

introduction

- Problems felt by the tribals that were created by the British.
- Birsa born in 1895, how he restored the problems (tribals have similarities as Brahmans have different mindsets).

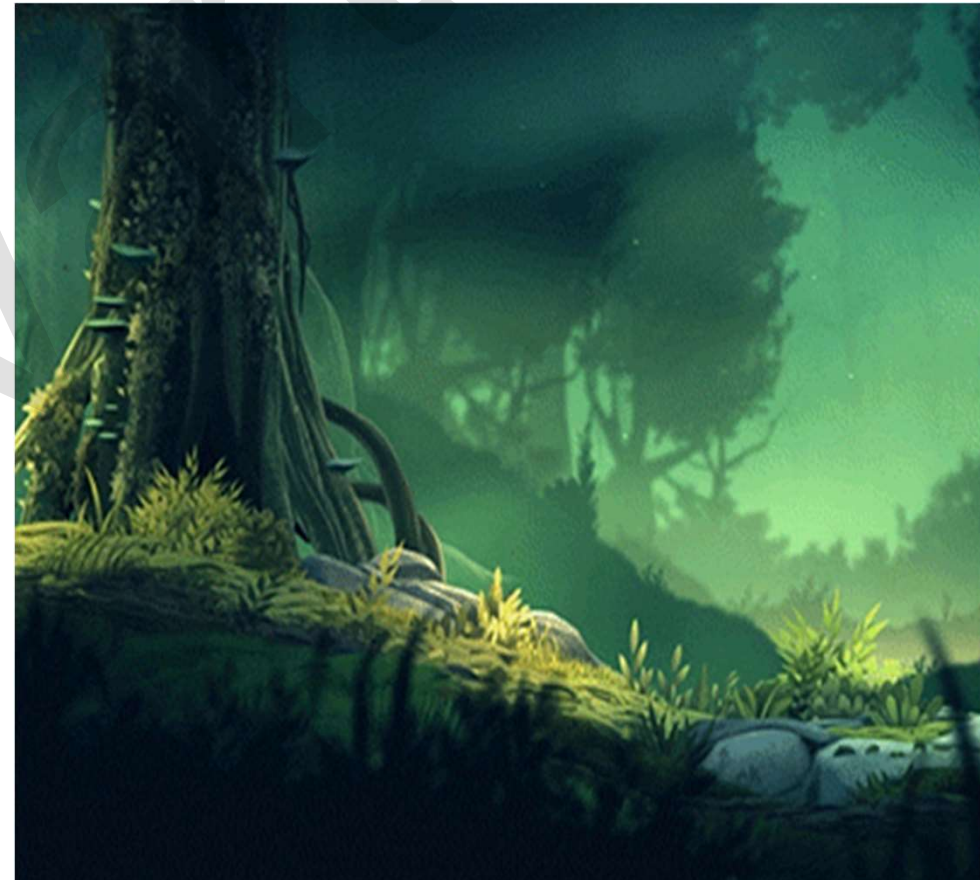


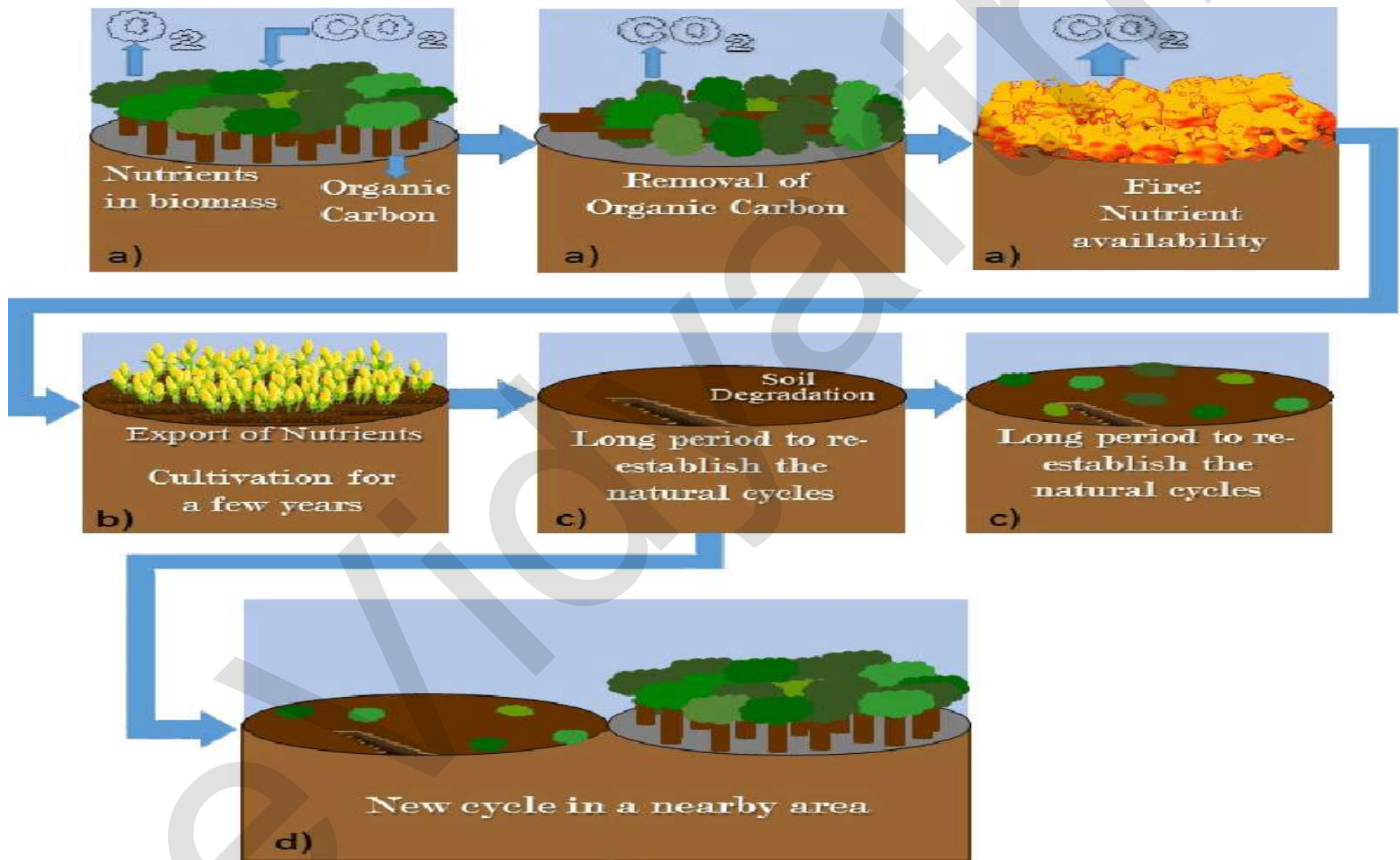
How did tribal groups live?

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Some were jhum cultivator

- Jhum(shifting) cutted treetops on a patch of land with vegetation burned and it turns to potash that makes the soil fertile and do he same with next patch.
- Practiced on hilly forested tracts of north east and central India(survives on jhum).





Some were hunters and gatherers

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- Khonda(living in Orissa)hunters and gatherers
fruits,meat,shrubs,herbs(sell kusum ad palash to dye clothes
- Baigas(central India) lives on forest produce , reluctant to work for others, for dignity.
- Traders-helps in trading.
- Moneylenders-charges high interest on loan.



Long pepper



Calabar bean



Jersey tea



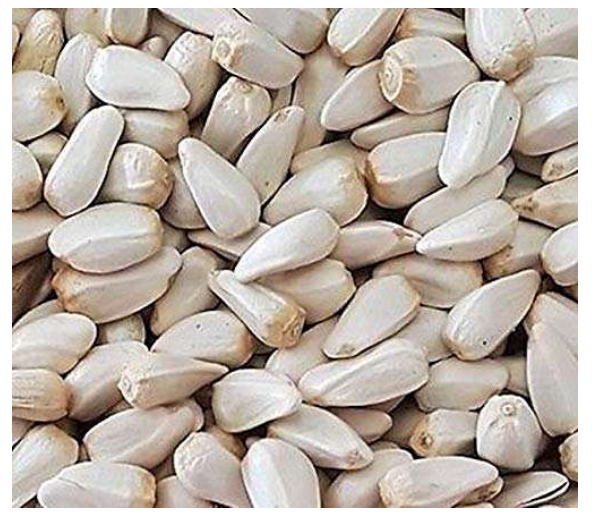
Pheasant's eye



Galangal



Alfalfa



Some herded animals

- Tribal groups i.e. van gujjars, bakarwals etc. live by herding and rearing (move to another land when get exhausted).



Some took to settled cultivation

- Settled tribal and those who cleared the land(got rights and descendency. some become followers and some chiefs in comparison to powers.
- British saw forest tribals as wild and savage and gonds and santhals as civilized.



Colonial rule affect tribal lives?

What happen to tribal chiefs

- Chiefs enjoys their economical powers, controls and administers territories of he villages.
- After British rule came chiefs lost heir powers, have to pay tribute and respect as well as follow rules



What happened to the shifting cultivation?

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- British wanted tribals to get settled, for easy administration and regular revenue. Some peasants were declared tenants and some were as landlords who in turn pay the state.
- British wanted to remove jhum as protest took place and they allowed them to carry it.



Forest laws and their impact

- British control forest and make them reserved for railways and forest dep't. now tribals cant collect anything.
- If they want to carry jhum they have to work as a labor in forest(automatically British got cheap laborers
- Forest satyagrah took place in 1906 (Assam-by sangram sang



The problem with trade

- Traders were coming into the forest to buy silk for European market.
- Tribals reared cocoons in hazaribagh(Jharkhand)in Rs 3,4 for thousand of it.
- Traders make huge profit with double the price whereas growers got very little.



A closer look

Birsa munda

- Kols rebelled on 1831-32, santhals rose in 1855, bastar rebel in 1910 warli revolt in Maharashtra In 1940.
- Birsa munda was the leader of forest tribes and influenced others to inherit right on their land.
- Later got arrested in 1895 for two years after the movement, he died of cholera(continued by others).



Question 1.

Fill in the blanks:

(a) The British described the tribal people as

(b) The method of sowing seeds in jhum cultivation is known as

(c) The tribal chiefs got titles in central India under the British land settlements.

(d) Tribals went to work in the of Assam and the in Bihar.

Answer:

- (a) savage
- (b) broadcast
- (c) land
- (d) tea plantations, coal mines

Question 2.

State whether true or false:

- (a) Jhum cultivators plough the land and sow seeds.
- (b) Cocoons were bought from the Santhals and sold by the traders at five times the purchase price.
- (c) Birsa urged his followers to purify themselves, give up drinking liquor and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery.

(d) The British wanted to preserve the tribal way of life.

Answer:

- (a) False
- (b) True
- (c) True
- (d) False

Question 3.

What problems did shifting cultivators face under British rule?

Answer:

The British extended their control over all forests and declared that forests were state property. Some were called as reserved where tribals cant move freely, practice jhum and had to move to other areas in search of work.

Question 4.

How did the powers of tribal chiefs change under colonial rule?

Answer:

They enjoyed a certain amount of economic power and had the right to administer and control their territories.

- They were forced to follow laws made by British officials in India.
- They had to pay tribute to' the British and respect them.

Question 5.

What accounts for the anger of the tribals against the dikus?

Answer:

1. The land policies of the British were destroying their traditional land system.
2. Hindu landlords and moneylenders were taking over their land.
3. Missionaries were criticizing their traditional culture.

Question 6.

What was Birsa's vision of a golden age? Why do you think such a vision appealed to the people of the region?

Answer:

- he urged the Munda to give up drinking liquor, clean their village, and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery.
- Birsa wanted to let other live free life with nature and their cultivation as they were fed up with the laws and rules of British.