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Reference and Information Series

**HANDBOOK OF
LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS
OF INDIA**

Compiled and edited by
AMAL SARKER

With an introduction by

Y. M. MULAY

Librarian, National Library, Calcutta.

Distributors

FIRMA K. L. MUKHOPADHYAY

6/1A, Bancharam Akrur Lane, Calcutta-12

1964



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Printed in India by Manindra Chakraborty
at Kranti Press, 37 Ripon Street, Calcutta-16.
Published by Anil Sarker, 2, Panditia Place, Cal-29.

IN MEMORY OF
MY FATHER

An Explanation

The objective of this publication is to provide librarians with a handy reference book on Indian languages and dialects. In fact, in course of my professional work, I felt a need of such a reference work. Finding none, I tried to compile one. In attempting to do so—I must admit, I am no philologist—I found a number of problems very hard to reconcile. I have therefore, leaned heavily upon the two great works : the Survey and the Census in spite of their vagaries and limitations which are quite well-known. Some one, better qualified than I am, may eventually try to do better, and if my attempt tempts him to do it, I would feel myself amply rewarded.

A. S.

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Calcutta-27, the 30th Jan., 1964.

Introduction

As a Librarian I welcome any standard reference book on India, specially in those fields where none exists. "Handbook of Languages and Dialects of India" compiled by Shri Amal Sarker will be a welcome addition to the reference collection in Indian Libraries and libraries in other parts of the world which specialise in Indic material. This handy reference book offers brief but precise information on about 782 Indian languages and dialects mentioned in the Census Report of 1951. From the entries we know where the particular languages are spoken and how many people speak them. In case of more important languages the compiler has indicated the group and family of languages these belong to. The appendices include some important language tables, a classified chart showing the families and groups of languages and dialects of India along with the principal language families of the world and the chief languages having more than one million speakers. The alphabet chart of major Indian languages will be of great use to those who are interested in the subject.

The classification and grouping of all the Indian languages and dialects have not yet been finalised. The controversial nature of the subject may invite criticism regarding some

of the statements of Shri Sarker in spite of his objective presentation of facts. Naturally he had to rely heavily on the statements of the compilers of Census Reports, Dr. Grierson and other linguists. The problems of classification and enumeration of Indian languages and dialects cannot be satisfactorily solved till a fresh linguistic survey is conducted by experts.

Shri Sarker has done a valuable job in organising all the available facts regarding Indian languages in dictionary form. I am sure this will find a place on the shelves of our libraries.

I wish the publication every success.

Y. M. Mulay

Librarian.

Acknowledgements

The material of this book is based upon Dr. G. A. Grierson's 'monumental' work "Linguistic Survey of India" 6v. (1926), and the ponderous report of the Census of India, 1951. Apart from these sources, acknowledgement, among others, is made specially to Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji's "Languages and Linguistic Problem" and "Languages and Literatures of Modern India" ; and "The Languages of India —a Kaleidoscopic Survey" ed. by V. K. Narasimhan [and others].

Grateful acknowledgement and appreciation is made to the "World Almanac" for permission to use their table of "Principle Languages of the World", and to the Librarian, National Library for the use of the alphabetical chart for major Indian languages.

I am particularly grateful to Shri Y. M. Mulay, National Librarian, for kindly writing the Introduction. I am deeply indebted to Shri C. R. Banerji & Shri B. Sengupta for their encouragement and advice, to Shri Bijoy Sengupta for friendly criticism & suggestion, to Shri Biswanath Chatterjee for typing out the manuscript. My special thanks goes to Shri Manindra Chakraborty of Kranti Press who has accorded fine co-operation in printing this work expeditiously.

Explanatory Notes

- (a) "Survey" has been used for the "Linguistic Survey of India" ; "Census" for Census of India, 1951 ; and "spoken by...persons" means reported spoken as mother-tongue.
- (b) Districts/States are arranged in descending order of the number of speakers.
- (c) Where speakers are scattered in a number of districts without recognisable concentration, and also when their number is mentioned in the report and not in the table they are noted simply by states.
- (d) Where the speakers constitute over 90% the term is used "spoken by"; where they constitute between 60% and 90% the term used is "mostly spoken by".
- (e) In view of the adoption of 1951 Census, the state names Bombay & Hyderabad stand as they were.
- (f) "See also" references are given when they apparently appeared to be the same language or dialect.
- (g) Some of the "languages (and dialects)" reported in the "Census" could not be identified with the "Survey" table, hence they remain unrelated to groups or families.

Contents

Introduction	...	v
Historical background		x
Problems of classification and enumeration	...	xiii
Languages and dialects of India	...	1
APPENDIX I		
(A) Languages specified in the Constitution of India		85
(B) Languages (and dialects) with speakers numbering one lakh & over	...	86
(C) Foreign languages spoken in India	...	88
(D) Table showing population by group of languages		88
APPENDIX II		
Principal language families of India	...	89
APPENDIX III		
(A) Principal language families of the world	...	102
(B) Principal languages of the world with over 1 m. speakers	...	105
APPENDIX IV		
Alphabet chart for major Indian languages	...	109

Historical background

The Austric, the Dravidian, the Indo-European and the Tibeto-Chinese language families are represented in India.

Probably the oldest people who came to India from Africa through the coastline of Arabia and Iran were Negroid or Negrito race. Their only trace is now found in Andaman Islands.

The Proto-Australoids were next to come. The languages of the Kol & Munda people in Central India and the Khasis in Assam belong to the Austric family and spoken by over 5 million people (i. e. about 1·23%).

The Dravidians came in about 3500 B. C. Four of the Dravidian family—Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada languages have considerable literary achievements and is spoken over by 80 million people (i. e. about 21%)

The Aryans who came in about 1500 B. C. spread Indo-European languages throughout the North and Central India covering the Gangetic Valley. These languages are grouped in three phases—(1) Old Indo-Aryan, representing the language of the Rig Veda compiled in about 10th century B. C. Sanskrit is a younger form of the Old Indo-Aryan speech, and established by about 300 B. C. and is sustained as the great vehicle of religion and culture of the Hindus. Pali, a degenerated form of Sanskrit was the vehicle of

Buddhist scriptures. (2) Middle Indo-Aryan, represented by Prakrits and Apabhraṃśas was in vogue from 600 B. C. to 1000 A. D. (3) Modern Indo-Aryan languages, developed after 1000 A. D. cover eleven of the principal languages of modern India, and are spoken by over 300 million (i.e. about 77%) of the people of India, secure the most important position.

Tibeto-Chinese speakers came in about the middle of the first millenium B. C. through Tibet and Himalayas, and are spoken in the North-Eastern region of India by about 2 million (i.e. about 85%). Like the speakers of the Austric languages they must be bilingual with some Aryan languages. The Sino-Tibetan languages namely Siamese, Burmese and Tibetan became languages of literature and culture through Buddhism and Brahmanism at a comparatively later date.

“Four great linguistic families are thus represented in India : the Austric, the Dravidian, the Indo-European (Aryan) and the Sino-Tibetan. There are fundamental differences in structure and vocabulary among these, but contact among them for 3000 years and more, particularly through masses of Austric, Dravidian and Sino-Tibetan speakers adopting Aryan has led to the imposition upon each other, or to common evolution in spite of original differences of a number of common characteristics which may be specially called Indian and which are found in languages belonging to three families Austric, Dravidian and Aryans...overlaying their generic diversity. There is thus in Indian languages at the present day an Indian character which forms one of the bases

of that "certain underlying uniformity of life from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin", 'that general Indian personality' which has been admitted even by Sir Herbert Risley, otherwise so sceptical about India's claim to be considered as one people."¹

For all practical purposes, we have 15 literary languages Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu in the Indian subcontinent, which have numerical, political, commercial and cultural importance. Excepting Nepali and Sindhi all are specialised in the Constitution. Bengali, Urdu and Sindhi are Indo-Pak languages and Tamil is an Indo-Ceylonese language. People of all other languages and dialects have little significance and for economic and other reasons have become bilingual and merged with the major languages. Hindi recognised as the National language covering many other languages and dialects within its fold is understood by a large number of people in its elementary form. English and Sanskrit have a special place. Practically all people throughout the land passing out of the Matriculation or School-leaving examinations and higher do learn these languages and these are still the main integrating force. Sanskrit still holds traditional reverence and remains the cultural vehicle, whereas English most used for official purposes is the medium of higher education and the vehicle of inter-state and international communication.

1. Chatterji, Suniti Kumar, *Languages and the Linguistic Problem*.

Problems of Classification and Enumeration

India is a land of many languages. Dr. Grierson in his *Linguistic Survey of India* listed 179 languages and 544 dialects (totalling 723). His Survey was based on 1891 Census. The Census of 1921 reported 188 languages and 49 dialects (totalling 237). The Census of 1951 reports 782 languages (and dialects), and has not differentiated languages from dialects.

Is there a distinction between a language and a dialect ? “A ‘language’ is defined as a system of communication by sound, i.e. through the organs of speech and hearing among human beings of a certain group or community, using vocal symbols possessing arbitrary conventional meaning ; whereas a ‘dialect’ is a specific form of a given language, spoken in a certain locality or geographical area, showing sufficient differences from the standard or literary form of that language, as to pronunciation.”

But in spite of this definition, it is not so simple to differentiate or to group dialects under a language. The Registrar General, India, explains—

“There have been controversies in the past about particular names whether they stood for separate ‘languages’ or for ‘dialects’ of some other ‘languages’. There have also been disputes about the identity of the ‘language’ to which a

particular 'dialect' should be affiliated. For instance, is there any language as Bihari or Rajasthani ? Is Konkani a language or dialect ? Is Bhili a language or dialect ? If a dialect, is it a dialect of Hindi or Gujarati or what ?...In view of these doubts and difficulties, it was decided that the Census of India should not be committed to the resolution of any controversy in such matters ; and the name given by the citizen to his own mother-tongue should be as such and the returns of identical names total. In the main, this rule has been followed in most states."¹ Exceptions have been made such as in Hyderabad where "Returns for sixtyseven mother-tongues have been combined with the return of other mother-tongues...in order to make the table more 'readable'."²

But Dr. Grierson had a distinct objective in surveying Indian languages, and it was his job to classify languages and dialects. It is worth quoting his remarks—

"In the course of the Survey, it has sometimes been difficult to decide where a given form of speech is to be looked upon as an independent language, or a dialect of some other definite form of speech. In practice it has been found that it is sometimes impossible to decide the question in a manner which will gain universal acceptance. The two words 'language' and 'dialect' are, in this respect, like 'mountain' and 'hill'. One has no hesitation in saying that, say, Everest is a mountain, and Holborn Hill, a hill, but between these

1. *Census of India (1951), Language Handbook.*

2. *Hyderabad Census Report (1951) : Languages.*

two the dividing line cannot be accurately drawn. Moreover we often talk of the 'Darjeeling Hills' which are over 7,500 ft., while everyone calls Snowdon, with its poor 3,500 feet, a mountain. 'Language' and 'dialect' are often used in the same loose way. In common, we may say that, as a general rule, different dialects of the same language are sufficiently alike to be reasonably well understood by all whose native tongue is that language, while different languages are so unlike that special study is needed to enable one to understand a language that is not his own." But he hastens to add that 'this is not an essential difference'. Besides, there is another important consideration Dr. Grierson points out—"As a rule each tribe is separated from its neighbours, and languages quickly split up into dialects, and each dialect easily develops into a distinct language."

He explains further "...It is thus commonly said and believed, that throughout Gangetic Valley, between Bengal and the Punjab, there is one language, and one only, Hindi, with numerous local dialects. From one point of view this is correct, and cannot be denied...And yet, when these numerous so-called dialect of this 'Hindi' are examined by the philologist, and when he attempts to group and classify, he is at once confronted by radical differences of idiom and construction. Some of these dialects are as analytical as English,—others are as synthetic as German.

"...The differentiation of a language does not depend on non-intercommunicability with another form of speech. There are also other powerful factors to be considered...First

and foremost—grammatical structure. There is another factor...it is nationality.

“There is an excellent illustration of this in Assamese. This form of speech is now admitted to be an independent language,—yet if merely its grammatical form and its vocabulary are considered, it would not be denied that it is a dialect of Bengali. It is certainly as closely related in these respects to the standard form of that language as is the dialect of Bengali spoken in Chittagong. Yet its claim to be considered as an independent language is incontestable. Not only is it the speech of an independent nation, with a history of its own, but it has a fine literature differing from that of Bengal both in its standard of speech, and in its nature and content. Here, therefore, we have an example of a language differentiated from its neighbours not by mutual unintelligibility, but by nationality and literature.”¹

It is also necessary to quote the Hyderabad Census Superintendent, as the problems may be taken as a case study for the linguistic situation in other states of India, in general—

“The grouping of dialects and caste dialects under separate languages cannot always be effected in a non-controversial manner. Such grouping is likely to be particularly controversial in a State like Hyderabad which has numerous non-indigenous castes or classes drawn both from outside the

¹. Grierson, G. A. *Linguistic Survey of India*, (1926), vol. I. Part. I. p. 22-23.

State and from one linguistic region to another within the State. The dialects "developed" by these castes or classes pass under different names in the different linguistic regions and represent various stages of assimilation of the regional language. For example, the degree of the present assimilation of Marathi by Kaikadi, of Kannada by Korava Bhasha and of Telugu by Yerukala Bhasha may be enough justification for some persons to group them under respective regional languages, but philologists may prefer to treat all of them as constituting a Tamil or a distinct Dravidian dialect. And again, the "Bhoi" mother-tongue returned from Parbhani and Bhir districts may be corrupt Telugu if the "Bhois" are immigrant *Bestas* from the Telugu districts, or a dialect of Hindi if they are descendants of *Kahars* or *Dhimars* from northern states, who are also called "Bhois". Mandi reported from Mahabubnagar, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warrangal districts may be a corrupt form of either Telugu or Tamil. Similar difficulties will arise with regard to many dialects mentioned in the table if a combination is now attempted."¹

These explain some of the complexities of the problem both for classification of languages and dialects, and also for the vagaries of the Census reports.

Besides these, there are other factors the Census of 1951 reveals :—

(i) Language returns can be extensively falsified as a result of public agitation :—"As the language returns of the

1. *Hyderabad Census Report* (1951).

Punjab, PEPSU, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur States were vitiated by controversy, the returns relating to the languages involved in the controversy have been lumped together. These comprise all returns purporting to the Hindi, Urdu, Hindusthani or Punjabi. Hence the regrettable result that no All-India total can be specified for persons who returned the National language—Hindi—as their mother-tongue.” It is a fact that local rivalry can vitiate language returns to a considerable extent.

If we try to compare figures say, for a few languages, in different Census returns, we find the situation perplexing :

<u>Language</u>	<u>1891</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1951</u>
Rajasthani	16,298,260	12,680,562	645,001
Bhili	2,691,701	1,855,617	1,160,299
Khandeshi	1,253,066	213,272	80

What are the reasons for these declines ? Some may have taken to other languages as have been the cases in a few instances where they live with stronger linguistic groups, but most apparent reasons are that each of these languages has been reported with some other languages, or dialects of some of these languages have been classed with some other languages, or they have not been properly classified, or some of them escaped enumeration at certain Census reports, or that political or group influence has played its part.

Although the Census report of 1951 confirms that “the languages were recorded as returned by the citizen”, an analysis of the Census figures given against each language shows interesting factors. There are—

	73 languages (& dialects) with speakers numbering	1 person	
137	”	”	2-10 persons
173	”	”	11-100 ”
109	”	”	101-500 ”
41	”	”	501-1000 ”
87	”	”	1001-5,000 ”
30	”	”	5001-10,000 ”
73	”	”	10,001-1,00,000 ”
59	”	”	1,00,001 & over ”

- (a) Obviously some of these are not languages or dialects. How any one of the first group of 73 reporting with single speaker can claim to be a language or dialect ?
- (b) The different forms of spelling are used in different areas for the same name. For example, Bihari & Behari ; Carnatic, Karnatic ; Avadhi & Awadhi ; Bara & Bodo ; etc.
- (c) That the mere listing of names from the State lists to Central list shows no less than 34 variations. Androse, Bachari, Bārware, Daffa, etc. reported in the State lists against Androke, Baehari, Bawari, Dala etc. in the consolidated Central list. It shows clearly how easily the confusion is created.
- (d) That some of these languages and dialects reported such as Lama, Buddhist apparently mean Tibetan. Similarly “Agrawali” probably is not a language or dialect.
- (e) That there are some which are really caste names, not languages or dialects.

- (f) That certain languages and dialects have been differently named in different areas, such as Lepcha and Rong ; Lushei & Dulien ; Kanjari and Sansi ; etc.
- (g) That certain languages have been recorded in a variety of forms in different state lists apparently for the same language. For example, (i) Kannada, Kannadi, Canarese, Cannada, Kanad, Kannad, Kanadi, (ii) Gorkhali, Gorkhi, Gurkhia, Gurkha ; etc.
- (h) Another interesting factor also comes to light that all the speakers of Talanai (37), Karma (10), Jarua (4), etc. are male whereas speakers of Michu (45), Orig (4), Nakria (5), etc. are female. Disparity in male and female figures are also noticeable for Oraon (m=1024, f=4), Siroji (m=81, f=5) etc.

In view of these factors, it may be said that unless another Survey is undertaken on the lines of Dr. Grierson utilising advanced knowledge and modern methods, it is impossible to get a precise and satisfactory picture.

Handbook Of
Languages and Dialects
Of India

Abor : a language of the North Assam branch (Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family ; spoken in Abor Hills district, Assam, by 2,167 persons. *ꯀꯪꯂꯩꯄ*)

Abu : a form of Sirohi sub-dialect of Marwari dialect of Rajasthani language (Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh, by 100 persons.

Abu Lok-Ki Boli *See* Abu

Ade Bhasha *See* Are

Aderini : spoken in Buldana distsict, Madhya Pradesh, by 24 persons.

Adhari : spoken in Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh, by 2 persons.

Adhiyana : spoken in Yeotmal district, Madhya Pradesh, by 2 persons.

Adiwasi : spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Adkuri : a form of Halbi, a sub-dialect of the Central Indian dialect of Marathi language (Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Bastar district, Madhya Pradesh by 603 persons.

Agaria : a dialect of Kherwari language (Munda branch, Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken in Palamau district, Bihar, by 4 persons.

Agidei : spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 2 persons.

Agoria *See* Agaria

Agrawali : spoken in Buldana district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Ahirani : another name of Khandesi language (q. v.) ; spoken mainly in West Khandesh district, Bombay, by 6,454 persons.

Ahir *See* Ahiri

Ahiri : spoken in Nimar, Nagpur & Buldana districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 15 persons. [Survey : (1) a sub-dialect of Malvi, (2) a sub-dialect of Bhili.]

Ahom *See* Assamese

Ahrani *See* Ahirani

Aimol : an Old Kuki language (Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 335 persons.

Ajmeri : a dialect of Rajasthani language (Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Ajmer & Rajasthan, by 463,161 persons.

Aka : a language of the North Assam branch (Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken mainly in Lakhimpur district, Assam, by 69 persons. ✓

Alwari : spoken in Ajmer, by 667 persons.

Ambhani : spoken in Yeotmal district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Anagami *See* Angami

Anal : an Old Kuki language (Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 3,239 persons. ✓

Andamanese : spoken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 27 persons. A distinct language belonging to the people thought to be the descendants of the Negroid race.

Andha *See* Andhi

Andhi : spoken in Yeotmal district, Madhya Pradesh & Adilabad district, Hyderabad, by 37 persons.

Andhra : a language group of the Dravidian family comprising Telugu, North-western language i.e. Brahui & semi-Dravidian hybrids i.e. Ladhadi & Bharia. [Sometimes used as another name for Telugu (q.v.)] Spoken in Madhya Pradesh, by 20 persons.

Androse : spoken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 2 persons.

Angami : a language of the Western sub-group of the Naga group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Naga Hills district, Assam, by 28,678 persons. ✓

Angla : spoken in Mandla district, Madhya Pradesh, by 7 persons.

Antardesi *See* Antervedi

Anterbedi *See* Antervedi

Antervedi : another name for Brij Bhasha, a dialect of Western

Hindi (Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken mainly in Bhind district, Madhya Bharat, by 102 persons.

Ao : a language of the Central sub-group of the Naga group of languages (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Naga Hills district, Assam, by 48,723 persons.✓

Aongha : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 4 persons.

Apran : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 5 persons.

Apungnang : spoken in Manipul, by 15 persons.

Are : a name sometimes given to Marathi language (q. v.) in South India ; spoken in Hyderabad by 732 persons. [The figure includes speakers of Ade Bhasha & Bare Bhasha according to Hyderabad Census Report.]

Arya Bhasha *See* Are

Aryan Sub-Family : a sub-family of the Indo-European family of languages. It includes the Iranian branch & Indo-Aryan branch comprising most of the North & East Indian languages.

Arye *See* Are

Ashamiya *See* Assamese

Asnari : spoken in Bhandara district, Madhya Pradesh. by 1 person.

Assam-Burmese Branch : a branch of the Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family, It is spoken in Assam, Manipur & Burma.

Assamese : a language of the Eastern group (Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; the principal language of Assam, spoken by 4,988,226 persons.

Assami *See* Assamese

Asuri : a dialect of Kherwari language (Munda group, Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken in Ranchi district, Bihar, by 1,510 persons.

Atu : spoken in Assam, by 43 persons.

Avadhi *See* Awadhi

Awadhi : a dialect of Eastern Hindi (Mediate sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken mostly in Madhya Bharat, by 3,001 persons.

Bachari : spoken in Assam, by 1 person.

Badaga : a dialect of Kannada language (Dravida group of the Dravidian family) ; spoken in Nilgiris district, Madras, by 67,286 persons.

Badani : spoken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 1 person.

Bagri (i) : a sub-dialect of the Marwari dialect of Rajasthani language (Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Rajasthan, by 926,029 persons. [While the Census Report of Rajasthan & Ajmer returns under the name Bagri or Shekhawati, the Survey indicates these two as sub-dialects.]

Bagri (ii) : a Gipsy language ; spoken in Rajasthan, by 517,034 persons, known as, Bagris, Moghias, Baorias or Bedias.

Baigani : a form of Chhatisgarhi dialect of Eastern Hindi (Mediate sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Mandla district, Madhya Pradesh, by 5,593 persons, known as, Baigas.

Baila Gambari : spoken in Raichur & Gulbarga districts, Hyderabad, by 14 persons.

Baiswari *see* Awadhi

Baite : spoken in Bankura district, West Bengal, by 6 persons.

Balahi : spoken in Nimar & Amravati districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 16 persons.

Baleri *see* Beldari

Balmiki : spoken in Karimnagar district, Hyderabad, by 4 persons.

Balpardi : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 42 persons.

Bamai : spoken in Assam, by 463 persons.

Bamgung : spoken in Manipur, by 88 persons.

Banga-Bhasa *see* Bengali

Bangala *see* Bengali

Bangla *see* Bengali

Bania : spoken in Assam, by 3 persons.

Baniya : spoken in Akola district, Madhya Pradesh, by 46 persons.

Banjari : a dialect of Rajasthani language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore & Madhya Bharat and other

parts of India, by 332,317 persons belonging to an wandering tribe.

Bankal : spoken in Assam, by 2 persons.

Bansari : Spoken in Chindwara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 9 persons.

Banswari : spoken in Bhandara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 4 persons.

Baori : a dialect of Bhili language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh, by 348 persons belonging to a wandering tribe.

Bara : a language of the Bara group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken mainly in Goalpara, Kamrup, United Mikir-North Hills districts, Assam, by 166,447 persons.

Bara Group : a group of the Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family of languages.

Baraj : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 4 persons.

Bare Bhasha *see* Are

Bargundi : a dialect of Tamil language (Dravid group of the Dravidian family) ; spoken in Nimar, Indore & Bhopal districts, Madhya Bharat, by 1,436 persons belonging to a vagrant tribe.

Baroachi : spoken in Aandaman & Nicobar Islands, by 1 person.

Barochi *see* Baroachi

Barwari : spoken in Aurangabad district, Hyderabad, by 57 persons.

Bashgharik *see* Garwi

Basod : spoken in Bhandara & Amravati districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 19 persons.

Bastari : another name for Halbi (q. v.), a dialect of Marathi language ; spoken in Chanda & Bhandara districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 1,240 persons.

Baun : spoken in Assam, by 2 persons.

Bavchi : a Gipsy language ; spoken in Buldana district, Madhya Pradesh, 2 persons.

Bawani : spoken in Bhandara & Amravati districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 92 persons.

Bawari *see* Barwari

Bazari : spoken in Bilaspur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Behari *see* Bihari

Beldari : a Gipsy language ; spoken in Madhya Pradesh & Bombay by 3,853 persons belonging to a wandering tribe.
[This figure includes those for Baleri in Hyderabad Census Report.]

Bengali : a language of the Eastern group (outer sub-branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken as the principal language of Bengal by 25,121,674 persons in West Bengal and about 45,000,000 persons in East Bengal (E. Pakistan).

Benongo : spoken in Koraput district, Orissa, by 69 persons.

Beradi : a dialect of Telugu language (Andhra group of the Dravidian family) ; spoken in Osmanabad district, Hyderabad, by 821 persons.

Berari : a dialect of the Marathi language (Southern group, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Madhya Pradesh, by 62 persons.

Berta : spoken in Assam, by 6 persons.

Bete *See* Biete

Bhadauri : a sub-dialect of the Bundeli dialect of Western Hindi (Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Bhind and Dhar districts, Madhya Bharat, by 6,271 persons.
See also Towargarhi.

Bhaipuri : spoken in Hoshangabad district, Madhya Pradesh, by 6 persons.

Bhami *See* Bhamia

Bhamia : a name given to Malvi dialect (q.v.) of Rajasthani language ; spoken in Chhindwara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Bhamti : a Gipsy language ; spoken in Sholapur district, Bombay and Wardha district, Madhya Pradesh, by 44 persons belonging to a vagrant tribe known as Bhamtas.

Bhandari : a sub-dialect of the Konkan dialect of Marathi language (Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh, by 20 persons.

Bhangi *See* Bhangia

Bhangia : spoken in Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh, by 9 persons.

Bharatpuri : a local name given to Brij Bhasha (q.v.) ; spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 5 persons.

Bharia : a semi-Dravidian hybrid language (Andhra group of the Dravidian family) ; spoken in Chhindwara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1,180 persons, known as, Bharia Gonds.

Bhat : spoken in Adilabad district, Hyderabad, by 15 persons.

Bhatia : a sub-dialect of Kachchi dialect of Sindhi language (North-western group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-European branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Aurangabad district, Hyderabad, by 6 persons.

Bhatra : spoken in Assam, by 47 persons.

Bhatri : a dialect of Oriya language (Eastern group, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Bastar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 62,583 persons.

Bhatu : a form of Kolhati (q.v.), a Gipsy language ; spoken in Buldana district, Madhya Pradesh, by 26 persons.

Bhawasari : spoken in Amravati district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Bhilali : another name for Bhili (q.v.) ; spoken in Madhya Bharat, by 264,289 persons.

Bhili : a language of the Central group (Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Madhya Bharat, Bombay & Rajasthan, by 1,160, 299 persons.

Bhivichi See Bavchi

Bhoi : a form of Gondi language (q.v.) ; spoken in Parbhani & Bhir districts, Hyderabad, by 99 persons.

Bhojpuri : a dialect of Bihari language (Eastern group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken mainly in Purnea district, Bihar, by 2,164 persons.

Bhojpuri, Western *See* Purbi

Bhonda *See* Bonda

Bhopali : another name for Malvi dialect (q.v.) of Rajasthani language ; spoken in Hoshangabad & Nimar districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 32 persons.

Bhora : spoken in Assam, by 112 persons.

Bhotia of Ladhak *See* Ladhaki

Bhotia of Tibet : a language of Tibetan group (Tibeto-Himalayan Branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken mainly in Assam Hills area, Assam, by 116 persons.

Bhotia : a general name for the group of languages belonging to Tibetan group (Tibeto-Himalayan branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Sikkim & West Bengal, by 23,679 persons. [It is the principal language of Bhutan which is outside the scope of the Census.]

Bhoiyari : a sub-dialect of Malvi dialect of Rajasthani language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Wardha district, Madhya Pradesh, by 13,100 persons.

Bhuani : another name for Nimadi dialect (q.v.) of Rajasthani language ; spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 11 persons.

Bhujal : spoken in Assam, by 3 persons.

Bhuli : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 72 persons. *See also* Bhulia

Bhulia : a sub-dialect of the Chhatisgarhi dialect of Eastern Hindi (Mediate group, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh, by 25 persons. *See also* Bhuli

Bhumij : a dialect of Kherwari language (Munda branch, Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken in Orissa, by 101,508 persons.

Bhuniya : spoken in Surguja district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Bhuri : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 11 persons.

Bhutanese *See* Bhutani

Bhutani : a name sometimes given to Bhotia (q.v.) ; spoken in Dehra Dun & Nainital districts, Uttar Pradesh, by 137 persons.

Bhuyan : spoken mostly in Keonjhar district, Orissa, by 4,741 persons. [Probably a form of Mundari dialect (q.v.) of Kherwari language.]

Biete : a dialect of Hrangkhoh language (Old Kuki sub-group, Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken mainly

in Mikir-North Cachar Hills, United Khasi & Jaintia Hills districts, Assam, by 1,566 persons.

Bihari : a language of the Eastern group (Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan Branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Rajasthan, Assam, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh etc., by 2,348 persons. [This figure excludes those of Bihar although this is the principal language of Bihar with 22 dialects & sub-dialects according to the Survey, but in Bihar Census Report, 1951 it has been incorporated with Hindi (q.v.).]

Bijapuri : spoken in Raigarh district, Madhya Bharat, by 9 persons. (Survey : A local form of Kannada (q.v.) spoken in Bijapur.)

Bikaneri : a sub-dialect of Marwari dialect of Rajasthani language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Bikaner district, Rajasthan, by 26,833 persons.

Bilaspuri : a dialect of Punjabi language (Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Hazaribag district, Bihar, by 183 persons. [In Bilaspur & Punjab, it is apparent that this dialect has been integrated with Punjabi language, while in other states it has been recorded in its individual name.]

Bimalli : spoken in Sagar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Binhari : spoken in Dehra Dun district, Uttar Pradesh, by 51 persons.

Binjhali : a sub-dialect of the Chhattisgarhi dialect of Eastern Hindi (Mediate group, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Kalahandi district, Orissa, by 112 persons, known as, Binjjhwars.

Binjhwali *See* Binjhali

Binjhware *See* Binjhali

Biragi : spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 8 persons.

Birhar *See* Birhor

Birhor : a dialect of Kherwari language (Munda branch, Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken in Hazaribag and Ranchi districts, Bihar, by 37 persons.

Birjia : a dialect of Kherwari language (Munda branch, Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken in Palamau & Ranchi districts, Bihar, by 1,683 persons.

See also Brijia

Bishari : spoken in Tehri Garwal district, Uttar Pradesh, by 730 persons.

Bisnupriya : a dialect of Assamese language (Eastern group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 114 persons.

Bodo *See* Bara

Bohmari *See* Kolhati

Bonda : probably a broken form of Oriya language (Eastern group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Koraput district, Orissa, by 2,568 persons.

Bondili : a Madrasi term for Hindusthani ; spoken in Hyderabad, by 122 persons belonging to Bondili caste.

Borodoan : a Naga language (Assam-branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Kamrup district, Assam, by 1,157 persons.

Boroduaria *See* Borodoan

Brahui : a North-western Dravidian language spoken in Kalat & Chagal (W. Pakistan).

Braj-Bhakha : another name for Brij Bhasha (q.v.) ; spoken in Mysore, by 12 persons.

Braj-Bhasha *See* Brij Bhasha

Bramhi : spoken in Nanded district, Hyderabad, by 1 person.

Brij-Bhasha : a dialect of Western Hindi (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Rajasthan, by 177,847 persons. *See also* Braj Bhakha ; Antervedi

Brijpali : spoken in Surguja district, Madhya Pradesh, by 758 persons.

Brijia : spoken in Darjeeling district, West Bengal, by 61 persons. *See also* Birjia.

Buchaman : spoken in Chanda district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Buddhist : spoken in Wardha district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person. Apparently another name for Bhotia of Tibet.

Bulari : spoken in Yeotmal district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Bundeli : spoken in Buldana district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1,289 persons. Probably a form of Bundelkhandi (q.v.).

Bundelkhendi : a dialect of Western Hindi (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Madhya Bharat & Rajasthan, by 8,797 persons. *See also* Bundeli

Burdi : spoken in Bhandara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 140 persons. Probably a form Marathi language (q.v.).

Burgandi *See* Bargundi

Canarese *See* Kannada

Capsara : spoken in Assam, by 17 persons.

Carnatic : another name for Kannada (q.v.) ; spoken in Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 185 persons.

Chakisang : a Naga language (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Naga Hills district, Assam, by 25,688 persons.

Chakma : a sub-dialect of Bengali language (Eastern group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Lushai Hills, Assam & in Tripura, by 23,118 persons.

Chakra : spoken in Assam, by 31 persons.

Chambhari : spoken in Hyderabad, by 1,871 persons. [The figure includes those speaking Katai as reported by Hyderabad Census.]

Chamri *See* Chambhari

Chanari : spoken in Assam, by 3 persons.

Chandal : spoken in Assam, by 6 persons.

✓ **Chang** : a Naga language (Eastern group, Assam- Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese

family) ; spoken in Naga Hills area, Assam, by 1,053 persons.

Channevari : spoken in Parbhani district, Hyderabad, by 153 persons. [The figure includes those speaking Pad Masali as reported by the Hyderabad Census.]

Charoa : spoken in Assam, by 1 person.

Charwali : spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 2 persons.

Chau Bhasha : spoken in Hyderabad, by 860 persons. [The figure includes those speaking Nervy & Somes Chatry according to Hyderabad Census.]

Chauranji : spoken in Warrangal district, Hyderabad, by 4 persons.

Chaurasi : a sub-dialect of Jaipuri dialect of Rajasthani language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken mostly in Hyderabad district, Hyderabad, by 81 persons.

Chenchu : another name for Telugu (q. v.) ; spoken in Hyderabad, by 68 persons.

Chhatisgarhi : a dialect of Eastern Hindi (Mediate group, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 902,908 persons. *See also* Laria

Chigaripocha : spoken in Gulbarga district, Hyderabad, by 67 persons.

Chin : a language of the Kuki-Chin group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Lushai Hills, Assam, by 21 persons.

Chingpaw : a language of Kachin group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 39 persons. [This language is usually spoken in upper Burma.]

Chiranji : spoken in Medak district, Hyderabad, by 10 persons.

Chiru : and Old Kuki language (Kuki-Chin group, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 1,079 persons.

Chist : spoken in Manipur, by 11 persons.

Chitodi : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 53 persons. [Survey : probably (i) a form of Khandesi, (ii) a mixture of Gujarati & Marathi.]

Chitralli : spoken in Bombay, by 1 person.

Chiwangi : spoken in Parbhani district, Hyderabad, by 45 persons.

Chontzu *See* Chenchu

Chote : an Old Kuki language (Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 695 persons.

Choura : spoken in Assam, by 61 persons.

Chukkabotla : spoken in Adilabad district, Hyderabad, by 53 persons.

Chutiya *See* Deori

Coorgi : a language of Dravida group (Dravidian family) ; spoken in Coorg, Madras & in Mysore, by 68,799 persons.

Dabi : spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 14 persons.

Daha : spoken in Assam, by 23 persons.

Dakhani : another name for Marathi language (q. v.) ;
spoken in Amravati and Akola districts, Madhya Pradesh,
by 125 persons.

Dakhini Marathi *See* Dakhani

Dakhni *See* Dakhani

Dafla : a language of the North Assam branch (Non-pro-
nominalized Himalayan group, Tibeto-Burman sub-family
of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Balipara
Frontier Tract, Assam, by 839 persons. ✓

Dangi : spoken mostly in Rajasthan, by 16,491 persons.

[Survey : (i) a sub-dialect of Brij Bhasa dialect of Western
Hindi (ii) a form of Malvi (q.v.), (iii) a language of tribes
inhabiting the Dangs of North-West India.]

Dard Group : a group of languages of the Dardic or Pisacha
branch (Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ;
includes Shina, Kashmiri & Kohisthani languages.

Dardic : a branch of Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European
family ; includes Kafir group, Khowar group, and Dard
group of languages.

Dasgori : spoken in Betul district, Madhya Pradesh, by 5
persons.

Daswani : spoken in Akola district, Madhya Pradesh, by 2
persons.

Dawahi : spoken in Bulanda district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1
person.

✓ **Deori** : a language of the Bara group (Assam-Burmese
branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese

family) ; spoken in Lakhimpur district, Assam, by 6,715 persons.

Derawal *See* Derawali

Derawali : spoken in Bijnaur & Allahabad districts, Uttar Pradesh, by 29 persons. [Survey : a local name for Lahnda (q.v.) spoken in N.W.F.P.]

Devnagari *See* Devnagri

Devnagri : the name of the written character of Hindi, sometimes reported as another name for Hindi (q.v.) ; spoken in Bhandara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Dhabadi : spoken mainly in Udaipur & Pali districts, Rajasthan, by 31,702 persons.

Dhado : spoken mainly in Sikar district, Rajasthan, by 13,146 persons.

Dhagoda : spoken in Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh, by 83 persons.

Dhamdi : spoken in Chanda & Bhandara districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 125 persons.

Dhangar : a form of Koda dialect (q.v.) ; spoken in Raigarh & Bilaspur districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 1,833 persons.

Dhangir : spoken in Mirzapore district, Uttar Pradesh, by 1,982 persons.

Dhangri *See* Dhangir

Dhanton : spoken in Manipur, by 118 persons.

Dhara : spoken in Bilaspur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Dhasadi : spoken in Yeotmal district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Dhedi : another name for Mahari (q.v.) spoken in Durg district, Madhya Pradesh, by 6 persons.

Dhimal : a language of the Eastern Pronominalized Himalayan group (Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family); spoken in Darjeeling district, West Bengal, by 124 persons.

Dhiwar : spoken in Chanda, Bhandara & Nagpur districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 171 persons.

Dhori : spoken mainly in Parbhani district, Hyderabad, by 96 persons. [Probably a dialect of Bhili (q.v.).]

Dhruva : spoken in Koraput district, Orissa, by 3,212 persons.

Dhum : spoken in Assam, by 3 persons.

Dhundari *See* Jaipuri

Dhundhari *See* Jaipuri

Didayi : spoken in Koraput district, Orissa, by 145 persons. [Probably a dialect of Gondi (q.v.).] *See also* Parji

Diephar : spoken in Manipur, by 2 persons.

Dimasa : a language of the Bara group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family); spoken in United Mikir North Cachar Hills, Assam, by 6,015 persons.

Dimbhari *See* Kahari

Dimolia : spoken in Assam, by 50 persons. *See also* Dhimal

Doan : a language of the Kachin group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family); spoken mainly in Kamrup district, Assam, by 2,632 persons.

Doaniya *See* Doan

Dogra *See* Dogri

Dogri : a dialect of Punjabi language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Uttar Pradesh, Mysore etc., by 326 persons. [This figure excludes speakers in Jammu & Kashmir where this language is mostly spoken.]

Dohori : spoken in Nagpur, Akola & Buldana districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 837 persons.

Dom : a Gipsy language ; spoken in Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh, by 24 persons.

Dombari *See* Dommari

Dombhari *See* Dommari

Dommari : another name for Kolhati (q.v.), a Gipsy language ; spoken in Hyderabad, by 693 persons belonging to a vagrant tribe.

Dorli : spoken in Bastar district, Madhya Pradesh by 9,278 persons.

Dravida : (i) a name of a group of language of the Dravidian family ; includes Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, Kodagu or Coorgi & Tulu languages. (ii) a name sometimes given to Tamil language.

Dravidian Family : one of the great family of languages of the world ; spoken in the Southern India, and in Baluchistan. Includes Dravida group i.e. Tamil, Malayalam etc.; intermediate group i.e. Kurukh, Malhar, Kui, Gondi languages etc. ; Andhra group i.e. Telugu & others ; Brahui & Semi-Dravidian hybrids i.e. Ladhadi, Bharia etc.

Dukpa : a dialect of Bhotia language (Tibetan group, Tibeto-Himalayan branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Darjeeling district, West Bengal & in Sikkim, by 1,353 persons.

Dulien *See* Lushei

Dungari : another name for Bhili (q.v.) ; spoken in Madhya Bharat, by 424 persons.

Dungri *See* Dungari

Dzarpi : a dialect of Marathi language (Southern group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Chanda & Akola districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 51 persons.

Eastern Pahari *See* Nepali

Elami : spoken in Yeotmal district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Empeo *See* Kachha Naga

Eskhoti : spoken in Wardha district, Madhya Pradesh, by 6 persons.

Falori : spoken in Chhindwara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Gadaba : a language of Munda branch (Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken in Orissa & Madras, by 54,454 persons.

Gadari *See* Gadaria

Gadaria : spoken in Aurangabad district, Hyderabad, by 600 persons.

Gallong : a language of Naga group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Abor Hills district, Assam, by 39 persons.

- Gangadiparsi** : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 35 persons.
- Gangapari** : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 2 persons. [Probably the same as Awadhi language (q.v.).]
- ✓ **Gangte** : spoken mainly in Manipur, by 2,538 persons.
- Ganju** : spoken in Assam, by 47 persons.
- Gankul** : spoken in Surguja district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.
- Gar** : spoken in Assam, by 1 person.
- Garani** : spoken in Ajmer, by 378 persons.
- Garhwali** : a dialect of Central Pahari language (Pahari group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Garhwal and neighbouring districts, Uttar Pradesh, by 484,261 persons. [Census : The figure excludes those in Punjab, where speakers of this language are included in Hindi (q. v.)]
- ✓ **Garó** : a language of the Bara group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Garo Hills district, Assam, by 239,816 persons.
- Garodi** : a Gipsy language ; spoken in Bhir district, Hyderabad, by 17 persons.
- ✓ **Garudi** *See* Garodi
- Garwi** : spoken in Manipur, by 2 persons. [Survey : a dialect of Kohisthani language, Dardic branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family.]
- Gattu** *See* Gotte
- Gaudia** *See* Gour

Gawan : spoken in Amravati district, Madhya Pradesh, by 4 persons.

Gawani : spoken in Sagar & Amravati districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 161 persons. [Probably the same as Gawan (q.v.)]

Gawari : spoken mainly in Ranchi district, Bihar, by 1,043 persons.

Ghagod : spoken in Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh, by 18 persons.

Gharepali : spoken in Chhindwara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 3 persons.

Gharia : spoken in Koraput district, Orissa, by 278 persons.

Ghashar : spoken in Raipur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 156 persons.

Ghasi : spoken in Darjeeling district, West Bengal, by 58 persons.

Ghatoti : spoken in Amravati district, Madhya Pradesh, by 3 persons.

Ghisadi : a dialect of Gujarati language (Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken mainly in Hyderabad, by 2,287 persons belonging to a wandering tribe of blacksmith.

Ghua *See* Ghuha

Ghuha : spoken in Assam, by 1 person.

Gipsy languages : a number of unclassified languages spoken by wandering tribes in various parts of India ; includes Beldari, Bhamti, Dom, Garodi, Kanjari, Kolhati, Ladi, Malar, Sikalgari, etc.

Girasia : a dialect of Bhili language (Central sub-group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Marwar & Sirohi districts, Rajasthan, by 18,803 persons.

Goanese : spoken mostly in West Bengal, Hyderabad & Uttar Pradesh, by 613 persons. [This is primarily the language of the people of Goa which is excluded from the Census report.]

Gobani : spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 75 persons.

Godhyani : a sub-dialect of Bundelkhandi (q. v.) ; spoken in Durg district, Madhya Pradesh, by 6 persons.

Godwani *See* Godhyani

Godwari : a form of Marwari dialect of Rajasthani language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-European branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Hoshangabad & Nagpur districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 32 persons.

Gohati : spoken mainly in Barmer district, Rajasthan, by 4,129 persons.

Golangunja : spoken in Amravati district, Madhya Pradesh, by 69 persons.

Golari : spoken in Madhya Pradesh, by 2,084 persons belonging to a nomadic tribe, known as, Golars. [Survey : (i) a dialect of Kannada language, (ii) a dialect of Telugu language.]

Gomantaki *See* Goanese.

Gomati : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Gond : spoken in Orissa by 22,157 persons belonging to a tribe known as Gonds. *See also* Gondi

Gondi : a language of the Intermediate group of the Dravidian family ; spoken mainly in Madhya Pradesh & in Hyderabad, by 1,232,886 persons. [Assam reports 32,224 persons as speaking this language.] *See also* Gond

Gondla : spoken in Dharwar district, Bombay, by 5 persons.

Gooli : spoken in Buldana district, Madhya Pradesh, by 72 persons.

Gopal : a Gipsy language ; spoken in Akola district, Madhya Pradesh & Aurangabad district, Hyderabad, by 119 persons.

Gopali *See* Gopal

Gopani : spoken in Betul district, Madhya Pradesh, by 14 persons.

Gor : spoken in Tripura, by 32 persons.

Gorakhpuri : a form of Bhojpuri dialect (q. v.) of Bihari language ; spoken in Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh, by 29 persons.

Gori : spoken in Assam, by 7 persons.

Gorkhali : another name for Nepali (q. v.) ; spoken in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 14,089 persons.

Gorkhi *see* Gorkhali

Gosai *see* Gosavi

Gosavi : spoken mainly in Hyderabad, by 356 persons.

Gothi : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Gotte : spoken in Warrangal district, Hyderabad, by 4 persons.

[Probably a dialect of Gondi language (q. v.).]

Goundi : spoken in Hyderabad, by 140 persons. [The figure includes speakers of Matadi as per Hyderabad Census.]

Gour : spoken in Assam, by 215 persons. [Probably a form of Bengali (q. v.) spoken in Northern Bengal.]

Govari : a dialect of Marathi language (Southern group, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Madhya Pradesh, by 2,041 persons, known as, Gouars or cowherds.

Gowachin : spoken in Chanda district, Madhya Pradesh, by 2 persons.

Gowaniri : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 163 persons.

Gowari *see* Govari

Groeya : spoken in Assam, by 97 persons.

Guelream : spoken in Manipur, by 137 persons.

Gujarati : a language of the Central group (Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; the principal language of Gujarat and spoken by 16,310,771 persons.

Gujari : a dialect of Rajasthani language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken mainly in Madhya Bharat, by 1,814 persons. [Reported as Gujri in Uttar Pradesh Census.]

Gujari Proper : a sub-dialect of Gujari (q. v.) ; spoken in Madhya Pradesh, by 132 persons.

Gujri *See* Gujarī

Gungi : spoken in Hoshangabad district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Gur : spoken in Assam, by 134 persons.

Gurao : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 2 persons.

Gurjar : spoken in Madhya Pradesh, by 14 persons. [Apparently a form of Gujarati (q. v.)]

Gurkhali *See* Gorkhali

Gurkhiya *See* Gorkhali

Gurumukhi *see* Punjabi

Gurung : a language of Non-Pronominalised Himalayan group (Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in West Bengal & Sikkim, by 26,556 persons.

Haburi : spoken in Mathura district, Uttar Pradesh, by 156 persons.

Hairamba : spoken mainly in Cachar district, Assam, by 9,301 persons.

Haijong *see* Hajong

Hajang *see* Hajong

✓ **Hajong** : a form of Eastern dialect of Bengali language (Eastern group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Garo Hills district, Assam, by 5,626 persons.

Halbi : a sub-dialect of Marathi language (Southern group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Bastar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 264,912 persons.

Halian : spoken in Betul district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person. |

Hallam : a language of the Old Kuki sub-group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Tripura, by 12,230 persons.

Hangal : spoken in Manipur, by 36 persons.

Hangkoop *see* Haokup

✓ **Hangseen** : a dialect of Thado language (Northern Chin sub-group, Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 8 persons.

✓ **Haokup** : a dialect of Thado language (Northern Chin sub-group, Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 2,626 persons.

Haranti : spoken in Goona & Mandswar districts, Madhya Bharat, by 557 persons.

Harauti : a sub-dialect of the Central Eastern dialect of Rajasthani language (Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Rajasthan, by 815,859 persons.

Hariani : spoken in Bangalore district, Mysore, by 2 persons.

Helava : spoken in Gulbarga district, Hyderabad, by 38 persons.

Hibo : spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Hill Kachari *see* Dimasa

Hills Kachari *see* Dimasa

Hindi : a common name for a group of languages and dialects being composed of Western Hindi including Khari Boli (the basis of both literary Hindi and Urdu), Eastern Hindi and Bihari with some of their dialects and subdialects belonging to Indo-Aryan branch (Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; recognised by the Constitution of India as the official language of India and is understood in its rudimentary form throughout India. This is the principal language of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar ; spoken by 149,944,311 persons. (The figure includes Punjabi, Urdu, Hindusthani and some others).

Hindko : spoken in Hyderabad district, Hyderabad by 9 persons. [Survey : a general name for the North Western dialect of Lahnda.]

Hindusthani *See* Hindi

Hmar : an old Kuki language (Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur & in Assam, by 13,160 persons.

Ho : a dialect of Kherwari language (Munda branch, Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken in Bihar & Orissa, by 599,876 persons.

Holiya *see* Golari

Hoshangabadi : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 133 persons.

Hotani : spoken in Bhandara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Hrangchol *see* Hrangkhoh

Hrangkhol : an Old Kuki language (Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family); spoken in Tripura, Manipur & Assam, by 1,973 persons.

Hrusso *see* Aka

Impurion : spoken in Manipur, by 337 persons.

Imraon : spoken in Assam, by 8 persons.

Indo-Aryan Branch : one of the three branches of the Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family of languages. The other branches are Iranian & Dardic or Pisacha. It includes, besides Sanskrit language three sub-branches, an Outer, a Mediate and an Inner comprising 439 languages & dialects of North-west, Central & East India.

Indo-European Family : a family of languages of which only the Aryan sub-family is spoken in India. This is also known as the Indo-Germanic family.

Indo-Germanic Family *see* Indo-European Family

Indoi : spoken in Manipur, by 33 persons.

Inkari Bhasha *see* Inkhari Bhasha

Inkhari Bhasha : spoken in Hyderabad, by 946 persons.

Inko : spoken in Chhindwara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 22 persons.

Inner Sub-Branch : one of the three sub-branches of the Indo-Aryan branch of the Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family. It includes two groups—the Central & the Pahari. The former includes Western Hindi, Punjabi, Gujarati, Bhili, Khandesi & Rajasthani, and the later includes Eastern Pahari, Nepali or Khaskura, Central Pahari & Western Pahari languages.

Jagannathi : another name for Oriya language (q. v.) ; spoken in Hyderabad, by 316 persons.

Jaini : spoken in Hyderabad, by 149 persons. [Probably another name for Gujarati language (q. v.)]

Jaintia : spoken in Assam Hills division, Khasi & Jaintia Hills, Assam, by 23,652 persons.

Jaipuri : a dialect of Rajasthani language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Rajasthan & Ajmer, by 1,588,069 persons.

Jamaita : a form of Tipura language (Bara group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burmese sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Tripura, by 2,750 persons.

Jangali : spoken in Madhya Pradesh & Assam, by 37 persons.

Jangdi : a local name for Urdu (q. v.) ; spoken in Aurangabad district, Hyderabad, by 2 persons.

Jangli *See* Jangali

Jarua : spoken in Assam, by 4 persons. [Probably the same as Jharwa. a mongrel dialect of Assamese spoken at the foot of Garo Hills.]

Jatapu : spoken in Madras & Orissa, by 37,518 persons. [Probably the same as Kui]

Jati *See* Jatu

Jatki : spoken in Aurangabad district, Hyderabad, by 6 persons.

Jatu : a form of Bangaru dialect of Western Hindi language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Sagar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 62 persons.

Jatwari : spoken in Madhya Bharat, by 2,079 persons.

Jaunsari : a dialect of Western Pahari language (Inner branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Jaunsar Bawar, Dehra Dun districts, Uttar Pradesh, by 54,019 persons.

Jhadpi *See* Dzarpi

Jharia : spoken in Koraput district, Orissa, by 2,539 persons.

[Probably a form of Oriya language (q. v.)]

Jharwa *See* Jarua

Jhora : spoken in Tripura, by 178 persons.

Jimdhar *See* Rai

Jogi : a Madrasi caste name, used as a synonym for Telugu (q. v.) ; spoken in Rajkot & Akola districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 12 persons.

Jogia *See* Jogi

Joshi : spoken in Aurangabad district, Hyderabad, by 8 persons.

Juang : a Munda language (Munda branch, Austro-Ausiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken mostly in Keonjhar district, Orissa, by 12,559 persons.

Jubli : spoken in Dehra Dun district, Uttar Pradesh, by 516 persons.

Junni : spoken in Buldana district, Madhya Pradesh, by 3 persons.

✓ **Kabui** : a language of the Naga-Bara sub-group, (Naga group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 18,627 persons.

Kacha *See* Kachha Naga

Kachari Doan : spoken in Kamrup district, Assam by 2,306 persons.

Kachha Naga : a language of the Naga-Bara sub-group (Naga group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Naga Hills, Assam, by 911 persons.

Kachhi : a dialect of Sindhi language (North-western group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Kachhi, Bombay, by 74,159 persons.

Kachhwahi : spoken mainly in Gird & Shajapur districts, Madhya Bharat, by 266 persons.

Kachin : a language of the Kachin group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Darjeeling district, West Bengal, by 192 persons.

Kachin Group : a language group of the Assam-Burmese branch (Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family). Kachin is the principal language of this group.

Kadagu *See* Coorgi

Kadi : a Gipsy language ; spoken in Mehsana district, Bombay, by 25 persons.

Kagate *See* Kagatey

Kagatey : a dialect of Bhotia language (Tibetan group, Tibeto-Himalayan branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Darjeeling district, West Bengal & in Sikkim, by 380 persons.

Kahari : a form of Bundeli language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Aurangabad & Bhir districts, Hyderabad, by 673 persons, known as, Kahars.

Kaikadi : a dialect of Tamil language (Dravida group of the Dravidian family) ; spoken in Hyderabad, by 4,344 persons.

Kalahandi : spoken in Balipara Frontier Tract, Assam, by 49 persons. [Survey : name given to Oriya spoken in Kalahandi state.]

Kalar : spoken in Assam, by 1 person.

Kalari : spoken in Madhya Pradesh, by 746 persons.

Kalbeli : spoken in Mandsaur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 59 persons.

Kamti *See* Khamti

Kanad *See* Kannada

Kanada *See* Kannada

Kanadi *See* Kannada

Kanarese *See* Kannada

Kanauri : a language of the Western sub group (Pronominalised Himalayan group, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Dehra Dun district, Uttar Pradesh, by 224 persons.

Kanawari *See* Kanauri

Kandhi *See* Kui

Kangoi : spoken in Bangalore & Tumkur districts, Mysore, by 8 persons.

Kangree *See* Kangri

Kangri : spoken in Dehra Dun district, Uttar Pradesh, by 807 persons.

Kanjari : a Gipsy language ; spoken mostly in Rajasthan, by 4,976 persons belonging to a vagrant tribe.

Kankani : spoken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 29 persons. [Probably the same as Konkani (q.v.)]

Kankanny *See* Kankani

Kankari : another name for Chhatisgarhi language (q.v.) ; spoken mostly in Ajmer, by 9 persons.

Kankeri *See* Kankari

Kannada : a language of Dravida group (Dravidian family) ; the principal language of Mysore & spoken also in Bombay, Madras & Hyderabad, by 14,471,764 persons.

Kannadi *See* Kannada

Kanwar : spoken in Surguja district, Madhya Pradesh, by 40 persons.

Kapewar *See* Kapewari

Kapewari : another name for Telugu language (q.v.) ; spoken in Chanda district, Madhya Pradesh, by 4 persons.

Kapri : spoken in Chanda district, Madhya Pradesh, by 8 persons.

Karah : spoken in Bilaspur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Karandi : spoken in Akola district, Madhya Pradesh, by 5 persons.

Karhadi : spoken in United Khasi & Jaintia Hills districts, Assam, by 2 persons.

Karkul : spoken in Assam, by 1 person.

Karma : spoken in Assam, by 10 persons.

Karamali *See* Karmali

Karmali : a form of Santali dialect of Kherwari language (Munda branch, Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken in Keonjhar district, Orissa, by 7,424 persons.

Karnataki *See* Carnatic

Karnatic *See* Carnatic

X **Karum** : an Old Kuki language (Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 105 persons.

Karwari : spoken in Sagar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Kasari : spoken in Chanda district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1,093 persons.

Kashataon : spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 3 persons.

Kasmiri : a language of the Dard group (Dardic or Pisach branch, Eastern group, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Punjab, Pepsu & Uttar Pradesh, by 5,086 persons. [This is the principal language of the State of Jammu & Kashmir which is beyond the scope of the present Census.]

Kastham : spoken in Yeotmal district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Kataba : spoken in Gulbarga district, Hyderabad, by 5 persons.

Katai *See* Chambhari

Katcha : spoken in Manipur, by 3,889 persons. [Probably the same as Kaccha Naga (q.v.)]

Kathe *See* Manipuri

Kathiyawadi *See* Kathiyawari

Kathiawari : a dialect of Gujarati language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-European branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Madhya Bharat & Madhya Pradesh, by 4,359 persons.

Katia : a dialect of Marathi language (North Western group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Chhindwara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1,265 persons.

Katiyai *See* Katia

Kavadi : spoken in Surguja district, Madhya Pradesh, by 4 persons.

Kchimadan : spoken in Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh, by 5 persons.

† **Keepgen** : another name for Thado language (q.v.) ; spoken in Manipur, by 224 persons.

Keshama *See* Khezhamā

Kewati : spoken in Chanda district, Madhya Pradesh, by 3,517 persons. [Survey : It is mixture of Bagheli & Nagpuri Marathi.]

Khadi : spoken in Bhandara & Yeotmal districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 7 persons. [Survey : It is a Gipsy language spoken in Surat, not identified.]

Khadia : spoken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 110 persons.

Khaltahi *See* Chhatisgarhi

Khambu : a language of the Eastern sub-group (Pronominalized Himalayan group, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Calcutta, West Bengal, by 5 persons.

Khamkam : spoken in Assam, by 1 person.

Khampti *See* Khamti

Khamti : a language of the Tai group (Siamese-Chinese sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken mainly in Lakhimpur district, Assam, by 1,334 persons.

Khandesi : a language of Central group (Inner sub-group, Mediate sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Rajasthan, Hyderabad & Madhya Pradesh, by 80 persons.

Khangoi *See* Kangoi

Kharam : spoken in Manipur, by 72 persons.

Kharia : a language of Munda branch (Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken in Bihar & Orissa, by 110,592 persons.

Kharwari *See* Kherwari

Khas : spoken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 8 persons.

Khasi : a somewhat independent language forming a group by itself (Mon-Khmer branch, Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken in Khasi & Jaintia Hills district, Assam, by 230,982 persons.

Khaskura *See* Nepali

Khatchang : spoken in Assam, by 170 persons.

Kha tehang *See* Khatchang

Khatrī : spoken in Hyderabad, by 6,121 persons.

Khelma : a dialect of Hallam language (Old Kuki-Chin group Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in United Mikir North Cachar Hills district, Assam, by 352 persons.

Kherwari : a language of the Munda branch (Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken in Assam, by 96,621 persons including 706 persons in Bihar. [Survey : It is spoken in Bihar & Orissa.]

Khezhama : a language of the Western Naga group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burmese sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Naga Hills district, Assam, by 38 persons.

Khichiwari : a dialect of Rajasthani language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Goona district, Madhya Bharat, by 6,065 persons.

Khoja : spoken in Chanda, Nagpur & Yeotmal districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 14 persons.

Kholcha : spoken in Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh, by 108 persons.

Khond *See* Kui

Khongyong : spoken in Manipur, by 202 persons.

Khongzai : a dialect of Thado language (Northern Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 6,199 persons.

Khotha : spoken in Bihar, by 1,744 persons. [Probably a dialect of Hindi (q.v.)]

Khowari : spoken in Assam, by 20 persons.

Khul : spoken in Manipur, by 2,154 persons.

Khumshani : spoken in Yeotmal district, Madhya Pradesh, by 2 persons.

Khyang *See* Shoa

Kilang : spoken in Manipur, by 2 persons.

Kisan : spoken mainly in Sambalpur district, Orissa, by 66,428 persons belonging to a class of cultivators. *See also* Koda & Oraon

Kishangarhi : a dialect of Rajasthani language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Rajasthan, by 17,254 persons.

Kirari : a form of Bundeli dialect (q.v.) of Western Hindi ; spoken in Nagpur & Amravati districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 211 persons, known as, Kiraris.

Koch : a language of the Bara group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken mainly in Garo Hills district, Assam, by 5,208 persons.

Koda : a dialect of Kherwari language (Munda branch, Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken mostly in Sambalpur district, Orissa, by 4,627 persons.

Kodagu *See* Coorgi

Kohati : spoken in Raichur district, Hyderabad, by 1 person.

Koi : a dialect of Gondi language (Intermediate group, Dravidian family) ; spoken in Madras, Hyderabad & Orissa, by 137,358 persons.

Koireng *See* Kolhreng

Kokani : spoken in Madhya Bharat, by 308 persons.

Koki : spoken in Amravati district, Madhya Pradesh, by 7 persons.

Kol : another name for Ho (q.v.) ; spoken mainly in Keonjhar district, Orissa, by 50,743 persons.

Kolhreng : an Old Kuki language (Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 496 persons.

Kolami a language of the Intermediate group (Dravidian family) ; spoken in Yeotmal & Wardha districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 42,768 persons.

Kolasi : spoken in Wardha district, Madhya Pradesh, by 15 persons.

Kolavi : spoken in Assam, by 3 persons.

Kolhati : a Gipsy language ; spoken in Madhya Pradesh & Hyderabad, by 995 persons belonging to a vagrant tribe.

Koli : spoken in Bhandara & Balaghat districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 3,106 persons. [Probably the same as Ho or Kol (q.v.)]

Kolil : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 14 persons.

Kom : an Old Kuki language (Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 2,490 persons.

Komtau : a dialect of Telugu language (Intermediate group, Dravidian family) ; spoken in Chanda district, Madhya Pradesh, by 14 persons, known as, Komtis.

Komti *See* Komtau

Konada : spoken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 2 persons.

Konda : spoken in Koraput district, Orissa & Sibsagar district, Assam, by 14,052 persons. [Survey : a form of Kui (q.v.)]

Kondh *See* Kui

Kongai *See* Korava

Konkani : a dialect of Marathi language (Southern group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken mainly in Bombay & Madras, by 639,020 persons. *See also* Goanese ; Kankani

Konkani (Thakur) : spoken in Aurangabad district, Hyderabad, by 61 persons.

Konyak : a language of the Eastern Naga group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Konyak territory of the Naga Hills district, Assam, by 8,814 persons.

Kora : spoken in West Bengal, by 734 persons. [Probably another name for Koda (q.v.)]

Koranti *See* Brijia

Korava : a dialect of Tamil language (Dravida group, Dravidian family) ; spoken mainly in Raichur and Gulbarga district, Hyderabad, by 2,629 persons belonging to a vagrant tribe, known as, Koravas. [The figure includes those for Kongai & Modi according to Hyderabad Census]

Korki *See* Korku

Korku : a language of the Munda branch (Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken in Madhya Pradesh, by 170,607 persons.

Kortha : a form of Magahi (q.v.) ; spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 8 persons.

Korthi *See* Kortha

Korwa : a dialect of Kherwari language (Munda branch, Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken in Madhya Pradesh & Bihar, by 26,477 persons.

Kosali *See* Awadhi

Kosri : spoken in Bhandara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 2,766 persons.

Kosthi : spoken in Bhandara & Nagpur districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 10,550 persons, known as, Kosthis. [Survey : (i) a form of Berar dialect of Marathi, (ii) a form of Bundeli dialect of Western Hindi.]

Kotali : a dialect of Bhili language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 74 persons.

Kotani Bhil : spoken in Buldana district, Madhya Pradesh, by 9 persons.

Kothili *See* Kotali

Koti *See* Kotiya

Kotil *See* Kotali

Kotiya : spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 6 persons. [Probably a local name for Oriya (q.v.)]

Kotpadi : spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Koya *See* Koi

Kroom *See* Karum

Kshatri *See* Kshatriya

Kshatriya : spoken in Chhindwara & Akola districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 8 persons.

Kui : a language of the Intermediate group of the Dravidian family ; spoken in Orissa, by 280,561 persons. *See also* Konda & Jatapu

Kukari : spoken in Jabalpur & Hoshangabad districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 91 persons.

Kuki : specified sub-group of languages of the Kuki-Chin group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, Assam & Tripura, by 35,603 persons. [This figure represents unspecified Kuki according to the Census.]

Kuki-Chin Group : a group of languages of the Assam-Burmese branch (Tibeto-Burmese sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family). Many of the languages of this group are spoken in Burma. Includes Manipuri, Thado, Ralte, Lushei, Hrangkhoh, Hallam, Aimol, Karum etc.

Kulashi : spoken in Assam, by 1 person.

Kumai : spoken in Sikkim, by 25 persons.

Kumbau *See* Kunbau

Kumbhari : spoken in Madhya Pradesh, by 510 persons, known as Kumbhars. [Survey : (i) a corrupt form of Berar dialect of Marathi, (ii) a corrupt form of Bundeli dialect of Western Hindi, (iii) a corrupt form of the Bagheli dialect of Eastern Hindi.]

Kumhari *See* Kumbhari

Kumauni : a dialect of Central Pahāri language (Pahari group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken mostly in Almora district, Uttar Pradesh, by 571,401 persons.

Kumi : spoken in Bangalore district, Mysore, by 33 persons.

Kunbau : a dialect of Marathi language (Southern group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh, by 12 persons.

Kunbi : a dialect of Marathi language (Southern group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh, by 12 persons.

Kunnar : spoken in Jabbalpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 4 persons.

Kurku *See* Korku

Kurmali : a form of Magahi (q.v.) ; spoken in Chotanagpur area, Bihar, by 6,348 persons, known as, Kurmis.

Kurmali Thor *See* Kurmali

Kurmi : a form of Bhumij (q.v.) ; spoken in Manipur, by 450 persons.

Kurti : spoken in Assam, by 2 persons.

Kurumali : spoken in Chanda district, Madhya Pradesh, by 331 persons. [Probably the same as Kurmali (q.v.)]

Kurukh *See* Oraon

Kutchhi *See* Kachhi

Kyashnalini *See* Kyashnarini

Kyashnarini : spoken in Chanda district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Labhani *See* Banjori

Laccadive : spoken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 27 persons. [Apparently it is the language of the people by Laccadives not included in the Census. Probably a form of Malayalam.]

Lad *See* Ladi

Ladhaki : a form of Bhotia language (Tibetan group, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Dehra Dum, Uttar Pradesh, by 70 persons. [Literally, it is language of the people of Ladhak which is not included in the Census.]

Ladi : a Gipsy language ; spoken in Hyderabad & Bombay, by 85 persons.

Ladsee : spoken in Amravati district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1,821 persons.

Lahnda : spoken mainly in Banarkantha & Ahmedabad districts, Bombay, by 82 persons. [Survey : It is the language of the North Western group of the Outer Indo-Aryan languages spoken in Western Punjab.]

Lakher : a dialect of Lai language (Central Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Lushai Hills district, Assam, by 6,381 persons.

Lalgowari : spoken in Chanda district, Madhya Pradesh, by 15 persons.

Lalung : a language of the Bara group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken mainly in Khasi & Jaintia Hills, United Mikir North Cachar Hills, & Nowgong districts, Assam, by 7,824 persons.

Lama : another name for Bhotia of Tibet (q.v.) ; spoken in Hyderabad district, Hyderabad, by 1 person.

Lambadi : spoken in Hyderabad & Madras, by 628,166 persons.

Lamkang : spoken in Manipur, by 1,688 persons.

Laria : another name for Chhatisgarhi dialect (q.v.) ; spoken mainly in Sambalpur, Orissa, by 13,392 persons.

Lepcha : a language of the Non-Pronominalized Himalayan group (Tibeto-Himalayan branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in West Bengal & Sikkim, by 27,068 persons.

Lhota : a [Central Naga language (Naga group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Naga Hills district, Assam, by 22,402 persons.

Liengmai *See* Liyengmai

Likha : spoken in Bilaspur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 3 persons.

Limbu : a language of the Eastern Pronominalized Himalayan group (Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Darjeeling district, West Bengal & in Sikkim, by 35,586 persons.

Lingayeth Bhasa *See* Kannada

Liyengmai : spoken in Manipur, by 2,353 persons.

Lodhanti : a sub-dialect of Bundeli dialect of Western Hindi (Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of Indo-European family) ; spoken in Betul and Raigarh districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 47 persons.

Lodhi : a sub-dialect of Bundeli dialect of Western Hindi (Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh, by 12,142 persons.

Lohari : spoken in Ajmer, Hyderabad & Madhya Pradesh, by 105 persons.

Lonya-Khardka : spoken in Buldana district, Madhya Pradesh, by 13 persons.

Lumhao : spoken in Manipur, by 374 persons.

Lushai *See* Lushei

Lushei : a Central Chin language -(Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Lushai Hills & Cachar districts, Assam, by 166 721 persons.

Madani : spoken in Assam, by 25 persons.

Madgi : spoken in Chanda district, Madhya Pradesh, by 32 persons.

Madrasi : a name sometimes given to Tamil language (q.v.) ; spoken in Madhya Pradesh & Ajmer, by 6,311 persons.

Magadhi : spoken in Bidar district, Hyderabad, 10 persons.

Magahi : a dialect of Bihari language (Eastern group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Santal Parganas, Bihar, by 3,728 persons.

Magari : a language of the Non-Pronominalized Himalayan group (Tibeto-Burman sub family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Kamrup district, Assam, by 27 persons. *See also* Mangar

Maghai : spoken in Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh, by 3 persons. [Probably the same as Magahi (q.v.)]

Maghi : another name for Arakanese language (Burma group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Tripura, by 2,253 persons.

Mahakul : spoken in Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Mahali : spoken mainly in Balasore district, Orissa, by 154 persons. [Probably a form of Santali language (q.v.)]

Mahari : a dialect of Marathi language (Southern group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh, by 21,054 persons. *See also* Dhedi

Mahesri *See* Maheswari

Maheswari : a form of Marwari dialect (q.v.) ; spoken in Madhya Pradesh, by 11 persons.

Mahili : a form Santali language (q.v.) ; spoken in Singhbhum & Ranchi districts, Bihar, by 3,827 persons. *See also* Mahali

Mahle *See* Mahili

Maingtha *See* Paran

Maithili : a dialect of Bihari language (Eastern group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Purnea district, Bihar, by 97,757 persons.

Mal : spoken in Murshidabad district, West Bengal, by 5 persons.

Mal Pahari : a form of Western dialect of Bengali language (Eastern group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in West Bengal, by 374 persons.

Malabari : spoken in West Bengal, by 29 persons.

Malar : a Gipsy language ; spoken in Ranchi district, Bihar, by 289 persons.

Malavi : spoken in Aurangabad district, Hyderabad, by 52 persons. *See also* Malvi

Malayalam : a language of Dravida group (Dravida family) ; the principal language of Kerala, spoken in Kerala & Madras by 13,380,109 persons.

Maldivian : spoken in Gulbarga district, Hyderabad, by 1 person. [Literally it is the language of the people of Maladive Islands. Probably the same as Maldwipi (q.v.)]

Maldwipi : spoken in Calcutta, West Bengal, by 16 persons. [Probably the same as Maldivian (q.v.)]

Maler *See* Malto

Malhali *See* Malhar

Malhar : spoken in Akola district, Madhya Pradesh, by 49 persons. [Probably a form of Kurukh (q.v.)]

Mali : spoken in Aurangabad district, Hyderabad, by 45 persons. [Probably the same as Oriya (q.v.)]

Malpaharia *See* Mal Pahari

Malpama : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 2 persons.

Malto : a language of the Intermediate group of the Dravidian family ; spoken in Santal Parganas, Bihar, by 23,857 persons.

Malural : spoken in Chhindwara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Malvi : a dialect of Rajasthani language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) : spoken in Madhya Bharat & Rajasthan, by 866,895 persons.

Malwi *See* Malvi

Mandali *See* Mandeili

Mande Kusik *See* Garo

Mandeili : a dialect of Western Pahari language (Mandi group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Dehra Dun district, Uttar Pradesh, by 50 persons.

Mandlaha *See* Godhyani

Mandula *See* Telugu

Mang-Garodi : spoken in Chhindwara & Yeotmal districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 94 persons.

Mangar : spoken in Darjeeling district, West Bengal & in Sikkim, by 23,994 persons. [Probably the same as Magari (q.v.)]

Mani : spoken in Chanda, Wardha & Amravati districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 73 persons.

Manipuri : a language of the Meithei sub-group (Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burmese sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; the principal language of Manipur, spoken in Manipur & Assam, by 485,787 persons.

Manjhi : another name for Santali (q.v.) ; spoken in Tripura & Madhya Pradesh, by 311 persons.

Mankari : spoken in Amravati district, Madhya Pradesh. by 702 persons.

Manne : spoken in Adilabad district, Hyderabad, by 2,561 persons,

Mao : a Naga Kuki language of the Naga group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 14,495 persons.

Mapustongsul : spoken in Manipur, by 23 persons.

Mara *See* Lakher

Maram : a Naga Kuki language of the Naga group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 2,797 persons.

Marari : another name for Bagheli dialect (q.v.) of the Eastern Hindi ; spoken in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh, by 46,998 persons.

Marathi : a language of the Southern group (Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; the principal language of the newly formed state of Maharashtra, and spoken by 27,049,522 persons.

Marghi : spoken in Indore district, Madhya Bharat, by 1 person.

Maria : a dialect of Gondi language (Intermediate group of the Dravidian family) ; spoken in Bastar & Chanda districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 140,583 persons.

Maring : a Naga Kuki language of the Naga group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 4,987 persons.

Maru : spoken in Ahmedabad district, Bombay, by 11 persons.

Marwari : a dialect of Rajasthani language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Rajasthan, by 4,514,737 persons.

Masasi : spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh by 10 persons.

Matadi *See* Goundi

Mate : spoken in Manipur, by 194 persons.

Mathari : spoken in Chanda district, Madhya Pradesh, by 4 persons. [Probably the same as Mathuri (q.v.)]

Mathi : spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 8 persons.

Mathuri : another name for Brij Bhasa (q.v.) ; spoken in Akola & Yeotmal districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 647 persons. *See also* Mathari

Matu : a language of the Kuki-Chin group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Lushai Hills district, Assam, by 195 persons.

Mayang *See* Bisnupriya

Mech : a dialect of Bara language (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in West Bengal & Assam, by 1,347 persons.

Mediate Group : a group of dialects of a single language, Eastern Hindi, spoken in the East of U. P. & M. P. It is the only group of the Mediate sub-branch, of the Indo-Aryan branch (Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family);

Mediate Sub-Branch : a sub-division of the Indo-Aryan branch
(Aryan sub-family of the Indo-Aryan family).

Meena : spoken in Sehore district, Bhopal, by 7 persons.

Menko *See* Pashto

Meithei : a sub-group of language of the Kuki-Chin group
(Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the
Tibeto-Chinese family) ; Manipuri (q.v.) is the main
language of this group. Sometimes it is also used for
Manipuri.

Memam : spoken in Madhya Pradesh, by 27 persons.

Memani : a form of Gujarati language (q.v.) ; spoken in
Hyderabad, by 159 persons, known as, Memons.

Memi : a form of Mao (q.v.) ; spoken in Garo Hills & Naga
Hills districts, Assam, by 90 persons.

Mes *See* Mech

Mewari : a form of Marwari dialect (q.v.) of Rajasthani lan-
guage ; spoken in Mewar and adjacent areas, Rajasthan,
by 2,014,874 persons.

Mewari-Khairari : a form of Marwari dialect (q.v.) of Raja-
sthani language ; spoken in Rajasthan, by 65,098 persons,
known as Minas.

Mewati : a dialect of Rajasthani language (Central group,
Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family
of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Rajasthan, by
111,083 persons.

Mhar *See* Hmar

Michu : spoken in Assam, by 45 persons.

Mihibasha : spoken in Assam, by 106 persons.

Mikir : a Naga Kuki language (Naga group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in United Mikir North Cachar Hills and neighbouring areas, Assam, by 130,746 persons.

Mikir Doan : spoken in Kamrup district, Assam, by 147 persons. [Apparently a form of Mikir (q.v.)]

Mirdani : spoken in Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh, by 371 persons.

Mirgani : a form of Halbi dialect (q.v.) of the Marathi language ; spoken in Bastar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 260 persons.

Mirdha : spoken mainly in Sambalpur district, Orissa, by 1,899 persons.

Miri : a language of the North Assam branch (Tibeto-Burmese sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken mainly in Lakhimpur district, Assam, by 57,623 persons.

Mirzapuri : another name for Awadhi (q.v.) ; spoken in Raigarh and Bhandara districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 286 persons.

Mishmi : a language of the North Assam branch (Tibeto-Burmese sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Mishmi Hills district, Assam, by 86 persons.

Mishra *See* Sikalgari

Mizo : spoken in Assam & Manipur, by 600 persons.

Mochi : spoken in Hyderabad & Madhya Pradesh, by 145 persons.

Moghia : a form of Oriya (q.v.) ; spoken in Nimar, Amravati & Buldana districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 162 persons, known as, Moghias.

Mohongia *See* Borodoan

Mojung *See* Chang

Mon-Khmer Branch : a branch of the Austro-Asiatic languages of the Austric family ; includes four groups—Mon-Khmer group, Palaung-Wa group, Khasi group & Nicobar group of which Khasi group is more known in India.

Monbung : spoken in Manipur, by 9 persons.

Monde Kusik *See* Garo

Mondi : spoken mainly in Mahbubnagar district, Hyderabad, by 46 persons.

Mongsen : a dialect of Ao language (Central Naga group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Burman family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 337 persons.

Monlum : spoken in Manipur, by 3 persons.

Morani : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 74 persons.

Mrung *See* Tipura

Multani : a dialect of Lahnda language (North-western group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Hyderabad & Uttar Pradesh, by 1,971 persons.

Munda : a branch of the Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family of languages, consisting of the following languages—Kherwari, Korku, Kharia, Juang, Savara & Gadava. The languages of this branch were formerly known as Kolarian languages ; spoken in Orissa, by 45,277 persons & also in Goalpara district, Assam, by 2,415 persons.

Mundari (i) : a dialect of Kherwari language (Munda branch, Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, 536,338 persons ; and also in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 86 persons.

Mundari (ii) : another name for Asuri dialect (q.v.) of Kherwari language ; spoken in Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1,181 persons.

Mura spoken in Assam, by 228 persons.

Murari : spoken in Assam, by 2 persons.

Muria *See* Maria

Murmi *See* Tamang

Musalmani : spoken in Nagpur, Amravati & Yeotmal districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 80 persons. [Survey : Another name for Dakhini Hindusthani.]

Muwasi : a form of Korku (q.v.) ; spoken in Chhindwara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 17,896 persons.

Muyon : spoken in Manipur, by 521 persons.

Naga Group : a group of languages of the Assam-Burmese branch (Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; consists of 5 sub-groups—Western, Central Eastern, Naga-Bara & Naga-Kuki. All the languages of this group are spoken in Assam & Manipur. [Census : Naga (un-specified) ; spoken in Assam & Manipur by 12,231 persons.]

Nagarchi : spoken in Madhya Pradesh, by 159 persons.

Nagarchal : a sub-dialect of Jaipuri dialect of Rajasthani language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Ajmer, by 12 persons.

Nagari : spoken in Mandla, Wardha & Buldana districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 6 persons. [Survey : (i) a dialect of Gujarati language (q.v.) ; (ii) the name of the script for Hindi]

Nagpuri : spoken in Singhbhum district, Bihar, by 1,560 persons. [Survey : a form of Central Provinces dialect of Marathi]

Nagpuria *See* Sadana

Nagrali : spoken in Buldana district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Nagri : spoken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 13 persons. [Apparently another name for Hindi (q.v.)] *See also* Nagari

Nagwanshi : spoken in Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh, by 82 persons.

Nahali : a form of Korku (q.v.) ; spoken in Nimar, Buldana, Amravati districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 756 persons.

Nahari : spoken in Bastar & Akola district, Madhya Pradesh, by 166 persons. [Survey : (i) a dialect of Marathi language (ii) a dialect of Bhili language.]

Naikdi : a dialect of Bhili language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Yeotmal district, Madhya Pradesh, by 921 persons.

Naikpodi : spoken in Adilabad district, Hyderabad, by 268 persons.

Naipali *See* Nepali

Nakriya : spoken in Assam, by 5 persons. [Probably a form of Taungtha, a dialect of Karen language.]

Nali : spoken in Akola district, Madhya Pradesh, by 2 persons.

Naral *See* Narival

Narival : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 4 persons. [Survey : a form of Siraiiki spoken in Upper Sind.]

Naschu : spoken in Assam, by 1 person.

Natakani *See* Nethakani

Neisal : spoken in Manipur, by 313 persons.

Nepali : a language of the Pahari group (Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in West Bengal, Assam & Sikkim, by 421,688 persons. [It is the principal language of Nepal which is beyond the scope of the Census.]

Nervy *See* Chau Bhasha

Nethakani : a dialect of Marathi language (Southern group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Adilabad & Karimnagar districts, Hyderabad, by 1,354 persons.

Newadi : spoken in Hyderabad district, Hyderabad, by 9 persons.

Newari : a Non-Pronominalized Himalayan language (Tibeto-Himalayan branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in West Bengal & Sikkim, by 19,368 persons.

Ngente : a dialect of Lushei language (Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the

Tibeto-Chinese family); spoken in Manipur, by 739 persons.

Nicobarese : a language group by itself (Mon-Khmer branch, Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 11,792 persons. [It is the principal language of Nicobar Islands.]

Nicobari *See* Nicobarese

Nihali *See* Nahali

Nimadi : a dialect of Rajasthani language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Nimar & neighbouring districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 110,577 persons.
See also Bhuni ; Nimari.

Nimari : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 180,696 persons. *See also* Nimadi

Noatia : spoken in Tripura, by 1,291 persons.

Non-Pronominalised Himalayan Group : a group of the Tibeto-Himalayan branch of Tibeto-Burmese sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family.

Nunia : a Gipsy language ; spoken in Akola & Buldana districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 376 persons.

Nunyas *See* Nunia

Ode : spoken in Chanda district, Madhya Pradesh, by 5 persons.

Odi : spoken in Assam, by 4 persons.

Odia : spoken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 4 persons.
[Probably the same as Oriya.]

- Ojhi** : a form of Bagheli dialect (q.v.) of Hindi; spoken in Madhya Pradesh, by 176 persons.
- Onangad** : spoken in Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh, by 32 persons.
- Orao** *See* Oraon
- Oraon** : a language of the Intermediate group (Dravidian family); spoken in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam & Tripura, by 645,107 persons.
- Orhla** : spoken in Surguja district, Madhya Pradesh, by 14 persons.
- Orla** : spoken in Bilaspur district, Madhya Pradesh by 286 persons.
- Orig** : spoken in Assam, by 4 persons.
- Oriya** : a language of the Eastern group (Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family); the principal language of Orissa; spoken also in Bihar, Madras, West Bengal & Assam, by 13,153,909 persons.
- Ovari** : spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 2 persons.
- Pad Masali** *See* Channevari
- Padani** : spoken in Surguja district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.
- Padreto** : spoken in Chhindwara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.
- Pahari** : a group of language of the Inner sub-branch (Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family); includes Eastern Pahari (Nepali), Central Pahari (or Kumaoni & Garhwali) & Western Pahari (Jaunsari); spoken in Uttar Pradesh, by 21,933 persons.

Pahari, Eastern : another name for Nepali (q.v.) ; spoken in Rajasthan, by 3,880 persons.

Pahari, Western : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person. [Survey : a language of the Pahari group of the Inner sub-branch of the Indo-European languages spoken in the North-East Punjab. Apparently this has not been taken into account in Punjab Census with the result that this has been merged with some other language.]

Paite : a Northern Chin language of the Kuki-Chin group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur & Assam, by 14,045 persons.

Pakhton *See* Pashto

Paki : spoken in Adilabad district, Hyderabad, by 10 persons. [Survey : a broken Oriya language mixed with Telugu.]

Palamuha : spoken in Raigarh district, Madhya Pradesh, by 5,593 persons.

Panchali : a dialect of Bhili language (Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Madhya Pradesh, by 453 persons.

Pando : spoken in Bilaspur, Raigarh & Surguja districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 35 persons.

Pandri : spoken in Yeotmal district, Madhya Pradesh, by 2 persons.

Pangeha : spoken in Assam, by 4 persons.

Pangkhuah : spoken in Lushai Hills district, Assam, by 183 persons.

Paniduaria *See* Borodoan

Panjabi *See* Punjabi

Paomata : spoken in Manipur, by 8,305 persons.

Paraja : spoken in Koraput district, Orissa, by 146,938 persons, known as, Parajas. *See also* Parji

Paran : spoken in Tripura, by 1 person. [Survey : Apparently the Kachin name for Maingtha (Burma group, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family).]

Parbatiya : another name for Pahari, Eastern (q.v.) ; spoken in Dehra Dun district, Uttar Pradesh, by 19 persons.

Pardesi : another name for Awadhi (q.v.) ; spoken in Hyderabad, by 16,218 persons.

Pardhali : spoken in Akola district, Madhya Pradesh by 1 person.

Pardhan : spoken in Madhya Pradesh, by 153 persons.

Pardhi : a dialect of Bhili language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Madhya Pradesh & Hyderabad, by 8,871 persons. *See also* Takankari

Pareng : spoken in Koraput district, Orissa, by 824 persons.

Parji : a dialect of Gondi language (Intermediate group, Dravidian family) ; spoken in Bastar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 19,847 persons. *See also* Didayi ; Paraja

Parsi : spoken mainly in Madhya Pradesh, by 2,143 persons.

Parvari *See* Parwari

Parvati *See* Parbatiya

Parwari : spoken in Nimar, Wardha & Yeotmal districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 588 persons.

Pashto : a language of the Afghanistan-Baluchistan sub-group (Eastern group, Iranian branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Bombay and in other parts of India by 16,471 persons. [This is the principal language of the North-west Frontier Province (Pakistan) which is beyond the scope of the Census.]

Pathachi : spoken in Amravati district, Madhya Pradesh, by 5 persons.

Pathan : spoken in Manipur, by 44 persons. [Probably the same as Pashto (q.v.)]

Pathani : spoken in Madhya pradesh, by 110 persons. [Probably the same as Pashto (q.v.)]

Pathari *See* Pathri

Patharkari : spoken in Akola district, Madhya Pradesh, by 95 persons

Patharwati : spoken in Bhir & Osmanabad districts, Hyderabad, by 18 persons.

Pathri : spoken in Nimar & Betul districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 19 persons.

Pathwari : spoken mainly in Moradabad district, Uttar Pradesh, by 56 persons.

Patkari : a form of Gujarati language (q.v.) ; spoken in Hyderabad, by 824 persons.

Patra : spoken in Assam, by 41 persons.

Pawai : spoken in Lushai Hills district, Assam, by 1,847 persons.

Pengo : spoken in Koraput district, Orissa, by 1,080 persons.

Phom *See* Phon

Phon : a Naga language of the Burma group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Naga Hills district, Assam, by 1,012 persons.

Phun *See* Phon

Phutang : spoken in Manipur, by 11 persons.

Piryari : spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 12 persons.

Pitti : a language of the Tibetan group (Tibeto-Himalayan branch, Tibeto Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Gulbarga district, Hyderabad, by 1 person. Also known as Bhotia of Spiti.

Plains Kachari *See* Bara

Pnar *See* Synteng

Poi : another name for Chin (q.v.) ; spoken in Lushai Hills, Assam, by 8,548 persons.

Poli : spoken in Assam, by 1 person.

Ponna *See* Manipuri

Poshto *See* Pashto

Powari : a form of Bagheli dialect of Eastern Hindi (Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Balaghat & Bhandara districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 35,979 persons.

Pradhan Bhasha : spoken in Adilabad district, Hyderabad by 464 persons.

Pratapgadi : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 3 persons.

Pronominalized Himalayan Group : a group of about 22 languages belonging to the Tibeto-Himalayan branch (Tibeto-Burmese sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family).

Punja : spoken in Assam, by 4 persons.

Punjabi : a language of the Central group (Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; the principal language of Punjab, spoken in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh by 12,762,639 persons, and also by about 12,000,000 persons in Punjab (West Pakistan).

Purbi : spoken in Dehra Dun district, Uttar Pradesh, by 1,764 persons. [Survey : a name sometimes used for Awadhi (q.v.)]

Purum : an Old Kuki language (Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burmese sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 43 persons.

Pusawerla : spoken in Karimnagar district, Hyderabad, by 12 persons.

Pushtu *See* Pashto

Rabha : a language of the Bara group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Goalpara & Garo Hills districts, Assam, by 19,033 persons.

Raghobanshi : a form of Bundeli dialect of Western Hindi (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 557 persons, known as, Raghobanshi.

Raghvi *See* Raghobanshi

Rahi : spoken in Buldana district, Madhya Pradesh, by 14 persons.

Rahiba : spoken in Buldana district, Madhya Pradesh, by 2 persons.

Rahit : spoken in Yeotmal district, Madhya Pradesh, by 2 persons.

Rai : a language of the Eastern Pronominalized Himalayan group (Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in West Bengal & Sikkim, by 84,177 persons.

Rajbangshi *See* Rajbanshi

Rajbanshi : a dialect of Bengali language (Eastern group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-European branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Jalpai-guri district, West Bengal, by 2 persons.

Rajgadi : spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 9 persons.

Rajgod *See* Rajgadi

Rajhadi : spoken in Amravati & Chhindwara districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 1,403 persons.

Rajgur : spoken in Assam, by 4 persons.

Rajasthani : a language of the Central group (Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; it is the principal language of Rajasthan, spoken in Rajasthan & Bombay, by 645,001 persons.

Rajputani : another name for Rajasthani (q.v.) ; spoken in Hyderabad & Madhya Pradesh, by 2,386 persons.

Rajputi *See* Rajputani

Ralte : a Northern Chin language (Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur & Assam, by 51 persons.

Ranati : a Gipsy language ; spoken in Dharwar district, Bombay, by 5 persons.

Ranchi : spoken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 175 persons.

Rangari : a dialect of Khandesi language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Madhya Pradesh & Hyderabad, by 98 persons.

Rangdania : a dialect of Rabha (Bara group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 41 persons.

Rangdi : spoken in Chhindwara, Amravati & Akola districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 17 persons.

Rangkhoh *See* Hrangkhoh

Rangloi *See* Gondla

Ranglung : spoken in Assam, by 359 persons.

Ranpaoli : spoken in Amravati district, Madhya Pradesh, by 33 persons.

Rantra : spoken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 1 person.

Rapang : spoken in Assam, by 4 persons.

Rathauri : a Gipsy language ; spoken in Aurangabad district, Hyderabad, by 9 persons.

- Rathi** : a dialect of Punjabi language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Rajasthan, by 18,147 persons. *See also* Abu
- Rathiya** : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 237 persons.
- Rathora** *See* Lodhanti
- Reang** : a dialect of Tipura language (Bara group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Tripura, by 17,586 persons.
- Rebari** : spoken in Ajmer, by 2,218 persons. [Probably a form of Western Hindi.]
- Rem** : spoken in Manipur, by 373 persons.
- Rengma** : a Western Naga language (Naga group of the Assam Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Naga Hills, Assam, by 6,048 persons. *See also* Rongmei.
- Renni** : spoken in Manipur, by 405 persons.
- Rima** : spoken in Assam, by 17 persons.
- Rinwapari** *See* Riwai
- Rishi** : spoken in Chhindwara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 58 persons.
- Riwai** : another name for Bagheli (q.v.) ; spoken in Bilaspur & Durg districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 8 persons.
- Roesdi** : spoken in Amravati district, Madhya Pradesh, by 4 persons.
- Rohilla** : another form of Pashto (q.v.) ; spoken in Parbhani district, Hyderabad, by 15 persons.

- Rhilli** : spoken in Buldana district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person. *See also Rohilla*
- Rong** : spoken in Assam, by 1 person. [Probably the same as Lepcha (q.v.)]
- Roungmei** : spoken in Manipur, by 804 persons. [Probably the same as Rengma (q.v.)]
- Rowat** : spoken in Assam, by 70 persons.
- Rungding** *See Rangdania*
- Rushto** : spoken in Hoshangabad district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.
- Sadana** : a form of Bhojpuri dialect of Bihari language (Eastern group, Indo-Aryan sub-branch, Aryan sub-family of Indo-European family) ; spoken in West Bengal, by 1,622 persons.
- Sadari** *See Sadri*
- Sadri** : a dialect of Marathi language (Southern group, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Madhya Pradesh, by 87,075 persons.
- Saima** *See Saimar*
- Saimar** : a dialect of Thado language (Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Tripura, by 40 persons.
- Saithodi** : spoken in Surguja district, Madhya Pradesh, by 10 persons.
- Sam** *See Sham*
- Samalpuri** : spoken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 1 person.

- Sanar** : spoken in Sagar district, Madhya Pradesh. by 1 person.
- Sangtam** *See* Thukumi
- Sangtamra** *See* Thukumi
- Sansi** *See* Kanjari
- Sanskrit** : a language of the Indo-Aryan branch (Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Bihar, by 555 persons.
- Santali** : a dialect of Kherwari language (q.v.), often considered to be an independent language ; spoken in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa & Assam, by 2,811,578 persons.
- Saora** *See* Savara
- Sarmali** : spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 18 persons.
- Sarwari** : a form of Marwari dialect (q.v.) of Rajasthani language ; spoken in Ajmer, by 52 persons.
- Satpuriya** : spoken in Chitaldrug, Mysore, by 15 persons.
- Saurashtri** : spoken in Hyderabad & Warrangal districts, Hyderabad, by 38 persons. *See also* Sourashtra
- Savara** : a language of Munda branch (Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken in Orissa & Madras, by 256,259 persons.
- Savavastri** : spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 12 persons.
- Sema** : a Western Naga language of the Naga group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Naga Hills district, Assam, by 39,640 persons.

Sham : a language of the Tai group (Siamese-Chinese sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Sibsagar district, Assam, by 1,495 persons.

Sharpa : a dialect of Bhotia language (Tibeto-Himalayan branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Darjeeling district, West Bengal & in Sikkim, by 14,033 persons.

Shastri : spoken in Hoshangabad district, Madhya Pradesh, by 2 persons.

Shekhawati *See* Bagri (i)

Sherku : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 3 persons.

Shimpi : spoken in Bhandara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person. [Survey : another name for Marathi (q.v.)]

Shimte *See* Simte

Shitai : spoken in Assam, by 2 persons.

Sho *See* Shoa

Shoa : a Southern Chin language (Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Tripura, by 3 persons.

Siamese-Chinese Languages : a sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family. Most of the speakers of this sub-family belong to Burma.

Sidhan : spoken in Adilabad district, Hyderabad, by 10 persons.

Sikalgari : a Gipsy language ; spoken in Dharwar district, Bombay, by 584 persons.

Sikarwari : a form of Brij Bhasa dialect of Western Hindi (Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family)

of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Morena, Bhilsa & Ujjain districts, Madhya Bharat, by 503 persons.

Sikhi : spoken in Amravati & Akola districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 61 persons.

Simte : a language of the Naga group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 2,027 persons.

Sindhi : a language of the North-western group (Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family) ; spoken mainly in Bombay & Rajasthan, by 745,434 persons. [It is the principal language of Sind now in W. Pakistan which is beyond the scope of the Census.]

Singpho : another name for Doan (q.v.) ; spoken in Manipur, by 141 persons.

Simba : spoken in Manipur, by 2 persons.

Singsuem : spoken in Manipur, by 93 persons.

Sipari : a form of the Central Eastern dialect of Rajasthani language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Morena district, Madhya Bharat, by 315 persons.

Siraji : a dialect of Western Pahari language (Pahari group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-European branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Dehra Dun district, Uttar Pradesh, by 93 persons.

Sirmauri : a dialect of Western Pahari language (Pahari group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Arayan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Dehra Dun district, Uttar Pradesh, by 34 persons.

Sirmori *See* Sirmauri

Siroji *See* Siraji

Somar : spoken in Assam, by 40 persons.

Somes Chatry *See* Chau Bhasha

Sonari : spoken in Bhandara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 5 persons.

Sondhi : spoken in Rajgaur & Mandsaur district, Madhya Bharat, by 7,545 persons.

Sondwari : a form of Malvi dialect of Raiasthani language (Central group, Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken mainly in Jhalawar district, Rajasthan, by 74,343 persons.

Sopvoma *See* Mao

Sorki : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Sourashtra : spoken in Madras, by 124,486 persons. [Probably a form of Gujarati (q.v.). *See also* Saurashtri

Sudhan : spoken in Assam, by 160 persons.

Sufia : spoken in Manipur, by 135 persons.

Sunwar : a Non-Pronominalized Himalayan language (Tibeto-Himalayan branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Darjeeling district, West Bengal, by 5,427 persons.

Suvera : spoken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 1 person. [Probably the same as Savara.]

Syam *See* Sham

Synteng : a dialect of Khasi language (Khasi group, Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken in Khasi & Jaintia Hills districts, Assam, by 38,945 persons.

Tadavi : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 458 persons. [Survey : The language is a Bhili with a Hindusthani mixture as the speakers are Musalmans.]

Tagwali : spoken in Buldana district, Madhya Pradesh, by 214 persons.

Tahsil : spoken in Chanda district, Assam, by 172 persons.

Tai Group : a group of languages belonging to Siamese-Chinese sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family, most of which are found in Burma. [Census : Tai (unspecified) ; spoken in Tirap Frontier Tract, Assam, by 2 persons.]

Tai Chaung *See* Tai-Khawng

Tai-Khawang : spoken in Assam, by 17 persons. [Probably a form of Sham.]

Tairani : spoken in Buldana district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Takankari : spoken in Madhya Pradesh, by 330 persons. [Survey : another name for Pardhi (q.v.)]

Takari : spoken in Amravati, Akola & Buldana districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 257 persons.

Talami : spoken in Assam, by 37 persons.

Talawi : spoken in Buldana district, Madhya Pradesh, by 70 persons.

Tamang : a Non-Pronominalized Himalayan language (Tibeto-Himalayan branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in West Bengal & Sikkim, by 58,228 persons.

Tamaria : spoken in Ranchi & Singhbhum districts, Bihar, by 8,017 persons. [Survey : (i) a form of Bhumij, (ii) a form of Eastern Magahi.]

Tamboli : spoken in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, by 2 persons.

Tamil : a language of the Dravida group of the Dravidian family : the principal language of Madras and spoken in Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Mysore & Bombay, by 26,546,764 persons. This language is also spoken in Ceylon by about one third of the population of Ceylon.

Tanghkul : a Naga-Kuki language (Naga group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 34,964 persons.

Tarimukhi *See* Ghisadi

Taroa : a form of Mishmi language (q.v.) ; spoken in Manipur, by 160 persons.

Tat : spoken in Chanda district, Madhya Pradesh, by 24 persons.

Tejong : spoken in Manipur, by 173 persons.

Telangi : spoken in Akola district, Madhya Pradesh, by 2,309 persons. [Probably a form of Telugu.]

Telingu *See* Telangi

Telar : spoken in Chanda district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Telgu *See* Telugu

Teli : spoken in Aurangabad district, Hyderabad, by 189 persons.

Telugu : a language of the Andhra group of the Dravidian family ; the principal language of the newly formed Andhra State, spoken in Andhra, Hyderabad, Mysore by 32,999,916 persons.

Tgansal : spoken in Manipur, by 15 persons.

Thado : a Northern Chin language (Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur & Assam, by 10,327 persons.

Thailang : spoken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 1 person.

Thaithak : spoken in Tripura, by 608 persons.

Thakri : form of the Konkan standard dialect of Marathi language (Southern group, Outer sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in Aurangabad district, Hyderabad by 69 persons.

Thami : a language of the Eastern Pronominalized Himalayan group (Tibeto-Himalayan branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Darjeeling district, West Bengal, by 474 persons.

Thangkul *See* Tanghkul

Thathia : spoken in Hoshangabad district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Thoti Bhasa *See* Gondi

Thukumi : a Central Naga language (Naga group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Naga Hills & Naga Tribal Areas, Assam, by 11,140 persons.

Tibetan Group : a group of the Tibeto-Himalayan branch of the Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family.

Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family : a sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family of languages. Most of the languages belonging to it are spoken in Burma.

Tibeto-Chinese Family : one of the great family of languages of the world. It has two sub-families, the Siamese-Chinese & the Tibeto-Burman. Most of the languages belonging to this family are spoken in China & Burma.

Tibeto-Himalayan Branch : a branch of the Tibeto-Burman sub family of the Tibeto-Chinese family ; spoken mainly in the sub-Himalayas. Many of these language are spoken in Nepal.

Tipura : a language of the Bara group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Tripura, by 129,379 Persons.

Tirhutiya : spoken in Gulbarga district, Hyderabad, by 1 person. [Survey : Another name for Maithili.]

Tirguli : a Gipsy language ; spoken in Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh & Bombay, by 168 persons.

Tirmali *See* Kaikadi

Titauk *See* Thaithak

Tlangtlang : a dialect of Lai language (Central Kuki-Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Lushai Hills district, Assam, by 332 persons.

Tlongsai *See* Lakher

Toda : a language of the Dravida group (Dravidian family) ; spoken in the Nilgiris district, Madras, by 879 persons.

Toto : a Non-Pronominalized Himalayan group (Tibeto-Himalayan branch, Tibeto-Burmese sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Jalpaiguri district, West Bengal, by 317 persons.

Touwarghari *See* Towargarhi

Towargarhi : another name for Bhadauri (q.v.) ; spoken in Madhya Pradesh, by 638 persons.

Tripura *See* Tipura

Tsakchip : a language of the Bara group (Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burmese sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken Cachar district, Assam, by 2,586 persons. *See also* Tipura

Tsontsu *See* Lhota

Tualar : spoken in Assam, by 14 persons.

Tulu : a language of Dravida group (Dravidian family) ; spoken mainly in Madras, by 787,624 persons.

Tuluva *See* Tulu

Tulvi *See* Tulu

Turhi *See* Turi

Turi : a dialect of Kherwari language (Munda branch, Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family) ; spoken in Madhya Pradesh & Bihar, by 2,343 persons.

Turiya *See* Turi

Ubhedi Boli : spoken in Yeotmal district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person. [Survey : Same as Gujari (q. v.)]

Umatwari : spoken in Goona district, Madhya Bharat, by 184 persons.

Unzu *See* Rengma

Urao : spoken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 8 persons.

Uraon *See* Oraon

Urani : spoken in Bhandara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 4 persons.

Urdu : a dialect of Western Hindi, originally spoken in Delhi, Meerut and its neighbourhood. Spoke in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Hyderabad and Bombay, by 13,371,321 persons. "Figures of the Punjab, PEPSU, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh & Bilaspur relate to Hindi, Urdu, Hindusthani and Punjabi (including Pahari) as the breakdown for these languages are not available." [It is the principal language of West Pakistan where it is regarded as one of the official languages of Pakistan.] *See also* Hindi

Uria : spoken in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, by 10 persons.
[Probably the same as Oriya (q. v.)]

Uttarkhandi *See* Uttari

Uttari : a name for Awadhi (q. v.) ; spoken in Sagar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 1 person.

Vadari : spoken in Madhya Pradesh, by 1,747 persons.
[Survey : (i) Another name for Bhamta (q. v.), (ii) a dialect of Telugu (q. v.) used by a wandering Gipsy tribe.]

Vagdi *See* Bagri

Vaiphei : an Old Kuki language (Kuki Chin group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 4,436 persons.

Vani : spoken in Adilabad district, Hyderabad, & in Madhya Pradesh, by 30 persons. [Probably another form of Marwari (q. v.)]

Varhadi *See* Berari

Vion : spoken in Tripura, by 10 persons.

Viriga , spoken in Chhindwara district, Madhya Pradesh, by 10 persons.

Vol : spoken in Assam, by 1 person.

Waddari : spoken in Hyderabad, by 5,702 persons. [Probably the same as Vadari (q. v.)]

Wagadi : spoken in Nimar, Akola, Yeotmal districts, Madhya Pradesh, by 53 persons,

Waru : spoken in Yeotmal district, Madhya Pradesh, by 8 persons.

Watkari : spoken in Bhandara, Madhya Pradesh, by 6 persons.

Western Bhojpuri *See* Purbi

Western Pahari : belongs to the Pahari group (Inner sub-branch, Indo-Aryan branch, Aryan sub-family of the Indo-European family) ; spoken in the Hills of North East Punjab.

Yacham *See* Yachumi

Yachumi : a Central Naga language (Naga group, Assam-Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Naga Tribal Areas & Naga Hills districts, Assam, by 429 persons.

Yadui : spoken in Nimar district, Madhya Pradesh, by 165 persons.

Yerukala : a dialect of Tamil language (Dravida group, Dravidian family) : spoken in Hyderabad & Madras, by 45,817 persons. [Survey : Yerukala & Irula, are two dialects of Tamil language.]

Yimsungr *See* Yachumi

Yo *See* Zo

Zadpi *See* Dzarpi

Zanrachapari : spoken in Bhandara district, Madhya Pradesh,
by 6 persons.

Zayein *See* Gangte

Zeliang : a language of the Naga group (Assam Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Naga Hills district, Assam, by 6,692 persons.

Zemi : spoken mainly in Manipur, by 2,918 persons.
[Probably a dialect of Kaccha Naga (q. v.)]

Zo : a Kuki-Chin language (Kuki-Chin group, Assam Burmese branch, Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family) ; spoken in Manipur, by 3,062 persons.

APPENDIX I

(A) Languages Specialised in the Constitution of India with number of speakers.

<u>Name of Languages</u>	<u>Total No. of speakers</u>
1. Hindi (including Hindusthani)	* 149,944,311
2. Urdu	
3. Punjabi **	
4. Telugu	32,996,916
5. Marathi	27,049,522
6. Tamil	26,546,764
7. Bengali	25,121,674
8. Gujarati	16,310,771
9. Kannada	14,771,764
10. Malayalam	13,380,109
11. Oriya	13,153,909
12. Assamese	4,998,226
13. Kashmiri	5,086
14. Sanskrit	555

* "Figures of the Punjab, PEPSU, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh (including Bilaspur) relate to Hindi, Urdu, Hindusthani and Punjabi (including Pahari) as the breakdown for those languages are not available."

** Returns described as "Gurumukhi" are also included under the head "Punjabi."

(B) Languages (or Dialects) with speakers numbering One Lakh and over.

<u>Name of Languages</u>	<u>Total No. of speakers</u>
1. Marwari	4,514,737
*2. Santali	2,811,578
3. Mewari	2,014,874
4. Jaipuri	1,588,069
*5. Gondi	1,232,886
*6. Bhili	1,160,299
7. Bagri	926,029
8. Chattisgarhi	902,908
9. Malvi	866,895
10. Harauti	815,859
11. Tulu	787,624
12. Sindhi	745,434
13. Rajasthani	645,001
14. Oraon	644,042
15. Konkani	639,021
*16. Lambadi	628,166
*17. Ho	599,876
18. Kumauni	571,401
19. Mundari	536,338
Munda	45,277
Munda (unspecified)	2,415
Munda or Mundari	1,181
*20. Vagdi	516,991
*21. Manipuri	485,787
22. Garhwali	484,261

<u>Name of Languages</u>	<u>Total No. of speakers</u>
23. Ajmeri	463,161
24. Nepali	421,688
*25. Banjari	332,317
*26. Kondh	280,561
27. Halbi	264,912
*28. Bhilai	264,289
*29. Savara	256,259
*30. Garo	239,816
*31. Khasi	230,982
*32. Kui	206,509
33. Nimari	180,696
34. Brij Bhasa	177,847
35. Kurku	170,607
*36. Baro	166,447
*37. Lushei	163,600
*38. Paraja	146,938
*39. Maria	140,583
*40. Koi	137,358
*41. Mikir	130,746
42. Tipura	129,379
43. Saurashtra	124,486
44. Mewati	111,083
45. Khatia	110,592
46. Nimadi	110,577
47. Bhumiji	101,508

* These are Tribal languages.

(C) Foreign Languages spoken in India.

63 non-Indian languages with a total number of speakers 226,251 have been reported. The following among them have over 1,000 speakers.

1. Arabic	7,914	6. German	1,665
2. Burmese	3,955	7. Hebrew	1,209
3. Chinese	9,214	8. Persian	11,814
4. English	171,742	9. Portuguese	6,652
5. French	1,929	10. Tibetan	2,492

(D) Table showing population classified by group of languages.

1. Total population	356,879,394
2. Languages specified in the Constitution	323,972,607
3. Tribal languages with speakers numbering 1 lakh and over	11,531,848
4. Other Indian languages (and dialects) with speakers numbering 1 lakh & over	17,698,041
5. Other Indian languages (and dialects) with speakers numbering less than 1 lakh	2,860,974
6. Non-Indian languages	226,251
7. Unclassified population	589,673

APPENDIX II

Principal Language Families of India.

(A) AUSTRIC FAMILY

Austronesian Sub-family

Indonesian Branch

Malay group : Salon ; Malay

Austroasiatic Sub-family

Mon-Khmer Branch

Mon-Kmer group : Mon

Palaung-Wa group : Palaung ; Wa ; Yanglam ; Danaw

Khasi group : Khasi ; Lyng-ngam ; Synteng ; War

Nicobar group : Nicobarese

Munda Branch : Kherwari (Santali ; Mundari ;
Bhumij ; Birhor ; Koda ; Ho ;
Turi ; Asuri ; Agaria ; Birjia ;
Korwa) ; Korku ; Kharia ; Juang ;
Savara ; Godaba

(B) DRAVIDIAN FAMILY

Dravida group : Tamil (Korava ; Yerukala ; Irula ;
Kosuvi ; Kaikadi ; Burgundi) ;
Malayalam (Yerava) ; Kannada
(Bagdagu ; Kurumba ; Golari) ;
Coorgi ; Tulu ; Toda ; Kota

Intermediate group : Oraon ; Malahar ; Malto ; Kui ;
Kolami (Bhili of Basin ; Naiki) ;
Gondi (Gattu ; Koi ; Maria ; Parji).

Andhra group : Telugu (Komatu ; Salewari ;
Golari ; Beradi ; Vadari ; Kamathi ;
Dasari)

North-Western language : Brahui

Semi-Dravidian Hybrids : Ladhadi ; Bharia

(C) INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY

Aryan Sub-family

Iranian Branch

Persian group : Persian (Dehwari : *Mastung* ; *Kalat* ;
Kirani ; Badakshi)

Eastern group : (i) Afganistan-Baluchistan sub-group—
Pashto (North-Eastern dialects :
Peshwar ; *Buner* ; *Yusufzai* ; *Swab* ;
Bajaur ; *Ghilzai* ; *Afridi* ; *Chhachhi*
Pashto ; *Bangash* ; South-Western
dialects : *Bannu* ; *Khatak* ; *Bannuchi* ;
Marwat ; *Waziri* ; *Kandahar* ; *Kakari* ;
Luni ; *Shirani* ; *Mandokhel* ; *Tarino* or
Chalgari ; Ormuri or Bargista ;
Balochi (Western dialects : *Makrani of*
Kenchi ; *Makrani of Panjguri* ; Eastern
dialects : *Standard of Dera Gazi Khan &*
Jacobabad ; *Standard of North Baluchi-*
stan ; *Kasrani* ; Mixed dialects of
Lasbela, Sind and Baluchistan)

(ii) Ghalcha Sub-group—Wakhi ; Shigni
(Sarikoli) ; Ishkashmi (Sanglichhi ;
Zebaki) ; Munjani or Mungi (Yudgha)

Dardic or Pisacha Branch

Kafir group : Bashgali ; Wai-ala ; Wasi-beri or Vernon ; Ashkund

Kalasha-Pashai sub-group—Kalasha ; Garwarbati or Navsati ; Pashai, Lukmani or Dehgani (Eastern & Western dialects) ; Dirí ; Tirahi

Khovar group : Khowari, Chitrali or Arniya

Dard group : Shina (Gilgiti ; Astori ; Chilashi ; Gureji ; Dras ; Brokpa or Dah Hanu ; North-Western dialect) ; Kashmiri (Kashtawari ; Poguli ; Siraji of Doda ; Rambani ; Riasi) ; Kohistani (Garwi or Bashgarik ; Torwali ; Maiya—*Kili-Duberi Jib* ; *Koli-Palus* ; *Seo-Bankar*)

*Indo-Aryan Branch***Sanskrit***Outer Sub-branch***North-Western**

group : Lahnda (Jatki ; Jangali ; Chinwari ; Niswani ; Kachhri ; Bardi Boli ; Jatatardi Boli) ; Multani (Hindki) ; Khetrani ; Thali ; Hindko—*Tinauli* ; Pothwari ; Pahari ; Chibhali ; Punchhi ; Awankari ; Ghebi ; Sindhi (Vicholi ; Thareli ; Lasi ; Lari ; Kachhi—*Kayasthi* ; *Bhatia*)

Indo-Aryan Branch (Contd.)

Southern group : Marathi (Konkani ; Parbhi ; Koli ; Kiristav ; Kunbi ; Agri ; Dhangari ; Bhandari ; Thakri ; Karhadi ; Sangamsovari ; Bankoti ; Ghati ; Maoli ; Kathkari or Kathodi ; Varli ; Vadbal ; Phudgi ; Samvedi ; Varhadi or Berari ; Nagpuri ; Dhangari ; Dzarpi ; Govari ; Koshti ; Kumbhari ; Kunbau ; Mahari ; Marheti ; Nethakani ; Katia ; Halbi ; Bhunjia ; Nahari ; Kamari) ; Konkani (Kudali ; Daldi ; Chitpavani ; Singhalese (Mahl)

Eastern group : Oriya (Bhatri) ; Bihari (Maithili—Southern ; Eastern ; Chhika-Chhiki ; Western ; Jolaha Boli ; Magahi ; Bhojpuri (Southern ; Northern-Saran ; Gorakhpuri ; Sarwaria ; Western : Nagpuria ; Madhesi ; Tharu Bhojpuri) ; Bengali (Western : Sarakhi ; Kharia ; Thar ; Paharea Thar ; Mal Paharia ; South-Western ; Northern : Koch ; Sripuria ; Rajbanshi—*Bahe* ; Eastern : Hajong ; Sylhettia ; South-Eastern ; Chakma) ; Assamese (Western ; Mayang ; Jharwa)

*Indo-Aryan Branch (Contd.)**Mediate Sub-Branch*

Mediate group : Eastern Hindi (Awadhi ; Bagheli ;
Broken dialects of the West : Tirhari ;
Bundeli ; Gahora ; Jurar ; Banapahari ;
Broken dialects of the South : Morari ;
Powari ; Kumbhari ; Ojhi ; Chatisgarhi-
Surgujia ; Broken dialects : Sadri ;
Baigani ; Binjhali ; Kalanga ; Bhulia)

Inner Sub-branch

Central group : Western Hindi (Hindosthani—Vernacu-
lar ; Literary : Urdu ; Hindi ; Dakhini
Hindosthani ; Bangaru—*Jatu* ; *Hariwani* ;
Brij Bhasa : Standard—Jadobati ;
Sikawari ; North-Western ; Southern :
Dangi ; Durgarwara ; Kalimal ;
Danbhang ; Kanaui : Bundeli—
Pawari ; *Lodhanti* ; *Khatola* ; Mixed
dialects of North-East : Banpahari ;
Kundri ; Nibhatta ; Bhadauri ;
Broken dialects of the South : Lodhi ;
Chhindwara Bundeli—*Bagheli* ; *Powari* ;
Gaoli ; *Raghobansi* ; *Kirari*) ; Koshti ;
Kumbhar ; Nagpuri Hindi)
Punjabi (Majhi ; Doabi ; Kahiuri ;
Powadhi ; Pachhadi ; Malwai ;
Bhattiani-*Rathi* ; *Bagri* ; *Rathauri*) ;
Dongri—*Kandiali* ; *Kangra* ; *Bhateali*)
Gujarati (Nagara ; Gamadia ; Surti ;

*Indo-Aryan Branch**Inner Sub-branch***Central group** (*Contd.*)

Anawla ; Parsi Gujarati ; Charotari ;
 Patodari ; Vadodari ; Gamadia of
 Ahmedabad Pattani ; Kathiyawari—
Jhalawadi ; *Sorathi* ; *Haladi* ; *Ghikwadi* ;
 Vorasai ; Kharwa ; Patnuli ; Kakari ;
 Ghisadi) ;

Bhili (Bhilodi ; Ahiri ; Pahari ; Baori
 Barel ; Charani ; Chodri ; Dehawali ;
 Dhodia ; Dabli ; Gamti ; Girasia ;
 Habura ; Konkani ; Kotali ; Magri ;
 Mawchi ; Nahari ; Naikdi ; Nori ;
 Panchali ; Pardhi ; Pawri ;
 Ranawat ; Rani Bhil ; Rathvi ;
 Siyalgiri ; Wagdi) ; Khandesi
 (Kunbau ; Dangi ; Rangari)

Rajasthani (Marwari : Standard ;
 Eastern—Dhundhari ; Gorawati ;
 Ajmer dialect ; Merwara dialect ; Me-
 wari ; Merwari ; Sarwari ; Khairani ;
 Southern—Godwari ; Sirohi—*Abu* ;
Saeth ; Deorawati ; Marwari Gujarati ;
 Western—Thali ; Marwari Sindhi ;
 Dhatki ; Northern—Bikaniri ; Shekh-
 awati ; Bagri ; Central-Eastern—Jai-
 puri—*Torawati* ; *Katharia* ; *Chaurasi* ;
Nagarchal ; *Rajawati* ; Kishangarhi ;
 Ajmeri ; Harauti : *Sipari* ; North-
 Eastern—Mewati ; Ahirwati ;

*Indo-Aryan Branch**Inner Sub-branch***Central group (Contd.)**

Malvi—*Ahiri* ; *Rangri* ; *Sondwari* ;
Hoshangabad ; *Dholewari* ; *Bhoyari* ;
Katiyai ; *Patvi* ; *Nimadi* ; *Banjari*—
Labhani ; *Kakeri* ; *Bahurupia* ; *Gujari*)

Pahari group :

Eastern Pahari or Nepali (Palpa)

Central Pahari : Kumauni (*Khaspar-jiya* ; *Phaldakotia* ; *Pachhai* ; *Rau-Chaubhaisi* ; *Chakkatiya* ; *Ramgarhiya* ; *Bazari* ; *Bhabari* ; *Kumaiya* ; *Chaugarkhiya* ; *Gangola* ; *Danpuriya* ; *Soviyali* ; *Askoti* ; *Siraeli* ; *Johari*) ; Garhwali (*Sinagaria* ; *Rathi* ; *Lohbya* ; *Dasaulya* ; *Badhani* ; *Majh-Kumaiya* ; *Nagpuria* ; *Salani* ; *Gangapariya*)

Western Pahari—Jaunsari ; Simauri (*Dharti* ; *Ghiripari* ; *Bissau*) ; *Baghati* ; *Kiuthali* (*Handuri* ; *Simla Siraji* ; *Barari* ; *Sorachahi* ; *Kirni* ; *Kochi*)

Satlaj group :

Sodochi ; Outer Siraji

Kulu group :

Kului ; Inner Siraji ; Sainji

Mandi group :

Mandeali ; Chhota Banghali ; Mandi Siraji ; Sukheti

Chamba group :

Chameali ; Gadi ; Churahi ; Pangwali

Bhadrawah group :

Bhadrawahi ; Bhalesi ; Padari

(D) TIBETO-CHINESE FAMILY

Siamese-Chinese Sub-family

Tai group : Lao ; Siamese ; Lu ; Khun ; Daye ;
 Shan (Aiton) ; Ahom ; Khamti
 (Phakial ; Tairong ; Nora)

*Tibeto-Burman Sub-family**Tibeto-Himalayan Branch*

Tibetan group : Bhotia of Tibet or Tibetan ; Bhotia
 of Baltistan or Balti ; Bhotia of
 Purik ; Bhotia of Ladhak or
 Ladhaki ; Bhotia of Lahu or Lahuli ;
 Bhotia of Spiti ; Bhotia of Upper
 Kanawar or Nyamkat ; Bhotia of
 Tehri Garhwal or Jad ; Bhotia of
 Garhwal or Sharpa Bhotia ; Bhotia
 of Sikkim or Da-njong-ka ; Bhotia
 of Bhutan or Lhoke ; Khagate ;
 Bhotia of Khams.

Pronominalised

Himalayan group : (i) Western sub group—Manchatia or
 Patni ; Chamba Lahuli ; Bunan ;
 Rangloi ; Kanashi ; Kanauri ;
 Rangkas ; Darmiya ; Chaudangshu ;
 Byangshi ; Jangali
 (ii) Eastern sub-group—Dhimal ; Thami ;
 Limbu ; Yakha ; Rai ; Khambu
 (Bahing ; Balali ; Sangpang ; Loh-
 tang ; Lambichhong ; Waling ;
 Chhingtang ; Rungchengbung ;

*Tibeto-Himalayan Branch***Pronominalised Himalayan group** (*Contd.*)

Dungmali ; Rodong or Chamling ;
 Nachhereng ; Kulung ; Thulung ;
 Chaurasya ; Khaling ; Dumi ; Vayu
 or Hayu ; Chepang ; Kusunda ;
 Bhramu ; Thaksya

Non-Pronominalised

Himalayan group : Gurung ; Murmi ; Sunwar ; Magari ;
 Mewari (Padhi, Pahri or Pahi) ; Rong
 or Lepcha ; Kami ; Manjhi ; Toto

North Assam Branch

Aka or Hrusso ; Abor ; Miri ; Dafla ;
 Mishmi

Assam-Burmese Branch

Bara group : Bara, Bodo or Plains Kachari
 (Mech) ; Lalung ; Dimasha (Hojai) ;
 Garo (Abeng ; Atong, Ating or
 Kuchu ; Awi ; Chibok ; Dalu ;
 Ruga) ; Koch (Harigaya ; Satparia ;
 Dasaya or Banai ; Wanang ; Tinte-
 kiya) ; Rabha (Rangdania ; Maitaria
 or Matrai) ; Tipura or Mrung
 (Chutiya) ; Moran

Naga group : (i) Western Naga sub-group—Angami
 (Tengima ; Dzuna ; Kehena ; Nali or
 Mima) ; Sema (Simi ; Zhimoni) ;
 Rengma (Unzu ; Mayi) ; Khezama

*Assam-Burmese Branch***Naga group (Contd.)**

- (ii) Central Naga sub-group—Ao (Chungli ; Mongsen) ; Lhota or Tsontsu ; Tengsha Naga ; Thukumi ; Yachumi
- (iii) Eastern Naga sub-group—Angwangku or Tablang ; Tamlu or Chingmegnu ; Banpara ; Mutonia ; Mohongia or Borodoan ; Namsangia ; Chang or Mojung ; Assiringia ; Moshang ; Shangge
- (iv) Naga Bara sub-group—Empeo or Kachha Naga (Inzemi ; Sengima ; Yema or Jema ; Kabui or Kapwi ; Khoirao
- (v) Naga-Kuki sub-group—Mikir (Bhoi Mikir ; Amri ; Rengkhang) ; Mao Naga or Sopvoma ; Maram ; Miyangkhang ; Kowireng or Liyang ; Tangkhul (Pha-dong ; Khangoi) ; Maring

Naga Unclassed

Kachin group : Kachin (Chingpaw ; Singpho)

Kuki-Chin group :

- (i) Meithei sub-group — Manipuri or Meithei
- (ii) Northern Chin sub-group — Thado (Khongzai ; Langtung ; Jangsheng ; Sairang) ; Sokte ; Siyin ; Ralte ; Paite

*Assam-Burmese Branch***Kuki-Chin group** (*Contd.*)

- (iii) Central Chin sub-group—Shunkla or Tashon (Zo or Yo) ; Lai (Haka ; Tlantlang ; Yokwa ; Lakher or Mara) ; Lushei or Dulien (Fannai ; Ngente) Banjogi ; Pankhu
- (iv) Old Kuki sub-group—Hrangkhoh (Biete) ; Hallam (Khelma, Sakjail) ; Langrong ; Aimol ; Chiru ; Kolh reng ; Kom ; Kyau or Chow ; Hmar ; Chote ; Muntuk ; Karum ; Purum ; Anal ; Hiroi-Lamgang ; Vaiphei

Southern Chin group :

Chinme ; Welaung ; Chinbok ; Yindu ; Chinbon ; Taungtha ; Khyang or Shoa ; Khami ; Anu ; M'hang

Unclassed**Kuki Chin :**

Kuki [Unclassed] ;
Chin [Unclassed and unspecified]

Burma group :

Maingtho ; Szi or Atsi ; Lashi ; Maru ; Mru ; Burmese ; Arakanese or Maghi ; Taungyo ; Intha ; Danu ; Tavoyan ; Chaungtha ; Yanbye

Lolo-Mosso group : Lolo ; Moso ; Lisu ; Aka ; Kwi

Sak (Lui) group : Lui (Andro-Songmai ; Chairel) ; Kadu ; Daingnet ; Ganam ; Sak or Thet

(E) Unclassed languages :

Burushaski or Khajuna (Warshikwar) ;
Andamanese

Gipsy languages : Beldari ; Bhamti ; Dom ; Garodi ;
Gulgulia ; Kanjari (Kuchbandhu) ;
Kolhati ; Ladi ; Macharia ; Malar ;
Myanwale or Lhari ; Nati ; Odki ;
Pendhari ; Qasai ; Sasi ; Sikalgari

Notes & explanations :

1. (i) This classified chart is according to Dr. Grierson.
(ii) Dialects and sub-dialects have been shown within brackets ().
2. The SURVEY is based on 1891 Census. It records 179 languages and 544 dialects totalling 723 languages and dialects compared to 188 languages and 49 dialects totalling 237 languages and dialects in 1921 Census. Area covered by the SURVEY : Whole of Kashmir, N.W.F.P., Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab, Rajputana, U.P., Bihar, Orissa, Bengal, Assam, Central Provinces & Berar, and Bombay. It excluded Madras (including present Andhra Pradesh), Hyderabad, Mysore & Travancore (Kerala).
3. The 1951 Census of India records 782 languages (and dialects). While covering Southern India, it excludes Pakistan (formerly a part of India) and Kashmir with the result that a number of languages and dialects found in the SURVEY are not found in 1951 Census.

conversely a few new names which appear in it are not recorded in the SURVEY. There are also certain differences in names & spellings.

4. Out of the 723 languages and dialects recorded in the SURVEY, 13 languages and dialects belonging to KAREN & MAN families have been left out of the above list as they are not found in the recent Census. These languages are spoken in Burma. Quite a number of languages and dialects of Tibeto-Chinese family do not appear in the 1951 Census.
 5. Many languages and dialects which have been shown separately in the SURVEY are compounded together in one language in the 1951 Census. Hindi covers quite a large number of languages and dilects, besides the fact that Hindi includes Hindusthani, Urdu & Punjabi in the reports of Punjab, PEPSU, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh & Bilaspur.
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APPENDIX III

A. Principal Language Families of the World

(a) Indo-European languages

1. **Albanian** : Old Albanian — Modern Albanian
2. **Armenian group** : Old Armenian—Russian Armenian,
Turkish Armenian.
3. **Baltic group** : Lithunian, Lettish, Old Prussian (died out
17th cent.)
4. **Germanic group** : (i) *East Germanic*—Gothic
(ii) *North Germanic*—Old Norse, Icelandic,
Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
(iii) *West Germanic* — Dutch, Flemish,
German, English
5. **Hellenic group** : Ionian-Atic, Aeolian, Achaeae, Dorian—Koine (lingua franca of the Hellenistic and Roman period)—Modern Greek
6. **Hittitic language** (Dead language) : Tocharin language
(Dead language)
- *7. **Indo-Aryan group** : (i) Old Indian : Vedic, Sanskrit
(ii) Middle Indian: Prakrit, Pali
(iii) Modern Indian : Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kashmiri, Rajasthani, Punjabi, Pahari or Nepali, Hindi, Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Sinhalese, Romany
8. **Iranian group** : High Iranian : Old Persian, Zepd—
Middle Iranian : Pehlavi, Sogdian—
Modern : Persian, Yagnobi, Ossete, Afghan, Baluchi

9. **Italo-Celtic group** : (i) Latin, Umbrian, Oscan, Pelignian—Romanic dialects—Spanish, Portuguese, Provençal, Catalan, French, Italian, Rumanian
- (ii) Brythonic—Breton, Cornish (died out, 1777)
- (iii) Gaelic—Irish, Manx, Scottish Gaelic
10. **Slavic group** : (i) *South Slavic*—Bulgarian, Servocroatian, Slovene, Old Slavonic (died out, 12th cent.)
- (ii) *West Slavic*—Lekhite, Polish, Slovak
- (iii) *East Slavic* — Ruthenian, Great Russian, White Russian

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(b) **Non Indo-European languages**

1. **Ainu**
- *2. **Andamanese**
- *3. **Austro-Asiatic**—Cambodian, Annamese, Munda
4. **Australian**
5. **Bantu**
6. **Basque**
7. **Bushman-Hottentot**
- *8. **Dravidian**—Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam, Brahui
9. **Etruscan** (dead language)
10. **Finno-Ugric and Samoyede**—Finnish, Lappish, Esthonian, Hungarian, Canannite, (Moabite, Phoenician, Punic, Hebrew), etc.
11. **Hamitic**—Egyptian (Coptic), Cushitic, Berber

12. Japanese and Korean
13. Malaya-Polynesian—Indonesian, Melanesian, Polynesian,
Papuan
14. Semitic—Akkadian (Babylonian, Assyrian, Aramaic,
Ethiopian, Arabic)
- *15. Sino-Tibetan—Chinese, Tibeto-Burman, Thai
16. Sudanese

(c) American Indian languages

- (i) North American — Algonquian, Eskimo, Iroquoise,
Uto-Aztecan
- (ii) Central American — Mayan, Mixtec, Zapotec, *et al.*
- (iii) South American — Arawak, Araucanian, Cariban,
Chibcan, Quechua, Tupi-Guarani,
et al.

* These are found in India.

B. Principal Languages of the World

The number of languages of the world stands "anywhere from 2500 to 5000 (depending on what is counted as a language and not counting dialects that are clearly just that)." Mr. E. Kiecker listed in 1931, three thousand and seventy six languages living or dead.

A list of principal languages of the world spoken by at least 1 million of people (according to World Almanac's estimate for Mid year, 1962—Source : Sidney S. Culbert, Assoc. Prof. of Psychology, University of Washington.) is shown below :—

<u>Languages</u>	<u>Millions</u>	<u>Languages</u>	<u>Millions</u>
Afrikaans (S. Africa)	4	Cambodian (Cambodia)	3
Albanian	2	Cantonese (China)	44
Amharic (Ethiopia)	8	Catalan (Spain ; France ;	
Annamese <i>see</i> Vietnamese		Andorra)	3
Arabic	82	Chinese (2)	
Armenian	4	Chuvash (U.S.S.R.)	1
*Assamese (India)	7	Czech	10
Azerbaijan (U.S.S.R. : Iran)	6	Danish	5
Bahasa Indonesia <i>see</i> Malay		Dayak (Borneo)	1
Balinese	4	Dutch <i>see</i> Nederlandisch	
Baluchi (Iran : Pakistan)	2	English	291
Bashkir (U.S.S.R.)	1	Esperanto	1
Batak (Indonesia)	1	Estonian	1
*Bengali (India : Pakistan)	85	Ewe (W. Africa)	1
Berber (1) N. Africa		Finnish	4
Bihari <i>see</i> Hindi		Flemish <i>see</i> Nederlandisch	
Bisaya (Philippines)	8	French	71
Bugi (Indonesia)	1	Fula (W. Africa)	6
Bulgarian	8	Galician (Spain)	2
Burmese	15	Galla (Ethiopia)	4

<u>Languages</u>	<u>Millions</u>	<u>Languages</u>	<u>Millions</u>
Ganda or Luganda (Africa)	2	Madurese (Indonesia)	6
Georgian (U.S.S.R.)	2	Makua (S.E. Africa)	1
German	120	Malagasy (Madagascar)	5
Greek	8	Malay and Bahasa	
Guarani (mainly Paraguay)	2	Indonesia	71
*Gujarati (India)	21	*Malayalam (India)	16
Hakka (China)	19	Malinke-Bambara-Diula	
Hausa (W. & C. Africa)	13	(Africa)	3
Hebrew	2	Mandarin (China)	493
*Hindi (3)	162	*Marathi (India)	34
Hungarian (or Magyar)	13	Min (China)	36
Ibibio-Efik (W. Africa)	1	Mordvin (U.S.S.R.)	1
Igbo or Ibo (W. Africa)	4	Mossi (W. Africa)	3
Ilocano (Philippines)	2	Nepali or Khaskura	
Italian	58	(India : Nepal)	9
Japanese	98	Netherlandisch (Dutch &	
Javanese	42	Flemish)	18
*Kannada (India)	20	Ngala or Lingala (Africa)	1
*Kashmiri (India)	2	Norwegian	4
Kazakh (U.S.S.R.)	5	Nyanja (S.-E. Africa)	1
Kherwari (India)	3	*Oriya (India)	15
Kikuyu (Kenya)	1	Persian	21
Kimbundu (Angola, Africa)	1	Polish	33
Kirgiz (U.S.S.R.)	2	Portuguese	80
Korean	35	Provençal (S. France)	8
Kurdish (S.W. of Caspian		*Punjabi (India : Pakistan)	25
Sea)	5	Pushtu (mainly Afghanistan)	11
Lae (Laos)	2	Quechua (S. America)	6
Latvian or Lettish	2	Rajasthani (India)	17
Lingala <i>see</i> Ngala		Rumanian	17
Lithuanian	3	Rundi (S.-Central Africa)	6
Macedonian (Yugoslavia)	1	Russian (Great Russian)	167

<u>Languages</u>	<u>Millions</u>	<u>Languages</u>	<u>Millions</u>
Rwanda (S.-Central Africa)	6	Tulu (India)	1
Serbo-Croat (Yugoslavia)	17	Turkish	26
Siamese or Thai	21	Turkoman (U.S.S.R.)	2
Sindhi (India : Pakistan)	5	Twi-Fante (W. Africa)	2
Sinhalese (Ceylon)	7	Uighur (Singiang, China)	4
Slovene (Yugoslavia)	2	Ukrainian (mainly U.S.S.R.)	41
Somali (E. Africa)	3	Umbundu (Angola, Africa)	2
Sotho, Northern (S. Africa)	1	*Urdu (Pakistan : India)	54
Sotho, Southern (S. Africa)	1	Uzbek (U.S.S.R.)	7
Spanish	155	Vietnamese	25
Sundanese (Indonesia)	13	Volga Tartar (U.S.S.R.)	3
Swaihili (E. Africa)	11	White Russian (mainly	
Swedish	9	U.S.S.R.)	10
Tagalog (Philippines)	8	Wu (China)	39
Tajiki (U.S.S.R.)	2	Xhosa (S. Africa)	3
*Tamil (India : Ceylon)	37	Yiddish (4)	
*Telugu (India)	41	Yoruba (W. Africa)	4
Tibetan	7	Zulu (S. Africa)	3

* Languages specialised in the Constitution of India.

1. Considered as a group of dialects.

2. Chinese *see* Mandarin, Cantonese, Wu, Min, Hakka. The 'National language' (Kuo-Yu) is a standard form of Mandarin as spoken in the Area of Peking.

3. Hindi and Urdu are essentially the same language, Hindusthani. The figure for Hindi includes a number of languages and dialects.

4. Yiddish is usually considered a variant of German, though it has its own standard grammar, dictionaries, a highly developed literature, and is written in Hebrew characters. Speakers' number about 5,000,000.

Notes :

1. Out of these 124 languages :
 - (i) There are 6 languages spoken by over 10 Crores of people : Chinese, English, Russian, Hindi, Spanish & German ; and 39 languages spoken by over 1 Crore of people.
 - (ii) There are 11 Indian, 4 Indo-Pak (Urdu, Bengali, Sindhi & Punjabi), 1 Indo-Ceylonese (Tamil) & 1 Indo-Nepalese (Nepali) languages.
2. It appears that the six Indian languages with speakers over 1 million : Marwari, Santali, Mewari, Jaipuri, Gondi, Bhili languages have been left out and in their place Kherwari & Rajasthani find their place. Obviously it differs from the Census of India 1951..

APPENDIX IV

Alphabets of Principal Indian Languages (with a key to transliteration.)

Abbreviations

A	=	Assamese
B	=	Bengali
G	=	Gujarati
H	=	Hindi
Kan	=	Kannada
Mal	=	Malayalam
Mar	=	Marathi
Or	=	Oriya
P	=	Punjabi
Sk	=	Sanskrit
Ta	=	Tamil
Te	=	Telugu
Urdu		

TABLE OF TRANSLITERATION

	A	B	G	H	Kaa	Mal	Mar	Or	P	Sk	Ta	Te	
a	अ	अ	अ	अ	अ	अ	अ	अ	अ	अ	अ	अ	a
ā	आ	आ	आ	आ	आ	आ	आ	आ	आ	आ	आ	आ	ā
i	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	इ	i
ī	ई	ई	ई	ई	ई	ई	ई	ई	ई	ई	ई	ई	ī
u	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ	उ	u
ū	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ऊ	ū
ṛ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	ऋ	यु	यि	ऋ	ऋ		ऋ		यु	ṛ
e	ए	ए	ए	ए	ए	ए	ए	ए		ए	ए	ए	e
ē					ए	ए			ए		ए	ए	ē

[illegible]

A	B	G	H	Kan	Mal	Mar	Or	P	Sk	Ta	Te	
cha ছ	ছ	চ	জ	ঞ	ఁ	छ	झ	क	ख		घ	cha
ja জ	জ	য	জ	ঝ	జ	ज	झ	ग	ख	ఱి	ఙ	ja
jā			জ					ग			झ	jā
jha বা	বা	খ	ক্ষ	য়	య	झ	झ	झ	झ		य	jha
nā এ	এ	অ	ন	না	న	न	ढ	ह	अ	అ	భ	nā
ta টি	টি	ট	ঠ	ড	త	ट	ठ	ट	ट	ల	ద	tā
tha ঠ	ঠ	থ	ঠ	ঢ	ం	ठ	ॢ	ठ	ठ		డ	thā
da ড, ড়	ড, ড়	ড	ড, ড়	ড়	ు	ड	ड़	ड, ढ	ड		డ	dā
dha ঢ, ঢ়	ঢ, ঢ়	ঢ	ঢ, ঢ়	ঢ়	ు	ढ	ढ़	ढ	ढ		డ	dhā
ṇa ণ	ণ	ণ	ণ	ణ	ణ	ण	णि	ण	ण	ణ	ణ	ṇā

[illegible]

A	la	va	sa	sa	sa	ha	la	tti	rra	in	in	h
B	la	va	sa	sa	sa	ha	la	tti	rra	in	in	h
G	la	va	sa	sa	sa	ha	la	tti	rra	in	in	h
H	la	va	sa	sa	sa	ha	la	tti	rra	in	in	h
Kan	la	va	sa	sa	sa	ha	la	tti	rra	in	in	h
Mal	la	va	sa	sa	sa	ha	la	tti	rra	in	in	h
Mar	la	va	sa	sa	sa	ha	la	tti	rra	in	in	h
Or	la	va	sa	sa	sa	ha	la	tti	rra	in	in	h
P	la	va	sa	sa	sa	ha	la	tti	rra	in	in	h
Sk	la	va	sa	sa	sa	ha	la	tti	rra	in	in	h
Ta	la	va	sa	sa	sa	ha	la	tti	rra	in	in	h
Te	la	va	sa	sa	sa	ha	la	tti	rra	in	in	h

TABLE OF TRANSLITERATION

Urdu

ا = a	ب = b	پ = p	ت = t	ت = t	ث = th	ج = j
چ = ch	ح = h	خ = kh	د = d	د = d	ذ = dh	ر = r
ڑ = r	ز = z	ژ = zh	س = s	ش = sh	ص = s	ض = d
ط = t	ظ = z	ع = e	غ = gh	ف = f	ق = q	ک = k
گ = g	ل = l	م = m	ن = n	ں = n	و = w	ھ = h
ھ = h	ء = ,	ی = i	ے = y			
ا = a	ا = i	ا = u	آ = ā			
ی = i	و = ū	ی = ay	و = aw			



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