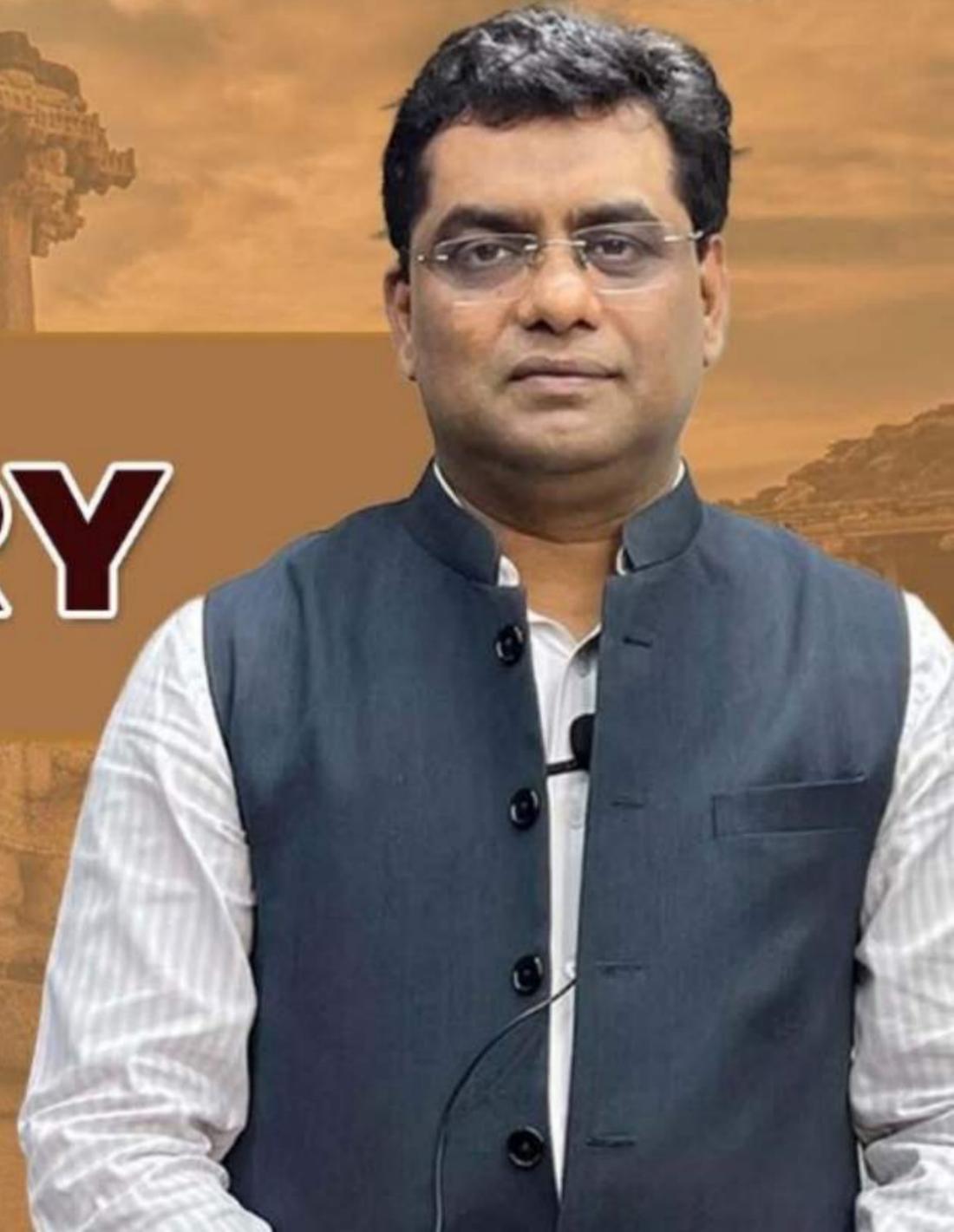
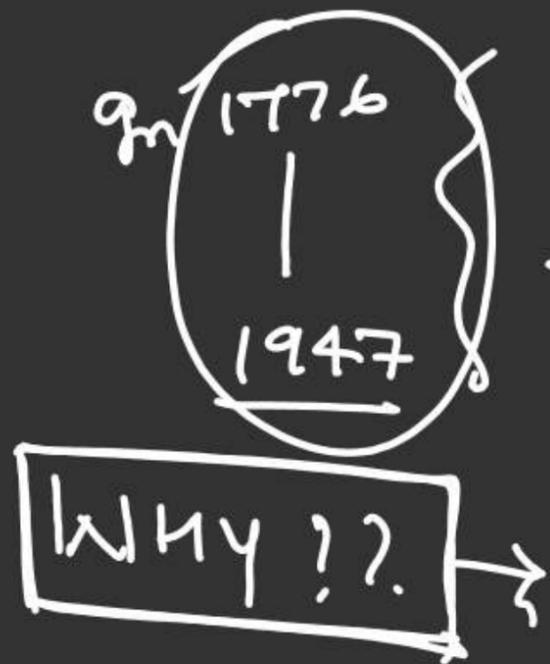


# MODERN HISTORY

**By K. Shivesh Sir**





TO TRIBAL  
Revolt

TRIBAL

↳ Geop. & Cult. isolation

↳ World view - limited

↳ VERY Simple Economy.

↳ based on Subsistence | without surplus

↳ Symbiotic Relationship  
with Nature | FOREST

# TWO TYPES OF TRIBAL REVOLTS.

70

## FRONTIER TRIBAL

- ANOM REVOLT
  - KHASI REVOLT
  - NASA REVOLT
  - KUKI REVOLT
- etc

## MAINLAND TRIBAL

- SANTHAL
- MUNDA
- KOL
- PARARIYA
- etc

# **Tribal Revolts**

**There are two categories under this.**

**1. Mainland tribal revolts** : It occurred mainly in central India & west central India. Examples are Santhal & Munda revolt. The Santhal revolt occurred in the Chotanagpur region.

**2. Frontier tribal revolt** : It occurred mainly in the **northeast** region. Examples are Khasi revolt, Ahom revolt.

❑ Tribal revolts were basically directed to preserve the **identities** of the tribal.

❑ About 70 such revolts took place between 1778 & 1947.

## Causes of Tribal Revolt :

### Introduction of land revenue settlements in tribal area

Due to imposition of land revenue system in tribal areas, it affected the **joint ownership** tradition among the tribal population. Even the tribal population had to pay land taxes.

Now, Tribal chiefs were recognised as zamindars. Due to these policies, ownership of land was transferred from tribal society to outsiders. It all led to discontent in the tribal society.

## ② FOREST LAWS

1st FOREST ACT

↓  
1878

1000's of sq  
Acres of

forest

↓  
Reserved forest

CAUSES :-

Implementation of LAND Revenue Assessment

⇒ P.S - PERMANENT settlement

- Ag. land
- farm land
- Pasture land

## **Forest policy of Colonial rule :**

- **Increasing demand for the wood** from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, **1<sup>st</sup> for the Royal Navy & then Railways**, led to **increasing control of government over the forests lands**.
- ✓  
● Through different forest policies like **Indian Forest Act of 1878**, **thousands of acres of forest land was declared as reserve forest**.
- **It led to restriction on shifting cultivation, timber use & grazing. Tribal had lost access to these forest areas & forest produce. There was rising discontent among tribes due to all these policies.**

## **Entry of Christian missionaries in tribal areas**

③

- **With the expansion of colonialism, Christian missionaries came to these tribal areas.**
- **These missionaries tried to interfere in the traditional customs of tribal people.**
- **Also, the tendency of the missionaries to discourage people from rising against the government made the missionaries to be viewed as extensions of colonialism & was often attacked by the rebels.**

CHARTER ACT 7  
1813

↓  
CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES



HUMANITARIAN Activities

→ LARGE SCALE CONVERSIONS



TRIBAL culture had less

④ INTRODUCTION  
of  
FOREIGN LIBUM VENDOR.

HEALTH HAZARD  
for tribals.

⑤ → Exploitation of PRIVATE  
MONEY lenders.

SETHI / MAHATAN / SHAMUKAR  
→ VERY HIGH RATE of Interest

THUMB IMPRESSION

Plane sheet of  
PAPER  
to give loans

lost the level

lenders labors

9m the MAHILANES

MOST of the  
TRIBAL  
Revolts

ANTI-colonial  
feeling

→

→ Then movement

↳ Interpreted is  
Netul movement

RAMPA REBELLION

ALLURI SITARAM RAJU.

(GANDHIAN)

Non-Cooperation movement.

FOREST SATYAGRAH.

- **Influx of Money lenders & traders in tribal areas** : Due to British support, a large number of moneylenders and traders entered the tribal area. These people took possession of tribal land by putting tribes in **debt trap**. These tribal people lost their land & were reduced to agricultural labourers, sharecroppers & tenants on their own land.
- **Oppression & extortion by policemen & other government agents led to distress in the tribal area**. These government agents expanded the system of **begar** - making tribes perform the unpaid work.

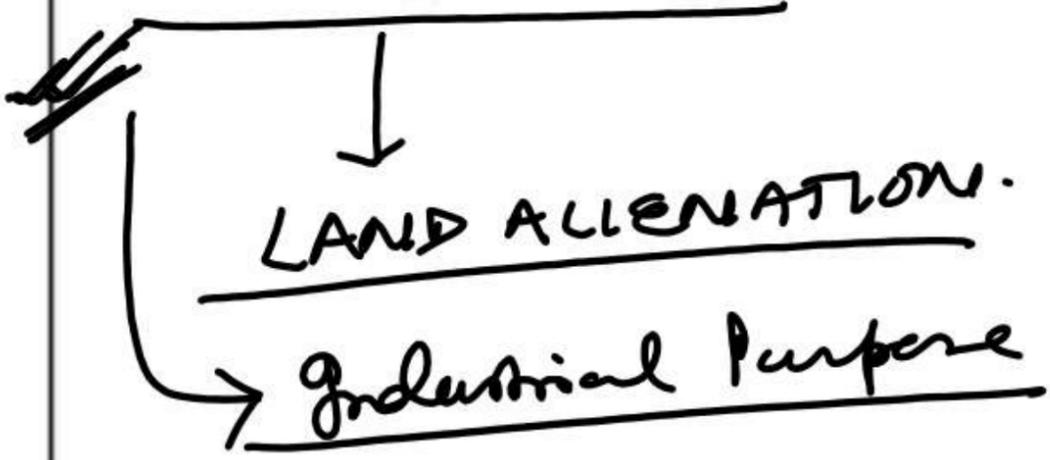
- They also often claimed that they possessed **magical powers**, for example, the power to make the enemies' bullets ineffective.
- Filled with hope & confidence, the tribal masses tended to follow these leaders to the very end.
- These uprisings were **localized & isolated**, & **lacked** any modern **feeling of nationalism**. The movements were mostly **violent & frequent**.

- **The complete disruption of the **old agrarian order** of the tribal communities was the **common factor** for all the tribal revolt.**
- **These uprisings were broad-based, involving thousands of tribal, often the entire population of a region.**
- **Most of the tribal revolt was **spontaneous** in nature. They did not have a well organized structure to fight against colonial rule.**

- **Often they attacked the outsiders, looting their property & expelling them from their village.**
- **The warfare between tribal rebels & British armed forces was totally **unequal**.**
- **Britishers were equipped with **modern weapons** but tribal rebels had **primitive weapons**.**

# Tribal movements of mainland

Sl. No.	Tribal Movements	Period	Region	Causes
1	<u>Pahariya Rebellion</u>	<u>1778</u>	RajMahal Hills <u>BENGAL + JHARKHAND.</u>	British expansion on their lands
2	<u>Chuar Uprisings</u>	<u>1776</u>	Midnapore & Bankura <u>BENGAL</u>	Rise in demands and economic deprivation by the British <u>1773</u> PERMANENT Settlement.

<b>3</b>	<b>Kol Uprisings</b>  <p>Handwritten diagram: A horizontal line is drawn under 'KOL UPRISINGS'. An arrow points down from this line to the text 'LAND ALIENATION.'. Another arrow points from 'LAND ALIENATION.' to the text 'Industrial Purpose'.</p>	<b>1831</b>	<b>Chotanagpur</b> JHARKHAND MP <b>BUDDHO BHASAT</b>	<b>Expansion of British rule on their lands and transfer of their lands to outsiders</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Kharwar Rebellion</b>	<b>1870s;</b>	<b>Bihar</b>	<b>Revenue settlement activities</b>

<p><b>5</b></p>	<p><b>Santhal Rebellion</b></p> <p>REVOLT of 1857</p> <p>↓</p> <p>MAJOR UPRISING Against BRITISH</p>	<p><b>1855-56</b></p> <p>SIDDHU &amp; KANHO</p>	<p><b>Jharkhand</b></p> <p>SLOGAN   RETURN &amp; SATYAG</p> <p>MARANG BURU</p>	<p><b>The practices of zamindars &amp; moneylenders</b></p> <p>GDD ??</p>
<p><b>6</b></p>	<p><b>Naikada Movement</b></p>	<p><b>1860s</b></p>	<p><b>Madhya Pradesh &amp; Gujarat</b></p>	<p><b>Oppressive rule of British &amp; caste Hindu</b></p>

7	Ho Uprisings( led by <b>Raja Parahat</b> )	1827	Singhbhum & Chotanagpur	Occupation of Singhbhum by British
8	<p><b>Munda Uprisings</b></p> <p><u>ANTI-BRITISH</u> movement</p>	<p><u>1860-</u> <u>1920</u></p> <p><u>BIRSA MUNDA</u></p> <p>↓</p> <p>God</p> <p>OUTSIDER - <b>DIKU</b></p>	<p>Chotanagpur Region</p> <p>SINGH BONSA</p>	<p>Introduction of feudal, zamindari tenures and exploitation by moneylenders and forest contractors.</p>

<b>9</b>	<b>Kondh uprisings</b>	<b>1837-56 and later in 1914;</b>	<b>Hilly region extending from Tamil Nadu to Bengal; in Orissa in 1914</b>	<b>Interference in tribal customs &amp; imposition of new taxes. Leader: <b>Chakra Bisoi</b></b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Khonda Dora Campaign</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>Dabur region in Visakhapatnam</b>	

<b>11</b>	<b>Bhil Revolts</b>	<b>1817-19 &amp; 1913;</b>	<b>Region of Western Ghats</b>	<b>Against Company Rule (in 1817-19) &amp; to form Bhil Raj</b>
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<b>12</b>	<b>Bhuyan &amp; Juang Rebellions</b>	<b>1867-68; 1891-93</b>	<b>Keonjhar, Orissa</b>	<b>The installation of a British protégé on the throne after the death of their raja in 1867</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Koya Revolts</b>	<b>1879-80; 1886</b>	<b>Eastern Godavari region Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>Oppression by police, moneylenders; new regulations &amp; denial of their rights over forest areas.</b>

<b>14</b>	<b>Bastar Revolt</b>	<b>1910</b>	<b>Jagdalpur</b>	<b>New feudal &amp; forest levies</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Tana Bhagat Movements</b>	<b>1914-1915</b>	<b>Chotanagpur</b>	<b>Interference of outsiders; began as Sanskritisation movement</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Rampa Revolts</b>	<b>1916, 1922-1924</b>	<b>Rampa region in Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>British interference</b>

## **Kol Uprising of 1831:**

- ❑ **The Kol tribesmen of Chota Nagpur led by Buddho Bhagat rebelled against the British for imposing on them outsiders as money-lenders & landlords.**
- ❑ **Thousands of Kols perished before British authority could be re imposed.**

## **Santhal rebellion**

- ❑ **30 June 1855: 2 Santhal rebel leaders, Sidhu & Kanhu Murmu, mobilized ten thousand Santhals & declared a rebellion against British colonists.**
- ❑ **The causes of the Uprising were primarily economic & it was directed against the money-lenders & their protectors, the British authorities.**
- ❑ **They proclaimed a government of their own in the area between Bhagalpur & Rajmahal.**
- ❑ **Soon after the declaration the Santhals took to arms. The open rebellion caught the British Government in surprise.**

## **Santhal rebellion**

- ❑ Initially a small contingent was sent to suppress the rebels but it could not succeed & this further fueled the spirit of the revolt.**
- ❑ When the law & order situation was getting out of hand the British Government finally took a major step & sent in large number of troops assisted by the local Zamindars & the Nawab of Murshidabad to quell the Rebellion.**
- ❑ The primitive weapons of the Santhals, weren't a match against the musket & cannon firepower of the British.**
- ❑ The revolt was brutally crushed by 1856, the 2 celebrated leaders were **killed**.**

## **Munda Rebellion / Ulgulan uprising**

- ❑ Led by a great Munda leader **Birsa Munda**.
- ❑ The main rebellion took place in the region south of **Ranchi** in 1899-1900.
- ❑ The rebellion aimed to drive away the British & establish Munda Raj or Munda rule.
- ❑ Birsa Munda strongly protested against non-tribals occupying tribal lands .
- ❑ He also disliked the moneylenders & the zamindars who ill-treated the Mundas . He advised the Munda Farmers not to pay rent to the zamindars.
- ❑ He was against introduction of feudal, zamindari tenures & exploitation by moneylenders & forest contractors.
- ❑ Birsa Munda started the revolt in the **Chotanagpur region** . They attacked British officials missionaries and police stations.
- ❑ However the British captured Birsa Munda & suppressed the rebels.

## **Chuar Uprisings**

- ❑ **Chuar Uprisings** by the Chuar aboriginal tribesmen; against rise in demands & economic deprivation by the British.
- ❑ Leader of this revolt was **Durjan Singh**, a displaced Zamindar who along with his followers created havoc.
- ❑ Some historians want this revolt to be named as '**Freedom Struggle of the Jangal Mahal**'.

# List of Tribal Movements of Frontier Regions :

Sl. No.	Tribal Movements	Period	Region	Causes
1	<p><b>Ahoms' Revolt</b></p> <p>✓</p> <p>LAND - GRABS</p> <p>ROADS</p> <p>Conformment</p>	1828-33	Assam	The non-fulfilment of the pledges of the Company after the Burmese War

2	<b>Khasis' Revolt</b>	1830s	Hilly region between Jaintia & Garo Hills <i>MEGHALAYA / ASSAM.</i>	Occupation of the hilly region. Leader : Nunklow ruler, <b><u>Tirath Singh</u></b>
3	<b>Singphos' Rebellion</b>	1830s	Assam	British Rule
4	<b>Kukis' Revolt</b> →	1917-19	<b>Manipur</b> <u>ANTI-BRITISH</u>	British policies of recruiting <u>labor</u> during the <u>1<sup>st</sup> World War.</u>

<b>5</b>	<b>Revolts in Tripura;</b>	<b>1863;1942-43; 1920s</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>Hike in house tax rates and against settlement of outsiders in the region</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Zeliangrong Movement</b> 	<b>1920s</b>	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>The failure of British to protect them during the Kuki violence in 1917-19</b>

7	<b>Naga movement</b>	1905-31	Manipur ↓	Led by <b>Jadonang</b> ; against British rule & for setting up of a Naga raj. ↔
8	<b>Heraka Cult</b> ↓ NASA ↖ 13	1930s	Manipur J. C. NEHRU ↓ <u>RANI</u>	Led by <b>Gaidinliu</b> ; the movement was suppressed but Kabui Naga Association was formed in 1946.

1.4 m  
2.5 m



# Integration of PRINCIPAL STATES.

→ DURING THE INTERIM GOV.

↓  
STATE'S dept was created

✓ SARDAR VALLUBHAI SHANKAR PATEL

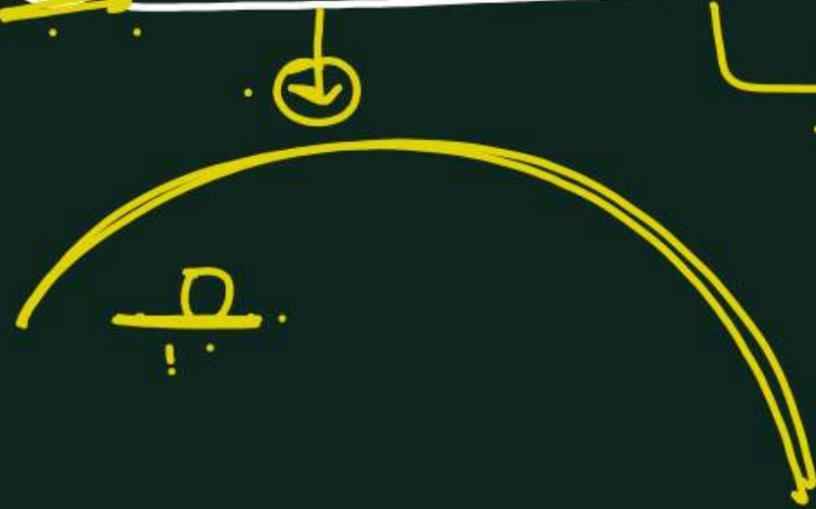
V.P MENON - Secy. to the dept.

⇒ Two documents for Principal states

V.P. MENON

① → Instrument of Accession →

② STANDSTILL Agreement



→ If state is reluctant to merge in India

then  
|  
State  
shall have  
Some relation  
with India  
as they were  
| having with  
FOR CROWN

MOUNTBATTEN

↓  
18<sup>th</sup> JULY 1947 → India.

→ HISTORIC SPEECH

→ CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

→ MOSLY →

Accept

JODHPUR

BHOPAL

TRAVANCORE

JUNAGARH  
HYDERABAD  
KASHMIR

11th August

JODHPUR

→ largest princely state in RAJPUTANA.

→ HANUMANT SINGH.

↳ Meeting with JINNAH.

JINNAH

offered map

consent



- ⇒
- ① → CONTROL OVER KARACHI PORT
  - ② → CONTROL OVER RAILWAY LINE from SINDH to Hyderabad.

③ FAMINE relief fund.

④ Transport of weapons for JODHPUR

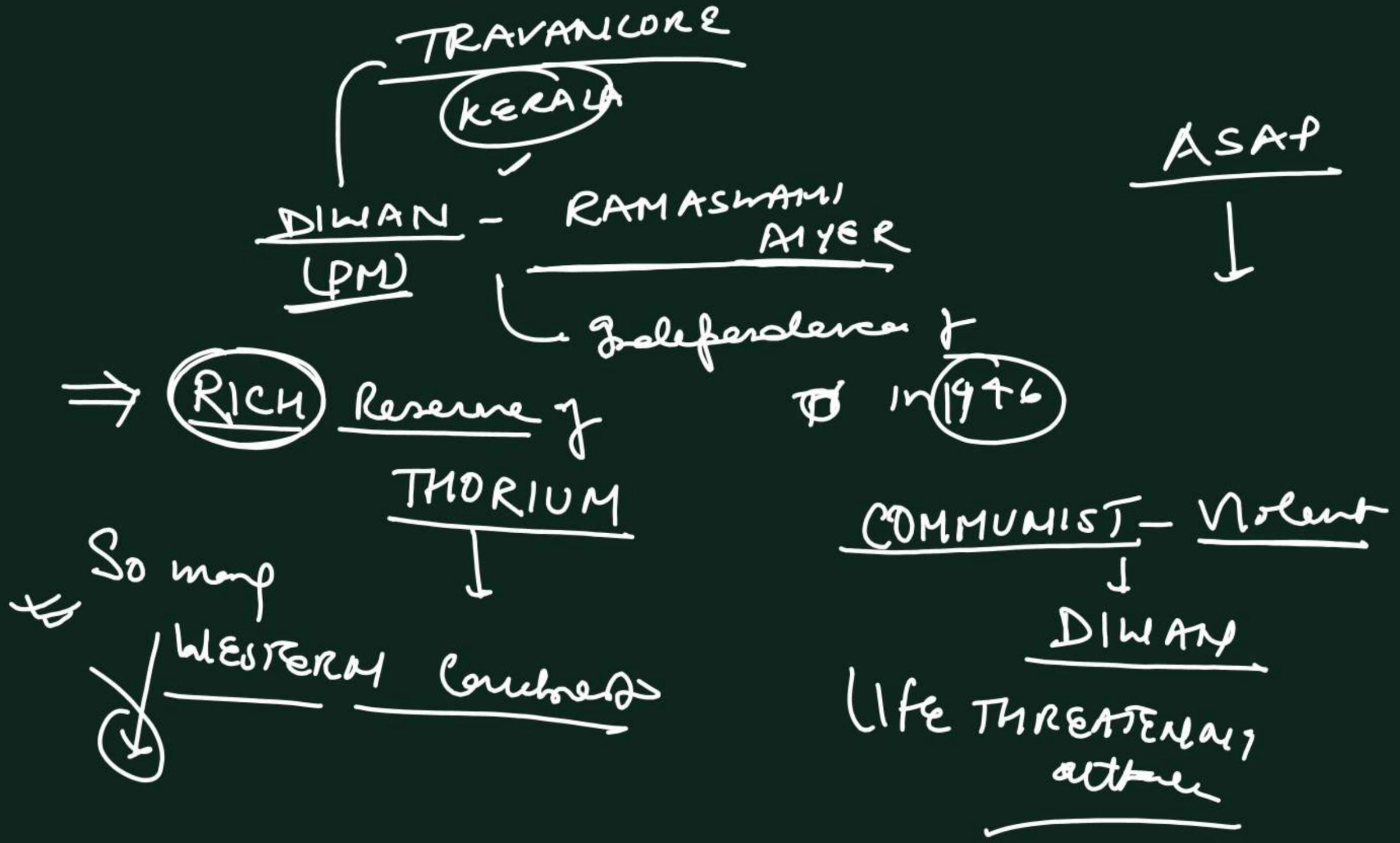
FINALLY → HANUWANT SINGH

BUT  
TALK b/w  
JINNAH &  
HANUWANT  
SINGH

FAILED

~~But~~ COMMUNAL  
Violence in  
PAK  
& Role of State →





WARS

- ① Indo-CHINA - 1962.
- ② India - PAK 1965
- ③ India - PAK 1971
- ④ 9 PKF in SRILANKA.
- ⑤ KARGIL WAR

India - Peace Keeping force