

DIPHU GIRL'S COLLEGE

TOPIC - LACHIT BORPHUKAN

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INTRO

ESSAY ON LACHIT BARPHUKAN

Lachit Barphukan (24 Nov 1622 - 27 April 1672) was a Commander and Barphukan, in the Ahom Kingdom, located in present day Assam, India known for his leadership in the 1671 battle of Saraighat that thwarted a drawn-out attempt by Mughal forces under the command of Ramsing I to take over Ahom Kingdom. His bravery in fighting against the Mughals was recognised and thus for his bravery and in remembrance of the bravery of Lachit Barphukan on November 24 is celebrated as Lachit Devas in Assam every year. The battle of Saraighat in 1671 was a naval battle fought on the night river Brahmaputra. Lachit despite of his illness fought the Mughals bravely and free Assam land from the Mughal invasion.

INTERPRETATION

ESSAY ON LACHIT BARPHUKAN

Lachit Barphukan was the Barphukan and the Commander in Chief of the Ahom Kingdom Army. He was born on 24 November 1622 in the Ahom Kingdom located in present Assam. His father's name was Monai Jamuli Borbarua and his mother's name was Kunti Manan. He was the youngest son of his parents. After completing his studies in humanities and military strategies, he was appointed as the Baladana Barua (as private secretary) of Ahom Kingdom. He was also appointed to the important position like the Superintendent of State Royal Herds and

The Superintendent of house guards, King Chakrawad Singha was impressed by his duty honesty and discipline and made him the commander in chief of the Ahom Army. by the time of Lachit appointment as commander the mughals had occupied the guwahati and forced the Ahom to sign a humiliating treaty named "Treaty of ghilajhari ghat" in 1663. This treaty had several harsh conditions of Ahom so the Ahom King Chakrawad Singha denied to sign the and resolved to rid the entire region of the mughal empire. The Ahom attack mughal India the commander of Lachit bar phutan jeroz than many others were in a state of terror and guwahati was free once again.

The battle of Saraighat

Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb appointed famous Rajput general Ram Singha to lead an expedition against Assam. In 1669 Ram Singha reached Assam with more than 18,000 soldiers and the war started. The sporadic war continued for more than two years, but Ram Singh failed to break the Ahom Army. One day Ram Singh's Army killed more than 10,000 Ahom soldiers, and they started to feel demotivated.

On the other hand Lachit fell ill. Ram Singha wanted to take the advantage of this situation and he nearly succeeded in breaking the Ahom's every defence through a naval fight on the mighty Brahmaputra river in Saraighat. By seeing that Lachit carried himself on a boat in spite of his illness, he joined the war. Seeing Lachit's bravery, his soldiers inspired and started doing -

NOT with motivation and defeated Ram Singh Army. Thus, Ram Singha left Assam on 15th April 1671.

Lachit dies in 1672 due to illness at the age of 50, with his great bravery, patriotism and sacrifices Lachit remains a hero in Assam history.

CONCLUSION

On 24 November each year 'Lachit Devar' was celebrated in Assam to commemorate the heroism of Lachit Barphukan and celebrate the victory of the battle of Saraighat.

For his bravery and his contribution, the best cadet from the national defence Academy is awarded the Lachit Barphukan gold medal.

Lachit Barphukan mandan was created by Swargadeo Udayaditya Singha in 1672, as a memory of Lachit Barphukan which is situated in Jorhat.

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