

MANJA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL

Near Buffalo Breeding Project

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Mott : Truth is Eternal & beautiful

Topic : Lachit Borphukan

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Introduction

Lachit Borphukan was born on 24 November 1622 to momai Tamuli Borbarua and Kuniti Mohan. His father was the commander-in-chief of the Ahom army. The Ahom Kingdom was located in the Brahmaputra river of Assam. In the Ahom kingdom, located in present-day Assam, India, known for his leadership in the 1671 Battle of Sonegaon that thwarted a drawn-out attempt by Mughal forces under the command of Ram Singh I to take Ahom kingdom. He died about a year later due to illness. Lachit Borphukan was the youngest son of Momai Tamuli Borbarua. Now November 24 is celebrated as Lachit Divas (Lachit Day) in Assam to commemorate the heroism of Lachit Borphukan and the victory of Assamese army at the Battle of Sonegaon. Lachit Borphukan Maidam was constructed in memory of Lachit Borphukan at Jonhat (Assam). It is 8 km far from the famous Hollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary. Here last remains of Borphukan were laid under this boomb (maidam) constructed by Sarangadeo Udayaditya Singha in 1672.

Ahom King Pratap Singha appointed Lachit Borphukan as the commander-in-chief of the Ahom army under the first 17th century. Young Lachit was taught philosophy, arts, and military skills as was customarily 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 ~~more~~ modern equivalent of that position. Ahom King Chakradhwaj Singha gradually appointed Lachit to other major gradually appointed Lachit to other m. such as superintendent of the stables of Royal Houses (Ghora 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 Padha mantri (councilors) in the 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 Ghori, Ahom 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 defeat that prevented their dreams of capturing Assam from coming true. Guwahati was the scene of the battle of Sarrighat. 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 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.

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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 evaluate Guwahati as soon as possible. Lachit Borphukan's loyalty was questioned by the Ahom King at Gargaon after receiving the letter. The prime Minister convinced 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 orders despite his objections to such a suicidal move. Taking advantage of the open area, he attacked the Mughal army from the Alaboi 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, prepared for war and attacked.

from Wotthios charged the Mughal army inspired by
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 dynasties, Assam's
culture remains intact to this day. Our civilization has
survived all types of onslaughts because and Shivaji during
the dark of Aurangzeb's tyranny. In Assam, too, this
magnificent treasurehouse of bravery has not been properly
honored, as was the case with Sankardev. Like Shivaji and
Banda Bahadur, Lachit Borphukan's name should be taught
in every Indian household according to Saransh Gopal.

Conclusion

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