

Country/entity	India Tripura
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Memorandum of Settlement
Date	23 Aug 1993
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

India-Adivasi Conflicts (1955 -) (Northeast India)

Several of seven sister states in Northeast India have had ongoing conflicts with the central Indian government, as well as among themselves following India's independence from the British Empire in 1947. Northeast India, in particular, lags behind the rest of India in infrastructure development. Tensions also exist between the various ethnic groups and Indian nationals migrated from elsewhere.

Bodoland:

The Bodo are a predominantly Christian group of about four million people living in the mountainous region of eastern Assam, India. Since 1986, the guerrilla organization – the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) – fought for independence of Bodoland. An initial truce was signed in 1989 and negotiations began with the Assam government. However, the NDFB resumed the conflict and new attempts to reach a peace settlement have not been successful. In 2005, a faction of the NDFB entered negotiations and signed a ceasefire agreement after suffering heavy losses. This splintered the NDFB and more radical factions that continue to fight.

Darjeeling:

Gorkhas in the state of West Bengal waged a guerrilla war against the central government from 1986-1988. Anti-foreign riots started in 1979 after a steady infiltration of Hindus and Muslims from other parts of Bengal. Tensions continued until the Accord of Darjeeling peace agreement was concluded in 1988. This accord provided for an autonomous Gorkha district around Darjeeling, which would remain part of West Bengal. It was implemented in The Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (Amendment) Act of 1994. After 2007, a second wave of enthusiasm for Gorkhaland was revived by the Gorkha Janmukti Morcha, however, this time by non-violent means. Nonetheless, the introduction of Bengali into schools, raised tensions in a Nepali-speaking region and as of 2017 conflict appears to be increasing.

Hmar:

Tension in Mizoram were primarily due to political domination by the Assamese over the Mizo. The Mizo National Front was formed in 1961 in the aftermath of a devastating famine in the Mizo Hills in objection to Indian Government response, or lack of. With popular support the MNF staged an uprising in 1966, but was unable to take control. It was only in 1986 that a peace accord was signed granting Mizoram statehood and the MNF became a political party. The same year the Hmar People's Convention was formed as a political party advocating for the rights of the Hmar which were ignored by the 1986 peace accord. The movement aimed to create an autonomous state in the north of Mizoram. A 1994 agreement between the HPC and Indian government resulted in the formation of the Sinlung Hills Development Council. However, a splinter group - the Hmar People's Convention-Democracy - was formed in 1995 demanding a separate administration.

Manipur:

The Manipur insurgency is linked to national, ethnic and political identity issues that occupy many of the conflicts in India's northeast that emerged following the independence of India in 1947. Among the largest groups are the United National Liberation Front, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak, the People's Liberation Army of Manipur, and the Kanleipak Communist Party. The conflict continues as of 2017.

Nagaland:

The exception is Nagaland, wherein tensions predate 1947 and the Nagas announced

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	India-Tripura peace process
Parties	<p>Signed on behalf of First Party ATTF by-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sd/-Shri Lalit Deb barma), President, ATTF. 2. Sd/-Shri Ramendra Reang, Vice President, ATTF. 3. Sd/-Shri Rabindra Reang, General Secretary, ATTF. 4. Sd/-Shri Dilip Deb Barma, Treasurer, ATTF. 5. S/d-Shri Santaram Reang, Accountant, ATTF . <p>Signed for and behalf of the Governor of Tripura, Sd/-M. Damodaran, Chief Secretary, Government of Tripura</p>
Third parties	<p>In the presence of:-</p> <p>(Shri Dasarath Deb)</p> <p>Chief Minister, Tripura</p> <p>(Shri Bidyanath Majumder)</p> <p>Minister, PWD etc. Deptt, Tripura</p>
Description	<p>All Tripura Tribal Force (ATTF) covenanted to deposit arms and ammunition and to end underground activities. Government of Tripura covenanted to take steps for resettlement and rehabilitation of ATTF personnel; to take action in respect of sending back Bangladesh foreign nationals who arrived after 25 March 1971 and to take steps to restore land acquired from tribals. Also agreed on inclusion of tribal majority villages in Autonomous District Council (ADC) areas; village police force for the ADC; increase in numbers of seats for scheduled tribe candidates in the ADC. Provision also made for establishment of a cultural development centre; improvement of Kok Borak and other Tribal languages; presentation of Ujjayanta Palace as a historical monument; and shifting of Tripura legislative Assembly; renaming of villages, rivers etc; Jhumia resettlement and industrial development of ADC area. Housing and drinking water facilities and Government employment or economic package to be provided for ATTF personnel with secured accommodation and escorts for ATTF Office Bearers.</p>

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Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.

Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	<p>Groups→Indigenous people→Rhetorical Page 1, PREAMBLE Where as the government of Tripura have been making concerned efforts to bring about an effective settlement of the problems of the tribal who are presently minority in Tripura an attempt have been made on a continuing basis to usher in peace and harmony in areas in which disturbed conditions have prevailed for long.</p> <p>Groups→Indigenous people→Substantive Page 1, 2. ... (C).effective steps would be taken in terms of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act 1960 for restoring land alienated by tribals.</p> <p>Page 1, 2. ... (D) Inclusion of Tribal majority villages in ADC Area: - Tribal majority villages which now fall outside the ADC area and are contiguous to the ADC area, would be included in the TTAADC.</p> <p>Page 2, 2. ... (G) Increase in the Number of Seats for Sch. Tribes Candidates in the TTAADC: - The demand for more representation of Scheduled Tribe Members in the Autonomous District Council is acceptable to the State Government in principle and efforts will be made amendment of the rules which deal with reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribe in order to increase the numbers of reserve seats to 25 (Twenty-five).</p> <p>Page 2, 2. ... (I) Improvement of KOKBORAK and other Tribal Languages: - A Bhasha commission would be setup for the improvement of Kok Borok and other Tribal Languages, steps would also is taken for the introduction in phase of Kok Borak at Progressively higher levels of education.</p>
Other groups	No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons	<p>Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive</p> <p>Page 1, 2.(B). Govt of Tripura to take action to sending back all Bangladesh foreign nationals who have come to Tripura since March 1971 and are not in possession of valid docs authorizing their presence in Tripura.</p> <p>Page 1, 2. ... (C).effective steps would be taken in terms of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act 1960 for restoring land alienated by tribals.</p> <p>Page 2, 2. ... (L) Jhumia re-settlement: - Area based for resettlement of jhumias would continue to be implemented in order to provide for a strong economic base for the jhumias of Tripura.</p>
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	2(d) agreed on inclusion of tribal majority villages in Autonomous District Council (ADC) areas. (f) agmt in principle to own Village police force, (g) increase in number of seats for scheduled tribe candidates. (h) setting up Cultural Development Centre, (i) improvement of Kok Borak and other tribal languages. (j) separate building for Tripura legislative assembly, (k) renaming of villages, rivers, etc to tribal names,
State configuration	No specific mention.
Self determination	No specific mention.
Referendum	No specific mention.
State symbols	No specific mention.

**Independence/
secession** No specific mention.

**Accession/
unification** No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

**Cross-border
provision** No specific mention.

Governance

**Political
institutions (new or
reformed)** No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

**Electoral
commission** No specific mention.

**Political parties
reform** No specific mention.

Civil society No specific mention.

**Traditional/
religious leaders** No specific mention.

**Public
administration** No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	Power sharing→Political power sharing→General Sub-state level Page 2, 2. ... (G) Increase in the Number of Seats for Sch. Tribes Candidates in the TTAADC: - The demand for more representation of Scheduled Tribe Members in the Autonomous District Council is acceptable to the State Government in principle and efforts will be made amendment of the rules which deal with reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribe in order to increase the numbers of reserve seats to 25 (Twenty-five).
Territorial power sharing	Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Other Page 1, 2. ... (D) Inclusion of Tribal majority villages in ADC Area: - Tribal majority villages which now fall outside the ADC area and are contiguous to the ADC area, would be included in the TTAADC.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	Power sharing→Military power sharing→Proportionality (F) Village Police Force for the ADC: - The constitution of village Police Force under the administrative control of the TTAADC is acceptable in principle to the State Government and the State Government will take up with the Government of India for Constitutional amendment, if required, to fulfil this demand.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	No specific mention.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.

Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	Page 2, 2. ... (E) Introduction of Inner line permit: - The case for introduction of an Inner-Line Permit system would be taken up with the government of India. The State Government will insist on the Movement of India to approve this demand.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development Page 2, 2. ... (M) Industrial Development in TTAADC: - All necessary steps would be taken to ensure the promotion of industrial activities in TTAADC areas. Page 3, 2. ... (P) Drinking water Facilities: - Steps would be taken by the State Government to Provide Drinking water in the resettlement colonied set up by the Government to resettle the ATTF personal.
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	Page 2, 2. ... (M) Industrial Development in TTAADC: - All necessary steps would be taken to ensure the promotion of industrial activities in TTAADC areas.
Taxation	No specific mention.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution Page 1, 2.(c).effective steps would be taken in terms of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act 1960 for restoring land alienated by tribals.
Pastoralist/nomadism rights	No specific mention.

Cultural heritage Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Tangible
Page 2,
2. ... (H) Setting up of a Cultural Development center: - Upajati Sanskritik vikas kendra (Tribal Cultural development Centre) with arrangements for training would be set up in the TTAADC area.

Page 2,
2. ... (J) Preservation of Ujjanyanta Palace as historical Monument and shifting of Tripura Legislative Assembly. Respecting sentiments of all sections of the population, especially the tribal of Tripura, steps would be taken to contract a separate building for The Tripura Legislative Assembly and to retain the Ujjanyanta Palace as a Historical Monument.

Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Intangible
Page 2,
2. ... (K) Renaming of the Village Rivers, Etc.: - Steps would be initiated to ensure that all villages and rivers which earlier had tribal names and which were subsequently renamed, are given their original tribal names.

Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion
Page 2,
2. ... (I) Improvement of KOKBORAK and other Tribal Languages: - A Bhasha commission would be setup for the improvement of Kok Borok and other Tribal Languages, steps would also is taken for the introduction in phase of Kok Borak at Progressively higher levels of education.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees Page 3,
2. ... (N) Secured accommodation and escort for Office Bearers: - The President, VicePresident, Convener and 4 (four) other members of the Executive Committee of the ATTF will be given secured accommodation subsequent to their surrender and they will also be given personal security guard for such period as may be decided by the Government. They will be provided with Police escort during their movement outside Agartala as and when required.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police	<p>Page 2,</p> <p>2. ... (F) Village Police Force for the ADC: - The constitution of village Police Force under the administrative control of the TTAADC is acceptable in principle to the State Government and the State Government will take up with the Government of India for Constitutional amendment, if required, to fulfil this demand.</p>
	<p>Page 3,</p> <p>2. ... (N) Secured accommodation and escort for Office Bearers: - The President, VicePresident, Convener and 4 (four) other members of the Executive Committee of the ATTF will be given secured accommodation subsequent to their surrender and they will also be given personal security guard for such period as may be decided by the Government. They will be provided with Police escort during their movement outside Agartala as and when required.</p>
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	<p>Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes</p> <p>Page 1, PREAMBLE</p> <p>... Whereas on a series of discussions between the parties here to and based on such discussions it has been mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto that the FIRST ATTF shall give up the path of violence and surrender to the Other Party the Government of Tripura along with all their arms and ammunition ending their underground activities and the Governor of Tripura will provide some economic package and financial benefits and facilities hereafter provided</p> <p>Page 3,</p> <p>2. ... (O) Housing Facilities: - After surrender, ATTF personal shall be provided with a house with GCI sheet raffling with a floor area of 220 square feet for their accommodation as early as possible and the ATTF personal shall take part in constructing such houses, provided that the cost of each house shall not exceed Rs. 20,000/= (Rupees Twenty thousand).</p> <p>Page 3,</p> <p>2. ... (Q) Government Employment or Economic Package: - All ATTF personal, on their surrender, will be provided with government employment according to their qualification or economic facilities as provided here in and till such Government employment or economic facilities are given, each surrendered ATTF personal shall be paid subsistence allowance at the rate of Rs.500/= (Rupees five hundred) only per month, so, however, that the subsistence allowance shall not be paid beyond a period of 10 (ten) months.</p>
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.

Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations Page 1, 2. ... (c).effective steps would be taken in terms of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act 1960 for restoring land alienated by tribals.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	Reproduced in Datta (1995)
