

Hul Diwas

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Hul Diwas Latest News

Recently, the state of Jharkhand celebrated Hul Diwas to honour Santhal revolutionaries.

About Hul Diwas

- It is observed every year on 30th June to commemorate the **Santhal Rebellion of 1855**.
- In the **Santhali language**, the term **“Hul”** means **revolution**, uprising, or resistance.
- It is a **day of cultural pride**, remembrance, and resistance for the tribal communities of Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Assam, and Bihar.

Key Facts about Santal Uprising

- Santal Rebellion was one **of the first tribal uprisings** against British colonial rule and the feudal-zamindari system.
- The movement was **initiated by the Santhal tribe**, primarily led by **Sidho Murmu and Kanhu Murmu**, with the support of thousands of tribal men and women.
- The rebellion **began on 30th June 1855** in Bhognadih village, located in present-day Sahibganj district of Jharkhand.
- It quickly spread across parts of present-day Jharkhand, Bihar, and West Bengal. The rebellion **lasted until January 3, 1856**.
- **Leaders**
 - Brothers **Sidho Murmu and Kanhu Murmu** (main leaders)
 - **Their sisters:** Phulo Murmu and Jhano Murmu, who also took part in armed resistance
- **Reasons for Santal Uprising**
 - **Land alienation:** Santhals were displaced from their ancestral lands by outsiders.
 - **Economic exploitation:** Local moneylenders, zamindars, and British agents imposed harsh taxes and usurious loans.
 - Loss of tribal autonomy and interference in their **traditional governance and justice systems**.
 - British apathy to tribal **grievances and increasing oppression**.
- **Impact:** The **Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act of 1876** (SPT Act) enacted by the British, which prohibits the transfer of Adivasi lands (urban or rural land) to non-Adivasis, was the result of the Hul.

Source: News On Air