



GS संपूर्ण Free Batch Modern History (आधुनिक इतिहास)

Join SelectionWay GS Channel

Class- 13

Peasant and tribal movements किसान और जनजातीय आंदोलन

Join SelectionWay GS Channel

Shubham Gupta Sir

Peasant Movements in British India



Causes

- ❖ Exploitative land revenue policies
 - Permanent Settlement
 - Ryotwari
 - Mahalwari
- ❖ Exploitation by landlords and moneylenders
- ❖ Prohibition on traditional agriculture such as Jhum cultivation.
- ❖ Ban on collective farming
- ❖ First World War + Russian Revolution (1917) + Great Depression (1929)
- ❖ Others
 - Neel Darpan → Dinabandhu Mitra

Major Peasant Movements

1. Before 1857

1. Rangpur, 1783
2. The Pagalpanthi 1824

2. Between 1857 to 1900

1. Nile Rebellion, 1859 -60
2. Pabna Rebellion, 1873- 1876
3. Deccan Rebellion, 1875
4. Phadke, 1879
5. Dirang, 1893

3. Between 1900 to 1947

1. Pike, 1904
2. Champaran Satyagraha. 1917
3. Kheda Satyagraha, 1918
4. Malabar Moplah Rebellion, 1921
5. United Provinces Peasant Movement, 1919-22
6. Eka Movement, 1921 -22
7. Bardoli Satyagraha, 1928
8. Worli Movement, 1945
9. Tebhaga Movement, 1946
10. Telangana Movement, 1946 - 51



Movement	Region	Leadership	Key Facts
Rangpur Movement (1783)	Bangladesh	Dhiraj Narayan	➤ Against Zamindar Devi Singh
Pagal Panthis Rebellion (1824-1850)	Garo Hills - Bengal Presidency	Tipu Mir, son of Karamshah	➤ Against British land revenue system and zamindars ➤ Pagal Panthis were a semi-religious community
Indigo Revolt (1859-1860) = First organized rebellion following the Revolution of 1857	Bengal (Lord Canning)	Digambar Biswas, Bishnu Biswas and Rafique Mondal = "Nil Nai, Dhan Boi" (No Indigo, Will Sow Paddy)	➤ Nadia, Jessore, Faridpur, Khulna, Rajshahi, Pabna, Bardhaman ➤ British forced indigo cultivation + invention of chemical indigo ➤ Result: On 31st March 1860, Indigo Commission under the chairmanship of W.S. Seton-Karr -- peasants would not be compelled to cultivate indigo ➤ Dinabandhu Mitra: Famous play "Nil-Darpan" ➤ Harishchandra Mukherjee: 'Hindu Patriot' ➤ Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar: Somprakash
Pabna Revolt (1873-1876) = Non-violent and constructive	Yusuf Shahi, Bengal (Lord Northbrook)	Ishanchandra Roy, Shambhupal, Khodi Mallah: Peasant Union	➤ Against zamindars, not the British -- "We want to be subjects of the Queen and only the Queen" ➤ Zamindar Darpan (Play) - Mushraff Hussain ➤ Bengal Tenancy Act passed in 1885 ➤ Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose: Support of Z



Deccan Revolt or Riots (1875)	Bombay Presidency	-	➤ Cause = Exploitation by moneylenders - Heavy fall in cotton prices after the end of American Civil War in 1864 ➤ Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act in 1879: Ban on land seizure by moneylenders
Dirang Movement (1893-94)	Assam	-	➤ 50 to 70% increase in land revenue rates in Kamrup and Dirang regions ➤ Other name = Patharughat Revolt ➤ 'Raiz Mela': Peasants organized peaceful public gatherings called 'Raiz Mela' in protest against tax increases.
Champan Satyagraha (19th April 1917)	Bihar = Lord Chelmsford	Mahatma Gandhi	➤ Cause = Tinkathia system for indigo cultivation ➤ Rajkumar Shukla requested Gandhiji at the 1916 Lucknow Session ➤ Brajkishore, C.F. Andrews, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Rajkishore Prasad, H.S. Polak, Rajendra Prasad, Mahadev Desai, Narhari Parikh, J.B. Kripalani ➤ Rabindranath Tagore conferred the title of Mahatma on Gandhiji ➤ Opposition to Gandhiji by N.G. Ranga ➤ 10th June 1917 = Champan Inquiry Committee (1917) -- F.G. Slayde ➤ 4th March, 1918 = Champan Agrarian Act - End of forced indigo cultivation ➤ European planters to return 25% of illegal collections to peasants
<i>"Dungli Chor" (Onion Thief) was a nickname given by Mahatma Gandhi to Mohanlal Pandya for harvesting onions from land confiscated by the British government</i>			
Kheda Satyagraha (22nd March 1918)	Kheda (Gujarat) = Lord Chelmsford	Mahatma Gandhi	➤ Sardar Patel, Indulal Yagnik, Mohanlal Pandya, Vithalbhai Patel ➤ Famine in 1917-18: According to British law, peasants were eligible for tax remission if crops failed by more than 25% = Kunbi-Patidar peasants ➤ July 1918: British government's order to collect revenue only from those capable, due to Gandhiji's demand for non-payment of taxes under Satyagraha
Malabar Moplah Rebellion (1921)	Kerala = Lord Chelmsford	Ali Musliyar, Kunhammad Haji	➤ Moplah: Muslim peasants of Arab origin residing on the Malabar coast ➤ Causes - High rent rates, exploitative policies of zamindars and British Raj ➤ Violent turn after British raid on Tirurangadi Mosque ➤ Wagon Tragedy (19th November 1921) = 67 prisoners died of suffocation in a goods train from Tirur to Podanur to Coimbatore. ➤ Suppression of the rebellion by the British, killing more than 2500 Moplahs

United Provinces Kisan Sabha (1918 - Indra Narayan Dwivedi)	United Provinces	Awadh Kisan Sabha (1920 - Baba Ramchandra)	➤ Baba Ramchandra (indentured laborer from Fiji), Jawaharlal Nehru, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Gauri Shankar Misra, Durga Pal Singh, Jhinguri Pal Singh, etc. ➤ United Provinces Kisan Sabha (1918, Allahabad): Gauri Shankar Misra, Indra Narayan Dwivedi, Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya ➤ Social boycott of Pratapgarh zamindars by Jhinguripal Singh and Durgapal Singh in 1919 (barber-washerman boycott) ➤ 1929 = Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha by Swami Sahajanand Saraswati ➤ 1931 = Andhra Provincial Ryots Sabha by N.G. Ranga
Eka Movement (1921-22)	Uttar Pradesh	Madari Pasi	➤ Arrests, armed police, repressive measures ➤ Agra Tenancy Act in 1926 and United Provinces Tenancy Act in 1939
Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) <i>New Statesman (London) = This movement will have far-reaching consequences</i> <i>K.M. Munshi and Lalji Naranji = Resigned from membership of Bombay Legislative Council</i> <i>The story of Bardoli = Mahadev Desai</i>	Bardoli, Surat, Gujarat = Lord Irwin	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	➤ Associates: Mahatma Gandhi, Mehta Brothers (Kalyanji and Kunvarji), Dayalji Desai, Keshavji Ganesh, Narhari Parikh, Jagatram Dave ➤ Kasturba Gandhi, Mithuben, Bhaktiba, Maniben Patel, Shardaben Shah, Sharda Mehta ➤ Hali system (bonded labor) prevalent among Kaliparaj tribe of Surat (renamed Raniparaj by Gandhiji) ➤ 30% increase in rent despite low cotton prices ➤ Broomfield and Maxwell Committee = Land revenue rate reduced to 6.03% ➤ Gandhiji and women of Bardoli = Conferred the title of Sardar on Vallabhbhai Patel
All India Kisan Sabha (11th April 1936)	Lucknow Session	Swami Sahajanand Saraswati - First President	➤ Key Leaders: N.G. Ranga (General Secretary), J.P. Narayan ➤ Slogan: Reduce rent or stop ➤ 50th Session of Congress: 1936 at Faizpur (Jalgaon, Maharashtra). First Congress session held in a village. - President: Jawaharlal Nehru
Tebhaga Movement (1946-47)	Bengal	Kamparam Singh and Bhavan	➤ "Te-bhaga" = Two out of three parts for the peasant (large participation of women) ➤ Zamindars used to take half share (50%) from bargadars ➤ Floud Commission (1940) = Recommended giving 2/3 share to bargadars ➤ Bargadari Act, 1950 = Bargadar means "sharecropper" or "partner" who cultivates someone else's land. ➤ "Operation Barga" in West Bengal was a major land reform program

Tribal Movements in British Period

(1) Economic Causes :-

1. Prohibition on Khuntkatti (collective agriculture) and Jhum cultivation
2. Oppressive land revenue policies
3. Excise duty imposed on traditional liquor in 1822
4. Termination of tribal forest rights and taxation on forest produce
5. Contract labor and forced labor (begari)
6. Exploitation by contractors and moneylenders

(2) Political Causes :-

1. Abolition of tribal laws
2. Police and military administration in tribal areas

(3) Social Intervention :-

1. British and outsiders' (dikus) interference in tribal traditions
2. Abolition of human sacrifice practice prevalent among the Khond tribe of Odisha

(4) Religious Causes :-

1. Permission granted to Christian missionaries for religious preaching through the Act of 1813

2. Forced religious conversion by Christian missionaries
3. Encouragement by religious tribal leaders (Ojha, Messiah, etc.)

Major Tribe Rebellion

1. East India and Bengal

- Kol rebellion
- Santhal rebellion
- Munda rebellion
- Khasi rebellion
- Ahom rebellion
- Oraon Rebellion
- Chuar
- Naga rebellion



2. West India

- Ramosi Rebellion
- Bhil rebellion
- Bijaulia

3. Central and South India

- Veluthampi rebellion
- Rampa rebellion
- Chenchu rebellion
- Khond Rebellion

Movements	Region	Leadership	Key Facts
Paharia Rebellion (1778)	Rajmahal Hills (Jharkhand)	-	➤ Damin-i-Koh was a large tract of land in the Rajmahal area which was declared as Santhals' territory. ➤ Damin-i-Koh - Jharkhand (Sahebganj, Pakur and Godda)
Chuar Rebellion (1768-72)	Midnapore (West Bengal)	Raja Banshidhar	Cause = Famine + Increased land tax = Guerrilla warfare method
Ho-Munda Rebellion (1820-37)	Singbhum (Jharkhand)	Tirat Singh	➤ Cause = Revenue increase = Guerrilla warfare method ➤ Interference in traditional Manki-Munda (village headman) and Thakurai system
Waghera Rebellion (1818-20)	Baroda (Gujarat)	-	➤ Cause = Excessive tax collection by Gaekwad rule
Khasi Rebellion (1828-33)	Khasi, Meghalaya	Tirot Singh	➤ Cause = Dispute over Assam-Bengal (Sylhet) road construction ➤ Tirot Singh was exiled to Dhaka = He died in 1835.
Kol Rebellion (1831-32) = Tribes: Ho, Munda, Oraon, Bhumij, Kol	Chhota Nagpur, Singhbhum, Jharkhand	Buddho Bhagat	➤ Cause = Seizing land and granting it to outsiders (dikus) like Muslims and Sikhs ➤ Munda-Manki system (local self-governance system) = Munda was the village headman and Manki was the headman of 15 to 20 villages.
Khond Rebellion (1837-56)	South-west Odisha (Ganjam, Kandhamal region)	Chakra Bisoi + Radha Krishna Dandasena	➤ Cause = British ban on Meriah Pratha (Human Sacrifice) ➤ Governor-General Hardinge I (1848) ➤ Captain Macpherson and Campbell conducted the suppression campaign.

Santhal Hul Movement / (1855-56) South-west Odisha (Ganjam, Kandhamal region)	Damin-i-Koh (Area specially reserved for Santhals = Rajmahal, Jharkhand)	Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand and Bhairav Murmu The most powerful and significant tribal rebellion	- Causes: Permanent Settlement + 50 to 500% interest charged by dikus + Non-tribals' occupation of tribal land + Police system - Hul Diwas (30 June) = Conch shell declaration = In Bhagnadih village of Jharkhand - Santhals defeated the British commander Major Burrough in 1855. - Arrest of Sidhu in August 1855 and Kanhu in February 1856 1856 = Brutal suppression of the rebellion by Brown and Major Lloyd - Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act 1876 : Prohibits the sale of tribal land to non-tribals in Santhal Pargana - Formation of Santhal Pargana (1855, North-East Jharkhand) = Dumka, Deoghar, Godda, Pakur, Sahibganj and Jamtara.
Armed Munda Rebellion (1899-1900) Munda/Sardari/Ulgulan Rebellion or The Great Rebellion	Chhota Nagpur (Jharkhand)	Birsa Munda	- Cause: British ban on collective farming (Khuntkatti / Mundari) - Growing exploitation by moneylenders + Exploitation-free society and monotheism - January 9, 1900 = Dombari Buru hill massacre in Jharkhand - February 3, 1900 = Arrested from Singhbhum (Sailarkab hill) - June 9, 1900 = Death in Ranchi jail due to cholera - November 11, 1908 = Chhota Nagpur Tenancy Act = Ban on land transfer to non-tribals + Legal recognition to Khuntkatti
Chenchu Rebellion (1920)	Nallamala Hills - Andhra Pradesh	Armed tribal resistance	Cause: British imposed restrictions on hunting, honey collection, and forest produce gathering.

Birsa Munda (Dharti Abba / Father of the world)

1. Birth- 1875, Lihtu (Ranchi)
2. Base of popularity – Expertise medicinal and therapeutic
3. Adopted christian then Vaishnavism
4. Emphasis on Monotheism and Ethical Conduct
5. Asked his supporters to worship Singbonga

6. On November 10, 2021, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has approved the declaration of November 15 as Tribal Pride Day. 15 November is also the foundation day of Jharkhand state
 - Birsa Munda in 1899 – “We will fight the dikus, and their blood will make the land red like the red flag.” + Women's participation
 - Preventing forced acquisition of land.
 - Under the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, the woman of a khunt-kattidar is excluded from inheritance rights to ancestral property

Tana Bhagat / Oraon Movement (1914-1930)	Jharkhand	Jatra Bhagat, Balram Bhagat, Gau Rakshini Bhagat and Dev Menia (woman)	- Nature : Religious-social reform + Anti-British movement - It was essentially a non-violent and constructive movement inspired by Gandhism which became connected with the national movement - In Congress's Gaya session in 1922 and Nagpur Satyagraha of 1923 1940 = Presented a purse of 400 rupees to Gandhi as a mark of respect
--	-----------	--	--

Rampa Rebellion / Manyam Rebellion (1879 and 1922)	Andhra Pradesh	Raju Rampa (1879) and Alluri Sitarama Raju (Manyam Veerudu - 1922)	▶ Tribal communities like Gond, Konda, Kora, and Chenchu ▶ Ban on traditional Jhum cultivation (Podu) and regulated forest use. ▶ Alluri Sitarama Raju (non-tribal): Influenced by Gandhi's non-violent ideology but adopted guerrilla warfare tactics
Naga or Zeliangrong Movement	Manipur and Nagaland	Rani Gaidinliu and Haipou Jadonang	▶ Main objective: To fight against British colonial rule and eliminate orthodoxy and irrational customs. ▶ August 29, 1931 = Jadonang was hanged. ▶ Leadership was taken over by a 17-year-old Naga girl named Gaidinliu. ▶ During her meeting with Jawaharlal Nehru in prison in 1937, she was given the title of 'Rani'. ▶ After independence, the Government of India honored her with the Padma Bhushan award.
Ramoshi Rebellion (1822-1841)	Western Maharashtra	Tanaji Malusare	▶ Ramoshi - A traditional warrior and tribal caste of Maharashtra. ▶ Chittar Singh, Uma Singh and Narasimha Dattatreya Pantkar

Major Civil Movements

Movement	Place	Leader	Key Facts
1. Sannyasi Rebellion	Bengal (1770-1820)	Shaivite Naga Sannyasis, Bhawani Pandey, Gangaram, Devi Chaudhurani	▶ Famine and control on pilgrimage (Hindu + Muslim) ▶ Bankim Chandra Chatterjee = 'Anandamath' and 'Devi Chaudhurani' ▶ Support: Disbanded soldiers and landlords ▶ Warren Hastings after a long campaign
2. Fakir Rebellion	Dinajpur, Rangpur and Malda, Bengal (1776-77)	Majnu Shah, head of the Madari community	▶ Devi Chaudhurani and Bhawani Pathak also supported Chirag Ali Shah in the Fakir Rebellion.
3. Faraizi Rebellion	Bengal (1804-51)	Haji Shariatullah + Dudu Miyan	▶ Objective = To remove evils prevalent in Muslim society ▶ Red Republicans = Supported the Wahabi movement
4. Velu Thampi Rebellion (1808-09)	Travancore (Kerala)	Diwan Velu Thampi	▶ Wellesley forced the Maharaja of Travancore (Kerala) to sign a subsidiary alliance ▶ Velu Thampi (Nair army) was the Diwan of Travancore state. Velu Thampi died fighting. Even after death, the British publicly hanged Velu
5. Kittur Chennamma (1824-29)	Kittur (Karnataka)	Rani Chennamma, Ramappa	▶ In 1824, after the death of Kittur ruler Shivalinga Rudra, the British refused to recognize his adopted son as heir. ▶ His widow Rani Chennamma rebelled with the help of Ramappa.

Movement	Place	Leader	Key Facts
6. Paika Rebellion (1817-1825)	Khurda (Odisha)	Bakshi Jagannath Madalu Patnaik, Kurmraj + Mukunda Deva	➤ Paika : Military class recruited by the Gajapati rulers of Odisha ➤ Nish-kar Jagir : This was a type of hereditary, rent-free land granted to Paikas for their military services. ➤ Causes = Sharp decline in status and livelihood of Paikas due to fall of native rule + British land revenue policy + Rupee-based taxation system + Strict control over salt trade ➤ Grand celebration on completion of 200 years of Paika Rebellion in Central Budget (2017-18) ➤ 2018 = Government issued commemorative coin and postage stamp. ➤ Paikas received support from kings, zamindars, village headmen and ordinary farmers ➤ An armed mass rebellion.

All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)

- ❖ **Established:** 31st October 1920 in Bombay
- ❖ **Founder President:** Lala Lajpat Rai
- ❖ **Objective:** To represent the rights and welfare of workers and India's representation in the International Labour Organization (ILO).

- ◆ Narayan Malhar Joshi represented Indian workers at the first annual summit of the International Labour Organization (ILO)
- **Affiliation:** Linked with the Communist Party of India
- International Association: Founder member of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)