



Contribution of Tribal to India's Freedom Struggle

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Abstract:

Many patriots contributed to India's independence. Their names are also memorized. Today we have read its history in textbooks, school education, college education, newspaper articles. But even the tribals have shed their blood in this freedom struggle. But their history has not come to light. At the time when the Tothaya movement was being started against the British, the tribals were also waging a great struggle to save the land and forest. A large force of tribals was fighting against the British all over the country. Birsa Munda, Tantya Bhill, Kunwar Raghunath Shah, Rani Durgavati, Raja Shankar Shah, Raghoji.

Keyword: Tribal Community, Freedom Struggle, Revolution.

Introduction:

In India, the first step towards achieving freedom for India was taken by tribal revolutionaries by fighting against the British. It was the bravery of tribals that helped India achieve freedom. Many revolutionaries from the tribal community showed the courage to oppose the laws of the British, risking their own lives. The names of many tribal revolutionaries can be mentioned in this. Bhangre, Samshersingh Pardhi (Bhosle) Vakil Pardhi, Raje Bakhtebuland Shah, Rani Durgavati, Eklavya KilleldarKhevi Gode (BhairamgadMoroshi Thane) Killedar (Chavand) Hutatma Nagya Mahadu Katkari (Akkadevi-Chirner. Uran Raigad) and many such warriors you can name. The contribution of these tribal nationalists is incomparable. He played a pivotal role in the freedom struggle. It is necessary to shed light on their contributions.

Objectives:

1. To know the history of tribal revolutionaries in India
2. To study the difficulties faced by the tribal revolutionaries in the Indian freedom struggle while fighting for freedom.

Research Method:

“Contribution of Tribal to India's Freedom Struggle” Secondary research method was used to study this topic. In this, various secondary data collection tolike books, magazines, newspapers, internet etc. have been used.

History of Tribal Revolutionaries in India:

The freedom fighters who risked their lives in India's freedom struggle are remembered. But even in that, the name of freedom fighters is mentioned. But in the Indian War of Independence, many people

risked their lives, including people of many castes, religions, creeds and classes. Many tribal freedom fighters risked their lives to fight the British. But to the extent that the history of other freedom fighters has been written, the lives of tribal revolutionaries have not been highlighted and as a result these freedom fighters have not come forward. Even today, scholars do not know much about them. There is as much information or history about tribal revolutionaries as there are researchers who have written books based on information.

Among the tribal revolutionaries, Tantya Bhil revolted against the British in 1857. He had taken part in the Chalejaw movement and started a big revolt against the moneylenders. Tantya Bhil Mama of Panchvishiti revolted against tax evasion to stop extortion. After the breakup of the Revolution of 1857, the people were terrified of the British and their domestic servants. However, Tantya Bhil was only working to prove the truth. After escaping from the jail, Tantya Bhil organized small groups on the strength of his organizational skills. These pieces were used to attack and loot the profiteers who were helping the government for exploitation. He was hanged in 1888 for his actions.

Like Tantya Bhil, Birsa Munda also fought hard against the British. He left the British in the battle of 1857. He was also sentenced in Ranchi Jail in Chhattisgarh. He was later hanged. He sacrificed his life for the independence of India. He became a martyr for national service. Birsa Munda rebels against exploitation of tribals. Christian missionaries began calling themselves tribal benefactors. Birsa Munda was affected by the agitation for tribal rights in 1858. Birsa not only opposed the British but also the anti-superstition among the tribals. He also started a movement against bad practices. Birsa

started a non-cooperation movement. Birsa was also imprisoned during the agitation.

The work of Raghoji Bhangare, a tribal revolutionary from Akole Nagar in Ahmednagar district is also great. He created a great uprising in his area by taking the tribals with him. He was the hero of Mahadev Koli. His father was also a revolutionary. He was imprisoned for his actions. On May 2, 1948, he was hanged in Thane Central Jail. Khwaja Naik fought hard against the British. He did revolutionary work for the Bhil people. Khachaja's work started in Satana Taharabad area and spread all over the country. He played a pivotal role in the Bhil uprising of 1857 at Nemad in the region. He was persecuted by the British. In Dharangaon, they hung their heads on a neem tree for eight days. The contribution of another tribal revolutionary woman, Dasari Ben, cannot be forgotten. Dasari Ben gave his contribution to the national cause by giving his jewelery to Mahatma Gandhi. Dasari Ben was arrested in Baroda for opposing the British in the War of Independence. Later, while Yerwadja was in jail, he was taught to read and write by Kasturba Gandhi. Komarao Bhim fought hard for water, land and forest in the 1940's. Hirabai, Ramji Gond and Umaji Naik also fought hard against the British by reducing the fines. We get to read a little bit of the history of all these tribal revolutionaries. But their contribution needs to be considered and further studied. Only then will the next generation be able to read the history of tribal revolutionaries.

Along with these revolutionaries, Baba Tilka Manjhi, Raja Kerala Verma Padmasi, Veer Tirtha Singh, Ramji Bhangra, Rama Kirwa, Veer Ganga Narayan, Parakrami Chakra Bishoi, Kunwar Singh Vasava, Side, Kanhu, Chand and Bhairo, Bhima Nayak, Revolutionary Shakarshah, Shaheed Bapurao

Pulis Shedmake, Veerappa and Vattavasappa, Veer Honya Kengle, Veer Joria Bhagat and Rupa Nayakdas, Tana Bhagat, Veer Teja Bhil, NagyaMahaduKatkari, Veer Laxman Nayak, Veer ShambhudanKachari, Dashriben, Veer Chandraya, Krantikari Alluri Sitaram Raje, Jeetu Santal and Many such tribal revolutionaries shed blood for the country. The fight for independence cannot be completed without naming them.

Conclusion:

Tribal revolutionaries have fought against the British rule and given many struggles to gain freedom for the Indian society. Many tribal revolutionaries sacrificed their lives in these struggles. But the biggest regret is that the sacrifices made by the tribal community could not be brought to the fore by historians as they have not written the history of tribal revolutionaries. There is a need to find out the history of what struggles and campaigns the tribal revolutionaries fought in the Indian freedom struggle and what their contribution to the Indian freedom struggle was and bring it to the world. This will definitely boost the morale of the tribal

community. The prowess of tribals will be known to the world.

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