



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

**A
PORTRAIT
OF
POPULATION
TRIPURA**

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial Censuses have been taken in an unbroken sequences since 1871.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural that over the decades the sweep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course, no exercise of this type and magnitude, can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however, the data thrown up by the Census constitute, varily, a mine of information which enter into plans and programmes, debates and writings, affecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common reader, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remains, by and large, a distant, uninteresting, even intimidating, corpus.

At the time of the 1971 Census was, therefore, conceived the idea of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes with such lay and average readers and students in view. This 1981 Census series of State/UT-wise "Portrait of Population" follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

It will be realized that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C. Rajagopalachari or a Hendrikw Van Loen or a Minoos Masani for writing about history or mythology or economics in an absorbing, story telling style. It has also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of a very mundane and busy office routine.

I thank them all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volume will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial processing in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Sri P. Padmanabha and the very able band of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

New Delhi,
July 4, 1988.

VIJAY S. VERMA
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

One of the novel features of the Census publications is the attempt to bring out the present volume to cater to the growing need for the basic data collected during 1981 Census. Indian Census is a mine of informations. But the general readers including students hardly derive any benefit from the forbiddingly voluminous census reports and tables. It is with a view to catering for this group of readers that this little volume "A Portrait of Population" has been prepared. It has been written in a single and non-technical language.

It was late Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General & Census Commissioner of 1971 Census who first gave an idea of bringing out "Portrait of Population" for each State/UT at the time of 1971 Census. Encouraged by the response of general readers to that publication it has been desired by Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India to revive this publication at the 1981 Census also.

The Director of Census Operations, Shri S. R. Chakraborty, I.A.S. under whose guidance the entire operations were carried out deserves all credit for the success of the operations. But he had to leave the organisation for superannuation. I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at every stage to bring out this publication in time. I also thank the officers and staff of the Data Processing Division, Census Division and Printing Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India associated with this task. The processing of the data was undertaken by the Data Processing Division of the Registrar General's Office under the able guidance of S/Shri A. Sen Gupta, Joint Director (Data Processing), K. R. Unni, Joint Director (Programming) with the help of their staff.

I thank Shri N. Rama Rao, Assistant Registrar General (C&T) and his colleagues S/Shri R. P. Tomar and V. P. Rustagi, Deputy Directors and Babu Lal, Assistant Director who have taken great pains to go through the draft and suggested various changes in the write-up.

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I am also grateful to my office colleagues who have laboured hard to bring out this publication particularly S/Shri D K. Choudhuri, Assistant Director and Samiran Chakraborty, Investigator who have done their best to prepare the write-up. The tables and statements contained in this publication were prepared by Shri Samiran Chakraborty, Investigator under the guidance of Shri D. K. Choudhuri, Assistant Director. The charts, diagrams, maps etc. were prepared by Dr. Kandhai Singh, Cartographer and his team. The burnt of typing the manuscript and the tables fell on the shoulders of S/Shri J. C. Deb Barma, M. S. Deb Barma and S. Rao Bhattacharjee, U.D.C. I express my deep sense of gratitude to all of them and to many others in my office who gave me unstinted co-operation in this venture.

Place : Agartala,

Date : 25th October, 1988.

Deputy Director

P. D. JOSHI



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. The India-Bangladesh boundary shown on this map is the one existing prior to the operation of the agreement on May 16, 1974 between India and Bangladesh.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In the world next to China, India has the largest population though in terms of area our country ranks 5th after USSR, Canada, China and U.S.A. We the people of Tripura are a very tiny part of the large population. Apart from the size, there are also many interesting features of our population that we ought to know. The people consist of men and women, the baby, young and the old, those who work and those who do not. They belong to different religions and they speak in different languages; they live in villages and towns or cities. The entire people are therefore, made up of all such different groups and categories. Now, if all these various features of the people are put together on a single canvas we get a "Portrait of Population". It is this portrait of the population of Tripura State that is presented to you in this book.

Tripura is a small hilly state situated in the North-Eastern part of the country surrounded by Bangladesh in three sides with a narrow neck joint with Assam in the North East side of the State. Tripura, a state of great antiquity, lies to the South-West of Assam and between $20^{\circ}.56' N$ and $24^{\circ}.32' N$ and $91^{\circ}.10' E$ and $92^{\circ}.21' E$. It has an area of 10486.0 Sq. Kms. according to the Survey as General of India. Its maximum length from north to south is 184.7 Kms. and breadth from east to west is 113.4 Kms. It has a border of about 842.4 Kms. with Bangladesh.

Tripura was a princely state and it claims to have its existence since about 3000 BC. The rulers of Tripura claim their descent from 'Chandra', the Moon God. The 'Rajmala' of Tripura deals with the history of this ruling dynasty. Some historians regard king 'Tripur' the 46th descendant of Chandra as a contemporary of emperor Juhistir. The name of the state is believed to be after his name.

After the independence of India this Princely state merged with the Union of India on the 14th October 1949. Tripura was integrated as a Part-C state where it came under the direct administrative control of Government of India with its full heritage and culture and with the passing of this re-organisation of states Act, 1955 it became a Union Territory till the 21st January, 1972 when Tripura attained the full statehood under the North Eastern Region Re-organisation Act, 1971. This land-locked state is virtually cut off from the rest of India and forms an isolated pocket in the geographical mouth of Bangladesh, as already mentioned, except a link with Assam over a narrow strip of land connected by road serving as its life line. There

is a Rail link with Assam for about 40 Kms. upto Pachartal under the northern most sub-division of the state.

Agartala is the capital of the state which is situated at the longitude of 91°.17' E at a distance of about 320 Kms. by air or about 1700 Kms. by circuitous rail or road link through Assam to the east of Calcutta.

For the painting of a portrait we need appropriate tools, similarly to paint the portrait of population of Tripura State, we are urgently in need of reliable and recent information regarding population and this we get from the Census of population. So before proceed any further we should know what is Census and how it can help us.

A Census is a "Counting of heads" is the simplest definition of census but this is not sufficient to satisfy one. Because census is not merely counting of heads, it also gives the information of every individual man and woman, young and the old and also about the houses and families and so many things. Hence Census is a process by which counting of heads as well as collections of valuable information regarding them is performed. Naturally the question arises why a Census is taken. The population Census has of the great value which is very much essential for every country for its development. Because this is the only method of having information about the people of a country. Entire planning for future is done on the basis of the picture of community as projected in the Census operations. Requirements of food, housing, medical and educational facilities and employment potential are arrived at by careful study of Census data. The number of representative to be elected to local bodies state legislative and parliament and delimitation of constituencies is also done on the basis of Census data. Thus Census is a National task. Even in the ancient days Census was taken in Egypt, Mesopotamia and China. But in India only in the year 1872 the first Census was taken all over the country and then in 1881 and there after in every ten years. The latest Census was in 1981.

Census is a gigantic operation where every person whether a man or woman, young or old, is counted with certain details about them. It is not possible to count all people of the country at a time nor can they be counted for a long period. Naturally what is done is to count the people over a short period of time and the population is determined as on a certain fixed date. In 1981 Census the counting of people as it is called 'enumeration' took place from the 10th February to 28th February, 1981 taking 1st March, 1981 as the fixed reference date. Every enumerator visited every house in the area assigned to him during this

period and collected the details of the individual person in each family. Since the operations must cover all persons much care was taken to see that those who live in open, the houseless as they are named were also counted. The houseless was counted at the midnight of 28th February, 1981. Updating of information was made during 1st March to 5th March, 1981 by the enumerator by asking about the births and deaths which was occurred after his visit and before sunrise of 1st March, 1981. In all the States/Union Territories in the country the methods of counting were the same. Census is conducted in two phases and both of the phases are carried out by a large army of enumerators, Supervisors and others. To make the counting easier the entire state is divided into several divisions and ultimately into smallest unit a 'Block'. Each block is assigned to an enumerator. The enumerator in the 1st phase which is called "House-listing Operation" prepares the national map and a layout sketch of his block marking in it various houses and other structures after numbering. Important details regarding the houses are collected. In the second phase which is called the 'Enumeration' enumerator visits each household and collect information about the household and every person of the household. For every person he fills up a form containing 16 questions with parts in the universal portion and 6 questions with parts in the sample portion, jointly known as individual slip. The question as asked in the individual slip are reproduced below :—

CENSUS OF INDIA INDIVIDUAL		CONFIDENTIAL	
1981		SLIP (Sample)	
<p>1 Birth place</p> <p>(a) Place of birth..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(b) Rural (1) Urban (2)..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(c) District.....</p> <p>(d) State/Country</p> <p>2 Last residence</p> <p>(a) Place of last residence..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(b) Rural (1)/Urban(2)..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(c) District.....</p> <p>(d) State/Country.....</p>	<p>5 For all ever-married women only</p> <p>(a) Age at marriage.....</p> <p>(b) Number of children surviving at present</p> <p>Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Total <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(c) Number of children ever born alive</p> <p>Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Total <input type="checkbox"/></p>		
<p>3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)*</p> <p>4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration</p> <p>*Employment (1) Education (2) Family</p>	<p>6 For currently married women only</p> <p>Any child born alive during last one year moved (3) Marriage (4) Others (5)</p>		

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 **INDIVIDUAL SLIP** **CONFIDENTIAL**
 (Universal) Pad No
 Slip No

Location Code.....() Sl. No. of Household []

- 1 Name.....
 2 Relationship to head..... 3 Religion
 3. Male (1)/Female (2) 9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T.(2).....
 4 Age
 5 Marital status..... 10 Name of caste/tribe.....
 6 Mother tongue .. 11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2)

 12 Educational attainment.....
 7 Two other languages known

 13 Attending school/college,
 Yes (1)/No (2).....

14A Worked any time at all last year ? Yes
 No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O).....

14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes (1)/No (2)

Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)

15A Main activity last year ?
 No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O).....

If HHI/OW in 15A

- (i) Name of establishment.....
 (ii) Description of work.....
 (iii) Nature of industry, trade or service.....

 (iv) Class of worker.....

14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No

15B
 14B No—Work done any time last year ? (C/AL/HHI/OW)

If HHI/OW in 15B

- (i) Name of establishment.....
 (ii) Description of work.....
 (iii) Nature of industry, trade or service.....

 (iv) Class of worker.....

16 If No in 14A or 14B, seeking/available for work ? Yes (1)/No(2).....

All the above questions are arrived at after consulting a number of Government Departments and other recognised organisations. After long discussion in the series of conferences finally the questions were selected for the individual slip after taking special precautions to see that maximum amount of information is gathered. As already mentioned, Census is a gigantic operation and one of the largest administrative work covering the entire nation. One might be keen to know the Census organisational setup. In the centre we have the Registrar General, India and he is assisted by the Joint Registrar General, a number of Deputy Registrar Generals, Assistant Registrar Generals and other officers on technical and administrative side. For the State of Tripura prior to 1961 Census there was no separate setup for Census. After 1961 Census a nucleus setup was allowed to continue during intercensal period which ultimately turned to a permanent setup with a number of permanent employees. Alike other states we have a Director of Census Operations who is assisted by one Deputy Director and one Assistant Director with technical staff like Investigators, Statistical Assistants, Computers and other administrative staff. The field staff was, however drawn from the various Government departments of Tripura specially from Education and Panchayat Departments.

CENSUS HIERARCHY

INDIA :	Registrar GENERAL OF INDIA Joint Registrar General Deputy Registrar General, Assistant Registrar General Deputy Director, Map Officer, Sr. Research Officer, Research Officer, Assistant Director etc.
TRIPURA :	Director of Census Operations, Tripura Deputy Director Assistant Director, Investigator, Statistical Assistant etc.
DISTRICT :	District Magistrate/District Census Officer Sub-divisional Census Officers
DEVELOPMENT : BLOCK/TOWN	Block Development Officer/Charge Officer/ Addl. Charge Officer
CIRCLE/ : BLOCK	Supervisors Enumerators

CHAPTER II HOW MANY ARE WE ?

How are we distributed and

By how much are our members growing ?

In the previous chapter we have seen how we get the detail information in regards to the population from population Census.

The population of the world as available from the Table-I of U.N. Demographic Year Book 1983 is as follows :

Year	Estimated mid year world population (millions)
1950	2,504
1960	3,014
1970	3,683
1980	4,453

In March, 1981 the population of India stands as 685 millions which is 15.4% of the world population (1980) i.e. in every 13 persons of the world there are 2 Indians.

As per 1981 Census the population of Tripura State is 2,053,058 which is a tiny part of our country, India. Let us have a look on the area and population of the country and her states and Union Territories :

**TABLE II.1
Percentage of population and area of States and Union Territories of India**

State/Union Territories	Population	Percentage of population to total population	Percentage of the population and area in different States/Union Territories to total of the country	Percentage of area to total area
1	2	3	4	5
*India	685,184,692	100.00	3,287,263.0	100.00
1. Andhra Pradesh	53,549,673	7.82	275,068.0	8.37

1	2	3	4	5
2. Assam	19,896,843	2·90	78,338·0	2·38
3. Bihar	69,914,724	10·20	173,877·0	5·29
4. Gujarat	34,085,799	4·97	196,024·0	5·96
5. Haryana	12,922,618	1·89	44,212·0	1·34
6. Himachal Pradesh	4,280,818	0·62	55,673·0	1·69
7. Jammu & Kashmir	5,987,389	0·87	222,236·0	6·76
8. Karnataka	37,135,714	5·42	191,791·0	5·83
9. Kerala	25,453,680	3·71	38,863·0	1·18
10. Madhya Pradesh	52,178,844	7·62	443,446·0	13·49
11. Maharashtra	62,784,171	9·16	307,690·0	9·36
12. Meghalaya	1,335,819	0·19	22,429·0	0·68
13. Manipur	1,420,953	0·21	22,327·0	0·68
14. Nagaland	774,930	0·11	16,579·0	0·50
15. Orissa	26,370,271	3·85	155,707·0	4·74
16. Punjab	16,788,915	2·45	50,362·0	1·53
17. Rajasthan	34,261,862	5·00	342,239·0	10·41
18. Sikkim	316,385	0·05	7,096·0	0·22
19. Tamil Nadu	48,408,077	7·06	130,058·0	3·96
20. Tripura	2,053,058	0·30	10,486·0	0·32
21. Uttar Pradesh	110,862,013	16·18	294,411·0	8·96
22. West Bengal	54,580,647	7·97	88,752·0	2·70

UNION TERRITORY

1. Andaman & Nicobar Island	188,741	0·03	8,249·0	0·25
2. Arunachal Pradesh	631,839	0·09	83,743·0	2·55
3. Chandigarh	451,610	0·07	114·0	Negligi- ble
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103,676	0·02	491·0	0·02
5. Delhi	6,220,406	0·91	1,483·0	0·05
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,086,730	0·16	3,814·0	0·12
7. Lakshadweep	40,249	0·01	32·0	Negligi- ble
8. Mizoram	493,757	0·07	21,081·0	0·64
9. Pondicherry	604,471	0·09	492·0	0·02

*Includes the projected figures.

**Projected figures.

YY Population figures excludes population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken. Area figures include area of under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China.

TABLE II-2

Table showing the States and Union Territories in descending order of population and area

States/Union Territories in descending order of population	States/Union Territories in descending order of area
1	2
1. Uttar Pradesh	1. Madhya Pradesh
2. Bihar	2. Rajasthan
3. Maharashtra	3. Maharashtra
4. West Bengal	4. Uttar Pradesh
5. Andhra Pradesh	5. Andhra Pradesh
6. Madhya Pradesh	6. Jammu & Kashmir
7. Tamilnadu	7. Gujarat
8. Karnataka	8. Karnataka
9. Rajasthan	9. Bihar
10. Gujarat	10. Orissa
11. Orissa	11. Tamil Nadu
12. Kerala	12. West Bengal
13. Assam	13. Arunachal Pradesh
14. Punjab	14. Assam
15. Haryana	15. Himachal Pradesh
16. Delhi	16. Punjab
17. Jammu & Kashmir	17. Harayna
18. Himachal Pradesh	18. Kerala
19. Tripura	19. Manipur
20. Manipur	20. Meghalaya
21. Meghalaya	21. Mizoram
22. Goa, Daman & Diu	22. Nagaland
23. Nagaland	23. Tripura
24. Arunachal Pradesh	24. Andaman & Nicobar Island
25. Pondicherry	25. Sikkim
26. Chandigarh	26. Goa, Daman & Diu
27. Mizoram	27. Delhi
28. Sikkim	28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
29. Andaman & Nicobar Island	29. Pondicherry
30. Dacara & Nagar Haveli	30. Chandigarh
31. Lakshadweep	31. Lakshadweep

TABLE II.3

Percentage of population and area of the districts of the State

State/District	Popu- lation	Perce- tage to total popu- lation	Area	Perce- tage to total area
1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	2,053,058	100.00	10,486.0	100.00
West Tripura	976,252	47.55	3,033.0	28.92
North Tripura	541,248	26.36	3,872.0	36.93
South Tripura	535,558	26.09	3,581.0	34.15
Average population of District 684,353				

The population figures of India excludes the population of the areas of which have been unlawfully occupied by Pakistan and China. The area figures of India include the said unlawfully occupied area by Pakistan and China.

In India out of 685 millions of population State Uttar Pradesh has the largest population viz., 16.18% of the total population of the country the next position occupied by Bihar State with 10.20% of the total population in India. But if the area is considered Madhya Pradesh has the largest area i.e. 13.49% of the total area where it is in 6th position among the States/Union Territories for population having only 7.62% of total population where again Uttar Pradesh is in the 4th position in terms of area. A table showing the ranking of the States and Union Territories is given earlier for both population and area in descending order. Our State has the nineteenth position among the states and Union Territories in terms of population and twentythird position in respect of area. Tripura has 0.30% of total population and 0.32% of total area of the country.

Average population of the district.—We may have a comparative picture of the distribution of population in the districts considering the average population of the district. The average population of the district is calculated by dividing the total population of the State by the number of districts. We have 2,053,058 population in Tripura and we have three districts so the average population of the district comes to 684,853 for Tripura State.

In the Table II.3, we find the population as well as the areas of the districts. Because of the geographical condition and some other factors, population is never distributed uniformly in the districts of the State. The maximum population of the State 47.55% is found in West Tripura District which is the smallest district in terms of areas of the State. But because of the availability of plain land and the location of capital city Agartala the district is most populous. On the other hand North Tripura having the largest area has only 26.36% of the total population. As the geographical condition of both the districts of North & South Tripura districts almost same having the hill ranges and forest have almost the similar percentages of population. Thus only West Tripura shows the population above the district average of population while the other two districts have below the said average.

Density of population.—By this time we have got an idea about the distribution of population comparing the population in the different states of India as well as in the districts of our State. A mere comparison of population size without taking the area into consideration would not give us the correct idea of the distribution of population. So to have the correct idea of population taking the area into consideration the term “Density” appears. The density of population means the number of people for every square kilometer. It is calculated by dividing the population at a place by its corresponding area.

The density of population gives us the clear picture of the way by which population is distributed throughout the country. Before we enter into our state let us have a look at the following table to get a good idea about the density of population of the different States/Union Territories.

TABLE II.4

States and Union Territories arranged in descending order of density of population, 1981

Rank	State/Union Territory	Density of Population, 1981
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	4,191
2.	Chandigarh	3,961

1	2	3
3.	Lakshadweep	1,258
4.	Pondicherry	1,229
5.	Kerala	651
6.	West Bengal	615
7.	Bihar	402
8.	Uttar Pradesh	377
9.	Tamilnadu	372
10.	Punjab	333
11.	Haryana	292
12.	Goa, Daman & Diu	285
13.	*Assam	254
14.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	211
15.	Maharashtra	204
16.	Tripura	196
17.	Andhra Pradesh	195
18.	Karnataka	194
19.	Gujarat	174
20.	Orissa	169
21.	Madhya Pradesh	118
22.	Rajasthan	100
23.	Himachal Pradesh	77
24.	Manipur	64
25.	Meghalaya	60
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	59
27.	Nagaland	47
28.	Sikkim	45
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	23
30.	Mizoram	23
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	8
	INDIA	216

*Density worked out on projected population.

The density of the country is 216. From the table it will be clearly seen that out of 31 States and Union Territories 13 States/Union Territories have the densities above the country average of 216. Four Union Territories show the top density which cannot be taken as typical because the maximum densities exhibited by the cities Delhi and Chandigarh are the over crowded places. The highest density is found

in Kerala (655) among the states next comes West Bengal (615). Bihar and Uttar Pradesh having the highest populous states come after West Bengal with 377 and 372 followed by Punjab (333). Tripura State has the density below the country average. It is found to be less crowded with 196 in comparison to the average density of the country. Lowest density is exhibited by Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh abruptly low of 8 only. It is because of the mountaineous character of the place. The next low densities are exhibited by other two Union Territories of Mizoram and Andaman & Nicobar Island with 23 each. Hence our State stands just in the middle of the table. Now let us look at the densities in our State and its district. As we already discussed the population is not uniformly distributed throughout the country it is same in case of the districts of our State. Let us go through the following table wherein population area and the density of the State and each of the districts has been given :—

TABLE II.5

Table showing area and density of the districts of Tripura

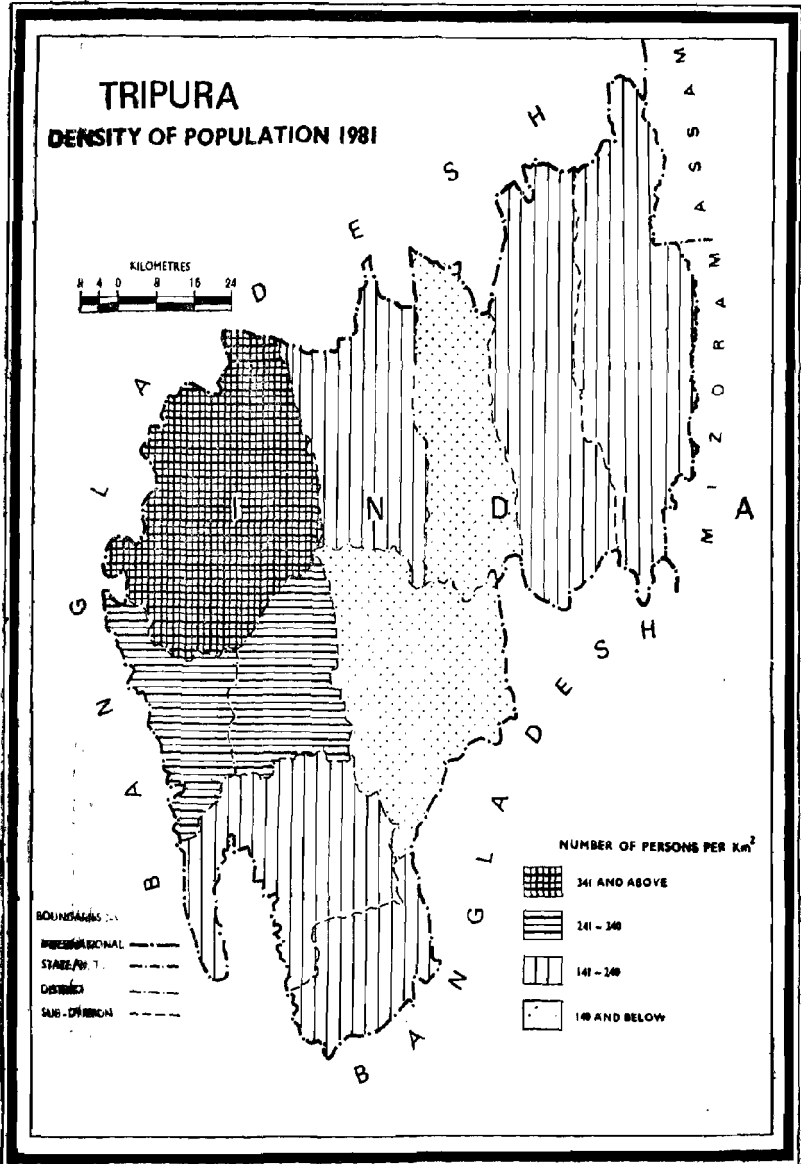
State/District	Population	Area in Sq. Km.	Density per sq. Km.
1	2	3	4
TRIPURA	2,053,058	10,486.0	196
West Tripura District	976,252	3,033.0	322
North Tripura District	541,248	3,872.0	139
South Tripura District	535,558	3,581.0	149

Among the three districts, only West Tripura shows a high density 322 above state average of 196. This is no doubt because of the Capital city Agartala and its surrounding sub-divisions which is also having more plain land than other two districts which are mostly hilly lands with very few population. Next to West Tripura is the South Tripura 149 and the lowest density is exhibited by North Tripura which has the second large population and largest area among the districts.

Table II.6 shows the distribution of population and the density of our state in different districts, sub-divisions, Development blocks and towns. We have already discussed that the population is not uniformly distributed throughout the state or every district/sub-division or development block is not equally crowded.

TRIPURA—DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1981

MAP 3



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. The Indo-Bangladesh boundary shown on this map is the one existing prior to the conclusion of the agreement on May 16, 1974 between India and Bangladesh.

TABLE II.6

**Density of the State, Districts, Sub-divisions, Development Blocks
and Towns of Tripura**

State/District/Sub-Div./Dev.Block/Town	Population	Density per Sq.Km.
1	2	3
TRIPURA	2,053,058	196
West Tripura District	976,252	322
Khowai Sub-Division	211,868	209
Khowai Dev. Block	74,550	218
Teliamura Dev. Block	126,596	189
Khowai Town	10,722	2,437
Sadar Sub-Division	630,958	416
Jirania Dev. Block	114,135	290
Mohanpur Dev. Block	135,202	319
Bishalgarh Dev. Block	249,435	365
Agartala Town	132,186	8,366
Sonamura Sub-Division	133,426	275
Melaghar Dev. Block	127,046	264
Sonamura Town	6,380	1,865
North Tripura District	541,248	140
Dharmanagar Sub-Division	229,483	143
Kanchanpur Dev. Block	77,149	67
Panisagar Dev. Block	131,528	307
Dharmanagar Town	20,806	2,678
Kailashahar Sub-Division	190,787	142
Chhamanu Dev. Block	63,298	75
Kumarghat Dev. Block	114,551	230
Kailashahar Town	12,938	2,090
Kamalpur Sub-Division	120,978	130
Salema Dev. Block	117,290	126
Kamalpur Town	3,688	1,530
South Tripura District	535,558	150
Udaipur Sub-Division	159,973	243
Matarbari Dev. Block	143,669	219
Udaipur Town	16,304	3,938
Amarpur Sub-Division	113,431	82
Amarpur Dev. Block	80,809	100

	1	2	3
Dumburnagar Dev. Block		25,472	44
Amarpur Town		7,150	2,003
Belonia Sub-Division		182,836	180
Bagafa Dev. Block		91,578	170
Rajnaragar Dev. Block		79,204	168
Belonia Town		12,054	2,919
Sabroom Sub-Division		79,318	145
Satchand Dev. Block		15,978	139
Sabroom Town		3,340	1,320

Among the Sub-divisions Sadar possesses the largest population and also the highest density (416). It is no doubt because of the capital city Agartala around which the population has the highest concentration. The next due is Dharmanagar which is the border Sub-division with Assam having the only railway link with rest of the country. Naturally it ranks next to Sadar in population but in density it stands in seventh position among Sub-divisions. In population next to Dharmanagar is Khowai then Kailashahar, Belonia and Udaipur sub-division whereas in density Sonamura (275), Udaipur (243), Khowai (209), Belonia (180) and Sabrom (145) Sub-division rank after Sadar Sub-division and all are above Dharmanagar Sub-division. The lowest population is exhibited by Sabroom Sub-division but the lowest density by Amarapur Sub-division (82).

Bishalgarh has the largest population among all the Development Blocks in the State. Even its population is above all the Sub-divisions except Sadar. It is also because of the State capital Agartala which is very close to it. Moreover it is the business centre for the South of the State with a large area in comparison to other development blocks of the State. The next is the Matarbari Development Block under Udaipur Sub-division followed by Panisagar Development Block under Dharmanagar Sub-division in population whereas in density Bishalgarh (365) is followed by Mohanpur Development Block (319) under Sadar Sub-division and Panisagar (309). Dumburnagar (44) under Amarapur Sub-division, Kanchanpur (67) under Dharmanagar and Chhamanu (75) under Kailashahar Sub-division show the lowest range of densities and all these are comprising of uneven and hilly areas. All the towns show very high concentration of population having very high den-

sities. Agartala has the highest density (8366) followed by Udaipur (3938), Belonia (2919), Dharmanagar (2678) and Khowai town (2437) and all other towns show approximately densities within a range of 1300—2000.

Average Village size

The total number of villages is 864 of which 8 are uninhabited. Total area of the State covered by 864 villages is 10431.6 Sq. Km. The following table shows the number of villages, area covered by them and the average size of village in the State and the districts of the State.

TABLE II.7
Average size of village in the State and its districts

State/District	Total Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Average size of village
1	2	3	4
TRIPURA	864	10,431.6	12.07 Sq.Km.
West Tripura	281	3,009.4	10.71 Sq.Km.
North Tripura	280	3,855.6	13.77 Sq.Km.
South Tripura	302	3,566.6	11.77 Sq.Km.

It is revealed from the above table that the average size of village being 12.07 Sq. Km. Only one district namely, North Tripura shows the higher average village size of 13.77 above the state average while other two districts West Tripura and South Tripura show the lower average of 10.71 Sq. Km. and 11.77 Sq. Km. respectively.

We have already mentioned that the Census is taken by the enumerators visiting each and every household and collecting information. A good number of valuable information was collected in regards to Census houses and households. Before we go to discuss about some important features let us have some ideas about what is Census house or Census household? A Census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair case etc. Used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both. We are of course here concerned only with houses used for residential purpose. Again a household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

According to 1981 Census in Tripura state there are 2,053,058 population living in 379,877 households and these households are within 375,506 occupied residential houses. It is clearly depicted that the number of households exceed the number of houses which again speaks that the houses are some times shared. Let us look at the table given below whether this is also found in the all the districts :—

TABLE II.8

Number of household per 1000 houses and persons per households in the districts of Tripura

District	No. of Houses	No. households	No. of Households per 1000 houses	No. of persons per households
1	2	3	4	5
West Tripura District 976,252 .	176,059	177,931	1,011	5
North Tripura District 451,248 .	100,037	101,476	1,014	5
South Tripura District 535,058 .	99,410	100,470	1,011	5

It is found from the above table that all the district show the same picture that the household exceeds the houses. Again the average population size of the household is the same i.e., 5 in all the districts of the State.

It is again clear that the over-crowding is because of some household have to share houses. But more unfortunate are those 202 households or 409 population in this Tripura State who have in a word no roof over this heads, only earth is their floor and sky is the roof. They are considered as houseless and considered as pavement dwellers, beggars and other who live out in open. Thus for the Census purpose each and every house, may of palacial structure on a hut of bamboo or leaves or even without any roof of floor is given equal value.

So we get when a group of persons live together and take their meal from the common kitchen they belong to a household. Naturally, a group of unrelated persons such as the students living in a hostel, persons living in a hotel, friends residing in a mess or prisoners in a jail should be considered as household. Yes, these are considered to be institutional household. In our state of Tripura there are 1724 such institutional households with 18,816 population.

Disabled population

Before we move to the growth of population let us have a look at the disabled population of the State the data of which was collected in the houselisting operations of 1981 Census after a lapse of fifty years.

The questionnaire through which the data was collected was as follows :—

“Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of these who are totally blind/crippled/dumb.”

The term totally crippled refers to such persons who have lost their arms or limbs. The loss of arms or legs or all the four limbs refers to loss of both the arms or loss of both the legs. Loss of one arm and/or one leg will not classify a person as totally crippled.

Similar are the cases of totally blind or dumb. In case, a person suffers from more than one of the disabilities only the greater disability is considered.

The following table shows the number of totally blind/crippled/dumb in the State and its districts in rural and urban areas :—

TABLE II.9

Number of totally blind/crippled/dumb in the State and districts of Tripura

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
TRIPURA	Total	1,521	1,494	1,128
	Rural	1,445	1,384	1,018
	Urban	76	110	110

1	2	3	4	5
West Tripura District	Total	573	585	471
	Rural	529	508	388
	Urban	44	77	83
North Tripura District	Total	495	505	348
	Rural	482	488	337
	Urban	13	17	11
South Tripura District	Total	453	404	309
	Rural	434	388	293
	Urban	19	16	16

Growth of Population

It is already mentioned that the population of Tripura State in 1981 Census is 2,053,058 and it was 1,556,342 in 1971 Census. So there is a increase of 496,716 population in this State in ten years obviously our population is growing but we shall be curious to know how fast our population is growing and what was the population in the previous years and what will be our population in future ?

Before we think about that we must know how this population grow and what is its rate? We know the birth increases the population and death reduces it. The net difference of the births and deaths is the increase and this is called the natural increase of population. There is another cause of increase or decrease of population. If a quantity of persons moves in or moves out from the place there is a increase or decrease in population and this is called the 'Migration'. Thus, births, deaths and migration are three components of growing of population. Though migration also takes place in this State of Tripura yet the main increase of population of our state is due to the result of births exceeding deaths. In Tripura State in 1971 Census the population was 1,556,342 and it comes to 2,053,058 in 1981. Census. Thus there was a clear increase of 496,716 during 1971-81. The rate is calculated as follows

follows $\frac{496716 \times 100}{1556342} = 31.92\%$. So we can say that there is

31.92% increase in population during 1971-81. But we shall be wrong if we say that there will be increase of 496,716 population in every ten years because this rate of increase will also act on the increased population. However for our purpose we consider only the percentage difference over the years from 1901 to 1981.

Before we go through the changes in population in Tripura State let us go through the interesting changes of population in the world and also of our country which is found in different years. By the beginning of Christian era the population has been estimated as about 250 millions. The population of the world at selected years thereafter is indicated in the table given below :—

Population of the world at selected years

TABLE II. 10

Estimated World Population

Year.	Estimated world Population (millions)
1	2
A.D.1.	250
1650	565
1830	1,000
1925	2,000
1960	3,008
1970	3,632
2000	6,500

The above table based on table 56, page 245 "Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India" by S. Chandrasekhar, George Allen & Unwin, London, 1972 and on Table 1 in the United Nations Demographic Year Book, 1970.

"It took all the vast stretch of time from the emergence of Cro-Magnon man 30,000 years ago to the beginning of christian era for worlds population to reach 250 millions. Again it took

sixteen and half centuries from A.D.-1 to AD-1650 for the world's population to double and become half a billion. But a little more than three centuries later 1650-1960, the population soared to three billion a six fold increase.....No matter how one looks at this phenomenon, there has not only been a great multiplication but the multiplication itself has been at an accelerating rate..... In other words roughly every time the clock ticks, day and night, there is another hungry mouth to be fed and taken care of. Every day more than 170,000 people are added to the existing population. That is every year about 130 million babies are born and about 60 million persons of all age-groups die, leaving a net addition of some 70 million to the existing population. This is population explosion per excellence". Naturally, it may be expected that in the 35 years after 1970, the population of the world will have doubled.

Growth of population in India

In regards to the change of population India also exhibited the similar character of the world. By estimation it was found that there was slow increase in population at first and that was a rapid one later. It is only after Census in 1872 that we had a fair accurate information about the population of our country. In the following table population with rate of change in the every decade i.e., each of the censuses has been given after 1901 on words.

Population change in India, 1901 to 1981

TABLE II.11
Growth rate of India 1901—81

Year	Persons	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in population	Growth rate (Percentage)
1	2	3	4
1901. . .	238,396,327		
1911. . .	252,093,390	+13,697,063	+5.75
1921. . .	251,321,213	— 772,177	—0.31
1931. . .	278,977,238	+ 27,656,025	+11.00

1	2	3	4
1941. . .	318,650,580	+ 39,683,342	+ 14.22
1951. . .	361,088,090	+ 42,420,485	+ 13.31
1961. . .	439,234,771	+ 77,682,873	+ 21.51
1971. . .	548,159,652	+ 108,924,881	+ 24.80
1981* . .	685,184,692	+ 137,025,040	+ 25.00

*Includes the projected population of Assam where Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

As stated it is found from the above table that the increase of population was very slow during 1901 to 1921 and was rapid after that. The only exception was found during 1921 when there was a decrease in population for the famous famine in some part of the country and the epidemic Influenza after the 1st world war from 1914 to 1918. After 1921 the rapid increase was steady upto 1981. The net population increase during 1901 to 1941 was 8 crores or 33.7% and that is found to be 36.7 crores during 1941—1981 i.e. 115.0%.

From the above it is clear that population increase is much more now. But why? We know birth adds to the population while death reduces it. Again by persons coming in and going out, in a word, migration causes the change in population. But in case of our country migration may be ignored in comparison to the huge population. So we can say the population increase is mainly based on the natural increase i.e., the number of births exceeding the number of deaths. It is thus obvious that the death rate has much decreased day by day from early ages and considering the birth rate has slightly decreased. If we consider the birth and death rates we shall find that the birth rate was 45.8 and death rate was 44.4 in 1901. But in 1981 the birth rate is found to be 33.9 and the death rate is 12.5. It is to be noted that the birth and death rates are defined as the number of births per 1000 population and number of deaths per 1000 population respectively. So it is clear that the fall in the death rates from 1901 to 1981 is much more than the fall in the birth rates which causes the population to be increased rapidly. Let us have a look at the population change in different States/Union Territories of our country in the following table.

TABLE 2.12
Percentage variation of population from 1901 to 1981

India/State/ Union Territory	Percentage variation									
	1901—81	1971—81	1961—81	1951—61	1941—51	1931—41	1921—31	1911—21	1901—11	10
INDIA	+187.05	+25.00	+24.80	+21.51	+13.31	+14.22	+11.00	+0.31	+5.75	
<i>States :</i>										
Andhra Pradesh	+180.87	+23.10	+20.90	+15.65	+14.02	+12.75	+12.99	+0.13	+12.49	
Assam	+504.83	+36.05	+34.95	+34.98	+19.93	+20.40	+19.91	+20.48	+16.99	
Bihar	+155.99	+24.06	+21.33	+19.76	+10.27	+12.20	+11.43	-0.66	+3.67	
Gujarat	+274.79	+27.67	+29.39	+26.88	+18.69	+19.25	+12.92	+3.79	+7.79	
Haryana	+179.52	+28.75	+32.23	+33.79	+7.60	+15.63	+7.14	+1.93	+9.70	
Himachal Pradesh	+122.93	+23.71	+23.04	+17.87	+5.42	+11.54	+5.23	+1.65	+1.22	
Jammu & Kashmir	+179.87	+26.69	+29.65	+9.44	+10.42	+10.36	+10.14	+5.75	+7.16	
Karnataka	+184.46	+26.75	+24.22	+21.57	+19.36	+11.09	+9.38	+1.09	+3.60	
Kerala	+297.95	+19.24	+26.29	+24.76	+22.82	+16.04	+21.85	+9.16	+11.75	
Madhya Pradesh	+209.47	+25.27	+28.67	+24.17	+8.67	+12.34	+11.39	+1.38	+15.30	
Maharashtra	+223.77	+24.54	+27.45	+23.60	+19.27	+11.99	+14.91	+2.91	+10.74	
Manipur	+399.52	+32.46	+37.53	+35.04	+12.80	+4.92	+16.04	+10.92	+21.71	
Meghalaya	+292.28	+32.04	+31.50	+27.03	+8.97	+15.59	+13.83	+7.21	+15.71	
Nagaland	+435.36	+50.05	+39.88	+48.05	+8.60	+6.04	+12.62	+6.55	+46.76	
Orissa	+155.95	+20.17	+25.05	+19.82	+6.38	+10.22	+11.94	+1.94	+10.44	
Punjab	+122.52	+23.89	+21.70	+21.56	+4.58	+19.82	+12.02	+6.26	+10.78	

Rajasthan	+ 232.83	+ 32.97	+ 27.83	+ 26.20	+ 15.20	+ 18.01	+ 14.14	- 6.29	+ 6.70
Sikkim	+ 436.12	+ 50.77	+ 29.38	+ 17.76	+ 13.34	+ 10.67	+ 34.37	- 7.05	+ 48.98
Tamilnadu	+ 151.44	+ 17.50	+ 22.30	+ 11.85	+ 14.66	+ 11.91	+ 8.52	+ 3.47	+ 8.57
Tripura	+ 1084.51	+ 31.92	+ 36.28	+ 78.71	+ 24.56	+ 34.14	+ 25.63	+ 32.59	+ 32.48
Uttar Pradesh	+ 127.98	+ 25.49	+ 19.78	+ 16.66	+ 11.82	+ 13.57	+ 6.66	- 3.08	- 0.97
West Bengal	+ 222.20	+ 23.17	+ 26.17	+ 32.80	+ 13.22	+ 22.93	+ 8.14	- 2.91	+ 6.25
Union Territories :									
Andaman & Nicobar Island	+ 665.71	+ 63.93	+ 81.17	+ 105.19	- 8.28	+ 14.61	+ 8.78	+ 2.37	+ 7.34
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	+ 35.15	+ 38.91	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chandigarh	+ 1955.86	+ 75.55	+ 114.59	+ 394.13	+ 7.47	+ 14.11	+ 9.10	- 1.65	- 16.07
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	+ 327.00	+ 39.78	+ 27.96	+ 39.56	+ 2.70	+ 5.70	+ 23.23	+ 6.99	+ 19.52
Delhi	+ 432.80	+ 53.00	+ 59.93	+ 52.44	+ 90.00	+ 44.27	+ 30.16	+ 18.03	+ 1.98
Goa, Daman & Diu	+ 114.13	+ 26.69	+ 36.88	+ 5.14	+ 2.11	+ 7.76	+ 8.15	+ 3.53	+ 2.31
Lakshadweep	+ 189.91	+ 26.53	+ 31.95	+ 14.61	+ 14.60	+ 14.43	+ 17.62	+ 6.31	+ 4.85
Mizoram	+ 498.77	+ 48.55	+ 24.43	+ 35.61	+ 28.42	+ 22.81	+ 26.42	+ 7.90	+ 10.64
Pondicherry	+ 145.37	+ 28.15	+ 27.81	+ 16.34	+ 11.31	+ 10.20	+ 5.93	- 5.06	+ 4.34

The above table shows a clear picture of the percentage variation during 1901—81 and each of the decade in the States and union territories of our country. Our State Tripura shows the greatest percentage variation during 1901—81 among all the states of the country. Again ignoring Chandigarh city and Delhi city Tripura may be said to have the largest growth rate during 1901—81. The percentage variation of population during 1971—81 and 1961—71 is almost at par in the country with some exception in case of two or three states and Union Territories. But in 1951—61 Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Island and Chandigarh showed the exceptional high percentage variation which is never a natural increase. The component 'Migration' was in the picture causing such a high percentage increase. Moreover Tripura has shown a continuous high percentage increase in population among the states of the country from 1911 to 1961 which is also the addition of migration over natural increase. The great famine and epidemic influenza in some parts of the country after 1st World War which causes a decrease in the country average during 1911—21 has no effect in Tripura and Assam who showed the steady increase in population. In all other States and Union Territories exhibited a fall in the increase or straight a decrease in percentage variation of population in 1911—21.

Growth rate of Tripura State

As we have seen the population never increases in the same rate throughout the country the following table shows the change in population in our state and its district in each Census from 1901 to 1981 with rate of change.

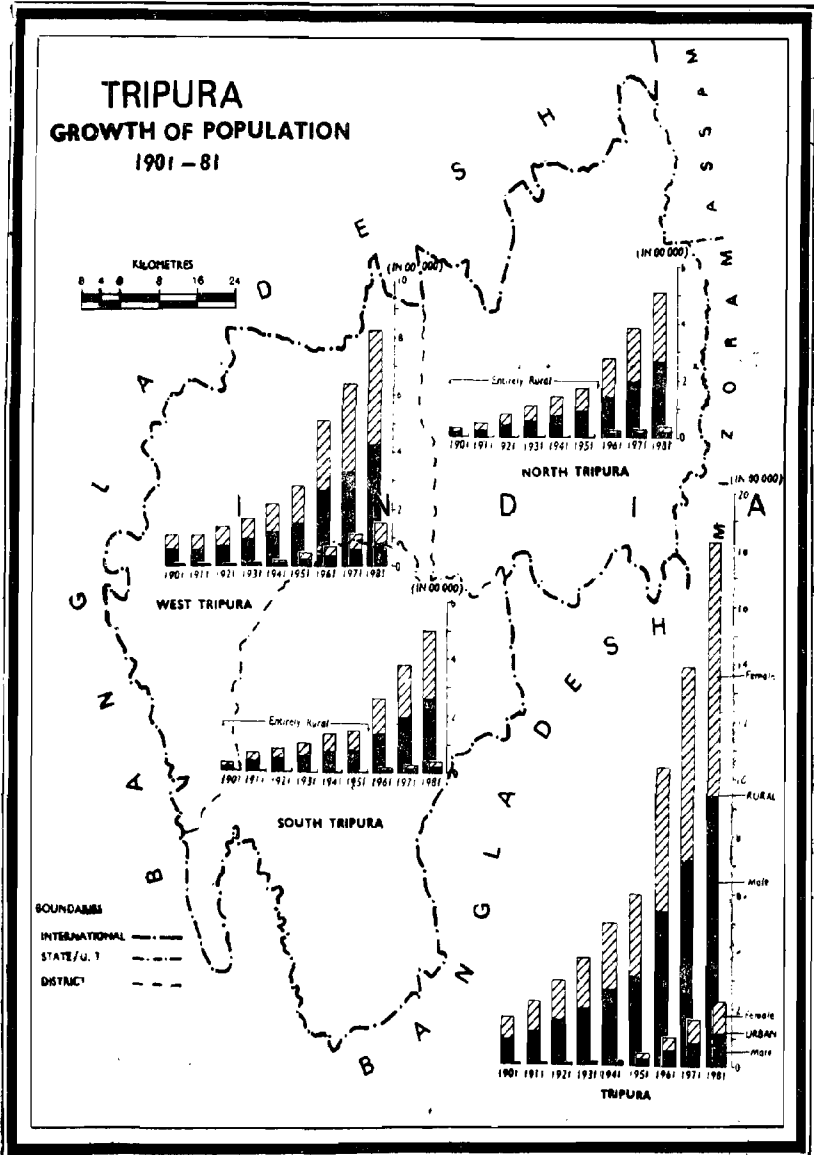
TABLE II.13

Decadal variation of population in Tripura and its districts during 1901-81

State/District	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4	5
TRIPURA	1901	173,325	..	..
	1911	229,613	+ 56,288	+ 32.48
	1921	304,437	+ 74,824	+ 32.59
	1931	382,450	+ 78,013	+ 25.63
	1941	513,010	+ 130,560	+ 34.14
	1951	639,029	+ 126,019	+ 24.56
	1961	1,142,005	+ 502,976	+ 78.71
	1971	1,556,342	+ 414,337	+ 36.28
	1981	2,053,058	+ 49616	+ 31.92

Tripura—Growth of Population 1901—81

MAP 4



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
 The Indo-Bangladesh boundary shown on this map is the one existing prior to
 the conclusion of the agreement on May 12, 1974 between India and Bangladesh.

	1	2	3	4	5
WEST TRIPURA . .	1901	114,519	..	..
	1911	113,517	N.A.	N.A.	
	1921	142,546	+29,029	+25.57	
	1931	173,604	+31,058	+21.79	
	1941	235,549	+61,945	+35.68	
	1951	321,775	+86,226	+36.61	
	1961	571,229	+249,554	+77.56	
	1971	747,552	+176,223	+30.84	
	1981	976,252	+228,700	+30.59	
NORTH TRIPURA . .	1901	31,463	..	..
	1911	52,280	+19,817	+62.99	
	1921	82,471	+31,191	+60.82	
	1931	107,472	+25,001	+30.31	
	1941	144,197	+36,725	+34.17	
	1951	173,286	+29,089	+20.47	
	1961	296,013	+122,727	+70.82	
	1971	409,062	+113,049	+38.49	
	1981	541,248	+132,186	+32.31	
SOUTH TRIPURA . .	1901	27,343	..	..
	1911	64,816	N.A.	N.A.	
	1921	79,420	+14,604	+22.53	
	1931	101,374	+21,954	+27.64	
	1941	133,264	+31,890	+31.46	
	1951	143,908	+10,704	+8.03	
	1961	274,663	+130,695	+90.78	
	1971	399,728	+125,065	+45.53	
	1981	535,558	+135,830	+33.98	

The population shown in 1901 under West Tripura District includes the population of Udaipur and Amarapur Sub-Divisions of South Tripura district. Hence these districts for 1901 population not comparable and N.A. has been shown against them.

As found in the above table North Tripura district of our state has shown a very high percentage variation during the censuses of 1911—1921 in comparison to other two districts of the state. But after 1931, there was a parity in the percentage in all the districts with some exceptions. In 1951 the population increase was very low in South Tripura district causing a fall in the percentage of the State. This is perhaps the disturbances in the tribal areas of the hills causing under enumeration in the districts. This is evident in the population increase in the same district in 1961. South Tripura exhibited the highest percentage in the State. We have already discussed about the high rate of the percentage variation in population of our state the same is also exhibited by the districts in the different decades.

CHAPTER III

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

The ancient history of our country has told about the existence of town and cities in our country. We have heard about the cities of Mahenjodare and Harappa of our country which were the great cities of that time. We also find now-a-days that the people live in towns and cities and also in the villages of different sizes. The cities and towns are taken as the urban areas and the villages are considered as the rural areas.

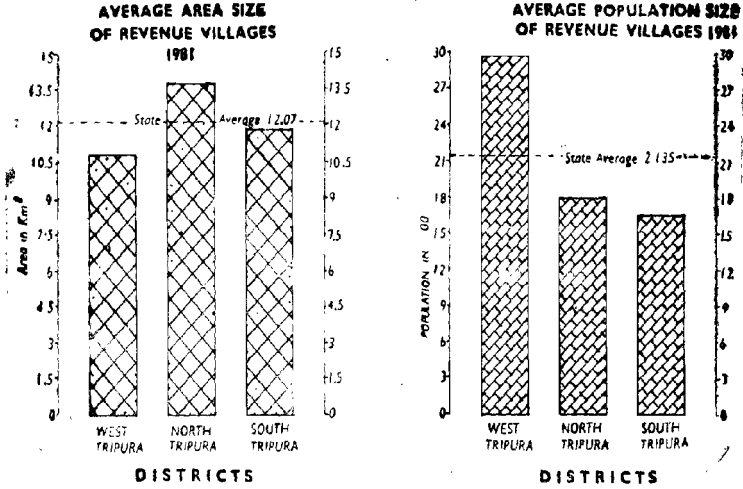
From the Census point of view the entire population is also divided to be residing in urban area known as urban population and for rural area rural population. Those who are living in towns or cities are said to be the persons living in urban areas or urban dwellers while those living in rural areas are said to be rural dwellers. Generally in old days the towns or cities were the commercial centres or administrative centres but at present the towns with the modern industrialisation come up develop or expand rapidly. Actually the facilities of establishing industries, development of commerce, scope of employments etc. etc. contributed to be rapid growth of cities and towns. Moreover the rush of people towards the educational and medical facilities, development of commerce, scope of employments etc. etc. many other reasons of expansion of towns and cities out of which we have only discussed with the general reasons only. Again the process of growing town is no doubt complicated, yet the importance of growing town is to be remembered.

Definition of Urban areas & Rural areas:—We have already discussed about the rural areas, urban areas are continuous some times it becomes very difficult to say where from the urban area starts or ends. Generally an urban areas is considered by its size of population but for census it is clearly defined which is to be considered as urban area. Some criteria are followed for identifying the areas as urban.

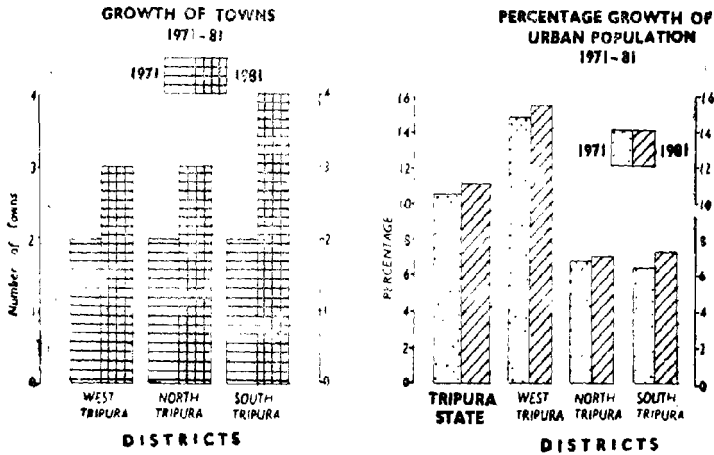
For 1981 Census the following criteria were adopted in India :

- (a) All places which are Municipalities, Corporation, Cantonments or Notified areas.

TRIPURA VILLAGE DWELLERS 1981



TRIPURA TOWN DWELLERS 1981



(b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria.

- (i) a minimum population of 5,000.
- (ii) At least 75% of its male working population is non-agricultural or engaged in allied activity:
- (iii) has a density of population of at least 400 per Sq. Km. (i.e. 1000 per Sq. mile).

In addition to these criteria if a place had a population more than 10,000 and has the general characteristics of an urban area, such a place was also considered as a town. By applying the above in Tripura 10 places were declared urban areas. It is only in 1981 Census that the number comes to 10, one from each of ten sub-divisions. Naturally the areas excluding those 10 urban areas are defined as rural areas. The rural areas are comprised of villages. In Tripura there are 864 villages or revenue mouzas.

TABLE III.1

Average population size of villages in the States and Union Territories of India

India/State/Union Territory	No. of Inhabited village	Total Rural population	Average population size of village
1	2	3	4
INDIA*	557,137	507,607,678	911
1. Andhra Pradesh	27,379	41,062,097	1,500
2. Bihar	67,546	61,195,744	906
3. Gujarat	18,114	23,484,146	1,296
4. Haryana	6,745	10,095,231	1,497
5. Himachal Pradesh	16,807	3,954,847	235
6. Jammu & Kashmir	6,477	4,726,986	730
7. Karnataka	27,028	26,406,108	977
8. Kerala	1,219	20,682,405	16,967
9. Madhya Pradesh	71,352	41,592,385	583
10. Maharashtra	39,354	40,790,577	1,037
11. Manipur	2,035	1,045,493	514
12. Meghalaya	4,902	1,094,486	223
13. Nagaland	1,112	654,696	589
14. Orissa	46,553	23,259,984	500

	1	2	3	4
15. Panjab		12,342	12,141,158	984
16. Rajasthan		34,968	27,051,354	774
17. Sikkim		440	265,301	603
18. Tamilnadu		15,831	32,456,202	2,050
19. Tripura		856	1,827	2,135
20. Uttar Pradesh		112,566	90,962,898	808
21. West Bengal		38,024	40,133,926	1,055

Union Territory

1. Andaman & Nicobar Island.	491	139,107	283
2. Arunachal Pradesh	3,257	590,411	181
3. Chandigarh	24	28,769	1,199
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70	96,762	1,382
5. Delhi	214	452,206	2,113
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	412	734,922	1,784
7. Lakshadweep	7	21,620	7,207
8. Mizoram	721	371,943	516
9. Pondicherry	291	288,424	991

*Excludes Assam where census could not be conducted during 1981.

TABLE III.2

Average population size of the village in Tripura and its districts

Tripura/District	Total No. of inhabited village	Total rural population	Average population size of the village
1	2	3	4
Tripura	856	1,827,490	2,135
West Tripura	278	826,964	2,975
North Tripura	278	503,816	1,812
South Tripura	300	496,710	1,656

Similar to average population size of the district the average size of the village may be worked out by dividing the total population of all the villages by the number of inhabited villages. Before going to the villages of our state, let us have a look at the above table where the number of inhabited villages, population and average population size of all the states and the

union territories have been shown. To rank the average population of the States and union territories Kerala shows an excessive high average village size of 16,967. The second position goes to Union Territory Lakshadweep and the third place to our state of Tripura having average village size of 2,135. Among states Tripura gets the second position after Kerala. 13 States/Union territories territories show the average size above 1,000 and other 13 states/union territories show the average size between 500—1000. The rest 4 shows below 500. The lowest average size of population is found in the union territory of Arunachal Pradesh. In case of our state, which has the second highest average village size among all the states of the country, shows different average village sizes in different districts. West Tripura district which is the most crowded district of the state shows the largest average village size of 2975 while the next is North Tripura with 1812 followed by South Tripura District with average population size of 1656.

There are 856 inhabited villages in the state of Tripura having population of 1,827,490. Again considering the population the villages have been divided into 7 (seven) population ranges of (1) less than 200 population; (2) 200—499; (3) 500—999; (4) 1000—1999; (5) 2000—4999; (6) 5000—9999 and (7) 10,000 and above. The following table shows the percentage of population living in villages of various population size with reference to total rural population in 1981 with the number of villages within brackets.

TABLE III.3.

Percentage of population living in villages of different population size

State/ District	Percentage of population living in villages of population size with number of villages within brackets.			
	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1000-1999
1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	0.23(34)	1.77(91)	5.67(140)	20.80(253)
West Tripura	0.14(10)	0.65(14)	2.68(29)	14.56(77)
North Tripura	0.31(13)	2.65(37)	7.77(53)	22.85(77)
South Tripura	0.28(11)	2.78(40)	8.52(58)	29.09(99)

Table III.3—Contd.

State/ District	Percentage of population living in village of population size with number of villages within brackets		
	2000-4999	5000-9999	10000 and above
	6	7	8
Tripura	45.91(274)	19.38(56)	6.24(8)
West Tripura	42.12(106)	26.06(34)	13.79(*)
North Tripura	45.53(82)	19.89(16)	..
South Tripura	51.62(86)	7.71(6)	..

The average village size of Tripura in terms of population is 2,135. There are 8 villages in the state of Tripura having population more than 10,000 and these are : (1) Krishnapur; (2) Teliamura; (3) Majlishpur; (4) Barjala; (5) Jogendranagar; (6) Pratapgarh; (7) Badharghat; (8) Bishalgarh and all of them belong to West Tripura district having the possibilities to be promoted to town in future.

Urban Agglomeration :

Urban Agglomeration is defined as a continuous urban spread constituted of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well recognised urban outgrowths, if any, of such town.

The term Urban Agglomeration was introduced in 1971 Census replacing the concept of 'Town Group' of 1961 Census.

There is no Urban Agglomeration in Tripura during 1981 Census.

Distribution of Towns in 1971—81

In Tripura there were 6 towns in 1971 Census and all of them were six sub-divisional head quarters out of total 10 sub-divisions. In 1981 the remaining 4 sub-divisional head quarters were declared as notified area and were thus considered as town increasing the total strength to 10 from 6 towns of 1971.

TABLE III. 4

The distribution of towns in the State with their population during 1971—81

State/District	1971			1981		
	No. of Towns	Population	% of urban population to total population	No. of Towns	Population	% of urban population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura	6	162,360	10.43	10	225,568	10.99
West Tripura	2	109,602	14.66	3	159,288	15.29
North Tripura	2	27,460	6.61	3	37,432	6.92
South Tripura	2	25,298	6.83	4	38,848	7.25

It is clear from the above that the urban population has the increasing tendency throughout the state as well as in the districts.

The urban areas are divided into six classes considering their population strength as follows:—

Class I	100,000 and above
Class II	50,000 to 99,999
Class III	20,000 to 49,999
Class IV	10,000 to 19,999
Class V	5,000 to 9,999
Class VI	Below 5,000

An urban area having population more than 100,000 is considered to be a city. In this state, Agartala the capital of the state, is only considered to be a city for having more than one

lakh population. According to the size class the urban strength of the state is as follows during 1971—81 :—

Class	1971		1981	
	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5
Class I	1	100,264	1	132,186
Class II . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Class III . . . . .	..	..	1	20,806
Class IV	4	52,758	4	52,018
Class V	1	9,338	2	13,530
Class VI . . . . .	..	..	2	7,028

It may be mentioned here again the number of towns (Notified area) was increased by 4 Nos. namely Sonamura (West Tripura), Kamalpur (North Tripura), Amarpur & Sabroom (South Tripura).

Standard Urban Area

The characteristics feature of a Standard Urban Area (SUA) is that (i) it should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000; (ii) contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic linkages with the core town and (iii) the probability is that the entire area will get urbanised with a period of 2-3 decades. The Standard Urban Area is normally identified with respect to the administrative units such as cities, towns or villages encompassed by it. The boundary of a SUA remains co-terminous with the administrative boundaries of the peripheral units. In Tripura only Agartala city was considered for the purpose.

As is clear from the concept of SUA it is a constant area statistical reporting unit which is not supposed to undergo any modification in terms of its boundaries after its initial delineation in the light of the concept. However, in a few cases in view of the urban policy of the State Government and unexpected growth of a town, it became necessary to slightly modify the boundary of a Standard Urban Area. But this was done only in such cases where as a result of the statutory changes effected in the boundary of a town after 1971 Census the newly added areas fell outside the Standard Urban Area limit. The

Standard Urban Area whose one of the aims is to indicate the direction of urban spread is expected to cover a town which is a unit, fully and not partially even if the town boundaries have been enlarged subsequently.

The task of delineation of Standard Urban Area was basically completed before the actual enumeration of 1971 Census on the basis of population projection of towns based on 1961 Census figures. However, 1981 Census data is relevant to study conversion of rural units into urban analysis of trend of urbanisation within the Standard Urban Area.

The following list shows the name of the revenue villages comprising the rural components of the Agartala Standard Urban Area while the urban components is the Agartala Municipal town only.

1. Radhakishorenagar
 2. Khayerpur
 3. Uttar Champamura
 4. Debendrachandranagar
 5. Narsingarh
 6. Gandhigram
 7. Singarbil
 8. Lankamura
 9. Ramnagar
 10. Barjala
 11. Kunjaban
 12. Indranagar
 13. Anandanagar
 14. Jogendranagar
 15. Dukli
 16. Pratapgarh
 17. Agartala
 18. Badharghat
-

CHAPTER IV

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED ?

Population is the total of men and women of a place. Naturally the question arises how many are men or how many are women. Again how old are they? What are their ages? How many men or women are in different ages or in different age-groups? All these questions are very much useful for Demographers, Planners and other data users.

In this chapter we are going to discuss about the population i.e. about the men and women, their proportion, age-group etc.

What is a sex ratio ?

In ideal situation the number of males should be equal to the number of females. But in actual position it is very rare. Most of the cases the males exceed the females or vice-versa. In practice, sex ratio is the proportion of males and females in the total population. A sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males. If the number of males exceeds the females the sex ratio will be less than 1000 and if the females are more in number the sex ratio will be more than 1000. If the males and females balanced the sex ratio will be 1000.

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of Females}}{\text{Number of Males}} \times 1000$$

There are some factors which effect the sex ratio. One of them is the migration by which generally men rush to the towns or cities for better employment or trades leaving their families in the village causing an increase of male proportion in the population and decreasing the same in the village area. As a result of which in most of the urban areas the sex ratio shows better proportion of males then females.

Again some times during wars, the casualties are mostly comprising of the male soldiers or fighters which causes the decrease in male proportion. Many other factors including maximum death of the females during child bearing stages because of the lacking of proper treatment, the proportion

INDIA
SEX RATIO 1981
(States|Union Territories)

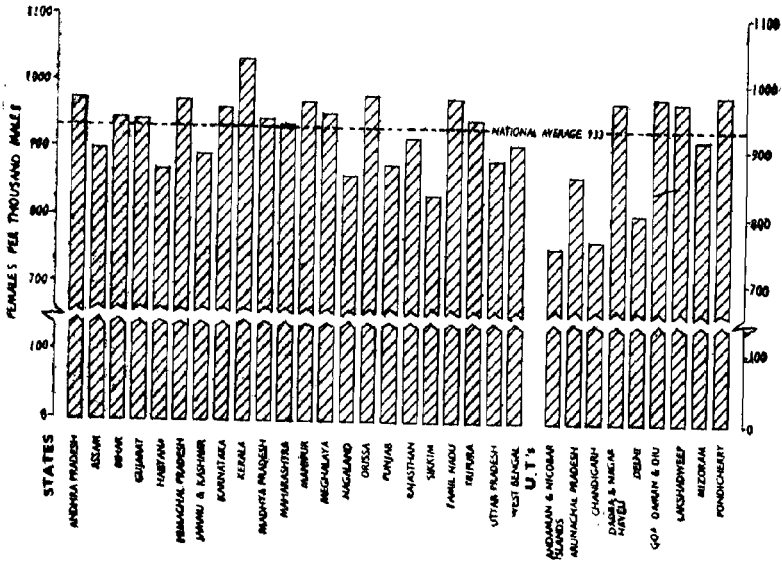


Diagram V

effects. Even in many parts of our country including our state is an yield of the factor.

India is a vast country. The sex ratio is also different in different parts of the country suffering from different factors. Sex ratio differs from states to states, urban to rural.

The following table shows the sex ratio during 1961, 1971 and 1981 in the country as well as in the states and union territories of the country.

TABLE IV 1
Sex Ratio in States/Union Territories of India in 1961, 1971 and 1981

India/State/Union Territory	Sex Ratio		
	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4
INDIA *	941	930	933
States 1			
1. Andhra Pradesh	981	977	975
2. Assam	869	896	901
3. Bihar	994	954	946
4. Gujarat	940	934	942
5. Haryana	868	867	870
6. Himachal Pradesh	938	958	973
7. Jammu & Kashmir	878	878	892
8. Karnataka	959	957	963
9. Kerala	1,022	1,016	1,032
10. Madhya Pradesh	953	941	941
11. Maharashtra	936	930	937
12. Manipur	1,015	980	971
13. Meghalaya	937	942	954
14. Nagaland	933	871	863
15. Orissa	1,001	988	981
16. Punjab	854	865	879
17. Rajasthan	908	911	919
18. Sikkim	904	863	835
19. Tamilnadu	992	978	977
20. Tripura	932	943	946
21. Uttar Pradesh	909	879	885
22. West Bengal	878	891	911

	1	2	3	4
Union Territories				
1. Andaman & Nicobar Island		617	644	760
2. Arunachal Pradesh		894	861	862
3. Chandigarh		652	749	769
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		963	1,007	974
5. Delhi		785	801	808
6. Goa, Daman & Diu		1,071	989	981
7. Lakshadweep		1,020	978	975
8. Mizoram		1,009	946	919
9. Pondicherry		1,013	989	985

*Includes projected figure of Assam.

It reveals from the table that almost in all the states the sex ratio during 1961, 1971 and 1981 were less than 1000 i.e. the No. of males were more than females with few exceptions e.g. in 1961 Kerala (1022), Manipur (1015), Orissa (1001), Goa, Daman & Diu (1071), Lakshadweep (1020), Mizoram (1009) and Pondicherry (1013) in 1971 Kerala (1016) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (1007) and in 1981 only in Kerala (1032). This again shows that the sex ratio was decreasing decade after decade when Kerala State depicted an exceptional character of more females in the State with highest sex ratio of 1031. During 1981 if we consider the sex ratio in three ranges of 700-799, 800-899, 900 and above we find the following distribution :—

1. Range 700—799 : Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh (2 Union Territories)
2. Range 800 —899 : Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi (6 States and 2 Union Territories).
3. Range 900 and above Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Mizoram & Pondicherry (16 states and 5 Union territory) .

Tripura state also shows its sex ratio 946 in the higher range alongwith major states and union territories of the country and more than the sex ratio 933 of the country average.

Let us have a look at the sex ratio of the districts of Tripura State :—

State/Districts	Sex Ratio
TRIPURA STATE	946
West Tripura District	954
North Tripura District	934
South Tripura District	945

Only South Tripura District shows the sex ratio 945 nearer to the state average of 946 while West Tripura has a higher sex ratio of 954 and North Tripura lower one of 934.

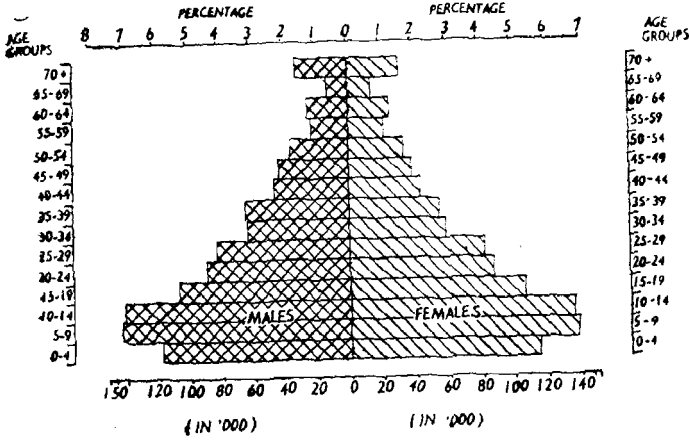
Rural and Urban Sex Ratio

So far we have discussed with the sex ratio of total areas i.e., Rural and Urban area combined. If we look through the sex ratios of rural and urban areas separately we also find some interesting cases :

State/District	Sex Ratio	
	Rural	Urban
TRIPURA STATE	945	956
West Tripura District	952	966
North Tripura District	933	945
South Tripura District	946	932

The urban sex ratio in the state as well as in the districts is higher than the sex ratio of the rural areas. Only exception is in case of South Tripura district where a peculiar opposite character of sex ratio is found i.e. the rural sex ratio is more than urban of South Tripura.

TRIPURA SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1981



TRIPURA SEX RATIO IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS 1981

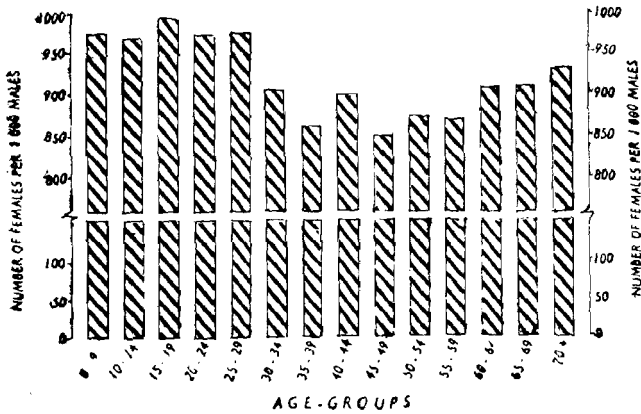


Diagram 4

Sex Ratio in different age-groups

The table below depicts the sex ratio in the different age-group of Tripura :—

TABLE IV 2
Sex Ratio in the different age-groups of Tripura State

Age Group	Sex Ratio
All Ages	946
0—9	975
10—14	968
15—19	997
20—24	974
25—29	978
30—34	904
35—39	860
40—44	901
45—49	849
50—54	874
55—59	869
60—64	909
65—69	911
70	934

The sex ratio is found to be maximum 997 in age-group 15-19 followed by 978 in age-group 25-29, 975 in age-group 0-9, 974 in age-group 20-24 and 968 in age-group 10-14 while the minimum sex-ratio is found to be 849 in 45-49 followed by 860 in age-groups 35-39, 869 in age group 55-59 and 874 in age group 50-54. The medium sex ratio range of 901 to 934 found in age group 40-44, 30-34, 60-64, 65-69 and 70 ÷.

Age distribution and marital status

So far we have discussed about the sex ratio in different areas and age-groups. Now let us have a look at the percentage distribution of population by age-groups. Before we take the case of our state we should have a clear picture of the age-distribution of population in the different countries of the world.

The following table depicts the percentage distribution of population in different age-groups in the selected countries of the world for latest available year.

TABLE IV 3

Age composition of the population in a few selected countries of the world for latest available year

Country	Year	Percentage distribution of population of Age-groups		
		0-14	15-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5
1. U.S.A.	1981	22.18	61.67	16.15
2. Canada	1983	21.92	62.78	14.30
3. England	1982	19.93	59.40	20.67
4. France	1983	21.81	60.42	17.77
5. Sweden	1981	19.24	53.48	22.28
6. F. D. R.	1982	16.86	63.39	19.75
7. G. D. R.	1983	19.34	61.91	18.75
8. U. S. S. R.	1980	24.52	65.66	10.18
9. Japan	1982	22.96	63.53	13.51
10. Mexico	1979	46.18	49.08	4.74
11. Iran	1981	43.22	52.85	6.36
12. Turkey	1980	38.54	54.83	6.62
13. Poland	1982	24.73	61.91	13.36
14. Argentina	1980	30.35	57.85	11.80
15. Pakistan	1981	45.15	48.14	6.71
16. Bangladesh	1981	45.82	49.34	4.48
17. Nepal	1981	41.35	52.94	5.71
18. Srilanka	1981	35.27	58.09	6.64
19. India	1981	39.55	53.91	6.49
20. China	1982	33.60	58.76	7.64
State				
TRIPURA	1981	39.36	53.59	7.05

The broad age groups of 0-14, 15-59 and 60 + of population have been taken into consideration. The middle one i.e. 15-59 may be considered as the working age-group while the other two age groups 0-14 and 60+ may be considered as the dependent population.

It is very peculiar to observe that in 0-14 age group below 20% is exhibited by the countries FDR (16.86) Sweden (19.24) G.D.R. (19.34) and England (19.83) while the high percentages are exhibited by Mexico (46.18), Bangladesh (45.82), Pakistan (45.15), Iran (43.22) and Nepal (41.35).

Again in 50+ age-group lowest percentage is exhibited by Mexico (4.74) followed by Bangladesh (4.84), and Nepal (5.71) while the highest is found in Sweden (22.28) followed by England (20.67).

But in 15-59 age group the highest percentage is in U.S.S.R. (65.66) followed by Japan (63.53) F.D.R. (63.39), Canada (63.78), U.S.A. (61.67) G.D.R. (61.91), Poland (61.91) and France (60.42) while lowest percentage in the same age-group is exhibited by Pakistan (48.14) followed by Mexico (49.08) and Bangladesh (49.34).

But the state Tripura shows the percentages almost at par with the whole country of India as follows :—

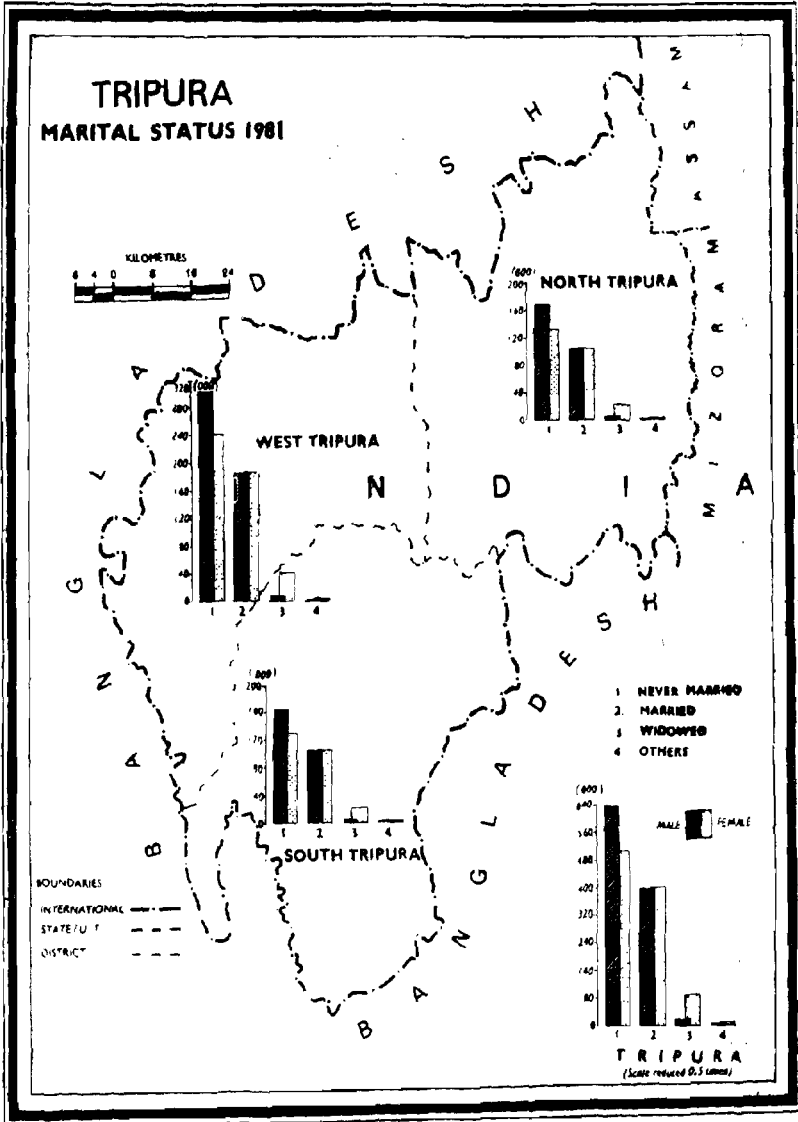
Year		0—14	15—59	60—
INDIA	1981	39.55	53.91	6.49
Tripura	1981	39.36	53.59	7.05

Again from the following table the percentage distribution of population in different age groups and also the percentage of population in different age groups in different marital status may be found for Tripura state which are really very interesting to observe. Out of the total population maximum percentage concentration is found in age group 0-9 having 25.19% for males and 25.95% for females.

The percentage decreases naturally with the increase in age. The lowest percentage of 1.38 for males and 1.33 for females are depicted in the age group 65-69. As the ages after 70 is clubbed at age group 70 + the percentage show slight high percentage. Again if the different marital status for the total males and females of the state is considered it is found that 60.46% of the total males are 'Never Married' females are 50.65%, 'Unmarried'. The married males are 37.49% while similar 39.88% females are married the rest 1.69% males are widowed and 0.36% are divorced or separated males and 8.68% are widow and 0.78% are divorced or separated females.

TRIPURA—MARITAL STATUS, 1981

MAP 5



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. The Indo-Bangladesh boundary shown on this map is the one existing prior to the conclusion of the agreement on May 16, 1974 between India and Bangladesh.

TABLE IV. 4
Marital status in different age groups

State : TRIPURA

	Total										Widow/ Widowed		Divorced/ Separated							
	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All Ages*	100.00	100.00	60.46	50.65	37.49	39.88	1.69	8.68	0.36	0.76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0-9	25.19	25.95	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	13.64	13.95	99.75	98.77	0.22	1.17	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19	10.33	10.88	98.14	72.65	1.77	26.44	0.01	0.18	0.07	0.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24	8.68	8.94	79.87	25.42	19.50	91.79	0.18	0.94	0.43	1.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29	8.05	8.32	39.53	6.58	59.15	89.21	0.46	1.98	0.84	2.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-34	6.19	5.91	14.04	1.75	84.20	92.36	0.79	0.03	0.95	1.84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-39	6.06	5.51	4.03	0.64	93.89	91.13	1.30	6.94	0.78	1.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-44	4.58	4.36	2.11	0.42	94.84	84.73	2.28	13.65	0.77	1.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-49	4.27	3.83	1.45	0.28	94.83	78.72	3.05	27.72	0.66	0.76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-54	3.57	3.30	1.25	0.19	93.31	66.52	4.85	32.40	0.59	0.89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-59	2.28	2.10	0.94	0.12	92.53	50.82	5.98	66.23	0.54	0.77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-64	2.57	2.47	0.93	0.05	89.32	43.11	9.17	56.17	0.58	0.65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-69	1.38	1.33	0.83	0.12	88.07	41.65	10.60	57.76	0.50	0.42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	3.19	3.15	0.85	0.13	80.35	22.47	18.12	77.02	0.63	0.36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*All ages includes the age not stated population.

TRIPURA DEPENDENCY RATIO 1981

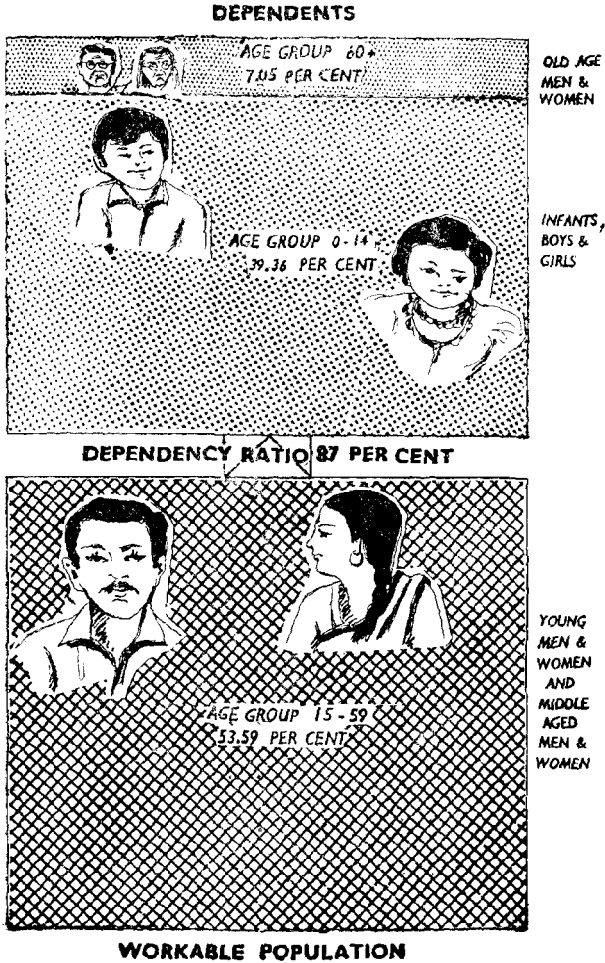


Diagram 5

It is peculiar that percentage of the never married males are more than females and it is opposite in case of widow/widowed. In other status i.e. married and Divorced/Separated the percentages of males and females are almost equal.

The percentage of unmarried females abruptly fall after the age-group 15-19 i.e. the most of the females are not married after this age group showing a steady increase of married females after the age group 15-19. Again the percentage of widow increases after age group 40-44 showing a clear picture that the females even today are losing their husbands after the age 40-44 years. Again the percentage of widow is much more than the widowed in high age groups. The percentages of the divorced/separated both for males and females in all age-groups are almost at par.

While discussing about the different age-groups we have a scope to light on dependency ratio of the state without which the discussion seems to be incomplete.

Before we discuss about the state let us have a look on the dependency ratio of the several countries of the world.

The relationship between the number of persons in the age-group 0-14 and 60 + and those in the age group 15-59 is called the "Dependency Ratio". The ratio can be calculated very easily as follows :

$$\text{Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Population in Age group 0-14 and 60+}}{\text{Population in the Age group 15-59}} \times 100$$

Thus the dependency ratio gives us the number of dependents for every 100 of the population in the working Age group.

The following table depicts the dependency ratio in the different countries of the world.

TABLE IV-5
Dependency Ratio

Sl. No.	Country	Year	Dependency Ratio
1	2	3	4
1.	U. S. A.	1982	62
2.	Canada	1983	57
3.	England	1982	68
4.	France	1983	66

1	2	3	4
5.	Sweden	1981	71
6.	F. D. R.	1982	58
7.	G. D. R.	1983	62
8.	U. S. S. R.	1980	53
9.	Japan	1982	57
10.	Mexico	1979	104
11.	Iran	1981	94
12.	Turkey	1980	82
13.	Poland	1982	62
14.	Argentina	1980	73
15.	Pakistan	1981	108
16.	Bangaldesh	1981	103
17.	Nepal	1981	89
18.	Srilanka	1981	72
19.	India	1981	85
20.	China	1982	70

From the above table it is found that only 5 countries have the higher dependency ratio over our country and the rest 14 countries have the lower ratio below India. The highest ratio (108) is exhibited by Pakistan while the lowest one (57) is shown by U.S.S.R. The dependency ratio as found by calculation for Tripura state is 87 whereas the dependency ratio for India is 85. The State shows a bit higher ratio over the country average.

CHAPTER V

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE ?

It was the intention of the Census to know how many can read and write? Because the definition of a literate in Census is "a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language". Merely being able to read without being able to write did not make a person literate. The test was very simple. At the time of enumeration, a person who was going to be enumerated was asked whether he or she can read or write a simple letter in any language? If so, he or she was recorded as literate.

Now the question of literacy and educational level arises. After being literate one is educated. Educational level is a stage upto which one has attained. In this chapter we are going to discuss about the literacy only.

In the vast country of India people of every part is not equally literate. This depends on many factors. Let us look at the rank of the State Tripura in literacy among other states in the country :—

TABLE V.1
Literacy in different States of India

Rank in 1981	State/Union Territory	Literacy rate 1981
1	2	3
1.	Kerala	70.42
2.	Chandigarh	64.79
3.	Delhi	61.54
4.	Mizoram	59.88
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	56.66
6.	Pondicherry	55.85
7.	Lakshadweep	55.07
8.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	51.56
9.	Maharashtra	47.18

LITERACY IN INDIA 1981

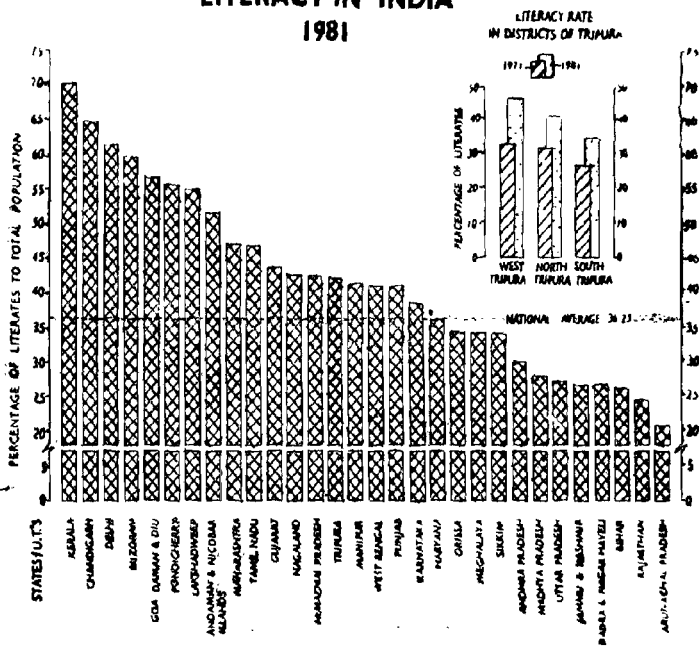


Diagram 6

1	2	3
10.	Tamil Nadu	46.76
11.	Gujarat	43.70
12.	Nagaland	42.57
13.	Himachal Pradesh	42.48
14.	Tripura	42.12
15.	Manipur	41.35
16.	West Bengal	40.94
17.	Punjab	40.86
18.	Karnataka	38.46
19.	Haryana	36.14
20.	Orissa	34.23
21.	Meghalaya	34.08
22.	Sikkim	34.05
23.	Andhra Pradesh	29.94
24.	Madhya Pradesh	27.87
25.	Uttar Pradesh	27.16
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	26.72
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.67
28.	Bihar	26.20
29.	Rajasthan	24.38
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.79

* Excludes Assam where Census was not held owing to disturb conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

Tripura ranks 14th position among the states and union territories of the country.

Among the states Kerala stands at top position with 70.42% literates and Arunachal Pradesh at the bottom with 20.79% literacy. The literacy rate of the country being 36.23, we may rank the states as follows :—

First 18 states/union territories of the above statement are above the country average of 36.23 and the remaining 12 states/union territories are below the same. Tripura also shows its literacy with the former group. Thirteen states/union territories have the higher literacy rate than Tripura State. These are Kerala, Chandigarh, Delhi, Mizoram, Goa, Daman & Diu, Pondichery, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Nagaland and Himachal Pradesh. Out of the above, 7 are the union territories out of total 9 union

territories of the country and 6 are states. In 1971 Tripura ranked 17th position which depicts the acquiring of high literacy by this state during the decade of 1971-81 in comparison with other states/union territories of the country.

Growth rate of literacy

If we compare the literate person of the last two decades with 1981 Census we shall find the growth rate 100.52% and 79.30% during 1961-71 and 1971-81 respectively. During 1961-71 the growth rate was very high 100.52 because the literacy rate was 20.24 in 1961 Census which increased to 30.98 in 1971. Naturally the growth rate also jumped accordingly.

The increase of literacy rate during 1981 Census is also at the high side of 42.12. still the growth rate of 1971-81 (79.39) is not high as 1961-71. Large amount of money are being spent on school and adult education centres all over the country. So the literacy rate also improved all over the country. But in case of Tripura State it was much higher.

From the following table the growth rate of literacy during 1961-71 and 1971-81 at the district level will be clearly found visible :—

TABLE V.2
Percentage growth rate during 1961-71 and 1971-81

State/District	Percentage growth rate during	
	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3
Tripura	100.52	79.39
West Tripura District	92.53	84.05
North Tripura District	110.65	74.32
South Tripura District	153.85	74.86

The growth rate of literacy at district level as depicted from the above table was maximum in the South Tripura district during 1961-71 as 153.85% near to North Tripura district 110.65%. The growth rate of literacy in West Tripura being 92.53 pulled down the state literacy to 100.52%. But in 1971-81 the literacy growth rate in West Tripura is maximum 84.05% while the literacy growth rate in other two districts are 74.32 and 74.86 and almost at par.

If we again look into the literacy of male and females in the state another peculiar feature will be found. The literacy rate is 42.12 for total which that in males is 51.70 and in females is 32.00%. The low literacy rate in females has pulled down the literacy rate of total population to 42.12%.

The following table will depict the literacy among males and females of Tripura state and in its districts :—

TABLE V.3

Literacy in males and females in the districts of Tripura

State/District	Literacy in 1981 Census		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
TRIPURA	42.12	51.70	32.00
West Tripura	46.21	56.15	35.80
North Tripura	41.36	50.78	32.53
South Tripura	34.83	44.59	24.50

The total literacy is maximum for West Tripura 46.21% and minimum in South Tripura district while North Tripura shows a literacy rate of 41.36 nearer to the state literacy of 42.12. Male literacy is found to be much more in all the districts of the Tripura state in comparison to the literacy rate of females. The minimum literacy rate of 24.50% is exhibited by the females of South Tripura district while that in West Tripura is 35.80% and in North Tripura 32.53. The minimum male literacy rate 44.59% is exhibited once again by South Tripura while West Tripura has the male literacy rate of 56.15 and North Tripura 50.78%.

Another very interesting features of literacy will be visible if we look into the rural and urban literacy of the state.

The urban literacy is always much above in a state than the rural literacy. It is because of the facilities available in the towns and cities like schools and other education centres, while in rural areas these are lacking.

The following table shows the rural and urban literacy in Tripura state as well as in its districts :

TABLE V.4
Literacy in Rural and Urban

State/District	Literacy in	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Tripura State	38.23	73.66
West Tripura District	41.07	74.71
North Tripura District	39.57	74.21
South Tripura District	32.15	69.11

Urban literacy as depicted by the above table is much more than rural literacy all over the state of Tripura and in its districts. West Tripura urban and North Tripura urban show the literacy rate almost at par while the same exhibited by South Tripura is a bit lower. The rural, the greater portion of the total area, having the low literacy rate pulled down the total literacy of the state.

Again different towns show various literacy rate. If we go through the following data we shall have a clear picture of all the towns of Tripura state. :

TABLE V.5
Literacy in Urban area of Tripura

Towns in Tripura	Literacy Rate
1	2
1. Khowai (NAC)	68.77
2. Agartala (M)	75.91
3. Sonamura NAC	59.67
4. Dharmanagar NAC	76.76
5. Kailashahar NAC	72.04
6. Kamalpur NAC	70.82
7. Udaipur NAC	70.83
8. Amarpur NAC.	61.47
9. Belonia NAC	71.89
10. Sabroom NAC	67.13

All the towns show the high rate of literacy. But four new towns namely Sonamura, Kamalpur, Amarpur and Sabroom who were declared towns during 1981 Census have shown a lower range of literacy from 59.67% to 67.13% while the other six old towns show the high rate of literacy rate ranging from 68.77 to 76.16%. The top literacy rate is exhibited by Dharmanagar town which is a big business centre having the only rail communication in the state.

Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

So far we have discussed with the literacy of the general population which includes Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other population.

To get an idea how much the literacy rate has been developed among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the following table is presented. It depicts the rural/urban and male/female literacy among Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population in the state as well as in its districts :

TABLE V-6
Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TRIPURA	Total	33.89	43.92	23.24	23.07	33.46	12.27
	Rural	32.93	42.96	22.30	22.33	32.74	11.52
	Urban	48.08	53.21	37.26	78.81	84.42	72.21
West Tripura District	Total	34.27	44.12	23.89	30.73	43.19	17.62
	Rural	33.22	43.06	22.84	29.38	42.00	16.51
	Urban	47.63	57.45	37.21	79.48	84.99	73.54
North Tripura District	Total	34.28	43.47	24.43	20.97	30.36	11.02
	Rural	33.77	42.98	23.89	20.75	30.09	10.87
	Urban	49.14	57.84	39.98	72.38	80.15	58.59
South Tripura District	Total	32.76	43.90	26.90	14.94	23.63	5.84
	Rural	31.62	42.73	19.81	14.79	23.43	5.76
	Urban	48.65	60.08	36.25	77.97	83.80	63.91

In Scheduled Caste population the literacy shows a similar character as shown by general population. That is, urban literacy more than the rural literacy, again males are more literates than females. But over all the total rate is low in the state and also in all the districts.

The literacy among the scheduled tribe population is a bit different. It is well known to all that the tribes were almost all illiterate at some time and the trend of literacy has reached their much late. As a result the development in literacy was also very slow. Yet a peculiar feature is observed when we look into the urban literacy rate of scheduled tribes. The rate is almost at the same high rate of urban literacy of general population. Though the literacy rate in rural areas and among females is much behind causing a very low percentage of total literacy of 23.07% among scheduled tribes in the state and in the districts.

Let us look into the another very interesting data of schoolgoers and college goers of the state in rural and urban areas at different age-groups :—

TABLE V-7

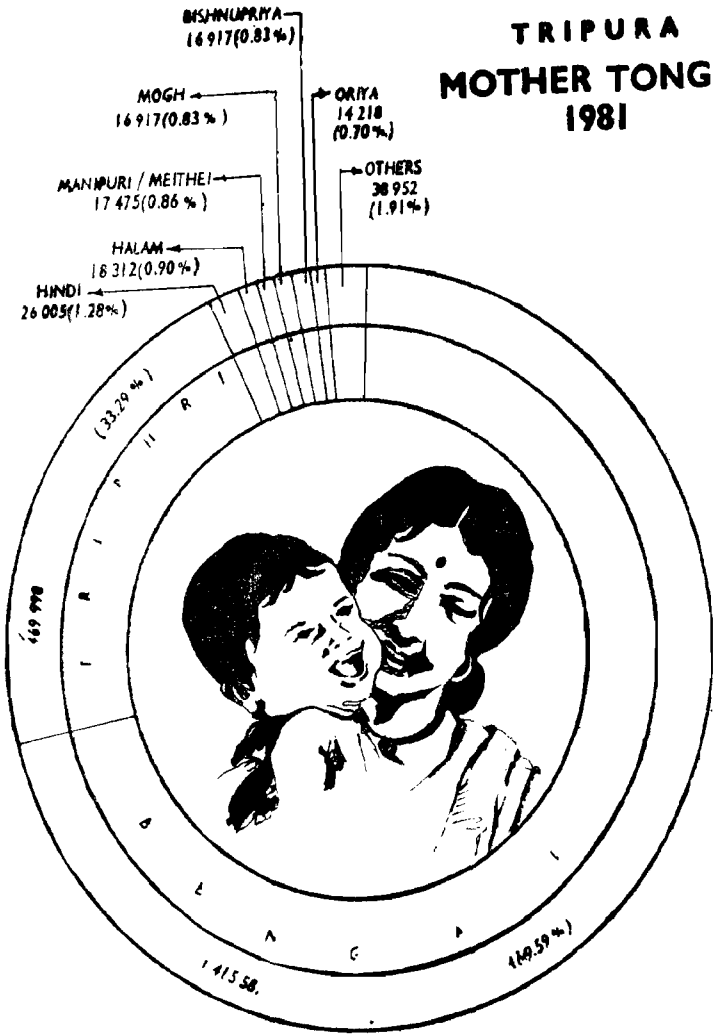
School/College attending persons at different age-group in Tripura

Age Group	Percentage of School/College attending Persons			
	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
All Ages	20.72	15.42	30.49	28.98
0—4.	0.49	0.50	1.09	0.96
5.	9.98	9.39	24.09	20.62
6.	35.46	31.65	61.60	57.65
7.	51.45	45.13	81.67	76.89
8.	56.12	47.96	87.16	76.31
9.	66.31	57.11	91.62	89.31
5—9.	42.99	37.61	69.44	65.49
10—14.	65.39	50.54	89.46	83.17

	1	2	3	4	5
15—19.		40·19	22·13	70·56	62·34
20—24.		13·34	4·01	28·56	20·05
25—29.		2·39	0·54	4·24	3·51
30—34.		0·17	0·23	1·18	0·88
35 :		0·34	0·11	0·66	0·43

It is found from the above table that 20.72% and 30.49% of males are school/college attending males in rural and urban areas respectively in the state. The females are 15.42% in rural and 28.98% in urban. It is clear from the above table that males are more in school/college attending than females in all areas. Again percentage of schools/college attending persons in urban areas is higher than in rural areas irrespective of age groups. This is due to the facilities of school/college in urban areas. Even at 0-4 age group where all are illiterates, school going numbers are available. It is due to the inclusion of boys and girls attending Nursery Schools and Balwadis. The trend of going to school starts from the age 5+ in urban areas which is late in rural. Almost 80-90 percent of boys and girls of age from 7 to 14 attend schools in urban areas and they are 50-60 percent among boys and 40-50 percent among girls respectively in rural areas.

TRIPURA MOTHER TONGUE 1981



NOTE: FIGURES GIVEN IN DIAGRAM EXCLUDES THE INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Diagram

CHAPTER VI

LANGUAGE SPOKEN

In the 1981 Census a new question on the 'Language mainly spoken in the Household' was asked in the Household Schedule along with the two usual language questions on 'mother tongue' and 'other languages known' in the Individual Slip. The institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous and may or may not have a uniform household language are excluded from these data. Out of the total population of 20,53,058 in the state the institutional population is only 18,816 constituting 0.91 percent.

Question 5 on 'Language mainly spoken in the household' in the Household Schedule was canvassed in all the households other than institutional households. All the returns were scrutinised following usual linguistic methods including studying 'Language specimens' and undertaking field investigations.

The distribution of the 1981 household population by languages grouped into scheduled languages and languages other than scheduled are shown in alphabetical order in Parts A and B of the table VI.

TABLE VI
PART—A

Statement showing the speakers of Household population by language mainly spoken in the Household (inclusive of variants grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India.

Language	No. of speakers
1. Assamese	318
2. Bengali	1,415,587
3. Hindi	26,005
4. Gujarati	582
5. Kannada	14
6. Malayalam	208
7. Marathi	24
8. Oriya	14,218
9. Punjabi	157
10. Tamil	131
11. Telugu	2,033
12. Urdu	22

TABLE VI

PART B

Statement showing the speakers of Household population by languages mainly spoken in the Household (inclusive of variants where grouped) other than those specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India :

Languages	No. of speakers
1	2
1. Anal	2
2. Bhil/Bhilodi	480
3. Bhutia	9
4. Bhumij	31
5. Bhshrupriya	16,786
6. Chang	3
7. Deori	5
8. Dogri	9
9. English	12
10. Gare	6,901
11. Gondi	254
12. Gorkhali/Nepali	2,190
13. Halam	18,312
14. Kharia	298
15. Khasi	440
16. Kinnauri	1
17. Koch	255
18. Konda	203
19. Konkani	9
20. Kuki	1,178
21. Kurukh/Oraon	2,820
22. Lushai/Mize	4,184
23. Malte	64
24. Man puri/Meithei	17,475
25. Maring	2
26. Mogh	16,917
27. Munda	4,315
28. Mundari	515
29. Naga	3
30. Rabha	10

1	2
31. Ralte	3,272
32. R ngkhele	1,343
33. Santali	3,476
34. Savara	1,042
35. Tripuri	4,69,990
36. Other Languages	2,137

Out of the total population (excluding institutional household) of 2,034,242 in the state 1,459,299 are the speakers Schedule-VIII languages constituting 71.74 percent and 574,943 are the speakers of other languages constituting 28.26 percent to total household.

In both parts A & B of the table variants have been grouped in some cases under the relevant languages. This has been done on the basis of linguistic information readily available or in the light of studies already made. These indentifiable variants which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at all India level and have been grouped under Parts A & B languages are shown below :—

Part A

Bengali	Chakma, Haijong/Jejong
Hindi	Bhojpuri, Harbwali, Haryanui, Kumauni, Maitheli, Marwari, Rajasthani, Sadan/Sadri
Bhil/Bhiladi	Buori

Part B

All other returns falling under part and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the All India level or were not linguistically indentifiable are included in the category 'others' occurring as the last entry in Part-B.

CHAPTER VII

RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

Religion is an important and perhaps the basic cultural characteristic of the population. In a secular state like India several religions have thrived and every citizen is guaranteed the freedom to profess his religion or faith by the Constitution. Every decennial Census provides an interesting picture of the religious persuasions of the people and the data arrived from the said picture are of great interest to the public as well as to the scholars. Sociologists and other are interested in studying the influence of religion on other social characteristics such as literacy, migration, marriage, economic conditions. etc. No cross-classification of religion data with respect to these characteristics are available from Census. The Census only publishes data of the number of persons belonging to each religion by sex.

In the 1981 Census question on religion was included in the Individual Slip filled in for every person and the Household Schedule filled in for every household. In question No. 8 of the Individual Slip the religion of the person enumerated was recorded, as returned. In question No. 2 of Part 1 of the Household Schedule the religion of the head of the household as returned was filled in. But in case of the inmates of the Institutional households, however, the data have been extracted from the Individual Slip as the household schedule does not provide data on religion in respect of Institutional households.

In this chapter, we are considering the information received from household schedule bases on (1) information on the religion of the head of the household in respect of the normal households and the households of houseless population i.e. all households barring institutional households (2) information on the religion of each individual returned in the Individual Slip and in respect of individuals in the institutional households.

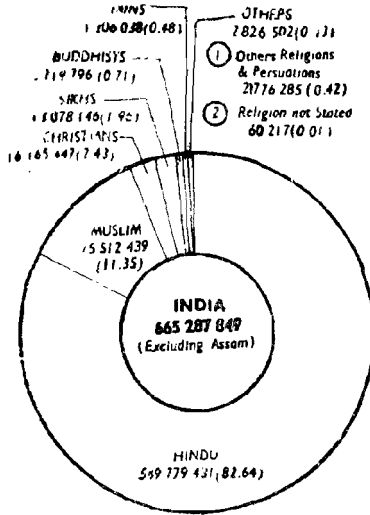
Religions in India

India is a land of many religions and faiths but it is observed that great majority of the population follow six major religions. These are Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists &

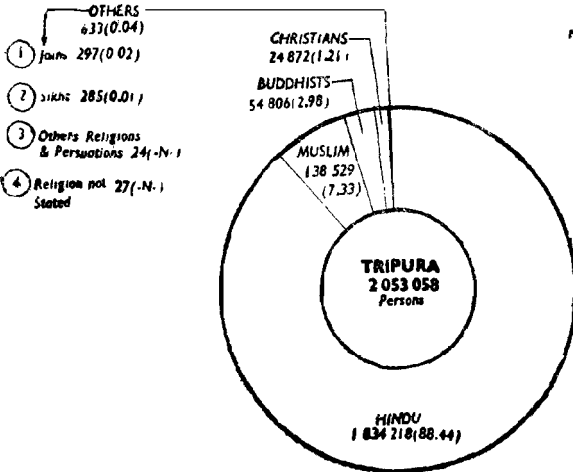
Diagram 8

INDIA & TRIPURA

RELIGIONS
1981



INDIA



Note:- Figures in bracket indicates percentage to total population

TRIPURA

Sikhs All other minor religions have been clubbed together under "other religions and persuasions". Those who have not returned their religion have come under "Religion not stated".

The following table shows the percentage distribution of the major religions, other religions and persuasions and religion not stated in India and in the states and union territories of the country except Assam where census during 1981 could not be conducted :—

TABLE VII-1

Percentage of different religions in States/Union Territories of India

India/State/Union Territory	Percentage to total population							
	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikh	Buddhists	Jains	Other religions & Persuasions	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	82.64	11.35	2.43	1.96	0.71	0.48	0.42	0.01
States :								
1. Andhra Pradesh	88.75	8.47	2.68	0.03	0.02	0.03	N	0.02
2. Bihar	82.97	14.13	1.06	0.11	N	0.04	1.69	N
3. Gujarat	89.53	8.53	0.39	0.07	0.02	1.37	0.05	0.04
4. Haryana	89.36	4.05	0.09	6.21	0.01	0.27	0.01	N
5. Himachal Pradesh	95.77	1.63	0.09	1.23	1.23	0.02	0.01	0.02
6. Jammu & Kashmir	32.24	64.19	0.14	2.23	1.16	0.03	0.01	N
7. Karnataka	85.92	11.03	2.06	0.02	0.11	0.80	0.04	N
8. Kerala	58.15	21.25	20.56	0.01	N	0.02	N	0.01
9. Madhya Pradesh	92.96	4.79	0.68	0.27	0.15	0.85	0.30	N
10. Maharashtra	81.40	9.25	1.27	0.17	6.29	1.50	0.11	0.01
11. Meghalaya	18.03	3.10	52.62	0.13	0.20	0.04	25.77	0.11
12. Manipur	60.04	6.99	29.68	0.07	0.03	0.07	2.50	0.62
13. Nagaland	14.36	1.52	80.21	0.10	0.07	0.15	3.59	N
14. Orissa	95.42	1.60	1.82	0.05	0.03	0.03	1.04	0.01
15. Punjab	36.93	1.00	1.10	60.75	N	0.16	0.05	0.01
16. Rajasthan	89.32	7.28	0.12	1.44	0.01	1.82	0.01	N
17. Sikkim	67.25	1.02	2.22	0.10	28.72	0.03	0.63	0.03
18. Tamil Nadu	88.86	5.21	5.78	0.01	N	0.10	0.04	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19. Tripura	89.34	6.75	1.21	0.01	2.67	0.02	N	N	
20. Uttar Pradesh	83.32	15.93	0.15	0.41	0.05	0.13	0.01	N	
21. West Bengal	76.96	21.52	0.59	0.09	0.29	0.07	0.48	N	

Union Territory :

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	64.53	8.58	25.58	0.52	0.07	N	0.12	0.60	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	29.24	0.80	4.32	0.19	13.69	0.01	51.60	0.15	
3. Chandigarh	75.27	2.02	0.99	21.11	0.10	0.42	0.06	0.03	
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95.56	1.86	1.95	0.01	0.18	0.36	0.07	0.01	
5. Delhi	83.60	7.75	0.99	6.33	0.11	1.19	0.02	0.01	
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	65.90	4.46	29.28	0.13	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.09	
7. Lakshadweep	4.47	94.84	0.66	..	..	..	..	0.03	
8. Mizoram	7.13	0.45	83.81	0.09	8.19	N	0.33	..	
9. Pondicherry	85.57	6.07	8.26	N	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.02	

N : Negligible.

The above table depicts that the Hindu (82.64%) constitute the great majority of the population of the country. The next is the muslim having 11.35% while Christian constitute 2.43% and Sikh 1.96% of the total population. The other religions individually are all below 1% of the total population.

Almost all the States/Union Territories show the similar character excepting the cases of Jammu & Kashmir, Lakshadweep where Muslims constitute higher percentage, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram having higher strength of Christians and Punjab where Sikhs are the strongest of the constituents.

Our State Tripura has the highest percentage (89.34%) for Hindus. Muslim shows the second highest percentage of 6.75 while the third religion is the Buddhists, having 2.67 percent, Christian shows a percentage of 1.21 while all other religions together constitute less than 1 percent.

The following table shows the interesting distribution of population in major religions in the districts of the State :

TABLE VII-2

Percentage distribution of different religions in State and Districts

State/District	Religion-wise percentage distribution of population in Tripura and in its districts							
	Percentage to total population in 1981 Census							
	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhist	Jains	Other Religion & not Per-suasion	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TRIPURA	89.34	6.75	1.21	0.01	2.67	0.02	N	N
West Tripura	92.86	6.71	0.32	0.02	0.07	0.02	N	N
North Tripura	83.43	9.15	2.89	0.01	4.49	0.03	N	N
South Tripura	88.91	4.39	1.14	N	5.57	..	..	..

The Hindus constitute the highest percentage in all the districts of the State. Out of the districts West Tripura shows the highest percentage of 92.86 while South District shows almost nearer percentage of 88.91%. North Tripura has the comparatively lower percentage of 83.43%. It is perhaps for the presence of Muslims, Christians and Buddhist of 9.15% 2.89% and 4.49% respectively in North Tripura district. The Muslims constitute 6.71% in West Tripura and 4.39% in South Tripura while Christians constitute only 0.32% in West Tripura and 1.14% in South Tripura. In South Tripura 5.57% of total population is Christian but it is only 0.17% in West Tripura. All other religions are less than 1% in all the districts.

Now let us look into the religionwise distribution of population in the rural and urban areas.

The following table shows the population and their percentage in different religions community :

TABLE VII.3

Distribution of major religions in rural and urban areas of Tripura

Major Religions	Rural Population	Percentage to total population	Urban population	Percentage to urban population
1	2	3	4	5
Buddhists	54,476	2.98	330	0.15
Christian	24,358	1.33	514	0.23
Hindus	1,616,165	88.44	2,18,053	96.67
Jains	101	0.01	196	0.09
Muslim	1,32,169	7.23	6,360	2.82
Sikh	188	0.01	97	0.04

It is very interesting that the percentage of few religions are more in rural areas than urban areas e.g. Christians are 1.33% in rural but 0.23% in Urban, Muslims are 7.23% in rural and only 2.82% in urban. A very small increase of percentage is observed in case of Jains and Sikhs in urban areas over rural areas. Jains are 0.09% in urban, 0.01% in rural and Sikhs are 0.04% in urban while in rural the percentage is 0.01%. The Hindus constitute the strongest percentage of population both in rural and urban areas. But urban constitute 96.67% while in rural it is 88.44%.

TABLE VII.4

Religion-wise percentage increase during 1971—81 in population in Tripura State and in its districts

State/District	Percentage (+) increase (—) decrease during 1971—81					
	Hindus	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TRIPURA	+31.61	+33.25	+58.29	-10.38	+29.61	-20.80
West Tripura	+30.06	+34.84	+131.27	+161.25	+75.20	+9.16
North Tripura	+33.52	+30.33	+35.93	-61.31	+15.70	-35.56
South Tripura	+32.81	+35.18	+113.80	-77.23	+42.79	-10.00

Another interesting variation of percentage during 1971-81 is observed in all religions in the State of Tripura and in all of her districts. The above table shows that the increases in Hindus are almost at par from 30% to 33%. This characteristic of increase is also found in Muslim in all the districts, with a range of increase of 30% to 35%. But the percentage increase is very much high in Christian population i.e. 131.27% & 113.80% in West Tripura and South Tripura respectively but it is only 35.93% in North Tripura.

But a decline in percentage of Sikh in the State is depicted. Though Sikhs show a very high percentage increase of 161.25% in West Tripura district, the State shows of the decrease of -10.38% because of the decrease of -61.31% and -77.23% in North Tripura and South Tripura districts respectively. But Buddhist shows a steady increase of 75.20%, 15.70% and 42.79% in West, North and South Tripura districts respectively. In case of Jains though West Tripura shows an increase of 9.61% the State shows a decrease of -20.80% for the pulling down of the same by the decreases of -35.56% and -100.00% in North Tripura and South Tripura district respectively.

The decadal growth rate is minimum in Hindus while it is maximum in Christians and the Muslims are between these two. Actually growth rate cannot be ascertained in case of Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains as these are not natural growth rate. The migration factor effects the rate causing in some places abrupt increase or decrease.

CHAPTER VIII

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

We are very much aware that there were four main castes of the Brahmin, the Kshatriya, the Vaisya and the Sudras. The last one includes many groups of Castes who have suffered social and economic inequalities since old ages. These groups were known as Depressed classes since 1935. But they were systematically listed during 1931 Census. But the term "Scheduled Castes" was applied to these groups for the first time in the Government of India Act, 1935.

Scheduled Castes

"Scheduled Castes" means such Castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such Castes, races or tribes as are deemed under Article 341 (of the Constitution of India) to be the Scheduled Castes for the purpose of the Constitution of India.

According to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Part C States) Order, 1951 as modified by the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes list (Modification) Order, 1956 and all subsequent amending Notifications issued upto date, the castes indicated have been declared as scheduled castes in Tripura State.

No person who professes a religion different from Hindu or the Sikh shall be deemed to be a member of scheduled caste.

Scheduled Tribe

"Scheduled Tribes" means such tribes or tribal communities or parts or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 (of the Constitution of India) to be scheduled tribes for the purpose of the Constitution of India.

According to the Constitution (Scheduled tribes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled tribes) (Part C States) under 1951 as modified by the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes lists (Modification) Order, 1956 and all subsequent amending Notifications issued upto date the communities indicated have been declared as scheduled tribes in Tripura State.

Persons belonging to scheduled tribes may profess any religion. A list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for Tripura is given below :—

List of Scheduled Casts

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Bagdi | 18. Keot |
| 2. Bhumali | 19. Khadit |
| 3. Bhunar | 20. Kharia |
| 4. Chamar, Muchi | 21. Koch |
| 5. Dandasi | 22. Koir |
| 6. Dhenuar | 23. Kol |
| 7. Dhoba | 24. Kora |
| 8. Dum | 25. Kotal |
| 9. Ghasi | 26. Mahisyadas |
| 10. Gour | 27. Mali |
| 11. Gur | 28. Methor |
| 12. Jalia Kaibarta | 29. Musahar |
| 13. Kahar | 30. Namasudra |
| 14. Kalindi | 31. Patni |
| 15. Kan | 32. Sabar |
| 16. Kanda | |
| 17. Kaungh | |

List of scheduled Tribes

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Bhil | 10. Lepcha |
| 2. Bhutia | 11. Lushai |
| 3. Chaimal | 12. Mag |
| 4. Chakma | 13. Munda, Kaur |
| 5. Garoo | 14. Noatia |
| 6. Halam | 15. Orang |
| 7. Jamatia | 16. Riang |
| 8. Khasia | 17. Santal |
| 9. Kuki including following sub-tribes: | 18. Tripura, Tripuri, Tippera |
| Balte | Laifang |
| Belahut | Lentei |
| Chhalya | Mizel |
| Fun | Namto |
| Hajango | Paitu, Paite |
| Jangtei | Rangchan |
| Khareng | Rangkhole |
| Khepong | Thanglyua |
| Kuntel | |
| | 19. Uchai |

Growth of Scheduled Castes and Tribes

In Tripura State, the Scheduled Castes population is 310,384 during 1981 Census and they were 119,725 in 1961 and 192,860 in 1971. In percentage 15.12 of the total population is scheduled castes during 1981. But this percentage was 10.48 in 1961 and 12.39 in 1971. The percentage increase is 61.09 during 1961-71 and 60.94 in 1971-81. But the overall general population increases during 1971-81 and 1961-71 are 31.92% and 36.28% respectively which are much below the percentage increase among scheduled castes. This is no doubt an abnormal increase in comparison to the other population of the state. This may be the cause of over growth (natural growth) among scheduled castes and the migration of scheduled castes from neighbouring country.

The following table shows the growth among scheduled castes during 1961-71 and 1971-81 in the state and in districts.

TABLE VIII.1

Growth rate of Scheduled Castes during 1961-71 and 1971-81

State/District	Percentage increase during	
	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3
Tripura	61.09	60.94
West Tripura	44.46	67.13
North Tripura	34.32	48.26
South Tripura	17.73	59.91

It is depicted by the above table that the percentage increase is least in the North Tripura district while these are higher in West Tripura and South Tripura districts in both 1961-71 and 1971-81. But the rate is found to be abnormally high in South Tripura during 1961-71 which had pushed the percentage increase of the state to very high.

In case of scheduled tribe the picture is different. Let us discuss about them. There are 19 scheduled tribes in Tripura state and among them Kuki tribe has 17 sub-tribes. The total tribal population in Tripura was 360,070 in 1961,

450,544 in 1971 and 583,920 in 1981 Census. The percentage of the tribal population to total was 31.53, 28.95 and 28.44 during 1961, 1971 and 1981 respectively. It is just reverse picture of the scheduled castes.

If the growth rate of the scheduled tribes is considered it will be found that it is only 25.13 during 1961-71 and 29.60 during 1971-81 while that of scheduled caste during 1971-81 is 60.94 and general growth rate of the state during 1971-81 is 31.92. Let us observe the census figures for the districts.

TABLE VIII.2

Growth rate of Scheduled Tribes during 1961-71 and 1971-81

State/District	Percentage increase of Scheduled Tribe population during	
	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3
Tripura	25.13	29.60
West Tripura	21.12	22.76
North Tripura	23.77	36.24
South Tripura	32.30	34.08

The percentage increase during 1961-71 was highest in South Tripura but in 1971-81 it was found in North Tripura district while it was found to be lowest in West Tripura in both 1961-71 and 1971-81. But the percentage increase has been found to be steady in the State and all the districts.

Sex Ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The following tables shows the comparative picture of the sex ratio amongst the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and general population. We have already discussed that the sex ratio is the number of females per 1000 males.

TABLE VIII.3

Sex ratio in Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others

State/District	Sex ratio in 1981 Census		
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	General including Scheduled Castes/Tribes
1	2	3	4
Tripura	942	962	946
West Tripura	948	979	954
North Tripura	932	944	934
South Tripura	940	956	945

It is peculiar to observe that the sex ratio in Scheduled Tribe is the highest 962 where it is lowest in Scheduled Caste 942 and general population including scheduled caste and tribes shows the medium sex ratio between the two. This trend is observed in all the districts throughout the state. West Tripura exhibits the highest sex ratio both in case of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes which is also supported by general population while the lowest sex ratio is exhibited by the North Tripura district in all the three cases of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and general. South Tripura exhibits the average sex ratio which is almost equal to the state sex ratio.

TABLE VIII.4

Distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural and urban areas of the State

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Percentage to total population	
		General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura	Total	2,053,058	310,384	583,920	15.12	28.44
			(100.00)	(100.00)		
	Rural	1,827,490	290,832	576,252	15.91	31.53
			(93.70)	(98.69)		
	Urban	225,568	19,552	7,668	8.67	3.40
			(6.30)	(1.31)		

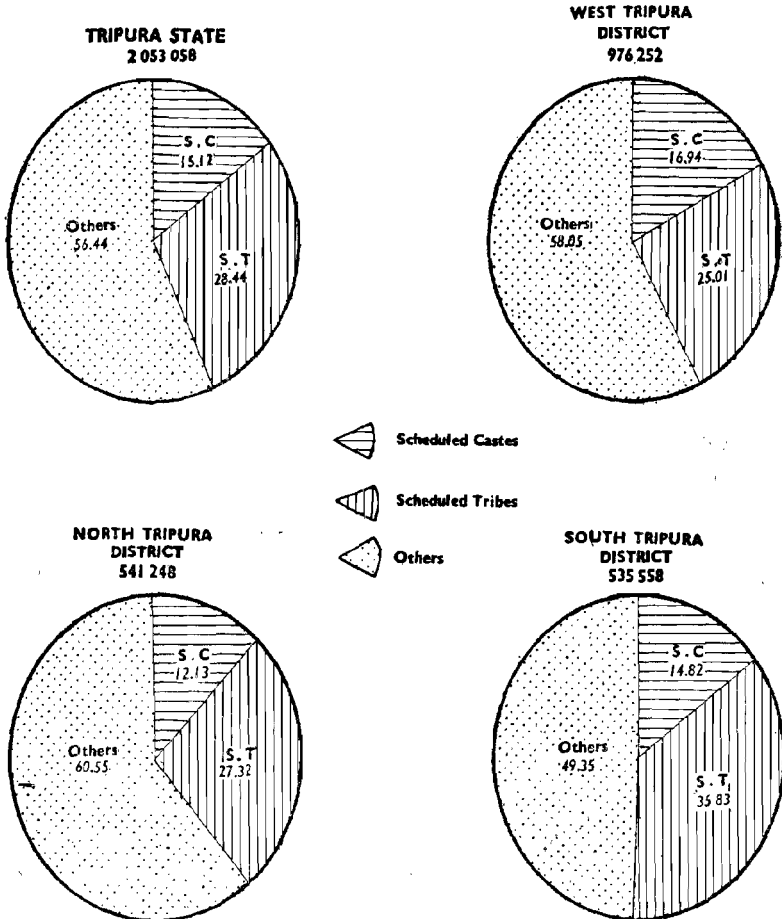
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Tripura	Total	976,252	165,331 (100.00)	244,146 (100.00)	16.94	25.01
	Rural	826,964	153,262 (92.70)	237,562 (97.30)	18.53	28.73
	Urban	149,288	12,069 (7.30)	6,584 (2.70)	8.08	4.41
North Tripura	Total	541,248	65,664 (100.00)	147,884 (100.00)	12.13	27.32
	Rural	503,816	63,501 (96.71)	147,254 (99.57)	12.60	29.23
	Urban	37,432	2,163 (3.29)	630 (0.43)	5.78	1.68
South Tripura	Total	535,558	79,389 (100.00)	191,890 (100.00)	14.82	35.83
	Rural	496,710	74,069 (93.30)	191,436 (99.76)	14.91	38.54
	Urban	38,848	5,320 (6.70)	454 (0.34)	13.69	1.17

The above table depicts clearly the concentration of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes population in rural areas. Out of 100 scheduled caste persons 94 resides in rural areas and 6 resides in urban areas. Again out of 100 Scheduled Tribes 99 persons reside in rural areas and only 1 person resides in urban areas. Almost similar characteristics of residence is also found in other districts both for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes though the No. of scheduled tribe is less than 1 out of 100 in the urban areas of North Tripura and South Tripura district.

It is also clear from the table that 15.12% of the total population is scheduled caste while in rural areas they are 15.91% and only 8.67% in urban areas. The characteristics is almost at par in the districts e.g. West Tripura has 16.94%, 18.53% and 8.08% in total, rural areas and urban areas respectively. North Tripura has 5.78% in urban areas while the scheduled caste is 12.60% in rural areas and 12.13% in total. But in the South Tripura the percentages of scheduled caste population are 14.82%, 14.91% and 13.69% for total, rural and urban areas respectively. Thus South Tripura shows the highest percentage 13.69 of scheduled caste population to total population among the urban areas of all the districts.

Diagram 9

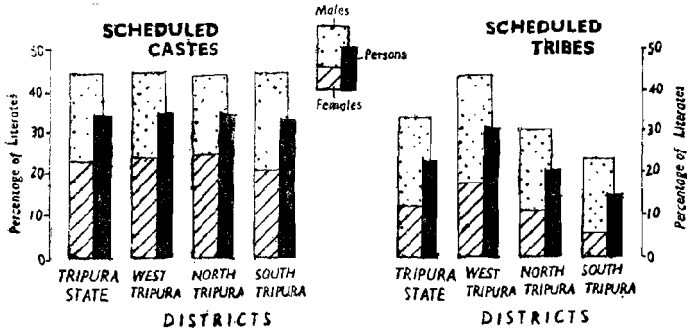
TRIPURA

PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN TOTAL
POPULATION 1981

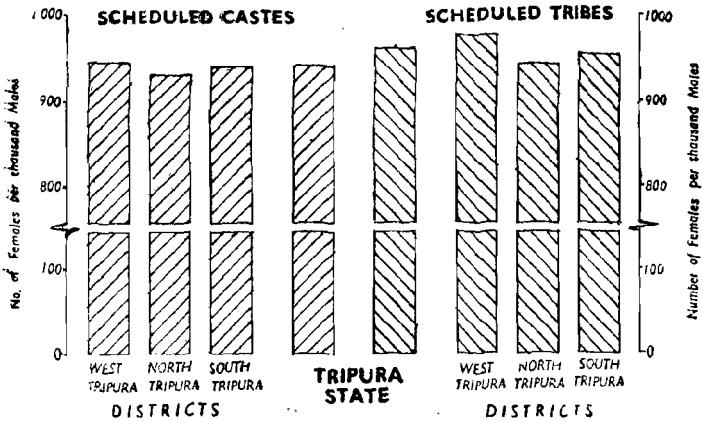
Note :- Figures inside the circle represents percentage values

TRIPURA SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

LITERACY RATES 1981



SEX RATIO 1981



In the case of Schedule Tribe in the different areas, some peculiarities are observed. The tribal population seems to be rural resident, very low percentages are found, in urban areas. In Tripura the tribal population are only 28.44% while they are 31.53% in rural and 3.40% in urban areas. In districts, they are 4.41% in urban areas of West Tripura but only 1.68% and 1.17% in urban areas of North and South districts respectively. This is because of the habit of the tribal people to reside in the hilly areas which are in abundant in the rural areas of Tripura state.

Literacy rates of Scheduled Castes/Tribes

We have already discussed about the literacy in the general population. The following table will exhibit the comparative statement of literacy rates among general population, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes by sex.

TABLE VIII.5

Literacy among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Population

State/District	Literacy among								
	General population			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tripura	42.12	51.70	32.00	33.87	43.92	23.24	23.07	33.46	12.27
West Tripura	46.21	56.15	35.80	34.27	44.12	23.89	30.73	43.19	18.00
North Tripura	41.36	50.78	32.53	34.28	43.47	24.43	20.97	30.36	11.02
South Tripura	34.83	44.59	24.50	32.76	43.90	20.90	14.94	23.63	5.84

The above table shows the literacy rate among general population as 42.12 and that among Scheduled Castes as 33.87 and among Scheduled Tribes 23.07. The literacy rate is low in scheduled caste and lower in scheduled tribes in comparison with general population comprising of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and others. The literacy rates in males for both scheduled castes and tribes are much higher than that in females like general population. Again in scheduled castes population the literacy rates are at par in all the districts but in case of scheduled tribes the rates are much lower in North

Tripura and South Tripura districts irrespective of sex. The lowest literacy rate is exhibited by the females of South Tripura and it is only 5.84. North Tripura and South Tripura have the hilly patches in rural areas show the lower literacy rates as most of the tribal population reside in rural areas as we have seen earlier.

For the efforts made by the Government for the development of tribal areas by setting schools and other institutions the literacy rates have come up from 15.03 in 1971 to 23.07 in 1981. The rates were 18.40, 14.55 and 10.70 in West, North and South Tripura districts during 1971 and all of these rates increased to 30.73, 20.97 and 14.95 respectively in West, North and South Tripura. The lowest literacy rate 5.84 exhibited by the females of South Tripura in 1981 was also lowest as 3.03 in 1971 which also shows a minor jump in the literacy rate.

CHAPTER IX

HOW MANY OF US WORK ?

Who is a worker ?

The economic questions of 1981 Census have undergone changes as the concept of work of 1961 Census and 1971 Census, as opposed to the 'income' or 'economic independence' concept of the earlier censuses is adopted for 1981 Census. But the criterion for classification of persons as workers is changed. While in 1961 and 1971 censuses different approaches namely usual status and current status were adopted with reference period of one year and one week for seasonal and for regular work respectively, at the 1981 Census the usual status approach is adopted uniformly for all work. In the 1961 and 1971 censuses classification as worker or non-worker was made through different criteria. In 1961 a person was considered as a worker if he had worked regularly during the last season or if he had worked at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding fortnight. At the 1971 Census a person was treated as a worker only if he spent his time mainly in work or if he worked at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding week. The dichotomy of worker and non-worker of 1961 and 1971 censuses is discarded at the 1981 census and instead a trichotomy as main worker, marginal worker and non-worker is adopted.

Thus the whole population was divided into three categories in 1981 Census viz., 'Main Workers', 'Marginal Workers' and 'Non-Workers'. The main worker was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activities and who had worked for more than 183 days or more in the preceding one year. Work involved not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. A marginal worker was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical and mental activity for less than 183 days. A non-worker was defined as a person who has not done any work at any time during last year.

The following table shows the distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in Tripura and their proportion to total population

TABLE IX.1

Percentage distribution of Main Worker, Marginal Worker and Non-worker

Category	Total population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
Total population	2,053,058	100.00
Main worker	608,589	29.64
Marginal worker	53,860	2.63
Non-worker	1,390,609	67.73

Above table shows the percentage of total main workers is 29.64 when the marginal workers which have been introduced in 1981 Census for the first time are only 2.63. The rest i.e. a large portion of population which includes the Old, Retired, Rentiers, Household duty, Students, Infants etc. are considered as non-worker.

The industrial categories adopted in the 1981 Census are as follows :—

- I—Cultivator
- II—Agricultural labourers
- III—Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities
- IV—Mining & Quarrying
- V—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs;
 - (a) Household Industry ;
 - (b) Other than Household Industry
- VI—Construction
- VII—Trade & Commerce
- VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications
- IX—Other Services

The following table shows the distribution of workers in Industrial categories by sex in Tripura.

TABLE IX.2

Percentage distribution of Main workers by different categories

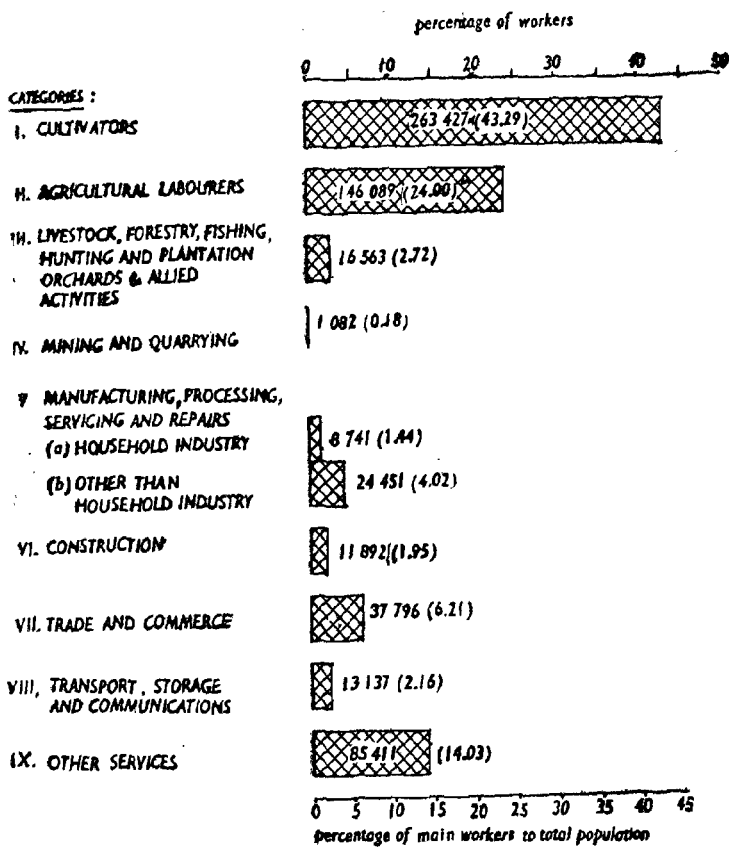
Category of workers	Main Workers			Percentage of workers to total Main workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	608,589	519,291	89,298	100.00	100.00	100.00
I	263,427	229,253	34,174	43.20	44.15	38.27
II	146,089	117,455	28,634	24.00	22.62	32.07
III	16,563	12,453	4,110	2.72	2.40	4.60
IV	1,082	1,061	21	0.18	0.20	0.02
V(a)	8,741	6,550	2,191	1.44	1.26	2.45
V(b)	24,451	21,476	2,975	4.02	4.13	3.33
VI	11,892	11,340	552	1.95	2.18	0.62
VII	37,796	36,853	943	6.21	7.21	1.06
VIII	13,137	12,973	164	2.16	2.50	0.18
IX	85,411	69,877	15,534	14.03	13.46	17.40

Total	West Tripura	North Tripura	South Tripura
	Persons	Persons	Persons
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
I	35.74	48.91	50.57
II	24.32	20.03	27.42
III	2.15	4.62	1.80
IV	0.27	0.02	0.18
V(a)	1.98	0.97	0.96
V(b)	5.04	3.42	2.87
VI	2.15	2.11	1.47
VII	7.98	5.00	4.42
VIII	2.88	2.11	0.97
IX	17.49	12.81	9.34

We have already discussed in the earlier page that 29.64% of the total population is main working population. As we have known the Industrial categories of workers let us consider the distribution of the workers to total workers under each of the categories. Out of 608,589 main workers the major portion

TRIPURA

DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS BY BROAD CATEGORIES 1981



of 263,427 i.e. 43.29% is cultivator and the next category is the agricultural labourer who are also a lion portion of 146,089 i.e. 24%. Thus 67.29% of the total workers are Agricultural workers. The next large group is the other services which includes "Community Social and Personal Services" i.e. all workers of public administration, Defence Services, Sanitary Services, Education, Scientific, Research Services, Medical, Health Services and personal services. The largest percentage of workers is in agriculture, the next one is Govt. service holders most of which are public officers and teachers.

Male cultivators are 44.15% to total male workers while females are 38.27%. But the case is reverse in case of Agricultural labourers where the percentage of 32.07 formed by 28,634 females to total female workers is higher than the corresponding figure of 22.62% in respect of males. But in case of other services though the percentage of female other service holder to total female worker is 17.40 which is more than that of males 13.46%, yet the female workers are only 15,534 where male workers are 69,877.

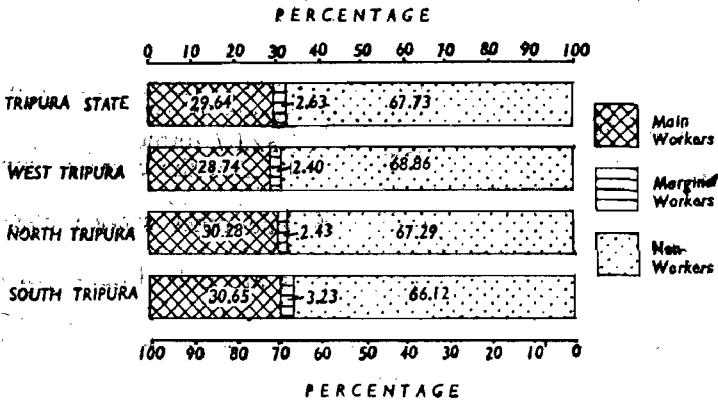
All other seven categories show the minor percentages to total workers. The percentage of category-VII trade & commerce being 6.21 shows an involvement of a small quantity of person in different trades and business. The next to trade & commerce is the category V(b) "Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs other than Household Industry" which is only 4.02%. But the rest i.e. Category-III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing etc., IV Mining & Quarrying, V(a) at Household Industry, VI—Construction and VIII—Transport, Storage & Communications which are 2.72%, 0.18%, 1.44%, 1.95% and 2.16% respectively.

So far we have discussed the distribution of workers in Tripura according to industrial categories. Let us have a look at their distribution in the districts.

The pattern of distribution of workers in the district level are almost same as the state. In all the districts the Agricultural workers are prominent. In West Tripura they are 60.06% in North they are 68.94% while in South they are 77.99% to total workers. Workers at livestock, Forestry, Fishing etc. i.e. Category-III is the largest in North Tripura (4.62%) while in West Tripura and South Tripura districts they are only 2.15% and 1.80% respectively. In all other cases i.e. the workers, at Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing Processing etc. at household industry and other than household industry, at construction,

TRIPURA

PROPORTION OF MAIN, MARGINAL AND NON-WORKERS IN TOTAL POPULATION 1981



NON-WORKERS IN DIFFERENT CATEGORIES 1981

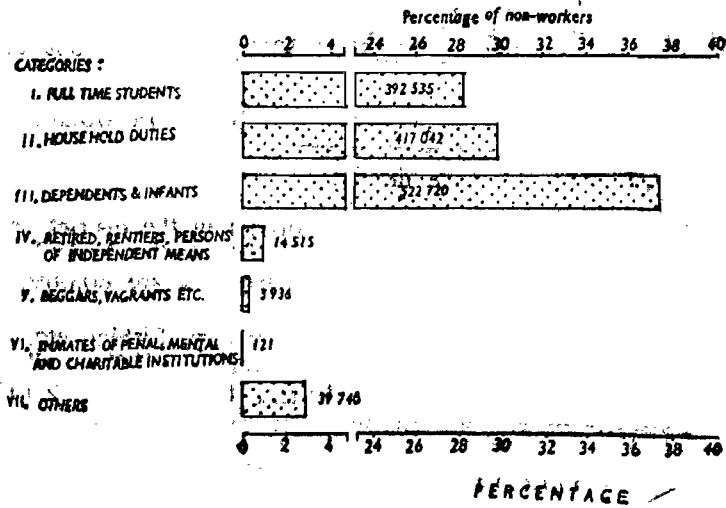


Diagram 12

at trade & commerce, at transport storage and communication and at other services workers in proportion are maximum in West Tripura district and are in minimum proportion in South Tripura district.

So far we have discussed with the Main workers and their industrial categories. Let us have a look on the major portion of the population, who are considered as Non-workers comprising of 1390609 persons forming 67.73% of the total population.

Category of Non-workers are comprised of the following :—

1. Full time students
2. Household Duties
3. Dependents & Infants
4. Retired, Rentire persons of Independent means
5. Beggars, Vagrants etc.
6. Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institution,
7. Others.

Others includes those who are not covered by the above six categories. The following table shows the distribution of Non-workers in different categories.

TABLE IX.3

Distribution of Non-workers by different categories

	Non-worker			Percentage to total non-worker		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Total Non-workers	1,390,609	519,935	870,674	100.00	100.00	100.00
Full time student	392,535	225,397	167,138	28.23	43.35	19.20
Household Duties	417,042	8,630	408,412	29.99	46.91	46.91
Dependents & Infants	522,720 1,332,297	245,117	277,603	37.59 95.81	47.14	31.88
Retired, Rentire of Independent means	14,515	8,732	5,783	1.04	1.68	0.66
Beggar, Vagrants etc.	3,936	1,254	2,682	0.28	0.24	0.31
Inmates of Penal Mental and charitable Institution	121	97	24	0.01	0.02	N
Others	39,740	30,708	9,032	2.86	5.91	1.04

Out of 1,390,609 Non-workers of Tripura 1,332,297 persons forming 95.81% of the total non-working population are of three categories viz., (i) Full time students, (ii) Household duties, (iii) Dependents and infants. Out of the categories mentioned above the later one formed the largest percentage of 37.59 of which 47.14% are males to total female workers. Almost all are females in the category of Household duties with few exception of 1.66% of males against 46.91% of females. In full time students the males are 43.35% to total non-working males and 19.20% females to total non-working females forming 28.23% of that category to total non-workers. The other 4 categories form a minor portion of less than 5% of total non-workers.

In this connection, it may not be out of point to say that the discussion on the workers and non-workers will not be completed if we fail to mention about the distribution of workers and non-workers among scheduled castes and schedule tribes.

TABLE IX.4
Main workers and Non-workers in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in Tripura

State/District	Total Scheduled Castes	Total Scheduled Tribes	Main Workers				Non-Workers	
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Tripura	310,384	583,920	86,737	211,058	217,755	343,049		
West Tripura District	165,331	244,146	44,954	85,683	117,514	145,928		
North Tripura District	65,664	147,884	19,509	53,646	44,914	87,187		
South Tripura District	79,389	191,890	22,274	21,729	55,327	109,934		

State/District	Marginal Workers	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	8	9
Tripura	5,892	29,813
West Tripura	2,863	12,535
North Tripura	1,241	7,051
South Tripura	1,788	10,227

The proportion of workers and non-workers among the scheduled caste population are 27.94% and 70.16% respectively while the marginal workers are 1.90%. The portion of workers are below that of the general population of 29.64%. In case of marginal workers also the percentage is below than that of general population 2.63. The percentage of workers to total scheduled caste population in the districts have also the same pattern of the state. In North Tripura district the workers are a bit higher in percentage having 29.71, 27.19 and 28.06 percent of West Tripura and South Tripura respectively. But the marginal workers are maximum in percentage in South Tripura (2.25%) above West Tripura (1.73%) and North Tripura (1.89%).

The entire case is different in case of scheduled tribe population. The percentage of workers 36.14 is higher than that of general population (29.64%). Also in the case of marginal workers the percentage (5.11%) is greater than that of general population (2.63%). This is because of the involvement of scheduled tribe males and females in agriculture. It is the general character of the tribal population of the state to engage themselves in cultivation or as agricultural labourers. The percentage of workers are maximum in South Tripura (37.38%) followed by North Tripura (36.27%) and West Tripura (35.10%). Participation of tribal population in the cultivation for less than 183 days has also pulled up the percentage of marginal workers in South Tripura by 5.35% followed by West Tripura (5.13%) and North Tripura (4.77%).

Naturally the non-workers are more than general population among scheduled castes (70.16) and are less in scheduled tribes (58.75). This characteristic is also found in case of all the districts of Tripura State.

CHAPTER X

FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS

Census publications provide valuable information on different topics. Important among them include demographic statistics with particular reference to fertility which is one of the main component of population growth. The available data on fertility are the innovation of 1971 Census when the following two questions were put for every 'Currently married women'; (i) Age at marriage and (ii) Any child born in the last one year. Five tables were produced which showed the distribution of the currently married women, their related birth by present age, age at marriage, educational level and religion. These fertility tables were of immense use to the planners and research scholars connected with family welfare.

In 1981 Census, information was also collected on children ever born and children surviving from each ever married women for the first time which is now available in the published form cross classified by present age, age at marriage, marital status, religion, educational level and occupation.

Fertility

It is the actual performance of a population reproducing itself and is measured in terms of number of live births. It is different from fecundity which is true capacity for bearing children. In the following we present fertility levels and trends revealed by different fertility indicators.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

It is the simplest and most frequently used overall measure of fertility. It is calculated by relating the total live birth in an year to the total population of all ages and expressing it as

a rate per 1,000 persons. Symbolically, if B is the number of live births and P is the population in a given geographical area during a specified year, then the Crude Birth Rate is given by :

$$\text{CBR} = \frac{\text{B}}{\text{P}} \times 1000$$

An important source for gathering the information on birth rate is the population of vital statistics data compiled under the scheme 'Sample Registration System' where continuous enumeration of births and deaths in a sample of villages/urban blocks are carried out by resident Part-time enumerators and half yearly survey of these sample areas by departmental officials. The birth rates and death rates for India and Tripura as estimated from the recorded events under this system are presented in Table (X.1) separately for the total, rural and urban areas for each year from 1976 to 1986.

TABLE X-1
Annual Birth Rate in Tripura and in other States/Union Territories of India during 1976—1986

States/Union Territories	Area	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
STATES													
1.	Andhra Pradesh	. . .	33.7	32.3	33.6	32.1	31.0	31.7	31.2	30.8	31.2	29.9	31.6
	Rural		34.6	33.3	34.7	32.8	32.0	32.7	32.0	31.5	31.4	29.8	32.4
	Urban		29.8	27.7	28.6	29.4	26.9	27.5	28.0	28.4	30.6	30.2	28.7
2.	Assam	. . .	32.8	30.1	30.8	33.8	31.9	33.0	34.2	34.7	35.3	34.3	34.7
	Rural		33.7	30.6	31.6	34.7	32.7	33.8	35.1	35.6	36.0	35.0	35.5
	Urban		24.0	24.7	23.0	24.0	22.5	23.2	23.9	24.5	26.1	25.0	24.8
3.	Bihar	. . .	31.1	30.1	31.2	38.4	37.8	39.1	37.3	37.2	39.9	37.7	36.5
	Rural		31.4	30.4	31.6	39.4	38.4	39.7	37.8	37.7	40.6	38.5	37.2
	Urban		27.6	26.4	27.2	30.2	34.2	33.9	32.5	32.1	33.6	31.1	29.8
4.	Gujarat	. . .	37.4	36.1	35.8	34.9	35.8	34.5	34.3	34.2	33.4	33.0	32.2
	Rural		39.0	37.8	37.4	36.0	37.1	36.1	35.6	35.2	34.6	33.8	32.9
	Urban		32.7	31.2	31.0	31.7	31.9	29.8	31.2	31.6	30.9	31.2	30.8
5.	Haryana	. . .	38.3	34.6	33.5	36.6	37.2	36.5	36.7	35.9	37.2	35.7	35.3
	Rural		37.6	35.7	34.8	37.9	38.3	37.8	38.4	37.8	38.5	36.5	36.9
	Urban		29.7	29.0	26.8	29.8	31.4	29.6	30.1	29.7	32.6	32.9	29.6

6. Himachal Pradesh	Combined	32.5	32.5	27.3	30.6	32.1	31.5	32.5	32.9	30.8	30.2	30.6
	Rural	33.2	33.3	27.6	31.3	32.9	32.4	33.2	33.6	31.3	30.7	31.3
	Urban	22.0	19.9	23.4	20.4	19.7	17.3	22.9	22.2	23.6	23.8	20.0
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Combined	32.1	31.6	31.8	31.1	31.3	31.6	30.7	32.0	33.5	33.6	33.4
	Rural	34.6	33.6	33.7	33.3	33.5	33.9	33.2	33.9	35.5	35.9	35.6
	Urban	21.7	23.3	24.0	21.4	21.4	21.4	22.8	25.1	26.2	25.4	25.4
8. Karnataka	Combined	29.4	26.3	29.2	28.1	27.6	28.3	27.9	29.1	30.3	29.6	29.0
	Rural	31.1	27.2	30.2	29.0	28.9	29.2	28.8	30.2	30.9	30.9	29.9
	Urban	25.2	24.0	26.4	25.9	24.4	25.7	25.7	26.0	28.5	26.2	26.8
9. Kerala	Combined	27.8	25.8	25.2	25.8	26.8	25.6	26.2	24.9	22.9	23.3	22.5
	Rural	28.1	26.1	25.3	26.3	27.0	26.0	26.4	25.0	22.6	23.1	22.4
	Urban	26.5	24.1	24.9	23.9	25.5	23.5	25.1	24.9	24.1	24.1	23.0
10. Madhya Pradesh	Combined	39.8	38.3	37.2	37.8	37.1	37.6	38.5	38.5	36.9	39.4	37.2
	Rural	41.0	39.4	38.4	39.0	38.1	38.8	39.9	40.1	38.1	41.0	39.0
	Urban	33.2	32.5	30.4	31.5	32.0	31.4	32.4	32.0	32.2	33.0	30.1
11. Maharashtra	Combined	29.3	26.2	26.9	27.2	29.3	28.5	29.8	29.8	31.1	29.0	30.1
	Rural	30.1	26.8	27.6	28.3	30.9	30.4	31.3	31.4	32.1	29.8	31.7
	Urban	27.6	25.0	25.5	24.7	25.9	24.5	26.3	26.9	29.3	27.7	27.4
12. Manipur	Combined	25.3	26.6	32.2	28.6	30.9	26.6	..	28.8	29.1	28.5	25.7
	Rural	25.7	27.3	32.9	29.2	31.6	26.8	23.3	30.0	29.7	29.8	27.4
	Urban	21.2	19.4	25.5	23.0	24.1	24.4	..	24.7	27.1	24.4	20.2
13. Meghalaya	Combined	23.5	32.5	32.0	33.2	31.2	32.6	31.1	30.0	38.3	39.1	35.4
	Rural	36.1	35.8	34.7	36.7	33.6	35.0	32.9	32.8	41.9	42.4	38.3
	Urban	20.6	15.9	17.8	15.3	18.8	18.5	23.1	17.2	20.9	24.1	21.7

21.	Uttar Pradesh	Combined	40.0	40.3	40.4	39.6	39.6	39.6	38.6	38.4	38.7	37.6	37.5
		Rural	41.2	41.5	41.6	40.7	40.3	40.8	39.9	39.6	39.8	39.0	39.1
		Urban	32.5	32.3	32.0	32.1	33.0	31.5	32.5	32.8	34.3	31.6	30.7
22.	West Bengal	Combined	31.9	32.1	28.4	32.7	31.7	33.2	32.3	32.0	30.4	29.4	29.7
		Rural	34.1	35.3	30.4	36.4	35.4	37.0	37.0	36.0	34.3	33.0	33.5
		Urban	24.6	21.6	21.9	20.0	19.6	20.0	20.4	21.7	20.5	20.5	20.1
UNION TERRITORIES :													
1.	Andman & Nicobar Island	Combined	39.0	3.70	33.1	32.6	34.7	34.0	36.4	32.5	30.4	28.3	25.5
		Rural	40.6	38.1	34.7	35.0	36.3	35.5	38.4	34.4	32.7	30.6	27.0
		Urban	29.2	30.0	23.2	15.4	24.3	22.7	29.0	25.5	22.6	20.9	20.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Combined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.2	35.4	34.5	40.2
		Rural	32.5	38.4	30.6	41.3	25.9	32.1	35.1	36.7	35.1	35.9	40.7
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.4	19.9	26.8	30.5	33.9
3.	Chandigarh	Combined	31.2	30.0	26.5	26.6	28.9	24.6	26.0	22.2	23.4	24.5	23.7
		Rural	28.6	26.2	34.3	37.9	40.3	32.9	31.9	27.4	34.0	32.3	29.6
		Urban	31.4	30.0	25.9	25.7	27.8	23.4	25.6	21.9	22.7	23.9	23.2
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Combined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	42.1	34.0	36.3	32.1	34.9	36.8	41.7	40.1	45.9	36.9	43.4
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Delhi	Combined	28.6	27.3	25.7	26.7	28.3	26.9	28.7	27.7	31.0	32.8	29.5
		Rural	39.4	38.2	32.1	33.0	37.4	36.0	35.5	33.1	38.2	35.8	35.9
		Urban	27.4	26.2	25.0	25.9	27.2	25.8	27.8	27.0	30.4	32.6	29.0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6. Goa, Daman & Diu													
Combined	24.4	19.9	21.0	19.6	18.1	15.5	21.4	21.3	20.7	19.5	21.2		
Rural	25.6	20.8	21.7	19.6	16.3	22.0	22.1	20.7	19.6	21.4			
Urban	21.0	17.7	19.2	16.4	13.8	13.2	20.4	20.0	20.6	19.4	20.9		
7. Lakshadweep													
Combined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.8	29.7	35.0	32.1
Rural	35.2	30.0	30.6	33.3	29.9	29.7	29.3	34.6	30.4	37.2	37.0		
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.5	28.7	32.7	26.8
8. Pondicherry													
Combined	31.1	29.0	27.4	26.7	25.9	21.7	23.8	23.5	25.3	22.1	22.5		
Rural	33.4	29.7	27.9	27.5	26.9	22.8	23.5	23.5	26.5	26.1	23.4		
Urban	17.9	24.2	24.1	21.0	20.0	14.7	23.9	23.5	24.3	18.8	21.8		
INDIA													
Combined	34.6	33.0	33.3	33.7	33.7	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.9	32.9	32.6		
Rural	35.8	34.3	34.7	35.1	35.6	35.5	35.3	35.3	35.3	34.3	34.2		
Urban	28.4	27.8	27.8	27.6	27.8	27.0	17.6	28.3	29.4	28.1	27.1		

Annual Death Rates in different States/Union Territories of India during 1976—1986

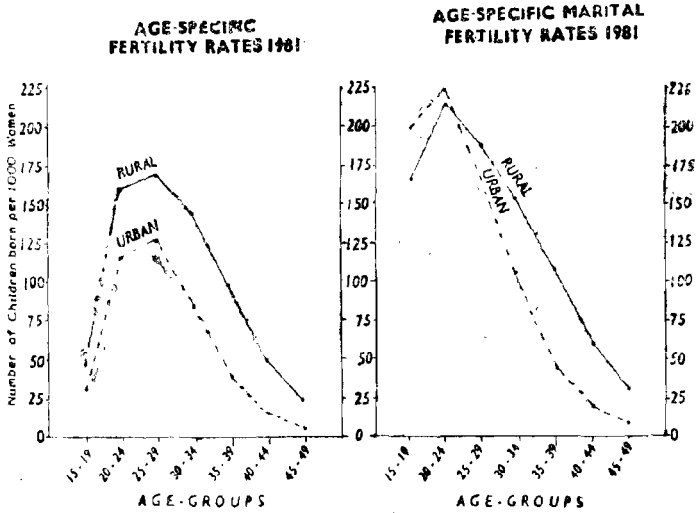
States/Union Territories	Area	Annual Death Rate during												
		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 ^f	9	10	11	12	13	
STATES :														
1. Andhra Pradesh	. . . . .	Combined	14.5	14.2	13.3	12.6	11.3	11.1	10.6	10.4	11.0	10.3	9.9
		Rural	15.6	15.6	14.3	13.6	12.4	12.2	11.8	11.2	11.7	11.1	10.7	
		Urban	9.5	8.0	8.9	8.0	6.8	6.5	6.5	7.2	8.6	7.3	7.1	
2. Assam	. . . . .	Combined	14.9	12.9	13.2	11.2	10.7	12.6	12.4	12.1	13.2	13.2	12.6
		Rural	15.4	13.4	13.7	11.6	11.0	13.0	12.8	12.5	13.5	13.5	12.9	
		Urban	9.7	7.6	8.0	6.6	6.9	8.0	7.8	7.2	9.3	8.4	7.9	
3. Bihar	. . . . .	Combined	12.1	12.1	13.5	15.1	15.0	13.9	14.1	13.0	14.5	15.0	13.8
		Rural	12.3	12.4	13.6	16.3	16.0	14.7	14.8	13.5	15.1	15.6	14.4	
		Urban	9.4	8.0	9.1	7.4	8.2	8.0	7.2	7.4	9.7	9.0	8.8	
4. Gujarat	. . . . .	Combined	15.3	14.8	12.7	12.9	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.6	10.8	10.8	10.5
		Rural	16.8	15.8	13.8	13.6	13.0	12.4	13.2	12.8	12.0	11.8	11.3	
		Urban	11.0	11.8	9.4	10.8	10.0	10.7	8.3	9.0	8.2	8.7	8.6	
5. Haryana	. . . . .	Combined	12.8	13.7	13.5	10.5	11.2	11.3	9.2	9.0	10.9	9.1	8.7
		Rural	13.9	14.9	14.4	10.8	12.0	11.9	10.2	9.8	11.7	9.7	9.2	
		Urban	7.8	7.7	8.9	8.7	7.2	7.6	5.7	6.5	7.9	7.1	6.6	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6. Himachal Pradesh.													
		Combined	13.5	11.6	11.8	10.5	10.4	11.1	9.5	10.3	10.3	10.5	8.7
		Rural	14.0	12.0	12.2	10.8	10.6	11.5	9.8	10.5	10.6	10.8	8.8
		Urban	6.8	5.4	6.8	5.6	6.1	5.1	4.5	6.3	6.3	6.5	7.2
7. Jammu & Kashmir													
		Combined	11.5	11.3	11.7	9.3	9.6	9.0	8.4	8.8	9.5	9.8	8.6
		Rural	12.6	12.3	12.6	10.3	10.5	9.7	9.1	9.4	10.1	10.5	9.0
		Urban	7.0	6.8	7.6	5.2	5.6	6.0	6.5	6.7	7.3	7.2	6.8
8. Karnataka													
		Combined	11.7	11.1	12.0	10.4	9.6	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.6	8.8	8.7
		Rural	13.4	12.5	13.6	11.8	10.7	10.2	10.2	10.6	10.7	9.8	9.4
		Urban	7.7	7.8	8.2	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.1	6.8
9. Kerala													
		Combined	8.1	7.3	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.1
		Rural	8.2	7.4	7.1	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.0
		Urban	7.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	5.8	6.6	6.9	7.3	6.6	6.9
10. Madhya Pradesh													
		Combined	16.5	17.9	15.1	15.3	15.2	16.6	14.9	14.5	14.2	14.2	13.6
		Rural	17.7	19.4	16.0	16.5	16.4	18.0	16.3	15.9	15.5	15.3	14.8
		Urban	10.2	9.6	9.9	8.7	9.3	9.3	9.0	8.7	9.0	9.4	8.8
11. Maharashtra													
		Combined	11.3	12.8	10.3	10.7	9.7	9.6	8.8	9.2	9.4	8.4	8.4
		Rural	12.5	14.5	11.3	12.0	10.9	10.6	9.9	10.4	10.7	9.4	9.2
		Urban	8.7	9.0	8.2	7.9	7.1	7.4	6.7	8.8	7.1	6.7	6.1
12. Manipur													
		Combined	6.9	6.3	7.6	6.7	6.3	6.6	..	7.0	6.2	7.7	6.7
		Rural	7.1	6.4	7.8	7.0	6.4	6.8	7.1	7.3	6.4	7.9	7.1
		Urban	5.4	4.8	5.7	3.5	4.6	4.5	..	8.1	5.8	7.1	5.2

13.	Meghalaya	Combined	15.5	14.1	10.2	12.1	11.1	8.2	8.9	8.3	11.8	12.7	10.1
		Rural	17.6	16.0	11.3	13.2	12.3	8.9	9.9	9.2	13.2	14.3	11.2
		Urban	5.1	4.6	5.0	6.4	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.5	5.6	5.3
14.	Nagaland	Combined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.3	5.3	5.9
		Rural	8.3	6.7	5.5	8.3	7.1	5.3	..	7.3	6.3	7.0	6.6
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	0.5	3.0	2.7
15.	Orissa	Combined	15.8	16.6	14.1	14.8	14.3	13.1	13.0	12.5	14.4	14.0	13.0
		Rural	16.3	17.2	15.5	15.2	14.9	13.8	13.5	12.8	14.8	14.6	13.5
		Urban	9.9	9.6	9.8	10.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	9.1	10.1	8.1	8.1
16.	Punjab	Combined	11.0	10.8	11.6	9.5	8.7	9.4	8.4	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.2
		Rural	11.4	11.4	12.3	9.8	9.2	10.0	9.1	10.3	10.1	9.7	8.7
		Urban	9.3	8.6	9.0	8.3	6.6	7.1	6.4	7.3	5.8	6.7	6.6
17.	Rajasthan	Combined	14.7	14.8	15.6	12.8	13.4	14.3	12.1	13.6	14.3	13.2	11.7
		Rural	16.2	16.0	16.7	13.6	14.4	15.8	13.3	14.4	15.3	14.0	12.5
		Urban	7.9	9.2	10.3	8.7	8.7	7.6	7.8	10.1	9.8	9.6	8.4
18.	Sikkim	Combined	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.9	9.5	10.9	10.2	10.7
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.9	9.9	12.2	11.3	11.7
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.4	8.0	4.8	5.0	8.2
19.	Tamil Nadu	Combined	14.6	13.7	12.8	12.1	11.2	11.8	11.2	11.7	10.8	9.5	9.5
		Rural	16.7	15.2	14.4	13.4	12.4	13.5	13.4	13.4	11.9	10.9	10.7
		Urban	9.8	10.1	9.1	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.4	8.5	8.7	6.9	7.1
20.	Tripura	Combined	10.2	9.4	11.6	11.4	7.8	8.0	7.7	7.5	9.6	9.9	10.3
		Rural	10.5	9.8	12.9	11.9	8.1	8.2	8.0	7.8	9.7	10.1	10.5
		Urban	5.6	4.6	6.5	7.4	4.9	5.4	5.7	4.9	7.9	8.0	9.2

5. Delhi	Combined	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.0	6.6	7.1	7.6	7.2	8.5	8.1	7.3
	Rural	10.1	11.6	11.9	8.2	8.9	9.2	8.4	8.4	11.9	10.1	8.7
	Urban	7.3	8.0	7.7	6.8	6.4	6.8	7.5	7.0	8.2	7.9	7.2
6. Goa Daman & Diu	Combined	9.2	9.4	9.2	7.7	6.9	6.8	7.2	7.5	8.4	8.0	7.7
	Rural	10.4	10.2	9.8	8.3	7.4	7.7	7.8	8.2	9.4	9.0	8.1
	Urban	5.9	7.5	7.6	5.9	5.6	4.3	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.9
7. Lakshadweep	Combined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.6	7.4	4.9
	Rural	8.8	8.7	8.9	11.2	9.9	8.4	7.5	9.4	6.7	9.2	5.4
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.9	8.2	4.2
8. Pondicherry	Combined	11.6	10.3	10.6	9.8	7.7	7.3	6.5	8.5	8.3	7.2	8.3
	Rural	12.6	10.7	10.9	10.2	7.6	7.3	7.3	10.5	8.4	8.3	8.7
	Urban	6.0	8.1	10.3	7.1	8.5	7.2	6.1	6.9	8.2	6.3	8.0
INDIA	Combined	15.0	14.7	14.2	13.0	12.6	12.5	11.9	11.9	12.5	11.8	11.1
	Rural	16.3	16.0	15.3	14.1	13.7	13.7	13.1	13.1	13.7	13.0	13.2
	Urban	9.5	9.4	9.4	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.9	8.7	7.8	7.6

TRIPURA FERTILITY RATES 1981



NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN - PARITY (Among 1000 males females)

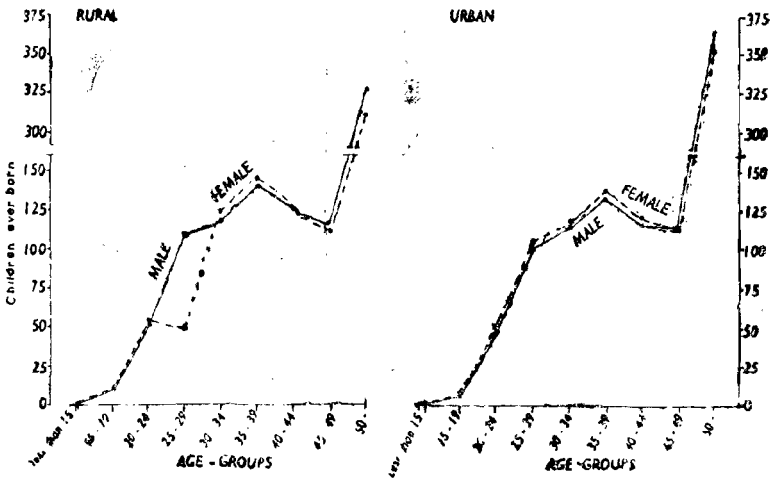


Diagram 13

Crude Birth Rate is not a sensitive indicator as it completely ignored the age, sex distribution and marital status of the population. It does not relate the births to the women at risk of having these births.

Age Specific Fertility Rate : ASFR

It is defined as the number of live births occurring during a year to 1000 females of a particular age group in the population. Naturally, ASFRs are computed by five year age groups of 15-19, 20-24, 40-44, 45-49, but some times single year rates are also worked out. If $B_{x, x+4}$ is the number of live births to female aged x and $x + 4$ (*i.e* $F_{x, x+4}$) during a year.

$$ASFR_{x, x+4} = \frac{B_{x, x+4}}{F_{x, x+4}} \times 1000$$

Based on 1981 Census data, the age specific fertility rates for different age groups are as under :

TABLE X-2

Age Specific Fertility rates of different age group for rural and urban areas of Tripura

Age Group	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
15—19	46.35	31.51
20—24	161.06	117.09
25—29	170.61	128.20
30—34	139.40	87.94
35—39	96.97	40.72
40—44	50.53	16.31
45—49	24.35	6.24

Age specific fertility rates (ASFR) in the different age groups were found to be higher in rural areas compared with urban areas. The maximum ASFR was found in the age group of 25-29 followed by age groups 20-24, 30-34, 35-39 in both

rural and urban areas. However, the ASFR was found to be lowest in age group 45-49 followed by the age groups 40-44 and 15-19 in urban areas and in case of rural areas the lowest in age group 45-49 followed by age group 15-19.

The table reveals that whatever may be the residing factor rural or urban, the trend of fertility is the same in respect of age groups. In both rural and urban, a clear inclination in the rate is observed from 15-19 age group and the highest rate is exhibited by the age group 25-29, after which the rate declines upto 45-49 age group. The older women in the reproductive age groups also contribute a sizeable proportion to fertility.

Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate

Age specific Marital Fertility Rate is defined as the number of live births occurring during a year to 1000 currently married women in the particular age group. If $B_{M,N}$ be the number of births in a particular age group M-N and $F_{M,N}$ be the number of currently married women of the same age group then

$$ASMR_{M,N} = \frac{B_{M,N}}{F_{M,N}} \times 1000$$

Based on 1981 Census data the ASMRs are as under :—

TABLE X-3

Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate by age-group

15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Rural	165.65	215.07	180.01	150.32	106.31	50.44	30.75
Urban	197.30	223.17	162.70	98.08	45.35	19.76	8.34

It is very interesting to observe here that in both rural and urban areas the Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate

(ASMFR) in Age Group 20-24 is higher. The sectoral differences for different age group reveal that the massive family welfare programme launched in the urban area might have contributed towards significant reduction of fertility level in the urban sector.

The above table further reveals that in case of younger reproductive age group *i.e.* 15-19 and 20-24, the fertility rates in urban areas are higher than that in rural areas while from age 25 to 49 age the fertility rates (ASMFR) are lower in urban areas and higher in rural areas. This trend is same in case of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes women.

TABLE X·4
Fertility level by caste group

Caste/Tribe	Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate							
	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Scheduled R	160·60	220·04	202·50	167·33	118·22	61·93	34·58	
Castes								
U	210·39	237·43	177·13	141·72	90·37	45·87	3·75	
Scheduled R	135·40	165·52	159·37	138·38	108·50	71·03	40·15	
Tribe								
U	226·19	280·00	147·26	111·65	44·94	28·571	1·63	

The table reveals that in rural areas the fertility rates for age groups 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39 in scheduled castes are higher than scheduled tribe women while in the age groups 40-44 and 45-49 the rate is higher in scheduled tribe than in scheduled castes. But in case of urban area, the ASMFR for women age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 45-49 are

higher in scheduled tribes than scheduled castes. Fertility rates in rural sector for scheduled castes and tribes in respect of elderly women is comparatively high when compared with the urban sector.

Total Fertility Rate :

Total fertility rate is defined as the total number of live birth that would occur to 1000 females throughout their reproductive span of life, assuming that they all survive during the span. It is computed as :—

$$\text{TFR} = \frac{\text{ASFR } 5 \times 5}{1000}$$

When ASFR denote Age Specific Fertility Rate.

This is an index of age sex adjusted fertility measures. If single year ASFR used, than there is no need to multiply by 5.

In case of Tripura total fertility rates for rural and urban are :—

Rural 3.45 and Urban 2.14

Number of children ever born—Parity

The information related to children ever born to the ever married women and their parities was introduced for the first time in 1981 Census.

This is an index of age sex adjusted fertility measures if single year ASFR used, then there is no need to multiply by 5.

The distribution of the ever married women in different age groups in rural and urban areas and their parities of children has been presented in the following table :—

TABLE X-5
Women in different age groups by rural and urban and their parities

Present age of ever married women	PARITY														
	0		1		2		3		4+		Not stated				
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban			
All Ages	1000	1000	96.72	88.02	132.45	154.82	134.42	165.13	130.41	139.77	462.97	409.43	43.03	42.83	
Less than 15	1000	1000	842.04	724.77	57.32	73.39	6.37	..	..	..	..	..	96.27	201.84
15—19	1000	1000	567.09	508.80	308.85	346.39	75.39	75.70	13.23	16.29	2.59	2.20	32.85	50.62	
20—24	1000	1000	231.13	226.59	334.96	366.95	242.92	244.23	111.86	94.53	52.94	40.71	26.19	26.99	
25—29	1000	1000	82.01	103.46	170.17	242.86	238.25	268.20	217.30	193.43	268.66	170.74	23.01	21.31	
30—34	1000	1000	35.36	48.66	78.24	132.80	144.78	234.03	189.97	212.97	529.08	346.85	22.57	24.97	
35—39	1000	1000	20.64	29.91	47.74	81.06	85.29	172.20	132.91	181.17	692.62	512.99	20.80	22.67	
40—44	1000	1000	17.23	21.11	41.50	57.54	21.91	111.57	107.38	143.66	933.45	623.06	28.53	43.06	
45—49	1000	1000	15.37	20.42	41.91	50.33	66.89	76.10	99.62	111.36	740.92	699.49	35.29	42.30	
50+	1000	1000	19.51	26.56	77.25	75.57	86.12	84.54	105.86	100.07	617.73	632.77	93.53	80.49	

TABLE X-6
Fertility differentials by religion and age group in rural and urban areas

Present age of the currently married women	Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate												
	Hindus		Muslim		Christian		Buddhist						
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
15-19	166.25	197.38	158.82	187.10	163.42	250.00	178.17	333.33				
20-24	215.73	223.83	211.83	206.14	212.86	275.10	204.96	..				
25-29	187.52	162.27	199.78	186.67	183.49	166.67	178.25	..				
30-34	147.73	96.37	182.77	144.74	136.15	363.64	159.01	375.00				
35-39	105.33	43.80	115.33	115.94	102.43	..	118.36	..				
40-44	58.07	18.76	75.49	65.93	54.04	..	65.28	..				
45-49	29.99	6.61	42.32	48.78	27.32	..	31.08	333.33				

The above table depicts the ASMR for the major religions in the State of Tripura. Persons belonging to religions are viz Sikh, Jain etc. are few in number when compared with the other religions. In rural areas of the State, Hindus have the highest ASMR in age group 20-24 after which there is a gradual decline upto 35-39 and then a steep decline in the older age group of currently married women. Similar trend of fertility is also found for Muslims and Christians in rural areas. However, higher fertility rate in the age groups other than 15-19 may be seen in respect of Muslims.

CHAPTER XI

“MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE”

In the field of population study, Migration is an important aspect. A state or a country or a community gains or losses by births, deaths, and migration. Gains are caused by births and immigration while loss is caused by deaths and out migration. In all, migration becomes a major factor in changing the population size and structure. Simultaneously it effects the places from or to which migrants move.

The presentation of data related to migration changed from Census to Census. In 1961 Census it was presented with reference to place of birth. A person born in any place outside the place of enumeration was treated as a migrant at the place of enumeration. For the purpose of collecting the information the following set of data were collected (1). Birth place. (2) Rural or Urban of birth place (3). Duration of residence if the person was born outside the place of residence. In 1971 Census besides birth place, the information on the place of last residence was also collected. With this new question, scope for accounting the recent movement was widened and a person who stayed many other places for years together and then returned at the place of birth was treated as migrant. Thus the information collected in 1971 was as follows : I. Birth place (a) Place of birth, (b) Rural/Urban, (c) District, (d) State/Country II. Last residence i (a) Place of last residence, (b) Rural/Urban, (c) District, (d) State/Country. II. Duration of last residence. During 1981 Census additional information i.e. reasons for migration from the place of last residence has also been collected.

The following table shows the population of Tripura classified by place of birth.

TABLE XI-1
Population classified by place of birth

Place of birth	Male	Female	Percentage to total	
			Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL POPULATION	1,054,846	998,212	51.38	48.62
A. Born in India	815,838	771,667	39.74	37.59

	1	2	3	4	5
I. Within the State of enumeration	797,946	755,479	38.87	36.80	
1. Born in place of enumeration	699,397	611,592	34.07	29.79	
2. Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	76,764	119,389	3.74	5.82	
3. Born in other district of the state	21,785	24,498	1.06	1.19	
II. State in India beyond the state of enumeration	17,892	16,188	0.87	.79	
B. Born in countries in Asia beyond India (Including U.S.S.R.)	239,002	226,542	11.64	11.03	
Bangladesh	238,450	226,175	11.61	11.02	
C. Countries in Europe (DSSR)	3	2	N	N	
D. Countries in Africa	1	..	N	..	
E. Countries in America . . . . .	..	..	..	..
F. Countries in Oceania . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Unclassifiable . . . . .	..	..	N	..	

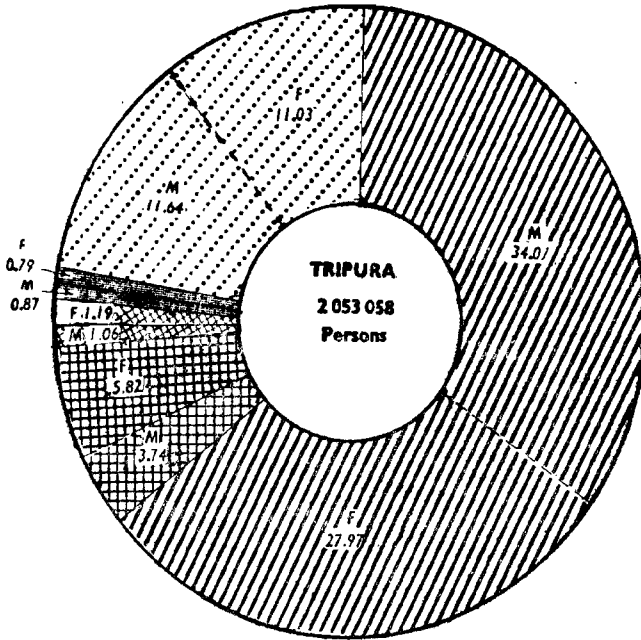
Among males which is 51.38% of population, 39.74% were born in India and 11.64% were born outside India. Among males whose birth place is within India 34.07% were born at the place of enumeration, 3.74% in the district of enumeration and 1.06% in the other districts of the state of enumeration while only 0.87% were born in the other states of India.

Among females who form 48.62% of total population, 11.03% were born outside India and 37.59% were born within India out of which 29.79% were born at the place of enumeration, 5.82% other than the place of enumeration but in the district of enumeration, 1.19% in other districts of the state of enumeration and only 0.79% were born in other states of India.

Migrants by place of last residence

In 1971 and 1981 Census migration was also ascertained on the basis of place of last residence in addition to birth place. As it is based on last place of residence it takes account of only the last migratory movement of a person even though he might have migrated several times in the past.

**TRIPURA
POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH
1981**



NOTE :-
FIGURES GIVEN BELOW OR AGAINST M & F ARE IN PER CENT

M-MALE
F-FEMALE

BORN IN INDIA



BORN IN THE PLACE OF
ENUMERATION



BORN IN OTHER DISTRICTS OF
STATE



BORN ELSEWHERE IN THE
DISTRICT OF ENUMERATION



BORN IN OTHER STATES OF INDIA
BEYOND THE STATE OF ENUMERATION



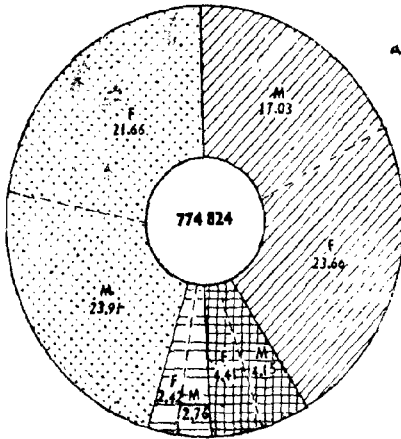
BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES BEYOND INDIA

Diagram 14

TRIPURA

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION 1981

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE



A. LAST RESIDENCE ELSEWHERE IN INDIA

I. WITHIN THE STATE OF ENUMERATION BUT OUTSIDE THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION

1. Elsewhere in the district of enumeration
2. In other districts of state of enumeration

II. STATES IN INDIA BEYOND THE STATE OF ENUMERATION

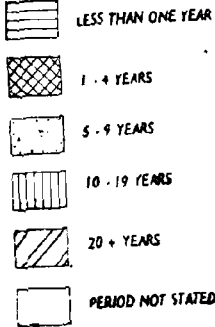
B. LAST RESIDENCE IN OTHER COUNTRIES BEYOND INDIA



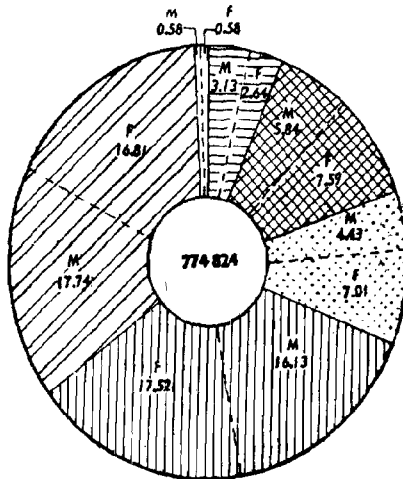
M - MALE F - FEMALE

NOTE: FIGURES GIVEN BELOW M & F ARE IN PER CENT

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION



M - MALE F - FEMALE



NOTE: FIGURES GIVEN BELOW M & F ARE IN PER CENT

The following table shows the distribution of migrants according to place of last residence. It shows intra district inter district intra and inter State and international migration.

TABLE XI-2

Distribution of population by place of last residence

Place of last residence	Total Rural Urban	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	
TOTAL MIGRANTS	Total	356,417	388,407	
	Rural	309,213	341,041	
	Urban	47,205	47,366	
A. Last Residence Elsewhere in India	Rural	Rural	128,390	175,043
	Urban		28,672	29,343
	Rural	Urban	8,951	10,024
	Urban		10,749	11,060
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Rural	Rural	119,806	167,433
	Urban		22,313	24,362
	Rural	Urban	7,928	9,008
	Urban		7,328	7,552
1. Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Rural	Rural	102,124	148,078
	Urban		14,491	16,512
	Rural	Urban	6,436	7,426
	Urban		3,470	3,669
2. In other district of state of enumeration	Rural	Rural	17,682	19,355
	Urban		11,680	11,734
	Rural	Urban	1,492	1,582
	Urban		3,858	3,883
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Rural	Rural	8,584	7,610
	Urban		6,359	4,980
	Rural	Urban	1,023	1,016
	Urban		3,421	3,508

1	2	3	4
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (Incl. USSR)	Total		
	Rural	151,244	135,780
	Urban	26,832	25,516
C. Countries in Europe (Excl. USSR)	Total		
	Rural	5	2
	Urban	2	..
D. Countries in Africa	Total		
	Rural	..	1
	Urban	..	..
E. Countries in America		..	..
F. Countries in Oceania		..	..
1. Unclassifiable	Rural	..	1
	Urban	..	1

The table depicts that the number of male and female migrants are 356,417, 388,407 respectively on the basis of last place of residence, out of which 309,213 males and 341,041 females migrated to rural while 47,205 males and 47,366 females in urban area.

Among the migrants whose last place of residence is within India but outside the place of enumeration, 128,390 males and 175,043 females are migrants from Rural area of any place in India to Rural area of Tripura, 28,672 males and 29,343 females from Urban areas of India to rural areas of Tripura. Again 8,951 males and 10,024 females from rural area of India have migrated to urban area of Tripura and 1,0749 males and 11,060 females from urban area of India have migrated to urban areas of Tripura.

The flow of the movement of the migrated persons from the rural area to a particular area may be considered to be responsible for the growth of towns.

The following table shows the number of migrants on the basis of last residence in the rural and urban area of Tripura by reasons for migration.

TABLE XI-3

Number of migrants by reasons of migration

Reasons for migration	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
1. Employment	30,632	5,253	8,562	1,648
2. Education	2,752	1,140	1,851	888
3. Family moved	114,787	106,641	12,106	15,198
4. Marriage	5,794	113,814	84	9,850
5. Others	155,248	114,193	24,602	19,782
TOTAL	309,213	341,041	47,205	47,366

The main reasons for migration in respect of males are employment and education whereas for females, the main reason is the marriage.

CHAPTER XI

SUMMARY

We may recapitulate here some of the salient features of the population of Tripura as revealed by 1981 Census. Tripura has a population 2,053,058 which accounts for 0.30% of the 685,184,692 population of India ranking 19th among states and Union Territories. 1,827,490 live in rural area of Tripura while 225,568 in urban area. The geographical area of the State Tripura is 10486.0 Sq. Km. which is 0.32% of the total area of the country 3,287,263.0 Sq. Km. ranking 23rd among the States and Union Territories. Rural area of Tripura covers 10,431.6 Sq. Km. while urban area covers only 54.4 Sq. Km. West Tripura District is the most populous one having Agartala Town, the capital city of the State while other two districts North and South Tripura have .54 and .53 millions of population respectively.

The average density of Tripura is 196 which is less than the country's density of 216. This is because of the hilly character of the State. The density of Tripura shows a clear inclination from 17 in 1901 to 109 in 1961 and 196 in 1981. West Tripura district being the most populous shows the highest density of 322 per Sq. Km.

The percentage increase in the urban population in the State shows a peculiar character during the decades. During 1931—41 it was 84.69% followed by 140.74 in 1941—51, 141.81 in 1951—61, 57.64% in 1961—71 and in 1971—81 the increase stands to 38.93%. About 58.5% of the urban population of the state live in only one Class I Town (city) i.e. Agartala, the capital of Tripura.

The number of females per thousand males i.e. the sex ratio in 1961 for the country was 943 and 931 in 1971, 934

in 1981. But in case of Tripura State the sex ratio has been showing a steady inclination from 874 in 1901 to 946 in 1981.

The growth rate of 31.92 percent in Tripura is higher compared to the growth rate of the country 24.69 percent. Migration from Bangladesh during 1951-61 may be attributed as one of the reasons.

The age structure of the population of the State, if observed shows a broad base and tapering top. 39.37 percent of our population is in the younger age group of 0-14 while 7.04 percent are in the old age group of 60+. These two age groups of 0-14 and 60+ together occupy 46.41 percent of total population who are dependent on the 53.59 percent of population in the working age groups 15-59. The dependency ratio for the State is 87 against India's dependency ratio of 85. The State thus, shows the higher dependency ratio than that of the country.

The percentage of literacy was 30.98 in 1971 which increased to 42.12 as per 1981 Census. The state ranked 17th among States/Union Territories of the country during 1971 but due to the increase in literacy Tripura ranks 14th in 1981 among States.

As regards workers and non-workers of the State, 1981 Census yields that 29.64 percent of population are main workers who work more than 183 days in the year and 2.63 percent are marginal workers who work less than 183 days in the preceding year. But 67.73 percent which is the major portion of the population are non-workers.

A large population in the working age group do not get work at all and are unemployed. As a result a large number of unemployed persons are added every year with the back-log of unemployment.

Among workers 67.29 percent are agricultural workers, 14.03 percent are in other services, 6.21 percent are in trade and commerce and rest 12.67% are in other categories of workers. Among non-workers 37.59 percent are dependents and infants, 29.99 percent are in household duties and 28.23

percent are full time students while the rest 5.19 percent are retired/entired persons of independent means. Beggars, vagrants etc. inmates of penal, mental and charitable institution and others.

32 different castes of the state forms the scheduled caste population and they form 15.12 percent of total population. Further 19 different tribes form the scheduled tribe population of the state occupying 28.44 percent of the total population. 33.89 percent and 23.07 percent are the literates among scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population respectively.

In the state the total fertility for rural areas is 3.45 while that in urban areas is 2.14.

Migration which is one of the factors of the growth of population, has shown major role in previous census. During 1951-61 the growth rate of the state was 78.71 percent which was a record in the state and it was because of the influx of refugees from East Pakistan (presently Bangladesh).

Thus a check on growth of population and planned economic development needs effective implementation for reducing population pressure, level of poverty and dimension of unemployment.