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Appendix I

Letter to the Political Agent of Tripura by Minister of Tripura State on 6th June, 1921

“I am directed by the Durbar to address you in a matter of great importance in connection with the trouble due to the exodus of coolies from the Assam Tea Gardens, the alleged incidents at Chandpur and the unfortunate strikes and hartals all over the country which have affected this territory along with the bordering British Districts. You have already been informed by me, and His Highness’s Chief Secretary and Private Secretary of the recent troubles into which the Durbar have been dragged by the agitators.

2. This situation has given rise to a thought in his Highness’s mind as to how he could render some services to the Imperial Government in the midst of this general turmoil. A solution presents itself of His Highness in offering a decent livelihood to the disaffected coolies in this territory. The Durbar are prepared to find shelter, land and employment for them if they choose to come and settle in this territory. They are ready to receive all the coolies (with the exception of those who are lying ill) stranded at Chandpur, pay for Railway fare of Akhaura if the Assam-Bengal Railway demands the same and give them food and shelter on the following understanding among other things which may be settled in conference with the coolies, their advisers, popular leaders and the Government of Bengal:

i) If the coolies agree to settle in this territory the Durbar will grant some land to each family for cultivation and building their houses on. No rent shall be payable for such lands for the first year of settlement – a reasonable rent shall be assessed on the expiry of the year and this rent will be regulated from time to time by the laws of the land governing the relationship of landlord and tenant.

ii) The Durbar will supply temporary cottage for the immediate shelter of the coolies and feed them for 3 days of their arrival.

iii) The Durbar will be ready to receive batches of 508 souls daily, 3 days after their intention to come here is intimated to the Durbar.
iv) The A. B. Railway should undertake to carry the coolies at Chandpur free of
fare or at reduced fare or even at full fare to be paid by the Durbar in the event
of their refusal to grant concessions.

v) The Durbar will not receive the persons who are lying ill at Chandpur and
their families until they are all right and declared fit to travel. State doctors
will examine and pass them before they are taken charge of at Chandpur.

vi) The coolies will be free to serve anybody they like. If it is desired, the Durbar
will themselves employ them if they want.

vii) A census of the coolies will be taken by the State Agents before they depart
from Chandpur.

viii) No one will be forced to live a life of labour if he wants to turn a cultivator.

ix) The Durbar shall provide Civil protection, Medical aid and the education for
the coolies at their settlement.

x) The coolies shall be free to leave their territory at anytime they like or should
they desire to go back to their ancestral homes or change their residence.

3. The Durbar will feel thankful by your kind intervention in obtaining the
approval of the Government of Bengal to these proposals by immediate.
Telegraphic communication as there is no time to loose and request you to be
so good as to place yourself in communication with the local Government
Officers, popular leaders.
Appendix II

Message given by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the then Minister of Home Affairs, on the occasion of the Merger of Tripura on 15th October 1949.

Merger of Tripura on 15th October 1949.

The State of Tripura, with the isolated situation yet occupying a position of strategic importance of the Eastern borders of India, has an ancient history and a rich culture. The partition of the country has, however, brought in each train for this small State a host of problems, which, in the present State of its development was impossible for it to solve on its own resources. The State has potentialities and the sources, which it tapped and properly exploited, would be an asset to the country. For all their reason, the Government of India and Her Highness, the Maharani Regent acting on behalf of Minor Ruler, came to the conclusion that in the interest of the welfare of the State and of the country as a whole, it was essential that the Centre should make itself directly responsible for its administration and its wellbeing. I am most grateful to Her Highness for having come to this agreement. Her was not any easy task in the peculiar circumstance in which she found herself. I am sure that providence will reward her for the courage and boldness with which she has taken this decision. To the people of Tripura, I can only say this: though far (and remote) from the capital city of the country, will always claim our attention and we shall do our best to ensure that its link and connection with the main land are strengthened and it comes nearer to us. They will not stand-alone to battle with the manifold problems that confront them. They will have the resources and the assistance of the Centre on which they can count. With their cooperation and help, we hope that we shall deal with their problems efficiently and effectively. May God bless our joint effort with success.
Appendix III

Resignation letter, given by Jogendra Nath Mandal, (the first minister of Law and Labour in Pakistan) to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan.

My dear Prime Minister

It is with a heavy heart and a sense of utter frustration at the failure of my lifelong mission to uplift the backward Hindu masses of East Bengal that I feel compelled to tender resignation of my membership of your cabinet. It is proper that I should set forth in detail the reasons, which have prompted me to take this decision at this important juncture of the Indo-Pakistani subcontinent.

.... An instance of callous and cold-blooded brutality is furnished by the incident that took place on December 20, 1949 in Kalshira under P.S. Mollarhat in the District of Khulna. What happened was that late at night four constables raided the house of one Joydev Brahma in village Kalshira in search of some alleged Communists. At the scent of the police, half a dozen of young men, some of whom might have been Communists, escaped from the house. The police constable entered into the house and assaulted the wife of Joydev Brahma whose cry attracted her husband and a few companions who escaped from the house. They became desperate, re-entered the house, found 4 constables with one gun only. That perhaps might have encouraged the young men who struck a blow on an armed constable who died on the spot. The young men then attacked another constable when the other two ran away and raised alarm, which attracted some neighbouring, people who came to their rescue. As the incident took place before sunrise when it was dark, the assailants fled with the dead body before the villagers could come. The S.P. of Khulna with a contingent of military and armed police appeared on the scene in the afternoon of the following day. In the meantime, the assailants fled and the intelligent neighbours also fled away. But the bulk of the villagers remained in their houses as they were absolutely innocent and failed to realise the consequence of the happening. Subsequently, the S.P., the military and armed police began to beat mercilessly the innocents of the entire village,
encouraged the neighbouring Muslims to take away their properties. A number of persons were killed and men and women were forcibly converted. Household deities were broken and places of worship desecrated and destroyed. Several women were raped by the police, military and local Muslims. Thus a veritable hell was let loose not only in the village of Kalshira which is 1-1/2 miles in length with a large population, but also in a number of neighbouring Namahsudra villages. The village Kalshira was never suspected by the authority to be a place of Communist activities. Another village called Jhalardanga, which was at a distance of 3 miles from Kalshira, was known to be a centre of Communist activities. This village was raided by a large contingent of police on that day for hunt of the alleged Communists, a number of whom fled away and took shelter in the aforesaid house of village Kalshira which was considered to be a safe place for them.

I visited Kalshira and one or two neighbouring villages on the 28th February 1950. The S.P., Khulna and some of the prominent League leaders of the district were with me. When I came to the village Kalshira, I found the place desolate and in ruins. I was told in the presence of S.P. that there were 350 homesteads in this village, of these, only three had been spared and the rest had been demolished. Country boats and heads of cattle belonging to the Namasudras had been all taken away. I reported these facts to the Chief Minister, Chief Secretary and Inspector of General of Police of East Bengal and to you.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the news of this incident was published in West Bengal Press and this created some unrest among the Hindus there. A number of sufferers of Kalshira, both men and women, homeless and destitute had also come to Calcutta and narrated the stories of their sufferings which resulted in some communal disturbances in West Bengal in the last part of January....
Appendix IV

Question paper of Pakistan Central Superior Service, 1955

“Q. No. 4. Translate any one of the following passages into correct and idiomatic English—20

“(a) ওরা ওরাই এবং আমরাও আমরা। ওরা ও আমরা
নিলে এদেশের তারা হবে না। ওরা ও ওরা থাকবে,
আমরাও আমরা থাকবে। ওদের থাকবে সত্ত্ব বাসভূমি ;
আমাদেরও থাকবে তাই। ওদের দৃষ্টি পরকালমূর্তী, তাই লড়তে জানে নি,
মার বেতে জেনেছ শুধু। এখানে প্রেক্ষা, এলে শক্তি
দল; সবাই ওদের মেরেছে আর জয় করেছে। ওদের উপর
অধিকারও নিতান্ত করিয়ে; কিন্তু কালে কালে বাহিরের আর
সব ভুলেছে তাদের স্বভাব, ধর্ম ও জাতিয়তা; কিন্তু আমরা ওরা
হলাম না। ওরা উপাসনা করে বহুল, আমরা করি একের।
ওরা পূর্বদিকে, আমরা পশ্চিম দিকে; শুধু তাই নয়,— ওদের
সবদিকেই চলে, আমাদের একদিকে। ওদের রঙ দেবতা,—
ঢাঁট, আর ক্ষুদ্রাজ আর অহিতারা, জীবাণু আর পাণ্ডুপাখী, কীট-
পতঙ্গ, শিলা আর পাষাণে ওদের ভক্তি। অখণ্ডগাছ আর
তুলসীতে ওদের মুক্তি।”

Source: Jagaran (Bengali Weekly), Agartala, 16th May, 1958.
Appendix V

Return of the refugees from Tripura

Source: Jagaran (Bengali daily), Agartala, Tripura, 18th December, 1971.
Appendix VI

Protest against nepotism and corruption by the newspaper Jagaran, Agartala

i) 

Source: Jagaran, 9th January, 1958

ii) 

Source: Jagaran, 16th February, 1958