



26/
30 ✓ P. Bonal,
By

Name - Neeta Dey

c/o - Nitai Dey

Address - Sapatgram, puribanchal
ward no - 7

P.O - Sapatgram

P.S - Sapatgram

Dist - Dhubri (Assam)

Pin no - 783337

Mobile no - 6003642768

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Lachit Borphukan

The Ahom Kingdom lies in the present-day state of Assam, India. Its Borphukan was Lachit Borphukan, one of its rulers.

Assam or Ahom Kingdom was under the command of Ramsingh at the time of the 1671 Battle of Soraighat. Where his leadership thwarted an attempt to recapture that kingdom. His illness led to his death about a year later.

Assamese history cannot be complete without the name Lachit Borphukan. As a warrior of warriors, he holds a special place in history. Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb sent Mughals to seize Assam in 1671 and he defeated them at the battle of Soraighat. Assam was nearly captured by the Mughals, but the Warrior's Captainship prevented them from doing so.

There are tales of valor in every state or community. In the history of Assam, the

state also had a Brave Commander in chief. The day before the battle, he erected a substantial boundary of sand and soil to block the roads. This was so that the Mughals could be forced to march through the river Brahmaputra's waterways. As a result of their excellent naval combat capabilities.

In order to complete the job within one night, Borphukan assigned the task to his Maternal Uncle. In spite of this, his uncle somehow neglected his duties. After this incident, Lachit became Assam's national hero after beheading his uncle with a sword and saying, "Dexot Koi Mum-bai Dangon Nohoi." (My uncle is not more precious than my own country).

Furthermore, he suffered from severe fever attacks during the final battle. As he lay on the bed, he was resting. In light of Lachit's poor health, some soldiers said they lost confidence in him. His aim was to keep the soldiers' passion alive. His patriotic fight in the

17th century saved Assam from being captured by the Mughals when he ordered his fellowman to mount his bed on the boat. As a result of his ill health, he died shortly after the battle ended.

Therefore, he is our supreme leader and there is no "why". Similarly, Senapati Lachit Borphukan and Chatrapati Shivaji in Maharashtra.

By the battle of Saraighat, Lachit exemplified his patriotism and dedication to his land. In order to protect his land, he even beheaded his own uncle. He employed his maternal uncle to supervise the construction of an earthen wall for fortification during the preparations for the battle.

When Lachit arrived at the work site late at night for an inspection, he found that the work had not progressed satisfactorily. The barrier was completed within that night and the remains of the fortification are still referred to as "Momaikota Garh" or "The fortification where the uncle was beheaded." When asked for an explanation,

-ation, the uncle cited tiredness, and Lachit became furious at this negligence of duty.

As a result of his illness, Lachit was carried on a boat and began to advance against the Mughal fleet who seven boats accompanying him. You can count on me to do the job well. Let the Mughals take me away if you (the soldiers) want to flee.

The Ahoms in their small boats encircled the more powerful but less maneuverable Mughal boats and the Brahmaputra was littered with clashing boats and drowning soldiers. You report to the king that his general fought well following his orders." This electrified his soldiers. They rallied behind him and a desperate battle ensued on the Brahmaputra.

The magnificent Ahom general was finally defeated by an illness that killed him shortly after his victory at Soraighat. Swargadeo Udayaditya Singha constructed the Lachit Maidam at Hoolungapara 16 Km from Jonhat in 1672 as his last resting place for

Lachit Borphukan. Assam celebrates Lachit Borphukan's heroism and the victory of the Assamese Army at Saria-ghat on 24 November.

Since Lt. Gen. S.K. Sinha (Retd) PVSM, the then Governor of Assam, unveiled Lachit Borphukan's statue at the National Defense Academy in Khadakwasla, near Pune in Maharashtra on November 14, 2000, the nation has become familiar with the veteran general's bravery and patriotism. The nation owes Lachit Borphukan a debt of gratitude thanks to Sinha.

The Battle of Sariaighat is commemorated annually in Assam on 24 November as Lachit Divas (Lit. Lachit Day) to honour Lachit Borphukan's heroism.

Ahom King Pratap Singha appointed Lachit Borphukan as the commander-in-chief of the Ahom army under the first Borbarua, Momai Tamuli, 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 Soladhara Barua (Scarf-bearer) 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 Houses (Ghona 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 patria mantras (councilors) in Ahom system of governance, Borphukan had both executive and judicial powers.

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 Lachit 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 Ghorii, 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 Guwahati 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 guerilla warfare. Ram Singh called these operations "thieves affairs" and was very contemptuous of them. A duel was announced between him and Lachit Barphukan. The bribe was also worth three Lakhs to Lachit, who was expected to abandon the Guwahati defenders in exchange for the bribe. His next move was to use a ruse.

Letters addressed to Lachit were kept in the Ahom camp with arrows attached. As a result of his payment of one lakh, Lachit had been urged to evacuate Guwahati as soon as possible. Lachit 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 Lachit's Loyalty.

However, the King insisted that

Lachit engage the Mughals on open ground and come out of his defenses. Lachit was forced to follow the King's order 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 Lachit 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 and Lachit's health deteriorated, the morale of the Ahom army was deteriorating. In the end, Lachit 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 lives, how can I rest my body because I am ill? My country is 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 Lachit's gallantry, and the Mughal army was suddenly attacked from the riverfront. Before the advance of the army, Lachit had built a line of defenders behind them, so they could retreat if forced. Confused and beleaguered, the Mughal army retreated after suffering massive casualties.

After the war, Lachit 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 Lachit Borphukan and Shivaji during the dark days of Aurangzeb's tyranny.

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

Conclusion, Lachit's patriotism, bravery, dutifulness, and determination are enshrined in the history of Assam. In the face of opposition from the mighty Moghul army, Lachit also succeeded in restoring and upholding the freedom of his country and people. Assamese patriotism can be attributed to Lachit Barphukan.

