

Even Valley School, Bilasipara

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Class: VIII

Topic: Essay on Lachit Borphukan 21/9/22

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Lachit Borphukan

Introduction :-

Ahom King Pratap Singha appointed Lachit Borphukan as the Commander-in-Chief of the Ahom army under the first Borbarua, Momai Pameli, to lead upper Assam during the 17th century. Young Lachit was taught philosophy, arts, and military skills as was customary in Ahom Society.

Ahom King considered him for the position of Goladhar Barua (Scarfbeamer) as a result of his dedicated work and dedication. A Principal Secretary would be the modern equivalent of that position. Ahom King Chakradhwaj Singha gradually appointed Lachit to other major positions such as Superintendent of the Stables of Royal horses (Ghoria Barua) and Superintendent of the Royal Household Guards.

In response to Lachit's attentiveness, King Chakradhwaj Singha promoted him to the rank of Borphukan. As one of the five Patha mantras (Councilors) in the Ahom System of Governance, Borphukan had both executive and judicial powers.

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It was one of the world's largest empires at the time and ruled a large part of India during the said period. In the past, it was considered impossible and irrational to think such a strong army could be defeated. The opposite has been proven by heroes such as Shivaji, Raja Chhatrasal, Banda Bahadur, and Dachit Borphukan.

Even when the Mughal Empire was at its zenith, the region of Assam and present-day North-East was untouched by them. Since the time of Muhammad Ghori, Ahoms successfully repelled more than seventeen invasions from their homeland. This was an anomaly that the most barbaric emperor Aurangzeb wanted to change. As a result, repeated attempts were made to capture Assam.

In an attempt to take more territory in Assam, the mughals captured Gauhati during a brief period

When the Ahom Kingdom was facing internal discord. It was a defeat that prevented their dreams of capturing Assam from coming true.

Guwahati was the scene of the battle of Saraighat. Lachit Borphukan was selected as the Commander-in-chief of the Ahom Kingdom because of his reputation as an expert strategist. In a battle they had almost no chance of winning, the Ahom army led by Lachit Borphukan used tactics like guerrilla warfare and clever terrain choices to achieve victory. Here is how the famous battle is outlined in this extract:

Flowing streams isolated the Mughals due to mud and mudslides. There was an advantage for the Ahoms. The terrain and climate were more familiar to them. Mughals suffered heavy losses due to their extensive guerrilla warfare. Ram Singh called these operations "thieves affairs" and was very contemptuous of them. A duel was announced between him and Lachit Borphukan. The bribe was also worth three lakhs to Lachit, who was expected to abandon the Guwahati defenses in exchange for the bribe. His next move was to use a ruse.

Letters addressed to Dachit were kept in the Ahom camp with arrows attached. As a result of his payment of one lakh, Dachit had been urged to evacuate Guwahati as soon as possible. Dachit Barphukan's loyalty was questioned by the Ahom King at Gangaon after receiving the letter. The Prime Minister convinced the King that the Mughal Commander was playing a trick on him and he shouldn't doubt Dachit's loyalty.

However, the King insisted that Dachit engage the Mughal on open ground and comes out of his defenses. Dachit was forced to follow the King's orders despite his objections to such a suicidal move. Taking advantage of the open area he attacked the Mughal army from the Allaboi plains. The battle had reached its fourth phase.

The Ahoms captured Mir Nawab after some initial success but then were attacked by Ram Singh and his entire cavalry unit.

The physicians asked Dachit not to go out on the battlefield at a crucial stage of the battle. This was because he was very ill. As the Mughal army advanced

-ced and Dachit's health deteriorated, the morale of the Ahom army was deteriorating. In the end, Dachit realized that his health was less significant than his duty to protect his people. According to the record, he said:

In the midst of an invasion against my country and my army fighting and sacrificing its level, how can I rest my body because I am ill? My country in trouble. How can I think about heading home to my wife and children?

The brave Borphukan asked for seven boats loaded with bows and arrows to be brought to him because he knew fighting on land would be difficult for him. From the river, he prepared for war and attacked.

Ahom warriors charged the Mughal army inspired by Dachit's gallantry, and the Mughal army was suddenly attacked from the riverfront. Before the advance of the army, Dachit had built a line of defenses behind them so they could retreat if forced. Confused and beleaguered,

-ed, the Mughal army retreated after suffering massive casualties.

After the war, Dachit Borphukan passed away. Despite the brutal invasions of the Islamic tyrants Assam's culture remains intact to this day. Our civilization has survived all types of onslaughts because of brave hearts like Dachit Bor Phukan and Shiraji during the dark days of Aurangzeb's army.

In Assam, too, this magnificent treasure-house of bravery has not been properly honored, as was the case with Bantidunder. Like Shiraji and Banda Bahadur, Dachit Borphukan's name should be taught in every Indian household according to Sitaram Goel.

Conclusion,

Dachit's patriotism, bravery, dutifulness, and determination are enshrined in the history of Assam. In the face of opposition from the mighty Mughal army, Dachit also succeeded in restoring and upholding the freedom of his

Country and People. Assamese Patriotism can be attributed
to Dachit Barphukan.

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