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Tribal Movements in India: Political Science YouTube Lecture Handouts

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- Tribals are ethnic group that possess distinct culture, social structures, values, etc.
- Their characteristics include
 - Primitive traits
 - Distinct Culture
 - Shyness of Contact
 - Geographical isolation
 - Socio economic backwardness
- They constitute the lower stratum of Society.
- They are politically autonomous.
- Their economic base is through shifting agriculture, fishing, hunting, etc.

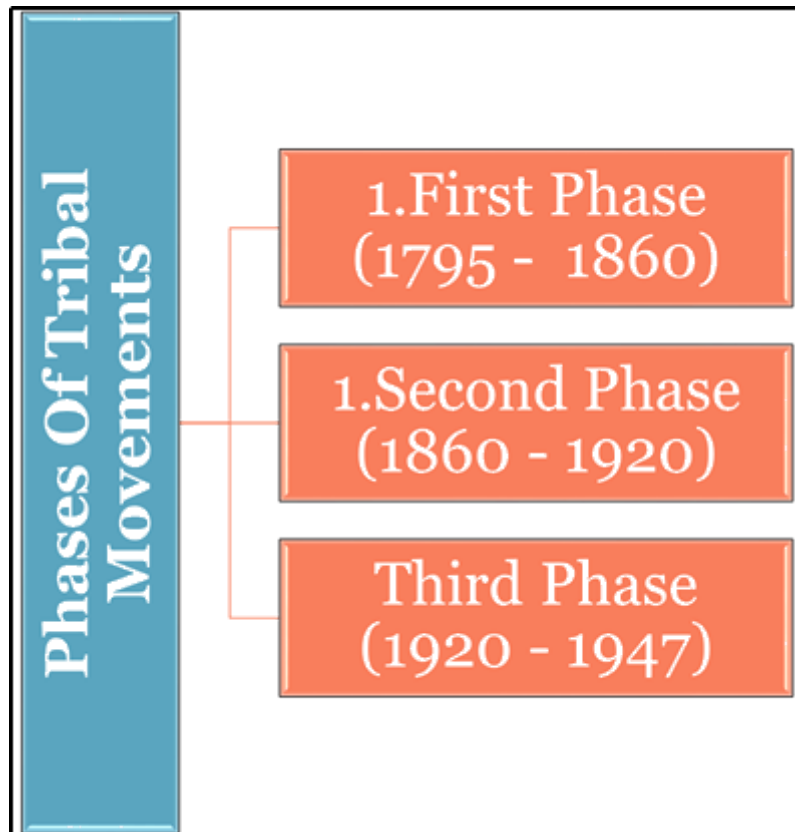
Causes of Tribal Movements in India

- Imposition of Land Revenue Settlement
- Work of Christian Missionaries
- The Forest Department in 1864, Government Forest Act (1865) and Indian Forest Act in 1878. (Banning of Shifting Agriculture)
- Extention of settle Agriculture led outsiders to exploit tribals and reduced them into agricultural labourers.
- Imposition of taxes and new excise regulation by traders and money lenders.
- Introduction of Private Property.

Phases of Tribal Movements

K S Singh divided the tribal movement into three phases

- **First Phase (1795 - 1860)**
- **Second Phase (1860 - 1920)**
- **Third Phase (1920 - 1947)**



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Major Tribal Uprisings

Kol Rebellion

- It took place in 1832, the Kols lived in Chotanagpur area with autonomy until British arrived.
- Britishers impose taxes on land and Kols becomes labourers.

- **In 1831 - 32, Kols Organise themselves and revolt against Britishers and burned their houses.**
- **The Rebellion was suppressed by Britishers superior weaponry.**

Santhal Uprisings

- **It took place in 1855 against Britishers and zamindari system as the Zamindars claimed Santhals land as their own.**
- **The Zamindar exploited Santhals by imposing high rates of interest on loans.**
- **In 1854, Bir Singh led first rebellion**
- **In 1855, Sidhu and Kanhu led second rebellion.**

Mundane Ulgulam

- It took place 1899 - 1900 in chotanagpur.
- The Khuntkatti system was replaced by the Zamindar system.
- Their leader was Birsa Munda who organized people to revolt.
- He was released in 1897 and launched armed struggle in 1899.
- The main frontier tribal Uprisings include
 - Khasi uprising 1830's
 - Ahom Revolt 1828
 - Singhphos Rebellion 1830 - 1855
 - Naga Movement 1905 - 1935

Tribe	Year	Leader	Cause
Chuar	1766 - 72	Raja Jagannath	Excess Revenue Demand
Ahom	1828 - 33	Gomadhar Kunwar	British Occupation
Khasi	1829 - 32	Tirut Singh	British occupation
Kol	1831 - 32	Buddha Bhagat	Land transfer to outsider
Naikda	1858	Rup Singh	For dharm raj against ban on grazing and timber

Kacha Nagas	1882	Sambhuden	British intervention
Munda	1899	Birsa Munda	Land system
<i>Mundane Ulgulam</i>			

✉ Mayank

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