

# Peasant Movements in India

Modern Indian History — Santhal Hul • Indigo Revolt • Deccan Riots • Champaran • Bardoli • Tebhaga • Telangana

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BPSC

SSC CGL

SSC CHSL

RRB NTPC

State PSC

UPSC Pre











★★★★★ High-Yield Topic — 4–7 questions per exam

# 1. Introduction & Key Leaders (किसान आंदोलन)

**Why This Topic Is Critical:** Peasant Movements are a consistently high-scoring topic in BPSC, SSC CGL, RRB NTPC, and State PSC exams. Questions test **year, location, leader, cause, and outcome** of each movement. From Santhal Hul (1855) to Telangana (1951), these revolts directly shaped the independence movement.

<b>1855</b> Santhal Hul Year	<b>1917</b> Champaran Satyagraha	<b>1928</b> Bardoli Satyagraha	<b>1899</b> Munda Rebellion
<b>12+</b> Major Movements	<b>3/20</b> Tinkathia Fraction	<b>1936</b> AIKS Founded	<b>1946</b> Tebhaga Movement

## ★ Key Figures at a Glance

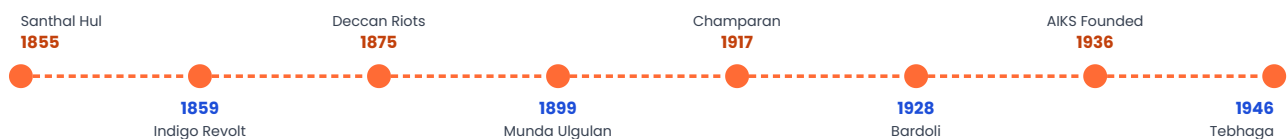
 <b>Mahatma Gandhi</b> Champaran & Kheda Satyagraha	 <b>Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel</b> Bardoli Satyagraha (1928)	 <b>Birsa Munda</b> Munda Ulgulan (1899–1900)	 <b>M.G. Ranade</b> Economic Analysis, Deccan	 <b>Sidhu Murmu</b> Santhal Hul (1855–56)	 <b>Kanhu Murmu</b> Santhal Hul (1855–56)	 <b>Baba Ram Chandra</b> Eka Movement, Awadh (1921)	 <b>Dinabandhu Mitra</b> Nil Darpan – Indigo Revolt
 <b>Swami Sahajanand</b> All India Kisan Sabha (1936)	 <b>N.G. Ranga</b> AIKS, Peasant Leader (1936)						

### Three Phases of Peasant Struggles:

**Phase 1 (Pre-1857):** Tribal & religious revolts – Sanyasi, Fakir, Santhal, Munda – against forest laws, land alienation

**Phase 2 (1857–1920):** Agrarian revolts – Indigo Revolt, Deccan Riots, Pabna Uprising – against indigo planters and moneylenders

**Phase 3 (1920–1951):** Nationalist peasant movements – Champaran, Bardoli, Tebhaga, Telangana – under Congress and Communist leadership



## 2. Pre-1857 Revolts (1857 पूर्व विद्रोह)

### Sanyasi & Fakir Revolts (1763–1800) – Bengal

**Sanyasi Revolt:** Hindu sanyasis and Fakir Muslims revolted against British restrictions on pilgrimage and trade. Described by **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay** in his novel *Anandamath* (1882). "Bande Mataram" song originated here.

- British imposed trade restrictions and banned movements of ascetics – affected their livelihood
- **Majnu Shah** led the Fakir faction; spread across Bengal and Bihar
- Used guerrilla tactics against East India Company officials
- Continued sporadically until early 19th century

### Santhal Hul (1855–56) – "Hul" = Revolt



**Sidhu Murmu**  
Santhal Hul  
(1855–56)



**Kanhu Murmu**  
Santhal Hul  
(1855–56)

**Leaders:** **Sidhu** and **Kanhu Murmu** (and brothers Chand & Bhairav). Region: Santhal Parganas (Bengal/Bihar border – present-day Jharkhand). The Santhals revolted against **money-lenders (mahajans), zamindars**, and East India Company rule.

- Santhals declared independence; attacked moneylenders, railway contractors, and police
- About **10,000 Santhal fighters** were killed in British crackdown
- Sidhu and Kanhu were captured and executed (1856)
- **Result:** Santhal Parganas Tenancy Act (1876) gave limited land protection
- Santhal Hul Diwas celebrated on June 30 in Jharkhand every year

#### ⚡ Key Dates

- **June 30, 1855** – Santhal Hul launched at Bhognadih village
- **November 1856** – Sidhu and Kanhu killed; revolt suppressed
- **1855** – Santhal Parganas Act created separate administration for Santhals

#### 🧠 Memory Trick

**S-K-C-B** for Santhal leaders: **S**idhu, **K**anhu, **C**hand, **B**hairav – four Murmu brothers. "Sidhu KICKS the British" = Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand, Bhairav.

### 3. Indigo Revolt (1859–60) (नील विद्रोह)



**Dinabandhu  
Mitra**

Nil Darpan —  
Indigo Revolt

**Region:** Bengal (Nadia, Jessore, Murshidabad, Pabna districts). British planters forced peasants to grow **indigo (neel)** on their best land under the oppressive **Tinkathia system** or **Das-Rupiya system** — advancing loans to trap farmers.

- **Tinkathia system:** peasants forced to grow indigo on 3 kathas out of every bigha of land
- **Das-Rupiya advance:** Rs. 10 advance trap — peasants could never repay, leading to bonded cultivation
- Led by **Digambar Biswas** and **Bishnu Biswas** (1859); spread across Bengal
- Peasants **refused to sow indigo** and fought planters; widespread strikes and arson of indigo factories
- **Nil Darpan** (1858) by **Dinabandhu Mitra** — Bengali play exposing indigo planters' brutality
- Translated into English by **Michael Madhusudan Datta**; published by Reverend James Long
- **Indigo Commission (1860)** appointed; recommended ending forced indigo cultivation
- **Result:** Planters gradually shifted from indigo — movement was a success for peasants

### 4. Pabna Agrarian Uprising (1873–76) (पाबना ग्रामीण विद्रोह)

**Region:** Pabna district, East Bengal (now Bangladesh). Ryots (tenant farmers) revolted against **illegal rent enhancement** and **evictions by zamindars** under the Permanent Settlement. Led by **Ishan Chandra Roy, Shambhu Pal, Khoodi Mullah**.

- Peasants formed **Agrarian Leagues** — collective resistance against zamindars
- Used **legal** methods — boycotted zamindars, filed court cases, refused illegal cesses
- Supported by Bengali intellectuals: **Bankim Chandra, R.C. Dutt, Surendranath Banerjee**
- **Bengal Tenancy Act (1885):** gave occupancy rights to tenants — direct result of Pabna uprising

Movement	Year	Region	Against	Key Outcome
Indigo Revolt	1859–60	Bengal (Nadia, Jessore)	British indigo planters	Indigo Commission 1860; forced cultivation ended
Pabna Uprising	1873–76	Pabna, East Bengal	Zamindars (illegal cesses)	Bengal Tenancy Act 1885

## 5. Deccan Riots (1875) (दक्कन दंगे)



**M.G. Ranade**

Economic

Analysis, Deccan

**Region:** Poona (Pune) and Ahmednagar districts, Maharashtra. **Against:** Marwari and Gujarati moneylenders (Sahukars/Sowkars) who charged exorbitant interest and seized land from cotton-growing peasants during the post-American Civil War cotton boom crash.

- Cotton prices crashed after American Civil War ended (1865) – Deccan peasants heavily indebted
- Moneylenders used fraudulent bonds and forged documents to seize peasant land
- Riots broke out May 1875 in Supa (Ahmednagar); spread to Poona, Satara, Solapur
- Peasants seized and **burned debt bonds** and account books of moneylenders
- **Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act (1879):** limited interest rates, restricted land transfer to non-cultivators
- M.G. Ranade analyzed causes in his *Rise of Maratha Power* – economic exploitation highlighted

## 6. Munda Rebellion / Ulgulan (1899–1900) (मुंडा विद्रोह)



**Birsa Munda**

Munda Ulgulan

(1899–1900)

**Leader: Birsa Munda (1875–1900)** – known as "Dharthi Aba" (Father of Earth). Region: Ranchi, Jharkhand (Chotanagpur plateau). "Ulgulan" means **Great Tumult**. This was the most famous tribal revolt of colonial India.

- British forest laws and **diku** (outsiders – moneylenders, landlords) took over tribal lands
- Birsa declared himself a **divine messenger** and founder of *Birsait* religion
- Called for **Munda Raj** (independent tribal rule) and expelled dikus and missionaries
- Armed Mundas attacked police stations and churches (December 1899 – January 1900)
- Birsa was arrested in February 1900; died in Ranchi jail (June 1900) – suspected cholera
- **Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (1908):** restricted transfer of tribal land to non-tribals
- Birsa Munda's birth anniversary (**November 15**) is celebrated as **Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas**

### ⚡ Birsa Munda – Legacy

Birsa Munda is worshipped as a god (*Bhagwan*) by Munda tribals. His portrait hangs in **Parliament's Central Hall**. **Jharkhand** was created on November 15, 2000 – his birth anniversary.

## 7. Champan Satyagraha (1917) (चंपारण सत्याग्रह)



**Mahatma Gandhi**

Champan &  
Kheda  
Satyagraha

**Gandhi's first Satyagraha in India** (1917). Region: Champan district, Bihar. Against the **Tinkathia system** – peasants were forced to grow indigo on **3/20 of their landholding** for British planters, regardless of market prices. Peasant **Rajkumar Shukla** invited Gandhi.

### The Tinkathia System

- **Tinkathia** = "three kathas" – peasants had to cultivate indigo on 3 kathas per 20 kathas of land (15% of holding)
- When synthetic indigo was invented (late 19th century), demand fell – planters still enforced the system
- Peasants who refused faced beatings, evictions, and illegal fines by European planters

### Gandhi's Campaign

- Gandhi arrived Champan April 1917; met peasants and documented evidence of exploitation
- British ordered Gandhi to leave – he refused; first civil disobedience in India
- Supported by **Rajendra Prasad, Brajkishore Prasad, J.B. Kriplani, Mazhar-ul-Haq**
- **Champan Agrarian Act (1917)**: abolished Tinkathia system entirely
- Gandhi also set up schools and improved sanitation – first constructive programme
- This made Gandhi the leader of the national movement and a household name across India



### 🚨 PYQ Alert – Previous Year Questions

<b>Q1</b>	Champan Satyagraha (1917) was related to which forced cultivation?	SSC CGL 2016
<b>Q2</b>	Tinkathia system required growing indigo on what fraction of land?	BPSC 2018
<b>Q3</b>	Who invited Gandhi to Champan?	SSC CHSL 2019
<b>Q4</b>	What act abolished the Tinkathia system?	State PSC 2020

**Answers:** Q1-Indigo (Neel) Q2-3/20 of landholding Q3-Rajkumar Shukla Q4-Champan Agrarian Act 1917

## 8. Kheda Satyagraha (1918) (खेडा सत्याग्रह)

**Region:** Kheda district, Gujarat. **Issue:** Failure of crops (1917-18), yet British collectors refused to suspend land revenue. **Led by Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.**

- Peasants petitioned for revenue remission – rules stated: if crops fell below 25%, revenue should be suspended
- **No-revenue campaign:** peasants refused to pay land tax; those who could pay were also asked to hold back in solidarity
- **First major role for Vallabhbhai Patel** – organized the peasants district-wide
- **Result:** Government issued a circular allowing poor peasants to withhold payment – partial victory

## 9. Eka Movement (1921-22) (एका आंदोलन)

**Region:** Hardoi, Barabanki, and Sitapur districts, Awadh (United Provinces / U.P.). **Led by Baba Ram Chandra** and Madari Pasi. "Eka" = Unity.

- Peasants organized against **high rents** (above 25% of produce), illegal cesses, forced labour (begari)
- Meetings called **Eka meetings**; peasants vowed to pay only recorded rent and resist evictions
- British suppressed the movement; Baba Ram Chandra arrested in 1921
- Movement gradually faded after arrests but strengthened the Kisan Sabha idea

## 10. Mappila (Moplah) Rebellion (1921) (मप्पिला विद्रोह)

**Region:** Malabar district (now Kerala). **Moplahs** = Muslim peasant-tenants of Malabar, mainly worked on land owned by **Namboodiri Brahmin and Nair Hindu landlords.**

- Initially a peasant revolt against landlords (jenmi) – quickly turned communal after Non-Cooperation Movement
- Started August 1921 after the arrest of Ali Musliyar; spread rapidly across 6 talukas
- Rebels attacked government offices, killed officials, and forced conversions – lost popular support
- **Wagon Tragedy (November 1921):** 61 Moplah prisoners suffocated to death in closed railway wagon
- **Officially suppressed by January 1922;** 2,337 killed, 45,000 imprisoned

### Memory Trick

**K-E-M** for 1918-21 movements: **K**heda (Gujarat, 1918), **E**ka (Awadh, 1921), **M**appila (Malabar, 1921). All against oppressive rent/revenue systems.

## 11. Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) (बारडोली सत्याग्रह)



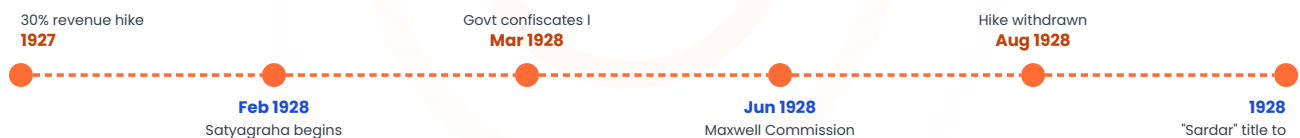
**Sardar  
Vallabhbhai  
Patel**  
Bardoli  
Satyagraha  
(1928)

**Region:** Bardoli taluka, Surat district, Bombay Presidency (now Gujarat). **Issue:** Bombay government imposed a **30% hike in land revenue** (1927), despite crop failures and falling cotton prices. Peasants refused to pay. **Led by Vallabhbhai Patel.**

- Peasants were **prosperous patidars** (Kanbi-Patidars) – successful cotton and sugarcane farmers
- February 1928: Satyagraha began – all peasants refused to pay enhanced revenue
- Government responded with **land confiscations**, attachment of cattle, arrest of leaders
- Peasants stood firm for 6 months; entire taluka participated – remarkable unity
- Women of Bardoli conferred the title "**Sardar**" (Chief/Leader) on Vallabhbhai Patel
- **Maxwell-Broomfield Commission** appointed; found the 30% hike unjustified
- **Result:** Government rescinded the hike; revenue restored to original rate – peasants' complete victory
- Confiscated lands returned; this made Patel a national leader

### ⚡ Bardoli – Significance

Bardoli Satyagraha was the first fully successful peasant satyagraha in India. It proved Gandhi's methods could achieve concrete economic victories. "**Sardar**" title given to Patel by women of Bardoli – not by Gandhi.



### 🚩 PYQ Alert – Previous Year Questions

<b>Q1</b>	Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) was against?	SSC CGL 2017
<b>Q2</b>	Who gave the title "Sardar" to Vallabhbhai Patel?	BPSC 2019
<b>Q3</b>	Bardoli Satyagraha was in which province?	RRB NTPC 2017
<b>Q4</b>	Who led the Bardoli Satyagraha?	SSC CPO 2018

**Answers:** Q1-30% land revenue hike Q2-Women of Bardoli Q3-Bombay Presidency (Gujarat) Q4-Vallabhbhai Patel

## 12. Tebhaga Movement (1946–47) (तेभागा आंदोलन)

**Region:** Bengal (Dinajpur, Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Midnapore districts). "**Tebhaga**" = three shares. Bargadars (sharecroppers) demanded **2/3 share** of the crop (instead of the existing 1/2) and 1/3 to the landlord. Led by **Kisan Sabha** and Communist Party.

- About **6 million bargadars** participated – largest peasant movement post-WWII
- Women participated massively – **Ila Mitra** became iconic leader (Rajshahi area)
- Peasants also demanded – threshing at their threshing floor (not landlords' threshing floor)
- Suppressed by Muslim League government; Ila Mitra arrested and tortured
- **Result:** Bengal Bargadars Act (1947) – eventually gave sharecroppers 2/3 share

## 13. Telangana Armed Struggle (1946–51)

**Region:** Nalgonda, Warangal, Khammam districts (Hyderabad State). Peasants and agricultural labourers under **Communist Party of India (CPI)** revolted against the **Nizam of Hyderabad** and *deshmukhs/doras* (feudal landlords).

- Feudal exploitation: forced labor, *vetti* (unpaid labor), sexual violence against women
- Communists organized **Andhra Mahasabha** – educated peasants about rights
- 1946: Armed revolution began – **guerrilla squads (dalams)** formed; landlords expelled
- Hyderabad merged with India (September 1948 – Operation Polo)
- **1951:** Indian Army suppressed the movement; Communist leaders arrested
- **Impact:** Led to land reforms; inspired left-wing peasant movements across India

## 14. All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS, 1936)



**Swami Sahajanand**  
All India Kisan Sabha (1936)



**N.G. Ranga**  
AIKS, Peasant Leader (1936)

- Founded **1936 at Lucknow** by **Swami Sahajanand Saraswati** (Bihar) and **N.G. Ranga** (Andhra)
- First national organization of peasants; **Kisan Bulletin** published
- Adopted **Kisan Manifesto**: abolition of zamindari, ceiling on land, debt relief
- Affiliated with Communist Party later; broke from Congress by 1938

# 15. India Map — Peasant Movements (1855–1951)



**LEGEND**

- P** Pre-1857 Revolts
- I** Indigo/Agrarian
- G** Gandhi Satyagrahas
- K** Kisan Movements
- T** Tribal Revolts

MAP

## 16. Master Comparison Tables — All Movements

Movement	Year	Region	Leader(s)	Against	Key Outcome
Sanyasi-Fakir Revolt	1763–1800	Bengal/Bihar	Majnu Shah	British trade ban	Described in Anandamath
Santhal Hul	1855–56	Santhal Parganas	Sidhu & Kanhu	Moneylenders, zamindars	Santhal Parganas Act 1855
Indigo Revolt	1859–60	Bengal (Nadia)	Digambar Biswas	British planters (Tinkathia)	Indigo Commission 1860
Pabna Uprising	1873–76	Pabna, E. Bengal	Ishan Chandra Roy	Zamindars (illegal cesses)	Bengal Tenancy Act 1885
Deccan Riots	1875	Pune, Ahmednagar	Peasant collectivism	Marwari moneylenders	Deccan Agri. Relief Act 1879
Munda Rebellion	1899–1900	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	Birsa Munda	Diku (outsider landlords)	Chotanagpur Tenancy Act 1908
Champaran Satyagraha	1917	Champaran, Bihar	Gandhi	Tinkathia (indigo)	Champaran Agrarian Act 1917
Kheda Satyagraha	1918	Kheda, Gujarat	Gandhi, Patel	Land revenue (failed crops)	Partial remission granted
Eka Movement	1921–22	Awadh, U.P.	Baba Ram Chandra	High rents, forced labour	Suppressed; Kisan Sabha idea
Mappila Rebellion	1921	Malabar, Kerala	Ali Musliyar	Hindu landlords (jenmi)	Suppressed; 2,337 killed
Bardoli Satyagraha	1928	Bardoli, Gujarat	Vallabhbhai Patel	30% revenue hike	Hike withdrawn; "Sardar" to Patel
Tebhaga Movement	1946–47	Bengal (Dinajpur)	Kisan Sabha (CPI)	50–50 crop share	Bengal Bargadars Act 1947
Telangana Uprising	1946–51	Hyderabad (Nalgonda)	CPI	Nizam's feudal lords	Land reforms; movement suppressed

## 17. Causes, Key Acts & Legislation

Act / Commission	Year	Linked Movement	Significance
Santhal Parganas Act	1855	Santhal Hul	Separate admin for Santhal Parganas; limited outsider land entry
Santhal Parganas Tenancy Act	1876	Santhal Hul	Land protection for Santhal tribals
Indigo Commission	1860	Indigo Revolt	Recommended ending forced indigo cultivation
Bengal Tenancy Act	1885	Pabna Uprising	Occupancy rights (12-year rule) for tenant ryots
Deccan Agri. Relief Act	1879	Deccan Riots	Limited interest rates; restricted land transfer to moneylenders
Chotanagpur Tenancy Act	1908	Munda Rebellion	Banned transfer of tribal land to non-tribals
Champaran Agrarian Act	1917	Champaran	Abolished Tinkathia system; freed peasants from indigo
Bengal Bargadars Act	1947	Tebhaga Movement	Gave sharecroppers 2/3 share of crop

### Key Figures & Their Contributions

Name	Movement	Role / Contribution
Sidhu & Kanhu Murmu	Santhal Hul (1855)	Led armed revolt; became martyrs; Santhal Hul Diwas on June 30
Birsa Munda	Munda Ulgulan (1899)	"Dharthi Aba"; declared Munda Raj; portrait in Parliament
Dinabandhu Mitra	Indigo Revolt	Wrote Nil Darpan (1858) exposing planter brutality
Digambar Biswas	Indigo Revolt (1859)	Led peasant strike; first organized refusal to grow indigo
Mahatma Gandhi	Champaran, Kheda	First Indian Satyagraha; linked peasant cause to nationalism
Vallabhbhai Patel	Kheda, Bardoli	Organized peasants; earned "Sardar" title at Bardoli (1928)
Baba Ram Chandra	Eka Movement (1921)	Organized Awadh peasants against illegal cesses and rents
Swami Sahajanand Saraswati	AIKS (1936)	Founded All India Kisan Sabha; Bihar peasant leader
N.G. Ranga	AIKS (1936)	Co-founded AIKS; Andhra peasant economist and leader
Ila Mitra	Tebhaga (1946)	Led women in Tebhaga; arrested, tortured; became symbol of resistance

## 18. Quick Facts — 16 Points for Last-Minute Revision

#1

**Champaran = Gandhi's 1st Satyagraha**

First civil disobedience action in India, 1917

#2

**Tinkathia System**

3/20 of land to be used for indigo cultivation

#3

**"Sardar" title to Patel**

Given by women of Bardoli — NOT Gandhi — during 1928 satyagraha

#4

**Santhal Hul leaders**

Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand, Bhairav (four Murmu brothers)

#5

**Birsa Munda = "Dharthi Aba"**

Father of Earth; born 1875; died in Ranchi jail 1900

#6

**"Ulgulan" meaning**

"Great Tumult" — Birsa Munda's Munda Rebellion 1899-1900

#7

**Nil Darpan (1858/59)**

Play by Dinabandhu Mitra about indigo revolt; translated to English

#8

**Deccan Riots (1875)**

Against Marwari &amp; Gujarati moneylenders (not British)

#9

**Tebhaga = "three parts"**

Peasants demanded 2/3 crop; landlord gets 1/3 (existing: 50-50)

#10

**Eka Movement region**

Awadh (U.P.) — NOT Bengal; Eka = Unity; 1921-22

#11

**AIKS founded**

1936, Lucknow — Swami Sahajanand Saraswati + N.G. Ranga

#12

**Pabna Uprising result**

Bengal Tenancy Act 1885 — occupancy rights to tenant farmers

#13

**Champaran Agrarian Act (1917)**

Abolished Tinkathia system; peasants freed from indigo obligation

#14

**Rajkumar Shukla**

Invited Gandhi to Champaran — indigo peasant who travelled to meet Gandhi

#15

**Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas**

November 15 — Birsa Munda's birthday; Jharkhand state also on Nov 15

#16

**Wagon Tragedy (1921)**

61 Moplah prisoners suffocated in closed railway wagon during transport

## 19. Common Exam Traps — Do Not Get Fooled!

### ⊗ Common Trap

**Wrong belief:** Champaran Satyagraha was against land revenue increase

**Correct fact:** Champaran (1917) was against the Tinkathia system — forced INDIGO cultivation on 3/20 of land. Land revenue was the issue at Kheda (1918) and Bardoli (1928).

**Why it matters:** All three — Champaran, Kheda, Bardoli — are Gandhi-era movements; students confuse the specific issues.

### ⊗ Common Trap

**Wrong belief:** Santhal Rebellion (1855) was led by Birsa Munda

**Correct fact:** Santhal Hul (1855–56) was led by Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu. Birsa Munda led a SEPARATE Munda Rebellion (1899–1900), 44 years later.

**Why it matters:** Both are tribal revolts in the same region — very commonly confused. Remember: Santhal = Sidhu-Kanhu; Munda = Birsa.

### ⊗ Common Trap

**Wrong belief:** The title "Sardar" was given to Patel by Gandhi

**Correct fact:** The title "Sardar" (Chief) was conferred by the WOMEN OF BARDOLI during the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928), not by Gandhi.

**Why it matters:** This is a direct factual question. Always attribute "Sardar" title to "women of Bardoli".

### ⊗ Common Trap

**Wrong belief:** Deccan Riots (1875) were against British landlords or planters

**Correct fact:** Deccan Riots were against Indian MONEYLENDERS (Marwari and Gujarati sahumkars) who exploited cotton-growing peasants with fraudulent bonds.

**Why it matters:** Unlike Indigo Revolt (against British planters), Deccan Riots targeted Indian moneylenders — a key distinction.

### ⊗ Common Trap

**Wrong belief:** Tebhaga means "two parts" (for peasants)

**Correct fact:** Tebhaga means "THREE parts" (te = three, bhaga = parts). Peasants demanded 2/3 (two-thirds), not "two parts". The landlord was to get 1/3.

**Why it matters:** The name Tebhaga comes from the THREE-way division concept; existing practice was 50-50 (dobhaga).

### ⊗ Common Trap

**Wrong belief:** Eka Movement was in Bengal

**Correct fact:** Eka (Unity) Movement (1921–22) was in AWADH, United Provinces (U.P.), led by Baba Ram Chandra and Madari Pasi.

**Why it matters:** Tebhaga was in Bengal; Eka was in Awadh (U.P.) — both 1920s peasant movements, different regions.

## 20. MCQ Practice – Set 1 (Q1–6)

### 1. Champaran Satyagraha (1917) was related to which forced cultivation?

- (A) Land revenue hike (B) Forced indigo cultivation  
(C) Salt monopoly (D) Forest rights denial

SSC CGL 2016 | Easy ●○○

### 2. Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) was led by –

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(C) Vallabhbhai Patel (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

SSC CHSL 2018 | Easy ●○○

### 3. The Santhal Rebellion of 1855–56 was led by –

- (A) Birsa Munda (B) Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu  
(C) Baba Ram Chandra (D) Tilka Majhi

RRB NTPC 2017 | Easy ●○○

### 4. "Ulgulan" (Great Tumult) is associated with which uprising?

- (A) Sanyasi Revolt (B) Deccan Riots  
(C) Munda Rebellion (D) Tebhaga Movement

BPSC 2019 | Easy ●○○

### 5. Deccan Riots (1875) in Maharashtra were mainly directed against –

- (A) British landlords (B) Indigo planters  
(C) Marwari & Gujarati moneylenders (D) Forest officials

SSC CGL 2019 | Med ●●○

### 6. Tebhaga Movement (1946–47) demanded what crop share for peasants?

- (A) 1/2 (B) 2/3  
(C) 3/4 (D) 1/3

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## MCQ Practice — Set 2 (Q7–12)

**7. The book 'Nil Darpan' by Dinabandhu Mitra is related to —**

- (A) Sanyasi Revolt (B) Indigo Revolt in Bengal  
(C) Santhal Hul (D) Champaran Satyagraha

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**8. The Eka Movement (1921–22) was associated with which region?**

- (A) Bengal (B) Punjab  
(C) Awadh (U.P.) (D) Gujarat

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**9. The "Tinkathia system" forced Champaran peasants to grow indigo on what fraction of land?**

- (A) 1/10 of holding (B) 3/20 of holding  
(C) 1/4 of holding (D) 1/5 of holding

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**10. Mappila (Moplah) Rebellion of 1921 took place in which region?**

- (A) Rayalaseema, A.P. (B) Malabar, Kerala  
(C) Coorg, Karnataka (D) Deccan, Maharashtra

SSC CPO 2019 | Hard ●●●

**11. All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) was founded in which year and place?**

- (A) 1927, Calcutta (B) 1936, Lucknow  
(C) 1942, Bombay (D) 1946, Patna

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**12. The title "Sardar" was conferred on Vallabhbhai Patel by?**

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Indian National Congress  
(C) Women of Bardoli (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

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### ✓ Answer Key with Explanations

- Q1. (B)** Champaran peasants were forced to grow indigo under the Tinkathia system (3/20 of land) for British planters.
- Q2. (C)** Vallabhbhai Patel led Bardoli Satyagraha; he earned the "Sardar" title from women of Bardoli.
- Q3. (B)** Sidhu & Kanhu Murmu led Santhal Hul (1855–56). Birsa Munda led the separate Munda Rebellion (1899–1900).
- Q4. (C)** "Ulgulan" means Great Tumult — it is Birsa Munda's Munda Rebellion of 1899–1900 in Jharkhand.
- Q5. (C)** Deccan Riots were against Indian moneylenders (Marwari & Gujarati sahumkars) who exploited cotton farmers.
- Q6. (B)** Tebhaga (2/3) movement demanded 2/3 of crop for peasants and 1/3 for landlords (existing 50–50 was opposed).
- Q7. (B)** Nil Darpan (The Indigo Mirror, 1858) by Dinabandhu Mitra exposed the brutality of British indigo planters.
- Q8. (C)** Eka (Unity) Movement was in Awadh (U.P.), led by Baba Ram Chandra, against illegal cesses and rents.
- Q9. (B)** Tinkathia = "three kathas per twenty kathas" (3/20 = 15%); "tin" = three, "katha" = unit of land.
- Q10. (B)** Moplah Rebellion (1921) was in Malabar (Kerala); Moplahs were Muslim tenants on Hindu landlord estates.
- Q11. (B)** AIKS founded at Lucknow, 1936 by Swami Sahajanand Saraswati and N.G. Ranga; first national peasant body.
- Q12. (C)** The women of Bardoli gave Patel the title "Sardar" (Chief/Leader) for his leadership of the 1928 Satyagraha.




# Thank You for Studying with Us!

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