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**Note:** Most of the listed Mother-tongues are actually not separate ethnolinguistic groups. Some of them are, especially the local tongues, sub-groups, or clans of the bigger group and not distinct speech (see Appendix No.3).
**APPENDIX NO. 2**


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Note: As pointed out in App. NO. 3, most of them are speakers of one dominant tongue or sub-clans. Some of them can be clubbed as or under one instead of separating them.

1. Baite  
2. Hangui  
3. Indoi*  
4. Kilong** — (Regrouped or classified under Thadou.)  
5. Lhovum  
6. Mate  
7. Shongthu  
8. Singson — (* Indoi is actually not a mother tongue or any ethnolinguial group but a primitive tribal religion. ** Kilong themselves claim to be a part of Kom rather than Thadou.)  
9. Tezang  
10. Gangte  
11. Neisel — (Reclassified under Kuki-Chin group***  
12. Simte  
(*** They are separate clans or branches of the large Kuki-Chin groups).  
13. Lemei  
15. Chakesang  
16. Sangtam — Reclassified under Naga Group  
17. Moyon under Anal;  
18. Paomata clubbed with Mao; and  
19. Rongmei with Kabui

Source: Census of India; 1961 Vol.1 (Manipur), Language Tables (Part II-C(ii)), Table C-V, pp.52-55.
## MOTHER-TONGUES IN 1971

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LIST OF MOTHER-TONGUES IN 1981:

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<td>Zemi-Naga</td>
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NOTE: (1) Hindi includes Bhojpuri, Garhwali, Haryanvi, Khariboli Marwari, Rajasthani, Sadan/Sadri.
(2) Kabui — Rongmei
(3) Kacha Naga — Liangmei
(4) Khasi — Pnar/Synteng
(5) Naga — Zeliang

Source: Census of India 1981, Series 13; Manipur. (paper - of 1987)
Household & Household Population by Language Mainly Spoken in Household (New Delhi; Director of Census Operations).

APPENDIX NO. 6

TERRITORIES OF DOMINANT MOTHER-TONGUES:

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<td>4. Hmar</td>
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<td>7. Meitei</td>
<td>Central, South, North, Tengnoupal.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Paite</td>
<td>South, Central.</td>
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<td>10. Tangkhul</td>
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<td>12. Vaiphei</td>
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NOTE: The dominant mother-tongues mentioned above are those with more than 15,000 speakers in the state. In the different territories, each mother-tongue is either the predominant or with sizable population (at least above 1000 speakers).
### MOST DOMINANT ETHNOLINGUAL GROUPS: 1961

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<td>12.</td>
<td>Vaiphei</td>
<td>8,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Paomata</td>
<td>7,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Maring</td>
<td>7,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Zou</td>
<td>6,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Kom</td>
<td>5,477</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1971

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>ETHNOLINGUAL GROUP</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Manipuri/Meitei</td>
<td>6,78,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Tangkhul</td>
<td>57,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kabui</td>
<td>49,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Thadou</td>
<td>49,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Mao</td>
<td>34,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Nepali/Gorkhali</td>
<td>26,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Paite</td>
<td>23,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Hmar</td>
<td>22,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>15,025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Kuki  -  14,888
11. Vaiphei -  11,758
12. Hindi  -  11,631
13. Mizo/Lushai -  6,001

(C) 1981:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Meitei</td>
<td>8,78,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tangkhul</td>
<td>78,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thadou</td>
<td>57,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mao</td>
<td>53,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kabui</td>
<td>50,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kuki</td>
<td>37,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nepali</td>
<td>37,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Paite</td>
<td>30,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Hmar</td>
<td>29,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>18,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Vaiphei</td>
<td>15,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kacha Naga</td>
<td>13,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Zou</td>
<td>12,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Maring</td>
<td>11,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Anal</td>
<td>10,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>9,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Zemi Naga</td>
<td>6,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Lushai/Mizo</td>
<td>6,635</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Most of the predominant ethnolinguial groups are surprisingly not listed in the census reports. Each year there are new mother-tongues and some deleted or repeated. Communities like Kom, Gangte, Chiru, Lamgang, Khoirao, Simte, Maram, etc. are never entered separately (since 1971) or clubbed with others. Even those found in 1961 or 1971 are omitted or ignored in 1981. These listed tongues are those prominent or with at least more than 5000 speakers.
PERCENTAGE OF FIVE MOST DOMINANT MOTHER TONGUES IN THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS (1981)

I. CENTRAL DISTRICT: (Total population - 9,29,077 persons).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother-tongue</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meitei</td>
<td>8,62,016</td>
<td>92.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>16,830</td>
<td>1.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabui</td>
<td>9,854</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepali</td>
<td>9,736</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>6,278</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. NORTH DISTRICT: (Total population - 1,55,421 persons).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother-tongue</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mao</td>
<td>52,658</td>
<td>34.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepali</td>
<td>25,078</td>
<td>16.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thadou</td>
<td>23,078</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuki</td>
<td>11,433</td>
<td>7.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangkhul</td>
<td>6,562</td>
<td>4.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. SOUTH DISTRICT: (Total population - 1,34,776 persons).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother-tongue</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paite</td>
<td>29,042</td>
<td>21.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hmar</td>
<td>25,078</td>
<td>18.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thadou</td>
<td>18,321</td>
<td>13.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaiphei</td>
<td>10,950</td>
<td>8.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zou</td>
<td>9,549</td>
<td>7.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. EAST DISTRICT: (Total population - 82,946 persons).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother-tongue</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tangkhul</td>
<td>67,232</td>
<td>81.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuki</td>
<td>4,976</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thadou</td>
<td>4,341</td>
<td>5.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Meitei 1,128 1.36
5. Nepali 727 0.87

V. TENGNOUPAL DISTRICT: (Total population - 56,444 persons)
1. Anal 10,075 17.85
2. Kuki 9,886 17.51
3. Maring 9,542 16.91
4. Thadou 5,329 9.42
5. Meitei 3,402 6.03

VI. WEST DISTRICT: (Total population - 62,289 persons).
1. Kabui 34,217 55.00
2. Kacha Naga 9,090 14.60
3. Thadou 5,076 8.15
4. Zemi-Naga 4,996 8.02
5. Kuki 3,896 6.25

Note: The above mentioned 'most dominant' mother-tongues are as listed by the census. It should be noted that some of the more prominent groups in the districts are not given inspite of their sizeable strength and impact in the districts. Those communities not entered separately as mother tongues appeared as distinct tribal groups in the census reports.
APPENDIX NO.9

NEW MOTHER TONGUES ENTERED IN CENSUS:

I. **1971:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother Tongue</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabi/Arbi</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adi</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishnupriya</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhotia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodo/Boro</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coorgi</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimasa</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogri</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konkani</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurukh/Oraon</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mishmi</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munda</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mundari</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naga</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santali</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibetan</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulu</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. **1981:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother Tongue</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anal*</td>
<td>10,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kacha Naga*</td>
<td>13,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limbu</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mogh</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zemi Naga</td>
<td>6,961</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These two mother-tongues re-appeared in 1981. They were not entered in 1971.*
### FOREIGN TONGUES SPOKEN IN MANIPUR

**I. 1961:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burmese</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepali</td>
<td>13,571*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tidim</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**II. 1971:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabic/Arbi</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese/Chine</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibetan</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepali</td>
<td>26,381*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**III. 1981:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabi/Arbi</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepali</td>
<td>37,046</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** In every census year the number of Foreign tongues keep decreasing. Unclassified mother tongues are entered as 'Others' in the reports.

* Nepali is treated as one of the Foreign tongues since it is neither native nor one of the languages in the VIII schedule of the Constitution.
## INDIAN LANGUAGES IN MANIPUR:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Assamese</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Assamese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>10,011</td>
<td>Bengali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bihari</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>Gujarati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Gujarati</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Gurmukhi</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>Kannada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>2,379</td>
<td>Kashmiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Kannada</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Malayalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Kashmiri</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Marathi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Malayalam</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Oriya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Marathi</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Punjabi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Marwari</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>Sindhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Oriya</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Sindhi</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Telugu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Urdu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Telugu</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX NO. 12

GROWTH OF NON-NATIVE TONGUES IN MANIPUR:

DOMINANT TONGUES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>1961</th>
<th>1971</th>
<th>1981</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Nepali</td>
<td>13,571</td>
<td>26,381</td>
<td>37,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>10,011</td>
<td>15,025</td>
<td>18,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>2,379</td>
<td>11,631</td>
<td>9,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>1,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Ao</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>1,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Punjabi</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>1,575</td>
<td>1,175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These most prominent non-native mother-tongues are those with more than 1,000 speakers in the state. The strength of each mother-tongue fluctuates greatly, some with quantum leaps from 1961 in 1971 and either decrease or accentuate in 1981.

APPENDIX NO. 13

INDEX OF MOTHER-TONGUE (LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY: 1961-81.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. NORTH DISTRICT:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Mao-Maram</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Sadar Hills East</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Sadar Hills West</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. WEST DISTRICT:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Tamenglong North</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Tamenglong West</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Tamenglong Central</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Nungba</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### III. SOUTH DISTRICT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Division</th>
<th>Index of Diversity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Tipaimukh</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Thanlon</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Churachandpur North</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Churachandpur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Singhat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV. TENGNOUPAL DISTRICT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Division</th>
<th>Index of Diversity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Tengnoupal</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Chandel</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Chakpikarong</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### V. CENTRAL DISTRICT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Division</th>
<th>Index of Diversity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Imphal East</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Imphal West</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Bishenpur</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Thoubal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Jiribam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VI. EAST DISTRICT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Division</th>
<th>Index of Diversity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Ukhrul North</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Ukhrul Central</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Phugya-Phaisat</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Kam jong-Chassad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Ukhrul South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Values of index of diversity for the different sub-divisions could not be calculated for 1961 due to non availability of data. Even in 1971 and 1981 adjustment of sub-divisions has to be done since there was change in the name of the sub-divisions.
APPENDIX NO. 14

MOST DOMINANT TRIBES IN MANIPUR:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>1961 Tribes</th>
<th>1971 Tribes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Thadou</td>
<td>47,994</td>
<td>59,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Tangkhul</td>
<td>43,943</td>
<td>57,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kabui</td>
<td>29,218</td>
<td>40,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Mao</td>
<td>28,810</td>
<td>33,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Paite</td>
<td>17,029</td>
<td>24,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Hmar</td>
<td>15,365</td>
<td>23,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Kacha-Naga</td>
<td>9,734</td>
<td>13,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Vaiphei</td>
<td>8,215</td>
<td>12,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Maring</td>
<td>7,745</td>
<td>9,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Zou</td>
<td>6,761</td>
<td>10,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Kom</td>
<td>5,477</td>
<td>6,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Anal</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Gangte</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,307</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These most dominant tribes are those having at least more than 5000 population or those with sizable strength in the state. Hence, there were 11 (eleven) in 1961 and 14 in 1971. In Manipur there are 29 ‘recognised or registered’ tribes.
APPENDIX NO. 15

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN MANIPUR

1. Dhupi or Dhobi
2. Lois
3. Muchi or Ravidas
4. Namasudras
5. Patni
6. Sutradhar
7. Yaithibi
8. Unspecified

APPENDIX NO. 16

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES OF MANIPUR

Tribe
1. Aimol
2. Anal
3. Angmai
4. Chiru
5. Chothe
6. Gangte
7. Hmar
8. Kabui
9. Kacha-Naga
10. Khoirao
11. Koireng
12. Korn
13. Lamyang
| 14.  | Mao           |
| 15.  | Maram         |
| 16.  | Maring        |
| 17.  | Any Mizo Tribes |
| 18.  | Monsang       |
| 19.  | Moyon         |
| 20.  | Paite         |
| 21.  | Purum         |
| 22.  | Ralte         |
| 23.  | Sahte         |
| 24.  | Sema          |
| 25.  | Simte         |
| 26.  | Tanghul       |
| 27.  | Thadou        |
| 28.  | Vaiphei       |
| 29.  | Zou           |
| 30.  | Unspecified   |

Note: 'Unspecified' are mainly army personnels. Altogether, the tribals constitute 31.18 percent (1971) of the total population. It should be noted that except in Central district, all the other districts have tribal population more than 95 percent on average.
### APPENDIX NO. 17

**PERCENTAGE OF TRIBALS IN MANIPUR: 1971**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICT/SUB-DIVISION</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. EAST DISTRICT:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Ukhrul North</td>
<td>99.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Ukhrul Central</td>
<td>93.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Phungyar-Phaisat</td>
<td>98.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Kam jong-Chassad</td>
<td>98.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Ukhrul South</td>
<td>99.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. CENTRAL DISTRICT:</td>
<td>6.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Imphal East</td>
<td>2.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Imphal West</td>
<td>3.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Bishenpur</td>
<td>1.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Thoubal</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Jiribam</td>
<td>19.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. TENGNOUPAL DISTRICT:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Tengnoupal</td>
<td>80.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Chakpikarong</td>
<td>96.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Chandel</td>
<td>95.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. WEST DISTRICT:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Tamenglong North</td>
<td>97.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Tamenglong West</td>
<td>99.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Tamenglong</td>
<td>96.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Nungba</td>
<td>98.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. SOUTH DISTRICT:</td>
<td>93.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Tipaimukh</td>
<td>98.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Thanlon</td>
<td>99.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Churachandpur North</td>
<td>99.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churachandpur</td>
<td>90.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singhat</td>
<td>97.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mao West</td>
<td>48.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mao East</td>
<td>97.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sador Hills</td>
<td>87.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANIPUR</td>
<td>31.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VI. NORTH DISTRICT:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mao West</td>
<td>48.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mao East</td>
<td>97.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sador Hills</td>
<td>87.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>79.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APPENDIX NO. 18**


1. Percentage of total workers.
2. Percentage of cultivators.
3. Percentage of 'industrial workers' (Other workers - in category III, IV, V.b., VI, to IX.)
4. Percentage of literacy (illiterates).
5. Percentage of scheduled tribes.
6. Percentage of Christian population.
7. Percentage of urban population.
8. Density of population.
9. Hospital per 10,000 population.
10. Percentage of villages with primary schools.
11. Number of villages per 100 sq. km.
12. Dispensary per 10,000 population.

**Note:** Besides the above mentioned selected indicators, no other variables could not be included in the list due to non availability of data at the sub-divisional levels.