

LACHIT BORPHUKAN

THE AHOM KING

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INTRODUCTION:

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 SARAIGHAT, 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 LachitBorphukan. As a warrior of warriors, he holds a special place in history. Mughal Emperor Aurangazeb sent Mughals to seize Assam in 1671 and he defeated them at the battle of Saraighat. 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, "Dexoi koi Mumbai DangorNohoi." (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, SenapatiLachitBorphukan and ChatrapatiShivaji 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 "Momai-Kota Garh" or "The fortification where the uncle was beheaded." When asked for an explanation, 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 with 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 Saraighat. Swargadeo Udayaditya Singha constructed the Lachit Maidam at Hoolungapara 16 km from Jorhat in 1672 as his last resting place for Lachit Borphukan. Assam celebrates Lachit Divas every year to commemorate Lachit Borphukan's heroism and the victory of the Assamese Army at Saraighat 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 Khadakvasla, 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 Saraighat is commemorated annually in Assam on 24 November as Lachit Divas (lit. Lachit Day) to honor Lachit Borphukan's heroism.

Ahom King Prataap 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 Horses (Ghora Barua) and Superintendent of the Royal Household Guards.

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 Borphukan.