

Tamad Uprising

Tamar Revolt

This rebellion took place in the Panchpargana area (Rahe, Silli, Sonahatu, Bundu and Tamad) of present Ranchi. The main center of this rebellion was Tamad, due to which the name of this rebellion was named "Tamad Rebellion". The longest lasting tribal rebellion in Jharkhand was the Tamad rebellion. This rebellion was started by the Munda tribes.

Causes of Tamad Rebellion

- a) The main reason for this rebellion was to give priority to outsiders over the local people in the policies of the British.
- b) Exploitation by Nagvanshi Kings or Zamindars.

Expansion of Tamad Rebellion

This rebellion lasted from 1782 to 1821. This rebellion took place intermittently in 6 phases.

Phase I (1782-1783)

The rebels of Ramgarh, Panchet, Birbhum, who raised their voice against the policies of the Company government, gathered in Tamad. Organized in 1782, these rebels started plundering the landlords, contractors, traders and revolted against the Nagvanshi kings. The rebels were supported by some local landlords. Major James Crawford suppressed this rebellion in 1783.

Phase II (1789)

The second phase of the Tamad rebellion began in 1789 under the leadership of Vishnu Manki and Mauji Manki. Under the leadership of these two leaders, 3,000 Mundas of Tamad refused to pay taxes. Captain Hagen was sent to suppress this rebellion. The rebels drove Captain Hagen away from Tamad. This rebellion was later suppressed by Lieutenant Cooper in July 1789.

Phase III - (1794-98)

In 1794 this rebellion flared up again. This rebellion was the worst. The main leader of this rebellion was Thakur Bholanath Singh of Tamar. Apart from this, Thakur Vishwanath Singh of Silli, Thakur Hiranath Singh of Visunpur, Thakur Shivnath Singh and Ramshahi Munda of Bundu and his nephew Thakur Das Munda raised their voice against the discriminatory policies of the Company Government. In this rebellion, Raja Narendra Shahi of Rahe supported the Company government.

This rebellion became furious when Narendra Shahi was asked by Captain Bane to attack Sonehatu in 1796. When Narendra Shahi reached Sonehatu to attack, the tribals and zamindars of Tamar, Silli, Sonehatu, Bundu, Visunpur all rallied against Narendra Shahi. Narendra Shahi had to flee. In April 1798, Captain Limand and Captain Bain captured the rebels of this rebellion and suppressed the rebellion. Bholanath Singh, the most powerful of the rebels, was captured by Captain Bain.

Fourth Phase (1807-1808)

The fourth phase of the Tamad rebellion was led by the Dukhan Shahi Munda. In 1807 5000 Mundas under the leadership of Dukhan Shahi Munda refused to pay taxes. This rebellion also took a formidable form. In 1808, Captain Ruffage arrested Dukhan Shahi Munda. This rebellion slowed down as soon as the Dukhan Shahi Munda was arrested.

Fifth Stage (1810-12)

The focal point of this rebellion was Nawagarh. This phase was led by the Jagirdar of Nawagarh, Bakhtar Sai. Bakhtar Sai revolted against the Nagvanshi king Govind Nath Shahdev. Govind Nath Shahdeo sought help from Lieutenant Odonnell. Lieutenant O'Donnell attacked Nawagarh on 28 March 1812 and suppressed this rebellion.

Sixth Phase (1819-21)

In 1819, the Tamad rebellion broke out again. Many Munda leaders revolted against Raja Govind Shahi of Tamar such as:- Bhadra Munda, Muchirai Munda, Rudan Munda, Kunta Munda, Shivnath Munda, Mangalrai Munda, Gajirai Munda, Daulatarai Munda, Jhulkari Munda, Shankar Manki, Tepa Manki, Ratnu Manki, Phunsa Sardar, Chandan Singh etc. During this, Govind Shahi sought help from Major Ruffage. Ruffage, along with Colvin, suppressed this rebellion. Except for Kunta Munda and Rudan Munda, all the rebel leaders were captured by 1820. The rebellion ended with the arrest of Rudan Munda and Kunta Munda.

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