

ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST THREE
UPRISINGS TO UNSEAT THE BRITISH
FROM ASSAM – 1828-1830

B.A. 6TH SEMESTER (HONOURS)

HIS-HE-6016

□ DAYS OF BONHOMIE AFTER YANDABOO TREATY –

- ❖ A RAY OF HOPE DUE TO LONG PERIOD OF TURMOIL AND SUFFERINGS DURING THE BURMESE INVASIONS AND MISRULE OF THE LAST AHOM KINGS.
- ❖ THE BRITISH ASSURED THE ASSAMESE TO ESTABLISH A GOVERNMENT ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF THE LOCAL POPULACE.
- ❖ INITIALLY THERE WAS ALSO HOPE OF RESTORATION OF THE AHOM MONARCHY IN DUE COURSE OF TIME.

❖ ASSAMESE DREAMS FADED WITH TIMES

- NO STEP INITIATED FOR RESTORATION OF THE AHOM KING EVEN AFTER SEVERAL MONTHS.
- USED OF BENGALI AND ENGLISH INSTEAD OF THE LOCAL LANGUAGE IN OFFICES
- ERSTWHILE NOBILITY NOT FITTED TO JOIN THE NEW SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATIONS

➤ THE NEW SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION WAS UNFAMILIAR TO THEM

➤ MANY LOSTED POSITION OF PREVILLEGES HELD EARLIER

ALL THESE FACTORS CREATED DEEP SENSE OF DEPRIVATION AND RESENTMENT.

FIRST UPRISING – TOWARDS THE CLOSE OF 1828

❖ TRAJECTORY OF THE UPRISING–

- ❖ DHANJOY; A FORMER GOHAIN GATHERED A GROUP OF NOBLES UNDER HIS HAND TO INSTALL GOMDHAR KONWAR, A MEMBER OF AHOM ROYALTY INTO THE AHOM THRONE.
- ❖ SUPPORTED BY MANY NOBLES, PRIEST ETC.GOMDHAR KONWAR PROCEED TOWARDS JORHAT.
- ❖ GOMDHAR KONWAR WAS BROUGHT TO A PLACE CALLED BASSA NEAR JORHAT AND WAS FORMALLY CROWNED AS THE KING.
- ❖ THE BAILUNG FORMALLY PERFORMED THE RITUALS AND HANDED HIM OVER THE HENG DANG, WHITE SHOES AND AN UMBRELLA- THE SYMBOL OF AHOM ROYALTY.

FINAL ENCOUNTER AND OUTCOME

❖ RAISED AN ARMED FORCE, RAISED FUNDS AND MADE PLAN TO THE SEIZE RANGPUR.

❖ A MARCHED TOWARDS RANGPUR

❖ INTERCEPTED AT MARIANI BY THE BRITISH

❖ OFFER FEBBLE RESISTANCE, MANY OF THEM FLED

❖ GOMDHAR HAD TO SURRENDER, DHANJAY AND HIS SON ALSO ARRESTED

SECOND UPRISING – A FEEBLE ATTEMPT

❖ EYANG GOMDEO *alias* GADADAR SINGHA – MAIN LEADER , A YEAR AFTER FIRST UPRISING

❖ ATTEMPTED TO ENLIST THE SUPPORT OF LOCAL SEPOY STATIONED AT SADIYA.

❖ CAUGHT BY ONE ZALIM KHAN- THE SUBEDAR OF THE REGIMENT.

❖ TRIAL OF GADADHAR SINGHA

TRAJECTORY OF THE THIRD UPRISING

❑ DHANJOY ;THE LEADER OF THE FIRST UPRISING,
WHO ESCAPED TO NAGA HILLS RETURNED TOWARDS
THE END OF 1829

❑ SNEAKED INTO A MAOMARIA VILLAGE.

❑ AIDED BY HIS TWO SON HARAKANTA AND
HARANATH AND HIS SON IN LAW JEURAM DULIA
BARUA.

❑ ENLISTED THE SUPPORT OF MANY INFLUENTIAL NOBLES - PEALI PHUKAN, DEURAM DIHINGIA BARUA AND KRISHNA NATH.

❑ EXTERNAL CONTACTS - SINGPHOS, NAGAS, KHASIS, GAROS AND MAOMARIAS

❑ RUPCHAND KONWAR WAS CHOSEN THE FUTURE KING.

THE OUTCOME

- DHANJAY ARMY CONSISTED OF ABOUT 400 MADE DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE RANGPUR, BUT WAS REPULSED BY THE BRITISH TROOPS.
- BY EARLY 1830 THE REBELLION WAS CRUISHED, PRINCIPAL LEDEARS ARRESTED
- RUPCHAND KONWAR, JEURAM DULIA BARUA, HARANATH, PEALI PUKHAN, DIHINGIA BARUA AND BOOM SINGPHO WERE TRIED AT JORHAT PANCHAYAT AND FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED TO DEATH.
- PEALI AND JEURAM VERDICT WAS CONFIRMED BY DAVID SCOTT.
- OTHERS WERE SENTENCED TO 14 YRS IMPRISONMENT WITH FINE

REASONS FOR THE FAILURE

- ❖ LACK OF PREPERATION AND PROPER PLAN
- ❖ SOME NOBLE DID NOT JOIN AND EVEN BETRAYED
- ❖ UNABLE TO HARNESS MASS SUPPORT
- ❖ NO COMMON PROGRAMME

SIGNIFIANCE OF THE UPRISING

****THE FIRST ENCOUNTER AGAINST THE COLONIAL
POWER IN ASSAM.**

****HASTENED THE DECISION OF UPPER ASSAM
QUESTIONS.**