjab	3,549	3,310
Sikalgari India	287	246	Siraji-Kashmiri 404 [See Supplement to C-V (A)]		
Maharashtra	3	1	Sirmauri 816 [See Supplement to C-V (C)]		
Mysore	284	245	Sirmauri Hindi (586) [See Supplement to C-V (A)]		
Sikhi (632) [See Supplement to C-V (A)]			Slavic India	9	1
Sikkari India	17	12	Maharashtra	9	1
Madras	17	12	Slovene India	1	..
Sikkim Bhotia 68 India	18,908	17,852	Madras	1	..
Gujarat	1	..	Sodochi 830 [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
Madras	3	6	Sohali India	810	766
Maharashtra	..	1	Himachal Pradesh	810	766
Mysore	1	2	Solaga (285) [See Supplement to C-V (A)]		
Punjab	1	1	Solaga-Kannada TR [See Supplement to C-V (A)]		
Uttar Pradesh	63	90	Solon Pahari T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
West Bengal	1	..	Silpi India	14	8
Delhi	12	..	Andhra Pradesh	14	8
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	Simla Pahari T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
Nagaland	1	..	Simni India	48	21
Sikkim	18,825	17,752	Manipur	48	21
Silpi India	14	8	Simong T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
Andhra Pradesh	14	8	Simte T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
Simla Pahari T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			Sindhi 445 [See Supplement to C-V (B)]		
Simni India	48	21	Singli (25) [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
Manipur	48	21	Singpho 205 India	532	287
Simong T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			Assam	520	273
Simte T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			North-East Frontier Agency	12	14
Sindhi 445 [See Supplement to C-V (B)]			Singson T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]		
Singli (25) [See Supplement to C-V (D)]			Sinos India	1	..
Singpho 205 India	532	287	Mysore	1	..
Assam	520	273			
North-East Frontier Agency	12	14			
Singson T [See Supplement to C-V (D)]					
Sinos India	1	..			
Mysore	1	..			

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Spanish</i>			<i>Surali</i>		
India	246	154	India	1	1
Andhra Pradesh	1	6	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
Assam	11	17			
Bihar	5	1	Surgujia 574	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Gujarat	38	44	Surti 657	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Jammu and Kashmir	..	3			
Kerala	21	12	<i>Suto</i>		
Madhya Pradesh	..	2	India	1	..
Madras	13	24	Delhi	1	..
Maharashtra	115	25			
Mysore	..	3	Swadeshi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Orissa	15	7			
Punjab	3	..	<i>Swahili</i>		
Uttar Pradesh	..	2	India	48	5
West Bengal	18	6	Gujarat	3	4
Delhi	3	1	Mysore	1	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	3	1	Delhi	2	..
			Goa, Daman and Diu	42	1
Spiti 63			Swani		
India	16	17	India	..	3
Punjab	7	8	West Bengal	..	3
Himachal Pradesh	9	9			
Subba			<i>Swedish</i>		
India	..	1,257	India	164	128
Sikkim	..	1,257	Andhra Pradesh	5	4
			Assam	3	..
<i>Sudanese</i>			Bihar	2	1
India	4	..	Gujarat	..	1
Madras	4	..	Kerala	77	3
			Madhya Pradesh	7	14
Sudia			Madras	19	36
India	..	439	Maharashtra	33	41
West Bengal	..	439	Mysore	..	1
			Punjab	8	11
Sujathigar			Uttar Pradesh	3	7
India	1	..	Delhi	7	9
Mysore	1	..			
Suketi 840	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		<i>Swiss</i>		
			India	36	39
Sulung			Assam	..	1
India	3	..	Kerala	2	3
North-East Frontier Agency	3	..	Madras	6	3
			Maharashtra	13	7
Sungi			Mysore	3	2
India	1	..	West Bengal	10	17
Maharashtra	1	..	Delhi	2	6
Sunkarad			<i>Syriac</i>		
India	1	..	India	2	4
Mysore	1	..	Kerala	2	4
Sunwar 113			Taban		
India	155	142	India	2	..
Assam	19	..	Maharashtra	2	..
West Bengal	136	141			
North-East Frontier Agency	..	1	Tableng 173		
			India	14	..
Surajpuri T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Assam	13	..
			Nagaland	1	..
			Tabu T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
			Tadavi (677)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Tagalog</i>			Tanjavalingo		
India	1	1	India	1	..
Delhi	1	1	Maharashtra	1	..
Tagin T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Tankera		
			India	1	..
Taharine			Punjab	1	..
India	1	..			
Kerala	1	..	Tanti		
			India	68	32
Taiphakial T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Bihar	59	25
			Tripura	9	7
Takam T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				
Takankari 700	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Tara Devi Pahari T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Takari T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]				
Talami			Tarane		
India	..	3	India	..	1
Maharashtra	..	3	Maharashtra	..	1
Talavia T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Taroa		
			India	1	..
Tamang (112)			Maharashtra	1	..
India	1,940	2,999			
West Bengal	1,184	2,251	Taroni		
North-East Frontier Agency	53	28	India	11	5
Sikkim	703	720	West Bengal	11	5
Tamaria (518)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Tashwar		
Tamboli T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		India	1	..
Tamil 285	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Mysore	1	..
Tanda (771)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]				
			Tasti		
Tandara			India	82	61
India	15	16	West Bengal	82	61
Mysore	15	16			
			Tayeng		
Tandil			India	1	..
India	1	..	North-East Frontier Agency	1	..
Punjab	1	..			
			Tebag		
<i>Tanganyika</i>			India	..	5
India	1	..	West Bengal	..	5
Kerala	1	..			
Tangbo T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Tehri 813	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Tangkhul 198			Tekari (455)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
India	21,632	22,388			
Assam	14	..			
Uttar Pradesh	1	..	Teli		
West Bengal	2	..	India	9	10
Delhi	2	..	West Bengal	9	10
Manipur	21,571	22,372			
North-East Frontier Agency	8	1			
Nagaland	34	15	Teli-Marathi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Tangsa T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Telugu 319	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
			Temelly		
			India	..	3
			North-East Frontier Agency	..	3
			Tepali		
			India	..	1
			Mysore	..	1

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Tewari India	23	..	Tinguli India	519	481
West Bengal	23	..	Maharashtra	519	481
Tczang T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Tlangthang 221 India	3	..
Thado 207	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Assam	3	..
Thakai India	..	2	Toda 303 India	389	376
Maharashtra	..	2	Madras	384	376
Thakri 465	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Maharashtra	5	..
Thali 733	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Tolcha India	6	..
Thangngen T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Uttar Pradesh	6	..
Thaper T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Tolor India	..	5
Thar	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]		Maharashtra	..	5
Thari India	1	..	Topi India	1	..
Andhra Pradesh	1	..	Maharashtra	1	..
Tharu TR India	5,591	5,485	Toto 121 India	205	178
Uttar Pradesh	5,691	5,485	West Bengal	205	178
Tharu Awadhi (558)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Totoja India	21	26
Thatma India	4	..	West Bengal	21	26
West Bengal	4	..	Towargarhi (619)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Thatwari India	..	1	Travankorian T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Maharashtra	..	1	Trimali India	2	..
Thecvari T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Maharashtra	2	..
Theogi Pahari T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Tripuri 151	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Thoti T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Trivedi India	..	2
Tibetan 58	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Maharashtra	..	2
Tibia T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Tulu 302	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Tidim T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Tumbal T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Tikhak T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Tumbekaru India	..	73
Tikbir T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Mysore	..	73
Tilali India	22	31	Tungo India	1	..
Jammu and Kashmir	22	31	Maharashtra	1	..
Tinauli 435	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]				
Tirahutiya (507)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]				
Tirbandi T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]				

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—contd.

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Turi 21 India	729	833	Upabhasha India	267	222
Assam	5	..	West Bengal	267	222
Madhya Pradesh	144	126	Upama Naga T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Orissa	106	84	Uruli (299)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
West Bengal	471	622	Urani India	..	1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	..	Maharashtra	..	1
Tripura	1	1	Uravan India	3	..
Turkish/Turkistani India	40	18	Mysore	3	..
Andhra Pradesh	3	4	Urdu 585	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Assam	1	..	Urima Naga T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Gujarat	4	2	Urmasha India	40	2
Jammu and Kashmir	..	1	Madhya Pradesh	40	2
Madhya Pradesh	3	..	Usthu India	..	1
Madras	2	..	Mysore	..	1
Maharashtra	18	8	Utkali (502)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Mysore	1	..	Uttari (558)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Punjab	2	..	Uttari Pahari India	10	..
West Bengal	5	2	Himachal Pradesh	10	..
Delhi	1	1	Vadaga (319)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Uchai India	392	376	Vadakkali India	1	..
Tripura	392	376	Mysore	1	..
Udaiyarmoli T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Vadari 325	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Udangmudria T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Vaidu T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Udipi T	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Vaipaki India	1	..
Uganda India	7	..	Madras	1	..
Madras	5	..	Vaiphei 249 India	4,306	4,351
Delhi	2	..	Assam	237	203
Uhando India	19	..	Manipur	4,067	4,148
West Bengal	19	..	Tripura	1	..
Uhord India	..	10	North-East Frontier Agency	1	..
West Bengal	..	10	Vaival India	..	2
Ujaini (760)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Mysore	..	2
Ujra India	..	2	Valluvamoli T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Mysore	..	2	Valmiki T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Umarpala India	2	..	Vani TR	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Delhi	2	..			
Umathi India	6	..			
Maharashtra	6	..			

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*contd.*

Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Varanchiti <i>India</i> Himachal Pradesh . . .	1	..	Walmiki <i>India</i> Maharashtra	3	..
Varli 472	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Walvi (677)	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]	
Vasava (677)	[(See Supplement to C-V (B))]		Wancho T <i>India</i> North-East Frontier Agency Nagaland	1,359 7	1,354 4
Vatu <i>India</i> Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	Wandgiri <i>India</i> Maharashtra	1	..
Veddy <i>India</i> Andhra Pradesh	20	19	Wani T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Vedic T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		War 12	[See Supplement to C-V (C)]	
Vedpali T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Warhadi 477	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Venzutick <i>India</i> Delhi	..	1	Watankuri <i>India</i> Maharashtra	3	6
Vettuva T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Welsh <i>India</i> Assam	12	9
Vietnamese <i>India</i> Madras	7	59	Assam	7	6
Pondicherry	2	31	Bihar	1	..
Vondala <i>India</i> Andhra Pradesh	6	..	Kerala	3	..
Votga <i>India</i> West Bengal	6	..	Madras	..	2
Wagdi 706	[See Supplement to C-V (B)]		Delhi	1	1
Wai Ala 380 <i>India</i> Uttar Pradesh	1	..	Yagistani <i>India</i> Jammu and Kashmir . .	3	1
Wakarali <i>India</i> Maharashtra	1	..	Yahudi <i>India</i> Punjab	..	1
Walli <i>India</i> Maharashtra	1	1	Yarkandi <i>India</i> Jammu and Kashmir . .	4	..
			Yashkila <i>India</i> Andhra Pradesh	1	..
			Yenadi/Yanadi (319)	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
			Yerava 295	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	

C-V (E)—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN THE CENSUS OF 1961 SHOWING NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF SPEAKERS IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY—*concl.*

Mother Tongue India/State/ Union Territory	Males	Females	Mother Tongue India/State/Union Territory	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
Yero <i>India</i> Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	6	Zanskari (57)	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Yerukala/Yerukula 288	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]		Zeliang T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Yimchungre T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Zemi Naga T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Yora T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]		Zindhari <i>India</i> Jammu and Kashmir . .	63	..
Yugoslavian <i>India</i> Assam	61	24	Zoroastrian T	[See Supplement to C-V (A)]	
Madras	2	1	Zou T	[See Supplement to C-V (D)]	
Maharashtra	42	4	Zunwar <i>India</i> Maharashtra	1	1
Mysore	..	1			
West Bengal	2	2			
Delhi	15	15			

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (E)

DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES SPOKEN BY LESS THAN 100,000 SPEAKERS
EACH IN ALL INDIA DISTRIBUTED UNDER CLASS RANGES

(1) 50,000—99,999	(5) 5,000—9,999	(9) 500—999	(13) 100—199
(2) 25,000—49,999	(6) 2,000—4,999	(10) 400—499	(14) 50—99
(3) 15,000—24,999	(7) 1,500—1,999	(11) 300—399	(15) 10—49
(4) 10,000—14,999	(8) 1,000—1,499	(12) 200—299	(16) 2—9 and
			(17) 1 Person only

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (E)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES SPOKEN BY LESS THAN 100,000 SPEAKERS EACH IN ALL INDIA DISTRIBUTED UNDER CLASS RANGES—*contd.*

Mother Tongue	Males	Females	Mother Tongue	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
10,000—14,999—<i>concl'd.</i>			5,000—9,999—<i>concl'd.</i>		
<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani</i>	7,229	4,040	Mahlogi	2,063	2,430
Tharu	5,691	5,485	Parsi	3,069	2,019
Kamari	4,993	5,623	Natakani	2,618	2,456
Lalung	5,574	5,002	Tamaria	1,885	3,160
Mogh	5,427	4,997			
Chakesang	5,388	4,922	2,000—4,999		
Paradhi	5,365	4,888	Manne	2,574	2,408
Mech	5,647	4,556	Katkari	2,077	2,874
Yimchungre	4,773	5,414	Tamang	1,940	2,999
			Maram	2,526	2,402
			Suketi	2,470	2,436
5,000—9,999			Rajputani	2,560	2,340
Muwasi	4,987	4,842	Gangte	2,294	2,583
Lakher	4,720	4,811	Anal	2,379	2,496
Poguli	4,862	4,646	Adibhasha	1,397	3,410
Shamnyuyangan	4,471	4,990	Gowro	2,346	2,456
Zeliang	4,720	4,740	Parsi-Bhumij	2,917	1,837
Deori	4,443	4,660	Gawari	2,159	2,507
Malpaharia	4,858	4,219	Kisan-Bhumij	2,400	2,169
Haijong/Hajong	4,536	4,322	Asuri	2,432	2,108
Kuruba/Kurumba	4,445	4,353	Mursum	2,356	2,130
Vaiphei	4,306	4,351	Noatia	2,343	2,125
Kishangarhi	4,567	4,041	Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	2,295	2,139
Kaikadi	4,283	4,173	Khanchi Wari	1,624	2,798
Chakru	4,153	4,186	Dhangri	1,870	2,507
Pangwali	4,141	4,054	Goanese	2,205	2,115
<i>Persian</i>	4,640	3,367	Thakri	1,865	2,361
Paomata	3,119	4,724	<i>Mahl/Maldivian</i>	1,804	2,359
Kudubi	3,613	4,227	Irula/Iruliga	2,092	2,032
Kangri	5,014	2,794	Kacha Naga	2,149	1,970
Maring	4,058	3,687	Khongzai	1,826	2,285
Koch	3,777	3,921	Tadavi	1,125	1,972
Khezha	3,749	3,575	Govari	1,896	2,097
Dardi	4,218	2,780	Baghati	2,021	1,955
Pawi	3,064	3,802	Paidi	1,649	2,318
Siraji-Inner Siraji	3,549	3,310	Mejwari	2,154	1,810
Zou	3,340	3,421	War	1,608	2,246
Nagari-Hindi	3,622	3,199	Baigani	1,898	1,825
Madhesi	3,783	2,736	Khandesli	1,936	1,758
Katia	3,253	3,258	Kewati	1,649	1,819
Padari	3,379	2,980	Koracha	1,873	1,594
Pando	3,134	3,188	Deswali/Hariani	1,511	1,892
Shorpa	3,089	3,084	Rai	1,339	1,974
Madras	3,700	2,435	Holiya	1,558	1,535
Bakerwali	3,190	2,751	Surgujia	1,488	1,605
Rengma	2,689	3,242	Chiru	1,574	1,485
Mirdha-Kharia	2,925	2,897	Lahuli of Chamba	1,635	1,386
Korava	2,960	2,832	Kathiyawadi	1,482	1,507
Multani	2,998	2,762	Bete	1,541	1,423
Hindi Pahari	2,806	2,935	Liangmei	873	2,014
Halam	2,723	2,758	Bilasपुर	1,475	1,400
Kom	2,672	2,806	<i>Burmese</i>	1,542	1,329
Limbu	2,443	2,975	Rathi	1,557	878
Bhojari	2,795	2,593	Mathuri	1,953	1,447
Reli	2,714	2,581	Simte	1,371	1,169
Purbi	3,308	1,966	Kotwali	1,625	1,230
Pania	2,632	2,589	Budhi	1,534	1,302
Gujjari	2,688	2,449	Mathuri-Banjari	1,448	
Anga	2,489	2,609			

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (E)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES SPOKEN BY LESS THAN 100,000 SPEAKERS EACH IN ALL INDIA DISTRIBUTED UNDER CLASS RANGES—*contd.*

Mother Tongue	Males	Females	Mother Tongue	Males	Females
	2	3	1	2	3
2,000—4,999—<i>concl'd.</i>			1,000—1,499—<i>concl'd.</i>		
Pochury	1,333	1,403	Jagannathi	671	636
Lemei	1,225	1,503	Bhagalpuri	661	627
Wanchio	1,359	1,354	Patkari	579	708
Bhulia	1,326	1,378	Binjhawari	623	654
Beldari	1,400	1,302	Subba	..	1,257
Haokeep/Haokup	1,147	1,529	Pengu	602	652
<i>French</i>	1,140	1,453	Minyong	750	478
Are	1,308	1,283	Pamidi	984	244
Golari	78	2,513	Dafra	647	528
<i>German</i>	1,550	1,018	Naiki-Kuruba/Kurumba	587	580
Sanskrit	1,847	695	Nihali	546	621
Tikhir	1,355	1,131	Tirahutiya	555	585
Raghobansi	1,273	1,211	Mangari	616	520
Jadeji	1,174	1,237	Dukpa	437	679
Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	1,148	1,243	Pattapu Bhasha	616	497
<i>Balochi/Baluchi</i>	1,100	1,221	Gadi Chameali	540	558
Manjhi	1,334	962	Mankari	552	529
Paharia	1,051	1,236	Uruli	554	524
Mirgani	994	1,256	Kurmali Thar	470	598
Chamari	1,067	1,158	Ojhi	535	530
Bharati	885	1,233	<i>Russian</i>	666	370
Saunti	1,065	1,052	Chote	484	551
Adibhasha-Kurukh, Oraon	986	1,115	Dharampuria	495	538
Baori	996	1,084	Rahiya	487	542
Jharia	994	1,061	Jaini	324	702
Kalai	1,107	943	Balabandhu	512	497
Rupini	1,011	1,017	Kolehi	511	493
			Tirguli	519	481
1,500—1,999			500—999		
Kaipang	979	998	<i>Japanese</i>	873	112
Burgandi	923	1,015	Bansbali	402	568
Solaga-Kannada	972	959	Mali	540	429
Gujari	938	973	Dommar	492	471
Lamgang	1,075	791	<i>Italian</i>	618	341
Kanjari	1,018	792	Tabu	517	440
Kalali	889	908	Kolhati	433	519
Khatri-Saurashtra	869	921	Pachhimi Hindi	497	445
Ghisadi	825	951	Kashtri	471	466
Montadenchetty	900	790	Bare	475	434
Kathodi	787	824	Kangri Pahari	579	329
Ahiri	864	731	Kamari-Santali	460	443
Sohali	810	766	Kongar	336	566
Turi	729	833	Gallong	641	242
Dhamdi	793	767	<i>Irani/Iranian</i>	477	401
Rangkhoh	748	769	Paki	407	469
Poma	752	752	Barik	735	129
			Kota	467	395
1,000—1,499			Shina	76	780
Naikadi	739	755	<i>Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese</i>	417	430
Nagesia	880	604	Korama-Kannada	414	431
<i>Siamese/Thai</i>	720	669	Khatri	373	449
Monsang/Mongsen	530	829	Singpho	532	287
Sarodi	709	645	Darlong	357	469
Chettibhasha-Konkani	671	675	Gaoli	398	416
Raj	772	570	Kalbeli	435	366
Majbi-Korwa	1,229	110	Khasal	221	357
			Makware	535	234

**SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (E)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES SPOKEN BY LESS THAN 100,000
SPEAKERS EACH IN ALL INDIA DISTRIBUTED UNDER CLASS
RANGES**

(1) 50,000—99,999	(5) 5,000—9,999	(9) 500—999	(13) 100—199
(2) 25,000—49,999	(6) 2,000—4,999	(10) 400—499	(14) 50—99
(3) 15,000—24,999	(7) 1,500—1,999	(11) 300—399	(15) 10—49
(4) 10,000—14,999	(8) 1,000—1,499	(12) 200—299	(16) 2—9 and
			(17) 1 Person only

Mother Tongue	Males	Females	Mother Tongue	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
50,000—99,999			25,000—49,999—concl'd.		
Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi	48,311	45,080	Nagarchal	14,834	13,803
Karmali	45,942	44,907	Kanauri	13,423	15,072
Malto	44,429	44,216	Surajpuri	17,217	10,875
Badaga	43,055	42,408	Kuki-Unspecified	14,021	13,816
Bhatri	42,038	43,031	Lodhi	13,531	13,862
Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	42,336	42,440	Koshti-Marathi	13,709	13,604
Parji	42,280	42,321	Bilaspuri/Kahluri	13,956	13,273
Jaipuri	39,874	41,040	Lotha	13,169	13,442
Coorgi/Kodagu	41,034	38,138	Mahasu Pahari	12,989	12,679
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	40,829	35,360	Hmar	12,823	12,707
Yerukala/Yervkula	37,142	36,833			
Maria	33,726	31,645	15,000—24,999		
Kachari	34,144	31,115			
Reang	33,338	31,666	Dhurwa	12,112	12,529
Kol	31,983	32,482	Gujaru	12,724	11,853
Powari	32,014	32,064	Thado	12,357	11,856
Dangi	31,280	29,304	Lepcha	11,566	12,140
Chodhari	30,166	29,566	Shekhawati	11,611	10,549
Parvati	29,710	29,876	Bundelkhandi	8,050	14,015
Sondwari	30,860	28,573	Muria	8,333	13,697
Bhilodi	29,400	29,843	Ahirwati	16,878	4,241
Panchpargania	30,030	27,917	Mao	11,334	9,696
Ao	27,648	28,787	Vadari	10,444	10,210
Bharmauri/Gaddi	29,151	27,075	Siraji-Kashmiri	10,049	9,929
Kishanganja	29,829	25,768	Mahili	10,521	9,176
Pachhimi Pahari	26,402	28,925	Jatapu	8,925	10,542
Fnar/Synteng	27,014	28,099	Rajbangsi	9,639	9,123
Jaunsari	28,528	25,594	Paite	9,015	9,597
Kisan	25,021	25,357	Khaira	8,384	9,941
Ladakhi	24,822	25,324	Arabic/Arbi	10,246	7,594
			Kabui	8,912	8,448
25,000—49,999			Gorkhali	12,169	4,898
Kului	24,951	24,908	Korwa	8,379	7,907
Mewati	25,041	23,386	Juang	7,627	8,168
Sema	23,396	24,068	Thar	7,501	8,094
Konyak	23,927	22,774	Sangtam	8,235	7,277
Kolami	23,087	22,978	Kshatriya-Marathi	8,125	7,352
Varli	22,823	22,782	Bishnupuriya	7,501	7,681
Laria	21,849	23,675			
Rabha	22,829	21,581	10,000—14,999		
Tangkhul	21,632	22,388			
Churahi	22,396	21,352	Parsi Gondi	7,305	7,685
Chameeli	22,598	21,092	Bihari	10,933	4,007
Mawchi	21,891	20,946	Yerava	7,890	7,287
Gadaba	20,230	19,963	Jaintia	7,275	7,398
Chakma	20,988	19,083	Chinese/Chini	8,697	5,919
Pawri	19,466	19,127	Jamatia	7,310	7,212
Gamti/Gavit	19,469	18,699	Nicobarese	7,246	6,899
Marari	18,367	19,375	Naga-Unspecified	7,524	6,099
Sikkim Bhotia	18,908	17,852	Phom	6,632	6,753
Dorli	18,991	18,464	Koda/Kora	7,068	6,219
Angami	17,243	17,168	Adibhasha-Munda	5,608	7,533
Tibetan	20,627	13,304	Vasava	6,538	6,367
Balti	17,101	16,469	Rongmei	6,204	6,395
Bhadrawahi	17,906	15,627	Punchhi	6,622	6,088
Mi Shing	18,010	15,400	Khiemnungam	5,985	6,448
Dimas	17,106	15,401	Portuguese	6,113	6,204
Pardesi	16,538	15,885	Konda	5,703	6,395
Bhateali	16,933	14,989	Kiahtwari	6,791	6,342
Dhodia	15,201	15,370	Lahuli	5,692	5,739
Bhotia-Unspecified	15,244	14,127	Chang-Naga	5,581	5,748

**SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (E)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES SPOKEN BY LESS THAN 100,000
SPEAKERS EACH IN ALL INDIA DISTRIBUTED UNDER CLASS
RANGES—contd.**

Mother Tongue	Males	Females	Mother Tongue	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
500—999—concl'd.			400—499—concl'd.		
Uchai	392	376	Malabar	355	117
Parenga	417	350	Marchha	269	201
Toda	389	376	Sansi	258	209
Jamuali	384	374	Goolla	217	242
Nawait	384	365	Panchali	217	242
Kahari	321	417	Mirzapuri	197	260
Inkari	381	351	Kotali	204	251
Khelma	361	361	Pardhan	218	235
Chettibhasha-Kannada	377	334	Adkuri	226	224
Memani	347	361	Sudia	439	439
Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon	345	362	Chaurasi	193	243
Rajhari	410	296	Mahari	262	170
Abor/Adi	439	286	Karen	148	283
Dutch	548	152	Rewapari	232	199
Kadubhasha	387	301	Bhatiari	227	203
Bagri	298	363	Deswali	243	184
Sahasrabadi	660	..	Indonesian	383	40
Bhoi-Khasi	329	322	Bhutani	279	143
Kherwari	427	220	Rangari	233	183
Moyon	255	392	Muchi	9	406
Bahawalpuri	365	275	Samaria	194	213
Kirari	380	252	Khoirao	203	203
Malai/Malay/Mulaya/Malayan	325	292	Spanish	246	154
Deswayi	186	430			
Padam	377	233	300—399		
Himachali	228	368	Parhaiya	194	203
Walvi	292	303	Desbadi	..	388
Birhor	294	296	Bahusar	211	176
Rathauri	298	286	Toto	205	178
Ajmeri	255	325	Rak	382	..
Gadaria	296	274	Dhanki	193	182
Malani	291	271	Zemi Naga	185	189
Bunjwali	279	271	Korchi	24	348
Satnami	234	314	Kachari-Bengali	335	36
Chhika Chhiki	290	257	Norwegian	301	67
Brokpa	284	280	Bansyari	153	206
Chachadi	307	228	Jubbali	22	336
Sikalgari	287	246	Panki	190	166
Greek	504	27	Kurmi	145	206
Koireng	254	277	Devanagari	213	129
Rowdhari	369	162	Doharahu	213	126
Danish	432	97	Thoti	170	169
Banai	265	262	Changsen	105	233
Bashahri	306	211	Lohari-Rajasthan	128	210
Kalahandi	235	278	Raj Gondi	188	147
Mura	308	205	Dhandi	164	163
Hebrew/Jewish	270	236	Dhelki-Oriya	145	181
			Mangloresc	168	157
			Golari-Kannada	139	168
			Chandari	157	149
			Jad	163	143
			Ladhadi	157	148
			Gurjara	155	148
			200—299		
			Sunwar	155	142
			Khampti/Khamti	111	185
			Monpa	189	107

**SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (E)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES SPOKEN BY LESS THAN 100,000
SPEAKERS EACH IN ALL INDIA DISTRIBUTED UNDER CLASS
RANGES—contd.**

Mother Tongue	Males	Females	Mother Tongue	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
200—299—concl'd.			100—199		
Tikhak	116	179	Charani	87	105
Bhateali Hindi	196	97	Gur	106	86
Lohara	185	108	Koraga	118	74
Swedish	164	128	Haranshikari	94	97
Mulsom	153	136	Dhanagari	108	78
Newari	188	96	Bhatia	96	89
Shikari	101	182	Chulikata/Idu	114	69
Karwari	191	91	Apatani	171	6
Kongbo	157	124	Bhalesi	1	174
Madari	142	139	Langrong	58	117
Mishmi	156	123	Gangapari	38	133
Ranchi	179	99	Hadem	77	93
Bachadi	97	180	Ralte	68	102
Kumbhari	124	147	Pahari Suketi	145	23
Dewar Boli	124	146	Muria-Hindi	161	6
Gondani	262	5	Tangsa	131	34
Palvi	99	165	Dungari	118	44
Phelungre	76	176	Hindko	96	66
Gouriya	137	114	Nagari-Malayalam	66	95
Bharia	125	124	Mushahar	51	108
Kosari	123	126	Odki	84	74
Tekari	144	105	Naiki-Banjari	44	113
Bharatpuri	117	129	Pondara	78	76
Arava	130	112	Kamathi	84	69
Regari	240	..	Koraputi	70	83
Yenadi/Yanadi	121	119	Kaghani	47	105
Basauli	238	..	Ganga	97	54
Deshi	234	2	Karangam	147	..
Matia	125	111	Bhutnagri	19	126
Gosavi	100	135	Beriya	71	73
Vadaga	102	133	Burdi	71	73
Peshawari	151	82	Tasti	82	61
Koli	119	113	Pemeko	80	62
Ladhari	97	133	Tamboli	74	68
Nati	159	71	Handuri	6	132
Benjua	112	117	Kuli	47	91
Bhim	117	112	Godwari	126	10
Chenohu	117	111	Gopal	72	62
Tagin	190	38	Kinthal	31	102
Neelishikari	97	126	Gorh	18	113
Gorakhpuri	155	66	Ongo	59	72
Pang	122	95	Pittala Bhasha	59	72
Padvi	116	100	Lohari-Santali	73	57
Dakani/Musalmani	125	90	Teli-Marathi	57	78
Kurava Kannadam	130	85	Bhimchanra	71	58
Chari Chong	114	99	Flemish	27	99
Ghasi	86	127	Dhiwari	64	61
Matu	105	107	Jhamral	63	62
Bhagat	107	104	Ghatwal	51	73
Bhusani	108	103	Islami	58	66
Bondili	75	135	Lohari-Munda	47	76
Mahesri	115	94	Pashohimi	91	32
Boria	75	133	Beradi	47	75
Kolkamar	109	99	Nongtung	71	51
Baite	117	87	Jhara	51	70
Pahari U.P.	164	39	Jangi	34	65
Hairamba	79	122	African	90	25
Thangngen	111	90	Bhali	54	53
			Lohari	53	53
			Bangaru	64	51
			Czech/Czechoslovakian	70	45

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (E)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES SPOKEN BY LESS THAN 100,000
SPEAKERS EACH IN ALL INDIA DISTRIBUTED UNDER CLASS
RANGES—*contd.*

Mother Tongue	Males	Females	Mother Tongue	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
100—199—<i>concl'd.</i>			50—99—<i>concl'd.</i>		
Bhoi-Marathi	42	72	Karnataka	49	26
Saurashtri	94	20	Swiss	30	39
Domali	62	50	Nagarchi	38	36
Saihya	73	36	Rajawati	13	60
Saperi	62	47	Tumbekaru	..	73
Aimol	60	48	Coor	..	72
Korlani	108	..	Karbong	48	24
Nahari	50	58	Naiya	30	41
Arheng	91	16	Shompen	34	36
Miju	76	31	Baghli Pahari	3	66
Sirmauri Hindi	69	38	Banshi	38	31
Lonari	37	67	Simni	48	21
Kankeri	55	47	Adivasi	48	20
Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon	42	60	Latin	60	8
Garudi	53	48	Banspuri	66	..
Roumanian	61	40	Memba	43	23
Takari	51	50	Nocte	58	8
Digaru	66	34	Vietnamese	7	59
Tanti	68	32	Bhagnadi	14	51
			Barad	29	35
				29	35
			Kammara	29	35
			Bucher	5	58
			Mala Bhasha	63	..
			Muzaffarpuria	63	..
			Vaidu	33	30
				63	..
			Zindhari	63	36
			Armenian	26	21
			Hungarian	41	21
			Katgi	22	40
			Chin-Unspecified	29	31
				30	30
			Jodhpuri	30	30
			Mate	20	40
			Lama	36	23
			Bori-Abor/Adi	56	2
			Dhelki	..	58
				18	..
			Turkish/Turkistani	40	18
			Upama Naga	34	24
			Urima Naga	31	27
			Dangchagha	29	28
			Ghati	26	31
				35	22
			Gwalri	35	22
			Kashmiri Pahari	55	2
			Nuniya	38	19
			Ujaini	25	32
			Sonari	15	41
				24	29
			Dravidam	24	29
			Koldi	24	46
			Koraku	7	31
			Mahajani-Western Pahari	22	5
			Swahili	48	..
				22	31
			Tilali	38	14
			Bahthi	38	18
			Balauri	34	52
			Gahora	..	19
			Khati	33	..
				4	48
			Pingal	4	48
			Godari	30	21

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (E)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES SPOKEN BY LESS THAN 100,000
SPEAKERS EACH IN ALL INDIA DISTRIBUTED UNDER CLASS
RANGES—*contd.*

Mother Tongue	Males	Females	Mother Tongue	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
10—49			10—49—<i>contd.</i>		
Byadha	29	20	Larka	17	15
Lingayati	27	22	Nagauri	2	30
Lohari-Marathi	29	20	Sam	15	17
Annamese/Annamite	17	31	Simla Pahari	4	28
Dhedgajari	28	20	Bhangra	..	31
Mru	39	9	Daldi	13	18
Parava	23	25	Jati	18	13
Bikaneri	11	36	Kuruvikkaran	17	14
Kalari	17	30	Ladar	16	15
Rathia	47	..	Mongheria	28	3
Totoja	21	26	Sauria	1	30
Ashing	29	17	Tandara	15	16
Dandasi	24	22	Andhra	24	6
Naikpodi	23	23	Gauda	8	22
Udangmudria	46	..	Gazai	30	..
American	24	21	Madwali	26	4
Balai	12	33	Maral	6	24
Gadoli	24	21	Christian	3	26
Konwar	30	15	Gouda Saraswata	17	12
Laccadive	45	..	Kora-Banjari	5	24
Mahato	16	29	Pancha	12	17
Pathlu	44	1	Sikkari	17	12
Sathari	44	1	Takam	21	8
Kagate	44	..	Bangni	17	11
Rajghar	35	9	Barjaian	11	17
Belgian	15	27	Budabukkala	10	18
Paliya	26	16	Kuthari	27	1
Urmasha	40	2	Marwari Gondi	26	2
Gadya Bhasha	20	21	Nagar	14	14
Kisan-Santali	13	28	Pasi	24	4
Kosayan	22	19	Baisiya	..	27
Pomla	41	..	Finnish	26	1
Poosala	23	18	Lohari-Malpaharia	10	17
Saimal	10	31	Rasmiati	27	..
Sonjhari	41	..	Adibhasha-Bhotia	19	7
Godagali	19	21	Dasari	12	14
Gorila	18	22	Eti	12	14
Mateli	40	..	Kandiali	20	6
Purbi-Maithili	13	27	Nehara	26	..
Congolese	36	3	Pichakuntla	10	16
Nandiwali	12	27	Servi	15	11
Veddy	20	19	Derawal	10	15
Meghwali	17	21	Khambu	3	22
Banarasi	13	24	Kuncherukala	14	11
Hara	33	4	Pahari Dehra Dun	8	17
Karandi	18	19	Adim	24	..
Malgiri	25	12	Almori	21	8
Patvi	11	26	Galki	10	14
Polish	10	27	Pahari Punjabi	23	1
Brahmani	18	18	Rakay	11	13
Kavara	19	17	Roman	19	6
Narnoli	3	33	Scottish	12	12
Tanda	6	30	Singson	16	..
Bhumijali	35	..	Dhanwari	10	10
Jangali-Korwa	15	20	Goudaprakrutha	10	10
Sale	22	13	Khamba	13	10
Mahrani	14	20	Mahajani	12	12
Sankara	7	27	Pamula Bhasha	15	..
Gadia Lohari	16	17	Reddi Bhasha	11	12
Spliti	16	17	Tewari	23	..
Bhateali Gadi	12	20	Chitodi	11	12
Hindi Punjabi	32	..			

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (E)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES SPOKEN BY LESS THAN 100,000 SPEAKERS EACH IN ALL INDIA DISTRIBUTED UNDER CLASS RANGES—contd.

Mother Tongue	Males	Females	Mother Tongue	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
10—49—concl'd.			2—9—cont'd.		
Bhadri	6	5	Sali	9	1
Dhimal	9	2	Sardari	8	1
Ghanese	3	8	Satrali	6	3
Hanoi	1	10	Takankari	6	3
Kanaui	9	2	Tangbo	9	..
Khorpi	5	6	Vettuvs	3	6
Mainpuri	11	..	Watankari	3	6
Marli	3	8	Agari	5	3
Pasi-Abor/Adi	5	6	Bangro	3	5
Pattani	11	..	Bengani	8	..
Pendhari	10	1	Bhattiani	5	3
Pothwari	6	5	Bugluyani	6	2
Rohidasi	9	2	Bukhari	8	..
Rohilkhandi	7	4	Chhekari	..	8
Shusha	11	..	Chinawari	5	3
Bhopali	7	3	Cutch	4	4
Bhuiya/Bluyan	6	4	Darhi	5	3
Bilni	6	4	Hatakari	3	5
Bondala	6	4	Jabakhri	6	2
Cherwani	1	9	Jatki-Punjabi	7	1
Dalu	1	9	Johari	6	2
Dombari	7	3	Kardhani	8	..
Fulmali	6	4	Kaspar	4	4
Gurvi	6	4	Lahnda	4	4
Halai	5	5	Lodhanti	8	..
Jogi	..	10	Naiki-Kolemi	4	4
Kashi Kapadi	7	3	Paik	3	5
Kilong	3	7	Paschima	1	7
Konai	9	1	Poba	6	2
Madari-Telugu	10	..	Ramoy	5	3
Madurai	10	..	Ranati	6	2
Mahajani-Rajasthan	6	4	Rishi	8	..
Malari	9	1	Rohtaki	8	..
Neisel	9	1	Seesa Kammari	4	4
Nishang	8	2	Valmiki	8	..
Oda	2	8	Adivasi-Bhili	2	5
Pathisadi	7	3	Balsani Pahari	6	1
Rohe	9	1	Banbhasha	4	3
Sherdukpen	10	..	Chathgir	2	5
Slavic	9	1	Cushai	7	..
Uhord	..	10	Dakkala	..	7
Uttari Pahari	10	..	Diwhe	5	2
2—9			East Indian	6	1
Bahane	3	6	Garpagari	4	3
Bombagga	..	9	Israeli	..	..
Chind	4	5	Jammuwal Gojri	2	5
Chini Pahari	4	5	Jhari	3	4
Dingal	5	4	Kalahari	..	7
European	9	..	Kauri	..	..
Geneng	7	2	Khama	5	2
Goodi	9	..	Khasbodi	..	..
Har	1	8	Konagar	7	..
Jesalmeri	2	7	Lebanonese	3	..
Karandgam	9	..	Mahto	..	3
Kasturi	6	3	Majhawari	3	4
Katika	5	4	Nalagarhi	4	2
Mandi	6	3	Pussi	..	..
Razali	5	4	Rampuri	3	4
			Ratiya	3	4
			Sairi	7	..
			Singli	7	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (E)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES SPOKEN BY LESS THAN 100,000
SPEAKERS EACH IN ALL INDIA DISTRIBUTED UNDER CLASS
RANGES—*contd.*

Mother Tongue	Males	Females	Mother Tongue	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>2-9—contd.</i>			<i>2-9—contd.</i>		
Uganda	7	..	Mungi	1	4
Alanic	..	6	Nagbanshi	4	1
Andhi	..	6	Nagwanshi	1	4
Austrian	3	3	Nazu	4	1
Bhateali Bharmauri	5	1	Orangkong	2	3
Bongcher	4	2	Pachhimi Hindi Pahari	..	5
Brain	..	6	Pattam Bhasha	5	..
Hudia	1	5	Pohani	3	2
Kadi	6	..	Prakrit	3	2
Kargoni	6	..	Sodochi	2	3
Kawri	..	6	Talavia	5	..
Kikaya	6	..	Tebag	..	5
Kongkoi	4	2	Tolor	..	5
Kotaran	5	1	Achik	..	4
Madari Kuruva	..	6	Ahiri-Hindi	4	..
Mioli	..	6	Assirian	4	..
Mochi	..	6	Babar Pahari	1	3
Odanwali	4	2	Bahe	4	..
Pakistani	6	..	Baliai	1	3
Panchrangi	4	2	Banthli	..	4
Purnea	5	1	Brazil	3	1
Riba	2	4	Ekidi	2	2
Roman-Malayalam	4	2	Gagar	..	4
Sabari	5	1	Ghanjhari	..	4
Sarsar	2	4	Hangui	4	..
Solon Pahari	5	1	Hardasi	2	2
Syriac	2	4	Hungyo	3	1
Tolcha	6	..	Iraqi	2	2
Umathi	6	..	Jhalo Malo	..	4
Vondala	6	..	Jogsani	3	1
Votga	6	..	Kandra	2	2
Warhadi	4	2	Kerala	4	..
Zanskari	2	4	Khattai	1	3
Adhuni	..	5	Kmer	2	2
Andamanese	2	3	Kumbar	1	3
Australian	4	1	Libo	4	..
Bagalyoni	1	4	Lungandeu	4	..
Baiti	5	..	Mahaswali	4	..
Bakhli	..	5	Mehari	..	4
Banari	3	2	Meluri-Rengma	4	..
Basque	5	..	Momidomi	2	2
Betuli	5	..	Mondillu	1	3
Bhandari	3	2	Moyol	4	..
Bhateali Chamba	5	..	Mughaliya	4	..
Changru	4	1	Mullu	1	3
Chaperar	5	..	Pahari-Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	2	2
Dhedi	5	..	Rakchhai	..	4
Domra	2	3	Samchu	1	3
Firangi	2	3	Sarnarathi	4	..
Kami	5	..	Sayeng	2	2
Kikiya	5	..	Sonni	..	4
Kokag	4	1	Sudanese	4	..
Konkari	5	..	Thatma	4	..
Koshti-Bundeli	3	2	Tidim	..	4
Kunkhardong	..	5	Towargarhi	4	..
Lande	3	2	Udayarmoli	4	..
Langtung	1	4	Yagistani	3	1
Layalpur	3	2	Yarkandi	4	..
Lodha	5	..	Zoroastrian	3	1
Madan	5	..	Adnis	3	..
Malmaja	5	..	Asorini	3	..
			Atavika	2	1

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (E)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES SPOKEN BY LESS THAN 100,000
SPEAKERS EACH IN ALL INDIA DISTRIBUTED UNDER CLASS
RANGES—*contd.*

Mother Tongue	Males	Females	Mother Tongue	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>2-9—contd.</i>			<i>2-9—contd.</i>		
Bahapuri	2	1	Baglani	2	..
Bandubal	1	2	Baha	2	..
Bavchi	1	2	Balyan	..	2
Bhamti	3	..	Bangargi	..	2
Bhangari	2	1	Bangarni	2	..
Bhohoe	..	3	Banor	..	2
Bomba	2	1	Barai	2	..
Burgaza	3	..	Basti	2	..
Chamba Pahari	2	1	Baudh	2	..
Chaubar	3	..	Bhagwati	2	..
Egyptian	1	2	Bhatkal	2	..
Etawali	2	1	Bijapuri	2	..
Ethiopian	3	..	Bolti Zaban	2	..
Gohari	1	2	Celtic	..	2
Gurdaspuri Pahari	1	2	Chabeli	..	2
Halvado	3	..	Chameali Hindi	2	..
Helgo	3	..	Chamrali	2	..
Indoi	3	..	Chang	2	..
Jawali Pahari	3	..	Chaupali	..	2
Kapati	..	3	Chetori	..	2
Katwi	3	..	Chhushmeni	2	..
Khowar	..	3	Chongloi	2	..
Kok Barak	..	3	Chow	..	2
Korean	3	..	Dakhuria	2	..
Kunihari Pahari	..	3	Dakshini	1	1
Lagodu	2	1	Darchini	..	2
Lahori	1	2	Dati	2	..
Lashkari	3	..	Dehati	2	..
Madari-Kannada	3	..	Deke	..	2
Madgi	2	1	Dharampuri Pahari	..	2
Maharajshahi	3	..	Diochi	..	2
Mani	2	1	Ewe	..	2
Mehtar	3	..	Fijian	2	..
Mikur	3	..	Fulnagri	2	..
Morma	2	1	Gaelic	1	1
Narmadiya	..	3	Gosai	2	..
Nasang Ki Boli	3	..	Halian	1	1
Pallakkal	1	2	Hengna	..	2
Pargar	3	..	Hindi Mehlogi	2	..
Parui	3	..	Jamthali	2	..
Pasoba	3	..	Jarasi	2	..
Roman-Hindi	..	3	Jokhri	..	2
Sadhori	1	2	Kaisid	2	..
Saswari	3	..	Kamadun	1	1
Shone	3	..	Kamat	2	..
Solaga	2	1	Karai	2	..
Sulung	3	..	Karwali	1	1
Swani	..	3	Kashmiri Hindi	..	2
Talami	..	3	Kidki	..	2
Temelly	..	3	Konavar	2	..
Tharu Awadhi	..	3	Koyri	2	..
Tinauli	1	2	Kully	2	..
Tlangtang	3	..	Kumharasini	..	2
Uravan	3	..	Kumki	..	2
Valluvamoli	2	1	Kurukal	1	1
Walmiki	3	..	Kutal	1	1
Wani	3	..	Labanic	..	2
Adibhasha-Nagosa	2	..	Loasia	1	1
Agrawali	..	2	Logli	2	..
Araji	2	..	Luxembourgian	2	..
Bahari	..	2	Mai	2	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (E)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES SPOKEN BY LESS THAN 100,000 SPEAKERS EACH IN ALL INDIA DISTRIBUTED UNDER CLASS RANGES--concl'd.

Mother Tongue	Males	Females	Mother Tongue	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
1 Person only--cont'd.			1 Person only--concl'd.		
Sigitvia	1	..	Tepali	..	1
Simong	1	..	Thaper	1	..
Sinos	1	..	Thari	1	..
Slovene	1	..	Thatwari	..	1
Somali	1	..	Theogi Pahari	1	..
Somasahag	1	..	Tibia	..	1
Songani	1	..	Topi	1	..
Sorathi	..	1	Travankorian	1	..
Sujathigar	1	..	Tumbal	1	..
Sungi	1	..	Tungo	1	..
Sunkarad	1	..	Urani	..	1
Surti	1	..	Usthu	..	1
Suto	1	..	Vadakkali	1	..
Swadeshi	1	..	Vaipaki	1	..
Taharine	1	..	Varanchitti	1	..
Taiphakial	1	..	Vatu	1	..
Tandil	1	..	Vedic	1	..
Tanganyika	1	..	Vedpali	1	..
Tanjarvalngo	1	..	Venzutick	..	1
Tankera	1	..	Wai Ala	1	..
Tarane	..	1	Wakarali	1	..
Taroa	1	..	Wandgiri	1	..
Tashwar	1	..	Yahudi	..	1
Tayeng	1	..	Yaskbila	1	..
Tehri	1	..			

C-V (F)

MOTHER TONGUES (a) CLASSIFIED BY THE LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA OR TENTATIVELY CLASSIFIED OR RECLASSIFIED IN 1961 UNDER PARTICULAR LANGUAGES (b) WHICH IN THEIR TURN ARE CLASSIFIED UNDER LANGUAGE GROUPS OF THE LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA

UPPLEMENT TO C-V (E)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES SPOKEN BY LESS THAN 100,000
SPEAKERS EACH IN ALL INDIA DISTRIBUTED UNDER CLASS
RANGES—*contd.*

Mother Tongue	Males	Females	Mother Tongue	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
2—9—concd.			1 Person only—contd.		
Iakhiya	1	1	Basali	1	..
Ialekudi	2	..	Bask	1	..
Iarahi	2	..	Bavari	1	..
Ielashi	2	..	Bhadauri	1	..
Ietali	2	..	Bhadruvali	1	..
Iumbhara	..	2	Bhagali	1	..
Iundi	1	1	Bagri Pahari	1	..
Iagari	1	1	Bhajer	1	..
Iagari-Kannada	2	..	Bhigoli	..	1
Iagi	2	..	Bhivadi	1	..
Iakkala	..	2	Bhuj	1	..
Ieof	..	2	Bhunja	1	..
Igaito	2	..	Bithalancan	..	1
Ioor	2	..	Biyogi	1	..
Iswali	2	..	Bojwari	1	..
Ottanmoli	2	..	Budali	1	..
Pandi	2	..	Bunhar	1	..
Parachinari	2	..	Canthars	1	..
Pawite	..	2	Chachi	1	..
Poi	2	..	Chage	1	..
Pondri	2	..	Champa	1	..
Qustash	2	..	Chero	1	..
Ranat	2	..	Chibhali	1	..
Rumai	..	2	Chotanagpuri	1	..
Saheria	1	1	Chovoel	..	1
Samagara	..	2	Ciol	..	1
Savaji	2	..	Commanga	..	1
Siraji	1	1	Corsican	1	..
Soracholi	2	..	Dalue	1	..
Surali	1	1	Damal	1	..
Taban	2	..	Derasmati	..	1
Tagalog	1	1	Dhallu	1	..
Tara Devi Pahari	1	1	Dhamyani	1	..
Tezang	2	..	Dondiyali	1	..
Thakai	..	2	Dorachuttam	..	1
Theevari	..	2	Dulai	..	1
Trimali	2	..	Dunavi Pahari	..	1
Trivedi	..	2	Dwed Boli	1	..
Ujra	..	2	Elonguria	1	..
Umarpala	2	..	Eurasian	1	..
Vaiyal	..	2	Fatma	1	..
Walli	1	1	Fernada	1	..
Yore	2	..	Fugian	1	..
Zunwar	1	1	Gadal	1	..
1 Person only			Gangasi	1	..
Abhshatik	1	..	Gaunti	..	1
Ad Dharmi	1	..	Gavari	1	..
African Krue	1	..	Ghamoli	..	1
Agsula	1	..	Ghazipuri	1	..
Ahenai	1	..	Ghurcharg	..	1
Aia Alam	1	..	Girdu	1	..
Anharic	1	..	Godhami	..	1
Ashai	..	1	Gora	..	1
Ashia	1	..	Gorhathi	..	1
Askardi	1	..	Goyali	..	1
Aurkhati	1	..	Gusara	1	..
Badhri	1	..	Guthara	1	..
Bairagi	1	..	Hali	..	1
Bakatan	1	..	Hamar	1	..
Balinese	1	..	Hanemadi	1	..
Baliyani	1	..	Hasang	..	1
Barochi	1	..	Hawaii	1	..

SUPPLEMENT TO C-V (E)—DETAILS OF MOTHER TONGUES SPOKEN BY LESS THAN 100,000
SPEAKERS EACH IN ALL INDIA DISTRIBUTED UNDER CLASS
RANGES—*contd.*

Mother Tongue	Males	Females	Mother Tongue	Males	Females
1	2	3	1	2	3
1 Person only—contd.			1 Person only—contd.		
Heirlese	1	..	Mashan	1	..
Hijomdel	1	..	Masti	..	1
Jabalpuri	..	1	Mathanga	1	..
Jhangi	..	1	Matrai	1	..
Jhora	1	..	Mijai	1	..
Jord	1	..	Miji	1	..
Junkuku	1	..	Mita	1	..
Kalazan	1	..	Molu	1	..
Kallar	1	..	Mompa	1	..
Kalwi	1	..	Moung	1	..
Kaman	1	..	Mulki	..	1
Kamargam	1	..	Muslim Pahari	1	..
Kanashi	1	..	Muttari	1	..
Kanauri Hindi	1	..	Myalor	1	..
Kandri	1	..	Mysore	1	..
Kangali	1	..	Nagpuri	..	1
Kanki	1	..	Nangoli	..	1
Kansale	1	..	Nasuka	1	..
Kashali	..	1	Nayakula	..	1
Kattunaicken	..	1	Neglo	1	..
Kaw	1	..	Nepali Hindi	1	..
Kawami	1	..	Nigerian	1	..
Kedhi	..	1	Nokpu	1	..
Khalpa	1	..	Nudiya	..	1
Khami	1	..	Nurpuri	1	..
Khampa	..	1	Padakhy	1	..
Khanali	1	..	Pahari Almorah	1	..
Kharkhadi	1	..	Pahari Chamang	..	1
Khawathlang	..	1	Pahari Kotkhai	1	..
Kigoi	1	..	Pahari Tikkari	1	..
Koduva	1	..	Palwali	1	..
Kosan	..	1	Pangsha	..	1
Kotgarhi	1	..	Pankhali	..	1
Kristi	1	..	Patani	1	..
Ksarwar	1	..	Patiali Pahari	1	..
Kehatriya-Gujarati	1	..	Patsani Pahari	1	..
Kudu	1	..	Phaktun	1	..
Kumadri	1	..	Pokrine	1	..
Kunali	1	..	Rajputi	..	1
Kundh	1	..	Ramdasi	..	1
Kunija	1	..	Ramgarhiya	..	1
Kunsar	1	..	Ravli	1	..
Kurmi-Hindi	1	..	Rebuchebe	1	..
Laheha	..	1	Riyasati	1	..
Lalgi	1	..	Rovabi	..	1
Langu	..	1	Saharanpuri	..	1
Lhouvum	1	..	Sanap	..	1
Lithuanian	1	..	Sanku	..	1
Loasi	1	..	Sapru	1	..
Loher	1	..	Sasi	1	..
Lunkhul	1	..	Seema	1	..
Melantha	..	1	Sellum	1	..
Mallayakka	..	1	Sengou	1	..
Malnuti	1	..	Serbocroatian	1	..
Malsan Pahari	1	..	Servari	1	..
Maltis	..	1	Seypho	1	..
Mandakini	..	1	Shaja	1	..
Mangali	..	1	Sham	1	..
Manhali	1	..	Shan	1	..
Mar	1	..	Siberian	1	..

C-V (F)—MOTHER TONGUES (a) CLASSIFIED BY THE LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA OR TENTATIVELY CLASSIFIED OR RECLASSIFIED IN 1961 UNDER PARTICULAR LANGUAGES (b) WHICH IN THEIR TURN ARE CLASSIFIED UNDER LANGUAGE GROUPS OF THE LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA—*contd.*

Group	Group Total		Language	Language Total		Mother Tongue Grouped	Linguistic Survey of India Classification Number, if any, 'T' or 'TR'
	Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BODO GROUP—concl.							
			Rabha	22,836	21,596	Rabha	148
						Rangdania	149
			Tripuri	152,900	146,743	Jamatia	(151)
						Kok Barak	T
						Murasing	T
						Noatia	T
						Reang	(151)
						Tripuri	151
			Deori	4,443	4,660		(152)
			Mikir	81,022	73,871	Arlong	(189)
						Mikir	189
HIMALAYAN GROUP							
	33,988	37,936					
			Lahuli of Chamba	1,635	1,386		73
			Kanashi	292	271	Kanashi	76
						Malani	(76)
			Kanauri	13,464	15,166	Baudh	T
						Chini Pahari	T
						Jangi	T
						Kanauri	77
						Pahari Chamang	T
						Samchu	(77)
			Jangali	66	45	Banbhasha	T
						Jangali	82
						Rawati	T
			Dhimai	9	2		83
			Limbu	2,443	2,975		85
			Khambu	3	22		87
			Rai	1,339	1,974		88
			Gurung	62	20		111
			Tamang	1,940	2,999		(112)
			Sunwar	155	142		113
			Mangari	616	520		114
			Newari	188	96		115
			Lepcha	11,566	12,140		118
			Kami	5	..		119
			Toto	205	178		121
KUKI-CHIN GROUP							
	518,053	525,361					
			Manipuri/Meithei	316,305	320,125	Bishnupuriya	TR
						Manipuri/Meithei	206
						Moyol	T
			Thado	15,795	16,179	Baite	T
						Changsen	(207)
						Chongloi	(207)
						Hangseen/Hansing	(207)
						Hangui	T
						Haokiep/Haokup	(207)

C-V (F)—MOTHER TONGUES (a) CLASSIFIED BY THE LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA OR TENTATIVELY CLASSIFIED OR RECLASSIFIED IN 1961 UNDER PARTICULAR LANGUAGES (b) WHICH IN THEIR TURN ARE CLASSIFIED UNDER LANGUAGE GROUPS OF THE LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA—*contd.*

Group	Group Total		Language	Language Total		Mother Tongue Grouped	Linguistic Survey of India Classification Number, if any, 'T' or 'TR'
	Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KUKI-CHIN GROUP—contd.							
						Indoi	T
						Khongzai	208
						Kilong	T
						Kipgen	(207)
						Langtung	209
						Lhouvum	T
						Lumhao	T
						Mate	T
						Shongthu	T
						Singson	T
						Tezang	T
						Thado	207
						Thangngen	T
			Ralte	68	102		214
			Paite	9,015	9,597		215
			Tlangtlang	3	..		221
			Pawi	3,064	3,802		T
			Lakher	4,720	4,811		223
			Lushai/Mizo	110,236	111,966	Lushai/Mizo	224
						Pang	T
			Rangkhoh	2,366	2,285	Bete	231
						Hadem	T
						Rangkhoh	229
			Halam	8,821	8,422	Banshi	T
						Bongcher	T
						Chari Chong	T
						Halam	232
						Kaipang	T
						Kalai	T
						Karbong	T
						Khelma	234
						Mursum	T
						Rupini	T
						Saimal	T
						Shekasip	235
			Langrong	58	117		236
			Aimol	60	48		237
			Chiru	1,828	1,762	Chiru	238
						Koireng	(239)
			Kom	2,672	2,806		240
			Hmar	12,823	12,707		242
			Lamgang	1,075	791		243
			Chote	494	551		243
			Purum	38	44		244
			Anal	2,634	2,888	Anal	247
						Moyon	T
			Gangte	2,303	2,584	Gangte	T
						Neisel	T
			Vaiphei	4,306	4,351		249

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NOTE—In Col. 8,

- (a) Number against a mother tongue indicates serial number in Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India (L.S.I.) Classified List, (Cf. Appendix I).
 (b) Number within brackets denotes that the mother tongue is classified in L.S.I. under particular number of the Classified List.
 (c) 'T' against a mother tongue indicates that it is not attested in L.S.I. but has been tentatively classified by the Linguist.
 (d) 'TR' denotes the mother tongue indicates that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Group	Group Total		Language	Language Total		Mother Tongue Grouped	Linguistic Survey of India Classification Number, if any, 'T' or 'TR'
	Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BHOTIA GROUP (Tibetan Group)	108,752	98,601					
			Tibetan	21,129	13,601	Gazai Girdu Khama Khamba Kongbo Konyo Lama Memba Monpa Sherdukpen Taiphakial Tangbo Tibetan Yora	T T T T T T (58) T T T T T 58 T
			Balti	17,102	16,469	Askardi Balti	T 59
			Ladakhi	26,359	26,554	Budhi Champa Ladakhi Sham Tumbal	(61) (61) 61 (61) T
			Lahuli	5,692	5,720		62
			Spiti	16	17		63
			Jad	163	143		65
			Sherpa	3,089	3,084		67
			Sikkim Bhotia	18,908	17,852		68
			Bhutani	716	822	Bhutani Dukpa	69 (69)
			Kagate	44	..		70
			Bhotia-Unspecified	15,534	14,339	Adibhasha-Bhotia Bhotia-Unspecified Marchha Zanskari	T 57 T (57)
BODO GROUP	631,085	597,336					
			Bodo/Boro	187,194	174,607	Bodo/Boro Kachari Mech	127 (127) 129
			Lalung	5,574	5,002		130
			Dimasa	17,185	15,523	Dimasa Hairamba	131 T
			Garos	155,889	151,151	Achik Dalu Garos	135 140 134
			Koch	4,042	4,183	Banai Koch	145 142

C-V (F)—MOTHER TONGUES (a) CLASSIFIED BY THE LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA OR TENTATIVELY CLASSIFIED OR RECLASSIFIED IN 1961 UNDER PARTICULAR LANGUAGES (b) WHICH IN THEIR TURN ARE CLASSIFIED UNDER LANGUAGE GROUPS OF THE LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA—*contd.*

Group	Group Total		Language	Language Total		Mother Tongue Grouped	Linguistic Survey of India Classification Number, if any, 'T' or 'TR'
	Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>NAGA GROUP—concl'd.</i>			Khoirao	203	203		188
			Mao	14,453	14,420	Mao Paomata	194 T
			Maram	2,526	2,402		195
			Tangkhul	21,632	22,388		198
			Maring	4,058	3,687		202
			Konyak	28,915	28,204	Konyak Shamnyuyangan Tabu	T T
			Pochury	9,644	8,856	Phelungre Pochury Sangtam	T T T
			Phom	6,634	6,756	Orangkong Phom	T T
			Yimchungre	6,128	6,545	Tikhir Yimchungre	T T
			Khiemnungam	5,985	6,450	Khiemnungam Pangsha	T T
			Nocte	58	8		T
			Wancho	1,359	1,354		T
			Makware	535	234		T
			Tangsa	247	213	Tangsa Tikhak	T T
			Naga-Unspecified	17,632	15,701	Chakesang Naga-Unspecified Zeliang	T T
<i>NORTH-EAST FRONTIER GROUP (North Assam Branch)</i>			Aka/Hrusso	58	23		122
			Dafra	835	545	Apatani Bangni Dafra	T (125) 125
			Abor/Adi	2,589	1,323	Abor/Adi Ashing Bokar Bori-Abor/Adi Gallong Milang Minyong Padam Pailibo Pangl Pasi-Abor/Adi Ramo Simong Tagin	123 T T T T T T T T T T
			Miri	71,447	65,151	Miri Mi Shing	124 (124)

C-V (F)—MOTHER TONGUES (a) CLASSIFIED BY THE LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA OR TENTATIVELY CLASSIFIED OR RECLASSIFIED IN 1961 UNDER PARTICULAR LANGUAGES (b) WHICH IN THEIR TURN ARE CLASSIFIED UNDER LANGUAGE GROUPS OF THE LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA—*contd.*

Group	Group Total		Language	Language Total		Mother Tongue Grouped	Linguistic Survey of India Classification Number, if any 'T' or 'TR'
	Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>NORTH-EAST FRONTIER GROUP—concl'd.</i>			Mishmi	412	257	Chulikata/Idu Digaru Miju Mishmi	(126) (126) (126) 126
<i>PAHARI GROUP</i>			Nepali	595,408	425,694	Darhi Gorkhali Nepali Thaper	(781) (781) 781 T
	2,313,680	2,211,570	Kumauni	502,718	527,536	Almori Johari Kamargam Kumauni Nainitali Pahari Almorah Pashchimi Ramgarhiya	T 803 T 785 T T T 793
			Garhwali	368,724	441,243	Dondiyali Garhwali Goodi Kunkhardong Laheha Pahari U.P. Riyasati Tehri	T 804 T T T (804) T 813
			Jaunsari	28,537	25,616	Babari Babar Pahari Jaunsari Pahari Dehra Dun	T T 815 T
			Sirmauri	60,156	51,235	Chaupali Sirmauri	T 816
			Baghati	2,053	1,981	Baghati Dharamपुरi Pahari Kuthari Kutiyali Pahari Solon Pahari	820 T (820) T T
			Kiunthali	34	103	Bhajer Dhamyani Kiunthali Tara Devi Pahari	T T 821 T
			Handuri	2,696	2,641	Arki Pahari Bagalyoni Baghli Pahari Bhagali Bhagri Pahari Bugluyani Handuri Kunihari Pahari Mahlogi Mangali Nalagarhi	T T T T T 823 T T T T
			Siraji	35	366	Balsani Pahari Jubballi Pahari Kotkhai Simla Pahari Siraji Theogi Pahari	T T (824) T 824 T

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Group	Group Total		Language	Language Total		Mother Tongue Grouped	Linguistic Survey of India Classification Number, if any 'T' or 'TR'
	Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KUKI-CHIN GROUP—concl.			Khami	1	..		257
			Khawathlang	..	1		T
			Simte	4,711	4,872	Simte Tidim Zou	T T T
			Kuki-Unspecified	14,531	14,412	Darlong Kuki-Unspecified Mulsom	T T
			Chin-Unspecified	136	138	Chin-Unspecified Matu Poi	
MON-KHMER GROUP (Mon-Khmer Branch)			Khasi	178,739	185,324	Bhoi-Khasi Jaintia Khasi Nongtung Pnar/Synteng War	TR T 8 T 11 12
			Nicobarese	7,246	6,690		13
MUNDA GROUP (Munda Branch)			Kherwari	427	220		14
	2,915,574	2,898,922	Santali	1,642,622	1,604,436	Gayari Gora Har Kamari-Santali Karmali Kisan-Santali Lohari-Santali Mahili Manjhi Paharia Santali	T T (15) TR (15) TR T (15) (15) (15) 15
			Mundari	364,592	372,445	Mundari Mura	16 T
			Bhumij	71,493	70,510	Bl uiya/Bhuyan Bhumij Kisan-Bhumij Kurmi Larka Parsi-Bhumij Rahiya	T 17 TR (17) T TR T
			Birhor	294	296		18
			Koda/Kora	15,525	16,199	Khaira Koda/Kora Mirdha-Koda/Kora Udangmudria	(19) 19 T T
			Ho	316,381	331,978	Ho Lohara	20 T
			Turi	729	833		21
			Asuri	2,432	2,108		22
			Agaria	39	59		23
			Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	1,150	1,245	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	24

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Group	Group Total		Language	Language Total		Mother Tongue Grouped	Linguistic Survey of India Classification Number, if any, 'T' or 'TR'
	Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MUNDA GROUP—concl.						Pahari-Birjia/Brijia/ Binjhia	TR
			Korwa	9,637	8,083	Jangali-Korwa Koraku Korwa Majhi-Korwa Singli	TR (25) 25 TR (25)
			Korku	110,327	109,915	Korku Mankari Muwasi Nihali	26 T (26) (26)
			Kharia	86,665	90,494	Baiti Dhelki Kharia Lodha Mirdha-Kharia	T T 27 T T
			Juang	7,627	8,168		28
			Savara	132,176	133,545		29
			Gadaba	20,230	19,963		30
			Munda-Unspecified	133,228	128,425	Adibhasha-Munda Kol Lohari-Munda Mahto Munda-Unspecified Parenga Parhaiya Thar	T T T T T T T
NAGA GROUP				238,571	239,868		
			Angami	21,416	21,354	Angami Chakru	154 T
			Sema	23,396	24,068		159
			Rengma	2,693	3,242	Meluri-Rengma Rengma	T 162
			Khezha	4,501	4,327	Khezha Poma	165 T
			Ao	28,179	29,566	Ao Monsang/Mongsan Nokpu	166 168 T
			Lotha	13,169	13,442		169
			Tableng	14	..		173
			Chang-Naga	5,581	5,748		179
			Kacha Naga	4,247	5,487	Kacha Naga Lemei Liangmei	183 T T
			Zemi Naga	250	240	Upama Naga Urima Naga Zemi Naga	T T T
			Kabui	15,116	14,973	Kabui Rongmei	187 T

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Group	Group Total		Language	Language Total		Mother Tongue Grouped	Linguistic Survey of India Classification Number, if any 'T' or 'TR'
	Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PAHARI GROUP—concl'd.			Soracholi	2	..		826
			Bashahri	309	215	Bashahri Rampuri	(828) (828)
			Sodochi	3	5	Kotgarhi Kumharasaini Sodochi	(830) T 830
			Kului	24,951	24,908		833
			Siraji-Inner Siraji	3,549	3,310		834
			Mandi	6	3		836
			Mandeali	115,229	112,123	Bakhli Mandeali	(839) 837
			Suketi	2,615	2,459	Pahari Suketi Suketi	(840) 840
			Chameali	23,701	22,425	Ad Dharmi Bansbali Bansyari Bhateali Chamba Chamba Pahari Chameali Gadi Chameali	T T T T T 842 (842)
			Bharmauri/Gaddi	29,182	27,096	Bharmauri/Gaddi Bhateali Bharmauri Bhateali Gadi Churahi Gadi	843 (843) (843) (843)
			Churahi	22,396	21,352		844
			Pangwali	4,141	4,054		845
			Bhadrawahi	17,906	15,627		847
			Bhalesi	1	174		848
			Padari	3,381	2,980	Padari Pondri	849 T
			Pahari-Unspecified	505,947	498,424	Pinhari Himachali Kangri Pahari Kashmiri Pahari Mahajani-Western Pahari Pachchimi Pahari Pahari-Unspecified	T T T

APPENDIX I

LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA—CLASSIFIED LIST

APPENDIX I
LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA—CLASSIFIED LIST

Serial No.	Name of Language or Dialect	Serial No.	Name of Language or Dialect
	<i>AUSTRIC FAMILY</i>	50	Aiton
	<i>Austro-Nesian Sub-Family</i>	51	Āhom
	<i>Indo-Nesian Branch</i>	52	Khāmti
	<i>Malay Group</i>	53	Khāmti Proper
1	Salōn	54	Phākial
2	Malay	55	Tai-rong
	<i>Austro-Asiatic Sub-Family</i>	56	Norā
	<i>Mōn-Khmēr Branch</i>		<i>Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family</i>
	<i>Mōn-Khmēr Group</i>		<i>Tibeto-Himalayan Branch</i>
3	Mōn or Talaing		<i>Tibetan Group</i>
	<i>Palaung-Wa Group</i>	57	Bhōtiā
4	Palaung	58	Bhōtiā of Tibet or Tibetan
5	Wa	59	Bhōtiā of Baltistan or Balti
6	Yanglam	60	Bhōtiā of Purik
7	Danaw	61	Bhōtiā of Ladakh or Ladakhi
7a	Others	62	Bhōtiā of Lahul or Lāhuli
	<i>Khāst Group</i>	63	Bhōtiā of Spiti
8	Khāsi	64	Bhōtiā of Upper Kanawar or Nyamkat
9	Standard	65	Bhōtiā of Tehri Garhwal or Jād
10	Lyng-ngam	66	Bhōtiā of Garhwal
11	Synteng	67	Sharpa Bhōtiā
12	Wār	68	Bhōtiā of Sikkim or Dā-njong-kā
	Unspecified	69	Bhōtiā of Bhutan or Lhoke
	<i>Nicobar Group</i>	70	Kāgate
13	Nicobarese	71	Bhōtiā of Khams
	<i>Munḍā Branch</i>		Other Dialects (Unspecified)
14	Kherwāri		<i>Pronominalized Himalayan Group</i>
15	Santāli		<i>Western Sub-Group</i>
16	Munḍāri	72	Manchāṭi or Paṭni
17	Bhumij	73	Chamba Lāhuli
18	Birhār	74	Bunān
19	Kōḍā	75	Ranglōi, Gōndlā, or Tīnan
20	Hō	76	Kanāshi
21	Tūri	77	Kanauri
22	Asuri	78	Rangkas
23	Agariā	79	Darmiyā
24	Brijlā	80	Chaudāngsi
25	Korwā	81	Byāngsi
	Unspecified	82	Janggali
26	Kūrkū		<i>Eastern Sub-Group</i>
27	Khariā	83	Dhimāl
28	Juāng	84	Thāmī
29	Savara	85	Limbū
30	Gadabā	86	Yākhā
	Unspecified	87	Khambū
	<i>KAREN FAMILY</i>	88	Rāi or Jimdār
31	Karen	89	(Khambū Dialects)
32	Bwè	90	Bāhing
33	Karenbyu	91	Bālālī
34	Sgaw	92	Sāngpāng
35	Pwo	93	Lōhōrōng
36	Taungthu	94	Lāmbichhōng
37	Padaung	95	Wāling
38	Yinbaw	96	Chhingtāng
39	Gheko	97	Rūngchhēnbūng
40	Karenni	98	Dūngmāli
41	Zayein	99	Rōdōng or Chamling
41a	Others and Unspecified	100	Nāchherāng
	<i>MAN FAMILY</i>	101	Kūlung
42	Yao	102	Thūlung
43	Miao or Hmōng	103	Chaurāsya
	<i>TIBETO-CHINESE FAMILY</i>	104	Khāling
	<i>Siamese-Chinese Sub-Family</i>	105	Dūmi
	<i>Tai Group</i>	106	Vāyu or Hāyu
44	Lao	107	Chēpāng
45	Siamese	108	Kusūnda
46	Lū	109	Bhrāmu
47	Khūn	110	Thāksya
48	Daye		Unspecified
49	Shān		

APPENDIX I
LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA—CLASSIFIED LIST—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Language or Dialect	Serial No.	Name of Language or Dialect
348	South-Western Dialect	409	Törwāli or Törwālāk
349	Standard of Bannu	410	Chilās
350	Khatak Sub-Dialect	411	Maīyā
351	Bannūchi	412	Kili-Dūbēri Jīb
352	Marwat Sub-Dialect	413	Kōli-Pālus
353	Waziri	414	Seo-Bankar
354	Standard of Kandahar		<i>Indo-Aryan Branch</i>
355	Kākari		<i>Sanskrit</i>
356	Lūni		<i>Outer Sub-Branch</i>
357	Shirāni		<i>North-Western Group</i>
358	Mandōkhel Sub-Dialect	415	Lahndā or Western Pañjābi
359	Tarinō or Chalgari	416	Standard
	Unspecified Dialect	417	Standard of Shahpur
360	Ormuri or Bargistā	418	Jaṭki
361	Balōchi	419	Pañjābi
362	Western Dialect	420	Jāngli
363	Makrāni (Kēchi)	421	Chināwari
364	Makrāni (Panjgūri)	422	Niswāni
365	Eastern Dialect	423	Kāchhri
366	Standard (of Dera Ghazi Khan and Jacobabad)	424	Bārdi Bōli
367	Standard (of North Baluchistan)	425	Jaṭātardi Bōli
368	Kasrāni	426	Mūltāni
369	Mixed Dialects (of Las Bela, Sind, & Bahawalpur)	427	Mūltāni Proper
	Unspecified Dialect	428	Hindki, or Jaṭki, of Dera Ghazi Khan
	<i>Ghalchah Sub-Group</i>	429	Sirāiki Hindki of Sind
370	Wakhi	430	Khētrāni and Jāfiri
371	Shighni	431	
372	Sarikoli	432	Thali or Jaṭki
373	Ishkashmi	433	North-Western Dialect, or Hindkō
374	Ishkashmi Proper	434	Standard
375	Sanglichī	435	Tināuli
376	Zēbaki	436	North-Eastern Dialects
377	Munjāni or Mungī	437	a. Pōṭhwāri
378	Yūdghā	438	Pahāri (including Dhūṇḍi)
	<i>Dardic or Pishācha Branch</i>	439	
	<i>Kāfir Group</i>	440	Chibhāli
379	Bashgali	441	Punchhi
380	Wai-alā	442	b. Dialect of Western Salt Range
381	Wasī-veri or Veron	443	Awānkāri
382	Ashkund	444	Ghēbi
	<i>Kalāshā-Pashai Sub-Group</i>		Unspecified Dialects
383	Kalāshā	445	Sindhi
384	Gawar-bati or Narsāti	446	Vichōli
385	Pashai, Laghmāni, or Dēhgāni	447	Sirāiki Sindhi
386	Eastern Dialect	448	Tharāli
387	Western Dialect	449	Lāsi
388	Diri	450	Lāri
389	Tirāhi	451	Kachchhi
	<i>Khōwār Group</i>	452	Kachchhi Proper
390	Khōwār, Chitrāli, or Arniyā	453	Kāyasthi
	<i>Dard Group</i>	454	Bhāṭiā
391	Shinā		Unspecified
392	Gilgiti		<i>Southern Group</i>
393	Astōri	455	Marāṭhi
394	Chilāsī	456	Standard or Dēsi
395	Gurēzi	457	Konkan Standard
396	Drās Dialect	458	Parabhi
397	Brōkpā of Dāh-Hanū	459	Kōji
398	North-Western Dialect	460	Kiristāv
399	Kāshmiri	461	Kupbi
400	Standard	462	Agari
401	Kashawāri	463	Dhanagari
402	Mixed Dialects	464	Bhāṇḍāri
403	Pōguli	465	Thākari
404	Sirāji of Dōdā	466	Karhādi
405	Rāmbani	467	Sanāmāsvāri
406	Riāsi Dialects	468	Bānkōṭi
	Unspecified	469	Ghāṭi
407	Kōhistāni	470	Māoli
408	Gārwi or Bashgharī	471	Kātkari or Kāthōḍi

APPENDIX I
LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA—CLASSIFIED LIST—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Language or Dialect	Serial No.	Name of Language or Dialect
472	Vārli	533	Sarāki
473	Vādava	534	Khariā-thār
474	Phuḍagi	535	Pahāriā-thār
475	Sāmvēdi	536	Māl Pahāriā
476	Dialect of Berar, the Central Provinces, and the Nizam's Dominions	537	South-Western
477	Varhādi or Bērāri	538	Northern
478	Nāgpuri	539	Standard
479	Dhanagari	540	Kōch
480	Dzārpi	541	Siripuriā
481	Gōvāri	542	Rājbangsi
482	Kōshṭi	543	Standard
483	Kumbhāri	544	Bāhē
484	Kunahāu	545	Eastern
485	Māhāri	546	Standard
486	Marhōṭi	547	Haijong
487	Natakāni	548	Sylhettiā
488	Katiā	549	South-Eastern
489	Broken dialects	550	Standard
490	Halabi	551	Chākmā
491	Bhunjiā		Unspecified
492	Nāhari	552	Assamese
493	Kamāri	553	Standard
	Unspecified of Hyderabad	554	Western
494	Kōnkanī	555	Mayāng
495	Standard	556	Jharwā
496	Kuḍālī		Unspecified
497	Dāldi		<i>Mediate Sub-Branch</i>
498	Chitpāvani		<i>Mediate Group</i>
	Unspecified	557	Eastern Hindi
	Marāṭhi Unspecified	558	Awadhī, Kōsali, or Baiswāri
499	Singhalese	559	Baghēli, Baghēlkhaṇḍi, or Riwāi
500	Standard	560	Standard
501	Mahl	561	Broken Dialects of the West
	<i>Eastern Group</i>	562	Tirhāri
502	Oriyā	563	'Bundēli'
503	Standard	564	Gahōrā
504	Mixed Dialects of the North	565	Jūrar
505	Bhatrī	566	Banāphari
	Unspecified	567	Broken Dialects of the South
506	Bihāri	568	Marāri
507	Maithili	569	Pōwāri
508	Standard	570	Kumbhāri
509	Southern Standard	571	Ōjhi
510	Eastern	572	Chhattisgarhi, Lariā, or Khalṭāhi
511	Eastern Proper	573	Chhattisgarhi Proper
512	Thārū	574	Surgujā
513	Chhikā-ohhiki	575	Broken Dialects
514	Western	576	Sadri Korwā
515	Jolāhā Bōli	577	Baigāni
	Unspecified	578	Binjhawāri
516	Magahi	579	Kalāṅgā
517	Standard	580	Bhulā
518	Eastern		<i>Inner Sub-Branch</i>
	Unspecified		<i>Central Group</i>
519	Bhojpuri	581	Western Hindi
520	Southern Standard	582	Hindōstāni
521	Northern Standard	583	Vernacular Hindōstāni
522	Saran Dialect	584	Literary Hindōstāni
523	Gorakhpuri	585	Urdū
524	Sarwarā	586	Hindi
525	Western	587	Dakhini Hindōstāni or Musalmāni
526	Nagpurī	588	Bāngarū, etc.
527	Madhēsi	589	Bāngarū Proper
528	Thārū Bhojpuri	590	Jāṭi
	Unspecified	591	Hariāni or Dēswāli
529	Bengali	592	Braj Bhākhā or Antarbēdi
530	Central or Standard	593	Standard
531	Western	594	Standard Proper
532	Standard	595	Jādōbāṭi
		596	Sikarwāri

APPENDIX I

LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA—CLASSIFIED LIST—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of Language or Dialect	Serial No.	Name of Language or Dialect
<i>Non-Pronominalized Himalayan Group</i>		173	Angwānku or Tableng
111	Gurung	174	Tamlu or Chingmēgnu
112	Murmi	175	Banparā
113	Sunwār	176	Mutonjā
114	Māgari	177	Mohongji, Borduariā or Pāniduariā
115	Nēwāri	178	Namsangji
116	Nēwāri Proper	179	Chāng or Mojung
117	Paḍhi, Pahrī, or Pahi	180	Assiringji
118	Rōng or Lepcha	181	Mōshāng
119	Kāmi	182	Shānggē
120	Mānjhi		<i>Nāgā-Bodo Sub-Group</i>
121	Tōtō	183	Empēo or Kachchā Nāgā
<i>North Assam Branch</i>		184	Inzēmi
122	Aka or Hrusso	185	Sengimā
123	Abor	186	Yemā or Jēmā
124	Miri	187	Kabui or Kapwi
125	Dafā	188	Khoirāo
126	Mishmi		<i>Nāgā-Kuki Sub-Group</i>
<i>Assam-Burmese Branch</i>		189	Mikir
<i>Bārā or Bodo Group</i>		190	Standard
127	Bārā, Bodo, or Plains Kāchāri	191	Bhoi Mikir
128	Bodo Proper	192	Amri
129	Mech	193	Rengkhang
130	Lālūng	194	Sopvomā or Māo Nāgā
131	Dimā-sā or Hills Kāchāri	195	Marām
132	Standard	196	Miyāngkhāng
133	Hōjai	197	Kwoireng or Liyāng
134	Gārō	198	Tāngkhul
135	Āchik or Standard	199	Tāngkhul Proper
136	Ābeng	200	Phadāng
137	Ātong, Āting, or Kuchu	201	Khangoi
138	Āwi	202	Maring
139	Chibok		<i>Nāgā Unclassed</i>
140	Dālu		<i>Kachin Group</i>
141	Rugā	203	Kachin
	Unspecified	204	Chingpaw
142	Kōch	205	Singpho
143	Harigayā	205a	Others
144	Satpariyā		<i>Kuki-Chin Group</i>
145	Dasgayā or Banai		<i>Meithei Sub-Group</i>
146	Wanāng	206	Manipuri, Meithei, Kathē, or Pōpñā
147	Tintekiya		<i>Northern Chin Sub-Group</i>
	Unspecified	207	Thādo
148	Rābhā	208	Khongzāi
149	Rāngdāniā	209	Langtung
150	Maitariā or Matrai	210	Jangshēn
151	Tipurā or Mrung	211	Sairang
152	Chutiyā		Unspecified
153	Morān	212	Soktē
	<i>Nāgā Group</i>	213	Siyin
	<i>Western Nāgā Sub-Group</i>	214	Rāltē
154	Angāmi	215	Paitē
155	Tengimā		<i>Central Chin Sub-Group</i>
156	Dzunā	216	Shunkla or Tashōn
157	Kehenā	217	Shunkla Proper
158	Nāli or Mimā	218	Zahao or Yahow
159	Semā	219	Lai
160	Simi	220	Haka
161	Zhimomi	221	Tlantlang
162	Rengmā or Unzā	222	Yokwa
163	Unzā	223	Lakher, Mara, or Tlongsai
164	Māyi	223a	Others and Unspecified
165	Kozhāmā	224	Lushēi or Dulien
	<i>Central Nāgā Sub-Group</i>	225	Fannai
166	Āo or Hatigoria	226	Ngentē
167	Chungli or Zungi	227	Banjōgi
168	Mongsen	228	Pānkhū
169	Lhōtā or Tsōntsū		<i>Old-Kuki Sub-Group</i>
170	Tengsa Nāgā	229	Hrāngkhōl, Rāngkhōl, or Hrangchal
171	Thukumi	230	Hrāngkhōl Proper
172	Yachumi		
	<i>Eastern Nāgā Sub-Group</i>		

APPENDIX I

LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA—CLASSIFIED LIST—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of Language or Dialect	Serial No.	Name of Language or Dialect
231	Bētē	289	Irula
232	Hallām	290	Kasuva
233	Hallām Proper	291	Kaikāḍi
234	Khelma	292	Burganḍi
235	Sakājaib or Shekaship	293	Malayālam
236	Langrong	294	Standard and Unspecified
237	Aimol	295	Yerava
238	Chiru	296	Kanarese
239	Kolhreng or Kolrēn	297	Standard
240	Kōm	298	Baḍaga
241	Kyau or Chaw	299	Kurumba or Kurumvāri
242	Hmār	300	Gōlari or Hōliya
243	Chote	301	Koḍagu or Coorgi
244	Muntuk	302	Tulu
245	Karum	303	Toda
246	Pūrūm	304	Kōta
247	Anāl		<i>Intermediate Group</i>
248	Hirōi-Langāng	305	Kurukh or Orāō
249	Vaiphei	306	Malhar
	<i>Southern Chin Sub-Group</i>	307	Malto or Maier
250	Chinmē	308	Kui, Kandhi, or Khond
251	Welaung	309	Kōlāmi
252	Chimbōk	310	Kōlāmi Proper
253	Yindu	311	Bhili of Basim
254	Chimbōn	312	Naiki
255	Taungtha	313	Gōṇḍi
256	Khyang or Shō	314	Standard
257	Khami, Khwē-myi, or Kumi	315	Gaṭṭu
258	Anu	316	Kōi
259	M'hang	317	Mariā
	Unclassed Kuki-Chin	318	Parji
259a	Kuki (Unspecified)		Unspecified
259b	Chin Unclassed and (Unspecified)		Andhra Language
	<i>Burma Group</i>	319	Telugu
260	Maingtha	320	Standard and Unspecified
261	Szi or Atsi	321	Kōmṭau
262	Lashi	322	Sālēwāri
263	Maru	323	Gōlari
264	Mru	324	Bēraḍi
265	Burmese	325	Vaḍari
266	Arakanese	326	Kāmāṭhi
267	Taungyo	327	Dāsari
268	Intha		North-Western Language
269	Danu	328	Brāhūi
270	Tavoyan		Semi-Dravidian Hybrids
271	Chaungtha	329	Ladhāḍi
272	Yanbye	330	Bhariā
272a	Others		<i>INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY</i>
	<i>Lolo-Mos'o Group</i>		<i>Aryan Sub-Family</i>
273	Lolo		<i>Iranian Branch</i>
274	Mo-s'o		<i>Persian Group</i>
275	Lisu	331	Persian
276	Aka	332	Dēhwāri
277	Kwi	333	Mastung Sub-Dialect
277a	Others	334	Kalāt Sub-Dialect
	<i>Sak (Lūi) Group</i>	335	Kirāni Sub-Dialect
278	Lūi	336	Badakhshī
279	Andro-Sengmai		<i>Eastern Group</i>
280	Chairel		<i>Afghanistan-Baluchistan Sub-Group</i>
281	Kadu	337	Paštō
282	Daingnet	338	North-Eastern Dialect
283	Ganan	339	Standard of Peshawar
284	Sak or Thet	340	Buner Sub-Dialect
		341	Yūsufzai Sub-Dialect
	<i>DRAVIDIAN FAMILY</i>	342	Swat Sub-Dialect
	<i>Dravida Group</i>	343	Bajaur Sub-Dialect
285	Tamil	344	Qhizai Sub-Dialect
286	Standard and Unspecified	345	Afridi Sub-Dialect
287	Korava	346	Chhachhi Paštō
288	Yerukala	347	Bangash Sub-Dialect

APPENDIX I
LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA—CLASSIFIED LIST—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Name of Language or Dialect	Serial No.	Name of Language or Dialect
795	Bhābarī of Rampur	836	Mandī Group
796	Kumaiyā	837	Maṇḍēālī
797	Chaugarkhiyā	838	Chhōṭā Baṅghālī
798	Gaṅgōlā	839	Maṇḍēālī Pahārī
799	Dānpuriyā		or Maṇḍī Sirājī
800	Sōriyālī	840	Sukēti
801	Askōṭī	841	Chambā Group
802	Sirālī	842	Chamēālī
803	Jōhārī	843	Gādī or Bharmaurī
804	Garhwālī	844	Churūhī
805	Śrinagariyā	845	Paṅgwālī
806	Rāṭhī or Rāṭhwālī	846	Bhadrawāh Group
807	Lōhbyā	847	Bhadrawāhī
808	Dasauliyā	848	Bhaṭṣī
809	Badhānī	849	Pāḍarī
810	Mājh-Kumaiyā		Unspecified
811	Nagpuriyā		Unspecified Pahārī
812	Salānī		<i>Unclassed Languages</i>
813	Tehrī or Gaṅgāpāriyā	850	Burushaskī or Khajuna
814	Western Pahārī	851	Standard of Hunza-Nagar
815	Jaunsārī	852	Warshikwār or Biltum of Yāsin
816	Sirmauri	853	Andamanese
817	Dhārṭhī	854	Gipsy Languages
818	Girīpārī	855	Bēldārī
819	Bīśsau	856	Bhāmṭī
820	Baghāṭī	857	Dōm
821	Kiūṭhālī	858	Gārōḍī
822	Kiūṭhālī Proper	859	Gulguliā
823	Haṇḍūrī	860	Kaṇjari
824	Simla Sirājī	861	Kuchbandhī
825	Barārī	862	Kōlhāṭī
826	Śrāchōlī	863	Lāḍī
827	Kīrnī	864	Machariā
828	Kōchī	865	Malūr
829	Satlaj Group	866	Myānwālē or Lhārī
830	Śōdōchī	867	Naṭī
831	Outer Sirājī	868	Ōḍkī
832	Kulu Group	869	Peṇḍhārī
833	Kuḷui	870	Qaşāī
834	Inner Sirājī	871	Sāśī
835	Sainjī	872	Sikalgārī

APPENDIX II

FLYLEAF TO LANGUAGE TABLE C-V FOR EACH
STATE AND UNION TERRITORY

APPENDIX I
LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA—CLASSIFIED LIST—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of Language or Dialect	Serial No.	Name of Language or Dialect
597	North-Western	647	Ḍōgrā or Ḍōgri
598	Southern	648	Ḍōgrā proper
599	Southern Dialect Proper	649	Kaṇḍiālī
600	Ḍāngī or Kā-kachhū-ki Bōli	650	Kāngrā Dialect
601	Ḍūgar-wāṛā	651	Bhaṭṭālī
602	Kālimāl		Unspecified
603	Ḍāngbhāng	652	Gujarātī
604	Kanauji	653	Standard
605	Kanauji Proper	654	Nāgarī
606	Mixed Dialects	655	Bombay Dialect
607	Kanauji of Cawnpore	656	Gāmaḍiā
608	Tichāri of Cawnpore	657	Suratī
609	Kanauji of East Hardoi	658	Anāwālā or Bhāṭhēlā
610	Bundēli or Bundēlkhāṇḍī	659	Dialect of Eastern Broach
611	Standard	660	Pārsī Gujarātī
612	Pāwāri	661	Charōtari
613	Lodhāntī or Rāṭhōrā	662	Pāṭidārī
614	Khaṭṭolā	663	Vadōdari
615	Mixed Dialects of the North-East	664	Gāmaḍiā of Ahmedabad
616	Banāphari	665	Paṭṭani
617	Kuṇḍri	666	Kāṭhiyāwāḍī
618	Nibhaṭṭā	667	Jhālāwāḍī
619	Bhadauri or Tōwargaphī	668	Sōraṭhī
620	Broken Dialects of the South	669	Hālāḍī
621	Lōdhi	670	Gōhilwāḍī
622	Chhindwara Bundēli	671	Unspecified
623	'Baghēli'	672	Vhōrāsāi
624	'Bundēli'	673	Khār-wā
625	Pōwāri	674	Paṭṭānūli
626	Gāoli	675	Kākarī
627	Rāghōbansī	676	Tārimūki or Ghisāḍī
628	Kirāri		Unspecified Dialects
	Others	677	Bhīli
629	Kōshṭī Dialects	678	Bhīli or Bhilōḍī
630	Kumbhār Dialects	679	Ahīri
631	Nāgpuri Hindi	680	Anārya or Pahāḍī
632	Pañjābī	681	Bāori
633	Standard	682	Barēl
634	Mājhi	683	Chāraṇi
635	Jullundur Dōābi	684	Chōdhārī
636	Dōābi Proper	685	Dōhāwali
637 } 638 }	Kahlūri or Bilāspuri, and Hoshiarpur Pahārī	686	Dhōḍiā
639	Pōwādhī	687	Ḍubli
640	Pachhāḍī, Rāṭhi, Jāṇḍ, or Nailī	688	Gāmṭi
641	Mālwaī, Jāngali, or Jāṭki	689	Girāsīā
642	Bhaṭṭiāni	690	Habūrā
643	Rāṭhi of Bikaner	691	Kōṅkanī
644	'Bāgrī' of Fazilka	692	Kōṭali
645	Rāṭhauri of Ferozepore	693	Magarī
646	Pañjābī merging into Lahndā	694	Māwchi
		695	Nāhari or Bāglani

APPENDIX I
LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA—CLASSIFIED LIST—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of Language or Dialect	Serial No.	Name of Language or Dialect
696	Nāikṇḍī	747	Rājāwāṭi
697	Nōri	748	Kishangarhī
698	Panchālī	749	Ajmēri
699 } 700 }	Pārṇḍhī and Tākaṇkāri	750	Hārauṭi
701	Pāwari	751	Standard
702	Ranāwat	752	Sipārī
703	Rāpi Bhil	753	North-Eastern Rājasthāni
704	Rāṭhavi	754	Mewāṭi
705	Siyālgiri	755	Standard
706	Wāḡḍī	756	Rāṭhi
707	Khāndōsi	757	Nahērā Mēwāṭi
708	Standard	758	Kaṭher Mēwāṭi
709	Kuṇḍbāu		Unspecified
710	Ḍāngī	759	Ahirwāṭi or Hirwāṭi
711	Rāngāri	760	Mālvi
712	Rājasthāni	761	Mālvi Proper or Ahīri
713	Mārwāri	762	Rāngri or Rāj-wāri
714	Standard	763	Sōṇḍwāri
715	Eastern	764	Mixed Dialects
716	Mārwāri-Dhūṇḍhāri	765	Hoshangabad Dialect
717	Gōṛāwāṭi	766	Dhōlēwāri
718	Ajmer Dialect	767	Rhōyari
719	Merwara Dialect	768	Katiyāi
720	Mēwāri	769	Paṭavi
721	Merwari	770	Nīmāḍī
722	Sarwāri	771	Banjāri or Labhāni
723	Khairāri	772	Labhāni of Panjab and Gujarat
724	Southern	773	Other Banjāri
725	Gōḍwāri	774	Kakēri
726	Sirōhi	775	Bahrūpiā
727	Standard	776	Gujari
728	Ābū Lōk-ki Bōli	777	Gujari of Hazara
729	Sāṭh-ki Bōli	778	Ajiri of Hazara
730	Dēoṛāwāṭi	779	Kashmir Gujuri
731	Mārwāri-Gujarātī	780	Gujari of the Plains
732	Western		Unspecified Dialects
733	Thali		<i>Pahari Group</i>
734	Mārwāri-Sindhi	781	Eastern Pahārī, Khas-kurā, or Naipāli
735	Dhaṭki	782	Standard
736	Northern	783	Pālpā
737	Bīkānerī	784	Central Pahārī
738	Shēkhāwāṭi	785	Kumauni
739	Bāgrī	786	Khasparjiyā
740	Central Eastern Rājasthāni	787	Phaldākōṭiyā
741	Jaipuri	788	Pachhāl
742	Standard	789	Rau-Chaubhaṭi
743	Tōrāwāṭi	790	Rau-Chaubhaṭi Proper
744	Kāṭhairā	791	Standard of Naini Tal
745	Chaurāsī	792	Chhakāṭiyā
746	Nāgarohāl	793	Rāmgarhiyā
		794	Bāzari

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES--*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
143	Nepali	177	*Reddi Bhasha
144	Nimadi	178	Reli
145	*†Noor	179	<i>Russian</i>
146	*Nudiya	180	†Sabari
147	Ojhi	181	*†Sale
148	Oiya	182	*†Samagara
149	Paidi	183	Sankara-Yerukala/Yerukula
150	Paki	184	Sanskrit
151	*Palandi	185	*Sapru
152	*†Pamidi	186	Saurashtra
153	*Pamula Bhasha	187	Savara
154	*Pancha	188	*†Seesa Kamamari
155	Panchali	189	*Silpi
156	*†Pandi	190	Sindhi
157	Paradhi	191	Solaga
158	Parava	192	<i>Spanish</i>
159	*†Parthian	193	<i>Swedish</i>
160	*†Parikada	194	Tamil
161	*Pariya	195	Tanda
162	Parsi	196	Telugu
163	Patkari	197	*†Thaper
164	*Pattam Bhasha	198	*Thari
165	*†Pattapu Bhasha	199	*†Thoti
166	*Pendhari	200	Tulu
167	<i>Persien</i>	201	<i>Turkish/Turkistani</i>
168	*†Pichakuntla	202	Urdu
169	*†Pittala Bhasha	203	Vadari
170	*Pondara	204	*†Valmiki
171	*Poosala	205	†Vani
172	<i>Portuguese</i>	206	*Veddy
173	Punjabi	207	*Vondala
174	Rajasthani	208	*Yaskhila
175	Rajputani	209	Yenadi/Yanadi
176	*Rangareji	210	Yerukala/Yerukula

Mother tongue printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I., is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.

(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo-Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Whenever tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classification group to which it has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spellings according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
	2	3
Assamese	Assamese	552
Banjari	Banjari	771 Lamani/Lambadi, Tanda
Bengali	Bengali	529 Gauda, Cf. Note 2
Bhili	Bhili	677
Bhojpuri	Bhojpuri	519
Bihari	Bihari	506
Chang	Chang	179 Cf. Note 2
Chaurasi	Chaurasi	845
Chhattisgarhi	Chhattisgarhi	572
Coorgi/Kodagu	Kodagu/Coorgi	707
Dhodia	Dhodia	431
Dogri	Dogri	6
Dravidian	Dravidian family	6
Gadaba	Gadaba	630
Garhwali	Garhwali	804
Glisadi	Glisadi	676
Gondi	Gondi	313
Govari	Govari	481
Gujarati	Gujarati	652 Jaini, Patkari
Halabi	Halabi	490
Hindi	Hindi	586 Sabari, Cf. Note 2
Hindustani	Hindustani	582 Bondili, Kshatri
Kachchhi	Kachchhi	451
Kaikadi	Kaikadi	291
Kannada	Kannada	296
Kashmiri	Kashmiri	399
Katkari	Katkari	471
Khand/Kondh	Khand	308 Cf. Note 2, Konda Cf. Note 2
Kolami	Kolami	309
Konkani	Konkani	494 Cf. Note 2, Goanese Cf. Note 2
Korava	Korava	287 Kera-Banjari Cf. Note 2, Korchi
Koshli-Marathi	Koshli	482
Koya	Koi	316 Cf. Note 2
Kumaoni	Kumaoni	785
Kuruba/Kurumba	Kurumba	299
Lushai/Mizo	Lushai	224
Magahi/Magadhi	Magahi	616
Mahari	Mahari	485
Maithili	Maithili	507
Malayalam	Malayalam	293
Malhar	Malhar	306
Manipuri/Meithei	Manipuri/Meithei	206
Marathi	Marathi	455 Are, Balabandhu
Marwari	Marwari	713 Agarwali, Vani Cf. Note 2
Mathuri	Braj Bhākhā	592
Memani	Surati	657
Mewari	Mewari	720
Multani	Multani	426
Mundari	Mundari	16

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani</i>	72	*Inkari
2	Agarwali	73	<i>Irish</i>
3	*Alkari	74	<i>Italian</i>
4	<i>American</i>	75	Jagannathi
5	<i>Arabic/Arbi</i>	76	Jaini
6	Arava	77	<i>Japanese</i>
7	Are	78	*Jarasi
8	Assamese	79	*Jatapu
9	*†Atavika	80	*†Jogala
10	*†Bahusar	81	†Jogi
11	Balabandhu	82	Kachchhi
12	*Balvan	83	Kaikadi
13	*Bandubal	84	*†Kammara
14	Banjari	85	Kannada
15	*Bare	86	<i>Karen</i>
16	Bengali	87	Kashmiri
17	Bhili	88	*Kasturi Bhasha
18	Bhojpuri	89	*Katika
19	Bihari	90	Katkari
20	*Bondala	91	*†Kedhi
21	Bondili	92	Khatri-Saurashtra
22	*†Budabukkala	93	†Khond/Kondh
23	<i>Burmese</i>	94	*†Killikyati
24	<i>Canadian</i>	95	Kolami
25	<i>Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalee</i>	96	†Konda
26	Chachadi	97	†Konkani
27	†Chang	98	†Kora-Banjari
28	*Chathgir	99	Korchi
29	*Chau Bhasha	100	Korava
30	Chaurasi	101	Koshti-Marathi
31	Chenchu	102	†Koya
32	Chhattisgarhi	103	Kshatri
33	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	104	Kumauni
34	*Chovoel	105	*Kuncherukala
35	Coorgi/Kodagu	106	*Kuravanji
36	*†Dakkala	107	Kuruba/Kurumba
37	*†Dandasi	108	*†Kurukal
38	*Dayyala Bhasha	109	*†Kuruva Kannadam
39	Dhodia	110	Lamani/Lambadi
40	Dogri	111	<i>Latin</i>
41	Dommarra	112	Lushai/Mizo
42	*†Dorachuttam	113	*†Madari Kuruva
43	Dravidam	114	Magahi/Magadhi
44	<i>Dutch</i>	115	Mahari
45	<i>English</i>	116	Maithili
46	*Eti	117	*†Mala Bhasha
47	<i>French</i>	118	Malayalam
48	Gadaba	119	Malhar
49	*Gadya Bhasha	120	*Mandula
50	Garhwali	121	Manipuri/Moithoi
51	†Gaudio	122	*†Manne
52	<i>German</i>	123	Marathi
53	*Ghircharg	124	Marwari
54	Ghisadi	125	*Mastin
55	†Goanese	126	*†Mathanga
56	*Godagali	127	Mathuri
57	*†Godari	128	*†Mehtar
58	Gondi	129	Memani
59	*†Goolla	130	Mewari
60	Gorkhali	131	*†Mochi
61	*†Goudaprakrutha	132	*Molu
62	Govari	133	*†Mondillu
63	Gujarati	134	Multani
64	Gurmukhi	135	*Mundala
65	Halabi	136	Mundari
66	*Hanemadi	137	†Nagari-Kannada
67	<i>Hebrew/Jewish</i>	138	*Naikpodi
68	Hindi	139	*Nakkala
69	Hindustani	140	Natakani
70	*Hudia	141	*Nayakula
71	<i>Indonesian</i>	142	*†Neelishikari

TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India				Unclassified (bearing*)		Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but not actively Classified by Linguist (bearing* and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing†)			Mother Tongues classified by other authorities		
	No. of Tong- ues	M	F		No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
210	103	18,136,805	17,798,591	46	10,526	11,846	37	5,254	4,167	12	66,915	66,169	24	9,000	7,972

NOTE: The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	Abor/Adi	63	*Hengna
2	Achik	64	*Hijomdel
3	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani	65	Hindi
4	Aka/Hrusso	66	Hindustani
5	American	67	Hmar
6	Angami	68	Irani/Iranian
7	Ao	69	Italian
8*	†Apatani	70*	†Jaintia
9	Arabic/Arbi	71	Kabui
10	Arleng	72	Kachari
11	Assamese	73	Kachari-Bengali
12	Australian	74	Kalahandi
13	Bahe	75	Kannada
14	Balochi/Baluchi	76	Kashmiri
15	Banai	77	Khami
16	Bangaru	78	Khampti/Khamti
17	Belgian	79	Kharia
18	Bengali	80	Khasi
19	Beto	81*	†Khawathlang
20	Bhatari	82	Khelma
21	Bhili	83	Kherwari
22	†Bhoi-Khasi	84	†Khond/Kondh.
23	Bhojpuri	85	Khovar
24	Bhotia-Unspecified	86	Kisan
25	Bhumij	87	Koch
26	Bihari	88	Kol
27	†Bilaspuri	89	Kolami
28	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	90	†Konda
29	†Bishnupuriya	91	†Konkani
30	Bodo/Boro	92	Konyak
31	Burmese	93	Korwa
32	Canadian	94	†Koya
33	Chakma	95	Kuki-Unspecified
34	Changsen	96	Kurmi
35	Chin-Unspecified	97	Kurukh/Oraon
36	Chinese/Chini	98	Lakher
37	Chiru	99	Lalung
38	*Chotanagpuri	100	Lama
39	Czech/Czechoslovakian	101	Langrong
40	Dafia	102	Langtung
41	Dalu	103	Limbu
42	Deori	104	Lotha
43	Deswali	105	Lushai/Mizo
44	Dimasa	106	Madrasi
45	Dogri	107	Mahili
46	Dutch	108	Maithili
47	English	109	Malayalam
48	European	110	Malpaharia
49	French	111	Maltese
50	*†Gangte	112	Mangari
51	Garhwali	113	Manipuri/Meithei
52	Garo	114	Manjhi
53	German	115	Mao
54	Ghati	116	Marari
55	†Goanese	117	Marathi
56	Govari	118	Maria
57	†Gowro	119	Marwari
58	Gujarati	120	Matu
59	Gurmukhi	121	Mech
60	*†Hadem	122	Mewari
61	Haijong/Hajong	123	Mikir
62	*†Hairamba	124	Miri

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TABLE C-V
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Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Nagari-Kannada	Nāgari	654 Cf. Note 2
Natakani	Natakāni	487
Nepali	Naipālī	781 Gorkhali
Nimadi	Nimādi	770
Ojhi	Ōjhi	571
Oriya	Oriyā	502 Chachadi, Jagannathi, Paidi, Paki, Reli
Panchali	Panchālī	698
Paradhi	Pārādhi	699
Parsi	Pārsi Gujarātī	660
Punjabi	Panjābī	632 Gurmukhi
Rajasthani	Rājasthānī	712 Rajputani
Sanskrit	Sanskrit	
Saurashtra	Paṣṭhū	674 Khatri-Saurashtra
Savara	Savara	29
Sindhi	Sindhī	445
Tamil	Tamil	285 Arava, Solaga
Telugu	Telugu	319 Chenchu, Dommara, Jogi Cf. Note 2, Yenadi/Yanadi
Tulu	Tulu	392 Parava
Urdu	Urdū	585
Vadari	Vadārī	325
Yerukala/Yerukula	Yerukala	288 Sankara-Yerukala/Yerukula

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2	1	2
Atavika (T)	Kannada	Koya (TR)	A language of the Dravidian Family
Bahusar (T)	Marathi	Kurukal (T)	Malayalam
Budabukkala (T)	Telugu	Kuruva Kannadam (T)	Kannada
Chang (TR)	Unclassifiable	Madari Kuruva (T)	Korava
Dakkala (T)	Telugu	Mala Bhasha (T)	Telugu
Dandasi (T)	Oriya	Manne (T)	Kolami
Dorachuttam (T)	Koya, a language of the Dravidian Family	Mathanga (T)	Telugu
Gaudo (TR)	Oriya	Mehtar (T)	Hindi
Goanese (TR)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family	Mochi (T)	Kannada
		Mondillu (T)	Telugu
		Nagari-Kannada (TR)	Kannada
		Neelishikari (T)	Paradhi
		Noor (T)	Telugu
		Pamidi (T)	Oriya
		Pandi (T)	Oriya
		Pardhan (T)	Gondi
		Parikala (T)	Yerukala/Yerukula
		Pattapu Bhasha (T)	Tamil
		Pichakuntla (T)	Telugu
		Pittala Bhasha (T)	Paradhi
		Sabari (TR)	Oriya
		Sale (T)	Marathi
		Samagara (T)	Telugu
		Seesa Kammarari (T)	Marathi
		Thaper (T)	Gorkhali
		Thoti (T)	Gondi
		Valmiki (T)	Tulu
		Vani (TR)	Kannada
Godari (T)	Telugu		
Goolla (T)	Banjari		
Goudaprakrutha (T)	Konkani		
Jogala (T)	Telugu		
Jogi (TR)	Marathi		
Kammara (T)	Telugu		
Kedhi (T)	Marathi		
Khond/Kondh (TR)	A language of the Dravidian Family		
Killikyati (T)	Marathi		
Konda (TR)	A language of the Dravidian Family		
Konkani (TR)	A language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family		
Kora-Banjari (TR)	Banjari		

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TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—*concl.*

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner :

Other Asian countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian Countries	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani, Arabic/Arbi, Burmese, Ceylonese/Simelu/ Singhalese/Chinese/Chini, Hebrew/ Jewish, Indonesian, Japanese, Karen, Persian, Turkish/Turkistani
America	American, Canadian
Europe	Dutch, English, French, German, Irish, Italian, Latin, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

Alkari	Eti	Kasturi Bhasha	Nakkala	Pondara
Balvan	Gadya Bhasha	Katika	Nayakula	Poosala
Bandubal	Ghircharg	Kunchernkala	Nudiya	Rangareji
Bare	Godagali	Kuravanji	Palandi	Reddi Bhasha
Bondala	Hanemadi	Mandula	Pamula Bhasha	Sapru
Chathgir	Hudia	Mastin	Pancha	Silpi
Chau Bhasha	Inkari	Molu	Pariya	Thari
Chovoel	Jarasi	Mundala	Pattam Bhasha	Veddy
Dayyala Bhasha	Jatapu	Naikpodi	Pendhari	Vondala
				Yaskhila

NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
Agarwali	Agarwal	Kolami	Kolam
Arava	Arpha	Konda	Konda Bhasha
Aro	Ade Bhasha, Aray, Aray Basha, Ara Basha, Arey, Arey Basha, Arrey, Arrey (Arey), Arya, Aryabasha, Arya Bhasha, Kalika Arya Bhasha	Konkani	Konkari
		Korava	Kuluva, Kutuva, Kuruva
		Korchi	Koracha, Koricha
		Kshatri	Kshatriya
		Kumauni	Kumainee
		Kuruba/Kurumba	Kuramwari
		Kurukal	Kulkal
Bahusar	Bahushar, Bhashara Katriya Bhasha	Lushai/Mizo	Lusai
Balabandhu	Balabandi, Balabindhi	Mahari	Mahar
Banjari	Banjara	Mala Bhasha	Male
Bhili	Bhill	Malayalam	Malayam
Bhojpuri	Bhojapuri	Marathi	Muruthu, Maharashtra
Chachadi	Chachati	Mathuri	Mathura
Chau Bhasha	Chow	Mewari	Mewa
Coorgi/Kodagu	Kodagaru, Kurgi	Mondillu	Mondi Bhasha
Dhodia	Dhore, Dhoti, Dhowari	Natakani	Nethakani
Dommara	Dom, Dommara, Dommari	Neelishikari	Neelieshi kari, Shikari
Garhwali	Gadwali	Noor	Nur
Gaudo	Goudu	Ojhi	Ojhe, Ojje, Ojji
Gondi	Gond, Gondu, Goondile	Oriya	Odrum, Udiga, Vadiya, Yudhia
Govari	Gayadia	Paki	Paky
Halabi	Halvi	Paradhi	Paradi, Pardhi
Jagannathi	Jagannatha Bhasha	Rajputani	Rajaputrabasha, Rajputi
Jaini	Jain	Sankara-Yerukala/Yerukula	Sunkara
Jogi	Jogi Bhasha	Saurashtra	Saurashtri
Kachchhi	Kutehi	Solaga	Solaga Bhasha
Kannada	Kanarese	Tulu	Tuluva
Khatri-Saurashtra	Kathrolu, Khadiri	Vadari	Baddari, Baidari, Vaddara (Veddari), Waddari
Khond/Kondh	Kandhi		

TABLE C-V

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES--concl'd.

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
125	Mi Shing	159	Santali
126	Mishmi	160	Savara
127	Mogh	161	Scottish
128	*Momp	162	Sema
129	Munda-Unspecified	163	Shakasip
130	Naga-Unspecified	164	Siamese/Thai
131	Nagari-Hindi	165	Sindhi
132	Nagpuri-Marathi	166	Singpho
133	Nepali	167	Spanish
134*	†Nongtung	168	Sunwar
135	Norwegian	169	Surgujia
136	Oriya	170	Swedish
137	Paite	171	Swiss
138*	†Pang	172	Tableng
139	†Parji	173*	†Takam
140	†Parsi-Bhumij	174	Tamil
141*	†Pawi	175	Tangkhul
142	*Pawite	176	Telugu
143	Pnar/Synteng	177	Thado
144	Poi	178*	†Thangugen
145	Portuguese	179	Tibetan
146	Punjabi	180*	†Tikhak
147	Rabha	181	Tlangthang
148	Rajasthani	182	Tripuri
149	Rajputani	183	Turi
150	Ralte	184	Turkish/Turkistani
151	Rangdania	185*	†Upama Naga
152	Rangkhol	186	Urdu
153	Reang	187*	†Urima Naga
154	Rengma	188	Vaiphei
155	Roumanian	189	War
156	Russian	190	Welsh
157	Sadan/Sadri	191	Yugoslavian
158	Sam	192*	†Zomi Naga

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.

(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother Tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spellings according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Abor/Adi	Abor	123
Achik	Achik	135
Aka/Hrusso	Aka/Hrusso	122
Angami	Angami	154
Ao	Ao	166
Assamese	Assamese	552
Bahe	Bāhē	544
Bansai	Banai	145
Bangaru	Bāngarū	588
Bengali	Bengali	529 Kachari-Bengali
Beto	Betē	231
Bhatrī	Bhatrī	505
Bhili	Bhili	677
Bhoi-Khasi	Bhoi Mikir	191 Cf. Note 2
Bhojpuri	Bhojpuri	619
Bhotia-Unspecified	Bhōtiā	57
Bhumij	Bhumij	17 Kurmi
Bihari	Bihārī	506
Bilaspuri	Bilāspuri	637 Cf. Note 2
Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	Brijia	24
Bishnupuriya	Bishnupuriyā	555 Cf. Note 2
Bodo/Boro	Bārā/Bodo	127 Kachari
Chakma	Chākma	551
Chin-Unspecified	Kuki-Chin Group	Poi, Matu
Chiru	Chiru	238
Dafā	Dafā	125
Dalu	Dālu	140
Deori	Chutiya	152
Dimasa	Dīmā-Sā	131
Dogri	Dōgri	647
Garhwali	Garhwālī	804
Garō	Gārō	134
Ghati	Ghāṭī	469
Govari	Gōvārī	481
Gowro	Gowro	409 Cf. Note 2
Gujarati	Gujarātī	652
Haijong/Hajong	Haijong	547
Hindi	Hindi	586 Deswali, Nagari-Hindi
Hindustani	Hindōstānī	582
Hmar	Hmār	242
Kabui	Kabui	187
Kannada	Kanarese	296
Kashmiri	Kāshmirī	399
Khami	Khami	257
Khampti/Khamti	Khāmṭī	52
Kharis	Kharīā	27
Khasi	Khāsī	8
Khelma	Khelma	234
Kherwari	Kherwārī	14
Khond/Kondh	Khond	308 Cf. Note 2, Kondh Cf. Note 2
Khovar	Khōwār	390
Kisanj	Kōṭā	19 Cf. Col. 3 against Kurukh/Oraon below

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—contd.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Koch	Kōch	142
Kolami	Kōlami	309
Konkani	Kōnkanī	494 Cf. Note 2, Goanese Cf. Note 2
Korwa	Korwā	25
Koya	Kōi	316 Cf. Note 2
Kuki-Unspecified	Kuki-Chin Group	
Kurukh/Oraon	Kurukh/Oṛāṣ	303 Kisan Cf. col. 1 above
Lakher	Lakher	223
Lahung	Lālūng	130
Langrong	Langrong	236
Langtung	Langtung	209
Limbū	Limbū	85
Lotha	Lhōtā	169
Lushai/Mizo	Lushōi	224
Madrasī	Dravidian Family	
Mangari	Māgarī	114
Maithili	Maithili	507
Malayalam	Malayālam	293
Malpaharia	Māl Pahāriā	536
Manipuri/Meithei	Manipuri/Meithei	206
Mao	Māo Nāgā	194
Marari	Marārī	568
Marathi	Marāṭhī	455
Maria	Marīā	317
Marwari	Mārwarī	713
Mech	Mech	129
Mewari	Mēwarī	720
Mikir	Mikir	189 Arlong
Miri	Miri	124 Mi Shing
Mishmi	Mishmi	128
Mogh	Arakanese	266
Munda-Unspecified	Mundā Branch	
Naga-Unspecified	Nāgā Group	
Nagpuri-Marathi	Nāgpuri	478
Nepali	Naipālī	781
Oriya	Oriyā	502 Kalahandi
Paite	Paitē	215
Parji	Parji	318 Cf. Note 2
Parsi-Bhumij	Pārsī Gujarātī	660 Cf. Note 2
Pnar/Synteng	Pnar/Synteng	11
Punjabi	Pañjābī	632 Gurumukhi
Rabha	Rābhā	148
Rajasthani	Rājasthānī	712 Rajputani
Ralte	Rāltē	214
Rangdania	Rāngdāniā	149
Rangkhul	Rāngkhul	229
Rengma	Rongmā	162
Sadan/Sadri	Nagpuria	526
Santali	Santālī	15 Mahili, Manjhi
Savara	Savara	29
Sema	Semā	159
Shekasip	Shekasip	235
Sindhi	Sindhi	445
Singpho	Singpho	205
Sunwar	Sunwār	113
Surgujia	Surgujīā	574
Tableng	Tableng	173
Tamil	Tamil	285
Tangkhol	Tāngkhul	198
Telugu	Telugu	319
Thado	Thādo	207 Changuen
Tibetan	Tibetan	58 Lama
Tlanglang	Tlantlang	221
Tripuri	Tipurā	151 Reang
Turi	Tūri	21
Urdu	Urdū	585
Vaiphei	Vaiphei	249
War	Wār	12

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2	1	2
Apatani (T)	Dafila	Konkani (TR)	A language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family
Bhoi-Khasi (TR)	Khasi		
Bilaspuri (TR)	Chhattisgarhi		
Bishnupuriya (TR)	Manipuri/Meithei	Koya (TR)	A language of the Dravidian Family
Gangte (T)	Kuki Group		
Goanese (TR)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family	Nongtung (T)	Pnar/Synteng
		Pang (T)	Lushai/Mizo
		Parji (TR)	A language of the Dravidian Family
Gowro (TR)	Baigani		
Hadem (T)	Beto	Parsi-Bhumij (TR)	Bhumij
Hairamba (T)	Dimasa	Pawi (T)	Lai
Jaintia (T)	Pnar/Synteng	Takam (T)	Chakma
Khawathlang (T)	Kuki Group	Thangngen (T)	Thado
Khond/Kondh (TR)	A language of the Dravidian Family	Tikhak (T)	Naga Group
		Upama Naga (T)	Jema
Konda (TR)	A language of the Dravidian Family	Urima Naga (T)	Jema
		Zemi Naga (T)	Jema

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner.

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian countries	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani, Arabic/Arbi, Balochi/Baluchi, Burmese, Chinese/Chini, Irani/Iranian, Sam, Siamese/Thai, Turkish/Turkistani
America	American, Canadian
Oceania	Australian
Europe	Belgian, Czech/Czechoslovakian, Dutch, English, European, French, German, Italian, Maltese, Norwegian, Portuguese, Roumanian, Russian, Scottish, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, Welsh, Yugoslavian

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far:—

Chotanagpuri	Hengna	Hijomdel	Mompa	Pawito
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NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
Beto	Biate	Maria	Muria
Deori	Deuri	Paite	Paihte
Haijong/Hajong	Hajong	Punjabi	Panjabi
Kannada	Kanarese	Reang	Riang
Khami	Kami	Savara	Sawara
Konyak	Kanyak	Tangkhol	Thangkhol
Langrong	Lengreng	Tripuri	Tripura
Langtung	Lengthang		
Manjhi	Majhi	Vaiphei	Veiphei

TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing* and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing†)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
192	141	6,313,751	5,530,216	5	3	4	15	11,207	12,085	11	14,657	13,215	31	3,168	2,338

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	<i>Afghan</i> [Kabul] [Pakhto] Pashto [Pathani	69	<i>Italian</i>
2	<i>African</i>	70	<i>Japanese</i>
3	<i>American</i>	71	Kachchhi
4	Andhra	72 *	Kalahari
5*	Anga	73 †	Kamari-Santali
6	<i>Arabic</i> [Arbi	74 *	Kamat
7	<i>Armenian</i>	75	Kanauji
8	Assamese	76	Kannada
9	Asuri	77	Karmali
10	<i>Australian</i>	78 *	Karwali
11	Awadhi	79	Kashmiri
12	Bakhti	80 *	Kauri
13	Banarasi	81	Kharja
14	Baori	82	Khariboli
15	<i>Belgian</i>	83	Khortha/Khotta
16	Bengali	84 †	Kisan-Santali
17*	Bhagalpuri	85	Kishanganjia
18*	Bhatiari	86	Koch
19	Bhili	87	Koda/Kora
20	Bhojpuri	88	Kol
21	Bhumij	89 †	Konkani
22	Bhutani	90	Korku
23	Bikaneri	91	Korwa
24 †	Bilaspuri	92 *	Kotaran
25	Birhor	93	Kumauni
26	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	94	Kurmali Thar
27 *	Brain	95	Kurukh/Oraon
28	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	96	<i>Laotian</i>
29 *	Bueher	97*	Lohara
30	Bundelkhandi	98*	Lohari-Santali
31	<i>Burmese</i>	99	Lushai/Mizo
32	<i>Cambodian</i>	100	Madras
33	<i>Canadian</i>	101	Magahi/Magadhi
34	<i>Ceylonese</i> [Sinhala] [Sinhalese	102	Maithili
35*	Chero	103	Maithili
36	Chhattisgarhi	104 *	Malari
37	Chhika Chhiki	105	Malayalam
38	<i>Chinese</i> [Chini	106	Malpaharia
39	<i>Czech</i> [Czechoslovakian	107	Malto
40	<i>Danish</i>	108	Manipuri/Meithei
41	Derawal	109	Manjhi
42	Deswali/Hariani	110	Marathi
43	Dhangri	111	Marwari
44*	Dharampuria	112	Mirzapuri
45	Dogri	113*	Mongheria
46*	Domali	114	Multani
47	Dravidam	115	Mundari
48	<i>Dutch</i>	116*	Muzaffarpuria
49	<i>English</i>	117 †	Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi
50	<i>Flemish</i>	118 *	Naiya
51	<i>French</i>	119 *	Nati
52	Garhwali	120	Nepali
53*	Giawari	121	Newari
54	<i>German</i>	122	<i>Norwegian</i>
55 *	Ghanjhari	123	Oriya
56 †	Goanese	124	Pali
57	Gondi	125	Panchpargania
58	Gorakhpuri	126*	Parhaiya
59	Gorkhali	127	<i>Persian</i>
60	<i>Greek</i>	128	<i>Portuguese</i>
61	Gujarati	129	Punjabi
62	Gurmukhi	130 †	Purbi-Maithili
63 *	Hara	131	Rajasthani
64	Hindi	132	<i>Roumanian</i>
65	Hindustani	133	Sadan/Sadri
66	Ho	134*	Sahasrabadi
67	<i>Iraqi</i>	135*	Samaria
68	<i>Irish</i>		

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES—*concll.*

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
136*†Sambhalpuri		145 Tamaria	
137 Sanskrit		146 Tamil	
138 Santali		147 *Tauti	
139 Satnami		148 Telugu	
140 Sauria		149 Thar	
141 Sindhi		150 Tibetan	
142 <i>Spanish</i>		151 Tirahutiya	
143*†Surajpuri		152 Urdu	
144 <i>Swedish</i>		153 <i>Welsh</i>	

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

**Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.

(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spellings according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Assamese	Assamese	552
Asuri	Asuri	22
Awadhi	Awadhī	558 Mirzapuri
Bakhli	Maṇḍālī Pahārī	839
Banarasi	Western Bhojpuri	525
Baori	Bāori	681
Bengali	Bongali	529
Bhili	Bhili	677
Bhojpuri	Bhojpuri	519
Bhumij	Bhumij	17
Bhutani	Bhōṭiā of Bhutan	69
Bikaneri	Bikānerī	737
Bilaspuri	Bilāspuri	637 Cf. Note 2
Birhor	Birhār	18
Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	Brijīā	24
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	Braj Bhākhā	592
Bundelkhandi	Bundēlkhaṇḍī	610
Chhattisgarhi	Chhattisgarhī	572 Satnami
Chhika Chhiki	Chhikā-Chhiki	513
Doswali/Hariani	Hariāni/Dōswālī	591
Dogri	Dōgrī	647
Dravidam	Dravidian Family	Madrasi
Garhwali	Garhwālī	804
Gondi	Gōṇḍī	313
Gorakhpuri	Gōrakhpurī	523
Gujarati	Gujarātī	652
Hindi	Hindī	586 Khariboli
Hindustani	Hindōstānī	582
Ho	Hō	20
Kachchhi	Kachchhī	451
Kamari-Santali	Kamārī	493 Cf. Note 2
Kanauji	Kanaujī	604
Kannada	Kanarese	296
Kashmiri	Kāshmirī	399
Kharis	Kharīā	27
Khortha/Khotta	Eastern Magahi	518
Kisan-Santali	Kōṇḍā/Kurukh	19/305 Cf. Note 2
Kishanganjia	Siripurīā	541
Koch	Kōch	142
Koda/Kora	Kōḍā/Kōrā	19
Kol	Muṇḍā Branch	
Konkani	Kōṇkanī	494 Cf. Note 2, Goanese Cf. Note 2
Korku	Kūrku	26
Korwa	Korwā	25
Kumauni	Kumaunī	785
Kurmali Thar	Eastern Magahi	518
Kurukh/Oraon	Kurukh/Oṛāō	305 Dhangri
Lushai/Mizo	Lushēi	224
Magahi/Magadhi	Magahī	516
Maithili	Maithilī	507 Tirahutiya
Malayalam	Malayālām	293
Malpaharia	Māl Pahārīā	536
Malto	Malto	307 Sauria

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—*contd.*

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India 1	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India 2	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India 3
Manipuri/Meithei	Manipuri/Meithei	206
Marathi	Marāṭhī	455
Marwari	Mārwarī	713
Multani	Mūltānī	426 Derawal
Mundari	Muṇḍārī	16
Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi	Nāgpurī	478 Cf. Note 2
Nepali	Naipālī	781 Gorkhali
Nowari	Nēwārī	115
Oriya	Oriyā	502
Pali	Pālī	
Panchpargania	Eastern Magahi	518 Tamaria
Punjabi	Pañjābī	632 Gurmukhi
Purbi-Maithili	Pūrbī	558/525 Cf. Note 2
Rajasthani	Rājasthānī	712
Sadan/Sadri	Nagpurīā	526
Sanskrit	Sanskrit	
Santali	Santālī	15 Karmali, Mahili, Manjhi
Shndhi	Sindhī	445
Tamil	Tamil	285
Telugu	Telugu	319 Andhra
Thar	Muṇḍā Branch	
Tibetan	Tibetan	58
Urdu	Urdu	585

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2	1	2
Anga (T)	Maithili	Konkani (TR)	A language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family
Bhagalpuri (T)	Maithili		
Bhatiari (T)	Bengali		
Bilaspuri (TR)	Chhattisgarhi	Lohara (T)	Ho
Chero (T)	Bhojpuri	Lohari-Santali (T)	Santali
Dharampuria (T)	Maithili	Mongheria (T)	Maithili
Domali (T)	Eastern Magahi	Muzaffarpuria (T)	Maithili
Gawari (T)	Eastern Magahi	Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi	
Goanese (TR)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family	Parhaiya (TR)	Eastern Magahi
		Purbhi-Maithili (TR)	Munda Branch
		Sahasrabadi (T)	Maithili
		Samaria (T)	Malpaharia
Kamari-Santali (TR)	Santali	Sambhalpuri (T)	Oriya
Kisan-Santali (TR)	Santali	Surajpuri (T)	Maithili

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner.

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents 1	Mother Tongue 2
Other Asian Countries	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani. Arabic/Arbi, Armenian, Burmese, Cambodian, Ceylonese/Simehu/Singhalese, Chinese/Chini, Iraqui, Japanese, Laotian, Persian
Africa	African
America	American, Canadian
Oceania	Australian
Europe	Belgian,Czech/Czechoslovakian Danish, Dutch, English, Flemish, French, German, Greek, Irish, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Roumanian, Spanish, Swedish, Welsh

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—*concl.*

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

Brain Bucher	Ghanjhari Hara	Kalahari Kamat	Karwali Kauri	Kotaran Malari	Naiya Nati	Tanti
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NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V 1	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription 2	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V 1	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription 2
Andhra	Andharian	Kannada	Kanara, Kanaram, Kanarese, Kanari, Kannaru, Cannara, Cannarese, Cannarige, Kanra, Kenrij
Anga	Angika, Angikar		
Asuri	Assur		
Bakhli	Bakhboli	Khortha/Khottha	Kharota, Khastta, Kothari
Banarasi	Benarasi	Kishanganjia	Kishangangia, Shreepuri
Baori	Bauri, Babri	Koch	Kochboli
Bhili	Bhilboli	Koda/Kora	Kore, Korari, Korati
Bikaneri	Bekanari	Kol	Koal, Kolaboli, Kole
Birhor	Birhore	Konkani	Kokali, Kokani, Kokari, Koknese, Konkari, Kookari
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	Braj-Bhasa		Kumauna
Chhattisgarhi	Chhatisgarhi	Kumauni	Kurma, Kurmik, Kurni
Chhika Chhiki	Chhikachiki	Kurmal Thar	Kadukali
Derawal	Derawali	Kurukh/Oraon	Malti
Deswali/Hariani	Hariyana, Hajarion	Malto	Mongheria
Dogri	Dogra	Mongheria	Mongari, Monghyria, Monga
Dravidam	Drabedian	Nati	Nat
Garhwali	Godauli, Gorwali	Panchpargania	Panchargania, Panchpargunia
Gawari	Gamari, Goari, Gauuari	Sadan/Sadri	Santri
Goanese	Guanese	Tamaria	Tamara, Tair, Temoral, Tumariya
Gorkhali	Gorakhali, Gorakhi, Gorkha		Tailangi, Telangi
Gujarati	Gujrati	Telugu	Tirhutia
Gurmukhi	Gurumukhi	Tirahutiya	
Kachehhi	Kachhachi		
Kanauji	Kannauji		

TABLE C-V

ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing * and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing†)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
153	92	23,268,274	23,129,840	13	252	155	16	24,660	17,914	7	50,300	47,163	32	8,263	6,252

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1*†	Adivasi-Bhili	70	Khandeshi
2	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani	71	*Khorpi
3	African	72	*Kigoi
4	Ahirani	73	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
5	Andhra	74*†	Kolchi
6	Arabic/Arbi	75	†Koli-Gujarati
7	Assamese	76*†	Kongkoi
8	Balochi/Baluchi	77	Koshti-Bundeli
9	Banjari	78	Kotvali
10	Bavehi	79*†	Kahatriya-Gujarati
11	Bengali	80	Madrasi
12	Bhandari	81*†	Mahar
13	Bhili	82	Maithili
14	Bhilodi	83	Makrani
15	Bhojpuri	84	Malabar
16	Bhopali	85	Malayalam
17	Bihari	86	Malvi
18	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	87*†	Manglorese
19	Burmese	88	Manipuri/Meithei
20	Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese	89	Marathi
21	Charani	90	Marwari
22	*Chhari	91	Marwari Gondi
23	Chhattisgarhi	92	Mawchi
24	Chinese/Chini	93	Memani
25	Chodhari	94	Mewari
26	Congolese	95	Multani
27	Czech/Czechoslovakian	96*†	Mysore
28	Dakani/Musalmani	97	Naikadi
29	Dakshini	98	Nepali
30	*Damal	99	Nimadi
31	Dangi	100	Norwegian
32	Dhodia	101	Oriya
33	Dogri	102*†	Padvi
34	Dravidam	103	Pahari-Unspecified
35	Dungari	104	Parsi
36	Dutch	105	Persian
37	English	106	Peshawari
38	Ethiopian	107	Pingal
39	French	108	Portuguese
40	Gamti/Gavit	109	Punjabi
41	Garhwali	110	Purbi
42	German	111	Rajasthani
43	†Goanese	112	Rajwari
44	Gondi	113	Rangari
45	Gorkhali	114*†	Ravli
46	Greek	115	Roumanian
47	Gujarati	116	Russian
48	Gurmukhi	117	Sanskrit
49	Hebrew/Jewish	118	Siamese/Thai
50	Hindi	119	Sikhi
51	Hindustani	120	Sikkim Bhotia
52	Irani/Iranian	121	Sindhi
53	Irish	122	Sorathi
54*†	Islami	123	Spanish
55	Italian	124	Swahili
56	Jadeji	125	Swedish
57	Japanese	126*†	Talavia
58	Javanese/Java	127	Tamil
59*†	Jesalmeri	128	Telugu
60	Kachchhi	129	Tibetan
61	Kamathi	130*†	Tirbandi
62	*Kanjari	131	Tulu
63	Kannada	132*†	Tumbal
64	Karnataka	133	Turkish/Turkistani
65	Kashmiri	134	Urdu
66	Kathodi	135	Vadari
67	Katkari	136	Varli
68*†	Kerala	137	Vasava
69*†	Khalpa	138	Walvi

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.
Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.
* Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.
† Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.
*† Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

- (i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.
- (ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.
- (iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.
- (iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.
- (v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Assamese	Assamese	552
Banjari	Banjāri	771
Bengali	Bengali	529
Bhandari	Bhāṇḍārī	464
Bhili	Bhili	677
	Dungari	
	Walvi	
	Kotvali	
	Vasava	
Bhilodi	Bhīlōḍī	678
Bhojpuri	Bhojpuri	519
Bihari	Bihārī	506
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	Braj Bhākhā	592
Charani	Chārānī	Pingal
Chhattisgarhi	Chhattisgarhī	683
Chodhari	Chōḍhārī	572
Dakani/Musalmani	Dakhinī Hindōstānī/Musal mānī	684
Dangi	Dāṅgī	587
Dhodia	Dhōḍiā	710
Dogri	Dōgri	686
Dravidam	Dravidian Family	647
Garhwali	Garhwālī	
Goanese	Goanese	Madrasī
Gondi	Gōṇḍī	804
Gujarati	Gujarātī	494
Hindi	Hindī	Cf. Note 2
Hindustani	Hindōstānī	313
Kachchhi	Kachchhī	652
Kamathi	Kāmāthī	586
Kannada	Kanarese	Punbi
Kashmiri	Kāshmirī	582
Katkari	Kātkarī	451
Khandeshi	Khāndēśī	Jadeji
Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	Kōṅkanī	326
Koli-Gujarati	Kōlī	296
Koshti-Bundeli	Kōshṭī	Karnataka
Maithili	Maithilī	399
Malayalam	Malayālām	471
Malvi	Mālvi	Kathodi
Manipuri/Meithei	Manipurī/Meithei	Ahirani
Marathi	Marāṭhī	691
Marwari	Mārwarī	459
Mawchi	Māwchī	Cf. Note 2
Memani	Suratī	629
Mewari	Mēwārī	607
Multani	Mūltānī	293
Naikadi	Nāikādī	Malabar
Nepali	Naiṇpālī	700
Nimadi	Nimāḍī	Bhopali
Oriya	Oriyā	206
Pahari-Unspecified	Pahārī Group	455
Parsi	Pārsī Gujarātī	Dakshini
Peshawari	Hindkō	713
Punjabi	Pañjābī	Marwari Gondi
		694
		Bavchi, Gamti/Gavit
		657
		720
		426
		696
		781
		Gorkhali
		770
		502
		660
		433
		632
		Gurmukhi, Sikhi

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—*contd.*

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Rajasthani	Rājasthānī	712
Rajwari	Rāj-wārī	762
Rangari	Kōshṭī	482
Sanskrit	Sanskrit	
Sikkim Bhotia	Bhōṭiā of Sikkim	68
Sindhi	Sindhī	445
Sorathi	Sorathī	668
Tamil	Tamil	285
Telugu	Telugu	319
Tibetan	Tibetan	Andhra
Tulu	Tulu	58
Urdu	Urdū	302
Vadari	Vadārī	585
Varli	Vārli	325
		472

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist	Alphabetical order of the mother tongue indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2	1	2
Adivasi-Bhili	(T)	Bhili	Koli-Gujarati (TR)
Goanese	(TR)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Brauch of the Aryan Sub-Family	Kongkoi (T)
			Kshatriya-Gujarati (T)
			Mahar (T)
			Manglorese (T)
			Mysore (T)
			Padvi (T)
			Ravli (T)
			Talavia (T)
			Tirbandi (T)
			Tumbal (T)
			Ladakhi

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner :

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian Countries	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani, Arabic/Arbi, Balochi/Baluchi, Burmese, Ceylonese/Simelu/Sighelese, Chinese/Chini, Hebrew/Jewish, Irani/Iranian, Japanese, Javanese/Java, Makrani, Persian, Siamese/Thai, Turkish/Turkistani
Africa	African, Congolese, Ethiopian, Swahili
Europe	Czech/Czechoslovakian, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Irish, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Roumanian, Russian, Spanish, Swedish

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

Chhari	Damal	Kanjari	Khorpi	Kigoi
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TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—concl'd.

NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
Adivasi-Bhili	Adiwasi	Karnataka	Karnataki, Karnutaki
Bhili	Bhil	Kashmiri	Kashmiri, Kasmiri
Bhilodi	Bhilori	Kolehi	Kolehi
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	Braj	Kotwali	Kotwalia
Charani	Chaurani	Malabar	Malbari
Chhattisgarhi	Chhatisgadhi	Mawchi	Mavchi
Chodhari	Chaudhari	Mewari	Mevadi
Dakshini	Daxini	Mysore	Mysori
Dagri	Dogra	Naikadi	Naika, Naiki
Dravidam	Dravid, Dravidian	Nepali	Naipali, Naipali
Gamti/Gavit	Gamit	Orissa	Orissa
Garhwali	Gadhwali	Pahari-Unspecified	Pahadi
Gorkhali	Gurkha, Gurkhani	Parisi	Passi
Gurmukhi	Curumakhi, Gurumkhi	Rajwari	Rajwadi
Hindustani	Hidustani	Rangari	Rungari
Kachchhi	Kachachhi, Kutchchi	Telugu	Telegu
Kamathi	Kamati	Vasava	Vasavi
Kannada	Kannad, Kannadi, Kanarese	Walvi	Valvi

TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing*and†)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing†)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
138	85	10,630,077	9,996,466	5	41	72	16	697	679	2	31	25	32	3,087	2,231

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani</i>	53	Kannada
2	Agarwali	54	{Karnataka
3	<i>Arabic/Arbi</i>	55	Kashmiri
4	*†Askardi	56	*Khasal
5	Assamese	57	*Khasbodi
6	*Babthi	58	Kishtwari
7	*Bakerwali	59	Kohistani
8	Balti	60	†Konkani
9	Banarasi	61	*Kumadri
10	Bengali	62	Kumauni
11	Bhadrawahi	63	Ladakhi
12	Bhalesi	64	*Ladhari
13	*Bhali	65	*Logli
14	Bharmauri/Gaddi	66	Madras
15	Bhili	67	*Madwali
16	Bihari	68	Malayalam
17	*Bilui	69	*Marajee
18	*Boria	70	Marathi
19	Brokpa	71	*Mehari
20	Budhi	72	*†Mirpuri
21	*†Bunjwali	73	Multani
22	Chameali	74	Nepali
23	Champa	75	*Ordial
24	*Chetori	76	Oriya
25	Chilasi	77	Padari
26	Dakani/Musalmani	78	Pahari-Unspecified
27	Dardi	79	*Pathlu
28	*Darwi	80	<i>Persian</i>
29	*Desbadi	81	Poguli
30	*Desbi	82	Punchhi
31	*Deswayi	83	Punjabi
32	Dogri	84	*Punjwali
33	<i>Dutch</i>	85	Purbi
34	<i>English</i>	86	Rajasthani
35	<i>French</i>	87	*†Rajputi
36	Garhwali	88	*Rowdhari
37	<i>German</i>	89	Sanskrit
38	Gilgiti	90	*Sarodi
39	Gojri	91	Shina
40	Gorkhali	92	Sindhi
41	Gujarati	93	Siraji-Kashmiri
42	Gurmukhi	94	<i>Spanish</i>
43	Hindi	95	Tamil
44	Hindustani	96	Telugu
45	<i>Hungarian</i>	97	Tibetan
46	<i>Italian</i>	98	*Tilali
47	Jatki	99	<i>Turkish/Turkistani</i>
48	*Jord	100	Urdu
49	†Kaghani	101	<i>Yagistani</i>
50	*Kalwi	102	<i>Yarkandi</i>
51	Kandiali	103	*Zindhari
52	Kangri		

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF

VOTE 1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.

(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Agarwali	Mārwarī	713
Assamese	Assamese	552
Balti	Balti	59
Banarasi	Western Bhojpuri	525
Bengali	Bengali	529
Bhadrawahi	Bhadrawāhi	847
Bhalesi	Bhaḷṣi	848
Bharmauri/Gaddi	Gādi/Bharmauri	843
Bhili	Bhili	677
Bihari	Bihārī	506
Brokpa	Brōkpā	397
Chameali	Chamṣālī	842
Chilasi	Chilāsī	394
Dakani/Musalmani	Dakhini Hindostani/ Musalmānī	587
Dardi	Dard Group	
Dogri	Dōgrī	647
Garhwali	Garhwālī	804
Gilgiti	Gilgiti	392
Gojri	Kashmir Gujuri	779
Gujarati	Gujarātī	652
Hindi	Hindī	586 Purbi
Hindustani	Hindostānī	582
Jatki	Lahndā	415
Kaghani	Chibhālī	440 Cf. Note 2
Kandiali	Kanḍiālī	649
Kangri	Kāngrā	650
Kannada	Kanarese	296 Karnataka
Kashmiri	Kāshmirī	399
Kishtwari	Kishtwārī	401
Kohistani	Kōshistānī	407
Konkani	Kōṅkani	494 Cf. Note 2
Kumauni	Kumaunī	785
Ladakhi	Ladakhi	61 Budhi, Champa
Madras	Dravidian Family	
Malayalam	Malayālam	293
Marathi	Marāṭhī	455
Multani	Mūltānī	426
Nepali	Naipālī	781 Gorkhali
Oriya	Oriyā	503
Padari	Pādari	849
Pahari-Unspecified	Pahārī Group	
Poguli	Pōguli	403
Punchhi	Punchhī	441
Punjabi	Pañjābī	632 Gurmukhi
Rajasthani	Rājasthānī	712
Sanskrit	Sanskrit	
Shina	Shinā	391
Sindhi	Sindhī	445
Siraji-Kashmiri	Sirājī	404
Tamil	Tamil	285
Telugu	Telugu	319
Tibetan	Tibetan	58
Urdu	Urdu	585

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—concl'd.

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2
Askardi (T)	Balti
Bunjwali ! (T)	Kashmiri
Kaghani † (TR)	Kohistani
Konkani (TR)	A Language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family
Mirपुरi (T)	Lahnda
Rajputi (T)	Dogri

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner.

Other Asian countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian Countries	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani, Arabic/Arbi, Persian, Turkish/Turkistani, Yagistani, Yarkandi
Europe	Dutch, English, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Spanish

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

Bahthi	Chetori	Jord	Ladhari	Ordial	Tilali
Bakerwali	Darwi	Kalwi	Logli	Pathlu	Zindhari
Bhali	Desbadi	Khasal	Madwali	Punjwali	
Bilni	Deshi	Khasbodi	Marajec	Rowdhari	
Boria	Doswayi	Kumadri	Mehari	Sarodi	

NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
Agarwali	Agarwala	Gorkhali	Gorkhi, Gurkhali, Gurkha
Askardi	Askurdi	Gujarati	Gujrati
Assamese	Assami, Assamies	Jatki	Jat
Bakerwali	Bakarwali	Kaghani	Kagani, Kangani
Bhadrawahi	Badarwahi, Badarwali, Bader-wahi, Bhadrwahi	Kandiali	Kandi
		Kannada	Kanaries
		Karnataka	Karnatiki
Bharmauri/Gaddi	Gadi, Gadhi, Gadhiali	Kishtwari	Kashtwari
Bihari	Behari	Konkani	Kankoni, Kunkani
Boria	Bhoria	Kumauni	Kumoani, Kumanau
Brokpa	Barkhapa, Brukpa	Marathi	Maharashtri, Marthi, Marhati, Marahati
Budhi	Bodhi		
Bunjwali	Bunchwali, Bonjwali	Oriya	Oria, Uriya
Chameali	Chamaya, Chamya	Pathlu	Patholo
Champa	Champali	Poguli	Chogli (Pogli)
Dakani/Musalmani	Dakhani	Punchhi	Poonchi, Punchi
Garhwali	Garwali, Gadwahi, Gadwali	Shina	Sheena
	Gashwali	Siraji-Kashmiri	Saraji, Suraji
Gojri	Gogri	Telugu	Telegu, Telgu
Gilgiti	Gilgati	Tibetan	Tibti, Tibeti

TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent																
Total	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India				Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing* and†)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing†)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Mother Tong- ues	No. of ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
103	59	1,889,484	1,657,549	27	5,451	5,343	4	339	311	2	51	105	13	1,359	1,140	

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	*†Adi Dravida	56	Khasi
2	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani</i>	57	†Konkani
3	<i>African Krue</i>	58	†Kudubi
4	*Ahenai	59	Kumauni
5	<i>American</i>	60	†Kumbar
6	*Anharic	61	<i>Latin</i>
7	<i>Arabic/Arbi</i>	62	Lushai/Mizo
8	<i>Armenian</i>	63	<i>Mahl/Maldivian</i>
9	Assamese	64	Maithili
10	Badaga	65	<i>Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan</i>
11	Banarasi	66	Malayalam
12	<i>Basque</i>	67	*Maltis
13	<i>Belgian</i>	68	Manipuri/Meithei
14	Bengali	69	Marathi
15	*Bhadruvali	70	Marwari
16	<i>Burmese</i>	71	Memani
17	<i>Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese</i>	72	*†Moopan
18	*†Chettibhasha-Konkani	73	*Muttari
19	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	74	†Nagari-Malayalam
20	Coorgi/Kodagu	75	Naiki-Banjari
21	Dakani/Musalmani	76	†Nawait
22	*Dalue	77	Nepali
23	<i>Danish</i>	78	<i>Norwegian</i>
24	*Diwhe	79	*†Oda
25	Dogri	80	Oriya
26	<i>Dutch</i>	81	Pahari-Unspecified
27	<i>English</i>	82	Pali
28	<i>Finnish</i>	83	Pania
29	<i>Flemish</i>	84	Parsi
30	<i>French</i>	85	Patani
31	*Fugian	86	<i>Persian</i>
32	<i>Gaelic</i>	87	<i>Polish</i>
33	Garhwali	88	<i>Portuguese</i>
34	<i>German</i>	89	Pothwari
35	†Goanese	90	Punjabi
36	*Gorhathi	91	Rajasthani
37	Gorkhali	92	*†Roman-Malayalam
38	*†Gouda Saraswata	93	<i>Russian</i>
39	<i>Greek</i>	94	Sanskrit
40	Gujarati	95	Saurashtra
41	*Gusara	96	<i>Scottish</i>
42	<i>Hebrew/Jewish</i>	97	Sikhi
43	Hindi	98	Sindhi
44	Hindustani	99	<i>Spanish</i>
45	<i>Hungarian</i>	100	<i>Swedish</i>
46	<i>Indonesian</i>	101	<i>Swiss</i>
47	<i>Irish</i>	102	<i>Syriac</i>
48	<i>Italian</i>	103	*Taharine
49	<i>Japanese</i>	104	Tamil
50	<i>Javanese/Java</i>	105	<i>Tanganyika</i>
51	Kachchhi	106	Telugu
52	Kannada	107	Tulu
53	Karandi	108	Urdu
54	Kashmiri	109	*†Vettuva
55	*Kavara	110	<i>Welsh</i>

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassified by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.

(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling⁴ according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Assamese	Assamese	552
Badaga	Badaga	298
Banarasi	Western Bhojpuri	525
Bengali	Bengali	529
Coorgi/Kodagu	Kodagu/Coorgi	301
Dakani/Musalmani	Dakhini Hindōstāni/Musalmanī	587 Patani
Dogri	Dōgri	647
Garhwali	Garhwāli	804
Gujarati	Gujarāti	652
Hindi	Hindi	586
Hindustani	Hindōstāni	582
Kachchhi	Kachchhi	451
Kannada	Kanarese	296 Karandi, Kumbar Cf. Note 2
Kashmiri	Kāshmiri	399
Khasi	Khāsi	8
Konkani	Kōnkani	494 Cf. Note 2, Goanese Cf. Note 2, Kudubi Cf. Note 2
Kumauni	Kumauni	785
Lushai/Mizo	Lushēi	224
Maithili	Maithili	507
Malayalam	Malayālam	293 Pania
Manipuri/Meithei	Manipuri/Meithei	206
Marathi	Marāṭhi	455
Marwari	Mārwarī	713
Memani	Sur*ti	657
Nagari-Malayalam	Nāgari	654 Cf. Note 2
Naiki-Banjari	Banjāri	771
Nawait	Dāldi	497 Cf. Note 2
Nepali	Naipāli	781 Gorkhali
Oriya	Oriyā	502
Pahari-Unspecified	Pahārī Group	
Pali	Pāli	
Parsi	Pārsi Gujarāti	660
Pothwari	Pōthwāri	437
Punjabi	Pañjābī	632 Sikhi
Rajasthani	Rājasthāni	712
Sanskrit	Sanskrit	
Saurashtra	Paṭṭṇālī	674
Sindhi	Sindhi	445
Tamil	Tamiḻ	285
Telugu	Telugu	319
Tulu	Tulu	302
Urdu	Urdū	585

KERALA

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—*contd.*

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2	1	2
Adi Dravida (T)	Tamil	Goanese (TR)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family
Chettibhasha-Konkani (T)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family	Kumbar Moopan (TR)	Malayalam
Gouda Saraswata (T)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family	Nagari-Malayalam (TR)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family
Konkani (TR)	A language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family	Nawait (TR)	Malayalam
Kudubi (TR)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family	Oda (T)	Malayalam
		Roman-Malayalam (T)	Malayalam
		Vettuva (T)	Malayalam

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner :

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian Countries	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani, Arabic/Arbi, Armenian, Burmese, Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese, Chinese/Chini, Hebrew/Jewish, Indonesian, Japanese, Javanese/Java, Mahi/Maldivian, Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan, Persian, Syriac
Africa	African Krue, Tanganyika
America	American
Europe	Basque, Belgian, Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, Flemish, French, Gaelic, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Latin, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Scottish, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, Welsh

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

Ahenai	Bhadruvali	Diwhe	Gorhathi	Kavara	Muttari
Anharic	Daluo	Fugian	Gusara	Maltis	Taharine

KERALA

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—*concl'd.*

NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
Adi Dravida	Adi-Drawida	Kudubi	Kudumbi
Badaga	Vadagu	Kumauni	Kummaon, Kummoani
Banarasi	Benarese	Kumbar	Kumbaran
Chettibhasha-Konkani	Chetty, Chettibhasha	Lushai/Mizo	Miso
Coorgi/Kodagu	Coorge, Curge, Kotagu, Kotaku	Marathi	Maharashtra
Dakani/Musalmani	Dekhime	Marwari	Marvadi
Garhwali	Gadhavali, Gadhawala, Gurvali	Memani	Memini
Goanese	Goan	Naiki-Banjari	Naikan
Gorkhali	Gurkha, Gurkhali	Nawait	Navaith, Nevayath, Navayath
Gouda Saraswata	Gouda-Saraswatha, Goudrar-ruath, Saraswath	Nepali	Nepalese
Gujarati	Gujarathi, Gujarathy	Oriya	Oryiya
Kachchhi	Cuchi, Cutch, Cutchi, Kachi, Katch, Katchi, Kuchi	Pahari-Unspecified	Pahadi
Kannada	Canedian, Canarese	Pania	Paniya, Paniyan
Karandi	Karadi	Patani	Pattani
Kashmiri	Kashmeri	Pothwari	Pathvari
Khasi	Kassi	Rajasthani	Rajastani
Konkani	Cogani, Konganam, Konkini	Saurashtra	Sawrashtra, Sowrashtra
		Sikhi	Sikh
		Urdu	Urudu

TABLE C-V

ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent

Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing* and†)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing†)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
110	50	8,355,097	8,536,272	12	32	21	7	960	990	6	37,676	38,253	41	5,838	4,505

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	Adkuri	72	*†Dhurwa
2	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani</i>	73	Dogri
3	<i>African</i>	74	Domra
4	Agaria	75	*†Dorli
5	Ahirani	76	<i>Dutch</i>
6	Ahiri	77	<i>English</i>
7	Ajmeri	78	<i>French</i>
8	<i>American</i>	79	*†Gadaria
9	<i>Arabic/Arbi</i>	80	*†Gadoli
10	Assamese	81	Gahora
11	Asuri	82	Gangapari
12	Awadhi	83	Gaoli
13	Bachadi	84	Garhwali
14	Baghelkhandi	85	<i>German</i>
15	Bagri-Rajasthani	86	*Ghasi
16	Bahawalpuri	87	Ghati
17	*†Bahusar	88	†Goanese
18	Baigani	89	Golari
19	Balai	90	Gondani
20	<i>Balochi/Baluchi</i>	91	Gondi
21	Banarasi	92	Gorakhpuri
22	Banjari	93	*Gorila
23	Baori	94	Gorkhali
24	Barel	95	Govari
25	*Beldari	96	Gujarati
26	Bengali	97	Gujari
27	*Beriya	98	Gurmukhi
28	Betuli	99	Gurvi
29	Bhadauri	100	*Gwalri
30	*Bhadri	101	Halabi
31	Bharatpuri	102	Harauti
32	Bharia	103	*†Hattiya Ki Boli
33	Bhatri	104	Hindi
34	Bhilali	105	Hindustani
35	Bhili	106	Holiya
36	Bhojpuri	107	<i>Hungarian</i>
37	Bhoyari	108	<i>Irani/Iranian</i>
38	Bhuani	109	<i>Irish</i>
39	Bhulia	110	<i>Israeli</i>
40	Bhutani	111	Jaipuri
41	Bihari	112	†Jangali-Korwa
42	Bikaneri	113	<i>Japanese</i>
43	*†Bilaspuri	114	Jati
44	Binjhawari	115	*†Jhamral
45	Birhor	116	Jharla
46	Bori	117	Jodhpuri
47	Braj Bhasa/Braj Bhakha	118	Kachohhi
48	Bundelkhandi	119	Kahari
49	Burgandi	120	Kaikadi
50	<i>Burmese</i>	121	*†Kalari
51	*†Byadha	122	*†Kalbeli
52	<i>Canadian</i>	123	Kamari
53	<i>Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese</i>	124	Kanauji
54	*†Chamari	125	Kanauri
55	Chandari	126	*Kanjari
56	Charani	127	Kankeri
57	Chhattisgarhi	128	Kannada
58	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	129	Kashmiri
59	Chitodi	130	Kathiyawadi
60	Coorgi/Kodagu	131	Katia
61	<i>Czech/Czechoslovakian</i>	132	Khairari
62	*Dangchagha	133	Khandeshi
63	Dangi	134	Kharla
64	Derawal	135	Khariboli
65	Deswali	136	Khasi
66	Deswali/Hariani	137	Kherwari
67	*†Dewar Boli	138	Kir
68	Dhangri	139	Koda/Kora
69	Dhanwari	140	*†Kokadi
70	Dhedli	141	Kol
71	*†Dhelki	142	Kolami

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES—*continued*.

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
143	†Konda	201	Paliya
144	†Konkani	202	Panchali
145	Koraku	203	*†Pando
146	Korku	204	*†Panki
147	Korwa	205	Paradhi
148	Koshti-Marathi	206	Pardesi
149	Kotali	207	†Parji
150	Kotwali	208	Parsi
151	*Kuchbandhi	209	Parsi Gond
152	Kumauni	210	Parvari
153	Kumbhari	211	*Pasi
154	Kurukh/Oraon	212	*Pathari
155	Lodhanti	213	Persian
156	Lodhi	214	*†Pinjari
157	Lonari	215	Portuguese
158	Lushai/Mizo	216	Punjabi
159	*Madari-Nati	217	Purbi
160	Magahi/Magadhi	218	Rajasthani
161	Magari	219	Rajhari
162	*Mahakuri	220	Rajwari
163	Mahari	221	*Rakchhai
164	*†Mahto	222	Rangari
165	*†Maina	223	*†Regari
166	Maithili	224	Reli
167	†Majhi-Korwa	225	*†Rewapari
168	Malabar	226	Russian
169	Malayalam	227	Sadan/Sadri
170	Malvi	228	Saheria
171	Manipuri/Meithei	229	*Sansi
172	*†Mankari	230	Sanskrit
173	Marari	231	Santali
174	Marathi	232	*Saperi
175	Maria	233	*Saraiya
176	Marwari	234	*†Sarwariya
177	*Meghwali	235	Satnami
178	Memani	236	Sauria
179	Mewari	237	Savara
180	Mirgani	238	*Servi
181	Mirzapuri	239	Shekhawati
182	Moghia	240	*Shikari
183	Multani	241	Sikhi
184	Mundari	242	Sindhi
185	Muria	243	Sipari
186	Muwasi	244	Sondwari
187	*†Nagarchi	245	Spanish
188	Nagari-Hindi	246	Surgujia
189	*†Nagwanshi	247	Swedish
190	Nahari	248	Tamil
191	*Nati	249	Telugu
192	*Nehara	250	Tibetan
193	Nepali	251	Towargarhi
194	Nihali	252	Tulu
195	Nimadi	253	Turi
196	*Odki	254	Turkish/Turkistani
197	Ojhi	255	Urdu
198	Oriya	256	*Urmasha
199	*Pahalwani	257	Uttari
200	Pahari-Unspecified	258	Vadari

Mother tongues printed in *italics* belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.

(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Agaria	Agariā	23
Ahiri	Ahīri	761
Ajmeri	Ajmēri	749
Assamese	Assamese	552
Asuri	Asurī	22
Awadhi	Awadhī	558 Gangapuri, Mirzapuri, Pardesi, Uttari
Baghelkhandi	Baghēli	559 Gondani
Bagri-Rajasthani	Bāgrī	739
Baigani	Baigāni	577
Banarasi	Western Bhojpuri	525
Banjari	Banjāri	771
Baori	Bāori	681
Barol	Barēl	682
Bengali	Bengali	529
Betuli	Dhōlēwārī	766
Bhadauri	Bhadauri	619 Towargarhi
Bharia	Bharia	330
Bhatri	Bhatrī	505
Bhili	Bhīlī	677 Bhilali, Kotwali
Bhojpuri	Bhojpuri	519 Domra
Bhojari	Bhōyari	767
Bhulia	Bhulīā	580
Bhutani	Bhōtjā of Bhutan	69
Bihari	Bihārī	506
Bikaneri	Bikānēri	737
Bilaspuri	Kahlūri/Bilāspuri	637 Cf. Note 2
Binjhawari	Binjhawāri	578
Birhor	Birhār	18
Bori	Vhōrāsāi	672
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	Braj Bhākha	592 Bharatpuri
Bundelkhandi	Bundēlkhaṇḍī	610 Kahari, Saheria
Burgandi	Burganḍī	292
Charani	Chāraṇī	683
Chhattisgarhi	Chhattisgarhī	572 Kankeri, Satnami
Coorgi/Kodagu	Koḍagu/Coorgi	301
Dangi	Dāngī	710
Deswali/Hariani	Hariāni/Dēswālī	591
Dogri	Dōgri	647
Gahora	Gahōrā	564
Gaoli	Gāoli	626
Garhwali	Garhwālī	804
Ghati	Ghāṭī	469
Golari	Gōlari	323
Gondi	Gōṇḍī	313 Parsi Gondi
Gorakhpuri	Gōrakhpurī	523
Govari	Gōvārī	481
Gujarati	Gujarātī	652
Gujari	Gujarī	780
Halabi	Halābi	490 Adkuri, Chandari, Mirgani, Muria
Harauli	Hārāuṭī	750

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—*contd.*

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Hindi	Hindī	586 Deswali, Khariboli, Nagari-Hindi, Purbi
Hindustani	Hindostāni	582
Holiya	Hōliya	300
Jaipuri	Jaipuri	741
Jangali-Korwa	Jāngali	420 Cf. Note 2
Jati	Jāti	590
Kachchhi	Kachchhi	451
Kaikadi	Kaikādi	291
Kamari	Kamāri	493
Kanauji	Kanauji	604
Kanauri	Kanauri	77
Kannada	Kanarese	296
Kashmiri	Kāshmiri	399
Kathiyawadi	Kāthiyāwādi	666
Katia	Katīā	488
Khairari	Khairāri	723
Khandeshi	Khāndēshi	707 Ahirani, Chitodi
Kharja	Kharjā	27
Khasi	Khasi	8
Kherwari	Kherwāri	14
Koda/Kora	Kōdā	19
Kol	Mundā Branch	
Kolami	Kōlāmī	309
Konda	Kui	308 Cf. Note 2
Konkani	Kōṅkaṇi	494 Cf. Note 2, Goanese Cf. Note 2
Korku	Kūrku	26 Muwasi, Nihali
Korwa	Korwā	25 Koraku
Koshti-Marathi	Kōshṭi	472 Rangari
Kotali	Kōṭali	692
Kumauni	Kumaunī	785
Kumbhari	Kumbhāri	483
Kurukh/Oraon	Kurukh/Orāō	305 Dhangri, Dhanwari
Lodhanti	Lodhānti	613
Lodhi	Lōdhi	621
Lushai/Mizo	Lushōi	224
Magahi/Magadhi	Magahī	516
Magari	Magari	693
Mahari	Māhāri	485 Dhedi, Parvari
Maithili	Maithilī	507
Majhi-Korwa	Mājhi	634 Cf. Note 2
Malayalam	Malayālam	293 Malabar
Malvi	Mālvi	760 Bachadi
Manipuri/Moithai	Manipuri/Moithai	206
Marari	Marāri	568
Marathi	Marāthi	455 Lonari
Maria	Mariā	317
Marwari	Mārwarī	713 Jodhpuri, Kir
Memani	Surati	657
Mewari	Mēwarī	720
Multani	Mūltāni	426 Bahawalpuri, Derawal
Mundari	Mundāri	16
Nahari	Nāhari	492
Nepali	Naipālī	781 Gorkhali
Nimadi	Nimādi	770 Bhuani, Gurvi
Ojhi	Ōjhi	571
Oriya	Oriyā	502 Jharia, Moghia, Relli
Pahari-Unspecified	Pahārī Group	
Panchali	Panchālī	698
Paradhi	Pārādhi	699
Parji	Parji	318 Cf. Note 2
Parsi	Pārsi Gujarāṭi	660
Punjabi	Pañjābī	632 Gurmukhi, Sikhi
Rajasthani	Rājasthāni	712 Rajhari
Rajwari	Rājwarī	782
Sadan/Sadri	Nagpurīā	526
Sanskrit	Sanskrit	
Santali	Santālī	15
Sauria	Malto	307
Savara	Savara	29

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—*contd.*

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Shekhawati	Shēkhāwāṭi	738
Sindhi	Sindhī	445 Balai
Sipari	Sipārī	752
Sondwari	Sōṇḍwārī	763
Surgujia	Surgujīā	574
Tamil	Tamil	285
Telugu	Telugu	319
Tibetan	Tibetan	58
Tulu	Tulu	302
Turi	Tūri	21
Urdu	Urdū	585
Vadari	Vadārī	325

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2	1	2
Bahusar (T)	Marathi	Konda (TR)	A language of the Dravidian Family
Bilaspuri (TR)	Chhattisgarhi	Konkani (TR)	A language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family
Byadha (T)	Paradhi		
Chamari (T)	Hindi		
Dewar Boli (T)	Chhattisgarhi		
Dhelki (T)	Kharja		
Dhurwa (T)	Parji	Mahto (T)	Munda Branch
Dorli (T)	Gondi	Maina (T)	Hindi
Gadaria (T)	Gujarati	Majhi-Korwa (TR)	Korwa
Gadoli (T)	Rajasthani	Mankari (T)	Korku
Goanese (TR)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family	Nagarchi (T)	Gondi
		Nagwanshi (T)	Chhattisgarhi
		Pando (T)	Chhattisgarhi
		Panki (T)	Chhattisgarhi
		Parji (TR)	A language of the Dravidian Family
Hattiya Ki Boli (T)	Malvi		
Jangali-Korwa (TR)	Korwa	Pinjari (T)	Urdu
Jhamral (T)	Malvi	Regari (T)	Marathi
Kalari (T)	Gondi	Rewapari (T)	Baghelkhandi
Kalbeli (T)	Rajasthani	Sarwariya (T)	Bhojpuri
Kokadi (T)	Gondi		

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner:

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian Countries	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani, Arabic/Arbi, Balochi/Baluchi, Burmese, Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese, Chinese/Chini, Irani/Iranian, Israeli, Japanese, Persian, Turkish/Turkistani
Africa	African
America	American, Canadian
Europe	Czech/Czechoslovakian, Dutch, English, French, German, Hungarian, Irish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

Beldari	Gwalri	Nati	Pathari
Beriya	Kanjari	Nehara	Rakchhai
Bhadri	Kuehbandhi	Odki	Sansi
Dangchagha	Madari-Nati	Pahalwani	Saperi
Ghasi	Mahakuri	Paliya	Saraiya
Gorila	Meghwali	Pasi	Servi
			Shikari
			Urmasha

NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
Adkuri	Adhkuri	Khairari	Kheradi
Ahirani	Ahrani	Khariboli	Khadiboli
Assamese	Assami	Kherwari	Kharwari
Bahawalpuri	Bhawalpuri	Kir	Keeri
Bahusar	Bhawsari	Kokadi	Kokari
Baigani	Baigi, Bega	Kol	Koli
Baori	Boari	Kolami	Kulme
Barel	Bareli	Konkani	Kokani
Beriya	Bedia	Koraku	Kodaku
Betuli	Betali	Kotwali	Kotwali
Bhadauri	Bhadaori	Kumbhari	Kumhari
Bhadri	Bodri	Kurukh/Oraon	Orao, Orawn, Urao, Urawa
Bhoyari	Bhomiya, Bhuiyar, Bhuria	Lodhanti	Lodhani
Bhuani	Bhuwani	Magari	Maghari
Binjhawari	Binjhawari	Maina	Mina
Birhor	Birhore	Majhi-Korwa	Manjhi
Bori	Bora	Malabar	Malabari
Burgandi	Bargundi	Malvi	Malwada
Byadha	Bydha	Maria	Madiya
Derawal	Derawali	Nahari	Nahar Ki Boli
Dhangri	Dhangari	Nati	Natobhasha
Dagri	Dongri	Odki	Oad
Domra	Dorma	Ojhi	Ojha
Gadaria	Gadari, Gadriya	Pahari-Unspecified	Pahadi
Gahora	Goherohi	Pardesi	Pardeshi
Gaoli	Gawali	Parwari	Parwari
Ghati	Gatiya Ki Boli	Relli	Relley
Gondani	Godri, Godwani	Rewapari	Rewai
Gorkhali	Gorkhi	Sadan/Sadri	Sadri
Govari	Gowari	Santali	Santhali
Gurmukhi	Gurmukhi	Sarwariya	Sanwari
Halabi	Halbi	Sauria	Sauriya
Harauti	Hadoti	Savara	Swara
Holiya	Hola, Holar	Shekhawati	Sekhawati
Jharia	Jhaliya	Tibetan	Tibbati
Kanaui	Kanoj	Towargarhi	Tawadhari
Kanauri	Kanawar	Vadari	Badari
Kannada	Kannad		

TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing* and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing †)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong-ues			No. of Tong-ues			No. of Tong-ues			No. of Tong-ues			No. of Tong-ues		
		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
258	182	16,537,431	15,753,657	26	1,229	1,027	25	33,912	35,648	7	2,180	1,365	25	5,632	3,872

NOTE.—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues:

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF

NOTE—1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.

(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan Language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Assamese	Assamese	552
Badaga	Badaga	298
Bengali	Bengali	529
Bhutani	Bhōtīā of Bhutan	69
Bihari	Bihārī	506
Coorgi/Kodagu	Kodagu/Coorgi	301
Dogri	Dōgrī	647
Garhwali	Garhwālī	804
Gujarati	Gujarātī	652 Jaini
Hindi	Hindī	586 Devanagari
Hindustani	Hindōstānī	582 Bondili, Kshatri
Irula/Iruliga	Irula	289
Kachchhi	Kachchhī	451
Kannada	Kanarese	296
Kashmiri	Kāshmirī	399
Khasi	Khāsī	8
Konkani	Kōṅkanī	494 Cf. Note 2, Goanese Cf. Note 2
Korava	Korava	287 Korechi
Kota	Kōṭa	304
Kuruba/Kurumba	Kurumba	299 Urali
Lamani/Lambadi	Banjārī	771
Lushai/Mizo	Lushōi	224
Maithili	Maithilī	507
Malayalam	Malayālām	293 Pania
Manipuri/Meithei	Manipurī/Meithei	206
Marathi	Marāṭhī	455 Balabandhu
Marwari	Mārwarī	713
Multani	Mūltānī	426
Nagari-Marathi	Nāgarī	654 Cf. Note 2
Naiki-Kuruba/Kurumba	Naikī	771 Cf. Note 2
Nawait	Dāldī	497 Cf. Note 2
Nepali	Naipālī	781 Gorkhali
Oriya	Oriyā	502
Pahari-Unspecified	Pahārī Group	
Prakrit	Prakrit	
Punjabi	Pañjābī	632 Gurmukhi, Sikhi
Rajasthani	Rājasthānī	712
Sanskrit	Sanskrit	
Santali	Santālī	15
Saurashtra	Paṭānūlī	674 Khatri-Saurashtra
Sikkim Bhotia	Bhōtīā of Sikkim	68
Sindhi	Sindhī	445
Tamil	Tamil	285 Kongar, Solaga-Kannada Cf. Note 2
Telugu	Telugu	319 Vadaga
Tibetan	Tibetan	58
Toda	Toda	303
Tulu	Tulu	302 Koraga
Urdu	Urdū	585
Yorukala/Yerukula	Yerukala	288

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF—contd.

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2	1	2
Balbanagiri (T)	Gujarati	Korlani (T)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family
Chettibhasha-Kannada (T)	Kannada		
Ekidi (T)	Telugu		
Goanese (TR)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family	Kosavan (T)	Irula/Iruliga
		Kumki (T)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family
Gora (T)	Santali		
Halian (T)	Kannada		
Kargoni (T)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family	Madari-Telugu (T)	Telugu
		Mahajani-Rajasthani (T)	Rajasthani
Karwari (T)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family	Mallayakka (T)	Malayalam
		Mijai (T)	Telugu
		Montadenchetty (T)	Kannada
Kaspar (T)	Irula/Iruliga	Nagari-Marathi (TR)	Marathi
Kasturi (T)	Tamil	Naiki-Kuruba/Kurumba (TR)	Kuruba/Kurumba
Kattunaicken (T)	Kuruba/Kurumba	Nawait (TR)	The same as the Daldi Sub-dialect of Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family
Khokili (T)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family		
		Ottanmoli (T)	Telugu
Ko Bashai (T)	Kota	Pallakkal (T)	Badaga
Koduva (T)	Telugu	Solaga-Kannada (TR)	Kannada
Konavar (T)	Kannada	Theevari (T)	Telugu
Konkani (TR)	A language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family	Udaiyarmoli (T)	Tamil
		Valluvamoli (T)	Tamil

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner :

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian Countries	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani, Annamese/Annamite, Arabic/Arbi, Balinese, Burmese, Cambodian, Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese, Chinese/Chini, Hanoi, Hebrew/Jewish, Indonesian, Irani/Iranian, Iraqi, Japanese, Javanese/Java, Mahl/Maldivian, Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan, Persian, Siamese/Thai, Turkish/Turkistani, Vietnamese
Africa	African, Congolese, Ethiopian, Ghanese, Sudanese, Uganda
Oceania	Hawaii
Europe	Austrian, Basque, Belgian, Celtic, Czech/Czechoslovakian, Danish, Dutch, English, European, Flemish, French, Gaelic, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Latin, Maltese, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Roumanian, Russian, Scottish, Slovene, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, Welsh, Yugoslavian

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashlo/Palhani</i>	70*	Kattunaicken
2	<i>African</i>	71	Khasi
3	<i>Annamese/Annamite</i>	72	Khattri-Saurashtra
4	<i>Arabic/Arbi</i>	73*	Khokili
5	Assamese	74*	Ko Bashai
6	<i>Austrian</i>	75*	Koduva
7	Badaga	76*	Konavar
8	Balabandhu	77	Kongar
9*	†Balbanagiri	78	†Konkani
10	<i>Balinese</i>	79	Koraga
11	<i>Basque</i>	80	Korava
12	<i>Belgian</i>	81	Korehi
13	Bengali	82*	Korlani
14	Bhutani	83*	Kosavan
15	Bihari	84	Kota
16	*Bithalancan	85	Kshatri
17	Bondili	86*	Kumki
18	<i>Burmese</i>	87	Kuruba/Kurumba
19	<i>Cambodian</i>	88*	Kuruvikkaran
20	<i>Celtic</i>	89	Lamani/Lambadi
21	<i>Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese</i>	90	<i>Latin</i>
22*	†Chettibhasha-Kannada	91	Lushai/Mizo
23	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	92*	Madari-Telugu
24	<i>Congolese</i>	93*	†Mahajani-Rajasthan
25	Coorgi/Kodagu	94	<i>Mahl/Maldivian</i>
26	<i>Czech/Czechoslovakian</i>	95	Maithili
27	<i>Danish</i>	96	<i>Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan</i>
28	Davanagari	97	Malayalam
29	Dogri	98*	†Mallayakka
30	<i>Dutch</i>	99	<i>Maltese</i>
31*	†Ekidi	100	Manipuri/Meithei
32	<i>English</i>	101	Marathi
33	<i>Ethiopian</i>	102	Marwari
34	<i>European</i>	103*	†Mijai
35	<i>Flemish</i>	104*	†Montadenchetty
36	<i>French</i>	105	Multani
37	<i>Gaelic</i>	106	†Nagari-Marathi
38	Garhwali	107	†Naiki-Kuruba/Kurumba
39	German	108	†Nawait
40	<i>Ghanese</i>	109	Nepali
41	†Goanese	110	<i>Norwegian</i>
42*	†Gora	111	Oriya
43	Gorkhali	112*	†Ottanmoli
44	<i>Greek</i>	113	Pahari-Unspecified
45	Gujarati	114*	†Pallakkal
46	Gurmukhi	115	Pania
47*	†Halian	116	<i>Persian</i>
48	<i>Hanoi</i>	117	<i>Polish</i>
49	<i>Hawai</i>	118	<i>Portuguese</i>
50	<i>Hebrew/Jewish</i>	119	Prakrit
51	Hindi	120	Punjabi
52	Hindustani	121	Rajasthan
53	<i>Hungarian</i>	122*	Roman
54	<i>Indonesian</i>	123	<i>Roumanian</i>
55	<i>Irani/Iranian</i>	124	<i>Russian</i>
56	<i>Iraqi</i>	125	Sanskrit
57	<i>Irish</i>	126	Santali
58	Irula/Iruliga	127*	Satrani
59	<i>Italian</i>	128	Saurashtra
60	Jaini	129	<i>Scottish</i>
61	<i>Japanese</i>	130	<i>Siamese/Thai</i>
62	<i>Javanese/Java</i>	131	*Sigitvia
63	Kachchhi	132	Sikhi
64	Kannada	133	*Sikkari
65*	†Kargoni	134	Sikkim Bhotia
66*	†Karwari	135	Sindhi
67	Kashmiri	136	<i>Slovene</i>
68*	†Kaspar	137	†Solaga-Kannada
69*	†Kasturi	138	<i>Spanish</i>

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES—*concl.*

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
139	<i>Sudanese</i>	150	<i>Uganda</i>
140	<i>Swedish</i>	151	Urali
141	<i>Swiss</i>	152	Urdu
142	Tamil	153	Vadaga
143	Telugu	154	*Vaipaki
144*	†Theevari	155*	†Valluvamoli
145	Tibetan	156	<i>Vietnamese</i>
146	Toda	157	<i>Welsh</i>
147	Tulu	158	Yerukala/Yerukula
148	<i>Turkish/Turkistani</i>	159	<i>Yugoslavian</i>
149*	†Udaiyarmoli		

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—concl'd.

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

Bithalanean Kuruvikkaran Roman Satrali Sigitvia Sikkari Vaipaki

NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
badaga	Badagu, Badugu	Kuruba/Kurumba	Kurumbar, Kurumar, Korambar
balabandhu	Balband	Lushai/Mizo	Lusha
bondili	Bondali, Bondli	Mahajani-Rajasthani	Majani
hettibhasha-Kannada	Chetti Bashai	Maithili	Maithli, Maithyli
oorgi/Kodagu	Coorg	Montadenchetty	Mountain
devanagari	Devanageri, Devanagiri	Nagari-Marathi	Nagiri
dogri	Dogiri, Dogra, Tokkaru	Naiki-Kuruba/Kurumba	Naicka
farhwali	Guruwali, Guruvali	Nawait	Navath
forkhali	Gurugali, Goorka	Oriya	Odiya
gujarati	Gujarathi	Ottanmoli	Ottan's Language
gurumukhi	Gurumukhi, Dunmugi	Pahari-Unspecified	Padi, Pakadi
hindustani	Hindusthani	Pania	Paniya
rula/Iruliga	Irular Mozhi	Prakrit	Pragrutham
caechchi	Cutch	Rajasthani	Rajastani
kannada	Kannadam	Santali	Sandal
kashmiri	Kashmir	Saurashtra	Saurashtra, Sourashtra, Sowashtra
chatri-Saurashtra	Kathiri	Sikhi	Sikh
konkani	Kongani, Kongini	Tibetan	Tibetan
korava	Kura Bashai, Kura Bhashai, Kurava, Kuravar Mozhi	Udaiyarmoli	Udaiyarmozi, Udaiyarmozhi
Korchi	Kourch	Uruli	Oorazhi
Kota	Kotta	Urdu	Urudu
Kshatri	Kshatriya, Kshtriya, Boushada Kshatriya	Vadaga	Vadagu, Vadugu, Vaduva
		Valluvamoli	Valluva Mozhi
		Yerukala/Yerukula	Yerukla, Yarukula, Yerukula

TABLE C-V

ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing * and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing†)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
159	66	16,889,985	16,755,488	7	46	30	27	1,550	1,195	6	4,002	3,638	59	19,397	19,262

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
288	*†Marli	361	Rangari
289	Marwari	362	Rathauri
290	*Mashan	363	Rathi
291	*Masti	364	*Razali
292	†Mathuri-Banjari	365	*†Rohidasi
293	*Matrai	366	Rohilkhandi
294	Mawchi	367	Romanian
295	Memani	368	*Rumai
296	Mewari	369	Russian
297	Mirzapuri	370	Sadan/Sadri
298	Moghia	371	*†Sali
299	*Momidomi	372	*Samishra
300	Mulki	373	*Sanap
301	Multani	374	*Sanku
302	Munda-Unspecified	375	Sanskrit
303	*Mungj	376	Santali
304	Muwasi	377	*Sarnarathi
305	*Myalor	378	*Sarsar
306	Naga-Unspecified	379	Saurashtri
307	Nagarchal	380	*Savaji
308	Nagari-Hindi	381	Savara
309	*†Nagesia	382	Scottish
310	*†Nagli	383	Serbocroatian
311	Naikadi	384	Sham
312	Naiki-Banjari	385	*Shusha
313	*Nandiwali	386	Siamese/Thai
314	*Narmadiya	387	Siberian
315	†Nawait	388	*Sikalgari
316	Nepali	389	Sikkim Bhotia
317	Newari	390	Sindhi
318	Nihali	391	Singli
319	Nimadi	392	Siraji
320	Norwegian	393	Slavic
321	*Nuniya	394	Somali
322	Ojhi	395	*†Sonari
323	Oriya	396	*Sonjhari
324	Oswali	397	Spanish
325	*†Padmashali	398	*Sungi
326	*†Padvi	399	Surti
327	Pahari-Unspecified	400	Swedish
328	Pali	401	Swiss
329	*†Palwali	402	*Taban
330	Panchali	403	Tadavi
331	*Panchrangi	404	Takankari
332	*†Pankhali	405	*†Takari
333	Paradhi	406	*Talami
334	Pardesi	407	*†Tamboli
335	*†Pardhan	408	Tamil
336	*Parki	409	Tanda
337	Parsi	410	*Tanjavalngo
338	*Pathari	411	*Tarano
339	*†Patharwati	412	*Tarao
340	*Pathisadi	413	Tehri
341	Patvi	414	Tekari
342	Pawri	415	*†Teli-Marathi
343	Persian	416	Telugu
344	Peshawari	417	*Thakai
345	Philippine	418	Thakri
346	*Pilgar	419	*Thatwari
347	*†Pinjari	420	Tibetan
348	*Pohani	421	Tinauli
349	*Pokrine	422	*Tirguli
350	Polish	423	Toda
351	*†Pomla	424	*Tolor
352	Portuguese	425	*Topi
353	Powari	426	*Trimali
354	Punjabi	427	*Trivedi
355	Purbi	428	Tulu
356	Raghobansi	429	*Tungo
357	Rajasthani	430	Turkish/Turkistani
358	Raj Gondi	431	*†Udipi
359	Rajputani	432	Ujaini
360	Ranati	433	*Umathi

TABLE C-V

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES—*concl.*

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
434	Urali	445	Walvi
435	*Urani	446	*Wandgiri
436	Urdu	447	*†Wani
437	Vadari	448	Warhadi
438	*†Vaidu	449	*Watankari
439	Varli	450	Yenadi/Yanadi
440	Vasava	451	Yerava
441	Wagdi	452	Yugoslavian
442	*Wakarali	453	*†Zoroastrian
443	*Walli	454	*Zunwar
444	*Walmiki		

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	*Abhahatik	73	Budali
2	*Adhuni	74	Rudhi
3	*Adivasi	75	Bukhari
4	*Adnis	76	Bundelkhandi
5	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani</i>	77	Burdi
6	<i>African</i>	78	<i>Burmese</i>
7	Agari	79	<i>Cambodian</i>
8	Agarwali	80	*Canthars
9	Ahireni	81	<i>Ceylonese/Sineli/Singhalese</i>
10	*Alkari	82	*Chachi
11	*†Almori	83	*†Chamari
12	*Andhi	84	Charani
13	Angami	85	*Chaubar
14	<i>Annamese/Annamite</i>	86	Chaurasi
15	<i>Arabic/Arbi</i>	87	Chinat'isgarhi
16	*Araji	88	*Chhushmeni
17	Arava	89	Chinawari
18	Avdhamagadhi	90	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>
19	<i>Armenian</i>	91	Chitodi
20	*Asrini	92	Chodhari
21	*Ashia	93	Coorgi/Kodagu
22	Assamese	94	<i>Corsican</i>
23	*Aurkhati	95	*Cushai
24	<i>Austrian</i>	96	<i>Czech/Czechoslovakian</i>
25	Awadhi	97	Dakani/Musalmani
26	Baghelkhandi	98	†Daldi
27	Baglani	99	Dangi
28	*†Bahane	100	<i>Danish</i>
29	Bahawalpuri	101	Darhi
30	*†Bahusar	102	Dasari
31	*†Bairagi	103	Derawal
32	Balai	104	Deswali/Hariani
33	*Balhapuri	105	Devanagari
34	<i>Balochi/Baluchi</i>	106	*†Dhamdi
35	*Bangargi	107	Dhanagari
36	Banjari	108	Dhanki
37	*Banor	109	Dhedgulari
38	*Barai	110	*†Dhiwari
39	*Basali	111	Dhodia
40	*Bask	112	*Dichi
41	Bavchi	113	Dingal
42	*Beldari	114	Dogri
43	<i>Belgian</i>	115	Doharahu
44	Bengali	116	*Dombari
45	Beradi	117	Dravidam
46	*Bhagnadi	118	Dubli
47	*Bhagnari	119	Dungari
48	*Bhagwati	120	<i>Dutch</i>
49	*Bhamti	121	*East Indian
50	Bhandari	122	*Elonguria
51	*†Bhangari	123	<i>English</i>
52	*†Bharati	124	*†Etawali
53	Bhatia	125	<i>Eurasian</i>
54	†Bhatkal	126	*Fatma
55	*Bhigoli	127	*Fernada
56	Bhili	128	<i>Fijian</i>
57	*Bhivadi	129	†Firangi
58	†Bhoi-Marathi	130	<i>Flemish</i>
59	Bhojpuri	131	<i>French</i>
60	Bhopali	132	*†Gadaria
61	Bhoyari	133	*†Gaiki
62	*†Bhuj	134	Gamti/Gavit
63	Bhunjia	135	*Gangasi
64	Bhutani	136	Gaoli
65	*Bidichoras	137	Garhwali
66	Bihari	138	*Garpagari
67	Bikaneri	139	*Garudi
68	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	140	<i>German</i>
69	*Bojwari	141	*Ghamoli
70	Bori	142	*Ghasi
71	Brahmani	143	Ghisadi
72	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	144	†Goanese

TABLE C-V

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
145	*Godhami	216	†Khattri
146	Godwari	217	Khoja
147	Golari-Kannada	218	*†Khristy
148	Gondi	219	*Khuku
149	*Gopal	220	Kirari
150	Gorkhali	221	Kisan
151	*†Gosavi	222	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
152	*†Gouda Saraswata	223	Kol
153	Govari	224	Kolami
154	<i>Greek</i>	225	*Kolhati
155	Gujarati	226	Koli
156	Gujari	227	†Konda
157	Gujaru	228	Kongar
158	*Gurjara	229	†Konkani
159	Gurmukhi	230	Koraga
160	*Guthara	231	Korku
161	Halabi	232	Korwa
162	Halai	233	*Kosan
163	*Halvado	234	*†Kosari
164	*Hamar	235	Koshti-Marathi
165	Har	236	Kotali
166	*Hardasi	237	†Koya
167	*†Hatakari	238	*Kudu
168	<i>Hebrew/Jewish</i>	239	Kulsi
169	*Holgo	240	Kumauni
170	*†Himachali	241	Kumbhari
171	Hindi	242	Kunbau
172	Hindko	243	Kurmi
173	Ho	244	Kuruba/Kurumba
174	Holiya	245	Kurukh/Oraon
175	<i>Hungarian</i>	246	Kuthari
176	<i>Indonesian</i>	247	Ladhadi
177	<i>Irani/Iranian</i>	248	*Ladi
178	<i>Irish</i>	249	Lahnda
179	<i>Italian</i>	250	*Lalgi
180	Jagannathi	251	Lamani/Lambadi
181	Jaini	252	*Lamzali
182	Jaipuri	253	Laria
183	Jangali	254	<i>Latin</i>
184	<i>Japanese</i>	255	*Lazodi
185	Jatki	256	*†Lingayati
186	Jhari	257	<i>Lithuanian</i>
187	Jodhpuri	258	Lodhi
188	Kachchhi	259	*†Lohari-Marathi
189	Kahari	260	Lushai/Mizo
190	Kaikadi	261	*Madari
191	*†Kalali	262	*Madgi
192	Kamathi	263	*†Madurai
193	Kandiali	264	Magahi/Magadhi
194	*†Kandra	265	*Mahajani
195	*Kanjari	266	Mahesri
196	Kankeri	267	<i>Mahl/Maldivian</i>
197	Kannada	268	Maithili
198	*Kapati	269	*Makhiya
199	Karhadi	270	<i>Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan</i>
200	*†Karwari	271	Malayalam
201	*†Kashi Kapadi	272	Malekudi
202	Kashmiri	273	Malhar
203	*Katgi	274	†Mali
204	Kathiyawadi	275	*Malnuti
205	Kathodi	276	<i>Maltese</i>
206	Katia	277	Malvi
207	Katkari	278	*Mandakini
208	*Katwi	279	Mandcali
209	Kewati	280	Mangari
210	*Khanali	281	*†Mangloresse
211	Khandeshi	282	*Mani
212	Kharia	283	Manipuri/Meithei
213	*Kharkhadi	284	*†Mankari
214	Khasi	285	*Maral
215	*Khati	286	Marathi
		287	Maria

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.

(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Agari	Agari	462
Angami	Angami	154
Ardhamagadhi	Ardhamāgadhī	
Assamese	Assamese	552
Awadhi	Awadhī	558 Mirzapuri, Pardesi
Baghelkhandi	Baghelkhaṇḍī	559
Baglani	Nāhari	695
Banjari	Banjārī	771 Lamani/Lambadi, Naiki-Banjari, Tanda
Bengali	Bengālī	529
Beradi	Bērādī	324
Bhandari	Bhāṇḍārī	464
Bhatia	Bhātīā	454
Bhili	Bhili	677 Dhanki, Ranati, Tadavi, Vasava, Dungari, Walvi
Bhojpuri	Bhojpurī	519
Bhojari	Bhōyārī	767
Bhunjia	Bhunjīā	491
Bhutani	Bhotiā of Bhutan	69
Bihari	Bihārī	506
Bikaneri	Bīkānērī	737
Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	Brijīā	24
Bori	Vhōrāsāī	672
Braj Bhasa/Braj Bhakha	Braj Bhākhā	592 Mathuri-Banjari Cf. Note 2
Bundelkhandi	Bundelkhaṇḍī	610 Kahari
Charani	Chāraṇī	683
Chaurasi	Chaurāsī	745
Chhattisgarhi	Chhattisgarhī	572 Kankeri, Laria
Chinawari	Chināwarī	421
Chodhari	Chōdhārī	684
Coorgi/Kodagu	Koḍagu/Coorgi	301
Dakani/Musalmani	DakhinīHindōstānī/Musalmanī	587
Daldi	Dāldī	497 Cf. Note 2, Bhatkal Cf. Note 2, Nawait Cf. Note 2
Dangi	Dāṅgī	710
Dasari	Dāsārī	327
Deswali/Hariani	Hariānī/Dēsālī	591
Dhodia	Dhōḍiā	686
Dogri	Dōgri	647
Dravidam	Dravidian Family	
Dubli	Publī	687
Gaoli	Gāolī	626
Garhwali	Garhwālī	804
Ghisadi	Ghisāḍī	676
Godwari	Gōḍwārī	725
Golari-Kannada	Gōlarī	300 Holiya
Gondi	Gōṇḍī	313 Raj Gondi, Bhoi-Marathi Cf. Note 2
Govari	Gōvārī	481
Gujarati	Gujarātī	652 Gujar, Jaini, Saurashtri
Gujari	Gujārī	780
Halabi	Halābī	490
Halai	Hālāḍī	689
Hindi	Hindī	586 Budali, Devanagari, Nagari-Hindi, Purbi
Hindko	Hindkō	433 Peshawari

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF—contd.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Ho	Hō	20
Jaipuri	Jaipurī	741
Jangali	Jāngālī	82
Kachehhi	Kachehhi	451 Khoja
Kaikadi	Kaikāḍī	291
Kamathi	Kāmāthī	326
Kandiali	Kāṇḍiālī	649
Kannada	Kanarese	296
Karhadi	Karhāḍī	466
Kashmiri	Kāshmirī	399
Kathiyawadi	Kāthiyāwāḍī	666
Katia	Katīā	488
Katkari	Kātkarī	471 Kathodi
Kewati	Baghelli/Nāgpuri Marāṭhī	559/478
Khandeshi	Khāndēśī	707 Ahirani, Dhedgulari, Chitodi
Kharia	Khariā	27
Khasi	Khāsi	8
Khatri	Paṭāṇḍlī	674 Cf. Note 2
Kirari	Kirārī	628
Kisan	Kōḍā/Kurukh	19/305
Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	Kōṅkaṇī	691
Kolami	Kōlāmī	309
Koli	Kōlī	459
Konda	Kui	308 Cf. Note 2
Konkani	Kōṅkaṇī	494 Cf. Note 2, Firangi Cf. Note 2, Goanese Cf. Note 2
Korku	Kōrkū	26 Muwasi, Nihali
Korwa	Korwā	25 Singli
Koshti-Marathi	Kōshṭī	482 Rangari
Kotali	Kōṭālī	692
Koya	Kōī	316 Cf. Note 2
Kului	Kulūī	833
Kumauni	Kumauni	785
Kumbhari	Kumbhārī	483
Kunbau	Kunābāū	484
Kurmi	Bhumij	17
Kuruba/Kurumba	Kurumba	299 Urali
Kurukh/Oraon	Kurukh/Oraō	305
Kuthari	Baghāṭī	820
Ladhadi	Ladhāḍī	329
Lahnda	Lahndā	415 Jatki
Lodhi	Lōdhī	621
Lushai/Mizo	Lushēī	224
Magahi/Magadhi	Magahī	516
Maithili	Maithilī	507
Malayalam	Malayālām	293
Malhar	Malhar	306
Malvi	Mālvi	760 Bhopali, Ujaini
Mandeali	Maṇḍālī	837
Mangari	Māgarī	114
Manipuri/Meithei	Manipuri/Meithei	206
Marathi	Marāṭhī	455 Burdi, Dhanagari, Doharabu, Tekari
Maria	Mariā	317
Marwari	Mārwarī	713 Agarwali, Dingal, Jodhpuri, Mahesri, Oswali
Mawchi	Māwchī	694 Bavechi, Gamti/Gavit
Mewari	Mēwārī	720
Mulki	Thālī Lahndā	432
Multani	Mūltānī	426 Bahawalpuri, Derawal
Munda-Unspecified	Mundā Branch	Kol
Naga-Unspecified	Nāgā Group	746
Nagarchal	Nāgarchāl	696
Naikadi	Nāikāḍī	781 Darhi, Gorkhali
Nepali	Naipālī	116
Newari	Nēwarī	770
Nimadi	Nimāḍī	571
Ojhi	Ojhi	502 Jagannathi, Mali Cf. Note 2, Moghia
Oriya	Oriyā	
Pahari-Unspecified	Pahārī Group	
Pali	Pālī	698
Panchali	Panchālī	

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF—contd.

Alphabetical order of mother tongue classified by the Linguistic Survey of India 1	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India 2	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India 3
Paradhi	Pāradhī	699
Parsi	Pārsī Gujarātī	660
Patvi	Paṭavi	769
Pawri	Pāwari	701
Powari	Pōwārī	569
Punjabi	Pañjābī	632 Gurmukhi
Raghobansi	Rāghōbansī	627
Rajasthani	Rājasthānī	712 Rajputani
Rathauri	Rāṭhaurī	645
Rathi	Rāṭhī	643
Rohilkhandi	Vernacular Hindōstānī	583
Sadan/Sadri	Nagpurīā	526
Sanskrit	Sanskrit	
Santali	Santālī	15 Har
Savara	Savara	29
Sham	Ladakhi	61 Budhi
Sikkim Bhotia	Bhōtiā of Sikkim	68
Sindhi	Sindhī	445 Balai
Siraji	Simla Sirājī	824
Surti	Suratī	657 Memani
Takankari	Tākanākārī	700
Tamil	Tamil	285 Arava, Kongar
Tehri	Tehri	813
Telugu	Telugu	319 Yenadi/Yanadi
Thakri	Thākārī	465
Tibetan	Tibetan	58
Tinauli	Tināuli	435
Toda	Toda	303
Tulu	Tulu	302 Koraga, Malekudi
Urdu	Urdū	585
Vadari	Vaḍari	325
Varli	Vārli	472
Wagdi	Wāgadi	706
Warhadi	Varhādī	477 Brahmani, Jhari
Yerava	Yerava	295

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V 1	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist 2	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V 1	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist 2
Almori	(T)	Dhamdi	(T)
Bahane	(T)	Dhiwari	(T)
Bahusar	(T)	Etawali	(T)
Bairagi	(T)	Firangi	(TR)
Bhangari	(T)		
Bharati	(T)		
Bhatkal	(TR)	Gadaria	(T)
		Galki	(T)
		Goanese	(TR)
Bhoi-Marathi	(TR)		
Bhuj	(T)		
Chamari	(T)	Gosavi	(T)
Daldi	(TR)	Gouda Saraswata	(T)

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF—contd.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V 1	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist 2	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V 1	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist 2
Hatakari	(T)	Mathuri-Banjari	(TR)
Himachali	(T)	Nagesia	(T)
Kalali	(T)	Nagli	(T)
Kandra	(T)	Nawait	(TR)
Karwari	(T)		
Kashi Kapadi	(T)	Padmashali	(T)
Khatri	(TR)	Padvi	(T)
Khristy	(T)	Palwali	(T)
Konda	(TR)	Pankhali	(T)
		Pardhan	(T)
Konkani	(TR)	Patharwati	(T)
		Pinjari	(T)
		Pomla	(T)
Kosari	(T)	Rohidasi	(T)
Koya	(TR)	Sali	(T)
		Sonari	(T)
Lingayati	(T)	Takari	(T)
Lohari-Marathi	(T)	Tamboli	(T)
Madurai	(T)	Teli-Marathi	(T)
Mali	(TR)	Udipi	(T)
Manglorese	(T)	Vaidu	(T)
Mankari	(T)	Wani	(T)
Marli	(T)	Zoroastrian	(T)

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner :

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents 1	Mother Tongue 2
Other Asian Countries	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani, Annamese/Annamite, Arabic/Arbi, Armenian, Balochi/Baluchi, Bukhari, Burmese, Cambodian, Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese, Chinese/Chini, Hebrew/Jewish, Indonesian, Irani/Iranian, Japanese, Mahi/Maldivian, Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan, Persian, Philippine, Siamese/Thai, Siberian, Turkish/Turkistani
Africa	African, Somali
Oceania	Fijian
Europe	Austrian, Belgian, Czech/Czechoslovakian, Corsican, Danish, Dutch, English, Eurasian, Flemish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Latin, Lithuanian, Maltese, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Roumanian, Russian, Scottish, Serbo-croatian, Slavic, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, Yugoslavian

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :-

Abbahatik	Araji	Banor	Bhagnari	Bojwari
Adhuni	Ascerini	Barai	Bhagwati	Canthars
Adivasi	Ashia	Basali	Bhamti	Chachi
Adnis	Aurkhati	Bask	Bhigoli	Chaubar
Alkari	Balhapuri	Beldari	Bhivadi	Chhushmeni
Andhi	Bangargi	Bhagnadi	Bidichoras	Cushai

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF—contd.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
Oriya	Odiya, Oliya, Oria, Orsan, Orisa, Orissa, Orissan, Oriyan, Udia, Udisa, Udiya	Siraji	Simla
Oswali	Oswal	Sonari	Sornari
Pahari-Unspecified	Pahadi	Sonjhari	Sonzari
Paradhi	Pardhi, Jangali, Pardhi, Pal-pardhi, Paravi, Pardhychi, Phanse, Pardhi	Tadavi	Tadvi
Pardesi	Paradeshi, Pardeshi	Talami	Talam
Pardhan	Pardhani, Pradhan, Pradhani	Tamboli	Tambodi, Tambul
Parsi	Parasi, Parshi	Tamil	Tamal, Tamalsan, Tamili
Pathari	Padhari, Patri	Tanda	Tandali
Patharwati	Patharwet	Tanjarvalngo	Tangarvalngo
Pathisadi	Pathesadi, Pathi	Taroa	Taruba
Patvi	Patvikari	Tehri	Tahari
Pawri	Pawari	Tekari	Telari, Thelari
Peshawari	Paswari	Telugu	Telagu, Telangi, Telangire, Telangu, Telgi, Telgu, Terangi, Terangu, Tiranga
Pilgar	Poligar	Thakri	Thakari, Thakuri
Punjabi	Panjabi	Tibetan	Pohbetian, Tibeti
Purbi	Poorbin, Purbhi, Purvia	Tinauli	Tinyal
Raghobansi	Raghavanshi, Raghawao, Raghawi	Tirguli	Tegoli, Tiranguli, Trigoli, Triguli, Triguni, Turguli, Tiru-angali
Rajasthani	Rajastani, Rajstani	Toda	Todi
Raj Gondi	Rajgond	Trimali	Trimal
Rajputani	Rajaputani, Rajaputi, Rajput, Rajputi	Trivedi	Triwedi
Ranati	Ranchi, Ranti	Tulu	Tal, Thalu, Tullu
Rathauri	Rathod, Rathodi, Rothri	Udipi	Uddapi
Rohidasi	Rohidas	Ujaini	Ajgani, Ajjaini
Rohilkhandi	Rohili	Urli	Urli
Santali	Samtali, Santhali	Urdu	Undri
Saurashtri	Saurashtra	Vadari	Badari, Gadiwadar, Odary, Odwad, Wadari, Wadrau
Savaji	Savji	Varli	Warli
Savara	Shabari	Vasava	Vashadi, Vashi, Vasvi, Wasave
Shusha	Shusa	Wagdi	Vaged, Vagi, Wagari, Waghari, Wagholi
Sikalgari	Shikalgari	Warhadi	Warddi, Berari
Sikkim Bhotia	Sikkimese	Yenadi/Yanadi	Yadi
Sindhi	Sindi	Yerava	Yoruba
Singli	Sangliab, Singoli	Zoroastrian	Zoroastrian

TABLE C-V

ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent																						
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India				Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing * and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing †)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent								
	No of Tong- ues		M		No. of Tong- ues		M		F		No of Tong- ues		M		F		No. of Tong- ues		M		F	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
454	230	20,382,647	19,081,036	121	3,516	3,302	49	4,351	4,267	12	117,864	101,226	54	38,368	36,231							

NOTE : The total of columns 2, 5, 8, and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF---contd.

NOTE 4---concl'd.

Diehi	Helgo	Mahajani	Pathisadi	Tanjarvalngo
Dombari	Kanjari	Makhiya	Pilgar	Tarano
East Indian	Kapati	Malnuti	Pohani	Tarao
Elonguria	Katgi	Mandakini	Pokrine	Thakai
Fatma	Katwi	Mani	Razali	Thatwari
Fernada	Khanali	Maral	Rumai	Tirguli
Gangasi	Kharkhadi	Mashan	Samishra	Tolor
Garpagari	Khati	Masti	Sanap	Topi
Garudi	Khuku	Matrai	Sanku	Trimali
Ghamoli	Kolhati	Momidomi	Samarthi	Trivedi
Ghasi	Kosan	Mungi	Sarsar	Tungo
Godhami	Kudu	Myalor	Savaji	Umathi
Gopal	Ladi	Nandiwali	Shusha	Urani
Gurjara	Lalgi	Narmadiya	Sikalgari	Wakarali
Guthara	Lanzali	Nuniya	Sonjhari	Walli
Halvado	Lazodi	Panchrangi	Sungi	Walmiki
Hamar	Madari	Patki	Taban	Wandgiri
Hardasi	Madgi	Pathari	Talami	Watankari
				Zunwar

NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized froms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
Adivasi	Adewari, Adiwasi	Chinawari	Chanwari
Agari	Agri	Chitodi	Chinogadi, Chittodi
Agarwali	Agarwal	Chodhari	Choudhara
Ahirani	Aherawi, Aiarani, Yerni	Coorgi/Kodagu	Koorgi, Kurja
Araji	Argina	Dakani/Musalmani	Dakhani
Arava	Arvi	Daldi	Dali
Assamese	Asami, Asambe, Asamese, Asami, Assamis	Darli	Dari
Awadhi	Awhadi, Kosali	Dasari	Dasi
Baghelkhandi	Marari, Mannadi	Derawali	Derawadi
Bahane	Bahana, Bahani	Deswali/Hariani	Hariyani
Bahawalpuri	Bawalpuri, Bhawalpuri	Devanagari	Deonagari
Bahusar	Basor, Bhavsari, Bhosari	Dhamdi	Dhamdhi
Banjari	Bangori, Banjara, Banji Benjoriu, Vanjari, Wangari, Wanjara, Wanjari, Wanji	Dhanki	Dhanka
Bavchi	Bochi	Dhiwari	Dhawarboli, Dhimar, Dhimara, Dhimbar, Dhivarau, Dhiwari
Beldari	Wod-beldari, Toldari	Dhodia	Dhobi, Dhodi, Doria
Bengali	Bangali, Bangoli	Dingal	Dinyal
Bhangari	Bhangadi	Dogri	Dogari
Bhatia	Bhati	Doharahu	Dohori, Dohari, Dhor, Dhorki, Dhorkoya
Bhatkal	Bhatkai	Dravidam	Dravid, Drawidi
Bhili	Bhilari, Bhilla, Bhilli, Bhilori	Dubli	Dubali
Bhoi-Marathi	Bhoi, Bhoynanchi, Bhor-Marathi	Dungari	Dongari, Dongri
Bhojpuri	Bhojapuri	Gadaria	Gadhari
Bhoyari	Bhoyaroo, Bohoyeri	Gaiki	Gaiki Gond
Bhunja	Bhunia	Gaoli	Gavli, Gawalan, Gawalani, Gawalbhashi, Gawali, Gawani, Gowali
Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	Birji, Burja		Garodi
Bori	Borai	Garudi	Ghasi
Brahmani	Brahmin, Brahmi	Goanese	Goanies, Gomantak, Gowan, Gowaneese, Gowani
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	Bijbhaaha, Brij, Brijbhashi		Godiyal, Godwal
Budali	Bulari	Godwari	Golar, Golari, Golewar
Bundelkhandi	Bundeli, Bundheli	Golari-Kannada	Gaudi, Godi, Gondiva, Gondwadi, Goudwal, Goudi, Goundhi
Burdi	Beradi, Barda, Burud, Burudi	Gondi	Gopal
Chamari	Chambhari, Chambhar, Chambhar Boli	Gorkhali	Gorakhi, Gorkha, Gurakhi, Gurathi, Gurghadi, Gurkha, Gurkhali, Gurkhi
Charani	Charami, Charini		
Chaurasi	Chaurashi, Chourasi		
Chhattisgarhi	Chattisgadi, Chhattisgarhi		
Chhushmeni	Chhushmoni		

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF---contd.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
Gouda Saraswata	Saraswati	Kumauni	Kumaoni, Kumau, Kumawani
Govari	Gawari, Govaki, Gowari	Kumbhari	Kumgoni, Kumoni
Gujarati	Gujarathi, Gujrathi, Gujrati	Kunbau	Khumbhari, Kumari, Kumhari
Gujavi	Guji	Kuruba/Kurumba	Kumbi (Kunbi)
Gujaru	Gujara, Gujarau	Kuthari	Kurumwar, Kurmwari
Gurjara	Gurjar	Ladhadi	Kutheli
Gurmukhi	Gurumukhi, Gormathi, Guruka-bli, Gurumal, Khalsa	Ladi	Ladari, Ladsai
	Halba, Halvi, Bastari	Lamani/Lambadi	Lad
Halabi	Har Bhasha		Labhani, Labhani Muka, Lumadale, Luman, Luman, Lumbada, Lambardi, Lumbhadi, Lemadi
Har	Hataki		
Hatakari	Himayachalli	Lanzali	Lanzahari
Himachali	Hindu	Laria	Lariya
Hindi	Hinkto	Lazad	Lazad
Hindko	Holar, Holari, Hole, Holi, Holian, Holor, Holu, Holya	Lingayati	Langayati
Holiya	Jaga Aao, Jagannathi, Jagannath, Surya Jagannathi	Lodhi	Lodi, Lohi, Lozi
Jagannathi	Jain, Jainta	Lohari-Marathi	Lohara, Lohari
Jaini	Jat, Jath	Lushai/Mizo	Lusago, Lusai, Miso
Jatki	Jahadi, Zadi	Madari	Madri
Jhari	Kachchi, Kachai, Kachchi, Kachhi, Kachichi, Kachihi, Kutchi	Madgi	Madghi
Kachehhi	Kohari, Karbhasha	Magahi/Magadhi	Magbori
	Kokadi	Maheshwari, Mahaheshi	Maheshwari, Mahaheshi
Kahari	Kalal, Kalari	Mahesri	Mahesri
Kaikadi	Kamati	Maithili	Mathili, Mithila
Kalali	Kandoli	Makhiya	Myethilin, Makhadi
Kamathi	Kendris	Malayalam	Alealam, Malayalam, Maleam, Maliyad, Maliyalam, Mallali, Mallayalam, Mallealle, Mallyali, Malyalam, Malyali, Mopla
Kandiali	Kagari, Kangar Bhat, Kangri		
Kandra	Kankari	Malekudi	Malguti
Kanjari	Banglari, Canarese, Canadi, Kannadi, Kannad, Kannadi, Kannady, Kyanadi	Malhar	Maladi, Malhari, Malur
Kankeri	Kadpati	Malvi	Mallow, Malwa, Malwai, Mavi
Kannada	Karadi	Mandakini	Mamdekini
	Karwali	Mandeali	Mandyoli
	Kalyanwadi, Kathewadi, Kathiawadi	Mangari	Mangri
	Katiya	Manglorese	Manglori, Manglory
Kewati	Kawathi, Kenat, Kevat Boli, Kevati, Kewani	Mankari	Mankar
	Khariya, Kharvi	Marathi	Maratha, Warathi
Kharia	Khashi	Maria	Madi, Modi, Madiya
Khasi	Khetri, Kshtra, Kshatriya	Marwari	Marwadi, Marwadi Rajput, Masadi
Khatri	Khoji	Mathuri-Banjari	Mathura, Mathuri, Mathuri Jogi, Mathuri Muka, Mathuri Prasad
Khoja	Christian		
Khristy	Keradi, Kiradi, Kirali	Matrai	Matri
Kirari	Kolar, Kolari	Mawchi	Mauchi, Mawachi
Kol	Kolamboli, Kolmi	Memani	Memani Kahdri, Meman, Memoori, Menan
Kolami	Kolati		
Kolhati	Kondi	Mewari	Mevadi, Mewadi
Konda	Congari, Kangadi, Kongadi, Kongari	Moghia	Moghya
Kongar	Kokani, Concorinum	Munda-Unspecified	Mondi, Mundari
	Korangi	Mungi	Mongi
	Kodaku, Korki, Korkoo	Muwasi	Mowasi
	Kochi, Koravi, Korawi, Korvi, Kuru	Naga-Unspecined	Nagin
	Coshti, Kashta-Bhasha, Koshi, Koshtau, Koshti, Kosti, Toshti	Nagarchal	Nagarchi
	Kotwal	Nagari-Hindi	Nagari, Nagri, Nagrik
Kotali	Koyato, Koitar	Nagesia	Nageshia
Koya	Kulu	Nagli	Negoli
Kului		Naiiki-Banjari	Naiki, Nayki
		Nawait	Nawait
		Nepali	Nepali
		Newari	Newadi
		Nimadi	Nemadi, Nimari
		Ojhi	Ojaboli, Ozha, Ozhi, Oza

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	Advichanchi	74	Kannada
2	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani</i>	75	*Kansale
3	<i>African</i>	76	*Karkarmundi
4	<i>Arabic/Arbi</i>	77	Kashmiri
5	Arava	78	Kathiyawadi
6	Assamese	79	*Kikiya
7	<i>Austrian</i>	80	*Konagar
8	Badaga	81	Kongar
9	*†Bahusar	82	†Konkani
10	Balabandhu	83	†Koracha
11	Bangaru	84	Koraga
12	Banjari	85	†Korama-Kannada
13	<i>Belgian</i>	86	Korava
14	Bengali	87	<i>Korean</i>
15	Beradi	88	*†Kshatriya-Marathi
16	Bhili	89	Kulni
17	Bhojpuri	90	*Kuwija
18	Bhutani	91	Kuruba/Kurumba
19	Bihari	92	*Ladar
20	*Bomba	93	*Lagodu
21	Brahmani	94	<i>Latin</i>
22	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	95	Lushai/Mizo
23	†Budubudike	96	<i>Luxembourgian</i>
24	<i>Burmese</i>	97	*†Madari-Kannada
25	<i>Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese</i>	98	*Mahajani
26	*Chabeli	99	<i>Mahl/Maldivian</i>
27	*Chaperar	100	Maithili
28	Chenchu	101	<i>Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayam</i>
29	*Chind	102	Malayalam
30	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	103	<i>Maltese</i>
31	*Chow	104	Malvi
32	*Ciol	105	Manipuri/Meithei
33	Coorgi/Kodagu	106	Marathi
34	<i>Czech/Czechoslovakian</i>	107	Marwari
35	†Daldi	108	Memani
36	<i>Danish</i>	109	*Mullu
37	Dasari	110	Multani
38	Devanagari	111	*Mumbhara
39	Dogri	112	*Nagar
40	*Dombari	113	†Nawait
41	<i>Dutch</i>	114	Nepali
42	<i>English</i>	115	<i>Norwegian</i>
43	<i>Finnish</i>	116	Oriya
44	<i>French</i>	117	Pahari-Unspecified
45	*Gadal	118	Pali
46	Garhwali	119	*Pargar
47	<i>German</i>	120	Parsi
48	<i>Ghanese</i>	121	<i>Persian</i>
49	Ghisadi	122	*Phaktun
50	†Goanese	123	*†Pinjari
51	Golari-Kannada	124	<i>Polish</i>
52	Gorkhali	125	<i>Portuguese</i>
53	Govari	126	Punjabi
54	<i>Greek</i>	127	Rajasthani
55	Gujarati	128	<i>Russian</i>
56	Gurmukhi	129	Sanskrit
57	*Hakkipikki	130	*Saswari
58	Haranshikari	131	Saurashtra
59	<i>Hebrew/Jewish</i>	132	<i>Scottish</i>
60	*Heirlese	133	*Seema
61	Hindi	134	*Sellum
62	Hindustani	135	*Servari
63	<i>Hungarian</i>	136	*Shaja
64	<i>Indonesian</i>	137	*Sikalgari
65	<i>Irani/Iranian</i>	138	Sikkim Bhotia
66	<i>Irish</i>	139	Sindhi
67	Irula/Iruliga	140	*Sinos
68	<i>Italian</i>	141	*Somasahag
69	Jagannathi	142	*Sonni
70	<i>Japanese</i>	143	<i>Spanish</i>
71	Kachchhi	144	*Sujathigar
72	*†Kadubhasha	145	*Sunkarad
73	Kaikadi	146	<i>Swahili</i>

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES—*concl.*

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
147	<i>Swedish</i>	159	Ujaini
148	<i>Swiss</i>	160	*Ujra
149	Tamil	161	*Uravan
150	*Tandara	162	Urdu
151	*Tashwar	163	*Usthu
152	Telugu	164	*Vadakkali
153	*Tepali	165	Vadari
154	Tibetan	166	*Vaival
155	Tulu	167	Varli
156	*Tumbekaru	168	Yerava
157	<i>Turkish/Turkistani</i>	169	Yerukala/Yerukula
158	*†Udipi	170	<i>Yugoslavian</i>

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—concl'd.

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far:—

Bomba	Gadal	Kunija	Pargar	Sikalgari	Tashwar	Vaival
Chabeli	Hakkipikki	Ladar	Phaktun	Sinos	Tepali	
Chaperar	Heirlese	Lagodu	Saswari	Somasahag	Tumbekaru	
Chind	Kansale	Mahajani	Seema	Sonni	Ujra	
Chow	Karkarmundi	Mullu	Sellum	Sujathigar	Uravan	
Ciol	Kikiya	Mumbhara	Servari	Sunkarad	Usthu	
Dombari	Konagar	Nagar	Shaja	Tandara	Vadakkali	

NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
Advichanchi	Adibenchar, Adyachenchar	Kongar	Konga
Bahusar	Bavasara, Bavasara Kshatriya	Koraga	Koragara
Balabandhu	Balabandu	Korava	Koravanji
Bangaru	Bangru	Kshatriya-Marathi	Kshetravani
Banjari	Banjara, Bengari	Kului	Kulu
Beradi	Berad	Madari-Kannada	Madaru
Bhili	Bhilla	Maithili	Mythali
Bhutani	Buthani	Malayalam	Malayali
Brahmani	Brahmini	Marathi	Maharashtra
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	Briju	Marwari	Marwadi
Chaperar	Chaparar	Memani	Memon
Chenchu	Choncharu	Mumbhara	Mumbara
Coorgi/Kodagu	Kadagi	Nawait	Navayath, Nebeth
Daldi	Dalgesh	Oriya	Udisa, Udiya
Dasari	Dasar	Pargar	Parggar
Dogri	Dugri	Pinjari	Pitchara
Dombari	Dombar Bashe	Saswari	Suswari
Gadal	Gadlada	Saurashtra	Sourashtra
Garhwali	Girwali	Sikalgari	Chikkalgere, Sikkaligara, Sikkali, Shikkalghi
Ghisadi	Girshadi		
Goanese	Goa-Geeja, Govanija		
Golari-Kannada	Gollar	Sikkim Bhotia	Sikkim
Gorkhali	Gurka, Ghorkali	Sujathigar	Sujathigarh
Govari	Gowri	Sunkarad	Sukarad
Gujarati	Gujarathi	Tashwar	Teshwan
Gurmukhi	Gurumukhi	Telugu	Tengu
Jagannathi	Jagannatha	Tibetan	Tibetian
Kachchi	Kachhi, Kautchy, Katch, Kutch	Ujaini	Ujjain
Kadubhasha	Kadubasha	Usthu	Ustu
Karkarmundi	Karka Mundar	Vadari	Vaddar, Baddra
Kathiyawadi	Kathewadi	Vaival	Vival
Kikiya	Kikya	Varli	Warli
		Yerukala/Yerukula	Yerakula, Erkala

TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing *)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing * and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing †)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
170	79	12,017,960	11,525,126	43	452	442	6	8,708	7,817	7	245,237	251,428	42	13,808	12,464

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.

(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan Language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Assamese	Assamese	552
Badaga	Badaga	298
Bangaru	Bāgarū	588
Banjari	Banjārī	771
Bengali	Bengali	529
Beradi	Bēradī	324
Bhili	Bhili	677
Bhojpuri	Bhojpuri	519
Bhutani	Bhōtā of Bhutan	69
Bihari	Bihārī	506
Brahmani	Varhādī	477
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	Braj Bhākhā	592
Coorgi/Kodagu	Koḍagu/Coorgi	301
Daldi	Dāldī	497 Cf. Note 2, Nawait Cf. Note 2
Dasari	Dāsari	327
Dogri	Dōgrī	647
Garhwali	Gārhwalī	804
Ghisadi	Ghisādī	676
Golari-Kannada	Gōlari	300
Govari	Gōvārī	481
Gujarati	Gujarātī	662
Hindi	Hindī	586 Devanagari
Hindustani	Hindōstāni	582
Irula/Iruliga	Irula	289
Kachchhi	Kachchhī	451
Kaikadi	Kaikādī	291
Kannada	Kanarese	296 Advichanchi, Haranshikari
Kashmiri	Kāshmirī	399
Kathiyawadi	Kāthiyawādī	666
Konkani	Kōṅkani	494 Cf. Note 2, Goanese Cf. Note 2
Korava	Korava	287 Koracha Cf. Note 2
Kului	Kului	833
Kuruba/Kurumba	Kurumba	299
Lushai/Mizo	Lushēi	224
Maithili	Maithilī	507
Malayalam	Malayālam	293
Malvi	Mālvi	760 Ujaini
Manipuri/Meithei	Manipuri/Meithei	206
Marathi	Marāṭhī	455 Balabandhu, Budubudike Cf. Note 2
Marwari	Mārwarī	713
Memani	Suratī Gujarātī	657
Multani	Mūltānī	426
Nepali	Naipālī	781 Gorkhali
Oriya	Orīyā	502 Jagannathi
Pahari-Unspecified	Pahārī Group	
Pali	Pālī	
Parsi	Pārsī Gujarātī	660
Punjabi	Pañjābī	632 Gurmukhi

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF—contd.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Rajasthani	Rājasthāni	712
Sanskrit	Sanskrit	674
Saurashtra	Pāṣṇṇī	68
Sikkim Bhotia	Bhōtīā of Sikkim	445
Sindhi	Sindhī	285 Arava, Kongar, Korama-Kannada Cf. Note 2
Tamil	Tamil	319 Chenchu
Telugu	Telugu	58
Tibetan	Tibetan	302 Koraga
Tulu	Tulu	585
Urdu	Urdū	325
Vadari	Vadārī	472
Varli	Varlī	295
Yerava	Yerava	288
Yerukala/Yerukula	Yerukala	

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2	1	2
Bahusar (T)	Marathi	Konkani (TR)	A language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family
Budubudike (TR)	Kannada	Koracha (TR)	Kannada
Daldi (TR)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family	Korama-Kannada (TR)	Kannada
		Kshatriya-Marathi (T)	Marathi
		Madari-Kannada (T)	Kannada
Goanese (TR)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family	Nawait (TR)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family
Kadubhasha (T)	Kannada	Pinjari (T)	Urdu
		Udipi (T)	Tulu

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner :

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian Countries	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani, Arabic/Arbi, Burmese, Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese, Chinese/Chini, Hebrew/Jewish, Indonesian Irani/Iranian, Japanese, Korean, Mahl/Maldivian, Malai/Malay/Malays/Malayan, Persian, Turkish/Turkistani
Africa	African, Ghanese, Swahili
Europe	Austrian, Belgian, Czech/Czechoslovakian, Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Latin, Luxembourgian, Maltese, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Scottish, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, Yugoslavian

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	Bengali	30	†Konda
2	*†Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	31	†Koya
3	Bhumij	32	Kui
4	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	33	Kurukh/Oraon
5	Burmese	34	Laria
6	Chinese/Chini	35	Mahili
7	*†Dhelki-Oriya	36	Malayalam
8	Dutch	37	Marathi
9	English	38	Marwari
10	French	39	Matia
11	Gadaba	40	*†Mirdha-Kharja
12	German	41	Munda-Unspecified
13	Gondi	42	Mundari
14	Gujarati	43	Nepali
15	Halabi	44	Oriya
16	Hindi	45	*†Parenga
17	Ho	46	†Parji
18	Jharia	47	Pengu
19	Juang	48	Persian
20	Kachchhi	49	Punjabi
21	Kannada	50	Santali
22	Karmali	51	*†Saunti
23	Kashmiri	52	Savara
24	Kharja	53	Sindhi
25	†Khond/Kondh	54	Spanish
26	Kisan	55	Tamil
27	†Kisan-Bhumij	56	Telugu
28	Koda/Kora	57	Turi
29	Kol	58	Urdu

Mother tongues printed in Italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.

(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Bengali	Bengali	529
Bhumij	Bhumij	17
Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	Brijia	24
Gadaba	Gadabā	30
Gondi	Gōṇḍī	313
Gujarati	Gujarātī	652
Halabi	Halābī	490
Hindi	Hindī	586
Ho	Hō	20
Juang	Juāṅg	28
Kachchhi	Kachchhī	451
Kannada	Kanarese	296
Kashmiri	Kāshmirī	309
Kharja	Kharjā	27
Koda/Kora	Kōḍā	19 Kisan, Kisan-Bhumij Cf. Note 2
Koya	Kōi	316 Cf. Note 2
Kui	Kui	308 Khond/Kondh Cf. Note 2, Konda Cf. Note 2
Kurukh/Oraon	Kurukh/Orāṣ	305 Kisan, Kisan-Bhumij Cf. Note 2
Laria	Lariā	572
Malayalam	Malayāḷam	293
Marathi	Marāṭhī	455
Marwari	Mārwarī	713
Munda-Unspecified	Mundā Branch	
Mundari	Mundārī	16
Nepali	Naipālī	781
Oriya	Oriyā	502 Jharia, Matia
Parji	Parjī	318 Cf. Note 2
Punjabi	Pañjābī	632
Santali	Santālī	15 Karmali, Mahili
Savara	Savara	29
Sindhi	Sindhī	445
Tamil	Tamil	285
Telugu	Telugu	319
Turi	Tārī	21
Urdu	Urdu	585

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—concl'd.

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V		Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist		Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V		Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist	
1		2		1		2	
Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	(T)	Oriya		Koya	(TR)	A language of the Dravidian Family	
Dhelki-Oriya	(T)	Oriya		Mirdha-Kharja	(T)	Kharja	
Khond/Kondh	(TR)	A language of the Dravidian Family		Parenga	(T)	Munda	
Kisan-Bhumij	(TR)	Bhumij		Parji	(TR)	A language of the Dravidian Family	
Konda	(TR)	A language of the Dravidian Family		Saunti	(T)	Oriya	

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner:

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian Countries	Burmese, Chinese/Chini, Persian
Europe	Dutch, English, French, German Spanish

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

NIL

NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transtription
1	2	1	2
Gondi	Gond	Mahili	Mahali
Halabi	Halbi	Parji	Paraja
Kachchhi	Kutchi	Pengu	Pengo
Kannada	Kanarese	Savara	Saora
Khond/Kondh	Kond		

TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing * and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing†)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
58	45	8,763,205	8,771,455	..	..	..	5	6,545	6,487	5	136,856	138,531	8	836	318

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

NOTE 1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.

(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Anal	Anāl	247
Assamese	Assamēse	552
Awadhi	Awadhī	558
Baghelkhandi	Baghēlkhaṇḍī	559
Bagri	Bāgri	644
Bagri-Rajasthani	Bāgri	739
Bangaru	Bāngarū	538
Baori	Bāori	681
Bashahri	Kōchī	828
Bengali	Bengali	529
Bhadrawahi	Bhadrawāhī	847
Bhandari	Bhāṇḍārī	464
Bharmauri/Caddi	Gāḍī/Bharmaurī	843
Bhattiani	Bhaṭṭiānī	642
Bhili	Bhili	677
Bhojpuri	Bhojpuri	519
Bhopali	Mālvi	760
Bhotia-Unspecified	Bhōtiā	57
Bhutani	Bhōtiā of Bhutan	69
Bihari	Bihārī	506
Bodo/Boro	Bārā/Bodo	127
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	Braj Bhākṣhā	592 Mathuri
Bundelkhandi	Bundēlkhaṇḍī	610
Chibhali	Chibhālī	440
Coorgi/Kodagu	Koḍagu/Coorgi	301
Deswali/Hariani	Hariānī/Dēswālī	591
Dogri	Dōgri	647
Garhwali	Garhwālī	804
Garo	Gārō	134
Gujarati	Gujarātī	652
Gujjari	Gujarī	780
Hindi	Hindī	586 Nagari-Hindi, Purbi
Hindko	Hindkō	433 Peshawari
Hindustani	Hindōstānī	582
Ho	Hō	20
Jati	Jātī	590
Kachchhi	Kachchhī	451 Jadeji
Kamari	Kamārī	493
Kanashi	Kanāshī	76 Malani
Kanauri	Kanaurī	77
Kangri	Kāngrā	650
Kannada	Kanarese	296
Kashmiri	Kāshmirī	399
Khandeshi	Khāndēśī	707
Kharia	Khariā	27
Khasi	Khāsī	8
Konkani	Kōṇkaṇī	494 Cf. Note 2, Goanese Cf. Note 2

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF--*contd.*

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Kuki-Unspecified	Kuki-Chin Group	
Kului	Kului	833
Kumauni	Kumauni	785
Ladakhi	Ladakhi	61
Lahuli	Lahuli	62
Lushai/Mizo	Lushai	224
Madras	Dravidian Family	
Maithili	Maithili	507
Malayalam	Malayalam	293 Malabar
Mandeali	Mandeali	837
Manipuri/Meithei	Manipuri/Meithei	206
Marathi	Marathi	455
Marwari	Marwari	713
Mewari	Mewari	720
Mewati	Mewati	754
Multani	Multani	426 Bahawalpuri, Derawal
Mundari	Mundari	16
Nepali	Nepali	781 Gorkhali
Oriya	Oriya	502 Kangali
Padari	Padari	849
Pahari-Unspecified	Pahari Group	
Pangwali	Pangwali	845
Pattani	Pattani	665
Pothwari	Pothwari	437
Punjabi	Punjabi	632 Lahori, Jatki-Punjabi
Rajasthani	Rajasthani	712
Rathauri	Rathauri	645
Sanskrit	Sanskrit	
Santali	Santali	15
Sema	Sema	159
Sikkim Bhotia	Bhotia of Sikkim	68
Sindhi	Sindhi	445
Siraji-Inner Siraji	Siraji	834
Spiti	Bhotia of Spiti	63
Tamil	Tamil	285
Telugu	Telugu	319
Tibetan	Tibetan	58
Tulu	Tulu	302
Urdu	Urdu	585

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V		Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V		Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1		2	1		2
Almori	(T)	Kumauni	Himachali	(T)	Pahari Group
Baliai	(T)	Bhojpuri	Jhangi	(T)	Punjabi
Bharati	(T)	Hindi	Konkani	(TR)	A language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family
Chamrali	(T)	Bangaru			
Changru	(T)	Punjabi			
Goanese	(TR)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family	Lande	(T)	Punjabi
			Odanwali	(T)	Punjabi

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	*Adivasi	71	Jadeji
2	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani</i>	72	<i>Japanese</i>
3	<i>African</i>	73	Jati
4	*Aia Alam	74	Jatki-Punjabi
5	*†Almori	75	*†Jhangi
6	Anal	76	*Jokhri
7	<i>Arabic/Arbi</i>	77	Kachehhi
8	Assamese	78	*Kalazan
9	Awadhi	79	Kamari
10	Baghelkhandi	80	Kanashi
11	Bagri	81	Kanauri
12	Bagri-Rajasthani	82	Kangali
13	Bahawalpuri	83	Kangri
14	*†Balai	84	*Kanki
15	<i>Balochi/Baluchi</i>	85	Kannada
16	Bangaru	86	*Kantari
17	Baori	87	*Karandgam
18	Bashahri	88	Kashmiri
19	<i>Belgian</i>	89	Khandeshi
20	Bengali	90	Kharja
21	Bhadrawahi	91	Khasi
22	Bhandari	92	†Konkani
23	*†Bharati	93	Kuki-Unspecified
24	Bharmauri/Gaddi	94	Kului
25	Bhattiani	95	Kumauni
26	Bhili	96	*Kundh
27	Bhojpuri	97	Ladakhi
28	Bhopali	98	Lahori
29	Bhotia-Unspecified	99	Lahuli
30	Bhutani	100	*†Lande
31	Bihari	101	*Loasia
32	Bodo/Boro	102	Lushai/Mizo
33	*Bolti Zaban	103	Madras
34	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	104	Maithili
35	Bundelkhandi	105	Malabar
36	<i>Burmese</i>	106	<i>Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan</i>
37	<i>Cambodian</i>	107	Malani
38	<i>Canadian</i>	108	Malayalam
39	*Canter	109	Mandali
40	*†Chamrali	110	Manipuri/Meithei
41	*†Changru	111	*Mar
42	Chibhali	112	Marathi
43	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	113	Marwari
44	Coorgi/Kodagu	114	*Mateli
45	<i>Danish</i>	115	Mathuri
46	Derawal	116	Mewari
47	Deswali/Hariani	117	Mewati
48	Dogri	118	Multani
49	<i>Dutch</i>	119	Mundari
50	*Dwed Boli	120	Nagari-Hindi
51	<i>English</i>	121	*Neglo
52	<i>French</i>	122	Nepali
53	Garhwali	123	*†Odanwali
54	Garro	124	Oriya
55	<i>German</i>	125	Padari
56	†Goanese	126	Pahari-Unspecified
57	*Gohari	127	Pangwali
58	Gorkhali	128	Pattani
59	<i>Greek</i>	129	<i>Persian</i>
60	Gujarati	130	Peshawari
61	Gujjari	131	<i>Portuguese</i>
62	*†Himachali	132	Pothwari
63	Hindi	133	Punjabi
64	Hindko	134	Purbi
65	Hindustani	135	Rajasthani
66	Ho	136	*Ramdasi
67	<i>Indonesian</i>	137	Rathauri
68	<i>Irish</i>	138	*Roman
69	<i>Italian</i>	139	*Rovahi
70	*Jabakhri	140	<i>Russian</i>

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES—concl.

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
141	*Sairi	152	<i>Swedish</i>
142	*Sankara	153	Tamil
143	Sanskrit	154	*Tandil
144	Santali	155	*Tankera
145	*Sasi	156	Telugu
146	Sema	157	Tibetan
147	Sikkim Bhotia	158	Tulu*
148	Sindhi	159	<i>Turkish/Turkistani</i>
149	Siraji-Inner Siraji	160	Urdu
150	<i>Spanish</i>	161	*Yabudi
151	Spiti		

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

* Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

† Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*† Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—concl'd.

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner:

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents 1	Mother Tongue 2
Other Asian Countries	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani, Arabic/Arbi, Palochi/ Baluchi, Burmese, Cambodian, Chinese/Chini, Indonesian, Japanese, Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan, Persian, Turkish/ Turkistani
Africa	African
America	Canadian
Europe	Belgian, Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Irish, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far:—

Adivasi	Jabakhri	Karandgam	Neglo	Sankara
Aia Alam	Jokhri	Kundh	Randasi	Sasi
Bolti Zaban	Kalazan	Loasia	Roman	Tandil
Canter	Kanki	Mar	Rovabi	Tankera
Dwed Boli	Kantari	Mateli	Sairi	Yahudi
Gohari				

NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V 1	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription 2	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V 1	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription 2
Adivasi	Adibasi, Adiwasi	Kannada	Kanarsi, Kanari, Kanarese Kanadi, Canrise, Kanada, Kanad, Kanrusc, Canarese, Canari, Canarise
Assamese	Assami	Konkani	Kokini, Kokoni, Kookni, Kon- kini
Awadhi	Avadi	Kulvi	Kulvi, Manali
Baghelkhandi	Bhugelkhand	Kumauni	Kamaoni, Kamauni
Bagri	Bagari, Bagria, Bahgri	Lahuli	Lahauli, Lahouli
Baliai	Baliam	Lande	Landay, Landey, Lenday
Bangaru	Bangru, Banger, Bangri	Maithili	Mathiali
Baori	Bawria, Bawaria, Boari, Boria	Malayalam	Malayalan, Malayami, Malyalam
Bashahri	Bhashehri, Bushaitlari	Marathi	Maharathi, Maharashtra
Bengali	Bangla, Bangali	Mewati	Mawati
Bhadrawahi	Bhadarwali	Mundari	Munari, Mandari
Bhandari	Bandari	Oriya	Odia, Orissa, Oria, Oris, Orria, Orrian, Orriya, Urria
Bharati	Bharti	Padari	Paddri
Bharmauri/Gaddi	Gadi	Pattani	Paton
Bhattiani	Bhatwan	Peshawari	Peshori
Bhojpuri	Bajpuri	Pothwari	Pothihari, Pathohari
Bhotia-Unspecified	Bhodi, Bhoti	Purbi	Poorbi
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	Brij	Santali	Santhiali, Sentali
Coorgi/Kodagu	Khurgi, Kurgu, Kurug, Coorgio	Sema	Seema
Garhwali	Gadwali, Ghadawari, Godhwali	Siraji-Inner Siraji	Seraji, Seraja
Goanese	Goawari, Goani, Goan	Spiti	Spitian, Spittian
Gorkhali	Gorkhi	Telugu	Talangi, Telinga, Telgu
Gujarati	Gujrati	Tibetan	Tibate, Tibbetan, Tibbett, Tibit- tan, Tibitan, Tibtti, Dalai, Tibtian, Tibati, Tibitian
Hindko	Hind-co	Tulu	Tilu
Jati	Jattia		
Jhangi	Jhang		
Kachchhi	Kachi		
Kangali	Kengali		

TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing * and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing†)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
161	100	10,889,969	9,414,023	26	108	49	9	98	12	2	162	77	26	1,401	1,162

NOTE :— The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pushto/Pathani</i>	46	*†Khanchi Wari
2	Ahirwati	47	*†Khandvi
3	Ajmeri	48	Khariboli
4	*†Alwari	49	Kishangarhi
5	<i>Arabic/Arbi</i>	50	Lamani/Lambadi
6	Assamese	51	*†Lashkari
7	Bagri-Rajasthani	52	*†Lohari-Rajasthani
8	<i>Balochi/Baluchi</i>	53	*†Maharajshahi
9	Banjari	54	Maithili
10	Baori	55	Malayalam
11	Bengali	56	Malvi
12	Bharatpuri	57	Marathi
13	Bhili	58	Marwari
14	Bhojpuri	59	*†Mejwari
15	Bhutani	60	Mewari
16	Bihari	61	Mewati
17	Bikaneri	62	Multani
18	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	63	Nagarchal
19	Bundelkhandi	64	Nagauri
20	<i>Burmese</i>	65	*Narnoli
21	*†Chhekari	66	Nepali
22	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	67	Oriya
23	Deswali/Hariani	68	*†Palvi
24	Dhanderi	69	<i>Persian</i>
25	Dhandi	70	Pingal
26	Dhundhari	71	<i>Portuguese</i>
27	Dingal	72	Punjabi
28	<i>English</i>	73	Rajasthani
29	<i>French</i>	74	Rajawati
30	*†Gadia Lohari	75	Rathi
31	*†Gadoli	76	Rekhti
32	Garhwali	77	<i>Russian</i>
33	<i>German</i>	78	*Sansi
34	Godwari	79	Sanskrit
35	Gujarati	80	Shokhawati
36	Harauti	81	Sindhi
37	Hindi	82	Sipari
38	Jaipuri	83	Sondwari
39	Jodhpuri	84	Tamil
40	*†Kalbeli	85	Telugu
41	*Kanjari	86	Thali
42	Kankeri	87	Tibetan
43	Kannada	88	Urdu
44	Kashmiri	89	Wagdi
45	Khairari		

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.

(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Ahirwati	Ahirwāṭi	759
Ajmeri	Ajmēri	749
Assamese	Assamese	552
Bagri-Rajasthani	Bāgri	739
Banjari	Banjāri	771 Lamani/Lambadi
Baori	Bāori	681
Bengali	Bengali	529
Bhili	Bhili	677
Bhojpuri	Bhojpuri	519
Bhutani	Bhōṭiā of Bhutan	69
Bihari	Bihāri	506
Bikaneri	Bikāneri	737
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	Braj Bhākhā	592 Bharatpuri, Pingal
Bundelkhandi	Bundēlkhaṇḍi	610
Deswali/Hariani	Hariāni/Dēswāli	591
Garhwali	Garhwāli	804
Godwari	Goḍwāri	725
Gujarati	Gujarāṭi	652
Harauti	Hārauṭi	750
Hindi	Hindi	588 Khariboli
Jaipuri	Jaipuri	741 Dhundhari
Kankeri	Chhattisgarhi	572
Kannada	Kanarese	296
Kashmiri	Kāshmiri	399
Khairari	Khairāri	723
Kishangarhi	Kishangarhi	748
Maithili	Maithili	507
Malayalam	Malayālam	293
Malvi	Mālvi	760 Dhanderi
Marathi	Marāṭhi	455
Marwari	Mārwāri	713 Dingal, Jodhpuri, Nagauri
Mewari	Mēwāri	720
Mewati	Mewāṭi	754
Multani	Multāni	426
Nagarchal	Nāgarohāl	746
Nepali	Naipāli	781
Oriya	Oriyā	502
Punjabi	Pañjābi	632
Rajasthani	Rājasthāni	712 Dhandi
Rajawati	Rājāwāṭi	747
Rathi	Rāṭhi	643
Sanskrit	Sanskrit	
Shokhawati	Shōkhāwāṭi	738
Sindhi	Sindhī	445
Sipari	Sipāri	752
Sondwari	Sōṇḍwāri	763
Tamil	Tamil	285
Telugu	Telugu	319
Thali	Thālī	733
Tibetan	Tibetan	58
Urdu	Urdu	585 Rekhti
Wagdi	Wāgḍi	706

RAJASTHAN

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TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF—concl'd.

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2	1	2
Alwari . . . (T)	Mewati	Khandvi . . . (T)	Rajasthani
Chhekari . . . (T)	Rajasthani	Lashkari . . . (T)	Rajasthani
Gadia Lohari . . . (T)	Rajasthani	Lohari-Rajasthani . . . (T)	Rajasthani
Gadoli . . . (T)	Rajasthani	Maharajshahi . . . (T)	Rajasthani
Kalbeli . . . (T)	Rajasthani	Mejwari . . . (T)	Rajasthani
Khanchi Wari . . . (T)	Rajasthani	Palvi . . . (T)	Rajasthani

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner:

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian Countries	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani, Arabic/Arbi, Balochi/Baluchi, Burmese, Chinese/Chini, Persian
Europe	English, French, German, Portuguese, Russian

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

Kanjari	Narnoli	Sansi
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NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
Ahirwati	Ahiri	Khanchi Wari	Khinchivadi
Alwari	Alwri	Khariboli	Kariboli
Bagri-Rajasthani	Bagdi	Kishangarhi	Kishangari
Baoni	Bawri	Lamani/Lambadi	Lawani, Lavani
Bihari	Behari	Lohari-Rajasthani	Luhari
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	Brijbhasha	Maharajshahi	Mehrajshai
Bundelkhandi	Bundelkhand	Maithili	Methili, Methli
Deswali/Hariani	Deshwali	Malayalam	Malyalam
Dhanderi	Dandali	Malvi	Malwi
Dhandi	Dhadi	Mewari	Mewadi
Dhundhari	Dhundari, Dunhari	Nagauri	Nagori
Gadia Lohari	Gadia Luhari, Gadi Lohari	Oriya	Uriya
Garhwali	Grahwali	Rajawati	Rajwadi
Godwari	Godwadi	Shekhawati	Shekahawati
Gujarati	Gujrati	Sipari	Saperi
Harauti	Hadoti, Hadauti, Haroti	Sondwari	Sondhwari, Soudhwari
Kanjari	Kanjri	Telugu	Telgu
Kannada	Kannar	Thali	Thalia
Khairari	Kharari, Kherari, Kheradi, Kherdi	Tibetan	Tibetian
		Wagdi	Vagdi

TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent

Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing* and†)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing†)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
89	63	10,557,567	9,584,485	3	775	720	12	4,177	5,141	..	..	..	11	1,562	1,174

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani</i>	51	Gujari
2	<i>African</i>	52	Gurmukhi
3	*†Agrawali	53	*†Himachali
4	†Ahiri-Hindi	54	Hindi
5	*Alanic	55	Hindustani
6	<i>American</i>	56	<i>Hungarian</i>
7	<i>Arabic/Arbi</i>	57	*†Indian
8	Assamese	58	<i>Indonesian</i>
9	<i>Australian</i>	59	<i>Italian</i>
10	Avadhi	60	Jad
11	Bahawalpuri	61	Jaini
12	*†Baisali	62	Jaipuri
13	<i>Balochi/Baluchi</i>	63	Jamuali
14	Balti	64	Jangali
15	Banarasi	65	<i>Japanese</i>
16	*†Banhasha	66	Jaunsari
17	Banjari	67	Johari
18	Bashahri	68	*†Jubbali
19	*Bavari	69	Kachchhi
20	Bengali	70	Kamari
21	*Bengani	71	Kanauri
22	*†Bharati	72	*Kandi
23	Bhojpuri	73	Kangri
24	Bhotia-Unspecified	74	*Kanjari
25	Bhutani	75	Kannada
26	Bihari	76	*Karai
27	Bilaspuri/Kahluri	77	Kashmiri
28	*†Binhari	78	Kharia
29	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	79	Khasi
30	Bundelkhandi	80	†Konkani
31	<i>Burmese</i>	81	Kumauni
32	<i>Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese</i>	82	*†Kunkhardong
33	*†Cherwani	83	*†Kurmi-Hindi
34	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	84	Ladakhi
35	Coorgi/Kodagu	85	Lushai/Mizo
36	*†Dakhuria	86	Madras
37	*Darchini	87	*†Mainpuri
38	Dhangri	88	Maithili
39	Dogri	89	*†Majhawari
40	*†Dondiyali	90	<i>Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan</i>
41	<i>Dutch</i>	91	Malayalam
42	<i>English</i>	92	Mandeali
43	<i>French</i>	93	Manipuri/Meithei
44	Garhwali	94	Marathi
45	<i>German</i>	95	*†Marchha
46	*†Ghezipuri	96	Marwari
47	†Goanese	97	Mewari
48	*†Goodi	98	Mirzapuri
49	Gorkhali	99	<i>Mangolian/Mongolian</i>
50	Gujarati	100	*†Mughaliya

TABLE C-V

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
101	Multani	122	Sanskrit
102	†Muria-Hindi	123	Sariki
103	Nagari-Hindi	124	Sikkimese
104	*†Nainitali	125	Sindhi
105	Nepali	126	Sirmauri
106	<i>Nigerian</i>	127	<i>Spanish</i>
107	Oriya	128	Suketi
108	Pahari-Unspecified	129	*†Swadeshi
109	Pali	130	<i>Swedish</i>
110	*†Pashchimi	131	Tamil
111	<i>Persian</i>	132	Tangkhul
112	<i>Portuguese</i>	133	Telugu
113	Punjabi	134	†Tharu
114	Purbi	135	Tibetan
115	*Purnea	136	*Tolcha
116	*Qustash	137	Tripuri
117	Rajasthani	138	Urdu
118	*†Rawati	139	Utkali
119	*†Riyasati	140	*†Vedic
120	*†Roman-Hindi	141	*†Vedpali
121	<i>Russian</i>	142	Wai Ala

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.

(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan Language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification Number in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Ahiri-Hindi	Ahiri	679 Cf. Note 2
Assamese	Assamese	552
Awadhi	Awadhī	558 Mirzapuri, Tharu Cf. Note 2
Balti	Baltī	59
Banarasi	Western Bhojpuri	525
Banjari	Banjārī	771
Bashahri	Kōchī	828
Bengali	Bengali	529
Bhojpuri	Bhojpuri	519
Bhotia-Unspecified	Bhōtīā	57
Bhutani	Bhōtīā of Bhutan	69
Bihari	Bihārī	506
Bilaspuri/Kahluri	Kahlūrī/Bilaspuri	637
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	Braj Bhākha	592
Bundelkhandi	Bundēlkhaṇḍī	610
Coorgi/Kodagu	Koḍagu/Coorgi	301
Dhangri	Kurukh	305
Dogri	Dōgri	647 Jamuali
Garhwali	Garhwālī	804
Gujarati	Gujarātī	652 Jaini
Gujari	Gujarī	780
Hindi	Hindī	586 Nagari-Hindi, Purbi
Hindustani	Hindōstānī	582
Jad	Jad	65
Jaipuri	Jaipuri	741
Jangali	Jangālī	82
Jaunsari	Jaunsārī	815
Johari	Johārī	803
Kachchhi	Kachchhī	451
Kamari	Kamārī	493
Kanauri	Kanauri	77
Kangri	Kāngrī	650
Kannada	Kanarese	296
Kashmiri	Kāshmirī	399
Kharja	Kharjā	27
Khasi	Khāsī	8
Konkani	Kōṅkaṇī	494 Cf. Note 2, Goanese Cf. Note 2
Kumauni	Kumaunī	785
Ladakhi	Ladakhī	61
Lushai/Mizo	Lushēi	224
Madraei	Dravidian Family	
Maithili	Maithilī	507
Malayalam	Malayālam	293
Mandeali	Maṇḍālī	837
Manipuri/Meithei	Manipuri/Meithei	206
Marathi	Marāṭhī	455
Marwari	Mārwarī	713
Mowari	Mēwārī	720

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF—contd.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Multani	Mūltānī	426 Bahawalpuri
Muria-Hindi	Halabī	490 Cf. Note 2
Nepali	Naipālī	781 Gorkhali
Oriya	Oriyā	502 Utkali
Pahari-Unspecified	Pahārī Group	
Pali	Pālī	
Punjabi	Pañjābī	632 Gurmukhi
Rajasthani	Rājasthānī	712
Sanskrit	Sanskrit	
Santali	Santālī	15
Sikkim Bhotia	Bhōtīā of Sikkim	68
Sindhi	Sindhī	445
Sirmauri	Sirmauri	816
Suketi	Sukēti	840
Tamil	Tamil	285
Tangkhul	Tāngkhul	198
Telugu	Telugu	319
Tibetan	Tibetan	58
Tripuri	Tipurā	151
Urdu	Urdū	585
Wai Ala	Wai-ala	380

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2	1	2
Agrawali (T)	Hindi	Konkani (TR)	A language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family
Ahiri-Hindi (TR)	Hindi	Kunkhardong (T)	Garhwali
Baisali (T)	Bihari	Kurmi-Hindi (T)	Hindi
Banbhasha (T)	Jangali	Mainpuri (T)	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha
Bharati (T)	Hindi	Majhawari (T)	Bhojpuri
Binhari (T)	Central Pahari	Marchha (T)	Bhotia
Cherwani (T)	Hindi	Mughaliya (T)	Urdu
Dakhuria (T)	Oriya	Muria-Hindi (TR)	Hindi
Dondiyali (T)	Garhwali	Nainitali (T)	Kumauni
Ghazipuri (T)	Bhojpuri	Pashchimi (T)	Kumauni
Goanese (TR)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family	Rawati (T)	Jangali
		Riyasati (T)	Garhwali
		Roman-Hindi (T)	Hindi
		Swadeshi (T)	Hindi
Goodi (T)	Garhwali	Tharu (TR)	Awadhi/Kumauni
Himachali (T)	Pahari Group	Vedic (T)	Sanskrit
Indian (T)	Hindustani	Vedpali (T)	Sanskrit
Jubbali (T)	Siraji		

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—concl'd.

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner :

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	1	Mother Tongue	2
Other Asian Countries		Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani, Arabic/Arbi, Balochi/Baluchi, Burmese, Ceylonese/Sinelu/Singhalese, Chinese/ Chini, Indonesian, Japanese, Malai/ Malay/Malaya/Malayan, Mongolian/ Mongolian, Persian	
Africa		African, Nigerian	
America		American	
Oceania		Australian	
Europe		Dutch, English, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish	

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

Alanic	Bengani	Kandi	Karai	Qustash
Bavari	Darchini	Kanjari	Purnea	Tolcha

NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
Ahiri-Hindi	Ahir	Khasi	Kahasi, Khasia
Bahawalpuri	Bhawalpuri	Konkani	Kokani, Kokaran
Balti	Baltistani	Kumauni	Kumaoni
Banarasi	Benarsi	Ladakhi	Laddakhi
Banjari	Benjari	Lushai/Mizo	Loshai
Bashahri	Bisairi, Bishauri, Bisori, Bushari	Maithili	Mathli, Mithil
Bharati	Bhartiya	Malayalam	Malyalam
Bhotia-Unspecified	Bhotiya	Mandeali	Mandiyali
Binhari	Binari	Marathi	Maharastri, Malhatee
Coorgi/Kodagu	Kurgi	Marchha	Manchhi Bhassa, Marchha
Dagri	Dongari		Pahari, Marchhi
Gorkhali	Gorkali, Gorkhi, Goruli	Mughaliya	Maugiliya
Gujarati	Gujrati	Muria-Hindi	Muriya
Gujari	Gujri	Paschimi	Paschami
Gurmukhi	Gurwali	Punjabi	Sikh
Himachali	Himanchali	Purbi	Poorvi, Purbiya
Hindi	Hindi Theth	Purnea	Purnia
Jad	Jaidi, Jar, Jarbhasa	Rajasthani	Rajputani
Jamuali	Bummuwali	Rawati	Raoti
Jangali	Jangli, Jounli	Riyasati	Riyasti
Jubbali	Jubul Pahari	Santali	Santhali
Kachchhi	Kachchi, Kachhi	Sikkim Bhotia	Sikkim
Kamari	Kaimari	Suketi	Saketi Pahari
Kanauri	Kanori, Kinner, Kinori	Tangkhul	Tagkhul
Kangri	Kangra, Kangaraha, Kangria	Telugu	Telgu
Kannada	Kakedani, Kanadi, Kanara, Kanarese, Kanari, Kanaris, Kaneri, Kannad, Kannar, Keneddy, Kenerish	Tharu	Tharuwana, Tharwari
		Tibetan	Tebilian
		Utkali	Utkala
		Wai Ala	Vaila Pahari

TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of other tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing * and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing †)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
142	80	38,614,531	35,101,445	10	54	10	27	1,455	1,958	5	6,036	5,703	25	18,161	8,787

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
138	Ladakhi	206	*Proja
139	Lama	207	Punjabi
140	Latin	208	*Pussi
141	Lepcha	209	Rabha
142	Limbu	210	*†Rahiya
143	*†Lodha	211	Rai
144	*Lohari	212	*Raj
145	*†Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon	213	Rajasthani
146	*†Lohari-Malpaharia	214	Rajbangsi
147	*†Lohari-Munda	215	*Raighar
148	Lushai/Mizo	216	Rajputani
149	*Madan	217	Rajwari
150	Madhesi	218	*Rak
151	Madras	219	*Ramat
152	Magahi/Magadhi	220	*Ranthia
153	Mahari	221	*Rasmiati
154	*Mahato	222	*Ratiya
155	Mahili	223	*Rishi
156	Maithili	224	*Roman
157	Malabar	225	<i>Russian</i>
158	Malayalam	226	Sadan/Sadri
159	*Malgiri	227	*Saibya
160	*Malnaja	228	*Sankara
161	*Malo	229	Sanskrit
162	Malpaharia	230	Santali
163	Malto	231	*Sardari
164	Mandi	232	*Sasna
165	Mangari	233	Savara
166	Manipuri/Moithoi	234	<i>Scottish</i>
167	Manjhi	235	Sherpa
168	Marathi	236	<i>Siamese/Thai</i>
169	Marwari	237	Sikhi
170	Mech	238	Sikkim Bhotia
171	*Metali	239	Stodhi
172	*†Mirdha-Koda/Kora	240	<i>Spanish</i>
173	*Mita	241	*Sudia
174	*Morma	242	Sunwar
175	Mru	243	*†Surajpuri
176	*Muchi	244	*Swani
177	Multani	245	<i>Swiss</i>
178	Munda-Unspecified	246	Tamang
179	Mundari	247	Tamaria
180	*†Murari	248	Tamil
181	*†Mushahar	249	Tangkhul
182	Naga-Unspecified	250	*Taroni
183	Nagari-Hindi	251	*Tasti
184	Nagauri	252	*Tebag
185	*Nagbanshi	253	*Teli
186	*†Nagesia	254	Telugu
187	*Nagi	255	*Tewari
188	Naiiki-Banjari	256	Thar
189	*Neof	257	Tharu Awadhi
190	Nepali	258	*Thatma
191	Newari	259	Tibetan
192	<i>Norwegian</i>	260	Tirahutiya
193	*Nuniya	261	Toto
194	Oriya	262	*Totoja
195	Paharia	263	Tulu
196	Pali	264	Turi
197	*Parui	265	<i>Turkish/Turkistani</i>
198	*†Paschima	266	*†Udangmudria
199	*Pasi	267	*Uhandu
200	*Pasma	268	*Uhord
201	<i>Persian</i>	269	*Upabhasha
202	Peshawari	270	Urdu
203	<i>Philippine</i>	271	Utkali
204	<i>Polish</i>	272	*Yotga
205	<i>Portuguese</i>	273	<i>Yugoslavian</i>

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.

(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Angami	Angāmi	154
Arakanese	Arakanese	266
Assamese	Assamese	552
Asuri	Asuri	22
Baori	Bāori	681
Bengali	Bengali	529
Bhandari	Bhāṇḍārī	464
Bhili	Bhili	677
Bhojpuri	Bhojpuri	519
Bhopali	Mālvi	760
Bhotia-Unspecified	Rhōṭiā	57
Bhumij	Bhumij	17 Kurmi
Bihari	Bihārī	506
Bilaspuri	Kahlūri/Bilāspuri	637 Cf. Note 2
Birhor	Birhār	18
Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	Brijā	24
Bodo/Boro	Bārā	127
Coorgi/Kodagu	Koḍagu/Coorgi	301
Deswali/Hariani	Hariāni/Dēswālī	591
Dhimāl	Dhīmāl	83
Dogri	Dōgri	647
Dukpa	Bhōṭiā of Bhutan	69
Garhwali	Garhwālī	804
Garō	Garō	134
Gondi	Gōṇḍi	313
Gurung	Gurūṅ	652 Jaini
Haijong/Hajong	Haijōṅ	111
Hindi	Hindī	547
Hindustani	Hindōstānī	586 Deswali, Devanagari, Nagari-Hindi
Ho	Hō	582 Kahatri
Kachchhi	Kachchhi	20
Kagate	Kagate	451
Kahari	Bundēlkhaṇḍī	70
Kamari	Kamārī	610
Kami	Kāmī	493
Kannada	Kanarese	119
Kangri	Kāṅgrā	296 Karnataka
Kashmiri	Kāshmirī	650
Kawri	Kachin	399
Khambu	Khambū	203
Khandeshi	Khāndēśī	87
Kharis	Kharī	707
Khasi	Khāsī	27
Kherwari	Kherwārī	8
Khond/Kondh	Kui	14
Khortha/Khotta	Eastern Magahi	308 Cf. Note 2
Koch	Kōch	518
Koda/Kora	Kōḍā	142
Konkani	Kōṅkāṇī	19 Khaira
		494 Cf. Note 2, Goanese Cf. Note 2

TABLE C-V

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	*Adibhasha	70	Garhwali
2	*†Adibhasha-Bhotia	71	Garo
3	*†Adibhasha-Kurukh/Oraon	72	*†Gayari
4	*†Adibhasha-Munda	73	<i>German</i>
5	*†Adibhasha-Nagesia	74	*Ghatwal
6	*Adim	75	†Goanese
7	*Adivasi	76	Gondi
8	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani</i>	77	*Gorh
9	<i>African</i>	78	Gorkhali
10	<i>American</i>	79	*Gosai
11	Angami	80	*†Gouriya
12	<i>Arabic/Arabi</i>	81	<i>Greek</i>
13	Arakanese	82	Gujarati
14	<i>Armenian</i>	83	*Gulgulia
15	Assamese	84	Gurmukhi
16	<i>Assirian</i>	85	Gurung
17	Asuri	86	Haijong/Hajong
18	*Baha	87	<i>Hebrew/Jewish</i>
19	*Baisiya	88	Hindi
20	*†Baiti	89	Hindustani
21	<i>Balochi/Baluchi</i>	90	Ho
22	*Banari	91	<i>Indonesian</i>
23	Baori	92	<i>Irish</i>
24	*†Barik	93	<i>Israeli</i>
25	*Barjaian	94	<i>Italian</i>
26	Bengali	95	Jaini
27	*Beriya	96	<i>Japanese</i>
28	*Bhagat	97	*Jhalo Malo
29	Bhandari	98	*Jhara
30	*Bhangra	99	Kachchhi
31	Bhili	100	Kagate
32	*Bhogta	101	Kahari
33	*Bhohoe	102	Kamari
34	Bhojpuri	103	Kami
35	Bhopali	104	Kannada
36	Bhotia-Unspecified	105	Kangri
37	*†Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	106	*Kardhani
38	Bhumij	107	Karmali
39	*†Bhumijali	108	Karnataka
40	*Bhutnagri	109	*Karumkhatan
41	Bihari	110	*Kashj
42	†Bilaspuri	111	Kashmiri
43	Birhor	112	Kawri
44	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	113	Khaira
45	Bodo/Boro	114	Khambu
46	<i>Burmese</i>	115	Khandeshi
47	<i>Canadian</i>	116	*Khansi
48	<i>Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese</i>	117	Kharia
49	*Chamaiya	118	Khasi
50	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	119	Kherwari
51	*Coor	120	†Khond/Kondh
52	Coorgi/Kodagu	121	Khortha/Khotta
53	<i>Czech/Czechoslovakian</i>	122	Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon
54	<i>Danish</i>	123	Koch
55	*†Dehari	124	Koda/Kora
56	*Deshi	125	Kol
57	Deswali	126	*Kolkamar
58	Deswali/Hariani	127	*Konai
59	Devanagari	128	†Konkani
60	Dhangri	129	*Konwar
61	Dhimal	130	†Koraputi
62	Dogri	131	†Koya
63	Dukpa	132	*Ksarwar
64	<i>Dutch</i>	133	*Kshatri
65	<i>English</i>	134	Kumauni
66	<i>Finnish</i>	135	Kurmali Thar
67	<i>French</i>	136	Kurmi
68	*Gabaro	137	Kurukh/Oraon
69	*Ganga		

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF—*contd.*

Alphabetical order of
mother tongues classified by the
Linguistic Survey of India
1

Classified name
in the Linguistic
Survey of India
2

Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
3

Koraputi	Parji	318 Cf. Note 2
Koya	Koi	316 Cf. Note 2
Kumauni	Kumauni	785
Kurmali Thar	Eastern Magahi	518
Kurukh/Oraon	Kurukh/Orao	305 Dhangri, Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon
Ladakhi	Ladakhi	61
Lepcha	Lepcha	118
Limbu	Limbu	85
Lushai/Mizo	Lushai	224
Madhesi	Madhesi	527
Madras	Dravidian Family	
Magahi/Magadhi	Magahi	516
Mahari	Mahari	485
Maithili	Maithili	507 Tirahutiya
Malayalam	Malayalam	293 Malabar
Malpaharia	Māl Pahāriā	536
Malto	Malto	307
Mandi	Mandi	836
Mangari	Magari	114
Manipuri/Moithoi	Manipuri/Moithoi	206
Marathi	Marathi	455
Marwari	Mārwarī	713 Nagauri
Mech	Mech	129
Mru	Mru	264
Multani	Multani	426
Munda-Unspecified	Munda Branch	
Mundari	Mundari	Kol, Thar
Naga-Unspecified	Naga Group	16
Naiki-Banjari	Banjari	771
Nepali	Naipali	781 Gorkhali
Newari	Nēwari	115
Oriya	Oriyā	502 Utkali
Pali	Pāli	
Peshawari	Hindkō	433
Punjabi	Pañjābi	632 Gurmukhi, Sikhi
Rabha	Rābhā	148
Rai	Rāi	88
Rajasthani	Rājasthāni	712 Rajputani
Rajbangsi	Rājbangsi	542
Rajwari	Rājwarī	762
Sadan/Sadri	Nagpuriā	526
Sanskrit	Sanskrit	
Santali	Santāli	15 Karmali, Mahili, Manjhi Paharia
Savara	Savara	29
Sherpa	Sharpa Bhōṭiā	07
Sikkim Bhotia	Bhōṭiā of Sikkim	68
Sindhi	Sindhi	445
Sunwar	Sunwār	113
Tamang	Murmi	112
Tamaria	Eastern Magahi	518
Tamil	Tamil	285
Tangkhal	Tāngkhul	198
Telugu	Telugu	319
Tharu Awadhi	Awadhi	558
Tibetan	Tibetan	58 Lama
Toto	Tōṭō	121
Tulu	Tulu	302
Turi	Tūri	21
Urdu	Urdū	585

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF—*contd.*

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in the Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2	1	2
Adibhasha-Bhotia	(T) Bhotia	Konkani	(TR) A language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Indo-Aryan Family
Adibhasha-Kurukh/Oraon	(T) Kurukh/Oraon	Koraputi	(TR) Parji, a language of the Dravidian Family
Adibhasha-Munda	(T) Munda Branch	Koya	(TR) A language of the Dravidian Family
Adibhasha-Nagesia	(T) Kurukh/Oraon	Lodha	(T) Kharia
Baiti	(T) Kharia	Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon	(T) Kurukh/Oraon
Barik	(T) Bengali	Lohari-Malpaharia	(T) Malpaharia
Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	(T) Oriya	Lohari-Munda	(T) Munda Branch
Bhumijali	(T) Oriya	Mirdha-Koda/Kora	(T) Koda/Kora
Bilaspuri	(TR) Chhattisgarhi	Murari	(T) Bengali
Dehari	(T) Malpaharia	Mushahar	(T) Bhojpuri
Gayari	(T) Santali	Nagesia	(T) Kurukh/Oraon
Goanese	(TR) Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Indo-Aryan Family	Paschima	(T) Hindustani
Gouriya	(T) Chhattisgarhi	Rahiya	(T) Bhumij
Khond/Kondh	(TR) A language of the Dravidian Family	Surajpuri	(T) Maithili
		Udangmudria	(T) Koda/Kora

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner.

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian Countries	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani, Arabic/Arbi, Armenian, Assirian, Balochi/Baluchi, Burmese, Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese, Chinese/Cnini, Hebrew/Jewish, Indonesian, Israeli, Japanese, Persian, Philippine, Siamese/Thai, Turkish/Turkistani
Africa	African
America	American, Canadian
Europe	Czech/Czechoslovakian, Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Irish, Italian, Latin, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Scottish, Spanish, Swiss, Yugoslavian

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

Adibhasha	Gabaro	Ksarwar	Pasi	Sasna
Adim	Ganga	Lohari	Pasma	Sudia
Adivasi	Ghatwal	Madan	Proja	Swani
Baha	Gorh	Mahato	Pussi	Taroni
Baisiya	Gosai	Malgiri	Raj	Tasti
Banari	Gulgulia	Malmaja	Rajghar	Tebag
Barjaian	Jhalo Malo	Malo	Rak	Teli
Beriya		Metali	Ranat	Tewari
Bhagat	Jhara	Mita	Ranthia	Thatma
Bhangra	Kardhani	Morma	Rasmiati	Totoja
Bhogta	Karumkhatan	Muchi	Ratiya	Uhando
Bhohoe	Kashj	Nagbanshi	Rishi	Uhord
Bhutnagri	Khansi	Nagi	Roman	Upabhasha
Chamaiya	Kolkamar	Neof	Saibya	Votga
Coor	Konai	Muniya	Sankara	
Deshi	Konwar	Parui	Sardari	

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TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—concl'd.

NOTE 5.
Column 2, shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column.1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
Angami	Angani	Kshatri	Kshaitriya
Asuri	Ashree	Kumauni	Kunayani
Baori	Bauri	Kurmali Thar	Kurumali
Barik	Bari	K urukh/Oraon	Kurka, Orow, Urown
Bhili	Vil	Limbu	Limbo
Bhopali	Bhupali	Lohari	Lohar, Loharia
Bhotia-Unspecified	Bhutia	Lushai/Mizo	Lukhai, Lusai, Lushaj
Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	Bhuiyali	Madhesi	Madeshia, Mathasia
Bihari	Behari	Magahi/Magadhi	Magaya, Maghaya, Magi, Magodhi
Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	Biriya		
Dehari	Dehati	Mahili	Mahali
Deswali	Deshoali	Malabar	Malabari
Devanagari	Debnagri, Diwangri	Malgiri	Malguri
Dhangri	Dhangu	Malo	Malobiyan, Maloiano
Dogri	Dogra	Malpaharia	Malpahariya
Garhwali	Garwali	Malto	Maltu
Ghatwal	Ghatowari, Ghatwali	Mangari	Mangir, Mangod, Mongur
Gorh	Goar, Gode	Manjhi	Majhi
Gorkhali	Gurkhali, Gurkha	Marathi	Maharastriya, Marapati
Gurmukhi	Gurmukhi	Marwari	Marbhah
Hindustani	Hindhani, Hindusthani	Mech	Mechhia
Jaini	Jain	Munda-Unspecified	Mora, Mura, Murach, Murai
Kagate	Kagatij	Nagari-Hindi	Nagri, Nakari
Kahari	Kahar, Kaharian	Nagauri	Naghor, Nagahari
Kannada	Canarise, Kanarese, Kanari	Newari	Newar
Karnataka	Karnatic	Rai	Ray
Kawri	Kaur, Kauri	Rajputani	Rajput
Khandeshi	Khandish	Sadan/Sadri	Sadati, Sadhana, Sadna, Sadri, Sadrik, Siddri
Kharai	Haria		Sabar, Sawara, Sawaria
Khasi	Khuchia	Savara	Sikkimese
Kherwari	Khanwar, Kharar, Kharoali	Sikkim Bhotia	Sunria
Khond/Kondh	Kandi	Sunwar	Surjapuri
Khortha/Khottha	Khatali, Khatia, Khatruta, Khatwali, Khotra	Surajpuri	Tamashi
Koch	Coch	Tamang	Tambul
Koda/Kora	Kaora, Koral, Mudikora	Tamil	Thankhul
Konai	Konaj	Tharu Awadhi	Tharon
Konkani	Kankani	Tirahutiya	Trihuti
Koya	Kaya, Kayor, Koa	Utkali	Uthkhali

TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing * and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing†)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
273	135	18,557,886	16,283,843	77	4,069	6,250	23	9,825	10,891	6	918	621	38	27,364	26,151

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 3, and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani</i>	38	Laccadive
2	*Andamanese	39	*Loher
3	Assamese	40	Malayalam
4	Asuri	41	Mangari
5	*Barochi	42	*Marahi
6	Bengali	43	Marathi
7	Bhopali	44	Marwari
8	Bihari	45	*Moung
9	*†Bombagga	46	Munda-Unspecified
10	*Bunhar	47	Mundari
11	<i>Burmese</i>	48	*†Mura
12	<i>Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese</i>	49	†Nagari
13	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	50	Nepali
14	Coorgi/Kodagu	51	Nicobarese
15	Dogri	52	*Onge
16	<i>English</i>	53	Oriya
17	*Gagar	54	Pahari-Unspecified
18	Garhwal	55	Parsi
19	†Goanese	56	Punjabi
20	Gorkhali	57	*Ranchi
21	Gujarati	58	*Rathia
22	Gurmukhi	59	Sadan/Sadri
23	Hindi	60	*Sadharan
24	Hindustani	61	Santali
25	<i>Indonesian</i>	62	*Sathari
26	*Jhora	63	*Seypho
27	*Kadi	64	<i>Shan</i>
28	Kannada	65	*Shompen
29	*Karangam	66	Sindhi
30	<i>Karen</i>	67	Tamil
31	Karnataka	68	Telugu
32	Kashmiri	69	Tulu
33	Kharla	70	Turi
34	†Konkani	71	Urdu
35	Korava	72	*Vatu
36	*Kunsar	73	*Yero
37	Kurukh/Oraon		

Mother tongues printed in italics belongs to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.
Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by Linguist to indicate groupings.
*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.
†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L. S. I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.
*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

- (i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.
- (ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.
- (iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.
- (iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.
- (v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Assamese	Assamese	552
Asuri	Asuri	22
Bengali	Bengali	529
Bhopali	Mālvi	760
Bihari	Bihāri	506
Coorgi/Kodagu	Koḍagu/Coorgi	301
Dogri	Dōgri	647
Garhwali	Garhwāli	804
Gujarati	Gujarāti	652
Hindi	Hindī	586
Hindustani	Hindōstāni	582
Kannada	Kanarese	296 Karnataka
Kashmiri	Kāshmiri	399
Kharla	Khariā	27
Konkani	Kōṅkaṇi	494 Cf. Note 2, Goanese Cf. Note 2
Korava	Korava	287
Kurukh/Oraon	Kurukh/Orāō	305
Malayalam	Malayālam	293 Laccadive
Mangari	Māgarī	114
Marathi	Marāṭhi	455
Marwari	Mārwarī	713
Munda-Unspecified	Muṇḍā Branch	
Mundari	Muṇḍārī	16
Nagari	Nāgarī	654 Cf. Note 2
Nepali	Naipālī	781 Gorkhali
Nicobarese	Nicobarese	13
Oriya	Oriyā	502
Pahari-Unspecified	Pahārī Group	
Parsi	Pārsī Gujarātī	660
Punjabi	Pañjābī	632 Gurmukhi
Sadan/Sadri	Nagpurīā	526
Santali	Santālī	15
Sindhi	Sindhī	445
Tamil	Tamil	285
Telugu	Telugu	319
Tulu	Tuḷu	302
Turi	Tūrī	21
Urdu	Urdū	585

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—*concl'd.*

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below:

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2
Bomagga (T)	Marathi
Konkani (TR)	A language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family
Mura (T)	Mundari
Nagari (TR)	Unclassifiable

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner:

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian Countries	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pash-to/Pathani, Burmese, Ce, lonese/Simelu/Singhalese, Chinese/Chini, Indonesian, Karen, Shan
Europe	English

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

Andamanese	Jhora	Loher	Ranchi	Seypho
Barochi	Kadi	Marahi	Rathia	Shompen
Bunhar	Karangam	Moung	Sadharan	Vatu
Gagar	Kunsar	Ongc	Sathari	Yero

NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
Asuri	Asur	Kurukh/Oraon	Kurkhar, Oran, Orang, Orao, Oraon, Ouran, Uron
Bihari	Behari	Nagari	Nagri
Coorgi/Kodagu	Coorgee	Ongc	Onges
Garhwali	Gurhwali	Oriya	Oriya, Odiya, Uria
Gonese	Gonese, Govanese	Parsi	Persia
Gorkhali	Gurkhali	Sadan/Sadri	Sadhan, Sadharan, Sradri
Gujarati	Gujarathi	Santali	Santai
Gurmukhi	Gurumukhi	Shompen	Shompens
Kannada	Kanarese, Kannata	Tulu	Thulu
Karnataka	Karnatic	Yero	Yera
Kharis	Khadia		
Korava	Kodava		

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing* and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing †)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
73	43	37,602	22,986	20	509	181	2	..	10	2	5	2	8	1,193	1,087

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani</i>	49	<i>Hungarian</i>
2	<i>African</i>	50	<i>Indonesian</i>
3	*Agsula	51	<i>Irani/Iranian</i>
4*	†Almori	52	<i>Irish</i>
5	Andhra	53	<i>Italian</i>
6	<i>Arabic/Arbi</i>	54	Jabalpuri
7	*Ashai	55	Jaipuri
8	Assamese	56	<i>Japanese</i>
9	Bagri	57	Kachehhi
10	Bahawalpuri	58	*†Kallar
11	<i>Balochi/Baluchi</i>	59	*†Kamargam
12	Bengali	60	Kanauji
13	Bhojpuri	61	Kangri
14	Bhutani	62	Kannada
15	Bihari	63	Karnataka
16	Bijapuri	64*	†Kashali
17	<i>Brazil</i>	65	Kashmiri
18*	†Burgaza	66	Kathiyawadi
19	<i>Burmese</i>	67*	†Kerala
20	<i>Cambodian</i>	68	Kharia
21	<i>Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese</i>	69	Khasi
22	<i>Chage</i>	70*	†Kidki
23	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	71	<i>Kikaya</i>
24	*Christian	72	†Konkani
25	<i>Congolese</i>	73	<i>Korean</i>
26	Coorgi/Kodagu	74	Kumauni
27	<i>Czech/Czechoslovakian</i>	75	Kurukh/Oraon
28	<i>Danish</i>	76	*Labanie
29	*Derasmati	77	Ladakhi
30	Derawal	78*	†Laheha
31	*Dhallu	79*	†Lande
32	Dogri	80	<i>Lebanonese</i>
33	*Dulai	81	<i>Lungandeu</i>
34	<i>Dutch</i>	82	Lushai/Mizo
35	<i>English</i>	83	Madrasi
36	<i>Ewe</i>	84	Maithili
37	<i>French</i>	85	Malabar
38	Garhwali	86	<i>Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan</i>
39	<i>German</i>	87	Malayalam
40	<i>Ghanese</i>	88	<i>Mangolian/Mongolian</i>
41	†Goanese	89*	†Manhali
42	Gondi	90	Manipuri/Meithei
43	Gorkhali	91	Marathi
44	<i>Greek</i>	92	Marwari
45	Gujarati	93	Mewari
46	Gurmukhi	94	*Mioli
47	Hindi	95	Multani

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES—concl'd.

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
97	Naga-Unspecified	120	Sindhi
98*	†Nangeli	121*	†Songani
99	Nepali	122	<i>Spanish</i>
100	Oriya	123	<i>Suto</i>
101	Pahari-Unspecified	124	<i>Swahili</i>
102*	†Pakistani	125	<i>Swedish</i>
103	Pali	126	<i>Swiss</i>
104	Parsi	127	<i>Tagalog</i>
105	Peshawari	128	Tamil
106	<i>Philippine</i>	129	Tangkhul
107	<i>Polish</i>	130	Telugu
108	<i>Portuguese</i>	131	Tibetan
109	Punjabi	132*	†Tibia
110	Purbi	133*	†Travankorian
111	Rajasthani	134	Tripuri
112	Ramgarhiya	135	<i>Turkish/Turkistani</i>
113	<i>Russian</i>	136	<i>Uganda</i>
114	Sanskrit	137	*Umarpala
115	Santali	138	Urdu
116	Saurashtri	139	<i>Venzutick</i>
117	<i>Shone</i>	140	<i>Welsh</i>
118	<i>Siamese/Thai</i>	141	<i>Yugoslavian</i>
119	Sikkim Bhotia		

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.
Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.

(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Assamese	Assamese	552
Bagri	Bāgri	644
Bengali	Bengali	529
Bhojpuri	Bhojpuri	519
Bhutani	Bhōtiā of Bhutan	69
Bihari	Bihārī	506
Coorgi/Kodagu	Koḍagu/Coorgi	301
Dogri	Ḍogri	647
Garhwali	Garhwālī	804
Gondi	Gōṇḍī	313
Gujarati	Gujarātī	652 Saurashtri
Hindi	Hindī	586 Purbi
Hindustani	Hindōstānī	582
Jabalpuri	Baghēlkhaṇḍī	559
Jaipuri	Jaipurī	741
Kachchhi	Kachchhī	451
Kanauji	Kanaujī	604
Kangri	Kāngrā	650
Kannada	Kanarese	296 Bijapuri, Karnataka
Kashmiri	Kāshmirī	399
Kathiyawadi	Kāthiyawāḍī	666
Kharīā	Kharīā	27
Khasi	Khāsī	8
Konkani	Kōṅkaṇī	494 Cf. Note 2, Goanese Cf. Note 2
Kumauni	Kumaunī	785
Kurukh/Oraon	Kurukh/Orāō	306
Ladakhi	Ladakhī	61
Lushai/Mizo	Lushēi	224
Madrasī	Dravidian Family	
Maithili	Maithilī	507
Malayalam	Malayālam	293 Malabar
Manipuri/Meithei	Manipuri/Meithei	206
Marathi	Marāṭhī	455
Marwari	Mārwarī	713
Mewari	Mēwarī	720
Multani	Mūltānī	426 Derawal, Bahawalpuri
Naga-Unspecified	Nāgā Group	
Nepali	Naipālī	781 Gorkhali
Oriya	Oriyā	502
Pahari-Unspecified	Pahārī Group	
Pali	Pālī	
Parsi	Pārsī Gujarātī	660
Peshawari	Hindkō	433
Punjabi	Pañjābī	632 Gurmukhi
Rajasthani	Rājasthānī	712
Ramgarhiya	Rāmgarhiyā	793
Sanskrit	Sanskrit	
Santali	Santālī	15
Sikkim Bhotia	Bhōtiā of Sikkim	68
Sindhi	Sindhī	445

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF—contd.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Tamil	Tamil	285
Tangkhul	Tāngkhul	198
Telugu	Telugu	319 Andhra
Tibetan	Tibetan	58
Tripuri	Tipurā	151
Urdu	Urdu	585

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below:

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2	1	2
Almori	(T)	Kumauni	
Burgaza	(T)	Hindi	
Goanese	(TR)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family	
Kallar	(T)	Tamil	
Kamargam	(T)	Kumauni	
Kashali	(T)	Punjabi	
Kerala	(T)	Malayalam	
Kidki	(T)	Hindi	
		Konkani	(TR)
		Laheha	(T)
		Lande	(T)
		Manhali	(T)
		Mundi	(T)
		Nangeli	(T)
		Pakistani	(T)
		Songani	(T)
		Tibia	(T)
		Travankorian	(T)
			A language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family
			Garhwali
			Punjabi
			Marathi
			Hindi
			Punjabi
			Urdu
			Sindhi
			Hindi
			Malayalam

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner:

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian Countries	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani, Arabic/Arbi, Balochi/Baluchi, Burmese, Cambodian, Ceylonese/ Sinhalese, Chinese/Chini, Indonesian, Irani/ Iranian, Japanese, Korean, Lebanese, Malay/Malay/ Malaya/Malayan, Mongolian/Mongolian, Philippine, Siamese/Thai, Tagalog, Turkish/Turkistani
Africa	African, Chage, Congolese, Ewe, Ghanese, Kikaya, Lungan- deu, Shone, Suto, Swahili, Uganda
America	Brazil, Venzutiek
Europe	Czech/Czechoslovakian, Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, Welsh, Yugoslavian

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—*concl.*

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

Agsula	Christian	Dhallu	Labauic	Unarpala
Ashai	Derasmati	Dulai	Mioli	

NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
Bagri	Baghri	Kurukh/Oraon	Uraon
Bahawalpuri	Bhawalpuri	Ladakhi	Ladhakhi
Derawal	Derewali	Lushai/Mizo	Lushai
Goanese	Goani	Maithili	Maithly
Gorkhali	Gorkhani	Malabar	Malawary
Gujarati	Gujrati	Marathi	Maharashtria
Gurmukhi	Gurmakhi	Parsi	Parsian
Kachchhi	Kachhi	Ramgarhiya	Ramgaria
Kanauji	Kanangi, Konogia	Santali	Santhali
Kannada	Canarese, Kanar, Kaniar, Kannadi, Kannarese, Kannari	Sikkim Bhotia	Sikami
Karnataka	Karnatic	Tangkhul	Tangkhur
Kathiyawadi	Kathiawar	Telugu	Tolangan
Konkani	Conkani, Kokni, Kongini	Tibetan	Tibaten
		Tripuri	Tripura

TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (hearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (hearing * and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (hearing†)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
141	67	1,486,611	1,166,324	9	7	37	16	30	12	2	734	671	49	2,730	2,861

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	*†Ad Dharmi	71	Gadi Chameali
2	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Puthani</i>	72	Gadi Hindi
3	*†Almori	73	Garhwali
4	<i>Arabic/Arbi</i>	74	*Gavari
5	*†Arki Pahari	75	<i>German</i>
6	Assamese	76	Gorkhali
7	Awadhi	77	*†Goyali
8	*†Babari	78	Gujarati
9	*†Babar Pahari	79	Gujjari
10	*Badhri	80	*†Gurdaspuri Pahari
11	*†Bagalyoni	81	*Hali
12	Baghati	82	Handuri
13	*†Baghli Pahari	83	Hindi
14	Bahawalpuri	84	Hindi Mandeali
15	*Balauni	85	*†Hindi Mehlogi
16	*Baliyani	86	*†Hindi Pahari
17	*†Balsani Pahari	87	Hindi Punjabi
18	*†Bangala	88	Hoshiarpuri
19	*Bangarni	89	Jad
20	Bangaru	90	Jammuwal Gojri
21	Banjari	91	*Jamthali
22	*†Bansbali	92	Jamuali
23	*Banspuri	93	Jamuali Hindi
24	*†Bansyari	94	*†Jangi
25	*Banthli	95	Jaunsari
26	Barad	96	*Jawali Pahari
27	*Basauni	97	Jodhpuri
28	Bashahri	98	*Jogsani
29	*Basti	99	*†Jubbali
30	*†Baudh	100	*Kaisid
31	Bengali	101	*Kamadun
32	Bhadrawahi	102	Kanauri
33	*†Bhagali	103	Kanauri Hindi
34	*†Bhagri Pahari	104	*Kandri
35	*†Bhajer	105	*Kangilu
36	Bhalesi	106	Kangri
37	*Bhali	107	Kangri Pahari
38	Bharmauri/Gaddi	108	Kannada
39	Bhateali	109	Karnataka
40	Bhateali Bharmauri	110	Kashmiri
41	*†Bhateali Chamba	111	Kashmiri Hindi
42	Bhateali Gadi	112	Kashmiri Pahari
43	Bhateali Hindi	113	*Kawami
44	Bhojpuri	114	*Khampa
45	Bhotia-Unspecified	115	Kharia
46	Bhutani	116	Kishtwari
47	Bihari	117	Kiunthali
48	Bilaspuri/Kahluri	118	Kol
49	*Biyogi	119	*†Konkani
50	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	120	Kotgarhi
51	*†Bugluyani	121	Kului
52	<i>Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese</i>	122	Kumauni
53	*†Chamba Pahari	123	*†Kumharsani
54	Chameali	124	*Kunali
55	Chameali Hindi	125	*†Kunihari Pahari
56	*†Chaupali	126	Kurukh/Oraon
57	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	127	Kuthari
58	*†Chini Pahari	128	*†Kutiyali Pahari
59	Churahi	129	Ladakhi
60	Churahi Gadi	130	Lehuli of Chamba
61	Deswali	131	Lamani/Lambadi
62	Deswali/Hariani	132	*Langu
63	Devanagari	133	*†Loyalpuri
64	*†Dhamyani	134	Madras
65	*†Dharampuri Pahari	135	*†Mahajani-Western Pahari
66	Dhundhari	136	*†Mahasu Pahari
67	Dogri	137	*Mahaswali
68	Dogri Hindi	138	*†Mahlogi
69	*Dunavi Pahari	139	Malayalam
70	<i>English</i>	140	*Malasn Pahari

TABLE C-V

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES—concl'd.

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
141	Malvi	176	*Patsani Pahari
142	Mandeali	177	<i>Persian</i>
143	*Manduri Pahari	178	Peshawari
144	*†Mangali	179	*†Pondri
145	Marathi	180	Punjabi
146	Marwari	181	Purbi
147	*Melashi	182	Rajasthani
148	Multani	183	Rampuri
149	Mundari	184	*†Rohtaki
150	*Muslim Pahari	185	*†Sadhori
151	*†Nalagarhi	186	Saharanpuri
152	*Nasang Ki Boli	187	Samchu
153	Nepali	188	Santali
154	Nepali Hindi	189	<i>Siamese/Thai</i>
155	*Ning	190	*†Simla Pahari
156	*†Nurpuri	191	Sindhi
157	Oriya	192	Sirmauri
158	Pachhimi Hindi	193	Sirmauri Hindi
159	Pachhimi Hindi Pahari	194	Sodochi
160	Pachhimi Pahari	195	*Sohali
161	Padari	196	*†Solon Pahari
162	Pahari-Unspecified	197	Soracholi
163	*†Pahari Almorah	198	Spiti
164	*†Pahari Chamang	199	Suketi
165	*†Pahari Dehra Dun	200	*Surali
166	*Pahari Kiru	201	Tamil
167	Pahari Kotkhai	202	*†Tara Devi Pahari
168	Pahari Punjabi	203	Telugu
169	Pahari Suketi	204	*†Theogi Pahari
170	*Pahari Tikkari	205	Tibetan
171	Pahari U. P.	206	Tinauli
172	Pangwali	207	Urdu
173	*Parachinari	208	*Uttari Pahari
174	*Pathlu	209	*Varanchiti
175	*†Patiali Pahar	210	Zanakari

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. I of the table given below as per Table C.V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.

(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan Language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Assamese	Assamese	552
Awadhi	Awadhī	558
Baghati	Baghāṭī	820 Kuthari
Bangaru	Bāṅgarū	588
Banjari	Banjāri	771 Lamaui/Lambad'
Barad	Bārdī Bōlī	424
Bashahri	Kōchī	828 Rampuri
Bengali	Bengali	529
Bhadrawahi	Bhadrawāhī	847
Bhalesi	Bhāḷesī	848
Bharmauri/Gaddi	Gāḍī/Bharmauri	843 Bhateali Bharmauri, Bhateali Gadi, Churahi Gadi
Bhateali	Bhāṭṭālī	651
Bhojpuri	Bhojpuri	519
Bhotia-Unspecified	Bhōṭiā	57 Zanskari
Bhutani	Bhōṭiā of Bhutan	69
Bihari	Bihārī	506
Bilaspuri/Kahluri	Kahlūrī/Bilāspurī	637
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	Braj Bhākha	592
Chameali	Chamāālī	842 Gadi Chameali
Churahi	Churāhī	844
Deswali/Hariani	Hariānī/Dēsālī	591
Dhundhari	Jaipuri	741
Dogri	Dōgrī	647 Jammuuli
Garhwali	Garhwālī	804 Pahari U. P.
Gujarati	Gujarātī	652
Gujjari	Gujarī	780
Handuri	Haṇḍūrī	823
Hindi	Hindī	586 Bhateali Hindi, Chameali Hindi, Deswali, Devanagari, Dogri Hindi, Gadi Hindi, Hindi Maundeali, Hindi Punjabi, Jammuuli Hindi, Kanauri Hindi, Kashmiri Hindi, Nepali Hindi, Paghimi Hindi, Purbi, Paghimi Hindi Pahari, Sirmauri Hindi
Hoshiarpuri	Hoshiarpur Pahārī	638
Jad	Jad	65
Jammuwal Gojri	Gujuri of Kashmir	779
Jaunsari	Jaunsārī	815
Kanauri	Kanauri	77 Samchu
Kangri	Kāngrā	650
Kanada	Kanareso	296 Karnataka
Kashmiri	Kāshmirī	399
Kharia	Khāriā	27
Kishtwari	Kashṭawārī	401
Kiunthali	Kiūṭhali	821
Kol	Mundā Branch	
Konkani	Kōṅkaṇī	494 Cf. Note 2
Kului	Kului	833
Kumauni	Kumaunī	785
Kurukh/Oraon	Kurukh/Oṛāṣ	305
Ladakhi	Ladakhi	61
Lahuli of Chamba	Chamba Lāhulī	73
Madras	Dravidian Family	
Malayalam	Malayālām	293
Malvi	Mālvi	760
Mandeali	Maṇḍālī	837

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF—*contd.*

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Marathi	Marāṭhī	455
Marwari	Mārwaṛī	713 Jodhpuri
Multani	Mūltānī	426 Bahawalpuri
Mundari	Muṇḍārī	16
Nepali	Naipālī	781 Gorkhali
Oriya	Oriyā	502
Padari	Pāḍarī	849
Pahari-Unspecified	Pahārī Group	Kangri Pahari, Kashmiri Pahari, Pachhimi Pahari
Pahari Kotkhai	Sirājī of Simla	824
Pangwali	Paṅgwālī	845
Peshawari	North Western Lahndā	433
Punjabi	Pañjābī	632 Pahari Punjabi
Rajasthani	Rājasthānī	712
Saharanpuri	Vernacular Hindōstānī	583
Santali	Santālī	15
Sindhi	Sindhī	445
Sirmauri	Sirmaurī	816
Sodochi	Śōdōchī	830 Kotgarhi
Soracholi	Śōrāchōlī	826
Spiti	Bhōṭiā of Spiti	63
Suketi	Sukēṭī	840 Pahari Suketi
Tamil	Tamīl	285
Telugu	Telugu	319
Tibetan	Tibetan	58
Tinauli	Tināulī	435
Urdu	Urdū	585

NOTE 2.

NOTE 2.
The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and degree or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below:

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V		Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V		Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1		2	1		2
Ad Dharmi	(T)	Chameali	Jangi	(T)	Kanauri
Almori	(T)	Kumauni	Jubbali	(T)	Siraji
Arki Pahari	(T)	Handuri	Konkani	(TR)	A language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family
Babari	(T)	Jaunsari			
Babar Pahari	(T)	Jaunsari	Kumharsaini	(T)	Sodochi
Bagalyoni	(T)	Handuri	Kunihari Pahari	(T)	Handuri
Baghli Pahari	(T)	Handuri	Kutiyali Pahari	(T)	Baghati
Balsani Pahari	(T)	Siraji	Layalpuri	(T)	Punjabi
Bangala	(T)	Banjari	Mahajani-Western Pahari	(T)	Western Pahari
Bansbali	(T)	Chameali	Mahasu Pahari	(T)	Siraji/Handuri/Sirmauri
Bansyari	(T)	Chameali	Mahlogi	(T)	Handuri
Baudh	(T)	Kanauri	Mangali	(T)	Handuri
Bhagali	(T)	Handuri	Nalagarhi	(T)	Handuri
Bhagri Pahari	(T)	Handuri	Nurpuri	(T)	Dogri
Bhajer	(T)	Kiunthali	Pahari Almorah	(T)	Kumauni
Bhateali Chamba	(T)	Chameali	Pahari Chamang	(T)	Kanauri
Bugluyani	(T)	Handuri	Pahari Dehra Dum	(T)	Jaunsari
Chamba Pahari	(T)	Chameali	Patiali Pahari	(T)	Punjabi
Chaupali	(T)	Bissau	Pondri	(T)	Padari
Chini Pahari	(T)	Kanauri	Rohtaki	(T)	Hindi
Dhamyani	(T)	Kiunthali	Sadhori	(T)	Punjabi
Dharamपुरी Pahari	(T)	Baghati	Simla Pahari	(T)	Siraji
Goyali	(T)	Bihari	Solon Pahari	(T)	Baghati
Gurdaspuri Pahari	(T)	Dogri	Tara Devi Pahari	(T)	Kiunthali
Hindi Mehlogi	(T)	Hindi	Theogi Pahari	(T)	Siraji
Hindi Pahari	(T)	Hindi			

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF—*contd.*

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner :

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian Countries	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani, Arabic/Arbi, Ceylonese/Sinelu/Singhalese, Chinese/Chini, Persian, Siamese/Thai
Europe	English, German

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

Badhri	Bhali	Kaisid	Mahaswali	Pahari Tikkari
Balauni	Biyogi	Kamadun	Malsan Pahari	Parachinari
Baliyani	Dunavi Pahari	Kandri	Manduri Pahari	Pathlu
Bangarni	Gavari	Kangilu	Melashi	Patsani Pahari
Banspuri	Hali	Kawami	Muslim Pahari	Sohali
Banthli	Jamthali	Khampa	Nasang Ki Boli	Surali
Basauli	Jawali Pahari	Kunali	Ning	Uttari Pahari
Basti	Jogsani	Langu	Pahari Kiru	Varanchiti

NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
Ad Dharmi	Audidharmi	Bilaspuri/Kahhri	Bilaspur Pahari, Bilaspuri
Assamese	Assami		Pahari, Bilaspuri Panchmi,
Awadhi	Abdhi, Ambodhi, Awdhi		Kehluri, Kahlori, Kalhuri,
Babari	Babri		Kehlloori, Kehlloori Pahari,
Bagalyoni	Baglyoni		Pahari Bilaspuri, Pahari
Baghati	Baghati Pahari, Bhagati,		Kalhuri
	Bhaghati	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	Bri
Baghli Pahari	Bagli Pahari	Chameali	Chambiali, Chambyali, Cham-
Bahawalpuri	Bhawalpuri		biyali, Chamiyali, Chamiyali
Bangala	Bangla, Bengala		Pahari, Pahari Chambiali,
Bangaru	Bangru		Pahari Chambiyali
Basauli	Basuali	Chameali Hindi	Chamiyali Hindi
Bashahri	Pahari Busheri, Bassauri,	Chaupali	Chopali
	Basheri, Bushahri, Bushari,	Churahi	Churahi Pahari, Pahari Churahi
	Busheri, Busheri Pahari	Deswali	Desi, Desi Boli
Bengali	Bangla, Bangala	Deswali/Hariani	Hariyanki
Bhadrawahi	Badrohi, Bhadarwahi, Bhadar-	Devanagari	Dev Nagri
	wali, Bhaderwahli, Bhader-	Dharimpuri Pahari	Dharimpuri Pahari
	wali Pahari, Bhaderbhaj	Dhundhari	Dhundhori
	Jamu, Bhadrava, Bhadri	Dogri	Dhogaryali, Dogri Jammu,
	Bahi		Dogri Pahari, Hindi (Dogri),
Bharmauri/Gaddi	Bharmouri, Bhar Mouri Bhadi,		Pahari Dogri
	Pahari Bharmauri, Bhar-	Gadi Chameali	Gaddi Chamiyali
	mouri Pahari, Brahmauri,	Garhwali	Garwali, Garhwali U.P., Garh-
	Brahmauri Gaddi, Brahmauri		wali Pahari, Pahari Garhwali
	Rajput, Gadiyali, Gaddi	Gorkhali	Gorkahli, Gorkhiyali, Gorkhiyali
	Bharmauri, Gaddyali		Pahari, Gorki
Bhateali	Bhatiali, Bhatiyali, Bhattiyali,	Gujarati	Gujrati, Gujjrati
	Bhattiyali Pahari	Gujjari	Gojjari, Gojari, Gojjari (JW),
Bhateali Bharmauri	Bhattiyali Brahmauri		Gojjari Pahari, Gujjar
Bhateali Chamba	Bhattiyali Chamba		Ki
Bhotia-Unspecified	Bhoti		Boli

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF—*conold.*

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
Handuri	Handoori, Hundoori, Handoori Pahari	Mandeali	Mandiyali, Mandiyali Pahari, Pahari Mandi, Pahari Man- deali, Pahari Mandiyali, Pahari Mandi, Pahari Man- diali
Jad	Jadi		Marhati, Marashti, Marashtari
Jamuuli	Jammuwal, Jammu, Jammu Pahari, Jammuwal Pahari, Jammuali, Jammyali		Nepali Pahari, Pahari Nepali
Jammuwal Gojri	Jammuwal Gujru	Marathi	Oria, Orria, Orya, Urisa, Uriya
Jamuuli Hindi	Jammuwal Hindi	Nepali	Pacchmi, Pacchmi Hindi
Jaunsari	Jonsari, Johnsari Pahari, Pahari Johnsari	Oriya	Padri
Jubbali	Jubbli Pahari, Jubili, Jubbal Pahari	Pachhimi Hindi	Pangwali Pahari
Kanauri	Kinnauri, Kinauri, Kinnauri Pahari, Kinner, Pahari Kin- nauri	Padari	Peshawari
Kanauri Hindi	Kinnauri Hindi	Pangwali	Peshawri, Peshwari
Kangri	Kangari, Kangri Punjabi, Pahari Kangari, Punjabi Kangari, Kangra Pahari	Peshawari	Pondri
	Kenda Madrassi, Keneda	Pondri	Punjabi
Kannada	Karnatki	Punjabi	Purbi
Karnataka	Kistwali	Purbi	Rampuri
Kishtwari	Keonthali Pahari	Rampuri	
Kiunthali	Kukani, Kunkani	Rohtaki	Rohtki
Konkani	Kotgarhi	Sadhori	Sadori
Kotgarhi	Kulu, Kulu Boli, Kulu Pahari, Kulvi, Kulvi Pahari, Kulwali, Kauli, Phari Kulu	Saharanpuri	Saharnpuri
Kuhli	Kamoan, Kamauni, Kumauni, Kumman, Kumyanu	Samchu	Sumchho
	Kuthan	Santali	Santhali
Ladakhi	Laddakhi, Ladhaki	Sindhi	Sindi
Lahuli of Chamba	Lahauli, Lauhli, Laholi, Lohali	Sirmauri	Sirmoori, Sirmuri, Sirmuri
Lamani/Lambadi	Lawani	Sirmauri Hindi	Pahari, Desi Boli Sirmuri
Madraai	Madrassi	Sirmauri Hindi	Sirmuri Hindi
Mahlogi	Mehlogi, Mehlogi Pahari	Sodochi	Sadhochi
Malayalam	Malyalam, Malayalani, Malyali	Soracholi	Sarachali
		Spiti	Sipiti
		Suketi	Suketi Pahari
		Telugu	Telgu
		Theogi Pahari	Teogi Pahari
		Tibetan	Tibeti, Tibbati
		Tinauli	Tanayali
		Uttari Pahari	Umari Pahari
		Zanskari	Jaskari

TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing * and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing †)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong- ues	M		No. of Tong- ues	M		No. of Tong- ues	M		No. of Tong- ues	M		No. of Tong- ues	M	
		F			F			F			F			F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
210	113	681,861	627,991	40	1,247	819	49	19,192	19,287	1	5	4	8	397	350

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS
TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	<i>English</i>
2	Gujarati
3	Hindi
4	Hindustani
5	Kannada
6	†Konkani
7	<i>Mahl/Maldivian</i>
8	Malayalam
9	Marathi
10	Nicobarese
11	Punjabi
12	Tamil
13	Telugu
14	Urdu

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.
Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.
*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.
†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L. S. I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.
*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

- (i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col.1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.
- (ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col.1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.
- (iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.
- (iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.
- (v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Gujarati	Gujarāṭī	652
Hindi	Hindī	586
Hindustani	Hindōstānī	582
Kannada	Kanarese	296
Konkani	Kōṅkaṇī	494 Cf. Note 2
Malayalam	Malayāḷam	293
Marathi	Marāṭhī	455
Nicobarese	Nicobarese	13
Punjabi	Puñjābī	632
Tamil	Tamīl	285
Telugu	Telugu	319
Urdu	Urdū	585

NOTE 2.

- The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :
- (T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2
Konkani (T)	A language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner :

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian Countries	Mahl/Maldivian
Europe	English

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

NIL

NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2
Kannada	Canarese
Gujarati	Gujarathi
Nicobarese	Nicobar

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

TABLE C-V

ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing * and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing ‡)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F	No. of Tong-ues	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
14	12	10,271	9,852	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	1,664	2,321

NOTE :— The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	Aimol	45	Lotha
2	Anal	46	*†Lumbao
3	Angami	47	*Lunkhul
4	Ao	48	Lushai/Mizo
5	Assamese	49	Malayalam
6	*†Baite	50	Manipuri/Meithei
7	Bengali	51	Mao
8	Bihari	52	Maram
9	Burmese	53	Marathi
10	*†Chakesang	54	Maring
11	Chinese/Chini	55	Marwari
12	Chiru	56	*†Mate
13	Chongloi	57	Mikir
14	Chote	58	Miri
15	English	59	Monsang/Mongsen
16	*†Gangte	60	*†Moyon
17	Garó	61	*†Neisel
18	Gujarati	62	Nepali
19	Gurmukhi	63	*Ngaite
20	Hangseen/Hansing	64	Oriya
21	*†Hangui	65	Paite
22	Haokeep/Haokup	66	*†Paomata
23	Hindi	67	Purum
24	Hmar	68	Ralte
25	*†Indoi	69	*†Rongmei
26	Irish	70	*†Sangtam
27	Italian	71	Sema
28	Kabui	72	*Sengou
29	Kacha Naga	73	*†Shongthu
30	Kannada	74	*Simni
31	Kashmiri	75	*†Simte
32	Khasi	76	Sindhi
33	Khoirao	77	*†Singson
34	Khongzai	78	Tamil
35	*†Kilong	79	Tangkhul
36	Kipgen	80	Telugu
37	Koireng	81	*†Tezang
38	Kom	82	Thado
39	Kuki-Unspecified	83	*†Tidim
40	Kurmi	84	Tripuri
41	Lamgang	85	Urdu
42	*†Lemei	86	Vaiphei
43	*†Lhouvum	87	*†Zou
44	*†Liangmoi		

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.
Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.
*Denotes that the mother tongues unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.
†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.
*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.
(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.
(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.
(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.
(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.
(v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Aimol	Aimol	237
Anal	Anāl	247
Angami	Angāmi	154
Ao	Āo	166
Assamese	Assamese	552
Bengali	Bengali	529
Bihari	Bihārī	506
Chiru	Chiru	238
Chote	Chote	243
Garó	Gārō	134
Gujarati	Gujarātī	652
Gurmukhi	Pañjābī	632
Hindi	Hindī	586
Hmar	Hmār	242
Kabui	Kabui	187
Kacha Naga	Kachchā Nāgā	183
Kannada	Kanarese	296
Kashmiri	Kāshmirī	399
Khasi	Khāsī	8
Khoirao	Khoirāo	188
Khongzai	Khongzāi	208
Koireng	Kolhreng	239
Kom	Kōm	240
Kuki-Unspecified	Kuki Chin Group	
Kurmi	Bhumij	17
Lamgang	Hirōi-Lamgāng	248
Lotha	Lhōtā	169

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—conld.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Lushai/Mizo	Lushēi	224
Malayalam	Malayāḷam	293
Manipuri/Meithei	Manipuri/Meithei	206
Mao	Māo Nāgā	194
Maram	Marām	195
Marathi	Marāṭhī	455
Maring	Maring	202
Marwari	Mārwarī	713
Mikir	Mikir	189
Miri	Miri	124
Monsang/Mongsen	Mongsen	168
Nepali	Naipālī	781
Oriya	Oṛiyā	502
Paite	Paitē	215
Purum	Pūrūm	246
Ralte	Rāltē	214
Sema	Semā	159
Sindhi	Sindhī	445
Tamil	Tamil	285
Tangkhul	Tāngkhul	198
Telugu	Telugu	319
Thado	Thādo	207
Tripuri	Tipurā	151
Urdu	Urdū	585
Vaiphei	Vaiphei	249

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF—conclld.

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in Column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2	1	2
Baite	(T) Thado	Moyon	(T) Anal
Chakesang	(T) Naga Group	Neisel	(T) Kuki Group
Gangte	(T) Kuki Group	Paomata	(T) Mao
Hangui	(T) Thado	Rongmei	(T) Kabui
Indoi	(T) Thado	Sangtam	(T) Naga Group
Kilong	(T) Thado	Shongthu	(T) Thado
Lemei	(T) Kachcha Naga	Simte	(T) Kuki Group
Lhouvum	(T) Thado	Singson	(T) Thado
Liangmei	(T) Kachcha Naga	Tezang	(T) Thado
Lumhao	(T) Thado	Tidim	(T) Simte-Kuki
Mate	(T) Thado	Zou	(T) Simte-Kuki

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner :

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian Countries	Burmese, Chinese/Chini
Europe	English, Irish, Italian

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

Lunkhul	Ngaite	Sengou	Simni
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NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2
Chote	Chothe
Gurmukhi	Gurumukhi
Khongzai	Khongjai
Monsang/Mongsen	Monsang
Neisel	Neisil
Oriya	Oria
Tezang	Teijang
Thado	Thadou

TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing* and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing†)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
87	56	368,110	370,177	4	52	21	22	18,878	22,746	..	..	..	5	18	35

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8, and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	Abor/Adi	57	Koeh
2	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani</i>	58	*†Kok Barak
3	Angami	59	Kol
4	Ao	60	†Konda
5	Assamese	61	Kuki-Unspecified
6	*†Banshi	62	*Kuli
7	Bengali	63	Kumauni
8	*Benjua	64	Kurmi
9	*Bhim	65	Kurukh/Oraon
10	*†Bhimchaura	66	*Kutal
11	Bhotia-Unspecified	67	*†Larka
12	*†Bhuiya/Bhuyan	68	Lotha
13	Bhumij	69	Lushai/Mizo
14	Bihari	70	Madras
15	†Bishnupuriya	71	Malayalam
16	*†Bongcher	72	*Manaki
17	<i>Burmese</i>	73	Manipuri/Meithei
18	<i>Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese</i>	74	Marari
19	Chakma	75	Marathi
20	Chang-Naga	76	Marwari
21	*†Chari Chong	77	Mogh
22	*†Darlong	78	*Muchi
23	Deswali	79	*†Mulsom
24	Devanagari	80	Munda-Unspecified
25	<i>English</i>	81	Mundari
26	<i>French</i>	82	*†Mura
27	*Fulmali	83	*†Murasing
28	*Fulnagri	84	*†Mursum
29	*Ganju	85	Nagari-Hindi
30	Garhwali	86	Nepali
31	Garo	87	*†Noatia
32	*Ghasi	88	Oriya
33	*Ghatwal	89	†Pahari-Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia
34	Gondi	90	*Paik
35	Gorkhali	91	<i>Persian</i>
36	*Gowala	92	Punjabi
37	Gujarati	93	Rajasthani
38	*Gur	94	*Rajbhar
39	Gurmukhi	95	*Ranchi
40	Gurung	96	Rangkhoh
41	Halam	97	Reang
42	Hindi	98	*†Rupini
43	Hindustani	99	*†Saimal
44	*†Jaintia	100	Santali
45	Jamatia	101	Savara
46	*Jhara	102	Sindhi
47	Kabui	103	Tamil
48	Kachari	104	*Tanti
49	*†Kaipang	105	Telugu
50	*†Kalai	106	Tibetan
51	Kannada	107	Tripuri
52	*†Karbong	108	Turi
53	Kashmiri	109	*Uchai
54	Kharia	110	Urdu
55	Khasi	111	Utkali
56	*Khattai	112	Vaiphei

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.

(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo-Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Abor/Adi	Abor-Adi	123
Angami	Angāmi	154
Ao	Āo	166
Assamese	Assamese	552
Bengali	Bengali	529
Bhotia-Unspecified	Bhōṭiā Group	57
Bhumij	Bhumij	17 Kurmi
Bihari	Bihārī	506
Bishnupuriya	Bishnupuriyā	555 Cf. Note 2
Chakma	Chākmā	551
Chang-Naga	Chāng	179
Garhwali	Garhwālī	804
Garo	Gārō	134
Gondi	Gōṇḍī	313
Gujarati	Gujarātī	652
Gurung	Gurung	111
Halam	Hallām	232
Hindi	Hindī	586 Deswālī, Devanagari, Nagari-Hindi
Hindustani	Hindōstānī	582
Kabui	Kabui	187
Kachari	Kāchārī	127
Kannada	Kanaroso	296
Kashmiri	Kāshmirī	399
Kharia	Kharīā	27
Khasi	Khāsī	8
Koch	Kōch	142
Konda	Kui	308 Cf. Note 2
Kuki-Unspecified	Kuki-Chin Group	
Kumaoni	Kumaunī	785
Kurukh/Oraon	Kurukh/Oṛāṅ	305
Lotha	Lhōṭā	169
Lushai/Mizo	Lushōi/Mizo	224
Madrasī	Dravidian Family	
Malayalam	Malayāḷam	293
Manipuri/Meithei	Manipuri/Meithei	206
Marari	Marārī	568
Marathi	Marāṭhī	455
Marwari	Mārwarī	713
Mogh	Maghī	266
Munda-Unspecified	Mundā Branch	Kol
Mundari	Mundārī	16
Nepali	Naipālī	781 Gorkhālī
Oriya	Oṛiyā	502 Utkālī
Pahari-Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	Pahārī Group	Cf. Note 2
Punjabi	Pañjābī	632 Gurmukhī
Rajasthani	Rājasthānī	712
Rangkhöl	Rāngkhōl	229
Santali	Santālī	15
Savara	Savara	29
Sindhi	Sindhī	445
Tamil	Tamil	285
Telugu	Telugu	319
Tibetan	Tibetan	58
Tripuri	Tipurā	151 Jamatīa, Roang
Turi	Tūrī	21
Urdu	Urdū	585
Vaiphei	Vaiphei	249

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF—contd.

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2	1	2
Banshi . . . (T)	Halam	Konda . . . (TR)	A language of the Dravidian Family
Bhimchaura . . . (T)	Bhili	Larka . . . (T)	Bhumij
Bhuiya/Bhuyan . . . (T)	Bhumij	Mulsom . . . (T)	Kuki Group
Bishnupuriya . . . (TR)	Manipuri/Meithei	Mura . . . (T)	Mundari
Bongcher . . . (T)	Halam	Murasing . . . (T)	Tripuri
Chari Chong . . . (T)	Halam	Mursum . . . (T)	Halam
Darlong . . . (T)	Kuki Group	Noatia . . . (T)	Tripuri
Jaintia . . . (T)	Pnar/Synteng	Pahari-Birjia/Brijia/ (TR)	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia
Kaipang . . . (T)	Halam	Binjhia	
Kalai . . . (T)	Halam	Rupini . . . (T)	Halam
Karbong . . . (T)	Halam	Saimal . . . (T)	Halam
Kok Barak . . . (T)	Jamatia		

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner :

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian Countries	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/ Pathani, Burmese, Ceylonese/ Simehu/Singhalese, Persian
Europe	English, French

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

Benjua	Ganju	Gur	Kutal	Rajbhar
Bhim	Ghasi	Jhara	Manaki	Ranchi
Fulmali	Ghatwal	Khattai	Muchi	Tanti
Fulnagri	Gowala	Kuli	Paik	Uchai

NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2	1	2
Benjua	Dengna	Lotha	Lutha
Bhimchaura	Bhimsoura	Manipuri/Meithei	Maithi
Bhotia-Unspecified	Bhutia	Marari	Marar
Bongcher	Banchar	Mogh	Mog
Chari Chong	Charai Chong	Mulsom	Mulsum, Mursum
Deswali	Deshwali	Mundari	Mandari
Devanagari	Devnagri	Nagari-Hindi	Nagri
Garhwali	Garwali	Rajbhar	Rajbar
Gorkhali	Gurkhali	Rangkhöl	Rangkhāl
Gujarati	Gujrathi	Saimal	Chaimal
Gurmukhi	Gurumukhi	Savara	Saura, Sabar
Hindustani	Hindusthani	Telugu	Telegu, Telenga
Jaintia	Jayantia	Turi	Turiya
Kabui	Kubai	Utkali	Utkāl
Khattai	Khatai	Vaiphei	Bhaipai
Kurukh/Oraon	Orang		

TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing* and†)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing†)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
112	67	580,983	541,143	20	967	1,011	19	8,936	8,289	3	133	104	6	351	325

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	<i>Balochi/Baluchi</i>	14	*Koldi
2	*†Chamari	15	Koli
3	*Dati	16	*Kristi
4	Dhodia	17	Malayalam
5	Dubli	18	Marathi
6	<i>English</i>	19	Marwari
7	†Firangi	20	†Naiki-Kolami
8	Gujarati	21	Nepali
9	Hindi	22	<i>Portuguese</i>
10	Kannada	23	Sindhi
11	Kathodi	24	Telugu
12	Katkari	25	Urdu
13	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	26	Varli

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occuring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing* and†)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing†)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong- ues			No. of Tong- ues			No. of Tong- ues			No. of Tong- ues			No. of Tong- ues		
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
26	19	29,237	28,175	3	27	29	1	122	119	2	5	6	3	138	116

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No	Name of Mother Tongue
1	<i>Afghani/Kahuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani</i>	15	†Konkani
2	<i>Arabic/Arbi</i>	16	Madrasi
3	Bengali	17	Malayalam
4	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	18	Malhar
5	<i>Egyptian</i>	19	Marathi
6	<i>English</i>	20	Nepali
7	<i>French</i>	21	<i>Portuguese</i>
8	<i>German</i>	22	Punjabi
9	<i>Greek</i>	23	Sindhi
10	Gujarati	24	<i>Spanish</i>
11	Hindi	25	<i>Swahili</i>
12	<i>Italian</i>	26	Tamil
13	<i>Japanese</i>	27	Telugu
14	Kannada	28	Urdu

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occuring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

NOTE 1.

- (i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.
- (ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.
- (iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for the tongue.
- (iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2, has been given in Col. 3.
- (v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classfied by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Dhodia	Dhōḍiā	686
Dubli	Dubli	687
Firangi	Kōṅkani	494 Cf. Note 2
Gujarati	Gujarātī	652
Hindi	Hindī	586
Kannada	Kanarese	296
Katkari	Kātkarī	471 Kathodi
Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	Kōṅkani	691
Koli	Kōli	459
Malayalam	Malayāḷam	293
Marathi	Marāṭhī	455
Marwari	Mārwarī	713
Naiki-Kolami	Naikī	312 Cf. Note 2
Nepali	Naipālī	781
Sindhi	Sindhī	445
Telugu	Telugu	319
Urdu	Urdu	585
Varli	Vārli	472

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V		Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1		2
Chamari	(T)	Hindi
Firangi	(TR)	Konkani, a language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-branch of the Aryan Sub-Family
Naiki-Kolami	(TR)	Kolami

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner :

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian Countries	Balochi/Baluchi
Europe	English, Portuguese

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

Dati	Koldi	Kristi
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NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2
Gujarati Kannada Malayalam Telugu	Gujrati Kannad Malyalam Telgu

TABLE C-V

ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continents																
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing * and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing†)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent			
	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
28	15	297,357	319,054	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	267,360	289,197	13	5,177	5,079

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	<i>Annamese/Annamite</i>	29	†Konkani
2	<i>Arabic/Arbi</i>	30	Korava
3	Assamese	31	Lamani/Lambadi
4	Bengali	32	<i>Laotian</i>
5	Bhojpuri	33	<i>Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan</i>
6	<i>Burmese</i>	34	*Malantha
7	<i>Cambodian</i>	35	Malayalam
8	<i>Ceylonese/Sineltu/Singhalese</i>	36	Manipuri/Meithei
9	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	37	Marathi
10	*Commanga	38	Marwari
11	Coorgi/Kodagu	39	Nepali
12	*Cutch	40	Oriya
13	Devanagari	41	Parsi
14	<i>English</i>	42	<i>Persian</i>
15	<i>Flemish</i>	43	<i>Polish</i>
16	<i>French</i>	44	<i>Portuguese</i>
17	*Gaunti	45	Punjabi
18	<i>German</i>	46	Sanskrit
19	Gorkhali	47	Saurashtra
20	Gujarati	48	<i>Siamese/Thai</i>
21	<i>Hanoi</i>	49	Sikhi
22	Hindi	50	Sindhi
23	Hindustani	51	Tamil
24	<i>Irish</i>	52	Telugu
25	Kannada	53	Tulu
26	Kashmiri	54	Urdu
27	Khezha	55	<i>Vietnamese</i>
28	*Kmer		

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.
Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.
*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.
†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.
*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.
(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col. 3.
(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan Language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.
(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.
(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.
(v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Bengali	Bengali	529
Gujarati	Gujarātī	652
Hindi	Hindi	586
Kannada	Kannarese	296
Konkani	Kōṅkaṇī	494 Cf. Note 2
Madrasī	Dravidian Family	
Malayalam	Malayālam	293
Malhar	Malhar	306
Marathi	Marāṭhī	455
Nepali	Naipālī	781
Punjabi	Pañjābī	632
Sindhi	Sindhī	445
Tamil	Tamil	285
Telugu	Telugu	319
Urdu	Urdū	585

NOTE 2.
The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :
(T) against the mother tongue in Column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2
Konkani (TR)	A language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family

NOTE 3.
Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner :

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian Countries	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani, Arabic/Arbi, Chinese/Chini, Japanese
Africa	Egyptian, Swahili
Europe	English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—conold.

NOTE 4.
The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—
Nil

NOTE 5.
Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2
Gujarati Konkani Nepali Telugu	Gujerathi Konkanim Nepalese Telegu

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Column 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Column 3.

(ii) If in Column 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Column 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan Language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Column 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Column 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Column 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Column 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Column 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Column 2 has been given in Column 3.

(v) In Column 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Column 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Assamese	Assamese	552
Bengali	Bengali	529
Bhojpuri	Bhojpuri	519
Coorgi/Kodagu	Kodagu/Coorgi	301
Gujarati	Gujarati	652
Hindi	Hindi	586 Devanagari
Hindustani	Hindostani	582
Kannada	Kannarese	296
Kashmiri	Kashmiri	399
Khezha	Kezhama	165
Konkani	Konkani	494 Cf. Note 2
Korava	Korava	287
Lamani/Lambadi	Banjari	771
Malayalam	Malayalam	293
Manipuri/Meithei	Manipuri/Meithei	206
Marathi	Marathi	455
Marwari	Marwari	713
Nepali	Nepali	781 Gorkhali
Oriya	Oriya	502
Parsi	Parsi Gujarati	660
Punjabi	Punjabi	632 Sikhi
Sanskrit	Sanskrit	
Saurashtra	Patani	674
Sindhi	Sindhi	445
Tamil	Tamil	285
Telugu	Telugu	319
Tulu	Tulu	302
Urdu	Urdu	585

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V	Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
1	2
Konkani (T*)	A language of the Southern Group of Outer Sub-Branch of the Aryan Sub-Family

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF—concl'd.

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner :

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian countries	Annamese/Annamite, Arabic/Arbi, Burmese, Cambodian, Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese, Chinese/Chini, Hanoi, Laotian, Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan, Persian, Siamese/Thai, Vietnamese
Europe	English, Flemish, French, German, Irish, Polish, Portuguese

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

Commanga	Cutch	Gaunti	Kmer	Malantha
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NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription
1	2
Bhojpuri	Bhajpuri
Coorgi/Kodagu	Coorgy
Gujarati	Gujarathi
Kannada	Canarese
Khezha	Kezha
Korava	Kurava
Marathi	Maharashtra
Marwari	Marvadi
Nepali	Nepalese
Parsi	Parsie
Saurashtra	Sourashtra
Sikhi	Sikh
Tulu	Thulu
Urdu	Urudu

TABLE C-V

ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent																
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)	Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing * and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing†)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent					
	No. of Tong- ues	M	F		No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F	No. of Tong- ues	M	F			
	1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	55	31	182,838	184,908	5	6	9	..	..	..	1	14	14	19	503	815

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

TABLE C-V

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	Abor/Adi	69	Kuki-Unspecified
2	*Adivasi	70	*†Kully
3	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhti/Pashto/Pathani</i>	71	Kumauni
4	Aka/Hrusso	72	Kurukh/Oraon
5	*†Almori	73	Ladakhi
6	Anai	74	Lama
7	*†Apatani	75	Lepcha
8	*†Ashing	76	*Libo
9	Assamese	77	*Loasi
10	Awadhi	78	Lushai/Mizo
11	*Bakatan	79	Madras
12	Bangni	80	*Mai
13	*Bangro	81	Maithili
14	Bengali	82	Malayalam
15	Bhojpuri	83	Mangari
16	Bhutani	84	Manipuri/Meithei
17	Bihari	85	Mao
18	*†Bokar	86	Marathi
19	*†Bori-Abor/Adi	87	Marwari
20	Burmese	88	Mech
21	Chakma	89	*†Memba
22	Chhattisgarhi	90	*Miji
23	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	91	Miju
24	Chiru	92	Mikir
25	Chulikata/Idu	93	*Mikum
26	Dafia	94	*†Milang
27	*Dehati	95	*†Minyong
28	*Deke	96	Miri
29	Deori	97	Mi Shing
30	Deswali	98	Mishmi
31	Devanagari	99	*†Monpa
32	Digaru	100	*†Moyol
33	Dogri	101	Multani
34	Dukpa	102	Mundari
35	<i>English</i>	103	Naga-Unspecified
36	*†Gallong	104	Nagpuri
37	*†Gangto	105	*Nasuka
38	Garhwati	106	*Nazu
39	Garo	107	Nepali
40	*†Gazai	108	Newari
41	*†Girdu	109	*Nishang
42	Gujarati	110	*†Noote
43	Gurmukhi	111	Oriya
44	Harauti	112	*Padakhy
45	*Hasang	113	*†Padam
46	Hindi	114	Pahari-Unspecified
47	Hmar	115	Paite
48	*Hungyo	116	*†Pailibo
49	*†Jaintia	117	*†Pakistani
50	Jati	118	*†Pangi
51	*Junkuku	119	*†Pasi-Abor/Adi
52	Kabui	120	*Pasoba
53	Kachari	121	*Pemeke
54	Kaman	122	<i>Persian</i>
55	Kanauji	123	*Poba
56	Kannada	124	*Pomo
57	Kashmiri	125	Punjabi
58	*†Khama	126	Purbi
59	*†Khamba	127	Rabha
60	Khampti/Khamti	128	Rajasthani
61	Khasi	129	Rajbangsi
62	*Kokag	130	Rajputani
63	Kom	131	*Rakay
64	*†Kongbo	132	*†Ramo
65	*†Konkani	133	*Rebuchebe
66	*Konkari	134	*Riba
67	*†Konyo	135	*Rienauini
68	Koyti	136	*Rohe

TABLE C-V

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
137	*†Rohtaki	153	*†Taiphakial
138	*Rose	154	Tamang
139	Sadan/Sadri	155	Tamil
140	Santali	156	*†Tangbo
141	*Sayeng	157	*†Tangkhul
142	*†Sherdukpen	158	*†Tangsa
143	Sherpa	159	*†Tayeng
144	<i>Siamese/Thai</i>	160	Telugu
145	Sikkim Bhotia	161	*†Temolly
146	*†Simong	162	Tibetan
147	Sindhi	163	*†Tikhak
148	Singpho	164	Tirahutiya
149	Straji	165	Urdu
150	*Sulung	166	Vaiphei
151	Sunwar	167	*†Wancho
152	*†Tagin	168	*†Yora

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Column 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Column 3.

(ii) If in Column 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Column 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Column 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Column 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Column 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Column 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Column 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Column 2 has been given in Column 3.

(v) In Column 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Abor/Adi	Abor	123
Aka/Hrusso	Aka/Hrusso	122
Anal	Anāl	247
Assamese	Assamese	552
Awadhi	Awadhī	558
Bengali	Bengali	529
Bhojpuri	Bhojpuri	519
Bhutani	Bhōṭiā of Bhutan	69 Dukpa
Bihari	Bihārī	506
Chakma	Chākmā	551
Chhattisgarhi	Chhattisgarhī	572
Chiru	Chiru	238
Dafā	Dafā	125 Bangni
Deori	Chutiya	152
Dogri	Dōgri	647
Garhwali	Garhwālī	804
Garō	Gārō	134
Gujarati	Gujarātī	652
Harauti	Hārautī	750
Hindi	Hindī	586 Deswali, Devanagari, Koyri, Purbi
Hmar	Hmār	242
Jati	Jātī	590
Kabui	Kabui	187
Kachari	Bārā/Bodo	127
Kamanj	Arakanese	266
Kanauji	Kanauji	604
Kannada	Kanarese	296
Kashmiri	Kāshmirī	399
Khampti/Khamti	Khāmtī	52
Khasi	Khāsi	8
Kom	Kōm	240
Konkani	Kōṅkani	494 Cf. Note 2
Kuki-Unspecified	Kuki-Chin Group	
Kumauni	Kumauni	785
Kurukh/Oraon	Kurukh/Oṛāṣ	305
Ladakhi	Ladakhi	61
Lepcha	Lepcha	118
Lushai/Mizo	Lushēi	224
Madrasī	Dravidian Family	
Mangari	Māgarī	114
Maithili	Maithilī	507 Tirahutiya
Malayalam	Malayālam	293
Manipuri/Meithei	Manipuri/Meithei	206
Mao	Māo Nāgā	194
Marathi	Marāṭhī	455
Marwari	Mārwarī	713
Mech	Mech	129
Mikir	Mikir	189
Miri	Miri	124 Mi Shing
Mishmi	Mishmi	126 Chulikata/Idu, Digaru, Miju

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF—contd.

Multani	Mūltānī	426
Mundari	Mundārī	16
Naga-Unspecified	Nāgā Group	
Nagpuri	Nāgpuri Hindi	631
Nepali	Naipālī	781
Newari	Nēwārī	115
Oriya	Oriyā	502
Pahari-Unspecified	Pahārī Group	
Paite	Paite	215
Punjabi	Pañjābī	632 Gurmukhi
Rabha	Rābhā	148
Rajasthani	Rājasthānī	712 Rajputani
Rajbangsi	Rājbangsī	542
Sadan/Sadri	Nagpurīā	526
Santali	Santālī	15
Sherpa	Sharpa Bhōtīā	67
Sikkim Bhotia	Bhōtīā of Sikkim	68
Sindhi	Sindhī	445
Singpho	Singpho	205
Siraji	Simla Sirājī	824
Sunwar	Sunwār	113
Tamang	Murmi	112
Tamil	Tamil	285
Tangkhul	Tāngkhul	198
Telugu	Telugu	319
Tibetan	Tibetan	58 Lama
Urdu	Urdū	585
Vaiphei	Vaiphei	249

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V 1		Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist 2	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V 1		Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist 2
Almori	(T)	Kumauni	Minyong	(T)	Abor/Adi
Apatani	(T)	Dafia	Monpa	(T)	Tibetan
Ashing	(T)	Abor/Adi	Moyol	(T)	Manipuri/Meithei
Bokar	(T)	Abor/Adi	Nocte	(T)	Naga Group
Bori-Abor/Adi	(T)	Abor/Adi	Padam	(T)	Abor/Adi
Gallong	(T)	Abor/Adi	Pailibo	(T)	Abor/Adi
Gangte	(T)	Kuki Group	Pakistani	(T)	Urdu
Gazai	(T)	Tibetan	Pangi	(T)	Abor/Adi
Girdu	(T)	Tibetan	Pasi-Abor/Adi	(T)	Abor/Adi
Jaintia	(T)	Pnar/Synteng	Ramo	(T)	Abor/Adi
Khama	(T)	Tibetan	Rohtaki	(T)	Hindi
Khamba	(T)	Tibetan	Sherdukpen	(T)	Tibetan
Kongbo	(T)	Tibetan	Simong	(T)	Abor/Adi
Konkani	(TR)	A language of the Southern Group of the Outer Sub-Branch of Aryan Sub-Family	Tagin	(T)	Abor/Adi
			Taiphakial	(T)	Tibetan
Konyo	(T)	Tibetan	Tangbo	(T)	Tibetan
Kully	(T)	Assamese	Tangsa	(T)	Naga Group
Memba	(T)	Tibetan	Tikhak	(T)	Naga Group
Milang	(T)	Abor/Adi	Wancho	(T)	Naga Group
			Yora	(T)	Tibetan

TABLE C-V

FLYLEAF—concl'd.

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner :

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents 1	Mother tongue 2
Other Asian Countries	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani, Burmese, Chinese/Chini, Persian, Siamese/Thai
Europe	English

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the Table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far :—

Adivasi	Hasang	Libo	Nasuka	Pemeko	Riba	Sulung
Bakatan	Hungyo	Loasi	Nazu	Poba	Rionauni	Tayeng
Bangro	Junkuku	Mai	Nishang	Pomo	Rohe	Temelly
Dehati	Kokag	Miji	Padakhy	Rakay	Rose	
Deke	Konkari	Mikum	Pasoba	Rebuchebe	Sayeng	

NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V 1	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription 2	Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V 1	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcription 2
Abor/Adi	Apbare	Ladakhi	Ladaphi
Almori	Almora	Mangari	Magar
Anal	Anol	Maithili	Methli
Bengali	Bangla	Mech	Mes
Bhojpuri	Bhozpuri	Memba	Mumba
Bhutani	Bhutanese	Miji	Mize
Chhattisgarhi	Chattriegari	Mikir	Mikiri
Chiru	Chhori	Milang	Millang
Deori	Drori	Newari	Nawar
Devanagari	Desenagari	Oriya	Oria
Dukpa	Dukka	Pailibo	Parlibo
Gangte	Gante	Paite	Parte
Garhwali	Garwali	Purbi	Purabhya
Gazai	Gazni	Rabha	Rava
Girdu	Girdo	Rohtaki	Rotaki
Gurmukhi	Gurumukh	Sadan/Sadri	Sadana
Harauti	Haroti	Santali	Sangtal
Jati	Jat	Sikkim Bhotia	Sikkemese
Kabui	Koboi	Siraji	Siraju
Kanauji	Kananjiya	Sunwar	Sameawar
Kannada	Kanarese	Taiphakial	Taiphakiat
Kashmiri	Kasmiri	Tayeng	Taneng
Khamba	Khampa	Telugu	Telegu
Kumaoni	Kumaon	Tirahutiya	Tirhoti
Kurukh/Oraon	Urang	Wancho	Wanchoo

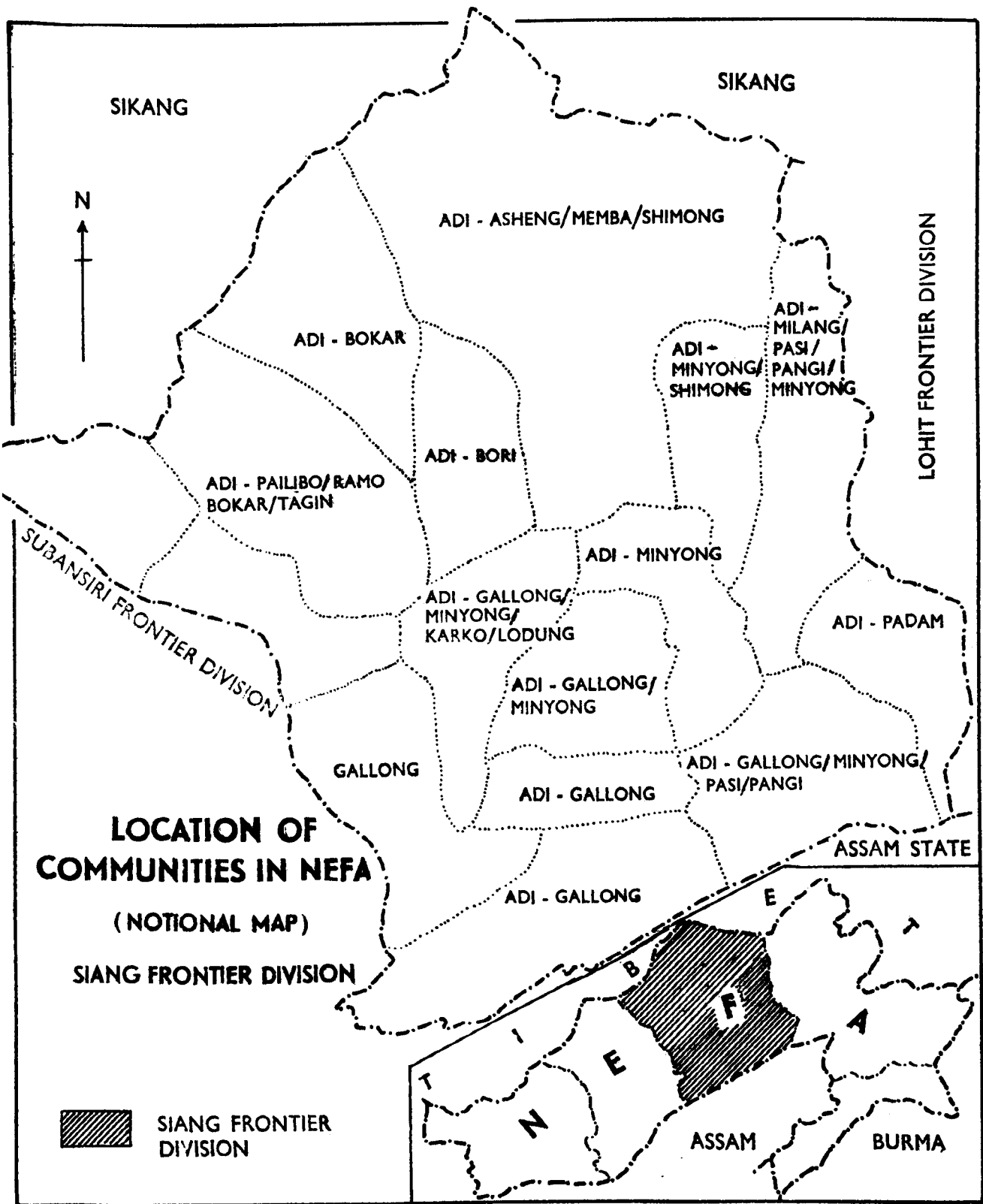
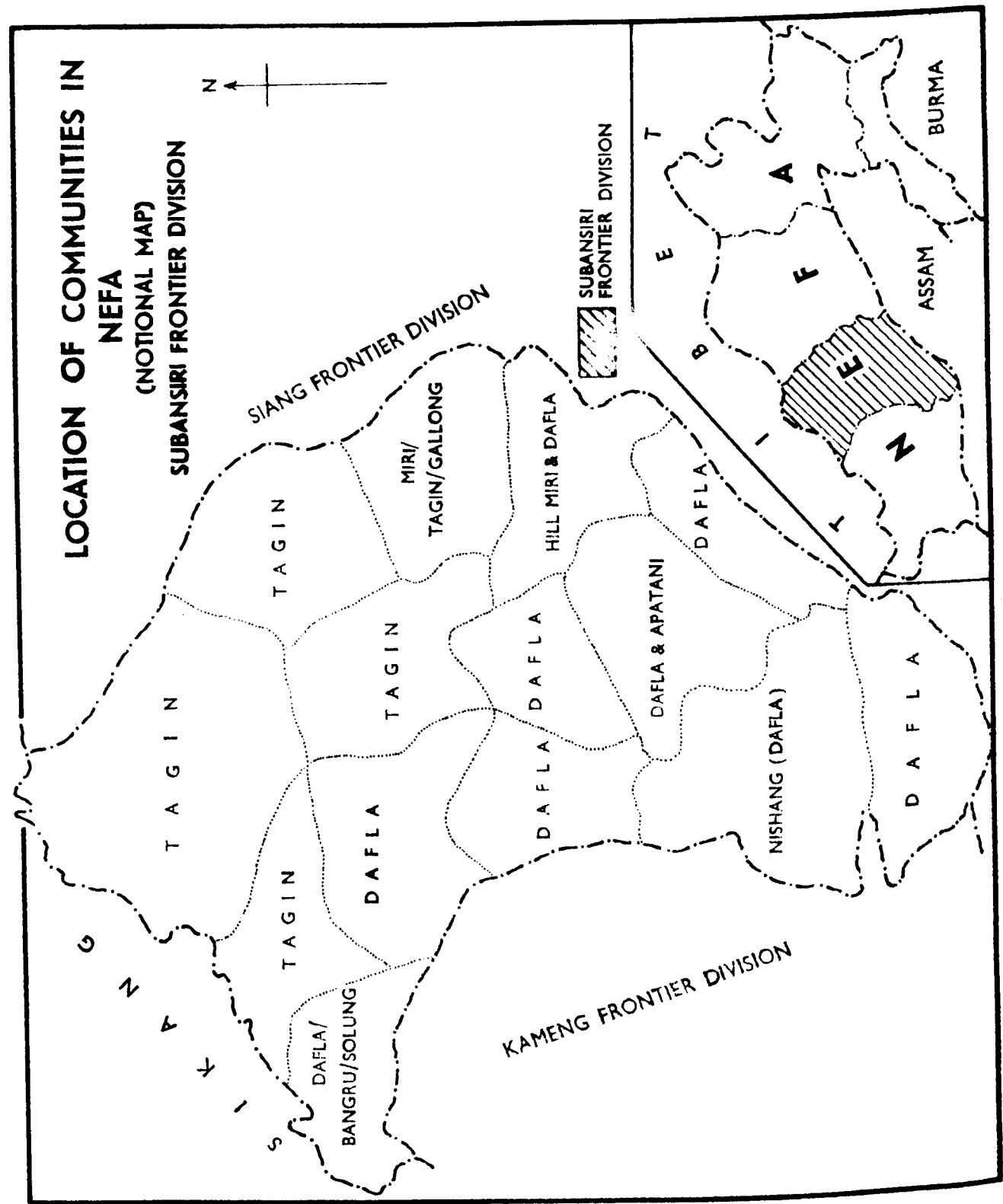
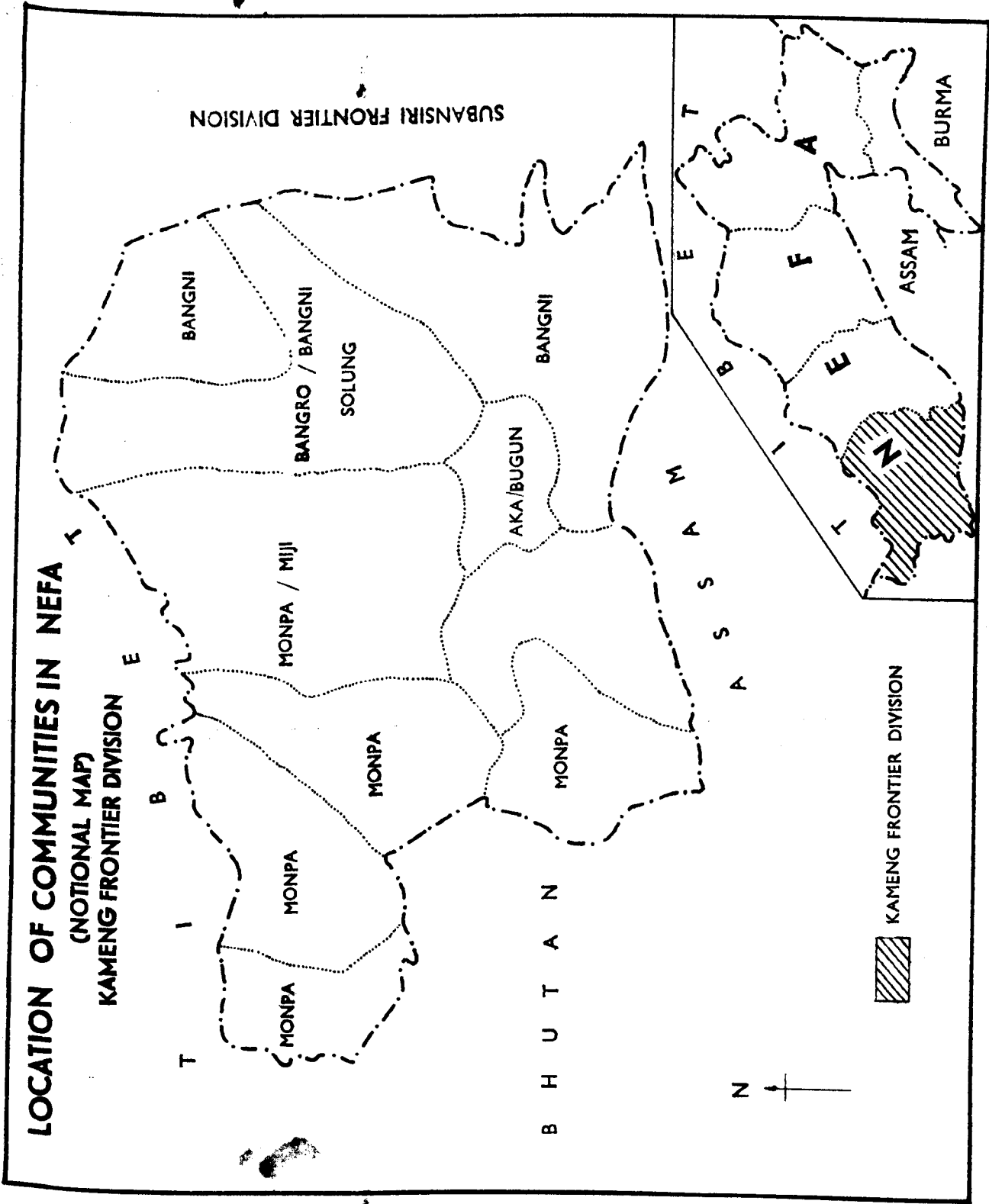


TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing * and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing†)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent		
	No. of Tong- ues		F	No. of Tong- ues		F	No. of Tong- ues		F	No. of Tong- ues		F	No. of Tong- ues		F
	1	2		3	4		5	6		7	8		9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16
168	92	27,358	6,634	33	217	100	37	2,978	1,388	1	1	..	6	27	3

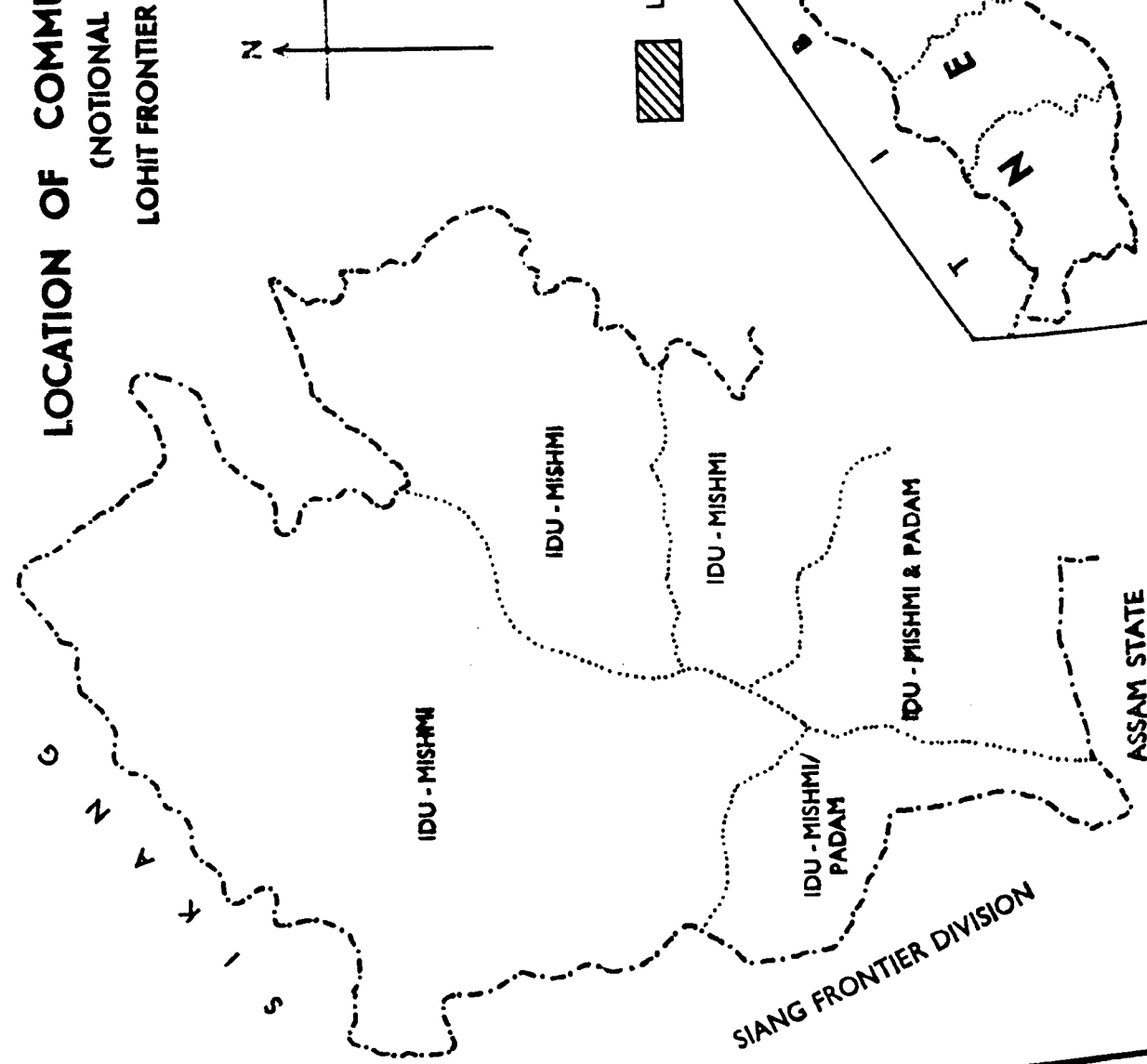
NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.



LOCATION OF COMMUNITIES IN NEFA

(NOTIONAL MAP)

LOHIT FRONTIER DIVISION



LOCATION OF COMMUNITIES IN NEFA

(NOTIONAL MAP)

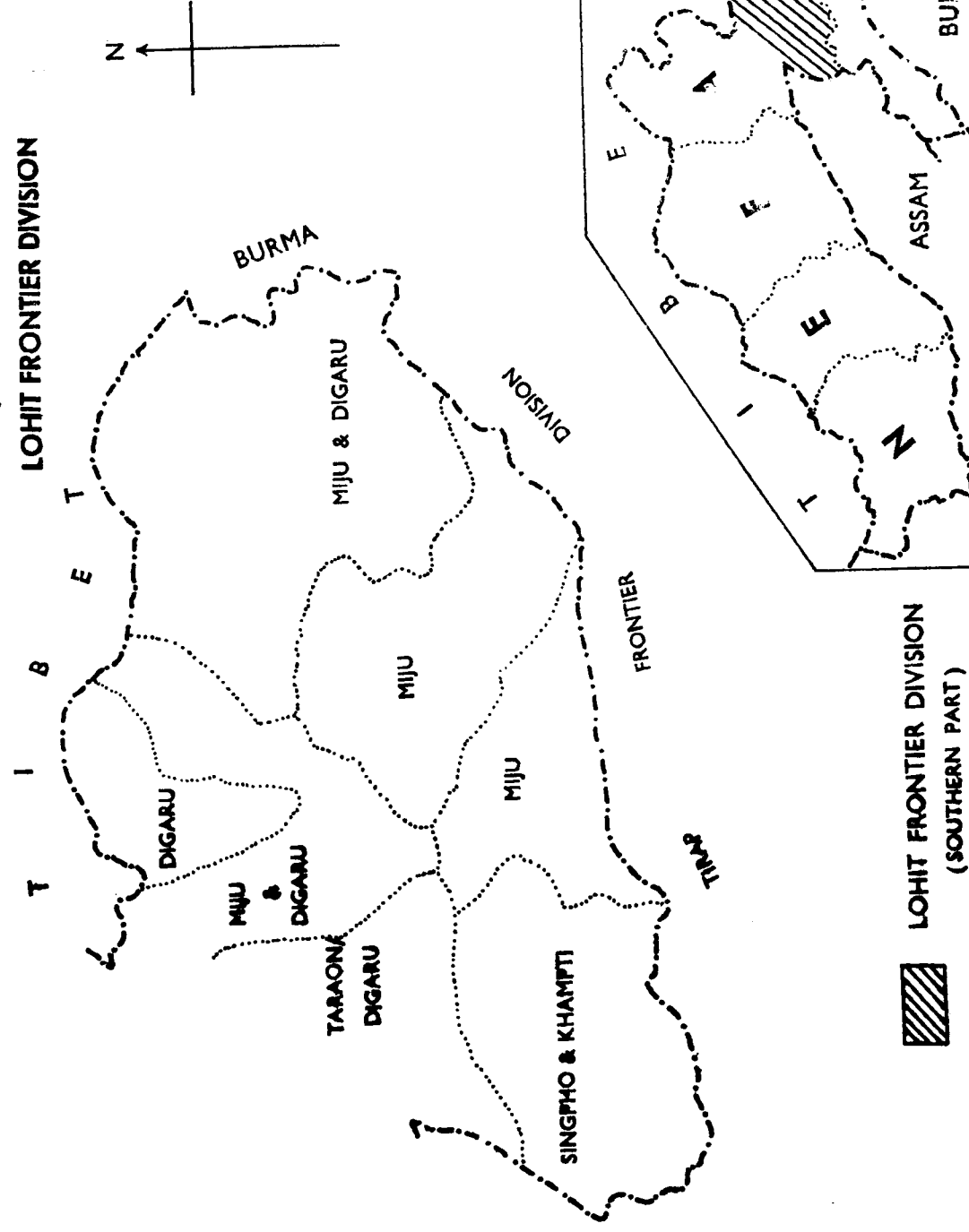
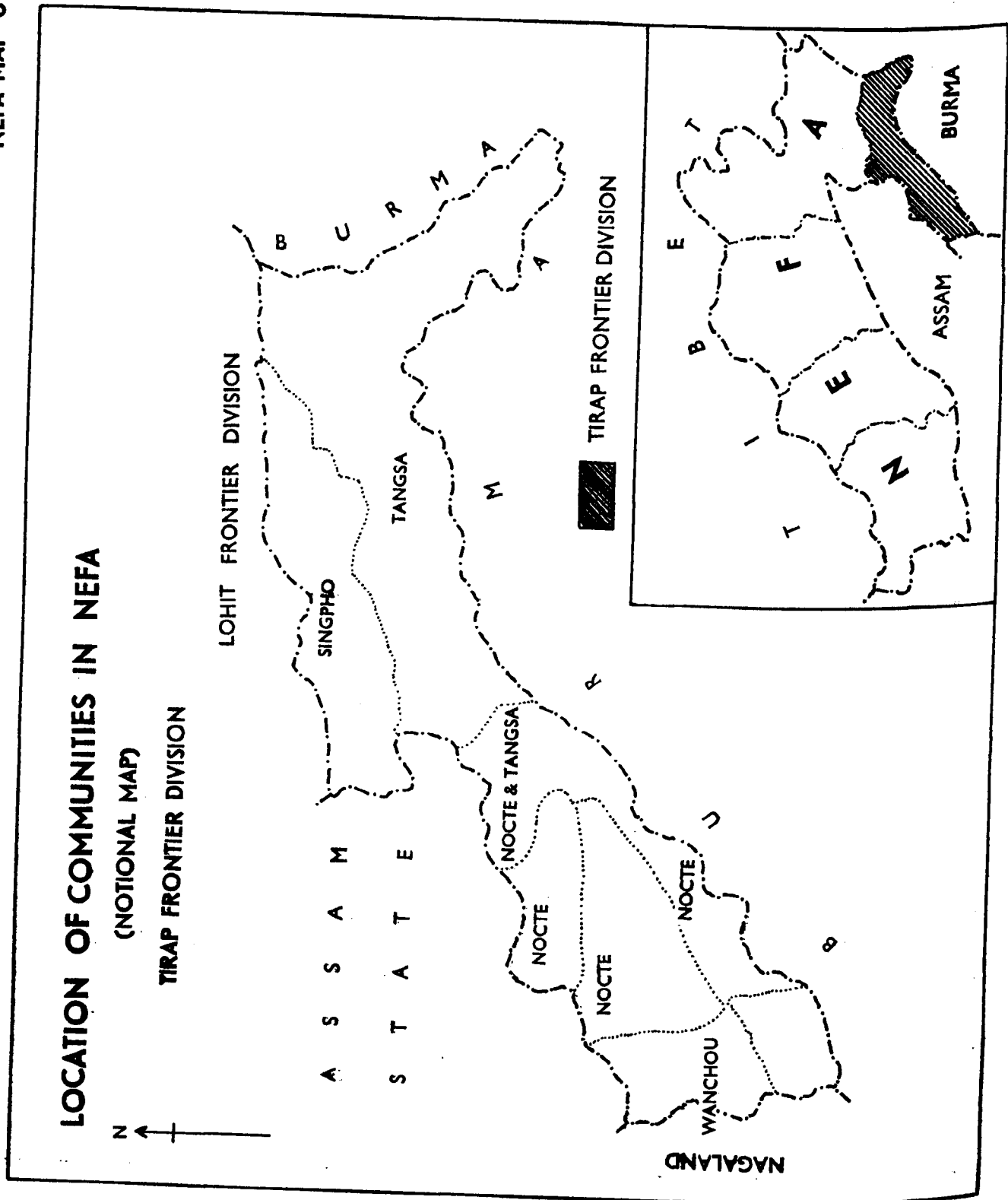
LOHIT FRONTIER DIVISION

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES



Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	Abor/Adi	49	Madrasi
2	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pasho/Pathani</i>	50	*†Makware
3	Aka/Hrusso	51	Malayalam
4	Anai	52	Manipuri/Meithei
5	Angami	53	Mao
6	Ao	54	Marathi
7	Assamese	55	Marwari
8	Bengali	56	*†Meluri-Rengma
9	Bhotia-Unspecified	57	Mikir
10	Bihari	58	Miri
11	Bodo/Boro	59	Monsang/Mongsen
12	<i>Burmese</i>	60	Munda-Unspecified
13	*†Chakesang	61	Naga-Unspecified
14	Chakma	62	Nepali
15	*†Chakru	63	*†Nokpu
16	Chang-Naga	64	*†Orangkong
17	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	65	Oriya
18	Chiru	66	*†Pangsha
19	Dafla	67	Parsi
20	Deswali	68	*†Phelungre
21	Dimasa	69	*†Phom
22	Dogri	70	Pnar/Synteng
23	<i>English</i>	71	*†Pochury
24	*†Gallong	72	*†Poma
25	Garhwali	73	<i>Portuguese</i>
26	Garo	74	Punjabi
27	Gujarati	75	Rajasthani
28	Hindi	76	Rangkhul
29	Hmar	77	Rengma
30	<i>Italian</i>	78	*†Sangtam
31	Kabui	79	Santali
32	Kachari	80	Sema
33	Kannada	81	*†Shamnyuyangan
34	Kashmiri	82	Sikkim Bhotia
35	*Kaw	83	Tableng
36	Kharai	84	*†Tabu
37	Khasi	85	Tamil
38	Khelma	86	Tangkhul
39	Khezha	87	Telugu
40	*†Khiemnungam	88	Tibetan
41	*†Konkani	89	*†Tikhir
42	Konyak	90	Tripuri
43	*Koya	91	Urdu
44	Kuki-Unspecified	92	*†Wancho
45	Kumauni	93	War
46	Kurukh/Oraon	94	*†Yimchungre
47	Lotha	95	*†Zeliang
48	Lushai/Mizo		

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L. S. I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—*concd.*

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner :

Other Asian Countries/ other Continents	Mother Tongue
1	2
Other Asian Countries .	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/ Pathani, Burmese, Chinese/ Chini
Europe . . .	English, Italian, Portuguese

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongue which appears in the table has been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on it so far :—

Kaw

NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of names of mother tongues as listed in Table C-V	Variant forms of the names of mother tongues recorded during enumeration and/or transcriptions
1	2
Anai	Ana
Dogri	Dagi
Gallong	Galong
Kannada	Kanarese
Kumauni	Kumaoni
Kurukh/Oraon	Orao
Pangsha	Pangshee
Phelungre	Phanungre
Punjabi	Panjabi
Rangkhul	Rangkol
Shamnyuyangan	Shamnyuyungmang
Sikkim Bhotia	Sikkimese
Tangkhul	Thangkhulm
Tikhir	Tokhir
Tripuri	Tipura
Yimchungre	Yimchunger

TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent																
Total No. of Mother Tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing * and †)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing†)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent			
	No. of Tong- ues		M	F	No. of Tong- ues		M	F	No. of Tong- ues		M	F	No. of Tong- ues		M	F
	2	3			5	6			8	9			11	12		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
95	68	140,731	127,950	1	1	..	20	50,282	50,221	2	2	1	6	13	2	

NOTE : The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

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TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—*contd.*

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Abor/Adi	Abor	123
Aka/Hrusso	Aka/Hrusso	122
Anal	Anāl	247
Angami	Angāmi	154
Ao	Āo	166
Assamese	Assamese	552
Bengali	Bengali	529
Bhotia-Unspecified	Bhōtiā	57
Bihari	Bihārī	506
Bodo/Boro	Bāṛā/Bodo	127 Kachari
Chakma	Chākma	551
Chang-Naga	Chāng	179
Chiru	Chiru	238
Dafla	Daflā	125
Dimasa	Dīmā-sā	131
Dogri	Ḍōgrī	647
Garhwali	Garhwālī	804
Garō	Gārō	134
Gujarati	Gujarātī	652
Hindi	Hindī	586 Deswali
Hmar	Hmār	242
Kabui	Kabui	187
Kannada	Kanarese	296
Kashmiri	Kāshmirī	399
Kharia	Khariā	27
Khasi	Khāsī	8
Khelma	Khelma	234
Khezha	Kezhāmā	165
Konkani	Kōṅkaṇī	494 Cf. Note 2
Konyak	Nāgā Group	
Koya	Kōi	316 Cf. Note 2
Kuki-Unspecified	Kuki-Chin Group	
Kumauni	Kumaunī	785
Kurukh/Oraon	Kurukh/Orāō	305
Lotha	Lhōtā	169
Lushai/Mizo	Lushēi	224
Madrasī	Dravidian Family	
Malayalam	Malayālam	293
Manipuri/Meithei	Manipurī/Meithei	206
Mao	Māo Nāgā	194
Marathi	Marāṭhī	455
Marwari	Mārwarī	713
Mikir	Mikir	189
Miri	Miri	124
Monsang/Mongsen	Mongsen	168
Munda-Unspecified	Mundā Branch	
Naga-Unspecified	Nāgā Group	
Nepali	Naipālī	781
Oriya	Oriyā	502
Parsi	Pārsī Gujarātī	660
Pnar/Synteng	Pnār/Synteng	11
Punjabi	Pāñjābī	632

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India
1	2	3
Rajasthani	Rājasthāni	712
Rangkhoh	Rāngkhōl	229
Rengma	Rengmā	162
Santali	Santālī	15
Sema	Semā	159
Sikkim Bhotia	Bhōtiā of Sikkim	68
Tableng	Tableng	173
Tamil	Tamil	285
Tangkhul	Tāngkhul	198
Telugu	Telugu	319
Tibetan	Tibetan	58
Tripuri	Tipurā	151
Urdu	Urdū	585
War	Wār	12

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V 1		Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist 2	Alphabetical order of the mother tongues indicated by an asterisk and a dagger or a dagger alone in Table C-V		Manner in which tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist
Chakesang	(T)	Naga Group	Orangkong	(T)	Naga Group
Chakru	(T)	Angami	Pangsha	(T)	Naga Group
Gallong	(T)	Abor/Adi	Pholungre	(T)	Naga Group
Khiemnungam	(T)	Naga Group	Phom	(T)	Naga Group
Konkani	(TR)	A language of the Southern Group of the Outer Sub- Branch of the Aryan Sub- Family	Pochury	(T)	Naga Group
			Poma	(T)	Naga Group
			Sangtam	(T)	Naga Group
			Shamnyuyangan	(T)	Naga Group
Koya	(TR)	A language of the Dravidian Family	Tabu	(T)	Naga Group
			Tikhir	(T)	Naga Group
Makware	(T)	Naga Group	Wanchao	(T)	Naga Group
Mehuri-Rengma	(T)	Rengma	Yimchungro	(T)	Naga Group
Nokpu	(T)	Ao	Zeliang	(T)	Inzemi/Jema

TABLE C-V
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MOTHER TONGUES

Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue	Serial No.	Name of Mother Tongue
1	Assamese	23	Malayalam
2	Bengali	24	Mangari
3	Bhotia-Unspecified	25	Marathi
4	Bihari	26	Marwari
5	Dogri	27	Naga-Unspecified
6	Dukpa	28	Nepali
7	<i>English</i>	29	Newari
8	Garhwali	30	Oriya
9	*Gencng	31	*†Pardhan
10	Gorkhali	32	Punjabi
11	Gujarati	33	Rai
12	Gurmukhi	34	Rajasthani
13	Gurung	35	Sherpa
14	Hindi	36	Sikkim Bhotia
15	Hindustani	37	Sindhi
16	Kannada	38	*Subba
17	Kashmiri	39	Tamang
18	Khezha	40	Tamil
19	Ladakhi	41	Telugu
20	Lepcha	42	Tibetan
21	Limbu	43	Urdu
22	Madras		

Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occuring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

* Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

† Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*† Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF

NOTE 1.

(i) The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order in Col. 1 of the table given below as per Table C-V have been classified in the Linguistic Survey of India. The Linguistic Survey of India Classification No. is mentioned against each mother tongue in Col.3.

(ii) If in Col. 3 no Classification No. is given against any mother tongue of Col. 1 then it would mean that the name refers to either old or middle Indo Aryan language or a language group or branch or family name from the Linguistic Survey of India.

(iii) Wherever a tongue is mentioned in Col. 3 it is to be understood that the mother tongue is either a dialect or another name or form of the tongue mentioned against it in Col. 1 which in its turn has been classified by the Linguistic Survey of India in the appropriate place for that tongue.

(iv) If in Col. 1, there is a tongue which bears no classification number in the Linguistic Survey of India then in Col. 2 the name of the classified language or group has been given of which the mother tongue of Col. 1 is either a dialect or another name or form. In such a case the number of classified language of Col. 2 has been given in Col. 3.

(v) In Col. 2 standardized spelling according to Linguistic Survey of India has been given against each mother tongue of Col. 1.

Alphabetical order of mother tongues classified by the Linguistic Survey of India 1	Classified name in the Linguistic Survey of India 2	Classification No. in the Linguistic Survey of India 3
Assamese	Assamese	552
Bengali	Bengali	529
Bhotia-Unspecified	Bhōṭiā	57
Bihari	Bihārī	506
Dogri	Ḍōgri	647
Dukpa	Bhōṭiā of Bhutan	69
Garhwali	Garhwālī	804
Gujarati	Gujarātī	652
Gurung	Gurung	111
Hindi	Hindī	586
Hindustani	Hindōstānī	582
Kannada	Kanarese	296
Kashmiri	Kāshmirī	399
Khezha	Kezhāmā	165
Ladakhi	Ladakhi	61
Lepcha	Lepcha	118
Limbu	Limbū	85
Madras	Dravidian Family	
Malayalam	Malayālam	293
Mangari	Māgarī	114
Marathi	Marāṭhī	455
Marwari	Mārwārī	713
Naga-Unspecified	Nāgā Group	
Nepali	Naipālī	781 Gorkhali
Newari	Nēwārī	116
Oriya	Oṛiyā	502
Punjabi	Pañjābī	632 Gurmukhi
Rai	Rāi	88
Rajasthani	Rājasthānī	712
Sherpa	Sherpa Bhōṭiā	67
Sikkim Bhotia	Bhōṭiā of Sikkim	68
Sindhi	Sindhī	445
Tamang	Murmi	112
Tamil	Tamil	285
Telugu	Telugu	319
Tibetan	Tibetan	58
Urdu	Urdu	585

TABLE C-V
FLYLEAF—*contd.*

NOTE 2.

The following mother tongues arranged in alphabetical order as per Table C-V and are indicated by an asterisk and dagger or a dagger alone in that Table have been tentatively classified or reclassified by the Linguist in the manner stated below :

(T) against the mother tongue in column 1 indicates that it has been tentatively classified, (TR) denotes that it has been tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

Alphabetical order of the
mother tongues indicated by
an asterisk and a dagger
or a dagger alone in
Table C-V
1

Manner in which tentatively
classified or reclassified
by the Linguist
2

Pardhan

(T)

Gondi

NOTE 3.

Mother tongues outside the Indian Sub-continent which have been printed in italics in the Table have been arranged by the Linguist according to (a) mother tongues of other Asian countries and (b) mother tongues of each of the other continents in the following manner :

Other Asian Countries/
other Continents
1

Mother Tongue
2

Europe

English

NOTE 4.

The following mother tongues which appear in the table have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information on them so far:—

Geneng

Subba

NOTE 5.

Column 2 shows variant spellings or forms of mother tongue returns which are rationalized to the names given against them in Column 1.

Rationalized forms of
names of mother tongues
as listed in Table C-V
1

Variant forms of the names
of mother tongues recorded
during enumeration and/or
transcription
2

Dogri

Dugri

Mangari

Mangar

Pardhan

Pradhan

TABLE C-V
ABSTRACT OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

Mother Tongues of the Indian Sub-continent															
Total No. of Mother tongues	Classified by Linguistic Survey of India			Unclassified (bearing*)			Unclassified by Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively Classified by Linguist (bearing* and†)			Classified by Linguistic Survey of India but reclassified by Linguist (bearing†)			Mother Tongues outside Indian Sub-continent.		
	No. of Tong- ues			No. of Tong- ues			No. of Tong- ues			No. of Tong- ues			No. of Tong- ues		
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
43	39	85,182	75,713	2	7	1,259	1	..	21	..	..	..	1	4	3

NOTE :—The total of columns 2, 5, 8 and 14 will give the total number of mother tongues.

APPENDIX III

Reprint From :

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1901

VOLUME I

INDIA

PART I—REPORT

by

H. H. RISLEY, I.C.S., C.I.E.,

&

E. A. GAIT, I.C.S.

Pages 247—348

“The Chapter on Language has been contributed by Dr. G.A. Grierson, C.I.E., Ph.D., D.Litt, who is in charge of the Linguistic Survey which is now being conducted under the orders of the Government of India and who, as is well known, possesses very special qualifications for dealing with this subject”.

—E.A. GAIT
(Census of India, 1901,
Vol. I, Part I,
Introduction, Page XVII)

CHAPTER VII

Language@

“Never ask me what I have said or what I have written ; but if you will ask me what my present opinions are, I will tell you.”—John Hunter.

369. The words of the Father of Modern Surgery, quoted above, are peculiarly applicable to the subject of the present chapter. For nearly thirty years philology has been wandering through the maze of Indian languages with uncertain steps. Eminent scholars like Caldwell, Beames, and Hoernle succeeded, it is true, in marking out a few broad roads ; but, off the track so well laid down, a wild luxuriance of language covered with its undergrowth a vast and unknown territory,—a land of mystery in which less cautious wits played with fantastic theories about Siberio-Nubians, Kolarians, and the Lost Ten Tribes. Some eight years ago the Govt. of India determined to undertake a systematic exploration of the languages spoken in Northern India. The aim of this Linguistic Survey was confined to the ascertainment of facts. The elaboration of theories formed no part of its object. For the purpose in view specimens of every form of speech spoken in every district and state in the area under survey were collected. These are now under examination, and a series of short grammars and vocabularies is being prepared from them. The survey is not yet completed. The languages of Sind, the Himalayas, and of a part of the Punjab, still remain to be discussed, but the greater portion of the work has been done, and the present chapter may be considered as an abstract of its results so far as they are available. These results have been surprising, even to those who were aware of the former limits of our knowledge. The facts which have come to light have upset several theories hitherto accepted by all scholars as certainly correct, and have, even in the short space of time during which they have been available, suggested new theories, which, as more facts appeared, have in their turn proved equally unfounded. Speculations regarding Indian languages must wait till the survey is concluded, and all the facts are presented in a convenient form. Till then, even the classification adopted in the following pages, must be taken as provisional. It represents the arrangement which at the present moment, to my mind, agrees best with the facts which have been hitherto examined, but the discovery of new facts may induce me to modify it.†

370. The Census of 1901 does not cover the whole of India, and for some of the wildest and most polyglot tracts no language figures are available. Even allowing for this, no less than 147 distinct languages have been recorded as vernacular in the Indian Empire. They are grouped as follows :—

@Limits of space alone prevent me from mentioning the names of the many friends who have assisted me in the preparation of this chapter. I cannot, however, refrain from expressing my special obligations to the Rev. T. Grahame Bayley (for help in regard to the dialects spoken in the hills between Murree and Kashmir), to Mr. Galt, to Mr. W. Irvine, to Dr. Sten Konow of Christiania, to Professor E. Kuhn of Munich, to Sir Charles Lyall, to Peter W. Schmidt of Vienna (for criticisms on the section relating to Indo-Chinese languages), to Mr. Vincent Smith, and to Professor Julien Vinson of Paris (for criticisms on the section relating to Dravidian languages). Much that is of value in the following pages I owe to the kindness of these gentlemen, and I take this opportunity of tendering them my heartiest thanks. I must also acknowledge my indebtedness to the various Provincial Superintendents of Census Operations, who have over and over again rendered me great assistance by solving riddles which could only be explained by skilled observers on the spot.—G.A.G.

†In illustration, I may mention that this chapter was drafted about a year ago. Discoveries made since then have compelled me to re-write large portions of it.

	Number of languages spoken	Number of speakers
A. VERNACULARS OF INDIA		
Malayo-Polynesian Family—		
Malay Group . . .	..	2 7,831*
Indo-Chinese Family . .	..	11,712,299
Mon-Khmer Sub-family .	427,760	4
Tibeto-Burman Sub-family .	9,560,454	79
Sinnes-Chinese Sub-family .	1,724,085	9
Dravido-Munda Family . .	..	59,693,799
Munda Sub-family . .	3,179,275	10
Dravidian Sub-family . .	56,514,524	14
Indo-European Family, Aryan Sub-family		221,157,678
Erastian Branch . .	1,377,023†	3
Indo-Aryan Branch . .	219,780,650	22
Semitic Family . . .	..	1 42,881
Hamitic Family . . .	..	1 5,530
Unclassed Languages . .	..	2‡ 346,150
Andamanese . . .	1,882	
Gipey Languages . .	344,143	
Others . . .	125	
TOTAL VERNACULARS OF INDIA .	147	292,966,163
B. LANGUAGES OF OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES§, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA.		
		76,673
C. EUROPEAN LANGUAGES . .		
		269,997
Language not returned . .		947,164
Language not identified, traced, etc.		101,059
GRAND TOTAL—INDIA .		294,361,056

Of these, the Semitic and Hamitic languages are classed as vernaculars, owing to their being spoken in Aden. The rest belong to India Proper. The Indo-Chinese languages are found in the Himalayas, Burma, and North-Eastern India ; the Dravido-Munda ones mainly in the south and centre of the Peninsula ; and the Indo-European on the North-Western Frontier, in the Punjab, Bombay, Bengal, Assam, and the country between the State of Hyderabad and the Himalaya.

No language-census was taken of the greater part of Baluchistan of British Afghanistan ; of the Swat, Kohistan, Chitral, Hunza-Nagar, etc.; and of certain wild hill-tracts in Burma.

*Excluding Javanese and Malay.

†Excluding Persian and Wakhi.

‡These are really two groups, not two languages.

§Including Javanese, Malay, Persian, and Wakhi.

371. Nowhere are there presented stronger warnings against basing ethnological theories upon linguistic facts than in India. The "unholy alliance" between the two sciences has long been condemned, and has now fallen into dispute, and I have, hence, in the following pages refrained so far as was possible from discussing questions of racial origin. When I have done so, it has only been to bring forward theories regarding the origin of nationalities which have been previously suggested by professed ethnologists, and to attempt to throw light upon them when they are confirmed by philology. In one case only, is it permissible to draw inferences as to race from the facts presented by language. When we find a small tribe clinging to a dying language, surrounded by a dominant language which has superseded the neighbouring forms of speech, and which is superseding its tongue too, we are fairly entitled to assume that the dying language is the original tribal one, and that it gives a clue to the latter's racial affinities. Take as an instance the Malto spoken by the hillmen of Rajmahal. This language is decadent, and is surrounded by others which are superseding it. Even if we did not know it on other grounds, we should be justified in asserting that its speakers are Dravidian, because their tongue falls within that sub-family. With a dominant language the case is exactly the contrary. In India, the Indo-Aryan languages,—the tongues of civilisation, and of the caste system with all the power and superiority which that system confers upon those who live under its sway,—are continually superseding what may, for shortness, be called the aboriginal languages such as those belonging to the Dravidian, the Mundā, or the Tibeto-Burman families. We cannot say that a Tibeto-Burman Kōch or a Dravidian Gōnd is an Indo-Aryan, because he speaks, as he often does, an Indo-Aryan language. The language of the Brāhūis of Baluchistan is probably a Dravidian one, but many of the tribe speak the Eranian Balōchi in their own homes, and on the other side of India some of the tribe of Khariās speak a Mundā language, others a Dravidian one, and others, again, the Indo-Aryan Bengali. It may be added that nowhere do we see the reverse process of a non-Aryan language superseding an Aryan one. It is even rare for one Aryan-speaking nationality to abandon its tongue in favour of another Aryan one. We continually find tracts of country on the border-land between two languages, which are inhabited by both communities, living side by side and each speaking its own language. In some localities, such as the District of Malda in Bengal, we actually find villages in which three languages are spoken, and in which the various tribes have evolved a kind of *lingua franca* to facilitate intercommunication, while each adheres to its own tongue for conversation amongst its fellows. The only exception to this general rule about the non-interchangeability of Indo-Aryan languages is caused by religion. Islām has carried Urdu far and wide, and even in Bengal and Orissa we find Musalmān natives of the country whose vernacular is not that of their compatriots but is an attempt (often a bad one) to reproduce the idiom of Delhi and Lucknow.

372. This brings us to the question of tribal dialects, a subject that has not hitherto received the attention which it deserves. The matter is complicated by the fact that very frequently a tribe gives its name to a language, not because it is specially the language of the tribe, but because the tribe is an important one in the area in which it is spoken. Take, for example, the language which in the Census of 1891 was called "Jatki", i.e., "the language of the Jat tribe." But Jatki is not by any means the language of the Jat tribe alone. It is the language of whole of the Western Punjab, in parts of which, it is true, Jats preponderate. The name Jatki was hence misleading (the more so, because the Jats of the Eastern Punjab do not speak "Jatki") and has been abandoned in the present Census for the more tenable "Lahndā", or "Language of the West." So again, in the hills north of Murree there are a number of dialects varying according to locality. One of the important tribes living in these hills is the Chibh, and these Chibhs' every-where speak the dialect of the place where they live. But the question-begging name of "Chibhāfi" or "the language of the Chibhs" was invented, and employed to mean "the dialect of the hills north of

Murree," whereas, there are several dialects spoken by Chibhs, and, moreover, the Chibhs are by no means the only people who speak them.

Another group of tribal tongues consists of those which are here classed as Gipsy languages. They are the speeches of wandering clans who employ, mainly for professional purposes dialects different from that of the tract over which they may possibly have wandered for generations. These tribal tongues may be real languages, such as the Aryan Labhāni and the Dravidian Yerukala, or may be *argots* in which local words are distorted into a slang like what we find in the "Latin" patter of London thieves.

Finally, there is another class of tribal dialects in which a clan has migrated to a new seat, and has gradually developed a new language, based on that of its former home, but corrupted and mixed with that of the people amongst whom its new lot is cast. It is evident that if part of a Rajputana tribe migrates to a country of which Bundēli is the vernacular, while another wends its way to a district in which Marāthi is spoken, the resultant languages spoken by the two groups of the same tribe will be very different, although both are based on Rājasthāni. Such has actually occurred in several instances in the Central Provinces, and there are also in other parts of India many cases of immigrant tribes who have preserved their language in a more or less corrupted form. Perhaps the most striking example is a colony of speakers of corrupt Sindhi, who live in the upper Gangetic Doab.

373. The identification of the boundaries of a language, or even of a language itself, is not always an easy matter. As a rule, unless they are separated by great differences, or by some natural obstacle, such as a range of mountains or a large river, Indian languages gradually merge into each other, and are not separated by hard and fast boundary lines. When such boundaries are spoken of, or are shown on a map, they must always be understood as conventional methods of showing a state of things that does not really exist. It must be remembered that on each side of the conventional line there is a border tract of greater or less extent, the language of which may be classed at will with one or other. Here we often find that two different observers report different conditions as existing in one and the same area, although both are right. For instance, the census places the north-western frontier of Bengali some twenty or thirty miles to the east of that fixed by the Linguistic Survey, and I no more maintain that the survey figures are right than that the census figures are wrong. From one point of view both are right, and from another both are wrong. It is a mere question of personal equation.

Having fixed the locality of our language, it is by no means easy to get at its name. As a rule, in Northern India natives do not grasp the idea connoted by the word "language." They understand that connoted by "dialect" readily enough, but their minds are not trained to grasp the conception, so familiar to us, of a general term embracing a number of interconnected dialects. It is as if we in England spoke of "Somersetshire" and "Yorkshire" dialects but never used the term "English Language". Moreover, the average native rarely knows the name of his own dialect, though he can recognise without difficulty the dialect spoken by a stranger. A man of Oudh may be unaware that he himself speaks Awadhī, though he will say at once that A speaks Bhojpuri, and that B speaks Braj Bhāshā. Again many dialect titles are of the nature of nicknames, such as *Jangal*, the language of the forest boor, or *Rāmī*, that of the ruthless ones. *Jangali*, for instance, is a well-known name of the language of a certain tract in the Punjab, but when you go into the tract and ask for *Jangali* speakers, you are assured that it is not to be found *here*, but is the speech of the fellow a little further on. You go further on and get the same reply, little further on. You go further on and get the same reply, your progress. From all this it follows that, in Northern India, the language-names have generally been invented by the English, while the dialect-names have been obtained, not from the speakers, but from "the fellow" who is not "a little further on."

374. In the following account of the vernacular languages of India I have arranged them in the order of antiquity, putting, so far as was possible, the languages which it is probable are the oldest languages of India first, and then those of later immigrants. I hence commence with the Selungs of the Mergui Archipelago, who, ethnologists believe, are perhaps the remains of the earliest inhabitants of Further India. Then the Indo-Chinese, on account of the antiquity of the Mōn-Khmērs; next the Dravido-Mundā languages, as the Mundā languages appear to be as old as the last-named; and lastly the Aryan forms of speech. Finally I mention a few languages which have as yet defied classification, and the languages of countries outside India, but which are spoken there by immigrants, temporary or otherwise, and are not vernaculars of the country.

MALAYO-POLYNESIAN FAMILY
The Malay Group

375. The only representatives of this family which are vernaculars of British India are Selung or, as the Burmese call it, Selon, and Nicobarese. Malaya and Javanese are also reported, but they are spoken by foreigners. The Selungs are a tribe of sea-gypsies inhabiting the islands of the Mergui Archipelago and the adjacent parts of the Malay Peninsula. Their languages would not present many points of interest did it not afford a clue to ethnologists. It is most nearly related to the Cham or Tiam spoken by the aborigines of Cambodia, and these two are the only languages of the family which belong to the mainland of Asia excluding the Malay Peninsula. In some particulars they show points of agreement with the language of the Philippines, but in other respects they have struck out lines for themselves and must be considered to be entirely independent forms of speech, although in later times they have been subjected to the influence of Malay and of the other dialects spoken in their neighbourhoods. Their independent character renders it improbable that they are importations from Malacca or the Indian Archipelago, and both their peculiar characteristics, and the persistent traditions of the people who speak them, point to the probability that they are relics of the language of a nation which was settled in very early times on the continent of Further India. This may assist ethnologists in determining the original home of the Malay nationalities.

Language	Population returning it
Javanese	1
Malay	2,460
Selung	1,318
Nicobarese	6,513
TOTAL, Malay Family	10,292

376. The dialects of the Nicobars are all closely connected with Malay. They contain few borrowed vocables, and are rich in specialised words for actions and concrete ideas, but poor in generic and abstract terms. Their main peculiarity is the custom of employing infixes to modify the meaning of a primitive word. They have been studied since the commencement of the eighteenth century, and the Gospels have been translated into Central Nicobarese by the Moravian Missionaries (1768-1787). The best known modern authorities are the works of Man and De Roepstorff. We shall see, when dealing with the Mōn-Khmēr languages, that although they belong to a linguistic family altogether different from that under which Nicobarese must be classed, both groups of speeches, as well as the members of the Mundā tongues of the continent of India, possess a common substratum which

suggests interesting ethnological problems. Colonel Sir Richard Temple has written a very full account of the language in the Andaman report for this Census. He prefers to class it under the Mōn-Khmēr family.

THE INDO-CHINESE FAMILY

377. I suppose that no great family of speeches, not even the Indo-European, is spoken over so wide an extent of country—from Central Asia to the Malay Peninsula, and from Baltistan to Pekin—or by so many millions of people, as that formless, ever-moving, ant-horde of dialects, the Indo-Chinese. So vast is the area covered by it, and so apparently infinite is the number of its members, that no single scholar can hope to master them in their entirety. A few of them, such as Tibetan, Burmese or Chinese, have been more or less thoroughly investigated by specialists; of others we have only a few words, single bricks, each of which we have to take as a specimen of an entire house; while of others, again, we only know the names, or not even that.

Sub-Family	Population returning it
Mōn-Khmēr	427,760
Tibeto-Burman	9,580,454
Siamese-Chinese	1,724,085
TOTAL, Indo-Chinese	11,712,299

378. The first attempts at classifying this mass of languages were made by Brian Houghton Hodgson, *clarum et venerabile nomen*, and his works still form the foundation of all similar undertakings. Closely following Hodgson came the enthusiastic and indefatigable Logan, to whom we are indebted for much that relates to Burma and Assam. After him we find several writers, some, like Mason, Cushing, Forbes, or Edkins, armed with a practical mastery of a portion of the field, and adding new facts to our knowledge, and others, trained philologists like Max Müller, Friedrich Müller, or Terrien de Lacouperie, who examined the materials collected by the former, and did something towards reducing order out of chaos. Such was the condition of affairs in 1891, at the time of the last census. Since then considerable progress has been made.

379. European scholars, among whom may be mentioned Professor E. Kuhn of Munich and Professor Conrady of Leipzig, have put together a framework of classification which is generally accepted as correct by scholars who are in a position to judge its value. They have even succeeded in formulating phonetic laws which bridge over the difference between what are apparently the most widely separated languages, and in suggesting a most plausible theory to account for the origin on the tones which are so characteristic of these forms of speech. Their conclusions have been remarkably confirmed by the new facts lately brought to light through the publication of the *Gazetteer of Upper Burma*.

380. If there is one principle which is universally accepted in comparative philology, it is that languages must be classed according to their grammars. Vocabulary alone is but an untrustworthy guide. If we judged by vocabulary, the Latinised English of Dr. Johnson would have to be recorded as a Romance language, and Urdu as a Semitic or Eranian one, whereas every one knows that English is really Teutonic, and Urdu Indo-Aryan. The rule applies admirably to languages like Sanskrit or Latin or English, which have grammars, but what are we to do when we come to deal with languages which to our Aryan ideas have no grammar at all—forms of speech which make no distinction between noun, or adjective, or verb, which have no inflexions or hardly any, and which are entirely composed of monosyllables that never

change their forms? According to the *Century Dictionary*, grammar is "a systematic account of the usages of a language, as regards especially the parts of speech it distinguishes, the forms and uses of inflected words, and the combinations of words into sentences." Hence, to answer the above question, we must either abandon our principle or enlarge our conception of grammar by omitting the word "inflected" from the definition. We are thus thrown back upon the forms and uses of words generally; that is to say, we are compelled to lay more stress upon a comparison of vocabularies, and, as will be seen subsequently, this will really bring us back to our principle. Indo-Chinese languages, like the Buddhists who speak them, have passed through many births. They, too, are under the sway of *karma*. The latest investigations have shown that in former existences they were inflected, with all the familiar panoply of prefix and suffix, and that these long dead accretions are still influencing each word in their vocabularies in its form, its pronunciation, and even the position which it now occupies in a sentence. The history of an Indo-Chinese word may be compared to the fate of a number of exactly similar stones which a man threw into the sea at several places along the shore. One fell into a calm pool, and remained unchanged; another received a coating of mud, which, in the course of centuries, itself became a hard outer covering entirely concealing what was within; another fell among rocks in a stormy channel and was knocked about and chipped and worn away by continual attrition till only a geologist could identify it; another was burrowed into by the pholas till it became a caricature of its former self; another was overgrown by limpets, and then was so worn away and ill-treated by the rude waves that, like the grin of Alice's Cheshire cat, all that remained was the merest trace clinging to the shell of its whilom guest.

Laborious and patient analysis has enabled scholars to trace the fate of some vocables through all their different vicissitudes. For instance, no two words can apparently be so different as *rang* and *ma*, both of which mean "horse," and yet we can trace the derivation of the latter from the former, although all that has remained of the original *rang* in the Chinese *ma* is the tone of voice in which the latter is pronounced!

381. Tradition and comparative philology agree in pointing to North-Western China, between the upper courses of the Yang-tee-kiang and of the Ho-ang-ho, as the original home of the Indo-Chinese race.*

Further India and Assam have been populated by successive waves of Indo-Chinese invaders, each advancing in turn down the courses of one or more of the principal streams, the Brahmaputra, the Chindwin, the Irrawaddy, the Salwin, the Mé-nam, and the Mé-khong, and driving its predecessors nearer to the sea-coast, or into the mountain fastnesses which overlook the valleys. Philology, moreover, teaches us that the earliest immigrants must have found another race already settled there, concerning whom little definite is known. It is probable that its members were of the same stock as the progenitors of the great Mundā race, and also of some of the tribes which are now found on the Australian continent.

382. The first Indo-Chinese to invade the territory were the ancestors of the Môn-Khmêrs, whom we now find driven to the south coast of the peninsula, or surviving, as Khassis, Palaungs, or Was, in the hill country further north, but who must once have occupied a large area, if not the whole, of what is now Assam and Indo-China. Anam, Cambodia, and Tenasserim are the coast strong-holds of languages of the race at the present day, and from the last-named locality they have in comparatively recent times moved north into the lately-formed delta of the Irrawaddy and have occupied Pegu.

383. The Tibeto-Burmans appear to have migrated in later times westwards from the same original seat towards the head-waters of the Irrawaddy and the Chindwin. Thence some followed the upper course of the Brahmaputra, the Sanpo, north of the Himalayas, and peopled Tibet. A few of these crossed the watershed and occupied

Two main branches :
Tibeto-Himalayan Branch
Assam-Burmese Branch. Its probable lines of migration

the hills on the southern side of the range, where they met and mingled with others of the same family who had wandered along the lower Brahmaputra through the Assam Valley. At the great bend of the river, near the present town of Dhubri, these last followed it to the south, and occupied first the Garo Hills, and then what is now the State of Hill Tippera. Others of these appear to have ascended the valley of the Kapili and the neighbouring streams into the hill country of North Cachar, but the mountainous tract between it and the Garo Hills, now known as the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, they failed to occupy, and it still remains a home of the ancient Môn-Khmêr speech. Other members of this Tibeto-Burman horde halted at the head of the Assam Valley and turned south. They took possession of the Naga Hills, and became the ancestors of that confused sample-bag of tribes, whose speeches we call for convenience the Naga group. Some of these probably entered the Eastern Naga country directly, but others entered the Western Naga country from the south *via* Manipur, and there are signs of this northern movement still going on even at the present day. Other members remained round the head-waters of the Irrawaddy and the Chindwin where Kachin is now spoken, and there became a nursery for further emigrations. One of the earliest of these must have been into Manipur, where they settled, for the Meithei language there spoken shows not only points of agreement with that spoken at the present day in its original home, but also with those of all the other emigrants. Another of these swarms settled in the upper basins of the Irrawaddy and the Chindwin, and gradually advanced down the courses of those streams, driving before themselves, or absorbing, or leaving untouched in the highlands, their predecessors the Môn-Khmêrs. Before their language had time to materially change from the form of speech spoken in the home they had left, branches of these turned westwards and settled in the Chin Hills, south of Manipur*. There they increased and multiplied, till, driven by the pressure of population, they retraced their steps northwards in wave after wave along the hills, leaving colonies in Lushai Land, Cachar, and even amongst their cousins of Manipur and their more distant relations of the Naga Hills. Their descendants speak some thirty languages, all different yet all closely connected, and classed together with Meithei as forming the Kuki-Chin group. The main branch of the south-ward moving swarm, the ancestors of the modern Burmese, continued to follow its line of march along the rivers, till it ultimately occupied the whole of the lower country, and founded the capitals of Pagan and Prome. Finally, in quite modern times, another migration of the Kachins has pressed towards the south, and their progress has only been stopped by our occupation of Upper Burma. That there is complete historical evidence for all that precedes cannot be pretended. Much of it deals with prehistoric times. All that I have endeavoured to do is to present the opinions which I have based on a comparison of local traditions with the facts presented by ethnology and philology. It must be confessed that some of the steps have been taken with hesitation and upon doubtful ground.

384. We are treading on firmer soil when we approach the third and last great invasion, that of the speakers of the Siamese-Chinese languages, although we are unable to fix the time and circumstances of the entry of one branch of them,—the Karens. All that we can say about the Karen language is that it is a pre-Chinese one, and that it must provisionally be classed in this family, the other branches of which are the Chinese and the Tai or Shām. With the Chinese we have nothing to do. The Tais first appeared in history in Yün-nan, and from thence they migrated into Upper Burma. The earliest swarms appear to have entered that tract about two thousand years ago, and were small in number. Later and more important invasions were undoubtedly due to the pressure of the Chinese. A great wave of Tai migration descended in the sixth century of our era from the mountains of southern Yün-nan into the valley of the

*Another possible view is that these Chin tribes branched off not from the Burmese invaders but from the Meithei who had settled in the Manipur Valley. Linguistic evidence, however, points to the account given above as the most probable statement of the facts.

* See E. Kuhn, *Ueber Herkunft und Sprache der transjunctischen Völker*, pp. 4 and 8.

Shweli and the adjacent regions, and through it that valley became the centre of their political power. Early in the thirteenth century their capital was fixed at the present Mung Man. From the Shweli the Tai or Shām, or (as the Burmese called them) Shān, spread south-east over the present Shān States, north into the present Khāmti region and west of the Irrawaddy into all the country lying between it, the Chindwin, and Assam. In the thirteenth century, one of their tribes, the Ahoms, overran and conquered Assam itself, giving their name to that country. Not only does tradition assert that these Shāns of Upper Burma are the oldest members of the Tai family, but they are always spoken of by the other branches as the *Tai-Long*, or Great Tai, while these others call themselves the *Tai Noi* or Little Tai.

These earliest settlers and other parties from Yün-nan gradually pressed southwards, driving before them, as the Tibeto-Burmans had done in the valley of the Irrawaddy, their cousins the Môn-Khmêrs, but the process was a slow one. It was not until the fourteenth century of our era that the Siamese Tai established themselves in the great delta of the Mé-nam, and formed a wedge of Tai-speaking people between the Môn-Khmêrs of Tenasserim and those of Cambodia. The word "Siam" is but a corruption of "Shām".

The Shāns of Upper Burma were not so fortunate. Their power reached its zenith in the closing years of the thirteenth century, and thereafter gradually decayed. The Siamese and Lao dependencies became a separate kingdom under the suzerainty of Ayuthia, the old capital of Siam. Wars with Burma and the Chinese were frequent, and the invasions of the latter caused great loss. The last of the Shān States, Mogaung was conquered by the Burmese king Alomphra in the middle of the eighteenth century, but by the commencement of the seventeenth century Shān history had already merged into that of Burma, and the Shān principalities, though they were always restive and given to frequent rebellions and to intestine wars, never succeeded in throwing off the yoke of the Burmans.

385. To sum up the history of the Indo-Chinese languages so far as it relates to India. The earliest Indo-Chinese inhabitants of Further India, including Assam, were Môn-Khmêrs. Subsequent invasions of Tibeto-Burmans have thrust them down to the seaboard, leaving a few waifs and strays in the highlands of their old homes. Of the Tibeto-Burman stock, one branch entered Tibet, some of whose members crossed the Himalayas, and settled on the southern slopes of that range. Others followed the course of the Brahmaputra, and even occupied the Garo Hills and Tippera. Others made their homes in the Naga Hills, the Valley of Manipur, and the head-waters of the Chindwin and Irrawaddy. From the last named region a tribe made its course south, leaving a colony *en route* in the Chin Hills, whence, again, a backwash has appeared in Lushai Land, Cachar, and the neighbourhood, in modern times. The rest of the tribe gradually forced its way down the valley of the Irrawaddy, where it settled and founded a comparatively stable kingdom. Finally, a third swarm, the Tai, conquered the mountainous country to the east of Upper Burma, and spread north and west among, but not conquering, the Tibeto-Burman Kachins of the upper country. They also spread south, and occupied the Môn-Khmêr country between them and the sea, and their most important members now occupy a strip of territory running north and south, with Burmese and, lower down, Môn speakers on their west, and Chinese and Môn-Khmêr languages on their east.

386. Indo-Chinese languages exhibit two of the three well-known divisions of human speech,—the isolating, the agglutinative, and the inflected. From this list it is not to be assumed that an isolating language is necessarily in the earliest stages of its development. All Indo-Chinese languages were once agglutinative, but some of them, Chinese for instance, are now isolating; that is to say, the old prefixes and suffixes have been worn away and have lost their significance; every word, whether it once had prefix or suffix, or both, or not, is now a monosyllable; and, if it is desired to modify it in respect to time, place, or relation, this is not done by again adding a new

prefix or a new suffix, but by compounding with it, i.e., simply adding to it, some new word which has a meaning of its own, and is not incorporated with the main word in any way. For example, the Chinese word indicating the idea of "going" is *keu*, and that indicating the idea of "completion" is *leau*, and if a Chinaman wishes to convey the idea of "he went", he says "he going completion", *ta keu leau*. Even in Chinese, some of these subsidiary words which modify the meaning of the principal one have lost their significance as separate vocables, and only continue in existence as prefixes or suffixes. This brings us to the agglutinating stage of language, in which sentences are built up of words united to formal parts, prefixes, suffixes, or infixes, which denote the relationship of each to the other members of the phrase. The differences, in kind and degree, between the various agglutinating languages are very great; the variety ranges from a scantiness hardly superior to Chinese isolation, up to an intricacy which is almost incredible.

We may take the Tai language as examples of forms of speech in which the agglutinative principle is showing signs of superseding the isolating one, while in the Tibeto-Burman family it has practically done so, and but few of the suffixes are capable of being used as words with independent meanings. They are agglutinative languages almost in the full sense of the term. There is one more stage which we meet but rarely, and even then in sporadic instances, in Indo-Chinese languages. In it the words used as affixes have not only lost their original meaning, but have become so incorporated with the main word which they serve to modify, that they have become one word with it, and the two are no longer capable of identification as separate words except by a process of analysis. Moreover, the root word itself becomes liable to alteration. This stage is known as the inflectional, and Sanskrit and the other Indo-European languages offer familiar examples of it.

387. Before proceeding further, it will be useful to quote the following general observations which were made by the late Professor Friedrich Müller of Vienna. Expression of abstract and concrete ideas in his great work on comparative philology:

"The manner in which primitive conceptions are formed is of the greatest importance in influencing the further development of a language as a medium for expressing human thought. Things may be conceived in their concrete entirety, or they may be sub-divided into their different components, which are then classified according to certain characteristics, and conceived as more abstract ideas. In the former case the language does not proceed further than to intuition; in the latter it develops abstract conceptions and ideas.

"The languages belonging to the former class are, it is true, very picturesque and poetical, possessing an extraordinary large stock of concrete and characteristic terms for individual things; but they are quite unfitted for acting as mediums of higher thought, not being able to denote abstract ideas free from all accidental properties. This linguistic tendency, in its turn, influences the mind, so that it becomes unable to perform the higher acts of thinking by means of abstract ideas.

"There are many languages which possess words to denote the varieties of different animals, but have got no word for animal. They are able to distinguish the various modes of sitting by means of distinct picturesque terms, but the simple idea "to sit" cannot find expression. Such languages have no proper comprehension of form, and are quite unfit for the classification and combination of ideas. The principal reason is that they do not possess particles, that is, words with a wider meaning, which support the act of thinking like algebraic formulas. When such languages are forced into modern conceptions, as, for instance, in translating the Bible, they are at once

overcome by the substance; they conceive as substance what we conceive as form.

"The deficiency of such languages is, to no small extent, due to the fact that they do not possess a real verb, the whole expression starting from substantival conceptions."*

All the Indo-Chinese languages once belonged to the class just described, although some of those which have developed a literature, like Chinese, Siamese, and Tibetan, have overcome the difficulty of not possessing a real verb, and are now able to express abstract ideas. But most of those with which we are now concerned, and especially the Tibeto-Burman ones, are still in the stage of being only able to easily express concrete ideas. Many of them, for instance, do not possess a general term for so simple an idea as "man", but have to use their own tribal name instead. They can speak of an Englishman, a Singpho, a Mändö or Garo and an Arleng or Mikir, but they have no word for "man" in the abstract. Again, Lushöi has nine or ten words, at least, for different kinds of ants, but no word for "ant" generally.

The words denoting relationship and parts of the body are the results of an abstraction. A father in the abstract, who is not the father of any particular individual, is an idea which requires a certain amount of reflection; and such words are, accordingly, hardly ever used alone in the Tibeto-Burman languages, but are (with few exceptions) always preceded by a possessive pronoun, or a noun in the genitive case. We find "my father", "thy mother", "his hand"; but "father," "mother" and "hand" are not used by themselves. Most Tibeto-Burmans would be sadly put to it to translate literally such a sentence as "the hand possesses five fingers". The possessive pronoun of the third person occurs, of course, much more frequently than those of the first and second persons, and it has in several languages lost its proper meaning, and has become a bare meaningless prefix, used with all nouns when they are employed in an abstract sense. I have referred to this process in some detail, as it well illustrates how, as the need for the use of abstract nouns grew with the progress of civilisation, it has been supplied in a very simple way in a large class of languages. We have evidence of every stage of the process, and we meet instances of it in tracts so wide apart as the Hindü Kush and the Chin Hills.†

Similarly, the Indo-Chinese verb has grown out of a noun, another example of the development of the abstract from the concrete. The simplest Tibeto-Burman form of "I go" is the concrete idea of "my going". "I went" is "my-going completion", and on this system has grown the entire conjugation of the neuter verb which we find in Tibeto-Burman grammars. On the other hand, "I beat him" is "by-me his beating", which we at once see can represent either an active (I beat him), or a passive (he is beaten by me) expression. This explains the statement we so often see that these languages possess no passive. They have no voice at all, either active or passive, because they have no real verbs.

388. A brief notice is here demanded regarding the tones which form so characteristic a feature of most Indo-Chinese languages. No characteristic are they, that some writers have proposed to group all these forms of speech as "polytonic languages", a classification which is false, first, because some Indo-Chinese languages possess only one tone, and, secondly, because where more exist they are not an essential but an accidental characteristic of the languages. The number of tones in any one Indo-Chinese language varies from eight in Mandarin Chinese to two or three in Burmese and only one in Western Tibetan. A tone is a musical note. It may be low or high in pitch, or it may be a glide from a higher to a lower note or vice versa. But a musical note is characterised not only

*It would be more correct to say that these languages possess neither noun nor verb, but a "something" which is neither noun nor verb, and which can be used for both. There is no word in English capable of denoting exactly what this indefinite "something" is, and the use by Müller of terms borrowed from European grammatical terminology has misled more than one scholar.

†All agglutinative languages do not form abstract nouns in this way. For instance, in some Melanesian speeches, in which a similar state of affairs exists, a special termination is employed which gives a purely abstract meaning.

by its pitch; it also varies according to the period of time during which its sound is continued. There is a great difference between a semibreve and a quaver. So, also, in tones, there is a cross-division, according as the words to which they are applied are pronounced fully or abruptly. We may quote an example from English, where the "no" of peremptory refusal is spoken in the "abrupt" or "entering" tone, while the "no" of ordinary conversation is pronounced much longer. We may, therefore, divide the tones of Indo-Chinese languages into two classes, pitch-tones and time-tones, with the proviso that the two may be combined. Lepsius long ago suggested, and Professor Conrady has lately brilliantly proved, that these pitch-tones are due to the disappearance of prefixes. In a dissyllabic word composed of a prefix *plus* a root, the accent was strongly on the root. The natural tendency was for the unaccented prefix to gradually wear away, and, instead of the accent, which, as the word was now a monosyllable again could no longer exist, the pitch-tone was given to the word as a kind of compensation, indicating the former existence of the disappeared prefix. It follows that where prefixes are still used there is the less necessity for tones. Thus, Chinese and Siamese, which have no prefixes, have many, while Burmese, which used prefixes more freely, has only two or three. In the Indo-Chinese languages of Assam and Upper Burma, which like Burmese are purely agglutinative languages, we notice a similar poverty of tones. We rarely hear of more than one or two, although it must be confessed that, owing to the lack of trained observers on the spot our information on the subject is scanty.

The question is different in regard to time-tones. The abruptness with which a word is pronounced strikes at once the most uneducated hearer, and in many cases the various observers have represented it very naturally by the letter *k* attached to the vowel which is so pronounced. Thus, in Khassi, the word *la* is pronounced fully and is the particle indicating past time, while the word *lah* is pronounced abruptly and indicates potentiality. The origin of this time-tone is not due to the disappearance of a prefix. The subject has not yet been thoroughly studied, but so far as the Assam-Burma languages are concerned it appears to be certainly caused by the elision of a hard final consonant. We see this clearly in words like the Lushöi *müt*, an eye, which becomes *mhi* in Angami Naga, and *mih* in Kachin, both with the abrupt tone. So also in many other cases.

389. The order of words is not a distinguishing feature of the Indo-Chinese languages as a whole. There must once have been a time when this order was not fixed as it is at present. With the disappearance of prefixes and suffixes the want was felt of some method for defining the relation which each word bore to its neighbour in a sentence. This was partly done by fixing its position, but the different families did not all adopt the same system. The Siamese-Chinese and the Môn-Khmér families adopted the order of subject, verb, object, with the adjective following the noun qualified, while in the Tibeto-Burman family, we have subject, object, verb, and the adjective usually, but not always, following the noun. Again, in the Tai and Môn-Khmér sub-families and in Nicobarese, the genitive case follows the noun by which it is governed, while in Tibeto-Burman and Chinese it precedes it. This order of words is an important criterion in judging of the relationship of these families with other branches of human speech, such as the Dravidian or Mundä ones, with which comparison has more than once been made.

THE MÔN-KHMÉR SUB-FAMILY

390. This family (often called the Môn-Anam), of which but few speakers were recorded at the Census of 1891, now demands fuller treatment, both on account of the increased number of people who have been discovered to speak some form or other of it, and on account of its importance for the purposes of ethnological enquiry. Thanks to the labours of Professor E. Kuhn, we know that the Khassi of Central Assam, which has hitherto been looked upon as an isolated form of speech, belongs to it. Môn of Pegu, the Khmér of Cambodia, the Anamese

of Cochin China, and numerous other dialects spoken along the lower and middle course of the Mé-khong are also

Language	Population returning it
Môn	174,510
Palaung	67,756
Wa	7,667
Khassi	177,827
TOTAL, Môn-Khmér Sub-Family	427,760

members. Closely connected with these last are the Palaung and Wa, with other minor dialects spoken in Upper Burma to the north-west of Mandalay. Almost everywhere it presents the same appearance, that of a once powerful and widely-extended language which has been superseded, or is in course of supersession, by others. In Assam the superseders have been the Tibeto-Burman tongues, which, in their turn, are being gradually ousted by the Aryan Assamese. Only in the strongholds of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills has an island of Môn-Khmér speech survived. In Burma, Karen and Burmese, belonging to two widely different stems of the same Indo-Chinese family, have driven Môn or Talaing down to the seaboard province of Pegu, only Palaung remaining as a waif in Loi Long, the State of "the Great Mountain," and its near relation the Wa in the hill country between the Salwin and the Mé-khong. The speech is fairly preserved in the inhospitable hills along the course of the Mé-khong, till we arrive at Cambodia where, in the form of Khmér, it still survives as an acknowledged national tongue. Siamese has driven it from Siam, and, in Cochin China, we see the Anamese in the actual course of supersession by Chinese.

391. The resemblances between the Môn-Khmér vocabularies and those, on the one hand, of the Mundä languages, and, on the other hand, of Nicobar and the Malacca dialects, have often been pointed out. These are so remarkable and of such frequent occurrence that a connexion between all these tongues cannot be doubted. At the same time the structures of the two speeches differ in important particulars. The Môn-Khmér languages are monosyllabic. The others are polysyllabic. The order of words in a sentence is different, and, as the order of words follows the order of the thoughts of the speakers, it follows that Môn-Khmér people think in an order of ideas different from that of the others. It is not, therefore, safe to assume a common origin for these two sets of languages. It is certain, however, that there is at the bottom of all of them a common sub-stratum over which there have settled layers of the speeches of other peoples, differing in different localities. This substratum was firmly enough established to prevent its being entirely hidden by them, and frequent undeniable traces of it are discernible in languages spoken in Nearer and Further India. It is possible, too, that Anamese itself represents a reversed condition of affairs, and that it does not properly belong to the Môn-Khmér family, but fell under its influence in later times, just as it is now falling under that of Chinese.

The Mundä languages at the present day stretch right across the centre of continental India, from Murshidabad on the east to Nimar on the west, and we have seen that it is probable that the Môn-Khmér languages once covered the greater part of Further India and of the present province of Assam. What the substratum was which was common to the two families of speech we are not yet in a position to say. It may have been Môn-Khmér, or it may have been Mundä, or, again, it may have been a language different from both. Recent res-

earches, in which Professor Thomsen, of Copenhagen, has taken a leading part, tend to show that it is the second alternative which is more probably the true one, and that a form of speech from which the present Mundä languages are descended has once been spoken, whether contemporaneously or at different times we cannot say, over the greater part of the Indian continent, over Further India, and even over the Archipelago and in Australia. We cannot, in the present state of our knowledge, tell whether this common language arrived in Further India from the north, or whether it arrived by sea and gradually worked upwards. It is, however, worth noting that the same tradition as to the advent of a prince from across the Bay of Bengal is current in Anam and Cambodia as well as in Pegu.

Objections have been raised to the inclusion of Palaung and its cognate dialects in this family, on the ground that it has little resemblance to the Môn of Pegu. Palaung a Môn-Khmér dialect No one ever said it had; but the Môn-Khmér family is a large one, and includes several subordinate groups of tongues, to one of which belongs Môn, while Palaung and the others belong to an entirely different one.

392. The languages of this family which are spoken in British India are the Môn or Talaing; Palaung, Wa, and their cognate dialects; and Khassi. Môn is now only spoken in Pegu and the other coast districts round the Gulf of Martaban. During the later days of Burmese rule its use was proscribed, but since then it has shown distinct signs of revival. It belongs to the same group of the languages of the family as Anamese, together with a number of other petty dialects spoken in Anam. It is curious that two such widely separated languages should be so closely connected. Between them lie, not only Siamese, but the cognate though very different Khmér dialects of Cambodia.

393. Palaung and Wa are the chief representatives of several dialects spoken on the upper middle course of the Mé-khong, principally on its right bank. They Palaung-Wa group are the only important members in British territory, though a few stragglers speaking Khamu, Lomet, En, Rieng, and other less known dialects are also found. Possibly Danaw, which is usually, and in this chapter, considered to be a corrupt form of Karen, also belongs to this group.

394. Khassi, with its three dialects of Synteng, Lyngngam and Wār, in addition to the standard form of speech, is another island of Môn-Khmér speech left untouched in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, in the midst of an ocean of Tibeto-Burman languages.

Logan was the first to suggest, and Professor Kuhn has since conclusively shown, that it and the Môn languages belong to a common stock. The resemblances in the vocabularies of Khassi and of the dialects of the Palaung-Wa group settle the question. But the resemblance is not only one of vocabulary. The construction of the Môn and of the Khassi sentence is the same. The various component parts are put in the same order. The order of thought is the same. Khassi forms a separate branch of the sub-family to which it belongs, in that it employs the so-called articles, which are wanting in the other members of the family, and has grammatical gender. Here we must leave the matter in the hands of ethnologists. It will be interesting to see if any connexion of tribal customs can be traced, and if the Môn or Palaungs still retain survivals of the matriarchal state of society which is so characteristic of the Khassias. The Palaungs, at any rate, trace their origin to a princess, and not to a prince.

TIBETO-BURMAN SUB-FAMILY

395. We have already seen how the great Tibeto-Burman family first of all split into two branches, one entering Tibet along the course of the Salpo, as the upper waters of the Brahmaputra are named, and the other remaining on the south side of the Himalayas to populate Assam and Burma. So early

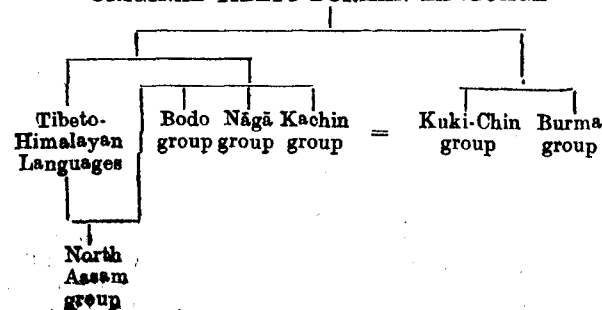
Branch	Population returning it
Tibeto-Himalayan	425,814
North Assam	41,731
Assam-Burmese	9,092,909
TOTAL, Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family	9,560,454

an ethnical division naturally leads us to expect a corresponding division of languages, and such indeed is partly the case. Philologists have hitherto divided the Tibeto-Burman family of languages into two main branches, the Tibeto-Himalayan and the Assam-Burmese. To these must be added a third, miscellaneous group, which we may call, for the sake of convenience, the North Assam branch. The languages which form this last are spoken on the southern face of the Himalayas extending from Towang eastwards. They occupy an intermediate philological position between the other two branches, and are spoken by tribes whose ancestors appear to have migrated thither independently, and at different times, from the original home of the Tibeto-Burman race.

396. This division of the Tibeto-Burman languages is not, however, nearly so simple as it seems. The examination of all the Tibeto-Burman languages by the Linguistic Survey is not yet finished. Pending its completion I have not ventured to disturb the conventional arrangement into two main branches, except by adding the third, intermediate, North Assam branch, which was rendered necessary by the facts of the case. This arrangement is a convenient one, and has geographical and ethnical bases for which a good deal can be said. Moreover, any revised classification would require reconsideration on the completion of the Linguistic Survey. I may, however, give the following more detailed provisional classification of the Tibeto-Burman languages as a whole, to illustrate what at the present time I believe to be their mutual relationship. It must be understood that it is the conventional, and not the following, arrangement which is adhered to in these pages.

It appears from such a detailed examination of the Tibeto-Burman languages (mainly those of Assam and Burma) as we have been able to make that they fall into two main branches one including not only the Tibeto-Himalayan languages, but also those falling under the Bodo, Naga, and Kachin groups of the Assam-Burmese languages. The other branch is composed of the Kuki-Chin and Burmese groups of the Assam-Burmese languages. The first branch falls into two sub-branches, consisting on the one side of the Tibeto-Himalayan languages, and, on the other side, of the Bodo, Naga, and Kachin languages. Between these two sub-branches lies the group of North Assam languages, which is related to both. On the other hand, the Kachin group is not only related to the Tibeto-Himalayan branch, but also shows points of contact with the Kuki-Chin languages, so that (although more closely related to Tibeto-Himalayan) it is an intermediate group between the two branches. This is what we should expect from the ethnic history of its speakers, for the Kachins still occupy what was approximately the original home of the Tibeto-Burman race before the parting of the ways occurred. The mutual relationship of all these languages may be graphically represented by the following table:—

ORIGINAL TIBETO-BURMAN LANGUAGE



TIBETO-HIMALAYAN BRANCH

397. The members of the Tibeto-Himalayan branch of the Tibeto-Burman languages with which the Census of India has to deal are mainly those of which the speakers have crossed the watershed of the Himalaya, and have settled on the southern slopes of that range. These languages have as yet hardly been touched by the Linguistic Survey, and pending the collection and arrangement of further materials, the merest sketch must suffice. I shall not attempt to group them on philological principles, but give the arrangement based on purely geographical considerations, which has hitherto been customary.

Language	Population returning it
Bhōtiā	235,399
Lāhul	9,513
Kanāwari	19,525
Kāmi	11
Bhrāmū	15
Padhi	268
Hāya	114
Kirānti (Khambū)	43,954
(Yakhā)	1,368
(Others)	64
Gurung	7,481
Mangar	18,476
Sunuwār	5,265
Thāmī	319
Newārī	7,873
Murmi	82,167
Mānjhi	902
Limbū	23,200
Rong	19,291
Dhimāl	611

TOTAL, Tibeto-Himalayan languages **425,814**

398. The main language is that which Europeans call Tibetan, its speakers Phō-ke, and natives of India Bhōtiā. A language so well known requires but a short notice on the present occasion, the more so because it can hardly be called a vernacular of any large tract in British India. The name

"Tibetan" does not exactly connote all the forms of speech which are included in "Bhōtiā," and the latter is the more accurate name. "Tibetan" only refers to the language of Tibet including Ladākh. But the language of which the Tibetan of Lhasa is the standard extends over a wider area than this. It is spoken in parts of Nepal, in Bhotan, and by the ruling tribes of Sikkim. These are all called Bhōtiā, but are not (according to the accepted meaning of the word) Tibetan. To save confusion it is therefore best to speak of one Bhōtiā language, of which Tibetan, or Bhōtiā of Tibet; Bālī, or Bhōtiā of Balistan; Ladākhī, or Bhōtiā of Ladakh; Sharpā, or Bhōtiā of East Nepal; Dēnjong-kē, or Bhōtiā of Sikkim, the Bhōtiā of

Dialect	Population returning it
Tibetan	14,812
Bālī	130,878
Ladākhī	90
Sharpā	4,407
Dēnjong-kē	8,825
Lhō-kē	40,765
Others	35,822
TOTAL, Bhōtiā	235,399

the Tsāng district of Tibet and Lhō-kē, or Bhōtiā of Bhotan are those dialects (amongst many others) with which the Census of India is more immediately concerned.

Bhōtiā of Tibet or Tibetan is found in the State of Sikkim and in the neighbouring Himalaya as a language of immigrants. It is also spoken in Almora and Garhwal (the Himalayan districts of the United Provinces), and in the State bearing the latter name. In these last localities it is reported under various titles, such as Rankas, Huniyā, Jad, or even Jangali. In other cases the names are simply indicative of the locality where the speakers were found, such as Byāngā, spoken in Patti Byāngs of Almora. Immediately to the north of the State of Garhwal lie Kanāwar and Spiti. The former has a language of its own, Kanāwari, which will shortly be referred to, but it also includes some fifteen hundred speakers of a tongue called Badkat, Nyamkat, or Sangyās, which is said to be a form of Tibetan. So also are the dialects of Spiti or Piti and that of the neighbouring Lahaul. These names exhaust the forms which, so far as our information goes at present, the Bhōtiā of Tibet takes in British territory. Ladākhī is well known, thanks to the labours of the Moravian Missionaries at Leh and other scholars.

We have a grammar by the Rev. A. H. Francke, and a dictionary by Captain Ramsay, besides numerous detached papers in that journals of various learned societies and in the *Indian Antiquary*. It differs from the standard dialect principally in its want of the tones which are a characteristic of Eastern Tibetan, and in a more archaic pronunciation. Champā, spoken by a nomad tribe of Ladakh, may be provisionally classed as a sub-dialect of Ladākhī. Of Bālī we have only some short vocabularies, which are sufficient to show that the archaic character of the pronunciation is retained here still more than in Ladakh. The word *shar* means "east", and Sharpā Bhōtiā is that spoken in North-East Nepal. Little is known about it, but, according to Mr. Sandberg, it differs but slightly from Dēnjong-kē. A sub-variety of it is known as Kāgatch Bhōtiā.

Dēnjong-kē, or Sikkim Bhōtiā, is the language of the predominant tribes of that State. These are descendants of Tibetans who began to overrun Sikkim about 350 years ago, and they now form the ruling race. They came from Tsāng in Tibet, and their language has since developed on lines of its

own. We have a grammar of it prepared by the Rev. Graham Sandberg. The Tibetans call Sikkim "Dēnjong," and Bhotan "Lhō." The Bhōtiā of Bhotan is therefore called Lhō-kē. It is often called Bhōtāni, and it is found not only in the State from which it takes its name, but also in Darjeeling. The little known Toto, heard in the Buxa sub-division of Jalpaiguri, is probably a form of Lhō-kē. Tsānglo Bhōtiā, spoken on the Assam frontier, is said to be another form of the same dialect.

399. Returning to the extreme west, we find Lāhulī spoken in Lahaul and in the adjoining State of Chamba. It has three dialects, viz., Gārl or Banūn, Tinūn, and Patni or Manchāt. To these may be added Kanāshī or Malāni, spoken in an isolated village in Kulu. The other three are all spoken in Lahaul. How far Lāhulī is to be considered as a separate language, and not merely as an additional form of Bhōtiā, I am not at present able to say. As its name implies, Kanāwari is the language of Kanawar in the Bashahr State of the Punjab. It is a language which has many remarkable characteristics that deserve closer study, and so far as the researches of the Linguistic Survey have gone, it seems probable that it will be found to be one of the Kirānti group to be mentioned later. It has two dialects, Minchang or Malhesti, spoken in Lower, and Tibarskad in Upper Kanawar. The former is said to be mixed with the Indo-Aryan Western Pahāri.

400. Kāmi and Bhrāmū are two dialects of Western Nepal, of which a few speakers have turned up in the Census Returns of British India. Except for vocabularies by Hodgson, nothing is known about them. Padhi, Pahri, or Pahi has its home in the hills of Central Nepal.

Hāyū or Vāyū is spoken by a tribe inhabiting the basin of the Kosi, east of Nepal Proper, and has been fully described by Hodgson. The Kirānti group of languages was also first brought to light by that eminent scholar. Under that name he included no less than sixteen different forms of speech. According to native authorities, the name is at the present day strictly speaking applied to the languages spoken by the Rāis i.e. by the Jimdārs and Yākhās who inhabit the portion of the present kingdom of Nepal which lies between the Tāmbor River on the east and the Dud Kosi on the west. Jimdār, Khāmā, Yākhā For census purposes, Jimdār has been treated as a synonym of Khambū, as is the common opinion but the country of the true Khambū, the Khambūān, lies to the north-east of the Kirānti tract, on the southern spurs of the Himalayas. Pending the completion of the Linguistic Survey, the only important languages which I have definitely classed as Kirānti are therefore Khambū (including Jimdār) and Yākhā, although, no doubt, others belong to the same group. Among these are probably Limbū, Gurung, Mangar, and perhaps, as already stated, Kanāwari, "Gurung and Mangar", says Mr. Gait, "are spoken by the well-known tribes of the same names who form the backbone of our Gurkha regiments. They and the Sunuwārs have their home in the basin of the Gandak, to the north-west of Nepal Proper, but they have spread eastwards and are now to be found all over Nepal, and even in Darjeeling and Sikkim. The Gurungs, who in Western Nepal are Buddhists, following the Lāmas of Tibet, show more marked affinities to Tibetan in their vocabulary than do most of the other Nepal tribes. They are now abandoning Buddhism for Hinduism, and at the same time are giving up their tribal language in favour of Khas. The Mangars are much more faithful to their mother tongue. The Sunuwārs and Thāmīs have also, as a rule, preserved their own language. Thāmī is sometimes supposed to be identical with Sunuwār, but this is a mistake." Newārī was the ancient State language of Nepal before the overthrow of the Newār dynasty in 1769. As Mr. Gait points out, "Newār" and "Nepāl

are only different forms of the same word, and Newāri is not now a tribal language, but is that of a nation, *i.e.* of the subjects of the old Newar kingdom. It is the vernacular of Central and Eastern Nepal. Hodgson is the only English authority who has given it any study, but it has received considerable attention from scholars in Germany and Russia, who have published a grammar and a dictionary. The Murmis of Eastern Nepal, Darjeeling, and Sikkim, are also known as Tanūng Bhōtias, and are said by tradition to have immigrated from Tibet. For this reason their language has often been classed as one of the forms of Bhōtiā, but, according to Mr. Gait, without valid reason. Its vocabulary much more closely resembles Gurung than it does Tibetan. Mānjhi is said to be the name of two fishing tribes of Nepal, of whom nine hundred have been found in Sikkim, Darjeeling, and Jalpaiguri. The Limbū country proper, or Limbūan, is in Nepal, east of the Kirānti tract, and south-east of the Khambū one. In British territory Limbūs are found in the three localities just mentioned. According to Hodgson it is difficult to assign their language to any known origin. They are said to have a written character of their own. Nearly all these languages of Nepal are, so far as British territory is concerned, either found in Darjeeling and its neighbourhood, or are the vernaculars of members of our Gurkha regiments.

401. Leaving the languages whose home is in the present State of Nepal, we come to Lepcha, or, as its speakers call it, Rong. It is the language of the Lepchas of Sikkim and Darjeeling, and has a written character of its own invented by one of the Sikkim kings in the seventeenth century. It has a literature, and portions of the Scriptures have been translated into it. A grammar and a dictionary have been published. Lastly we find Dhīmāl spoken by a few members of the tribe of the same name in the Darjeeling Terai. It has hitherto been wrongly classed as a member of the Bodo Group of the Assam-Burmese sub-family, but there can be no doubt that it should properly be considered as belonging to the same group as the other Nepal Tibeto-Burman languages. We have a full grammar and vocabulary of this language by Hodgson.

NORTH ASSAM BRANCH

402. In describing the progress of the migrations of the Tibeto-Burman tribes, I have stated that, after the Tibetan branch had entered Tibet along the course of the Sanpo, some of its members crossed the Himalayas and appeared on the southern slopes of that range. Of these, the most eastern are the inhabitants of Bhutan and Towang. East of them, extending from Towang upto and beyond the extreme eastern corner of Assam, the hills to the north of the Brahmaputra are occupied by four tribes, the correct classification of whose languages is a matter of considerable doubt. These are, in order, going from west to east, the Akas, Angkas, or Hrusso; the Daflās; the Abor-Miris; and the Mishmis. The Akas or Angkas, as they are called by their neighbours, or Hrusso,

Language	Population returning it
Aka	26
Daflā	806
Abor-Miri	40,829
Mishmi	71
TOTAL, North Assam Branch	41,731

as they call themselves, dwell in the hills north of Darrang, in a corner between Towang and Assam. Very little is known about their language. Robinson gave a short vocabulary in 1841, Hesselmeier a fuller one in 1868, and Mr. J. D. Anderson another in 1896. The first differs altogether from the two latter, and closely agrees with Daflā. The Aka of Hesselmeier and Anderson is a Tibeto-Burman language, but, so far as I can make out from the materials available, differs widely from the speech of any other tribe of the family with which I am acquainted.* Even the numerals and the pronouns have special forms. Some of its words, however, show points of agreement with Daflā. There are very few of the tribe or of the Daflās in British territory proper. East of the Akas lie the Daflās, east of them the Miris, and east of them, on both sides of the Dihang River, the Abors. The Miris and the Abors speak the same language, with only dialectic differences, and it is closely connected with Daflā. We know a good deal about Abor-Miri and Daflā. Robinson gave us grammars and vocabularies of both in the middle of the last century, and, to omit mention of less important notices, in later times, Mr. Needham has given us a grammar of the former, and Mr. Hamilton one of the latter. I have stated above that Daflā and Aka have some common vocables (they do not appear to be borrowed words), and it has been reported by one observer that Abor shows points of affinity to the nearest of the Mishmi languages.

403. The Mishmis, who inhabit the hills north of Sadiya, are divided into four tribes, speaking three distinct, but probably connected, languages. The most western tribes are the Midu (? Nedu) or Chulikātā (hair-cropped) Mishmis, who occupy the valley of the Dihang River with the adjoining hills, and, to their east, the Mithun or Bebejiya (outcast) Mishmis. These speak practically the same language, but about that language we know hardly anything. We have only an imperfect vocabulary collected by Sir George Campbell. Even the indefatigable Robinson failed to get specimens of it. All that he can say is "they speak a language peculiar to themselves, yet bearing some affinity to that spoken by their neighbours the Abors and Miris." East of the Bebejiyas lie the Digāru or Digāru Mishmis, beyond the Digāru River. The Miju Mishmis are still further east, towards the Lama Valley of Dzayul, a sub-prefecture of Lhasa. Robinson has given us grammars and vocabularies of both these, and Mr. Needham has also written a Digāru vocabulary. The two languages are very different.

So far as the means at our disposal permit us to draw conclusions, it seems most probable that these four tribes belong neither to the Tibeto-Himalayan nor to the Assam-Burmese branch of the Tibeto-Burman languages. They seem to be the descendants of clans which, when the parting of the ways between the two branches took place, accompanied neither, but made their own way at different periods into the hills overlooking the Assam Valley from the north.

ASSAM-BURMESE BRANCH

Group	Population returning it
Bodo	596,411
Nāgā	247,780
Kachin	125,775
Kuki-Chin	624,149
Burma	7,408,794
TOTAL, Assam-Burmese Branch	9,092,909

* Sir George Campbell also printed an Aka Vocabulary in 1874 which is again different.

of the Tibeto-Burman languages has been glanced at in the preceding pages, and more details will be given later on. This branch is further divided into the following groups:—the Bodo, the Nāgā, the Kachin, the Kuki-Chin, and the Burma. Of these, the Bodo and Nāgā groups are most nearly connected with the Tibeto-Himalayan languages, while the Kuki-Chin and Burma groups form a sub-group having somewhat independent characteristics. Between these two Sub-groups, but most closely connected with the former, lies the Kachin group

405. The group of tribes known as Bodo forms the most numerous and important section of the non-Aryan tribes of the Province of Assam. Linguistic evidence shows that at one time they extended over the whole of the present province west of Manipur and the Naga Hills, excepting only the Khasi and

Language	Population returning it
Bodo	239,458
Lālūng	16,414
Dimā-sā	19,940
Chutiā	2,364
Gārō	185,940
Rābhā	20,243
Tipurā	111,974
Morān	78
TOTAL, Bodo group	596,411

Jaintia Hills, which are inhabited by people speaking another language akin to the Mōn-Khmēr dialects of Indo-China. To the north of the Khasi Hills they occupied the whole, or nearly the whole of the Brahmaputra Valley. To the west they made the Garo Hills their own. To the south they extended over the plains of Cachar and, further, over the present state of Hill Tippera. On the east their sphere of influence was bounded by Manipur and the wild tribes of the Naga Hills. Between the latter and the Khasi Hills an important tribe of them were settled in the hills of North Cachar. One branch of the family, popularly known as the Kōch, extended their power to far wider limits, and overran the whole of Northern Bengal, at least as far west as Purnoa.

During the course of centuries the members of the Bodo family have suffered much from external pressure. From the east came the Ahoms, who occupied the Brahmaputra Valley, and ruled it for centuries till we annexed it, so that, in that neighbourhood, we only know of powerful Kōch kingdoms in Western Assam and in Cooch, or Kōch, Bihar. To the east the Bodo tribes sank into insignificance, and their members can now only be identified in communities of a few hundred souls each, except where the mountainous nature of their homes has enabled them to maintain their independence.

The Bodo country was also invaded from the south, and this within the last two centuries. Pressed forward by their co-tribesmen beyond them, Kuki hordes left the Lushai and Chin Hills and migrated north, settling in Manipur, the Cachar Plains, and more especially in the hill country of North Cachar, where the population is now a mixed one, partly Bodo and partly Kuki.

But the most important invasion was that of Aryan culture from the west. With its language it has occupied the plains of Dacca, Sylhet, and Cachar, so that the Bodos of the Garo Hills are now separated from their kinsmen of Hills Tippera by a wide tract filled with a population speaking an Aryan language. So, too, with the valley of the Brahmaputra. It is almost completely Aryanised, and the old Bodo languages are gradually dying out. The ancient kingdom of Cooch Bihar claims Bengali as its language, the old forms of speech surviv-

ing in only a few isolated tracts. In Kāmrup and Goalpara the former head-quarters of the kingdom of Kāmarūpa, the speakers of the Aryan Assamese and Bengali are counted by hundreds, while those of Bodo are counted by tens. The very name Kōch has lost its original meaning, and has now come to signify a Bodo who has become so far Hinduised that he has abandoned his proper tongue and is particular as to what he eats. Nay, many of those Bodos who still adhere to their old form of speech are trilingual. Numbers of them can speak Assamese, and in addition to this they commonly employ, not only their own pure racy agglutinative tongue, but a curious compound mongrel made up of a Bodo vocabulary expressed in the altogether alien idiom of Assamese.

406. I have said above that the word "Kōch" has lost its original meaning, and now signifies a Hinduised Bodo. There is, however, in the Madhupur Jungle on the borders of Dacca and Mymensingh, in the Garo Hills, and the neighbouring districts of the Assam Valley, a body of people, known as Pāni, *i.e.*, little Kōch, which still speaks a language of the Bodo group. It is doubtful, however, if they are Kōches at all. According to some authorities they are Gārōs who have never got beyond an imperfect stage of conversion to Hinduism, involving merely the abstinence from

Speakers of 'Kōch'	
District	Population returning it
Dacca	10,131
Mymensingh	2,490
Garo Hills	3,423
Elsewhere	320
TOTAL, 'Kōch'	16,364

beef. It has been conjectured that they assumed this name of "little" or "inferior" Kōches by way of propitiating the thoroughly Hinduised Kōch power which was predominant on their borders. If the specimens of their language which I have seen are correct, it is a mongrel Gārō largely mixed with Assamese, and is the only form of speech known by the name of Kōch at the present day.*

407. The true Kōches are, at any rate, now represented by the Kachāris, who inhabit Nowgong, Kāmrup, Goalpara, Cooch Bihar and the neighbouring country. Towards the east of this tract they call themselves Bārā, usually mis-pronounced "Bodo", and have given their name to the whole group of languages of which their tongue is a member. Towards the west they are called Meches, but everywhere the speech is the same, with a few local peculiarities. Their language is a fairly rich one, and is remarkable for the great ease with which roots can be compounded together, so as to express the most complex idea in a single "portmanteau" word. For instance, the sentence "go, and take, and see, and observe carefully" is indicated by a single word in Kachāri. Of all the languages of the group it is the most phonetically developed, and here and there shows isolated signs of the commencement of that true inflection which is strange to most agglutinative languages. Another interesting fact is that in it we see going on before our eyes that process of phonetic attrition which, in all the languages of the family, has turned dissyllables into monosyllables, and has created that characteristic isolated appearance of all the Indo-Chinese tongues.

* See, however, the remarks on page 335 of Mr. Gait's Bengal Report.

concerning it is not always easy to find, as it has been described under at least nine different names. It has two well marked dialects, Chungli and Mongsen, and is spoken in the north-east of the Naga Hills district. Lhötä is spoken south of Äo about the centre of the same district, where it abuts on Sibsagar. Its speakers are usually called Lhötä or Tsöntsü, but they call themselves Kyön, while they are known to the Assamese by the name of Miklai. It has no marked dialectic variations. Assiringiä is spoken in an isolated village in the Äo country, and Tengsä, Thukumi, and Yachumi by tribes outside the settled British territory beyond the Dikhu. Very little is known about them, but

Dialect	Population returning it
Chungli	17,023
Mongsen	10,512
TOTAL, Äo	28,135

short vocabularies enable us to class them as connected with Äo and Lhötä

416. In the Eastern Nāgä sub-group are included the languages of all the tribes found in the tract lying east of the Äo country, extending to the Kachin country on the east and bounded on the south by the Patkoi range. Within these limits there are many different tribes, some of them consisting of only a few villages, and all, or nearly all, speaking languages unintelligible the one to the other. Within twenty miles of

Language	Population returning it
Tableng	198
Tamlu	1,545
Mojung	152
Banpurä	..
Mutonä	..
Mohongiä	..
Namsanglä	..
Möshäng	..
Shänggö	..
TOTAL, Eastern Nāgä group	1,895

country five or six dialects are often to be found. The information which we possess regarding the languages spoken in this area is very scanty, but, so far as our knowledge extends at present, a considerable affinity appears to exist amongst them. There is also a great resemblance in the manners and customs of the Nāgäs of this tract; they nearly all expose their dead upon bamboo platforms, leaving the body to rot there, the skull being preserved in the bone-house, which is to be found in nearly every village. In several of the tribes the women are perfectly naked, in others the men.

417. The most important general point about these Eastern Nāgä forms of speech is, that they form a group of transition languages bridging over the gulf between the other Nāgä tongues

and Kachin or Singphö, the great language which lies to their east and south. Another peculiarity which deserves notice is, that at least four languages of the sub-group, Tableng, Tamlu, Mojung, and Namsanglä, appear to have an organic conjugation of the verb. Each tense seems to change according to the person of the subject, a state of affairs quite foreign to the other Nāgä languages and to Singphö, and almost foreign to the Bodo group. The Namsanglä verb (while not changing for number) has its three persons for each tense, just like Assamese or Bengali.

418. Taking these Eastern Nāgä languages from west to east, the first we meet are Tableng and Tamlu. A rough estimate shows that these are spoken each by about 2,500 persons, naked savages who reside (sometimes both in the same village) in the hills on both sides of the Dikhu River, before it enters the valley of the Brahmaputra. Like so many of these Tibeto-Burman tribes they call themselves simply by their word for "man",—*Kälä*. Tableng and Tamlu are the names given to them by the English after the villages in which they live. They call their own languages Angwangku and Ching-megnu respectively. Politically, their habitat is in the extreme north-east of the Naga Hill district. Beyond the Dikhu River, outside settled British territory, we find a language called by the Äos Mojung, and by its speakers, who are estimated to be about 6,500 in number, Chäng. The Äos call all trans-Dikhu Nāgäs "Miri," and hence the Mojungs are often alluded to by that name, which should be avoided, as leading to confusion with the altogether different Miris of the upper waters of the Subansiri. Nearly connected with Mojung is the Banpurä, with one dialect called Mutonä, which is spoken by the tribes in western and central Sibsagar to the east of the

Tableng. We have only a few lists of words of this language and its dialect. At the eastern extremity of the same district lie the Möhongias, also called Borduariäs and Päniduariäs. Brown, writing in the year 1851, says that their language is the same as Namsanglä, but this is not borne out by the only specimen of their language in existence—the first 10 numerals published by Peal in 1872. Crossing the Sibsagar frontier, we find the Nāgäs of Lakhimpur, usually known by the name of Namsangläs, but also called Jaipurä Nāgäs after the name of the village through which they mostly descend to the plains. We know more about their language than we do about any others of the eastern sub-group, for Robinson published a grammar and vocabulary of it in the year 1849. Owen, Hodgson, Brown, Peal, Sir George Campbell, and Butler have also given us more or less extended lists of words. Since then nothing has been done regarding them. Indeed at the present day local Europeans seem to know much less about the languages of the Nāgä tribes of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur than did their predecessors of a generation ago. Even the Linguistic Survey has failed to obtain any additional information concerning them. The list of eastern Nāgä languages is completed by a reference to Möshäng and Shänggö, the languages of two tribes in the wild country south of the Patkoi.

Mr. Needham has given us short vocabularies of them, and that is all that we know on the subject. Further to the east and south we have the great Kachin country, the main language of which is Kachin or Singphö. It forms a link between the Nāgä and Tibetan languages on the side and Burmese on the other, and also leads, through the Meithei of Manipur, from Nāgä and Tibetan into the Kuki-Chin group.

419. There is, however, another chain of connection between Nāgä and Kuki, the Nāgä-Kuki sub-group of languages, which exactly corresponds to the Nāgä-Bodo sub-group, leading from Nāgä into Bodo. South of the Angämi Nāgä country lie the hills of North Manipur, and here, mixed with the Kuki languages proper which are spoken in that State we find several distinctly

Nāgä ones. The first is Sopvomä, used by the Nāgäs of the

Language	Population returning it
Sopvomä	Not separately enumerated
Maräm	
Miyängkhäng	
Kwoireng	
Luhöpä	Contained in the heading "Unclassed Nāgä languages"
Maring	

country round Mäo on the Manipur Naga Hills frontier, about 20 miles south of Kohima. It is the language of this sub-group which most nearly approaches the true western Nāgä speech, its closest relation being Kezhämä. South of the Mäos lie the Maräms, inhabiting one large village. The two tribes claim to have a common origin, but are perpetually at feud with each other. Both Brown and McCulloch have given us vocabularies of their language, which are sufficient to show that it is different from, but akin to, Sopvomä. In connection with Maräm, we may mention Miyängkhäng, classed by Damant with it and Sopvomä. Nothing more is known about it. Here, also, we may insert Kwoireng or Liyäng, of which we have vocabularies by Brown and McCulloch. The tribe which speaks it inhabits the country north of Manipur lying between the Kachchä and the Kabui Nāgäs, as far as the Angämis, from whom they have suffered much. They are a considerable body of people, possessed of much energy, which develops itself in trade with the Angämis and our frontier districts. Their language appears to be an intermediate one between the Nāgä-Bodo and Nāgä-Kuki sub-groups. The forms taken by its pronouns agree best with the latter, and so it is mentioned here, though the geographical position of its speakers would incline one to put it with the former set of languages. The large and important tribe of the Luhöpäs, or Luppäs, occupies the north-east of Manipur. They are distinguished from other tribes by (amongst other customs) the *luhüp* or curious helmet of cane which they wear when going into battle. The number of languages spoken by them is said to be very great, almost every village in the interior having its separate dialect. We may select three as typical—Tängkhul, Phadäng, and Khangoi.

Brown has given three short vocabularies of Tängkhul, and the Linguistic Survey has succeeded in obtaining sufficient specimens to compile a short grammar and vocabulary. The head-quarters of the tribe are at Ukrul, about 40 miles to the north-east of Manipur town, and the same distance to the south-east of the Mäo tract. McCulloch has given us vocabularies of Phadäng and Khangoi. The former closely agrees with Tängkhul, while Khangoi has much more of a Kuki complexion. The latter leads us to Maring, spoken by a Nāgä tribe inhabiting a few small villages in the Hirok range of hills which separates Manipur from Upper Burma. There is also a small colony of them in the Manipur Valley about 25 miles south of the capital of the State. It has two dialects, viz., Khoibu and Maring, which are closely related to each other. It is the one of the Nāgä-Kuki languages which most nearly approaches the Kuki-Chin group. The pronoun of the first person is the same as in Kuki. Both Brown and McCulloch have given us Maring vocabularies, and the Linguistic Survey has succeeded in collecting sufficient materials to compile a short grammar of the language.

Language	Population returning it
Luhöpä languages	272,997
Tängkhul, Phadäng, and Khangoi	..
Maring	..

420. The territory inhabited by the Kuki-Chin tribes extends from the Naga Hills, Cachar, and East Sylhet on the north, down to the Sandoway district of Burma in the south; from the Myittha River in the east, nearly to the Bay of Bengal in the west. It is almost entirely filled up by hills and mountain

ridges, separated by deep valleys. We find the tribes also in the Valley of Manipur and in small settlements in the Cachar

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Sub-group	Population returning it
Meithei	272,997
Old Kuki	8,844
Northern Chin	3,470
Central Chin	76,031
Southern Chin	27,102
Unspecified	235,645

TOTAL, Kuki-Chin group 624,149

plains and Sylhet. Both the names "Kuki" and "Chin" have been given to them by their neighbours. "Kuki" is an Assamese or Bengali term applied generally to all the hill tribes of this race in their vicinity, while Chin or Khyeng is a Burmese word used to denote those living in the country between Burma and Assam. Neither of these terms is employed by the tribes themselves. The denomination "Kuki-Chin" for this group of people and for the group of languages, which they speak is therefore a purely conventional one, there being no indigenous general name for all of them as a whole. The tribal languages fall into two main sub-groups, which we may conveniently call the "Meithei" and the "Chin". We have already seen how it is probable that this stock migrated from the north or north-east into the Manipur Valley and there settled, while another branch of the same stock proceeded further south and filled the Lushai and Chin Hills. Assuming that this represents the true facts of the national movement, Meithei represents the language of the original settlers in Manipur, and Chin that of the southern migration. In these southern seats the language rapidly developed, partly by its own natural growth and partly owing to contact with the Burmese. The development of Meithei, the language of the Manipuris, has, on the other hand been slow and independent. The Manipuris are mentioned in the Shan chronicles so early as A.D. 777, and probably owing to the fact that it has in later times

Language	Population returning it
Meithei	272,997

developed into a literary language, their form of speech gives the impression of possessing a peculiarly archaic character. Although they have become thoroughly Hinduised, they have not adopted any Aryan tongue; Meithei is the official language of the State, which all other tribes have to use in dealing with their rulers. Our information regarding it is not very satisfactory. We do not know if there are any dialects, and even the literary language has not been fully dealt with. It is not improbable that further inquiries will show that the apparent gulf between Meithei and the other Kuki-Chin languages is filled up by intermediate forms of speech; and this much seems certain, that it has preserved many traces of a more ancient stage of phonetic development and hence sometimes agrees more closely with Burmese, and even with Tibetan, than with the Kuki-Chin languages proper. On the other hand, in certain respects it shows points of common origin with the Nāgä languages, and especially with Kachin, being a connecting link between them and the southern, more developed, forms of speech.

421. The Chin sub-group contains over thirty distinct languages, which may again be sub-divided into Northern Chin, Central Chin, Old Kuki, and Southern Chin. Owing to the tendency to employ the generic term "Kuki" or "Chin" to denote a specific language, the census figures for these languages are worth very little. No less than 235,000 people have been

To take an example the word *sā* means person, and the word *fi* is a causal prefix. Hence the compound *fi-sā* means "a made person," i.e., "a child," for the Tibeto-Burman mind cannot grasp the abstract idea which we connote by the word "child," and can only think of a child in reference to its father, the person who made it. But here accent comes in. It is put on the second word of the compound, so that the *i* of *fi* is hardly audible, and we get *fi-sā*. This accounts for the origin of the word for "child" in cognate languages. It is always a monosyllable, *fsā*, *bsā*, or something of that sort. We should never have known the real meaning of this monosyllable had we not Kachāri for our guide. Nay, Kachāri itself makes secondary monosyllables in this way. For instance, *rān* means "to be dry" but *frān*, which we now know to be contracted from *fi-rān*, means "to make dry."

408. Closely connected with Kachāri is the Lālūng spoken in South-West Nowgong and the neighbourhood. It forms a link between it and Dimā-sā. This last is the Bodo language spoken in the hill country of North Cachar. The name of the locality where it is spoken has led to its being called "Hills Kachāri," which has the disadvantage of inducing the belief that it and the "Plains Kachāri" of Kamrup, are different dialects of the same language.* Really these two are not so closely connected as French and Spanish. They both belong to the same linguistic group, and both, no doubt, have

Dialect	Population returning it
Standard Dimā-sā	19,776
Hōjai	164
TOTAL, Dimā-sā	19,940

a common ancestor, but, at the present day, they are quite distinct forms of speech, and it is best to call Hills Kachāri by the title which its speakers give to themselves, Dimā-sā.

It has a dialect of its own spoken in South Nowgong called Hōjai. Going still further up the Assam Valley we find the most eastern of the Bodo languages, the Chutiā, which is fast dying out. It is spoken only by a few Deoris, who form the priestly caste of the Chutiā tribe. They have preserved, in the midst of a number of alien races, the languages, religion, and customs which they brought about a hundred years ago from the country east of Sadiya, and which, we may presume, have descended to them with comparatively little change from a period anterior to the Ahom invasion of Assam. Their present seats are on the Majuli Island in Sib-sagar, and on the Dikrang River in North Lakhimpur. Of the languages of the Bodo group, it appears to have preserved the oldest characteristics, and to most nearly approach the original form of speech from which they are all derived. It and Kachāri represent the two extremes, the least developed and the most developed of the group. Like the latter, it exhibits the remarkable facility for forming compound verbs to which attention has already been drawn. This is probably a characteristic of all the dialects of the Bodo group, but these two are the only ones which have been studied in a thorough manner.

409. Returning to Western Assam, we have next to consider Gārō, or as its speakers call it, Māndō Kusik, the language of men. Its proper home is the Garo Hills, but its speakers have overflowed into the plains at their feet, and have even crossed the Brahmaputra into Cooch Bihar and Jalpaiguri. Gārō, in its standard dialect, the Achik, has received some literary

*The Dimā-sā of North Cachar and the Bodo of Kamrup formed one nationality till about 1540 A.D., when the Ahoms conquered the former, who at the time occupied the Dhansiri Valley as far as the Brahmaputra, with Dimāpur for their capital. They then retreated to the North Cachar Hills. The differentiation between Dimā-sā and Standard Bodo has therefore probably taken place since that date. Up to that time there had been free communication between the two branches.

cultivation at the hands of the local missionaries, and, besides possessing a version of the Bible, has a printed dictionary, school books, religious works, and a monthly magazine which is now in the twenty-second year of its existence. It has a number of dialects which bear a strong resemblance to each other, though to a foreigner learning to converse with the natives the differences are striking enough. That known as Atong or Kuchu presents the greatest variations. Garos from other parts of the Garo Hills can make themselves fairly well understood wherever they go except in the Atong country. It is spoken in the lower Someswari Valley which lies south-east of the Garo Hills, and in the north-east of the district of Mymensingh. It appears to approach most nearly the original language from which the various dialects are derived, for we meet typical Atong peculiarities in the most widely separated places where

Gārō, in a more or less corrupt form, is spoken. A language closely connected with Gārō is Rābhā, which has most speakers in the district of Goalpara. It is dying out. Rābhā appears to be a Hindū name for the tribe, and many men so called are pure Kachāris. At one time they formed the fighting clan of the Bodo family, and members of it joined the three Assam regiments before they took to recruiting Gurkhas.

410. The remaining important language of the Bodo group is Tipurā. Its home is the State of Hill Tippera and the adjoining portion of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but speakers of it are also found in Dacca, Sylhet, and Cachar. The Chittagong Hill Tracts people call it Mrung. It shows points of connection with both Dimā-sā and Gārō, and generally has all the characteristics of the group in which it is included. An interesting point is that its word for "man" is *bārāk*, which is almost identical with the name Bārā by which the Kachāris of Kamrup and the neighbourhood call themselves.

411. To complete the survey of this group, we may mention Morān, a language which is practically extinct. The Morāns were the first tribe conquered by the Ahoms when they entered Assam from over the Patkoi. They were employed by their vanquishers as carriers of firewood, and are still found in Sib-sagar and Lakhimpur. Their language belonged to the Bodo group, but they have nearly all abandoned it in favour of Assamese.

412. While the number of speakers of languages belonging to the Nāgā group is less than half that of those whose mother speech is Bodo, the number of Nāgā languages is more than four times as many. The extraordinary diversities of speech, differences of language, not merely of dialect, which characterise the hill country between the Patkoi range on the east, the Jaintia Hills on the west, the Brahmaputra Valley on the

Sub-group	Population
Nāgā-Bodo	90,228
Western	40,858
Central	45,158
Eastern	1,305
Unclassed	69,641
TOTAL, Nāgā-group	247,780

north, and Manipur on the south, render it one of the most interesting fields for investigation by the philologist. The Assam Valley proper is bounded on the south by ranges of hills separating it from Sylhet and Cachar. At its western end these are comparatively low, and under the name of the Garo Hills are inhabited by a people speaking a language belonging to the Bodo group. As we go east they become the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, with summits rising more than six thousand feet above the level of the sea. Then we have a drop into the valleys of the Kapili and Dhansiri, a country of low hills forming the sub-

division of North Cachar. Further east, the general level of the tract rapidly rises up to Patkoi, including the south of the Nowgong, Sib-sagar, and Lakhimpur districts, the whole of the Naga Hills and the north of Manipur. Here we have confused mass of mountains some of them rising to nine or ten thousand feet, which, as we go eastwards, become ranges running north and south, connected with the Himalaya through the Patkoi and the hills beyond, and extending southwards, through Manipur and the Lushai Hills, until they terminate in the sea at Cape Negrais. It is in this country, between North Cachar and the Patkoi, that the Nāgā languages are mainly spoken. The inhospitable nature of the land and the ferocity of the inhabitants have combined to foster this diversity of speech. Where communication is so difficult intercourse with neighbouring tribes is rare, and, in former times, when heads were collected as eagerly as philatelists collect stamps and no girl would marry a young fellow who could not display an adequate store of specimens, if intercourse did take place, the conversation was sure to be more or less one-sided. Under such circumstances, monosyllabic languages, such as the Nāgā ones, with no literature, with a floating pronunciation, and with a number of loosely used prefixes and suffixes to supply the ordinary needs of grammar, are bound to change very rapidly, and quite independently of each other. Cases are on record in which members of a tribe who have emigrated but a comparatively short distance have developed a language unintelligible to the inhabitants of the parent village in a couple of generations.

413. Between the Bodo and the Nāgā languages, there is an intermediate group belonging in the main to the latter, but possessing distinct points of contact with the former. Of these the principal speech is Mikir, the head-quarters of which are now in the hills that bear name in the Nowgong district of Assam, and which is also spoken in slightly

Language	Population returning it
Mikir	83,820
Ēmpō	6,604
Kabul	4
Khoirāo	..
TOTAL, Nāgā-Bodo group	90,228

varying dialectic forms in South Kamrup, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, North Cachar, and the Naga Hills. Small colonies of the tribe are also found elsewhere, and it cannot be doubted that in former times the Mikirs occupied a comparatively large tract of country in the lower hills and adjoining lowlands of the central portion of the range stretching from the Garo Hills to the Patkoi. Their language has received some attention from the missionaries who are settled among them. We have a vocabulary and some short pamphlets written in it, and a grammatical sketch has lately been prepared by Sir Charles Lyall. Ēmpō or Kaohchā Nāgā is spoken in North Cachar and the western Naga Hills. It is another of these intermediate languages, and shows points of connection not only with Bodo, but also with Kuki forms of speech. It is, however, in the main Nāgā. Kabul or Kapwi and Khoirāo belong to North Manipur. They were not separately enumerated at the census, and are contained in the large figure shown above as "unclassed". They are both related to Ēmpō. Kabul is also found in the hills of East Cachar. We have vocabularies of it and Ēmpō, and a grammar of the latter by Mr. Soppitt, but till the inquiries of the Linguistic Survey were started, nothing was known about Khoirāo. The Survey will supply grammars of all these intermediate speeches. In it they are classed as together forming the Nāgā-Bodo Sub-group of the Nāgā languages.

414. Turning to the Nāgā languages proper, we find them

falling naturally into three sub-groups, a western, a central, and an eastern. Of the western languages the most important is Angāmi, with its two dialects, Tengimā and Chakronā, and numerous sub-dialects, of which the principal are Tzunā,

Language	Population returning it
Angāmi	27,865
Kozhāmā	1,546
Rengmā	5,617
Semā	5,830
TOTAL, Western Nāgā Sub-group	40,858

Kehenā, and Nāli. A good deal is known about Tengimā. Commencing in the year 1850, Hodgson, Brown, Stewart, and Butler have all given us vocabularies, and the descriptions of the tribe by the last two are classics. We have a grammar written by Mr. McCabe in the year 1887, and finally the accounts of the language and of the habits and customs of the tribe supplied by Mr. A. W. Davis, for the Assam Census Report of 1891, are too well known to students of these subjects to require more than a reference. To the east of the Angāmis are the Kozhāmās, to whose north again lie the barbarous and savage Semās. North of the Angāmis and west of the Semās are the Rengmās. Until the commencement of the Linguistic Survey nothing whatever was known about the Kozhāmā language, and we had only short and incomplete lists of a few words each in Semā and Rengmā. Grammars and vocabularies of all will now shortly be available. It may be added that some thirty years ago, a number of Rengmās were driven out of their proper home by the constant attacks of neighbouring tribes, and settled on a range of hills lying between the Mikir Hills in the Nowgong district and the forests of the Dhansiri. This portion of the tribe has lost most of its savage customs, and has to some extent taken to the habits of the people of the plains, while the others retain their primitive simplicity. All these languages belong to the Western Nāgā sub-group. The most characteristic feature which distinguishes them from the members of the Central sub-group is, that the negative particle follows the word which it negatives, whereas in the Central sub-group it precedes it.

415. The principal members of the Central sub-group of the Nāgā languages are Āo and Lhōtā. Assiringiā, Tengsā

Language	Population returning it
Āo	23,135
Lhōtā	16,962
Assiringiā	..
Tengsā	..
Thukumi	26
Yachumi	35
TOTAL, Central Nāgā Sub-group	45,158

Thukumi, and Yachumi are minor ones. We have excellent grammars and vocabularies of both Āo and Lhōtā prepared by local missionaries. The former is well known and has often been written about, but the literature

returned as speaking unspecified Kuki-Chin languages, while the total number of persons shown as speaking definite language is only about half that number. The Old Kuki languages are most nearly connected with the Central Chin ones, but, for historical reasons, it will be most convenient to consider them first. They are thirteen in number, and

are spoken by several tribes now living in Manipur, Cachar (especially the northern sub-division), Sylhet, and Hill Tippera, who migrated to their present settlements early in the nineteenth century from their original homes in and about Lushai Land. Only one tribe, the Mhār, remained in its original seat, and their language is at the present day much mixed with Lushai. This migration was indirectly due to the pressure exercised by the Lushais. These pressed the Thādos from the south, who in their turn pressed the Old Kukis northwards into their present homes. The Thādos now occupied the old home of the Old Kukis, but the irresistible progress of the Lushais northwards still continued, and the Thādos followed those whom they had dispossessed into almost the same localities; and, as their arrival was later, they and their fellows became popularly known as New Kukis, the earlier immigrant being known as Old Kukis. "Old Kuki" connotes a distinct group of cognate tribes and languages, and the name may be preserved as a convenient designation, but "New Kuki" connotes only one tribe, the Thādos, out of five closely connected ones, the rest of whom still live in the Lushai and Chin Hills. It is, therefore, best to abandon the term "New Kuki", and to call the whole group of five by the name of "Northern Chins." The Lushais now occupy the old seat of the Old Kukis, and of, subsequently, the Thādos. After dispossessing the latter, they still attempted their progress north, and it was this which first brought them into hostile contact with the British power.

We have thus seen that there was a reflex wave of migration of the Chin tribes, so that we find Manipur inhabited, not only by speakers of the early Meithei, but also by numbers of tribes whose native languages, once the same as an old form of that speech, have developed independently, and, owing to the want of a literature, much faster in a country far to the south. It is much as if we were to find a colony of Roumanians settled in Central Italy.

422. The principal Old Kuki languages are Rāngkhōl and the closely-connected Bētē, spoken in Hill Tippera and North Cachar, Hallām, spoken in Sylhet and Hill Tippera, and Langrong, also spoken in the latter State. We have a grammar of Rāngkhōl by Mr. Soppitt, but, till the Linguistic Survey, very little has been known about the others. No less than eight languages are spoken by small Old Kuki colonies in the State of Manipur. These are Aimol, Anāl, Andrō, Chiru, Hiroi-Lamgāng, Kolrēn, Kōm, and Pūrūm. Mhār is still spoken in Lushai Land, the tribe having accepted the Lushai domination; and finally, far to the south, on the banks of the Koladyne, we find Chaw spoken by the descendants of some Old Kuki slaves who were offered to a local

Language	Population returning it
Rāngkhōl	4,766
Hallām	3,693
Andrō	1
Mhār	169
Chaw	215

pagoda by a pious queen of Arakan some three centuries ago. Separate figures for only a few of the speakers of these Old Kuki languages are available. The rest fall under the head of "Kuki-Chin unspecified."

423. The Northern Chin group of languages includes Thādo, Sairāng, Sōktē, Siyin, Rāltē, and Paitē. The Thādos, who

include the Jangshēns, and who are sometimes, as explained above, called New Kukis, formerly lived in the Lushai and Chin Hills, where they had established themselves after having expelled the Old Kuki Rāngkhōl and Bētē tribes. They were themselves gradually ousted by the Lushais from the former tract, and settled down in Cachar and the Naga Hills some time between the years 1840 and 1850. About the same time the Thādos of the Chin Hills were conquered by the Sōktēs and were driven north into the southern hills of Manipur, where

Language	Population returning it
Thādo	3,399
Sairāng	71

they are now found and are locally known as Khongzāis. There are at present only six Thādo villages left in the Chin Hills. The 71 Sairāngs are also found in the Naga Hills, but no doubt a number of them also exist in Cachar, who have escaped separate enumeration. The Sōktē tribe, which includes the Sōktēs proper and the Kamhows (or, as the Burmese call them, Kanhows) occupy the northernmost part of the Chin Hills, and the Siyins, the hills immediately to their east, round Fort White. The Rāltēs are principally found in the western parts of the Lushai Hills, but in modern times bodies of them have settled in Cachar, both in the plains and in the hills. The Paitēs are scattered all over the Lushai Hills, a few being found in almost every village. They have accepted the Dulien domination, but have retained their own language, which, however like Ralte, is much mixed with Lushai. As in the case of Old Kuki, most of the speakers of the languages of this sub-group, must be sought for under the general head of "Kuki-Chin, unspecified."

424. The Central Chin languages are Tashōn or Shunkla, Lai, with its dialect Lakher, Lushai, with its dialect Ngentē, Banjōgi, and Pankhu. They are all closely connected with the northern sub-group, but have a still greater affinity to the Old Kuki forms of speech. The Tashōns, who call themselves Shunklas, dwell in the country south of that inhabited by the Siyins and Sōktēs.

Languages	Population returning it
Zahao	3,216
Lushai	72,142
Banjōgi	560
Pankhu	113

To their west lie the Lushai Hills, and to their south the Lai country. They form a powerful tribe, and their country is the most thickly populated in the Chin Hills. There are probably several dialects of their language. We know at least one called Yahow or Zahao. The Laies inhabit the middle portion of the Chin Hills, their name being said to mean "central." The Burmese call them "Baungshē," from their fashion of wearing a knot of hair over the forehead. Dialects of Lai are spoken by the surrounding tribes, and nearly all of them also understand the standard form of that speech. This is also the case with the Tashōns, so that Lai is an important language for the purpose of administration, and has been illustrated in a grammar prepared by the Major Newland. Lakher, a dialect of Lai, is spoken in the south of the Lushai Hills. Its speakers are called Zao by the Chins. They are an offshoot of the Tiantlang Laies, whom the British first met on the Arakan and Chittagong frontier, under the name of Shendoos.

425. As Lai bids fair to become the *lingua franca* of the Chin Hill, so Lushai has become that of the Lushai Hills. This tract has been the scene of various migrations, new tribes at different times pushing the former inhabitants westwards and northwards. The Lushais, who are now the prevailing race seem to have begun to move forwards from the south-east about the year 1810. Between 1840 and 1850, they obtained final possession of the North Lushai Hills, having pressed the former possessors, the Thādos, before them into Cachar. In 1849, they made a raid on a Thādo village in that district, and for the first time came into contact with us and found their northward progress finally stopped. Our subsequent relations with them are a matter of history. Their name is commonly spelt "Lushai," but the proper mode, which is employed when speaking of their language, is "Lushēi." They usually call themselves "Dulien" and their language "Dulien Tong."

The latter has several dialects, of which the best known is Ngentē, spoken in parts of the South Lushai Hills, in the villages round Demagiri, and in some of the Western Howlong villages. Another is Fannai, spoken between the eastern border of the South Lushai Hills, and the Koladyne.

Standard Lushai is comparatively well known. Several grammars have been written of it, the most important being that of the pioneer missionaries, Messrs. Lorrain and Savidge, which is accompanied by a very full dictionary. Banjōgi and Pankhu are two unimportant languages spoken in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Lushai is the 'only language of this group for which separate figures, which are fairly accurate, are available.

426. The languages classed as Southern Chin do not, save in two instances, fall within the scope of the Linguistic Survey of India which does not extend to the Province of Burma. Very

Language	Population
Yindu	43
Shō	414
Khāmi	25,863
Anu	776
That	67

little is known about them, and of some we have nothing but meagre vocabularies. As elsewhere in this group separate figures are rarely available. The following may, with some confidence, be classed as belonging to the sub-group, Chinmē, Welaung, Chinbōk, Yindu, Chinbōn, Khyang or Shō, and Khāmi. To these may possibly be added the languages of some southern tribes, such as Anu, Kun, Pallaing, and Sak or That which are mentioned in Census Reports and Gazetteers, but about whose languages I can find no information. Daingnet which is generally mentioned with these turns out to be really a corrupt form of Bengali. The Chinmēs, who inhabit the sources of the eastern Mōn, are said to be a connecting link between the Laies and the Chinbōks. The Welaung Chins inhabit the villages at the head waters of the Myittha River, and are bounded on the north by the Laies, and on the south by the Chinbōks. The Chinbōks live in the hills from the Maw River down to the Sawchaung. They are bounded on the north by the Laies and the Welaungs, on the east by the Burmans, on the west by the tribes of the Arakan Yomas, and on the south by the Yindu Chins. The Yindus are found in the valleys of the Salinchaung and the northern end of the Mōn Valley. The Chinbōns inhabit the southern end of the Mōnchaung and stretch across the Arakan Yomas into the valley of the pichauung. The Khyangs or Khyangs occupy the country on both sides of the Arakan Yomas. They are also found in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. This language has received some attention, and we have gramm-

ars and vocabularies by Major Fryer and Mr. Houghton, besides word lists by other writers. They are partially civilized, and are hence sometimes known as the "Tame Chins." They call themselves "Shō." The Khāmis, or as the Burmese nickname them "Khweymis," "dogs tails," are found in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and along the River Koladyne in Khāmi. Arakan. They used to live in the Chin Hills, and only came to their present seats in the middle of the nineteenth century. We have several vocabularies of their language, and a short grammar published in 1866 by the Rev. L. Stilson.

427. This is not the place in which to explain the main points of differentiation which characterise the Kuki-Chin languages, but I may draw attention to one peculiarity which admirably illustrates the nature of the Tibeto-Burman construction. It is a well known fact that none of these languages has developed a proper verb. The words which perform the functions of verbs are, in reality, verbal nouns denoting an action. They are therefore inflected like nouns, and the various tenses are formed by adding post-positions, or are compounds,

the last part of which has the meaning of finishing, beginning, etc. This is peculiarly evident in the Chin languages. In most of them the verbs are never conceived in the abstract, but are always put in relation to some nouns as the subject. This is effected in exactly the same way as with ordinary nouns, viz., by prefixing the possessive pronouns, so that the expression "my going" is used instead of "I go". Thus, in Lushai, when we want to say "I am" we say *Kā ai*, literally "my being;" and when we want to say "thou art," we say *i ai*, "thy being."

428. The Kachins, who are also called in Burma Chingpaw, and in Assam Singphō, i.e., "a man of the Kachin tribe," and hence "a man" generally, inhabit the great tract of country including the upper waters of the Chindwin and of the Irrawaddy, which lies to the east of Assam, and to the north, north-east and north-west of Upper Burma. During the last fifty

Province	Population
Assam	1,770
Burma	65,570
TOTAL, Kachin	67,340
Add Kachin-Burma Hybrids	1,456
Other Hybrids	58,979
TOTAL, Kachin group	125,775

years they have spread a long way to the south into the Northern Shān States and the districts of Bhamo and Katha. They would probably have extended much further, if we had not annexed Upper Burma, when we did; and indeed at the present moment there are isolated Kachin villages far down in the Southern Shān States and even beyond the Salwin River. Colonies of them appear to have entered Assam where they are known as Singphōs, about a hundred years ago. At any rate, their language shows that they must have come into that country after long contact with the Burmans. Philology and the traditions of the race alike point to the head-waters of the Irrawaddy as their original home, from which they have gradually extended, mainly along the river course, ousting their immigrant predecessors, the Burmese and the Shāns. The language of the Kachins varies greatly over the large tract of country which they occupy. They are essentially a people of the hills, and almost every hill has got its peculiar form of speech. We may, however, divide all the dialects into three classes—the Northern, the Kauri, and the Southern Kachin. The Northern dialect, which we know best in the form in which it is spoken by the Singphōs of Assam, has been described in the grammatical sketches of Logan Major

Northern Kachin
Southern Kachin
Kauri

(afterwards Brigadier-General) Macgregor, and Mr. Needham, Southern Kachin, which is that spoken in the Bhamo district, is illustrated by those of Messrs. Hertz and Hanson, while the Kaori dialect, which is the language of the Kaori Lepais, who inhabit the hills to the east and south-east of Bhamo, forms the basis of that written by Dr. Cushing. As regards the mutual relationship between Kachin and the other Tibeto-Burman languages, it may be said to occupy a somewhat independent position. In phonology it comes close to Tibetan; on the other hand, it is also intimately related to the Nāgā and Kuki-Chin languages and to Burmese. Among the Nāgā languages, it shows the nearest affinities to those which form the Eastern sub-group. Of the Kuki-Chin languages, it shows remarkable points of resemblance to Meithei. Its relationship to Burmese has never been disputed. The inquiries made during the progress of the Linguistic Survey thus show that Kachin, without necessarily being a transition language, forms a connecting link between Tibetan on the one hand, and Nāgā, Meithei and Burmese on the other.

429. Between Kachin and Burmese there are a number of transition tongues, some of them no doubt, mere hybrids, about which little is at present known, and of which a bare enumeration must suffice. Nearly all of them are nearer to Burmese than to Kachin. The Lepais are the largest and most important of the Kachin tribes. Most of them speak the ordinary Kachin, and one of their sept has already been mentioned as using the Kaori dialect. The Asi or Szi Lepais, a half-breed sept whose head-quarters are in the hills near Mogaung, however, use one of these mongrel Kachin, Burmese forms of speech. Amongst them live the Lashis or Lechis, a hybrid race, speaking an allied hybrid tongue. Another closely connected dialect is that of the Marus, who, so far as known territory is concerned, frequent the borderland of Burma and China, particularly to the north-east of Talawgyi. The Hpöns, who have been described as "a mere sort of dishclout, full of traces of their neighbours," appear to dwell only in the upper defile of the Irrawaddy between Bhamo and Sinbo and another valley in the neighbourhood. Finally, with this set of hybrid languages, we may refer to the tongue of the people commonly known in Burma as the Maingthas. They have many other names, such as Achang, Ngachang, Ho Hsa, La Hsa, Paran, Teren, and Tareng. The Kachins claim them as cousins, but their language seems principally to be a mixture of Burmese and Shān, although in some respects it strongly resembles Lashi. They are found on the west border of the Chinese State of Shanta and in Khānti Long.

430. In this connection, and before dealing with the Burmese group, we may mention here a few other apparently hybrid languages which while not closely related to Kachin, seem so far as the meagre materials available show, to be connected with Burmese. The first is the dialect of the Lishaws or Yawyins, who are found chiefly in the neighbourhood of Sadōn and scattered in small villages at high altitudes throughout the Northern Shān States and Mōng Mīt. Practically the same as it is the language spoken by the La'hus, whom we sometimes find referred to as Mu Hsō, Loheirh, La'hu . . . 16,732 Law'he, Myen or Kwi. Their principal seat, so far as is known, is in the country north of Mōng Lem between the Salwin and the Mé-khong. There are also colonies of them scattered through the Shān States of Kēngtung and Kēngcheng. The Akhas are probably the most numerous and widely distributed of the hill tribes of Kēngtung. Their language appears to be connected with La'hu and Lihaw, but the resemblance is not very close. Very similar to it is that spoken by the Ako who also dwell in the same State, and we have short vocabularies of the languages of two transfrontier tribes, the Li-sus Ako. . . 1,162 and the Mu-sus, which seem to belong to this little sub-group. The Danus are an important tribe which inhabit the border line between the Shāns and

the Burmans, and are a hybrid of the two nations, their present speech being a form of Burmese with a great admixture of foreign words. Their language is to be distinguished from that of the Danawas, which seems to be connected with Karen, or, possibly, with Palaung and Wa. No speakers of Danu have been returned. Another tribe of half-breeds is the Kadus, who are mainly a mixture of Burman and Shān, like the Danus, but also show traces of Chin and, perhaps, Kachin blood. If they ever had a language of their own, it is now extinct, or has been so much modified by all its neighbours, as to be little better than a kind of Yiddish. Lutha, spoken round Fort Stedman in the Southern Shān States and Karenni, is a Burmese largely diluted with Shān. Its speakers are said to have come from Tavoy. It is spoken by 5,851 persons, and these figures form part of the total given in the tables for Burmese.

431. We are now led naturally to the Burman group of the Tibeto-Burman languages. In dealing with the general question of the distribution of these forms of speech, I have

Burma Group	Language	Population returning it
Mru		23,898
Burmese		7,474,896
TOTAL, Burma group		7,498,794

explained how it is most probable that the Kuki-Chins and the ancestors of the present Burmese left their original seat on the upper waters of the Chindwin and of the Irrawaddy as one horde. The Kuki-Chins separated from the others, and left the Burmans to continue their way southwards. We have to record another language which also probably left the main stock after the Chins, but before the Burmese language had fully developed—that of the Mrūs. Mrū is a puzzling language in many particulars. In the main, it follows the phonetic system of Burmese, and yet it sometimes differs from it in essential points. We find in it forms which are paralleled not only (and most frequently) by those which we meet in Kuki-Chin, but even by the construction of Bodo and Nāgā forms of speech. Unfortunately, the materials available for studying Mrū are most incomplete, and, till more are available, it is best to class it provisionally as an independent form of what is now the Burmese language. This explains its apparent peculiarities, and is at the same time consonant with the traditions of the tribe, whose members maintain that they came into their present seats in the hill tracts of Chittagong and Arakan before the other Burmese-speaking inhabitants.

432. The majority of the dialects belonging to the Burma group proper are almost unknown, except, in some cases, to local officials. The only one which has been widely studied is the classical language of Burmese literature as it is spoken by educated Burmese. The written language is the same everywhere in the tract where it is the standard, but the local pronunciation varies greatly. Our information on this latter point is, however, almost entirely limited to the dialect spoken in Arakan. The Arakanese branched off from the main Burmese stock at an early date, and have had relatively little intercourse with them since that period, communication having been barred by an intermediate mountainous tract of country. Their language has therefore developed upon lines of its own, and in many respects it differs widely from the standard form of speech. It is well known that the orthodox pronunciation of the latter is extremely dissimilar from that indicated by the written language. In other words, the development of the spoken language has proceeded more rapidly than that of the written one, and the latter represents the older form. One of the proofs of this is that the pronunciation of Arakanese frequently agrees

with that of Burmese as written, and not as it is spoken. Arakanese is not only spoken in Arakan but also in Chittagong and Backergunge, where its speakers are known as Maghs and their language as Maghi. The Burmans of Pegu call the Arakanese Rakhaing-tha, i.e., "sons of Rakhaing (Arakan)." The only other speakers of Burmese out of Burma itself are scattered in small colonies in different parts of India or in the Andamans, most of them being prisoners, political or criminal.

433. Other dialects of Burmese are—Chaungtha, Yabaing, Tavoyer, and Taungyo. The first, spoken by the "sons of the river," is head in Akhyab and the Arakan Hill Tracts. It is said to be a form of Arakanese. The Yabaings, who are settled on both sides of the Pegu Roma, are said to speak Burmese with a strong Arakanese accent. We have no figures for this dialect. The inhabitants of the Yaw Valley in Pakokku are said to have a dialect of their own, but their language appears in the census tables as ordinary Burmese. The inhabitants of Tavoy maintain that they are descendants of Arakanese colonists, and their language is said to contain many Arakanese provincialisms. In the census returns it appears like Yaw, as standard Burmese. Tangyo is spoken by the tribe of that name in Myelat.

THE SIAMESE-CHINESE SUB-FAMILY

434. This sub-family consists of two groups, the Sinitic (including Karen), and the Tai. Chinese is not a vernacular

Group	Population returning it
Sinitic	938,388
Tai	836,210
TOTAL, Siamese-Chinese Sub-family .	1,774,598

of British India, although natives of the Flowery Land are found in nearly every large city as merchants, leather-workers, carpenters, cane-workers, and the like. In Rangoon and Upper Burma, there are considerable communities of them, but all are temporary immigrants, who are either merchants that have come by sea, or else people from Yunnan.

Karen is a group of dialects, not of languages, for it includes only one language—Karen—spoken by the members

Language	Population returning it
Chinese	50,513
Karen	887,875
TOTAL, Sinitic group	938,388

of that tribe scattered over south Burma and the neighbouring portion of Siam. The generally accepted theory regarding the language is, that it is connected with Chinese, but not descended from it, and that the people are pre-Chinese. Where much is still doubtful, it is hardly necessary to state that they have been identified by some with the lost Ten Tribes, and it is not actually impossible that they may have obtained certain of their traditions from early Jewish colonists in Northern China. From there they appear to have first emigrated to the neighbourhood of Ava, whence about the fifth or sixth century, they came down southward and spread over the hills between the Irrawaddy, the Salwin, and the Mé-nām as far as the seaboard. The language has three main dialects the Bwé or Bgai of the north, and the Pwo and the Sgau of the south. A variety of Bgai is the

Karen-ni or Red Karen, of Karen-ni in Upper Burma. Varieties of Pwo are Mopgha, Shangkhipo, Taru, Kai or Gaikho, and Taungthu, while under Sgau are included Maunhepaku and Wewa. The language of the Danaws (to be distinguished from the Danus) is apparently connected with Taungthu unless Mr. Lowis is right in classing it with Palaung and Wa, which belong to the Mon-Khmer sub-family.

435. The Tai race, in its different branches, is beyond all question, the most widely spread of any in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, and it is certainly the most numerous. Its members are to be found from Assam to far into the Chinese province of Kwang-si, and from Bangkok to the interior of Yün-nan. The history of its migration from Yün-nan into Southern Indo-China has been already briefly described. It remains to consider the various forms of speech used by the nations of which it is composed.

436. The Tai group consists of two languages, Siamese and Shān. They have however, no less than seven different written

Language	Population returning it
Siamese	19,536
Shan proper	816,674

TOTAL, Tai group 836,210
Siamese characters, and there are numerous dialects. The Siamese Lu . . 19,380 character, which was invented in the Khun . . 42,160 year 1125, is altogether different from the others. The language, so far as British India is concerned, is spoken principally in the Tavoy, Amherst, and Mergui districts of Burma. Lao, which is a dialect of Siamese, has an alphabet derived from that of Môn, and closely related to it are the alphabets of Lu and Khün, dialects which are intermediate between Siamese and Shān, and which are spoken just north of the Siamese frontier in two of the Shān States. Shān proper is spoken all over the Shān States, both British and Chinese, and as far north as Mogaung. It has a northern, a southern, and a Chinese dialect, the last having a slightly different character which, like all the other Shān alphabets, is borrowed from the Burmese. The word 'Shān' is the Burmese pronunciation of 'Shām', which is the correct form. It probably re-appears in the final syllable of 'Assam.'

437. In the year 1228, just about the time when Kublai Khan was establishing himself in China, a Shān tribe, the Ahoms, entered the country now called Assam, where they settled themselves, and to which they ultimately gave their name. They gradually established their power, which reached its culminating point in their victory over the Kachāris of Dimāpur in 1540. This made them masters of the whole of the Assam Valley, and they continued to rule their territories with vigour and success up to the end of the seventeenth century, when they became infected with Hinduism. They lost their pride of race, their habits changed, and "instead of being like barbarians, but mighty Kahattiyas, they became, like Brāhmins, powerful in talk alone." They gradually declined in strength, and Assam, after being first conquered by the Burmese, was finally annexed by the British in 1824. So completely Hinduised did they become before their final fall, that their language has been dead for centuries, and is now known to only a few priests who have remained faithful to their old traditions. It possessed an important historical literature which is being investigated by the Assam Government. Ahom is an old form of the language which ultimately became Shān, and it is of great importance for the study of the mutual relationship of the various Indo-Chinese languages.

It is curious that, in spite of their long domination, the Ahoms have left so few traces of their influence on the languages of the Assam Valley. They appear to have been throughout comparatively few in number, and, as their rule extended over various tribes speaking different forms of speech, the necessity

of a *lingua franca* soon became apparent. This could only have been either Ahom or Assamese. The latter, being an Aryan language, possessed the greater vitality, and its use was no doubt encouraged by the Hindū priests who acquired influence over the ruling race. That influence alone would not have been sufficient, for we see how in Manipur, where Hinduism was enthusiastically accepted the people have still retained their own language, although the Brahmans have had to invent a written character in which to record it. Although the Ahoms have left so few traces on the language of Assam, they have, however, made their mark upon its literature. One of the few Ahom words used at the present day is *buranjī*, "the store of instruction for the ignorant," which they called history, and it is to them that Assam owes that historical sense which created the series of chronicles, still called by the old foreign name, that are the pride of its literature. From Assam to Kashmir is a long cry, and yet between these two countries so far as we know at present, no deliberate original work of history has ever been written by an Indian in an Indian language which did not owe its inception to the influence or example of the Moghul writers of Delhi and Agra.

438. When Mogaung was captured by Alomphra, a number of Shāns migrated north, and settled here and there in the country round the upper courses of the Chindwin and the Irrawaddy.

Dialect	Population returning it
Khāmī	1,490*
Phākial	289
Norā	2
Tai-rong	12
Alton	1,569
TOTAL, Shān dialect of Assam	3,362

Their principal settlement was high up on the latter river in the country known as Khāmī Long or Great Khāmī-land. Thence some of them were invited by their kinsmen, the Ahoms, and settled in Eastern Assam, where they ultimately ousted their former hosts. They have developed a slightly varying dialect of Shān, and have an alphabet of their own. Since then small numbers of other Shān tribes have migrated into Assam, who are known as Phākials, Norās, Tai-rongs (locally called Turungs), and Aitons. Phākial, Norā, The last-named still speak Burmese Shān, and Tai-rong, & Alton use that alphabet. The Tai-rongs were enslaved by the Kachins *en route*, and all, or nearly all, of them now speak Singphō. A few of them, together with the Norās and Phākials, speak a Shān dialect differing little, if at all, from Khāmī.

THE DRAVIDO-MUNDĀ FAMILY

439. This family falls into two connected sub-families, the Dravidian and the Mundā. The Dravidian sub-family is well known. Of late years the Mundā sub-family has been called the "Kolarian," the name being used both for the languages and for the tribes which speak them. Mr. Risley has proved the non-existence of any such distinct race

Sub-family	Population returning it
Mundā	3,179,275
Dravidian	56,514,624
TOTAL, Dravido-Mundā family	59,693,799

* The Khāmī figures are included in those given above for Shān. The others are not.

of men, the so called "Kolarians" being simply members of the great Dravidian family, and modern researches have confirmed this view, if confirmation was necessary, by maintaining a relationship between the "Kolarian" and the Dravidian languages. The name "Kolarian" itself is objectionable. It was suggested first in the year 1866, although another name was already in the field, under the impression that the Kōls, one of the principal of these tribes, were somehow connected with Colar in Southern India, a thing which has yet to be proved; and it has the grave disadvantage of suggesting to everyone who is not a specialist that it has something to do with "Aryan"; that, in fact, the speakers of these languages are a mixture of Kōls and Aryans, which, of course, is far from the truth. The "Kolarian" languages were long before this recognised as a distinct group by the late Professor Max Müller in his *Letter on the Turanian Languages*, which was published in the year 1853. He then gave them the name of the "Mundā" family, after one of their principal forms.† That name should have been allowed to stand until it was shown to be unsuitable. I therefore adhere to it myself, in preference to the altogether fantastic "Kolarian" or the other name suggested by some eminent scholars in Europe—"Khervarian."

440. That a relationship exists between the Munda and the Dravidian languages has of late years been accepted by many scholars, and, pending the completion of the Linguistic Survey, it is unnecessary to labour at the subject here. It will suffice to show the broad points of agreement and of disagreement between the two families or sub-families. The declension of nouns is very similar in both, and they both agree in having two genders, one for animate and the other for inanimate things, although Dravidian goes further in classing irrational beings as inanimate. Some of the pronouns are very similar, and both agree in having two forms each of the plural of the first personal pronoun. Many of the suffixes used in the conjugation of the verbs closely agree; both use the relative participle instead of a relative pronoun, and each has a true causal form of the verb. Both are polysyllabic and agglutinative, and both use the same order of words. The vocabularies show many important points of agreement. On the other hand, Mundā languages possess letters which are unknown in Dravidian; they count by twenties, while Dravidian languages count by tens; they have a dual, which Dravidian has not; but they have no negative voice, which Dravidian has. On the whole, the type of the Mundā languages, viewed morphologically, is older than that of the Dravidian ones. They apply the agglutinative system more completely and regularly, and show much less tendency towards euphonic change.*

441. Experts are divided as to how the Dravido-Mundās entered India. Some maintain that the Dravidians came from the north-west, and, with regard to philology, point to coincidences occurring in the Scythian tablet of Darius Hystaspes at Behistūn and in some of the Dravidian languages, and also to the existence of a Dravidian language, Brāhūī, in Baluchistan. In regard to the former, it may be remarked that the points of disagreement are at least as important as those of agreement, and as for the latter, it proves nothing, Brāhūī may just as well be an advance guard from the south-east as a rearguard from the north-west. Another theory which has not received much acceptance of late, is that the Mundās entered India from the north-east. Finally, there is a contention, which agrees best with the facts of philology, that all the Dravido-Mundās came from the south. In dealing with the Mōn-Khmēr languages, I have fully discussed the remarkable points of continuity between them and those of the Mundā family, and late researches show equally striking instances of agreement between both the

† Logan, writing about the same time, or perhaps a year or two earlier in the *Journal of the Indian Archipelago*, classed the Mundā languages as North Dravidian, and treated them as forming a separate group which he named 'Kōl.' This name might be used instead of 'Mundā', but till Sir George Campbell's time the latter was, I think, the name most generally used.

* Since the above remarks were passed for the press, the Linguistic Survey has reached the Mundā languages. The result of the comparative examn. of these forms of speech, which is now being made for the first time will probably show that the Mundā and Dravidian Languages have not a common origin. The question is, however still sub-judice.

Mundā and Dravidian languages on the one side, and those of the aborigines of Australia on the other. The question is, however, one for ethnologists and not for philologists to settle. It may be added that efforts have of late been made to show a connection between the Chin languages and Tamil. That there are coincidences of vocabulary cannot be denied, but they must be accidental. It is impossible to postulate a close connection from such coincidences between two families of languages so entirely different in structure. Tibeto-Burman languages are radically monosyllabic, and Dravidian ones are not.

442. It cannot be doubted that languages belonging to the Dravido-Mundā group were once spread much more widely over Northern India than we now find them. Aryan civilization and influence have been too much for them. Even at the present day we see the absorption of aboriginal tribes by the Aryans going on before our eyes, and the first thing to yield seems to be the language. There are now many Dravido-Mundā tribes, which have not yet been received into the fold of the Aryan caste system, but whose members speak a broken patois of the nearest Aryan languages, and have forgotten everything but a few words of their own proper speech. This has given rise to not a little confusion in linguistic reasearches. For instance, there are Gōnds who speak their own Dravidian language, and there are Gōnds who speak a broken Aryan one, but in both cases the dialects which they use are called by the same name "Gōndī." There are thus two Gōndi languages, one an Aryan, and the other a Dravidian one. So also in the case of other tribes, and the common nomenclature based on tribal names has greatly complicated linguistic inquiries. There is even an instance on record in which some members of a Mundā tribe, the Khariās, have abandoned their ancestral language in favour of that of their Dravidian neighbours; while, on the other hand, a number of Dravidian Oraons have abandoned their own tongues for Mundāri, thus in both cases making confusion worse confounded. In the Deccan, which has been most preserved from Aryan influences, the Dravidians, have kept their languages very fairly, but in Northern India, the only Mundā and Dravidian languages which have survived are those spoken in the hill country little accessible to Aryan culture and influence.

THE MUNDĀ SUB-FAMILY

443. As explained above, the Mundā, sometimes called the Kolarian, Sub-family is probably the older branch of the Dravido-Mundā languages. It exhibits the characteristics of an agglutinative tongue other agglutinating to an extraordinarily complete degree. The only form of speech with which I can compare it in this respect is Turki. What Professor Max

Language	Population returning it
Santālī	1,790,521
Kōl	948,687
Korwā	16,442
Khariā	101,986
Jūāng	10,853
Asur	4,872
Kōrā	23,878
Gadabā	37,280
Savara	157,136
Kōrkū	87,675
TOTAL, Mundā Sub-family	3,179,275

Müller has said about that language applies with equal force to Santālī, the typical form of Mundā speech.

"It is a real pleasure to read a Turkish grammar, even though one may have no use to acquire it practically. The ingenious ways in which the numerous grammatical forms are brought out, the regularity which pervades the system of declension and conjugation, the transparency and intelligibility of the whole structure, must strike all who have a sense of that wonderful power of the human mind which has displayed itself in language. . . . We have before us a language of perfectly transparent structure, and a grammar the inner workings of which we can study, as if watching the building of cells in a crystal beehive. An eminent orientalist remarked: 'We might imagine Turkish to be the result of the deliberations of some eminent society of learned men'; but no such society could have devised what the mind of man produced, left to itself in the steppes of Tartary, and guided only by its innate laws, or by an instinctive power as wonderful as any within the realms of nature. . . . The most ingenious part of Turkish is undoubtedly the verb. Like Greek and Sanskrit, it exhibits a variety of moods and tenses, sufficient to express the nicest shades of doubt, of surmise, of hope, and of supposition. In all these forms the root remains intact, and sounds like the key-note through all the various modulations produced by the changes of person, number, mood, and time. But there is one feature so peculiar to the Turkish verb that no analogy can be found in any of the Aryan languages, the power of providing new verbal bases by the mere addition of certain letters, which give to every verb a negative, or causative, or reflexive, or reciprocal meaning. In their system of conjugation, the Turkish dialects can hardly be surpassed. Their verbs are like branches which break down under the heavy burden of fruits and blossoms."

444. Nearly every word of the above applies with equal force to Santālī. Suffix is piled upon suffix, till we obtain words which, to European seem monstrous in their length, yet which are complete in themselves, and every syllable of which contributes its fixed quota to the general signification of the whole. One example of the use of suffixes must suffice. The word *dal* means "strike," and from it we get *dal-ochō-akan-taken-tae-tiñ-a-e*, which signifies "he, who belongs to him who belongs to me, will continue letting himself be struck." If we insert the syllable *pa* in the middle of the root, so that we get *dapal*, the beating becomes reciprocal, and we have a fight, so that *dapal-ochō-akan-taken-tae-tiñ-a-e* means "he, who belongs to him who belongs to me, will continue letting himself be caused to fight." Again, if we substitute *ako-an* for *akan*, the same pugnacious individual with a string of owners will, with less disinterestedness, continue causing to fight only for himself. The best idea of the enormous number of complex ideas which can thus be formed according to the simplest rules may be gained from the fact that the conjugation of the verb "to strike" in the third person singular alone, occupies nearly a hundred pages in Mr. Skrefsrud's Santālī Grammar.

445. Among other characteristic features of the Mundā languages we may mention the following. They contain four sounds, usually known as semi-consonants, and left incomplete, the breath being expired through the nose.* Although masculine and feminine nouns are distinguished, there are only two real genders, one for all animate and the other for all inanimate objects. Nouns have three numbers, a singular, a dual, and a plural, the dual and plural numbers being indicated by suffixing the dual or plural respectively of the third personal pronoun to the noun. Short forms of all the personal pronouns are freely used, in each case as verbal suffixes. The dual and plural of the first personal pronoun have each two forms, one including the person addressed, and the other excluding him. If when giving orders to your cook you say, "we shall dine at half past seven," you must be careful to use *ale* for "we," not *abon*; or else you will invite your

*Mr. Skrefsrud, who is, I believe, the only scholar who is familiar with both Bodo and Santālī, appears to consider these Mundā semi-consonants as identical with the 'abrupt' tone of the Indo-Chinese languages.

servant to the meal, which might give rise to awkwardness. Participial formations are used instead of relative pronouns, exactly as in Tibeto-Burman and Dravidian languages. "The deer which you bought yesterday" would be rendered "the yesterday deer bought by you." Roots are modified in meaning not only by suffixes but also by infixes, as in *da-pa* I mentioned above. The logical form of the Mundā sentence is altogether different from that of an Aryan one, and hence it is impossible to divide the language into the parts of speech with which we are familiar, say, in English. The nearest thing which it has to what we call a verb, merely calls up an idea, but is unable to make any assertion. The final assertion is made by one of the most characteristic features of Mundā Grammar, a particle known as "the categorical *a*." By its form, the sentence first unites the represented ideas into a mental picture, and then, by a further effort, affirms its reality. In English we say "John came." A Santālī would first call up a picture of John having come, and then, by adding the categorical *a*, would assert that this picture was a fact. Hence this *a* is not used in sentences which do not contain a categorical assertion, *e.g.*, those which in English would contain a verb in the subjunctive or optative mood. Santālī, with what is really better logic, relegates subjunctive and relative to what may be called the incomplete verb in company with what are with us participles, gerunds, and infinitives, and forms the only complete and real verb by the addition of the categorical *a*.

446. As in the case of several Tibeto-Burman tribes, the names which we give to many Mundā ones are not those by which their members call themselves, but those which we have adopted from their Aryan-speaking neighbours. We also observe the same principle running through the names by which they do call themselves that is so common among the Tibeto-Burmans. Most of the tribes simply call themselves "men", the same word with dialectic variations, Kōl, Kōrā, Kōr-kū (simply the plural of Kōr), Hōrō, Hor, or Hō, being used nearly universally. The Indian Aryans have adopted in one case the word "Kōl," as a sort of generic term for any of these non-Aryan tribes, and have identified the word with a similarly spelt Sanskrit one meaning "pig," a piece of etymology which, though hardly according to the ideas of European science, is infinitely comforting to those that apply it. The Rāj of these Kōls is a subject of legend over large tracts of the south side of the Gangetic valley, where not one word of Mundā origin has been heard for generations. The name is perhaps at the bottom of our word "coolie," and of the names of one or more important castes which would indignantly deny their Mundā origin.

447. The present stronghold of the Mundā languages (the people are spread much wider) is the north-east of the central plateau of India. The hills of the Santhal Parganas, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, and North-East Madras are full of tribes speaking various forms of the Mundā tongue, mixed here and there with advance colonies of people whose speech is Dravidian proper. There are also many in the plains districts at the foot of these mountains, so that in North-Eastern India they cover a large tract of country. Crossing the Central Provinces, the mountains of which are mainly occupied by Dravidian tribes, we find the Kōrkūs, also speaking a Mundā language, at the north-west end of the plateau, where Berar and the Central Provinces meet. Here also we meet the Bhils, who have so often been credited with speaking a Mundā language. It is possible that they once did so, but, so far as I can ascertain, they now all speak a broken Gujarātī, a broken Marāthī, or a broken Hindī, according to the locality where they happen to live. It may be that there are tribes which have still retained the language of their forefathers. They have not, however, yet been discovered. Here also may be mentioned once for all a number of so-called Mundā languages found in the Chhattisgarh country, Baigā, Bhinjā, Bhunjā, and the like, which are really the names of clans or of groups of exorcists, who have abandoned their original language, Mundā or Dravidian, and now talk a broken patois of the local Chhattisgarhī.

Mundā languages are also widely spoken in North-Eastern Bengal and Assam. People who use them are largely employed

as coolies in both tracts, especially in tea gardens. A colony of them has also been settled in Assam for some years, consisting of emigrants led thither by the missionaries who have so successfully worked amongst them in their own home. Mundās as a body make excellent labourers, and show no reluctance to leave their native country for work at a distance.

Fully eleven-twelfths of the Mundās of Western Bengal and Chota Nagpur fall under one or other of the two great nationalities of Santāls and Kōls. The former occupy mainly the north and east, and the latter the south. The matter has, however, been somewhat complicated by the fact that some Santāls are wrongly called Kōls.

448. The head-quarters of Santālī are, naturally, the Sonthal Parganas, north-east of the Chota-Nagpur plateau, at the eastern end of that great range of hills which extends right across India as far as Mount Abu; but the language covers a much larger tract of country. To the north there are numbers of its speakers in Bhagalpur and Monghyr, and to the east we find it in the districts of Birbhum and Murshidabad. It extends much further south, through Manbhum, Bankura, Burdwan, Midnapur, and eastern Singhbhum, right into the Orissa Tributary States. Only to the west do we find but few speakers. There are some in the parts of Hazaribagh near the Santhal Parganas, and (if local returns are correct) an overflow from the Orissa Tributary States into the State of Raigarh, which belongs politically to the Central Provinces. It is called by various names. The proper spelling of the word which we pronounce as Santāl is said to be Sāntār, and in addition to this we have Mānjhī Thār, and the name by which the people call themselves Hor or "men." The language has two or three dialects, differing slightly from the standard, the principal of which are Mahli and Kārmālī. Both are mostly spoken in the Sonthal Parganas and Manbhum, and the latter is also incorrectly called "Kōl" by many

Dialect	Population returning it
Standard	1,726,557
Mahli	18,801
Kārmālī	17,342
Not specified	27,821
TOTAL, Santālī	1,790,521

writers, its speakers being wrongly classed as Kōls at the last Census. It is said to be a form of Santālī, and, so far as our present information goes, neither it nor the people who use it have any but the most distant connection with the Kōls of Central and South Chota Nagpur.

Santālī has received much grammatical study. The first works of importance were written by the Norwegian missionaries of the Sonthal Parganas, amongst which Mr. Skreferred's grammar is still the leading authority on the language. The Free Church missionaries of Manbhum have also produced some useful elementary works, and an excellent dictionary is now issuing from their press. Nor have officers of Government been idle. We have an English-Santālī dictionary from the pen of Mr. Martin, and the late Mr. John Boxwell wrote the first scientific examination of the language, an account which for insight and clearness has never been superseded. In Europe the Danes, headed by Professor Thomsen of Copenhagen, have made a special study of this speech from the point of view of comparative philology. There are several Santālī versions of the New Testament and of a portion of the Old.

449. The Kōl language has its home in Central and South Chota Nagpur and in the neighbouring portions of the Orissa Tributary States and of Chhattisgarh. It has two main dialects, Mundārī and Hō. The former of which is spoken to the north, mainly in Ranchi and Palamau, while Hō is spoken to

	Population returning it
Mundārī	440,794
Hō	371,860
Bhumij	111,304
Birhōr	523
Turiā	3,880
Not specified	20,323
TOTAL, Kōl	948,687

the south in Singhbhum and the neighbourhood. Mundārī, which its speakers call Hōrō, has also received considerable attention from the missionaries who work among the tribe.

The Church of England, the German Evangelical Mission, and the Church of Rome have all contributed to our knowledge. It should be noted that the Dravidian Oraons in a part of the district of Ranchi have abandoned their own language and speak a form of Mundārī known as Hōrōliā Jhagar. Hō, or, as it is often called, Kōl, is the dialect of the Larikā or Fighting Kōls, whose principal seat is the district of Singhbhum

and the Tributary States to its south. It closely resembles Mundārī, the main difference being one of pronunciation. As we see from its name, Hō frequently drops a final *r* at the end of a word. Of the other Kōl dialects the most important is Bhumij (with a sub-dialect, Tāmuriā), spoken in the same country as Kōl. There is also Birhōr, the language of the "men of the forest," spoken in Chota Nagpur.

The Turiās of Chota Nagpur and Sambalpur are said to speak yet another dialect. People known as Kōls are found living as far west as Banda in

Sub-dialect	Population returning it
Bhumij	103,732
Tāmuriā	7,572
TOTAL, Bhumij	111,304

the United Provinces, but beyond the frontiers of Chota Nagpur they have ceased to speak their proper language, and use the ordinary Hindī dialect of their Aryan neighbours. The new Testament and portions of the Old have been translated into Mundārī.

450. The only other considerable tribes of Western Bengal who speak Mundā languages are the Korwās, the Khariās, and the Juāngs. The Korwās, who appear to be related to the Mundās, inhabit the west of Chota Nagpur, especially the States of Sirguja and Jashpur, the Dewan of the latter being

Dialect	Population returning it
Korwā	15,882
Singli	173
Not specified	387
TOTAL, Korwā	16,442

7 RGI/64-51

a member of the tribe. They are even found in that part of the district of Mirzapur which lies south of the Sōn, being the only Mundā tribe speaking a Mundā language in the United Provinces. Here their language is called Korwāri. Singli or Erngā is said to be a dialect of Korwā. The Khariās are much scattered. Their chief home is in the Ranchi district, but they are also found eastwards as far as Birbhum, westwards over the greater part of Chota Nagpur, and southwards in Sambalpur and in the adjoining Tributary States of Chhattisgarh and Orissa. They do not all use their own language. In Manbhum they speak a broken Bengali, while in the Orissa Tributary States some of them at any rate use a Dravidian form of speech. The Juāngs or Patuās of the States of Keonjhar and Dhenkanal in Orissa speak a language which is said to be closely allied to Khariā, although it

has borrowed largely from Oriya. They are probably the lowest in the scale of civilization of all the Mundā tribes. Till quite recently the women of the tribe did not even sew fig-leaves together to make themselves aprons. A bunch of leaves tied on in front and behind was all that was claimed by the most exacting demands of fashion, and this costume was "renewed as required, when the fair wearer went to fetch cattle from the wood, which provided her millinery." Attempts have of late been made to introduce the wearing of loin-cloths, with what success I am unaware. Other minor tribes of the eastern Mundās are the following: Āsur or Agariā, with a dialect called Birjiā or Kōrānti, is spoken by wild tribes of Ranchi, and an Āsur grammar has been written by Dr. Hahn. Agariā is said to be the same language. Kōrā is spoken in Manbhum, Bankura, and the Orissa Tributary States. It is also said to exist in Sambalpur and the neighbouring Feudatory States, where a language called Kisan has been identified with it. Kisan is spoken by many thousand people in that

Dialect	Population returning it
Āsur	3,136
Agariā	323
Birjiā (Chota Nagpur).	1,377
„ (Central Provinces)	46
TOTAL, Āsur	4,872

part of the country, but the specimens of it which I have seen are really specimens of Kurukh, a Dravidian, not a Mundā, language. We are not entitled to assert from this that Kisan is always a Dravidian language, for, like Khariā, some members of the tribe may have changed their language for another. Indeed, Kisan, which merely means 'cultivator,' may not be a real language at all, but may connote simply the language of cultivators just as 'Kōrā' or 'Kōdā' is by some considered to mean 'digger,' and to have nothing to do with the Mundā word meaning 'man'. For these reasons, the speakers of Kisan and Kōdā in the Central Provinces have been shown under the head of Kurukh. The matter is further complicated by the fact that in many cases the Kōrās have been confounded with the Kōrwās, who are an altogether different tribe, speaking a different language. The most southerly forms of Mundā speech are those spoken by the Savaras and Gadabas of North-East Madras. The former have been identified with the Savars of Pliang and the Savarac of Ptolemy. A word of the same name is mentioned in Sanskrit literature, even as far back as in that of late vedic times, as inhabiting the Deccan, so that the name, at least, can boast of a great antiquity.

451. Crossing India we find in the western districts of the Central Provinces and in the neighbouring portion of Berar the Western Mundā language called Kōrkū.*

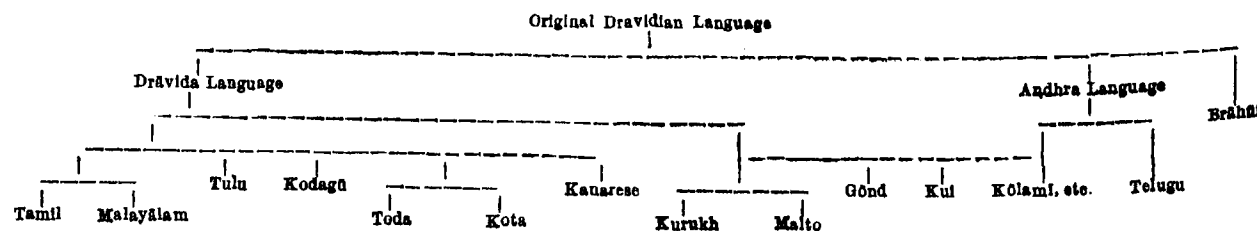
Kōrkū We have a short grammar of this language and a translation into it of the Gospel of St. Mark. There are people also called Kōrkūs, in the west

Dialect	Population returning it
Kōrkū	81,263
Muāsi	6,412
TOTAL, Kōrkū	87,675

of Chota Nagpur in the country overlooking Baghelkhand, but, so far as my inquiries extend, they now all use an Aryan language, and whether they are really the same tribe as the Kōrkūs of the Berars I do not know. The Western Kōrkū is said to have two dialects, Muāsi and Nihāli. The former is spoken in Chhindwara. As for Nihāli, it appears to have died out in the Berars, where it used to be a fairly important language. Specimens have been obtained from Nimar in the Central Provinces, which have a Mundā basis, but are largely mixed with Dravidian.

THE DRAVIDIAN SUB-FAMILY

452. Of much greater importance than their Mundā cousins in regard to the number of their speakers are the languages which are known as Dravidian. Broadly speaking, they form the speech of the south of the Indian peninsula, as contrasted with the Aryan languages of the north. The northern limit of this southern block of Dravidian languages from this point of view may roughly be taken as the north-east



453. The Dravidian languages are polysyllabic and agglutinative, but do not possess anything like the wonderful luxuriance of agglutinative suffixes which we have noticed as distinguishing the Mundā family. They represent, in fact, a later stage of development, for although still agglutinative, they exhibit the suffixes in a state in which they are beginning to be modified by euphonic considerations, dropping letters in one place and changing vowels in another. The suffixes, however, though thus sometimes losing their original form, are still in-

*The home of its speakers is in the west of the Pachmarhi Hills and in the Betul district of the Central Provinces. The Berar Kōrkūs are mainly found in the Melghat Taluk of Bilchpur, which is geographically a part of Betul.

Language	Population returning it
Tamil	16,525,500
Malayālam	6,029,304
Telugu	20,606,872
Kanarese	10,366,047
Kodagu	39,191
Tulu	536,210
Toda	805
Kota	1,300
Gond (including Kōlāmi)	1,125,479
Kandh	494,099
Kurukh	591,886
Malhar	405
Malto	60,777
Brāhūi	48,589
TOTAL, Dravidian sub-family	56,514,524

corner of the district of Chanda in the Central Provinces. Thence, towards the Arabian Sea, the boundary runs south-west to Kolhapur, whence it follows the line of the Western Ghats to about a hundred miles below Goa, where it joins the sea. The boundary eastwards from Chanda is more irregular, the hill country being mainly Dravidian, with here and there a Mundā colony, and the plains Aryan. Kandh, which is found most to the north-east, is almost entirely surrounded by Aryan speaking Oriyas. Besides, however, this solid block of Dravidian speaking country, there are islands of languages belonging to the family far to the north in the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur, even up to the bank of the Ganges at Rajmahal. Most of these are rapidly falling under Aryan influences. Many of the speakers are adopting the Aryan caste system, and with it broken forms of the Aryan language, so that there are in this tract numbers of Dravidian tribes to whose identification philology can offer no assistance. Finally, in far-off Baluchistan, there is Brāhūi, concerning which, as already stated, there have been many discussions as to whether it is the advance guard or the rear guard of Dravidian migration. The following table shows the relationship which exists between the various Dravidian languages. Sanskrit writers divided the speeches of Southern India into two, which they named "Āndhra" and "Drāvida" respectively. This division is well borne out by the present conditions of the existing vernaculars. Āndhra was the parent of Telugu, Kōlāmi, Kui, and Gond are intermediate languages, and, except Brāhūi, all the others are descended from Drāvida:

dependent and separable from the stem-word, which itself remains unchanged. The following general account of the main characteristics of the Dravidian forms of speech is taken with one or two verbal alterations from the Manual of the Administration of the Madras Presidency:—

"In the Dravidian languages all nouns denoting inanimate substances and irrational beings are of the neuter gender. The distinction of male and female appears only in the pronouns of the third person, in adjectives formed by suffixing the pronominal terminations, and in the third person of the verb. In all other cases the distinction of gender is marked by separate words signifying 'male' and 'female'. Dravidian nouns are inflected, not by means of case terminations, but by means of

suffixed postpositions and separable particles. Dravidian neuter nouns are rarely pluralised. The Dravidian dative (*ku, ki, or ge*) bears no analogy to any case termination found in Sanskrit or other Indo-European languages. Dravidian languages use post-positions instead of prepositions. In Sanskrit adjectives are declined like substantives, while in Dravidian adjectives are incapable of declension. It is characteristic of Dravidian languages in contradistinction to Indo-European, that, wherever practicable, they use as adjectives the relative participles of verbs, in preference to nouns of quality, or adjectives properly so called. A peculiarity of the Dravidian dialects is the existence of two pronouns of the first person plural, one inclusive of the person addressed, the other exclusive. The Dravidian languages have no passive voice, this being expressed by verbs signifying 'to suffer,' etc. The Dravidian languages, unlike the Indo-European, prefer the use of continuative participles to conjunctions. The Dravidian verbal system possesses a negative as well as affirmative voice. It is a marked peculiarity of the Dravidian languages that they make use of relative participial nouns instead of phrases introduced by relative pronouns. These participles are formed from the various participles of the verb by the addition of a formative suffix. Thus, 'the person who came' is in Tamil literally 'the who-came.'

454. The relationship of the Dravidian to the so-called Turanian languages is a complicated question. Dr. Caldwell long ago pointed out points of resemblance between these two families, and more especially between the Dravidian languages on the one side and the Finnish, Hungarian, and Turkish languages on the other. This, however, is not the place to enter upon the discussion of so large a subject. We must content ourselves with pointing out the vast question which it raises. If the theory is correct (and I may say at once that, personally, I do not accept it), it might lead us to look upon the Dravido Mundā languages as forming a connecting link between that of Finland and those of Australia. The audacity of philologists could hardly go further than this, and yet there is something to be said in favour of the relationship on both sides of the connecting family.

455. Little can be added to what has been written in previous census reports regarding the various Dravidian languages. What follows is mostly a repetition of well-known facts in words that have been used before. The first language to be mentioned is Tamil, not because it is numerically or geographically the most important, but by reason of its being the most cultivated and the best known of the Dravidian forms of speech. It covers the whole of Southern India up to Mysore and the Ghāts on the west, and reaches northwards as far as the town of Madras, and beyond. It is also spoken as a vernacular in the northern part of the island of Ceylon, while most of the emigrants from the Peninsula to British Burma and the Straits Settlements, the so-called Klings or Kalingas, have Tamil for their native language; so also have a large proportion of the emigrant coolies who proceed from Madras to Mauritius and the West Indies. In India itself, Tamil speakers, principally domestic servants, are found in every large town and cantonment. The Madras servant is usually without religious prejudices or scruples as to food, headgear, or ceremonial, so that he can accommodate himself to all circumstances, in which respect he is unlike the Northern Indian domestic. Tamil, which is sometimes called Malayalam, and also, by Deccan Muhammadans and in the West of India, Arava, is a fairly homogeneous language. Only some petty dialects such as Irula, Kasuva,

Dialect	Population returned in Madras and Coorg
Irula	932
Kasuva	241
Yerukala	44,768

Irula, Kasuva, and Yerukala

and Yerukala have been reported. The first two are the dialects of small tribes in the Nilgiris, and the last, which is also known as Korchi or Korava, is used by a clan of vagrants, and will be dealt with under the head of gipsy languages. Malayalam is a corrupt Tamil spoken by a forest tribe which inhabits the northern slope of the Anamullay range. Standard Tamil itself has two forms, the Shen (*i.e.*, perfect) and the Kodum or Codoon (*i.e.*, rude). The first is the literary language used for poetry, and has many artificial features. Codoon Tamil is the style used for the purposes of ordinary life. Ancient Tamil had an alphabet of its own, the Vatteluttu, *i.e.*, 'round writing,' while the modern language employs one which is also in its present form very distinctive, and which can be traced up to the ancient Brahmi character used by Asōka, through the old Grantha alphabet used in Southern India for Sanskrit writings. The Vatteluttu is also of North Indian origin.

The modern Tamil character is an adaptation of the Grantha letters which corresponded to the letters existing in the old, but incomplete, Vatteluttu alphabet, from which, however, a few characters have been retained, the Grantha not possessing the equivalents. Like the Vatteluttu, it is singularly imperfect considering the copiousness of the modern vocabulary which it has to represent. Tamil is the oldest, richest, and most highly organised of the Dravidian languages; plentiful in vocabulary, and cultivated from a remote period.

456. Closely connected with Tamil is Malayālam, the language of the Malabar coast. Its name is derived from *mala*, the local word for "mountain," with a termination which some explain as meaning "district," and others as meaning "sudden slope." It is a modern offshoot from Tamil, dating from, say, the ninth century. In the seventeenth century it became subject to Brahmanical influence, received a large infusion of Sanskrit words, and adopted the Grantha instead of the Vatteluttu character for its alphabet. From the thirteenth century the personal terminations of the verbs, till then a feature of Malayālam as of the other Dravidian languages, began to be dropped from the spoken language, and by the end of the fifteenth century they had wholly gone out of use except by the inhabitants of the Laccadives and by the Moplahs of South Kanara, in whose speech remains of them are still found. The Moplahs, who as Musalmāns had religious objections to reading Hindū mythological poems, have also resisted the Brahmanical influence on the language, which with them is much less Sanskritised than amongst the Hindūs, and, where they have not adopted the Arabic character, they retain the old Vatteluttu.

Malayālam has a large literature, principally, as explained above, Brahmanical. It has one dialect, the Yerava, spoken in Coorg.

457. Telugu, as a vernacular, is more widely spread than Tamil. It occupies practically the whole of the east of the peninsula till it meets Tamil on the south. To the north it reaches to Chanda in the Central Provinces, and, on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, to Chicacole, where it meets Oriyā. To the west it covers half of the Nizam's dominions. The district thus occupied is the Andhra of Sanskrit geography, and was called Telingana by the Muhammadans. Speakers of the language also appear in the independent territory of Mysore and in the area occupied by Tamil. Only on the west coast are they altogether absent. The Telugu or Telinga language ranks next to Tamil in respect to culture and copiousness of vocabulary, and exceeds it in euphony. Every word ends in a vowel, and it has been called the Italian of the East. It used to be named the Gentoo language from the Portuguese word meaning "gentile," but this term has dropped out of use amongst modern writers. It employs a written character which, like that of Tamil, is derived from the Brahmi alphabet of Asōka, but by an altogether different line of descent, as its pedigree comes down through the Vengi and Chālukya scripts of the seventh century A. D. The Kanarese alphabet has the same origin, and the two were identical in the thirteenth century, but since then a marked divergence has arisen, which has increased since the introduction of printing in the course of the nineteenth century. Neither of these

characters has been limited by the number of letters in the old Vatteluttu alphabet, as was the case with Tamil, and hence they are as full and complete as that of Malayalam or of any of the alphabets used for writing Sanskrit. The curved character of the letter is a marked feature of both, and this is due to the custom of writing with a stylus on palm-leaves, which a series of straight lines would inevitably have split along the grain. Telugu has borrowed many words from Sanskrit, and has a considerable literature. It has no proper dialects, unless we can call by that name a few tribal corruptions of the standard language. Komtāu, Yanādi & such as Komtāu, spoken in the Central Chentzu Provinces, and Yanādi and Chentzu in Komtāu . . . 3,490 Madras. There are also Gipsy tribes, such as the Kaikādis and the Waddars, whose members use a deformed kind of Telugu. As a Dravidian language, Telugu occupies a somewhat independent position in regard to the others. This was clearly recognised by the old Sanskrit writers, who called it "Andhra," in contradistinction to the other languages of Southern India, which they grouped together under the name of "Drāviḍa."

457. The true centre of the Kanarese-speaking people is Mysore. The historic "Carnatic" was for the most part on the Deccan plateau above the Ghāts. It is also spoken in the south-east corner of the Bombay Presidency, and occupies a strip of the coast between Tulu and Marāthi. Above the Ghāts, it stretches eastwards well into the Nizam's territory, and northwards to beyond the Kistna. The character used for writing and printing Kanarese is, as stated above, closely connected with that employed for Telugu, but the language itself possesses greater affinity to Tamil. The ancient Kanarese alphabet, known as Hala-kannada, which was the same as the contemporary Telugu one, dates from the thirteenth century and in it is preserved an ancient form of the language, analogous, to that of literary Tamil, and nearly as artificial. Up to the sixteenth century Kanarese was free from any admixture of foreign words, but since then the vocabulary has been extensively mixed with Sanskrit. During the supremacy of Haider Ali and Tippu Sultan, Urdu words were largely imported into it from Mysore, while it borrowed from Marāthi on the north-west and from Telugu on its north-east. Dialects of Kanarese

Dialect	Population returning it in Madras and Coorg
Badaga	84,229
Kurumba	9,206

are Badaga, Kurumba, and Kodagu. The first two are spoken in the Nilgiri Hills. The Badaga tribe called by our early historians the *Burghers* speak a language which closely resembles old Kanarese. The dialect of the forest tribe of Kurumbas or Kurubas is a corruption of Kanarese with an admixture of Tamil. Kodagu or Coorgi is by some classed as an independent form of speech. It is the language of Coorg, and is described by Bishop Caldwell as standing about midway between old Kanarese and Tulu. In the Census returns it is treated as a distinct language.

458. Tulu, immediately to the south-west of Kanarese, is confined to a small area in or near the district of South Canara in Madras. The Chandragiri and the Kalyānapūrī Rivers in that district are regarded as its ancient boundaries and it does not appear to have ever extended much beyond them. It is a cultivated language, but has no literature. It uses the

Dialect	Population returning it in Madras
Koraga	8,144
Bellara	198

Kanarese character. Bishop Caldwell describes it as one of the most highly developed of the Dravidian tongues. It differs far more from its neighbour Malayalam than Malayalam does from Tamil, and more nearly approximates the Kodagu dialect of Bellara. lect of Kanarese. It is said to have two dialects, Koraga and Bellara.

459. The remaining languages of the Dravidian tract proper are Toda and Kota, both spoken by wild tribes in the Nilgiris. By some they are considered to be dialects of Kanarese, but Bishop Caldwell maintains that they are distinct languages. Toda has received a good deal of attention, mainly because its speakers are within easy reach of Ootacamund. The Kotas are another tribe lower in position and occupation than the Todas. Todas and Kotas are said to understand each other's language. The number of speakers of each is very small, and the tongues have only survived through the secluded positions of the tribes.

460. We now come to the scattered Dravidian languages of Northern and Western India. The best known of these is Gōnd, spoken mainly in Central Provinces, but overflowing into Orissa, North-Eastern Madras, the Nizam's territories, Berar, and the neighbouring portions of Central India. Its chief peculiarity is usually said to be as elaborate conjugational system, but this is more apparent than real. The Linguistic Survey shows that it has a common ancestor with Tamil and Kanarese, and that it has little immediate connexion with its neighbour Telugu. The language is popularly known as "Gōndi," which means only "the languages spoken by Gōnds," as many Gōnds have abandoned their ancestral tongue for and, as many Gōnds have abandoned their ancestral tongue for that spoken by their Aryan neighbours, it is often impossible from the mere name alone to say what language is connoted by it. For instance, there are many thousands of Gōnds in Baghelkhand, who have been reported to the Linguistic Survey as speaking Gōndi, but this, on examination, turns out to be a broken form of Baghēli. Similarly, the Gōnd Ojās of Chhindwara, in the heart of the Gōnd country, speak what is called the Ojhi dialect, but this is also a jargon based on Baghēli. Until, therefore, all the various forms of alleged Gōndi have been systematically examined, great reserve must be used in speaking of the Gōnd language as a whole. That, however, there is such a language, that it is Dravidian, and that it is spoken by many thousands of people, there is not the slightest doubt. The language is usually said to have numerous dialects of which the following are the principal: Māri or Mārī and Pārji, both spoken in the Bastar State. Gattu or Gotte, the former being said to be the correct spelling, is the language of the Hill Kōis, and is found in Chanda, Vizagapatam, and Godavari, and the related Kōi or Kōyā, in the same locality, as well as in Bastar and the Nizam's territories. None of these, however, are real dialects. The true Gōnd language is the same everywhere, and all that can be said is that, as we go east and south it is more and more mixed with the neighbouring Telugu. In Chanda and the Nizam's territories we have Naikī, and in Berar Kōlāmī and Ladhādī. Naikī and Kōlāmī are closely connected, and differ considerably from the other Gōnd

Dialect	Population returning it
Māri	59,749
Pārji	8,838
Gattu	5,494
Kōi	8,144
Kōlāmī	1,805
Unspecified	1,041,754
TOTAL, Gōnd	1,125,479

dialects. They will be classed as forming an independent language when the Linguistic Survey finally disposes of them. Ladhādī

is now so mixed with Aryan elements that its final classification is at present doubtful. Gōnd has no literature and no character of its own, but the Gospels and the book of Genesis have been translated into it. There are several grammatical sketches and vocabularies of the various dialects.

461. Kandh, as the Oriyās call it, or Kui, as its speakers call themselves, is the language of the Khonds of the Orissa Hills and the neighbourhood. It is unwritten and has no literature, but the Gospel of St. Mark and one book of the Old Testament have been translated into it, the Oriyā character being employed to represent its sounds. The language is such more nearly related to Telugu than Gōnd, and has the simple conjugation of the verb which distinguishes all the Dravidian languages of the south. It has two dialects, those of Chinna Kimedi, and of Bōd and Gumsar.

462. Further north, in the hills of Chota Nagpur, and in Sambalpur and Raigarh in the Central Provinces, amongst a number of Mundā languages, we find the Dravidian Kurukh or, as it is often called, Oraon. In the Central Provinces it is usually called Kisan, the language of cultivators, or Kōdā, the

Speakers of Kisan or Kōdā in the Central Provinces

Sambalpur	22,270
Feudatory States	19,801
TOTAL	42,071

language of diggers. The latter name should not be confused with the Mundā Kōrā. It also has no literature, and is unwritten, save for translations of the Gospels, and a few small books written by missionaries. We possess an excellent grammar of this language, which clearly proves its Dravidian character. Kurukh has no dialects proper, but a corrupt form, known as "Berga Oraon," is found in the Native State of Gangpur. The Kurukhs near the town of Ranchi have abandoned their own language, and speak a corrupt Mundāri called "Hōrōliā Jhagar."

463. Malhar is a small Dravidian language spoken by 465 people in the Keonjhar State in Orissa. It was first discovered during the present Census, and except its undoubted Dravidian character, little is known about it. It seems to be a corrupt Kurukh.

464. Finally, in this direction, we have the Malto spoken by the Maler, or hillmen of Rajmahal. It is closely connected in its grammar with Kurukh, but has borrowed much of its vocabulary from the Aryan languages in its neighbourhood.

It also appears to have borrowed to a small extent from the neighbouring Santālī. The Psalms, the four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles have been translated into it, but it possesses no indigenous literature or written character. We have a good grammar of it by one of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society. Kurukh and Malto are sister-languages, and are related to Kanarese. According to tradition their speakers are immigrants from the Carnatic and came to their present seats in comparatively recent times.

465. Turning now to the western frontier of India, we come to the Brāhūi, spoken in the north of Sind and the east of Baluchistan. Ethnologically, the connection of the Brāhūis with the inhabitants of Southern India has not yet been established. Of their ancient history little is known. They appear to have been driven from their ancient home on the lower Indus towards the inhospitable and impenetrable mountainous regions of Middle Baluchistan. They lead a pastoral life, living on the produce of their herds, and are generally inoffensive, sociable, and given to hospitality. Their distinguishing characteristics are an olive-coloured skin, a feeble, middle-sized frame, and

a dark, thin beard; and notwithstanding the high altitude of their domicile and the cold climate in which they live, they have retained their dark complexion. That the language is connected with the Dravido-Mundā stock has long been known, and was finally proved by Dr. Trumpp in the year 1880. The best known authority on the subject is the account of the tribe and of their speech published by Dr. Duka in 1887, in which the results of Trumpp's investigations have been incorporated. The latter scholar was of opinion that the language is more closely connected with the Dravidian than with the Mundā family, more especially as it possesses no dual, which is prominent characteristic of the last-named, and this has been fully confirmed by the Linguistic Survey. There are several grammars and vocabularies available, and a reading book, containing specimens of the language, was published at Karachi in 1877. No portion of the Bible seems to have been translated into it. The portion of Baluchistan inhabited by the Brāhūis was not one of those in which vernacular languages were returned for the Census, and hence nearly all the speakers of Brāhūi shown in the tables hail from Sind. In their own home many do not speak their tribal language. The Brāhūis frequently marry women of alien tribes, and in such cases the children speak their mother-tongue, rather than that of their fathers.

INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY. THE ARYAN SUB-FAMILY

466. The original home from which the populations, whom we now group together under the name of Indo-Europeans, spread over Europe and parts of Western and Southern Asia has been a subject of long discussion, extending over many years. We English are probably most familiar with the cautious opinion expressed by the late Professor Max Müller, that it was "somewhere in Asia," although his oft-repeated warning that the existence of a family of Indo-European languages does not necessarily postulate the existence of one Indo-European race, has too often been ignored by writers who should have known better. The earliest enquiries based their conclusions in the main on Philology, and in former times it was, indeed, universally assumed that the original seat should be sought for either on the Caucasus or on the Hindū Kush. Since then other sciences have been made the handmaids of the enquiry. History, Anthropology, Geography, and Geology have all been pressed into the service. Philology fell for a time into discredit, and a more recent opinion, based in the main upon Anthropology, asserted with equal decision that the locality must be looked for in North-Western Europe. More recently, we have been led back to the old theory, and have had Armenia and the country round the Oxus and Jaxartes pointed out to us as the place of origin. The latest researches are those of Professor Otto Schrader, who, after a review of all the evidence available, considers that the oldest probable domicile of the Indo-Europeans is to be sought for on the common borderland of Asia and of Europe,—in the steppe-country of Southern Russia. Here they were a pastoral people; here some of their number gradually took to agricultural pursuits; and from here they wandered off to the east and to the west.

467. The first great division of the people was into the so-called *centum*-speakers and *satem*-speakers. The former, who used some word cognate to the Latin *centum* for the numeral "hundred," wandered westwards, and became the parents of the Greek, Latin, Keltic, and Teutonic races. The latter, with whom we are immediately concerned, and who expressed the idea of "hundred" by some word corresponding to the hypothetical form *satem*, wandered to the east, and from their language descended the speech families which we call Aryan, Armenian, Phrygian, Thracian, Illyrio-Albanian, and Balto-Slavonic. We have to do only with the first of these.

468. It is a matter for regret that this term "Aryan" is frequently used, and especially by the English, in an exact sense, as equivalent to "Indo-European." It is really the name of one of the tribes of these *satem*-people, as used by these people themselves. In the following pages it will be used only in this sense, and it will not be applied to other *satem*-groups, or to languages, such as English, Latin, or German, which are

sometimes called "Aryan languages" in England. The word "Aryan" is an Aryan word, originally used by the "Aryan" people, and among other suggested significations is said to mean "the befriended." Indians and Eranians who are descended from Indo-European stock have a perfect right to call themselves Aryans, but we English have not.*

469. At some time unknown to us these Aryans wandered forth eastwards from the original home of the Indo-Europeans, probably by a route north of the Caspian Sea. They settled in the country lying on the banks of the Jaxartes and the Oxus, and we may, with some probability, name the oasis of Khiva as one of the most ancient seats of the Aryans in Asia. Thence, still a united people, they appear to have followed the courses of these rivers into the high-lying country round Khokand and Badakhshan, where they separated, one portion marching south, over the Hindū Kush into the valley of the Kabul, and thence into the plains of India, and the other westwards towards what is now Merv and Eastern Persia. After the separation, the once common Aryan speech developed on two different lines and became on the one hand, the parent of the Indo-Aryan,

Branch	Population returning it
Eranian	1,397,786
Indo-Aryan	219,780,650

TOTAL, Aryan Sub-family	221,178,436†

and on the other hand, that of the Eranian (or, as it is often called, "Iranian") family of languages.† As in the case of the Western Indo-Europeans, wherever these two Aryan families wandered they found themselves in the presence of aboriginal populations, who were either driven by the invaders into the mountainous tracts of their own country, or else, and this in the majority of cases, were conquered and compelled to adopt an Aryan speech. Nevertheless, as Professor Justi remarks, the ethnical character of the Aryans, who had immigrated in comparatively small numbers, became so altered—partly by intermixture with the numerically superior aborigines and partly owing to climatic influences, that, anthropologically speaking, they have developed into races alien to those of Europe, with whom they are connected by a relationship of language; just as, speaking generally, the inhabitants of Southern Europe have sprung from a stem which is not that of the Swedes or Frieslanders. Similarly, from the point of view of anthropology, the Hindūs are an altogether different race from the Teutons, whose language is, nevertheless related to Sanskrit, and the Persians of the present day show a far closer resemblance to Orientals of other stocks than to the linguistically related fair complexioned sons of the sea-coasts of the north.

*No completely satisfactory name has yet been found to connote the whole family of speeches which I call above "Indo-European," "Indo-Germanic," "Indo-Teutonic," "Indo-Keltic," "Indo-Classic," "Japhetic," "Mediterranean," and "Aryan" have all been suggested, and some, especially "Indo-Germanic," are used at the present day. Something may be said for and against each of these names. I have selected "Indo-European," as to me the least objectionable. Some well-known scholars maintain that the word "Aryan" was used in the original home of the Indo-Europeans, and that in Europe it has survived in Celtic languages in the Old Irish word *aire*, a prince. That may be, but I know of no reason for believing that the word was every employed to signify the Indo-European people as a whole. It is a convenient word, and that is really all that can be said for its use in the extended sense of "Indo-European."

†Strictly speaking, as we employ the term "Indo-Aryan," we should also call the other linguistic family the Eranian-Aryan. It is, however, shorter to use "Eranian" without the addition of "Aryan," and the use of the word will lead to no confusion. In the case of India it is different for there are many Indian languages which are not Aryan. Hence, in order to connote the Aryan languages which developed in India, we must use the term "Indo-Aryan."

‡The Eranian figures include not only the total of Table X, Part II A, but also that of Part II B.

THE ERANIAN BRANCH

470. We have left the Eranian branch of the Aryans in the hill country near Khokand and Badakhshan. Thence they spread eastwards and westwards. Those who migrated to the east and are now found in the Pāmirs, still speak Eranian

Group	Population returning it
Western (Persian)	20,748
Eastern	1,377,038

TOTAL, Eranian Branch	1,397,786*

languages, but, further east, even in Yarkand, we find tribes of Aryan build and complexion who have adopted the Tartar speech of the nations who have conquered them in later periods.

We may therefore take the Sarikol country as the eastern limit of the Eranian family of languages at the present day. To the west and south the Eranians occupied Merv, the whole of Persia, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan. In the latter tracts, the eastern limit of Eranian speech may be considered to coincide roughly with the River Indus, although a good deal of the country west of that river was once occupied by Indo-Aryans, and Indo-Aryan languages are still found there. It does not appear, however, that the Eranians ever occupied the country now known as Kafiristan, or the Laghman country between Kafiristan and the Kabul River.

471. At the earliest period for which we have documentary evidence we find Eranian divided into two not very different languages, commonly called the Persic and Medic, though Persic and non-Persic would be better names.†

472. The oldest form of the Persic language that we are acquainted with is the "Old Persian" of the Achaemenides, of which the best known example is found in one of the versions of the inscription of Darius I or Daryavahush (B.C. 522-486) at Behistūn. It was the official language of the court of Persopolis, and as such was used over the whole of Erān, being employed not only in government documents, but also, inevitably, as a *lingua franca* between the inhabitants of different provinces, much as Hindōstānī is used in India at the present day. The next stage of this Persic language which we meet in a written form is the "Middle Persian" or Pahlavi (i.e. Parthian) of the Sassanides (third to seventh centuries A.D.), which bears much the same relationship to modern Persian that the Prakrit languages do to the modern Indo-Aryan vernaculars. Finally, we have modern Persian, which developed into a language of literature and polite society, and thus became fixed at an early period. Save

for the admixture of Arabic words, it has been on the whole of the same language for a thousand years. Under Muhammadan dominion it became one of the great vehicles of Indian literature, and some of the most famous Persian books, including the greatest lexicographical works, have been composed in India. It is nowhere a vernacular of that country, but is one of the languages of *belles lettres* amongst the educated Musulmans.

*The Eranian figures include not only the total of Table X, Part II A but also that of Part II B.

†The characteristic features of the "Medic" languages were, and are found not only in Media, which corresponds to the modern North-Western Persia and Kurdistan, but also in tracts far to the east. They are, moreover, characteristic of the language of the Avesta, which is East Eranian in origin. The term Medic is, however, a convenient one as designating the tribe which was the most important politically amongst those who used the non-Persic language. At the same time it should be carefully noted that although the Avesta is written in "Medic," that is no ground for assuming that its birthplace was Media or anywhere in the neighbourhood. This view is, it is true, held by some scholars, but the question may not be begged by the wrong use of the word Medic.

As stated by Mr. Baines in the last Census Report, "In Bengal and Rangoon there are remnants of the old ruling families of Delhi and Lucknow; in the Punjab, traders and immigrants are found, and the refugees from Afghanistan; and in Bombay, horse-dealers and emigrants from Persia who have settled down in the chief towns. Beyond these centres there is hardly any real Persian spoken, and a good deal of what is returned as such is but the better sort of Urdu." These, however, are not by any means the only people of Eranic origin who have made India their home, temporarily or otherwise. In the time of the Greek successors of Alexander the Great and of the Indo-Scythians who followed them, adherents of the old Eranian sun worship entered India as missionaries. Together with the elements of their religion, they were adopted into the ranks of the Brāhmans themselves, and still survive as Śākadvīpiya Brāhmans. In later times votaries of the rival and more orthodox cult of Zoroastrianism settled in Western India, in order to avoid Islamic persecution in their native land. They are now represented by the flourishing community of Parsees. In both cases, however, these immigrants have abandoned their Eranian vernacular and at the present day speak languages of India. The Persian of the Afghan refugees closely resembles the Badakhshi dialect of that form of speech, and contains a number of Pashtō words.

473. The group of dialects which are classed together under the name of the "Medic" language was spoken in widely separated parts of Erān. Media itself was in what is at the present time Western Persia, yet the Medic word for "dog," *ḡna' āx* which Herodotus

Language	Population returning it
Balōch	152,188
Pashtō	1,224,807
Ormuri	..
Ishkshami	..
Munjāni	28
Shighni	..
Wakhi (Part II B)	15

TOTAL, Eastern group	1,377,038

has preserved to us, can claim the word *spāde*, spoken nowadays in distant Afghanistan, amongst its descendants, but not the neighbouring Persian *sag*. In fact, the one literary monument of ancient Medic which we possess, the Avesta, had its home according to most authorities, not in Media, but in East Erān. The oldest parts of the Avesta probably date from about the sixth century before our era, and although large portions of it belong to a period many centuries later, we have no documents to illustrate the mediaeval Medic, as Pahlavi does for Persic. All that we have are the modern languages which have developed from it. These are the Ghelchah languages of the Pāmirs, Pashtō, Ormuri, Balōch, and a number of dialects (of which the best known is Kurdish) spoken all over Persia proper, and beyond. As the most important of these languages are spoken in the eastern portion of the ancient Erān, they are conveniently classed together under the name of the eastern group of the Eranian languages.* I shall commence to deal with them from the south.

474. The home of the Balōch or Bilōch language is, as its name implies, Baluchistan, but it extends considerably beyond the usually recognised limits of that province. To the east it reaches to the Indus, as far north as Dera Ghazi

*This name "Eastern" must be taken with the same reservation that with which "Medic" is employed. The minor dialects are spoken not only in Central Persia, but even in the far north-west, on the shores of the Caspian.

Khan, although the country along the banks of that river is mainly inhabited by Indians whose language is either Lahndā or Sindhi. Northwards it extends to near Quetta, or say, the thirtieth degree of north latitude, and, as we go westwards, it is found even further than this, up to the valley of the Helmand. Westwards it extends to about the fifty-eighth degree of east longitude, and its southern boundary is the Arabian Sea. This large tract of country is inhabited also by another tribe, a non-Eranian one, the Brāhūis, who have a language of their own. Brāhūi is spoken in the central portion of Baluchistan, and separates Balōch into two clearly distinguished dialects, *viz.*, Northern Balōch and Southern and Western Balōch or Makrāni. Each has minor sub-dialects, but the main division into Northern Balōch and Makrāni is sufficient for our present purpose. Besides phonetical and grammatical differences, the former is much richer in words borrowed from India than the latter. As in Pashtō, both dialects freely borrow Arabic and Persian words. The Balōches, unlike their Afghān neighbours, have found difficulties in pronouncing certain of the Arabic letters so that some of the words taken from that language have been quaintly transformed.

Balōch has but a small literature, most of which consists of folk songs, tales, and the like, that have been collected by Mr. Dames and other scholars. We have grammars and vocabularies of both dialects, and several books of the Bible have been translated into it. For writing, both an adaptation of the Arab-Persian alphabet and the Roman character are employed. Of all the Eastern Eranian languages, Balōch is the one which has most conserved archaic forms. Its consonantal system in some respects stands on the same stage as that of the Mediaeval Pahlavi. According to Professor Geiger, it still preserves unchanged letters which fifteen hundred years ago had begun to lose their pronunciation in the language which is now modern Persian. In its grammatical inflexions, also, several ancient forms are preserved. East of the Indus, Balōches, still using their native tongue, are found in some Native States as personal retainers and treasure-guards of the chiefs. These are usually Makrānis. But few of the speakers of Balōch have been recorded in the Census, most of them living outside the area of enumeration.

475. Pashtō is spoken in British territory in the trans-Indus districts as far south as Dera Ismail Khan. Northwards it extends into the Yūsufzai country, Bajaur, Swat, and Buner, and through the Indus Kohistan at least as far as the River Kandia, where the Indus turns to the south. In the northern portion of Swat, Buner, and the Kohistan, many of the inhabitants speak in their homes languages of Indo-Aryan origin, but Pashtō is universal as a kind of *lingua franca*. In British territory its eastern boundary may be roughly taken as coinciding with the course of the Indus, although there are Pashtō-speaking colonies in the Hazara district, and in Rawalpindi it is spoken on both banks of the river. After entering the district of Dera Ismail Khan the eastern boundary gradually slopes away from the Indus, leaving the lower parts of the valley in possession of Lahndā, and some thirty miles south of the town of Chaudhwan it meets Balōch, and turns to the west. The southern boundary passes south of Quetta and through Shorawak, till it is stopped by the desert of Baluchistan. Thence it follows the eastern and northern limits of the desert, with extensive colonies down the rivers which run south through the waste, to nearly the sixty-first degree of east longitude. It then turns northwards up to about fifty miles south of Herat, where it reaches its limits to the north-west. The northern boundary runs nearly due east up to the Hazara country, in which tract the inhabitants do not employ Pashtō but either Persian or a language of Mongolian origin. Skirting the west, south, and east of the Hazara country, and just avoiding the town of Ghazni, it finally goes northwards up to the Hindū Kush. Leaving Kafiristan to its east and north, it roughly follows the Kabul River up to Jalalabad, whence it runs up the Kunar so as to include Bajaur and Swat as already stated. In this irregularly shaped area the population is by no means entirely Pashtō-speaking. In British territory the Hindūs speak Lahndā, and in His Highness the Amir's territory there is a great admixture of races, including

Tājiks, Hazārās, Kizilbāshīs, and Kāfirs, who speak the languages of the countries of their origin. Roughly speaking, we may say that the country in which the majority of the population use Pashtō as their language is Southern and Eastern Afghanistan, the country to the west of the Indus from its southward bend to Dera Ismail Khan, and a strip of Northern Baluchistan.

If the identifications of the names are correct, Pashtō speakers have occupied at least a portion of their present seat for more than two thousand five hundred years. They have been compared with the *πακτοί* of Herodotus, and with the *Pakthas* of the Vedas, while the *πακτοί* of the Father of History are probably the same as the Afridis, or as they call themselves, the Apridis. Their subsequent history does not concern us here, and it will suffice to recall the fact that they have several times invaded India, that numbers are now settled in that country, where they are known as Pathāns (a corrupt form of "Pashtāna" or "Pakhtāna"), and that Shēr Shāh, the Emperor of Delhi, was of Afghān origin. Another class of Afghāns comes into India each autumn, and wanders over the country during the cold weather, usually as pedlars and horse-dealers, but sometimes for less reputable pursuits.

Pashtō has a literature of respectable sizes and possessing works, of merit, which are written in a modification of the Arab Persian alphabet. It has received considerable attention from scholars both in India and in Europe. The rugged character of its sounds suits the nature of its speakers and of the mountains which form their home, but they are most inharmonious to the somewhat fastidious oriental ear. Tradition tells us of the earliest linguistic survey on record, in which a Grand Wazir brought to his King specimens of all the languages spoken on the earth; but the specimen of Pashtō consisted of the rattling of a stone in a pot. According to a well-known proverb Arabic is science, Turkis is accomplishment, Persian is sugar, Hindōstāni is salt, but Pashtō is the braying of an ass! In spite of these unfavourable remarks, though harsh sounding, it is a strong, virile language, which is capable of expressing any idea with neatness and accuracy. It is much less archaic in its general characteristics than Balōch, and has borrowed not only a good deal of its vocabulary, but even part of its grammar from Indian sources. As a whole, it is a singularly homogeneous form of speech, although two dialects are recognised, a North-Eastern or Pakhtō and a South-Western or Pashtō. They differ little except in pronunciation, of which the two names are good and typical examples of the respective ways of uttering the same word. Each has several tribal sub-dialects, which also differ only in points of pronunciation. Nothing like the total number of Pashtō speakers has been recorded in the census, which was necessarily confined to the settled British territory.

476. Pashtō exhibits many points of connection with the Ghalchah languages of the Pāmirs, but still more closely related to these last is the curious isolated little speech, known as Ōrmuri or Bārgista (the speech of Bārak), which is the tongue of a few thousand people near Kanigoram in Waziristan, a locality outside the census area. They have an impossible tradition that they came from Yaman in Arabia, and that their language was invented for them by a very old and learned man named 'Umar Labān', some four hundred years ago. They claim to be descended from a certain Mir Bārak, from whom one of the names of their tribe and of their language is derived. There are a good many Ōrmurs settled in the Bahawalpur State, but they have all abandoned their own tongue. The language is certainly an East Eranian one, and deserves more study than it has yet received. It does not appear to have any literature, but the Arab-Persian alphabet as adapted for Pashtō has been employed for writing it.

477. The last of the East Eranian languages to be mentioned here are those which form the so-called Ghalchah group. They are all spoken in or near the Pāmirs, and are closely connected with each other. They are Wakhi, spoken in Wakhan; Shighni or Khugni in Shighnan and Roshan, with its dialect Sarīq-quḥf, spoken in the Taghdumbash Pāmīr and Sarīquḥf; Ishkashami, Sanglichī or Zhabki spoken in the country round the towns whose name it bears;

Munjāni or Mungī of Munjan, with its dialect Yūdghā; and Yaghnōbī, spoken some way to the north of the Pāmirs round the head-waters of the Zarafshan River. Of these, the only one which concerns us immediately is Yūdghā or Leotkuhiwār which has crossed the ridge of the Hindū Kush by the Dorah Pass, and is spoken in the "Ludkho" Valley leading from that pass to Chitral. The others are also heard in Chitral and its neighbourhood, but only in the mouths of visitors. None of them except Yūdghā seems to be vernacular in any territory immediately under British influence. Yūdghā itself is very little known. Colonel Biddulph has given us a short grammatical sketch and vocabulary, which has been the foundation of all subsequent writings, till the Linguistic Survey put further materials at the disposal of enquirers. That it is a dialect of Munjāni cannot be doubted. To the philologist, the Ghalchah languages are of importance. They possess some grammatical forms in common with certain of the Indo-Aryan languages immediately to their south, and thus appear to be one of the links connecting the latter with Eranian languages. The area in which Yūdghā is a vernacular is beyond the census area, and no speakers of it have been recorded. A few visitors who speak Munjāni and Wakhi appear in the tables. Their presence is, of course, accidental.

THE INDO-ARYAN BRANCH

478. As in the case of the Eranians, we have left the ancestors of the present Indo-Aryans in the hill country near Khokand and Badakhshan. Whilst the former wandered eastwards and westwards, the latter migrated towards the south. The reason for the parting of the ways is unknown to us. It may have been due to religious schisms, as some have urged; or to the establishment of a monarchical system amongst the Eranians to which the Indo-Aryans could not subscribe, as has been suggested by others; or it may have had no immediate visible cause, and have been due simply to that irresistible tendency to advance in a given direction which we often notice in the case of nomadic tribes. All that is certain is that they did separate, and that most of the Indo-Aryans went southwards by the western passes of the Hindū Kush and settled first in what is now Eastern Afghanistan, extending as far south as Harahvaiti, which corresponds to the Arachosia of Strabo, or the country round the modern Kandahar. Thence they advanced down the valley of the Kabul, and, as we all know, formed themselves into a nation in the Punjab. In the Punjab and in Eastern Afghanistan their language ultimately arrived at that stage which we may conveniently designate as Old Sanskrit. This was not a homogeneous tongue. It had dialects. All the modern Indo-Aryan languages of India proper can claim it, in some one or other of its dialects, as their parent. Classical Sanskrit is also a literary development of one of them.

479. It is generally agreed that the great mass of the Indo-Aryans came south, as above stated, by the western passes of the Hindū Kush. It is also very probable that a smaller number of them entered from the head-waters of the Oxus, by the much more difficult routes through Chitral or through Gilgit, or through both. This theory is to some extent borne out by the present linguistic conditions of this tract of country. In the Pāmirs, where the Oxus takes its rise, the language is Eranian. To the south, in Kafiristan, Laghman, Chitral, and Gilgit, it is Indo-Aryan, but at the same time shows points of connection with the Ghalchah languages of the Pāmirs, which are not possessed by the speeches descended from Old Sanskrit or by Old Sanskrit itself. It can hence hardly represent a wave of reflex migration from the Punjab. How far south this minor Indo-Aryan invasion extended it is impossible to say. If we may take language as a test, it certainly got as far as Laghman to the east, and to the north of Swat and Buner, and traces of it are also found in Kashmir. In the last-named country it was met by a reflex wave from the south. Whether it actually penetrated into the Punjab itself is a question regarding which only guesses can be hazarded. On this point language offers us little assistance. It must be admitted that the theory here put forward, that there was a secondary Indo-Aryan migration from the Pāmirs,

has not yet been thoroughly discussed by scholars, and that it is advanced here on purely linguistic grounds. To me personally

Main Group	Population returning it
Non-Sanskritic	54,425
Sanskritic	219,726,225
TOTAL, Indo-Aryan Branch	219,780,650

these seem to be the only available explanation of the state of affairs, and from them it follows that, as the languages spoken in the country south of the Pāmirs have not come from the south, although Indo-Aryan, they are not derived from the Old Sanskrit which found its first home in Eastern Afghanistan and the Punjab, but have had an independent development from distinct but cognate form of speech. This being assumed, the Indo-Aryan languages fall into two main groups, the non-Sanskritic and the Sanskrit.

THE NON-SANSKRITIC INDO-ARYAN LANGUAGES

480. As explained above, this group of languages is only provisionally called non-Sanskritic, on the ground that, although clearly Indo-Aryan, its speakers appear to have arrived at their present seats from the north, and not to be colonists from the south, where that form of Indo-Aryan language which we call Sanskrit became developed. These languages have one striking peculiarity in the conjugation of the verb, viz., that the characteristic letter of the infinitive mood is *k*. Thus "to beat" is in Veron Kāfir *pesumtinik*, in Kalāshā Kāfir *tyek*, in Khowar *dik*, in Shinā *shidōki*, and in Pashai *hanik*. The same letter occurs in the infinitive of the Eranian Ghalchah

Group	Population returning it
Shinā-Khōwār	54,425
Kāfir	..
Kalāshā-Pashai	..
TOTAL, Non-Sanskritic languages	54,425

languages of the Pāmirs as in the Wakhi *chilgak*, to desire, but does not appear in any of the Sanskritic Indo-Aryan languages. There are other points of connection with the Ghalchah languages which it is not necessary to give here. It will suffice to compare the curious form *ispa* for "us," which occurs in Khōwār, with the Wakhi *spā*, our. These non-Sanskritic languages fall into three groups, the Shinā-Khōwār, the Kāfir, and the Kalāshā-Pashai. But few of the speakers are recorded in the census, the area of which does not extend beyond the settled British frontier.

481. The Shinā-Khōwār group includes two languages viz., Shinā and Khōwār. Shinā is the language of the Gilgit Valley, and of the Indus Valley from Baltistan to the River Tangir. It also extends to the south-east of the last-named river, and occupies a large block of mountain country between Baltistan and the Valley of Kashmir. It has several well-

Language	Population returning it
Shinā	54,192
Khōwār	233
TOTAL, Shinā-Khōwār group	54,425

defined dialects, the most important being Gilgit of the Gilgit Valley. To the north-west of Gilgit another unnamed dialect is spoken, and besides these we have Astōri of the Astor Valley, Chilas of the Indus Valley from near Astor to the Tangir, and Gurēzi of the Gurez Valley. Besides this there are the dialects of those whom the Bāltis call Brokpās, or Highlanders. These are the Brokpā of Dras, which differs little from Gurēzi, the Brokpā of Skardu which is the same as Astōri, and the curious isolated colony of Shinā, spoken near the frontier line between Baltistan and Ladakh, called the Brokpā of Dāh, and Hanū. This dialect differs so widely from that of the other two Brokpās, that the respective speakers are unintelligible to each other, and have to use Bālti as a *lingua franca*. Shinā has been written about by several authorities, of whom the best known are the late Dr. Leitner and Colonel Biddulph. The Dāh Hanū dialect has been described by Shaw. The Gurez people call themselves "Dards," and this name is by some extended to apply to Shinā generally, or even to all the non-Sanskritic Indo-Aryan languages.

482. Khōwār is the language of Chitral and of a part of Yasin. It is sometimes called Chatrāri, usually pronounced Chitrāli by Europeans, or Arniyā. It extends down the Chitral River as far as Drosh and is bounded on the north by the Hindū Kush. No dialects have been recorded. Leitner, Biddulph, and O'Brien are our principal authorities for this language. The home of Khōwār lies outside the census area.

483. West of the Chitral country lies the mountainous tract known as Kafiristan, the land of the Unbeliever. There is no such language as Kāfirī, though it has often been written about.* The country is divided up into a number of tribal languages. Four of these, Bashgali, Wai, Veron, and Ashkun, are classed together in the Kāfir group. The Bashgal River takes its rise in the southern face of the Hindū Kush, and joins the Chitral River near Narsat. Its valley is the home of the Bashgali Kāfir language, which is the speech of the Siāh Pōsh Kāfirs generally. All the tribes who wear the dark-coloured raiment seem at once to understand each other, and to be able to converse fluently and without hesitation. We have a grammar of this interesting language from the pen of Colonel Davidson.

484. The Sufed Pōsh (white raiment) Kāfirs occupy the centre and south-east of Kafiristan, and consist of three tribes, the Wai, the Prēsūn or Veron, and the Ashkund. The language spoken by the Wai is closely connected with Bashgali. It is spoken on the lower valley of the Waigal, a river which takes its rise in the interior of Kafiristan, and, after receiving the Wezgal (in whose valley Wasiñ Veri is spoken), enters the Kunar near Asmar. The Prēsūns inhabit an inaccessible valley in the heart of the country to the west of the Bakhgal area. Their language is called Wasiñ Veri or Veron, and differs widely from Bashgali, its speakers being mutually unintelligible to each other. The remaining language, Ashkund, or the language of the 'Bare Mountain,' is spoken to the south-west of the tract inhabited by the Prēsūns. We know nothing about it except its name, its locality, and the fact that it is not understood by other Kāfirs. It is hence placed only provisionally in this group. All the speakers of this group inhabit countries outside the census area,—most of them, indeed, are subjects of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan.

485. The Kalāshā-Pashai group includes Kalāshā, Gawar-bati, and Pashai. The Kalāshā Kāfirs inhabit the Dōāb between the Bashgal and Chitral Rivers. They are not "Kāfirs" in the strict sense of the word, as they have adopted the Mahālmān religion, and are subject to the Chitrālis, although the Bashgalis claim them as

* One ingenious gentleman has even given a specimen of it, but on examination it turns out to be the Amazulu Kāfir of South Africa!

elaves. Previous to the Linguistic Survey, our only authority regarding this tribe was contained in the works of Dr. Leitner. Lower down the Chitral River, at its junction with the Bashgal, in and about the country of Narsat, dwell the Gawars, who also have a language of their own, known as Gawar-bati, or Gawar-speech, of which a vocabulary was given by Colonel Biddulph under the name of Narisati. Still lower down, on the right bank of the Chitral, which has now become the Kunar, dwell the Pashai. The only information which up to the present time has been available regarding their language has been based on short lists of words by Burnes and Leech. Pashai, properly speaking, is the speech of the Dēhgāns of Laghman and of the country to the east of it as far as the Kunar. It is also called Laghmāni, from the tract where it is spoken (the abode of the Lam-bagai of Ptolemy) and Dēhgāni because most of its speakers belong to the Dēhgān tribe. The boundaries of the language are said to be, roughly, on the west the Laghman River, on the north the boundary of the Kafirs, on the east the Kunar River, and on the south, the Kabul River, although the riverain villages on the left bank of the Kabul speak Pashtō. It has two well-marked dialects, an eastern and a western. This language, the most western outpost of Indo-Aryan speech, is thus spoken in the heart of Afghanistan, and is of more than ordinary interest both to ethnologists and philologists. It is fully dealt with in the Linguistic Survey. The languages of this group form a connecting link between the Kāfir and Chitral languages, and the Sanskritic languages of the Indus Kōhistan and the northern Punjab. The further south they go, the more points of agreement with the Sanskritic languages are exhibited by them, though they tenaciously cling to their typical infinitive in *k*. Pashai shows most Sanskrit influence, while the most northern, Kalāshā, on the other hand, has points in common with Khōwār which are wanting in the other members of the group. Gawar-bati occupies an intermediate position. All the speakers of this group inhabit countries outside the census area.

None of these languages are written or have any literature. The Roman alphabet has been used of late in transcribing them, though natives, when it is necessary to write any passage in them, more usually adopt the Arab-Persian alphabet as adapted to Pashtō. No portions of the Bible have as yet been translated into any of them.

THE SANSKRITIC INDO-ARYAN LANGUAGES

486. Returning to the immigration of the Indo-Aryans through the Kabul Valley from the west, we are not to suppose that it all took place at once. Every probability leads us to imagine it as a gradual affair extending over many hundred years. We see traces of this in the Vēdas themselves. If professor Hillebrandt is right in his conclusion, the tribe over which King Divōdāsa rules inhabited Arachosia (i.e., Kandahar), while under his descendant Sudās its members are found on the Indus, and have already turned into legend the martial exploits of his ancestor. This is a thing for which generations are required. It will readily be understood, therefore, that at the earliest period of which we have any cognisance the Punjab was in the possession of a number of Indo-Aryan tribes, not necessarily on good terms with each other, and sometimes speaking different dialects. As each new tribe came from the west or, possibly, from the north, it pushed the older settlers before it.

487. The earliest documents which we possess to illustrate the language used by the Indo-Aryans of this period are contained in the Vēdas. The hymns which form this collection were composed at widely different times and in widely different localities, some in Arachosia and some in the country near the Jamna, but owing to their having undergone a process of editing by those who compiled them into their present arrangement, they now show few easily recognisable traces of dialectic

differences. Attempts, it is true, have been made to discover such, but for our present purposes they are of small importance compared with the fact that dialects appear to be mentioned in the hymns as in actual existence.

488. While it is impossible to discriminate between each consecutive wave of these migrations, it is easy to distinguish between the earliest and the latest. More than twenty years ago Dr. Hoernle suggested that the evidence of the modern vernaculars of India justified the idea of there having been two Indo-Aryan invasions of India, one preceding the other, by tribes speaking different but closely connected languages. It is immaterial

whether we are to look upon the state of affairs as two invasions, or as the earlier and later invasions of a series extending over a long period of time. The result is the same in both cases. The earlier comers spoke one dialect, and the new comers another. Dr. Hoernle, however, went further. He looked upon the second invaders as entering the Punjab like a wedge, into the heart of a country already occupied by the first immigrants, and forcing the later outwards in three directions, to the east, to the south, and backwards to the west. His suggestion was founded on the facts which he had observed in his inquiries into the mutual relationships of the modern Indo-Aryan vernaculars and it has been strongly confirmed by subsequent investigations, which have also tended to show that the speakers of the language of the earlier immigration were driven to the north, as well as to the east, west, and south. In the Vēdas themselves we have records of wars between King Sudās, whose kingdom lay to the west, on the Indus and the Bharatas, against the Pūrus, an Aryan tribe which his poet called *mridhravāch*, i.e., speaking a barbaric tongue, *far to his east in the neighbourhood of the Ravi and the Jamna; and the contest between the rival priest-poets of the Sarasvatī and of the Indus forms one of the best known episodes of that collection. Similarly, the great war of the Mahābhārata, between the Kurus and the Panchālas, gives us hints of value. Since Lassen's time it has been recognised that the latter were older settlers than the former, and it is an interesting fact that some of the most important allies came from the neighbourhood of the Indus, and others from the Magadha in the distant east, while their chief helpers, the Pāndavas, were a mountain tribe, who practised polyandry and were on friendly terms with other clans which dwelt in the Himalayas. Nay, Lassen goes even further, and maintains that so long had the Panchālas proceeded from the Kurus that their complexion had been altered by the Indian climate, and that thus the war was really one between dark and a fair-complexioned race. The Mahābhārata itself, which many scholars maintain was originally composed in the interests of the Kurus, calls tribes settled on the Indus, which were undoubtedly Aryan, by the opprobrious name of "MĪs-ehchha," thus denying to them even their common Aryanhood. Many other similar items could be taken from the same work did space permit.

489. The question next arises to the route by which this later Indo-Aryan invasion entered India. This it is impossible, with our present knowledge, to answer with any degree of certainty. We may but deal with probabilities. They can only have entered the Punjab from the west, the north, or the north-east. The north-west was barred by the difficult nature of the country (the modern Kafiristan) and no one will suggest that they came from the south or east. As regards the western route they could hardly, if the theory is correct, have used that, for it was already barred by tribes of the earlier immigrants who occupied the Kabul and Indus Valleys. A glance at the map will show that the only probable route from the north-east was down the valley of the Jhelum, for the rivers more to the east take their rise in the inhospitable country south of Ladakh, and an immigration along any of their courses would imply that the tribes came through that country, even if they suc-

*So translated by Professor Hillebrandt. See *Rigveda*, vii, 8, 18.

ceeded in surmounting the difficult passes which separate it from the northern Punjab. No one has suggested that Ladakh was ever inhabited by Aryans. This hill country between Ladakh and the plains of the Punjab is now filled with people who speak languages belonging to the group connected with the later invasion, so that we must assume that it was populated from the south. If they came down the Jhelum, they must have come through Kashmir, which is not likely, for, as will be subsequently shown, Kashmir and the Jhelum Valley are at the present day strongholds of speeches connected with the older invasion, forced northwards by the expansion of the new comers. There remains the route from the north. That means that the later comers entered the Punjab through the Gilgit and Chitral country, and thence through Swat and Bajaur. Now, it is just here that the barrier of languages connected with the earlier invasion is weakest. The hill country between the Kunar and the Indus, as far north as Drosh, is inhabited by a mixed population at the present day. Some of them are modern immigrants from Afghanistan and speak Pashtō, which has also been largely adopted by the original inhabitants. But some of those tribes still retain a language (Kōhistāni) which, while in the main belonging to the earlier invasion, also shows signs of contact with the later one. At the same time, in the same hills, there wander the Gūjars, whose language is one of the later stock. Immediately to their north and west are the languages which I have classed as non-Sanskritic. It is therefore probable (I do not go further than this) that the later invaders entered the Punjab through the Swat Kohistan, and, if this is the case, they would be of the same tribe as the ancestors of those who now speak the non-Sanskritic languages, and would have represented the advance guard of these immigrants, who reached the Punjab which they found already settled by Indo-Aryans from the west speaking a closely cognate tongue. Thence they forced their way to the Eastern Punjab, which they wrested from the first comers, who remained surrounding them on all sides. Their language became one of the various old dialects of the Punjab, from some or all of which in course of time developed ancient Sanskrit. It must, however, be freely admitted that the modern non-Sanskritic Indo-Aryan languages show few traces* of special connection with any particular group of the Sanskritic ones. They are no nearer to what we may for shortness call the later languages than they are to the earlier ones. This can be explained by the existence in later periods of Classical Sanskrit which for some thirty centuries has exercised a dominating influence over all the Indo-Aryan vernaculars of India proper.

490. It is reasonable to suppose that the tribes which composed this later invasion (wherever they came from) should have expanded as time went on, and should have thrust outwards in each direction the members of the earlier incomers. In mediaeval Sanskrit geography we find one tract of country continually referred to as the true, pure, home of the Indo-Aryan people. The name given to it, Madhya dēśa, or "Middle-land," is noteworthy in this connection. It extended from the Himalaya on the north to the Vindhya Hills on the south, and from what is now Sirhind (properly 'Sahrind') on the west to the confluence of the Ganges and the Jamna on the east. According to legend, from end to end of this Middle-land, there ran, unseen to men, the holy stream of the Sarasvatī, on whose banks, in Vedic times, was the principal seat of the later invaders. Now, the modern Sanskritic Indo-Aryan vernaculars fall at once into two main families, one spoken in a compact tract of country almost exactly corresponding to this ancient Madhyadēśa, and the other surrounding it in three-quarters of a circle, commencing in Kashmir and running through the Western Punjab, Sind, the Marāthī country, Central India, Orissa, Bihar, Bengal, and Assam. Gujarat we know to have been conquered from Mathura (which was in Madhyadēśa), and this is the only part of India in which we find at the present day that the inner family has burst through the retaining wall of the outer one.

491. Between these two families of languages there is a

*See, however, the remarks on Lahnā, post.

remarkable series of antithetic facts. In pronunciation they are sharply opposed; each has preferences which will at once occur to every philologist. The most remarkable difference is in the treatment of the sibilants, which has existed since the time of Herodotus. The inner family hardens them; every sibilant is pronounced as a hard dental *s*. The outer languages (like those of the Eranian branch) seem almost without exception to be unable to pronounce an *s* clearly. In Persia the Greeks found an *s* pronounced as *h* or even dropped altogether. The representation of the River Sindhu by "Indus" is a familiar example. So, in Sindhi, the familiar *kos* becomes *kōhu*. In the east the old Prakrit grammarians found *s* softened to *sh*. At the present day we find the same shibboleth of nationality; in Bengal and part of the Marāthā country *s* is weakened to *sh*, and in Eastern Bengal and Assam it is softened till its pronunciation approaches that of a German *ch*. On the other hand, on the North-Western Frontier and in Kashmir, it has become an *h*, pure and simple.

492. In the declension of nouns there are also differences. The inner family is, in the main, a set of languages which are in the analytic stage. The original inflections have mostly disappeared, and grammatical needs are supplied by the addition of auxiliary words which have not yet become parts of the main words to which they are attached. Familiar examples are the case suffixes, *kā, kō, sē*, etc., of Hindi. The languages of the outer family have gone a stage further in linguistic evolution. They were once, in their old Sanskrit form, synthetic; then they passed through an analytic stage—some are only passing out of that stage now, and are, like Sindhi and Kashmiri, so to speak, caught in the act,—and have again become synthetic by the incorporation of the auxiliary words used in the analytic stage, with the main words to which they are attached. The Bengali termination of the genitive, *er*, is a good example.

493. The conjugation of the verb offers very similar peculiarities. Here, however, it is necessary to go into greater detail. Broadly speaking, two tenses and three participles of Old Sanskrit have survived to modern times. These are the present and the future tenses and the present active and past and future passive participles. The Old Sanskrit past tense has disappeared altogether. The old present tense has survived in every modern language, and, allowing for phonetic growth, is the same in form everywhere, although its meaning has frequently changed; for instance, in Kashmiri it has become a future indicative and in Hindi a present subjunctive. The old future has survived, but only here and there, and principally in Western India. Most of the modern languages use instead a periphrasis based on the old Sanskrit future participle passive, and when they wish to say "I shall strike," their speakers really say, without knowing it, "it is to be struck by me." The original past tense has universally disappeared, and all the modern languages employ in its place a similar periphrastic form based on the old past participle passive. Instead of saying "I struck him," they all, without exception, say "he (was) struck by me." Here it is that we see the great contrast in the treatment of the verb between the inner and the outer families. It will be noticed that in the tenses formed from passive participles, the subject of the verb, "I," has been put into the ablative, or, as it is in these circumstances called, the agent case. "I" has become "by me." Now in Old Sanskrit "by me" could be represented in two ways.† We could either say *mayā*, which was a separate distinct word or we could employ the syllable *mā* which could not stand by itself, but could only be attached enclitically to a preceding word. In just the same way there was a two-fold series of enclitic and non-enclitic forms for the other personal pronouns, and for all in both numbers. These enclitic pronouns are familiar to Europeans. In Latin, "give to me" was "date mihi,"

†Sanskrit scholars will recognise that this is not literally true, as according to the grammarians, the enclitic *mā* belonged to the dative and genitive, not to the instrumental. They will also recognise that owing to the interchange of case forms which arose at an early stage in the linguistic history of India, the point is of an importance. Compare Michel in *ZDMG* XXXV (1881), p. 714.

in Italian it is "datemi," in which the *mi* is an enclitic pronoun. Similarly we have an enclitic pronoun when Mr. Punch makes a tipsy man say "give me" for "give me." Now the modern Indo-Aryan languages show most clearly that the Outer family is derived from a dialect or dialects of Old Sanskrit which freely used these enclitic pronouns with passive participles while the Inner family is descended from a dialect or dialects which did not use them at all in such cases. The result is that in the Inner family the bare participles are used for every person without change of form,—*māra* means alike "I struck," "thou struckest," "he struck," "we struck," "you struck" and "they struck,"—while in the Outer family, the enclitic pronouns have become permanently fixed to the root, and have developed into personal terminations like what we have in Latin or Greek. In these languages "I struck," "thou struckest," "he struck," and so on, are all different words, each of which tells by its termination who the striker was. This important distinction is at the bottom of the altogether different appearances which the two families present. The grammar of each of the Inner ones can be written on a few leaves, while, in order to acquire an acquaintance with one of the Outer, page after page of more or less complicated declensions and conjugations must be mastered.

494. The limits of these two families may be defined as follows:—The Inner family is bounded on the north by the Himalayas, on the west by, roughly speaking the Jhelum, and on the east by the degree of longitude which passes through Benares. The western and eastern boundaries are very wide and include a good deal of debateable ground in which the two families meet and overlap. If these limits are narrowed so as to include only the purer languages of the Inner family, the western boundary must be placed at about the meridian of Sirhind in Patiala, and the eastern at about the meridian of Allahabad in the United Provinces. Between Sirhind and the Jhelum the language is Panjābi, which contains many unrecorded forms, increasing as we go westwards, for which the only explanation is that to the west of (Sirhind, or, we may say, to the west of) Sarasvatī, the country was originally inhabited by tribes belonging to the Outer family, who were conquered and absorbed by members of the Inner one, whose language gradually superseded theirs just as Hindūstāni is now gradually superseding Panjābi. Panjābi is one of the Inner languages but it contains many forms which can only have survived (if they were not imported) from an original Outer dialect. Between Allahabad and Banares, or, in other words, in Oudh, Baghelkhand, and the Chhattisgarh country, the language is Eastern Hindi, which is an intermediate form of speech, possessing the characteristics of both families. To the south, the boundary of the Inner family is well defined and may be roughly taken as corresponding to the southern watershed of the Ner-budda River. On the west, the family merges into the Outer Sindhi through Rājasthāni, and into Lahndā (also Outer) through Panjābi. As stated above, it has burst through the retaining wall of exterior languages and reached the sea in Gujarat. The remaining Sanskritic Indo-Aryan languages belong to the Outer family.

495. Taking the Sanskritic Indo-Aryan languages as a whole, they fall into the following groups:—A North-Western, a Southern, and Eastern (belonging to the Outer family); a Mediate (intermediate between the two families); and a Western and Northern (belonging to the Inner family). We thus arrive at the following list of languages:—

Resultant grouping of the modern Sanskritic Indo-Aryan vernaculars

A.—Outer—		Population returning it
I. North-Western Group—		7,352,305
1. Kāshmiri		1,007,957
2. Kōhistanī		36
3. Lahndā		3,337,917
4. Sindhi		3,006,395

II. Southern Group—		18,237,899
5. Marāṭhī		18,237,899
III. Eastern Group—		90,242,167*
6. Oriyā		9,087,429
7. Bihārī		34,579,844*
8. Bengālī		44,624,048
9. Assamēse		1,350,846
B.—Intermediate—		
IV. Mediate Group—		22,136,358*
10. Eastern Hindī		22,136,358*
C.—Inner—		
V. Western Group—		76,632,690*
11. Western Hindī		40,714,925*
12. Rājasthānī		10,917,712
13. Gujarātī		9,928,501†
14. Panjābī		17,070,061
VI. Northern Group—		3,124,681
15. Western Pahlārī		1,710,029
16. Central Pahlārī		1,270,981
17. Eastern Pahlārī		143,721
TOTAL		219,725,509

Of the above, Marāṭhī and Eastern Hindī are groups of dialects, not of languages. The languages of the Northern group are merely, each of them, also a group of dialects. Western Pahlārī means the dialects spoken in the hills north of the Punjab such as Chambālī, Kuluhī, and Sirmāuri. They are many in number. Central Pahlārī includes the hill dialects spoken round Naini Tal and Mussoorie. They are Garhwālī, Jaunsāri, and Kumauni. Eastern Pahlārī is what is more commonly called Naipālī. The names are those used at the last census. If by adding to the above 716 persons who have returned themselves as speaking Sanskrit, we arrive at 219,726, 225 as the total number of speakers of the Sanskritic sub-branch of the Indo-Aryan vernaculars.

496. As stated above, the earliest specimens of the actual Aryan vernaculars of India are to be found in the hymns of the Rig Vēda. Most of these hymns were undoubtedly originally composed in the actual spoken language of their authors, a natural, unartificial language, as compared with the more artificial language subsequently developed in Brahmanical schools and called Classical Sanskrit. Although they have been edited, so as to obscure dialectic peculiarities, by the Brāhmins who compiled them into one collection, these hymns furnish invaluable evidence as to what was the house-language of the earliest Aryan inhabitants of India.

497. From the inscriptions of Asoka (circ. 250 B.C.) and from the writings of the grammarian Patañjali (circ. 150 B.C.), we learn that by the third century before our era an Aryan speech (in several dialects) was employed in the north of India, which had gradually developed from the ancient vernaculars spoken during the period in which the Vedic hymns were composed.

*These figures do not agree with those given in the tables. For explanations of the discrepancies, see the separate languages.

†These figures include the Bhil dialects and Khāndesh.

‡Much of the above is taken from Dr. Hoernle's Annual Address made to the Asiatic Society of Bengal in the year 1898. The portion of that address regarding the languages of India was based on notes furnished by me (as Dr. Hoernle himself states), and hence I have had no hesitation in quoting him without use of inverted commas.

and which was the ordinary language of mutual intercourse. Parallel with it, the so-called Classical Sanskrit had developed under the influence of the Brāhmins from one of these dialects as a secondary language, and achieved a position much the same as that of the Latin of the Middle Ages. For centuries the Aryan vernacular language of India has been called Prakrit *prākṛita*, i.e., the natural, unartificial, language, as opposed to Sanskrit, *samākṛita*, the polished, artificial, language. From this definition of the term "Prakrit," it follows that the vernacular dialects of the period of the Vedic hymns, as compared with the comparatively artificial *samākṛita* language of these hymns as they have been preserved by the Brāhmins who compiled them, were essentially Prakrits, and as such they may be called the *Primary Prakrit* of India. The vernaculars which developed from them and which continued developing, alongside of the Sanskrit whose growth was arrested by the grammarians of the Brahmanical schools, until they became the modern Sanskritic Indo-Aryan vernaculars, may be called the *Secondary Prakrits*; while the final development, these modern vernaculars themselves, as they have existed for the past nine hundred years, may be called *Tertiary Prakrits*. It is with these Tertiary Prakrits that we are immediately concerned.

498. It stands to reason that no distinct border line can be drawn between the Primary Prakrit (or Prakrits)* and the Secondary Prakrits, or between the Secondary Prakrits and the Tertiary. We have no positive information regarding the earliest condition of the Secondary Prakrits. They appear to us first in their vigorous youth in the Asōka inscriptions. We know, on the other hand, that the change from the Secondary Prakrits to the Tertiary ones was, as might be expected, so gradual that, at or about the approximate border line, it is impossible to state whether the language belongs to the Secondary or Tertiary stage.

Characteristics of Primary Prakrit At the same time there is no difficulty in recognising the main distinctive peculiarities of each group. In the primary stage the language is synthetic and has no objection to harsh combinations of consonants. In the secondary stage the language is still synthetic, but diphthongs and harsh combinations of consonants are eschewed, so much so that, in its latest artificial literary developments, it arrives at a condition of almost absolute fluidity, becoming a mere collection of vowels hanging for support on an occasional consonant. This weakness brought its own Nemesis, and in the Tertiary stage we find the hiatus of contiguous vowels abolished by the creation of new diphthongs, declensional and conjugational terminations, consisting merely of vowels, worn away, and a new kind of language appearing no longer synthetic, but analytic, and again reverting to combinations of consonants under new forms, which three thousand years ago had existed, but which two thousand years of attrition had worn away. Nay more, in some of the modern vernaculars, the analytic form of language again disappearing, and being replaced by a new synthetic form of language, similar in its course of development to that of the Indo-European *Ursprache* of the pastoral tribes on the shore of the Caspian.

Characteristics of Secondary Prakrit At the same time there is no difficulty in recognising the main distinctive peculiarities of each group. In the primary stage the language is synthetic and has no objection to harsh combinations of consonants. In the secondary stage the language is still synthetic, but diphthongs and harsh combinations of consonants are eschewed, so much so that, in its latest artificial literary developments, it arrives at a condition of almost absolute fluidity, becoming a mere collection of vowels hanging for support on an occasional consonant. This weakness brought its own Nemesis, and in the Tertiary stage we find the hiatus of contiguous vowels abolished by the creation of new diphthongs, declensional and conjugational terminations, consisting merely of vowels, worn away, and a new kind of language appearing no longer synthetic, but analytic, and again reverting to combinations of consonants under new forms, which three thousand years ago had existed, but which two thousand years of attrition had worn away. Nay more, in some of the modern vernaculars, the analytic form of language again disappearing, and being replaced by a new synthetic form of language, similar in its course of development to that of the Indo-European *Ursprache* of the pastoral tribes on the shore of the Caspian.

Characteristics of Tertiary Prakrit At the same time there is no difficulty in recognising the main distinctive peculiarities of each group. In the primary stage the language is synthetic and has no objection to harsh combinations of consonants. In the secondary stage the language is still synthetic, but diphthongs and harsh combinations of consonants are eschewed, so much so that, in its latest artificial literary developments, it arrives at a condition of almost absolute fluidity, becoming a mere collection of vowels hanging for support on an occasional consonant. This weakness brought its own Nemesis, and in the Tertiary stage we find the hiatus of contiguous vowels abolished by the creation of new diphthongs, declensional and conjugational terminations, consisting merely of vowels, worn away, and a new kind of language appearing no longer synthetic, but analytic, and again reverting to combinations of consonants under new forms, which three thousand years ago had existed, but which two thousand years of attrition had worn away. Nay more, in some of the modern vernaculars, the analytic form of language again disappearing, and being replaced by a new synthetic form of language, similar in its course of development to that of the Indo-European *Ursprache* of the pastoral tribes on the shore of the Caspian.

499. As to whether the very earliest form of the Secondary Prakrit language had any dialects we are not in a position to say positively, but, as we know that there were dialects in the Vedic times, there is every reason to believe that it possessed them too. It covered a wide extent of country, from the Indus to the Kosi, and it would be surprising if there were no local variations of speech. Moreover, two hundred and fifty years before Christ, we find the edicts of Asōka written in this language, and here we see that the then existing

500. The next stage of the Secondary Prakrits is that known as "literary Apabhramṣa." The word *Apabhramṣa* means "corrupt" or "decayed." Applied to language, it means, from the point of view of a philologist, "developed." When the Prakrits, by being reduced to writing, became fixed exactly as Sanskrit had become fixed in the Brahmanical schools, and remained unchanged as a literary form of speech for many generations, the true vernaculars on which they were founded were called by this name, as they were from the point of view of a scholar of Prakrit "corrupt." These were the *Apabhramṣas* and in a still further stage of their development (by which time the Prakrits had become dead languages) they also were used in literary works, some of which have survived to the present day. As these works were evidently intended to represent the current vernacular as nearly as possible, the

*It is quite certain that, even during the Vedic period, the vernaculars in actual use already contained many words in the same stage of development as Pali, which is a secondary Prakrit.

Aryan vernacular of India did contain at least two main dialects, a Western and an Eastern Prakrit. The particular stage of their development at which the Secondary Prakrit had by this time arrived, was crystallised by the influence of Buddhism which used it for its sacred books. It is now known as the Pali language. As a vernacular it, however, continued its course of development, and, in later stages, in various dialects, is known as the Prakrit *par excellence*. When we talk of Prakrits, we usually mean the later stage of the Secondary Prakrits when they had developed beyond the stage of Pali, and before they had arrived at the analytic stage of the modern Indo-Aryan vernaculars.

These Prakrits became, in later times and under the influence of religious and political causes, the subject of literary study. Poems and religious works were written in them, and they were freely used in the drama. We have grammars of them written by contemporaries or by men who lived only a short time after they had become dead languages. It may be taken as a convenient date for fixing the memory, that these Prakrits were dead languages by, in round numbers, 1000 A.D. All that we know about them is founded on the literature in which they have survived, and in the grammars written to illustrate that literature. Unfortunately we cannot accept this literature as illustrating the actual vernaculars on which it was founded. To adapt them to literary purposes the writer altered them in important particulars, omitting what they considered vulgar, reducing wild luxuriance to classical uniformity, and thus creating altogether artificial products suited for that artificial literature which has ever been so popular in India. These literary Prakrits cannot, therefore, be considered as representing the actual speech of the people at any epoch, although they are based upon it, and a veil is drawn by them between us, and it which it is not always easy to lift. We are able, however, to distinguish (as in the Asōka Inscriptions) that there was a Western Prakrit and an Eastern Prakrit, each possessing distinctly marked characteristics. The principal form of the Western was called *Saurasēnī*, the language of Surasēna or the middle Gangetic Doāb and its neighbourhood, and of the Eastern, *Māgadhī* or the language of Magadha, the present South Bihar. Between these two, there was a kind of neutral ground, the language of which was called *Ardha-Māgadhī*, or *Half-Māgadhī*, which partook of the nature of both languages. Its western boundary was somewhere near the present Allahabad, but we cannot say certainly how far east it extended. According to tradition, it was the language in which Mahāvīra, the Jain apostle, preached (he belonged to this side of India), and it was used in the older Jain scriptures. Closely connected with it, but leaning rather to the Eastern than to the Western, was the *Māhārāṣṭrī*, or language of *Māhārāṣṭra*, i.e., the Berars, and the country adjoining. It became the main language of Prakrit poetry. On the other hand, in the extreme north-west of India, bordering on the Eranian tongues of what are now Afghanistan and Baluchistan, there must have been an unnamed speech, whose existence is vouched for by the next stage of the Prakrits to be presently described, and which was a development of the particular dialect of Old Sanskrit spoken on the banks of the Indus.

501. The next stage of the Secondary Prakrits is that known as "literary Apabhramṣa." The word *Apabhramṣa* means "corrupt" or "decayed." Applied to language, it means, from the point of view of a philologist, "developed." When the Prakrits, by being reduced to writing, became fixed exactly as Sanskrit had become fixed in the Brahmanical schools, and remained unchanged as a literary form of speech for many generations, the true vernaculars on which they were founded were called by this name, as they were from the point of view of a scholar of Prakrit "corrupt." These were the *Apabhramṣas* and in a still further stage of their development (by which time the Prakrits had become dead languages) they also were used in literary works, some of which have survived to the present day. As these works were evidently intended to represent the current vernacular as nearly as possible, the

language used has not been nearly so severely edited as was the case with the earlier Apabhramśas which were the foundation of the Prakrits. We have, therefore, in this Apabhramśa literature valuable evidence as to the actual spoken languages of India at the time of its committal to writing. As to what that time was we are unable to say with any degree of exactitude. All that we can be certain about is that we have Apabhramśa poetry written in the sixth and also in the first half of the eleventh century, although at the latter period it may have been a dead language. On the other hand, the earliest specimens which we possess of what may be called the modern vernaculars (i.e., the Tertiary Prakrits) date from the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth centuries. It is quite possible that there were older ones. At any rate, the form of language which I call Tertiary must have been well established before it could have been used for literary works, so that, as I have said above, we may roughly consider the year 1000 A.D. to be the approximate date from which the modern Indo-Aryan languages took their present shape. We may thus assume that the vernaculars of India were represented by the literary Apabhramśa dialects in, approximately, the later centuries of the first millennium after Christ.

501. It is, therefore, to Apabhramśa rather than to the literary Prakrits, and much more rather than to Sanskrit, that we must look for explanations of the development of the modern vernaculars.

Sanskrit and, specially, the literary Prakrits will often, it is true, throw valuable side-lights on our enquiries, but the root of our investigations must be Apabhramśa. Only one dialect,* the Nāgara (probably spoken in Western India), has been preserved to us by literature, but with the aid of the Prakrit grammarians it is not difficult to reconstruct the chief features of the others. It will be sufficient to give a list of these dialects together with the modern languages which have descended from them. In the country round the lower Indus the Apabhramśa dialect called Vṛchada was spoken. It was the parent of the modern Sindhi and Lahnda, the latter being spoken in the ancient country of the Kaikeyas, who appear to have had a dialect of their own, or possibly, to have included in their number members of a tribe speaking a non-Sanskritic language. We do not know the name of the dialect from which Kōhistāni and Kāshmiri are descended, but it must have been closely related to Vṛchada, if not actually that form of speech South of the Nerubudda Valley, running nearly across India from the Arabian Sea to Orissa, there must have been spoken a number of dialects all related to the Apabhramśa Vaidarbhi or Dakṣhināṭya, whose head-quarters were Vidarbha, the modern Berar, known in Sanskrit literature as the Great Kingdom—Mahārāṣṭra†. It and allied Apabhramśas were the parent of modern Marathi. To the east of Dakṣhināṭya, and reaching to the Bay of Bengal, was the Apabhramśa Ōdri or Utkali, from which was descended the modern Oriyā. North of Ōdri, and covering the greater part of the present provinces of Chota Nagpur and Bihar, together with the eastern half of the United Provinces up to about the meridian of Benares, was the great Apabhramśa dialect of Māgadhi, the parent of the modern Bihari, one of whose dialects, Magahi, still bears the ancient name. It was the principal dialect which corresponded to the Old Eastern Prakrit, and not only Ōdri, already mentioned, but also Gaudī and Dhakkī are further developments of it. These four are all representatives of the old Eastern form of speech. East of Māgadhi lay Gauda or Prācya Apabhramśa, the head-quarters of which were at Gaur, in the present district of Malda. It spread to the south and south-east, and here became the parent of the modern Bengali. Further east, round the present Dacca, it developed into another Apabhramśa, Dhakkī, the original of the modern Eastern Bengali spoken in Mymensingh,

*A striking proof of the existence of dialects in Vedic times is conveyed by the fact that Apabhramśa, and indeed all the Secondary Prakrits, contain forms which cannot be explained by any reference to Classical Sanskrit. Such is the locative termination *hi*, derived immediately from the Pāli and Old Sanskrit (but not the Literary Sanskrit) *dhi*. This corresponds to the Greek termination *δι*, and must (as *dhi*) have been used in the Vedic period though excluded from the standard dialect from which Classical Sanskrit is derived.

†Marāṭhi was derived from the Apabhramśa spoken in Mahārāṣṭra. What is known as Mahārāṣṭri Prakrit was the literary form of that Apabhramśa; a very artificial production, which was principally used for poetry intended to be set to music, and which has freely borrowed from Prakrits spoken in other parts of India.

Dacca, Sylhet, and Cachar. Besides spreading to the southwards, Gauda Apabhramśa also spread to the east keeping north of the Ganges, and is there represented at the present day by Northern Bengali and in the valley of Assam, by Assamese. Northern Bengal and Assam did not get their language from Bengal proper, but directly from the west. Māgadhi Apabhramśa, in fact, may be considered as spreading out eastwards and southwards in three directions. To the north it developed into Northern Bengali and Assamese, to the south into Oriyā, and between the two into Bengali. Each of these three descendants is equally directly connected with their common immediate parent, and hence we find Northern Bengali agreeing in many respects rather with the Oriyā spoken far away to the south than with the Bengali of Bengal proper, of which it is usually classed as a subordinate dialect.

502. We have now concluded our survey of the Apabhramśa dialects, which belong to what I have called the Outer Indo-Aryan languages. Between the eastern and the western Prakrits there was, as already stated, an intermediate one called Ardha-Māgadhi. Its modern representative is Eastern Hindi, spoken in Oudh, Baghelkhand, and the Chhattisgarh country. The eastern limit of Eastern Hindi may roughly be taken as the meridian of Benares, and, to the west, it passes a short way beyond Allahabad, its furthest point being in the district of Banda.

503. As regards the Inner languages, the principal Apabhramśa is that which has been preserved to us by literature. It was known as Nāgara Apabhramśa, and, as its name suggests, was probably, the language of Western India, where the Nāgara Brāhmins still form an important part of the community. In various dialects (and it certainly had local variations) it must, if we are to accept the evidence of the modern vernaculars, have extended over the whole of Western India north of the Deccan, excepting the extreme north-west. Amongst them was the Saurasēna Apabhramśa of the middle Dōab,* which was the parent of the modern Western Hindi and Punjābi. Another dialect of this Apabhramśa, Āvanti, whose head-quarters were in the country round the modern Ujjain, was the parent of Rājasthāni and yet another, Gaurjari of the modern Gujarāṭi. Both these last were certainly very closely related to the standard Nāgara Apabhramśa dialect.

504. There remain the modern languages of the Northern Group. These are spoken in the Himalaya from the Eastern Punjab to Nepal. We know of no Prakrits or Apabhramśas peculiar to this tract. The modern languages are closely connected with Rājasthāni, and we know from history that at least some of the tribes which speak them claim to have originally migrated from Rajputana. It is therefore safe to assume until further information becomes available, that all these forms of speech should linguistically be classed as of common origin with Rājasthāni, and that therefore they are derived from the Apabhramśa of Āvanti.

505. Concurrent with this long development of the modern vernaculars, we have the Classical Sanskrit, also derived from one of the Primary Prakrit dialects, but fixed in its existing form by the labours of grammarians, which may be said to have culminated in the work of Pāṇini, say, about the year 300 B.C. This sacred language, jealously preserved by the Brahmins in their schools, had all the prestige which religion and learning

*It is not quite certain that the Saurasēni Prakrit (distinguished from the Saurasēna Apabhramśa), as it has been preserved for us in literature, really represents a language founded on an early vernacular of the Dōab. It may be an artificial literary production founded on the general linguistic peculiarities of a much wider area of Western India than this comparatively small tract. One thing is certain, that the literary Saurasēni had peculiarities (e.g., the form of the future tense) which do not, at the present day appear in the language of the Gangetic Dōab, but which do appear in Gujarāṭi. There are, however, explanations of this fact which it is not necessary to give here. On the other hand, Saurasēni Prakrit more nearly approaches Sanskrit in its vocabulary than any of the other Prakrits. It has fewer of those so-called "Dēśya" words which are to be explained as descended from dialects of Old Sanskrit, different from that dialect on which Classical Sanskrit is mainly based. This is entirely consonant with the fact that, according to tradition, that dialect was the one which, in Vedic times, and later, was spoken on the banks of the Sarasvatī, and in the Upper and Middle Dōab. Even the Greeks recognise Mutira (Mathura), the chief town of the country of Saurasēna, as Μοθιρρα ντιωθ Σαυω.

could give it. It borrowed freely from the secondary Prakrits, and they in turn borrowed freely from it. On the other hand the Prakrit grammarians, who dealt only with Prakrit forms, ignored these Sanskrit ones, and the literary works written in artificial Prakrit which have come down to us rigorously excluded them. We have, however, the express statement of grammarians, and we must also conclude from analogy, that this borrowing did exist, and that as at the present day, the more highly educated Prakrit-speaking population freely interlarded their conversation with Sanskrit words. These words, once borrowed, suffered a state similar to that of the ancient Primary Prakrit words which came down to them by direct descent. They became distorted in the mouths of the speakers, and finally became Prakrit in form, though not by right of origin.

506. These borrowed words were called Tatsamas or "The same as 'that' (i.e., Sanskrit)," while the original Prakrit words, which had come by direct descent from the Primary Prakrit were called Tadbhavas or "Having 'that' (i.e., Sanskrit, or more correctly the Primary Prakrit, from one of the dialects of which Classical Sanskrit was descended) for its origin". To these may be added a third class, the Tatsamas which had become distorted in the mouths of the Prakrit-speaking population, but which were still unmistakably borrowed words. These are usually known to European scholars as semi-Tatsamas. It is evident that, in the natural course of events, the tendency must have been for all Tatsamas to become semi-Tatsamas, and for the latter to be ultimately so degraded as to be indistinguishable from Tadbhavas. Another class of words is also to be mentioned, the so-called "Dēśya" words of the Indian grammarians. It included all words which the grammarians were unable to refer to Sanskrit as their origin. Many such words were included in this group simply through the ignorance of the writers who catalogued them. Modern scholars can refer most of these to Sanskrit like any other Tadbhava. A few others are words borrowed from Dravidian languages. The great majority are, however, words derived from dialects of Old Sanskrit which were not that from which Classical Sanskrit has descended. They are thus true Tadbhavas, although not in the sense given to that word by Indian grammarians, in whose philosophy the existence of such ancient dialects was not dreamed of. These Dēśya words were local dialectic forms, and, as might be expected, are found most commonly in literary works whose origin was in countries like Gujarat, far away from the natural home of Classical Sanskrit, the *Madhya-dēśa*. For our purpose they may be considered as identical with Tadbhavas.

Tatsamas and Tadbhavas

Dēśya

507. We find an exactly similar state of affairs in the modern Sanskrit Indo-Aryan vernaculars. Omitting foreign words (such as those borrowed from Dravidian languages, from Arabic, Persian, or English), their vocabularies may each be divided into three classes, Tatsamas, semi-Tatsamas, and Tadbhavas. The last class consists of words which the modern vernaculars have received by descent from the Primary Prakrits, or from Classical Sanskrit through the Secondary Prakrits. From the point of view of the present day, their ultimate origin is immaterial. In the stage of the Secondary Prakrits, they may have been Tadbhavas or Tatsamas, but the fact that they have come down to us through that stage is sufficient to make them all Tadbhavas in the stage of the Tertiary Prakrits. On the other hand, the Tatsamas and semi-Tatsamas of the present day are loan-words, borrowed in modern times by the modern vernaculars (not by their Secondary Prakrit progenitors) from Sanskrit. To take examples, the modern vernacular word *dīna*, "a command", is a Tatsama loan-word borrowed direct from Classical Sanskrit. Its semi-Tatsama form, which we meet in some languages, is *āgā*, and one of the Tadbhava forms is the Hindi *ān*, derived from the Secondary Prakrit *āpā*. So also, *rājā*, a king is a Tatsama, but *rāy* or *rāo* is a Tadbhava. Of course complete triplets or pairs of every word are not in use. Frequently only a Tatsama or a Tadbhava occurs by itself.

Sometimes we even find the Tatsama and the Tadbhava forms of a word both in use, but each with a different meaning. Thus, there is a Classical Sanskrit word *vanśa*, which means both "family" and "bamboo", and connected with it we find

in Hindi the semi-Tatsama *baṇs* meaning "family" and the Tadbhava *bāṇs*, meaning "a bamboo".

508. We thus see that for many hundred years Classical Sanskrit has been exercising, and is still exercising, a potent influence on the vocabularies, of the modern vernaculars. It is only upon the vocabularies that its influence has been directly felt. Their grammars show little if any traces of it. These have continued steadily in the courses of their development since the Vedic times. The influence of Sanskrit may have retarded this development, and probably did so in some cases, but it never stopped it, and not one single Sanskrit grammatical form has been added to the living grammars of these languages in the way that Sanskrit words have been added to their vocabularies. Nay, more, all these borrowed Tatsamas are treated by the Vernaculars exactly as other borrowed foreign words are treated, and very rarely change their forms in the processes of grammatical accidence. For instance, in Hindi, *ghōṛā* a horse, has an oblique form "*ghōṛē*", because it is a Tadbhava, but *rājā*, a king, does not change in the oblique cases, because, and only because, it is a Tatsama. Now in all the modern vernaculars the verb must change its form in the processes of conjugation, while nouns are not necessarily changed in the course of declension. Hence Tatsamas are as a rule never treated as verbs. If it is found necessary to do so, it must be done with the help of another Tadbhava verb. For instance the word *darśan*, seeing, is a Tatsama, and if we wish to use it in the phrase "he sees," we cannot say *darśanē*, but must employ the periphrasis *darśan karē*, he does seeing. On the other hand, in all the modern vernaculars nouns need not be declined synthetically. Borrowed nouns can always be declined analytically. Hence Tatsama nouns (which are necessarily declined analytically) are common, and, in the high literary styles of all the vernaculars, very common. Thus although there are sporadic exceptions to the broad rule, it may be laid down as a universal law that Indo-Aryan vernacular nouns may be either Tatsamas (including semi-Tatsamas) or Tadbhavas, but that Indo-Aryan vernacular verbs must be Tadbhavas.

During the last century, the introduction of printing and the spread of education has, in the case of some languages, introduced a fashion of using Tatsamas to which the wildest Johnsonese may almost be compared as a specimen of pure English. It has been proved by actual counting that in a modern Bengali work 88 per cent of the words used were pure Sanskrit, every one of which was unnecessary and could have been represented by a vocabular of true home growth. In such cases the result has been most lamentable. The vernacular has been split into two sections—the tongue which is understood of the people, and the literary dialect, known only through the press and not intelligible to those who do not know Sanskrit. Literature has thus been divorced from the great mass of the population, and to the literary classes this is a matter of small moment, for "this people, who knoweth not the law, are cursed." As Mr. Baines says in the last census report, this Sanskritised form of Bengali is the product of what may be called the revival of learning in Eastern India consequent on the settlement of the British on the Hooghly. The vernacular was then found rude and meagre, or rather was wrongly considered to be such, owing to the absence of scholarship and the general neglect of the country during Mughal rule. Instead of strengthening the existing web from the same material every effort was made in Calcutta, then the only seat of instruction, to embroider upon the feeble old frame a grotesque and elaborate pattern in Sanskrit, and to pilfer from that tongue whatever in the way of vocabulary and construction the learned considered necessary to satisfy the increasing demands of modern intercourse. He who trusts to the charity of others, says Swift, will always be poor; so Bengali, as a vernacular, has been stunted

"Tatsamas and Tadbhavas occur also in European languages. The 'lapis' in 'lapis lazuli' is a Tatsama, and 'lapse' is a semi-Tatsama, both meaning 'falling', while 'lay' is the Tadbhava form of the word with the different meaning of 'the hanging part of a garment'. Similarly 'tangle' and 'redemption' are semi-Tatsamas, while 'trail' and 'ransom' are the corresponding Tadbhavas.

"The newly appointed minister to a Scotch parish had made round of visits to his people. 'He's a rare fine, educated man, the new minister,' said an enthusiastic wife. 'Ay, he's that', returned the husband. 'Ye dinna ken the meaning o' the hauf o' the words he uses.' — *John Galsworthy*

in its growth by this process of cramming with a class of food it is unable to assimilate. The simile used by Mr. Beames is a good one. He likens Bengali to an overgrown child tied to its mother's apron-string, and always looking to her for help, when it ought to be supporting itself. Although Bengali displays the greatest weakness in this respect, and has lost all power of ever developing a vigorous literature, racy of the soil, until some great genius rises and sweeps away the enchantment under which it labours, other Indian vernaculars, especially Hindi, show signs of falling under the same malignant spell. The centre of Hindi literature is naturally Benares, and Benares is in the hands of the Sanskritists. There is no necessity as may have existed in the case of Bengali for Hindi to have recourse to the classical tongue. In themselves, without any extraneous help whatever the dialects from which it is sprung are, and for five hundred years have been, capable of expressing with crystal clearness any idea which the mind of man can conceive. It has an enormous native vocabulary, and a complete apparatus for the expression of abstract terms. Its old literature contains some of the highest flights of poetry and some of the most eloquent expressions of religious devotion which have found their birth in Asia. Treatises on philosophy and on rhetoric are found in it, in which the subject is handled with all the subtilty of the great Sanskrit writers, and this with hardly the use of a Sanskrit word. Yet in spite of Hindi possessing such a vocabulary and a power of expression not inferior to that of English, it has become the fashion of late years to write books, not to be read by the millions of Upper India, but to display the author's learning to a comparatively small circle of Sanskrit-knowing scholars. Unfortunately, the most powerful English influence has during this period been on the side of the Sanskritists. This Sanskritised Hindi has been largely used by missionaries, and the translations of the Bible have been made into it. The few native writers who have stood up for the use of Hindi undefiled have had a small success in the face of so potent an example of misguided efforts. Arguments may be brought forward in favour of using Classical Sanskrit words for expressing technical terms in science and art, and I am willing to admit their force. I am not one of those who (to quote a well-known example) prefer "the unthought-forcesomeness of stuff" to "the impenetrability of matter." but there the borrowing from the parent language should stop. There is still time to save Hindi from the fate of Bengali, if only a lead is taken by writers of acknowledged repute, and much can be done in this direction by the use of a wise discretion on the part of the educational authorities of the provinces immediately concerned.

509. The Aryans who entered India from the north-west were at an early stage brought into close contact with the aboriginal tribes. These almost certainly belonged chiefly to the Dravido-Mundā stock. The new-comers intermarried with them and adopted many of their customs. In the matter of language they borrowed a portion of their vocabulary. Thirty years ago, it was generally considered that these borrowings, were large. Then the pendulum swung to the other extreme, and it was maintained with considerable vigour that there were hardly any at all. My own opinion is that the borrowings have been much more considerable than has been admitted by many scholars of late years. but that they were nothing like so universal as was once contended. The discussion has centred mainly round what are known as the cerebral letters of the alphabet. These letters did not occur in the original Aryan (i.e., Indo-Eranian) language, and, in Indo-Aryan languages, came into being on Indian soil. They are common in Dravido-Mundā languages, and in them are almost certainly original. The point in discussion was whether the Indo-Aryans borrowed them from the Dravido-Mundās, or whether they did not. Neither contention was correct. These letters occur with frequency in words of purely Aryan origin. It would be more accurate, in my opinion, to say that in many cases the pronunciation of Aryan words became changed under the influence of the example of the surrounding non-Aryan tongues, whose speakers many times exceeded the Indo-Aryans in numbers. Analogy did the rest, save that a certain number of words (principally names of things of which the Aryans had no previous experience in their Central Asian home) were directly borrowed. This is borne out by the fact that, where we have reason to

believe that Dravido-Mundā influence was least strong, the use of these cerebral letters is most fluctuating. In Assamese, although the difference is maintained in writing, there is practically no distinction in pronunciation between the dental and the cerebral letters. It is probable, also, that in other cases the Dravido-Mundā languages have had an indirect influence on the development of the vernaculars. When there were two or three ways of saying the same thing, the tendency would be to use the idiom which was most like in sound to an expression meaning the same thing used by the surrounding non-Aryan tribes. Thus, in the Prakrit stage, there were many ways of expressing the dative. One of them consisted in suffixing the Aryan word *kahuñ* (derived from the Old Sanskrit *kṛtē*), and it had most chance of surviving, because it resembled the Dravidian dative suffix *ku*, or the Old Dravidian suffix from which the modern *ku* is derived. And so, owing to the existence of the suffix *ku*, although it had no connection with any Aryan language, this Aryan suffix *kahuñ* did survive to the exclusion of other dative suffixes in some of the Indo-Aryan vernaculars, and now appears in Hindi under the form of the familiar *ko*. Other similar instances of this indirect non-Aryan influence on the Aryan languages of India could easily be quoted. Two suffice. In the progress of a word through the stage of the Secondary Prakrits, a medial hard consonant first became softened, and then disappeared. Thus the Old Sanskrit *chalati*, "he goes," first became *chaladi* and then *chalai*. Some of the Secondary Prakrit dialects remained for a much longer period than others in the stage in which the softened consonant is still retained. Nay, this softened consonant has in some cases even survived in the modern vernaculars. Thus the Old Sanskrit *śōka*, "grief," is *sōga*, not *śōa*, in Hindi. The occasional retention of this soft medial consonant can be explained by the influence and example of Dravidian languages in which it is a characteristic feature. In some Indo-Aryan languages of the outer Circle, especially in Kashmiri, Sindhi, and Bihari, a final short *i* or *u* is not dropped, as is usual in the Inner languages, but is, so to speak, only half-pronounced, the mere colour, as it were, of the vowel being given to the final consonant. Thus the Sanskrit *mūrti*, "an image", becomes *mūra* in the Inner Hindi, but is pronounced *mūratī* in the Outer Bihari. This is also characteristic of Dravidian tongues.

510. In vocabulary, the influence of Indo-Chinese languages upon those of the Indo-Aryans has been small. It is only apparent in Assamese and the corrupt Bengali of Eastern Bengal, in which a few Tibeto-Burman and Ahom words can be traced. In Assamese, influence has also been at work to prevent the use of the Dravidian pronunciation of cerebral letters. In the same language the use of pronominal suffixes with certain nouns, though undoubtedly of Aryan origin, is probably due to Tibeto-Burman influence. Their use with nouns has been dropped in neighbouring Aryan languages, but the example of Tibeto-Burman forms of speech (which, however, use prefixes not suffixes) accounts for their survival in Assamese. I think that another and more widespread example of the influence exercised by Tibeto-Burman languages may also be traced. It is an important point of idiom. In Old Sanskrit there were two ways of expressing the past tense. We might either say "I struck him" or "he was struck by me," "I went" or "I am gone". In the modern vernaculars only the second, the passive, construction survives. No modern Indo-Aryan language ever says "I struck him" or "I went," but all say "he was struck by me" or "I am gone." In Old Sanskrit there was a third way, which was only used with intransitive verbs. It was an impersonal construction, as in the phrase "it is gone by me" for "I went". This construction could not, in Sanskrit, be employed with transitive verbs, but it is common with them in the modern vernaculars, as in the Hindi sentence *maiñ-ne us-kō mārā*, "by me, with reference to him striking was done." Now this impersonal construction of transitive verbs is one of the most prominent peculiarities of Tibeto-Burman syntax, and it is probable that the Indo-Aryan tribes borrowed it at a very early period of their migration into India, although it was not admitted to the standard speech which developed into Classical Sanskrit.

511. The Indo-Aryan vernaculars have also been influenced

by languages altogether strange to India. Contact with the tongues of foreign nations has affected their vocabularies to varying extents. The one which has had most influence is Persian, not the old Eranian language of Pre-Musalmān times (though that has also contributed a small quota), but the Arabicised Persian of the Mughul conquerors. Thus, through Persian, the Indo-Aryan vernaculars have also received an important contribution of Arabic, and even some few Turki words. The influence of the Musalmān religion has opened another door for the entry of Arabic, and a few words have also been imported on the west coast from Arab traders. In the main, however, the Arabic element in all the Indian vernaculars, whether Aryan or not, came in with Persian, and as a part of that language. The pronunciation of the Persian words so imported is that of the Mughul times, and not the effeminate articulation of the land of the Lion and the Sun at the present day. The extent to which Persian has been assimilated varies greatly according to locality and to the religion of the speakers. Everywhere there are some few Persian words which have achieved full citizenship and are used by the most ignorant rustic, and we find every variation between this and the Urdū of a highly educated Muhammadan writer of Lucknow, who uses scarcely a single Indo-Aryan word except the verb at the end of his sentence. Under all circumstances, however, it is the vocabulary and but rarely the syntax which is affected. Only in the Urdū of the Musalmāns do we find the Persian order of words in a sentence. There has been no other introduction of Persian by construction, nor are the Arabic words inflected (except by purists) according to their own rules, but they have to conform to the grammatical system of their host. So strong is the native instinct against the use of foreign constructions that Hindū writers class a dialect as Urdū, not on the basis of its vocabulary, but on the order of words which it employs. A well-known work was issued in the last century entitled "Tales in pure Hindi". It does not contain a single Persian word from cover to cover and yet Hindū writers class it as Urdū, because the writer orders his sentences in the Persian fashion. He was a Musalmān, and could not release himself from the habit of using idioms which had been taught him by Maulvis in his school days.

512. Other foreign languages have also contributed to the vocabularies of the Indo-Aryan languages. They are principally Portuguese, Dutch, and English. The influence they have had is small, although some very common words are borrowed from these tongues. The use of the English vocables is growing, mainly owing to their use by employes of the railways, and by soldiers of the native army. The influence of a cantonment on language spreads far and wide.

513. The North-Western Group of the Sanskritic Indo-Aryan vernaculars contains four languages, Kashmiri, Kohistāni, Lahndā, and Sindhi. They all belong to the Outer Circle, and are closely connected —so closely indeed, that Lahndā has been

Language	Population returning it
Kāshmiri	1,007,957
Kōhistāni	36
Lahndā	3,337,017
Sindhi	3,006,305
TOTAL, North-Western Group	7,352,305

used to explain the meaning of difficult words in the Kashmir chronicles.

514. Kashmiri has its home in the Valley of Kashmir, beyond the limits of which it is scarcely used as a national tongue. In the Punjab it is spoken by immigrants, either pandits or colonies of weavers and carpenters. There is also a small settlement in the United Provinces which is permanent, and consists principally of educated Hindūs. Kashmiri has to its north Shinā, one of the non-Sanskrit Indo-Aryan forms of speech, and it is not unlikely that the *Pishchās*, who according to tradition were the aborigines of

the country, were also a tribe speaking a non-Sanskritic tongue. Kashmiri itself is a strongly Sanskritic language, and must have

Speakers of Kāshmiri in—	
The Punjab and North-West Frontier	9,349
United Provinces	100
In the Punjab, the largest numbers are in Amritsar (2,487), Chamba (1,775), Ludhiana (1,324), Kangra (782), and Lahore (752).	

been imported from the south, but some of its words (even common ones, such as the words for "father") cannot be derived from Sanskrit, and are identical with those found in the non-Sanskritic languages. Moreover, the lower orders in Kashmir affect that peculiar habit of hardening soft consonants, which is one of the most characteristic features of the latter. Kashmiri has been studied during the past ten years; we have now a complete grammar, and a dictionary is under preparation. To the philologist it is of great interest, for we see in it a language which is, so to speak, caught in the act of transforming itself from the analytic to the synthetic stage. Owing to the extensive use which is made of epenthesis, its pronunciation is as difficult to foreigners as English is, and it possesses many broken vowel sounds which are not easily recorded in writing. Although the vernacular of so small an area, it is said to have at least three dialects, Kamrāzi, spoken in the northern portion of the valley, Marāzi in the southern portion, and Yamrāzi round Srinagar, but the differences between them appear to be slight. Kishtwāri, spoken in the hills south-east of Kashmir, must be counted as a dialect of Kāshmiri and so also the Pogul and the Rāmbani of the hills south of the Banihal Pass. A more important division is between the Kāshmiri of the Musalmāns (who are many, and uneducated) and that of the Hindūs (who are few, and educated). Musalmān Kāshmiri abounds in foreign words borrowed from Persian, and often somewhat quaintly distorted. Hindū Kāshmiri is very free from admixture of Persian, and although the home language of Pandits, is singularly free from Tatsamas. Most of its copious vocabulary is composed of honest, sturdy, Tadbhavas.

515. Kashmiri has a considerable literature, a small portion of which has been published by German scholars. It has two alphabets, a modification of the Persian literature, Alphabets used by Musalmāns, and the ancient Śāradā character akin to Dēva-nāgarī, which is still used by Hindūs. The Serampur missionaries published a Kāshmiri version of the Scriptures in the Śāradā character early in the last century. Modern translations have been in the Persian script.

516. The River Indus, after leaving Baltistan, flows pretty nearly due west through the Chilas country, till it receives the Kohistāni River Kandia, which takes its rise not far to the north in the maze of mountains between Chilas and Chitral. From this point to its entry into British territory, the Indus runs in a southerly direction through groups of hills, known collectively as the Indus Kōhistān, and inhabited by a number of wild tribes who all speak varieties of a language of Sanskritic Indo-Aryan origin, which is called Indus-Maiyāñ. Kohistāni or Maiyāñ. To the west of the Indus-Kōhistān lie in order the valleys of the Swat, the Panjkora, and the Kumar. Those of the first two are known as the Swat and Panjkora-Kōhistāns respectively. Here the language of the bulk of the people was formerly an Indian one, allied to Maiyāñ, but is now, owing to Pathān domination, almost invariably Pashtō. Only a faithful few still cling to their ancient language, though they have abandoned their Aryan religion, and the dialects which they speak are called Gārwi and Tōrwāli. These three, Maiyāñ, Gārwi, and Tōrwāli, together form one well-defined group of dialects, Indo-Aryan in origin and evidently descended from the Old Sanskrit. They form a connecting link in the chain of North-Western Indo-Aryan languages commencing with Sindhi, and passing via Lahndā, through their Indo-Kāshmiri. This group can conveniently be called the Kōhistāni language. The tribes who speak it have never been famous for

devotion to the politer arts, and it possesses no literature of any kind. Very little is known about it. Colonel Biddulph was the first to describe it, and through the kindness of Colonel Deane and Captain Dew, I have since been able to collect further materials, which allow us to set the language in its proper place in relation to the other tongues of India. The home of Kōshistāni lies outside the census area, and the few speakers who have been returned are temporary visitors to the Punjab.

517. Lahndā is a language the existence of which has long been recognised, but under many names. In the last Census Report it was called Jatki, but this, like Mūltāni, Western Panjabi, and other titles given to it, has the disadvantage of not being sufficiently comprehensive. It is not spoken only by Jats; it is not peculiar to Multan; and it is not a western dialect of the Panjabi of the Manjh. I therefore think it best to give it the name which is indicated by the natives of the Punjab themselves, i.e., Lahndā or the Language of the West (Panjabi, *Lahndā-dī Bolī*). It has no literature, and has no standard form, so that it is rather a group of connected dialects than a language with a definite standard. The eastern boundary of Lahndā may be taken as the River Chenab from the Kashmir frontier down to the town of Ramnagar in the district of Gujranwala. Thence it runs in a straight line to the north-east corner of Montgomery, and across that district to the south-west corner. It takes in the northern portion of Bahawalpur, and thence gradually merges through Siraiki into Sindhi. Its northern boundary may be taken as coinciding on the east with the range of mountains forming the southern limit of the Kashmir Valley, while to the west it skirts that valley and reaches as far north as the watershed dividing the Indus from the Jhelum Valley. Here it is bounded on the west by the Kōhistāni of the Indus Valley, till we reach the Hazara district. Thence the western boundary may roughly be taken as the Indus itself. These eastern and western boundaries are, however, very indefinite. Pashtō is spoken in several places close to the Indus, and, from the Indus westwards up to the Afghan mountain country, we find Lahndā also spoken, but principally by Hindūs, the Musalmān language being Pashtō. As we get further south into the Dērājāt, Lahndā more than holds its own, and is the principal language of the plains west of the Indus. On the east the boundary given is purely conventional. There can be no doubt that the Outer Prakrit from which Lahndā is derived once extended up to near the Sarasvati and practically covered the whole ground now occupied by Panjabi. The expansion of the Aryan tribes which immigrated latest has, however, in later times occupied that tract with a population speaking one of the Inner Prakrits, who absorbed some of the characteristic features of the language of the original inhabitants. Such, for instance, are the Panjabi words for "we" and "you", viz., "asiñ" "tusiñ", and the occasional dialectic use of pronominal suffixes. The further west and south we go, the more prominent are these peculiarities, so that the merging of Panjabi into Lahndā is exceptionally gradual even for an Indian language. Nay, it is not even correct to say that the eastern limit given above for Lahndā is the western limit of Panjabi. That language makes its influence felt far into the Lahndā tract proper. All that can be said is, that the line from Ramnagar to the south-west corner of Montgomery roughly separates the country in which the main features of the language are those of Lahndā from the one whose main linguistic features are those of Panjabi. It will thus be understood that, although Lahndā is in the main a language of the Outer Circle of Indo-Aryan languages, it is in some respects, varying according to locality, a mixed one.

The tract of country which at the present day is the special home of Lahndā, roughly corresponds with the ancient land of Kaikēya. If the evidence of the modern vernacular is to be accepted, the Kaikēyas must have spoken a language very similar to the Vṛachada Apabhramśa already alluded to. But amongst them there were members of another Aryan tribe, known as Pisāchas.*

These Pisāchas were most probably of the same race as those Indo-Aryans who settled in Chitral and Gilgit, and, at any rate, their home was in North-Western India. The Hindū

*It is very probable that our Gipsies are the descendants of these Kaikēya Pisāchas.

grammarians have preserved for us the main features of their language, a characteristic point of which was the preservation of the letter *t* between two vowels. In the other Indian Prakrits such a *t* first became *d*, and was then elided altogether. It is an interesting confirmation of the correctness of the observations of these ancient scholars to observe that the same fact is noticeable, though to a less extent, at the present day in Lahndā and Panjabi. Panjabi usually has both forms, that with the *t* and that without; but, in such cases, Lahndā always preserves the *t* intact. Thus, the word for "sewn" is *sītā* in Lahndā, but *sīlā* or *sīa* in Panjabi; "done" is Lahndā *kītā*, but Panjabi *kīlā* or *kuriā*; "drunk" is *piṭā* in both Lahndā and Panjabi. In a pure Inner language, such as Hindi, the *t* would be dropped in all these cases, and we should have *sīa*, *kīā*, and *piā*, or some such words. We thus see that Lahndā appears to have also borrowed peculiarities from yet another source than Panjabi.

The number of dialects of Lahndā is very great. The form of the language used in Hazara and to the west of the Indus is usually called Hindki or Hindkō. Its special peculiarities have not yet formed the subject of study. Each of the Indus they fall into two main groups, a northern and a southern. The dividing line may be taken as the southern foot of the Salt Range.

518. The most important of the northern dialects are Pōthwāri and what Mr. Drew calls "Chibhālī". Pōthwāri is spoken over the submontane tract in the east of the districts of Gujrat, Jhelum, and Rawalpindi. The word "Chibhālī" properly means the language of the Chibhs, a tribe which is most numerous between Murree and Jammu, and who have no special language of their own. Drew, in his work on Kashmir, uses the name to mean the group of dialects which are spoken in the Murree Hills and in the country through which the Jhelum flows from Kashmir to the plains, extending as far east as the Chenab so as to include Naoshera and Punch. The

The following forms of Lahndā have been reported from the Punjab, the North-West Frontier, and Lachistan:—

Dialect	Population returning it
Lahndā	350
Jatki	220,836
Dērāwāl	526,577
Chināwar	165
Dialects north of the Salt Range	
Awānkāri	621
Dhanni	11,711
Ghēbi	74,082
Hindki	661,283
Pōthwāri	226,542
Tināoli	2
Rēshi	3,011
Sawāñ	42,291
Jandāli	39,016
Khātri	34,930
Dialects south of the Salt Range	
Kāchhri	16
Khētrāni	96
Mūltāni	961,997
Bahāwalpuri	530,036
Thalōchhri	1,555
Ūbhē-dī-boli	1,924

Of the above Jatki, is the language of the Jat population of Dera Ghasi Khan. Dērāwāl is found in Dera Ismail Khan. Chināwāri is spoken along the Chenab. Nearly all the speakers of Awānkāri, Dhanni, Ghēbi, and Pōthwāri, belong to Rawalpindi. Hindki is principally found in Hazara, and Rawalpindi. Rēshi (valley of the Rēsh), Sawāñ (valley of the Soan), Jandāli and Khātri (both north of Pindi Gheb) all belong to Rawalpindi. Bahāwalpuri is the Lahndā of Bahawalpur. Ūbhē-dī-boli is the Ūbhēbi of Sindhi.

name is not a good one, for the Chibhs extend further to the east, and, moreover, are not by any means the only tribe in the area allotted to Chibhālī. The word is, however, a convenient one, and (with the above explanation) will, pending the completion of the Linguistic Survey, be employed in the sense given to it by Mr. Drew. Among the genuine dialects which fall under the general head of "Chibhālī" are Punchi, the language of Punch, and again, the dialect of the Kairai country in the eastern hills of Hazara, and eastwards up the Jhelum Valley and as far as the Punch border, which some people call Dhundi from the tribe of Dhunds who are found (among others) in east Hazara. This so-called Dhundi is the language of the "Galis" and of the hills round Murree. The exact relation ship of Chibhālī to Lahndā is uncertain. The Linguistic Survey has not yet reached it, and its present classification is on the authority of Drew. It resembles Panjabi in many particulars and may, finally, have to be allocated as a dialect of that language. Other northern dialects of Lahndā are the Tināoli of west Hazara (probably another of the Chibhālī dialects, and hence subject to the same reservations), Ghēbi of Rawalpindi, and Awānkāri of Jhelum, with a colony of its speakers across the Indus in Kohat.

519. South of the Salt Range, Lahndā is very generally known as "Mūltāni." The special form spoken round Multan is familiar to us from the vocabulary written by the late Mr. O'Brien, and we have also a full grammar based on the dialect of Shahpur, from the pen of Mr. Wilson. Another dialect, spoken in Northern Sind, is known as Ūbhēchi, i.e., the language of the East. Several more dialect names have been recorded, but they are of little importance, the main distinction being into forms of speech used east and west of the River Jhelum, on which are founded a number of fanciful names such as Kāchhi, the dialect of the alluvial valley, Thalli, the dialect of the sandy waste, which connote no idea of locality, unless we are told what valley and what waste are meant. Finally, on the west side of the Indus, there is one dialect of Hindkō to be mentioned. It is Khētrāni, spoken by the Khētrān Balōches of Thal-Chotiali. It is not a form of the Balōch language as is sometimes affirmed.

520. Lahndā differs widely from Panjabi in vocabulary, more nearly approaching Sindhi in this respect. Some of its words are identical with Kāshmiri vocables, and even with words once used in that language but no longer employed. It is however, in its grammatical forms that the most characteristic differences from Panjabi are exhibited. Lahndā has a true future, of which the characteristic letter is *s*, and a true passive formed by suffixing *i*, the former of which is strange to, and the latter of which is rare in, the language of the Manjh. It also employs pronominal suffixes with all the freedom of its sisters Kāshmiri and Sindhi, and has many postpositions which do not occur in Panjabi. The northern dialects are harsher and more nasal than the southern, and possess characteristic features of their own. Amongst them may be mentioned the use of the suffix *nā* instead of *dā* to form the genitive, the employment of an oblique form in the case of nouns ending in consonants, and the formation of the present participle.

The Arab-Persian character is usually employed in writing Lahndā. A corrupt form of Dēva-nāgarī, seldom legible except to its writer, is also found. In 1819 Carey published an edition of the New Testament in this latter character in the dialect of Lahndā spoken round Uch. He called it the Uchehi language.

521. Sindhi is spoken in Sind, on both sides of the lower Indus, commencing in the north at about latitude 20° N. On that side it merges into Lahndā, and on the east into the Mārwarī dialect of Rājasthān. To the south it merges into Gujarātī through Kāchhī, and on the west it is bounded by the languages of Baluchistan. The population which speaks it being Musalmān, its vocabulary naturally borrows freely from Persian and since the country has passed under British rule, an adapta-

tion of the Arab-Persian alphabet has been used for writing it, although a debased form of the Dēva-nāgarī character is employed to a small extent for personal memoranda and accounts. This latter is so corrupt and incomplete that, when written, it can rarely be read by anyone except the original scribe. Sindhi is not much spoken beyond the borders of Sind, except in the neighbouring States of Las Bela, Kachh, and Bahawalpur, but the Sindhis being enterprising traders, they are found sporadically in most of the large towns of India, and even of Persia and Central Asia. Sindhi has three main dialects, Siraiki, Lāri, and Tharēli. The first is spoken in Siro or Upper Sind and Bahawalpur. It is a transitional form of speech between Sindhi and Lahndā, and it is as yet doubtful with which language it should finally be classed. The inhabitants of the Punjab speak of it as a dialect of Sindhi, while those of Sind describe it as a dialect of Panjabi, i.e., Lahndā. Lāri is spoken in Lāru or Lower Sind. It is the literary dialect and the one dealt with in grammars of the language. Tharēli is spoken by the hunting and outcast tribes of the Tharu or Desert of Sind, which forms the political boundary between that province and Marwar. It is, like Siraiki, a transition dialect, but this time between Sindhi and Mārwarī. Six hundred and fifty-one people have been returned as speaking Siraiki, but no figures are available for the other dialects. Owing to its isolated position, Sindhi has preserved many phonetic and grammatical peculiarities which have disappeared elsewhere, and is a typical speech of the Outer Circle of languages. To the present day it retains peculiarities which were recorded many hundred years ago as characteristic of the old Vṛachada Apabhramśa from which it is descended. The Hindi grammarians also record a Pālsāchi dialect as spoken in the Vṛachada country. The Pisāchas, therefore, were once found in the country which is now Sind, alongside of the people who then spoke Vṛachada Apabhramśa, and whose descendants now speak Sindhi. As in the case of Lahndā, we again find corroboration of this by the fact that at the present day, like Lahndā, Sindhi possesses certain words which still retain a medial *t*.*

522. To the south-east, Sindhi merges into Gujarātī through Kāchhī. Pending the completion of the survey, I have followed the usual custom of classing the latter form of speech as a dialect of Gujarātī. It is probable, however, that it should more properly be included under Sindhi. Under any circumstances it is a transition tongue. Gujarātī, itself, will be dealt with later on amongst the inner languages, of which it is certainly a member, although, like Panjabi, it occupies territory once held by some language of the Outer Circle. Leaving, therefore, Gujarātī for the present, we come to the Southern group.

523. The Southern Group of Sanskritic Indo-Aryan vernaculars consists of a single language. It is a group of dialects, not of languages. The one language is Marāṭhī.

*I do not in any way mean to argue that either Lahndā or Sindhi is derived from a Pālsāchi dialect. From the fact that both an Apabhramśa and a Pālsāchi were spoken in Vṛachada, we are entitled to maintain with considerable probability that the Pisāchas were not the same tribe as those who spoke Apabhramśa. They were therefore foreigners, and so also, by parity of reason, were those of Kāikēya. Assuming that the homes of the Pālsāchas was somewhere in the country at the foot of the Pāni, the natural course for emigration would be through the Swat Valley down the Indus to Kāikēya and Vṛachada country. This would be in time when the original inhabitants, whom they found in *situ*, were in so early a stage of linguistic development that they still retained the original *t* in words like *pīta* and so forth. The influence of the cognate language of the alien Pālsāchas would account for speakers of Lahndā and Sindhi not dropping the *t*, when this had been done in the natural course of linguistic development further east. Such an influence would have more effect in the direction of conservation than in the direction of innovation, and hence we find no trace of other Pālsāchi peculiarities (such as the change of *d* to *t*) which were strange to the original dialect. I freely admit that much of the above is pure theory, but I do not see any way to estimating the correctness of any explanation, other than the influence of some non-Sanskritic form of speech, for the retention of the *t* in these languages.

Pālsāchi supplies all the requirements of such a tongue, both in its locality and in its phonetic laws. Hindi grammarians also mention another form of Pālsāchi spoken in Srasena, i.e., in the Madhyādhara. Can these have been subsequent emigrants from the sub-Panjab country who had joined their cousins, the descendants of those Indo-Aryans who formed the later immigration?

upon the memory. It is particularly noticeable for the very complete set of verbal nouns, present, past, and future, which take the place of the incomplete series of infinitive and gerund which we find in Bengali, and for want of which that language is sometimes driven to strange straits in order to embody the simplest idea. When Bengali wishes to express the idea embodied in what in Latin would be called the infinitive, it has to borrow the present participle for the occasion, and then has to employ it for all tenses, so that the word is used, in the first place, not as a participle, and, in the second place, not necessarily in the present tense. Oriyā, on the other hand, simply takes the appropriate verbal noun, and declines it in the case which the meaning necessarily requires. As every infinitive must be some oblique case of a verbal noun, it follows that Oriyā grammar does not know the so-called "Infinitive Mood" at all. The veriest beginner does not miss it, and instinctively makes up his "infinitive" or his "gerund" as he requires it. In this respect Oriyā grammar is in a more complete stage of development than even Classical Sanskrit, and can only be compared with the Old Sanskrit of the Vedic times. This archaic character, both of form and vocabulary, runs through the whole language, and is no doubt accounted for by its geographical position. Orissa has ever been an isolated country bounded on the east by the ocean, and on the west by hilly tracts inhabited by wild aboriginal tribes and bearing an evil reputation for air and water. On the south, the language is Dravidian, and belongs to an altogether different family, while, on the north, it has seldom had political ties with Bengal.

534. On the other hand, Orissa has been a conquered nation. For eight centuries it was subject to the kings of Telinga, and, in modern times, it was for fifty years under the sway of the Bhōṣlās of Nagpur, both of which have left deep impression of their rule upon the country. On the language they have imposed a number of Telugu and Marāṭhī words and idioms which still survive. These are, so far as we know, the only foreign elements of importance which have intruded into Oriyā. There are also a few Persian words which have come from the Musalmāns, and a small vocabulary of English Court terms and the like, which English domination has brought into vogue. Oriyā has a fairly large literature, mainly composed of religious poetry, that relating to Krishna being most prominent. As a vernacular, it is almost confined to its proper home, though speakers of the language are found in various localities of India, where they are mainly either domestic servants or pālki bearers.

535. The Province of Bihar was for centuries much more closely connected politically with the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh than with Bengal. Even so early as the time of the Sanskrit epic of the Rāmāyan, Rāma-chandra the Prince of Oudh, is represented as taking his famous bride, Sitā, from the country of Mithila, or the present North Bihar. The fate of the Bihārī is ever turned towards the north-west; from Bengal he has only experienced hostile invasions. For those reasons, the language of Bihar has often been considered to be a form of the "Hindi" said to be spoken in the United Provinces, but really nothing can be further from the fact. In spite of the hostile feeling with which Bihārīs regard everything connected with Bengal their language is a sister of Bengali, and only a distant cousin of the tongue spoken to its west. Like Bengali and Oriyā, it is a direct descendant of the old Māgadha Apabhraṃsa. It occupies the original seat of that language, and still retains nearly all its characteristic features. In one particular of pronunciation alone does it depart from its parent, viz., in the pronunciation of the sibilants. This is accounted for by the political influence of the North-West. The pronunciation of these letters is a literal shibboleth between Bengal and Central Hindostan. A man who pronounces his *s*'s as if they were *ś*, would at once be known as a Bengali, and treated as such. The Bihārīs, therefore, in their desire which has existed for several centuries, to sever all connection with the people to their east, have striven after the pronunciation of the *s*'s of the west, and have now acquired it; but that it is a modern innovation is clearly shown by the fact that, although they pronounce *s*, they always still write *ś*, and use the very character which the Hindū grammarians employed to illustrate

the *ś*-sound which was so characteristic in their time of the tongue of Māgadha.

536. Bihārī is not only the vernacular of Bihar, but is also spoken far beyond the limits of that province. To the west it is spoken in the eastern districts of the United Provinces, and even in a small portion of Oudh. Its western boundary may be roughly taken as the meridian passing through Benares, although it really extends a short distance beyond that city. On the south it is spoken in the two plateaux of Chota Nagpur. It extends from the Himalaya on the north to Singhbhum (an Oriyā-speaking district) on the south, and from Manbhum on the south-east to Basti in the north-west. The total area covered by it is about 90,000 square miles. Its linguistic boundaries are Bengali to the east, the Himalayan tongues to its north, Eastern Hindi to its west, and Oriyā to its south.

537. The number of speakers of Bihārī can only be given approximately. No distinction could be made by the enumerators (who were mostly uneducated) between Bihārī and Hindi, and hence it was found necessary to show both under the latter name in the schedule. In the United Provinces, the tables have been adjusted so that the districts of which Bihārī is known to be the vernacular have Bihārī assigned to them, all entries of Hindi (with the necessary adjustments) for these districts being shown as Bihārī. This gave a total of 10,056,056 for the United Provinces, which, taken as an estimate, and only as an estimate is, nearly correct. To this a small number of speakers of admitted Bihārī in other parts of India being added, we get the total of 10,296,816. This, however, takes no account of more than double this number of speakers of Bihārī, whose home is Bihar, in Bengal. Here the problem was much more complicated. It was found impossible to show, by any geographical process, how many of the people returned as speaking "Hindi", (26,780,174) really spoke Bihārī. The great majority of them did do so and hence in the tables for all India, the whole of the "Hindi" speakers in Bengal have been classed under Bihārī. In attempting to show figures which were more nearly accurate, all that Mr. Gait could do was to give, as a rough approximation, the number of speakers of Bihārī in the Lower Provinces of Bengal as 24,283,028. In this Chapter, I add this amount to the figures we have already got for Bihārī, giving a total for this language of 34,579,844. There remains a balance, from the "Hindi" figures of Bengal, of 2,497,146 which, I distribute between Eastern Hindi and Western Hindi, as explained under those languages.

Bihārī has three main dialects; Maithili, Magahi, and Bhojpuri. Each of these has several sub-dialects. Maithili or Tirhutī is spoken over Tirhut, a part of Champaran, Eastern Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Western Purnea. It is found in its greatest purity in Darbhanga, and has a small literature going back to the fifteenth century. Vidyā-

Dialect	Population returning it
Maithili	10,387,898
Magahi	6,584,497
Bhojpuri	17,367,078
Purbi	230,250
Not identified	4,112
TOTAL, Bihārī	34,579,844

pati Thākur, who lived about that time, was a Sanskrit writer of some repute, and one of his works, translated into Bengali, has for years been the terror of examinees in that language. But it is upon his dainty songs in his own vernacular that his fame chiefly rests. He was the first of the old Master Singers whose short religious poems, dealing principally with Rādha and Krishna, exercised such potent influence on the faiths of Eastern India. His songs were adopted and enthusiastically recited by the celebrated Hindū reformer Chaitanya (flourished

16th century), and, through him, became the house poetry of the Lower Provinces. Numbers of imitators sprung up, many of whom wrote in Vidyapati's name, so that it is now difficult to separate the genuine from the imitation, especially as in the great collection of these songs which is the accepted authority in Bengal, the former have been altered in the course of generations to suit the Bengali idiom and metre. Vernacular literature has also had several dramatic authors in Bihar, the local custom being to write the body of a play in Sanskrit but the songs in Maithili. There have also been some epic poems, of which at least one has survived in part. One of the earliest translations of the Gospels and Acts into any Northern Indian language was made into Maithili by the celebrated missionary Father Antonio at the end of the eighteenth century.

538. Magahi is spoken in South Bihar and Hazaribagh. It does not extend beyond the northern of the two plateaux of Chota Nagpur. It has no written literature, but Carey translated the New Testament into it in 1818 and some folk-tales and songs have been collected and printed. The locality in which Magahi is now spoken corresponds to the ancient Māgadha, and was therefore the head-quarters of the ancient Māgadha Apabhraṃsa.

539. Bhojpuri is properly speaking the language of Bhojpur, the name of a town and pargana in the north-west of the district of Shahabad. It connotes, however, the language spoken over a much wider area. It occupies the whole of West Bihar and of the eastern portion of the United Provinces. It also covers the district of Palamau, and the southern or Ranchi plateau of Chota Nagpur. It varies according to locality, the tongue of Azamgarh and Benares differing somewhat from that of Shahabad and Saran, another division of forms being between the Bhojpuri spoken south, and that spoken north of the Ganges. It has one important sub-dialect, the Nagpuriā of Chota Nagpur, and natives also recognise, by using separate names, the Madhēsī Bhojpuri spoken in Champāran, the Sarwarīā of Basti and the neighbourhood, and the Tharui or broken dialect spoken by hill tribes of the Himalaya. These are refinements of small importance. The three main sub-dialects are the Standard, the Western, and Nagpuriā. Western Bhojpuri is frequently called "Purbi," or "the language of the East" *par excellence*. This is naturally the name given to it by the inhabitants of Western Hindostan, but has the disadvantage of being too indefinite. It is used very loosely, and often includes languages which have nothing to do with Bhojpuri, simply because they are spoken to the "East" of those who refer to them. Bhojpuri has a very small literature, all written in the last few years. So far as I am aware, no portion of the Scriptures has been translated into it.

540. These three dialects fall naturally into two groups viz., Maithili and Magahi on the one hand Bhojpuri on the other. The speakers are also separated by ethnic peculiarities, but Maithili and Magahi and the speakers of these two dialects are much more closely connected together than either of them is to Bhojpuri. I shall here content myself with noting the most characteristic differences which strike the most casual observer. In pronunciation Maithili, and to a less degree Magahi, is much rounder than Bhojpuri. In Maithili, the vowel *a* is pronounced with a broad sound approaching the "o in hot" colour which it possesses in Bengali. Bhojpuri, on the contrary, pronounces the vowel with the clear sharp cut tone which we hear all over Central Hindostan. On the other hand, it also possesses along drawled vowel which is pronounced like the *aw* in *awl*. The contrast between these two sounds is so very marked, and is of such frequent occurrence, that it gives a tone to the whole language which is recognised at once. In the declension of nouns Bhojpuri has an oblique form of the genitive case, which is wanting in the other dialects. The polite pronoun of the second person, which is very frequently heard in conversation, is *apane* in Maithili and Magahi, but *raune* in Bhojpuri. The verb substantive in Maithili is usually *chhai* or *achhi*, he is. In Magahi it is usually *hai*, and in Bhojpuri *bāṭe*, *bāre*, or *hawe*. The three dialects all agree in forming the present tense by

adding the verb substantive to the present participle, exactly as in other modern Indian languages. But Magahi has also a special form of the present, viz., *dēkha hai*, exactly equivalent to the English "he is a-seeing," and so has Bhojpuri another form *dēkhā-lā*, which probably means "he is come to see." The whole system of verbal conjugation is amazingly complex in Maithili and Magahi, but is as simple and straight forward in Bhojpuri as it is in Bengali or Hindi. There are many other minor differences between the three dialects, but the above are those which are most characteristic and striking. Suffice it to say, further, that Maithili and Magahi are the dialects of nationalities which have carried conservatism to the excess of uncouthness, while Bhojpuri is the practical language of a energetic race, which is ever ready to accommodate itself to circumstances, and which has made its influence felt all over India.

541. The last remark brings us to the consideration of the ethnic differences of Maithili and Magahi on the one hand and those who speak Bhojpuri on the other. These are great. Mithilā, a country with an ancient history, traditions of which it retains to the present day, is a land under the domination of a sept of Brāhmins extraordinarily devoted to the mint, anise, and cummin of the law. For centuries it has been too proud to admit other nationalities to intercourse on equal terms, and has passed through conquest after conquest, from the north, from the east, and from the west, without changing its ancestral peculiarities. The story goes that at the marriage of Rāma, the Brāhmins of Mithilā showed the same uncivilised pride which is characteristic of their descendants in the twentieth century. This Brahmanical domination has left ineffaceable marks upon the nature of the rest of the population. Mithilā, or Tirhut, is one of the most congested parts of India. Its inhabitants increase, and multiply, and impoverish the earth, nor will they seek other means of life than agriculture, or other lands on which to practice the one art with which they are acquainted. Māgadha, on the other hand, although it is intimately connected with the early history of Buddhism, was too long a cockpit for contending Musalmān armies, and too long subject to the head-quarters of a Musalmān province, to remember its former glories of the Hindu age. A great part of it is wild, barren, and sparsely cultivated, and over much of the remainder cultivation is only carried on with difficulty by the aid of great irrigation works widely spread over the country, and dating from prehistoric times. Its peasantry, oppressed for centuries, and even now, under British rule, poorer than that of any neighbouring part of India, is uneducated and unenterprising. There is an expressive word current in Eastern Hindostan which illustrates the national character. It is "*bhādēs*," and has two meanings. One is "uncouth," "boorish," and the other is "an inhabitant of Māgadha." Which meaning is the original and which the derivative, I do not know, but a whole history is contained in these two syllables.

542. The Bhojpuri-speaking country is inhabited by a people curiously different from the others who speak Bihārī dialects. They form the fighting nation of Hindostan. An alert and active nationality, with few scruples and considerable abilities, dearly loving a fight for fighting's sake, they have spread over Aryan India, each man ready to carve his fortune out of any opportunity which may present itself. They have furnished a rich mine of recruitment to the Hindostānī army, and, on the other hand, they took a prominent part in the Mutiny of 1857. As fond as an Irishman is of a stick, the long-boned, stalwart Bhojpuri, with his staff in hand, is a familiar object striding over fields far from his home. Thousands of them have emigrated to British Colonies and have returned rich men; every year still larger numbers wander over Northern Bengal, and seek employment either honestly, as pālki-bearers, or otherwise, as dacoits. Every Bengal Zamindār keeps a posse of these men, euphemistically termed "darwāns," to hold his tenants in order. Such are the people who speak Bhojpuri, and it can be understood that their language is a handy article, made for current use, and not too much encumbered by grammatic subtleties.

524. Marāṭhī, in its various dialects, extends nearly across the Peninsula of India. In the Bombay Presidency it covers the north of the Deccan Plateau, and a strip of country between the Ghāts and the Arabian Sea, extending to about a hundred miles south of Goa. It is also the language

Language	Population returning it
Marāṭhī	18,237,899

of Berar and of a good portion of the north-west of His Highness the Nizam's dominions. It stretches across the south of the Central Provinces (except in a few localities in the extreme south, where Telugu is the language), and occupies also a great portion of Bastar. Here it merges into Oriyā through the Bhatrī dialect of that language. It has to its north, in order from west to east, Gujarātī, Rājasthānī, Western Hindī, and Eastern Hindī. The first three are languages of the inner group, and Marāṭhī does not merge into them. On the contrary, there is a curiously sharp border line between the two forms of speech. Its most eastern dialect, Halabī, does show points of contact with the neighbouring Chhattisgarhī dialect of Eastern Hindī, and shades off gradually into Oriyā, which is also a language of the Outer Circle. Oriyā is its neighbour to the east. On the south it has Dravidian languages, and it is bounded on the west by the Arabian Sea. In Marāṭhī we first meet in general use an interesting grammatical form known as the past participle and a resulting past tense, with the letter *l* as its characteristic. Thus, *uḥilā*, he rose. It extends through all the remaining languages of the Outer Circle, so that we have in Oriyā, *uḥilā*; in Bengali, *uḥila*; in Bihārī, *uḥal*; and in Assamese, *uḥil*. It is also found, in a restricted use, in Gujarātī. This *l*-participle, therefore, not only extends over the whole of East-Aryan Indian, but reaches, through an unbroken chain of dialects all imperceptibly shading off into each other, to the Arabian Sea. This is illustrative of the intimate relationship which exists amongst all these forms of speech, and, although Assamese, is widely different from Marāṭhī, and a speaker of one would be entirely unintelligible to the other, a man could almost walk for fifteen hundred miles, from Dibrugarh to Goa, without being able to point to a single stage where he had passed from one language to another. Yet he would have passed through four distinct tongues of the Indian Continent, Assamese, Bengali, Oriyā, and Marāṭhī, and through many dialects.

525. Marāṭhī has a copious literature of great popularity. The poets wrote in the true vernacular of the country, and used a vocabulary mostly composed of honest Tadbhavas. The result is that the language at the present day is rich in them, and though the scholars for whom the Marāṭhā country is famous have in later times endeavoured with some success to heighten the style of the language by the use Tatsamas, these parasites have not obtained that complete mastery over the literary form of speech that they have in Bengali. The country was not invaded by the Musalmāns till a comparatively late period, and was more or less successful in repelling the invasion, so that the number of words borrowed from or through Persian is small. As Mr. Beams says, Marāṭhī is one of those languages which may be called playful, it delights in all sorts of jingling formations, and has struck out a larger quantity of secondary and tertiary words, diminutives, and the like, than any of the cognate tongues.

526. The earliest Marāṭhī writers whose works have come down to us are Namdēva and Dnyānōbā, who flourished at the end of the thirteenth century and drew their inspiration from the early Vaishnava reformers. Śrīdhar (end of 16th century) is best known for his paraphrases of the Sanskrit Purāṇas, but the most celebrated of all was Tukārām or Tukōbā, a contemporary of Sivaji, who wrote in the first half of the seventeenth century. His "Abhangas", or loosely constructed hymns in honour of the God Vithōbā, are household words in the Marāṭhā country. The most famous successor of Tukārām was Mōrōpant (A.D. 1720). As in the case of the other vernaculars of India, nearly all the earlier work is in verse, although there are some prose chronicles of varying importance.

527. No less than some fifty names have been recorded at various times as those of dialects of Marāṭhī. Few of these can be called genuine dialects, the majority being merely forms of the standard speech or of one of the real dialects, pronounced in some peculiar way according to locality or to the caste of the speakers. For instance, the Marāṭhī of the Konkan north of Ratnagiri is very nearly the same as the standard, but natives recognise two dialects, one spoken by the Brāhmans and another spoken by Musalmāns. The investigation of such minute differences may be a proper task for a linguistic survey, but is altogether out of place in a census report. We need, therefore, note only three main dialects of Marāṭhī, viz., Dēśī Kōṅkanī, and the Marāṭhī of Berar and the Central Provinces, Khāndēśī which has hitherto been considered to be a dialect of Marāṭhī is more nearly allied to Gujarātī, and will be considered when dealing with that language.

528. Dēśī Marāṭhī is simply the standard form of the language, spoken in its purity round Poona. It has travelled far with the Marāṭhā conquerors, and there are large colonies

Dialect	Population returning it
Dēśī	10,089,991
Kōṅkanī	420,629
Marāṭhī of Berar and Central Provinces	4,300,591
Halabī	114,280
Others and unspecified	3,312,408
TOTAL, Marāṭhī	18,237,899

of its speakers in Baroda, which is a Marāṭhā State, although locally in Gujarat, in Saugor, and in other parts of Central India. Several varieties of it are mentioned, of which we may name

the Sangamēswari and the Bānkōṭī of the Central Konkan, and Kudālī and Mālwani, spoken lower down between Rajapur and Goa and in the State of Savantvadi. These four are transition forms of speech between the standard dialect and Kōṅkanī. The lower classes of Thana and the neighbouring parts of Khandesh use another form of this dialect, usually known as Kunbāū after the name of one of the castes which employ it, and the Kōlis of Bombay, Thana, and Kolaba speak a mixture of it and Gujarātī. Kōṅkanī is

spoken in the Konkan south of Goa and throughout the districts of North Kanara and Belgaum. Goanese, itself, is a form of it. It differs more widely from standard Marāṭhī than any of the other dialects, and local pride sometimes leads to its being given the dignity of a distinct language. To the south it is mixed, in its vocabulary, with Kanarese and Tulu. Carey translated the New Testament into Kōṅkanī early in the last century, and printed it in the Dēvanāgarī character used for the other Marāṭhī dialects; but of late years the character employed is generally the Kanarese one, except in the case of the Portuguese missionaries and their converts, who employ the Roman alphabet. Warhādī or Berari is the dialect spoken in Berar and the neighbouring portion of Hyderabad.

Historically, it should represent the purest Marāṭhī, for Berar corresponds to the ancient Vidarbha or Mahārāshṭra. The political centre of gravity, however, in after centuries moved to the west, and with it the linguistic standard. The River Wardha, which separates the Central Provinces from Berar, may also be taken as the linguistic boundary between Nāgpuri and Warhādī. The latter dialect is, however, also found in Betul, in the Central Provinces, while, on the other hand, the Marāṭhī of Basin and of the western part of Buldana in Berar is not Warhādī, but more nearly approaches the dialect of Poona. The form of Marāṭhī spoken in the south of the Central

Provinces is called Nāgpuri. It is practically the same as Warhādī, but varied according to locality, diverging further from the standard as we go east. In the

Saugor district the Marāṭhī spoken is not Nāgpuri, but is the standard form of the language. This tract of country passed to us from the Peshwa and not from the Nāgpur Raj, and the Marāṭhī-speaking population came from Poona, not Nāgpur. They regard the true Nāgpur people with some contempt in consequence. The same is the case with the scattered Marāṭhā families of Damoh and Jubbulpore. In the extreme east of the Nāgpuri area, in the district of Balaghat, the dialect has changed so much that it has a separate name, and is called

Marhētī. In this part of the Central Provinces the districts of Balaghat and Bhandara are the eastern limit of Nāgpuri.

Further east we are met by Chhattisgarhī, which is a dialect of Eastern Hindī. To the south Marāṭhī covers the northern portion of the district of Chanda (the south is occupied by Telugu), and gradually merges into Halabī. Halabī, also called Bastari, has hitherto been nobody's child in the linguistic classification of India. It is, as the Linguistic Survey shows, a corrupt mixture of several languages, both Aryan and Dravidian, forming a transition tongue between Marāṭhī and Oriyā, but generally with a Marāṭhā backbone. The Halabī of Bastar is considered by Chhattisgarhī speakers to be Marāṭhī, and by Marāṭhī speakers to be Chhattisgarhī. This well illustrates its mixed nature. It is spoken in the central portion of Bastar, having Telugu to its south. In the north-east corner of Bastar we find a form of speech called Bhatrī.

This is the link between Halabī and Oriyā, and is classed as a dialect of the latter language. It might with almost equal accuracy be described as one of the many forms of Halabī. Immediately to its east lies Oriyā itself. We have now brought Marāṭhī across miles of the Bay of Bengal. Hitherto attention has been naturally fixed upon the particular dialect of it which is spoken in the Bombay Presidency, and it has been usually classed as the most south-western of the Aryan languages of India. It will have been seen that "Southern" describes it much more completely.

529. The languages of the Eastern Group are Oriyā,

Language	Population returning it
Oriyā	9,687,429
Bihārī*	34,579,844
Bengali	44,624,048
Assamese	1,350,840
TOTAL, Eastern Group	90,242,167

Bihārī, Bengali, and Assamese. It thus includes all the Aryan languages of India which, roughly speaking, are in use to the east of the meridian of Benares.

530. Oriyā or Utkalī is the Aryan language spoken in Orissa and in the country bordering on that province. To the north it includes a portion of the district of Midnapore, which, together with part of Balasore, was the Orissa of the phrase "Bengal, Bihar and Orissa" found in the Diwānī grant and in the regulations framed by the Government in the last decades of the 18th century. It is also the language of the district of Singhbhum, belonging to the Division of Chota Nāgpur, and of several Native States which fall politically within the same division. On the west it is the language of the greater part of the district of Sambalpur and of a small portion of the district of Raipur in the Central Provinces, together with the many Native States which lie between these districts and Orissa proper. On the south it is the language of the north

*The figures for Bihārī are approximate only. See below.

of the Madras district of Ganjam, with its connected Native States, and of the Jeypore Agency of Vizagapatam. It is thus spoken in three provinces of British India, and covers, say, 82,000 square miles.

531. It is called Oriyā, Odri or Utkalī, that is to say, the language of Odra or Utkala, both of which are ancient names for the country now known as Orissa. It is sometimes called Uriyā, but this name is merely a misspelling of the more correct "Oriyā." The earliest example of the language which is at present known consists of some Oriyā words in an inscription of the thirteenth century. An inscription dating a century later contains several sentences which show that the language was then fully developed, and differed little from the modern form of speech either in spelling or in grammar. It is bounded on the north by Bengali, on the north-west by Bihārī, on the west by the Chhattisgarhī dialect of Eastern Hindī, and on the south by Telugu. To the south-

west it merges into the Halabī dialect of Marāṭhī through Bhatrī. This last is its only true dialect. Elsewhere it has local varieties of pronunciation and accent, but the standard is in the main closely followed over the whole Oriyā-speaking area. Bhatrī is the transition dialect to Marāṭhī, and the only specimens of it which I have seen were written in the Dēva-nāgarī (i.e. the Marāṭhī) alphabet, and not in the Oriyā one.

532. Oriyā is handicapped by possessing an excessively awkward and cumbrous written character. This character is, in its basis, the same as Dēva-nāgarī, but is written by the local scribes with a stylus on a talipot palm leaf. The scratches are themselves legible, but in order to make them more plain, ink is rubbed over the surface of the leaf and fills up the furrows which form the letters. The palm leaf is exceptionally fragile, and any scratch in the direction of the grain tends to make it split. As a line of writing on a long narrow leaf is necessarily in the direction of the grain, this peculiarity prohibits the use of the straight top line which is a distinguishing peculiarity of the Dēva-nāgarī character. For this, the Oriyā scribe is compelled to substitute a series of curves, which almost surround each letter. It requires remarkably good eyes to read an Oriyā printed book, for the exigencies of the printing press compel the type to be small, and the greater part of each letter is this curve, which is the same in nearly all, while the real soul of the character, by which one is distinguished from another is hidden in the centre, and is so minute, that it is often difficult to see. At first glance, an Oriyā book seems to be all curves, and it takes a second look to notice that there is something inside each.

533. On the ground that its grammatical construction in some respects closely resembles that of Bengali, Oriyā has been more than once claimed by Calcutta Pandits as a dialect of that language. They, are however,

wrong. It is a sister, not a daughter, and the mutual points of resemblance are due to the fact that they have a common origin in the ancient Māgadha Apabhramśa. It has the same weak sense of number as Bengali, and when the plural has to be expressed it is done, as in that language, by the aid of a noun of multitude. As in all the Eastern languages, the first and second persons singular of the verb are only used by the uneducated, or when respect is not intended. It has one great advantage over Bengali in the fact that, as a rule, it is pronounced as it is spelt. There are few of those slurred consonants and broken vowels which make Bengali so difficult to a foreigner. Each letter in each word is clearly sounded, and it has been well described as "comprehensive and poetical, with a pleasing sound and musical intonation, and by no means difficult to acquire and master." In Bengali, the accent is thrown back as far as possible, and, to assist this, the succeeding syllables are contracted or slurred over in pronunciation, but in the best Oriyā every syllable is distinctly pronounced, and the accent is put on the penultimate syllable if it is a long one, and never further back than the antepenultimate. The Oriyā verbal system is at once simple and complete. It has a long array of tenses, but the whole is so logically arranged, and built on so regular a model, that its principles are easily impressed

543. Throughout the Bihārī area, the written character is that known as Kaithī. This script is used over the whole of Hindostan along-side of the more complete and elegant Devanāgarī. Practically speaking, the former may be looked upon as the current hand of the latter, although epigraphically it is not a corruption of it as some think. Kaithī is the official character of two widely distant countries, Bihar and Gujarat, and a Tirhut Patwārī finds little difficulty in reading a Gujarātī book. The Brāhmins of Tirhut employ a special character of their own, called the Maithilī script. It closely resembles that used for Bengali, but differs from it just enough to make it at first sight rather puzzling to read.

544. Bengali is the language of the Gangetic Delta, and of the country immediately to its north and east. North of the Ganges its western boundary may be taken as the River Mahananda in the east of the district of Purnea. South of the Ganges it reaches up to the foot of the Chota Nagpur plateaux. It covers the greater part of the district of Midnapore, and that tract of Singhbhum which is known as Dhalbhum. To the east, it runs a short way up the Assam Valley, taking in about half the district of Goalpara, and, in the Surma Valley, it covers the whole of Sylhet and Cachar, as well as Mymensingh and Dacca, although here the ground is partly occupied by Tibeto-Burman languages, whose speakers are found in scattered colonies. Further south it is spoken in Noakhali and Chittagong, and even in parts of the hill tracts of the latter district and of Arakan. To its north, it has the Tibeto-Burman languages of the Himalaya, to its west Bihārī, to its south-west Oriyā, and to its east Tibeto-Burman languages and Assamese. On the south, it is bounded by the Bay of Bengal. In no other speech of India is the literary tongue so widely divorced from that of ordinary conversation as in Bengali. The two can almost be spoken of as distinct languages, rather than as two dialects of the same languages. Up to the last few years very little was known about the actual speech of the forty odd millions who are recorded as having Bengali for their vernacular. Even European grammarians, most of whom were missionaries and ought to have known better, were the obedient slaves of the Pandits of Calcutta, and only illustrated the artificial book language in their works. Mr. Beames was the first, and I believe the only writer, to draw attention in the concluding decades of the last century to the necessity of putting on record what the people really spoke.* Since then the Linguistic Survey has succeeded in exploring the Bengali dialects with considerable success.

545. In dividing the language into dialects, the lines of cleavage may be either horizontal or perpendicular. Adopting the former method, we get this literary dialect on the one hand, and the true vernacular on the other. The former is practically the same over the whole of Bengal, but is only used in books and newspapers, or when speaking formally. On other occasions, speakers of Bengali sink back into a more or less refined version of the second dialect. Between these two, there is not merely the same difference that exists between the language of the educated and the uneducated say, in England. The dissimilarity is much greater. It departs from the colloquial dialect, not only in having a highly Sanskritised vocabulary, but also in its grammatical forms. The grammar of literary Bengali is nowhere used in conversation. The colloquial grammatical forms are much contracted. Words which, in the

*The result of the influence of Pandits upon Bengali would be well illustrated if we took a passage of narrative English, and substituted a Latin word for every noun that occurred. Theoretically the nouns should be in Anglo-Saxon, but to an Englishman, Latin more nearly holds the position of a learned language than Sanskrit does in India. As an example I here give a verse or two of the Parable of the Prodigal Son, with a Latin word (gender and case being usually neglected) substituted wherever the Bengali version employs a Sanskrit one; "A certian vir had two filiuses. And the junior filius medio of them said to his pater, 'pater give me the pars of the substantia that falleth to me.' And he made divisio unto them of his proprius facultas. And not multus dies after the junior filius made omnis substantia collectus and became peregre profectus into a regio longinquas." In this extract the Latin words are taken from Beza's translation. No wonder that a Bengali villager starts and stares in the witness box when asked to repeat (and expected to understand) a form of asseveration couched in language analogous to the above.

literary language, pronounced *ore rotundo* have four syllables, are in this reduced to two, so that a mere knowledge of the former (and this is all that every grammar except that of Mr. Beames provides) is of little assistance towards understanding or speaking the latter.

546. The lines of perpendicular cleavage affect only the colloquial form of Bengali. There are several dialects of this, but the change from one to another is so gradual that it is impossible to say where any one of them begins or ends. We may, however, easily recognise two main branches, a Western and Eastern. The Western includes the standard dialect spoken round Hooghly, the curious south-western dialect spoken in central Midnapore, and the Northern Bengali used between Purnea and Rangpur. In Western Bengal the language

Broken Hill Dialects—	
Khariā Thār	1,390
Pohirā Thār	377

has been affected by the neighbouring Bihārī, and we also, in the same locality, find some broken forms of speech employed by the hill tribes. The principal of these is the Māl Pahārīā of the Sonthal Parganas and Birbhum which has hitherto been

Māl Pahārīā	27,040
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thought to be a Dravidian language. In Northern Bengal, the Tibeto-Burman Koches have long ago abandoned their own language, but traces of it are found in the Bengali which they speak, which increase as we go eastwards towards their original home on the Brahmaputra. In Purnea, the Bengali used is much mixed with the adjoining Maithilī Bihārī, and the Kaithī character of Bihar is even used for recording the Bengali language.

547. The Centre of the Eastern branch may be taken as the district of Dacca where what may be called Standard Eastern Bengali is spoken. The true eastern dialect is not spoken west of the Brahmaputra, though, when we cross the river, coming from Dacca, we meet a well-marked form of speech spoken in Rangpur and the districts to its north and east, called Rājbangshī, which, while undoubtedly belonging to the eastern branch has still points of differences which lead us to class it as a separate dialect. In the Darjeeling Tarai it is known as Bāhō. The characteristic signs of Eastern Bengali are first noticeable in the districts of Khulna and Jessore, and are found all over the eastern half of the Gangetic delta. It then extends in a north-easterly direction following the valleys of the Megna and its affluents over the districts of Tippera, Dacca, Mymensingh, Sylhet, and Cachar. In every direction its further progress is stopped by the hills which bound these regions, and throughout the Surma Valley and in Mymensingh, we also find a mongrel dialect spoken by some of the less civilised tribes, called Haijong or Hājong, which is a mixture of Bengali and Tibeto-Burman languages. Along the eastern

Haijong	5,526
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litoral of the Bay of Bengal there is a south-western dialect also of the Eastern type, and inland there is another curious dialect, called Chākmā, spoken by tribes of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. This last has a character of its own, similar to, but more archaic than, the one used for writing Burmese. Pro-

Chākmā	48,921
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bably only a variety of Chākmā is Daingnet, a corrupt form of Bengali, hitherto considered to be a Tibeto-Burman language.

Daingnet	3,105
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It is spoken in that part of the Akyab district which adjoins Chittagong. Except as given above, no figures are available for the Bengali dialects.

548. Some remarks must be made regarding the extraordinary way in which the many Sanskrit words used in the literary dialect are pronounced in Bengali. It should be remembered that these words are just as foreign to the language as French words are to English, so that Bengalis pronounce their Sanskrit words much in the way that Englishmen speak "Frenche ful fayre and fetisly, after the scole of Stratford atte bowe". During the period in which the Prakrits represented the spoken language of India, the vocal organs of the Indo-Aryan were incapable of pronouncing without difficulty letters and sounds which had been easy to their forefathers. As they pronounced them differently, they spelt them differently, and owing to the records left by the Hindu grammarians we know how they did pronounce them. When they wanted to talk of the Goddess of Wealth, whom their ancestors had called Lakshmi, they found that it cost them too much trouble to pronounce *kshmi*, and so they simplified matters by saying and writing, *Lachchhi* or, dialectically, *Lakkhi*. Again, when they wanted to ask for cooked rice, which their forefathers called *bhaktā*, they found the *kt* too hard to pronounce, and so said, and wrote *bhatta*, just as the Italians find it difficult to say *factum*, and say, and write *fatto*. Again, some of them could not pronounce an *s* clearly, so they had to say *sh*. When they wanted to talk of the sea, they could not say *sagara*, but said, and wrote, *shagara*, or *shāyara*. As a last example, if they wanted to express the idea conveyed by the word "external" they could not say *bāhya*, and so they said, and wrote, *bajjha*. Now, I have already explained that the modern Bengali is descended from an Apabhramṣā closely connected with that dry Māgadhi Prakrit from which the above example are all taken. The very same incapacities of the vocal organs exist with Bengalis now, that existed with their predecessors a thousand years ago. A Bengali cannot pronounce *kshmi* any more than they could. He cannot pronounce a clear *s*, but must make it *sh*. The compound letter *hy* beats him, and instead he has to say *jhi*. These are only a few examples of facts which might be multiplied indefinitely. Nevertheless a Bengali when he borrows his Sanskrit words writes them in the Sanskrit fashion, which is, say, at least two thousand years out of date, and then reads them as if they were Māgadhi Prakrit words. He writes *Lakshmi*, and says *Lakkhi*. He writes *sagara*, and says *shagar*, or, if he is uneducated, *shāyar*. He writes *bāhya*, and says *bajjha*. In other words, he writes Sanskrit, and reads from that writing another language. It is exactly as if an Italian were to write *factum*, when he says *fatto*, or as if a Frenchman were to write the Latin *sicca*, while he says *sèche*. The outcome of this state of affairs is that, to a foreigner, the great difficulty of Bengali is its pronunciation. Like English, but for a different reason, its pronunciation is not represented by its spelling. The vocabulary of the modern literary language is almost entirely Sanskrit, and few of these words are pronounced as they are written. Bengalis themselves struggle vainly with a number of complicated sounds which the disuse of centuries has rendered their vocal organs unable, or too lazy, to produce. The result is a maze of half-pronounced consonants and broken vowels not provided for by their alphabet amid which the unfortunate foreigner wanders without a guide and for which his own larynx is as unsuited as is a Bengali's for the sounds of Sanskrit.

549. Bengali has a genuine popular literature extending from at least the fifteenth century to the end of the eighteenth. Since then the so-called "revival of learning" has galvanised into a vigorous existence the Bengali literature of the present day, largely based upon English models, containing many excellent work and some few of genius, but not popular in the true sense of the word. Of the early authors, perhaps Chandī Dās and Mukunda Rām are the two whose writings will best repay perusal. Their writings come from the heart and not from the school, and are full of passages adorned with true poetry and descriptive power. Extracts from the works of Mukunda Rām have been admirably translated into English verse by the late Professor Cowell.

7 RGI/64—54.

550. The well known Bengali character is a by-form of the Nagari type of Indian alphabets, which became established in Eastern India about the eleventh century of our era. Varieties of it are used for Assamese, and by Brahmans for the Maithilī dialect of Bihārī.

551. Assamese is the last of the speeches of the Outer Circle. As its name implies, it is the language of the Assam Valley, over the whole of which it is the only Aryan tongue, except in the extreme west, where, in the district of Goalpara, it merges into Bengali. Elsewhere it is surrounded entirely by Indo-Chinese languages. The influence of the latter on Assamese has not been great. A few words have been borrowed, and one or two old Aryan forms (such as the use of pronominal suffixes) have been retained, owing to the existence of somewhat similar idioms prevailing amongst the neighbouring tribes. Western Assamese differs slightly from that spoken at the eastern end of the valley, but the only true dialect is the Mayāng or Bishnu-puriyā, spoken by a Hindū colony in the State of Manipur and by scattered members of the same tribe in Sylhet and Cachar. From its geographical position we should expect Mayāng to be a dialect of Bengali rather than of Assamese, and it would not be wrong to class it as the former. I, however, place it under Assamese, as it has several of the typical characteristics of that language. We may also mention a mongrel trade language, which has developed at the foot of the Garo Hills under the name of Jharwā. It is a "pigeon" mixture of Bengali Gārō, and Assamese. The Assamese are a home-staying people, and the only localities in which their language is found spoken by any considerable number of people outside the Assam Valley are the hills of that Province, and the Bengali-speaking districts of Sylhet and Cachar.

552. Like Oriyā, Assamese is a sister, not a daughter, of Bengali. It comes from Bihar, through Northern Bengal not from Bengal proper. It was, nevertheless, once hotly argued whether Assamese was a dialect of Bengali or not. A great deal of this is a mere question of words which is capable of discussion *ad infinitum*. The words "dialect" and "language" are no more capable of mutually exclusive definition than are "variety" and "species" or "hill" and "mountain." It may be admitted that Assamese grammar does not differ to any considerable extent from that of Bengali; but, if we apply another test, that of the possession of written literature, we can have no hesitation in maintaining that Assamese is entitled to claim an independent existence as the speech of an independent nationality, and to have a standard of its own, different from that which a native of Calcutta would wish to impose upon it.

553. Assamese differs most widely from Bengali in its pronunciation. It has, besides the usual sound of *a* as *o* in "hot", a long drawn-out something like the sound of the *o* in "glory". Little distinction is made between long and short vowels, accent having everywhere superseded quantity, as in modern Greek. No difference is made between the cerebral and dental consonants, both being sounded as semi-cerebrals like the English *t* and *d*. The consonants *ch* and *cha* have the sound of *s* in "sin" and *j* that of *z* in "azure". On the other hand, the letter *s* is pronounced with a guttural sound approaching that of *ch* in "loch". The declension of nouns does not differ materially from that of colloquial (not literary) Bengali, but the conjugation of verbs has many characteristic features in points of detail which need not be mentioned here. The Assamese vocabulary, even when used in literature, is much more free from Sanskritisms than is Bengali.

554. The Assamese have just reason to be proud of their national literature. In no department have they been more successful than in a branch of study in which India as a rule is curiously deficient. The chain of historical events for the last six hundred years has been carefully preserved

and their authenticity can be relied upon. These historical works, originally written in imitation of the chronicles kept by the Ahom conquerors of the country, and still called by their Ahom name, are numerous and voluminous. According to the customs of the country, a knowledge of these histories was an indispensable qualification to an Assamese gentleman and every family of distinction, as well as the Government and public officers, kept the most minute records of contemporary events. But Assamese literature is by no means confined to history. Some seventy poetical works, principally religious, have been catalogued. One of the oldest poets, and at the same time the most celebrated was Sri Sankar Dēv, who flourished about four hundred and fifty years ago. The Hindū system of medicine was professionally studied by numerous Assam families of distinction, and some knowledge of the science formed one of the necessary acquirements of a well-bred gentleman. Hence arose a good stock of medical works principally translations or adaptations from Sanskrit into the vernacular. We know of at least forty dramatic works written during the past five hundred years, and many of these are still acted in the village *nāmghars*. The whole of the Scriptures was translated into Assamese by the Serampore missionaries in the year 1813, and several editions have since been issued. In later years, the American Baptist Mission Press has published a large number of works religious and lay, and has done much to keep the language pure and uncontaminated by the neighbouring Benagali.

555. The character used in writing Assamese is nearly the same as that employed for Bengali. It has one sign, that to represent the sound of *w* which is wanting in the alphabet of that language.

556. We now come to the form of speech which is intermediate between the Outer Circle and the Inner languages. It is the vernacular of the country in which the hero Rāma-chandra was born; and the Jain Apostle Mahāvira used an

Language	Approximate population speaking it
Eastern Hindi	22,136,358

early form of it to convey his teaching to his disciples. The Prakrit of that tract, Ardha-Māgadhī, hence became the sacred language of the Jains, and its modern successor, Eastern Hindi, through the works of a great genius became the medium for celebrating the Gestes of Rāma, and in consequence the dialect used for nearly all the poetry of Hindostan.

557. Eastern Hindi, which includes three dialects, Awadhī, Baghelī, and Chhattisgarhī, occupies parts of six Provinces namely, Oudh, the Province of Agra, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, Chota Nagpur, and the Central Provinces. It covers the whole of Oudh except the district of Hardoi and a part of Fyzabad. In the North-Western Provinces it covers, roughly speaking, the country between Benares and Hamirpur in Bundelkhand. It occupies the whole of Baghelkhand, the north-east of Bundelkhand, the south-Sone tract of the district of Mirzapur, the States of Chang Bhakar, Sarguja, Udaipur, Korea, and a portion of Jashpur in Chota Nagpur. In the Central Provinces it covers the districts of Jubbulpore and Mandla, and the greater part of Chhattisgarh with its Feudatory States.

558. As in the case of Bihārī, it was found impossible to enumerate separately the number of speakers of Eastern Hindi residing in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Out of the 26,780,174 people returned from Bengal as speaking "Hindi" 24,283,028 have been credited to Bihārī, leaving a balance of 2,497,146 unaccounted for, some of whom certainly speak Eastern Hindi while the rest speak Western Hindi. It is impossible to divide these figures accurately between the two languages. Mr. Gait, however, estimates on very good grounds that we may put the speakers of the former at 1,150,000, leaving a balance of 1,347,146 to be credited to Western Hindi. Adding this 1,150,000 to 20,986,358, the figures given in Table X, Part II, we arrive at 22,136,358 as the approximate number of speakers of Eastern Hindi in all India.

559. The three dialects of Eastern Hindi closely resemble each other. Indeed, Baghelī differs so little from Awadhī, that, were it not popularly recognised as a separate speech, I should be inclined to class it as a form of that dialect. Chhattisgarhī under the influence of neighbouring Marāthī and Oriyā, shows greater points of difference; but its close connection with Awadhī is nevertheless apparent. The Awadhī-Baghelī dialect covers the whole of the Eastern

Hindi area of the United Provinces and of Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Chang Bhakar, and the districts of Jubbulpore and Mandla. It is also spoken by some scattered tribes in the Central Provinces to the south and west. If we wish to make a dividing line between Awadhī and Baghelī, we may take the River Jamna where it runs between Fatehpur and Banda, and thence the southern boundary of the Allahabad district. The boundary must, however, be uncertain, for there is hardly any definite peculiarity which we can seize upon as a decisive test.

Chhattisgarhī occupies the remainder of the Eastern Hindi tract; that is to say, the States of Udaipur, Korea, and Sarguja, and a portion of Jashpur, and the greater part of Chhattisgarh. As above described, Eastern Hindi occupies an irregular oblong tract of country, extending from, but not including, Nepal to the Bastar State in the Central Provinces, much longer from north to south than it is from east to west. Its mean length may be roughly taken as 750 miles, and its mean breadth as 250, which together give an area of about 187,500 square miles.

560. Owing to the prestige of the Lucknow Court Awadhī is also spoken as a vernacular by Muhammadans over the eastern part of the United Provinces and over the greater part of Bihar, the language of the Hindu majority of this tract being Bihārī. It is difficult to say how many of these Musalmāns do use Awadhī, but, so far as information goes, I can estimate them as numbering about a million.

Large numbers of speakers of Eastern Hindi are scattered all over Northern India. Putting to one side the number of Oudh men who have travelled abroad in quest of service, there is our Native Army which is largely recruited in that Province.

561. Eastern Hindi is bounded on the north by the languages of the Nepal Himalayas and on the west by various dialects of Western Hindi, of which the principal are Kanauji and Bundellī. On the east it is bounded by the Bhojpuri dialect of Bihārī and by Oriyā. On the south it meets forms of the Marāthī language.

562. It would take up too much space to examine fully the relationship which Eastern Hindi bears to the language on its east and on its west. In its pronunciation it follows that of the west in the most important particulars, while in the declension of nouns (although it has typical peculiarities of its own) it in the main follows Bihārī. So also in the declension of its pronouns it follows the Eastern languages; for instance, its possessive pronoun of the first person is *mōr* not *mēra*. In the conjugation of verbs it occupies a true intermediate position. We have seen that the typical characteristic of the Eastern languages is the use of personal terminations in the past tense, of which the base ends in *l*. Eastern Hindi does not use a past participle in *l*, but does employ the same personal terminations as these which are found in Bihārī. For instance, the Western Hindi participle "struck" is *māri*, which is a contracted form of *maria*, while the Bihari form is *mārila*. In the West, "he struck" is *mārā* (i.e., *maria*) without any termination. In Bihārī it is *mārila*, with the terminations *s*, meaning "he" (or, literally, "by him"). Eastern Hindi takes the Western *mārīā*, and adds to it the Bihārī termination *s*, so that it has *mārīā-s*, more usually pronounced *mārīs*. In the future tense it is still more mixed. Its first person commonly follows the Eastern fashion, and the third the Western. The second person wavers between the two. Thus, "I shall strike" is the Eastern *mārābōx*, while "he will strike" is the Western *mārīlē*. We thus see that Eastern Hindi occupies an intermediate position between the Central Languages and those of the East, exactly like the "Half-Māgadhī" form which it is descended.

563. Two dialects of Eastern Hindi, Awadhī and Baghelī, have received considerable literary culture. Of these the Awadhī Literature Awadhī literature is by far the most important. The earliest writer of note in that dialect was a Musalmān, Malik Muhammad of Jāyas (fl. 1540 A.D.), the author, of the fine philosophic epic entitled the *Padmāvatī*. This work, while telling in vivid language the story of Ratan Sēn's quest for the fair Padmāvatī, of Alāu'ddīn's ruthless siege of the virgin city of Chitor, of Ratan's valour, and of Padmāvatī's wifely devotion, culminating in the terrible sacrifice of all in the doomed city that was true and fair, to save it from the lust of the Tartar conqueror, is also an allegory describing the search of the soul for true wisdom, and the trials and temptations which beset it in its course. Malik Muhammad's ideal of life is high, and throughout the work, of the Musalmān ascetic there run veins of the broadest charity and of sympathy with those higher spirits among his Hindū fellow countrymen who were groping in the dark for that light of which many of them obtained glimpses.

Half a century later, contemporary with our Shakespeare we find the poet and reformer Tulsī Dās. This extraordinary man who, if we take for our test the influence which he exercises at the present day, was one of the half dozen great writers which Asia has produced, deserves more than a passing notice. He is popularly known as the author of a history of Rāma, but he was far more than that. He occupies a position amongst the singers of the Rāma legend peculiar to himself. Unlike the religious poets who dwelt in the Dōāb, and whose theme was Krishna, he lived at Benares, unequalled and alone in his niche in the Temple of Fame. Disciples he had in plenty to-day they are numbered by millions—but imitators, none. Looking back through the vista of centuries we see his noble figure standing in its own pure light as the guide and saviour of Hindostan. His influence has never ceased, may, it has ever kept increasing; and only when we reflect upon the fate of Tantra-ridden Bengal or on the wanton orgies which are carried out under the name of Krishna worship, can we justly appreciate the work of the man who first in Northern India taught the infinite vileness of sin and the infinite graciousness of the Deity, and whose motto might have been—

"He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small."

But Tulsī Dās not only taught this elevated system of religion; he succeeded in getting his teaching accepted. He founded no sect, laid down no dogmatic creed, and yet his great work is at the present day the one Bible of ninety millions of people, and fortunate it has been for them that they had this guide. It has been received as the perfect example of the perfect book, and thus its influence has not only been exercised over the unlettered multitude, but over the long series of authors who followed him, and especially over the crowd which sprang into existence with the introduction of printing at the beginning of the last century. As Mr. Growse says, in the introduction to his translation of the Rāmāyan of this author, "the book is in everyone's hands, from the court to the cottage, and is read and heard and appreciated alike by every class of the Hindū community, whether high or low, rich or poor, young or old." In fact the importance of Tulsī Dās in the history of India cannot be overrated. Putting the literary merits of his work out of the question, the fact of its universal acceptance by all classes, from Bhagalpur to the Punjab, and from the Himalaya to the Nerbudda, surely demands more than a polite acknowledgement of his existence. Nearly thirty years ago, and old missionary said to me that no one could hope to understand the natives of Upper India, till he had mastered every line that Tulsī Dās had written. I have since learned to know how right he was. The result of the commanding position which this poet occupies in the literary history of India, is that the Awadhī dialect in which he wrote has since his time been accepted as the only form of North Indian speech in which certain forms of poetry can be composed. For the past three centuries the great mass of Indian poetical literature has been inspired by one or other of two themes, the history of Rāma and the history of Krishna. The scene of the latter's early exploits was the central Dōāb, with the district of Muttra to its south, and the Braj Bhāshā of that tract has been used as the means of recording it. But all the vast literature dealing with Rāma has been composed in Awadhī, Nay, more, the use of Awadhī has extended, so that, amongst that devoted to

the Krishna cycle, nine-tenths of all the poetry of North India has been written in it. Such, for instance, is the great translation of the Mahābhārata made at the commencement of the last century for the Mahārāja of Benares. The list of authors in this dialect is a long one, and their works include many of great merit.

564. The other dialect of Eastern Hindi, Baghelī has also a considerable literature. Under the enlightened patronage of the Kings of Rewa, a school of poets arose in that country, whose works still enjoy a considerable reputation. These were, however, rather the products of scholars and critics who wrote about poetry than of poets themselves. The critical faculty was finely developed, but the authors were not "makers" in the true sense of the word.

565. We now come to the consideration of the Inner languages which fall into two groups, the Western and the Northern. The Western Group The Western Group includes Western Hindi. Rājasthānī, Gujarātī and Panjābī.

566. Western Hindi covers the country between Sirhind, (Sahrind) in the Punjab and Allahabad in the United Provinces. On the north it extends to the foot of Himalaya, but on the south it does not reach much beyond the valley of the Jamna, except towards the east, where it covers Bundelkhand and a

Language	Population returning it
Western Hindi	40,714,925*
Rājasthānī	10,917,712
Gujarātī	9,928,661†
Panjābī	17,070,961
TOTAL, Western Group	78,632,099

portion of the Central Provinces. It has several recognised dialects, of which the principal, are Hindōstānī, Braj Bhāshā, Kanauji, and Bundellī, to which we may add the Bāngard of the South-Eastern Punjab. Of these, Hindōstānī is now the recognised literary form of Western Hindi, and it will be more convenient to consider it last. The home of Braj Bhāshā is the Central Dōāb and the country immediately to its south from near Delhi to, say, Etawah, its head-quarters being round the town of Muttra. South and west of the Jumna it is also spoken in Gurgaon, in the States of

Dialect	Estimated population speaking it
Vernacular Hindōstānī	7,072,745
Dakhinī	6,292,628
Other Hindōstānī, including unclassified dialects	5,921,384
Braj Bhāshā	8,380,724
Kanauji	5,082,006
Bundellī	5,460,280
Bāngard	2,505,168
TOTAL, Western Hindi	40,714,925*

Bharatpur and Karanī, and in the north-west of the Gwallior Agency. To its west and south it gradually merges into Rājasthānī. For more than two thousand years Muttra has been one

*The figures for Western Hindi are those given in the tables, plus 1,347,146 as explained under the head of Eastern Hindi.

†Including Bhil dialects and Khāndēli.

**These figures are to be received with caution. They are all only estimates, which are based on imperfect materials. Details of each language are given lower down. The figures for "other Hindōstānī" (which are arrived at by deducting the other figures from the total for Western Hindi) necessarily include many speakers of other dialects, even Rājasthānī ones.

of the most important centres of Aryan civilisation. Here also tradition places the scenes of the earlier life of the famous demi-god Krishna. It was thus natural that the dialect of this country, the direct descendant of the old Prakrit of Śūrasēna, should be used for literature. In the Sanskrit dramas, the ordinary conversation in prose of women of the upper classes was couched in Śaurasēni Prakrit, and a variety of the same dialect was employed by the Digambara Jains for their sacred books. In ancient times a part of Śūrasēna was known as

BRAJ BHĀSHĀ

Where spoken	Estimated number of speakers
Central India	3,847
Punjab	3,551
Rajputana	1,263,245
United Provinces	7,109,000
Elsewhere	1,081
TOTAL, Braj Bhāshā	8,380,724

Vraja, i.e., the country of the cow-pens, and from this is derived the modern appellation of Braj, with its language known as Braj Bhāshā.

The most important writer in the modern vernacular was the blind bard Sūr Dās, who flourished in the middle of the sixteenth century. As Tulsī Dās sung of Rāma, so Sūr Dās sung of Krishna, and between them, according to native opinion they have exhausted all the possibilities of poetic art. Many are the traditions of minor poets who were unable to produce a single line which was not to be found already existing in the works of one or other of these two masters of song. To the European mind there can be little comparison between the two. Sūr Dās was a voluminous author who sung in one key, a sweet one it is true, while Tulsī Dās, besides being a great reformer who rose superior to dogma and creeds and who refused to found a sect, was master of the whole gamut of human passion. Sūr Dās was not only one of the founders of a sect, but was also the creator of a school of poets whose theme was Krishna and especially the child Krishna, the companion of the herdmaidens of Muttra, which still exists and which expresses itself through the medium of Braj Bhāshā. The most celebrated of this follower was Bihārī Lāl (early part of seventeenth century), the author of the famous *Sat-saī*.

567. Kanauij is the dialect of the Lower Dōāb from about Etawah to near Allahabad. Opposite the town of Kanauij has also spread across the Ganges into the district of Hardoi and a part of Unao. It is nearly related to Braj Bhāshā, being really little but a sub-

KANAUIJ

Where spoken	Estimated number of speakers
United Provinces	5,082,006
Elsewhere	..
TOTAL, Kanauij	5,082,006

dialect of that form of speech. It has received small literary cultivation, being completely overshadowed by its more powerful neighbour, but the Serampur missionaries used it for one of their translations of the New Testament in the early part of the last century. If we may trust the evidence of their translation, the dialect has lost several old historical forms which existed in Kanauij in the early part of the nineteenth century, and which are still found in some of the Rājasthāni dialects, and in the Khas of Nepal.

568. Bundēli is the dialect of Western Hindi spoken in Bundelkhand and the neighbourhood, including not only the Bundelkhand Agency, but also Jalaun, Hamirpur, and Jhansi, together with the eastern portion of the

Gwalior Agency. It is also spoken in the adjoining portions, of Bhopal, and in the Damoh, Saugor, Seoni, and Narsinghpur,

BUNDĒLI

Where spoken	Estimated number of speakers
Central India	2,206,456
Central Provinces	1,803,591
United Provinces	1,450,000
Elsewhere	233
TOTAL, Bundēli	5,460,280

and parts of the Hoshangabad and Chhindwara districts of the Central Provinces, Banda, though politically in Bundelkhand, does not speak Bundēli. The language here is a mixed one, but it is in the main Baghēli. Bundēli has a small literature, dating from the time of Chhattar Sāl of Panna and his immediate predecessors and successors of the early part of the eighteenth century. The Serampur missionaries translated the New Testament into it.

These three dialects, Braj Bhāshā, Kanauij, and Bundēli are all closely connected with each other, and are typical pure languages of the Inner group.

569. The Western Hindi spoken in the south-east of the Punjab has several local names, but it is everywhere the same dialect. In the Hariāna tract of Hissar and Jind, it is recognised by Europeans under the name of Hariāni. They however, call the same form

BĀNGARU

Where spoken	Number of speakers
Hissar	401,704
Jind	200,512
Rohtak	629,421
Dujana	24,097
Delhi (about)	400,000
Karnal	844,562
Rajputana	3,054
Elsewhere	1,808
TOTAL, Bāngaru	2,505,158

of speech, when they meet it in Rohtak, Dujana, the country parts of the Delhi district, and Karnal, simply "Hindi". Natives sometimes call it Jātū, and sometimes Bāngaru, according to the case of the people who speak it or to the tract in which it is spoken. Bāngaru or the language of the Bāngar, the high and dry tract of the South-Eastern Punjab west of the Ganges, appears to be the most suitable name by which to identify it. This form of Western Hindi has Panjābi to its north and west, and Ahirwāṭi and Mārwarī (both dialects of Rājasthāni) to its south, and it is a mixture of the three languages, with Western Hindi as its basis. It does not extend further north than Karnal. In the east of the Umbala district the form of Western Hindi which we find spoken in the same as the vernacular Hindōstāni of the Upper Dōāb which will now be described. In West Umbala we find Panjābi.

570. As a vernacular, Hindōstāni is the dialect of Western Hindi which exhibits that language in the act of shading off into Panjābi. It has the Western Hindi grammar, but the terminations are those which we find in Panjābi. Thus, the true Western Hindi postposition of the genitive is *kau*, and the form used in Panjābi is *kā*. The Hindōstāni dialect of Western Hindi takes the *k* of *kau*, but the termination *ā* of the Panjābi, and has *kā*. So also in all adjectives and participles. Hindōstāni must be considered

under two aspects, (1) as a vernacular dialect of Western Hindi and (2) as the well-known literary language of Hindostan and the *lingua franca* current over nearly the whole of India. As a vernacular, it may be taken as the dialect of Western Hindi spoken in the Upper Gangetic Dōāb, in Rohilkhand, and in the east of the Umbala district of the Punjab.

It is spoken in its greatest purity round Meerut and to the north. In Rohilkhand it gradually shades off into Kanauij, and in Umbala into Panjābi. In the rest of the Eastern Punjab the language is Bāngarū except in Gurgaon where vernacular Hindōstāni merges into Braj Bhāshā, which may be considered to be established in the east of that district. In the neighbourhood of Meerut, save in a few minor particulars, the language is practically the same as that taught in the usual Hindōstāni grammars,* which may be mentioned Urdū, Rekhtā, Dakhinī, and Hindi. Urdū is that form of Hindōstāni which is written in the Persian character, and which makes a free use of Persian (including Arabic) words in its vocabulary. The name is said to be derived from the *Urdū-e mu'alla* or royal military bazar outside the Delhi palace. It is spoken chiefly in the towns of Western Hindostan and by Musalmāns and Hindūs who have fallen under the influence of Persian culture. Persian vocables are, it is true, employed in every form of Hindōstāni. Such have been admitted to full citizenship even in the rustic dialects, or in the elegant Hindi of modern writers like Harishchandra of Benares. To object to their use would be affected purism, just as would be the avoidance of the use of all words of Latin derivation in English. But in what is known as high Urdū, the use of Persian words is carried to almost incredible extremes. In writings of this class we find whole sentences in which the only Indian thing is the grammar, and with nothing but Persian words from beginning to end. It is curious, however, that this extreme Persianisation of Hindōstāni is not, as Sir Charles Lyall rightly points out, the work of conquerors ignorant of the tongue of the people. On the contrary, the Urdū language took its rise in the efforts of the ever pliable Hindū to assimilate the language of his rulers. Its authors were Kāyasths and Khatrijs employed in the administration and acquainted with Persian, not Persians or Persianised Turks, who for many centuries used only their own language for literary purposes.† To these is due the idea of employing the Persian character for their vernacular speech, and the consequent preference for words to which that character is native. "Persian is now no foreign idiom in India, and though its excessive use is repugnant to good taste, it would be a foolish purism and a political mistake to attempt (as some have attempted) to eliminate it from the Hindū literature of the day." I have made this quotation from Sir Charles Lyall's work, in order to show what an accomplished scholar has to say on one side of a much debated question. That the general principle which he has enunciated is the correct one I think no one will dispute. Once a word has become domesticated in Hindōstāni no one has any right to object to its use

*It will be noticed that this account of Hindōstāni and its origin differs widely from that which has been given hitherto by most authors, including the present writer, which was based on Mir Anwar's preface to the "Bāgh O Bahār." According to him Urdū was a mongrel mixture of the languages of the various tribes who docked to the Delhi Bazar. The explanation given above was first put forward by Sir Charles Lyall in the year 1880, and the Linguistic Survey has shown the entire correctness of his view. Hindōstāni is simply the vernacular of the Upper Dōāb, on which a certain amount of literary polish has been bestowed, and from which a few rustic idioms have been excluded.

†English is being introduced into Indian vernaculars in the same way. Once in Monghyr I overheard one Bengali say to another "8 desolomite constitution kṛ jāye āti healthy." A native horse-doctor once said to me about a dog licking his wound, "Kuttā-kā saliva bahut antiseptic hai," and Mr. Grahame Bailey has heard one Panjābi dentist say to another "continually excavate na karō."

whatever its origin may be, and opinions will only differ as to what words have received the right of citizenship and what have not. This, after all, is a question of style, and in Hindōstāni as in English, there are styles and styles. For myself, I far prefer the Hindōstāni from which words whose citizenship is in any way doubtful are excluded, but that, I freely admit, is a matter of taste.

571. Rēkhta (i.e., "scattered" or "crumbled") is the form which Urdū takes when used for poetry. The name is derived from the manner in which Persian words are "scattered," through it. When poems are written in the special dialect used by women, which has a vocabulary of its own, it is known as Rēkhtī.*

572. Dakhinī is the form of Hindōstāni used by Musalmāns in the Deccan. Like Urdū it is written in the Persian character but is much more free from Persianisation. It uses grammatical

DAKHINĪ

Where spoken	Estimated number of speakers
Ajmer	53
Baroda	69,048
Berar	270,003
Bombay	1,125,043
Central Provinces	2,516,757
Cochin	2,467
Coorg	6,679
Hyderabad	1,158,490
Madras	892,480
Mysore	245,516
Punjab	136
Travancore	5,956
TOTAL, Dakhinī	6,292,628

forms (such as *mērē kō* for *mujh kō*) which are common in rustic parts of Northern India, but which are not found in the literary dialect, and in some localities, does not use the agent case with *ne* before transitive verbs in the past tense, which is a characteristic feature of all the dialects of Western Hindostan. In the figures given in the margin, I have deducted the speakers of Hindōstāni who are found in Gujarat, from the total of the Bombay Presidency. The Hindōstāni of Gujarat has very few of the typical characteristics of Dakhinī and more nearly approaches the standard of Delhi.

573. The word "Hindi" is used in several different meanings. It is a Persian, not an Indian, word, and properly signifies a native of India, as distinguished from a "Hindū" or non-Musalmān Indian. Thus Amir Khusrau says "whatever live Hindū fell into the King's hands was pounded to death under the feet of elephants. The Musalmāns who were Hindīs had their lives spared." In this sense (and in this way it is still used by natives) Bengali and Marāṭhī are as much Hindi as the language of the Dōāb. On the other hand, Europeans use the word in two, mutually contradictory senses, viz., sometimes to indicate the Sanskritised, or at least the non-persianised, form of Hindōstāni which is used as a literary form of speech by Hindūs, and which is usually written in the Dēvanāgarī character, and sometimes, loosely, to indicate all the rural dialects spoken between Bengal Proper and the Punjab. It is in the latter sense that the word

*It is hardly necessary to point out that much of the preceding account of Urdū is based on Sir Charles Lyall's *Sketch of the Hindustani Language*.

†As a broad rule Bombay Dakhinī and all that spoken north of the Satpuras employ *ne*, while Madras Dakhinī does not.

was employed at the last Census, but, in the present pages, I use it only in the former. This Hindī, therefore, or, as it is sometimes called, "High Hindī," is the prose literary language of those Hindūs who do not employ Urdū. It is of modern origin, having been introduced under English influence at the commencement of the last century. Up till then, when a Hindū wrote prose and did not use Urdū, he wrote in his own local dialect, Awadhī, Bundēli, Braj Bhāshā, or what not. Lallū Lāl, under the inspiration of Dr. Gilchrist, changed all this by writing the well-known Prem Sāgar, a work which was, so far as the prose portions went, practically written in Urdū, with Indo-Aryan words substituted wherever a writer in that form of speech would use Persian ones. It was thus an automatic reversion to the actual vernacular of the Upper Dōāb. The course of this novel experiment was successful from the start. The subject of the first book written in it attracted the attention of all good Hindūs, and the author's style, musical and rhythmical as the Arabic *saī'* pleased their ears. Then, the language fulfilled a want. It gave a *lingua franca* to the Hindūs. It enabled men of widely different provinces to converse with each other without having recourse to the, to them, unclear words of the Musalmāns. It was intelligible everywhere, for its grammar was that of the language which every Hindū had to use in his business relations with Government officials, and its vocabulary was the common property of all the Sanskrit languages of Northern India. Moreover, very little prose, excepting commentaries and the like, had been written in any modern Indian vernacular before. Literature had almost entirely confined itself to verse. Hence the language of the Prem Sāgar became, naturally enough, the standard of Hindū prose all over Hindostan, from Bengal to the Punjab, and has held its place as such to the present day. Now-a-days no Hindū of Upper India dreams of writing in any language but Urdū or Hindī when he is writing prose; but when he takes to verse, he at once adopts one of the old national dialects such as the Awadhī or Tulsī Dās or the Braj Bhāshā of the blind bard of Agra. Some adventurous spirits have tried to write poems in Hindī, but the attempts have been disastrous, and have earned nothing but derision. Since Lallū Lāl's time Hindī has developed for itself certain rules of style which differentiate it from Urdū, the principal ones relating to the orders of words, which is much less free than in that form of Hindōstānī. It has also, of late years, fallen under the fatal spell of Sanskrit, and is showing signs of becoming, in the hands of Pandits, and under the encouragement of some European writers who have learned Hindī through Sanskrit, as debased as literary Bengali, without the same excuse. Hindī has so copious a vocabulary of its own, a vocabulary rooted in the very beings of the sturdy peasantry upon whose language it is based, that nine-tenths of the Sanskrit words which one meets in most modern Hindī books are useless and unintelligible excrescences. The employment of Sanskrit words is supposed to add dignity to the style. One might as well say that a graceful girl of eighteen gained in dignity by masquerading in the furbelows of her great grandmother. Some enlightened native scholars are struggling hard without displaying any affected purism, against this too-easily acquired infection, and we may hope that their efforts will meet with the encouragement which they deserve.

574. We may now define the three main varieties of Hindōstānī as follows:—Hindōstānī is primarily the language of the Northern Dōāb, and is also the *lingua franca* of India, capable of being written in both Persian and Dēva-nāgarī characters, and, without purism, avoiding alike the excessive use of either Persian or Sanskrit words when employed for literature. The name "Urdū" can then be confined to that special variety of Hindōstānī in which Persian words are of frequent occurrence, and which hence can only be written in the Persian character; and, similarly, "Hindī" can be confined to the form of Hindōstānī in which Sanskrit words abound, and which hence can only be written in the Dēva-nāgarī character. These are the definitions which were proposed by the late Mr. Growse, and they have the advantage of being intelligible, while at the same time they do not overlap. Hitherto, all the three words have been very loosely employed. Finally, I use "Eastern Hindī" to connote the group of intermediate dialects of which Awadhī is the chief, and "Western Hindī" to connote the group of dialects of which

Braj Bhāshā and Hindōstānī (in its different phases) are the best known.

575. As a literary language, the earliest specimens of Hindōstānī are in Urdū, or rather Rēkhṭa, for they were poetical works. Its cultivation began in the Deccan at the end of the sixteenth century, and it received a definite standard of form a hundred years later, principally at the hand of Walī of Aurangabad, commonly called "the Father of Rēkhṭa." The example of Walī was quickly followed at Delhi, where a school of poets took its rise of which the most brilliant members were Saudā (d. 1780, the author of the famous satires) and Mir Taqī (d. 1810). Another school (almost equally celebrated) arose in Lucknow during the troubled time at Delhi in the middle of the eighteenth century. The great difference between the poetry of Urdū and that written in the various dialects of Eastern or Western Hindī lies in the system of prosody. In the former the prosody is that of the Persian language, while in the latter it is the altogether opposed indigenous system of India. Moreover, the former is entirely based on Persian models of composition, which are quite different from the older works from which the native literature took its origin. Urdū prose came into existence, as a literary medium, at the beginning of the last century in Calcutta. Like Hindī prose, it was due to English influence, and to the need of text-books in both forms of Hindōstānī for the College of Fort William. The Bāgh o Bahār of Mir Amman, and the Khirad Afrōz of Hafizuddin Ahmed are familiar examples of the earlier of these works in Urdū, as the already mentioned Prem Sāgar written by Lallū Lāl is an example of those in Hindī. Since then both Urdū and Hindī prose have had a prosperous course, and it is unnecessary to dwell upon the copious literature which has poured from the press during the past century. Muhammad Husain (Āzād) and Pandit Ratan Nāth (Sarshār) are probably the most eminent among the writers of Urdū prose, while in Hindī the late Harishchandra of Benares, by universal consent, holds the first place. Hindī, of course, has no poetical literature. Urdū poetry continues to flourish, one of the most distinguished authors of the last century being the late King of Oudh.

576. As its name indicates, Rājasthānī is the language of Rājasthān, in the sense given to that word by Tod. It is spoken in Rājputānā and the western portion of Central India, and also in the neighbouring parts of the Central Provinces, Sind, and the Punjab. To the east it shades off into Bundēli in the Gwalior Agency. To its north it merges into Braj Bhāshā, in the States of Kerauli and Bharatpur and in the British district of Gurgaon. To the west it gradually becomes Punjābī, Lahndā, and Sindhī, through the mixed dialects of the Indian Desert, and, directly, Gujarātī in the State of Palanpur. On the south it meets Marāṭhī, but does not merge into it.

577. Rājasthān is a tract divided amongst many states and many tribes, and it has hence many closely related dialects. No less than fifteen variations of the local speech have been counted in the Jaipur State alone. Omitting minor local differences,

Dialect	Number of speakers reported
Mēwātī	592,498
Mālvi	1,742,065
Nīmārī	216,110
Jaipuri	2,166,771
Mārwarī	4,781,991
Bāgrī	845,743
Gujarī	204,322
Unspecified	368,212
TOTAL, Rājasthānī	10,917,712

580. Jaipuri may be taken as representing the dialects of Eastern Rājputana, of which it and Hārautī are the chief. It goes as far east as Gwalior, in which Agency Bundēli is the principal form of speech. We know more about Jaipuri than about any other form of Rājasthānī. At the request of His Highness the Maharajah

JAIPURI

Where spoken	Number of speakers
Ajmer-Merwara	5,938
Central India	41,642
Rājputana	2,118,767
Elsewhere	424
TOTAL, Jaipuri	2,166,771

of Jaipur, an elaborate survey of all the various local dialects employed in the State has been carried out by the Rev. G. Macalister, M.A., who has published the results in an admirable little volume.

581. By far the most important of the Rājputana dialects, whether we consider the size of the area in which it is the vernacular, the number of its speakers, or the extent to which it has spread over India, is Mārwarī. Its home is Western Rājputana, including the great States of Marwar, Mewar, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer. It has many

MĀRWĀRĪ

Where spoken	Number of speakers
Ajmer-Mewara	332,401
Assam	7,205
Bengal	10,663
Berar	41,821
Bombay	253,503
Central India	125,498
Central Provinces	30,941
Hyderabad	57,777
Punjab (excluding Bāgrī)	196,026
Rājputana (excluding Bāgrī)	3,712,262
United Provinces	8,060
Elsewhere	5,144
TOTAL, Mārwarī (excluding Bāgrī)	4,781,991

varieties, of which the best known are the Thālī, or Western Mārwarī of the Desert, which extends well into Sind, the Mēwātī

BĀGRĪ

Punjab	231,491
Rājputana	564,252
TOTAL, Bāgrī	845,743
Total Mārwarī (including Bāgrī)	5,627,734

of the Udaipur State, and the Bāgrī of North-East Bikaner and the neighbouring portion of the Punjab. The last is often considered a distinct dialect. The Shekhāwātī of North-West Jaipur differs very little from the Mārwarī spoken in the east and centre of the adjoining State of Bikaner. In most parts of India Mārwarī is taken by natives to include all the various

rences, there are at least sixteen real dialects spoken over the area in which Rājasthānī is the vernacular. An examination of them shows that they fall into four main groups, which may be called Mēwātī, Mālvi, Jaipuri, and Mārwarī, and these may be taken as the four main dialects of the language. In addition to these we may also notice Bāgrī, Nīmārī, and Gujarī. The first is a form of Mārwarī, and the second of Mālvi, while the third is most nearly related to Jaipuri.

578. Mēwātī or Bighōṭā is the dialect of the north-east of Rājputana. It is the language of the Mēos, whose head-quarters are in the State of Alwar. It is also spoken in the South-East Punjab, and the native states adjoining. The Ahirwātī spoken to the south and south-west of Delhi is a form of it. As might be expected, it is the dialect of Rājasthānī which most nearly

MĒWĀTĪ

Where spoken	Number of speakers
Rājputana	478,756
Punjab	110,409
Central India	3,147
Elsewhere	186
TOTAL, Mēwātī	592,498

approaches Western Hindī. In Ahirwātī we see it merging into Bāngarū, while in the dialect of Alwar, it is shading off into Braj Bhāshā.

579. The headquarters of Mālvi are in the Malwa country round Indore, but it extends over a wide tract. To the east it reaches Bhopal, where it meets Bundēli, and to the west

MĀLVI

Where spoken	Number of speakers
Central India	1,524,603
Central Provinces	52,797
Rājputana	161,050
Elsewhere	3,549
TOTAL, Mālvi	1,742,065

it is stopped by the Bhil dialects spoken in the hills south of Udaipur. It also occupies the north-western districts of the Central Provinces. A peculiar form of it, which is much mixed

NĪMĀRĪ

Where spoken	Number of speakers
Central India	177,945
Central Provinces	38,165
TOTAL, Nīmārī	216,110

with Mārwarī forms, is called Rāngrī, and is spoken by Rājputa. In North Nimar and the adjoining portion of the Bhopawar Agency of Central India, Mālvi has become so mixed with Khandasī and the Bhil languages that it has become a new dialect, called Nīmārī, and possessing peculiarities of its own. Nīmārī can, however, hardly be called a true dialect, in the sense in which we call Mēwātī, Mālvi, Jaipuri, and Mārwarī dialects of Rājasthānī. It is rather a mixed patois made up of several languages, with Mālvi for its basis.

dialects of Rajputana, so that the figures given inevitably include some speakers of Jaipuri and Mālvi. In the previous Census Mārwarī was classed as a separate language, and all the remaining dialects of Rājasthāni, together with Western Hindi, Eastern Hindi, and Bihārī, were put together under one head, that of "Hindi". That all the four Rājasthāni dialects form one closely connected group, distinct from Western Hindi, cannot be doubted; indeed, they are much more closely connected with Gujarātī than with that language. The historical relationship that has existed for centuries between Rajputana and Gujarat is a matter of common knowledge.

582. The only dialect of Rājasthāni which has a considerable recognised literature is Mārwarī. Number of poems in Old, Mārwarī or Dingal, as it is called when used for poetical purposes, are in existence but have not as yet been seriously studied. Besides this, there is an enormous mass of literature in various forms of Rājasthāni, of considerable historical importance, about which hardly anything is known. I allude to the corpus of bardic histories described in Tod's *Rajasthan*, the accomplished author of which was probably the only European who has read any considerable portion of them. A small fraction of the most celebrated history, the *Prithvirāj Rāso* of Chand Bardāi, has, it is true, been edited and translated, but the rest, written in an obsolete form of a language little known at the present day, still remains a virgin mine for the student of history and of language. The task of producing the whole, is, however, too gigantic for any single hand, and unless it is taken up by some body of scholars acting on a uniform plan, I fear that the only students of Rajputana history for many years to come will be fish-insects and white ants. What an opportunity of laying his fellow countrymen under everlasting obligations lies open to some patriotic Rajput prince! Besides these Bardic Chronicles, Rājasthāni also possesses a large religious literature. That of the Dādū Panthī sect alone contains more than half a million verses. We do not know in what dialect of Rājasthāni any of these works are written. The portion of the *Prithvirāj Rāso* which has been published is written in an old form of Western Hindi—not Rājasthāni,—but, unfortunately, this work, while the most celebrated, is also the one regarding the authenticity of which the most serious doubts are justified. The Serampur missionaries translated the New Testament into Hārautī (an eastern dialect), Ujainī (i.e., Mālvi), Udaipuri (i.e., Mēwārī), Mārwarī, Jaipuri proper, and Bikanēri.

583. At the time of the great war of the Mahābhārata, the country known as that of the Panchālas extended from the river Chambal up to Hardwār at the foot of the Himalayas. The southern portion of it, therefore, coincided with Northern Rajputana. We have already seen that the Panchālas represented one of the Aryan tribes who were the first to enter India, and that, therefore, it is probable that their language was one of those which belonged to the Outer Circle of Indo-Aryan Sanskritic languages. If this is the case, it is, *a fortiori*, also true of the rest of Rajputana more to the south. The theory also further requires us to conclude that as the Aryans who spoke the Inner Group of languages expanded and became more powerful, they gradually thrust those of the Outer Circle, who were to their south, still further and further in the direction. In Gujarat, the Inner Aryans broke through the retaining wall of the Outer tribes and reached the sea. There are traditions of several settlements from the Madhyadēśa in Gujarat, the first-mentioned being that of Dwaraka in the time of the Mahābhārata war. The only way into Gujarat from the Madhyadēśa is through Rajputana. The more direct route is barred by the great Indian Desert. Rajputana itself was also occupied in comparatively modern times by invaders from Central Hindostan. The Rathours abandoned Kanauj in the Dōāb late in the twelfth century A.D., and took possession of Mārwar. The Kachhwāhs of Jaipur claim to have come from Oudh, and the Solankis from the Eastern Punjab. Gujarat itself was occupied by the Yādavas, members of which tribe still occupy their original seat near Muttra. The Gahlōts of Mewar, on the other hand, are, according to tradition, a reflex wave from Gujarat, driven into the neighbourhood of Chittor after the famous sack of Vallabhi. We thus see that the whole of the country between the Gangetic Dōāb and the sea-coast of Gujarat is at present occupied by immigrant Aryan tribes

who found there other Aryan tribes previously settled, who belonged to what I call the Outer Circle, and whom they either absorbed or drove further to the south, or both. This is exactly borne out by the linguistic conditions of this tract. Rājasthāni and Gujarātī are languages of the Inner Group, but they show many traces of forms which are characteristic of languages of the Outer Circle. A few may be mentioned here. In pronunciation Gujarātī, like Sindhi, Marathi, and Assamese, prefers the sound of *ṣ* to that of *ś*. Thus, the Hindostani *chauthā* fourth, is *chōthō* in Sindhi, Rājasthāni, and Gujarātī. Again like Sindhi, both Gujarātī and Rājasthāni have a strong preference for cerebral sounds instead of dentals. Like Sindhi and other north-western languages, vulgar Gujarātī pronounces *s* as *h*. So also do the speakers of certain parts of Rajputana. Like all the eastern languages and Marathi, but unlike the Inner languages, both Gujarātī and Rājasthāni nouns have an oblique form ending in *ā*. Finally, in the conjugation of verbs, both Gujarātī and Rājasthāni, like Lahndā, have a future whose characteristic is the letter *s*. We thus see that in several typical features both Rājasthāni and Gujarātī show signs of the influence of languages of the Outer Circle.

584. Rājasthāni uses the Deva-nagari character for its literature. For ordinary purposes it has a corrupt form of that script, popularly known as Mahājani, which is well-nigh illegible to everyone except its writer. It omits nearly all the vowels, and the stories about the consequent misreadings are amongst the popular chestnuts of Indian folklore.

585. Rājasthāni, in the form of Mārwarī, can be heard all over India. There is hardly a town where the "thrifty denizen of the sands of Western and Northern Rajputana has not found his way to fortune, from the petty grocer's shop in a Dōāb village to the most extensive banking and broking connection in the commercial capitals of both East and West India."

586. Before finally leaving the consideration of Rājasthāni, it is necessary to mention the interesting tribe of Gurjars, or Gūjars, who appear to have entered India from the north-west in about the fifth century A.D. There are two branches of them, a northern and a southern. The Southern Gūjars occupied Gujarat, and gave their name to that country. The Northern spread over

GUJARATI	
Where spoken	Number of speakers
Central Provinces	1,272
Kashmir	120,849
Punjab	76,168
Elsewhere	33
TOTAL, Gujarati	204,322

the Punjab (where they gave their name to two districts) and the western part of the United Provinces. They are a nomadic tribe, and numbers of the Northern branch wander over the mountains north of the Punjab, as far, at least, as Kashmir. The Gūjars of the Punjab proper speak the languages of the people amongst whom they live, but those of the Himalaya have a tongue of their own, which in its grammar is indistinguishable from that of the language of Jaipur. Whether they got their language from the Western Pahārī tribes, to be dealt with under the northern group of languages, and whose speech is closely related to Rājasthāni, or whether the Jaipuris got their language from the Gūjars of Gujarat, I am not yet in a position to say, as the Linguistic Survey has not yet reached these parts of India; but it is a curious and noteworthy fact that we find in the mountains of Kashmir a dialect of a language spoken so many hundred miles to their south-east.

It is probable that this particular future had its origin in the Inner Group, but its retention, where it has been lost by other Inner languages, can be best explained by the influence of the Outer Circle.

587. Here, also, may be briefly mentioned one of the languages classed as Gipsy dialects,—Labhāni.

Although not here classed as dialects of Rājasthāni, they are certainly connected with that language. The Linguistic Survey has not yet reached them, and hence I do not alter the arrangement under which they have been provisionally put under the other head. Labhāni, which also passes under various

LABHĀNĪ	
Where spoken	Number of speakers
Berar	56,254
Bombay	20,839
Central Provinces	23,654
Madras	34,452
Punjab	2,165
Central India	8,004
Hyderabad	92,209
Mysore	35,301
Rajputana	1,523
Elsewhere	35
TOTAL, Labhāni	274,436

names, such as Labāni, Lamāni, or Banjāri, is the language of the Labhānās or Banjārās, the great carrying tribe of Southern and Western India. They are found as far north as the Punjab, and, so far as the enquiries of the Linguistic Survey have yet gone, their tribal tongue seems to be based on Western Rājasthāni. Banjārās are found as far east as Bihar, but in this region they have no language of their own, though some of the most popular Bhojpuri poems deal with their adventures.

588. Gujarātī is the language spoken in Gujarat, Baroda, and the neighbouring Native States. It extends south along the coast to about Daman, where there is a mixed population, some speaking Marathi and some Gujarātī. The two languages have no intermediate dialect. On the north, it shades off into Sindhi, through Kachchhi. This last is provisionally classed as a dialect of Gujarātī, but it will probably have to be put down as a form of Sindhi when

KACHCHHĪ	
Where spoken	Number of speakers
Baroda	10,880
Bombay	475,758
Elsewhere	1,988
TOTAL, Kachchhi	488,576

the Linguistic Survey reaches this part of India. Gujarātī Kachchhi has no other recognised dialects, although, as usual, the speech varies slightly according to locality. It would be possible, however, to distinguish the language of Northern Gujarat from that of the south. Besides being the vernacular of that country, Gujarātī is also the chief commercial language of Western India, and, as such, it acquires modifications according to the class which uses it. We have a Musalmān dialect and a Parsi dialect recognised as well as the standard, in which the differences are principally those of vocabulary. In Southern India there is a colony of silk-weavers which many hundred years ago emigrated from

Gujarat, and some of them still speak their ancestral lan-

PATNŪLĪ	
Where spoken	Number of speakers
Bombay	627
Madras	85,574
Elsewhere	61
TOTAL, Patnūli	86,262

guage in a dialect known from the caste of those who employ it as Patnūli.

589. Under the head of Gujarātī we must include two groups of dialects which were treated differently in the Census of 1891. I allude to the Bhil dialects, and Khandēsi or Ahirāni.

Bhil dialects	759,928
Khandēsi	2,742

In 1891 the former were treated apart, as a branch of the Mundā family, and the latter as a dialect of Marathi. The Linguistic Survey of India now shows that Bhil and Khandēsi together form one group of dialects, all based on Gujarātī, but intermediate between it and Rājasthāni, forming, in fact, a connecting link between the two languages. The Bhil dialects are spoken in the range of hills between Ajmer and Mount Abu. Thence they cover the hill country dividing Gujarat from Rajputana and Central India, as far south as the Satpura range. On the way, they cross the valley of the Nerbudda up which they extend for a considerable distance. South of the Satpuras lie the district of Khandesh and the Burhanpur Tahsil of Nimar, the latter forming a continuation of the Khandesh plain. Here Khandēsi is spoken, and still further south, in the hill country leading up from Surat to Nasik, are found a number of wild tribes, such as Naikis, Dhōdiās, Gāmtis, and Chōdhris, who employ dialects closely connected with it. The Bhil dialects appear under many names (over thirty have been recorded), but they are all, with Khandēsi and its connected dialects, essentially the same form of speech, which may be described as an Eastern Gujarātī. As we go south, they borrow, it is true, more and more from the neighbouring dominant, Marathi, but this is borrowing only. It does not affect the structure of the language, any more than the borrowing of Arabic or Persian words affects the structure of Hindostāni. We meet tribes speaking Bhil languages in a locality where we might little expect them. In Orissa and the Bengal district of Midnapore, more than a thousand miles distant from the true home of the race, the Linguistic Survey has discovered a wandering tribe, known as Siyālgirs, who speak a distinctively Bhil language. They perhaps left their own country for their country's good, for they are described as a tribe of thieving propensities, who came to Bengal some five or six generations ago, probably as jetsam from the tide of Marāthā invasion. The Bāwariyās, a wild hunting tribe found in the Punjab, moreover, speak a form of Bhili which is known as Bāori. This has been included in the Tables under Gipsy Languages, and it is now too late to alter the classification. The number of speakers is recorded as 4,952.

The Bhils are usually classed as a Mundā race, and hence their language has hitherto been classed as belonging to that sub-family. It is not improbable that they did once long ago speak a Mundā language, for their vocabulary has a very small residuum (about six percent.) of words which cannot be identified as Aryan. I sent some of these to authorities on Mundā languages in Chota Nagpur and about half of them were identified as Mundā words. This, however, in no way militates against the general fact that their language is now thoroughly Aryan in all essential particulars.

590. We are fortunate in possessing a remarkable series of documents connecting the modern Gujarātī with the Apabhramśa from which it is descended. The grammarian Hēma-chandra, whose work is at the present day our great authority on the various Prakrits, adorns the chapter dealing with Apabhramśa with numerous quotations from poems in that language. These examples vary in age, and some of them are hardly different from old Gujarātī. In dealing with Rājasthānī, we have seen how intimately connected that language is with the one now under consideration, and how it is really a language of the Inner Group, which has superseded one of the Outer Circle, some of whose peculiarities it has borrowed. We know very little about what that former language was. It is probable that it was intermediate between Sindhī and Marāthī, the contiguous languages of the Outer Circle. But Gujarat has been so overrun from the earliest times by nations hailing from many different parts of the world, that there is little hope of our ever being able to resuscitate any fragments of it with certainty. The present Gujarātī people is a wonderfully composite one. Greeks, Bactrians, Huns, and Scythians; Gurjjaras, Jadejas, and Kathis; Parsis and Arabs, not to speak of soldiers of fortune from the countries of the west, have all contributed, together with the numerous Indo-Aryan immigrations, to form the population. In such a mixture it is wonderful that even the traces of the old Outer language which we have been able to identify have survived.

591. Gujarātī has not a large literature, but it is larger than it has been sometimes credited with. The earliest, and at the same time the most famous, poet whose works have come down to us in a connected form was Narsingha Meta, who lived in the fifteenth century A.D. There is also a considerable series of bardic chronicles similar to those which we have met with in Rajputana, on which is based Forbes' well-known *Rās-mālā*. Then, again, there is a fairly long list of poets and poetesses, and of writers on grammar and on rhetoric. Since the introduction of printing, a copious flood of literature has issued from the presses.

592. The Dēva-nāgarī character was formerly used in Gujarat for writing books. Carey's translation of the New Testament, published at the commencement of the last century, was printed in that alphabet. For less important documents, that modification of the Dēva-nāgarī character known in Upper India as the Kaithī, and very generally used there for similar purposes, was also employed. This is now the official character of Gujarātī, as it is of Bihārī, and all books and papers in the language are printed in it.

593. In dealing with Lahndā, I have incidentally pointed out that, like Rājasthānī and Gujarātī, Panjābī is not a pure Central language. As we go westwards it becomes more and more infected with features characteristic of the Outer Circle, and merges so gradually into Lahndā that it is impossible to say where one begins and the other ends. The lines of approximate demarcation between the two will be found in the paragraphs dealing with the latter language. The line between Western Hindī and Panjābī is more distinct, and may be taken as the meridian passing through Sirhind (Sahrind).

594. The mixed character of the languages of the Central and Western Punjab (Panjābī and Lahndā), is well illustrated by the character given to the inhabitants of those tracts in the Mahābhārata, and by incidental references in the grammar of Pāṇini. Although not distant from the hold Sarasvatī, the centre from which Sanskrit civilisation spread, we learn that the laws and customs of the Panjab were at a very early period widely different from those of the Madhyadēśa. The people are at one time described as living in a state of kingless anarchy, and at another time as possessing no Brāhmins (a dreadful thing to an orthodox Hindū of the middle country), living in petty villages, and governed by princes who supported themselves by internecine war. Not only were there no Brāhmins, but there were no castes. The population had no respect for the Vēda, and offered no sacrifices to the Gods. They were rude and uncultivated, given to drinking spirituous liquor, and eating all kinds of flesh. Their women were large-bodied,

yellow, extremely immoral in their behaviour, and seem to have lived in a state of polyandry, a man's heir being not his son, but the son of his sisters.* That this account was universally true in every particular need not be urged. It is given to us by enemies; but, whether true or not, it illustrates the gulf in habits, customs, and language, which existed between the Madhyadēśa and the Punjab.

595. Panjābī, as spoken in the plains of the Punjab, may be divided into two well-marked dialects—the Standard, spoken round Amritsar, and known as the Panjābī of the Mānjh or Central part of the Bari Dōāb, and Malwāī, of the ancient Cis-Sutlej Mālāvā country (distinct from the Mālāvā of Central

MALWĀĪ		
	Where spoken	Number of speakers
Punjab	.	74,170
India), of the South-East.		
Malwāī		
	shows for pronominal suffixes. As spoken in the Eastern Punjab, Panjābī is sometimes known as Pōwādī. To the south, Panjābī fades off into	

DŌGRĪ		
	Where spoken	Number of speakers
Jammu and Kashmir	.	436,211
Panjab	.	22,510
Elsewhere	.	26
TOTAL, Dōgrī	.	468,747

the Bāgrī form of Mārwarī. Another more distinct dialect than Malwāī is the Dōgrī spoken in Jammu, which has a written character of its own, allied to that employed for Kāshmirī. Panjābī uses the form of script entitled the Gurumukhī, which is also connected with the Śāradā of Kashmir. Panjābī has hardly any early literature. Even the Sikh Granth is mainly composed in various languages spoken outside the Punjab, principally Western Hindī. Of late years a small literature has sprung up together with the introduction of the art of printing. The Serampur missionaries translated the New Testament and portions of the old into Standard Panjābī, and the New Testament alone into Bhatnērī (a mixed dialect spoken on the border of Bikaner).

596. Panjābī is the vernacular of our Sikh soldiers, and is hence not only found in many parts of India, but is even heard in distant China, where Sikh police are employed in the Treaty Ports.

597. The languages of the Northern Group have not yet been satisfactorily investigated. Pending further enquiry I follow the last Census report in dividing them, on purely geographical principles, into Western Pahārī, Central Pahārī, and Eastern Pahārī. They are all spoken in the Lower Himalayas,

Language	Population returning it
Western Pahārī	1,710,029
Central Pahārī	1,270,931
Eastern Pahārī	143,721
TOTAL, Northern Group	3,124,681

*Can the author of this description have had the customs of the Jats in his mind when writing?

and most of those who employ them are known as Khasās the descendants of the ancient Khasā tribe, the Κᾰσαι of Greek geographers. Who the Khasās were, and where they came from, are subjects which have been often discussed, and it would be unprofitable in the present state of our knowledge of their languages to devote any space to them here. It is sufficient to note that, wherever else they are found in North-Western India, they have certainly occupied the Lower Himalayas from the Jhelum to Nepal for many centuries. They were a thorn in the side of the rulers of Kashmir, and at the present day one of the names by which Eastern Pahārī (*i.e.*, Naipālī) is known is Khas. For further particulars the reader is referred to the late Mr. Atkinson's admirable monograph in Chapter IV of Part II of the Gazetteer of the Himalayan districts of the United Provinces. As regards the speech used by them at the present day, it consists of a number of dialects, all nearly related to each other. They have one remarkable point in common,—a very close connection with the Rājasthānī, and more especially with the eastern dialects of that language. This is almost certainly due to the historical fact that numbers of Rajputs emigrated to the Lower Himalayas at various times during the early troubles with the Muhammadans, and there intermarried with the Khasās, and conferred upon the descendants of these mixed unions a spurious, but now fully recognised, Kshatriyahood. These descendants would naturally speak the language of their high-caste fathers, and, being the ruling class, would equally naturally impose it upon their subjects. Whether Gujarī falls under this classification, or has an independent connection with Rājasthānī, I am not at present able to say. I have already dealt with it as a dialect of that language.

598. Under the term of "Western Pahārī" is included the maze of Sanskritic languages spoken in the hill country from Bhadarwah and Chamba on the north-west to Sirmaur on the south-east. Over thirty distinct dialects have been counted in this tract, of which Bhadarwāhī, Pāngwālī (spoken in the north of the Chamba State), Chambīālī (spoken in the rest of Chamba), Kuluhi (in Kulu), Kāngrī (in Kangra), and Sirmauri (in Nahan and most of the other Simla States) may be taken as the typical ones. Chambīālī has an alphabet of its own, in which types have been cast and books printed, and the other dialects use an alphabet of the same character called the Tānkri. It is a near relation of the Śāradā character used for writing Kāshmirī. There are almost as many dialects spoken in the neighbourhood of Simla as there are states in that region. The special form of speech used as a vernacular by the natives of Simla itself is known as Keonthālī, but they may all be classed as closely connected with Sirmauri. So far as I am aware, none of these dialects have any literature, but parts of the Scriptures have been translated into Chambīālī. We have grammars of Gadī (one of the forms of Chambīālī) and of Kuluhi. In Lahaul, Spiti, and Kanawar, the languages spoken are Tibeto-Burman, and there are also colonies of speakers of Tibeto-Burman in Kulu.

599. Central Pahārī includes the languages employed in Garhwal, Kumaon, and Western Nepal. It has three well-known dialects,—Garhwālī, spoken mainly in Garhwal and the country round the hill station of Mussoorie; Jaunsāri, spoken in the Jaunsar tract of Dehra Dun; and Kumaunī, spoken in Kumaon (including the hill station of Nainī Tal) and Western Nepal. These dialects vary considerably from place to place, every pargana having a form of speech with a local name of its own. The form of Kumaunī which is spoken in Western Nepal is usually known as Palpa, from the town of that name. None of these dialects have any literature. The Serampur missionaries published translations of the New Testament into Garhwālī, Kumaunī, and Palpa, in the early part of the last century, and versions of portions of the same have lately been made into Garhwālī and Jaunsāri. During the past few years, also, some excellent little books illustrating these hill languages have been published by native scholars. Of all the Pahārī dialects these Central ones agree most closely with Rājasthānī.

600. Eastern Pahārī is the language usually known as Naipālī (not a good name, as it is only one of many languages spoken in Nepal). Natives of Nepal call it Khas, *i.e.*, the language of the Khasās, and it is also called Gōrkhiyā or Gōrkhālī, and Pārbatīyā. This language has a small literature, the only example of which I have seen being a Rāmāyana printed in Benares some years ago. The language has hardly been seriously studied by English scholars, although one or two vocabularies and grammars have been published, but it has received a good deal of attention from Russian and German savants.* It is little spoken in British India, except by some of our Gurkha troops. Like the other Pahārī languages, it is closely connected with Rājasthānī. We have a version of the New Testament in Naipālī published by the Serampur missionaries at the commencement of the last century, and since then other versions of parts of the Scriptures have been issued. We know little about Eastern Pahārī Dialects. Dadhī or Dahī is one of them, which is spoken in the Nepal Terai. It is a broken form of speech.

OTHER LINGUISTIC FAMILIES

601. The only Semitic language which is a vernacular of the British Empire in the East is Arabic, most of the speakers (23,895) of which are found in Aden. The remainder may be put down to traders.

Similarly, out of the 5,530 speakers of the Hamitic Somali, 5,494 were returned from Aden, the remainder being in Bombay City.

UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES

602. There remain a few languages, which for various reasons do not admit of classification.

603. The word "Gipsy", used in dealing with the Gipsy tribes of India, is employed in its purely conventional sense of "Vagrant", and should not be taken as in any way suggesting their connection with the Romani Chals of Europe. Regarding the dialects spoken by them, I cannot do better than

to quote the words used by Mr. Baines in the last Census report:—

"It is out of the question to distribute these languages amongst those having fixed dialects, as their character changes with the locality most favoured by the tribe using them, and while retaining a backbone peculiar to itself, freely assimilates the local vocabulary and pronunciation. The most prevalent of these dialects is that of the Brinjārās or Lambānīs, the carriers of Upper and Central India, which is based on a sub-Himalayan Hindi vernacular. The tribe, however, is found as far south as the Madras table-land, and it is not improbable that the Lambānī of the Deccan could hardly make himself understood by the corresponding caste further north. Again, the earthworkers, called Od or Waddar, carry a language of their own from Peshawar to the sea, using a vocabulary less and less Dravidian as the tribe frequents tracts farther away from the East Deccan, from whence it probably originated. More difficult still, as regards classification, are the dialects used by the less respectable tribes of wanderers, such as the nominal Hindi of the thieving and mat-weaving castes of Hindustan."

*This is also true of the other great language of Nepal,—Nēwārī, which is of Tibeto-Burman origin. Nearly all that can be learnt regarding it must be sought for either in Russia or in Germany.

and the Telugu and Marāthi of the acrobats and pick-pockets of the Deccan. All these can doubtless be divided into degraded forms of either Hindi or Telugu; but in doing so we have to disregard the local characteristics just mentioned, so that they have all been taken under a heading of their own, namely, Gipsy dialects."

I have little to add to the above, except to explain that these Gipsy dialects have not yet been touched by the Linguistic Survey, and that I am hence unable to say as yet what is the real basis of each. It may, however, be added that at least some of these tongues, such, for instance, as those of the Nats and Dōms, are simple thieves' patters, made up by altering the order of the letters in good Hindi words. Just as a London thief transforms "police" to "icelep," or "slop," so a Magahiya Dōm refers to a Jamadar of Police as the "Majadār" or "Sweet one." The Sānsis of the Punjab speak two languages. Their ordinary form of speech is probably connected with Western Pahāri, while their secret tongue is more of a thieves' patter. We may note in addition, as the language of a vagrant tribe, the Yerukala, also called Korchi and Korava. It is a dialect of Tamil, and is current over the Deccan. As regards the European Gipsies, it is well known that they are of Indian origin, and Musalman historians describe to us the circumstances under which they entered Persia from India, and thence spread over the Western World. It is doubtful from what particular Indian tribe they have sprung, but, of late years, the best authorities have gradually come to the opinion that these "Rōms" or "Dōms" most probably spoke one of the Indo-Aryan languages which I have described above as non-Sanskritic. The Dōms of the present day are very widely spread over India, and have a thieves' slang of their own. In its grammar, Romani presents many remarkable points of similarity with the languages of the Outer Circle.

604. Burushaski is spoken by the brave tribes who inhabit Hunza Nagar and the neighbourhood, on our extreme North-Western frontier. Hitherto this has remained a riddle among linguists. No philologist has as yet satisfactorily succeeded in placing it under any known family of languages. One gentleman has claimed to be able to class it as a "Siberio-Nubian" tongue, a name which may be comforting to some people, and which has the doubtful advantage of being unintelligible to every one except its inventor. At present we must be content to accept the existence of a curious and interesting language lying at a place where Turki, Tibeto-Burman, Indo-Aryan, and Eranian languages all meet. No speakers of this language have been recorded at the present census their home lying far beyond the area of its operations.

Burushaski has many names. The neighbouring races call it Khajuna; the Nagar people call it Yashkun, and the Yarkandis Kūnjūtī. The dialect spoken in Yasin and the neighbourhood is known as Warshikwār. The language has a fully conjugated verb with two numbers and three persons and its most characteristic feature is the extremely frequent use which is made of pronominal prefixes, so as sometimes to alter greatly the appearance of a word. Thus "my wife" is *aus*, but "thy wife" is *gus*; "to make him" is *etas*; "to make you" is *mamaritas* if you are a gentleman, but *matas* if you are a lady.

605. Finally, there are the languages of the Andaman islanders. Philologists have not yet succeeded in connecting them with any recognized family of speech. They are all agglutinative, making free use of prefix, infix and suffix, and are adapted only to the expression of the more simple ideas. Abstract

ideas are almost beyond their power of expression, and meaning is eked out by the free use of gesture.

VERNACULARS OF OTHER COUNTRIES,
ASIA AND AFRICA

606. Of the Eranian languages which are not vernaculars

of India, Persian is the only one which appears in the tables. Armenian 205

It has already been dealt with. The cognate Armenian is represented by a couple of hundred speakers. It is the parent tongue of a small colony of that race in Bengal, Lower Burma, and a few other parts of India. Most of them are permanently domiciled in the country, and many use English as their vernacular.

607. Arabic has been dealt with as one of the vernaculars SEMITIC of Aden. Hebrew is hardly a mother LANGUAGES tongue. It was returned by Jews, and Hebrew 1,280 Syriac 40 1,320

its return in each case probably means little more than that the head of the house was conversant with the language of his sacred books.

608. Two forms of Turki have been returned as noted in the MONGOLIAN margin. The speakers are few in number, and are all temporary residents. Osmanli 321 Turki 90

609. The only other languages of Asia which have been recorded are Chinese and Japanese. The former has been described under the head of Indo-Chinese Languages. Japanese is OTHER ASIATIC LANGUAGES 363 Japanese 363 Other Asiatic languages spoken by a few visitors.

610. Of the African languages, Somali is the one which has been returned by the greatest number. It has been dealt Dankali 63 Amharic(including Negro) 249 Swahili 321 Others 4

with under the head of vernaculars of Africa. The others are given in the margin. The most important are Swahili of Zanzibar and Amharic *cum* Negro. The latter probably represents what is called in the vernacular "*Habshi*" or Abyssinian, but is used in a much wider sense to mean an inhabitant of any portion of East Africa. Most of these African languages, are spoken by the "Seedee boys" employed on board steamers. There are also a few children captured in slave dhows who have been made over to orphanages in Bombay, and servants in the households of chiefs and rich natives. The employment of *Habshi* slaves dates from the time of the Musalmān invasion, and we find them mentioned in vernacular literature as far back as the 16th century.

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

611. Of the many European languages which were returned as spoken in India, English is the only one which is strongly represented. It includes not only the language of persons born in the United Kingdom, but also scattered individuals whose homes are in Australia, Canada, the United States, etc., and also the increasing class of Europeans of British descent born and domiciled in India, and the Eurasians. Of the other languages returned, German, Greek, and most of the Romance ones may be taken as mainly the languages of commercial sojourners. Latin was returned by a few missionaries of Italian or Portuguese nationality. Portuguese, which was apparently not returned at the last Census, is mainly represented by the half-caste Goanese of Western India. The Keltic languages are probably returned in some cases by people whose home language is good English, and whom patriotism has induced to

show themselves as more familiar with Welsh, Gaelic, or Irish, than they really are. Some of the entries are, however, no doubt

INDO-EUROPEAN	269,975
Teutonic	254,510
English	252,388
Dutch	375
Flemish	3
Norwegian	15
Swedish	82
Danish	67
German	1,580
Romance	14,790
Italian	998
Latin	38
Maltese	34
Roumanian	1
French	1,065
Spanish	233
Portuguese	12,426
Keltic	24
Welsh	12
Gaelic	3
Irish	9
Slavonic	393
Russian	390
Czech	1
Polish	2
Greek	258
Greek	258
MONGOLIAN	22
Ural-Altaic	22
Magyar	21
Finnish	1
TOTAL, EUROPEAN	269,997

due to members of Welsh, Scotch, or Irish regiments which happen to be stationed in India. The minor languages are in many cases those spoken on board vessels in our ports, and the absence or presence of a single ship may make a considerable proportionate difference in the number of speakers of each.

612. The total number of speakers of European languages shows an increase of about 24,000 over the figures shown in 1891. One reason is the inclusion of 12,426 speakers of Portuguese in the present return. English shows an increase of about 13,000, which is sufficiently accounted for by changes in the European garrison, and by the natural increase in the domiciled English population and in the Eurasian community.

Italian, Dutch, and Russian also show large proportionate increase, due, in each case, to the presence of men-of-war at Aden on the Census night. German and French show a considerable decrease, possibly owing to a corresponding absence of ships. The Keltic languages also show a great decrease, no doubt owing to absence of Welsh, Scotch, and Irish Regiments who were busily employed impressing their *perfidium ingenium* upon South Africa. The other items are too insignificant and too accidental to require comment.

CONCLUSION

613. With the European languages we complete our survey of the tongues spoken in India, whether as vernaculars or by foreigners. India is a land of contrasts, and nowhere are these more evident than when we approach the consideration of its vernaculars. There are languages whose phonetic rules prohibit the existence of more than a few hundred words, which cannot express what are to us the commonest and most simple ideas; and there are others with opulent vocabularies, rivalling English in their copiousness and in their accuracy of idea-connotation. There are languages every word of which must be a monosyllable, and there are others with words in which syllable is piled on syllable, till the whole is almost a sentence in itself. There are languages which know neither noun nor verb, and whose only grammatical feature is syntax; and there are others with grammatical systems as complete and as systematically worked out as those of Greek or Latin. There are languages with a long historical past reaching over thirty centuries; and there are others with no tradition whatever of the past. There are the rude languages of the naked savages of Eastern Assam which have never yet been reduced to writing, and there are languages with great literatures adorned by illustrious poets and containing some of the most elevated deistic sentiments which have found utterance in the East. There are languages, capable in themselves of expressing every idea, which are nevertheless burdened with an artificial vocabulary borrowed from a form of speech which has been dead for two thousand years, and there are others, equally capable, that disdain such fantastic crutches, and every sentence of which breathes the reek of the smoke from the homesteads of the sturdy peasantry that utters it. There are parts of India that recall the plain in the land of Shinar where the tower of old was built, and in which almost each of the many mountains has its own languages, and there are great plains, thousands and tens of thousands of miles in area, over which one language is spoken from end to end.

And over all there broods the glamour of eastern mystery. Through all of them we hear the inarticulate murmur of past ages, of ages when the Aryans wandered with their herds across the steppes of Central Asia, when the Indo-Chinese had not yet issued from their home on the Yang-tse-kiang, and perhaps when there existed the Lemurian continent where now sweep the restless waves of the Indian Ocean.

Light comes from the East, but many years must yet be passed in unremitting quest of knowledge before we can inevitably distinguish it from that false dawn which is but a promise and not the reality. Hitherto scholars have busied themselves with the tongues and thoughts of ancient India, and have too often presented them as illustrating the India of the present day. But the true India will never be known till the light of the West has been thrown on the hopes, the fears, the beliefs, of the two hundred and ninety-four millions who have been counted at the present census. For this, an accurate knowledge of the vernaculars is necessary, a knowledge not only of the colloquial languages, but also, when they exist, of the literatures too commonly deemed as worthless, but which one who has studied them and loved them can confidently affirm to be no mean possession of no mean land.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Languages spoken in India, number of persons speaking them, etc.—contd.

Family, Sub-Family, Branch and Sub-Branch	Group and Sub-Group	Language	*Total Number of Speakers	Number per million of total population	Where chiefly spoken	Total No. of books printed in each language during the decennium
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Malayo-Polynesian Family	Malay Group . . .	Selung or Selon . . .	1,318	4	Burma	
		Nicobarese . . .	6,513	22	Andamans and Nicobars	
Indo-Chinese Family. Mon-Khmer Sub-Family		Mon, Talaiing or Peguan .	174,510	595	Burma . . .	3
		Palaung . . .	67,756	231	Do.	
		Wa . . .	7,667	26	Do.	
		Khassi . . .	177,827	606	Assam . . .	37
Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family		Bhotia of Tibet or Tibetan	14,812	50	United Provinces, Bengal and Kashmir	
Tibeto-Himalayan Branch		Bhotia of Baltistan or Balti	130,678	445	Kashmir State	
		Bhotia of Ladakh or Ladakhi	90	0.3	Punjab	
		Sharpá Bhotia . . .	4,407	15	Bengal	
		Bhotia of Sikkim or Denjong-ke	8,825	30	Bengal States	
		Bhotia of Bhotan or Lho-ke	40,765	139	Punjab States, Punjab and Bengal	
		Bhotia (others) . . .	35,822	122	Kashmir State	
		Lahuli . . .	9,513	32	Punjab	
		Kanawari or Multhani .	19,525	67	Do.	
		Kami . . .	11	..	Assam	
		Bhramu . . .	15	..	Do.	
		Padhi, Pahri or Pahi .	268	1	Do.	
		Hayu or Vayu . . .	114	0.3	Do.	
		Kiranti (Khambu or Jimdar)	43,954	150	Bengal	
		Kiranti (Yakha) . . .	1,366	5	Do.	
		Kiranti (others) . . .	64	0.2	Assam	
		Gurung . . .	7,481	26	Bengal and Assam	
		Sunuwar . . .	5,265	18	Bengal	
		Thami . . .	319	1	Do.	
		Mangar . . .	18,476	63	Bengaland Assam	
		Newari . . .	7,873	27	Bengal	
		Murmi . . .	32,167	110	Do.	
		Manjhi . . .	902	3	Do.	
		Rong or Lepcha . . .	19,291	66	Do.	
		Limbu . . .	23,200	79	Do.	
		Dhimal . . .	611	2	Do.	
North-Assam Branch .		Aka . . .	26	0.1	Assam	
		Dafia . . .	805	3	Do.	
		Abor-miri . . .	40,829	139	Do.	
		Mishmi . . .	71	0.2	Do.	
Assam-Burmese Branch .	Bodo Group . . .	Bodo or Plains Kachari	239,458	816	Assam and Bengal	
		Lalung . . .	16,414	56	Assam	

Family, Sub-Family, Branch and Sub-Branch	Group and Sub-Group	Language	Total Number of Speakers	Number per million of total population	Where chiefly spoken	Total No. of books printed in each language during the decennium
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indo-Chinese Family—contd.	Bodo Group . . .	Dima-sa . . .	19,940	68	Assam	
		Chutia . . .	2,304	8	Do.	
Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family—contd.		Garó . . .	185,940	634	Assam and Bengal .	19
Assam-Burmese Branch—contd.		Rabha . . .	20,243	69	Assam	
		Tipura or Mrung . . .	111,974	382	Bengal and Assam	
		Moran . . .	78	0.2	Assam	
Naga Group . . .		Mikir . . .	83,020	285	Do. . . .	1
Naga Bodo Sub-Group .		Empeo or Kachcha Naga .	6,604	23	Do.	
		Kabui . . .	4	..	Do.	
Western Naga Sub-Group .		Angami . . .	27,865	95	Do.	
		Kozhama . . .	1,546	5	Do.	
		Rengma . . .	5,617	19	Do.	
		Sema . . .	5,830	20	Do.	
Central Naga Sub-Group .		Ao . . .	28,135	96	Do.	
		Lhota or Tsontsu . . .	16,962	58	Do.	
		Thukumt . . .	26	0.1	Do.	
		Yachumi . . .	35	0.1	Do.	
Eastern Naga Sub-Group .		Tableng . . .	198	1	Do.	
		Tamlu . . .	1,545	5	Do.	
		Mojung . . .	152	1	Do.	
Naga Unclassed . . .		..	69,641	237	Do. . . .	9
Kuki-Chin Group Meithei Sub-Group .		Manipuri, Meithei, Kathe or Ponnu	272,997	931	Assam and Bengal .	19
Old Kuki Sub-Group .		Rangkhoh . . .	4,766	16	Assam	
		Hallam . . .	3,693	13	Bengal	
		Andro . . .	1	..	United Provinces	
		Mhar . . .	169	1	Assam	
		Chaw . . .	215	1	Burma	
Northern Chin Sub-Group .		Thado or Jangshen . . .	3,399	12	Assam	
		Sairang . . .	71	0.2	Do.	
Central Chin Sub-Group .		Zahao . . .	3,216	11	Do.	
		Lushei or Dulien . . .	72,142	246	Do.	
		Banjogi . . .	560	2	Bengal	
		Pankhu . . .	113	0.3	Do.	
Southern Chin Sub-Group .		Yindu . . .	43	0.1	Burma	
		Khyeng . . .	414	1	Bengal	
		Khami, Khweymior Kumi	25,863	88	Burma	
		Anu . . .	775	3	Do.	
		That . . .	67	0.2	Do.	

* The figures in this column are exclusive of those for Central Provinces, Coorg, Cochin, Kashmir, Mysore, Rajputana, and Travancore for which the required information is not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Languages spoken in India, number of persons speaking them, etc.—contd.

Family, Sub-Family, Branch and Sub-Branch	Group and Sub-Group	Language	Total Number of speakers	Number per million of total population	Where chiefly spoken	Total No. of books printed in each language during the decennium
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indo-Chinese Family— <i>contd.</i> Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family — <i>contd.</i>	Unclassed Languages	Kuki (unspecified)	53,880	184	Assam and Bengal	
Assam-Burmese — <i>contd.</i>		Chin (unspecified)	181,705	620	Burma	1
	Kachin Group	Kachin or Singpho	67,340	230	Do.	11
	Kachin					
	Kachin Burma Hybrids	Szi Lepai	756	3	Do.	
		Lashi	84	0.2	Do.	
		Maru	151	1	Do.	
		Maingtha	465	2	Do.	
	Other Hybrids		56,979	194	Do.	
	Burma Group	Mru	23,898	81	Bengal and Burma	
		Burmese	7,474,896	25,484	Burma and Bengal	701
Siamese-Chinese Sub-Family	Sinitic Group	Karen	887,875	3,027	Burma	42
	Tai Group	Siamese	19,536	67	Do.	
		Lu	19,380	66	Do.	
		Khun	42,160	144	Do.	
		Shan	753,262	2,568	Do.	8
		Phakial	289	1	Assam	
		Nora	2	..	Do.	
		Tai-rong	12	..	Do.	
		Alton	1,508	5	Do.	
Dravidio-Munda Family						
Munda Sub-Family		Santali or Hor	1,790,521	6,104	Bengal and Assam	
		Kol	948,687	3,234	Do.	
		Korwa	10,442	56	Bengal	
		Kharía	101,986	348	Bengal and Central Provinces	
		Juang or Patua	10,853	37	Bengal States	
		Asur	4,872	17	Bengal	
		Kora or Koda	23,873	81	Do.	
		Gadaba	37,230	127	Madras	
		Savara	157,136	536	Do.	
		Korku	87,675	299	Central Provinces & Berar	
		Tamil or Arava	16,525,500	56,341	Madras and Mysore	2,366
		Malayalam	6,029,304	20,556	Madras	372
Dravidian Sub-Family		Telugu or Andhra	20,696,872	70,562	Madras, Hyderabad & Mysore	2,396
		Kanarese	10,365,047	35,338	Bombay, Mysore, Madras, Hyderabad	545
		Kodagu or Coorgi	89,191	134	Coorg	
		Tulu	535,210	1,825	Madras	11
		Toda	805	3	Madras	
		Kota	1,300	4	Do.	
		Gond	1,125,479	3,837	Central Provinces, Berar, Hyderabad	
		Kandh or Kui	494,009	1,685	Madras, Central Provinces, Bengal	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Languages spoken in India, number of persons speaking them etc.—contd.

Family, Sub-Family, Branch and Sub-Branch	Group and Sub-Group	Language	Total Number of speakers	Number per million of total population	Where chiefly spoken	Total no. of books printed in each language during the decennium
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dravidio-Munda Family— <i>contd.</i>						
Dravidian Sub-Family— <i>contd.</i>		Kurukh or Oraon	591,886	2,018	Bengal	
		Malhar	465	2	Bengal States	
		Malto or Maler	60,777	207	Bengal	
		Brahui	48,589	166	Bombay	2
Indo-European Family						
Aryan Sub-Family						
Iranian Branch	Eastern Group	Baloch	152,188	519	Bombay and Punjab	5
		Pashto	1,224,807	4,176	N. W. F. Province Punjab	107
		Munjani or Mungi	28	0.1	Assam	
Indian Branch						
Non-Sanskritic Sub-Branch	Shina Khovar Group	Khovar, Arniya or Chatrari	233	1	Kashmir State	1
		Shina	54,192	185	Do.	
Sanskritic Sub-Branch	Sanskrit Group	Sanskrit	716	2	Madras and Mysore	2,714
	North-Western Group	Kashmiri	1,007,957	3,436	Kashmir State	23
		Kohistani	36	0.1	N. W. F. Province	
		Lahnda	3,337,917	11,380	Punjab and N. W. F. Province	
		Sindhi	3,006,395	10,250	Bombay	620
	Southern Group	Marathi	13,237,899	62,179	Bombay, Berar, Central and Provinces Hyderabad	1,949
	Eastern Group	Oriya	9,687,429	33,028	Bengal, Madras and Central Provinces	1,936
		Bihari	37,076,990	126,408	Bengal and United Provinces	
		Bengali	44,624,048	152,138	Bengal and Assam	9,706
		Assamese	1,350,846	4,605	Assam	217
	Mediate Group	Eastern Hindi	20,986,368	71,549	United Provinces, Central Provinces, & Central India	16,395 (Including 10,879 in Urdu)
	Western Group	Western Hindi	39,367,779	134,218	United Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces & Hyderabad	
		Rajasthani	10,917,712	37,222	Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Punjab and Bombay	
		Gujarati*	9,928,501	33,850	Bombay, Rajputana, Central India and Baroda	2,628
		Bhil languages	759,926	2,591	Central India and Rajputana	
		Khandeshi	2,742	9	Bombay	
		Punjabi	17,070,961	58,201	Punjab and Kashmir	2,587
	Northern Group	Western Pahari	1,710,029	5,880	Punjab and Kashmir	2
		Central Pahari	1,270,981	4,888	United Provinces	
		Eastern Pahari or Naipali	143,721	490	Bengal, Assam and United Provinces	

* Includes Khandeshi and Bhil languages.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Languages spoken in India, number of persons speaking them etc.—contd.

Family, Sub-Family, Branch and Sub-Branch	Group and Sub-Group	Language	Total Number of speakers	Number per million of total population	Where chiefly spoken	Total no. of books printed in each language during the decennium
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Semitic Family . . .		Arabic	42,881	146	Hyderabad and Bombay	897
Hamitic Family . . .		Somali	5,530	19	Bombay	
Unclassified Languages .		Andamanese	1,882	6	Andamans	
		Gipsy languages . . .	344,143	1,173	Hyderabad, Berar, Bombay, Central Provinces and Mysore	
		Others	125	0.4	Ajmer-Merwara	
Indo-European Family .	Iranian Group . . .	Persian	20,748	71	Bombay, Punjab & Mysore	1,166
		Wakhi	15	..	Assam	
	Armenian Group . . .	Armenian	205	1	Bengal	
Semitic Family						
Northern Branch . . .		Hebrew	1,280	4	Bengal, Bombay and Burma	
		Syriac	40	0.1	Malabar Coast	
Hamitic Family . . .	Ethiopic Group . . .	African Dialects . . .	2	..	..	
		Dankali	63	0.2	Bombay	
		Abyssinian (including Negro)	249	1	Do.	
Mongolian Family . . .	Ural Altaic Group . .	Turkish Dialects . . .	411	1	Bombay	
	Japanese Group . . .	Japanese	363	1	Bombay and Burma	
	Monosyllable Group . .	Chinese	50,513	172	Burma and Bengal	
Malayo-Polynesian Family .	Malayan Group . . .	Javanese	1	..	..	
		Malay	2,460	8	Burma	
Bantu Family		Swahili (Zanzibar) . .	321	1	Bombay	
		Sidi	2	..	Central Provinces	
Indo-European Family .	Greek Group	Greek (Romic)	258	1	Bombay and Burma	
	Romanic Group	Italian	993	3	Bombay and Bengal	
		Latin	38	0.1	Central Provinces	
		Maltese	34	0.1	Bombay	
		Roumanian	1	..	..	
		French	1,065	4	Madras, Bombay and Bengal	
		Spanish	233	1	Bombay and Burma	
		Portuguese	12,426	42	Bombay and Madras	
	Celtic Group	Welsh	12	..	Assam	
		Gaelic (Scotch)	3	..	Mysore State	
		Irish	9	..	United Provinces	
	Balto-Slavonic Group (Slavonic)	Russian	390	1	Bombay	
		Bohemian (Czech) . . .	1	..	Madras	
		Polish	2	..	Bengal and Mysore	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Languages spoken in India, number of persons speaking them etc.—concl.

Family, Sub-Family, Branch and Sub-Branch	Group and Sub-Group	Language	Total Number of speakers	Number per million of total population	Where chiefly spoken	Total no. of books printed in each language during the decennium
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indo-European Family— <i>contd.</i>	Teutonic Group . . .	English	252,388	860	Everywhere . . .	6,971
		Dutch	375	1	..	
		Flemish	3	..	..	
		Norwegian	15	..	Bombay	
		Swedish	82	0.2	Burma and Madras	
		Danish	67	0.2	Madras and Bombay	
		German	1,580	5	Bombay, Bengal Madras & Burma	
Mongolian Family . . .	Ural Altaic Group . .	Finnish	1	..	..	
		Hungarian (Magyar) . .	21	..	Bengal and Bombay	

This table does not contain the figures for languages not returned or not identified, traced, etc.

C-VI BILINGUALISM

FLYLEAF

This Table recalls Table D-I, Part II—Bilingualism of 1951 Census ; no attempt was, however, made to compile data for all-India in that Census, but bilingual statistics were published state by state in Paper No. 1 of 1954, in addition to their publication in the respective Census volume of each state.

The question on Bilingualism at the 1961 Census was :

7(b) Any other language(s).

The instruction to enumerators on the mode of eliciting an answer and recording it was as follows :

“ After recording the mother tongue enquire whether the person knows any other language (s), Indian or foreign, and write the language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any other language, put ‘ X ’.

The number of languages recorded against this question should not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother tongue which he speaks and understands best and can use with felicity in communicating with others. Such language or languages will exclude dialects of the same mother tongue.”

Although, in the case of respondents who spoke and understood more than one languages in addition to their mother tongues, two languages were recorded by the census enumerator, the tabulation was based only on the language recorded first by him.

In this Table bilingual data are presented only for selected mother tongues. For this purpose a mother tongue should have had at least 10,000 speakers for all-India out of whom 5,000 speakers returned a subsidiary language. Further figures are given separately only for a subsidiary language, the strength of which is 5,000 or 10 per cent. of the total bilingual population. The remaining subsidiary languages have been clubbed together and shown against “ Other languages ”.

In the State Tables complete data for the State are given in Table C-VI, published in Part II-C of the Census volume of the respective State and Union Territory.

Bilingual data of 114 mother tongues are presented in this Table for India, and each State/Union Territory/Other Area and Sikkim arranged by each sex but not by Rural-Urban. Columns 2 and 3 of the table give the total number of speakers of the mother tongue while columns 4 to 6 give figures of such of them who are bilingual. Column 6 contains in run on lines the names of subsidiary languages, followed in brackets by number of male and female speakers.

This table excludes bilingual data of Goa, Daman & Diu as it was not collected in the Census taken in that territory in 1960 and 297,853 persons (Males 147,100, Females 150,753) from North-East Frontier Agency for whom an abridged family schedule was canvassed which did not contain questions on languages.

The statement on pages 438—441 gives the languages specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India, returned as subsidiary language.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LANGUAGES IN SCHEDULE VIII OF

India/State/Union Territory 1	Sanskrit			Tamil		
	Persons 32	Males 33	Females 34	Persons 35	Males 36	Females 37
INDIA*	194,433	173,036	21,397	3,659,400	1,935,006	1,724,394
STATES						
1 Andhra Pradesh	3,082	2,654	428	78,087	46,037	32,050
2 Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Bihar	29,412	27,731	1,681	384	186	198
4 Gujarat	5,349	4,824	525	358	282	76
5 Jammu and Kashmir	27	21	6	2	..	2
6 Kerala	8,633	7,607	1,026	28,966	21,833	7,133
7 Madhya Pradesh	16,000	14,844	1,156	1,194	815	379
8 Madras	3,602	3,133	469	3,404,766	1,777,162	1,627,604
9 Maharashtra	3,667	3,355	312	9,324	5,318	4,006
10 Mysore	2,742	2,608	134	124,667	77,257	47,410
11 Orissa	548	542	6	16	15	..
12 Punjab	20,408	17,479	2,929	404	329	75
13 Rajasthan	8,443	7,507	936	386	200	186
14 Uttar Pradesh	79,488	71,318	8,170	169	141	28
15 West Bengal	3,209	2,842	367	300	200	100
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS						
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	9	1	329	230	99
2 Delhi	9,495	6,251	3,244	673	303	370
3 Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1	1	..	23	22	1
5 Manipur	1	1	..	12	..	12
6 Tripura	222	219	3	1	1	..
7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3	..	1	..	1
8 Pondicherry	71	67	4	9,199	4,536	4,663
9 North-East Frontier Agency	18	18	..	75	74	1
10 Nagaland	..	..	..	51	51	..
11 SIKKIM	2	2	..	13	13	..

*See footnote on page 438.

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA RETURNED AS SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES—concl'd.

Telugu			Urdu			India/State/Union Territory 1
Persons 38	Males 39	Females 40	Persons 41	Males 42	Females 43	
3,279,371	1,773,770	1,505,601	2,005,582	1,677,152	328,430	
2,005,589	1,087,748	917,841	332,718	249,583	83,135	STATES
..	..	..	..	..	..	1 Andhra Pradesh
318	163	155	70,767	49,575	21,192	2 Assam
207	152	55	59,542	36,684	22,858	3 Bihar
6	4	2	244,125	210,093	34,032	4 Gujarat
628	364	264	1,525	1,227	298	5 Jammu and Kashmir
7,274	3,944	3,330	50,525	36,929	13,596	6 Kerala
399,221	222,936	176,285	35,767	21,183	14,584	7 Madhya Pradesh
72,899	37,002	35,897	89,763	65,692	24,071	8 Madras
694,126	372,208	321,918	99,330	75,748	23,582	9 Maharashtra
95,484	47,023	48,461	262	254	8	10 Mysore
120	88	32	444,079	428,237	15,842	11 Orissa
145	124	21	45,132	34,429	10,703	12 Punjab
406	398	8	382,837	346,609	36,228	13 Rajasthan
335	269	66	76,832	52,973	23,859	14 Uttar Pradesh
						15 West Bengal
134	107	27	1,016	729	287	UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS
166	80	86	60,605	56,867	3,738	1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands
1	1	..	9,771	9,536	235	2 Delhi
..	..	..	47	30	17	3 Himachal Pradesh
1	..	1	2	2	..	4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands
..	..	..	165	149	16	5 Manipur
..	..	..	18	18	..	6 Tripura
2,289	1,137	1,152	319	171	148	7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli
15	15	..	311	311	..	8 Pondicherry
4	4	..	104	103	1	9 North-East Frontier Agency
3	3	..	20	20	..	10 Nagaland
					..	11 SIKKIM

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LANGUAGES IN SCHEDULE VIII OF

India/State/Union Territory	Assamese			Bengali		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA*	1,648,638	954,093	694,545	1,907,012	1,168,472	738,540
STATES						
1 Andhra Pradesh	4	3	1	364	294	70
2 Assam	1,631,396	940,795	690,601	368,953	221,479	147,474
3 Bihar	69	45	24	361,181	207,723	153,458
4 Gujarat	..	..	..	416	352	64
5 Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	..	4	3	1
6 Kerala	1	1	..	15	12	3
7 Madhya Pradesh	39	27	12	1,079	1,237	442
8 Madras	4	2	2	152	80	72
9 Maharashtra	22	14	8	1,063	779	284
10 Mysore	2	2	..	63	50	13
11 Orissa	4	2	2	66,591	47,263	19,328
12 Punjab	18	12	6	351	225	126
13 Rajasthan	163	160	3	1,535	1,279	256
14 Uttar Pradesh	4	3	1	6,944	2,507	4,437
15 West Bengal	1,496	1,160	336	944,504	576,517	367,987
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS						
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2	..	77	56	21
2 Delhi	5	3	2	515	303	212
3 Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	3	..	3
4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Manipur	33	22	11	1,345	1,121	224
6 Tripura	63	57	6	149,863	106,139	43,724
7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Pondicherry	..	..	..	9	8	1
9 North-East Frontier Agency	4,098	3,192	906	208	166	42
10 Nagaland	11,214	8,590	2,624	36	28	8
11 SIKKIM	..	..	..	1,141	851	290

India/State/Union Territory	Kashmiri			Malayalam		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
INDIA*	25,467	14,006	11,461	217,884	125,960	91,924
STATES						
1 Andhra Pradesh	1	1	..	1,516	1,057	459
2 Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Bihar	1	..	1	116	60	56
4 Gujarat	12	2	10	111	73	38
5 Jammu and Kashmir	25,045	13,676	11,369	1	1	..
6 Kerala	..	..	..	132,773	73,293	59,480
7 Madhya Pradesh	16	12	4	175	98	77
8 Madras	1	1	..	65,557	40,832	24,725
9 Maharashtra	23	17	6	3,874	2,075	1,799
10 Mysore	10	5	5	12,737	7,792	4,945
11 Orissa	..	..	..	4	1	3
12 Punjab	222	197	25	247	200	47
13 Rajasthan	3	3	..	49	24	25
14 Uttar Pradesh	22	17	5	150	123	27
15 West Bengal	..	..	..	52	33	19

UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS						
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	47	34	13
2 Delhi	110	74	36	227	98	129
3 Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	..	..	..	131	89	42
5 Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Tripura	..	..	..	1	1	..
7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Pondicherry	..	..	..	108	68	40
9 North-East Frontier Agency	1	1	..	..	..	..
10 Nagaland	..	..	..	6	6	..
11 SIKKIM	..	..	..	2	2	..

*Excludes Goa, Daman and Diu and 297,853 persons (Males 147,100, Females 150,753) of North-East Frontier Agency as explained in the flyleaf.

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA RETURNED AS SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES

Gujarati	Hindi			Kannada			India/State/Union Territory
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
INDIA*	558,066	336,717	221,349	9,363,068	6,518,383	2,844,685	INDIA*
STATES							STATES
1 Andhra Pradesh	1,160	778	382	300,623	223,785	76,838	1 Andhra Pradesh
2 Assam	..	..	..	274,569	190,610	83,959	2 Assam
3 Bihar	195	117	78	1,712,770	1,115,953	596,817	3 Bihar
4 Gujarat	430,254	258,023	172,231	525,364	400,651	124,713	4 Gujarat
5 Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	61,566	33,638	27,928	5 Jammu and Kashmir
6 Kerala	179	119	60	35,274	24,042	11,232	6 Kerala
7 Madhya Pradesh	15,818	7,332	8,486	1,606,955	936,755	670,200	7 Madhya Pradesh
8 Madras	494	281	213	29,818	20,106	9,712	8 Madras
9 Maharashtra	92,669	58,757	33,912	2,435,711	1,819,446	616,265	9 Maharashtra
10 Mysore	2,100	1,150	950	219,046	170,455	48,591	10 Mysore
11 Orissa	208	182	26	139,250	109,426	29,824	11 Orissa
12 Punjab	317	143	174	471,870	320,389	151,481	12 Punjab
13 Rajasthan	8,853	6,389	2,464	169,425	109,374	60,051	13 Rajasthan
14 Uttar Pradesh	1,402	597	805	631,071	490,912	140,159	14 Uttar Pradesh
15 West Bengal	89	82	7	434,103	324,877	109,226	15 West Bengal
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS							UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	..	10,240	8,259	1,981	1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2 Delhi	353	191	162	122,150	64,944	57,206	2 Delhi
3 Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	136,020	114,387	21,633	3 Himachal Pradesh
4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	..	..	..	65	61	4	4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands
5 Manipur	..	..	..	23,095	19,733	3,362	5 Manipur
6 Tripura	..	..	..	2,089	1,781	308	6 Tripura
7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,959	2,564	1,395	754	617	137	7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli
8 Pondicherry	13	10	3	452	289	163	8 Pondicherry
9 North-East Frontier Agency	..	..	..	7,855	7,089	766	9 North-East Frontier Agency
10 Nagaland	1	..	1	8,997	8,173	824	10 Nagaland
11 SIKKIM	1	1	..	3,936	2,631	1,305	11 SIKKIM
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS							UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	3	1	10	10	..	1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2 Delhi	300	150	150	15	7	8	2 Delhi
3 Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..	..	..	..	3 Himachal Pradesh
4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands
5 Manipur	1	1	..	..	..	..	5 Manipur
6 Tripura	229	192	37	18	15	3	6 Tripura
7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	4	3	3	1	2	7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli
8 Pondicherry	30	30	..	11	11	..	8 Pondicherry
9 North-East Frontier Agency	3	3	..	2	2	..	9 North-East Frontier Agency
10 Nagaland	1	..	1	2	2	..	10 Nagaland
11 SIKKIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 SIKKIM

C-VI BILINGUALISM

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	6
ADIBHASHA-MUNDA					
India	5,608	7,532	2,512	4,511	Bengali (M-2,501, F-4,511); Other languages (M-11)
West Bengal	5,608	7,532	2,512	4,511	Bengali (M-2,501, F-4,511); Other languages (M-11)
AHIRANI					
India	180,879	182,901	19,121	5,555	Marathi (M-10,243, F-4,524); Hindi (M-7,898, F-832); Other languages (M-980, F-199)
Gujarat	2,447	2,519	894	338	Marathi (M-845, F-331); Hindi (M-27); Other languages (M-22, F-7)
Madhya Pradesh	8	31	3	10	Hindi (M-3, F-5); Other languages (F-5)
Maharashtra	178,424	180,351	18,224	5,207	Marathi (M-9,398, F-4,193); Hindi (M-7,868, F-827); Other languages (M-958, F-187)
ASSAMESE					
India	3,594,879	3,208,584	402,127	208,114	Bengali (M-136,210, F-99,571); English (M-124,703, F-33,778); Hindi (M-105,043, F-45,283); Bodo/Boro (M-16,814, F-15,698); Nepali (M-5,913, F-3,994); Oriya (M-5,898, F-3,581); Other languages (M-7,546, F-6,209)
Andhra Pradesh	115	7	95	4	English (M-49); Hindi (M-43, F-4); Bengali (M-2); Other languages (M-1)
Assam	3,580,305	3,203,966	394,916	206,868	Bengali (M-134,541, F-99,297); English (M-122,351, F-33,463); Hindi (M-102,130, F-44,685); Bodo/Boro (M-16,814, F-15,698); Nepali (M-5,818, F-3,963); Oriya (M-5,894, F-3,581); Other languages (M-7,368, F-6,181)
Bihar	128	96	61	32	Hindi (M-37, F-17); English (M-20, F-14); Bengali (M-4, F-1)
Gujarat	28	9	23	3	English (M-10, F-3); Hindi (M-9); Other languages (M-4)
Jammu and Kashmir	3	2	2	2	English (F-2); Hindi (M-2)
Kerala	12	2	8	2	English (M-7); Hindi (F-2); Other languages (M-1)
Madhya Pradesh	561	34	344	20	English (M-160, F-2); Hindi (M-135, F-15); Bengali (M-5); Other languages (M-44, F-3)
Madras	53	17	46	13	English (M-41, F-5); Hindi (M-3, F-3); Other languages (M-2, F-5)
Maharashtra	232	40	183	32	English (M-99, F-19); Hindi (M-71, F-9); Bengali (M-7, F-1) Other languages (M-6, F-3)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
ASSAMESE— <i>concl.</i>					
Mysore	103	18	65	9	English (M-48, F-3); Hindi (M-13, F-6); Bengali (M-3); Other languages (M-1)
Punjab	1,016	180	677	40	Hindi (M-612, F-30); English (M-44, F-7); Bengali (M-9); Nepali (M-3); Other languages (M-9, F-3)
Rajasthan	53	18	27	7	Hindi (M-12, F-4); English (M-12, F-3); Bengali (M-1); Other languages (M-2)
Uttar Pradesh	222	81	127	49	English (M-61, F-15); Hindi (M-43, F-30); Bengali (M-3, F-4); Other languages (M-20)
West Bengal	6,964	1,315	2,928	350	Bengali (M-1,511, F-192); English (M-933, F-109); Hindi (M-408, F-37); Nepali (M-32, F-12); Other languages (M-44)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands .	10	2	8	2	English (M-3, F-1); Hindi (M-3, F-1); Other languages (M-2)
Delhi	157	55	134	31	English (M-95, F-20); Hindi (M-31, F-6); Bengali (M-5, F-5); Other languages (M-3)
Himachal Pradesh . .	13	8	..	1	Hindi (F-1)
Manipur	272	28	241	13	English (M-150, F-6); Hindi (M-80, F-5); Bengali (M-5); Nepali (M-1); Other languages (M-5, F-2)
Tripura	74	49	67	41	Bengali (M-51, F-41); Hindi (M-12); English (M-4)
Pondicherry	4	2	4	2	English (M-3, F-2); Hindi (M-1)
North-East Frontier Agency .	2,441	1,197	1,246	313	Hindi (M-684, F-176); English (M-418, F-81); Nepali (M-59, F-19); Bengali (M-49, F-27); Oriya (M-2); Other languages (M-34, F-10)
Nagaland	2,110	1,456	925	280	Hindi (M-714, F-252); English (M-195, F-23); Bengali (M-14, F-3); Oriya (M-2); Other languages (F-2)
Sikkim	3	2	..	..	..
AWADHI					
India	284,001	244,280	13,972	3,311	Hindi (M-11,012, F-3,090); Other languages (M-2,960, F-221)
Bihar	358	215	136	37	Hindi (M-78, F-18); Other languages (M-58, F-19)
Madhya Pradesh . .	452	435	148	77	Hindi (M-83, F-64); Other languages (M-65, F-13)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
AWADHI— <i>concl.</i>					
Maharashtra	5	2	5	1	Hindi (M-1, F-1); Other languages (M-4)
Punjab	3	..	3	..	Hindi (M-2); Other languages (M-1)
Uttar Pradesh	283,178	243,623	13,679	3,195	Hindi (M-10,848, F-3,006); Other languages (M-2,831, F-189)
Himachal Pradesh	4	5	..	1	Hindi (F-1)
North-East Frontier Agency .	1	..	1	..	Other languages (M-1)
BADAGA					
India	43,055	42,408	24,244	10,430	Tamil (M-23,600, F-10,355); Other languages (M-644, F-75)
Kerala	48	34	..	..	..
Madras	43,000	42,371	24,237	10,428	Tamil (M-23,598, F-10,353); Other languages (M-639, F-75)
Mysore	7	3	7	2	Tamil (M-2, F-2); Other languages (M-5)
BAGHELKHANDI					
India	276,096	280,938	4,649	3,504	Hindi (M-2,113, F-2,984); English (M-1,828, F-63); Other languages (M-708; F-457)
Madhya Pradesh	274,259	279,128	4,027	3,088	Hindi (M-1,661, F-2,729); English (M-1,827, F-63); Other languages (M-539, F-296)
Maharashtra	1,836	1,810	621	416	Hindi (M-451, F-255); English (M-1); Other languages (M-169, F-161)
Punjab	1	..	1	..	Hindi (M-1)
BANJARI					
India	304,081	288,573	167,340	144,230	Kannada (M-83,217, F-75,955); Marathi (M-62,825, F-51,276); Hindi (M-11,153, F-7,946); Telugu (M-6,193, F-5,799); Other languages (M-3,952, F-3,254)
Andhra Pradesh	5,732	5,724	2,649	2,307	Telugu (M-1,468, F-1,237); Marathi (M-967, F-925); Hindi (M-59, F-12); Kannada (F-1); Other languages (M-155, F-132)
Gujarat	275	269	57	..	Marathi (M-55); Hindi (M-1); Other languages (M-1)
Madhya Pradesh	25,715	23,572	11,633	9,569	Hindi (M-9,441, F-7,307); Marathi (M-57, F-33); Telugu (M-6, F-74); Other languages (M-2,129, F-2,155)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
I	2	3	4	5	6
BANJARI— <i>concl.</i>					
Maharashtra	124,483	117,563	61,986	49,686	Marathi (M-60,513, F-49,069) ; Hindi (M-1,057, F-377) ; Telugu (M-192, F-185) ; Kannada (M-35, F-36) ; Other languages (M-189, F-19)
Mysore	147,228	140,784	91,007	82,668	Kannada (M-83,182, F-75,918) ; Telugu (M-4,527, F-4,303) ; Marathi (M-1,233, F-1,249) ; Hindi (M-595, F-250) ; Other languages (M-1,470, F-948)
Rajasthan	573	655	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	69	..	8	..	Other languages (M-8)
Himachal Pradesh . . .	6	6	..	..	..
BAREIL					
India	87,748	85,731	7,728	4,030	Hindi (M-5,823, F-3,551) ; Nimadi (M-1,738, F-321) ; Other languages (M-167, F-158)
Madhya Pradesh	87,748	85,731	7,728	4,130	Hindi (M-5,823, F-3,551) ; Nimadi (M-1,738, F-321) ; Other languages (M-167, F-158)
BENGALI					
India	17,539,221	16,215,187	2,106,172	816,450	English (M-1,248,951, F-314,125) ; Hindi (M-424,154, F-190,720) ; Assamese (M-317,175, F-239,880) ; Urdu (M-44,278, F-24,835) ; Oriya (M-27,211, F-20,217) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-13,166, F-6,893) ; Santali (M-12,008, F-6,723) ; Khortha/Khotta (M-5,377, F-4,674) ; Other languages (M-13,852, F-8,383)
Andhra Pradesh	2,022	1,324	1,301	562	English (M-694, F-218) ; Hindi (M-458, F-243) ; Urdu (M-54, F-21) ; Oriya (M-5, F-1) ; Assamese (M-1) ; Other languages (M-89, F-79)
Assam	1,106,621	954,912	414,842	277,170	English (M-65,104, F-20,912) ; Assamese (M-315,112, F-239,155) ; Hindi (M-33,062, F-16,668) ; Oriya (M-266, F-71) ; Santali (M-36, F-18) ; Other languages (M-1,262, F-346)
Bihar	604,829	559,212	235,637	120,619	Hindi (M-165,818, F-89,827) ; English (M-48,872, F-17,286) ; Oriya (M-6,458, F-5,653) ; Santali (M-6,304, F-2,063) ; Urdu (M-4,094, F-3,207) ; Khortha/Khotta (M-332, F-381) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-205, F-197) ; Assamese (M-5, F-6) ; Other languages (M-3,549, F-1,999)
Gujarat	2,082	1,311	1,339	549	English (M-701, F-220) ; Hindi (M-421, F-199) ; Urdu (M-22) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-2) ; Other languages (M-193, F-130)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGALI— <i>contd.</i>					
Jammu and Kashmir . .	191	209	148	124	Hindi (M-61, F-69) ; English (M-47, F-23) ; Urdu (M-6, F-2) ; Other languages (M-34, F-30)
Kerala	569	101	363	56	English (M-256, F-35) ; Hindi (M-94, F-12) ; Assamese (M-1) ; Urdu (M-1) ; Other languages (M-11, F-9)
Madhya Pradesh	29,828	22,985	18,364	9,551	Hindi (M-10,327, F-7,037) ; English (M-7,769, F-2,388) ; Urdu (M-41, F-52) ; Oriya (M-32, F-29) ; Assamese (M-4, F-1) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-3, F-1) ; Other languages (M-188, F-43)
Madras	1,748	750	1,402	511	English (M-1,013, F-297) ; Hindi (M-212, F-96) ; Urdu (M-43, F-3) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-1, F-3) ; Other languages (M-133, F-112)
Maharashtra	17,750	11,364	13,452	6,995	Hindi (M-6,041, F-3,767) ; English (M-6,394, F-2,633) ; Urdu (M-338, F-65) ; Assamese (M-9, F-7) ; Arabic/Arbi (F-7) ; Oriya (M-2, F-1) ; Other languages (M-668, F-515)
Mysore	1,624	959	1,367	586	English (M-975, F-263) ; Hindi (M-321, F-279) ; Urdu (M-7, F-2) ; Assamese (M-1) ; Other languages (M-63, F-42)
Orissa	63,567	62,120	31,129	16,303	Oriya (M-16,220, F-12,531) ; English (M-10,090, F-2,214) ; Hindi (M-4,651, F-1,507) ; Urdu (M-159, F-7) ; Other languages (M-9, F-44)
Punjab	2,902	1,909	2,109	939	English (M-1,414, F-420) ; Hindi (M-648, F-465) ; Urdu (M-11, F-16) ; Assamese (M-3, F-1) ; Oriya (F-3) ; Other languages (M-33, F-34)
Rajasthan	5,706	3,101	3,041	1,112	Hindi (M-1,466, F-588) ; English (M-1,363, F-494) ; Urdu (M-131, F-2) ; Arabic/Arb, (M-3, F-1) ; Other languages (M-78, F-27)
Uttar Pradesh	54,032	50,496	33,137	21,364	English (M-18,937, F-11,022) ; Hindi (M-13,093, F-9,559) ; Urdu (M-518, F-454) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-75, F-4) ; Other languages (M-514, F-325)
West Bengal	15,238,435	14,169,811	1,305,224	345,681	English (M-1,051,795, F-246,973) ; Hindi (M-180,784, F-55,902) ; Urdu (M-38,647, F-20,975) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-12,197, F-6,616) ; Santali (M-5,668, F-4,642) ; Khortha/Khotta (M-5,045, F-4,293) ; Oriya (M-4,214, F-1,921) ; Assamese (M-986, F-380) ; Other languages (M-5,888, F-4,079)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,397	6,456	1,803	642	Hindi (M-1,055, F-360) ; English (M-397, F-89) ; Urdu (M-25, F-16) ; Oriya (M-1) ; Other languages (M-325, F-177)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGALI— <i>concl'd.</i>					
Delhi	15,385	12,751	11,714	7,778	English (M-8,089, F-4,102); Hindi (M-3,537, F-3,561); Urdu (M-46, F-5); Assamese (M-3, F-1); Oriya (F-2); Other languages (M-39, F-107)
Himachal Pradesh	124	92	56	23	English (M-29, F-11); Hindi (M-26, F-12); Urdu (M-1)
Manipur	5,210	4,801	657	371	Hindi (M-322, F-180); English (M-256, F-123); Other languages (M-79, F-68)
Tripura	374,565	347,877	26,191	4,512	English (M-23,632, F-4,079); Hindi (M-1,071, F-209); Arabic/Arbi (M-680, F-64); Urdu (M-133, F-8); Assamese (M-57, F-6); Oriya (M-12, F-3); Other languages (M-606, F-143)
Goa, Daman and Diu	34	7			(Bilingual data was not collected in this territory)
Pondicherry	264	248	247	188	English (M-213, F-164); Hindi (M-5, F-3); Oriya (F-2); Other languages (M-29, F-19)
North-East Frontier Agency	1,636	617	1,362	327	English (M-507, F-75); Assamese, (M-417, F-151); Hindi (M-413, F-96); Oriya (M-1); Urdu (M-1); Other languages (M-23, F-5)
Nagaland	2,387	1,427	1,065	362	Assamese (M-576, F-272); English (M-317, F-52); Hindi (M-170, F-38); Other languages (M-2)
Sikkim	313	347	222	125	Hindi (M-98, F-43); English (M-87, F-32); Other languages (M-37, F-50)
BHILI					
India	388,294	281,046	33,826	11,218	Hindi (M-22,999, F-4,204); Marathi (M-6,150, F-3,932); Nimadi (M-3,215, F-2,429); Other languages (M-1,462, F-653)
Andhra Pradesh	12	35	9	12	Other languages (M-9, F-12)
Assam	3	..	1	..	Other languages (M-1)
Bihar	53	63	43	41	Hindi (M-43, F-41)
Gujarat	11,058	11,282	1,206	438	Marathi (M-423, F-122); Hindi (M-38, F-1); Other languages (M-745, F-315)
Jammu and Kashmir	134	..	55	..	Hindi (M-1); Other languages (M-54)
Madhya Pradesh	179,142	172,607	23,970	6,340	Hindi (M-20,499, F-3,859); Nimadi (M-3,215, F-2,429); Marathi (M-106, F-7); Other languages (M-150, F-45)
Maharashtra	162,651	158,066	8,514	4,353	Marathi (M-5,621, F-3,802); Hindi (M-2,418, F-303); Other languages (M-475, F-248)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
BHILI— <i>concl'd.</i>					
Mysore	1	..	1	..	Other languages (M-1)
Punjab	7	7	..	..	..
Rajasthan	35,233	38,981	27	34	Marathi (F-1); Other languages (M-27, F-33)
West Bengal	..	5	..	..	..
BHOJPURI					
India	3,910,777	4,052,978	229,970	35,206	Hindi (M-130,213, F-26,823); English (M-81,261, F-2,812); Urdu (M-8,669, F-3,352); Sanskrit (M-6,049, F-160); Other languages (M-3,778, F-2,059)
Andhra Pradesh	10	6	10	3	Hindi (M-6, F-3); English (M-4)
Assam	56	27	17	10	Hindi (M-12, F-8); English (M-1); Other languages (M-4, F-2)
Bihar	3,850,420	3,992,302	225,208	34,536	Hindi (M-129,320, F-26,272); English (M-77,929, F-2,764); Urdu (M-8,387, F-3,310); Sanskrit (M-5,909, F-159); Other languages (M-3,663, F-2,031)
Gujarat	1	..	1	..	Hindi (M-1)
Madhya Pradesh	862	271	470	104	Hindi (M-328, F-88); English (M-99, F-3); Urdu (M-22); Sanskrit (M-11); Other languages (M-10, F-13)
Maharashtra	40	25	37	17	Hindi (M-17, F-8); English (M-15, F-2); Urdu (M-1, F-2); Other languages (M-4, F-5)
Mysore	6	4	2	1	Hindi (M-2, F-1)
Punjab	18	..	13	..	Hindi (M-12); English (M-1)
Rajasthan	5	..	5	..	English (M-5)
Uttar Pradesh	58,934	61,185	4,060	511	English (M-3,192, F-43); Hindi (M-434, F-422); Urdu (M-257, F-40); Sanskrit (M-129, F-1); Other languages (M-48, F-5)
West Bengal	339	151	77	23	Hindi (M-22, F-20); English (M-6); Urdu (M-1); Other languages (M-48, F-3)
Delhi	44	6	33	1	Hindi (M-24, F-1); English (M-8); Urdu (M-1)
Himachal Pradesh	5	..	5	..	Hindi (M-5)
Pondicherry	1	..	1	..	Hindi (M-1)
North-East Frontier Agency	36	1	31	..	Hindi (M-29); English (M-1); Other languages (M-1)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4		5	6
BHUMIJ					
India	65,521	65,737	46,858	47,769	Oriya (M-35,968, F-38,277); Bengali (M-6,058, F-5,272); Hindi (M-4,432; F-3,633); Other languages (M-400, F-587)
Assam	100	71	4	..	Other languages (M-4)
Bihar	19,533	18,924	10,747	9,253	Bengali (M-5,716, F-5,096); Hindi (M-4,398, F-3,631); Oriya (M-264, F-138); Other languages (M-369, F-388)
Orissa	45,257	46,081	35,743	38,141	Oriya (M-35,704, F-38,139); Hindi (M-12, F-2); Other languages (M-27)
West Bengal	620	652	357	371	Bengali (M-335, F-172); Hindi (M-22); Other languages (F-199)
Tripura	11	9	7	4	Bengali (M-7, F-4)
BISHNUPURIYA					
India	7,501	7,681	5,044	3,535	Bengali (M-4,232, F-3,097); Assamese (M-712, F-405); Other languages (M-100, F-33)
Assam	7,488	7,681	5,031	3,535	Bengali (M-4,219, F-3,097); Assamese (M-712, F-405); Other languages (M-100, F-33)
Tripura	13	..	13	..	Bengali (M-13)
BODO/BORO					
India	147,403	138,936	103,711	90,159	Assamese (M-100,452, F-88,372); Other languages (M-3,259, F-1,787)
Assam	143,909	136,434	102,562	89,889	Assamese (M-100,412, F-88,348); Other languages (M-2,150, F-1,541)
Punjab	14	6	10	6	Other languages (M-10, F-6)
West Bengal	3,439	2,464	1,098	240	Assamese (M-1); Other languages (M-1,097, F-240)
Nagaland	41	32	41	24	Assamese (M-39, F-24); Other languages (M-2)
CHAKMA					
India	20,988	19,083	6,644	2,040	Bengali (M-6,459, F-2,028); Other languages (M-185, F-12)
Assam	9,374	8,324	901	44	Bengali (M-738, F-37); Other languages (M-163, F-7)
Tripura	11,608	10,753	5,737	1,991	Bengali (M-5,720, F-1,991); Other languages (M-17)
North-East Frontier Agency	2	4	2	3	Bengali (M-1); Other languages (M-1, F-3)
Nagaland	4	2	4	2	Other languages (M-4, F-2)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4		5	6
CHAMEALI					
India	22,598	21,092	4,549	1,326	Hindi (M-4,053, F-1,244); Other languages (M-496, F-82)
Jammu and Kashmir	8	14	8	8	Other languages (M-8, F-8)
Himachal Pradesh	22,590	21,078	4,541	1,318	Hindi (M-4,053, F-1,244); Other languages (M-488, F-74)
CHHATTISGARHI					
India	1,435,564	1,526,474	48,067	25,874	Hindi (M-25,013, F-10,835); Gondi (M-5,833, F-5,039); Oriya (M-6,183, F-4,432); English (M-5,254, F-306); Other languages (M-5,784, F-5,262)
Andhra Pradesh	2	3	2	2	Hindi (M-2, F-2)
Bihar	4,143	4,532	1,841	1,241	Hindi (M-1,699, F-1,214); English (M-77, F-9); Oriya (M-24, F-11); Other languages (M-41, F-7)
Gujarat	11	23	1	2	Hindi (M-1, F-2)
Madhya Pradesh	1,423,550	1,513,925	43,750	23,075	Hindi (M-21,592, F-8,496); Oriya (M-6,159, F-4,421); Gondi (M-5,647, F-4,898); English (M-5,170, F-297); Other languages (M-5,182, F-4,963)
Maharashtra	7,857	7,991	2,472	1,554	Hindi (M-1,718, F-1,121); Gondi (M-186, F-141); English (M-7); Other languages (M-561, F-292)
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	1	..	Hindi (M-1)
COORGI/KODAGU					
India	41,034	38,138	25,229	18,154	Kannada (M-21,433, F-15,779); Other languages (M-3,796, F-2,375)
Andhra Pradesh	37	3	26	2	Kannada (M-1); Other languages (M-25, F-2)
Kerala	15	13	10	9	Kannada (M-1, F-2); Other languages (M-9, F-7)
Madhya Pradesh	5	2	4	2	Other languages (M-4, F-2)
Madras	394	233	226	182	Kannada (M-11, F-14); Other languages (M-215, F-168)
Maharashtra	108	52	97	42	Kannada (M-9, F-7); Other languages (M-88, F-35)
Mysore	40,895	37,867	24,805	17,858	Kannada (M-21,400, F-15,751); Other languages (M-3,405, F-2,147)
Punjab	14	5	10	..	Kannada (M-5); Other languages (M-5)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5		6
ENGLISH— <i>contd.</i>					
Kerala	3,779	3,359	1,850	1,525	Hindi (M-383, F-136) ; Tamil (M-122, F-84); Marathi (M-4, F-2); Other languages (M-1,341, F-1,303)
Madhya Pradesh	3,448	2,531	2,238	1,392	Hindi (M-1,953, F-1,264) ; Marathi (M-79, F-14) ; Tamil (M-28, F-25) ; Other languages (M-178, F-89)
Madras	17,018	17,428	9,806	9,999	Tamil (M-8,256, F-8,578) ; Hindi (M-906 F-680) ; Marathi (M-10, F-18) ; Other languages (M-634, F-723)
Maharashtra	29,661	30,762	16,860	17,184	Hindi (M-10,278, F-10,222) ; Marathi (M-4,066, F-4,123) ; Tamil (M-285, F-335) ; Other languages (M-2,231, F-2,504)
Mysore	9,548	8,749	5,770	5,086	Tamil (M-2,324, F-2,594) ; Hindi (M-1,154, F-1,162) ; Marathi (M-63, F-57) ; Other languages (M-2,229, F-1,273)
Orissa	470	221	..	..	..
Punjab	776	656	406	292	Hindi (M-214, F-159) ; Tamil (M-24, F-9) ; Marathi (M-4, F-1) ; Other languages (M-164, F-123)
Rajasthan	834	455	321	170	Hindi (M-251, F-149) ; Tamil (M-7, F-4) ; Other languages (M-63, F-17)
Uttar Pradesh	15,531	7,755	3,864	2,422	Hindi (M-2,796, F-1,987) ; Tamil (M-17 F-12) ; Marathi (M-2, F-2) ; Other languages (M-1,049, F-421)
West Bengal	18,775	20,550	7,389	4,568	Hindi (M-3,873, F-3,284) ; Tamil (M-30, F-30) ; Marathi (M-1) ; Other languages (M-3,485, F-1,254)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43	32	37	25	Hindi (M-21, F-12) ; Tamil (M-4, F-4) ; Other languages (M-12, F-9)
Delhi	1,903	2,235	1,006	1,141	Hindi (M-704, F-845) ; Tamil (M-44, F-64) ; Marathi (M-7, F-2) ; Other languages (M-251, F-230)
Himachal Pradesh	10	10	2	1	Hindi (M-1, F-1) ; Other languages (M-1)
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1	..	..	..	..
Manipur	8	19	7	18	Tamil (F-12) ; Hindi (M-6, F-5) ; Other languages (M-1, F-1)
Tripura	11	11	8	8	Hindi (M-2, F-1) ; Other languages (M-6, F-7)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	9	5	4	Hindi (F-1) ; Other languages (M-5, F-3)
Goa, Daman and Diu	316	299	(Bilingual data was not collected in this territory)		

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages,
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5		6
ENGLISH—concl.					
Pondicherry	95	114	55	64	Tamil (M-28, F-39); Hindi (M-2, F-1); Other languages (M-25, F-24)
North-East Frontier Agency	13	1	10	..	Hindi (M-5); Tamil (M-2); Marathi (M-1); Other languages (M-2)
Nagaland	3	..	2	..	Hindi (M-2)
Sikkim	4	3	2	..	Tamil (M-2)
GADABA					
India	20,230	19,963	15,690	14,580	Oriya (M-12,265, F-11,389); Telugu (M-3,411, F-3,178); Other languages (M-14, F-13)
Andhra Pradesh	4,391	4,011	3,306	3,095	Telugu (M-3,291, F-3,082); Oriya (M-1); Other languages (M-14, F-13)
Orissa	15,839	15,952	12,384	11,485	Oriya (M-12,264, F-11,389); Telugu (M-120, F-96)
GARHWALI					
India	368,548	441,198	39,199	5,056	Hindi, (M- 32,572, F-4,256) ; English (M- 5,198, F-214) ; Other languages (M- 1,429, F-586)
Andhra Pradesh	16	34	4	9	Hindi (M-2, F-5); English (F-1); Other languages (M-2, F-3)
Assam	99	28	46	15	Hindi (M-37, F-1) ; English (M-7); Other languages (M-2, F-14)
Bihar	919	138	858	34	Hindi (M-847, F-31); English (M-8, F-2); Other languages (M-3, F-1)
Gujarat	537	96	481	32	Hindi (M-446, F-32) ; English (M-35)
Jammu and Kashmir	96	101	47	15	Hindi (M-29, F-15); English (M-3); Other languages (M-15)
Kerala	12	17	10	11	Hindi (M-3, F-10) ; English (M-7); Other languages (F-1)
Madhya Pradesh	1,366	776	880	349	Hindi (M-742, F-346) ; English (M-121, F-3) ; Other languages (M-17)
Madras	1	..	1	..	Hindi (M-1)
Maharashtra	875	531	655	282	Hindi (M-380, F-110) ; English (M-59, F-8) ; Other languages (M-216, F-164)
Mysore	35	4	31	4	Hindi (M-18, F-3) ; English (M-12, F-1) ; Other languages (M-1)
Punjab	1,138	141	780	43	Hindi (M-655, F-37) ; English (M-73, F-1) ; Other languages (M-52, F-5)
Rajasthan	126	123	12	2	English (M-12, F-2)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
COORG/KODAGU— <i>concl.</i>					
Uttar Pradesh	1	..	1	..	Other languages (M-1)
West Bengal	1	..	1	..	Other languages (M-1)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41	15	31	14	Kannada (M-4, F-4); Other languages (M-27, F-10)
Delhi	21	4	16	4	Other languages (M-16, F-4)
Pondicherry	2	4	2	1	Kannada (M-2, F-1)
DHURWA					
India	12,112	12,529	7,032	7,029	Halabi (M-5,839, F-6,374); Other languages (M-1,193, F-655)
Madhya Pradesh	12,112	12,529	7,032	7,029	Halabi (M-5,839, F-6,374); Other languages (M-1,193, F-655)
DIMASA					
India	17,106	15,401	6,164	4,156	Bengali (M-4,516, F-3,118); Assamese (M-1,244, F-992); Other languages (M-404, F-16)
Assam	16,944	15,133	6,010	4,012	Bengali (M-4,516, F-3,118); Assamese (M-1,099, F-851); Other languages (M-395, F-43)
Nagaland	162	268	154	144	Assamese (M-145, F-141); Other languages (M-9, F-3)
DOGRI					
India	461,543	418,205	63,495	19,643	Hindi (M-23,985, F-15,811); Urdu (M-31,813, F-1,105); English (M-4,584, F-713); Other languages (M-3,113, F-2,014)
Andhra Pradesh	519	169	444	31	Hindi (M-375, F-27); Urdu (M-40); English (M-27, F-3); Other languages (M-2, F-1)
Assam	2	..	2	..	Hindi (M-2)
Bihar	19	7	13	5	Hindi (M-7, F-4); English (M-5, F-1); Urdu (M-1)
Gujarat	4	3	3	..	Hindi (M-2); English (M-1)
Jammu and Kashmir	454,215	414,984	59,462	18,841	Hindi (M-21,652, F-15,131); Urdu (M-31,301, F-1,102); English (M-3,802, F-659); Other languages (M-2,707, F-1,949)
Kerala	7	2	7	1	English (M-6); Urdu (M-1); Other languages (F-1)
Madhya Pradesh	971	331	689	139	Hindi (M-485, F-136); English (M-118, F-1); Urdu (M-73); Other languages (M-13, F-2)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
DOGRI— <i>concl.</i>					
Madras	16	5	11	2	English (M-4); Hindi (M-3, F-1); Urdu (F-1); Other languages (M-4)
Maharashtra	537	89	472	44	English (M-145, F-4); Hindi (M-73, F-37); Urdu (M-16); Other languages (M-238, F-3)
Mysore	24	4	23	1	English (M-12); Hindi (M-9, F-1); Urdu (M-2)
Punjab	3,433	1,581	1,531	254	Hindi (M-879, F-205); Urdu (M-294, F-2); English (M-268, F-17); Other languages (M-90, F-30)
Uttar Pradesh	282	110	166	35	Hindi (M-110, F-27); English (M-46, F-7); Urdu (M-9); Other languages (M-1, F-1)
West Bengal	467	175	60	55	Hindi (M-1, F-30); English (M-9, F-1); Urdu (M-6); Other languages (M-44, F-24)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	1	..	Urdu (M-1)
Delhi	350	219	234	97	Hindi (M-105, F-76); English (M-108, F-18); Urdu (M-13); Other languages (M-8, F-3);
Himachal Pradesh	580	515	323	131	Hindi (M-242, F-120); Urdu (M-50); English (M-28, F-2); Other languages (M-3)
North-East Frontier Agency	52	1	23	..	Hindi (M-14), English (M-4); Urdu (M-2); Other languages (M-3)
Nagaland	62	10	30	7	Hindi (M-25, F-7); Urdu (M-4); English (M-1)
Sikkim	2	..	1	..	Hindi (M-1)
ENGLISH					
India	116,935	106,846	56,987	49,516	Hindi (M-26,324, F-22,507); Tamil (M-11,767, F-12,216); Marathi (M-4,315, F-4,240); Other languages (M-14,581, F-10,553)
Andhra Pradesh	7,211	6,396	3,064	3,274	Hindi (M-694, F-761); Tamil (M-558, F-388); Marathi (M-60, F-6); Other languages (M-1,752, F-2,119)
Assam	1,205	883	719	434	Hindi (M-489, F-272); Other languages (M-230, F-162)
Bihar	4,993	3,394	2,934	1,470	Hindi (M-2,242, F-1,324); Tamil (M-23, F-25); Marathi (F-1); Other languages (M-669, F-120)
Gujarat	1,175	868	587	406	Hindi (M-338, F-227); Marathi (M-16, F-14); Tamil (M-13, F-12); Other languages (M-220, F-153)
Jammu and Kashmir	94	106	45	33	Hindi (M-10, F-14); Marathi (M-2); Tamil (F-1); Other languages (M-33, F-18)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
					6
GUJARATI					
India	10,364,273	9,741,573	1,036,471	434,357	Hindi (M-549,299 , F-224,620) ; English (M-329,078 , F-95,110) ; Marathi (M-84,338 , F-61,321) ; Urdu (M-45,624, F-32,224) ; Kannada (M-6,085 , F-5,829) ; Sanskrit (M-4,603 , F-533) ; Other languages (M-17,444 , F-14,720)
Andhra Pradesh	11,302	9,165	6,552	4,351	Hindi (M-2,245 , F-1,503) ; English (M-1,803 , F-831) ; Urdu (M-1,099 , F-977) ; Marathi (M-202 , F-97) ; Kannada (M-20 , F-9) ; Other languages (M-1,183 , F-934)
Assam	508	204	193	79	Hindi (M-106 , F-41) ; English (M-59 , F-17) ; Other languages (M-28 , F-21)
Bihar	10,666	9,402	6,915	4,478	Hindi (M-5,491 , F-3,898) ; English (M-1,341 , F-532) ; Urdu (M-17 , F-17) ; Sanskrit (M-12) ; Marathi (M-4 , F-6) ; Other languages (M-50 , F-25)
Gujarat	9,589,573	9,081,989	617,481	182,201	Hindi (M-360,976 , F-109,335) ; English (M-203,199 , F-39,686) ; Urdu (M-34,041 , F-21,628) ; Marathi (M-6,413 , F-3,405) ; Sanskrit (M-4,360 , F-491) ; Kannada (M-15 , F-29) ; Other languages (M- 8,477 , F-7,627)
Jammu and Kashmir	34	45	16	17	Hindi (M-6 , F-8) ; Urdu (M-1 , F-5) ; English (M-2 , F-1) ; Sanskrit (M-2) ; Other languages (M-5 , F-3)
Kerala	4,429	2,498	1,758	868	English (M-762 , F-212) ; Hindi (M-264 , F-164) ; Urdu (M-4 , F-3) ; Marathi (M-2 , F-4) ; Sanskrit (M-1) ; Other languages (M-725 , F-485)
Madhya Pradesh	67,396	60,217	35,126	22,649	Hindi (M-27,423 , F-17,190) ; Urdu (M-2,106 , F-2,554) ; English (M-3,560 , F-877) ; Marathi (M-699 , F-535) ; Sanskrit (M-30 , F-9) ; Kannada (M-4 , F-1) ; Other languages (M-1,304 , F-1,483)
Madras	10,216	7,713	7,145	4,197	English (M-3,171 , F-1,228) ; Hindi (M-1,456 , F-850) ; Urdu (M-113 , F-98) ; Marathi (M-6 , F-17) ; Kannada (M-7 , F-6) ; Sanskrit (M-1 , F-1) ; Other languages (M-2,391 , F-1,997)
Maharashtra	581,682	485,827	329,597	193,559	Hindi (M-137,712 , F-80,619) ; English (M-105,998 , F-48,296) ; Marathi (M-76,300 , F-56,586) ; Urdu (M-7,585 , F-6,195) ; Kannada (M-558 , F-594) ; Sanskrit (M-111 , F-20) ; Other languages (M-1,335 , F-1,249)
Mysore	15,175	12,769	9,636	7,788	Kannada (M-5,483 , F-5,189) ; Hindi (M-1,452 , F-935) ; English (M-1,042 , F-720) ; Marathi (M-619 , F-632) ; Urdu (M-207 , F-158) ; Sanskrit (M-1) ; Other languages (M-232 , F-154)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
					6
GUJARATI— <i>concl.</i>					
Orissa	5,733	3,703	..	..	..
Punjab	1,069	783	449	210	Hindi (M-227 , F-143) ; English (M-189, F-55) ; Urdu (M-2 , F-2) ; Sanskrit (M-3) ; Marathi (M-2) ; Other languages (M-26 , F-10)
Rajasthan	18,871	22,962	8,001	7,355	Hindi (M-6,067 , F-5,935) ; English (M-1,398 , F-729) ; Urdu (M-313 , F-559) ; Sanskrit (M-56 , F-5) ; Marathi (M-15 , F-5) ; Kannada (F-1) ; Other languages (M-152 , F-121)
Uttar Pradesh	7,655	5,176	4,082	1,917	Hindi (M-1,998 , F-1,282) ; English (M-1,454 , F-557) ; Urdu (M-89 , F-22) ; Marathi (M-20 , F-22) ; Sanskrit (M-22 , F-6) ; Other languages (M-499 , F-28)
West Bengal	13,945	11,762	6,595	2,929	English (M-3,502 , F-823) ; Hindi (M-2,091 , F-1,558) ; Urdu (M-12 , F-1) ; Marathi (M-9 , F-1) ; Other languages (M-981 , F-546)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	93	11	72	4	Hindi (M-36 , F-2) ; English (M-22 , F-2) ; Urdu (M-12) ; Other languages (M-2)
Delhi	3,555	3,039	1,995	1,487	Hindi (M-1,226 , F-1,006) ; English (M-752 , F-460) ; Urdu (M-8 , F-5) ; Marathi (M-5 , F-6) ; Sanskrit (F-1) ; Other languages (M-4 , F-9)
Himachal Pradesh	9	14	6	7	Hindi (M-5 , F-7) ; English (M-1)
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1	..	1	..	Hindi (M-1)
Manipur	2	..	..	..	..
Tripura	24	16	14	12	Hindi (M-4 , F-2) ; English (M-3 , F-2) ; Other languages (M-7 , F-8)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,926	5,401	683	145	Hindi (M-501 , F-120) ; English (M-92, F-12) ; Marathi (M-41 , F-5) ; Urdu (M-15) ; Sanskrit (M-3) ; Other languages (M-31 , F-8)
Goa, Daman and Diu	16,187	18,701			(Bilingual data was not collected in this territory)
Pondicherry	210	168	147	101	English (M-124 , F-69) ; Hindi (M-10 , F-21) ; Sanskrit (M-1) ; Other languages (M-12 , F-11)
North-East Frontier Agency	6	3	5	2	English (M-2 , F-1) ; Hindi (M-2) ; Marathi (M-1) ; Other languages (F-1)
Nagaland	5	3	2	1	English (M-2) ; Hindi (F-1)
Sikkim	1	2	..	..	..

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4		5	6
GARHWALI— <i>concl.</i>					
Uttar Pradesh	358,411	438,469	32,955	4,023	Hindi (M-27,378, F-3,503) ; English (M-4,714, F-188) ; Other languages (M-863, F-332)
West Bengal	1,254	182	634	57	Hindi (M-395, F-4) ; English (M-26) ; Other languages (M-213, F-53)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	4	6	4	Hindi (M-2, F-4) ; Other languages (M-4)
Delhi	1,058	331	524	102	Hindi (M-468, F-95) ; English (M-39, F-6) ; Other languages (M-17, F-1)
Himachal Pradesh	1,729	178	661	48	Hindi (M-620, F-46) ; English (M-25, F-2) ; Other languages (M-6)
Tripura	77	24	59	15	Hindi (M-44, F-5) ; English (M-2) ; Other languages (M-13, F-10)
North-East Frontier Agency	290	8	240	6	Hindi (M-227, F-4) ; English (M-9) ; Other languages (M-4, F-2)
Nagaland	500	13	313	5	Hindi (M-277, F-5) ; English (M-35) ; Other languages (M-1)
Sikkim	2	..	2	..	English (M-1) ; Hindi (M-1)
GARO					
India	155,888	151,138	39,127	27,587	Assamese (M-28,345, F-22,927) ; English (M-5,395, F-2,020) ; Bengali (M-3,887, F-2,188) ; Other languages (M-1,500, F-452)
Assam	152,823	148,271	37,383	26,350	Assamese (M-28,312, F-22,908) ; English (M-5,352, F-2,016) ; Bengali (M-2,276, F-980) ; Other languages (M-1,443, F-446)
Punjab	1	1	1	1	Bengali (M-1) ; Other languages (F-1)
West Bengal	88	84	59	49	Bengali (M-49, F-48) ; English (M-10, F-1)
Manipur	13	3	10	3	English (M-5) ; Other languages (M-5, F-3)
Tripura	2,767	2,691	1,580	1,159	Bengali (M-1,560, F-1,159) ; English (M-6) ; Other languages (M-14)
North-East Frontier Agency	42	18	31	10	Assamese (M-6, F-7) ; English (M-7, F-1) ; Bengali (M-1) ; Other languages (M-17, F-2)
Nagaland	151	70	63	15	Assamese (M-27, F-12) ; English (M-15, F-2) ; Bengali (F-1) ; Other languages (M-21)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4		5	6
GOJRI					
India	111,583	97,744	16,125	8,925	Urdu (M-7,836 , F-3,424) ; Kashmiri (M-3,221 , F-1,926) ; Pahari-Unspecified (M-2,455 , F-1,513) ; Dogri (M-1,980 , F-1,695) ; Other languages (M-633 , F-367)
Jammu and Kashmir	111,583	97,744	16,125	8,925	Urdu (M-7,836 , F-3,424) ; Kashmiri (M-3,221 , F-1,926) ; Pahari-Unspecified (M-2,455 , F-1,513) ; Dogri (M-1,980 , F-1,695) ; Other languages (M-633 , F-367)
GONDI					
India	682,792	701,529	354,100	325,252	Hindi (M-165,599 , F-153,531) ; Marathi (M-106,272 , F-95,958) ; Halabi (M-37,442 , F-30,225) ; Chhattisgarhi (M-21,744 , F-21,687) ; Telugu (M-13,805 , F-11,929) ; Oriya (M-5,949 , F-5,242) ; Other languages (M-3,289 , F-3,680)
Andhra Pradesh	38,746	36,664	11,464	7,896	Telugu (M-8,019 , F-6,194) ; Marathi (M-3,088 , F-1,629) ; Hindi (M-103 , F-9) ; Other languages (M-254 , F-64)
Bihar	205	246	36	84	Oriya (M-31 , F-58) ; Hindi (M-1) ; Other languages (M-4 , F-26)
Gujarat	135	84	56	14	Hindi (M-14 , F-1) ; Other languages (M-42 , F-13)
Madhya Pradesh	477,129	495,965	229,782	211,130	Hindi (M-159,334 , F-149,804) ; Halabi (M-37,439 , F-30,213) ; Chhattisgarhi (M-20,557 , F-20,509) ; Marathi (M-9,716 , F-7,084) ; Telugu (M-478 , F-440) ; Oriya (M-50 , F-68) ; Other languages (M- 2,208 , F-3,012)
Maharashtra	156,468	158,395	106,608	97,868	Marathi (M-93,468 , F-87,245) ; Telugu (M-5,197 , F-5,209) ; Hindi (M-6,138 , F-3,707) ; Chhattisgarhi (M-1,187 , F-1,178) ; Halabi (M-3 , F-12) ; Other languages (M-615 , F-517)
Orissa	10,002	10,085	6,100	8,213	Oriya (M-5,868 , F-8,116) ; Telugu (M-111 , F-86) ; Hindi (M-1) ; Other languages (M-120 , F-11)
West Bengal	42	33	6	10	Hindi (M-5 , F-10) ; Other languages (M-4)
Delhi	6	..	5	..	Hindi (M-3) ; Other languages (M-2)
Tripura	59	57	43	37	Other languages (M-43 , F-37)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—contd.

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4		5	6
GURMUKHI					
India	78,897	51,875	35,459	18,912	Punjabi (M-10,217 , F-6,839) ; Hindi (M-8,699 , F-4,683) ; Hindustani (M-4,943 , F-4,510) ; English (M-7,713 , F-1,608) ; Other languages (M-3,887 , F-1,272)
Andhra Pradesh	20	35	15	26	Hindi (F-5) ; English (F-1) ; Other languages (M-15 , F-20)
Assam	1,986	853	1,361	574	Hindi (M-285 , F-131) ; English (M-122 , F-29) ; Other languages (M-954 , F-414)
Bihar	786	391	457	148	Hindi (M-275 , F-129) ; English (M-131 , F-11) ; Punjabi (M-2 , F-2) ; Other languages (M-49 , F-6)
Gujarat	102	54	58	15	Hindi (M-23 , F-7) ; English (M-20 , F-4) ; Punjabi (M-1) ; Other languages (M-14 , F-4)
Jammu and Kashmir	3	..	3	..	Hindi (M-3)
Madhya Pradesh	3,857	3,504	1,955	1,483	Hindi (M-1,436 , F-1,285) ; English (M-277 , F-121) ; Punjabi (M-30 , F-28) ; Other languages (M-212 , F-49)
Madras	8	3	5	1	Hindi (M-3 , F-1) ; English (M-2)
Maharashtra	1,023	685	641	369	Hindi (M-345 , F-236) ; English (M-125 , F-28) ; Punjabi (M-10 , F-9) ; Other languages (M-161 , F-96)
Mysore	10	16	7	12	Hindi (M-6 , F-5) ; English (F-1) ; Other languages (M-1 , F-6)
Uttar Pradesh	39,464	32,547	18,572	12,657	Punjabi (M-10,154 , F-6,800) ; Hindustani (M-4,942 , F-4,510) ; Hindi (M-1,572 , F-984) ; English (M-1,414 , F-265) ; Other languages (M-490 , F-98)
West Bengal	31,162	13,451	12,073	3,528	English (M-5,540 , F-1,138) ; Hindi (M-4,561 , F-1,818) ; Punjabi (M-17) ; Other languages (M-1,955 , F-572)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	7	10	2	Hindi (M-4 , F-1) ; English (M-4) ; Hindustani (M-1) ; Other languages (M-1 , F-1)
Delhi	9	18	3	4	Hindi (F-4) ; English (M-3)
Manipur	376	263	240	77	Hindi (M-148 , F-64) ; English (M-64 , F-9) ; Other languages (M-28 , F-4)
Tripura	25	8	25	3	Hindi (M-14) ; English (M-9 , F-1) ; Other languages (M-2 , F-2)
North-East Frontier Agency .	18	2	16	..	Hindi (M-7) ; Punjabi (M-3) ; English (M-1) ; Other languages (M-5)
Sikkim	32	38	18	13	Hindi (M-17 , F-13) ; English (M-1)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—contd.

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
HALABI					
India	155,168	144,492	29,732	16,319	Gondi (M-10,382 , F-5,462) ; Hindi (M-11,282 , F-3,738) ; Chhattisgarhi (M-3,326 , F-3,046) ; Bhatri (M-2,480 , F-2,420) ; Other languages (M-2,262 , F-1,653)
Andhra Pradesh	..	5	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	152,074	141,419	28,247	15,100	Gondi (M-10,247 , F-5,306) ; Hindi (M-11,192 , F-3,690) ; Chhattisgarhi (M-3,310 , F-3,036) ; Bhatri (M-2,480 , F-2,420) ; Other languages (M-1,018 , F-648)
Maharashtra	2,163	2,113	1,485	1,219	Gondi (M-135 , F-156) ; Hindi (M-90 , F-48) ; Chhattisgarhi (M-16 , F-10) ; Other languages (M-1,244 , F-1,005)
Orissa	931	955	..	..	..
HINDI					
India	64,824,928	58,200,561	4,969,587	1,311,387	English (M-2,846,186 , F-468,852) ; Urdu (M-710,995 , F-71,870) ; Punjabi (M-273,165 , F-141,891) ; Bengali (M-274,188 , F-121,169) ; Marathi (M-204,383 , F-137,398) ; Assamese (M-155,316 , F-71,491) ; Sanskrit (M-122,396 , F-16,081) ; Kumaoni (M-53,156 , F-58,909) ; Gujarati (M-34,437 , F-14,239) ; Chhattisgarhi (M-14,968 , F-30,466) ; Oriya (M-26,309 , F-13,186) ; Gondi (M-20,452 , F-18,985) ; Telugu (M-19,120 , F-17,016) ; Kannada (M-18,732 , F-13,403) ; Awadhi (M-19,746 , F-10,347) ; Bhojpuri (M-11,277 , F-11,877) ; Santali (M-13,582 , F-7,311) ; Tamil (M-10,991 , F-8,323) ; Kurukh/Oraon (M-10,461 , F-7,852) ; Bhili (M-8,240 , F-6,908) ; Pahari-Unspecified (M-10,473 , F-2,762) ; Korku (M-7,788 , F-5,282) ; Malvi (M-10,633 , F-1,967) ; Mundari (M-6,716 , F-5,259) ; Mathili (M-8,585 , F-3,322) ; Hindustani (M-10,254 , F-1,524) ; Khortha/Khotta (M-4,279 , F-5,229) ; Marwari (M-4,812 , F-4,433) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-5,684 , F-2,827) ; Nepali (M-5,887 , F-2,197) ; Baghelkhandi (M-4,657 , F-2,905) ; Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi (M-3,102 , F-2,623) ; Magahi/Magadhi (M-3,397 , F-2,326) ; Parsi Gondi (M-2,725 , F-2,317) ; Other languages (M-32,495 , F-18,841)
Andhra Pradesh	77,766	58,303	39,591	22,920	Telugu (M-16,274 , F-14,396) ; English (M-12,140 , F-2,475) ; Urdu (M-7,515 , F-4,208) ; Marathi (M-1,224 , F-802) ; Tamil (M-372 , F-189) ; Marwari (M-292 , F-208) ; Punjabi (M-374 , F-101) ; Kannada (M-231 , F-220) ; Gujarati (M-223 , F-32) ; Sanskrit (M-66 , F-29) ; Bengali (M-53 , F-13) ; Gondi (M-1 , F-22) ; Nepali (M-7 , F-4) ; Oriya (M-9 , F-1) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-2 , F-3) ; Assamese (M-1) ; Bhojpuri (M-1) ; Other languages (M-217 , F-222)

C-V BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
1					6
HINDI— <i>contd.</i>					
Assam	331,835	179,983	201,479	92,697	Assamese (M-154,553 , F-71,309); Bengali (M-38,190 , F-19,914); English (M-7,943 , F-1,247); Nepali (M-428 , F-150); Oriya (M-96 , F-22); Santali (M-5); Other languages (M-264, F-55)
Bihar	10,435,974	10,131,781	579,289	127,335	English (M-410,945, F-38,239); Bengali (M-60,644 , F-31,220); Urdu (M-26,837 , F-9,424); Bhojpuri (M-9,761 , F-11,139); Santali (M-13,443 , F-7,190); Sanskrit (M-16,486 , F-1,070); Kurukh/Oraon (M-8,601 , F-6,280); Maithili (M-8,568 , F-3,317); Mundari (M-6,640, F-5,174); Khortha/Khotta (M-4,260 , F-5,195); Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi (M-3,102, F-2,623); Magahi/Magadhi (M-3,396 , F-2,322); Marwari (M-781, F-583); Punjabi (M-817 , F-397); Oriya (M-359 , F-289); Nepali (M-420 , F-82); Arabic/Arbi (M-262, F-104); Tamil (M-94 , F-110); Gajarati (M-83 , F-62); Marathi (M-30 , F-15); Telugu (M-19 , F-14); Korku (M-16); Assamese (M-11, F-4); Chhattisgarhi (M-1 , F-3); Other languages (M-3,713 , F-2,479)
Gujarat	125,214	67,065	31,414	9,848	Gujarati (M-21,045, F-7,977); English (M-8,125 , F-1,193); Urdu (M-1,001 , F-265); Marathi (M-406 , F-187); Sanskrit (M-355, F-19); Punjabi (M-170 , F-64); Marwari (M-70 , F-15); Arabic/Arbi (M-12 , F-21); Bengali (M-17 , F-6); Nepali (M-17, F-1); Hindustani (M-10 , F-4); Tamil (M-8, F-4); Kannada (M-5 , F-3); Telugu (M-7, F-1); Bhili (M-3); Other languages (M-163 , F-88)
Jammu and Kashmir	14,381	7,942	4,308	1,542	English (M-1,454 , F-1,101); Urdu (M-1,858, F-109); Punjabi (M-371 , F-87); Sanskrit (M-14 , F-5); Pahari-Unspecified (F-3); Bengali (M-1, F-1); Marathi (M-1); Telugu (M-1); Other languages (M-608 , F-236)
Kerala	4,215	3,112	2,319	933	English (M-1,029 , F-128); Tamil (M-113 , F-61); Kannada (M-76 , F-36); Urdu (M-29 , F-17); Arabic/Arbi (M-8, F-13); Punjabi (M-15); Marathi (M-5 , F-4); Gujarati (M-6 , F-2); Telugu (M-2 , F-4); Bengali (M-3); Bhojpuri (M-1 , F-2); Marwari (M-3); Sanskrit (M-3); Maithili (F-1); Other languages (M-1,026 , F-665)
Madhya Pradesh	11,195,702	10,490,438	427,436	160,125	English (M-255,408 , F-39,287); Marathi (M-27,085, F-19,217); Chhattisgarhi (M-14,765, F-30,258); Gond (M-20,120 , F-18,719); Urdu (M-27,019 , F-8,595); Oriya (M-10,778, F-5,388); Bhili (M-8,231, F-6,901); Sanskrit (M-13,493 , F-1,039); Malvi (M-10,627 , F-1,960); Korku (M-6,523 , F-4,223); Baghelkhandi (M-4,655, F-2,905); Gujarati (M-3,327 , F-1,716); Parsi Gond (M-2,725 , F-2,317); Punjabi (M-2,460,

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
1					6
HINDI— <i>contd.</i>					
Madhya Pradesh— <i>concl.</i>					F-1,720); Marwari (M-1,900 , F-2,174); Kurukh/Oraon (M-1,854, F-1,570); Arabic/Arbi (M-1,073 , F-1,041); Bengali (M-772 , F-334); Telugu (M-321 , F-323); Tamil (M-203 , F-164); Nepali (M-243 , F-109); Bhojpuri (M-123 , F-7); Mundari (M-76 , F-48); Kannada (M-32 , F-24); Awadhi (M-40 , F-9); Assamese (M-19, F-6); Maithili (M-9 , F-3); Kumauni (M-5 , F-4); Pahari-Unspecified (M-5, F-2); Magahi/Magadhi (M-1, F-4); Hindustani (M-2); Other languages (M-13,542, F-10,058)
Madras	21,849	17,125	13,959	8,703	Tamil (M-8,914 , F-6,875); English (M-4,380, F-1,190); Telugu (M-304 , F-341); Urdu (M-136 , F-91); Kannada (M-80 , F-94); Gujarati (M-42 , F-12); Bengali (M-25 , F-20); Marathi (M-19 , F-19); Punjabi (M-13 , F-14); Sanskrit (M-9 , F-5); Marwari (M-6 , F-6); Arabic/Arbi (F-3); Nepali (M-3); Other languages (M-28 , F-33)
Maharashtra	674,913	414,014	250,448	136,409	Marathi (M-172,370 , F-114,483); English (M-54,038 , F-10,661); Gujarati (M-8,376 , F-3,213); Urdu (M-7,756, F-1,868); Punjabi (M-1,786 , F-1,076); Korku (M-1,249 , F-1,059); Marwari (M-984 , F-966); Telugu (M-606 , F-640); Kannada (M-481 , F-521); Sanskrit (M-634 , F-40); Gond (M-331, F-244); Bengali (M-333 , F-86); Chhattisgarhi (M-202 , F-205); Tamil (M-177 , F-137); Arabic/Arbi (M-52 , F-137); Nepali (M-79 , F-15); Oriya (M-12 , F-14); Bhili (M-6 , F-7); Malvi (M-5 , F-6); Pahari-Unspecified (M-5 , F-3); Maithili (M-6); Kumauni (M-5); Bhojpuri (F-4); Baghelkhandi (M-2); Assamese (M-1); Other languages (M-952 , F-1,024)
Mysore	46,413	35,087	28,798	17,889	Kannada (M-17,824 , F-12,502); English (M-5,240 , F-1,048); Marathi (M-1,981, F-1,662); Telugu (M-1,401 , F-1,181); Tamil (M-928 , F-678); Urdu (M-897, F-329); Punjabi (M-88 , F-73); Gujarati (M-97 , F-32); Marwari (M-44 , F-16); Arabic/Arbi (M-26 , F-5); Bengali (M-24 , F-5); Sanskrit (M-23, F-5); Nepali (M-18 , F-4); Oriya (M-5); Hindustani (M-3 , F-1); Bhojpuri (M-2); Maithili (M-1); Pahari-Unspecified (M-1); Other languages (M-195 , F-348)
Orissa	90,413	83,598	25,040	9,397	Oriya (M-14,258 , F-7,414); English (M-9,136 , F-1,454); Bengali (M-1,484 , F-444); Telugu (M-111 , F-59); Punjabi (M-10, F-11); Sanskrit (M-20); Gujarati (M-11); Marathi (M-1 , F-2); Assamese (M-1); Other languages (M-8 , F-13)

C-V IBILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
HINDI— <i>contd.</i>					
Punjab	6,065,653	5,232,185	894,329	228,447	English (M-382,714, F-96,047); Punjabi (M-228,629, F-116,691); Urdu (M-253,415, F-8,743); Sanskrit (M-16,733, F-2,886); Pahari-Unspecified (M-10,403, F-2,740); Nepali (M-355, F-133); Gujarati (M-114, F-145); Bengali (M-153, F-75); Marathi (M-128, F-82); Tamil (M-32, F-13); Arabic/Arbi (M-26, F-7); Marwari (M-14, F-14); Telugu (M-9, F-11); Oriya (M-16, F-1); Assamese (M-4, F-2); Kumauni (M-2); Bhojpuri (M-1); Maithili (M-1); Other languages (M-1,580, F-857)
Rajasthan	346,895	303,659	12,492	2,223	English (M-8,437, F-796); Punjabi (M-1,561, F-1,007); Urdu (M-1,546, F-162); Gujarati (M-391, F-186); Sanskrit (M-441, F-15); Bengali (M-31, F-12); Marathi (M-11, F-1); Arabic/Arbi (M-7, F-4); Telugu (M-4, F-2); Tamil (M-4); Assamese (M-3); Nepali (M-2); Other languages (M-54, F-38)
Uttar Pradesh	32,822,211	29,620,510	1,889,618	309,835	English (M-1,372,315, F-181,574); Urdu (M-325,160, F-32,700); Kumauni (M-53,114, F-58,903); Sanskrit (M-67,867, F-7,744); Punjabi (M-23,339, F-7,324); Awadhi (M-19,706, F-10,338); Hindustani (M-10,222, F-1,513); Bengali (M-2,063, F-3,761); Arabic/Arbi (M-4,083, F-1,441); Bhojpuri (M-1,386, F-720); Nepali (M-898, F-511); Marathi (M-537, F-806); Gujarati (M-510, F-701); Marwari (M-569, F-399); Oriya (M-70, F-18); Tamil (M-44, F-3); Pahari-Unspecified (M-34, F-7); Telugu (M-28, F-3); Kannada (M-5, F-1); Malvi (M-1, F-1); Assamese (F-1); Maithili (F-1); Other languages (M-7,667, F-1,365)
West Bengal	1,309,355	584,684	259,980	77,540	Bengali (M-165,150, F-62,127); English (M-77,465, F-11,505); Urdu (M-12,497, F-2,432); Nepali (M-2,668, F-941); Oriya (M-696, F-34); Marathi (M-448); Santali (M-134, F-121); Sanskrit (M-77, F-30); Marwari (M-104, F-2); Khortha/Khotta (M-19, F-34); Arabic/Arbi (M-46, F-5); Assamese (M-9, F-36); Mundari (F-37); Telugu (M-17, F-15); Gujarati (M-9, F-3); Kurukh/Oraon (M-4, F-2); Punjabi (M-6); Tamil (M-6); Bhojpuri (M-1, F-3); Other languages (M-624, F-222)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,424	1,149	578	115	English (M-385, F-56); Urdu (M-124, F-30); Bengali (M-19, F-6); Hindustani (M-17, F-5); Punjabi (M-7, F-7); Sanskrit (M-8, F-1); Tamil (M-3, F-5); Kurukh/Oraon (M-2); Telugu (F-2); Other languages (M-13, F-3)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
HINDI— <i>contd.</i>					
Delhi	1,159,496	897,717	288,581	99,437	English (M-224,601, F-78,658); Urdu (M-42,358, F-2,767); Punjabi (M-13,044, F-13,177); Sanskrit (M-6,152, F-3,193); Bengali (M-252, F-182); Gujarati (M-170, F-142); Nepali (M-196, F-80); Marathi (M-116, F-112); Arabic/Arbi (M-85, F-43); Tamil (M-43, F-55); Marwari (M-38, F-55); Telugu (M-14, F-24); Pahari-Unspecified (M-25, F-7); Kannada (M-7, F-2); Oriya (M-4, F-4); Bhojpuri (M-1, F-2); Kumauni (M-1, F-1); Hindustani (F-1); Other languages (M-1,474, F-932)
Himachal Pradesh	74,679	61,059	10,965	2,331	English (M-8,068, F-2,064); Urdu (M-2,577, F-120); Punjabi (M-313, F-140); Nepali (M-3, F-2); Bengali (F-3); Arabic/Arbi (M-1); Other languages (M-3, F-2)
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin-divi Islands	2	..	2	..	Other languages (M-2)
Manipur	1,541	838	492	188	English (M-144, F-21); Bengali (M-24, F-5); Assamese (M-1); Nepali (M-1); Other languages (M-322, F-162)
Tripura	10,790	7,661	4,896	2,928	Bengali (M-4,703, F-2,908); English (M-164, F-8); Urdu (M-16, F-8); Nepali (M-5, F-1); Punjabi (M-1, F-2); Sanskrit (M-2); Arabic/Arbi (M-1); Oriya (M-1); Other languages (M-3, F-1)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	75	36	51	21	Gujarati (M-33, F-15); Marathi (M-4, F-6); Marwari (M-6); English (M-5); Urdu (M-3)
Goa, Daman and Diu	1,458	205			(Bilingual data was not collected in this territory)
Pondicherry	306	149	150	82	English (M-78, F-45); Tamil (M-48, F-29); Bengali (M-4); Nepali (M-2, F-1); Marathi (M-1); Oriya (M-1); Sanskrit (M-1); Urdu (F-1); Other languages (M-15, F-6)
North-East Frontier Agency	5,720	1,283	1,645	121	English (M-698, F-15); Assamese (M-435, F-93); Urdu (M-180); Punjabi (M-105); Nepali (M-85, F-3); Bengali (M-64, F-5); Kumauni (M-28, F-1); Marathi (M-13); Sanskrit (M-11); Oriya (M-2); Kannada (M-1); Tamil (M-1); Telugu (M-1); Other languages (M-21, F-4)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4		5	6
HINDI— <i>contd.</i>					
Nagaland	3,946	527	781	50	English (M-390, F-8) ; Assamese (M-278, F-40) ; Urdu (M-60, F-1) ; Punjabi (M-44) ; Bengali (M-5) ; Marathi (M-3) ; Gujarati (F-1) ; Kumauni (M-1)
Sikkim	1,702	451	946	262	Nepali (M-457, F-160) ; English (M-284, F-32) ; Bengali (M-174, F-42) ; Punjabi (M-12) ; Urdu (M-11) ; Oriya (M-2) ; Gujarati (M-1) ; Marwari (M-1) ; Sanskrit (M-1) ; Tamil (M-1) ; Telugu (M-1) ; Other languages (M-1, F-28)
HIO					
India	316,196	331,870	82,042	59,814	Oriya (M-44,929, F-46,682) ; Hindi (M-33,182, F-11,060) ; Other languages (M-3,931, F-2,072)
Bihar	214,345	230,430	42,720	19,814	Hindi (M-32,703, F-10,910) ; Oriya (M-6,172, F-6,838) ; Other languages (M-3,845, F-2,066)
Maharashtra	2	..	2	..	Hindi (M-1) ; Other languages (M-1)
Orissa	101,723	101,329	39,252	40,000	Oriya (M-38,757, F-39,844) ; Hindi (M-45,9, F-150) ; Other languages (M-36, F-6)
Punjab	1	..	1	..	Hindi (M-1)
West Bengal	125	111	67	..	Hindi (M-18) ; Other languages (M-49)
JATAPU					
India	8,925	10,542	5,229	5,227	Telugu (M-5,221, F-5,126) ; Other languages (M-8, F-101)
Andhra Pradesh	8,925	10,542	5,229	5,227	Telugu (M-5,221, F-5,126) ; Other languages (M-8, F-101)
JAUNSARI					
India	28,528	25,594	5,951	1,487	Hindi (M-5,865, F-1,472) ; Other languages (M-86, F-15)
Uttar Pradesh	28,459	25,498	5,944	1,486	Hindi (M-5,858, F-1,471) ; Other languages (M-86, F-15)
Himachal Pradesh	69	96	7	1	Hindi (M-7, F-1)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5		6
1					
KACHARI					
India	34,144	31,115	23,413	16,531	Assamese (M-22,883, F-16,245) ; Other languages (M-530, F-286)
Assam	33,646	30,775	23,028	16,236	Assamese (M-22,518, F-15,952) ; Other languages (M-510, F-284)
Tripura	2	1	2	..	Other languages (M-2)
North-East Frontier Agency	18	3	13	2	Assamese (M-4) ; Other languages (M-9, F-2)
Nagaland	478	336	370	293	Assamese (M-361, F-293) ; Other languages (M-9)
KACHCHHI					
India	188,805	203,444	74,587	60,243	Gujarati (M-59,974, F-51,200); Hindi (M-6,695, F-3,890) ; Other languages (M-7,918, F-5,153)
Andhra Pradesh	350	341	225	186	Hindi (M-77, F-69) ; Gujarati (M-16, F-19) ; Other languages (M-132, F-98)
Bihar	127	139	91	57	Hindi (M-77, F-53) ; Other languages (M-14, F-4)
Gujarat	162,728	178,932	56,388	47,027	Gujarati (M-53,973, F-45,933) ; Hindi (M-1,081, F-295) ; Other languages (M-1,334, F-799)
Kerala	677	671	381	268	Gujarati (M-37, F-35); Hindi (M-10, F-7) ; Other languages (M-334, F-226)
Madhya Pradesh	928	797	650	484	Hindi (M-449, F-309) ; Gujarati (M-114, F-97) ; Other languages (M-87, F-78)
Madras	180	183	138	127	Gujarati (M-22, F-18) ; Hindi (M-4, F-9); Other languages (M-112, F-100)
Maharashtra	23,499	22,077	16,541	11,925	Gujarati (M-5,794, F-5,072) ; Hindi (M-4,954, F-3,117) ; Other languages (M-5,793, F-3,736)
Mysore	229	248	160	166	Hindi (M-39, F-29) ; Gujarati (M-17, F-26); Other languages (M-104, F-111)
Orissa	65	39	..	..	..
Punjab	4	..	2	..	Hindi (M-2)
Uttar Pradesh	..	1	..	..	..
West Bengal	18	15	11	2	Hindi (M-2, F-2) ; Gujarati (M-1) ; Other languages (M-8)
Delhi	..	1	..	1	Other languages (F-1)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
KANNADA— <i>concl'd.</i>					
Pondicherry	210	226	175	177	Tamil (M-98, F-141) ; English (M-58, F-25) ; Hindi (M-2, F-3) ; Marathi (M-2, F-2) ; Telugu (M-1) ; Other languages (M-14, F-6)
North-East Frontier Agency	49	3	31	2	English (M-14, F-2) ; Hindi (M-11) ; Tamil (M-5) ; Marathi (M-3) ; Telugu (M-1)
Nagaland	4	..	2	..	English (M-2)
Sikkim	1	..	1	..	Tamil (M-1)
KARMALI					
India	45,942	44,907	22,821	17,844	Hindi (M-12,312, F-8,487) ; Bengali (M-7,800, F-6,872) ; Other languages (M-2,709, F-2,485)
Bihar	32,773	33,232	20,008	16,015	Hindi (M-12,283, F-8,378) ; Bengali (M-5,020, F-5,152) ; Other languages (M-2,705, F-2,485)
Orissa	5,934	6,377	..	..	..
West Bengal	7,235	5,298	2,813	1,829	Bengali (M-2,780, F-1,720) ; Hindi (M-29, F-109) ; Other languages (M-4)
KASHMIRI					
India	1,034,958	879,488	164,173	40,290	Urdu (M-137,057, F-20,978) ; Hindi (M-7,068, F-7,950) ; English (M-7,245, F-1,030) ; Pahari-Unspecified (M-3,468, F-2,839) ; Dogri (M-3,216, F-2,337) ; Other languages (M-6,419, F-5,156)
Andhra Pradesh	74	30	72	16	English (M-40, F-5) ; Urdu (M-18, F-5) ; Hindi (M-12, F-6) ; Other languages (M-2)
Assam	39	2	10	2	Hindi (M-8, F-1) ; English (M-2, F-1)
Bihar	117	69	91	31	English (M-53, F-12) ; Hindi (M-23, F-19) ; Urdu (M-15)
Gujarat	82	40	52	16	Hindi (M-26, F-7) ; English (M-17, F-7) ; Urdu (M-6, F-2) ; Other languages (M-3)
Jammu and Kashmir	1,020,335	875,814	159,884	38,830	Urdu (M-135,764, F-20,903) ; Hindi (M-5,666, F-7,007) ; Pahari-Unspecified (M-3,428, F-2,839) ; English (M-5,640, F-614) ; Dogri (M-3,216, F-2,337) ; Other languages (M-6,170, F-5,130)
Kerala	15	2	8	2	English (M-5, F-2) ; Hindi (M-2) ; Urdu (M-1)
Madhya Pradesh	399	153	255	93	Hindi (M-136, F-66) ; English (M-86, F-22) ; Urdu (M-29, F-4) ; Other languages (M-4, F-1)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
KASHMIRI— <i>concl'd.</i>					
Madras	67	22	55	11	English (M-50, F-9) ; Hindi (M-1, F-2) ; Urdu (M-3) ; Other languages (M-1)
Maharashtra	447	211	337	135	Hindi (M-115, F-82) ; English (M-147, F-41) ; Urdu (M-55, F-6) ; Other languages (M-20, F-6)
Mysore	18	5	13	5	English (M-9, F-4) ; Hindi (M-2, F-1) ; Urdu (M-1) ; Other languages (M-1)
Orissa	..	2	..	..	..
Punjab	7,660	464	1,519	204	Urdu (M-681, F-19) ; Hindi (M-281, F-124) ; English (M-339, F-50) ; Pahari-Unspecified (M-40) ; Other languages (M-178, F-11)
Rajasthan	232	85	134	47	English (M-75, F-11) ; Hindi (M-50, F-34) ; Urdu (M-3, F-2) ; Other languages (M-6)
Uttar Pradesh	950	366	474	157	Hindi (M-176, F-111) ; Urdu (M-160, F-17) ; English (M-126, F-28) ; Other languages (M-12, F-1)
West Bengal	74	25	42	10	English (M-16, F-5) ; Urdu (M-9, F-3) ; Hindi (M-11) ; Other languages (M-6, F-2)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	6	4	6	English (M-3, F-4) ; Hindi (M-1, F-2)
Delhi	1,981	1,062	1,179	686	Hindi (M-433, F-458) ; English (M-608, F-206) ; Urdu (M-126, F-17) ; Other languages (M-12, F-5)
Himachal Pradesh	2,376	1,125	315	35	Urdu (M-182) ; Hindi (M-112, F-30) ; English (M-19, F-5) ; Other languages (M-2)
Manipur	8	3	6	3	English (M-4, F-3) ; Hindi (M-1) ; Urdu (M-1)
Tripura	2	1	2	..	English (M-2)
Pondicherry	..	1	..	1	English (F-1)
North-East Frontier Agency	76	..	19	..	Hindi (M-11) ; English (M-3) ; Urdu (M-3) ; Other languages (M-2)
Nagaland	1	..	1	..	Hindi (M-1)
Sikkim	1	..	1	..	English (M-1)
KHARIA					
India	83,730	87,539	37,128	32,724	Hindi (M-16,813, F-13,109) ; Sadon/Sadri (M-9,435, F-12,613) ; Oriya (M-5,752, F-4,949) ; Other languages (M-5,188, F-2,053)
Assam	2,995	2,402	1,364	758	Hindi (M-150, F-80) ; Oriya (F-1) ; Other languages (M-1,214, F-677)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5		6
KANNADA					
India	8,832,964	8,472,665	1,519,881	978,470	Telugu (M-115,980, F-358,640) ; Tamil (M-296,064, F-266,787) ; Marathi (M-270,667, F-188,911) ; English (M-267,656, F-58,735) ; Hindi (M-141,247, F-36,028) ; Urdu (M-63,943, F-17,991) ; Tulu (M-38,970, F-33,467) ; Konkani (M-9,232, F-6,272) ; Malayalam (M-6,110, F-3,572) ; Coorgi/Kodagu (M-1,666, F-3,563) ; Banjari (M-2,640, F-2,523) ; Other languages (M-5,706, F-1,981)
Andhra Pradesh	192,315	189,588	100,538	86,803	Telugu (M-86,910, F-80,074) ; English (M-5,158, F-1,561) ; Marathi (M-2,837, F-2,773) ; Hindi (M-2,326, F-1,088) ; Urdu (M-2,356, F-862) ; Tamil (M-842, F-434) ; Malayalam (M-84, F-6) ; Tulu (M-1) ; Other languages (M-24, F-5)
Assam	158	48	103	30	English (M-51, F-9) ; Hindi (M-39, F-12) ; Other languages (M-13, F-9)
Bihar	415	259	267	128	English (M-124, F-62) ; Hindi (M-111, F-56) ; Malayalam (M-11) ; Tamil (M-2, F-4) ; Marathi (M-3, F-2) ; Telugu (M-2) ; Other languages (M-14, F-4)
Gujarat	3,160	2,032	1,583	644	English (M-670, F-195) ; Hindi (M-454, F-182) ; Marathi (M-120, F-97) ; Urdu (M-39, F-10) ; Tamil (M-9, F-5) ; Telugu (M-8, F-4) ; Malayalam (M-2) ; Other languages (M-281, F-151)
Jammu and Kashmir	14	..	4	..	Hindi (M-4)
Kerala	31,424	30,644	7,072	3,296	Malayalam (M-3,162 ; F-2,011) ; English (M-2,450, F-593) ; Tamil (M-711, F-382) ; Hindi (M-287, F-95) ; Tulu (M-157, F-169) ; Marathi (M-37, F-20) ; Urdu (M-6, F-2) ; Telugu (M-6) ; Konkani (M-1, F-1) ; Other languages (M-255, F-23)
Madhya Pradesh	2,760	1,694	2,010	951	Hindi (M-924, F-633) ; English (M-870, F-208) ; Marathi (M-106, F-69) ; Tamil (M-54, F-13) ; Telugu (M-38, F-21) ; Urdu (M-3) ; Other languages (M-15, F-7)
Madras	429,501	423,710	298,045	275,527	Tamil (M-264,784, F-251,286) ; Telugu (M-24,505, F-21,243) ; English (M-7,741, F-2,468) ; Malayalam (M-309, F-189) ; Hindi (M-251, F-219) ; Urdu (M-358, F-56) ; Tulu (M-35, F-9) ; Marathi (M-13, F-22) ; Other languages (M-49, F-35)
Maharashtra	338,601	290,982	191,307	123,040	Marathi (M-151,983, F-109,693) ; Hindi (M-20,279, F-6,570) ; English (M-15,077, F-4,105) ; Telugu (M-1,897, F-1,609) ; Urdu (M-544, F-310) ; Tamil (M-478, F-314) ; Tulu (M-347, F-129) ; Konkani (M-194, F-108) ; Malayalam (M-39, F-29) ; Coorgi/Kodagu (F-1) ; Other languages (M-469, F-172)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5		6
KANNADA— <i>contd.</i>					
Mysore	7,830,051	7,531,000	916,462	486,807	Telugu (M-302,598, F-255,681) ; English (M-234,092, F-48,954); Marathi (M-115,536, F-76,227); Hindi (M-115,789, F-26,787); Urdu (M-60,620, F-16,739) ; Tulu (M-38,430, F-33,160); Tamil (M-29,036, F-14,175) ; Konkani (M-9,037, F-6,163) ; Coorgi/Kodagu (M-1,666, F-3,562) ; Banjari (M-2,640, F-2,523) ; Malayalam (M-2,497, F-1,335) ; Other languages (M-4,521, F-1,501)
Orissa	297	287	..	..	..
Punjab	447	157	319	74	Hindi (M-156, F-22) ; English (M-126, F-49) ; Marathi (M-16, F-1) ; Tamil (M-13) ; Telugu (M-5, F-2) ; Malayalam (M-1) ; Urdu (M-1); Other languages (M-1)
Rajasthan	271	100	162	48	English (M-68, F-33); Hindi (M-86, F-13) ; Marathi (M-4) ; Tamil (M-1, F-2) ; Urdu (M-1) ; Other languages (M-2)
Uttar Pradesh	1,125	402	587	170	English (M-344, F-59); Hindi (M-228, F-109) ; Urdu (M-11, F-1) ; Other languages (M-4, F-1)
West Bengal	379	304	223	183	English (M-120, F-75) ; Hindi (M-61, F-40) ; Tamil (M-2, F-5) ; Telugu (M-3) ; Urdu (M-1, F-2) ; Marathi (F-1) ; Other languages (M-36, F-60)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44	14	35	11	English (M-19, F-5) ; Hindi (M-12) ; Tamil (M-1, F-2) ; Malayalam (M-2); Marathi (F-1) ; Telugu (F-1) ; Urdu (M-1) ; Other languages (F-2)
Delhi	1,184	798	942	572	English (M-665, F-331) ; Hindi (M-225, F-195) ; Tamil (M-27, F-24) ; Telugu (M-6, F-5) ; Urdu (M-2, F-9) ; Marathi (M-7, F-2) ; Malayalam (M-2, F-1) ; Other languages (M-8, F-5)
Himachal Pradesh	2	..	2	..	English (M-1); Hindi (M-1)
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin-divi Islands	3	3	3	2	English (M-2); Malayalam (M-1, F-1) ; Hindi (F-1)
Manipur	..	4	..	3	Hindi (F-2) ; English (F-1)
Tripura	3	2	3	..	English (M-3)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	5	2	2	Hindi (M-1, F-1) ; English (M-1) ; Marathi (F-1)
Goa, Daman and Diu	544	403			(Bilingual data was not collected in this territory)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4		5	6
KHARIA—concl.					
Bihar	46,007	50,009	22,028	21,748	Sadan/Sadri (M-9,262, F-12,582) ; Hindi (M-11,124, F-8,331) ; Oriya (M-40) ; Other languages (M-1,602, F-835)
Madhya Pradesh	9,485	7,853	6,841	5,118	Hindi (M-4,452, F-4,346) ; Oriya (M-294, F-378) ; Sadan/Sadri (M-122, F-25) ; Other languages (M-1,973, F-369)
Maharashtra	2	..	1	..	Other languages (M-1)
Orissa	24,151	26,575	6,259	4,892	Oriya (M-5,417, F-4,570) ; Hindi (M-702, F-316) ; Other languages (M-140, F-6)
Punjab	2	..	1	..	Hindi (M-1)
Uttar Pradesh	..	1	..	..	..
West Bengal	334	498	113	130	Hindi (M-42, F-24) ; Sadan/Sadri (M-5, F-6) ; Other languages (M-66, F-100)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	591	64	423	12	Hindi (M-338, F-10) ; Sadan/Sadri (M-46) ; Oriya (M-1) ; Other languages (M-4F, F-2)
Delhi	..	1	..	1	Hindi (F-1)
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	4	1	Hindi (M-4, F-1)
Tripura	124	113	59	44	Other languages (M-59, F-44)
Nagaland	35	22	25	20	Other languages (M-25, F-20)

KHARIBOLI

India	3,206,805	2,782,323	153,307	26,725	English (M-127,500, F-26,711) ; Urdu (M-13,190, F-3,767) ; Punjabi (M-3,739, F-2,999) ; Other languages (M-8,878, F-3,248)
Bihar	9	38	2	28	English (M-1, F-1) ; Other languages (M-1, F-27)
Madhya Pradesh	3	5	..	..	..
Rajasthan	3,206,793	2,782,280	153,305	36,697	English (M-127,499, F-26,710) ; Urdu (M-13,190, F-3,767) ; Punjabi (M-3,739, F-2,999) ; Other languages (M-8,877, F-3,221)

KHASI

India	142,442	147,208	14,327	12,094	English (M-8,720, F-7,516) ; Hindi (M-3,458, F-2,808) ; Other languages (M-2,149, F-1,770)
Assam	141,903	146,836	13,990	11,906	English (M-8,630, F-7,453) ; Hindi (M-3,420, F-2,787) ; Other languages (M-1,940, F-1,666)
Kerala	9	1	5	1	English (M-3, F-1) ; Other languages (M-2)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5		6
1					
KHASI— <i>concl.</i>					
Madhya Pradesh	3	2	3	2	Hindi (M-1, F-2) ; English (M-2)
Madras	1	3	1	3	English (M-1, F-3)
Maharashtra	34	8	28	6	English (M-17, F-2) ; Hindi (M-6) ; Other languages (M-5, F-4)
Punjab	2	..	2	..	English (M-1) ; Other languages (M-1)
Uttar Pradesh	5	2	1	..	Hindi (M-1)
West Bengal	118	64	57	24	English (M-14, F-16) ; Hindi (M-1, F-5) ; Other languages (M-42) ; F-3)
Delhi	..	3	..	2	English (F-2)
Manipur	45	36	23	23	English (M-3, F-6) ; Hindi (M-1, F-3) ; Other languages (M-19, F-14)
Tripura	184	148	122	75	English (F-3) ; Hindi (M-1) ; Other languages (M-121, F-72)
North-East Frontier Agency .	96	50	69	29	English (M-34, F-17) ; Hindi (M-19, F-5) ; Other languages (M-16, F-7)
Nagaland	42	55	26	23	English (M-15, F-13) ; Hindi (M-8, F-6) ; Other languages (M-3, F-4)

KHOND/KONDH

India	84,146	83,881	36,463	32,382	Oriya (M-29,146, F-23,046) ; Telugu (M-7,084, F-9,227) ; Other languages (M-253, F-109)
Andhra Pradesh	12,082	10,648	4,433	5,502	Telugu (M-4,361, F-5,200) ; Oriya (M-68, F-302) ; Other languages (M-4)
Assam	131	94	67	20	Other languages (M-67, F-20)
Orissa	71,852	73,070	31,945	26,838	Oriya (M-29,078, F-22,744) ; Telugu (M-2,723, F-4,027) ; Other languages (M-144, F-67)
West Bengal	81	69	38	22	Other languages (M-38, F-22)

KHORTHAKHOTTA

India	142,154	141,507	39,521	22,103	Bengali (M-20,066, F-14,793) ; Hindi (M-16,720, F-6,145) ; Other languages (M-2,735, F-1,165)
Bihar	116,875	115,392	28,911	14,189	Hindi (M-16,603, F-6,054) ; Bengali (M-9,676, F-7,019) ; Other languages (M-2,832, F-1,116)
West Bengal	25,279	26,115	10,610	7,914	Bengali (M-10,390, F-7,774) ; Hindi (M-117, F-91) ; Other languages (M-103, F-49)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—contd.

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
	1				6
KISAN					
India	25,021	25,357	14,524	3,765	Oriya (M-13,198, F-3,586) ; Other languages (M-1,736, F-179)
Assam	577	484	23	48	Other languages (M-23, F-48)
Maharashtra	1	..	1	..	Other languages (M-1)
Orissa	24,443	24,873	14,910	3,717	Oriya (M-13,198, F-3,586) ; Other languages (M-1,712, F-131)
KISHANGANJIA					
India	29,829	25,768	6,465	2,744	Hindi (M-3,866, F-1,530) ; Urdu (M-1,758, F-1,048) ; Other languages (M-841, F-166)
Bihar	29,829	25,768	6,465	2,744	Hindi (M-3,866, F-1,530) ; Urdu (M-1,758, F-1,048) ; Other languages (M-841, F-166)
KOKNA/KOKNI/KUKNA					
India	42,336	42,440	4,466	4,301	Gujarati (M-2,995, F-2,446) ; Marathi (M-295, F-1,202) ; English (M-662, F-443) ; Other languages (M-514, F-210)
Gujarat	20,279	19,611	3,774	3,023	Gujarati (M-2,746, F-2,332) ; English (M-620, F-429) ; Marathi (M-52, F-83) ; Other languages (M-356, F-179)
Maharashtra	18,247	19,153	398	1,143	Marathi (M-205, F-1,105) ; English (M-30, F-11) ; Gujarati (M-20, F-2) ; Other languages (M-143, F-25)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,810	3,676	294	135	Gujarati (M-229, F-112) ; Marathi (M-38, F-14) ; English (M-12, F-3) ; Other languages (M-15, F-6)
KOL					
India	31,983	32,482	5,549	4,718	Oriya (M-4,065, F-3,872) ; Other languages (M-1,484, F-846)
Assam	43	71	19	35	Other languages (M-19, F-35)
Bihar	2,032	2,332	698	583	Oriya (F-8) ; Other languages (M-698, F-575)
Madhya Pradesh	432	196	150	39	Other languages (M-150, F-39)
Maharashtra	10	5	6	3	Other languages (M-6, F-3)
Orissa	28,760	29,636	4,345	3,967	Oriya (M-4,065, F-3,864) ; Other languages (M-280, F-103)
West Bengal	698	240	323	89	Other languages (M-323, F-89)
Himachal Pradesh	6	..	6	..	Other languages (M-6)
Tripura	2	2	2	2	Other languages (M-2, F-2)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—contd.

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
	1				6
KOLAMI					
India	23,087	22,978	13,905	12,553	Marathi (M-12,666, F-11,657) ; Other languages (M-1,239, F-896)
Andhra Pradesh	3,689	3,503	1,375	890	Marathi (M-470, F-305) ; Other languages (M-905, F-585)
Assam	10	..	10	..	Other languages (M-10)
Madhya Pradesh	23	18	..	..	..
Maharashtra	19,365	19,457	12,520	11,663	Marathi (M-12,186, F-11,352) ; Other languages (M-324, F-311)
KONKANI					
India	662,990	674,144	272,075	238,412	Kannada (M-130, 390, F-11,3581) ; English (M-56,173, F-36,087) ; Tulu (M-26,268, F-37,034) ; Marathi (M-21,733, F-24,522) ; Hindi (M-21,592, F-14,040) ; Malayalam (M-12,779, F-9,945) ; Other languages (M-3,140, F-3,203)
Andhra Pradesh	603	903	413	565	English (M-211, F-349) ; Hindi (M-67, F-74) ; Kannada (M-20, F-22) ; Marathi (M-22, F-9) ; Malayalam (M-2, F-4) ; Other languages (M-91, F-107)
Assam	44	16	19	3	English (M-5, F-3) ; Hindi (M-2) ; Other languages (M-12)
Bihar	456	333	341	252	English (M-156, F-155) ; Hindi (M-169, F-92) ; Kannada (M-7, F-2) ; Malayalam (M-1, F-1) ; Marathi (M-1) ; Other languages (M-7, F-2)
Jammu and Kashmir	4	..	3	..	English (M-2) ; Kannada (M-1)
Kerala	33,874	33,897	18,178	13,234	Malayalam (M-12,482, F-9,655) ; Kannada (M-2,883, F-2,274) ; English (M-2,628, F-1,162) ; Hindi (M-86, F-72) ; Marathi (M-10, F-17) ; Tulu (M-3, F-8) ; Other languages (M-86, F-46)
Madhya Pradesh	652	538	447	358	English (M-240, F-161) ; Hindi (M-182, F-164) ; Marathi (M-15, F-21) ; Kannada (M-4, F-7) ; Other languages (M-6, F-5)
Madras	2,414	2,092	1,947	1,605	English (M-1,040, F-680) ; Hindi (M-140, F-45) ; Kannada (M-97, F-77) ; Malayalam (M-55, F-58) ; Marathi (M-3, F-6) ; Tulu (F-6) ; Other languages (M-612, F-783)
Maharashtra	113,660	97,150	80,427	58,473	English (M-41,376, F-26,694) ; Hindi (M-18,973, F-12,452) ; Marathi (M-15,280, F-14,940) ; Kannada (M-3,008, F-2,445) ; Tulu (M-58, F-66) ; Malayalam (M-45, F-52) ; Other languages (M-1,687, F-1,824)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5		6
KONKANI— <i>concl'd.</i>					
Mysore	242,551	248,984	169,275	163,201	Kannada (M-124,362, F-108,746) ; Tulu (M-26,207, F-36,954) ; English (M-9,751, F-6,349) ; Marathi (M-6,394, F-9,518) ; Hindi (M-1,767, F-1,008) ; Malayalam (M-190, F-171) ; Other languages (M-604, F-455)
Punjab	157	66	116	42	English (M-67, F-33) ; Hindi (M-40, F-3) ; Marathi (M-4) ; Malayalam (M-1, F-2) ; Kannada (M-2) ; Other languages (M-2, F-4)
Uttar Pradesh	70	45	35	34	English (M-22, F-26) ; Hindi (M-11, F-7) ; Marathi (F-1) ; Other languages (M-2)
West Bengal	452	272	341	186	English (M-279, F-171) ; Hindi (M-42) ; Marathi (F-4) ; Kannada (M-1) ; Other languages (M-19, F-11)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	1	4	1	English (M-3, F-1) ; Kannada (M-1)
Delhi	666	629	511	445	English (M-383, F-297) ; Hindi (M-112, F-122) ; Kannada (M-3, F-8) ; Marathi (M-3, F-6) ; Malayalam (F-1) ; Other languages (M-10, F-11)
Himachal Pradesh	5	4	4	3	English (M-4, F-3)
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin-divi Islands	2	2	2	2	English (M-1, F-1) ; Hindi (F-1) ; Malayalam (M-1)
Goa, Daman and Diu	267,360	289,197			(Bilingual data was not collected in this territory)
Pondicherry	14	14	10	7	English (M-4, F-1) ; Malayalam (M-2, F-1) ; Hindi (M-1) ; Kannada (M-1) ; Other languages (M-2, F-5)
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	1	..	Marathi (M-1)
Nagaland	1	1	1	1	English (M-1, F-1)
KORKU					
India	104,242	103,923	59,984	47,642	Hindi (M-57,683, F-45,739) ; Other languages (M-2,301, F-1,903)
Bihar	349	518	308	503	Hindi (M-308, F-503)
Madhya Pradesh	73,856	73,951	43,323	36,764	Hindi (M-42,485, F-35,834) ; Other languages (M-838, F-930)
Maharashtra	30,037	29,454	16,353	10,375	Hindi (M-14,890, F-9,402) ; Other languages (M-1,463, F-973)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
KORWA					
India	8,379	7,907	5,483	5,511	Hindi (M-3,659, F-3,701) ; Sadan/Sadri (M-1,212, F-1,154) ; Other languages (M-612, F-656)
Assam	25	39	21	22	Other languages (M-21, F-22)
Bihar	2,305	1,463	1,248	864	Hindi (M-1,210, F-829) ; Other languages (M-38, F-35)
Madhya Pradesh	5,838	6,157	4,127	4,509	Hindi (M-2,436, F-2,861) ; Sadan/Sadri (M-1,212, F-1,154) ; Other languages (M-479, F-494)
Maharashtra	211	248	87	116	Hindi (M-13, F-11) ; Other languages (M-74, F-105)
KOSHTI-MARATHI					
India	13,709	13,604	8,169	6,237	Marathi (M-6,571, F-5,816) ; Hindi (M-1,502, F-409) ; Other languages (M-96, F-12)
Andhra Pradesh	9	10	4	6	Marathi (M-4, F-6)
Madhya Pradesh	946	939	652	520	Hindi (M-371, F-236) ; Marathi (M-262, F-284) ; Other languages (M-19)
Maharashtra	12,754	12,655	7,513	5,711	Marathi (M-6,305, F-5,526) ; Hindi (M-1,131, F-173) ; Other languages (M-77, F-12)
KOYA					
India	70,340	70,436	45,314	45,868	Telugu (M-40,791, F-41,680) ; Oriya (M-4,118, F-3,997) ; Other languages (M-405, F-191)
Andhra Pradesh	54,142	54,515	35,724	35,598	Telugu (M-35,531, F-35,529) ; Other languages (M-193, F-69)
Assam	578	374	185	110	Other languages (M-185, F-110)
Maharashtra	26	19	25	10	Other languages (M-25, F-10)
Orissa	15,570	15,482	9,378	10,148	Telugu (M-5,260, F-6,161) ; Oriya (M-4,118, F-3,997)
West Bengal	23	46	1	2	Other languages (M-1, F-2)
Nagaland	1	..	1	..	Other languages (M-1)
KSHATRIYA-MARATHI					
India	8,125	7,352	5,867	4,784	Kannada (M-4,674, F-4,134) ; Other languages (M-1,193, F-650)
Mysore	8,125	7,352	5,867	4,784	Kannada (M-4,674, F-4,134) ; Other languages (M-1,193, F-650)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
					6
KUI					
India	253,329	257,578	81,549	49,598	Oriya (M-78,838, F-47,559) ; Other languages (M-2,711, F-2,039)
Orissa	253,329	257,578	81,549	49,598	Oriya (M-78,838, F-47,559) ; Other languages (M-2,711, F-2,039)
KULUI					
India	24,951	24,908	6,741	3,199	Hindi (M-5,394, F-3,116) ; Urdu (M-1,221, F-66) ; Other languages (M-126, F-17)
Maharashtra	2	..	2	..	Hindi (M-1) ; Other languages (M-1)
Mysore	1	..	..	..	..
Punjab	24,854	24,587	6,728	3,194	Hindi (M-5,383, F-3,111) ; Urdu (M-1,220, F-66) ; Other languages (M-125, F-17)
Himachal Pradesh	94	321	11	5	Hindi (M-10, F-5) ; Urdu (M-1)
KUMAUNI					
India	502,577	527,498	166,037	24,759	Hindi (M-148,675, F-21,869) ; Hindustani (M-10,005) ; English (M-6,258, F-2,637) ; Other languages (M-1,099, F-253)
Andhra Pradesh	29	6	15	1	Hindi (M-12, F-1) ; English (M-3)
Bihar	190	45	162	7	Hindi (M-159, F-7) ; English (M-3)
Jammu and Kashmir	2	..	2	..	Hindi (M-2)
Kerala	5	..	4	..	English (M-2) ; Hindi (M-1) ; Other languages (M-1)
Madhya Pradesh	348	64	317	22	Hindi (M-286, F-20) ; English (M-24, F-2) ; Other languages (M-1)
Maharashtra	194	39	179	21	Hindi (M-125, F-16) ; English (M-42, F-4) ; Other languages (M-12, F-1)
Punjab	57	5	48	1	Hindi (M-39, F-1) ; English (M-9)
Uttar Pradesh	500,834	527,255	164,681	24,688	Hindi (M-147,447, F-21,808) ; Hindustani (M-10,005) ; English (M-6,149, F-2,629) ; Other languages (M-1,080, F-251)
West Bengal	29	..	24	..	Hindi (M-24)
Delhi	94	36	65	8	Hindi (M-57, F-6) ; English (M-8, F-2)
Himachal Pradesh	13	1	2	1	Hindi (M-2, F-1)
Tripura	18	..	..	..	..
North-East Frontier Agency	314	9	267	3	Hindi (M-254, F-2) ; English (M-8) ; Other languages (M-5, F-1)
Nagaland	450	38	277	7	Hindi (M-267, F-7) ; English (M-10)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
					6
KURUKH/ORAOON					
India	567,641	565,290	267,565	238,813	Hindi (M-172,906, F-147,751) ; Sadan/Sadri (M-37,966, F-44,880) ; Chhattisgarhi (M-15,905, F-15,104) ; Bengali (M-17,235, F-12,467) ; Assamese (M-6,660, F-6,225) ; Oriya (M-7,217, F-5,292) ; Nagpuri Eastern Magahi (M-4,094, F-4,466) ; Other languages (M-5,582, F-2,628)
Assam	16,077	16,648	8,260	6,976	Assamese (M-6,505, F-6,216) ; Hindi (M-1,350, F-640) ; Bengali (M-192, F-110) ; Oriya (M-169) ; Other languages (M-44, F-10)
Bihar	268,989	279,659	132,279	120,468	Hindi (M-96,094, F-83,353) ; Sadan/Sadri (M-27,792, F-30,085) ; Nagpuri Eastern Magahi (M-4,094, F-4,466) ; Bengali (M-386, F-379) ; Oriya (M-11, F-10) ; Other languages (M-3,902, F-2,175)
Madhya Pradesh	137,523	136,856	84,063	82,685	Hindi (M-58,632, F-53,447) ; Chattisgarhi (M-15,905, F-15,104) ; Sadan/Sadri (M-8,971, F-13,466) ; Oriya (M-226, F-443) ; Bengali (M-2) ; Other languages (M-327, F-225)
Maharashtra	13	7	7	5	Hindi (M-5, F-5) ; Other languages (M-2)
Orissa	28,191	29,149	8,542	5,909	Oriya (M-6,807, F-4,839) ; Hindi (M-1,426, F-1,027) ; Bengali (M-26, F-21) ; Other languages (M-283, F-22)
West Bengal	113,819	101,817	32,317	22,224	Bengali (M-16,049, F-11,516) ; Hindi (M-14,402, F-9,199) ; Sadan/Sadri (M-1,095, F-1,329) ; Assamese (M-130) ; Other languages (M-641, F-180)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,938	276	1,403	82	Hindi (M-909, F-65) ; Sadan/Sadri (M-108) ; Bengali (M-3, F-1) ; Oriya (M-4) ; Other languages (M-379, F-16)
Delhi	2	1	..	1	Hindi (F-1)
Himachal Pradesh	68	1	67	1	Hindi (M-66, F-1) ; Other languages (M-1)
Tripura	952	859	594	453	Bengali (M-577, F-440) ; Hindi (M-16, F-13) ; Other languages (M-1)
North-East Frontier Agency	49	..	15	..	Assamese (M-9) ; Hindi (M-4) ; Other languages (M-2)
Nagaland	20	17	18	9	Assamese (M-16, F-9) ; Hindi (M-2)
LAMANI/LAMBADI					
India	349,183	330,180	183,053	158,151	Telugu (M-142,964, F-122,414) ; Marathi (M-28,618, F-25,559) ; Urdu (M-7,040, F-6,505) ; Other languages (M-4,431, F-3,673)
Andhra Pradesh	288,158	271,168	152,658	130,847	Telugu (M-142,790, F-122,252) ; Urdu (M-6,987, F-6,484) ; Marathi (M-827, F-710) ; Other languages (M-2,054, F-1,401)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue				Subsidiary languages
	Total Speakers		Males	Females	
	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6
LAMANI/LAMBADI— <i>contd.</i>					
Madras	1,614	1,731	937	1,008	Telugu (M-7, F-3) ; Urdu (M-1, F-2) ; Other languages (M-929, F-1,003)
Maharashtra	58,962	56,595	29,424	26,294	Marathi (M-27,791, F-24,849) ; Telugu (M-167, F-159) ; Urdu (M-52, F-18) ; Other languages (M-1,414, F-1,268)
Rajasthan	58	244	..	1	Urdu (F-1)
Himachal Pradesh	390	442	33	1	Other languages (M-33, F-1)
Pondicherry	1	..	1	..	Other languages (M-1)
LEPCHA					
India	11,566	12,140	4,856	3,673	Nepali (M-4,200, F-3,499) ; Other languages (M-656, F-174)
West Bengal	4,297	4,558	2,590	2,527	Nepali (M-2,445, F-2,451) ; Other languages (M-145, F-76)
North-East Frontier Agency	4	..	3	..	Nepali (M-1) ; Other languages (M-2)
Sikkim	7,265	7,582	2,263	1,146	Nepali (M-1,754, F-1,048) ; Other languages (M-509, F-98)
LODHI					
India	13,531	13,862	6,960	3,917	Hindi (M-4,626, F-2,131) ; Marathi (M-2,293, F-1,780) ; Other languages (M-41, F-6)
Madhya Pradesh	5,116	5,375	2,290	1,063	Hindi (M-2,243, F-1,038) ; Marathi (M-29, F-19) ; Other languages (M-18, F-6)
Maharashtra	8,415	8,487	4,670	2,854	Marathi (M-2,264, F-1,761) ; Hindi (M-2,383, F-1,093) ; Other languages (M-23)
LUSHAI/MIZO					
India	110,114	111,871	13,050	2,960	English (M-5,426, F-1,395) ; Hindi (M-5,948, F-714) ; Other languages (M-1,676, F-851)
Andhra Pradesh	..	2	..	1	Hindi (F-1)
Assam	106,864	108,803	12,108	2,458	English (M-5,105, F-1,301) ; Hindi (M-5,711, F-682) ; Other languages (M-1,292, F-475)
Bihar	2	3	1	1	Hindi (M-1, F-1)
Kerala	3	..	3	..	English (M-3)
Madhya Pradesh	4	1	2	..	Hindi (M-2)
Madras	1	3	1	3	English (M-1, F-3)
Maharashtra	17	..	8	..	English (M-5) ; Hindi (M-2) ; Other languages (M-1)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5		6
1	LUSHAI/MIZO—concl.				
Mysore	..	1	..	1	Other languages (F-1)
Punjab	1	9	1	..	English (M-1)
Uttar Pradesh	27	10	13	3	Hindi (M-11, F-2) ; English (M-2, F-1)
West Bengal	18	..	7	..	English (M-5) ; Hindi (M-1) ; Other languages (M-1)
Delhi	..	1	..	1	Hindi (F-1)
Manipur	1,373	1,373	436	370	English (M-138, F-34) ; Hindi (M-72, F-19) ; Other languages (M-226, F-317)
Tripura	1,465	1,476	260	72	English (M-113, F-35) ; Hindi (M-35, F-1) ; Other languages (M-112, F-36)
North-East Frontier Agency	175	108	123	28	Hindi (M-64, F-5) ; English (M-25, F-12) ; Other languages (M-34, F-11)
Nagaland	164	81	87	22	Hindi (M-49, F-2) ; English (M-28, F-9) ; Other languages (M-10, F-11)
MAGAH/MAGADHI					
India	1,409,535	1,409,067	85,962	21,603	Hindi (M-46,720, F-16,795) ; English (M-30,997, F-1,133) ; Other languages (M-8,245, F-3,675)
Andhra Pradesh	..	1	..	..	..
Bihar	1,409,470	1,409,022	85,930	21,591	Hindi (M-46,704, F-16,791) ; English (M-30,994, F-1,133) ; Other languages (M-8,232, F-3,667)
Madhya Pradesh	51	13	28	12	Hindi (M-16, F-4) ; English (M-3) ; Other languages (M-9, F-8)
Maharashtra	4	1	2	..	Other languages (M-2)
West Bengal	10	30	2	..	Other languages (M-2)
MAITHILI					
India	2,467,674	2,517,137	149,271	40,681	Hindi (M-99,015, F-35,769) ; English (M-42,775, F-1,994) ; Other languages (M-7,481, F-2,918)
Andhra Pradesh	4	3	2	3	Hindi (M-1, F-1) ; English (M-1) ; Other languages (F-2)
Assam	97	22	46	17	Hindi (M-4, F-3) ; English (M-2) ; Other languages (M-40, F-14)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
MAITHILI— <i>contd.</i>					
Bihar	2,466,063	2,516,552	148,494	40,501	Hindi (M-98,621, F-35,663) ; English (M-42,620, F-1,962) ; Other languages (M-7,253, F-2,876)
Gujarat	20	..	20	..	Hindi (M-12) ; English (M-1) ; Other languages (M-7)
Kerala	1	..	1	..	English (M-1)
Madhya Pradesh	284	137	187	59	Hindi (M-94, F-42) ; English (M-72, F-12) ; Other languages (M-21, F-5)
Madras	3	9	3	1	English (M-2, F-1) ; Hindi (M-1)
Maharashtra	323	48	136	27	Hindi (M-106, F-22) ; English (M-15, F-2) ; Other languages (M-15, F-3)
Mysore	4	..	4	..	English (M-3) ; Hindi (M-1)
Punjab	..	1	..	..	..
Rajasthan	1	75	..	16	English (F-16)
Uttar Pradesh	51	7	13	5	Hindi (M-6, F-4) ; English (M-7, F-1)
West Bengal	808	276	354	51	Hindi (M-159, F-33) ; English (M-51) ; Other languages (M-144, F-18)
Delhi	7	7	3	1	Hindi (M-3, F-1)
North-East Frontier Agency	8	..	8	..	Hindi (M-7) ; Other languages (M-1)
MALAYALAM					
India	8,492,837	8,502,082	816,032	393,172	English (M-514,124, F-248,210) ; Tamil (M-112,169, F-55,413) ; Hindi (M-60,399, F-20,268) ; Kannada (M-55,972, F-17,918) ; Tulu (M-26,217, F-33,706) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-23,792, F-10,884) ; Sanskrit (M-7,234, F-988) ; Telugu (M-5,329, F-2,074) ; Urdu (M-5,932, F-1,301) ; Other languages (M-4,864, F-2,410)
Andhra Pradesh	16,224	7,124	11,035	3,806	English (M-4,035, F-1,558) ; Telugu (M-4,007, F-1,435) ; Tamil (M-1,111, F-406) ; Hindi (M-1,220, F-266) ; Urdu (M-419, F-114) ; Kannada (M-121, F-12) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-6) ; Other languages (M-116, F-15)
Assam	1,915	289	1,265	190	English (M-741, F-127) ; Hindi (M-379, F-32) ; Other languages (M-145, F-31)
Bihar	4,602	2,957	3,184	2,051	Hindi (M-1,504, F-1,099) ; English (M-1,598, F-918) ; Tamil (M-38, F-24) ; Telugu (M-6) ; Urdu (M-5, F-1) ; Sanskrit (M-1) ; Other languages (M-32, F-9)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5		6
MALAYALAM— <i>contd.</i>					
Gujarat	5,714	1,995	3,718	985	English (M-1,992, F-573) ; Hindi (M-1,279, F-318) ; Urdu (M-144, F-8) ; Tamil (M-63, F-16) ; Sanskrit (M-9) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-2, F-1) ; Kannada (M-1) ; Telugu (M-1) ; Other languages (M-227, F-69)
Jammu and Kashmir	110	46	60	22	Hindi (M-33, F-14) ; English (M-23, F-6) ; Urdu (M-4) ; Telugu (F-2)
Kerala	7,934,297	8,131,171	507,181	246,661	English (M-422,884, F-215,764) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-22,774, F-10,340) ; Hindi (M-21,619, F-10,122) ; Tamil (M-18,483, F-4,907) ; Kannada (M-11,728, F-3,732) ; Sanskrit (M-7,123, F-971) ; Urdu (M-1,045, F-223) ; Telugu (M-214, F-162) ; Tulu (M-149, F-126) ; Other languages (M-1,162, F-314)
Madhya Pradesh	15,278	4,538	11,869	2,259	English (M-6,421, F-1,115) ; Hindi (M-5,022, F-1,066) ; Tamil (M-306, F-65) ; Telugu (M-52, F-5) ; Urdu (M-15, F-3) ; Kannada (M-7) ; Sanskrit (M-5) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-1, F-1) ; Other languages (M-40, F-4)
Madras	226,951	172,255	113,798	59,535	Tamil (M-82,149, F-45,714) ; English (M-29,156, F-12,787) ; Hindi (M-1,248, F-337) ; Telugu (M-504, F-344) ; Urdu (M-330, F-109) ; Kannada (M-164, F-140) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-134, F-67) ; Sanskrit (M-36, F-2) ; Tulu (M-3, F-2) ; Other languages (M-74, F-33)
Maharashtra	65,602	24,857	47,063	14,406	English (M-23,563, F-7,785) ; Hindi (M-18,500, F-4,655) ; Tamil (M-1,299, F-858) ; Urdu (M-1,679, F-110) ; Kannada (M-261, F-74) ; Telugu (M-72, F-19) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-72, F-5) ; Sanskrit (M-14, F-2) ; Tulu (M-6, F-5) ; Other languages (M-1,597, F-898)
Mysore	168,877	121,709	93,357	56,041	Tulu (M-26,058, F-33,573) ; Kannada (M-43,687, F-13,957) ; English (M-9,388, F-3,367) ; Tamil (M-7,732, F-3,063) ; Hindi (M-3,044, F-460) ; Urdu (M-1,957, F-571) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-450, F-359) ; Telugu (M-389, F-101) ; Sanskrit (M-10, F-2) ; Other languages (M-642, F-588)
Orissa	3,436	1,396	..	..	..
Punjab	5,172	1,215	4,415	610	English (M-2,057, F-428) ; Hindi (M-2,150, F-151) ; Tamil (M-152, F-35) ; Sanskrit (M-4, F-4) ; Urdu (M-6) ; Telugu (M-3, F-1) ; Kannada (M-1) ; Other languages (M-4, F-1)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—contd.

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4		5	6
MALAYALAM---concl'd.					
Rajasthan	1,240	973	916	645	English (M-608, F-352) ; Hindi (M-281, F-270) ; Tamil (M-13, F-18) ; Urdu (M-6, F-2) ; Telugu (M-3) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-1) ; Sanskrit (F-1) ; Other languages (M-4, F-2)
Uttar Pradesh	5,299	2,416	3,797	808	English (M-2,453, F-402) ; Hindi (M-1,108, F-337) ; Urdu (M-69, F-47) ; Telugu (M-52) ; Tamil (M-43, F-7) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-10, F-8) ; Sanskrit (M-17) ; Other languages (M-45, F-7)
West Bengal	6,244	2,076	3,411	822	English (M-2,692, F-608) ; Hindi (M-523, F-119) ; Tamil (M-48, F-36) ; Urdu (M-42) ; Telugu (M-13, F-1) ; Other languages (M-93, F-58)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,970	2,658	2,254	818	Hindi (M-915, F-368) ; English (M-655, F-88) ; Urdu (M-186, F-110) ; Tamil (M-161, F-55) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-21, F-13) ; Telugu (M-10, F-1) ; Kannada (M-2, F-1) ; Sanskrit (M-1) ; Other languages (M-303, F-182)
Delhi	5,961	3,526	4,607	2,249	English (M-3,356, F-1,539) ; Hindi (M-1,112, F-606) ; Tamil (M-115, F-82) ; Sanskrit (M-7, F-6) ; Urdu (M-5, F-3) ; Telugu (M-1, F-1) ; Other languages (M-11, F-12)
Himachal Pradesh	91	31	69	15	Hindi (M-35, F-10) ; English (M-34, F-5)
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin-divi Islands	10,215	9,814	654	83	Arabic/Arbi (M-284, F-53) ; English (M-267, F-27) ; Hindi (M-44, F-1) ; Tamil (M-22) ; Urdu (M-12) ; Sanskrit (M-1) ; Tulu (M-1) ; Other languages (M-23, F-2)
Manipur	45	9	42	4	Hindi (M-21, F-3) ; English (M-21, F-1)
Tripura	27	7	22	3	English (M-18, F-2) ; Hindi (M-2, F-1) ; Other languages (M-2)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	1	..	1	English (F-1)
Goa, Daman and Diu	80	41			(Bilingual data was not collected in this Territory)
Pondicherry	9,777	10,915	2,117	1,123	English (M-1,364, F-734) ; Tamil (M-339, F-142) ; Arabic/Arbi (M-37, F-37) ; Hindi (M-40, F-22) ; Sanskrit (M-5) ; Telugu (M-3, F-2) ; Urdu (M-5) ; Kannada (F-2) ; Other languages (M-324, F-184)
North-East Frontier Agency	708	29	593	22	English (M-324, F-13) ; Hindi (M-211, F-9) ; Tamil (M-38) ; Sanskrit (M-1) ; Urdu (M-1) ; Other languages (M-18)
Nagaland	901	27	522	11	English (M-437, F-8) ; Tamil (M-49) ; Hindi (M-33, F-2) ; Urdu (M-1) ; Other languages (M-2, F-1)
Sikkim	101	7	83	2	English (M-37, F-2) ; Hindi (M-37) ; Tamil (M-8) ; Urdu (M-1)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—contd.

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5		6
MALTO					
India	44,429	44,216	12,466	8,051	Santali (M-5,572, F-3,353) ; Hindi (M-4,698, F-2,963) ; Bengali (M-2,056, F-1,621) ; Other languages (M-140, F-114)
Bihar	44,425	44,206	12,466	8,051	Santali (M-5,572, F-3,353) ; Hindi (M-4,698, F-2,963) ; Bengali (M-2,056, F-1,621) ; Other languages (M-140, F-114)
West Bengal	4	10	..	..	..
MALVI					
India	584,739	557,739	28,830	31,331	Hindi (M-24,041, F-29,273) ; Other languages (M-4,789, F-2,058)
Gujarat	12	14	5	4	Hindi (M-2, F-1) ; Other languages (M-3, F-3)
Madhya Pradesh	462,625	442,780	27,855	31,056	Hindi (M-24,024, F-29,251) ; Other languages (M-3,831, F-1,805)
Maharashtra	206	168	156	129	Hindi (M-14, F-21) ; Other languages (M-142, F-108)
Mysore	2	2	2	2	Hindi (M-1) ; Other languages (M-1, F-2)
Rajasthan	121,893	114,775	812	140	Other languages (M-812, F-140)
Himachal Pradesh	1	..	..	..	..
MANDEALI					
India	115,229	112,118	25,850	3,720	Hindi (M-23,704, F-3,645) . Other languages (M-2,176, F-75)
Maharashtra	2	..	2	..	Other languages (M-2)
Punjab	383	253	90	20	Hindi (M-69, F-19) ; Other languages (M-21, F-1)
Uttar Pradesh	271	30	56	23	Hindi (M-54, F-18) ; Other languages (M-2, F-5)
Himachal Pradesh	114,573	111,835	25,732	3,677	Hindi (M-23,581, F-3,608) ; Other languages (M-2,151, F-69)
MANIPURI/MEITHEI					
India	308,800	312,444	67,670	27,166	Bengali (M-30,988, F-17,777) ; English (M-16,288, F-4,322) ; Hindi (M-16,095, F-2,293) ; Assamese (M-4,247, F-2,743) ; Other languages (M-52, F-31)
Andhra Pradesh	29	10	6	1	Hindi (M-5) ; English (M-1, F-1)
Assam	45,070	43,983	25,404	13,616	Bengali (M-20,026, F-10,841) ; Assamese (M-4,057, F-2,687) ; English (M-763, F-129) ; Hindi (M-545, F-152) ; Other languages (M-13, F-7)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4		5	6
MANIPURI/MEITHEI—concl'd.					
Bihar	3	..	2	..	English (M-1) ; Hindi (M-1)
Gujarat	2	..	2	..	English (M-2)
Kerala	4	..	4	..	English (M-4)
Madhya Pradesh	13	3	11	3	English (M-5, F-2) ; Hindi (M-5, F-1) ; Bengali (M-1)
Madras	11	2	10	1	English (M-8) ; Assamese (M-2, F-1)
Maharashtra	69	4	55	3	English (M-27) ; Hindi (M-23, F-2) ; Bengali (M-4, F-1) ; Other languages (M-1)
Mysore	15	..	13	..	Hindi (M-7) ; English (M-4) ; Bengali (M-2)
Punjab	4	1	3	1	Bengali (M-2) ; English (F-1) ; Hindi (M-1)
Uttar Pradesh	42	63	25	..	Hindi (M-14) ; Bengali (M-6) ; English (M-1) ; Other languages (M-4)
West Bengal	52	71	23	26	English (M-16, F-16) ; Bengali (M-4, F-6) ; Hindi (M-3, F-4)
Delhi	19	14	18	14	English (M-14, F-10) ; Hindi (M-4, F-2) ; Bengali (F-1) ; Other languages (F-1)
Manipur	248,386	254,452	31,244	6,422	English (M-15,212, F-4,146) ; Hindi (M-15,238, F-2,122) ; Bengali (M-765, F-131) ; Other languages (M-29, F-23)
Tripura	14,280	13,660	10,339	7,008	Bengali (M-10,162, F-6,992) ; English (M-157, F-14) ; Hindi (M-19, F-2) ; Other languages (M-1)
Pondicherry	1	..	1	..	English (M-1)
North-East Frontier Agency	268	14	179	7	Hindi (M-103, F-2) ; Assamese (M-52, F-3) ; Bengali (M-12, F-2) ; English (M-9) ; Other languages (M-3)
Nagaland	532	167	331	64	Assamese (M-136, F-52) ; Hindi (M-127, F-6) ; English (M-63, F-3) ; Bengali (M-4, F-3) ; Other languages (M-1)
MARATHI					
India	18,367	19,375	6,600	4,786	Hindi (M-6,309, F-4,517) ; Other languages (M-291, F-269)
Assam	926	1,161	270	165	Hindi (M-31, F-2) ; Other languages (M-239, F-163)
Madhya Pradesh	17,436	18,214	6,330	4,621	Hindi (M-6,278, F-4,515) ; Other languages (M-52, F-106)
Tripura	5	..	..	..	..

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4		5	6
MARATHI					
India	16,676,142	16,091,280	2,426,299	1,004,977	Hindi (M-1,531, 691, F-486,073) ; English (M-412,081, F-115,574) ; Kannada (M-250,817, F-223,490) ; Telugu (M-75,389, F-73,686) ; Gujarati (M-49,504, F-30,564) ; Urdu (M-47,738, F-17,740) ; Tamil (M-15,887, F-16,104) ; Gondi (M-9,853, F-8,544) ; Tulu (M-6,584, F-8,289) ; Chhattisgarhi (M-3,963, F-4,480) Konkani (M-3,003, F-3,278) ; Ahirani (M-2,744, F-3,392) ; Other languages (M-17,045, F-13,763)
Andhra Pradesh	138,193	140,722	71,331	59,014	Telugu (M-46,967, F-45,175) ; Hindi (M-8,857, F-4,953) ; Urdu (M-5,508, F-3,665) ; English (M-6,027, F-1,839) ; Kannada (M-2,386, F-2,453) ; Gondi (M-1,258, F-667) ; Tamil (M-170, F-168) ; Gujarati (M-87, F-18) ; Konkani (M-2, F-4) ; Other languages (M-69, F-72)
Assam	3,237	2,215	1,683	1,014	Hindi (M-642, F-205) ; English (M-186, F-54) ; Other languages (M-855, F-755)
Bihar	2,919	2,155	1,871	1,054	Hindi (M-1,236, F-770) ; English (M-590, F-275) ; Kannada (M-9) ; Gujarati (M-5, F-1) ; Tamil (M-1, F-2) ; Telugu (M-2) ; Urdu (M-2) ; Other languages (M-26, F-6)
Gujarat	104,432	86,828	41,955	23,110	Gujarati (M-24,411, F-16,418) ; Hindi (M-10,394, F-4,296) ; English (M-7,028, F-2,291) ; Urdu (M-48, F-45) ; Kannada (M-20, F-11) ; Telugu (M-5, F-6) ; Tamil (M-6, F-3) ; Ahirani (F-1) ; Other languages (M-43, F-39)
Jammu and Kashmir	144	82	78	37	Hindi (M-41, F-22) ; English (M-19, F-9) ; Urdu (M-18, F-6)
Kerala	9,873	8,697	3,248	1,480	Kannada (M-1,842, F-886) ; English (M-492, F-116) ; Hindi (M-305, F-60) ; Tamil (M-26, F-61) ; Urdu (M-41, F-6) ; Gujarati (M-8, F-4) ; Tulu (M-5, F-3) ; Konkani (M-1, F-1) ; Telugu (F-1) ; Other languages (M-528, F-343)
Madhya Pradesh	439,413	420,905	215,085	140,567	Hindi (M-192,097, F-126,556) ; English (M-16,258, F-5,984) ; Chhattisgarhi (M-3,730, F-4,219) ; Gujarati (M-545, F-1,092) ; Gondi (M-578, F-645) ; Urdu (M-196, F-761) ; Telugu (M-232, F-205) ; Kannada (M-47, F-18) ; Tamil (M-3, F-5) ; Konkani (M-1, F-2) ; Other languages (M-1,396, F-1,099)
Madras	26,207	25,224	19,530	17,165	Tamil (M-13,730, F-14,084) ; English (M-3,439, F-1,150) ; Telugu (M-576, F-1,025) ; Kannada (M-541, F-511) ; Hindi (M-661, F-184) ; Urdu (M-169, F-31) ; Gujarati (M-8, F-4) ; Other languages (M-37, F-56)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
MARATHI— <i>contd.</i>					
Maharashtra	15,371,790	14,861,244	1,836,398	582,427	Hindi (M-1,285,840, F-337,349); English (M-355,086, F-97,422); Kannada (M-83,840, F-77,013); Urdu (M-39,004, F-11,840); Telugu (M-23,018, F-23,035); Gujarati (M-24,099, F-12,724); Gondi (M-8,017, F-7,232); Ahirani (M-2,744, F-3,391); Konkani (M-1,057, F-1,031); Tamil (M-474, F-481); Chhattisgarhi (M-233, F-261); Tulu (M-8, F-7); Other languages (M-12,978, F-10,641)
Mysore	540,044	516,454	217,565	171,767	Kannada (M-162,120, F-142,469); Hindi (M-22,003, F-7,687); English (M-16,094, F-3,930); Tulu (M-6,571, F-8,279); Telugu (M-4,178, F-4,224); Konkani (M-1,942, F-2,241); Urdu (M-2,596, F-1,293); Tamil (M-1,402, F-1,240); Gujarati (M-181, F-199); Other languages (M-478, F-205)
Orissa	570	514	..	..	..
Punjab	3,673	1,178	2,746	562	Hindi (M-2,139, F-370); English (M-573, F-145); Urdu (M-5, F-27); Tamil (M-9); Gujarati (M-3, F-4); Telugu (M-3); Kannada (M-1, F-1); Other languages (M-13, F-15)
Rajasthan	5,238	3,945	2,326	1,145	Hindi (M-1,725, F-770); English (M-481, F-314); Gujarati (M-19, F-9); Urdu (M-13); Telugu (M-3, F-3); Kannada (F-4); Other languages (M-85, F-45)
Uttar Pradesh	9,249	5,217	4,762	1,974	Hindi (M-2,823, F-1,234); English (M-1,743, F-658); Urdu (M-42, F-63); Gujarati (M-6, F-9); Tamil (M-3, F-1); Other languages (M-145, F-9)
West Bengal	8,249	4,990	4,091	1,317	English (M-2,319, F-398); Hindi (M-1,303, F-423); Urdu (M-97); Telugu (M-4, F-3); Gujarati (F-2); Tamil (F-1); Other languages (M-368, F-490)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	11	25	7	English (M-11, F-4); Hindi (M-9, F-2); Urdu (M-1); Other languages (M-4, F-1)
Delhi	4,238	3,339	3,065	2,162	English (M-1,635, F-968); Hindi (M-1,369, F-1,163); Urdu (M-24, F-2); Tamil (M-7, F-12); Gujarati (M-9, F-4); Kannada (M-6, F-4); Telugu (M-2, F-6); Other languages (M-13, F-3)
Himachal Pradesh	25	5	11	3	English (M-7); Hindi (M-4, F-2); Urdu (F-1)
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	3	2	2	1	English (M-2, F-1)
Manipur	4	2	4	2	English (M-1, F-2); Hindi (M-3)
Tripura	14	6	6	3	English (M-4); Hindi (F-1); Other languages (M-2, F-2)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
MARATHI— <i>concl.</i>					
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,961	1,735	192	91	Gujarati (M-121, F-76); Hindi (M-58, F-10); English (M-12, F-5); Other languages (M-1)
Goa, Daman and Diu	6,190	5,693			(Bilingual data was not collected in this territory)
Pondicherry	114	89	93	58	Tamil (M-54, F-46); English (M-29, F-8); Hindi (M-5); Telugu (F-3); Gujarati (M-2); Kannada (M-1); Other languages (M-2, F-1)
North-East Frontier Agency	240	2	165	2	Hindi (M-120, F-2); English (M-36); Urdu (M-4); Kannada (M-3); Other languages (M-2)
Nagaland	49	2	35	2	Hindi (M-29, F-1); English (M-6, F-1)
Sikkim	37	24	32	13	Hindi (M-28, F-13); English (M-3); Kannada (M-1)
MARIA					
India	33,726	31,645	5,863	4,762	Halabi (M-2,610, F-2,680); Telugu (M-1,483, F-1,213); Marathi (M-1,161, F-525); Other languages (M-609, F-344)
Assam	6,315	5,139	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	11,625	10,684	2,694	2,719	Halabi (M-2,609, F-2,679); Other languages (M-85, F-40)
Maharashtra	15,786	15,822	3,169	2,043	Telugu (M-1,483, F-1,213); Marathi (M-1,161, F-525); Halabi (M-1, F-1); Other languages (M-524, F-304)
MARWARI					
India	3,246,909	2,995,540	188,232	101,800	Marathi (M-57,450, F-47,262); Hindi (M-57,904, F-32,535); English (M-38,902, F-6,077); Gujarati (M-9,144, F-3,628); Urdu (M-8,010, F-2,923); Kannada (M-4,050, F-3,361); Other languages (M-12,772, F-6,014)
Andhra Pradesh	6,225	5,460	3,680	2,264	Hindi (M-1,624, F-1,401); English (M-673, F-67); Urdu (M-433, F-300); Marathi (M-112, F-75); Gujarati (M-7, F-3); Kannada (M-2, F-7); Other languages (M-829, F-411)
Assam	5,309	2,961	3,637	1,389	Hindi (M-1,424, F-588); English (M-289, F-120); Other languages (M-1,924, F-681)
Bihar	20,622	17,301	10,685	6,328	Hindi (M-7,815, F-5,420); English (M-1,630, F-212); Urdu (M-4, F-7); Gujarati (M-1); Other languages (M-1,235, F-689)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
	1				6
MARWARI— <i>contd.</i>					
Gujarat	26,122	19,116	6,387	2,997	Gujarati (M-4,932, F-2,624); Hindi (M-1,156, F-287); English (M-193, F-47); Marathi (M-50, F-18); Urdu (M-7, F-2); Other languages (M-49, F-19)
Kerala	9	4	4	..	English (M-3); Marathi (M-1)
Madhya Pradesh	39,065	33,671	16,586	10,816	Hindi (M-14,030, F-9,098); English (M-889, F-273); Marathi (M-191, F-115); Urdu (M-153, F-93); Gujarati (M-33, F-17); Kannada (M-1); Other languages (M-1,289, F-1,220)
Madras	2,210	1,333	1,394	555	Hindi (M-605, F-268); English (M-317, F-48); Gujarati (M-3, F-3); Kannada (M-1, F-5); Urdu (M-2); Other languages (M-466, F-231)
Maharashtra	127,444	107,895	88,962	61,012	Marathi (M-56,115, F-46,632); Hindi (M-26,507, F-13,004); English (M-4,237, F-440); Gujarati (M-1,499, F-581); Urdu (M-280, F-83); Kannada (M-131, F-166); Other languages (M-193, F-106)
Mysore	8,232	7,293	5,639	4,458	Kannada (M-3,751, F-3,178); Hindi (M-1,042, F-806); Marathi (M-409, F-258); English (M-291, F-40); Urdu (M-46, F-17); Gujarati (M-8, F-3); Other languages (M-92, F-56)
Orissa	1,668	1,170	..	..	..
Punjab	290	213	100	47	Hindi (M-84, F-37); English (M-13, F-7); Other languages (M-3, F-3)
Rajasthan	2,992,084	2,789,762	44,665	9,374	English (M-29,191, F-4,701); Urdu (M-7,058, F-2,418); Gujarati (M-2,594, F-396); Marathi (M-572, F-64); Kannada (M-164, F-5); Other languages (M-5,086, F-1,790)
Uttar Pradesh	2,257	1,708	828	369	Hindi (M-684, F-279); English (M-79, F-18); Urdu (M-21, F-3); Other languages (M-44, F-69)
West Bengal	13,280	6,866	5,068	1,948	Hindi (M-2,536, F-1,185); English (M-1,035, F-87); Gujarati (M-66); Urdu (M-3); Other languages (M-1,428, F-676)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	2	4	1	Other languages (M-4, F-1)
Delhi	462	380	145	46	Hindi (M-128, F-38); English (M-13, F-8); Urdu (M-2); Other languages (M-2)
Himachal Pradesh	38	27	8	1	Hindi (M-7, F-1); Urdu (M-1)
Manipur	268	142	178	85	Hindi (M-100, F-61); English (M-41, F-5); Other languages (M-37, F-19)
Tripura	6	2	2	2	Other languages (M-2, F-2)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	5	5	1	English (M-3); Gujarati (M-1, F-1); Hindi (M-1)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
	1				6
MARWARI— <i>concl.</i>					
Pondicherry	..	17	..	12	Hindi (F-8); English (F-4)
North-East Frontier Agency	55	..	48	..	Hindi (M-44); Other languages (M-4)
Nagaland	61	10	48	5	Hindi (M-37, F-2); English (M-5); Other languages (M-6, F-3)
Sikkim	236	202	159	90	Hindi (M-80, F-52); Other languages (M-79, F-38)
MEWARI					
India	950,187	903,582	11,311	6,075	English (M-6,598, F-327); Hindi (M-613, F-4,977); Urdu (M-2,934, F-426); Other languages (M-1,166, F-345)
Andhra Pradesh	1	3	1	3	Hindi (M-1, F-1); Other languages (F-2)
Assam	6	..	4	..	Hindi (M-3); English (M-1)
Gujarat	53	35	25	19	Hindi (M-5, F-3); Other languages (M-20, F-16)
Madhya Pradesh	14,867	18,533	401	5,013	Hindi (M-209, F-4,884); English (M-68, F-39); Urdu (M-31, F-4); Other languages (M-93, F-86)
Maharashtra	832	400	582	199	Hindi (M-393, F-89); English (M-28, F-7); Urdu (M-5, F-9); Other languages (M-156, F-94)
Punjab	3	..	2	..	Hindi (M-1); Urdu (M-1)
Rajasthan	934,423	884,611	10,295	841	English (M-6,501, F-281); Urdu (M-2,897, F-413); Other languages (M-897, F-147)
Uttar Pradesh	1	..	1	..	Hindi (M-1)
Delhi	1	..	..	..	..
MIKIR					
India	80,931	73,855	48,456	34,811	Assamese (M-46,236, F-33,936); Other languages (M-2,220, F-875)
Assam	80,642	73,590	48,320	34,765	Assamese (M-46,115, F-33,892); Other languages (M-2,205, F-873)
Manipur	32	26	11	1	Assamese (M-3); Other languages (M-8, F-1)
North-East Frontier Agency	16	5	11	2	Assamese (M-6, F-1); Other languages (M-5, F-1)
Nagaland	241	234	114	43	Assamese (M-112, F-43); Other languages (M-2)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—contd.

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
MIRI					
India	53,437	49,751	47,336	43,460	Assamese (M-47,061, F-43,381); Other languages (M-275, F-79)
Assam	53,255	49,665	47,220	43,413	Assamese (M-46,982, F-43,337); Other languages (M-238, F-76)
Manipur	8	..	8	..	Other languages (M-8)
North-East Frontier Agency	172	82	107	46	Assamese (M-78, F-44); Other languages (M-29, F-2)
Nagaland	2	4	1	1	Assamese (M-1); Other languages (F-1)
MI SHING					
India	18,010	15,400	6,527	5,492	Assamese (M-6,235, F-5,324); Other languages (M-292, F-168)
Assam	18,004	15,398	6,523	5,491	Assamese (M-6,231, F-5,323); Other languages (M-292, F-168)
North-East Frontier Agency	6	2	4	1	Assamese (M-4, F-1)
MUNDA-UNSPECIFIED					
India	87,478	79,681	43,568	33,383	Assamese (M-25,947, F-21,925); Hindi (M-7,995, F-4,638); Oriya (M-4,913, F-4,267); Bengali (M-3,558, F-2,108); Other languages (M-1,155, F-445)
Assam	47,157	42,642	30,830	24,864	Assamese (M-25,918, F-21,905); Hindi (M-4,107, F-2,546); Bengali (M-439, F-365); Oriya (M-60, F-12); Other languages (M-306, F-36)
Maharashtra	18	4	15	3	Hindi (M-12, F-3); Other languages (M-3)
Orissa	11,772	12,247	5,120	4,256	Oriya (M-4,849, F-4,254); Hindi (M-214, F-2) Other languages (M-57)
West Bengal	26,229	23,182	6,098	3,484	Hindi (M-3,244, F-2,062); Bengali (M-2,230, F-1,023); Oriya (M-3, F-1); Assamese (M-1); Other languages (M-620, F-398)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	755	112	573	28	Hindi (M-408, F-20); Oriya (M-1) ; Other languages (M-164, F-8)
Tripura	1,510	1,451	904	728	Bengali (M-889, F-720); Hindi (M-10, F-5); Other languages (M-5, F-3)
Nagaland	37	43	28	20	Assamese (M-28, F-20)
MUNDARI					
India	364,284	372,240	110,908	89,451	Hindi (M-56,607, F-41,556); Sadan/Sadri (M-14,015, F-19,211); Oriya (M-20,808, F-11,952); Bengali (M-10,271, F-9,458); Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi (M-3,131, F-3,219); Panchpargania (M-3,529, F-2,493); Other languages (M-2,547, F-1,562)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—contd.

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
MUNDARI—concl'd.					
Andhra Pradesh	18	9	8	5	Hindi (F-1); Other languages (M-8, F-4)
Bihar	287,402	287,080	81,788	72,268	Hindi (M-53,602, F-40,487); Sadan/Sadri (M-14,006, F-19,211); Bengali (M-4,902, F-4,853); Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi (M-3,131, F-3,219); Panchpargania (M-3,529, F-2,493); Oriya (M-454, F-569); Other languages (M-2,164, F-1,436)
Madhya Pradesh	435	420	280	286	Hindi (M-203, F-202); Oriya (M-23, F-32); Bengali (M-1); Other languages (M-53, F-52)
Orissa	62,823	66,287	22,964	12,169	Oriya (M-20,328, F-11,351); Hindi (M-2,342, F-787); Bengali (M-40, F-25); Other languages (M-254, F-6)
Punjab	10	..	8	..	Hindi (M-8)
West Bengal	13,154	18,332	5,530	4,659	Bengali (M-5,261, F-4,531); Hindi (M-213, F-65); Oriya (M-3); Other languages (M-53, F-63)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	235	13	157	8	Hindi (M-141, F-7); Sadan/Sadri (M-9); Other languages (M-7, F-1)
Himachal Pradesh	86	10	85	6	Hindi (M-85, F-6)
Tripura	100	85	67	49	Bengali (M-67, F-49)
North-East Frontier Agency	21	4	21	1	Hindi (M-13, F-1); Other languages (M-8)
NAGPURI-EASTERN MAGAHI					
India	48,311	45,080	9,925	5,829	Hindi (M-5,650, F-2,687); Kurukh/Oraon (M-1,046, F-958); Sadan/Sadri (M-1,132, F-779); Mundari (M-986, F-809); Other languages (M-1,111, F-596)
Bihar	48,311	45,080	9,925	5,829	Hindi (M-5,650, F-2,687); Kurukh/Oraon (M-1,046, F-958); Sadan/Sadri (M-1,132, F-779); Mundari (M-986, F-809); Other languages (M-1,111, F-596)
NEPALI					
India	583,233	420,793	183,931	88,994	Assamese (M-67,118, F-51,163); Hindi (M-87,747, F-28,406); English (M-11,466, F-2,457); Bengali (M-9,309, F-3,884); Other languages (M-8,291, F-3,084)
Andhra Pradesh	1,047	236	635	79	Hindi (M-388, F-41); English (M-63, F-14); Bengali (M-1); Other languages (M-183, F-24)
Assam	122,701	92,512	86,862	58,342	Assamese (M-65,896, F-50,744); Hindi (M-17,346, F-6,108); English (M-1,622, F-269) ; Bengali (M-1,074, F-730); Other languages (M-924, F-491)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
ORIYA— <i>contd.</i>					
Assam	77,804	67,684	54,354	43,820	Assamese (M-46,212, F-38,441); Hindi (M-4,412, F-2,927); Bengali (M-3,355, F-2,435); English (M-210, F-8); Other languages (M-165, F-9)
Bihar	151,521	151,430	63,815	42,555	Hindi (M-38,151, F-17,665); Ho (M-11,273, F-13,411); Bengali (M-10,885, F-9,636); English (M-1,746, F-820); Telugu (M-13, F-12); Other languages (M-1,747, F-1,011)
Gujarat	303	76	91	19	Hindi (M-53, F-13); English (M-25, F-1); Other languages (M-13, F-5)
Jammu and Kashmir	26	..	13	..	Hindi (M-13)
Kerala	53	6	42	..	English (M-37); Hindi (M-5)
Madhya Pradesh	157,648	146,649	57,193	33,552	Hindi (M-43,847, F-24,712); Chattisgarhi (M-10,643, F-7,156); English (M-808, F-44); Bengali (M-85, F-25); Telugu (M-78, F-32); Other languages (M-1,732, F-1,583)
Madras	259	140	197	61	English (M-125, F-20); Telugu (M-10, F-5); Hindi (M-11, F-3); Other languages (M-51, F-33)
Maharashtra	2,384	999	1,429	412	Hindi (M-990, F-271); English (M-279, F-20); Bengali (M-14, F-3); Telugu (M-11, F-3); Other languages (M-135, F-115)
Mysore	190	62	130	38	Hindi (M-58, F-5); English (M-39, F-2); Telugu (M-5); Bengali (M-1); Other languages (M-27, F-31)
Orissa	7,216,341	7,218,546	351,122	100,077	English (M-176,680, F-19,438); Hindi (M-86,165, F-19,691); Bengali (M-44,217, F-18,195); Telugu (M-29,667, F-29,663); Kui (M-10,806, F-11,806); Ho (F-39); Assamese (M-1, F-2); Other languages (M-3,586, F-1,243)
Punjab	417	115	230	12	Hindi (M-165, F-9); English (M-53, F-2); Bengali (M-4, F-1); Telugu (M-4); Other languages (M-4)
Rajasthan	740	668	247	175	Hindi (M-194, F-138); English (M-17, F-4); Other languages (M-36, F-33)
Uttar Pradesh	1,010	345	446	70	Hindi (M-275, F-41); English (M-133, F-9); Bengali (M-17, F-1); Other languages (M-21, F-19)
West Bengal	166,824	46,066	43,605	8,323	Bengali (M-27,563, F-6,085); Hindi (M-9,721, F-1,295); English (M-5,465, F-536); Telugu (M-141, F-3); Other languages (M-715, F-404)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
ORIYA— <i>concl.</i>					
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	116	13	55	2	Hindi (M-31); English (M-3); Bengali (M-1, F-1); Telugu (M-1, F-1); Other languages (M-19)
Delhi	525	209	374	96	Hindi (M-216, F-44); English (M-145, F-51); Bengali (M-7, F-1); Telugu (M-2); Other languages (M-4)
Himachal Pradesh	21	9	17	1	Hindi (M-15, F-1); English (M-1); Telugu (M-1)
Manipur	36	21	24	2	Hindi (M-9, F-2); Bengali (M-4); English (M-2); Other languages (M-9)
Tripura	6,075	5,507	3,481	2,516	Bengali (M-3,469, F-2,510); Hindi (M-6, F-6); English (M-5); Other languages (M-1)
Pondicherry	8	1	7	..	Hindi (M-3); Bengali (M-2); English (M-2)
North-East Frontier Agency	207	29	93	17	Hindi (M-47, F-4); Assamese (M-25, F-13); English (M-12); Bengali (M-7); Telugu (M-2)
Nagaland	125	20	59	8	Hindi (M-35, F-2); Assamese (M-13, F-6); English (M-10); Telugu (M-1)
Sikkim	11	..	8	..	Hindi (M-6); English (M-1); Other languages (M-1)
PACHHIMI PAHARI					
India	26,402	28,925	6,988	1,216	Hindi (M-6,668, F-1,213); Other languages (M-320, F-3)
Himachal Pradesh	26,402	28,925	6,988	1,216	Hindi (M-6,668, F-1,213); Other languages (M-320, F-3)
PAHARI-UNSPECIFIED					
India	478,657	468,759	102,610	29,097	Hindi (M-73,735, F-20,637); Urdu (M-18,055, F-4,474); Kashmiri (M-3,010, F-2,434); Other languages (M-7,810, F-1,552)
Gujarat	9	4	4	1	Hindi (M-4, F-1)
Jammu and Kashmir	122,625	110,250	17,267	8,106	Urdu (M-11,069, F-4,344); Kashmiri (M-3,010, F-2,434); Hindi (M-284, F-365); Other languages (M-2,904, F-963)
Kerala	5	2	5	2	Hindi (M-3); Other languages (M-2, F-2)
Madhya Pradesh	142	125	103	60	Hindi (M-77, F-43); Urdu (M-2); Other languages (M-24, F-17)
Madras	15	2	11	1	Hindi (M-7); Other languages (M-4, F-1)
Maharashtra	81	36	63	21	Hindi (M-53, F-19); Other languages (M-10, F-2)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
NEPALI— <i>contd.</i>					
Bihar	16,898	12,384	7,629	3,543	Hindi (M-6,861, F-2,828); English (M-391, F-95); Bengali (M-135, F-191); Other languages (M-242, F-429)
Gujarat	1,876	781	885	130	Hindi (M-630, F-55); English (M-39, F-8); Bengali (M-1); Other languages (M-215, F-67)
Jammu and Kashmir	371	252	215	129	Hindi (M-142, F-89); English (M-12); Other languages (M-61, F-40)
Kerala	261	15	101	..	Hindi (M-67); English (M-24); Bengali (M-1); Other languages (M-9)
Madhya Pradesh	5,565	2,105	3,138	808	Hindi (M-2,855, F-770); English (M-234, F-20); Bengali (M-8, F-5); Assamese (F-1); Other languages (M-41, F-12)
Madras	1,080	245	548	78	Hindi (M-232, F-17); English (M-70, F-19); Bengali (M-1, F-1); Other languages (M-245, F-41)
Maharashtra	9,797	2,205	6,122	769	Hindi (M-5,309, F-639); English (M-416, F-41); Bengali (M-8); Other languages (M-389, F-89)
Mysore	628	97	470	56	Hindi (M-357, F-39); English (M-45, F-9) Other languages (M-68, F-8)
Orissa	1,384	494	..	..	..
Punjab	8,983	2,697	4,267	973	Hindi (M-3,676, F-836); English (M-324, F-52); Bengali (M-1, F-2); Other languages (M-266, F-83)
Rajasthan	1,398	422	760	143	Hindi (M-652, F-120); English (M-88, F-20); Bengali (M-1); Other languages (M-19, F-3)
Uttar Pradesh	51,850	17,268	15,482	4,340	Hindi (M-10,778, F-3,071); English (M-871, F-169); Bengali (M-15, F-10); Other languages (M-3,818, F-1,090)
West Bengal	282,396	241,888	41,101	15,862	Hindi (M-26,397, F-11,214); Bengali (M-7,408, F-2,724); English (M-6,457, F-1,582); Assamese (M-4, F-7); Other languages (M-895, F-335)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	109	55	71	25	Hindi (M-54, F-21); English (M-3, F-3); Bengali (M-2); Other languages (M-12, F-1)
Delhi	2,478	919	1,249	350	Hindi (M-1,081, F-281); English (M-155, F-67); Bengali (F-1); Other languages (M-13, F-1)
Himachal Pradesh	8,550	1,434	1,075	294	Hindi (M-1,049, F-289); English (M-16, F-5); Other languages (M-10)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
NEPALI— <i>concl.</i>					
Manipur	7,266	6,305	2,158	857	Hindi (M-1,499, F-629); English (M-111, F-16); Assamese (M-6); Bengali (M-2); Other languages (M-540, F-212)
Tripura	1,126	556	719	161	Hindi (M-470, F-38); Bengali (M-236, F-123); English (M-11); Other languages (M-2)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1	3	..	Hindi (M-3)
Goa, Daman and Diu	8	..	..	..	(Bilingual data was not collected in this territory)
Pondicherry	48	3	17	1	Hindi (M-13, F-1); English (M-2); Other languages (M-2)
North-East Frontier Agency	8,900	1,710	4,096	526	Hindi (M-3,159, F-281); Assamese (M-827, F-227); English (M-58, F-4); Bengali (M-19, F-7); Other languages (M-33, F-7)
Nagaland	8,120	2,280	3,841	495	Hindi (M-3,290, F-273); Assamese (M-385, F-184); English (M-146, F-11); Bengali (M-3); Other languages (M-17, F-27)
Sikkim	40,390	33,929	2,427	1,033	Hindi (M-1,439, F-766); Bengali (M-393, F-90); English (M-308, F-53); Other languages (M-287, F-124)
NIMADI					
India	268,573	259,599	38,710	23,050	Hindi (M-36,090, F-21,275); Other languages (M-2,620, F-1,775)
Andhra Pradesh	1	..	..	..	..
Gujarat	6	2	4	1	Hindi (M-4, F-1)
Madhya Pradesh	268,032	259,059	38,337	22,714	Hindi (M-35,850, F-21,054); Other languages (M-2,487, F-1,660)
Maharashtra	534	538	369	335	Hindi (M-236, F-220); Other languages (M-133, F-115)
ORIYA					
India	7,877,360	7,733,376	624,557	273,501	Hindi (M-185,272, F-67,056); English (M-187,975, F-21,200); Telugu (M-74,246, F-70,879); Bengali (M-89,676, F-38,900); Assamese (M-46,251, F-38,462); Ho (M-11,273, F-13,450); Kui (M-10,806, F-11,806); Chhattisgarhi (M-10,643, F-7,156); Other languages (M-8,396, F-4,592)
Andhra Pradesh	94,716	94,781	47,525	41,745	Telugu (M-44,330, F-41,160); English (M-2,177, F-245); Hindi (M-844, F-227); Bengali (M-45, F-7); Other languages (M-129, F-106)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue.		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
PAHARI-UNSPECIFIED— <i>concl.</i>					
Mysore	13	..	13	..	Other languages (M-13)
Punjab	118,821	129,268	29,487	10,652	Hindi (M-22,691 , F-10,286) ; Urdu (M-4,133, F-79) ; Other languages (M-2,663 , F-287)
Uttar Pradesh	1,091	1,195	468	378	Hindi (M-329 , F-327) ; Urdu (M-3 , F-8) ; Other languages (M-136 , F-43)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	1	4	1	Hindi (M-4 , F-1)
Delhi	221	63	135	10	Hindi (M-113 , F-5) ; Other languages (M-22, F-5)
Himachal Pradesh	235,624	227,813	55,046	9,865	Hindi (M-50,166 , F-9,590) ; Urdu (M-2,848, F-43) ; Other languages (M-2,032, F-232)
North-East Frontier Agency	5	..	4	..	Hindi (M-4)
PANCHPARGANIA					
India	30,030	27,917	5,630	4,165	Hindi (M-2,747, F-2,502) ; Mundari (M-1,638 , F-877) ; Bengali (M-1,028, F-774) ; Other languages (M-217 , F-12)
Bihar	30,030	27,917	5,630	4,165	Hindi (M-2,747, F-2,502) ; Mundari (M-1,638, F-877) ; Bengali (M-1,028 , F-774) ; Other languages (M-217 , F-12)
PARDESI					
India	16,538	15,885	8,281	7,036	Marathi (M-6,680 , F-6,017) ; Hindi (M-1,542 , F-988) ; Other languages (M-59 , F-31)
Madhya Pradesh	1,091	833	522	333	Hindi (M-506 , F-315) ; Marathi (M-10, F-12) ; Other languages (M-6, F-6)
Maharashtra	15,447	15,052	7,759	6,703	Marathi (M-6,670 , F-6,005) ; Hindi (M-1,036, F-673) ; Other languages (M-53 , F-25)
PARJI					
India	42,286	42,321	9,941	9,754	Oriya (M-6,125 , F-7,637) ; Kui (M-2,124, F-1,090) ; Telugu (M-1,444, F-997) ; Other languages (M-248 , F-30)
Assam	425	191	112	..	Other languages (M-112)
Madhya Pradesh	38	39	26	27	Other languages (M-26 , F-27)
Orissa	41,823	42,091	9,803	9,727	Oriya (M-6,125 , F-7,637) ; Kui (M-2,124, F-1,090) ; Telugu (M-1,444, F-997) ; Other languages (M-110 , F-3)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
1					6
PARSI-GONDI					
India	7,305	7,685	6,396	6,283	Hindi (M-6,332 , F-6,262); Other languages (M-64 , F-21)
Madhya Pradesh	7,305	7,685	6,396	6,283	Hindi (M-6,332 , F-6,262); Other languages (M-64 , F-21)
PARVARI					
India	29,710	29,876	18,244	13,657	Hindi (M-13,927 , F-9,694) ; Marathi (M-4,182 , F-3,828) ; Other languages (M-135 F-135)
Madhya Pradesh	29,710	29,876	18,244	13,657	Hindi(M-13,927 , F-9,694) ;Marathi(M-4,182, F-3,828); Other languages (M-135 , F-135)
POWARI					
India	32,014	32,064	21,119	17,022	Marathi (M-18,157 , F-16,222) ; Other languages (M-2,962 , F-800)
Maharashtra	32,014	32,064	21,119	17,022	Marathi (M-18,157 , F-16,222) ; Other languages (M-2,962 , F-800)
PUNJABI					
India	5,313,832	4,554,447	1,005,166	392,550	Hindi (M-456,367 , F-269,235) ; English (M-311,104 , F-95,851); Urdu (M-220,241 , F-14,051); Hindustani (M-2,039 , F-3,494) ; Other languages (M-15,415 , F-9,919)
Andhra Pradesh	6,187	3,928	4,291	1,924	Hindi (M-1,711 , F-813) ;English (M-1,707 , F-515) ; Urdu (M-485 , F-316) , Other languages (M-388 , F-280)
Assam	6,273	2,665	3,773	1,281	Hindi (M-1,829 , F-522) ;English (M-886 , F-320) ; Other languages (M-1,048 , F-439)
Bihar	39,528	31,460	21,464	12,794	Hindi (M-14,004 , F-10,011) ; English (M-4,769 , F-1,492) ; Urdu (M-1,732 , F-664) ; Other languages (M-959 , F-427)
Gujarat	8,642	5,985	4,820	2,264	Hindi (M-1,904 , F-1,027) ; English (M-1,566 , F-436) ; Urdu (M-314 , F-134) ; Other languages (M-1,036 , F-667)
Jammu and Kashmir	58,317	50,857	20,285	10,179	Urdu (M-10,167 , F-1,930) ; Hindi (M-4,284 , F-4,348) ;English (M-2,328 , F-712) ; Other languages (M-3,506 , F-3,189)
Kerala	840	307	683	119	English (M-572 , F-69) ; Hindi (M-84 , F-42) ; Urdu (M-14 , F-5) ; Other languages (M-13 , F-3)
Madhya Pradesh	60,353	42,938	37,105	19,605	Hindi (M-24,591 , F-16,943) ; English (M-7,854 , F-2,109) ; Urdu (M-4,006 , F-278) ; Other languages (M-684 , F-276)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
PUNJABI— <i>contd.</i>					
Madras	2,344	1,129	1,936	714	English (M-1,389, F-389); Hindi (M-195, F-210); Urdu (M-67, F-14); Hindustani (F-1); Other languages (M-285, F-100)
Maharashtra	60,498	40,819	44,340	22,620	Hindi (M-23,509, F-15,038); English (M-15,993, F-5,409); Urdu (M-2,548, F-415); Other languages (M-2,290, F-1,758)
Mysore	3,354	1,982	2,748	1,203	English (M-1,650, F-465); Hindi (M-791, F-501); Urdu (M-137, F-40); Hindustani (M-1); Other languages (M-169, F-197)
Orissa	4,371	2,595	..	..	..
Punjab	4,467,841	3,868,946	2,692,7	1,912,40	Hindi (M-267,538, F-132,589); English (M-191,111, F-51,510); Urdu (M-166,391, F-6,623); Other languages (M-1,887, F-518)
Rajasthan	216,781	184,334	40,798	19,921	Hindi (M-29,009, F-16,235); English (M-7,487, F-2,828); Urdu (M-4,115, F-561); Other languages (M-187, F-297)
Uttar Pradesh	189,457	155,724	89,924	46,496	Hindi (M-41,546, F-29,578); English (M-28,662, F-10,097); Urdu (M-15,224, F-1,989); Hindustani (M-2,008, F-3,472); Other languages (M-2,484, F-1,360)
West Bengal	7,307	5,091	2,745	1,449	Hindi (M-1,170, F-695); English (M-1,125, F-473); Urdu (M-124, F-28); Other languages (M-326, F-253)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	219	116	179	72	English (M-62, F-18); Hindi (M-56, F-33); Hindustani (M-30, F-18); Urdu (M-26, F-3); Other languages (M-5)
Delhi	169,097	147,575	97,533	58,829	Hindi (M-40,734, F-39,089); English (M-42,788, F-18,778); Urdu (M-13,885, F-825); Hindustani (F-3); Other languages (M-126, F-134)
Himachal Pradesh	10,795	7,740	4,465	1,709	Hindi (M-2,789, F-1,489); English (M-804, F-194); Urdu (M-870, F-24); Other languages (M-2, F-2)
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1	..	..	..	..
Tripura	49	29	38	15	English (M-26, F-4); Hindi (M-5, F-8); Other languages (M-7, F-3)
Goa, Daman and Diu	5	9			(Bilingual data was not collected in this territory)
Pondicherry	24	23	20	22	English (M-13, F-16); Urdu (M-3, F-2); Hindi (M-2, F-2); Other languages (M-2, F-2)
North-East Frontier Agency	991	93	722	51	Hindi (M-369, F-34); English (M-236, F-7); Urdu (M-91); Other languages (M-26, F-10)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
PUNJABI— <i>concl.</i>					
Nagaland	468	88	306	39	Hindi (M-204, F-28); English (M-55, F-7); Urdu (M-34); Other languages (M-13, F-4)
Sikkim	90	4	64	4	Hindi (M-43, F-1); English (M-11, F-3); Urdu (M-8); Other languages (M-2)
RABHA					
India	22,829	21,581	15,180	11,948	Assamese (M-13,491; F-11,387); Other languages (M-1,639, F-561)
Assam	19,638	18,670	13,954	11,753	Assamese (M-13,491, F-11,387) Other languages (M-463, F-366)
West Bengal	3,190	2,911	1,225	195	Other languages (M-1,225, F-195)
North-East Frontier Agency	1	..	1	..	Other languages (M-1)
RAJASTHANI					
India	421,868	382,406	35,127	18,740	Hindi (M-15,752, (F-10,701); English (M-8,024, F-1,120); Marathi (M-4,775, F-3,987); Other languages (M-6,576, F-2,932)
Andhra Pradesh	615	254	298	112	Hindi (M-119, F-65); English (M-67, F-3); Marathi (M-26, F-6); Other languages (M-86, F-38)
Assam	1,003	452	747	221	Hindi (M-290, F-74); English (M-65, F-10); Other languages (M-392, F-137)
Bihar	12,276	11,413	7,162	4,990	Hindi (M-6,105, F-4,817); English (M-930, F-83); Other languages (M-127, F-90)
Gujarat	6,373	4,839	2,020	800	Hindi (M-379, F-79); English (M-89, F-12); Marathi (M-4, F-1); Other languages; (M-1,548, F-708)
Jammu and Kashmir	24	4	21	4	Hindi (M-2); Other languages (M-19, F-4)
Kerala	13	4	11	2	Hindi (M-8, F-2); English (M-3)
Madhya Pradesh	9,425	7,695	4,780	3,430	Hindi (M-4,669, F-3,130); English (M-335, F-30); Marathi (M-178, F-87); Other languages (M-198, F-183)
Madras	203	87	143	45	English (M-52, F-2); Hindi (M-42, F-3); Other languages (M-49, F-40)
Maharashtra	11,249	8,795	7,955	5,263	Marathi (M-4,457, F-3,791); Hindi (M-2,575, F-1,210); English (M-586, F-87); Other languages (M-337, F-115)
Mysore	897	763	555	452	Hindi (M-112, F-111); Marathi (M-24, F-22); English (M-31, F-7); Other languages (M-388, F-312)
Punjab	298	178	43	18	Hindi (M-28, F-4); English (M-4, F-2); Other languages (M-11, F-12)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
					6
RAJASTHANI— <i>concl.</i>					
Rajasthan	372,403	340,954	7,650	1,781	English (M-5,219, F-646); Marathi (M-86, F-80); Other languages (M-2,345, F-1,055)
Uttar Pradesh	441	296	259	29	Hindi (M-188, F-26); English (M-55, F-3); Other languages (M-16)
West Bengal	5,736	5,771	3,220	1,469	Hindi (M-1,638, F-1,024); English (M-562, F-222); Other languages (M-1,020, F-223)
Delhi	797	851	180	160	Hindi (M-153, F-147); English (M-22, F-13); Other languages (M-5)
Himachal Pradesh	7	1	2	..	Hindi (M-2)
Tripura	21	12	15	5	Hindi (M-5, F-2); English (M-3); Other languages (M-7, F-3)
North-East Frontier Agency	34	12	33	7	Hindi (M-29, F-6); English (M-1); Other languages (M-3, F-1)
Nagaland	10	1	7	1	Hindi (M-7, F-1)
Sikkim	43	24	26	11	Hindi (M-1); Other languages (M-25, F-11)
RAJBANGSI					
India	9,639	9,123	3,149	2,899	Bengali (M-2,704, F-2,577); Other languages (M-445, F-322)
West Bengal	9,637	9,123	3,147	2,899	Bengali (M-2,704, F-2,571); Other languages (M-443, F-322)
North-East Frontier Agency	2	..	2	..	Other languages (M-2)
REANG					
India	33,338	31,666	11,819	1,972	Bengali (M-11,360, F-1,847); Other languages (M-459, F-125)
Assam	6,176	5,835	1,330	239	Bengali (M-908, F-134); Other languages (M-422, F-105)
Tripura	27,162	25,831	10,489	1,733	Bengali (M-10,452, F-1,713); Other languages (M-37, F-20)
SADAN/SADRI					
India	264,470	268,263	55,099	29,366	Hindi (M-34,047, F-14,691); Assamese (M-5,204, F-5,033); Mundari (M-4,047, F-3,436); Kurukh/Oraon (M-3,313, F-2,267); Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi (M-3,740, F-1,631); Other languages (M-4,748, F-2,308)
Assam	10,242	10,226	5,864	5,781	Assamese (M-5,203, F-5,024); Hindi (M-549, F-617); Other languages (M-112, F-140)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
					6
SADAN/SADRI— <i>concl.</i>					
Bihar	178,836	186,916	32,976	17,288	Hindi (M-22,199, F-9,951); Mundari (M-4,046, F-3,436); Nagpuri-Eastern Magahi (M-3,740, F-1,631); Kurukh/Oraon (M-1,714, F-1,597); Other languages (M-1,277, F-673)
Madhya Pradesh	28,789	27,361	5,800	2,062	Hindi (M-4,201, F-1,502); Kurukh/Oraon (M-1,388, F-507); Other languages (M-211, F-53)
Maharashtra	1	..	1	..	Hindi (M-1)
West Bengal	45,067	43,633	9,413	4,213	Hindi (M-6,297, F-2,601); Kurukh/Oraon (M-203, F-163); Assamese (F-8); Other languages (M-2,913, F-1,441)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,532	126	1,043	21	Hindi (M-799, F-20); Kurukh/Oraon (M-8); Mundari (M-1); Other languages (M-235, F-1)
North-East Frontier Agency	3	1	2	1	Assamese (M-1, F-1); Hindi (M-1)
SANTALI					
India	1,583,211	1,547,618	602,982	497,574	Bengali (M-313,868, F-9,279,681); Oriya (M-128,139, F-108,567); Hindi (M-135,982, F-92,950); Assamese (M-14,351, F-3,994); Khortha/Khotta (M-3,111, F-2,061); Other languages (M-7,531, F-5,321)
Assam	35,128	32,134	17,714	10,459	Assamese (M-14,343, F-8,992); Bengali (M-2,728, F-1,252); Hindi (M-572, F-199); Oriya (M-9, F-6); Other languages (M-62, F-10)
Bihar	798,592	783,424	215,628	160,512	Hindi (M-130,233, F-89,759); Bengali (M-73,283, F-62,222); Khortha/Khotta (M-3,111, F-2,061); Oriya (M-2,774, F-1,461); Other languages (M-6,227, F-5,009)
Madhya Pradesh	30	21	16	9	Hindi (M-13, F-9); Other languages (M-3)
Madras	..	2	..	2	Bengali (F-1); Other languages (F-1)
Maharashtra	11	1	9	1	Hindi (M-5, F-1); Bengali (M-1); Other languages (M-3)
Orissa	177,574	180,688	128,611	107,985	Oriya (M-125,215, F-107,022); Hindi (M-938, F-704); Bengali (M-375, F-234); Other languages (M-83, F-26)
Punjab	1	5	1	5	Hindi (M-1, F-5)
Uttar Pradesh	4	1	4	..	Hindi (M-4)
West Bengal	570,882	550,565	242,393	218,265	Bengali (M-236,930, F-214,640); Hindi (M-4,171, F-2,273); Oriya (M-141, F-73); Assamese (M-2); Other languages (M-149, F-274)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
	1				6
SANTALI— <i>concl.</i>					
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	3	1	1	Other languages (M-1, F-1)
Delhi	1	..	1	..	Other languages (M-1)
Himachal Pradesh	45	..	44	..	Hindi (M-44)
Tripura	887	747	551	333	Bengali (M-550, F-332); Other languages (M-1, F-1)
North-East Frontier Agency	13	3	9	2	Assamese (M-6, F-2); Bengali (M-1); Hindi (M-1); Other languages (M-1)
Nagaland	42	24	..	..	..
SAURASHTRA					
India	79,179	78,391	62,007	57,324	Tamil (M-58,705, F-56,493); Other languages (M-3,302, F-831)
Andhra Pradesh	543	516	364	121	Tamil (M-15, F-12); Other languages (M-349, F-109)
Kerala	22	9	18	4	Tamil (M-5, F-3); Other languages (M-13, F-1)
Madras	78,021	77,371	61,230	56,926	Tamil (M-58,657, F-56,442); Other languages (M-2,573, F-484)
Mysore	548	461	370	253	Tamil (M-19, F-20); Other languages (M-351, F-233)
Pondicherry	45	34	25	20	Tamil (M-9, F-16); Other languages (M-16, F-4)
SAVARA					
India	132,176	133,545	45,212	37,810	Oriya (M-22,895, F-21,037); Telugu (M-20,361, F-15,438); Other languages (M-1,956, F-1,335)
Andhra Pradesh	24,454	23,495	15,312	10,392	Telugu (M-14,630, F-9,857); Oriya (M-677, F-533); Other languages (M-5, F-2)
Assam	2,813	2,019	1,594	930	Other languages (M-1,594, F-930)
Madhya Pradesh	1	..	1	..	Other languages (M-1)
Maharashtra	1	..	..	..	..
Orissa	103,902	107,079	27,958	26,200	Oriya (M-22,218, F-20,504); Telugu (M-5,731, F-5,581); Other languages (M-9, F-115)
West Bengal	598	541	161	99	Other languages (M-161, F-99)
Tripura	407	411	186	189	Other languages (M-186, F-189)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
	1				6
SINDHI					
India	512,954	464,069	220,658	130,414	Hindi (M-131,501, F-87,325); English (M-60,830, F-25,865); Gujarati (M-15,501, F-8,366); Marathi (M-4,554, F-2,613); Urdu (M-4,659, F-1,521); Other languages (M-3,613, F-4,724)
Andhra Pradesh	2,788	2,505	1,567	1,279	Hindi (M-616, F-604); English (M-593, F-325); Urdu (M-204, F-149); Marathi (M-7, F-3); Gujarati (M-3, F-2); Other languages (M-144, F-196)
Assam	537	181	327	80	Hindi (M-151, F-49); English (M-138, F-22); Other languages (M-38, F-9)
Bihar	2,216	1,607	1,066	455	Hindi (M-720, F-359); English (M-274, F-76); Urdu (M-57, F-19); Marathi (M-5); Gujarati (M-2); Other languages (M-8, F-1)
Gujarat	82,695	73,457	29,124	13,775	Gujarati (M-13,930, F-6,812); Hindi (M-9,205, F-5,284); English (M-5,609, F-1,458); Urdu (M-233, F-59); Marathi (M-34, F-8); Other languages (M-113; F-154)
Jammu and Kashmir	10	86	7	30	Hindi (M-1, F-17); English (M-6, F-8); Urdu (F-3); Other languages (F-2)
Kerala	93	91	61	47	English (M-53, F-26); Hindi (M-6, F-16); Gujarati (M-1); Other languages (M-1, F-5)
Madhya Pradesh	95,037	84,821	43,408	22,973	Hindi (M-36,994, F-21,348); English (M-4,742, F-725); Urdu (M-887, F-96); Gujarati (M-32, F-41); Marathi (M-22, F-10); Other languages (M-731, F-753)
Madras	3,712	3,436	2,609	1,982	English (M-1,470, F-816); Hindi (M-430, F-553); Urdu (M-19, F-16); Gujarati (M-2, F-9); Other languages (M-688, F-588)
Maharashtra	152,452	142,679	83,223	54,032	Hindi (M-45,956, F-33,492); English (M-30,357, F-15,085); Marathi (M-4,417, F-2,533); Gujarati (M-1,394, F-1,355); Urdu (M-640, F-195); Other languages (M-459, F-1,372)
Mysore	3,552	3,397	2,517	2,078	English (M-1,253, F-795); Hindi (M-725, F-938); Marathi (M-65, F-55); Urdu (M-36, F-16); Gujarati (M-16, F-19); Other languages (M-422, F-255)
Orissa	21	6	..	..	..
Punjab	685	621	329	243	English (M-189, F-100); Hindi (M-102, F-105); Urdu (M-16, F-7); Gujarati (M-1, F-2); Marathi (F-1); Other languages (M-21, F-28)
Rajasthan	122,847	110,474	34,493	20,866	Hindi (M-24,936, F-16,227); English (M-7,487, F-2,916); Urdu (M-1,267, F-764); Gujarati (M-81, F-117); Marathi (M-4, F-2); Other languages (M-718, F-840)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
	1				6
SINDHI— <i>concl'd.</i>					
Uttar Pradesh	31,156	26,301	12,190	5,306	Hindi (M-7,347, F-4,008); English (M-3,561, F-977); Urdu (M-1,094, F-172); Gujarati (M-35, F-6); Marathi (F-1); Other languages (M-153, F-142)
West Bengal	1,440	725	766	271	English (M-550, F-128); Hindi (M-165, F-106); Urdu (M-5, F-2); Other languages (M-46, F-35)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	2	1	English (M-1, F-1); Hindi (M-1)
Delhi	13,583	13,615	8,892	6,966	Hindi (M-4,134, F-4,205); English (M-4,503, F-2,393); Urdu (M-197, F-23); Gujarati (M-3, F-3); Other languages (M-55, F-342)
Himachal Pradesh	23	10	19	8	English (M-12, F-2); Hindi (M-4, F-6); Urdu (M-3)
Manipur	12	7	11	4	English (M-7, F-2); Hindi (M-4, F-2)
Tripura	16	5	11	4	Hindi (M-1, F-3); Other languages (M-10, F-1)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	2	2	English (M-1, F-1); Gujarati (M-1); Other languages (F-1)
Goa, Daman and Diu	31	22			(Bilingual data was not collected in this territory)
Pondicherry	15	8	12	5	English (M-8, F-5); Urdu (M-1); Other languages (M-3)
North-East Frontier Agency	24	8	21	7	English (M-16, F-4); Hindi (M-3, F-3); Other languages (M-2)
Sikkim	3	2	1	..	Other languages (M-1)
SIRMAURI					
India	80,156	51,233	6,323	778	Hindi (M-6,027, F-772); Other languages (M-296, F-6)
Uttar Pradesh	37	16	11	4	Hindi (M-11, F-3); Other languages (F-1)
Himachal Pradesh	60,119	51,217	6,312	774	Hindi (M-6,016, F-769); Other languages (M-296, F-5)
TAMIL					
India	15,316,149	15,149,293	1,640,747	830,103	English (M-954,273, F-307,489); Telugu (M-318,117, F-264,518); Kannada (M-157,358, F-127,496); Malayalam (M-87,374, F-64,494); Hindi (M-66,496, F-32,052); Urdu (M-25,787, F-17,104); Marathi (M-5,334, F-4,842); French (M-6,742, F-2,052); Arabic/Arbi (M-3,730, F-4,598); Other languages (M-15,536, F-5,458)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
	1				6
TAMIL— <i>cont'd.</i>					
Andhra Pradesh	224,750	209,963	123,143	96,583	Telugu (M-102,608, F-86,785); English (M-14,747, F-6,591); Hindi (M-3,055, F-1,586); Urdu (M-1,709, F-1,042); Kannada (M-575, F-317); Malayalam (M-334, F-196); Marathi (M-48, F-49); Arabic/Arbi (M-14, F-5); French (M-1, F-2); Other languages (M-52, F-10)
Assam	3,222	1,279	1,774	627	Hindi (M-484, F-81); English (M-436, F-128); Other languages (M-854, F-418)
Bihar	8,414	7,763	5,431	4,172	Hindi (M-3,032, F-2,223); English (M-1,903, F-1,030); Urdu (M-79, F-33); Telugu (M-30, F-42); Malayalam (M-23, F-38); Arabic/Arbi (M-1); Kannada (M-1); Marathi (F-1); Other languages (M-362, F-805)
Gujarat	7,894	5,370	3,044	1,231	English (M-1,321, F-447); Hindi (M-1,056, F-365); Urdu (M-68, F-28); Marathi (M-31, F-39); Malayalam (M-10, F-7); Telugu (M-10, F-6); Kannada (M-11, F-2); French (M-6); Other languages (M-531, F-337)
Jammu and Kashmir	268	81	101	20	Hindi (M-52, F-7); English (M-43, F-13); Telugu (M-3); Urdu (M-2); Malayalam (M-1)
Kerala	268,655	258,958	66,714	46,429	Malayalam (M-45,564, F-38,829); English (M-19,938, F-6,852); Hindi (M-633, F-435); Arabic/Arbi (M-127, F-109); Telugu (M-133, F-83); Kannada (M-77, F-76); Urdu (M-46, F-7); French (M-6, F-4); Marathi (F-3); Other languages (M-190, F-31)
Madhya Pradesh	16,722	9,451	8,877	4,062	Hindi (M-5,253, F-2,839); English (M-3,189, F-1,012); Telugu (M-127, F-57); Marathi (M-120, F-45); Malayalam (M-60, F-40); Kannada (M-35, F-31); Urdu (M-40, F-6); Arabic/Arbi (M-6, F-1); Other languages (M-47, F-31)
Madras	14,021,680	13,989,419	1,116,151	471,401	English (M-821,161, F-255,306); Telugu (M-189,110, F-149,430); Malayalam (M-39,006, F-22,740); Kannada (M-20,072, F-17,473); Urdu (M-19,164, F-18,866); Hindi (M-11,894, F-5,248); Arabic/Arbi (M-3,424, F-4,282); Marathi (M-1,068, F-441); French (M-213, F-234); Other languages (M-11,014, F-2,339)
Maharashtra	95,158	64,238	56,628	29,469	Hindi (M-24,408, F-12,548); English (M-25,411, F-9,966); Marathi (M-5,733, F-3,960); Malayalam (M-864, F-1,436); Urdu (M-908, F-463); Kannada (M-490, F-436); Telugu (M-495, F-437); Arabic/Arbi (M-7, F-26); French (M-16, F-2); Other languages (M-185, F-137)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
	1				6
TAMIL— <i>contd.</i>					
Mysore	447,832	406,395	213,541	159,193	Kannada (M-136,057, F-109,130); English (M-40,320, F-17,520); Telugu (M-24,315, F-26,553); Hindi (M-7,041, F-2,679); Urdu (M-3,395, F-1,456); Malayalam (M-1,219, F-1,043); Marathi (M-271, F-295); Arabic/Arbi (M-6, F-28); French (M-5, F-5); Other languages (M-912, F-484)
Orissa	4,126	2,792	..	..	..
Punjab	5,109	1,680	3,436	423	Hindi (M-1,990, F-177); English (M-1,354, F-207); Telugu (M-44, F-12); Malayalam (M-22, F-1); Urdu (M-7, F-12); Kannada (M-7, F-2); Marathi (M-2); Other languages (M-10, F-12)
Rajasthan	2,046	1,397	1,131	800	Hindi (M-485, F-484); English (M-574, F-286); Urdu (M-27, F-10); Malayalam (M-2, F-11); Telugu (M-2, F-5); Marathi (M-2); Other languages (M-39, F-4)
Uttar Pradesh	9,163	3,236	5,037	1,039	English (M-3,168, F-547); Hindi (M-1,645, F-468); Urdu (M-115, F-5); Marathi (M-20, F-4); Arabic/Arbi (M-15); Telugu (M-8); Kannada (F-6); Malayalam (F-5); Other languages (M-66, F-4)
West Bengal	20,762	11,901	9,244	3,560	English (M-7,079, F-2,606); Hindi (M-1,505, F-354); Urdu (M-38, F-15); Telugu (M-43, F-6); Malayalam (M-18, F-13); Marathi (M-9, F-1); Arabic/Arbi (M-3); Other languages (M-549, F-565)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,345	1,420	1,688	368	Hindi (M-891, F-184); English (M-286, F-38); Telugu (M-94, F-15); Malayalam (M-21, F-8); Urdu (M-19, F-1); French (M-2); Kannada (F-1); Other languages (M-375, F-121)
Delhi	12,606	10,356	8,665	5,448	English (M-5,904, F-2,994); Hindi (M-2,613, F-2,288); Malayalam (M-60, F-83); Telugu (M-40, F-35); Urdu (M-6, F-14); Kannada (M-8, F-10); French (M-4, F-1); Marathi (F-3); Other languages (M-30, F-20)
Himachal Pradesh	31	17	21	7	English (M-14, F-3); Hindi (M-7, F-4)
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin-divi Islands	25	18	4	5	English (M-3, F-1); Malayalam (F-4); Hindi (M-1)
Manipur	14	3	11	2	English (M-7); Hindi (M-3, F-1); Marathi (M-1); Other languages (F-1)
Tripura	34	15	19	6	English (M-16, F-3); Other languages (M-3, F-3)
Goa, Daman and Diu	216	70			(Bilingual data was not collected in this territory)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
	1				6
TAMIL— <i>concl.</i>					
Pondicherry	162,403	163,437	15,634	5,239	English (M-7,275, F-1,931); French (M-6,489, F-1,764); Telugu (M-1,043, F-1,052); Urdu (M-157, F-144); Arabic/Arbi (M-127, F-147); Hindi (M-160, F-76); Malayalam (M-63, F-38); Kannada (M-14, F-12); Marathi (M-1, F-1); Other languages (M-303, F-74)
North-East Frontier Agency	564	23	389	15	Hindi (M-260, F-5); English (M-94, F-4); Telugu (M-10); Urdu (M-7); Marathi (M-3); Kannada (M-2); Other languages (M-13, F-6)
Nagaland	75	11	39	4	English (M-22, F-4); Hindi (M-10); Malayalam (M-5); Telugu (M-1); Other languages (M-1)
Sikkim	35	..	27	..	Hindi (M-18); English (M-8); Telugu (M-1)
TANGKUHUL					
India	21,632	22,388	9,376	4,052	Manipuri/Meithei (M-8,508, F-3,934); Other languages (M-868, F-118)
Assam	14	..	3	..	Other languages (M-3)
Uttar Pradesh	1	..	..	..	..
West Bengal	2	..	2	..	Other languages (M-2)
Delhi	2	..	..	..	..
Manipur	21,571	22,372	9,344	4,046	Manipuri/Meithei (M-8,508, F-3,934); Other languages (M-836, F-112)
North-East Frontier Agency	8	1	7	..	Other languages (M-7)
Nagaland	34	15	20	6	Other languages (M-20, F-6)
TELUGU					
India	19,008,556	18,633,883	3,195,603	2,089,387	Tamil (M-1,198,074, F-1,129,738); Kannada (M-579,279, F-476,609); English (M-714,666, F-140,364); Hindi (M-242,592, F-85,485); Urdu (M-226,374, F-65,945); Marathi (M-136,955, F-107,060); Oriya (M-65,656, F-59,623); Malayalam (M-5,548, F-4,170); Bengali (M-5,189, F-3,142); Assamese (M-3,099, F-2,300); Other languages (M-19,171, F-14,951)
Andhra Pradesh	15,581,887	15,350,370	1,168,644	365,742	English (M-614,357, F-111,688); Urdu (M-220,382, F-63,487); Hindi (M-176,622, F-55,731); Kannada (M-74,841, F-70,493); Tamil (M-38,981, F-28,411); Marathi (M-16,134, F-10,999); Oriya (M-12,484, F-12,604); Malayalam (M-292, F-140); Bengali (M-187, F-92); Assamese (M-1, F-1); Other languages (M-14,383, F-12,156)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4		5	6
TELUGU— <i>contd.</i>					
Assam	10,770	9,016	4,914	3,227	Assamese (M-3,084, F-2,299); Hindi (M-1,109, F-662); Bengali (M-380, F-219); English (M-321, F-36); Oriya (M-14, F-11); Other languages (M-6)
Bihar	19,479	17,735	11,432	8,190	Hindi (M-6,575, F-5,450); Bengali (M-2,180, F-1,798); English (M-2,549, F-835); Oriya (M-95, F-84); Urdu (M-20, F-2); Tamil (M-5, F-14); Marathi (M-3, F-1); Other languages (M-5, F-6)
Gujarat	6,190	4,352	1,923	574	Hindi (M-777, F-171); English (M-470, F-105); Marathi (M-211, F-94); Urdu (M-32, F-11); Tamil (M-23, F-7); Kannada (M-8, F-1); Other languages (M-402, F-185)
Jammu and Kashmir	130	42	45	22	Hindi (M-35, F-14); English (M-7, F-6); Urdu (M-3); Other languages (F-2)
Kerala	22,629	22,209	7,642	4,607	Malayalam (M-4,487, F-2,900); Tamil (M-2,090, F-1,448); English (M-983, F-229); Hindi (M-49, F-6); Kannada (M-22, F-15); Urdu (M-1, F-2); Marathi (M-2); Other languages (M-8, F-7)
Madhya Pradesh	32,121	23,703	14,207	7,131	Hindi (M-8,504, F-5,176); English (M-4,062, F-805); Marathi (M-283, F-232); Oriya (M-165, F-93); Tamil (M-125, F-71); Urdu (M-124, F-21); Kannada (M-12, F-16); Bengali (M-9); Malayalam (M-3, F-2); Other languages (M-920, F-715)
Madras	1,687,997	1,675,582	1,190,501	1,105,055	Tamil (M-1,129,080, F-1,076,391); English (M-41,339, F-12,212); Kannada (M-17,692, F-14,626); Malayalam (M-526, F-985); Hindi (M-967, F-517); Urdu (M-595, F-180); Marathi (M-50, F-31); Oriya (M-1, F-4); Bengali (F-1); Other languages (M-251, F-108)
Maharashtra	337,709	286,094	161,712	111,557	Marathi (M-115,240, F-92,456); Hindi (M-30,658, F-10,922); English (M-7,864, F-2,114); Kannada (M-4,859, F-3,959); Urdu (M-1,190, F-548); Tamil (M-737, F-637); Malayalam (M-29, F-19); Oriya (M-24, F-2); Bengali (M-2, F-5); Other languages (M-1,109, F-895)
Mysore	1,044,687	999,562	542,797	419,670	Kannada (M-481,825, F-387,490); Tamil (M-23,420, F-19,187); English (M-23,804, F-6,331); Marathi (M-4,004, F-3,232); Hindi (M-4,839, F-1,469); Urdu (M-3,792, F-1,521); Malayalam (M-204, F-115); Bengali (M-3, F-3); Oriya (M-4); Assamese (M-1); Other languages (M-901, F-322)
Orissa	197,907	195,546	66,384	52,377	Oriya (M-52,850, F-46,803); English (M-8,291, F-2,331); Hindi (M-4,240, F-2,773); Bengali (M-364, F-78); Urdu (M-95); Tamil (M-12); Malayalam (M-1, F-3); Other languages (M-531, F-289)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4		5	6
TELUGU—concl.					
Punjab	1,731	679	1,225	222	Hindi (M-696, F-116); English (M-429, F-74); Tamil (M-74, F-23); Urdu (M-20, F-3); Kannada (M-3); Malayalam (F-1); Marathi (M-1); Oriya (M-1); Other languages (M-1, F-5)
Rajasthan	659	522	401	201	Hindi (M-197, F-70); English (M-184, F-51); Tamil (M-9, F-15); Urdu (M-8, F-1); Other languages (M-3, F-64)
Uttar Pradesh	2,752	1,778	1,599	605	English (M-898, F-222); Hindi (M-639, F-338); Urdu (M-15, F-40); Tamil (M-11, F-2); Kannada (M-6); Marathi (M-1); Other languages (M-29, F-3)
West Bengal	46,605	34,325	14,301	4,707	English (M-7,221, F-2,401); Hindi (M-5,169, F-1,360); Bengali (M-1,709, F-760); Urdu (M-73, F-123); Tamil (M-82, F-22); Oriya (M-12, F-20); Marathi (M-17); Assamese (M-4); Kannada (F-3); Other languages (M-14, F-18)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,008	750	1,302	164	Hindi (M-778, F-70); English (M-100, F-16); Tamil (M-54, F-24); Urdu (M-9, F-2); Malayalam (M-3); Oriya (M-1); Other languages (M-357, F-52)
Delhi	2,749	2,476	1,913	1,470	English (M-1,261, F-783); Hindi (M-578, F-600); Tamil (M-44, F-61); Urdu (M-10, F-3); Marathi (F-9); Kannada (M-4, F-4); Malayalam (M-3, F-5); Bengali (M-2, F-1); Oriya (F-2); Other languages (M-11, F-2)
Himachal Pradesh	4	..	4	..	Hindi (M-3); English (M-1)
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin-divi Islands	4	1	4	1	Hindi (M-3); English (M-1); Tamil (F-1)
Manipur	12	8	10	7	Hindi (M-6, F-6); English (M-4, F-1)
Tripura	936	777	379	245	Bengali (M-371, F-244); English (M-8, F-1)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	75	61	21	6	Marathi (M-9; F-5); Hindi (M-12, F-1)
Goa, Daman and Diu	156	53			(Bilingual data was not collected in this territory)
Pondicherry	8,040	8,203	4,042	3,597	Tamil (M-3,300, F-3,423); English (M-461, F-123); Hindi (M-37, F-25); Kannada (M-2, F-2); Bengali (M-2, F-1); Urdu (M-1, F-1); Other languages (M-239, F-22)
North-East Frontier Agency	232	11	174	3	Hindi (M-81, F-2); English (M-49); Tamil (M-26, F-1); Assamese (M-5); Oriya (M-5); Kannada (M-4); Urdu (M-4); Other languages (M-1)
Nagaland	70	19	21	6	Hindi (M-13, F-6); Assamese (M-4); English (M-3); Tamil (M-1)
Sikkim	17	9	6	1	Hindi (M-5); Kannada (M-1); Marathi (F-1)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
THADO					
India	12,357	11,856	4,902	2,744	Manipuri/Meithei (M-3,916, F-2,164); Other languages (M-986, F-580)
Assam	344	881	151	169	Other languages (M-151, F-169)
Manipur	12,013	10,975	4,751	2,575	Manipuri/Meithei (M-3,916, F-2,164); Other languages (M-835, F-411)
THAR					
India	7,501	8,094	4,500	4,987	Bengali (M-2,883, F-3,405); Hindi (M-1,598, F-1,556); Other languages (M-19, F-26)
Bihar	7,446	8,094	4,461	4,987	Bengali (M-2,844, F-3,405); Hindi (M-1,598, F-1,556); Other languages (M-19, F-26)
West Bengal	55	..	39	..	Bengali (M-39)
TRIPURI					
India	109,896	105,728	56,173	20,966	Bengali (M-55,900, F-20,901); Other languages (M-273, F-65)
Assam	1,700	2,003	789	599	Bengali (M-713, F-563); Other languages (M-76, F-36)
Uttar Pradesh	3	..	2	..	Other languages (M-2)
Delhi	1	..	1	..	Other languages (M-1)
Manipur	22	7	22	5	Bengali (M-22, F-5)
Tripura	108,167	103,716	55,358	20,361	Bengali (M-55,165, F-20,333); Other languages (M-193, F-28)
Nagaland	3	2	1	1	Other languages (M-1, F-1)
TULU					
India	453,737	481,112	198,320	124,060	Kannada (M-183, 347, F-116,003); English (M-5,541, F-1,873); Other languages (M-9,432, F-5,584)
Andhra Pradesh	141	98	77	61	Kannada (M-20, F-15); English (M-8, F-1); Other languages (M-49, F-45)
Gujarat	3	2	2	1	Kannada (M-2); Other languages (F-1)
Kerala	33,872	34,318	11,730	6,392	Kannada (M-9,783, F-4,991); English (M-489, F-192); Other languages (M-1,458, F-1,209)
Madhya Pradesh	6	10	3	7	English (M-1, F-1); Other languages (M-2, F-6)
Madras	3,252	1,420	1,833	708	English (M-218, F-108); Kannada (M-88, F-73); Other languages (M-1,527, F-527)
Maharashtra	7,567	3,632	5,306	1,816	Kannada (M-1,271, F-529); English (M-1,163, F-413); Other languages (M-2,872, F-874)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
TULU— <i>concl.</i>					
Mysore	408,882	441,592	179,362	115,059	Kannada (M-172,182, F-110,995); English (M-3,662, F-1,157); Other languages (M-3,518, F-2,907)
Punjab	1	2	..	1	Other languages (F-1)
West Bengal	1	..	..	..	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	1	2	English (F-1); Kannada (M-1); Other languages (F-1)
Pondicherry	11	36	6	13	Other languages (M-6, F-13)
URDU					
India	12,076,949	11,246,098	3,203,723	1,948,427	Telugu (M-576,885, F-458,857); Hindi (M-724,809, F-296,192); Kannada (M-477,694, F-353,567); Marathi (M-442,529, F-318,639); English (M-374,635, F-72,216); Tamil (M-195,002, F-157,974); Gujarati (M-140,592, F-91,588); Arabic/Arbi (M-93,140, F-89,532); Bengali (M-85,820, F-45,157); Oriya (M-35,660, F-22,570); Bhojpuri (M-9,133, F-8,559); Persian (M-11,635, F-3,127); Maithili (M-4,756, F-3,673); Punjabi (M-4,532, F-2,577); Malayalam (M-3,596, F-1,863); Tulu (M-1,889, F-3,463); Other languages (M-21,416, F-18,873)
Andhra Pradesh	1,293,285	1,260,468	640,506	466,247	Telugu (M-532,320, F-422,918); English (M-68,953, F-18,290); Hindi (M-20,397, F-6,530); Arabic/Arbi (M-3,072, F-8,047); Kannada (M-5,533, F-4,891); Marathi (M-5,181, F-2,964); Tamil (M-3,824, F-1,943); Gujarati (M-305, F-228); Persian (M-213, F-241); Malayalam (M-200, F-20); Punjabi (M-47, F-26); Bengali (M-18, F-9); Oriya (M-9, F-9); Other languages (M-434, F-131)
Assam	8,326	2,937	5,513	1,687	Hindi (M-2,057, F-463); English (M-349, F-52); Bengali (M-99, F-11); Oriya (F-1); Other languages (M-3,008, F-1,160)
Bihar	2,058,274	2,090,971	279,363	142,937	Hindi (M-171,337, F-92,707); English (M-51,839, F-4,903); Arabic/Arbi (M-13,900, F-13,751); Bengali (M-14,487, F-10,347); Bhojpuri (M-9,128, F-8,556); Maithili (M-4,754, F-3,673); Persian (M-5,680, F-1,376); Oriya (M-822, F-653); Punjabi (M-172, F-43); Telugu (M-82, F-83); Tamil (M-18, F-9); Gujarati (M-11, F-9); Marathi (M-3, F-1); Malayalam (M-3); Other languages (M-7,157, F-6,926)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
	1				6
URDU— <i>contd.</i>					
Gujarat	312,392	282,146	139,129	84,419	Gujarati (M-122,614, F-80,073); Hindi (M-8,517, F-2,160); English (M-5,411, F-559); Arabic/Arbi (M-909, F-691); Marathi (M-532, F-154); Bengali (M-247, F-14); Tamil (M-117, F-10); Persian (M-104, F-6); Malayalam (M-34, F-2); Kannada (M-31, F-4); Telugu (M-19, F-6); Punjabi (M-11, F-5); Oriya (M-1); Other languages (M-582, F-736)
Jammu and Kashmir	6,800	5,645	1,392	783	English (M-222, F-72); Hindi (M-138, F-121); Punjabi (M-95, F-27); Arabic/Arbi (M-19); Other languages (M-918, F-563)
Kerala	4,742	4,418	2,566	1,351	Malayalam (M-1,310, F-945); English (M-629, F-104); Kannada (M-344, F-167); Tamil (M-111, F-70); Hindi (M-91, F-28); Arabic/Arbi (M-24, F-25); Marathi (M-39, F-3); Gujarati (M-8, F-3); Telugu (M-4, F-2); Tulu (M-2, F-3); Other languages (M-4, F-1)
Madhya Pradesh	385,860	354,238	119,775	69,973	Hindi (M-95,408, F-55,829); English (M-12,064, F-2,041); Arabic/Arbi (M-5,173, F-6,910); Gujarati (M-2,755, F-2,391); Marathi (M-1,230, F-320); Persian (M-388, F-105); Punjabi (M-330, F-23); Telugu (M-244, F-109); Tamil (M-64, F-15); Kannada (M-27, F-6); Oriya (M-16, F-17); Bengali (M-20, F-2); Malayalam (M-1, F-2); Other languages (M-2,055, F-2,203)
Madras	314,083	201,420	202,395	161,987	Tamil (M-177,067, F-149,441); English (M-14,473, F-4,495); Telugu (M-6,719, F-3,539); Arabic/Arbi (M-1,431, F-2,714); Kannada (M-1,765, F-1,047); Hindi (M-491, F-387); Malayalam (M-256, F-143); Gujarati (M-40, F-24); Marathi (M-27, F-8); Persian (M-19, F-14); Bengali (M-19); Tulu (M-4, F-13); Punjabi (M-2, F-8); Other languages (M-82, F-154)
Maharashtra	1,442,044	1,283,645	596,437	387,729	Marathi (M-417,593, F-304,141); Hindi (M-104,078, F-47,003); English (M-37,295, F-7,702); Kannada (M-12,537, F-11,430); Gujarati (M-14,187, F-8,498); Arabic/Arbi (M-2,702, F-3,766); Telugu (M-3,211, F-2,850); Tamil (M-1,643, F-967); Malayalam (M-782, F-107); Bengali (M-231, F-93); Punjabi (M-154, F-70); Persian (M-167, F-40); Tulu (M-15, F-17); Oriya (M-2); Other languages (M-1,840, F-1,045)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
	1				6
URDU— <i>contd.</i>					
Mysore	1,041,056	993,425	559,881	402,357	Kannada (M-457,450, F-336,022); Telugu (M-33,635, F-28,987); English (M-26,494, F-7,373); Marathi (M-16,543, F-10,610); Tamil (M-11,584, F-5,008); Hindi (M-7,630, F-2,760); Arabic/Arbi (M-1,726, F-4,078); Tulu (M-1,868, F-3,430); Malayalam (M-995, F-638); Gujarati (M-151, F-62); Persian (M-52, F-16); Punjabi (M-29, F-35); Bengali (M-2); Oriya (M-1); Other languages (M-1,721, F-3,338)
Orissa	106,007	106,884	44,376	25,414	Oriya (M-34,457, F-21,857); Hindi (M-4,707, F-2,033); English (M-4,208, F-945); Bengali (M-755, F-264); Telugu (M-211, F-256); Persian (M-12, F-53); Gujarati (M-22, F-6); Tamil (M-4)
Punjab	136,308	119,352	10,759	3,781	Hindi (M-5,414, F-1,412); Punjabi (M-2,216, F-1,232); English (M-2,023, F-677); Arabic/Arbi (M-612, F-379); Persian (M-139, F-17); Telugu (M-13, F-6); Tamil (M-14, F-3); Marathi (M-11, F-1); Bengali (M-6, F-1); Kannada (M-3); Gujarati (M-2); Malayalam (M-2); Oriya (M-1); Other languages (M-303, F-53)
Rajasthan	268,141	241,513	56,987	26,202	Hindi (M-43,744, F-18,803); English (M-7,436, F-2,386); Arabic/Arbi (M-4,389, F-4,032); Gujarati (M-429, F-257); Persian (M-233, F-348); Punjabi (M-186, F-95); Bengali (M-38, F-35); Marathi (M-25, F-5); Tamil (M-18, F-1); Telugu (M-9); Malayalam (M-3); Other languages (M-477, F-240)
Uttar Pradesh	4,076,687	3,815,023	386,362	120,387	Hindi (M-205,814, F-53,846); English (M-114,787, F-18,756); Arabic/Arbi (M-56,316, F-43,014); Persian (M-4,564, F-910); Punjabi (M-1,100, F-968); Marathi (M-1,305, F-430); Bengali (M-175, F-580); Telugu (M-310, F-3); Gujarati (M-31, F-12); Malayalam (M-5, F-6); Bhojpuri (M-5, F-3); Tamil (M-5); Oriya (F-1); Other languages (M-1,965, F-1,858)
West Bengal	523,796	309,051	143,322	47,275	Bengali (M-69,683, F-33,782); Hindi (M-49,010, F-9,827); English (M-21,652, F-2,070); Arabic/Arbi (M-1,898, F-1,192); Oriya (M-347, F-32); Persian (M-62, F-1); Marathi (M-33); Tamil (M-7); Maithili (M-2); Punjabi (M-1); Other languages (M-632, F-371)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,019	878	523	267	Hindi (M-236, F-160); English (M-232, F-61); Bengali (M-13, F-9); Tamil (M-5, F-4); Arabic/Arbi (M-2, F-2); Malayalam (M-4); Telugu (M-1, F-2); Punjabi (M-2); Kannada (M-1); Other languages (M-20, F-23)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
URDU— <i>concl.</i>					
Delhi	87,888	65,359	12,889	4,854	English (M-6,365, F-1,796); Hindi (M-5,179, F-2,037); Arabic/Arbi (M-990, F-918); Punjabi (M-171, F-43); Bengali (M-16, F-4); Telugu (M-13, F-2); Tamil (M-10, F-2); Gujarati (M-4, F-2); Marathi (M-2, F-2); Oriya (M-3); Kannada (M-1); Other languages (M-135, F-48)
Himachal Pradesh	3,549	2,722	502	102	Hindi (M-395, F-77); English (M-73, F-14); Arabic/Arbi (M-18, F-8); Punjabi (M-15, F-2); Persian (M-1, F-1)
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin-divi Islands	1	..	1	..	Malayalam (M-1)
Manipur	23	13	6	5	Hindi (M-3); Other languages (M-3, F-5)
Tripura	15	6	13	5	Bengali (M-10, F-5); Hindi (M-2); English (M-1)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	74	66	39	25	Gujarati (M-33, F-23); Arabic/Arbi (M-1, F-2); Hindi (M-3); Other languages (M-2)
Goa, Daman and Diu	4,926	4,595			(Bilingual data was not collected in this territory)
Pondicherry	1,305	1,289	752	627	Tamil (M-513, F-501); Telugu (M-90, F-94); English (M-83, F-20); Hindi (M-6, F-1); Arabic/Arbi (M-3, F-3); Kannada (M-2); Other languages (M-55, F-8)
North-East Frontier Agency	199	8	128	4	Hindi (M-77, F-2); English (M-30); Marathi (M-5); Oriya (M-1); Persian (M-1); Punjabi (M-1); Tamil (M-1); Telugu (M-1); Other languages (M-11, F-2)
Nagaland	56	..	38	..	Hindi (M-23); English (M-13); Telugu (M-2)
Sikkim	93	26	59	9	Hindi (M-52, F-6); English (M-3); Bengali (M-1, F-1); Telugu (M-1); Other languages (M-2, F-2)
VADARI					
India	10,444	10,210	6,399	5,850	Marathi (M-4,880, F-4,390); Kannada (M-1,101, F-1,142); Other languages (M-418, F-318)
Andhra Pradesh	493	484	263	230	Marathi (F-3); Other languages (M-263, F-227)
Gujarat	8	18	5	1	Marathi (M-5, F-1)
Madhya Pradesh	..	11	..	..	..
Maharashtra	8,390	8,148	4,987	4,507	Marathi (M-4,793, F-4,334); Kannada (M-53, F-84); Other languages (M-141, F-89)
Mysore	1,553	1,549	1,144	1,112	Kannada (M-1,048, F-1,058); Marathi (M-82, F-52); Other languages (M-14, F-2)

C-VI BILINGUALISM—*concl.*

India/State/Union Territory	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary languages
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
VARLI					
India	22,823	22,782	3,259	1,961	Gujarati (M-3,108, F-1,929); Other languages (M-151, F-32)
Gujarat	7,780	7,847	1,608	1,258	Gujarati (M-1,581, F-1,247); Other languages (M-27, F-11)
Maharashtra	64	69	10	9	Gujarati (F-1); Other languages (M-10, F-8)
Mysore	4	9	4	5	Other languages (M-4, F-5)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14,975	14,857	1,637	689	Gujarati (M-1,527, F-681); Other languages (M-110, F-8)
YERUKALA / YERUKULA					
India	37,142	36,833	23,627	23,024	Telugu (M-22,940, F-22,773); Other languages (M-687, F-251)
Andhra Pradesh	37,100	36,790	23,595	22,995	Telugu (M-22,926, F-22,760); Other languages (M-669, F-235)
Madras	13	12	9	9	Other languages (M-9, F-9)
Mysore	29	31	23	20	Telugu (M-14, F-13); Other languages (M-9, F-7)

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LANGUAGE NAMES IN C-V (A, B, C, D, E, F AND THEIR SUPPLEMENTS)

*Abbreviation :—Au — Austric Family
Dr — Dravidian Family
IE — Indo European Family
TC — Tibeto Chinese Family
Foreign language names are printed in italics
denotes unclassified language

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Ad Dharmi	IE	128, 141, 198, 210	Alwari	IE	82, 142, 194
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LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

(as on 17 February 1964)

AGARTALA—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales		(Rest.)	BHOPAL—		
AGRA—			1 Superintendent, State Government Press		
1	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi	(Reg.)	2	Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultan Road	(Reg.)
2	Wadhwa & Co., 45, Civil Lines	(Reg.)	3	Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies	(Rest.)
3	Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra	(Rest.)	BHUBANESWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3		
4	English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt.	(Rest.)	(Rest.)		
AHMADNAGAR—V.T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path			BIJAPUR—Shri D.V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shira shetti Chowk		
(Rest.)			(Rest.)		
AHMEDABAD—			BIKANER—Bhandani Bros.		
1	Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road	(Reg.)	(Rest.)		
2	Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road	(Reg.)	BILASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar		
3	New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge	(Reg.)	(Rest.)		
4	Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate	(Rest.)	BOMBAY—		
5	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road	(Reg.)	1	Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Queens Road	
AJMER—			2	Charles Lambert and Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
1	Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate	(Reg.)	3	Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32 Ahmed Pailor Bldg., Dadar	(Reg.)
2	Rajputana Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)	4	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. Floor	(Reg.)
3	Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata	(Reg.)	5	Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor	(Reg.)
4	Vijaya Bros., Kutchery Road	(Rest.)	6	International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
5	Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road	(Rest.)	7	Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum	(Reg.)
ALLGARH—Friends' Book House, Muslim University Market			8	Elpees Agencies, 24, Dhangwadi, Kalbadevi	(Reg.)
(Reg.)			9	P.P.H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road	(Reg.)
ALLAHABAD—			10	New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road	(Reg.)
1	Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U.P.	(Reg.)	11	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road	(Reg.)
2	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road	(Reg.)	12	Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street	(Reg.)
3	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4	(Reg.)	13	D. B. Taraporewala Sons and Co. (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road	(Reg.)
4	Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road	(Reg.)	14	Thacker and Co., Rampart Row	(Reg.)
5	Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road	(Reg.)	15	N.M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street	(Reg.)
6	The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road	(Reg.)	16	The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road	(Reg.)
7	Wadhwa & Co., 23, M.G. Marg	(Rest.)	17	P.H. Rama Krishna and Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5	(Rest.)
8	Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg	(Rest.)	18	C. Jannadas and Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St.	(Reg.)
9	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road	(Rest.)	19	Indo Nath and Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar Borivili	(Reg.)
AMBALA—			20	Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road	(Reg.)
1	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	(Reg.)	21	Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road	(Rest.)
2	Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt.	(Rest.)	22	Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P.M. Road	(Rest.)
AMRITSAR—			23	Bombay National History Society, 91 Walkeshwar Road	(Rest.)
1	The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh	(Reg.)	24	Dowmadedo and Co. 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate	(Rest.)
2	S. Gupta, Agent, Government Publications, Near P.O. Majith Mandi	(Reg.)	25	Asian Trading Co. 810, the Miraball, P.B. 1605	(Rest.)
3	Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi	(Reg.)	CALCUTTA—		
ANAND—			1	Chatterjee and Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane	(Reg.)
1	Vijaya Stores, Station Road	(Rest.)	2	Dass Gupta and Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street	(Reg.)
2	Charito Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road	(Rest.)	3	Hindu Library, 69-A, Bolaram De Street	(Reg.)
ASANSOL—D.N. Roy & R. K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building			4	S.K. Lahiri and Co. Private Ltd., College Street	(Reg.)
(Rest.)			5	M.C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street	(Reg.)
BANGALORE—			6	W. Newman and Co. Ltd., 8, Old Court House Street	(Reg.)
1	The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building	(Reg.)	7	Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17, Park Street	(Reg.)
2	S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road	(Reg.)	8	R. Chambray and Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 38, Mission Road Extension	(Reg.)
3	The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O. Box 507	(Reg.)	9	S.C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., IC, College Square	(Reg.)
4	The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road	(Reg.)	10	Thacker Spink and Co. (1938) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East	(Reg.)
5	Vishara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet	(Reg.)	11	Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane	(Reg.)
6	Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar	(Reg.)	12	K.K. Roy, P. Box No. 10910, Calcutta-10	(Rest.)
7	Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road	(Rest.)	13	Srn. P.D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaran Babu Street	(Rest.)
8	International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)	14	Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street	(Rest.)
9	Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle	(Rest.)	15	Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre	(Rest.)
BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar			16	Soor and Co., 125, Canning Street	(Reg.)
(Reg.)			17	S. Bhattacharjee, 40 Dharamtala Street	(Rest.)
BARODA—			18	Mukherjee Library, 10 Sarba Khan Road	(Reg.)
1	Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura	(Rest.)	19	Current Literature Co. 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
2	Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent	(Rest.)	20	The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor)	(Rest.)
3	New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road	(Rest.)	21	Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road	(Rest.)
BEHAR—The Secretary, S.D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd.			22	Reliance Trading Co., 17/1 Banku Bihari Ghose, Lane, District Kowrah	(Rest.)
(Rest.)			23	Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512 Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Rest.)
BELGHARIA—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1 Amlica Mukherjee Road			CALCUTTA—Touing Book Stall		
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BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, P. N. Singh Road			(Reg.)		

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CHANDIGARH—

- 1 Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab
 - 2 Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22 . . . (Reg.)
 - 3 Rama News Agency Bookseller, Sector No. 22 . . . (Reg.)
 - 4 Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22 D . . . (Reg.)
 - 5 English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22 D . . . (Rest.)
 - 6 Mehta Bros., 16-Z, Sector 22 B . . . (Rest.)
 - 7 Tandau Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 . . . (Rest.)
 - 8 Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22 B . . . (Rest.)
- CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot . . . (Rest.)
- COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakay Road . . . (Reg.)

CUTTACK—

- 1 Press Officer Orissa Sectt.
- 2 Cuttack Law Times . . . (Reg.)
- 3 Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabag, P.B. 35, . . . (Reg.)
- 4 D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag . . . (Rest.)
- 5 Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar . . . (Rest.)

DEHRA DUN—

- 1 Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road . . . (Reg.)
- 2 National News Agency, Paltan Bazar . . . (Reg.)
- 3 Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukluwala . . . (Reg.)
- 4 Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar . . . (Rest.)

DELHI—

- 1 J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate . . . (Reg.)
 - 2 Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate . . . (Reg.)
 - 3 Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate . . . (Reg.)
 - 4 Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market . . . (Reg.)
 - 5 Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P.B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamailan Road . . . (Reg.)
 - 6 Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565 . . . (Reg.)
 - 7 Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj . . . (Reg.)
 - 8 Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar . . . (Reg.)
 - 9 Publication Centre, Subzinandi . . . (Reg.)
 - 10 Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak . . . (Rest.)
 - 11 Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj . . . (Reg.)
 - 12 All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar . . . (Rest.)
 - 13 Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market . . . (Rest.)
 - 14 University Book House, 15, U. D. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar . . . (Rest.)
 - 15 Law Literature House 2646, Bahmaram . . . (Rest.)
 - 16 Summer Brothers, P.O. Birla Lines . . . (Rest.)
 - 17 Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16 Netaji Subhash Marg . . . (Reg.)
 - 18 B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) . . . (Rest.)
 - 19 Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar . . . (Reg.)
 - 20 Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak . . . (Rest.)
 - 21 Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market . . . (Reg.)
 - 22 Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhle Market . . . (Rest.)
 - 23 Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate . . . (Rest.)
 - 24 G.M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar . . . (Rest.)
 - 25 Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate . . . (Reg.)
 - 26 Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar . . . (Reg.)
 - 27 Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak . . . (Rest.)
 - 28 Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. 1165, Nai Sarak . . . (Rest.)
 - 29 R.L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura . . . (Rest.)
 - 30 Adarsh Publishing Service, 5 A/10 Ansari Road . . . (Rest.)
- DHANBAD—
- 1 Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P.O. Indian School of Mines . . . (Reg.)
 - 2 New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 . . . (Rest.)
- DHARWAR—
- 1 The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society . . . (Rest.)
 - 2 Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road . . . (Rest.)
 - 3 Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers . . . (Rest.)
- ERNAKULAM—
- 1 Pal & Co., Cloth Bazar Road . . . (Rest.)
 - 2 South India Traders C/o Constitutional Journal . . . (Reg.)

- FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road . . . (Reg.)
- GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya . . . (Reg.)
- GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg . . . (Reg.)
- HAZARATGANJ—Jayana Book Agency . . . (Rest.)
- GORAKHPUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road . . . (Reg.)
- GUDUR—The General Manager, The N.D.C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. . . . (Rest.)
- GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta . . . (Reg.)
- GWALIOR—
- 1 Supdt., Printing & Stationery, M.B.
 - 2 Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar . . . (Reg.)
 - 3 M.C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar . . . (Rest.)
- HUBLI—Pervaj's Book House, Koppikar Road . . . (Reg.)
- HYDERABAD—
- 1 Director, Govt. Press
 - 2 The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul . . . (Reg.)
 - 3 Book Lovers Private Ltd. . . . (Rest.)
 - 4 Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar . . . (Rest.)
- IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons Bookseller . . . (Rest.)
- INDORE—
- 1 Wadhawa & Co., 56, M.G. Road . . . (Reg.)
 - 2 Swarup Brother's Khajuri Bazar . . . (Rest.)
 - 3 Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura . . . (Rest.)
 - 4 Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace . . . (Rest.)
 - 5 Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar . . . (Rest.)
- JABALPUR—
- 1 Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharaganj . . . (Reg.)
 - 2 National Book House, 135 Jai Prakash Narain Marg . . . (R.)
- JALPUR—
- 1 Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasathan
 - 2 Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema . . . (Reg.)
 - 3 Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar . . . (Reg.)
 - 4 Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway . . . (Reg.)
 - 5 Kalayan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar . . . (Rest.)
 - 6 Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta . . . (Reg.)
 - 7 Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta . . . (Rest.)
 - 8 Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P.B. No. 23 . . . (Rest.)
- JAMNAGAR—Swedish Vastu Bhandar . . . (Reg.)
- JAMSHEDPUR—
- 1 Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P.B. 78 . . . (Reg.)
 - 2 Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih . . . (Reg.)
 - 3 Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market . . . (Rest.)
- JAWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot . . . (Rest.)
- JHUNJHUNU—
- 1 Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand . . . (Rest.)
 - 2 Kaprain Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90 Namdha Niwas Azud Marg . . . (R.)
- JODHPUR—
- 1 Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents . . . (Reg.)
 - 2 Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate . . . (Reg.)
 - 3 Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar . . . (Reg.)
- JULLUNDUR—
- 1 Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate . . . (Rest.)
 - 2 Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala . . . (Reg.)
 - 3 University Publishers, Railway Road . . . (Rest.)
- KANPUR—
- 1 Advani & Co., P. Box. 100, The Mall . . . (Reg.)
 - 2 Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park . . . (Reg.)
 - 3 The Universal Book Stall, The Mall . . . (Reg.)
 - 4 Raj Corporation, Raj House, P.B. 200, Chowk . . . (Rest.)
- KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram . . . (Rest.)
- KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P.O. Jhaumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh . . . (Reg.)
- KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road . . . (Rest.)
- KOTA—Kota Book Depot . . . (Rest.)
- KUMTA—S.V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara) . . . (Reg.)
- LUCKNOW—
- 1 Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
 - 2 Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj . . . (Reg.)

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- 3 British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj . . . (Reg.)
- 4 Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P.B. 154 . . . (Reg.)
- 5 Universal Publishers (P.) Ltd., Hazratganj . . . (Reg.)
- 6 Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road . . . (Rest.)
- 7 Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar . . . (Rest.)
- 8 Aquarium Supply Co., 218, Faizabad Road . . . (Rest.)
- 9 Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park . . . (Rest.)

LUDHIANA—

- 1 Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar . . . (Reg.)
- 2 Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road . . . (Rest.)
- 3 Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar . . . (Rest.)
- 4 The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street . . . (Rest.)

MADRAS—

- 1 Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road . . . (Reg.)
- 2 Account Test Institute, P.O. 760 Emgore . . . (Reg.)
- 3 C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane . . . (Reg.)
- 4 K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box 384 . . . (Reg.)
- 5 Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane . . . (Reg.)
- 6 P. Vardachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street . . . (Reg.)
- 7 Palani Parthuram, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane . . . (Rest.)
- 8 NOBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road . . . (Rest.)
- 9 V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 111, Mount Road . . . (Rest.)

MADURAI—

- 1 Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street . . . (Reg.)
- 2 Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street . . . (Reg.)

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons . . . (Reg.)

MANGALORE—U.R. Shenoy Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 . . . (Reg.)

MANJESHWAR—Mukunda Krishna Nayak . . . (Rest.)

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat . . . (Rest.)

MEERUT—

- 1 Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar . . . (Reg.)
 - 2 Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road . . . (Reg.)
 - 3 Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank . . . (Reg.)
 - 4 Bharat Educational Stores, Chhipi Tank . . . (Rest.)
 - 5 Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents . . . (Rest.)
- MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building . . . (Rest.)

MUSSOORIE—

- 1 Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall . . . (Rest.)
- 2 Hind Traders . . . (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—

- 1 Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi . . . (Rest.)
- 2 B.S. Jain & Co., 71, Adupara . . . (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR—

- 1 Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate . . . (Reg.)
- 2 Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road . . . (Rest.)
- 3 Tirhut Book Depot . . . (Rest.)

MYSORE—

- 1 H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle . . . (Reg.)
- 2 Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace . . . (Reg.)
- 3 Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers, Krishnamurthipuram . . . (Rest.)
- 4 News Paper House, Lansdowne Building . . . (Rest.)
- 5 Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas . . . (Rest.)

NADIAD—B.S. Desai, Station Road . . . (Rest.)

NAGPUR—

- 1 Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot . . . (Reg.)
- 2 Western Book Depot, Residency Road . . . (Reg.)
- 3 The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House . . . (Rest.)

NAINITAL—Coral Book Depot, Bara Bazar . . . (Rest.)

NANDED—

- 1 Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road . . . (Rest.)
- 2 Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants P. B. No. 51 . . . (Rest.)
- 3 Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad . . . (Rest.)

NEW DELHI—

- 1 Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus . . . (Reg.)
- 2 Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Place . . . (Reg.)
- 3 Central News Agency, 28/90, Connaught Circus . . . (Reg.)

- 4 Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj . . . (Reg.)
- 5 English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P.O.B. 528 . . . (Reg.)
- 6 Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A Khan Market . . . (Reg.)
- 7 Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place . . . (Reg.)
- 8 Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House . . . (Reg.)
- 9 Ramkrishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place . . . (Reg.)
- 10 Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place . . . (Reg.)
- 11 Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus . . . (Reg.)
- 12 United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus . . . (Reg.)
- 13 Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh . . . (Reg.)
- 14 Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar . . . (Reg.)
- 15 Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road . . . (Reg.)
- 16 The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road . . . (Reg.)
- 17 New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novels, P.B. 96, Connaught Place . . . (Reg.)
- 18 Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji . . . (Reg.)
- 19 Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath . . . (Rest.)
- 20 Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath . . . (Rest.)
- 21 People Publishing House (P.) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road . . . (Reg.)
- 22 R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh . . . (Reg.)
- 23 Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar . . . (Rest.)
- 24 Aspi Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar . . . (Rest.)
- 25 Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohatak Road, P.B. 2521 . . . (Rest.)
- 26 H. Chandson, P.B. No. 3084 . . . (Rest.)
- 27 The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohatak Road . . . (Rest.)
- 28 Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave . . . (Rest.)
- 29 Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura . . . (Rest.)
- 30 Sant Ram, Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lody Colony . . . (Rest.)

PANJIM—

- 1 Singhal's Book House P.O.B. 70 Near the Church . . . (Rest.)
- 2 Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 6-7 Rua, 9 Ide Jameria . . . (Rest.)

PATHANKOT—The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar . . . (Rest.)

PATIALA—

- 1 Supdt., Bhupendra State Press . . . (Reg.)
- 2 Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar . . . (Reg.)

PATNA—

- 1 Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar)
- 2 J.N.P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Hi-Haveli, Raghunath Bhawan . . . (Reg.)
- 3 Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki Haveli . . . (Reg.)
- 4 Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore . . . (Reg.)
- 5 Bengal Law House Chowhatta . . . (Rest.)

PITHORAGARH—Mantram Punetha & Sons . . . (Rest.)

PONDICHERY—M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix . . . (R.)

POONA—

- 1 Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana . . . (Reg.)
- 2 Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road . . . (Reg.)
- 3 International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana . . . (Reg.)
- 4 Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk . . . (Reg.)
- 5 Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar . . . (Rest.)

PUDUKOTTAI—Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivan & Co., East Main Road . . . (Rest.)

RAJKOT—Mohan Lal Dosabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents . . . (Reg.)

RANCHI—

- 1 Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar . . . (Reg.)
- 2 Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar . . . (Rest.)

REWA—Supdt., Govt. State Emporium V.P.

ROURKELA—The Rourkela Review . . . (Rest.)

SAHARANPUR—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road . . . (Rest.)

SHRINAGAR—Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street . . . (Reg.)

SILCHAR—Shri Nishitto Sen, Nazirpatti . . . (Rest.)

SIMLA—

- 1 Supdt., Himachal Pradesh Govt.
- 2 Minerva Book Shop, The Mall . . . (Reg.)
- 3 The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall . . . (Reg.)

SINNAH—Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India Sinhar (Nasik) . . . (Rest.)

LLONG—

- 1 The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B.D.
- 2 Chapla Bookstall, P.B. No. 1 (Rest.)

SONEPAT—United Book Agency (Reg.)

SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road (Reg.)

SURAT—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road (Reg.)

TIRUCHIRAPALLI—

- 1 Kalpana Publishers, Wosjur. (Reg.)
- 2 S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road (Reg.)
- 3 Palaniappa Bros. (Rest.)

TRIVANDRUM—

- 1 International Book Depot, Main Road (Reg.)
- 2 Reddear Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4 (Rest.)

TUTICORIN—Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C French Chapel Road (Rest.)

UDAIPUR—

- 1 Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole (Rest.)
- 2 Book Centre, Maharana, Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. (Rest.)

UJJAIN—Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate (Rest.)

VARANASI—

- 1 Students, Friends & Co., Lanka (Rest.)
- 2 Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P.B. 8 (Reg.)
- 3 Globe Book Centre (Rest.)
- 4 Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka (Reg.)
- 5 B.H.U. Book Depot (Rest.)

VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers (Reg.)

VIJAYAWADA—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet (Rest.)

VISAKHAPATNAM—

- 1 Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building (Reg.)
- 2 Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road (Reg.)
- 3 The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. (Rest.)

VIZIANAGARAM—Sarda & Co. (Rest.)

WARDHA—Swarajaya Bhandar, Bhorji Market (Reg.)

For Local Sale

- 1 Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi
- 2 Govt. of India Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta
- 3 High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W.C.

Railway Bookstall holders

- 1 S/S. A.H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Egin Road, Allahabad
- 2 Gahlot Bros., K.E.M. Road, Bikaner
- 3 Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras
- 4 M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

Foreign

- 1 S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathmandu (Nepal)
- 2 S/S. Aktie Bologat, O.E. Fritzes Kungl. Hovbokhandel, Fredsgation-Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden)
- 3 Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)

4 Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv. Apt. 6, New York, 27 NWY

5 The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansions, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

On . and R. Basis

- 1 The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad
- 2 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileswar Road, Belgaum
- 3 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar
- 4 The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No.1 Jodhpur
- 5 The O.I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur
- 6 The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
- 7 The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)
- 8 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona
- 9 Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot
- 10 The O.I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Rokat, Kanchi
- 11 The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Vidhana, Surat
- 12 The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Brasbourne Road Calcutta-1
- 13 The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam
- 14 The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad
- 15 Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong
- 16 Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi
- 17 Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road Jullundur City
- 18 Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road, Patna-1
- 19 Registrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmer Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur
- 20 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street P.B. 1530, Madras
- 21 The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P.B. 834, Kanpur
- 22 The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay
- 23 The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
- 24 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior
- 25 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
- 26 Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack
- 27 The Registrar of Companies Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad
- 28 Publication Division, Sale, Depot North Block, New Delhi
- 29 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi
- 30 The O.I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow
- 31 O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda
- 32 O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24-Parganas
- 33 O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P.O. Burnipur.
- 34 O.I/C., S.I.S.I., Chronanning Extension Centre, Tangra 39, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46
- 35 O.I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta
- 36 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad
- 37 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)
- 38 Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua
- 39 Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim
- 40 The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur
- 41 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bihavan Mornia
- 42 The O.I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad
- 43 The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
- 44 Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Sabha 271 Bangalore