

LACHIT BORPHUKAN

Lachit Borphukan the pride and example of patriotism of Assam. Who give the greatest example of sacrifices for country by which he inspired and motivated every person of Assam for the supreme sacrifice for our nation if it need .

Lachit Borphukan was born on 24 November 1622 to Momai Tamuli Boabarua and Kunti Moran at Charaideo to a Ahom family . After completing his study in humanities and military strategies , he was appointed as the **Saladhara Barua** (as Private Secretary) of Ahom King . He also appointed to other important positions like the **superintendent of Stable Royal Hors** and **superintendent of house guards** . King Chakradwaj Singha was impressed by his duty, honesty and discipline and made him the **Commander in Chief of Ahom Army (Borphukan)** .

Assam History cannot be complete with out the name of Lachit Borphukan .As a warrior of warriors , he holds a special place in history . Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb sent Mughals under the leadership of **Ram Singha** to sieze Assam in 1671 and Lachit Borphukan defeated them at the battle of Saraighat. Assam was nearly captured by Mughal , but the warrior's Captainship prevented them to doing so .

There are tales of valour 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 present day which is known as Lachit Garh situated at Guwahati .This was so that the Mughal could be force to

march through the river Brahmaputra's waterways . In order to complete the job with in one night ,Lachit Borphukan assigned the task to his Maternal Uncle . In spite of this , Lachit Barphukan found his uncle some how neglected his duties and so he **beheading** his uncle with a sword and saying , "**Dexot koi Mumai Dangor Nohoi.**" (My uncle is not more precious than my country).

Furthermore , he suffered from severe fever attacks during the final battle. Mughal Commander Ram Singha want to take the advantage of this situation and he nearly succeeded in breaking the Ahom's defence through a naval fight on the Brahmaputra's water, in Saraighat. By seeing that Lachit Borphukan ordered his fellowman to mount his bed on the boat in spite of his illness ,he joined the war . Seeing his bravery , his soldiers inspired and started doing war with full motivation and defeated Ram Singha . Ram Singha left Assam on 5th April 1671.

The magnificent Ahom General Lachit Barphukan finally defeated by an illness that killed him shortly after his victory at Saraighat in 1672 at the age of 50 years . Swargadeo Udayaditya Singha constructed the **Lachit Maidam** at Hoolungpara 16 Km from Jorhat in 1672 as his last resting place .

Since Lt. Gen. S.K Sinha (Retd) PVSM, then the Governor of Assam , unveiled Lachit Borphukan's statue at **the National Defence Academy** in Khadakvasla, near Pune in Maharashtra on Nov 14 ,2000, the nation has become familiar with the veteran general's bravery and patriotism. The best passing out cadet of National Defence Academy is conferred the "**Lachit Borphukan Gold Medal**" every year from 1999 .

To commemorate the heroism of Lachit Borphukan and the victory of the Assamese Army at the battle of Saraighat every year November 24 is celebrated as a **Lachit Divas** (Lachit Day) in Assam .

Lachit Borphukan **patriotism, bravery, dutifulness, and determination** are enshrined in the history of Assam also motivated and inspire every person of Assam . In the face of opposition from the mighty Mogul army, Lachit Borphukan also succeeded in restoring and upholding the freedom of his country and people. Assamese patriotism can be attributed to Lachit Borphukan .

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