

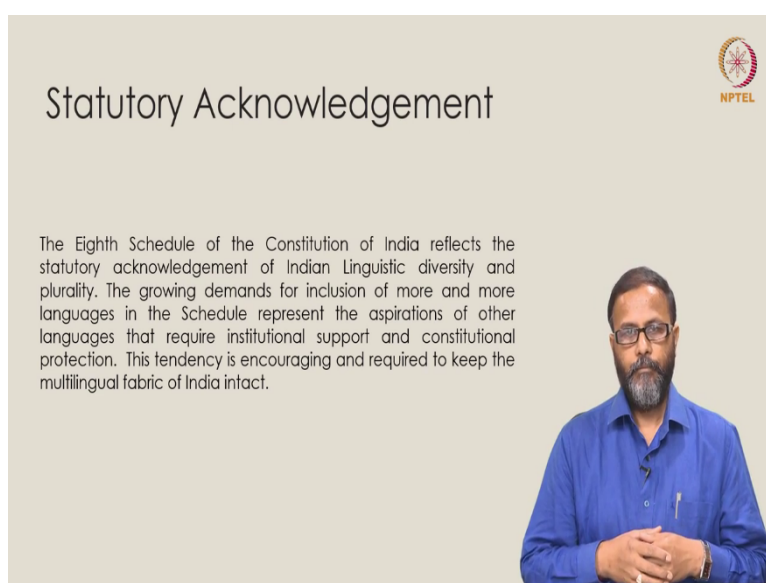
Fundamental Concepts in Sociolinguistics
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Schedule and Non-Schedule Languages Census of India 2011

Welcome to our class. Today, we are going to talk about scheduled and non-schedule languages in India.

Now, what do we mean by schedule languages? Why they are called scheduled? As discussed earlier, if you look at the Constitution of India, Part 17 eighth Schedule has listed some languages as official languages and there are 22 of them.

So, because these languages are listed in schedule 8, they are also termed or known as scheduled languages, and other languages which are not listed in schedule 8 of the Indian constitution are known as non-scheduled languages. And today, we are going to learn about scheduled and non-scheduled languages with reference to the Census of India 2011 as is the latest census data.

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The slide features a title 'Statutory Acknowledgement' at the top left. In the top right corner, there is a logo for NPTEL (National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning). The main body of the slide contains a paragraph of text: 'The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India reflects the statutory acknowledgement of Indian Linguistic diversity and plurality. The growing demands for inclusion of more and more languages in the Schedule represent the aspirations of other languages that require institutional support and constitutional protection. This tendency is encouraging and required to keep the multilingual fabric of India intact.' On the right side of the slide, there is a video inset showing a man with a beard and glasses, wearing a blue shirt, speaking.

On twenty-sixth January 1950, we adopted our constitution, and at the time of adoption of the Constitution, we had 14 scheduled languages and later on 8 more languages were added to the list. Thus we have today 22 languages listed as scheduled languages in the Constitution of India.

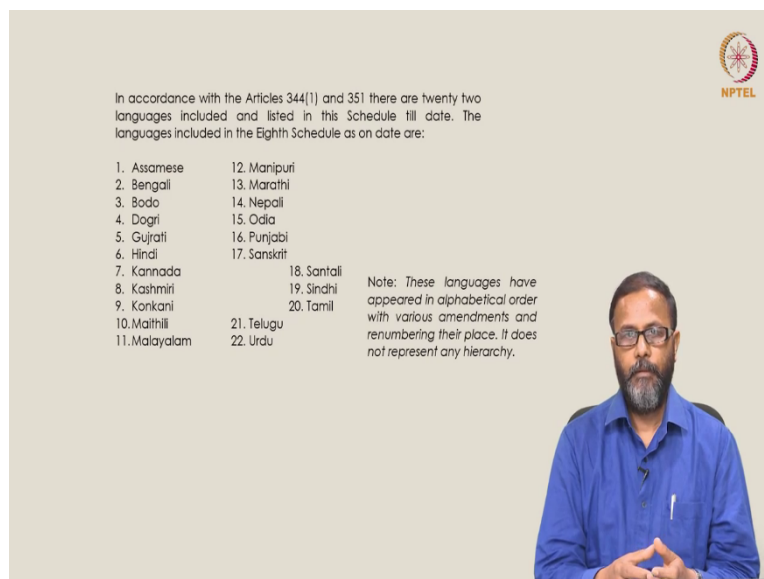
And this is a unique feature of India as many countries across the world, like Europe, do not acknowledge multilingualism. For example, in France, French is the only official language.

Look at the United States, it has not declared any language to be the official language of the country. De facto, English is the official language of the United States, but de Jure is constitutional, there is no provision for any official language.

But we are a young country, which got independence from colonial forces in 1947 and adopted our constitution in 1950, and now we have 22 scheduled languages and official languages. Thus, schedule 8 of the Constitution of India is a remarkable, constitutional provision, which acknowledges the statutory position of Indian linguistic diversity and plurality.

And the growing demands for the inclusion of more and more languages in the schedule represent the aspiration of other language speakers that require institutional support and constitutional protection. This tendency is very positive and encouraging that after the adoption of the Constitution of India on 26, January 1950, we have added so far 8 more languages to it, the process is continuing, and there are more demands and applications for more languages to be included, which ushes belief in our democratic system.



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In accordance with the Articles 344(1) and 351 there are twenty two languages included and listed in this Schedule till date. The languages included in the Eighth Schedule as on date are:

1. Assamese	12. Manipuri
2. Bengali	13. Marathi
3. Bodo	14. Nepali
4. Dogri	15. Odia
5. Gujarati	16. Punjabi
6. Hindi	17. Sanskrit
7. Kannada	18. Santali
8. Kashmiri	19. Sindhi
9. Konkani	20. Tamil
10. Maithili	21. Telugu
11. Malayalam	22. Urdu

Note: These languages have appeared in alphabetical order with various amendments and renumbering their place. It does not represent any hierarchy.



And if you look at articles 344, 1 and 355, there are 22 languages included in the list, as we saw earlier in previous chapters. They are objectively put in alphabetical order. And what are the languages? Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. And these languages are used for local governance in

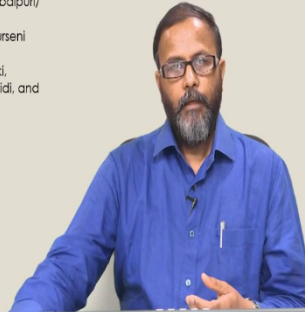
different provinces or states of the country. For official purposes including the legislature, executive and judiciary wings of governance.

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This is the reason that has fuelled demands for inclusion of more languages to the Eighth Schedule and 'at present, there are demands for inclusion of 38 more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution'. These languages include:

(1) Angika,	(11) Garhwali (Pahari),	(21) Kumaoni	(31) Pahari
(2) Banjara,	(12) Gondi,	(Pahari),	(Himachali),
(3) Bazika,	(13) Gujjar/Gujari,	(22) Kurak,	(32) Pali,
(4) Bhojpuri,	(14) Ho,	(23) Kurmali,	(33) Rajasthani,
(5) Bhoti,	(15) Kachachhi,	(24) Lepcha,	(34) Sambalpuri/ Kosali,
(6) Bhotia,	(16) Kamtapuri,	(25) Limbu,	(35) Shourseni (Prakrit),
(7) Bundelkhandi	(17) Karbi,	(26) Mizo (Lushai),	(36) Siraiki,
(8) Chhattisgarhi,	(18) Khasi,	(27) Magahi,	(37) Tenyidi, and
(9) Dhatki,	(19) Kodava (Coorg),	(28) Mundari,	(38) Tulu.
(10) English,	(20) Kok Barak,	(30) Nicobarese,	



And as I told you, the demand for inclusion in the Eighth schedule is very high, and several languages are contesting to be included in the list. And why do they want to be included in the list? Because the moment they are scheduled or listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, they get institutional support for growth and sustenance. And that is why, all other languages, which are not so far listed in the Eighth Schedule are contesting for their share in that list.

There are 38 more languages, other than scheduled languages, that are contesting for inclusion in the list. They are currently the non-scheduled languages, and they are contesting for being scheduled or listed in the Eighth schedule.

And what are these languages? Angika, Banjara, Bazika, Bhojpuri, Bhoti, Bhotia, Bundelkhandi, Chattisgarhi, Dhatki, English, Garhwali, Gondi, Gujari, Ho, Kachachhi, Kamtapuri, Karbi, Khasi, Kodava or Coorg, Kok Barak, Kumaoni, we also call it Pahadi, Kurak, Kurmalil, Lepcha, Limbu, Mizo, also known as Lushai, Magahi, Mundari, Nagpuri, Nicobarese, Pahadi or Himachali popularly known. Pali, Rajasthani, Sambalpuri or Kosali, Shourseni or Prakrit, Siraiki, Tenyidi, and Tulu.

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- The Census 2011 presents languages and the mother tongues with speakers' strength of 10,000 and above at the all India level.
- There are a total of 121 languages and 270 mother tongues.
- The 22 languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India are given in Part A and languages other than those specified in the Eighth Schedule (numbering 99) are given in Part B.




And there are many non-scheduled languages. The total number of non-scheduled languages according to Census 2011 is 99. Out of 121 languages, we have 22 scheduled languages scheduled, 38 aspiring languages to be enlisted which come under the 99 non-scheduled languages. It is worth remembering that the Census 2011 presents languages and mother tongues that have speakers over 10,000, a criterion fixed for listing as a separate mother tongue in the Census survey.


There is a total of 121 languages listed in the Census in 2011 and 270 designated mother tongues. 22 languages, which are scheduled languages are specified in statement 1 Part A, and the remaining 99 languages are specified in Part B of the Census of India.

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STATEMENT - 4
SCHEDULED LANGUAGES IN DESCENDING ORDER
OF SPEAKERS' STRENGTH - 2011



STATEMENT - 4			
SCHEDULED LANGUAGES IN DESCENDING ORDER OF SPEAKERS' STRENGTH - 2011			
S. No.	Language	Persons who returned the language as their mother tongue	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4
1	Hindi	52,83,47,193	43.63
2	Bengali	9,72,37,669	8.03
3	Marathi	8,30,26,680	6.86
4	Telugu	8,11,27,740	6.70
5	Tamil	6,90,26,881	5.70
6	Gujarati	5,54,92,554	4.58
7	Urdu	5,07,72,631	4.19
8	Kannada	4,37,06,512	3.61





If you go by the speakers, speakers' strength of scheduled languages is in descending order, before we go through this, as we have already discussed in the previous class about language families. We now know that the Indo-Aryan language family is the largest language family followed by the Dravidian languages family, and Austroasiatic and Tibeto-Burmese. We have representation of all four families in the eighth schedule.

And if you go by the strength of speakers of these scheduled languages in descending order, we have Hindi at the top, 43.63 per cent of the total population of the country speaks Hindi, as their first language. Then 8.03 per cent speaks Bengali, as their mother tongue or first language, 6.86 Marathi; with 52,83,47,193 Hindi speakers, 9,72,37,669 Bengali speakers and 8,30,26,680 Marathi speakers respectively; and Telugu speakers at 6.70 per cent of the total population with 8,11,27,740 speakers.

Then we have 6,90,26,881 Tamil speakers, who account for a total percentage of 5.70 of the total population of India; 5,54,92,554 Gujarati speakers who stood at 4.58 per cent of the total population. Followed by 5,07,72,631 Urdu speakers at 4.19 per cent of the total population; 4,37,6512 Kannada speakers, accounting for 3.61 per cent; 3,75,21,324 Odia speakers, accounting for 3.10 per cent.

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STATEMENT - 4
SCHEDULED LANGUAGES IN DESCENDING ORDER
OF SPEAKERS' STRENGTH - 2011



11	Punjabi	3,31,24,726	2.74
12	Assamese	1,53,11,351	1.26
13	Maithili	1,35,83,464	1.12
14	Santali	73,68,192	0.61
15	Kashmiri	67,97,587	0.56
16	Nepali	29,26,168	0.24
17	Sindhi	27,72,264	0.23
18	Dogri	25,96,767	0.21
19	Konkani	22,56,502	0.19
20	Manipuri	17,61,079	0.15
21	Bodo	14,82,929	0.12
22	Sanskrit	24,821	N

Punjabi speakers accounted for 2.74 per cent of the total population with 3,31,24,726 speakers. Then we have Assamese, 1,53,11,351 and they account for 1.26 per cent of the total population; Maithili speakers, 1,35,83,464 account for 1.12 per cent of the total population. Followed by languages with a lesser number of speakers like Santali, 37,68,192, Kashmiri 67,97,587, Nepali 29,26,168, Sindhi, 27,72,264, Dogri, 25,96,767, Konkani, 22,56,5002, Manipuri, 17,61,079 speakers and Bodo, 14,82,929. Interestingly Sanskrit speakers, we have 24,821 and the percentage is negligible.

Of the 22 scheduled languages, only Sanskrit has less than, Sanskrit is the smallest language with only 24,000, but more than 10,000 speakers compared to Santali, Kashmiri, Nepali, Sindhi, Dogri, Konkani, Manipuri, and Bodo, which has less than 1 crore speakers.

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1	ASSAMESE	1,53,11,351	Carabi	10,662
	Assamese	1,45,16,414	Coxo/Cujari/Cujar	12,27,501
	Others	4,94,937	Hundun	47,803
			Hwaikhorabi	29,44,356
2	BENGALI	9,72,37,669	Haryani	96,05,519
	Bengali	6,61,77,835	Hedi	32,22,30,097
	Chakma	2,28,281	Jampani/Jaansari	1,36,779
	Hajong/Hajong	71,782	Kargi	11,17,342
	Rokongpi	4,75,961	Khar Doli	50,165
	Others	2,83,900	Khorba/Khotta	80,38,735
			Kuli	1,96,295
3	BODO	14,82,929	Kumauri	20,61,057
	Bodo	14,54,547	Kumai Thar	3,11,175
	Kachari	15,984	Lansai/Lambak/Labani	32,75,543
	Mech/Medaha	11,546	Lata	89,876
	Others	852	Lodhi	1,39,180
			Majapah/Majahi	1,27,08,855
4	DOGRI	25,96,767	Malvi	52,12,817
	Dogni	25,96,763	Mandak	6,22,590
	Others	4	Mansari	79,31,749
			Mewari	42,12,262
5	GUJARATI	5,54,62,554	Messali	8,56,643
	Gujarati	5,50,36,204	Nagoria	7,63,014
	Odia/Odriw	15,431	Nasadi	23,09,265
	Puttari	16,510	Patel	17,279
	Purbi	13,812	Pahari	32,53,889
	Saurashtra/Saurastri	2,47,702	Palaha	23,579
	Others	1,62,865	Parchi/Pargaria	2,44,914
			Prado/Prachani	15,595
6	HINDI	52,82,47,193	Pangali	18,668
	Avadhi	35,56,996	Parani/Poran	3,25,772
	Baghel/Baghal/Pahari	15,635	Parani/Poran/Bhaitha	12,375
	Baghel/Baghal/Khandi	26,79,129	Rajasthan	2,58,06,344
	Bajji/Rajasthan	2,34,227	Sadan/Sadi	43,45,677
	Banjari	15,61,211	Sirmaun	1,07,401
	Bhadrawahi	98,696	Sindhani	2,29,788
	Bhajpuri	28,924	Sugali	1,70,987
	Bhammar/Kurdi	8,91,069	Surguja	17,38,256
	Bhujpur	5,95,79,447	Sarjuni	22,56,228
	Bhojwi	12,819	Others	1,67,11,170
	Braj/Braja	15,56,314		
	Bundeli/Bundel Khadi	59,26,356	7	KANNADA
	Chambhali/Chambali	1,25,746	Bardoloi	4,37,06,512
	Chhattisgarhi	1,82,45,190	Bardoloi	1,33,559
	Churahi	75,552	Kannada	4,38,02,272
	Dhanuani	14,76,446	Kuruba/Kurumba	24,189
	Gadhwali	24,82,069	Praktha/Palaktha/Bhatha	12,257
			Others	30,244



These are the numbers. It is interesting to see, that under each language of the 22 Scheduled languages we have several other languages listed or grouped. Hindi, for example, has the largest group.

As you, Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, and you can see, many languages are listed under this. So, you have languages like Avadhi, Braj, Bhojpuri, Angika, Bajika, Maithili, Chhattisgarhi, Churahi, Garhwali, Kulwi, Kumaoni, Malvi, Marwadi, Mewadi, Mewati, and several languages are listed under Hindi.

And the total number comes up to 52,83,47,109 Assamese, 1,48,16,404 and other languages grouped under Assamese, other minor languages grouped under Assamese account 4,94,937 and the list continues.

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8 KASHMIRI	67,87,587	Odia	3,40,59,266
Dardi	25,600	Priga (Or)	1,56,354
Kashmiri	65,54,389	Rohi	12,869
Kishtwari	39,748	Sambauri	26,30,381
Siraj	1,24,896	Others	34,006
Others	52,874		
9 KONKANI	22,56,502	18 PUNJABI	3,31,24,726
Gotoli/Goru/Gonensi	56,259	Bagri	16,56,588
Konkani	21,49,906	Bhateali	23,970
Kudubi/Kudubi	17,289	Bilaspuri/Kalhan	2,86,805
Malvani	23,617	Punjabi	3,11,44,986
Nasaf	13,123	Others	4,268
Others	5,388		
10 MATHILI	1,35,83,464	17 SANSKRIT	24,521
Mathili	1,33,53,347	Sanskrit	24,709
Para Mathili	11,118	Others	112
Tharu	53,575		
Thari	1,65,420	18 SANTALI	73,68,192
Others	6	Komali	3,58,579
		Mahli	26,399
		Santali	69,73,345
		Others	9,889
11 MALAYALAM	3,48,38,819	19 SINDHI	27,72,264
Malayalam	3,47,76,533	Bhatti	22,400
Para	22,898	Kachchi	10,30,602
Yerava	26,563	Sardu	16,79,246
Others	12,955	Others	40,007
12 MANIPURI	17,61,079	20 TAMIL	6,90,20,881
Manipuri	17,60,983	Indal/Inlal/Mozhi	11,870
Others	96	Kakkadi	25,070
13 MARATHI	8,30,26,690	Konava	19,421
Aer	53,839	Tamil	6,88,88,835
Koli	13,809	Yenakali/Yenakula	58,065
Marathi	8,28,01,140	Others	31,816
Others	1,57,852		
14 NEPALI	29,26,168	21 TELUGU	8,11,27,740
Nepali	29,25,796	Telugu	8,09,12,459
Others	372	Vadani	1,89,020
		Others	17,261
15 ODISA	3,75,21,324	22 URDU	5,07,72,631
Bhats	3,34,258	Bhansan	22,806
Bhujabithumal(Or)	32,286	Urdu	5,07,25,762
Bhunjali	34,651	Others	24,063
Desai	2,97,313		

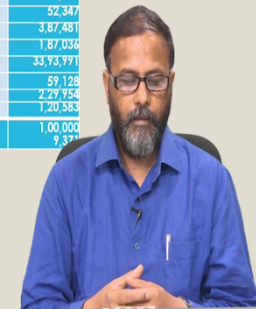


You can see, for example, Konkani, you have Konkani, Kudubi, Malvani, Nevaitand others. Under Kashmiri, Dardi, Kashmiri, Kishwari, Siraji and others. In Punjabi for example, you have Bagdi, Bhateali, Bilaspuri, Punjabi and others.

So, each of these languages 22 languages has many languages clustered under them, and they account for a huge population size.

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1 ADI	2,48,834	8 BHILI/BHILODI	1,04,13,637
Adi	1,10,307	Baori	63,028
Adi Gallong/Gallog	29,245	Barel	7,71,257
Adi Miniyong/Miniyong	13,344	Bhilali	7,53,464
Talgalo	67,256	Bhili/Bhilodi	32,08,333
Others	26,481	Chochari	1,10,570
		Dhodla	47,077
2 AFGHANI/KABULI/PASHIO	21,677	Gamli/Gavit	1,39,118
Afghani/Kabuli/Pashio	21,433	Garasia	76,749
Others	244	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	4,16,787
3 ANAL	27,217	Mawchi	98,489
Anal	24,301	Parachi	67,085
Others	2,916	Pawri	3,11,677
		Rathi	47,801
4 ANGAMI	1,52,796	Tadavi	52,347
Angami	40,721	Varli	3,87,481
Others	1,12,075	Vasava	1,87,034
		Wagadi	33,73,797
5 AO	2,40,008	Others	59,128
Ao	1,19,549	y BHOLIA	2,29,754
Chungli	70,782	Bholia	1,20,583
Mongson	67,074		
Others	583	Bavli	1,00,000
		Others	9,371
6 ARABIC/ARBI	54,747		
Arabic/Arbi	54,871		
Others	76		



10	BHUMIJ	27,308	20	GANGLE	16,542
	Bhumij	10,170		Gangle	16,542
	Others	17,138			
11	BISHNUPURIYA	79,448	21	GARO	11,45,323
	Bishnupriya	5,577		Garo	11,25,359
	Others	73,871		Others	19,964
12	CHAKHESANG	19,846	22	GONDI	29,84,453
	Chakhesang	19,846		Dorli	47,701
13	CHAKRU/CHOKRI	97,215		Gondi	26,56,381
	Chakru/Chokri	97,215		Kalari	26,769
14	CHANG	65,852		Marla/ Muria	15,864
	Chang	65,852		Others	37,538
15	COORGI/KODAGU	1,13,857	23	HALABI	7,65,277
	Kodava	96,718		Halabi	7,65,464
	Coorgi/Kodagu	16,739		Others	833
16	DEORI	32,376	24	HALAM	38,915
	Deori	32,376		Halam	26,534
17	DIMASA	1,37,184		Others	12,381
	Dimasa	1,33,327			
	Others	3,857			
18	ENGLISH	2,57,478			
	English	2,57,478			
19	GADABA	40,775			
	Gadaba	40,775			
	Others	11,111			



25	HIMAR	98,988	32	KHARIA	2,97,614
	Himar	98,988		Kharia	2,95,885
26	HO	14,21,418		Others	3,949
	Ho	14,10,996	33	KHASI	14,31,344
	Others	10,422		Khasi	10,37,764
27	JATAPU	20,026		Lynggam	11,386
	Jatapu	19,990		Pnar/Synten	3,19,324
	Others	38		War	61,558
28	JUANG	30,378		Others	10,912
	Juang	30,378	34	KHEZHA	41,625
29	KABUI	1,22,931		Khezha	36,383
	Rongmei	68,706		Others	5,242
	Kabui	54,220	35	KHEMNUNGAN	61,983
	Others	5		Khemnungan	61,968
30	KARBI/MIKIR	5,28,503		Others	15
	Karbi/Mikir	5,28,503	36	KHOND/KONDH	1,55,546
31	KHANDESHI	18,60,236		Khond/Kondh	1,11,693
	Ahirani	16,36,465		Kui	43,858
	Dangi	1,50,674	37	KINNAURI	83,361
	Gujari	57,171		Kinnauri	83,427
	Khandeshi	10,670		Others	134
	Others	5,236	38	KISAN	2,06,100
				Kisan	2,06,100



39	KOCH	36,434	46	KORWA +	28,453
	Koch	35,762		Koraku	16,194
	Others	2,472		Others	12,299
40	KODA/KORA	47,268	47	KOYA	4,07,423
	Koda/Kora	47,181		Koya	4,07,423
	Others	87	48	KUI	9,41,488
41	KOLAMI	1,28,451		Kui	9,41,377
	Kolami	1,28,451		Others	111
42	KOM	15,108	49	KUKI	83,768
	Kom	15,108		Kuki	82,047
				Others	1,919
43	KONDA +	60,699	50	KURUKH/ORAO	19,88,350
	Kodu	32,166		Kurukh/Oraon	19,76,920
	Kanda	24,987		Others	11,430
	Others	3,546	51	LADAKHI	14,952
44	KONYAK	2,44,477		Ladakhi	14,952
	Konyak	2,44,477	52	LAHAULI	11,574
45	KORKU	7,27,133		Lahauli	11,162
	Korku	6,88,053		Others	412
	Muwasi	35,627			
	Others	3,253			



53 LAHUNDA ³	1,08,791	61 MATLO ²	2,34,991
Bahawal Pail	29,253	Kulniya	75,778
Hindi Mullani	61,722	Pahriya	1,52,814
Others	17,816	Others	6,401
54 LAKHER ⁴	42,429	62 MAO	2,40,205
Mara	38,671	Mao	97,195
Others	3,758		
55 TALUNG	33,921	Paola	1,43,001
Lalung	47,331	Others	9
56 LEPCHA	47,331	63 MARAM	32,460
Lepcha	47,331	Maram	32,460
57 LIANGMEI	49,811	64 MARING	25,814
Liangmei	48,388	Maring	25,814
Others	1,423		
58 LIMBU	40,835	65 MIRI/MISHING	6,29,954
Limbu	38,067	Mir/Mishing	6,29,954
Others	2,768	66 MISHMI	44,100
59 LOTHIA	1,79,467	Mishmi	15,871
Lothia	1,79,467	Others	28,229
60 LUSHAI/MIZO	8,30,846	67 MOGH	36,652
Lushai/Mizo	8,25,900	Mogh	36,652
Others	4,946	Others	13



68 MONPA	13,703	80 RAI	15,844
Monpa	13,703	Rai	10,427
		Others	5,217
69 MUNDA	5,05,922	81 RENGMA	65,328
Kol	19,868	Rengma	65,328
Munda	4,64,817		
Others	21,237	82 SANGTAM	76,000
70 MUNDARI	11,28,228	Sangtam	75,884
Mundari	11,28,050	Others	316
Others	178	83 SAVARA	4,09,481
71 NICOBARESE	29,099	Savara	4,09,481
Nicobarese	29,099	Others	68
72 NISSI/DAPLA	4,06,532	84 SEMA	10,802
Apatani	44,815	Sema	10,802
Nissi/Dafia	2,89,166	85 SHERPA	16,012
Tagin	62,897	Sherpa	16,012
Others	9,654	86 SHINA	32,247
73 NOCTE	30,839	Shina	32,069
Nocte	29,810	Others	178
Others	1,029		
75 PARJI ⁵	52,349		
Dhurwa	45,938		



87 TAMIANG	20,154	93 TULU	16,46,427
Tamiang	20,154	Tulu	16,41,783
		Others	4,664
88 TANGKHUL	1,87,276	94 VAIPHEI	42,748
Tangkhul	1,87,263	Vaiphei	42,748
Others	13	95 WANCHO	59,154
89 TANGSA ⁷	38,624	Wancho	59,154
Tutcha	10,234		
Tangsa	28,390	96 YIMCHUNGRE	83,259
Others	28,390	Chir	12,300
90 THADO	2,29,340	Tikhir	11,071
Thado	2,27,114	Yimchungre	56,538
Others	2,226	Others	3,350
91 TIBETAN	1,82,685	97 ZELIANG	63,529
Purkhi	93,500	Zeliang	63,529
Tibetan	83,779		
Others	5,406	98 ZEMI	50,925
92 TRIPURI	10,11,294	Zemi	50,925
Kokbarak	9,17,900	Others	2
Reang	58,539	99 ZOU	26,545
Tripuri	33,138	Zou	26,545
Others	1,717		



Then we have the non-scheduled languages, and the total number of non-scheduled languages is 99. And under each of these languages, we have several other languages.

Thus, 22 scheduled plus 99 non-scheduled languages sum up to 121 major language groups in India. Apart from this, 270 mother tongues are designated mother tongues according to Census 2011.

We have Adi, Afghani, Anal, Angami, AO, Arabic, Balti, Bhili, and so many languages under Bhili, Bhotia, Bhumij, Bishnupriya, Chakhesang, Chang, Coorg, Devri, Dimasa, English, Gadaba, Gagate, Garo, Gondi, Halabi, Halam. Languages like Hmar, Ho, Jatapu, Juang, Kabui, Karbi or Mikir Karbi, Khandeshi, Khariya, Khasi, Khezha, Khond, Kinauri, Kisan, Language like Koch, Koda, Kolami, Kom, Konda, Konyak, Korku, Korawa, Koya, Kui, Kuki, Kurukh or Oraon, Ladakhi, Lahauli.

Languages like Lahnda, Lakher, Lalung, Lepcha, Liangmei, Limbu, Lotha, Lushai or Mizo, Malto, Mao, Maram, Maring, Miri, Mishing, Mishmi, Mogh, Monpa, Munda, Mundari, Nicobarese, Nissi or Dafla, Nocte, Parji, Pavi, Rai, Rengma, Sangtam, Savara, Sema, Sherppa, Shina, Tamang, Tankhul, Tangsa, Thado, Tibetan, Tripuri, Tulu, Vaiphei, Wancho, Yimchungre, Zeliang, Zemi and Zou. These are 99 non-scheduled languages. And under each of these languages, we have several other mother tongues clustered.

The list is not exhausted and there are a lot of debates and discussions and scope for more inclusivity and change. If you recall, we discussed in the mother tongue lecture that the aspiration of speakers is overwhelming. And it was a huge number that was returned as a designated mother tongue by the respondents. And that number recorded initially was 19,569.

After clustering, re-clustering and applying linguistic scrutiny to do the classifications, Census arrives at 1,369 mother tongues designated mother tongues, and again undertook grouping and regrouping to deduce the numbers for easy understanding and administrative purposes. It is important to note that it is after extensive levels of grouping and clustering and linguistic scrutiny, that we arrived at 121 languages and 270 mother tongues.

Now we wind up for today's lecture on scheduled and non-scheduled languages with some last-minute deduction. So, we learned today that, Scheduled languages are those languages, which are listed in the Eight Schedule of the constitution and they get statutory acknowledgement and institutional support for the growth and sustenance according to the

provisions of the constitution. This has attracted demand by more than 38 languages now, for inclusion in scheduled eight to be called schedule languages.

As of now, officially we have 22 scheduled languages and 38 languages waiting to be scheduled which come under the 99 non-scheduled. Thus we wind up this chapter today, with the Census data of 121 languages, 22 scheduled and 99 non-scheduled languages and their significance.

In the next class, we will talk about minor languages and endangered languages.

UNESCO report says that there are 197 languages endangered and on the verge of extinction. Our Census survey also does not record those languages, which have less than 10,000 speakers. So, which are these languages? And what is their fate?

We shall discuss the minor languages and endangered languages in the next class in another video. Thank you very much.