

Role of Regional Political Parties in the State Politics of Tripura: A Case Study of the Tripura Upajati Juba Samity (TUJS)

Mainul Islam

Abstract: Since 1952-1967 the Politics of Tripura was fully controlled by the two main political parties such as Congress and CPI (M). But with the emergence of TUJS in 1967 the trends has been changed. TUJS was a tribal based regional party. The main focus of the party was to get tribal votes. The illegal migration, terrible defeat of CPIM, Congress party's focus on refugees, dissatisfaction of the tribal people, leadership crisis etc, intensified to form a new regional political party (TUJS) in Tripura. However, since inception the party very much influenced the state politics of Tripura. The party once formed government with the alliance of Congress in 1988. It also became main opposition party in 1977 in the state Legislative Assembly. The paper has discussed the role of TUJS in the State Assembly election from 1972-1998. The paper has followed on both Primary and Secondary sources of data.

Keywords: regional, dissatisfaction, tribal, intensified, leadership

1. Introduction

Tripura is a North-eastern state of India. It is having 10, 491 km² of its area. It is surrounded by Bangladesh border is about 856 km on its north, south and west side and only east side it connected with the mainland of India i. e. with Assam border is about 53 km and with Mizoram border is about 109 km. ¹ According to the Census 2011, Tripura constituted 11, 66, 813 (31.78%) tribal people out of 36, 71, 032 total population in Tripura. The State has been ruled by 184 tribal kings. Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya was the last ruling Maharaja of Tripura before merged with India in 1949. On 15 October, 1949, it joined with Indian Union as a 'C' category state. It later became the Union territory on 1 November, 1956. Thereafter, it attained fully statehood on 21 January, 1972. ²

There were six times Tripura Electoral College/ Territorial Council election held in Tripura from 1952 to 1967. In the 1952 election five political parties contested the election such as, INC, CPI, FB, TGS and Ind. In the 1957 election five political parties contested the election such as, INC, CPI, PSP, TGS and Ind. In the 1962 election five political parties contested the election such as, INC, CPI, PSP, BJS and Ind. In the 1967 election six political parties contested the election such as, INC, CPI, CPI (M), BJS, SSP and Ind. ³

The Tripura Upajati Juba Samity (hereafter TUJS) came into existence in 1967. It was the first regional Political Party in Tripura. It was mainly Tribal based political party. The party contested in the state politics from 1972 and continued its existence up to 2002. In the year 2002, TUJS merged with other regional parties and formed a new political Party

named Indigenous Nationalist Party of Twipra' (hereafter INPT).

2. Review of Literature

Manas Paul in his book "*The Eye Witness: Tales from Tripura's Ethnic conflict*" respectively shown a violent period of Tripura's history. The author discussed the reasons for conflict among the Tribals and Bengalis which resulted in a riot on 1980, emergence of ethno-centric politics led by TUJS, emergence of insurgency groups, etc. ⁴

Bijan Mohanta, in his book "*Tripura in the light of Socio-Political Movements since 1945*" regarded as an in-depth study of how the socio-political advancements in Tripura is taking place through united struggles of the tribal and non-tribal people. The book deals with the major socio-political movements since 1945 which speak volumes for the heroic struggles of the people. These movements not only have speeded up the march of Tripura from monarch to Democracy but also shaped the lives and destiny of the people-tribal and non-tribals of the state after independence. ⁵

In his book "*Socio-Political Movements in India: A Historical Study of Tripura*" Ranjit Kumar De, dealt socio-political movements in Tripura were influenced by the political measurement of the neighbouring undivided Bengal. The book introduces Tripura to the outside world with its strange natures of relations with the British, demographic uprising and tribal condition. Three scopes of national movements of 1919-1922, 1930-34, and 1942-43 provided as a turning point in the lives of many people in the State. ⁶

¹ *Economic Review of Tripura 2012-2013*, Directorate of Economics & Statistics Planning (Statistics) Department, Government of Tripura, Agartala.

² Biswaranjan Tripura, *Tribal Question in Tripura: Dialogue Between Its Past and Present*, (Daltri Journals, Journal of Tribal Intellectual Collective India. Vol.1 Issue 2 No. 3, December 2013) pp. 38-39.

³ Gan Chaudhuri, "*Tripura: The Land and its people*" (Delhi: Leeladevi Publications, 1980) pp. 124-127.

⁴ Manas Paul, *The Eye Witness: Tales from Tripura's Ethnic conflict*, (New Delhi: Lancher Publishers).

⁵ Bijan, Mohanta, *Tripura in the light of Socio- Political Movements since 1945*, (Kolkata: Progressive Publishers, 2004).

⁶ Ranjit, Kumar, De, *Socio-Political Movements in India: A Historical Study of Tripura*, (New Delhi, Mittal Publications, 1998).

In his book *‘Illegal Migrations and the North-East: A Study of migrants from Bangladesh’* Sibopada De the book clarified different contours of most controversial unauthorised migrations from Bangladesh to North-eastern states of India. The author highlighted the peculiar impacts of illegal migrants in Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.⁷

In his article *“Tripuri Political Consciousness”* Jagadish Gan Chaudhuri (ed.) discussed how an emergent intelligentsia has been exercising tremendous influence on the tribal people. The article focused how the Tripuri people became aware regarding their rights under the banner of the then Tripuri youth organization called Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti (TUJS) which even played a crucial role during the assembly elections.⁸

In his book *“Tribal Insurgency in Tripura: A Study in Exploration of Causes”* S. R. Bhattacharjee highlighted the causes of tribal insurgency in Tripura. The causes are-a) influx of Bengali people into the state from Bangladesh, b) control of politics and administration by the Bengalis, c) impact on the Culture and identity, d) unemployment problem and e) land alienation etc.⁹

3. Objectives of the study:

The paper has following objectives:

- 1) To analyse the causes for the formation of regional parties in Tripura.
- 2) To evaluate the impact of TUJS in the state politics of Tripura.

4. Methodology

The work has relied on both primary and secondary data. The primary data has been collected through interview. The interview based on both Structured and unstructured questions. Primary data also collected from Statistical Reports of the Election Commission, Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. Secondary data has been collected from published and unpublished works, Journals, Magazines, newspaper and websites etc.

5. Discussion

Role of TUJS in the State Politics

TUJS was the first ethnic political party emerged on 10-11 June, 1967 under the leadership of Sonacharan Debbarma. The party was born at Kainta kobra para a few miles east of Agartala. The party wouldn't born suddenly. Because, on the one side Congress became a refugee party and on the other side, the lamentable defeat of CPI (M) in 1967 election remains confused among the tribal people. Both the critical

situation obliged the educated youths to unify all the tribal leaders under one roof. They organised an Indigenous based meeting called “All Tripura Tribal Leaders convention”. Many political leaders irrespective of different political parties like Congress, CPIM participated in the meeting. Some leaders like Dasarath Deb, Aghore Debbarma, Birchandra Debbarma, Bajuban Reang etc illuminate the meeting. Moreover, some educated tribal youths who also had important role in this convention were Drau Kumar Reang, Naresh Chandra Debbarma, Nishikanta Debbarma, Banulal Debbarma, Sachindra Debbarma etc.¹⁰

However, the Central Executive Committee of TUJS has been formed on 11 June, which has mentioned on the following:¹¹

- 1) President-Rabicharan Debbarma (Maglam, khowai).
- 2) Vice-President-Ramesh Debbarma (Banshtali, Bishramganj).
- 3) General secretary-Drau kumar Reang (Dashda Kanchanpur).
- 4) Joint Secretary-Renubala Debbarma (Madhupur).

After formation, the TUJS started its movement with 11 points of charter. Some of the demands were:

- 1) Introduction of Fifth Schedule under art.242 (1) of the Indian Constitution.
- 2) Transfer the tribal land under Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, (TLR & LRA) 1960.
- 3) Introduce Kokborok in the primary school.
- 4) Introduce roman script except Bengali for the development of tribal language.
- 5) To stop the forest oppression etc.

The convention made the tribal people happy for bringing the CPI (M) and Communist Party of India (hereafter CPI) closest to each other and thought that now the tribal people could be unified after resolving the problem between Dasarath Deb and Aghore Debbarma. But due to the question of leadership a contradiction appeared between Dasarath Deb and Aghore Debbarma. So, the CPIM withdrew its 4 members from the TUJS on the first week of September. Even, the Congress also withdrew its 2 members like Bajuban Reang and Sachindralal Singha. Thus, a unity which had been appeared under TUJS among the tribal leaders had broken. But, in spite of this crake, the TUJS had been continuing its activity.¹²

TUJS and State Legislative Assembly

TUJS introduced itself in politics in 1971 by participating in the Lok Sabha election on the same year. Though, the candidates couldn't win any of the Constituencies. However, by this election the TUJS recognised as a regional political party. Afterwards, TUJS started fully its political activity. Then, TUJS had two important slogans, which were-

⁷ Sibopada De, *Illegal Migrations and the North-East: A Study of migrants from Bangladesh*, (New Delhi: Anamika Publishers and Distributors (P.) Ltd. 2005)

⁸ Jagadish Gan Chaudhuri (ed.), *“Tripura: The Land and its People”* (Delhi: Leeladevi publications, 1979).

⁹ S. R. Bhattacharjee *“Tribal Insurgency in Tripura: A Study in Exploration of Causes”* (New Delhi: Inter- India publications, 1989).

¹⁰ Interview with Nagendra Jamatia (ex- MLA of TUJS), (Agartala: 14 March, 2014).

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Interview with Amiya Kumar Debbarma (ex-General Secretary of TSF), (Agartala: 5 January, 2016).

- 1) *Kachak koofoor Choong-Chia, buini tala tanglia (Red and White, we do not know, We shall not remain under anybody or party);*
- 2) *Chini haoa tangna hangklai, Chini kagna Masrungana (Those immigrants who reside in our land must know our language).*

By keeping front of these two slogans, TUJS contested in the 1972 assembly election. The party contested from the 10

constituencies, but no candidate won a single seat in this election. However, the election encouraged the tribal people to think about ethnic politics in the state. After that many tribal people belongs to different professionals joined with the party by leaving their job. Everybody had wished to contest the election from the party. The participants contested from the TUJS in that election has mentioned on the following tables:

Table 1: Contested members from TUJS

Constituency	Candidate	Result	Votes	Percentage
2. Modanpur	Subodh Debbarma	Failed	205	2.47%
11. Old Agartala	Chandramani Debbarma	Failed	520	5.79%
13. Mandai Bazar	Kshirod Debbarma	Failed	736	10.34%
14. Uttar Debendra Nagar	Faya Chandra Rupini	Failed	246	3.30%
19. Charilam	Barada Kanta Debbarma	Failed	1201	15.75%
20. Bishramgonj	Nishi Kant De	Failed	974	12.46%
35. Chellagong	Goopi Debbarma	Failed	225	3.06%
38. Ampinagar	Sachindra Kumar Jamatia	Failed	530	3.41%
47. Kulaihower	Ashadhan Kalai	Failed	390	8.37%
56. Kanchanpur	Drao Kumar Rieng	Failed	856	12.78%

Source: Statistical Report on General Election, 1972 to the Legislative Assembly of Tripura.

In that election the TUJS could not win any seat. Whereas, the INC won 41 seats, CPM won 17 seats and INDE won 2 seats.

However, again in 1977 the TUJS contested in the Assembly election. The main issue during the election was restoration of ‘Tribal Reserve Areas’ which were created by Maharaja Bir Bikram in 1931 and also in 1943 to relieve the increasing land crisis among the tribal people in the kingdom. In the assembly election held on 1972, the Congress party came into power and Mr. Sukhamoy Sengupta had been selected as the Chief Minister of the state. After coming to the power he dissolved the ‘Tribal Reserve Area’ with an ordinance on February 28, 1974. The area was demarcated by the king Bir Bikram Kishore

Manikya for five major tribes (Tripura, Noatia, Jamatia, Reang and Halam) on 1931 to stop the land alienation. The act first implemented at Kalyanpur area by 110 sq. km and later, on 1943 it expanded to all over the state by 1950 sq. km. According to the Act, no other community or tribe except those five tribes would acquire, sale and buy or transfer land to others. In spite of this restriction, the government dissolved the reserved area and allowed the all 19 tribes to fall into that reserve area. [Proceedings of the 11th Tripura Legislative Assembly, Series no. VI, Vol. II, p. 53] During the period the TUJS demanded for the formation of ADC.

With this demand TUJS contested the Assembly election held on 1977. In that election the party contested from 28 constituencies. The candidates participated from TUJS has mentioned on the following tables:

Table 2: Contested members from TUJS

Constituency	Candidate	Result	Votes	Percentage
1. Simna (ST)	Subodh Deb Barma	Failed	1109	8.83%
2. Mohanpur	Basudha Ranjan Debbarma	Failed	2085	16.55%
5. Khayerpur	Nil Kanta Deb Barma	Failed	1102	8.58%
10. Majlishpur	Takhiray Deb Barma	Failed	927	7.75%
11. Mandai Bazar (ST)	Kshirode Deb Barma	Failed	9606	26.45%
12. Takarjala (ST)	Biswa Kumar Deb Barma	Failed	4075	31.56%
17. Golaghati (ST)	Budha Deb Barma	Failed	3171	23.74%
18. Charilam	Hari Nath Deb Barma	Won	4259	33.20%
22. Dhanpur	Vim Chandra Tripura	Failed	166	1.30%
23. Ramchandraghat (ST)	Chitta Deb Barma	Failed	672	5.72%
25. Asharambari (ST)	Subodh Deb Barma	Failed	271	2.21%
27. Kalyanpur	Nilmani Singha	Failed	1087	8.61%
28. Krishnapur (ST)	Karna Singh Jamatia	Failed	682	6.39%
29. Teliamura	Akhay Kumar Jamatia	Failed	1975	14.48%
30. Bagma (ST)	Ratimohan Jamatia	Won	5652	45.26%
33. Matabari	Sachindra Kumar Choudhury	Failed	2157	17.24%
34. Kakraban	Gajendra Mur Sing	Failed	1036	8.20%
37. Santirbajar (ST)	Drao Kumar Reang	Won	4397	30.08%
39. Jolaibari (ST)	Kyajasai Mog	Failed	1165	11.83%
40. Manu (ST)	Madhu Sudan Mog	Failed	1549	10.50%
42. Ampinagar (ST)	Nagendra Jamatia	Won	5744	45.15%
43. Birganj	Dusmanta Rieng	Failed	3300	22.69%

44. Raima Valley (ST)	Monojay Roaja	Failed	1588	15.06%
48. Kulai (ST)	Bijoy Kumar Hrangkhal	Failed	2336	17.89%
49. Chhawmanu (ST)	Shyama Charan Tripura	Failed	1587	17.17%
52. Chandipur	Nandalal Singha	Failed	172	1.20%
58. Pencharthal (ST)	Baikaanga Darlong	Failed	1592	13.59%
60. Kanchanpur (ST)	Sukadayal Jamatia	Failed	2012	20.02%

*Source: Statistical Report on General Election, 1977 to the Legislative Assembly of Tripura.

In that election the TUJS won 4 seats. This win placed the TUJS for the first time in the history of the politics of Tripura as an opposition party in Tripura Legislative Assembly. Because, in that election CPI (M) won 56 seats and TUJS won 4 seats but the INC lost all seats. The elected members from TUJS were Harinath Debbarma, Ratimohan Jamatia, Drao Kumar Reang and Nagendra Jamatia.

However, in the next assembly election held on 1983 the TUJS made alliance with the Congress (I). But some of the leaders of the party could not agree with this alliance. So, few leaders split from the Party and formed another Party called Tripura Hills Peoples' Party (hereafter THPP). The leaders of the Party were Bishaw Kumar Debbarma, Saral

Pada Debbarma, Debabrata Kaloi, Gayamohan Debbarma and Lyan Juilo. [Nishikanta Debbarma, *Tripura Upajati Juba Samity o Tar Uttarparya: Ak oitihask Dalil (1965-2010)*, (Agartala, Srimaa printing press: 2016), p. 88] It needs to mention here that, before election when the leader of the Bahujan Samaj Badi Party (hereafter BSP) visited the state, he predicted the alliance will make breaking with in the TUJS and finally it appeared by the formation of THPP.

However, in 1983 assembly election, the TUJS contested the election with alliance of the congress (I). However, in details the candidates participated from TUJS has mentioned on the following tables:

Table 3: Contested members from TUJS in 1983 Election

Constituency	Candidate	Result	Votes	Percentage
1 Simna (ST)	Kripa Rani Deb Barma	Failed	4828	34.21%
11 Mandai Bazar (ST)	Amiya Kumar Deb Barma	Failed	7595	43.16%
12 Takarjala (ST)	Suriya Kumar Deb Barma	Failed	5930	39.29%
17 Golaghati (ST)	Buddhya Deb Barma	Won	8011	52.70%
23 Ramchandraghat (ST)	Bathsail Yamani Jamatia	Failed	1728	13.11%
30 Bagma (ST)	Rati Mohan Jamatia	Won	10157	62.93%
37 Santirbajar (ST)	Shyam Charan Tripura	Won	10478	55.63%
42 Ampinagar (ST)	Nagendra Jamatia	Won	9449	58.99%
44 Raima Valley (ST)	Rabindra Deb Barma	Won	7772	51.82%
47 Salema (ST)	Bijoy Kumar Jamatia	Failed	6761	43.48%
48 Kulai (ST)	Diba Chandra Harangkhhal	Won	8419	50.78%
49 Chhawmanu (ST)	Jadumohan Tripura	Failed	6598	49.76%
58 Pencharthal (ST)	Temiya Kumar Dewan	Failed	4993	32.56%
60 Kanchanpur (ST)	Drao Kumar Reang	Failed	4321	30.85%

Source: Statistical Report on General Election, 1983 to the Legislative Assembly of Tripura.

The alliance group contested for the 60 seats out of these 18 seats had been won. Congress (I) contested in 46 seats and won in 12 seats, on the other hand TUJS contested in 14 seats and won in 6 seats. Whereas, the CPI (M) won 42 seats.

But in 1988 assembly election TUJS contested separately rather making alliance with Congress (I). The candidates participated from TUJS has mentioned on the following tables:

Table 4: Contested members from TUJS in 1988 Election

Constituency	Candidate	Result	Votes	Percentage
1 Simna (ST)	Rabindra Debbarma	Failed	6605	38.84%
11 Mandai Bazar (ST)	Chandroday Rupini	Failed	9898	47.42%
12 Takarjala (ST)	Surya Kumar Debbarma	Failed	8483	46.09%
17 Golaghati (ST)	Budha Debbarma	Won	9141	48.58%
23 Ramchandraghat (ST)	Sashi Kumar Debbarma	Failed	3048	21.08%
28 Krishan Pur (ST)	Karna Singh Jamatia	Failed	6922	40.56%
30 Bagma	Rati Mohan Jamatia	Won	10309	55.74%
37 Santirbajar (ST)	Gouri Sankar Reang	Won	11582	51.88%
42 Ampinagar (ST)	Nagendra Jamatia	Won	10882	54.61%
44 Raima Valley (ST)	Rabindra Debbarma	Won	10640	50.99%
47 Salema (ST)	Mangal Prashad Deb Barma	Failed	8428	46.19%
48 Kulai (ST)	Diba Chandra Hrangkhowl	Won	10047	50.34%
49 Chhawmanu (ST)	Shyama Charan Tripura	Failed	7157	43.43%
60 Kanchanpur (ST)	Drao Kumar Rieng	Failed	6457	39.44%

Source: Statistical Report on General Election, 1988 to the Legislative Assembly of Tripura.

In that election the TUJS won 6 seats out of the 14 seats they fielded. During this election no political party could secure single majority leaving the Indian National Congress (hereafter INC) with 25 seats and the CPI (M) with 26. In this situation 6 seats won by the TUJS became a determining factor. Then, the TUJS formed coalition government [Jot Sarkar] with the INC for 5 years.

But after formation of the 'Coalition government' the TUJS faced different problems, such as-

- a) The Ujan Maidan Gang rape took place in Khowai under the TTAADC in West Tripura District in 1988.
- b) The amendment bill regarding the excluding and incorporating the area of TTAADC.
- c) To resolve the communal disturbances in the Surendra Nagar rubber planning under North Tripura.
- d) Exclude the 'Laskar' community from the ST category.

To solve the above problems and to conduct the administrative work smoothly the TUJS jointly formed a 'Consultative Committee' with the help of Twipra Student's Federation (hereafter TSF), Tripura Upajati Karmachari Samity (hereafter TUKS), Tripura Sundari Nari Bahini (hereafter TSNB). The Committee visited the Ujan Maidan and solves the communal disturbances in the Surendra Nagar Rubbar planning.

The list of the candidates of TUJS has been mentioned on the following table:

Table 5: List of candidates of 1993 election

Constituency	Candidates name	Result	Votes	Percentage
1 Simna (ST)	Rabindra Debbarma	Failed	6274	32.81%
11 Mandai Bazar (ST)	Shyama Charan Tripura	Failed	7471	32.50%
12 Takarjala (ST)	Sukhendu Debbarma	Failed	5715	27.25%
17 Golaghati (ST)	Buddha Debbarma	Failed	7251	34.85%
23 Ramchandraghat (ST)	Dinesh Debbarma	Failed	2374	14.58%
28 Krishnapur (ST)	Karna Sinha Jamatia	Failed	5051	25.67%
30 Bagma (ST)	Rati Mohan Jamatia	Won	9899	45.65%
37 SantirBazar (ST)	Gouri Sankar Reang	Failed	12879	49.07%
42 Ampinagar (ST)	Negendra Jamatia	Failed	9060	41.95%
44 Raima Velly (ST)	Rabindra Debbarma	Failed	11134	44.97%
47 Salema (ST)	Mangal Prakash Debbarma	Failed	6138	29.96%
48 Kulai (ST)	Diba Chandra Hrangkhwal	Failed	7319	32.41%
49 Chhawmanu (ST)	Shaymacharan Tripura	Failed	4428	25.81%
60 Kanchanpur (ST)	Draco Kumar Reang	Failed	5749	29.25%

Source: Statistical Report on General Election, 1993 to the Legislative Assembly of Tripura

In that election the CPI (M) won 44 seats, INC won 10 seats, Janata Dal (B) (hereafter JD (B)) won 1 seat, All India Forward Block (hereafter, FBL) won 1 seat, Revolutionary Socialist Party (hereafter, RSP) won 2 seats, TUJS won 1 seat and 1 seat won by Independent (hereafter, INDE).

Again defection politics happened in 1997. A new ethnic political party has been emerged on 22 November, 1997

named Indigenous Peoples' Front of Tripura (IPFT). The party enter in the state politics by alliance with the Congress party on 1998 assembly election. Then, TUJS contested in the election separately from 10 constituencies. The details of TUJS candidates has mentioned on the following table:

Table 6: Contested members from TUJS in 1998 election

Constituency	Candidate	Result	Votes	Percentage
1. Simna (ST)	Rabindra Debbarma	Failed	8104	44.43%
11. Mandai Bazar	Jagadish Debbarma	Failed	11088	45.35%
12. Takarjala (ST)	Rahindra Debbarma	Failed	9414	48.38%
28. Ramchandraghat (ST)	Khagendra Jamatia	Failed	6568	36.37%
30. Bagma (ST)	Rati Mohan Jamatia	Won	10940	49.88%
37. Santirbazar (ST)	Gauri Sankar Reang	Failed	11890	47.48%
42. Ampinagar (ST)	Nagendra Jamatia	Won	11054	52.09%
44. Raima Valley (ST)	Rabindra Debbarma	Won	12987	53.39%
47. Salema (ST)	Sachindra Debbarma	Failed	7604	39.99%
49. Chhawmanu (ST)	Shyam Charan Tripura	Won	8622	49.09%

*Source: Statistical Report on General Election, 1998 to the Legislative Assembly of Tripura

In that election the TUJS won 4 seats. Whereas, CPI (M) won 38 seats, CPI won 1 seat, INC won 13 seats, RSP won 2 seats and INDE won 2 seats.

A new scenario has been appeared in 2002, by the formation of 'Indigenous Nationalist Party of Twipra' (INPT). The TUJS, TNV, TTNC and IPFT jointly formed the party. The tribal politics geared up by unifying the major regional parties under INPT.

In a nutshell, the overall scenario of the winning candidates of TUJS in the assembly election has mentioned on the following table:

Table 7: List of winning candidates of the TUJS in the Assembly Elections

Year	Name of Political Party	No. of seats Contested	Won
1972	TUJS	11	-----
1977	TUJS	28	4
1983	TUJS	14	7
1988	TUJS	14	6
1993	TUJS	8	1
1998	TUJS	10	4

6. Conclusion

The above discussion has cleared that the TUJS played very important role in the state politics. The party brought challenged to the national parties in the state. Especially the congress party fully depended on the TUJS for the state assembly. The party jointly contested election on several times, such as 1983 and 1988. However, both the parties jointly formed government on 1988. The emergence of TUJS brought a new political dimension in the state politics. The terrible defeat of CPI (M) in 1967 election and support to refugees in Tripura by the Congress party and leadership crisis intensified for the formation of TUJS in the State. However, the defection politics made weak the TUJS and many political parties emerge from it, such as THPP, IPFT,

NSPT and INPT. Finally we can say it was a mother party of all regional party in Tripura.

References

Primary Sources

- [1] Interview with Nagendra Jamatia (ex-MLA of TUJS), (Agartala: 14 March, 2014).
- [2] Interview with Dhananjay Debbarma (ex-General Secretary of TSF), (Agartala: 15 January, 2016).
- [3] Interview with Amiya Kumar Debbarma (ex-General Secretary of TSF), (Agartala: 5 January, 2016).
- [4] Statistical Report on General Election 1972, 1977, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1993 to the Legislative Assembly of Tripura, Election Commission of India, New Delhi.

Secondary Sources

Books

- [5] De, Sibopada, *Illegal Migrations and the North-East: A Study of migrants from Bangladesh*, (New Delhi: Anamika Publishers and Distributors (P.) Ltd.2005).
- [6] Debbarma, Ranjit, *Socio-Political Movements in Tripura: with special reference to Dasarath Deb*, (Guwahati: EBH Publishers, 2016).
- [7] De, Kumar, Ranjit, *Socio-Political Movements in India: A Historical Study of Tripura*, (New Delhi: Mittal Publications, 1998).
- [8] Debbarma, Aghore, *Tripurar Upajatir Jana jibane Rajanaitik Krama Bibartan*, (Agartala: Tripura State Tribal Cultural Research Institute & Museum, 1999).
- [9] Hazary, Chandra, Subas, *Student Politics in India*, (New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House, 1987).
- [10] Mohanta, Bijan, *Tripura in the light of Socio-Political Movements since 1945*, (Kolkata: Progressive Publishers, 2004).
- [11] Majumder, Madhab, Beni, *The Legislative Oppositions in Tripura (1963-1976)*, (Agartala, Tripura State Tribal Cultural Research Institute, 1997).

Author Profile



Dr. Mainul Islam is working in the Holy Cross College, Agartala, Tripura West as an Assistant Prof. for last 3 years (2019-2022). He is a teacher of Political Science. He worked in the Maharaja Bir Bikram College as Guest Faculty from 2017-2019. He has been working in Tripura University under Distance Education for the PG course from 2018-2022. Dr. Islam awarded Ph. d in 2020 from Tripura University, Agartala, Tripura West.