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STATISTICAL PAPER NO. II

**SOME ASPECTS
OF THE LANGUAGE
PROBLEM IN INDIA**

By J. P. Naik

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Some Aspects of the Language Problem
in India

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The census of 1961 made a special study of some aspects of the language problem in India and its main report on the problem has just been published. The object of this paper is to highlight some of its findings which are of interest to the educator.

II. The Enumeration

2. Question No.7 in the Census enumeration was as follows:-

7(a) Mother-tongue

(b) Any other language (s).

The instructions to the enumerators were :-

7(a) "Write the mother tongue in full including dialect as returned by person enumerated. Mother tongue is language spoken in childhood by person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy, write the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood. In the case of infants and deaf/mutes give the language usually spoken by the mother".

7(b) "After recording the mother tongue enquire whether the person knows any other language (s), Indian or foreign, and write the language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any other language, put 'X'.

The number of languages recorded against this question should not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother tongue which he speaks and understands best and can use with felicity in communicating with others. Such language or languages will exclude dialects of the same mother tongue."

Although, in the case of respondents who spoke and understood more than one languages in addition to their mother tongues, two languages were recorded by the census enumerator, the tabulation was based only on the language recorded first by him.

It is this data that has been tabulated and published by the Census*.

III. Number of Languages

3. The Census enumeration showed that as many as 1,652 languages/dialects were returned as 'mother-tongues'. These have been classified in the following table:•

Table No. I: Mother-Tongues Recorded in the Census of 1961

Sl. No.	Description	Number of mother tongues.	Total number of speakers.
1	2	3	4
1.	No. of mother-tongue returns of the country.	1,652	438,936,918
2.	No. of mother-tongues attested in Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India Classifications	572	436,224,545
3.	No. of mother-tongues not traced in the Linguistic Survey of India and tentatively classified.	400	426,076
4.	No. of mother-tongues attested in the Linguistic Survey of India but tentatively re-classified.	50	1,908,399
5.	No. of mother tongues considered Unclassifiable	527	62,432
6.	Foreign mother tongues	103	315,466

N.B. The total population of India as recorded in the Census of 1961 was 439,234,771. The language question was not administered to 297,853 persons in NEFA. Hence the total returns for the mother-tongue were 438,936,918 as shown above.

Source: Census of India, 1961, Language Tables (p.cc.XXIV)

* Census of India, 1961, Language Tables, Vol. I, Part II-C(ii)

4. The following observations can be made :-

(a) Grierson's Linguistic Survey has classified 572 languages (on only 34.62 of the total number of languages enumerated or 37% of all Indian languages). But if the number of speakers is taken into consideration, it appears that Grierson's Survey covers almost the entire population (99.38%).

(b) It will be seen that as many as 400 mother-tongues which were not included in Grierson's Linguistic Survey, have now been tentatively classified and another 50 mother-tongues which were included in the original survey, have been tentatively reclassified. This increases the coverage of the linguistic survey still further.

(c) The 527 mother-tongues which were considered as unclassifiable claim only a small number of speakers, viz. 62,432. Of these, as many as 210 mother-tongues do not have more than 2 or 1 speaker each and there are 151 mother-tongues which have only one speaker each. Although some further work may be done about these mother-tongues, they need be given no serious consideration.

(d) Of the total of 103 foreign mother-tongues which claim a total of 315,466 speakers, English was by far the most important, claiming a total number of 223,781 speakers. Of the other languages, there were 40 from Asia and 38 from Europe.

5. The languages specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution cover a large number of these languages*, as shown below :-

* Please see Census of India, 1961, Language Tables (pp.31-67)

Language in Schedule VIII

No. of languages
classified under it.

1. Assamese	2
2. Bengali	15
3. Gujarati	27
4. Hindi	97
5. Kannada	32
6. Kashmiri	5
7. Malayalam	14
8. Marathi	65
9. Oriya	24
10. Punjabi	29
11. Sanskrit	3
12. Tamil	22
13. Telugu	36
14. Urdu	9
	<hr/>
Total	380

Source: Census of India (1961) - Language Tables,
supplement to C-V (A) - pp. 31-67

6. The speakers of these languages form 27.2 per cent
of the total population of India as the following
Table will show:-

Table No. II: Distribution of population according to the Languages specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India.

...

Sl. No.	Language	Population (in 000's)			Percentage of the total Population
		Males	Females	Total	
1.	Assamese	35,95	32,08	68,03	1.6
2.	Bengali	1,76,11	1,62,73	3,33,39	7.7
3.	Gujarati	1,04,65	98,40	2,03,05	4.6
4.	Hindi	7,02,14	6,32,21	13,34,35	30.4
5.	Kannada	83,89	35,27	1,74,16	4.0
6.	Kashmiri	10,57	8,99	19,56	0.4
7.	Malayalam	85,04	85,12	1,70,16	3.9
8.	Marathi	1,69,38	1,63,49	3,32,87	7.6
9.	Oriya	79,31	77,33	1,57,19	3.6
10.	Punjabi	58,93	50,53	1,09,51	2.5
11.	Sanskrit	2	1	3	0.0
12.	Tamil	1,53,65	1,51,93	3,05,63	7.0
13.	Telegu	1,90,20	1,86,48	3,76,68	8.6
14.	Urdu	1,20,77	1,12,46	2,33,23	5.3
15.	Other Languages			5,65,03	12.8
INDIA				43,89,37	

Source: Census of India (1951): Language Tables.

7. Of the remaining languages, the general position is as follows:-

- (1) Languages spoken by 5,00,000 or more persons:
(See Appendix I for details)
- Bihari, Rajasthani, Santali, Bhili, Gondi, Sindhi, Kankani, Kurukh/Oraon, Nepali, Pahari, Tulu, Garhwali, Mundari, Ho, Manipuri/Meithei, and Kui.

No. of languages: 17
No. of speakers: 5,01,28,776.

- (2) Languages spoken by more than 100,000 persons.
(See Appendix II for details)
- Khandeshi, Khasi, Bodo/Boro, Gano, Tripuri, Savara, Munda, Mandeali, English, Lushai/Mizo, Korku, Kharia, Khond/Kondh, Mikir, Bhumij, Koya, Miri, Hindustani, Sirmatri, Parji.

No. of languages: 20
No. of speakers: 44,45,067

- (4) For languages spoken by less than 100,000 persons, please see Appendix III.

If these 37 languages are considered along with the 14 languages in Schedule VIII, a total population of 99.54 per cent would be covered.

8. What is a mother-tongue? Under Article 350-A, it has been laid down that "it shall be the endeavour of every State, and of every local authority within the State, to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups; and the President may issue such directions to any State as he considers necessary or proper for securing the provision of such facilities."

This assurance becomes a fundamental right of the minorities and has to be related to Article 29(1) which says that 'any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same'

9. In this connection, two important questions arise: The first is the definition of the expression 'Primary Education'. The minimum implication of this expression is to cover Classes I-V or Classes I-V; but in interpreting it in connection with Article 45 of the Constitution, there is good reason to hold that it covers education up to the age of 14 years.

10. The second question is even more important: What is the definition of the "mother-tongue"? The Constitution has not defined it. The Census of India has defined it as the "language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household". The Conference of Education Ministers held in 1949 accepted a view that it is the parent's right to declare the mother-tongue of his child and that such declaration will have to be accepted as conclusive. If the above definitions of mother-tongue are to be literally accepted, we will have to provide education in at least 417 languages. (380

languages classified under the 14 languages included in Schedule VIII of the Constitution; 20 additional languages spoken by more than 500,000 persons; and 20 languages spoken by more than 100,000 persons).

11. From a practical point of view, it would be desirable to interpret the expression 'Mother-tongue' used in Article 350-A to mean only the 14 languages included in Schedule VIII of the Constitution. The main objection to this proposal will come from the tribals among whom there is an immense multiplicity of mother-tongues. And if we once make an exception in the case of tribal languages, it is likely that similar demands may be put forward by other groups also. At present, an ambivalent attitude on this problem is shown by large sections of the public: some are striving to merge the different languages and dialects in the main stream of languages included in schedule VIII while others are trying to resurrect old issues and to accentuate differences. As Dr. R. C. Nigam has observed: "It will not do to overlook the fact that the great bulk of the population is covered by the languages specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India. They amount to 382,457,047 which is about 87.13 per cent of the total population. The point sought to be made here is that linguistic or technical importance of the problems is hardly commensurate with their statistical weightage. Besides two opposing streams are very much in evidence which complicate the psychological situation and blur the edges of a scientific inquiry. On the one hand there is the anxiety to attain prestige by identifying oneself with a major language. On the other there is the inverted pride in exclusiveness and the anxiety to appear different, not to speak of the lure of benefits assured to linguistic minorities by the Constitution."

IV - Important Languages in Each State

12. The following table gives the three most important languages (i.e. spoken by the largest number of persons) in each State:-

Table No. IV: Three Numerically Most Important Languages in Each State (1961)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Language	No. of persons (in 000's)	Percentage to the total population
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Telegu	3,09,32	86.0
		Urdu	25,54	7.1
		Rajasthani	8,84	2.5
2.	Assam	Assamese	67,84	57.1
		Bengali	20,89	17.6
		Hindi	5,24	4.4
3.	Bihar	Hindi	2,05,68	44.3
		Urdu	41,49	8.9
		Bihari	1,64,42	35.4
4.	Gujarat	Gujarati	1,86,72	90.5
		Urdu	5,95	2.9
		Sindhi	5,00	2.4
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kashmiri	18,96	53.2
		Punjabi	9,78	27.5
		Pahari	2,44	6.9
6.	Kerala	Malayalam	1,60,65	95.0
		Tamil	5,28	3.1
		Konkani	77	0.5
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Hindi	2,13,27	65.9
		Rajasthani	16,12	5.0
		Marathi	12,60	3.9
8.	Madras	Tamil	2,80,16	83.2
		Telegu	33,63	9.99
		Kannada	9,48	2.8

contd..

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Language	No. of persons (in 000's)	Percentage to the total population
9.	Maharashtra	Marathi	3,02,79	76.6
		Urdu	27,26	6.9
		Hindi	12,30	3.1
10.	Mysore	Kannada	1,53,72	65.2
		Telegu	20,47	8.7
		Urdu	20,34	8.6
11.	Orissa	Oriya	1,44,43	82.3
		Qui	5,12	2.9
		Telegu	3,92	2.2
12.	Punjab	Hindi	1,12,99	55.6
		Punjabi	83,43	41.1
		Urdu	2,55	1.3
13.	Rajasthan	Rajasthani	1,13,86	56.5
		Hindi	67,14	33.3
		Bhili	8,32	4.1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Hindi	6,29,74	85.4
		Urdu	78,91	10.7
		Kumauni	10,28	1.4
15.	West Bengal	Bengali	2,94,36	84.3
		Hindi	18,98	5.4
		Santhali	11,41	3.3
16.	Nagaland	Ao	56	15.2
		Sima	47	12.7
		Konyak	57	15.4

Source: Census of India (1961) Language Tables, Statement II 13. It will be seen that the position in Nagaland is rather peculiar. Because of the large multiplicity of the languages prevalent in this area, even the most prominent three languages cover only 43.3% of the population. In Madhya Pradesh, the three most important languages cover

74.8% of the total population and in Assam they cover 79.1% of the total population. In other States, they cover more than 80% of the total population and in some States, even more than 95 per cent of the population.

14. The frequency with which the different languages appear in this enumeration also deserves some notice. The language which appears most frequently is Hindi which appears eight times. Then comes Urdu with seven repetitions. This is followed by Telugu (4 repetitions), Rajasthani (3 repetitions), and Bengali, Punjabi, Tamil, Marathi and Kannada (2 repetitions each). All the other languages, namely, Assamese, Bihari, Gujarati, Sindhi, Kashmiri, Pahari, Malayalam, Konkani, Oriya, Qui, Bhili, Kumauni and Santhali appear only once.

V Bilingualism

15. We shall now turn to the study of bilingualism. Taking India as a whole, we find that the total number of persons who know one modern Indian language (included in Schedule VIII) in addition to their mother-tongue is not very large, as the following statistics will show:-

Table No. IV: Number of Bilingual Persons (1961)

Language	No. of Persons who know this language in addition to their mother-tongue (in 000s)			Percentage to total population of bilingual persons.
	Males	Females	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Assamese	954	695	1,649	5.4
2. Bengali	1,168	739	1,907	6.2
3. Gujarati	337	221	558	1.8
4. Hindi	6,518	2,845	9,363	30.6
5. Kannada	1,989	1,562	3,551	11.6
6. Kashmiri	14	11	25	0.1
7. Malayalam	126	92	218	0.7

Contd.

<u>Contd.</u>				
<u>(1)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>(5)</u>
8. Marathi	1,556	1,168	2,724	8.9
9. Oriya	596	479	1,075	3.5
10. Punjabi	304	161	465	1.5
11. Sanskrit	173	21	194	0.6
12. Tamil	1,935	1,724	3,659	11.9
13. Telugu	1,774	1,506	3,280	10.7
14. Urdu	1,677	328	2,005	6.5
Total	19,121	11,552	30,673	100.0

Source: Census of India (1961), Language Tables, pp. 438-41.

16. Information about the knowledge of English as a subsidiary language has not been given in the above table. It appears from the census report, however, that the number of persons knowing English was recorded, in the Census Enumeration, as a little more than 11 million.

In fact, English might be described as the most largely known subsidiary in India with a clientele which is even larger than that of Hindi as a subsidiary language (9.36 millions).

17. Taking India as a whole, it appears from the above table that the total number of persons who know a subsidiary language included in Schedule VIII of the Constitution (other than their own mother-tongue) is 30.673 million or 6.98 per cent of the total population! This shows how difficult it is to teach another Indian language to the people. All through these years, we have only been able to make 6.98% of the population bilingual (i.e. knowing an Indian language other than their mother-tongue) and the task we have set before ourselves is to teach a second language to all the people - Hindi to everyone who does not have it as a mother-tongue and some other modern language to everyone whose mother-tongue is Hindi.

It may also be noted that the knowledge of the subsidiary language expected in the census is very simple and does not necessarily include the capacity to read and write the second language (or even the first). If we were to interpret bilingualism strictly as the capacity to read, write and speak two languages with fairly good fluency, the actual incidence of bilingualism would be even much smaller than is shown in the above table.

18. Low as this number of bilingual persons is, it is interesting to note that a very large proportion of them resides in the State in which their subsidiary language is the official or the regional language. In other words, a very large proportion of bilingual persons learn the second Indian language, as a matter of necessity or compulsion, because they happen to reside in a State where it is used as the official or the regional language; and that the number of persons who become bilingual under other conditions is very small. This would be clear from the following table:

Table No.V: Bilingual Persons Inside the State the regional language of which is the Bilingual Language concerned (1961)

Subsidiary Language	Total No. of persons in India who know this language in addition to their mother-tongue, (in 000s)	Of the persons in Col. 2, the No. of persons who reside in the State in which the subsidiary language concerned in the Regional Language.	Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2
1	2	3	4
1. Assamese	1,649	1,631 (Assam)	98.9
2. Bengali	1,907	945 (West Bengal)	49.6
3. Gujarati	558	430 (Gujerat)	77.1
4. Hindi	9,363	4,715 (in Hindi States)	50.4
5. Kannada	3,551	3,063 (Mysore)	86.3
6. Kashmiri	25	25 (J & K)	100.0
7. Malayalam	218	133 (Kerala)	61.0
8. Marathi	2,724	2,308 (Maharashtra)	84.7
9. Oriya	1,075	961 (Orissa)	89.4
10. Punjabi	465	352 (Punjab)	75.7
11. Sanskrit	194	-	-
12. Tamil	3,659	3,405 (Madras)	93.1
13. Telugu	3,280	2,006 (A.P.)	61.1
14. Urdu	2,005	-	-

Source: Census of India (1961), Language Tables, pp. 438-41.

19. It will be seen from the above table that the first group consists of six languages: Kashmiri, Assamese, Tamil, Oriya, Kannada and Marathi. All the persons knowing Kashmiri as a subsidiary language live in Jammu and Kashmir; and as many as 98.9 per cent of the persons who know Assamese as a subsidiary language live in Assam! Similarly, 93.1 per cent of the persons who know Tamil as a subsidiary language live in Madras; 89.4 per cent of the persons who know Oriya as a subsidiary language stay in Orissa; 86.3 per cent of the people who know Kannada as a subsidiary language stay in Mysore; and 84.7 per cent of the persons who know Marathi as a subsidiary language stay in Maharashtra.

20. In the second group of languages, we may include four: Gujarati, Punjabi, Telugu and Malyalam. It will be seen that 77.1 per cent of the persons who know Gujarati as a subsidiary language stay in Gujarat; 75.7 per cent of those who know Punjabi as a subsidiary language stay in the Punjab; 61.1 per cent of the persons who know Telugu as a subsidiary language stay in Andhra Pradesh; and 61 per cent of the persons who know Malyalam as a subsidiary language stay in Kerala.

21. The most favourable position will be found about two languages: Hindi and Bengali. It will be seen that only 50.4 per cent of the persons who know Hindi as a subsidiary language stay in the Hindi speaking States. The large proportion of Hindi knowing persons in non-Hindi areas is due mainly to the decision to make Hindi the official language of the Union. Even in the absence of this political advantage, Bengali has a slightly more favourable position. Only 49.6 per cent of the persons knowing Bengali as a subsidiary language stay in West Bengal! Big chunks of such bilingual persons are found in the States of Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the reason obviously being historical.

22. Hindi: It may be interesting to analyse the present position of Hindi in non-Hindi areas in some detail. The relevant statistics on this subject, as recorded in the census, are given in the following table:

Table No. VI: The number of persons who know Hindi (either as the mother-tongue or as a subsidiary language) in the non-Hindi speaking areas (1961).

States	Total population (1961)	No. of persons whose mother-tongue is Hindi	No. of persons who know Hindi as a subsidiary language	Total of Cols. 3 and 4	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 2
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)		
Andhra Pradesh	35983	136	301	437	1.21
Assam	11873	512	275	787	6.63
Gujarat	20633	192	525	717	3.48
Jammu & Kashmir	3561	0	62	62	1.74
Kerala	16909	0	35	35	0.21
Madras	53687	39	30	69	0.20
Maharashtra	39554	1089	2436	3525	8.91
Mysore	23587	82	219	301	1.28
Orissa	17549	174	139	313	1.78
West Bengal	34926	1894	434	2328	6.67
Nagaland	369	0	9	9	2.44
<u>Union Territories</u>					
A & N Island	64	0	10	10	15.63
Himachal Pradesh	1351	136	136	272	20.13
L. M. & A	24	-	0	0	0.0
Manipur	780	0	23	23	2.95
Tripura	1142	18	2	20	1.75
Goa	627	-	-	-	-
Pondicherry	369	-	0	0	0.0
NEFA	39	-	8	8	20.51
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	58	-	-	1	1.72

Source: Census of India (1961), Language Tables, Statement II and C-VI.

23. It will be seen that the position is far from happy. Among the States, the best progress has been shown by Maharashtra, where as many as 8.91 per cent of the people know Hindi. This is due mainly to three reasons: the script of Marathi and Hindi is the same; the two languages are closely related; and the policy of encouraging Hindi adopted by the Government. Next in order comes West Bengal which has a total of 6.67 per cent of the population knowing Hindi. The result it may be pointed out, is not due to any large spread of Hindi among the non-Hindi population; it is mainly due to the existence of a large sector of population (mainly from Bihar and Rajasthan) whose mother-tongue is Hindi. The third State in order is Assam, where 6.62 per cent of the total population know Hindi. Then comes Gujarat with 3.48 per cent of the persons knowing Hindi. In the Southern States, the position is far from satisfactory. The percentages of the total population knowing Hindi in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore are 1.21, 0.21, 0.20 and 1.28 respectively.

24. This is all that has been done in the last eighteen years after Independence. The overall position is serious enough for all of us to take stock and to plan better and more intensively for the future.

A P P E N D I X NO: I

Languages not classified under those in Schedule VIII, and having more than 500,000 speakers (1961)

Language	No. of speakers		
	Males	Females	Total
1. Bihari	8,314,976	8,491,796	16,806,772
2. Rajsthani	7,746,357	7,186,659	14,933,016
3. Santali	1,642,622	1,604,436	3,247,058
4. Bhili	1,232,643	1,206,968	2,439,611
5. Gondi	741,470	759,961	1,501,431
6. Sindhi	703,055	668,877	1,371,932
7. Konkani	670,442	681,921	1,352,363
8. Kurukh/Oraon	571,826	569,978	1,141,804
9. Kumauni	502,718	527,536	1,030,254
10. Nepali	595,408	425,694	1,021,102
11. Pahari-unspecified.	505,947	498,424	1,004,371
12. Tulu	453,890	481,218	935,108
13. Garhwali	368,724	441,243	809,967
14. Mundari	364,592	372,445	737,037
15. Ho	316,381	331,978	648,359
16. Manipuri/Meithei	316,305	320,125	636,430
17. Kui	253,931	258,230	512,161
Total	25,301,287	24,827,489	50,128,776

Source: Census of India (1961),

Language Tables, Statement C-V(B), pp.69-76.

A P P E N D I X NO: II

Languages not classified under those in
Schedule VIII, and having more than 100,000
speakers (1961)

...

Language	No. of speakers		
	Males	Females	Total
1. Khandeshi	214,134	213,992	428,126
2. Khasi	178,739	185,324	364,063
3. Bodo/Boro	187,194	174,607	361,801
4. Garo	155,889	151,151	307,040
5. Tripuri	152,900	146,743	299,643
6. Sarara	132,176	133,545	265,721
7. Munda-Unspecified	133,228	128,425	261,653
8. Mandeali	115,229	112,123	227,352
9. English	116,935	106,846	223,781
10. Lushai/Hizo	110,230	111,966	222,196
11. Korku	110,327	109,915	220,242
12. Kharia	86,665	90,494	177,159
13. Khond/Kondh	84,146	83,881	168,027
14. Mikir	81,022	73,871	154,893
15. Bhumij	71,493	70,510	142,003
16. Koya	70,840	70,437	140,777
17. Miri	71,447	65,151	136,598
18. Hindustani	65,534	57,666	123,200
19. Sirmauri	60,156	51,235	111,391
20. Parji	54,468	54,933	109,401
Total	2,252,252	2,192,815	4,445,067

Source: Census of India (1961)

Language Tables, Statement C-V (C), pp.103-103.

APPENDIX NO. III

Mother-Tongues spoken by less than 100,000 speakers each in all-India (1961)

S. No.	Range of persons speaking the language	Number of languages included in the group	Total number of speakers of the languages		
			Males	Females	Total
1.	50,000 - 99,999	30	10,32,342	10,05,304	20,37,646
2.	25,000 - 49,999	39	7,22,440	6,90,826	14,13,266
3.	15,000 - 24,999	25	2,50,637	2,36,512	4,87,149
4.	10,000 - 14,999	29	1,88,594	1,72,147	3,60,741
5.	5,000 - 9,999	51	1,81,860	1,73,586	3,55,446
6.	2,000 - 4,999	79	1,30,468	1,37,714	2,68,182
7.	1,500 - 1,999	17	14,871	14,540	29,411
8.	1,000 - 1,499	36	21,773	21,036	42,809
9.	500 - 999	75	29,240	24,886	54,126
10.	400 - 499	32	7,575	6,828	14,403
11.	300 - 399	28	4,805	4,952	9,757
12.	200 - 299	61	8,273	6,643	14,916
13.	100 - 199	80	5,726	5,271	10,997
14.	50 - 99	95	3,600	3,210	6,810
15.	10 - 49	286	3,905	2,780	6,685
16.	Less than 10	613	1,137	701	1,838
TOTAL		1,576	26,07,246	25,06,936	51,14,182

N.B. Some of the languages included here have also been classified under the languages enumerated in Schedule VIII of the Constitution.

Source: Census of India (1961), Language Tables, Supplement to C-V(E), pp. 185-200.

APPENDIX No. IV

Total Number of Persons who will have to study 2/3/4 Languages (1961 Census)

State	No. of persons who need study only 2 languages (in 000's)	Percentage to total population of the state	No. of persons who need study only 3 languages (in 000's)	Percentage to total population of State	No. of persons who need study only 4 languages (in 000's)	Percentage to total population of State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	3,10,68	86.3	49,15	13.7
Assam	-	-	72,96	61.5	45,77	38.5
Bihar	2,05,68	44.3	2,58,88	55.7	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	1,88,64	91.4	17.69	8.6
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	35,61	100	-	-
Kerala	-	-	1,37,69	81.5	31,35	18.5
Madhya Pradesh	2,16,86	67.0	1,06,86	33.0	-	-
Madras	-	-	2,80,50	83.3	56,37	16.7
Maharashtra	-	-	3,13,22	79.2	82,32	20.8
Mysore	-	-	1,54,43	65.5	81,44	34.5
Orissa	-	-	1,46,09	83.2	29,40	16.8
Punjab	-	-	2,01,38	99.2	1,69	0.8
Rajasthan	6,51	3.2	1,95,05	96.8	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	6,24,43	84.7	1,13,03	15.3	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	3,13,02	89.6	36,24	10.4
Total All States only	10,53,48	24.4	28,11,39	65.2	4,48,07	10.4

APPENDIX No. IV

Total Number of Persons who will have to study 2/3/4 Languages (1961 Census)

State	No. of persons who need study only 2 languages (in 000's)	Percentage to total population of the state	No. of persons who need study only 3 languages (in 000's)	Percentage to total population of State	No. of persons who need study only 4 languages (in 000's)	Percentage to total population of State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A & N Islands	-	-	14	21.9	50	78.1
Delhi	20,57	77.4	6,02	22.6	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	5,99	44.3	752	55.7
Manipur	-	-	5,02	64.4	278	35.6
Tripura	-	-	7,22	63.2	420	36.8
Nagaland	-	-	56	15.2	313	84.8
L.M.&A. Islands	-	-	24	100.0	-	-
Dadra Nagar Haveli	-	-	58	100.0	-	-
Goa Daman & Div	-	-	6,27	100.0	-	-
Pondicherry	-	-	3,69	100.0	-	-
N. E. F. A.	-	-	39	100.0	-	-
Total (Union Territories)	20,57	27.5	36,12	48.3	18,13	24.2
All-India	10,74,05	24.5	28,47,51	64.9	4,66,20	10.6