APPENDIX 1


Mr. Bijoy Kumar Hrangkhawl, MLA, Tripura

TRIPURA, a tiny state of federal India was perhaps oldest kingdom in World history, ruled by Tripuri nation. In the Sabha Parva, Chapter XXXI, the sixtieth verse of the Mahabharata, the great epics of the Aryan it has stated that Sahadeva, the youngest brother of the Pandavas Conquered the immeasurably effulgent Tripura. In verse 9 to 11 Chapter CCL-III (253) of vana Parva of the Mahabharata it has been stated that Kama, a bosom friend of Duryudhan conquered and subjugated kingdom like Mohana, Pattana, Tripura and Kolsala. In the Visma Parva, at Chapter LXX-IV (74) the 8th and the 9th verses says that, the General of the Tripura emperor joined the over biggest warfare of Kurushetra in support of the Kurus.

Considering all above mention aspect Mr. E.F Sandys, ICS and writer of the HISTORY OF TRIPURA maintained that 'whether the great war of the Mahabharata took place or a merely Lunar myth, yet in kingdom of Tripura is exist before vyasa, who complied the great epics. That is before 600 B.C. otherwise he would not have mentioned it has list of Kings'.

In the Ashoka Pillar, now preserved at the Allahabad cantonment, at the instant Emperor Akbar, we find clear mention of Tripura along with Samatat (now Bengal), Nepalok (one Nepal) and Kamaruya (now Assam). The full verses of the inscriptions are as below--' whose emperors commands were fully gratified by the payment of taxes and execution of his (Ashoka) orders by the frontier kings are the Nepalok, Kamaruya, Samatat and Tripura and tribes namely Mahavasa, Yadheyas, Ahias and Kakas (now Kuki).

According to Rev. James Long, historian critic member of the Asiatic Society mentioned in his ANALYSIS OF THE RAJMALA OR CHRONICLES OF TRIPURA, that--' A country little known to Europeans, Tripura, the highlands, the last country that yielded to the tide of Moslem invasion, and which its mountain fastnesses retained for so long a period the tradition unmixed with views that might stream in from others countries. The people of Tripura, i.e. Tripuri like the Sikhs were a military race, and their soldiers often played the same part as the Praetorian guards did in Rome.

The well known Chinese tourist Hue Tsang who traveled India from north to south and east to west also observed that the Brahmaputra valley was under the rule of the GREAT BOROS (BOROKS) in the first part of the 7th century who have rich cultural heritage.

The size of the Tripura kingdom stated to reduce from the 14th century and present area of Tripura state was determined by way of Mughul aggression in 1929. During British rule the question of independent Tripura raised several times before the rulers. The Commissioner of Chittagong wanted to annex Tripura.
state forcefully in 1861. But the Governor General instructed him to refrain from such action saying that the Raja has a large independent Territory since time immemorial in a succession case the privy council also admitted the Raja has Independent state beside Zamindari and in his kingdom his word in law. Tripura was an independent state till 14th October, 1949 and joined the Indian dominion, the next under treaty of INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION designed between Lord Mountbatten, the Governor General of India and Maharani Kanchanprabha, Regent of Tripura on 13.08.1947. According to the Pact, Defense, External Affairs, Communication and Ancillary were supposed to remain with the Federal government while remaining subjects shall be exercised by the state government. But the Bengal employees and the intelligentsia started giving pursue to Maharani Kanchanprabha for Merger agreement was signed on 09.09.1949 and came into being from the 15th October, 1949.

As soon the merger Agreement same in force, influx of refugees from the than East Pakistan was started. In a democratic country population of particular caste, creed and religion in a big factor. In fact, democracy means rule of majority people. Tripura was an oldest kingdom in India, perhaps in the world having chronicles of 184 kings without break. The Tripuri people has such a glorious history, second to one. The oldest ruling dynasty of India as believed by the historians is the Rajput. History says the Rajputs are descendent of Emperor Samudra Gupta who ruled India during 3rd century. But Tripura kingdom existed 600 B.C. as has been revealed by Mr. E.F. Sandy’s.

How the refugees overpowered the indigenous peoples of Tripura is best example. In 1901 according to census report total population of Independent Tripura was 173,325 out of it caste / community / religion wise population was as below:

1. Tripura people -- 75,781
2. Other Indigenous People -- 16,696
3. Bengali Hindu -- 15,072
4. Muslims -- 44,426
5. Manipuri and Manipuri Muslims -- 13,256
6. Others -- 3,000

It is notable that, at that time the Bengali Hindu used to represent less than one percent. After partition of India all the Muslims were compelled to leave Tripura and Bengali Hindus are ruling with absolute majority. The population of Tripura during the last century are as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Indigenous population</th>
<th>Other population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>173,325</td>
<td>92,477</td>
<td>80,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>645,707</td>
<td>237,953</td>
<td>407,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1,142,005</td>
<td>360,070</td>
<td>781,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1,556,342</td>
<td>450,544</td>
<td>1,105,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>2,053,058</td>
<td>583,920</td>
<td>1,469,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2,757,205</td>
<td>853,345</td>
<td>1,900,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3,197,000</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In is clear that violating all norms including the UN Chapter on human rights and fundamental rights of the Indian constitution foreigners ruling our dear mother land we the indigenous people are deprived of fundamental rights like right to self determination. The Tripuri People of Tripura, the sons of the soils are, real sense refugees in their own country. This is a tragic feature of Tripura, the role and surviving ruling dynasty of India. Here I like to give an account of the refugees influx in Tripura, soon after merger, as per government record.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Numbers of infiltrators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>67,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>2,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>4,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>37,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>50,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>3,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus within a span of 7 years the sons of the soil were outnumbered by the outsiders and the government machinery was captured by the refugees.

This is reason behind extremism in Tripura. The first extremist organization, the 'Sengkrak' was formed by the Royal family members in 1945, with a view to resist probable Bengali infiltration in Tripura, after achieving Independence of India. It did not work because of isolation of the royal family members from the Tripuri community who live in villages and hills.

The second venture was initiated in 1948, led by Dasharath Deb Barma forming Mukti Parishad, meaning Liberation Council. The idea behind the organization was to drive away the Bengali Refugees with the Communist Party of India 1950.

In 1968, the third venture under the name of Sengkrak was organized by one Anat Reang with a target to drive away Bengali Refugees from particular valley. The organization was confined within a group of Tripuri People. Ultimately the outfits were compelled to surrender.

The forth initiative was ventured by Binand Jamatia under the nomenclature of All Tripura People's Liberation Organization (ATPLO). In 1980, the first communal riot took place in Tripura. Thousand of Tripuri People have killed by the Bengali Refugees. Nearly three lakhs indigenous people were compelled to take shelter in the Camps. But Jamatia could not continue the fight and had to Surrender.

You will be astonished to know that, it was me to form Tripura National Volunteer (TNV) an arm outfits in 1978 with a view to fight for the Tripuri Nation, sons of the soil of Tripura. My achievement was tremendous. The Government of India agreed to increase seats for indigenous people in the state. Legislative Assembly of Tripura by way of Constitution amendment.
I agreed to sign a Memorandum of understanding with the Government of India and returned home along with five hundred Volunteers on 12th August 1988. The Government of India increased reserved seats of the Tripura Legislative Assembly of which I am representing now. But the other aspect, related to development of indigenous people has remained neglected. The younger generation could not compromise with the increasing incidents of negligence and treachery upon the Tripuri people, the indigenous people of Tripura. Thus the National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT), the All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF) came forward to fill up the gaps demanding fundamental, constitutional and human rights of the Tripuri people of Tripura. Their demand is right to self determination which is a born right of everymen and women. They are not secessionist at all as Tripura was never an integral part of India from time immemorial to till India achieved Independence.

The great pain that the suffering of the Tripuri people of Tripura is unexplainable. It is a matter of feeing. A nation starting from the age of Mahabharata survived till the British rule, honorary, our is the only nation to have a list of 184 kings. The partition of India and Merger of Tripura with India caused great miseries to Tripuri Nation. So, it requires discussion in the international Forum to formulate minimum human rights for the Tripuri Nation for survival. I am grateful to the organizers of the WGIP for giving me scope to tell you about a diminishing nation, who ruled a big part of India Subcontinent from time immemorial.

With regard

Yours

B. K. Hrangkhawl.

Appendix II

Rung (Part 1) by Nanda K Debarma (Hachuk Khorang, Agartala, 2001)

Appendix III

Dungur Siring Soroh, by Bikash Rai Debbarma (Chongpreng Yakhrai Bou-Wi, Kokborok Hukumu Mission: Agartala)

Dungur Siring Soroh
Raima-Saima Komok
Lama-o Tisakha Ari

Sacho-oi Bebak Haloq
Raima! Nwng Tini
Bumung Filwi Gomotio
Biang Kwmakha
Bolong-Sajwk Koromoti
Bwkha Nini Twma Aswk Kolok

Halong Rwgwi Nini Gana Gini
Sapung Hopung Aiwi
Thaicha Thaicha Khe kwlang Mani
Hani-Yapai Sai-wi
Twi Lik-Lik Kobol Rw-rwk
Kothoma Kwicham Tini Kwma Rw-rwk
Halong Mwkhang Tini Lachi Jagwi
Bolongo Mwkhang Hui-o

Appendix IV

Chronology of the evolution of Tripura

1225-1250 - Chengthum Fa defeated ruler of Gaud and annexed Meherkul, a region now in Bangladesh. He probably established the capital at Rangamati (Udaipur) which was believed to be the capital of Mogs. The Mogs are of Arakanese origin and follow Buddhism. They still inhabit predominantly the Udaipur region. The Fa dynasty disintegrated during the reign of his son Dangar Fa.

1325-1350 - Ratna Fa, son of Dangar Fa, re-established the state at Udaipur with the help of ruler of Gaud (Bengal) and became a tributary to it. He also settled Bengalee-Hindus at Rangamati and other regions of his new state. He took upon the title Manikya, instead of Fa. It is probable that adoption of Brahmanical protocols and Hindu cosmogrophy occurred during his reign.

1431-1462 - This is the period of Dharma Manikya reign. He commissioned the writing of chronicle of Manikya dynasty to the Bengalee Brahmins which came to be known as Rajmala.
1761 East India Company acquired possession of Bengal from the Mughals and subsequently defeated the Tripura forces stationed at Chittagong and annexed its former regions as British Tipperah. This produced new lines between Hill Tipperah and Plain Tipperah or British-Tipperah.

1819-1870 This is the period of survey and mapping of territories. Lt. Fisher drew the first boundary between Tripura and British-India controlled Sylhet region in 1919. In similar fashion Tripura’s northern, southern and eastern boundaries were marked by English surveyors. These surveys and mapping produced modern Tripura’s geography.