



## Hul Diwas

[Source: PIB](#)

The Prime Minister paid a heartfelt tribute on **Hul Diwas (30th June)**, commemorating the start of the **Santhal uprising** and honoring the legacy of **Sido-Kanhu, Chand-Bhairav, Phulo-Jhano**, and other **tribal martyrs** who resisted **colonial oppression**.

### Santhal Uprising

- **About:** Santhal Hul was a **tribal revolt** and **India's first structured war against British oppression**, launched in **1855**, two years before the **1857 Revolt**, aimed at resisting **economic exploitation** and **land alienation**.
- **Leaders & Unity:** Led by **Sidhu and Kanhu**, the **revolt** united **32 castes/communities**, showcasing rare **tribal solidarity** against **colonial forces**.
- **Roots of Rebellion:** It was sparked by the **1832 Damin-i-Koh settlement** in the Rajmahal hills, where **Santhals** (displaced from **Bengal**) faced **land-grabbing**, **bonded labour** (*kamioti/harwahi*), and **systemic oppression** by **British-backed zamindars**.
- **Impact:** It led to the passage of **Santhal Parganas Tenancy Act, 1876 (SPT Act)** and later **Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 (CNT Act)**.
  - The **SPT Act (1876)** prohibits transfer of **Adivasi land** to non-Adivasis, ensuring **Santhal land rights**, while the **CNT Act (1908)** restricts sale of **Adivasi and Dalit land**, allowing transfers only within the same **caste and area** with **Collector's approval**.

### Santhal Tribe

- **About:** Originally from **Birbhum** and **Manbhum** (now **West Bengal**), **Santhals** migrated due to the **1770 Bengal famine** and **British policies**, later settling in **Damin-i-Koh (Jharkhand)** under the **Permanent Settlement Act (1790)** for **revenue farming**.
- **Demographics:** **Santhals** are India's **3rd-largest Scheduled Tribe** (after **Gonds** and **Bhils**), mainly residing in **Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha**, and **West Bengal**.
- **Culture & Religion:** They celebrate **agriculture-linked festivals** like **Sohrai, Baha**, and **Karam**, speak **Santhali** (8th Schedule language), and use the **OI Chiki script**.

# MAJOR TRIBAL REVOLTS IN INDIA

TRIBE (REVOLT)	REGION	YEAR	LEADER/S
Pahariya	Rajmahal Hills	1778	Raja Jagannath
Chuar (Jungle Mahal Rebellion)	Jungle Mahal (b/w Chota Nagpur & Bengal plains)	1798	Durjan/Durjol Singh, Madhab Singh, Raja Mohan Singh, Lachman Singh
Oraon and Munda (Tamar Revolt)	Tamar (Chhotanagpur)	1798; 1914-15	Bholanath Sahay/Singh (1798) Jatra Bhagat, Balram Bhagat (1914-15)
Ho and Munda	Singhbhum and Ranchi (Chhotanagpur region)	1820-37; 1890s	Raja of Parahat (Ho) Birsa Munda (1890s)
Ahom	Assam	1828-30	Gomdhar Konwar
Khasi	Hilly region b/w Jaintia and Garo hills	1830s	Nunklow ruler – Tirath Singh
Kol	Chhotanagpur (Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Palamau)	1831	Buddho Bhagat
Santhals	Rajmahal Hills	1833; 1855-56	Sidhu Murmu and Kanhu Murmu
Khond	Orissa, Andhra Pradesh	1837-56	Chakra Bisnoi
Koya	Eastern Godavari track (Andhra) Rampa (Andhra)	1879-80; 1886 1916; 22-24	Tomma Sora, Raja Anantayyar Alluri Sitarama Raju (Rampa revolt)
Bhil	Western Ghats, Khandesh (MH), south Rajasthan	1817-19; 25; 31; 46 & 1913	Govind Guru (1913 Mangarh Massacre)
Gond	Adilabad (Telangana)	1940	Komrum Bheem

**Read More: [Santhal Hul of 1855](#)**

PDF Refernece URL: <https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/hul-diwas>