

ETHNICITY AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY IN AGARTALA CITY: A MULTIETHNIC AND MULTICULTURAL PERSPECTIVE FROM NORTHEAST INDIA

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ABSTRACT

A multiethnic city is one in which people of various ethnic backgrounds live and interact in a dynamic and vibrant environment. The present study was conducted in Agartala city, the capital of Tripura. The study, based on secondary data, quantified ethnic diversity using the Simpson index and population richness and evenness via the Shannon-Weaver index. Cluster analysis identified distribution patterns. Agartala is dominated by Bengali groups, with Tripuri and Chakma populations smaller, limiting diversity. Males outnumber females in Dogri, Punjabi, and Afghani linguistic groups, indicating uneven demographic patterns. The demographic imbalance in these cities arises from migration, cultural influences, and data inconsistencies. Kohima fosters intercultural understanding, enhancing cultural diversity. Nepali-speaking communities are prevalent in Gangtok and Guwahati, while Itanagar hosts diverse indigenous groups like Nissi/Dafla and Adi. Agartala, though multiethnic, is dominated by a single group, limiting overall ethnic diversity.

Keywords: City Inhabitants, Population Composition, Multiethnic, Multicultural, North-East India Capital Cities.

1. Introduction

Cities are multiethnic centers distinguished by a wide range of cultures, languages, customs, and cuisines, serving as a melting pot with cultural hybridization and hosting knowledge infrastructure.¹ Multiethnic cities are defined as metropolitan areas with a range of ethnic and cultural groups living and interacting with one another and are dynamic centers where the society's diverse and multiethnic aspects are highlighted. Barth (1969)² asserted that cultural characteristics such as common norms, beliefs, and historical connections are related to the societal and historical development of cultures, shaping cultural diversity.³ According to Kymlicka and Patten (2003)⁴, multiculturalism is acknowledging and valuing the plurality of cultures within a community, characterized by successive waves of people arriving from the north, northeast, and southeast, Gangetic plains, and the west.⁵ Agartala represents no less than any multiethnic and multicultural city with 19 indigenous and generic

tribes. The present paper deals with the ethnic composition of Agartala, evaluating the extent of diversity and examining whether it aligns with traditional definitions of multiethnicity.

1.1 Literature Review

Numerous studies are carried out at national and international levels for studying ethnic composition, social segregation, and ghettos in an urban multicultural city. Dasgupta (2014)⁶ studied population composition in urban areas of Tripura, bridging the gap by studying socio-economic and political forces such as linguistic composition and reflection of multiethnic and multicultural aspects shaping diversity. Jain (2016)⁷, in her work on Northeast India's Multi-Ethnicities, dominant issues, and problems, highlighted the rich culture and diversity of the North East region, where conflict intensifies due to migration and acculturation; thus, the focus lies upon a perception of multiethnicities echoing the dilemma of people. Hausing (2017)⁸ studied the diversity of tribal communities in his work, which bridges the link

between intercultural dialogue and state narrative. It was concluded that in regions of diversity, multiculturalism should be given importance where imagined worlds live, develop, and progress together. Desmet et al. (2017)⁹ investigated the relationship between ethnicity and culture through traits such as values and norms. It was concluded that cultural heterogeneity exists, and political economy worsens in a condition when ethnicity and culture overlap. Singh (2018)¹⁰ highlighted linguistic settings having a determined value that undergoes changes, as multilingualism is a way to enrich the repertoire of individuals, such as English learners who are generally multilingual or bilinguals.

According to Parekh (2001)¹¹, multiculturalism is considered a belief in which diverse cultures and ethnicities, especially minority groups, are recognized within the dominant political culture. The prime aim is to promote social harmony by fostering a sense of mutual respect and understanding between different communities. The objective of multiculturalism is to promote national integration, social harmony, cultural exchange, and respect for creating a prosperous and diverse society. According to Borah and Saikia (2023)¹², the Northeast is one of the diverse areas, being home to around 200 tribes. In the Northeast, each linguistic community nurtures its idiosyncrasies that further strengthen the city's development with cultural advancement. Multiculturalism lays stress on providing equal status to minorities, leading to radical movements and creating tensions between varying groups of people of different castes, religions, and cultures. Thus, socio-economic dynamics influencing multiculturalism have been incorporated by highlighting ethnicity and culturalism at a global level in Agartala City.

Majumder (2024)¹³ reflected Tripura as a social fabric with the existence of diverse ethnic groups, viz. Bengali and tribal communities. The study highlights themes of diasporas, viz., migration, to understand Tripura's literary works. The migrants, especially Bengalis, led to changes in the demographic balance and the marginalization of the tribal population. The study examines the impact of historical migrations and displacement, revealing the dynamics of cultural assimilation and resistance. Debbarma (2024)¹⁴ conducted a study on the rich cultural diversity of the Northeast due to migration, where various ethnic groups exist in harmony. The complexities have contributed to violence, leading to challenges for the maintenance of peace and stability, affecting people of the region and further contributing to ethnicity-based communal violence, and exploring potential solutions to foster harmony and unity among

communities. According to Mandal et al. (2024)¹⁵, India is rich in diversity, with the northeastern states being more diverse, contributing to the uniqueness of regions. Secondary data has been used, and the true essence of India living in unity has been depicted. There are eight states in North-East India with ethnic identities and historical backgrounds and 200 ethnic groups, namely, Nagas, Meiteis, Kukis, Bodos, and Assamese, embedded in the cultural fabric with well-defined social structures, languages, and customs. Thus, it was concluded that communal violence based on ethnicity arises because of identity and belongingness emerging due to threats to identity and rights leading to violence outbreaks. Multiculturalism implies the existence and interrelationship of different cultures and ethnicities within a society, playing a dominant role in framing the social, political, and cultural landscape. The paper investigated the impact of multiculturalism on identity, education, economy, and politics, explored how the North East region has developed due to its rich cultural diversity through contemporary and historical perspectives, and highlighted challenges such as ethnic tensions, political movements, and struggles for identity. In a globalizing world, the eastern region serves as an area where multiculturalism enriches and complicates life in both political and spatial contexts.

However, the reported literature does not fully explain the ethnic diversity in Agartala City and has methodological limitations. The present work deals with multi-ethnic communities embedded with urbanization, leading to multicultural diversity. This study focuses on multiethnic and multicultural contexts based on linguistic and population composition. Thus, the present research is a comparative study of Agartala with other eastern state capitals, and it analytically validates the status of Agartala's multiethnicity and multicultural contexts.

This study primarily targets the following objectives:

- 1) To classify the demographic characteristics and ethnic diversity in Agartala city.
- 2) To identify the clusters of ethnic groups in the study area.
- 3) To analyze the distribution of ethnic groups in the city and compare it with other cities.

1.2 Study Area and Significance

The area of the present study is Agartala, the capital of Tripura, extending between 23°45'0"N to 23°55'0"N latitudes and 91°15'0"E to 91°20'0"E longitudes (Figure 1). The Municipal Council administered Agartala until 2014, and later, it transitioned into a Municipal Corporation.¹⁶

Agartala occupied 61.738 sq. km. with a population of 400,004,¹⁷ and presently, the Municipal Corporation occupies 75.6 sq km (approximately) with a current population of 609,670, being a critical socio-economic hub, promoting cultural exchanges among its diverse communities,¹⁸ where ethnic coexistence, conflict resolution, and communal assimilation are all enriched. The migration of Bengalis during the partition of India had a significant impact on the demographic and

cultural landscape of Agartala.¹⁹ According to Roy and Basu (2021), the presence of numerous ethnic groups results in dynamic cultural exchange, resulting in a distinctive urban mosaic.²⁰ Tripura's cultural landscape is a testament to its historical connections with Southeast Asia, in which Buddhist influences are interwoven with Indigenous traditions, therefore creating a unique cultural tapestry.²¹

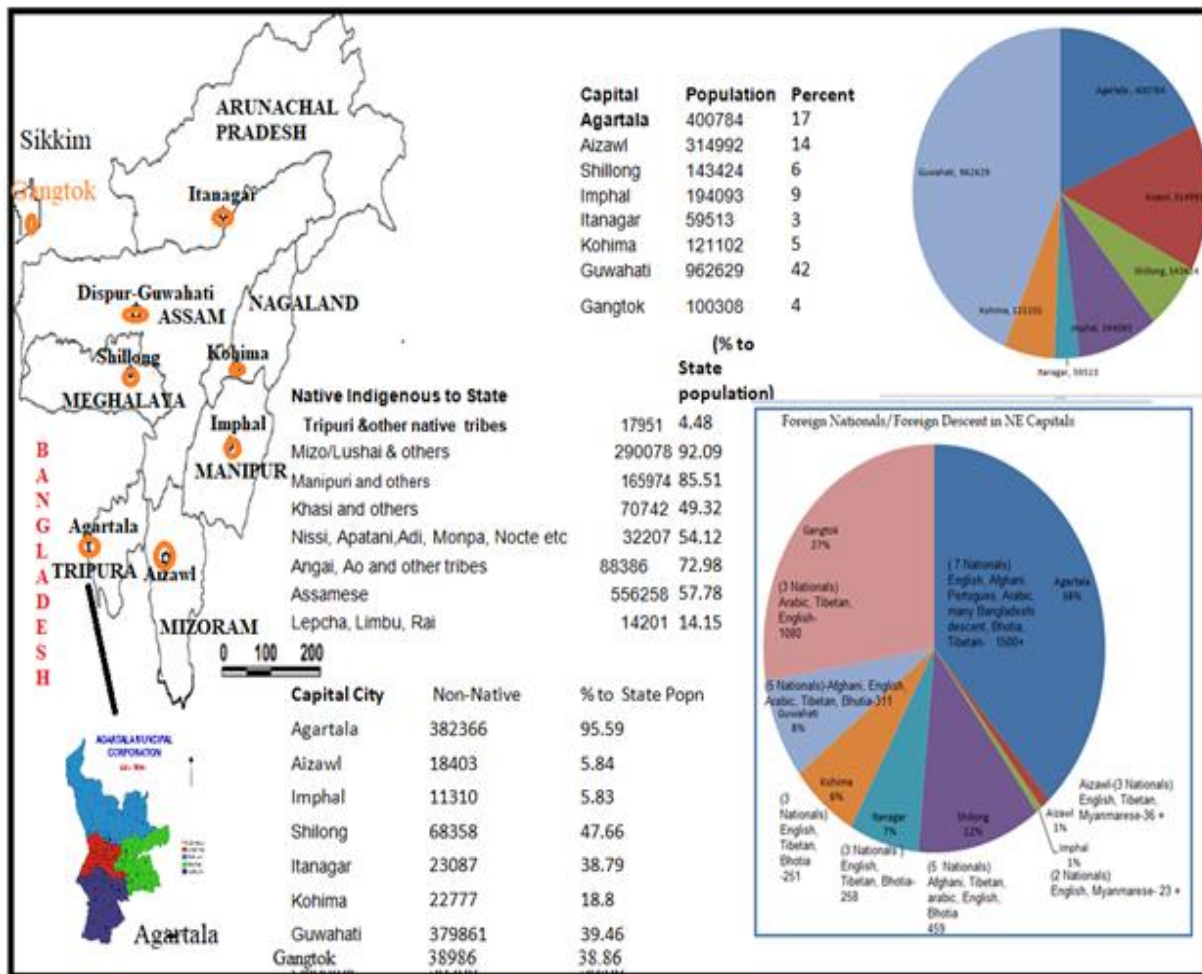


Figure 1: Study Area Representing Northeast Region Capital cities and Agartala along with Population attributes.

Note: Prepared from Census 2011, C-16 Population by Mother tongue

2. Methodology

The present study is based on secondary data collected from various sources such as Agartala Municipal Corporation, Department of Urban Development, and Census of India. The discussions and findings of the study are based on the extracted file from C-16, population by mother tongue in capital cities from Agartala and North-East Indian region. As, the census of India, do not provide specific data on population of ethnicity, it is therefore derived from linguistic groups population in capital cities of North-East India, as provided by population by mother tongue. As, the

latest data from census of India pertaining to the study is not available other than 2011, therefore the data analysis basically depends on 2011 census year. However, in order to give relevance to the present scenario, there are incorporations of latest data information as obtained from the Agartala Municipal corporations and other capital cities of North-East India. The study area Agartala, the capital of Tripura state is being classified through integrations of serial tables pertaining to presence of ethnicity groups, classifications of races, mother tongues for presentations and findings on multiethnicity and multicultural aspects of the

capital cities of Northeast India. These data are then analysed through sociological statistical and a comparative analysis done for findings on the aspects of multiethnicity and cultural of the study area. Below are given the sociological statistical measurements applied in the study.

Simpson Diversity index was used for quantification of ethnic diversity and for measuring the probability that two randomly selected individuals belong to the different ethnic groups using the formula:

$$D = 1 - \sum \left(\frac{n_i}{N}\right)^2$$

Where D is measure of diversity, n_i is the population of ethnic group i , and N is the total population. (A value closer to 1 indicates high diversity, while a value closer to 0 suggests dominance of a few ethnic groups).

Shannon-Weaver index was used to account for both the richness (i.e. number of groups) and evenness (distribution of the population) across groups in the population, which was computed using the formula:

$$H' = -\sum \left(\frac{n_i}{N}\right) \ln\left(\frac{n_i}{N}\right)$$

H' : Indicates the Diversity/Shannon Index, where a higher value of H' suggests greater ethnic diversity.

K-means Clustering is used for identifying population distribution patterns: For identifying population distribution patterns among ethnic groups, K-means clustering was applied.²² The entire dataset was standardized using Z-score normalization, and the Elbow method was used to determine the optimal number of clusters.²³ The clustering results were further visualized using a scatter plot for distinguishing ethnic groupings based on population distribution. The analysis was conducted in both R^s (cluster* and factoextra# packages).²⁴

For analysing ethnic distribution and gender ratio: population percentage was calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Population Percentage} = \frac{\text{Total Population}}{\sum \text{Total Population}} * 100$$

To assess demographic balance, the Male-to-Female (M/F) ratio was computed for each ethnic group as:

$$\text{Gender Ratio} = \frac{\text{Male Population}}{\text{Female Population}}$$

Further, the ethnic distribution was visually interpreted using bar charts highlighting proportional representation of ethnic groups, and the groups were ranked based on their relative population share in the city. A gradient color bar was used to visualize male-dominated and female-dominated groups in the study area.

The geographical perspective analysis is also incorporated for interpretative discussions.

3. Results

The present study evaluates the multiethnic and multicultural aspects of basic perspectives in Agartala city. It identifies the geo-setting, historical accounts, and multi-diverse population characteristics of the study area. To understand the extent of multi-ethnic inhabitants in the city, tribes and non-tribes of Agartala and Tripura are classified on racial, ethnic, and linguistic bases. Agartala is contrasted with other capital cities of the Northeast for its classification as a multi-ethnic and multi-cultural city. The data obtained from C-16, Population by Mother Tongue is abstracted to classify and categorized into series of arranged tables for identifying and listing ethnic composition based on linguistic composition of the city.

3.1 Demographic Characteristics and Diversity of Population in the Northeast Region Based on Diversity Analysis Computation: Simpson Diversity Index and Shannon Weaver Index

It is evident from the data computed using the Simpson diversity index that a low value of 0.159 shows the dominance of very few ethnic groups, indicating that Agartala's population is not evenly distributed across all the ethnic communities. The value of 0.422, as calculated by the Shannon-Weaver index, implies that one or two ethnic groups dominate the city's population, therefore reducing the representation of smaller ethnic groups. Thus, it is highlighted from the study that the Bengali community has a very large share of the population as compared to smaller ethnic groups. The smaller ethnic groups do not significantly contribute to overall diversity because of their lower population numbers, and therefore, Agartala is not multiethnic in distribution compared to other urban centers with more evenly spread populations.

3.2 Identification of Clusters of Ethnic Groups through Cluster Analysis using the Elbow method and K-mean Clustering

For the identification of clusters of ethnic groups and for determining the optimal number of clusters (k), the elbow method was used (Figure 2). An elbow Method plot is used for determining the optimal number of clusters (k) for k-means clustering. The two methods rely on common parameter k representing the clusters, where k-means uses k for clustering, while the Elbow Method helps find the best k for k-means. It is known that there is a sharp decrease from $k=1$ to $k=2$, suggesting that most variance is shown in the clusters, and there exist two distinct population groups based on ethnic composition or demographic structures. It is also observed from the plot that $k=2$ is the best option for clustering, and further increasing k would not improve the

clustering quality.

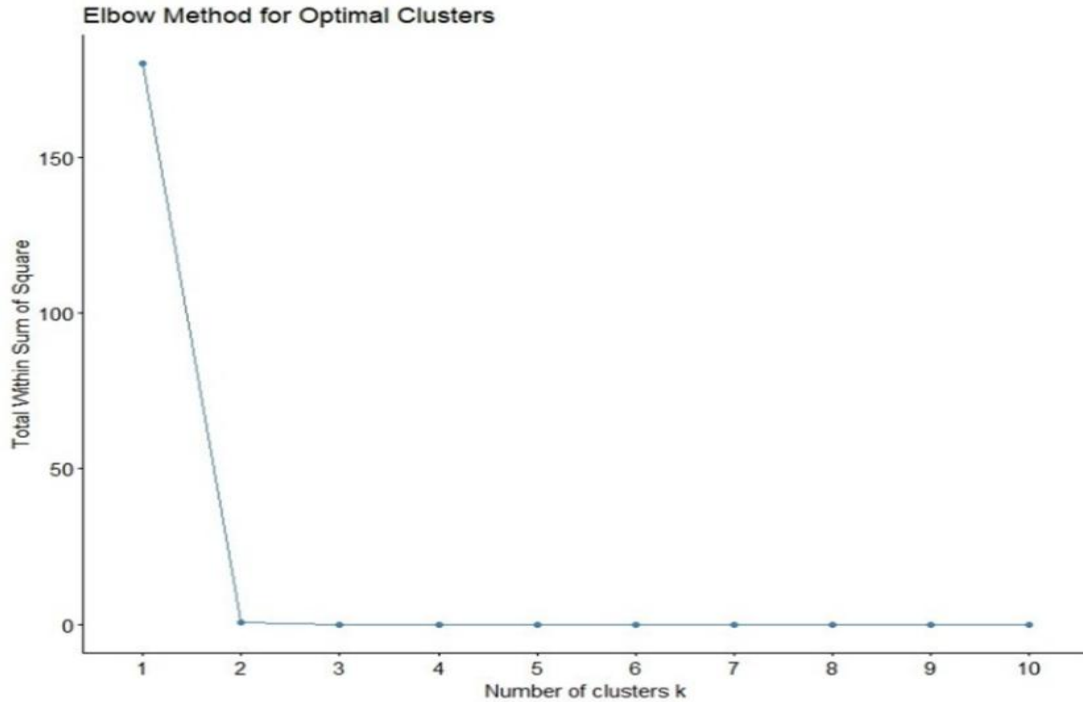


Figure 2: Elbow Method for Optimal Clusters

Note: Prepared from C-16 Population Census by mother tongue

On the basis of K-means clusters, three clusters with different population characteristics were identified (Table 1). Clusters showing majority have 58 ethnic groups, cluster 2 with 1 ethnic group having very high population and two ethnic groups falling under cluster three with moderate population.

Table 1: Cluster Means (Standardized Values)

Clusters	Description	Total Population	Male	Female
Cluster 1	Majority	-0.137	-0.137	-0.137
Cluster 2	Outlier with very high population	7.67	7.67	7.67
Cluster 3	Moderate	0.136	0.144	0.128

Source: C-16 Population Census by mother tongue and based on calculation using R software

The within cluster sum of squares under cluster one shows low variance with compact grouping while the most dominant ethnic group being Bengali falls under the cluster two with population significantly higher than others while majority cluster group one includes smaller ethnic groups namely Bodo, Naga and Garo with lower population share.

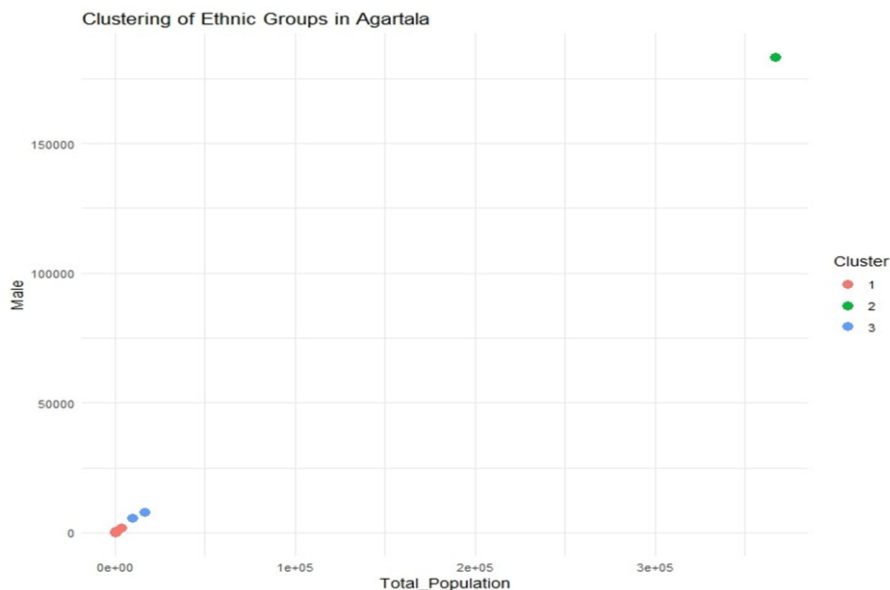


Figure 3: Clustering of Ethnic groups in Agartala

Note: Prepared from C-16 Population Census by mother tongue

This shows that Bengali dominates the most in the city since historic period and city has very low prevalence of multiethnicity (Figure 3).

3.3 Distribution of ethnic groups in the city and its comparison with other cities

The inhabitants of Agartala are classified on the basis of nativity, non-nativity, different aspects of race, ethnicity and regional and migrant population composition and important population groups includes Manipuri, Khasi, Garo, Kuki, Lushai (Mizo) Nepali, Bhutia, Lepcha, and Central tribes, and those of Bengali and Portuguese descent. The multiethnic community, with its varied cultures and presence of diverse religions in the city, is an indication of multiethnic society but in smaller numbers. In terms of broad cultures, Agartala and state of Tripura displays diverse tribal and non-tribal population of various ethnicities, racial and linguistic origins.

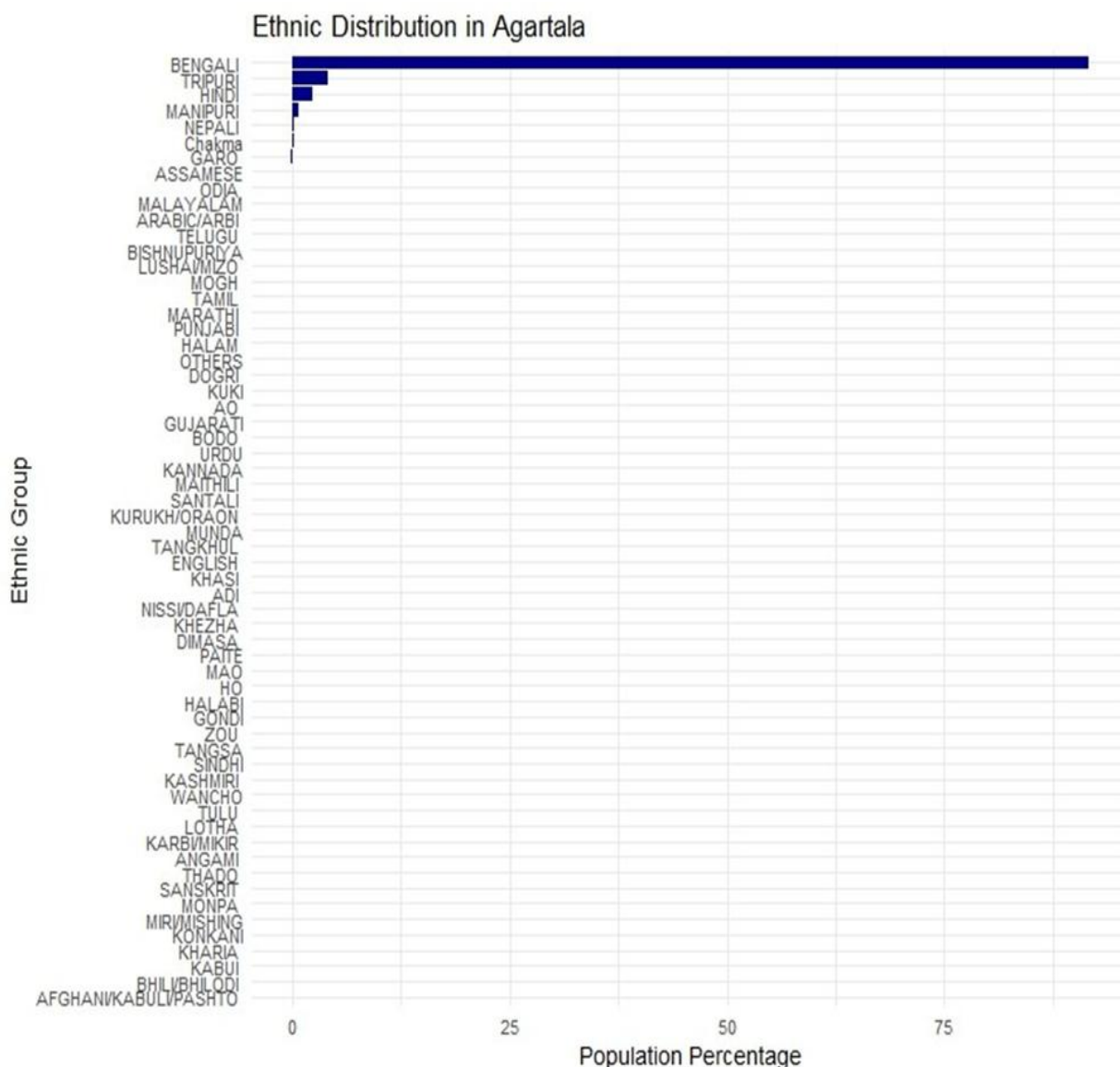


Figure 4: Ethnic Distribution in Agartala

Note: Prepared from C-16 Population Census by mother tongue

It is evident from (Figure 4) that Bengali community dominates, comprising majority of population of Agartala. Other ethnic groups namely Tripuri, Manipuri and Chakma have relatively small population shares. The ethnic distribution is highly skewed as the population of ethnic groups other than Bengali is negligible showing low ethnic diversity as Bengali outnumbers others. The Bengali community from West Bengal is also significant, as they are employed in various sectors of government services of Tripura state.²⁵

It is shown in (Figure 5) that female population records are missing in the linguistic groups and were handled using imputation techniques for maintaining accuracy in the ratio calculations.

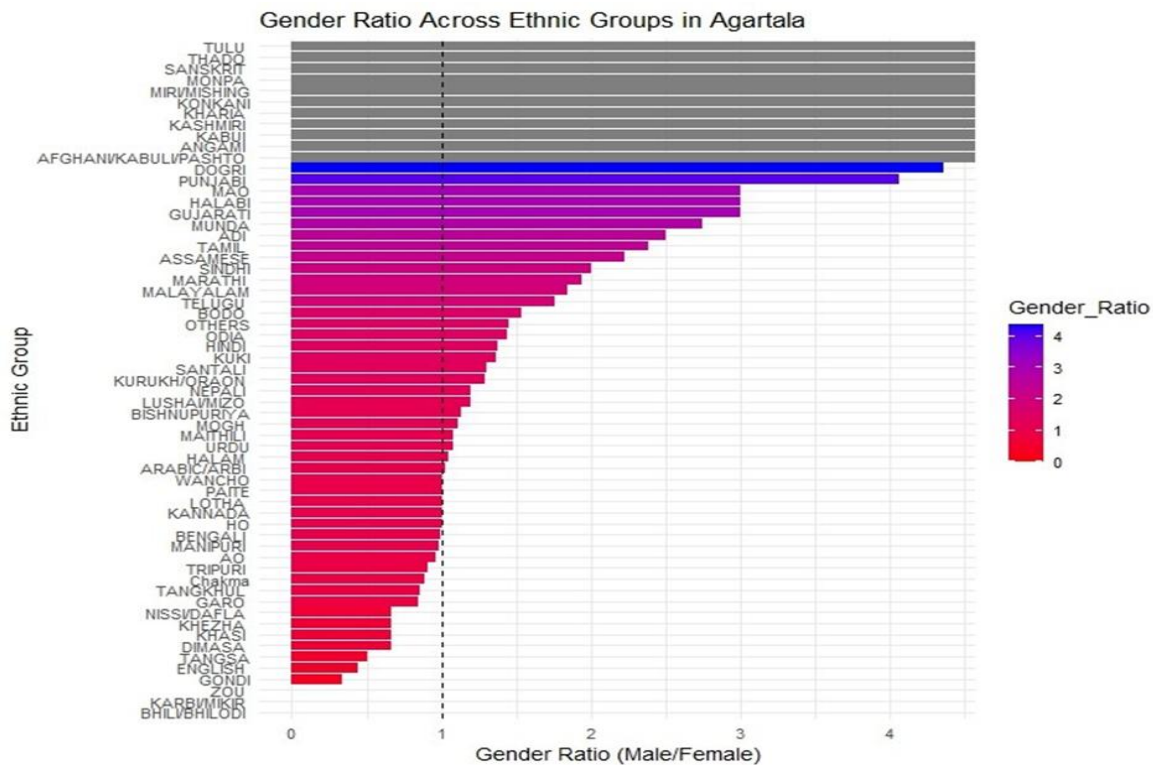


Figure 5: Gender Ratio Across Ethnic Groups in Agartala

*(Groups to the right (>1.0) → Male-dominated ethnic groups)

*(Groups to the left (<1.0) → Female-dominated ethnic groups)

Ethnic groups, namely Tulu, Monpa, and Konkani, with zero females, were flagged as missing (grey bars in the visualization) to avoid misleading ratios. A dashed line at 1.0 was added to indicate gender balance. Furthermore, it is indicated from blue bars that males outnumber females in Dogri, Punjabi and Aghani/Kabuli/Pashto linguistic groups. The red to pink gradient represents relatively balanced/ female dominant groups as in linguistic groups, namely Punjabi, Halabi, Gujarati, and Munda. This imbalance in gender ratio is mainly due to migration effects, cultural influences, and data inconsistencies in certain

communities. Thus, it is highlighted that Bengali has an overwhelming majority in Agartala.

3.5 Comparative Analysis of Agartala with Other Cities

The comparison of Agartala city with other North East capital cities is relevant to understanding the level and extent of multiethnic and multicultural domains and their diversities.

Shannon-Weaver Index (SWI). Higher values indicate greater richness and evenness in ethnic distribution, value above 2.0 generally means high diversity.

Table 2: Diversity Interpretation of the Cities: A Comparative Analysis

S.No.	City Name	Simpson Index	Diversity Interpretation	Shannon-Weaver Index (SWI)	Diversity Interpretation
1	Kohima	0.845	Most diverse city	2.56	Highest diversity
2	Itanagar	0.782	Highly diverse	2.04	Highly diverse
3	Shillong	0.701	Highly diverse	1.65	Moderately diverse
4	Guwahati	0.647	Moderately diverse	1.47	Moderately diverse
5	Gangtok	0.612	Moderately diverse	1.47	Moderately diverse
6	Imphal	0.265	Low diversity	0.792	Low diversity
7	Agartala	0.158	Very low diversity	0.415	Very low diversity
8	Aizawl	0.148	Least diverse	0.457	Least diverse

Source: C-16 Population Census by mother tongue

Note: Simpson’s Diversity Index (SDI): Range: 0 (no diversity) → 1 (maximum diversity), Interpretation: Higher values indicate greater diversity.

It was evident from (Table 2) that Kohima is the most diverse city, followed by Itanagar and Shillong, having a mixed distribution of various ethnic groups along with richness and evenness of ethnic distribution with the highest Shannon index (2.56). The main contributing factors to this diversity are the unique cultural, linguistic, and ethnic landscape of the region. Kohima has a unique blend of culture, promoting intercultural understanding due to the migration of various tribal communities, creating a rich cultural heritage. Economic factors in Kohima have led to the creation of opportunities for people from different ethnic backgrounds to come together, interact, and contribute to the cultural diversity of the city. A cultural mosaic program has been initiated by the government in Nagaland, bringing

out diversity in culture. Imphal and Gangtok fall in moderate diversity zones, suggesting a few dominant groups with some variation. While Aizawl, Agartala, and Imphal have the least diversity, showing dominance of a single ethnic group. The main factors contributing were migration, demographic shift of population, and resettlement of people that intended to bridge the gap between tribal and non-tribal populations. The minimum variation in ethnicity was contributed by people of foreign origin. Multi-ethnic and multi-religious populations enable multicultural societies in every location; having many ethnicities inside a city defines it as multiethnic, and these groups frequently maintain their own cultures, languages, and practices. The gender ratio across cities is displayed in Figure 6.

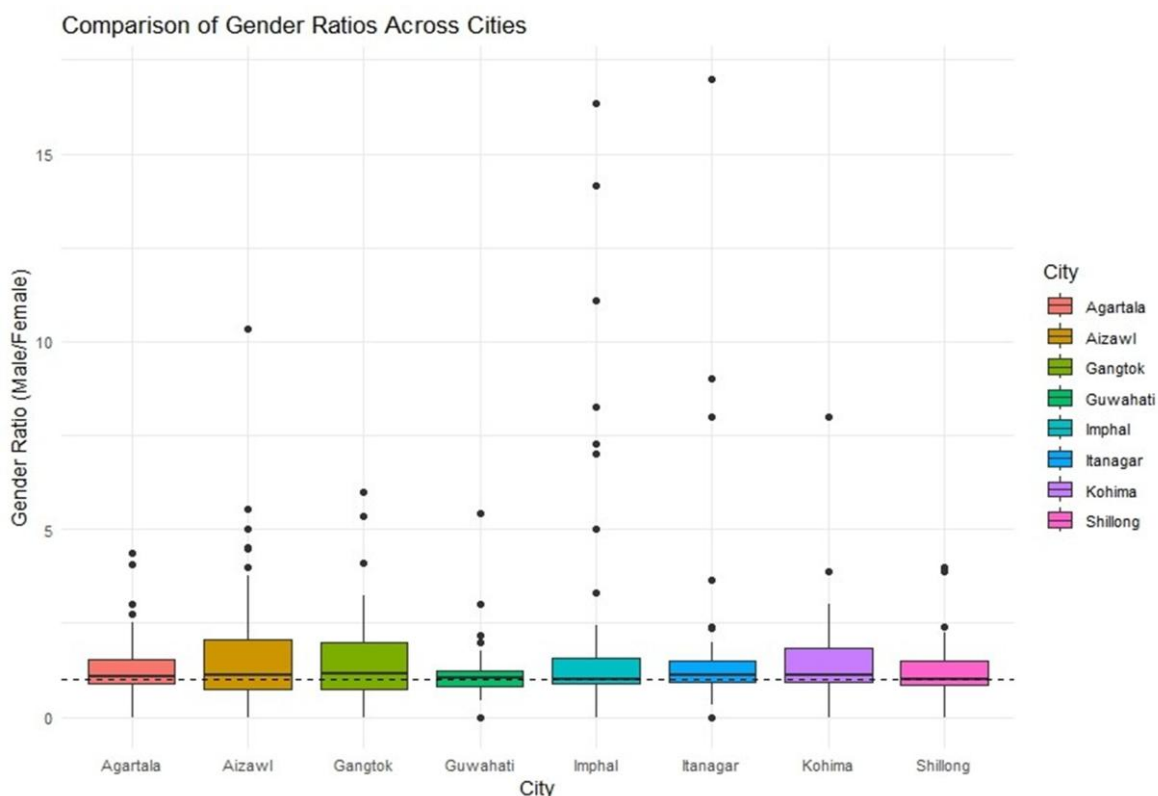


Figure 6: Comparison of Gender Ratios Across Cities
Note: Prepared from C-16 Population Census by mother tongue

Most of the cities have a gender ratio near 1, indicating a balanced demography in the city. Aizawl and Shillong show lower median values, indicating female majority groups. Imphal, Itanagar and Kohima have higher outliers showing that certain ethnic groups in the cities have more males than females. The extreme outliers (>5 or >10) suggest high male dominance in certain communities.

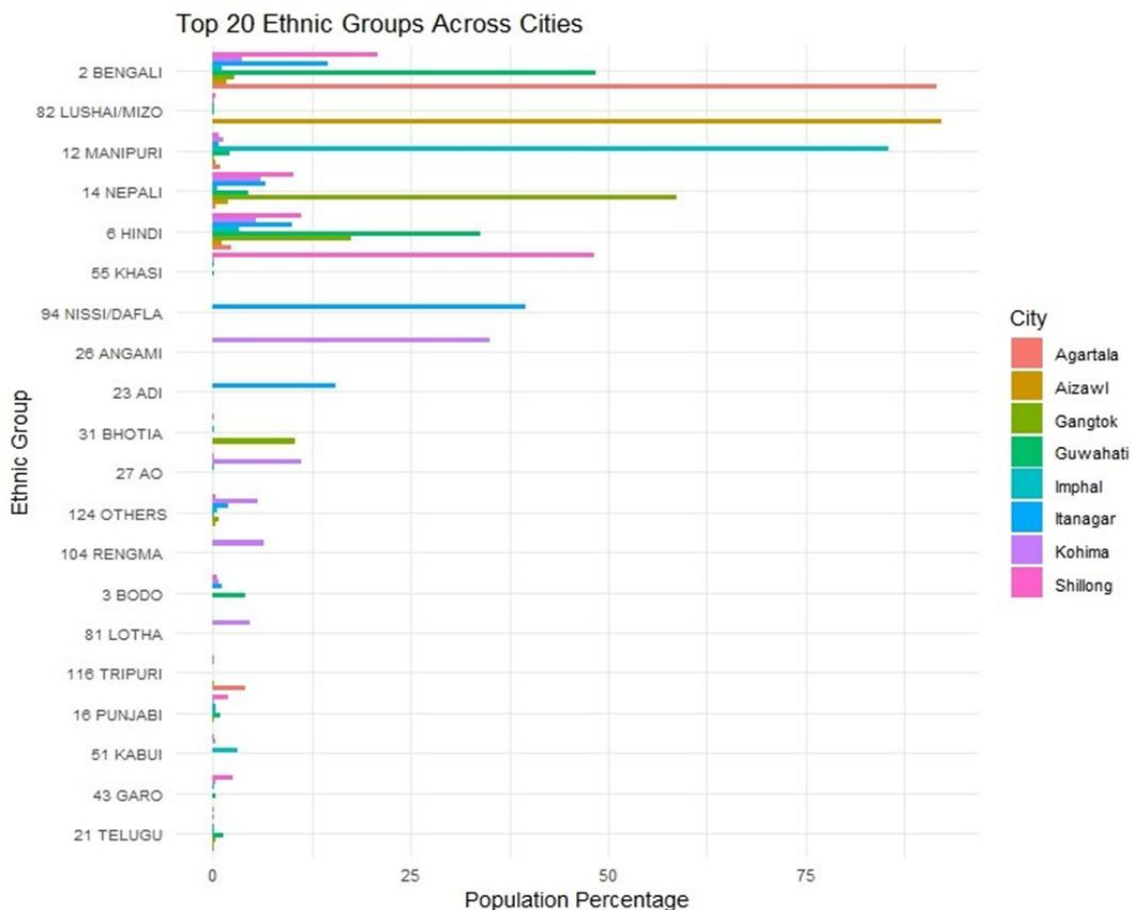


Figure 7: Top 20 Ethnic groups across capital cities in North-East India.

The bar plot (Figure 7) illustrates the distribution of the top 20 ethnic groups across different northeastern cities based on population percentages showcasing major ethnic groups in each region. Lushai/Mizo tribe dominates in Aizawl and Imphal with more than 75 percent in both the cities; the second ethnic group, namely Bengali, predominates in Agartala, showing a significant presence of Bengali speaking population. In Imphal, Manipuri has prime

concentration, while Nepali predominates in Gangtok. Dafla ethnic group is found in majority in Itanagar with about one third population. Hindi is present in small proportions but in multiple cities and mainly consists of migrants and traders from northeast India. The Khasi tribe is Indigenous in Shillong, and the Angami community has been dominant in Kohima. Telugu is present in small numbers across multiple cities.

Table 3. Dominant Ethnic Groups in Cities: At a glance

S.No.	Ethnic Group & code	Cities with Highest representation	Key Findings
1	Bengali (2)	Agartala, Guwahati	Strong presence in Agartala, notable in Guwahati
2	Lushai/Mizo (82)	Aizawl	Predominantly found in Aizawl
3	Manipuri (12)	Imphal	Highest presence in Imphal
4	Nepali (14)	Gangtok, Guwahati, Shillong	A major ethnic group in Gangtok, also present in Shillong and Guwahati
5	Hindi (6)	Guwahati, Itanagar	Commonly spoken in Guwahati and Itanagar
6	Khasi (55)	Shillong	Almost exclusive to Shillong
7	Nissi/Dafla (94)	Itanagar	A dominant group in Itanagar
8	Angami (28)	Kohima	The primary group in Kohima
9	Adi (23)	Itanagar	Another major group in Itanagar
10	Bhutia (31)	Gangtok	Predominantly found in Gangtok
11	AO (27)	Kohima	A major Naga ethnic group in Kohima

Source: C-16 Population Census by mother tongue

It is illustrated from (Table 3) that the cities with single dominant groups are namely Aizawl with

Lushai/Mizo (82), Imphal with Manipuri (12), and Shillong with Khasi (55). The cities with diverse populations having a mix of strong ethnic groups include Guwahati with Bengali (2), Nepali (14), Hindi (6), Itanagar with Nissi/Dafla (94), Adi (23) and Kohima having Angami (28), AO (27) as the most prominent ethnic groups. The cities with migrant and mixed populations include Guwahati, being a hub of Bengali, Nepali, and Hindi speakers; has a mix of Nepali (14) and Bhutia (31); and Shillong, i.e., dominated by Khasi along with a Nepali presence. Thus, it is highlighted from the study that Bengali (20) is highly concentrated in Agartala, unlike other cities; Nepali (14) is widespread across Gangtok, Guwahati, and Shillong, showing intercity migration as the most dominant factor. Itanagar has a highly diverse mix of indigenous groups like Nissi/Dafla (94) and Adi (23). Indigenous groups, namely Angami (28), AO (27), and Khasi (55), remain regionally dominant in Kohima and Shillong.

5. Discussion

It is evident from the study that Agartala has a single prominent ethnic group in the city with a highly skewed demographic distribution towards the Bengali group. The clustering analysis also highlights the dominance of a single community with high population clusters. Tripura and its capital, Agartala, had contacts with Bengal officials, who served as significant court officials under Princely Tripura. The Bengali-speaking population is highly prevalent in Agartala and the state of Tripura, owing to waves of migration caused by religious riots and unrest in the former East Pakistan (Bangladesh) prior to and after Bangladesh's freedom in 1971. Agartala, being positioned at the international boundary, attracted people from across the border. People from West Bengal are drawn to Agartala and Tripura for service and employment, as Tripura experienced a scarcity of high-ranking officials during the early stages of statehood. Also, Bengalis from West Bengal prefer to work in Agartala because to the near and direct flight connectivity, and has due to close cultural connections. In the linguistic categories, the Bengalis from Tripura, West Bengal, and North-East India could not be identified and distinguished, giving the impression that the greater Bengali ethnic groupings in Agartala. The other ethnic groups, namely Tripuri, Manipuri, Nepali, Chakma, Reang and Halam community have a small share of the population in context to the overall ethnic presence.

The multicultural interaction is greater in cities such as Shillong and Kohima, which have relatively balanced distribution with strong indigenous tribal identities. It is highlighted in the

comparative analysis that cities such as Kohima, Shillong, and Itanagar maintain a high level of ethnic diversity because of a mixture of migrant and indigenous communities, showing a more even ethnic spread. While Agartala, Aizawl, and Imphal have low diversity, with only one dominant ethnic group. Agartala has experienced a demographic shift due to historical migrations and administrative decisions favouring the Bengali population.²⁶ In the gender ratio analysis, it was evident that linguistic communities like Tulu, Konkani, and Monpa have higher migration, with male dominance and employment-based migration contributing to the gender disparities in specific ethnic communities. With the dominance of the Bengali ethnic group, there is a need to make efforts to promote and preserve the cultural, linguistic, and traditional aspects of smaller communities by preserving through preservation programs, promoting balanced demographic growth, encouraging social exchanges, and providing economic opportunities to all the smaller communities for enhancing the multicultural identity in Agartala and helping it become a more inclusive multicultural city. The research can be further expanded by focusing on the evolvement of ethnic diversity in the city with time, assessing the impact of policy changes on the multiethnic distribution, and analyzing the role of different ethnic groups in the economy of Agartala.

5. Conclusion

Agartala shows considerable differences in the racial and ethnic makeup of tribal and non-tribal populations, as well as between Mongoloids, Indo-Aryans, and Anglo-Indians who are of European descent. It is note that the presence of other ethnic communities is projected to vary by at least 500 persons per ethnic community representation in the city. It is concluded from the present study that Agartala is home to a multiethnic population; its demographic structure leans heavily toward a single dominant group, reducing overall ethnic diversity. Among all the communities, the Bengali community has a very large share of the population, indicating that Agartala is not diverse in terms of multi-ethnicity when compared to other urban centers with more evenly spread populations, where some ethnic groups such as Dogri, Punjabi have more males than females, with migration effects and socio-cultural factors predominating. Therefore, Kohima has the highest ethnic diversity of groups, namely Angami and AO, and only a few ethnic groups dominate Aizawl, Agartala, and Imphal, such as Bengali. Itanagar has a highly diverse mix of indigenous groups, like Nissi/Dafla and Adi. Though fewer tribes live in Agartala, namely, Tripuri, Chakma,

Reang and Jamatia their presence remains substantial as they have contributed toward social cohesion, playing a dominant role in promoting cultural exchange, contributing to the cultural landscape, and promoting the city's rich cultural heritage. The other non-tribe's community comprising of Hindi, Manipuri and Nepali also portray significant ethnic communities of Agartala.

A more in-depth study of the field is needed, and an ongoing census by the Indian government, which is still being worked on, will show how the multiethnic study of Agartala is going right now. However, the result and findings are not going to vary much from the present study.

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