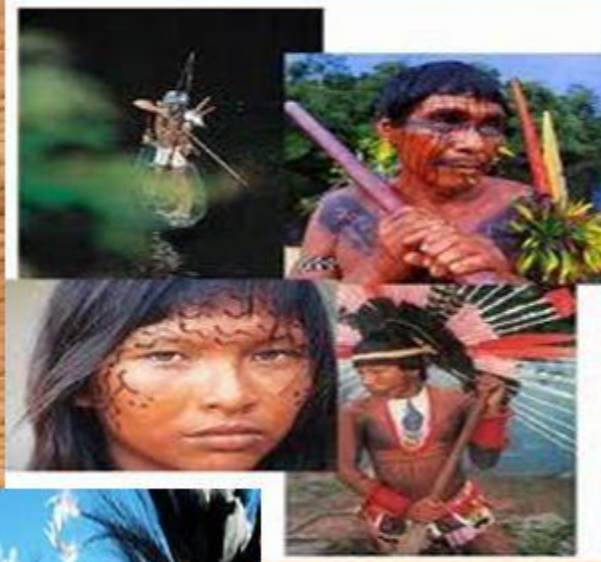


HISTORY

CHAPTER 4

TRIBAL, DIKUS AND THE VISION OF THE GOLDEN AGE



TRIBES OF INDIA



Tribes of Himachal



**HOW DID
TRIBAL
GROUPS LIVE?**

JHUM CULTIVATORS

- **Also known as Shifting Cultivation**
- **Done on small patches of land mostly in forests**
- **Cultivators cut the treetops to allow sunlight reach the ground**
- **They spread the ash from the firing**
- **It contain potash to fertilise the soil**
- **They scattered the seeds instead of ploughing**
- **Once the crop is harvested, they moved to another field**
- **It is found on hilly areas**
- **Its is found on North-east and Central India**

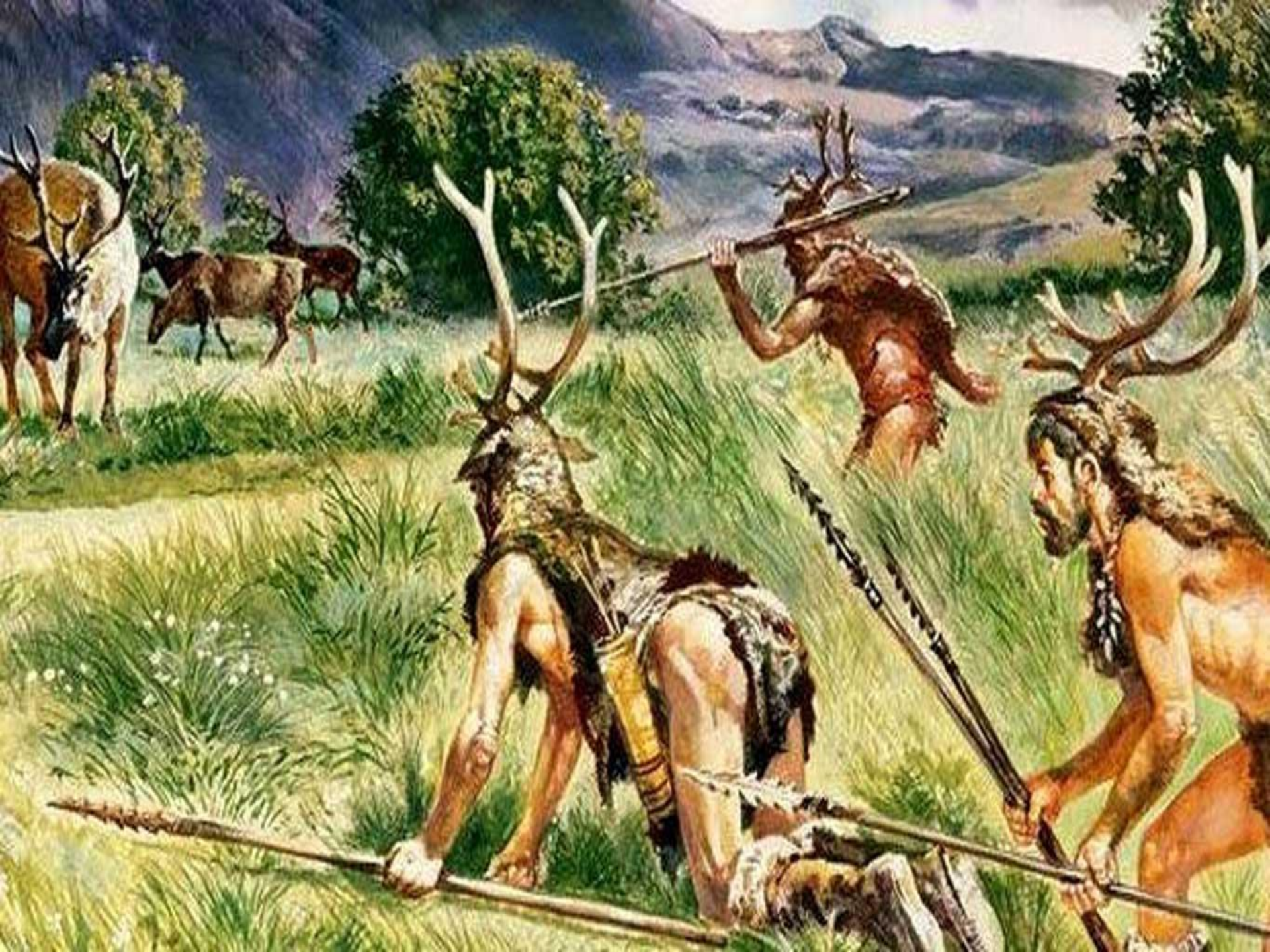




HUNTERS AND GATHERERS

- Many tribal groups lived by hunting animals
- And they gathered forest produce
- They saw forests as essential for survival
- They regularly went out on collective hunts and then divided the meat amongst themselves
- They ate fruits and roots collected from the forests
- Cooked food with oil extracted from the seeds of the *SAL* and *MAHUA*
- They use many shrubs and herbs for medicinal purposes
- They sold forests produce in the local markets

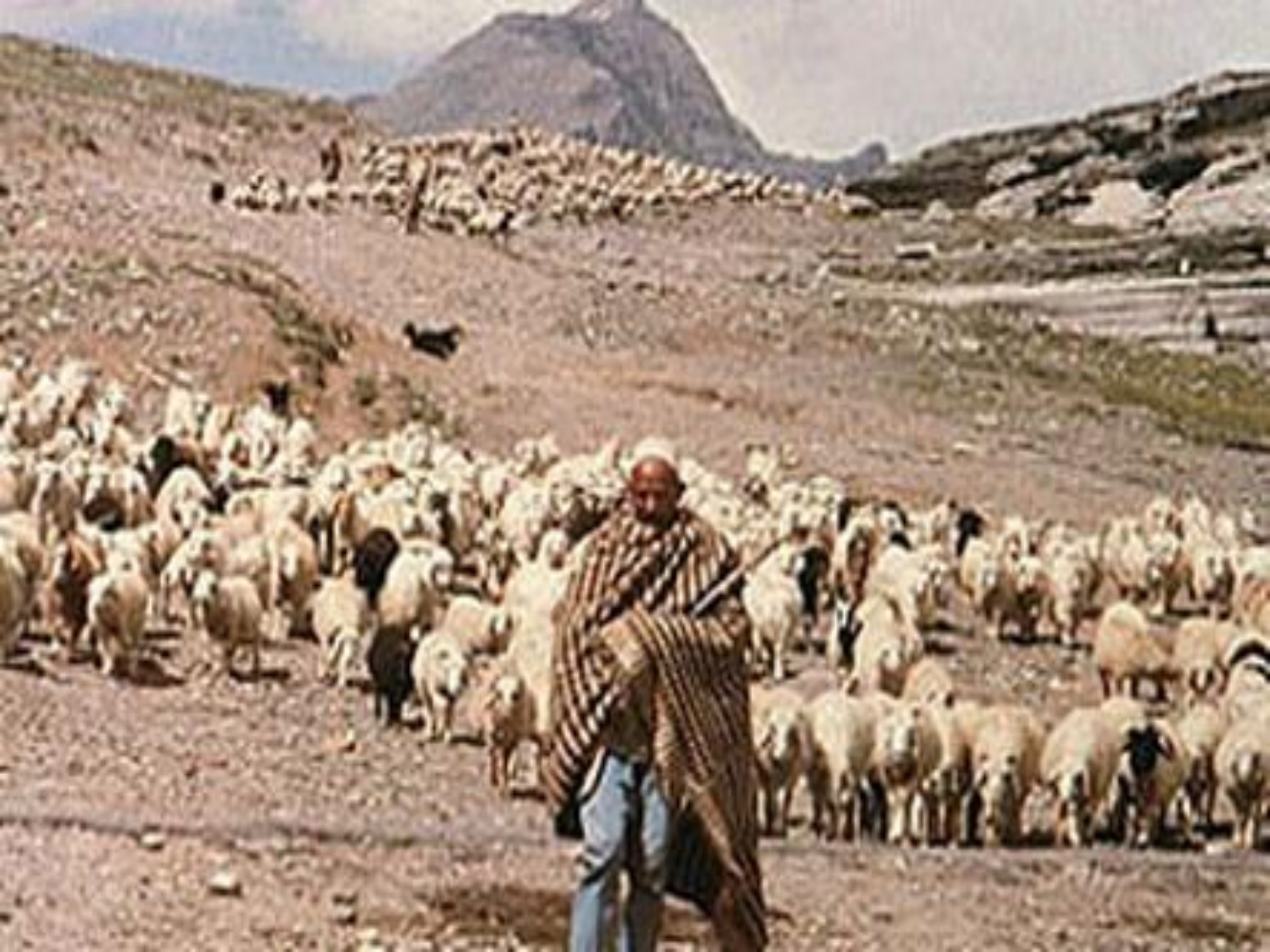




ANIMAL HERDERS

- **Many tribal groups lived by herding and rearing animals**
- **They were pastoralists who moved their herds of cattle and sheep according to the season**
- **When the grass in one place was exhausted, they moved to another area.**
- **Ex of cattle herders- Van Gujjars of Punjab, Labadis of Andhra Pradesh**
- **Gaddis of Kulu were shepherds**
- **Bakarwals of Kashmir reared goats**





SETTLED CULTIVATION

- Many within the tribal groups began settling down and cultivated their fields instead of moving
- They began to use plough, and gradually got rights over the land
- All members of the clan regarded as descendants of the original settlers
- Hence they got rights on the land
- Some people acquired more power than others, became chiefs and others followers
- Powerful men rented their land instead of cultivating it





**HOW DID
COLONIAL RULE
AFFECT TRIBAL
LIVES?**

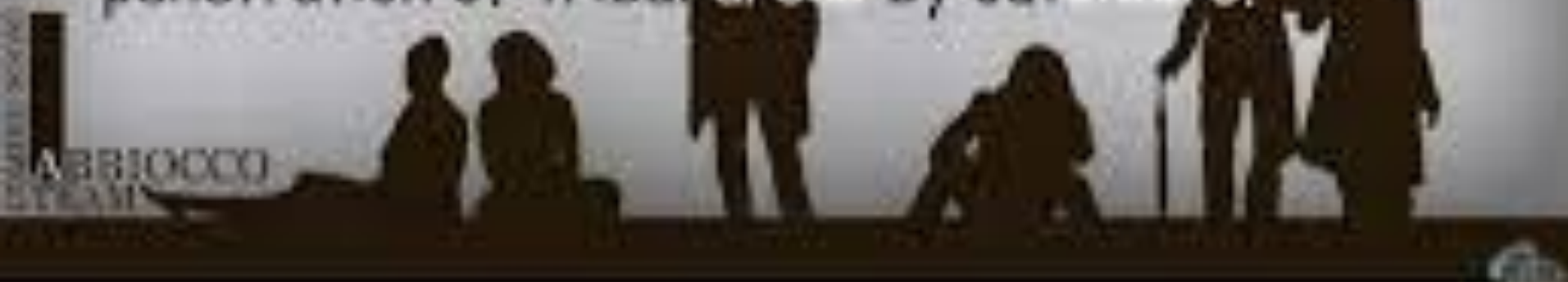
HAPPENINGS WITH THE TRIBAL CHIEFS

- **The functions and powers of the tribal chiefs changed considerably**
- **They were allowed to keep their land titles over a cluster of villages and rent lands**
- **They lost much of their administrative power and were forced to follow laws made by British officials in India**
- **They also had to pay tribute to the British and discipline the tribal groups on behalf of the British**
- **They lost the authority they had earlier enjoyed amongst their people and were unable to fulfil their traditional functions.**

British policy

It was a big changes in Tribal life. for the encroachment of forest lands by the people of the plains and the British, tribal economy and society were adversely affected.

Commercialisation of agriculture, tightening of government control over forest zones for revenue purposes and utilization of forest wealth for the benefit of the urban population resulted in the penetration of tribal areas by outsiders.





**RESPECT
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
RIGHTS**

END COLONIALISM

FORESTS LAWS AND THEIR IMPACT

- **Life of the tribal groups were directly connected to the forests**
- **Changes in the forests laws had a considerable effects on tribal lives**
- **British extended their control over all forests and declared it as their property**
- **Some forests came into the category of reserved forests**
- **In these forests people were not allowed to move freely**
- **Jhum cultivation was banned in many parts of the country**



- Many tribal groups reacted against the colonial forest laws . They disobeyed the new rules , continued with practices that were declared illegal, and at times rose in open rebellion. Such was the revolt of songram sangma In 1906 in Assam, and the forest satyagrah of the 1930s in the Central Provinces.

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BIRSA MUNDA





- **He was born in the mid 1870's**
- **He went to local missionary schools**
- **He was deeply influenced by many ideas of missionaries**
- **His movements was aimed at reforming tribal societies**
- **He urged Mundas to give up drinking liquor, clean their villages and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery**
- **As the movement spread he got arrested by the British in 1895 jailed him for two years**
- **As Munda died in 1900 but the movement slowly continued**