



THE ALABOI BATTLE DAY(5th august 2020)

The Alaboi Archeological site is situated in a slope pocket before Alaboi Hill contacting the powerful Brahmaputra on one side and the Sesa stream on the opposite side of slope. It is arranged in the Posoria town of Dodora territory in Kamrup locale. Truly, Alaboi fight is a milestone throughout the entire existence of Assam.

Alaboi war battled between the Ahom armed force and Mughals trespassers on 5th August 1669 at Alaboi close to the Dodora town where 10000 soldiers martyred their life to the sovereignty of Assam. The war was fought over two years preceding the noteworthy Saraighat fight where the Assamese officers unequivocally crushed the Mughals armed force. Hundreds of small earth mounds were discovered by the team of the Directorate of Archaeology, Assam in the area and it is said that it belongs to the Assamese soldiers who fought with the Mughals Army at the Alaboi battle field around 365 years back.

Taking into account the significance of the memorable Alaboi war in the magnificent history of medieval Assam and to recognize the courageous quality, endless enthusiasm and the penance of the powerful Assamese troopers. Chief minister of Assam Sjt Sarbananda Sonowal has consented to observe the “Alaboi Battle day” on 5th of August.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Ahom-Mughal clashes shapes a significant piece of the Assam history as it covers nearly the seventeenth century, however in the main decade of the seventeenth century the contentions were not immediate yet it transformed into outfitted fights during the subsequent decade. The rubbing between the Ahoms and the Mughals depended on the grounds of limit development and business. The skirmish of Alaboi was battled to extend the limit of the Mughal domain by possessing Gauhati and its bordering regions.

Assamese power under the authority of Lachit Barphukan and the Mughal power under the order of Raja Ram Singh, a confided all in all of sovereign Aurangzeb took on the conflict intensely. The fight was battled on fifth August 1669 yet indications of an up and coming fight can be found in the consistent thrashings of the Mughals. In December 1667, the destruction of the Mughals and the loss of Gauhati dissapointed Aurangazeb which drove him to delegate Raja Ram Singh of Amber as the authority of the Mughal armed force , joined by Rashid Khan who was the previous Thanadar of Gauhati . To fortify the mughal armed force he teamed up with the soldiers of Bengal Command which comprised of 18,000 mounted force and 30,000 infantry, with 15,000 bowmen from Koch Bihar, 500 gunnery men, 21 Rajput boss and 4,000 troopers. As the updates on the coming of the Mughals came to the Ahom ruler Chakradhvaj Singha he sent his powers for the assistance of Lachit Barphukan who was designated as the Barphukan of the Ahoms. Despite the fact that the Assamese were not set up to battle against the powerful Mughals yet Lachit Braphukan was resolved to confine the Mughals and chose to construct a defense to hinder the Mughals armed force.

Lachit Barphukan endowed the rest of the development work to his maternal uncle and requested that he complete it in a night, however he neglected to finish it thus lost his life to the resentment of the Barphukan.

From this episode the bulwark came to be known as 'Momai Kota Ghar.' And the epic dialouge-" My uncle isn't more prominent than my nation" came. The bulwark was then finished by Lachit Barphukan himself which filled in as an extraordinary obstruction against the Mughals.

So far the Ahom activities were guarded in nature. General Lachit had sat tight for the fatigue of the adversary's arrangement and decrease of their numbers by pestilential sicknesses with initiation of storm. The postpone would likewise empower him to carry his readiness to the ideal flawlessness. He therefore supported a condition of attack however of an extremely confined character. He likewise did guerrilla battling hassling the adversaries at position and post by attempt at manslaughter strategies.

The Mughals were no less and Ram Singh tested Chakradhvaj Singha for single battle. This chafed the Ahom ruler and he quickly sent his military to assault the Mughals, Lachit Barphukan complying with the requests went to the war zone despite the fact that he realized they were not prepared to experience the Rajput mounted force. The Mughals stayed outdoors close to the Alaboi slope in the region of Dalbari, it was a tremendous plain with level land and one side of the land contacting the strong waterway Brahmaputra. The Mughals were completely prepared to whip the Ahom power this time and take over Gauhati. The war was agreeable to the Assamese armed force in the principal half of the day however in the second 50% of the day when the Assamese armed force was returning back to their camps the Rajput rangers assaulted them out of nowhere and 10,000 fighters lay inert in the Alaboi war zone. This circumstance drove Lachit Barphukan to withdraw back. The slaughter at Alaboi had frightfully vexed Lachit Barphukan and he sat profoundly discouraged in his camp. The Premier Aton Buragohain gave him gathering saying: "Admirably broad, such a converse ought to never shake your trust in our definitive triumph. Inevitabilities of this huge fishes, the fish catchers will be penetrated by the prickly sizes of littler fishes. You should pass judgment on your prosperity by the quantity of enormous gets". The triumph of Ram Singh in the clash of Alaboi did right by him and progressively certain yet the fight didn't obliterate the battling soul of the Assamese who in the wake of withdrawing to their fortifications drew in for revamping and began their groundwork for the up and coming fights.

Fights proceeded for a few days and these ceaseless fights made both the militaries tired. As the circumstance requested both the Mughals and the Ahoms chose to haggle for harmony. In 1669, Chakradhvaj Singha kicked the bucket not long after the Alaboi fight and he was prevailing by Udayaditya Singha. The harmony arrangements before long finished as Ram Singh got support and choose to play it hostile and walked ahead to assault the Assamese. When the Ahom lord Udayaditya Singha got this news he sent his powers under the authority of Atanu Buragohain to handle the circumstance. This time Ram Singh arranged it to be a two way assault Ram Singh himself progressed towards Sitamari and sent an unforeseen to Darrang. A tight opening in the Andharubali bulwark was the highlight enter which Ram Singh was focusing to. Be that as it may, because of some obstruction Ram Singh needed to traverse Juria and intended to move towards Aswakranta. Lachit Barphukan was sick around then and was in his debilitated bed yet he was viewing the entire circumstance and choose to remain with the Assamese warriors regardless of what it cost, this brought new vitality and reinforced the self control of the Assamese fighters and they retaliated the Mughals fearlessly. The Mughals needed to withdraw back with disfavor. This fight in history is known as the Battle of Saraighat which carried triumph to the Ahoms and the ceaseless fights between the Ahoms and the Mughals finished as the misfortune hampered the notoriety of the Mughals.