

# **Analysis of Neo-Brahmi Scripts**

**Based on**

**EGIDS Scale,**

**Language,**

**&**

**Country/Territory**

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## Color convention used:

Status of the language as present in:

India
Nepal
Bangladesh
Pakistan
Sri Lanka
Bhutan
Myanmar
Malaysia
Singapore

As per [ethnologue.com](http://ethnologue.com) (as of June 2017), following Countries/Territories do not have any languages within EGIDS scale 1 to 5 which use scripts under the ambit of Neo-Brahmi Generation Panel:

**From South Asia:** Afghanistan, British Indian Ocean Territory, Maldives and Iran

**From South-East Asia:** Brunei, Indonesia, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Philippines, Viet Nam and East Timor

## Devanagari Script

### EGIDS Scale 1 (National)

#### Hindi

[hin] 1 (National). Statutory national language (1950, Constitution, Article 343), also statutory provincial language in Bihar State and 12 other jurisdictions. 378,000,000 in India, all users. 258,000,000 (2001 census). 120,000,000 (Wiesefeld 1999). Total users in all countries: 381,359,750 (as L1: 260,129,750; as L2: 121,230,000).

#### Nepali

[npi] 1 (National). Statutory national language (1990, Interim Constitution, 2063, Article 5(2)). 20,980,000 in Nepal, all users. 12,300,000 (2011 census), increasing. 143,000 Achhami, 273,000 Baitadeli, 67,600 Bajhangi, 10,700 Bajureli, 490 Dadeldhuri, 3,100 Dailekhi, 5,930 Darchuleli, and 11,800,000 Nepali (2011 census). 8,680,000 (2011 census). Total users in all countries: 24,052,600 (as L1: 15,372,600; as L2: 8,680,000).

### EGIDS Scale 2 (Provincial)

#### Konkani

[knn] 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Goa State (1992, Constitution, Amendment 71). 2,420,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 2,423,540.

#### Maithili

[mai] 2 (Provincial). Statutory language of provincial identity in Bihar State (1992, Constitution, Amendment 71). 30,000,000 (2000 SIL). 12,000,000 monolinguals (1998). Total users in all countries: 34,085,000 (as L1: 33,890,000; as L2: 195,000).

#### Marathi

[mar] 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Maharashtra State (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). 74,700,000 in India, all users. 71,700,000 (2001 census). 3,000,000. Total users in all countries: 74,775,760 (as L1: 71,775,760; as L2: 3,000,000).

#### Nepali

[npi] 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Sikkim, West Bengal state (1992, Constitution, Amendment 71). 2,870,000 (2001 census).

#### Sindhi

[snd] 2 (Provincial). De facto provincial language in Sindh. 22,700,000 (2015 World Factbook). Ethnic population: 26,000,000 (2014 World Factbook). Total users in all countries: 24,445,500.

### EGIDS Scale 3 (Wider communication)

#### Bhatri

[bgw] 3 (Wider communication). 217,000 (2001 census).

#### Halbi

[hlb] 3 (Wider communication). 793,000, all users. 593,000 (2001 census). 200,000 (2001 C. Thomas).

#### Kinnauri

[kfk] 3 (Wider communication). 80,100, all users. 65,100 (2001 census). 15,000.

#### Kukna

[kex] 3 (Wider communication). 211,000, all users. 111,000 (2001 census). 100,000 (1998).

#### Panchpargania

[tdb] 3 (Wider communication). 194,000 (2001 census).

## Neo-Brahmi Generation Panel

### Sadri

[sck] 3 (Wider communication). Trade language among tribal groups in Assam. 3,290,000 (2001 census). 2,050,000 Sadani, 1,243,000

### Wagdi

[wbr] 3 (Wider communication). 2,510,000 (2001 census).

### Hindi

[hin] 3 (Wider communication). 1,307,600 in Nepal, all users. 77,600 (2011 census), increasing. 1,230,000 (1991 census).

## EGIDS Scale 4 (Educational)

### Bhojpuri

[bho] 4 (Educational). 37,800,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 39,605,300 (as L1: 39,445,300; as L2: 160,000).

### Chhattisgarhi

[hne] 4 (Educational). 13,300,000 (2001 census).

### Dogri

[dgo] 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Jammu and Kashmir (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347).

### Kashmiri

[kas] 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Jammu and Kashmir (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347). 5,360,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 5,484,000.

### Limbu

[lif] 4 (Educational). 37,300 (2001 census). Ethnic population: 177,000 (2007).

### Magahi

[mag] 4 (Educational). 14,000,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 14,046,400 (as L1: 14,035,600; as L2: 10,800).

### Sanskrit

[san] 4 (Educational). Statutory language of national identity (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). 208,100 in India, all users. 14,100 (2001 census). 194,000. Total users in all countries: 211,100 (as L1: 14,100; as L2: 197,000).

### Santhali

[sat] 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Jharkhand State (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII), amended 2003. 5,940,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 6,220,280 (as L1: 6,219,300; as L2: 980).

### Tamang, Eastern

[taj] 4 (Educational). 17,500 (2001 census). Ethnic population: 272,000 (2006 FTT).

### Avadhi

[awa] 4 (Educational). Language of recognized indigenous nationality: Kushwadiya. 547,400 in Nepal, all users. 502,000 (2011 census), increasing. 45,400 (2011 census).

### Bhojpuri

[bho] 4 (Educational). 1,740,000 in Nepal, all users. 1,580,000 (2011 census), increasing. 160,000 (2011 census).

### Newar

[new] 4 (Educational). Language of recognized indigenous nationality: Newar. 879,600 in Nepal, all users. 847,000 (2011 census), decreasing. 32,600 (2011 census). Many women are monolingual. Ethnic

## Neo-Brahmi Generation Panel

population: 1,260,000. Includes 1,245,000 Newar and 11,500 Pahari. Total users in all countries: 893,600 (as L1: 861,000; as L2: 32,600).

### Tamang, Eastern

[taj] 4 (Educational). Language of recognized indigenous nationality: Tamang. 1,213,500 in Nepal, all users. 1,180,000 (2001 census), increasing. Southwestern Tamang: 109,000 (1991 census). Population for all Tamang varieties: 1,350,000 (2011 census). 33,500 (2011 census). In some remote communities, particularly women, children and elderly people are monolingual. Ethnic population: 1,290,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 1,231,000 (as L1: 1,197,500; as L2: 33,500).

### Saraiki

[skr] 4 (Educational). 20,000,000 (2013). Total users in all countries: 20,068,000.

## EGIDS Scale 5 (Dispersed)

### Newar

[new] 5 (Dispersed). 14,000 (2007). Ethnic population: 166,000 (2007).

### Saraiki

[skr] 5 (Dispersed). 68,000 (2001 census). 56,000 Multani and 12,000 Bahawalpuri (2001 census).

### Sindhi

[snd] 5 (Dispersed). Statutory language of provincial identity in Rajasthan State (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347), Schedule VIII addition, 1961. 1,700,000 (2001 census). Ethnic population: 3,000,000.

### Bengali

[ben] 5 (Dispersed). 23,980 in Nepal, all users. 21,100 (2011 census), increasing. 2,880 (2011 census).

### Maithili

[mai] 5 (Dispersed). 4,085,000 in Nepal, all users. 3,890,000 (2011 census), increasing. 793,000 Bajjika, 3,090,000 Maithili (2011 census). 195,000 (2011 census).

### Santhali

[sat] 5 (Dispersed). Language of recognized indigenous nationality: Satar (Santhal). 50,880 in Nepal, all users. 49,900 (2011 census), increasing. 980 (2011 census). Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 51,700 (2011 census).

### Santhali

[sat] 5 (Dispersed). 225,000 (2011).

### Kashmiri

[kas] 5 (Dispersed). 124,000 (2004 J. Leclerc).

### Nepali

[npi] 5 (Dispersed). De facto language of provincial identity in entire length of foothills, especially south central region. 85,000 (2013 J. Leclerc).

### Hindi

[hin] 5 (Dispersed). 13,100 (2010 census).

### Sindhi

[snd] 5 (Dispersed). 3,970 (2010 census).

## EGIDS Scale 5 (Developing)

### Angika

[anp] 5 (Developing). 725,000 (IMA 1997). Total users in all countries: 745,330 (as L1: 743,600; as L2: 1,730).

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### Awadhi

[awa] 5 (Developing). 2,530,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 3,077,400 (as L1: 3,032,000; as L2: 45,400).

### Bareli, Rathwi

[bgd] 5 (Developing). 101,000 (2001 census).

### Bhili

[bhb] 5 (Developing). 3,310,000 (2001 census).

### Boro

[brx] 5 (Developing). Statutory language of provincial identity in Assam (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347). 1,330,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 1,334,380.

### Braj Bhasha

[bra] 5 (Developing). 574,000 (2001 census).

### Bundeli

[bns] 5 (Developing). 3,070,000 (2001 census). Population estimates range up to 20,000,000.

### Dhundari

[dhd] 5 (Developing). 1,870,000 (2001 census).

### Dungra Bhil

[duh] 5 (Developing). 100,000 (2000 IICCC).

### Gamit

[gbl] 5 (Developing). 284,000 (2001 census).

### Garasia, Rajput

[gra] 5 (Developing). 100,000 (1999 IEM).

### Garhwali

[gbm] 5 (Developing). 2,920,000 (2000 SIL).

### Gondi, Aheri

[esg] 5 (Developing). 150,000 (2015 B. Kurian).

### Gondi, Northern

[gno] 5 (Developing). 1,950,000 (1997 BSI). 2,630,000 all Gondi.

### Gujari

[gju] 5 (Developing). 690,000 (2000). Ethnic population: 1,600,000 (2002). In Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Delhi. Total users in all countries: 992,000.

### Haroti

[hoj] 5 (Developing). 2,460,000 (2001 census).

### Ho

[hoc] 5 (Developing). 1,040,000 (2001 census).

### Khaling

[klr] 5 (Developing).

### Kharia

[khr] 5 (Developing). 240,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 240,240.

### Kolami, Northwestern

[kfb] 5 (Developing). 122,000 (2001 census).



## Neo-Brahmi Generation Panel

### Korku

[kfq] 5 (Developing). 574,000 (2001 census).

### Koya

[kff] 5 (Developing). 362,000 (2001 census).

### Kumaoni

[kfy] 5 (Developing). 2,360,000 (1998 survey). 472,000 monolinguals (1998 SIL).

### Kurux

[kru] 5 (Developing). 1,750,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 1,804,200.

### Lambadi

[lmn] 5 (Developing). 4,150,000 (2001 census). Ethnic population: Estimates range up to 40,000,000 for the total group.

### Lhomi

[lhm] 5 (Developing). 1,320 (2000 USCWM).

### Malvi

[mup] 5 (Developing). 5,560,000 (2001 census). 1,110,000 monolinguals.

### Mandeali

[mjl] 5 (Developing). 900,000 (1991 census).

### Marwari

[rwr] 5 (Developing). 5,600,000 (2007 SIL). Total users in all countries: 5,623,530 (as L1: 5,622,600; as L2: 930).

### Mawchi

[mke] 5 (Developing). 99,500 (2001 census).

### Mewari

[mtr] 5 (Developing). 5,100,000 (2001 census).

### Mewati

[wtm] 5 (Developing). 645,000 (2001 census). 51,600 monolinguals (2006 SIL).

### Mising

[mrg] 5 (Developing). 551,000 (2001 census).

### Mundari

[unr] 5 (Developing). 1,110,000 (2001 census). 1,060,000 Mundari, 47,400 Bhumij. Total users in all countries: 1,120,280.

### Naga, Wancho

[nnp] 5 (Developing). 49,100 (2001 census).

### Nicobarese, Central

[ncb] 5 (Developing). 10,100 (2001 census). 5,310 on Katchal, 3,410 on Kamorta, 930 on Nancowry, 430 on Trinket.

### Saurashtra

[saz] 5 (Developing). 185,000 (2001 census). Each listed district has communities of at least 5,000.

### Sauria Paharia

[mjt] 5 (Developing). 54,000 (Bhaskararao 2006). Total users in all countries: 61,000.

### Shekhawati

[swv] 5 (Developing). 3,000,000 (2002 L. Gusain).

## Neo-Brahmi Generation Panel

Thulung  
[tdh] 5 (Developing).

Varhadi-Nagpuri  
[vah] 5 (Developing). 6,970,000 (1995).

Varli  
[vav] 5 (Developing). 600,000 (2003).

Vasavi  
[vas] 5 (Developing). 1,200,000 (2002 FMPB).

Kham, Western Parbate  
[kjl] 5 (Developing). 24,500 (2003 SIL), increasing. 27,100 all Kham languages in Nepal (2011 census).

Lhomi  
[lhm] 5 (Developing). Language of recognized indigenous nationality: Lhomi (Shingsawa). 7,000 (2014 SIL), increasing. Ethnic population: 15,000. Total users in all countries: 9,320.

Limbu  
[lif] 5 (Developing). Language of recognized indigenous nationality: Limbu. 366,200 in Nepal, all users. 344,000 (2011 census), increasing. 22,200 (2011 census). Relatively few monolinguals. Total users in all countries: 403,500 (as L1: 381,300; as L2: 22,200).

Marwari  
[rwr] 5 (Developing). 23,530 in Nepal, all users. 22,600 (2001 census). 930 (1991 census). Ethnic population: 51,400 (2011 census).

Mundari  
[unr] 5 (Developing). Language of recognized indigenous nationality: Jhangad. Could be a separate language. 7,780 (2006 IMB).

Rajbanshi  
[rjs] 5 (Developing). Language of recognized indigenous nationality: Rajbanshi (Koch), Tajpuriya, Gangai. 168,300, all users. 147,000 (2011 census), increasing. 2,080 Koche, 122,000 Rajbanshi, 18,800 Tajpuriya, 3,610 Gangai. 21,300 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 173,000 (2011 census).

Sherpa  
[xsr] 5 (Developing). Language of recognized indigenous nationality: Sherpa. 153,180 in Nepal, all users. 145,000 (2011 census), decreasing. 8,180 (2011 census). A few elderly monolinguals in remote villages (UNESCO). Ethnic population: 113,000 (2011 census). Total users in all countries: 172,280 (as L1: 164,100; as L2: 8,180).

Tharu, Dangaura  
[thl] 5 (Developing). Language of recognized indigenous nationality: Tharu. 500,000 (2003), increasing. Population for all Tharu varieties: 1,530,000 (2011 census). 28,500 monolinguals. Total users in all countries: 674,000.

Tharu, Madhya Ksetriya  
[the] 5 (Developing). Language of recognized indigenous nationality: Tharu. 285,000 (2001 census), increasing. Population for all Tharu varieties: 1,530,000 (2011 census).

Tharu, Rana  
[thr] 5 (Developing). Language of recognized indigenous nationality: Tharu. 336,000 (2006), increasing. Population for all Tharu varieties: 1,530,000 (2011 census). Total users in all countries: 486,000.

Thulung  
[tdh] 5 (Developing). Language of recognized indigenous nationality: Rai. 22,300 in Nepal, all users. 20,700 (2011 census). Thulung communities also in Bhojpur and Sankhuwasabha districts, scattered in Udayapur, Morang, Panchthar, and Ilam districts. Migrants may not speak Thulung as L1. 1,600 (2011 census). A few elderly monolinguals. Total users in all countries: 22,300 (as L1: 20,700; as L2: 1,600).

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Wambule

[wme] 5 (Developing). Language of recognized indigenous nationality: Rai. 13,500 (2011 census). A few elderly monolinguals.

Balti

[bft] 5 (Developing). 327,000 (2004 J. Leclerc). Total users in all countries: 347,000.

## Bengali Script

### EGIDS Scale 1 (National)

#### Bengali

[ben] 1 (National). Statutory national language (1972, Constitution, Article 3). 178,200,000 in Bangladesh, all users. 159,000,000 (2015). 19,200,000 (2011 census). Total users in all countries: 261,517,930 (as L1: 242,315,050; as L2: 19,202,880).

### EGIDS Scale 2 (Provincial)

#### Assamese

[asm] 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Assam State (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). 12,800,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 12,828,220.

#### Bengali

[ben] 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in West Bengal, Tripura, Assam states (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). 82,500,000 (2001 census).

#### Garó

[grt] 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Meghalaya State (1950, Constitution, Articles 347), unscheduled language. 889,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 1,009,000.

#### Khasi

[kha] 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Meghalaya State (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347 inclusive), unscheduled language. 843,000 (2001 census).

#### Meitei

[mni] 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Manipur State (1992, Constitution, Amendment 71). 1,470,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 1,485,000.

### EGIDS Scale 3 (Wider communication)

#### Panchpargania

[tdb] 3 (Wider communication). 194,000 (2001 census).

#### Sadri

[sck] 3 (Wider communication). Trade language among tribal groups in Assam. 3,290,000 (2001 census). 2,050,000 Sadani, 1,243,000 Nagpuria. Total users in all countries: 3,291,180.

#### Sylheti

[syl] 3 (Wider communication). 8,500,000 in Bangladesh, all users. 7,000,000. 1,500,000. Total users in all countries: 11,800,000 (as L1: 10,300,000; as L2: 1,500,000).

### EGIDS Scale 4 (Educational)

#### Bishnupriya

[bpy] 4 (Educational). 77,500 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 117,500.

#### Kok Borok

[trp] 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Tripura State (1964, Official Languages Act No. 19 (as amended)), not a Schedule VIII language. 778,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 783,000.

#### Mizo

[lus] 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Mizoram State (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347 inclusive), unscheduled language. 675,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 687,750.

## Neo-Brahmi Generation Panel

### Rabha

[rah] 4 (Educational). 165,000 (2001 census). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 374,000 (1993).

### Santhali

[sat] 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Jharkhand State (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII), amended 2003. 5,940,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 6,220,280 (as L1: 6,219,300; as L2: 980)

## EGIDS Scale 5 (Dispersed)

### Sylheti

[syl] 5 (Dispersed). 3,000,000 (2003).

### Santhali

[sat] 5 (Dispersed). Language of recognized indigenous nationality: Satar (Santhal). 50,880 in Nepal, all users. 49,900 (2011 census), increasing. 980 (2011 census). Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 51,700 (2011 census).

### Garo

[grt] 5 (Dispersed). Used as LWC among all Mandi. 120,000 (2005).

### Meitei

[mni] 5 (Dispersed). 15,000 (2003). 300 monolinguals.

### Santhali

[sat] 5 (Dispersed). 225,000 (2011).

### Chin, Mizo

[lus] 5 (Dispersed). 12,500 (1983 census).

## EGIDS Scale 5 (Developing)

### Boro

[brx] 5 (Developing). Statutory language of provincial identity in Assam (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347). 1,330,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 1,334,380.

### Chakma

[ccp] 5 (Developing). 176,000 (2001 census). Other estimates less than 100,000 (2002).

### Chin, Falam

[cfm] 5 (Developing). 38,300 (2001 census).

### Chiru

[cdf] 5 (Developing). 7,000 (2000 A. Khorong).

### Deori

[der] 5 (Developing). 28,000 (2001 census). Ethnic population: 50,000.

### Dimasa

[dis] 5 (Developing). 112,000 (2001 census).

### Hajong

[haj] 5 (Developing). 63,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 71,000.

### Kamta

[rkt] 5 (Developing). 5,000,000 (2007 M. Toulmin).

### Mising

[mrg] 5 (Developing). 551,000 (2001 census).

## Neo-Brahmi Generation Panel

### Mundari

[unr] 5 (Developing). 1,110,000 (2001 census). 1,060,000 Mundari, 47,400 Bhumij. Total users in all countries: 1,120,280.

### Naga, Maring

[nng] 5 (Developing). 22,300 (2001 census).

### Naga, Moyon

[nmo] 5 (Developing). 3,700 (2001). Ethnic population: 3,700.

### Naga, Thangal

[nki] 5 (Developing). 23,600 (2001). Ethnic population: 23,600.

### Nyishi

[njz] 5 (Developing). 230,000 (2001 census). 23,000 speakers of Bangni dialect (Van Driem 2007).

### Sauria Paharia

[mjt] 5 (Developing). 54,000 (Bhaskararao 2006). Total users in all countries: 61,000.

### Mundari

[unr] 5 (Developing). Language of recognized indigenous nationality: Jhangad. Could be a separate language. 7,780 (2006 IMB).

### Chakma

[ccp] 5 (Developing). 150,000 (2007 SIL). Total users in all countries: 326,000.

### Hajong

[haj] 5 (Developing). 8,000.

### Rangpuri

[rkt] 5 (Developing). Used in the market and for commerce, media, and travel by nearly all minority language speakers in the greater Rangpur-Dinajpur area. Rangpuri has reportedly been spoken in the area for centuries. 10,325,000 in Bangladesh, all users. 10,000,000 (2007 SIL). 325,000 (2015 SIL). Total users in all countries: 15,325,000 (as L1: 15,000,000; as L2: 325,000).

### Sadri, Oraon

[sdr] 5 (Developing). 166,000 (2000).

### Usoi

[usi] 5 (Developing). 22,400.

## Tamil Script

### EGIDS Scale 1 (National)

Tamil  
[tam] 1 (National). Statutory national language (1987, Constitution (amended), Articles 22(1), 24(1)), concentrated in North and East provinces; also in local administration and courts elsewhere. 4,960,000 (2012).

### EGIDS Scale 2 (Provincial)

Tamil  
[tam] 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Tamil Nadu State; union territories Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). 68,700,000 in India, all users. 60,700,000 (2001 census). 8,000,000. Total users in all countries: 75,965,790 (as L1: 67,965,790; as L2: 8,000,000).

### EGIDS Scale 3 (Wider communication)

### EGIDS Scale 4 (Educational)

Tamil  
[tam] 4 (Educational). Statutory language of national identity (1996, Education Act, No. 550, Articles 2 and 18). 1,300,000 (2012 J. Leclerc). Ethnic population: 1,800,000 (2012 J. Leclerc).

Tamil  
[tam] 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1963, Constitution (amended), Article 153A(1)). 244,000 (2015 World Factbook).

### EGIDS Scale 5 (Dispersed)

### EGIDS Scale 5 (Developing)

Badaga  
[bfq] 5 (Developing). 135,000 (2001 census).

Irula  
[iru] 5 (Developing). 200,000 (2003 E. Udayakumar).

Kurumba, Betta  
[xub] 5 (Developing). 32,000 (2003 NLCI), increasing.

Kurumba, Kannada  
[kfi] 5 (Developing). 180,000 (2000).

Paniya  
[pcg] 5 (Developing). 94,000 (2003).

Saurashtra  
[saz] 5 (Developing). 185,000 (2001 census). Each listed district has communities of at least 5,000.

## Telugu Script

### EGIDS Scale 1 (National)

### EGIDS Scale 2 (Provincial)

Telugu  
[tel] 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Andhra Pradesh State; Puducherry Union Territory, Andaman and Nicobar islands (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). 78,800,000 in India, all users. 73,800,000 (2001 census). 5,000,000. Total users in all countries: 79,244,300 (as L1: 74,244,300; as L2: 5,000,000).

### EGIDS Scale 3 (Wider communication)

### EGIDS Scale 4 (Educational)

Gondi, Adilabad  
[wsg] 4 (Educational). 300,000 (2015). M. Penny.

### EGIDS Scale 5 (Dispersed)

Telugu  
[tel] 5 (Dispersed). 600 (2000).

### EGIDS Scale 5 (Developing)

Gadaba, Mudhili  
[gau] 5 (Developing). 8,000 (2000 IICCC).

Ho  
[hoc] 5 (Developing). 1,040,000 (2001 census).

Konda-Dora  
[kfc] 5 (Developing). 20,000 (2007 WFA).

Lambadi  
[lmn] 5 (Developing). 4,150,000 (2001 census). Ethnic population: Estimates range up to 40,000,000 for the total group.

Oriya, Adivasi  
[ort] 5 (Developing). 400,000, all users. 200,000 (2011 SIL). 200,000 (1998 U. Gustafsson).

Saurashtra  
[saz] 5 (Developing). 185,000 (2001 census). Each listed district has communities of at least 5,000.

Sora  
[srb] 5 (Developing). 253,000 (2001 census).

Yerukula  
[yeu] 5 (Developing). 69,500 (2001 census).



## Malayalam Script

### EGIDS Scale 1 (National)

### EGIDS Scale 2 (Provincial)

Malayalam  
[mal] 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Kerala State; union territories Lakshadweep and Puducherry (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). 33,000,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 34,451,800.

### EGIDS Scale 3 (Wider communication)

### EGIDS Scale 4 (Educational)

### EGIDS Scale 5 (Dispersed)

### EGIDS Scale 5 (Developing)

Irula  
[iru] 5 (Developing). 200,000 (2003 E. Udayakumar).

Kurumba, Betta  
[xub] 5 (Developing). 32,000 (2003 NLCI), increasing.

Paniya  
[pcg] 5 (Developing). 94,000 (2003).

Ravula  
[yea] 5 (Developing). 26,900 (2007). 25,000 Yerava and 1,900 Adiya. Ethnic population: 47,000 (2007).

## Kannada Script

### EGIDS Scale 1 (National)

### EGIDS Scale 2 (Provincial)

#### Kannada

[kan] 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Karnataka (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). 46,700,000 in India, all users. 37,700,000 (2001 census). 9,000,000. Total users in all countries: 46,739,040 (as L1: 37,739,040; as L2: 9,000,000).

#### Konkani

[knn] 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Goa State (1992, Constitution, Amendment 71). 2,420,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 2,423,540.

### EGIDS Scale 3 (Wider communication)

### EGIDS Scale 4 (Educational)

### EGIDS Scale 5 (Dispersed)

### EGIDS Scale 5 (Developing)

#### Badaga

[bfq] 5 (Developing). 135,000 (2001 census).

#### Kodava

[kfa] 5 (Developing). 200,000 (2001). Ethnic population: 200,000. 100,000 in Kodagu District; 100,000 in Karnataka District and major cities.

#### Konkani, Goan

[gom] 5 (Developing). 3,630,000 (2000). Total users in all countries: 3,633,900.

#### Kurumba, Betta

[xub] 5 (Developing). 32,000 (2003 NLCI), increasing.

#### Lambadi

[lmn] 5 (Developing). 4,150,000 (2001 census). Ethnic population: Estimates range up to 40,000,000 for the total group.

#### Paniya

[pcg] 5 (Developing). 94,000 (2003).

#### Ravula

[yea] 5 (Developing). 26,900 (2007). 25,000 Yerava and 1,900 Adiya. Ethnic population: 47,000 (2007).

#### Tulu

[tcy] 5 (Developing). 1,720,000 (2001 census).

## Odia Script

### EGIDS Scale 1 (National)

### EGIDS Scale 2 (Provincial)

Odia  
[ory] 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Odisha State (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). 32,100,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 32,137,870.

### EGIDS Scale 3 (Wider communication)

Desiya  
[dso] 3 (Wider communication). 50,000 (2003 Asha Kiran Society).

### EGIDS Scale 4 (Educational)

Sambalpuri  
[spv] 4 (Educational). 519,000 (2001 census).

Santhali  
[sat] 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Jharkhand State (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII), amended 2003. 5,940,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 6,220,280 (as L1: 6,219,300; as L2: 980).

### EGIDS Scale 5 (Dispersed)

Santhali  
[sat] 5 (Dispersed). 225,000 (2011).

### EGIDS Scale 5 (Developing)

Bodo Parja  
[bdv] 5 (Developing). 50,000 (2001 IBT).

Ho  
[hoc] 5 (Developing). 1,040,000 (2001 census).

Juang  
[jun] 5 (Developing). 23,700 (2001 census). No monolinguals.

Kisan  
[xis] 5 (Developing). 141,000 (2001 census).

Koya  
[kff] 5 (Developing). 362,000 (2001 census).

Kuvi  
[kxv] 5 (Developing). 158,000 (2001 census).

Mundari  
[unr] 5 (Developing). 1,110,000 (2001 census). 1,060,000 Mundari, 47,400 Bhumij. Total users in all countries: 1,120,280.

Sora  
[srb] 5 (Developing). 253,000 (2001 census).

## Neo-Brahmi Generation Panel

Mundari

[unr] 5 (Developing). Language of recognized indigenous nationality: Jhangad. Could be a separate language. 7,780 (2006 IMB).

## Gujarati Script

### EGIDS Scale 1 (National)

### EGIDS Scale 2 (Provincial)

Gujarati  
[guj] 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in West Bengal State; union territories Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). 45,700,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 46,857,670.

### EGIDS Scale 3 (Wider communication)

Kukna  
[kex] 3 (Wider communication). 211,000, all users. 111,000 (2001 census). 100,000 (1998).

### EGIDS Scale 4 (Educational)

### EGIDS Scale 5 (Dispersed)

Gujarati  
[guj] 5 (Dispersed).

Gujarati  
[guj] 5 (Dispersed). 4,120 (2010 census).

### EGIDS Scale 5 (Developing)

Bhili  
[bhb] 5 (Developing). 3,310,000 (2001 census).

Chodri  
[cdi] 5 (Developing). 209,000 (2001 census). More speakers in Tapi district.

Dungra Bhil  
[duh] 5 (Developing). 100,000 (2000 IICCC).

Gamit  
[gbl] 5 (Developing). 284,000 (2001 census).

Garasia, Rajput  
[gra] 5 (Developing). 100,000 (1999 IEM).

Koli, Kachi  
[gjk] 5 (Developing). 400,000 (1998). 100,000 Kachi Koli, 250,000 Rabari, 50,000 or more Vagri Meghwar, Katai Meghwar, and Zalavaria Koli.

Varli  
[vav] 5 (Developing). 600,000 (2003).

Vasavi  
[vas] 5 (Developing). 1,200,000 (2002 FMPB).

Koli, Kachi  
[gjk] 5 (Developing). 100,000 (2004 J. Leclerc). 80,000–100,000 Kachi Koli, 5,000–6,000 Rabari, 10,000 Kachi Bhil, 50,000 Vagri, 10,000 Katai Meghwar, 1,000 Zalavaria Koli. Total users in all countries: 500,000.

## Gurmukhi Script

### EGIDS Scale 1 (National)

### EGIDS Scale 2 (Provincial)

Punjabi, Eastern  
[pan] 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Punjab, West Bengal states; union territories Delhi, Chandigarh (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). 28,200,000 (2001 census). Total users in all countries: 29,258,970.

Sindhi  
[snd] 2 (Provincial). De facto provincial language in Sindh. 22,700,000 (2015 World Factbook). Ethnic population: 26,000,000 (2014 World Factbook). Total users in all countries: 24,445,500.

### EGIDS Scale 3 (Wider communication)

### EGIDS Scale 4 (Educational)

Saraiki  
[skr] 4 (Educational). 20,000,000 (2013). Total users in all countries: 20,068,000.

### EGIDS Scale 5 (Dispersed)

Saraiki  
[skr] 5 (Dispersed). 68,000 (2001 census). 56,000 Multani and 12,000 Bahawalpuri (2001 census).

Sindhi  
[snd] 5 (Dispersed). Statutory language of provincial identity in Rajasthan State (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347), Schedule VIII addition, 1961. 1,700,000 (2001 census). Ethnic population: 3,000,000.

Sindhi  
[snd] 5 (Dispersed). 3,970 (2010 census).

### EGIDS Scale 5 (Developing)