



The Indigenous Nationalist Party of Twipra (INPT) – A Historical Study (2002-2021)

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Abstract:-

Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti (TUJS) founded in 1967. It is the first tribal regional political party of Tripura. The INPT renamed from TUJS in 2002 at the State level conference Tulsi Bati Girls School, Agartala West Tripura . The INPT main objective is to protect Indigenous People's in Tripura. The INPT and INC between two political party alliance in 2003 and 2019. INPT organised the movement to implementation for Inner Line Permit and National Register of Citizens in Tripura. The INPT also protest against the implementation of Citizenship Amendment Bill and Citizens Amendment Act. The INPT participate in Tripura Legislative Assembly Elections and Lok Sabha Elections. Finally INPT merged with the Tipra Indigenous Progressive Regional Alliance (TIPRA) in 2021.

I.Introduction:-

Tripura is rule by the Manikya dynasty from 1400 to 1948. The dynasty is end by the died of Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya . In 1949 Tripura is joined with the Indian Union. The Indigenous People's in Tripura before 1967 support of Dasarath Deb CPM party. TUJS was born after the CPM fail Tripura Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha election in 1967. The TUJS main objective is to protect tribal peoples, to formation TTAADC, to recognise Kokborok language and restoration of tribal land 1960. The TUJS role in formation of TTAADC under 6th schedule of the Indian Constitution. The TUJS first time participated elections in 1972 and last 1998 and also participated lok sabha elections. The TUJS and INC formed coalition government in 1988. In 2002 called the state level conference held at Tulsi Bati Girls School, Agartala West Tripura. The conference held in 2nd and 3rd February two days. In 3rd February finally decided change name INPT from TUJS under the decision of three members. The three members are Harinath Debbarma, Shyama Charan Tripura, and N.C. Debbarma. B.K. Hrankhawl is the first President and Rabindra Debbarma is the first General Secretary of INPT.

II. Objective:-

In the article main objective are –

1. To study the formation of INPT.
2. To study the INPT demands for implementation of National Register of Citizens and Inner Line Permit.
3. Analysis the effect of INPT in Tripura Legislative assembly election.
4. Analysis the demand of Indigenous Nationalist Party of Twipra.
5. Analysis alliance between two political parties INPT and INC.
6. To study the INPT against movement implementation for CAA and CAB.

III. Methodology:-

In the research paper used the Secondary data. The used of secondary data are research paper, article, newspaper, journal, Statistical report of Lok Sabha election and Tripura Legislative assembly election.

IV. Formation of INPT:-

The Indigenous Nationalist Party of Twipra (INPT) born into after the renamed of the one of oldest tribal base regional party Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti (TUJS) during the state conference of the Party on February 3rd, 2002 at Maharani Tulsibati Girls Schools, West Tripura. The state level conference held in 2002, 2nd and 3rd February during the time leaders are the Harinath Debbarma, Shyama Charan Tripura and N.C. Debbarma.

V. Alliance between two political party INPT and INC:-

On 10 February 2003, first time alliance between two political party Indigenous Nationalist Party of Twipra (INPT) and Congress(INC). The two political parties decided to seat sharing INC is 42 and INPT 18 seat out of 60 constituency. During the time Mani Shankar Aiyar is a In charge of Tripura Congress and Rabindra Debbarma is the General Secretary of INPT. In the 2003 state elections INPT won 06 and INC 13 seat out of 60 constituency.

On March 24, 2019 second time Mou has been signed at New Delhi between two political party INPT and INC for the Lok Sabha election. During the time Tripura Congress chief was a Pradyot Kishore Manikya Debbarma and INPT President is Bijoy Kumar Hrankhawl.

VI. Delhi Abhiyan:-

On September 14, 2016 the two tribal base political party Indigenous Nationalist Party of Twipra (INPT) and Indigenous People's Front of Tripura (IPFT) organise Delhi Abhiyan. INPT protests a 6 hours in Delhi and meet the central minister government of India. There main demands are –

1. To more power of TTAADC
2. To recognise Kokborok as a eight schedule constitution of India.
3. To introduce of Inner Line Permit in Tripura.
4. To introduce reservation seat of fifty percent for ST Tripura Legislative Assembly.
5. To introduce elected body.

VII. INPT the movement of Inner Line Permit in Tripura:-

On November 27, 2016 the Indigenous Nationalist Party of Twipra memorandum to Tatha Gata Roy former governor of Tripura for eight point including Inner Line Permit for non tribal peoples livings in ADC areas in Tripura. The memorandum important for to protect Indigenous heritage and culture. The Indigenous Nationalist Party of Twipra Chief Bijoy Kumar Hrankhawl said that -we are going to protest in first week of December 2016 at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi.

VIII. The Movement for implementation of NRC in Tripura:-

NRC stand for National Register of Citizens. The NRC main objective is to identify illegal migrants coming from foreign countries (East Pakistan) . The Govt. Of India first prepared NRC in 1951. Assam is the first Indian state Updated of NRC to Supreme court order. The Government of Assam final draft of NRC published in July 2018 and final list published in august 2019. All the migration between 1966 to 1971 who are coming from Bangladesh and they registered in Foreign Regional Office, they were declared Indian Citizens.

On August 26, 2018 the INPT organised a rally at Swami Vivekananda Maidan, Agartala, West Tripura. In the rally INPT Chief B.K. Hrankhawl said that “we are going to submit a memorandum at Delhi for NRC to be update in Tripura. On 04 October, 2018 the INPT met under the leadership of Bijoy Kumar Hrankhawl with the Home minister Sri Rajnath Singh to implementation of NRC in Tripura. On September 24, 2019 the

INPT again organised a massive rally for NRC including nine points demands at Khumulwng, West Tripura. In the rally Mizo Nationalist Front(MNF) leader Sri H. Lalrinliana also be participated.

IX The INPT Movement against the Citizenship Amendment Bill (CAB):-

On 19 July, 2016 the CAB introduce in Indian parliament and on 8 January, 2019 the CAB bill passed in Lok Sabha for Northeast India. The CAB objective is who are entered in India from Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan belong to Hindu, Christian, Jains, Sikhs, and Parsi religion and also belongs to minority In the Countries, are eligible to apply Indian Citizens for 7 year.

On 25 October, 2019 the INPT protests against the CAB at Khumulwng the headquarters of TTAADC. Jagadish Debbarma INPT General Secretary said that In the rally “ the CAB bill is dangerous for the tribal people in Tripura and all the migration using the Citizenship Amendment Bill they settled in India. He also said if the CAB passed then tribal peoples become a minority In Tripura. On 06 December, 2019 again the INPT protests by blocking Railway tracks and Highway road for twelve hours.

X. The Movement against the implementation of Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA):-

On 06 December, 2019 organised the join movement against the implementation of Citizenship Act . The three tribal base political parties joined the movement, they are INPT, Tripraland State Party (TSP), National Council of Tripura (NCT) and others social organisation participate, they are Tripura students Federation (TSF) and Borok People Human Rights Organisation (BPHRO). On Friday INPT, IPFT, NCT, TSP and BPHRO leaders met with Home minister Sri Amit Shah for against the CAA.

XI. Effect Of INPT Tripura Legislative Assembly:-

The INPT born in 2002 under the decision of three members. The party first came into politics with the participants of Tripura state Assembly Election of 2003.

Tripura state Legislative Assembly Election 2003:-

In the elections INPT and INC MoU has been signed for alliance between two parties. The INPT contested 18 and INC 42 seat out of 60 constituency. In the elections INPT won the 06 and INC 13 seat out of 60 constituency. INPT got the total number of votes is 1,89,186 , percentage is 12.46,% and INC votes is 4,98,749 and percentage is 32.84%.

In the elections CPM won 38 out of 60 constituency and total votes is 7,11,119 and percentage is 46.82%. The CPM won the majority seat and CPM formed government in Tripura.

In the elections INPT members won are the-

Rajeswar Debbarma

Animesh Debbarma

Nagendra Jamatia

Rabindra Jamatia

Bijoy Kumar Hrankhawl

Shyama Charan Tripura

Tripura state Legislative assembly elections 2008:-

In the Tripura Legislative Assembly Election 2008 INPT again participate. In the elections INPT won only one seat out of 11 contested and total votes is 1,16,751 and percentage is 6.21,%. In the elections INC won 10 and CPM won 46 seat out of 60 constituency. The CPM won the majority seat and CPM formed government in Tripura.

Tripura state Legislative assembly 2013:-

In the Tripura Legislative Assembly Election 2013 INPT again participants. In the elections INPT didn't won any seat out of 12 contested. The INPT total number of votes is 1,67,078 and percentage is 7.59%. In the election first time participate tribal based political party IPFT . The IPFT didn't won any seat out of 17 contested. In the elections INC won 10 and CPM won 49 seat out of 60 constituency. In the elections CPM won majority seat and CPM formed government in Tripura.

Tripura state Legislative Assembly 2018:-

In the Tripura election 2018 INPT again participants and didn't won any seat out of 15 seat contested. The INPT total votes is 16,940 and percentage is 0.72%. In the elections IPFT-BJP alliance and together participants. In the elections IPFT contested 9 and BJP 51 out of 60 constituency. IPFT won 8 and BJP 35 seat out of 60 constituency. CPM won 16 seat out 60 constituency. In the elections BJP-IPFT won the majority seat and first time formed government in Tripura. Biplab Kumar Deb sworn as the first Chief Minister of Tripura.

On 06 may 2021, finally merged INPT with the Tipra Indigenous Progressive Regional Alliance (TIPRA).

Xii. Conclusion:-

INPT born in 2002 at Malarani Tulsi Bati Girls School, Agartala. Bijoy Kumar Hrankawl is the first President and Rabindra Debbarma is the General Secretary of INPT. The INPT main objective is to protect Indigenous People's in Tripura. The party alliance two times with the INC . The INPT organised movement for implementation of NRC and Inner Line Permit in Tripura. The party also again protest against the CAB and CAA. Finally the INPT merged with the Pradyot Kishore Manikya Debbarma party TIPRA Motha party in 2021.

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