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Refugee And Migration From Bangladesh To Tripura In The Period 1947-2014

Dr. Narottam Debbarma

Abstract

Tripura was an independent state had been ruled by 184 kings. It is thesecond largest Monarchy then Japan in the world history. It was a very peaceful state in the world, with her people from different ethnic and religious backgrounds living in relative harmony. Most of the indigenous people were self-sufficient and owned their land. Having the own culture and custom. The area of Tripura was 11,350.52 square Kilometer (Approx.) included Chakla Rosanabad (533.77 sq. mile or 858.83 sq. km.) till 1920. At present the total area is 10,491.69 sq. km and bordered by Bangladesh to the north, south, west and the Indian states of Assam and Mizoram to the east. According to 2011 census report the total population is 3,671,032 (36 lakh) which 0.3% of the country's population. The estimated population of Tripura in 2022 is 4,109,000 (41 lakh). Tripura continued to be a princely state until it merger into the union of India on 15th October 1949. The last king of Tripura Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur, as luck would have it, suddenly died a premature death at the age of 39 years on the 17th May, 1947. His son Yuvaraj Kirit Bikram Kishore Manikya was a minor boy. In that period the royal palace was vacuum, meanwhile the Pakistan was declaring as independent country on the 14th August, 1947 by the British Government and the ruler less Chakla Roshanabad which the part and parcel of Tripura was snatched away by Pakistani Forces to be added to East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). From the independence of India and her partition on 15th August, 1947 to the amalgamation of Tripura with the Indian union on 15th October, 1949 the period two years were considered as the "Period of Regency". There were no restriction or rules and regulations to cross the international border lines. The boundary of international border laying Tripura also not yet completed. The negligence of the governments centre and state both is the curse that indigenous people of Tripura become minority due to huge numbers of refugee and migration in the state.

Key words: *Monarchy, Minor Yuvaraj, Chakla Rosanabad, Snatched, East Pakistan, Amalgamation, Refugee and Migration, Tripura.*

Introduction

Migration is global phenomenon and it will be continuing since formation of human society. Population dynamics, regional, developments, social, economic, religion, geographical condition, political, push and pull factors and other issues history and culture shapes it. It manipulated almost every aspects of a state.

Migration is commonly known as the movement or resettlement of person who leaves his or her place of birth or of residence for another place. But migration is defined by various studies in different ways. *According to the United Nations Multilingual Demographic Dictionary Migration is “a form of geographical or spatial mobility between one geographic unit and another, generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or departure, to the place of destination or arrival”*. According to the “The United Nations 1951 convention relating to the status of refugees, a refugee is a person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country”.

The state of independent India witnessed the worst effect of partition in the form of mass butchery of common people due to communal riots and refugee. However, the unfortunate event on the part of Tripura was that, though the state was an independent princely state, she had to face the adverse effect of partition of India in the form of displaced person and refugee. Tripura had to face the adverse consequence of migration. These flows of immigrants increased it zenith numbers during the independence moment of Bangladesh in 1971. The population of the state Tripura prevailing religion in the state, followed by 84%, Muslims comprise of 9%, Christian 4.45% and Buddhists are 3.41%. The sex proportion of Tripura is 961 females for each 1000 males. The population density is 350 persons per square kilometer.

Reasons for migration:

In order to understand the current migration process, it is necessary to know and understand the migration history and background that, this were the several push and pull factors are associated with migration from Bangladesh to Tripura and they vary with different groups and times of migration. Migration from Bangladesh to India was comprised primarily of Bengali Hindus and Muslims. However, there are also small groups of Buddhist, Christian and other religious groups. The reasons for migration by all communities from Bangladesh fall within the following reasons:-

1. **Least numbers of educated tribal people of Tripura**
2. **Reason as Calcutta was the capital of India till 1911**
3. **Recruitment policy among the Bengali educated persons**
4. **Necessary of Skills and hard labourers for the development agriculture field and Tea garden in 1917-1931**
5. **Separation between Hill Tippera and Plain area called Chakla Rosanabad**
6. **Noakhali Riot in 1946**
7. **Two Nation Theory or the Partition between India-Pakistan in 1947 and Land exchange between Muslim and Bengali Hindu in 1948**
8. **Factor of Bengali language recognition officially**

Above the mentioned reasons Sl. No. (1-8) had explained in the article title “Refugee and Migration from Bangladesh to Tripura in the period 1901-1951”, please see www.ijcrt.org, UID-IJCRT2205711, Published in –Volume 10, Issue-5 May 2022.

9. Historical and Cultural ties
10. Demographic factors
11. Environmental factors
12. The war of liberation of Bangladesh 1971
13. Factor of Administrative facilitation
14. Religious insecurity
15. Incomplete of Border fence

Let us know above all the reasons of displacing people from Bangladesh to Tripura---

9. Historical and Cultural ties

The first Partition of Bengal (1905) was a territorial reorganization of the Bengal Presidency implemented by the authorities of the British Raj. The reorganization separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas. Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India from 1899 to **1905**. The **partition** of the **Bengal** province came into effect during his viceroyalty on 16th October **1905**. The British ruled Tippera or Chakla Rosanabad area as fertile region and could collect revenue more than hill Tippera. The Tripuri kingdom had been paid tax to the British government until 1920 then Tripura recognized as independent Hill Tripura.

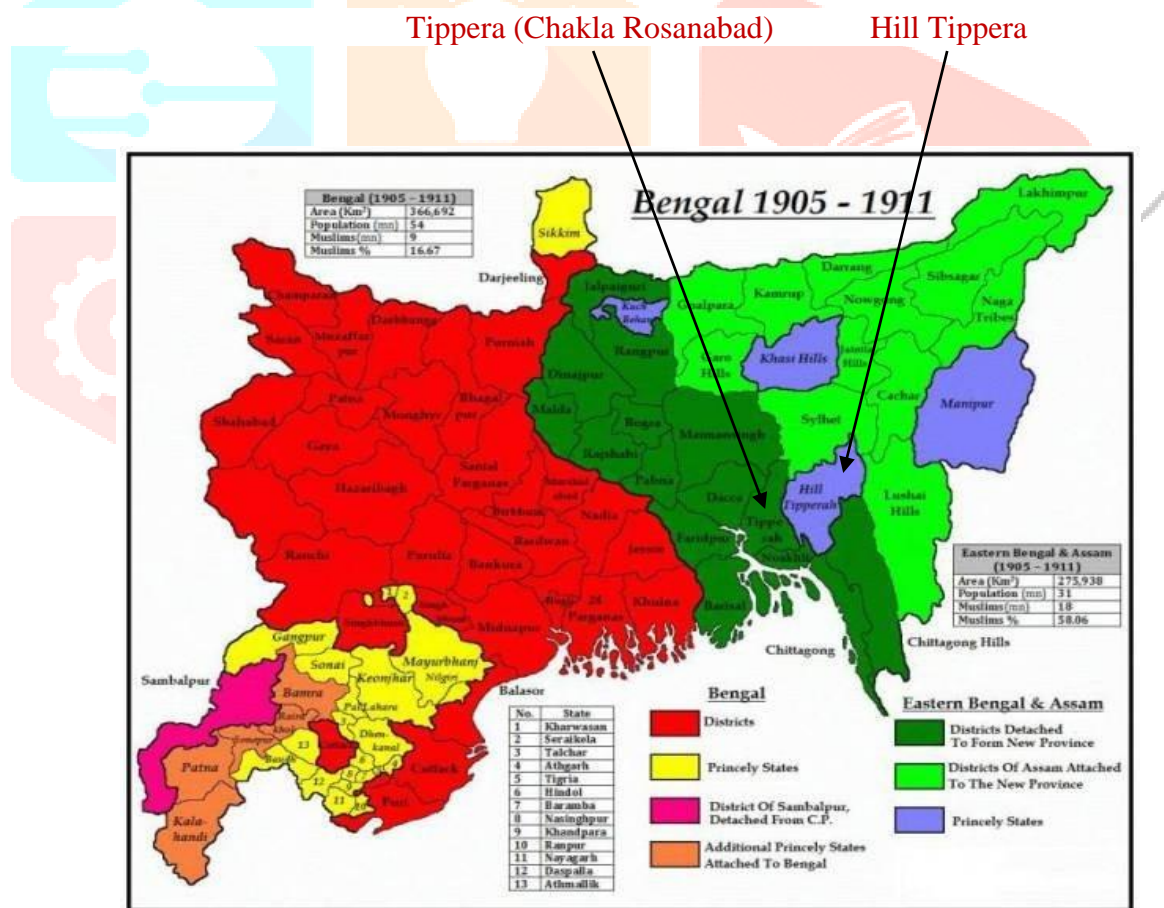


Figure: 1 - Map of Bengal in 1905-1911

The partition of India between India and Pakistan in 1947 was a great lost for Tripura too. The British Government had given freedom to Pakistan first on 14th August 1947 and they included Tippera or Chakla Rosanabad area because there was no demander on behalf of Tripura. Tripura was unlucky that the last king Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya unfortunately had passed away on 17th May 1947 and just within

three months the administration of Tripura was unsteady. Even the independent hill Tripura also would be integrated part of Pakistan under the leadership of Gedhu Mia. But failed for helping of India and finally joined with India on 15th October 1949. The two territories i.e. Tippera or Chakla Rosanabad and independent hill Tripura were undivided once. In that way their culture and custom were ties and obviously the migrated from Bangladesh to Tripura no doubt to match in the host state.

10. Demographic factors

Bangladesh, with a total area of 143, 998sq. km., has a high population density 1,015 persons per sq.km and is the seventh most populous country in the world. According to the 2011 Bangladesh census, the majority of its population 89.5% are Muslims, with 9.6% Hindus and others constituting 0.9%. Bengali or Bangla is the national language but English is widely used for business and official transactions. About 68% of its population depends on agriculture and agriculture related work.

A vast area of southern Bangladesh is a delta with low elevation (Fig 2). Bangladesh also hosts the confluence of three of major rivers in the world: the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Meghna. To make the matters worse, the country is also at the receiving end of most calamities caused by human activities in the upstream, notably deforestation and soil erosion in China, Nepal and India. The country is prone to cyclones, flood, drought, salinity intrusion and other natural calamities.

11. Environmental factors

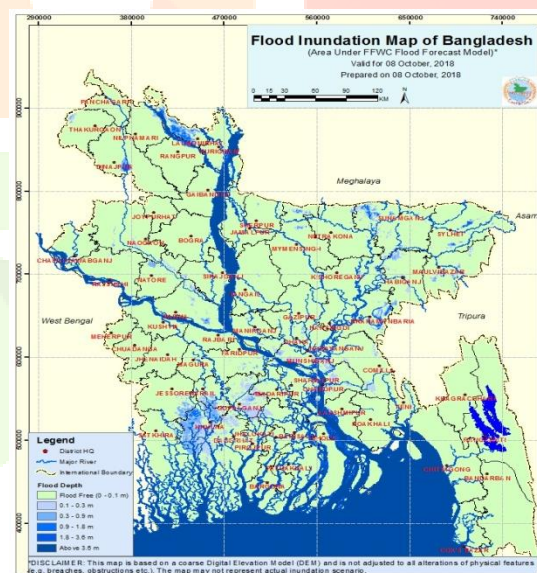


Figure: 2) Flood Inundation Map of Bangladesh

The climate of Bangladesh is tropical, with a pleasantly warm and sunny winter from November to February, a short hot spring between March and May, and a long rainy season from June to October, due to the summer monsoon. The country is flat and occupied by the huge Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta, and is therefore exposed to floods, as well as to storm surges when cyclones hit the Bay of Bengal.

According to the census report of 2011 the total population of Bangladesh was 152,518,015 which 8th ranks in the world. The country has a population density of 1,115.62 people per square kilometer. 12,492,427 people are Hindus i.e. 9.8% of the total population of Bangladesh.

Climate Process Drivers in Bangladesh Contributing to Migration

The major climate process drivers that could possibly be contributing to the migration from Bangladesh are:

- i. Drought
- ii. Rise in the sea level and salinity ingress

Drought: It occurs when moisture in the soil is not sufficient to meet the optimum need of crops (Karim, et al., 1990). It can occur in both pre and post monsoon periods due to prolonged dry periods. Drought also can be identified by physical observation like the development of cracks on topsoil due to dryness, yellowish coloration in vegetation and dusty layer in the topsoil (Ahmed, 2006). The north western region of Bangladesh is generally drought-prone. Pre monsoon drought destroys Rabi and Pre-kharif crops, like HYV Boro, Aus, Wheat, Pulses, Sugarcane, Potatoes etc. Post- monsoon drought affects kharif crops like Aman (Ahmed, 2006).

Sea level rise:

One of the main threats of climate change is sea level rise caused by thermal expansion of sea water and the melting of ice and snow (Hemming et al., 2007). There is very little reliable data or information regarding sea level rise in Bangladesh. The Khulna region of south western Bangladesh has recorded a 5.18 mm per year of sea level rise (Shamsuddha, IRIN Report, 2008). Experts predict that if the current trend in climate change were to continue unabated, within the next two decades Bangladesh may lose as much as 20% of its land to rising sea level and melting Himalayan glaciers (IRIN Report, 2008).

It has been estimated that by 2050, one in every seven people in Bangladesh will be displaced by climate change. Specifically, with a projected 19.6 inch (50 cm) rise in sea level, **Bangladesh may lose approximately 11% of its land by then**, and up to 18 million people may have to migrate because of sea-level rise alone updated on 9th December 2021.

12. The war of liberation of Bangladesh 1971

The **Indo-Pakistani War of 1971** was a military confrontation between India and Pakistan that occurred during the liberation war in East Pakistan from 3rd December 1971 to the fall of Dacca (Dhaka) on 16th December 1971. The war began with preemptive aerial strikes on 11 Indian air stations, which led to the commencement of hostilities with Pakistan and Indian entry into the war of independence in East Pakistan on the side of Bengali nationalist forces. Lasting just 13 days, it is one of the shortest wars in history.

The Indian government opened the East Pakistan–India border to allow the Bengali refugees to find safe shelter; the governments of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura established refugee camps along the border. The resulting flood of impoverished East Pakistani refugees strained India's already overburdened economy.

As a result of the war, East Pakistan disintegrated and became an independent country, Bangladesh, as the world's fourth most populous Muslim state on 16 December 1971. Pakistan itself secured the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman from the Headquarter Prison and allowed him to return to Dacca. On 19 January 1972, Mujib was inaugurated as the first President of Bangladesh, later becoming the Prime Minister of Bangladesh in 1974.

Bangladesh government figures state that Pakistani forces aided by collaborators killed three million people, raped 200,000 women and displaced millions of others.

According to the authors Kenton Worcester, Sally Bermanzohn, and Mark Ungar, Bengalis themselves killed about 150,000 non-Bengalis living in the East. There had been reports of Bengali insurgents indiscriminately killing non-Bengalis throughout the East; however, neither side provided substantial proofs for their claims and both Bangladeshi and Pakistani figures contradict each other over this issue. Bihari representatives in June 1971 claimed a higher figure of 500,000 killed by Bengalis.

13. Factor of Administrative facilitation

Some graduate migrated from Bangladesh used to take admission in class-9 (Nine) by producing the fake required documents. She/ he sure would pass the board examination and the essential educational certificates had been helping him to get Permanent Residential Certificate. Such kind of people after completion of higher study they become head of the office or authority from concern office. Whether they could join in civil service examination or other administrative public relation offices then it would be golden opportunity for the new displaced people. Some officers from lower class to higher level officers were gained by selling such as PRTC or Citizenship certificate (figure-3). Whereas the Citizenship certificate could not issue by any of the competent authority of state government, it has the power to issue by the Central government only. But the refugee government passed the bill forcefully in the assembly and had ordered to implement to the issuing authority to be shown as they are the native people of the state. New comer migrated people also got chance to show as older of the state. Religion and politics are the other good sources to migrate in the state. Firstly they used to join in kirton party (a group of band party use to sing and dance for the God in a festival or an occasion). Similarly major portion of the migrated people have been participating in the ruling and against political parties both. They have been helping them socially and officially for their vote bank.

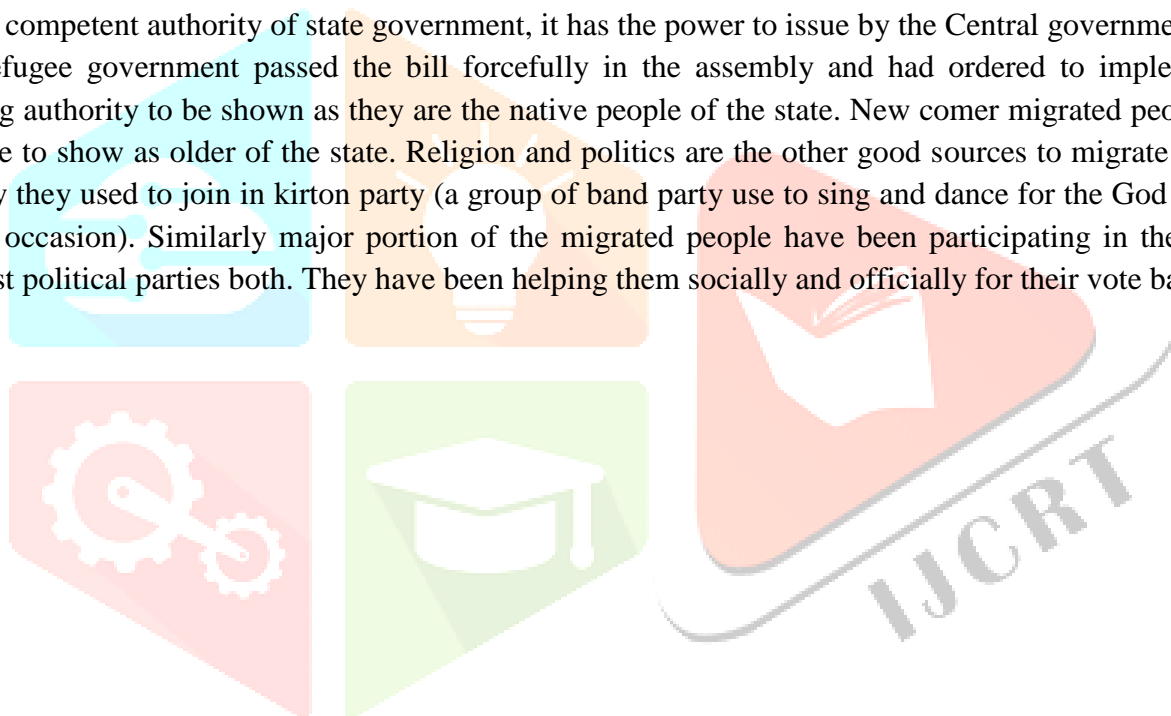


Figure:3 - Citizenship certificate:

Citizen of India

No. [REDACTED] **ORIGINAL**

GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA
OFFICE OF THE SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER
 SADAR, WEST TRIPURA.

No. [REDACTED] / SDO/SDR/CRC/90 AGARTALA
Dated... 4/10/90

MEMORANDUM



With reference to his/her application dated .. 2-7-90 ..

Shri/Smt... [REDACTED] ...

S/o. D/o. W/o. Late, Shri... [REDACTED] ...

of Village [REDACTED] P.S. [REDACTED] ...

West Tripura District prima facie qualifies for recognition as a Citizen of India by birth.

Sub-Divisional Officer
 SADAR 10 90
 (P. K. Bhattacharjee),
 Sub-Divisional Officer,
 Sadar, West Tripura.

[REDACTED] 7/12/90

14. Religious insecurity

Bangladesh is the fourth largest Muslim populated country in the world. 90% (percent) people of Bangladesh are Islam; 9.5% (percent) are Hindu and the rest are Christian and Buddhist. Though Bangladesh is a secular country like India but Islam is the state religion. Except Islam others religious people have been torturing and depriving since the formation of Bangladesh. The people of Bangladesh especially Hindu, Christian, Buddhist and others minority community are being religious insecure in Bangladesh. According to religious minority groups, the government continued to discriminate against them in property disputes and did not adequately protect them from attacks.”

Worse, however, has been the rise in private violence. Noted that the State Department in 2016: “Terrorist organizations claimed responsibility for a significant number of attacks, many of them fatal, against multiple religious minorities. There were at least twenty-four individuals killed in the attacks including members of the country’s Hindu, Christian, Buddhist and other minority communities. Terrorist groups also targeted religious converts, Shia, and individuals who engaged in activities deemed atheistic.” Hindus constituted the bulk of victims, including, according to State, “priests, temple workers, teachers, and businesspeople.”

The problem is not just terrorists. The State Department noted that religious minorities suffer housing, job and land discrimination. Moreover, individuals, gangs and mobs have attacked the vulnerable: “Communal violence involving minority religious groups continue to result in deaths, injuries, and damage to property.” Added State: “There were a significant number of attacks against religious minorities, particularly Hindus.” Targets included homes and temples. Violence also flared during the violence-ridden election. Even in a Dhaka suburb, noted State, “the media reported hundreds of attackers used sticks and bamboo poles to beat a group of Catholics and vandalize their homes and shops, injuring an estimated 60 people.”

One day in October Dilip Das had a bath, donned a new shirt presented to him by his son and prepared a garland of flowers before setting off for his local temple in Cumilla, a city of 300,000 in eastern Bangladesh. It was Durga Puja, the most important festival in the Bengali Hindu calendar. By the end of the day the 62-year-old Mr. Das was dead, bludgeoned by a Muslim mob.

15. Incomplete of Border fence

Total length of Bangladesh border that India shares 4,096 km, 856 km falls in Tripura. Sources of the Border Security Force (BSF) that 67 km of unfenced border along Indo-Bangladesh border in Tripura would be fenced by next year 2022. The migrated people use to cross through the open field especially at deep night and during raining.

Geographically, Bangladesh is located between Assam and Meghalaya in the North, West Bengal (now Bengal) in the West, Tripura Mizoram and Myanmar in the east and the Bay of Bengal in the south. As a result it shares almost 95% of its land border with India. In comparison, Bangladesh’s share of the land border in the south and south-east with Myanmar accounts for only about 5% of its total international land-border. This vast shared but mostly porous border across India, with inadequate border-control measures, has facilitated cross-border movement of people (Deka, 2011).

Data of refugee and migration from Bangladesh to Tripura in various decades below the following:

Table 1: Influx of Displaced persons into Tripura during the Regency period (1947-1949)

Year	Number of displaced persons
1947	8,124
1948	9,554
1949	10,575
Total	28,253

Source: R. B. Vaghaiwalla, *Census of India, 1951, Vol.XII, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Part I-A, Report, Shillong, 1954, p. 359*

Nature of Refugee migration in Tripura (1949 to1971)

The displaced persons during the period of Regency were generally the inhabitants of the adjoining districts of Hill Tipperah like Sylhet, Tipperah and Noakhali districts (Table No.2).

Table 2: Displaced persons by places of origin (1951)

Place of origin	Number of displaced person			Percentage of total
	Male	Female	Total	
East Bengal	39,441	36,120	75,561	74.67%
Sylhet	14,117	11,139	25,256	25.05%
Origin unspecified	312	70	382	0.38%
West Pakistan	1	Nil	1	0.00%
Total	53,871	47,329	1,01,200	

Source: Gayatri Bhattacharyya, *Refugee Rehabilitation and its impact on Tripura's Economy*, Omsons Publications, New Delhi, 1998, p. 15.

Table 3: Year wise figures of Refugee population migrated into the state Tripura from 1946 to 1957.

Sl.	Year	Total number of Refugee
1.	1946 (Riot Year)	3,327
2.	1947 (Year of Partition)	8,124
3.	1948	1,554
4.	1949 (Communal Disturbances)	11,575
5.	1950 (Serious Communal Riots)	67,151
6.	1951	2,016
7.	1952 (Serious Riots)	80,000
8.	1953	32,000
9.	1954	4,700
10.	1955	17,500
11.	1956	50,700
12.	1957	3,600
	Total	2,82,247

Source: Bangladesh Documents, No.15, Chapter V, Bangla Prakash, Dhaka, 1978, P. 91.

Table 4: Year wise figures of Refugee population migrated into the state Tripura from 1949 to 1971.

Sl.	Year	Number of refugees (registered displaced persons)
1.	1949	10,575
2.	1950	67,151
3.	1951 (January and February)	2,096
4.	1950-51	1,84,000
5.	1951-52	23,300
6.	1952-53	80,000
7.	1953-54	3,200
8.	1954-55	4,700
9.	1955-56	17,500
10.	1956-57	57,700
11.	1957-58	3,600
12.	1958-59	Registration of Refugee was stopped from 01-05-1958 to 31-12-1963
13.	1959-60	
14.	1960-61	

15.	1961-62	
16.	1962-63	
17.	1963-64	
18.	1964-65	1,00,340
19.	1965-66	13,073
20.	1966-67	1,654
21.	1967-68	12,299
22.	1968-69	3,120
23.	1969-70	4,334
24.	1970-71	5,774
	Total	5,92,320

Source: (a) R.B. Vaghaiwalla, *Census of India, 1951, Vol. XII, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Part I-A, Report, Shillong, 1954, pp. 359-360*(b) A.K. Bhattacharyya, *Tripura a portrait of population, Census of India 1971, Published by Controlled of Publications, Civil lines, Delhi, 1975, p. 54.*

Table 5: Refugeepopulation in Camp into state Tripura (1951-59)

Sl.	Year	Number of		
		Camps	Families	Persons
1.	1951	49	7,200	39,000
2.	1952	28	5,100	27,800
3.	1953	28	4,200	25,900
4.	1954	12	2,100	9,700
5.	1955	1	300	900
6.	1956	20	9,500	41,800
7.	1957	20	9,800	42,600
8.	1958	19	7,900	31,300
9.	1959	14	3,750	13,250
10.	Total	191	49,850	2,32,250

Source: Gayatri Bhattacharyya, *Refugee Rehabilitation and its impact on Tripura's Economy*, Omsons Publications, New Delhi, 1998, p. 34.

Table 6: Growth and Variation of population (1941 – 1971)

Year of Census	Population	Variation
1941	5,13,010	+ 25.9
1951	6,45,707	
1951	6,45,707	+ 76.9
1961	11,42,005	
1961	11,42,005	+ 36.3
1971	15,56,342	

Source: Statistical Abstract of Tripura 1978, Directorate of Statistics and Evaluation, Government of Tripura, Agartala, pp. 3-4.

Table 7: District wise distribution of registered displaced persons or Refugees in some specific months of 1971.

District	17 th August, 1971	20 th August, 1971	October, 1971
West Tripura District	5, 82,963	5,94,963	7,19,791
South Tripura District	3,62,477	3,72,384	4,33,673
North Tripura District	1,51,277	1,51,376	1,87,361
Total	10,96,717	11,18,722	13,40,831

Source: i) The Dainik Sambad (Bengali Daily), Agartala, Tripura, 18th August, 1971

ii) The Dainik Sambad (Bengali Daily), Agartala, Tripura, 25th August, 1971

iii) The Gonoraj (Bengali Daily), Agartala, 4th November, 1971.

The political struggle that was started in the first quarter of the year 1971 in East Pakistan was ended by the surrender of the Pakistani Arm Forces and independence of Bangladesh on 16th December 1971 and thus brought an end to the influx of East Pakistan's Refugees into Tripura.

Table 8: Distribution of refugees in various states of India in the year 1971

State	No. of Camps	No. of Refugees in Camps	No. of Refugees on their own	Total
West Bengal	492	48,49,786	23,86,130	72,35,916
Tripura	276	8,34,098	5,47,151	13,81,249
Meghalaya	17	5,91,520	76,466	6,67,986
Assam	28	2,55,642	91,913	3,47,555
Bihar	8	36,732	-	36,732
Madhya Pradesh	3	2,19,218	-	2,19,218
Uttar Pradesh	1	10,619	-	10,619
Total	825	67,97,615	31,01,660	98,98,825

Source: *Bangladesh War of Independence Documents*, K.C. Saha, op. cit..., p. 242.

From the month of April, 1971 to the end of that year the demographic pattern of Tripura was changed remarkably due to the persistent and pervasive influx of refugee from the then East Pakistan.

During the period of political turmoil along with the registered displaced persons, there were also a large number of non-registered displaced people; there were also a large number of non-registered displaced persons in Tripura. Non- Registered displaced persons has shown in (Table No.9).

Table 9: Number of non-registered displaced people in Tripura of some specific months in the year 1971.

Months	Non-registered displaced people (approx.)	People living in the relief camps
17 th August	1,62,700	7,47,140
20 th August	1,60,400	7,47,140
28 th October	68,000	8,52,596

Source: 1. The Dainik Sambad (Bengali Daily), Agartala 17th August and 20th August 1971.

2. Gonoraj (Bengali Daily), Agartala, 4th November 1971.

Along with the registered and non-registered displaced people in Tripura, there was another group of displaced persons, who were registered, but did not stay in the relief camps of Tripura. In reality the huge number of refugees in Tripura overburdened the state and thus to solve the problem partially the Government of India transported, 13,165 refugees from Tripura to Assam from mid june to mid july 1971(source: *Richard Sisson, Leo E. Rose, War and Secession, Pakistan, India and the creation of Bangladesh, University of California Press Ltd., Oxford, England, 1990, p. 300*)and in the month of August 1971, about 25,440 members of refugees were sent to other states.

Table 10: Growth of Tribal and Non-Tribal population in Tripura

Year	Population	Tribal population	Non-Tribal population	Tribal growth in (%)	Non-Tribal growth in (%)
1941	5,13,010	2,56,991	2,56,019	-	-
1951	6,45,707	2,37,953	4,01,074	(-) 7.40	59.26
1961	11,42,005	3,60,070	7,81,935	51.31	91.76
1971	15,56,544	4,50,544	11,05,798	25.12	41.41

Source: S. R. Bhattacharjee, *Tribal Insurgency in Tripura*, Inter-India Publication, New Delhi, 1989, p. 39

Therefore, it was evident that a good percentage of refugees stayed permanently in Tripura and as a result, the growth rate of population increased enormously in the state. In the year 1951 census the growth rate of Tribal population was decreased because some Tribal people went back in their own land Chakla Roshanabad which was undivided Tripura before(1947) independence India. But it was unlucky that the area snatched by Pakistan and the innocent Tribal people stayed back there. It was unfortunate that non-tribal people are increasing day by day.

In comparison to the demographic characteristics of India and her states, which were directly affected by the influx of Bengali Refugees from East Pakistan (Table No. 11), becomes clear that Tripura had the highest growth rate of population in 1971 than the other states of India. This was only due to the huge influx of refugees and their permanent settlement in the state.

Table 11: Growth of population since 1941 (by sub-division) and variation (1951- 1961)

Sub-Division	1941	1951	1961	1971	Variation 1951-1961	
					No. of increase	Percent
Amarpur	36,072	28,280	56,365	78,453	28,085	+99.3
Belonia	32,149	40,209	84,827	1,38,134	44,618	+111.0
Dharmanagar	53,001	82,545	1,27,548	1,73,393	45,003	+54.5
Kailasahar	65,036	58,624	1,04,126	1,41,181	45,502	+77.6
Kamalpur	24,922	30,372	61,675	88,455	31,303	+103.1
Khowai	54,072	55,560	1,29,948	1,77,993	74,388	+133.9
Sabroom	20,773	23,680	43,397	58,934	19,177	+83.3
Sadar	1,49,404	2,23,416	3,66,076	4,72,729	1,42,660	+63.9
Sonamura	32,630	44,544	77,969	1,00,877	33,425	+75.0
Udaipur	44,951	58,477	90,074	1,24,207	31,597	+54.0

Source: Statistical Abstract of Tripura 1978, Directorate of Statistics and Evaluation, Government of Tripura, Agartala, pp. 3-4.

Government of India had passed immigration Act in 1950. According to the Immigration Act, the Muslim immigrants were returned forcefully to their home from Tripura and other states of India. And the Muslim population were decreased from 2,30,002 in 1961 to 1,03,396 in 1971 from Tripura (Table No.12). Whatever may be the Government policy, it was true that the huge numbers of Hindu Bengali influx into Tripura due to the violation and angry among the returning Muslims of East Pakistan. The burden of all the displacement persons into Tripura could not bear Tripura alone.

Table 12: Muslim Population of Tripura (Sub-Division wise) of some specific year

Sub-Division	Muslim Population			
	1901	1931	1961	1971
Amarpur	-	948	10,139	1,182
Belonia	5,565	5,513	15,665	1,182
Dharmanagar	3,068	13,585	28,718	21,558
Kailashahar	5,703	12,667	15,116	13,483
Kamalpur	-	-	4,088	2,940
Khowai	542	3,385	9,239	778
Sabroom	-	1,189	2,960	90
Sadar	20,434	25,887	50,306	19,058
Sonamura	10,011	18,227	48,084	28,795
		19,319	45,637	13,296
Total	45,323	1,00,720	2,29,952	1,02,362

During the census period (1901) Udaipur was under Sonamura Division

Source:

1. Atish Chandra Choudhury, *Census Report 1310 T. E. (1910 A.D.)*, Tripura ReGovernment of Tripura, Agartala, Re-print 1995, p. 12
2. Thakur Sri Somendrachandra Debvarma, 1340 T. E. *Census Bibarani of Tripura (in Bengali)*, CCensus Report of Tripura 1340T. E.), Tribal Research Institute, Government of Tripura, Agartala, Re-print 1997, Provisional Table No.2. p. 145.
3. Anjali Chakraborty, *Muslim Inhabitants of Tripura: A Demographic and Socio- Cultural Profile*, Folklore and Folkloristics, Vol. 2; No.1, June 2009, Table No3. P. 3.
4. *Statistical Abstract of Tripura 1978*, Directorate of Statistics and Evaluation, Government of Tripura, Agartala, p. 39.

With the Bengali immigrants the Tribal immigrants also observed into Tripura. Table No. 13 depicts the number of tribes of Tripura based on various census reports.

Table 13: Tribe population of Tripura at a glance (1931 – 1971)

Name of the Tribe	1931	1951	1961	1971
Bhil	-	41	69	169
Bhutia	-	19	7	3
Chaimal	-	220	50	-
Chakma	8,730	7,277	22,386	28,662
Garoo	2,144	7,352	5,484	5,559
Halam	12,713	1,644	16,298	19,076
Jamatia	11,090	2,764	24,359	34,192
Khasia	-	151	359	491
Kuki	1,479	2,721	5,531	7,775
Lepcha	-	5	7	14
Lushai	2,175	1,947	2,988	3,672
Mog	5,748	3,789	10,524	13,273
Munda, Kaur	2,058	51	4,409	5,347
Noatia	27,405	1,916	16,010	10,297
Orang	979	-	2,875	3,428
Reang	35,881	8,471	56,597	64,722
Santal	735	736	1,562	2,222
Tripuri	79,074	1,50,971	1,89,799	2,50,545
Uchai	-	-	766	1,061
Unspecified	-	2,218	-	36
Total	1,90,211	1,92,293	3,60,070	4,50,444

Source: Table wise population of Tribes of Tripura at a glance (from 1931-2001), compiled from various Census data of India and distributes by Tribal Research Institute, Government of Tripura, Agaratala

Table 14: Number of non Tribal and aborigine or Tribal population increased from 1874-2011

Year	Total population	Non Tribal	Increasing non Tribal population of every after Census	Tribal population	Increasing Tribal population of every after census	Percentage of Tribal population
1874-75	74,523	27,000	----	47,523	----	63.77
1881	95,637	45,722	18,722	49,915	2,392	52.19
1891	1,37,575	67,283	21,561	70,292	20,377	51.09
1901	1,73,325	81,646	14,363	91,679	21,387	52.89
1911	2,29,613	1,19,484	36,664	1,11,303	19,624	48.47
1921	3,04,347	1,37,937	14,427	1,71,610	60,307	56.37
1931	3,82,450	1,79,123	4,63,386	2,03,327	31,717	52.00
1941	5,13,010	2,56,019	76,896	2,56,991	53,664	50.09
1951	6,39,028	4,01,071	1,45,056	2,37,957	-19,039	37.23
1961	11,42,005	7,81,935	3,80,860	3,60,070	1,22,117	31.50
1971	15,56,342	11,05,796	3,23,853	4,50,554	90,484	28.95
1981	20,53,058	14,69,138	3,63,350	5,83,920	1,33,366	28.44
1991	27,57,205	19,03,860	4,34,722	8,53,345	2,69,425	30.94
2001	31,99,203	22,05,777	3,01,917	9,93,426	1,40,081	31.05
2011	36,71,032	25,04,219	2,98,442	11,66,813	1,73,387	31.78

Source: Census Reports Government of Tripura and Census-2011, RGI, New Delhi

The total population according to 1951 census was 6,39,028. Number of non tribal population increased from 2,56,019 to 4,01,071 (Census report 1941-1951), i.e., 1,45,052 numbers of non tribal people had increased. But the tribal population has shown negative figure. The census report of 1941 between the tribal and non tribal were 53.16% (Tribal) and the rest were other people (Table No.11). The tribal people were majority in 1941 but in 1951 census it was shown no number increased even more than nineteen thousand were decreased. It might impossible and incorrect census report. In the census report of 1951 no any reason was flashed and never compares such kind of reasons of decreasing concern people. It needs to find out correct reasons and analyzes the matter.

• Analysis of refugees and illegal migrants from 1949-1971

According to the registered record of refugee during regency period i.e., 1947-1949 was 28,253 (Table No.1). The Government recorded that the numbers of refugees registered from 1949-1971 were 5,92,320. The Government of India had stopped the registration of refugees from 01-05-1958 to 31-12-1963. Hence the total numbers of Refugees within two significant periods i.e. the regency and after merger were $(28,253 + 5,92,320 = 6,20,573)$. While the Government of India did not register refugee i.e. 01-05-1958 to till the end of 1961 the population variation was +76.9% (Table No.6). According to the average growth rate of every census it would be possible +20 to 25% variation that means the number of population growth 1, 61, 427 (approx.) within 10 year (1951–1961). In this regard, we can be determined about $\{11, 42, 005 - (6, 45, 707 + 1, 61, 427)\} = 3,34,871$ people were not registered and use to stay illegally in the state. During Indo-Pak war in 1971 also lot of people at about 3,91,100 (Table No.9) stayed back without registration. They had not counted as refugees. Such kind of illegal migrants who have been staying since long i.e. $(3,34,871 + 3,91,100) = 7,25,971$ till 1971. The actual figure to be expected in 25% variation as follows:-

Table 15: Number of unregistered or illegal migrants up to 2014

Year	Number of illegal or unregistered migrant	Increased in average by 25% variation	Total number of illegal migrant
1971	7,25,971	--	--
1981	7,25,971	1,81,493	9,07,464
1991	9,07,464	2,26,866	11,34,330
2001	11,34,330	2,83,582	14,17,912
2011	14,17,912	3,54,478	17,72,390
2014	17,72,390	1,32,929	19,05,319

• Analysis of 1951 census report base on census report of 1931 and 1941

According to the table No. 21 the tribal populations were 1,90,211 in 1931 and 1,92,293 in 1951. But the percentage between tribal and other (non-tribal) population were 52% in 1931 and 50% in 1941 respectively (Table No.22). Within 20 years i.e. two decade census, the total numbers of tribal population would be 3,21, 237 by 25% variations. The actual figure of tribal population in 1951 was shown negative at (-ve **19,039**). Some of tribal communities viz Chakma, Halam, Jamatia, Lusai, Mog, Noatia and Orang were minimized in 1951 census report (Table No.13). And in the other hand the emigrated people into Tripura from various parts of India was 1,13,746 in 1931 (Table No.6). The number of non-tribal population has shown 4,01,071 (Table No.14) in 1951 census report. Whether emigrated people have not been settled permanently in Tripura then the total number of non tribal population would have been $(4,01,071 - 1,13,746) = 2,69,325$ or 42.14% in lieu of 62.76%. Though they stayed back and settled down permanently here, it was the burden of Tripura which

cannot be soldier to both the immigration and emigration. Whether the census report of 1951 was wrong or was not done properly is a big issue in ratio between indigenous people and others. This was the conspiracy to show the minority of concern community to be achieved a goal by the group of people.

Conclusion:

The primary motivation for this study was to investigate the relationship between the effects of overpopulation, economic conditions, political status as well as environmental change in Bangladesh and the large scale migration of people from Bangladesh to Tripura, a north-eastern border state understand the problem of migration and find an acceptable solution as well as highlight the general issue of undocumented migration in Tripura.

The Government of India should take an initiative action to safeguard and protect to the Tripuri Nation in order to pass a historic constitutional amendment/solution to cure the uncontrolled explosion of outsider and non indigenous populations of own state especially from Bangladesh. The migrant people from 5,00,000 (five lakhs) became 19,00,000 (nineteen lakhs) in 2014. It would reach 5 crore by the next 50 years (at 25% variation). This was the responsibility of the past government as well as the present governments too.

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