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Patharugut uprising, a rarely featured incident in the mainstream history is a peasant uprising that took place in Assam in 1894.

When the British occupied Assam in 1824, they surveyed the agricultural land and imposed taxes which are 2-10-80% higher than the previously paid tax rates.

The peasants reacted to this move by organising Raj Mels, a peaceful peasant convention.

The British perceived this as a 'breeding ground for sedition' and handled it with a hard hand.

In Jan 28, 1894, things worsened and the British lathi charged and started firing which killed hundreds of peasants.

Pathaungut uprising is considered to be a precursor of civil disobedience movement which later Gandhi recognised and taken up.

But for Assamese people, this uprising comes second after 'Battle of Saraighat' where Ahoms defeated Mughals.

A matry's column was erected in the place of incident and every year government and local people pays tribute to it.

Pathaungut uprising one of the few incident that took place in the pre-pan-India movement is a movement without any leadership and to and fought against the autocratic rule.