



A Retrospective Look on the Contributions of Bipin Chandra Medhi and his Family in the Freedom Movement of India and in building of a Modern Mangaldai

Dr. Satyendra Kumar Sarmah, Associate Professor, Department of History, Tangla College, Tangla, Udalguri, Assam

Abstract: Bipin Chandra Medhi was one of the forefront freedom fighters and veteran congress leaders of Darrang district. In 1921, he along with his elder brother Nabin Chandra Medhi left school and joined in the Non-Cooperation movement. Considering his teenage he was spared from sending to jail. Due to his indomitable leadership quality and spirit, he became the Secretary and President of Mangaldai Congress Committee. In the General Election of Assam Legislative Assembly, 1937 he won from the South Mangaldai Legislative Assembly Constituency as a candidate of Indian National Congress party. In 1940, he observed the *Ekak* (individual) *Satyagraha* at Tangla, a call given by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. That time he was sent to jail for 9 months. In jail, he made a record by preparing a record quantity of handmade cotton thread. During the time of 1942's Quit India Movement, he as well as his wife Snehalata Medhi had given lead to the district. In 1946 General Election, he for the second time won from the North Mangaldai Legislative Assembly Constituency. Besides a renowned freedom fighter he was also famous as a social worker and development planner. For the brilliant services to the nation, he was honoured with Copper Plate Citation on 15th August, 1972 by the Government of India and on 15 August, 1997 by the Government of Assam.

Key words: Freedom Fighter, Legislative Assembly, Satyagraha, Social Worker.

Introduction: The Indian national movement was an epoch making incident in the modern Indian history. Widespread, varied and spontaneous nature of the movement was a notable development of the period. With the emergence of Mahatma Gandhi, the movement took a new turn. It quickly spread in the entire British Indian territory and even in princely states of Indian sub-continent. In Assam too, the movement received a popular and pervasive response from all sections of people. The wave of the Indian National Movement was so powerful that within a short span Assam's one and only political organization 'The Assam Association' lost its existence and got converted to Assam Pradesh Congress. In an issue of *Young India* August, 1922, C. Rajagopalachari had fondly appreciated the role played by the Assamese people in the Non-Cooperation Movement. Front line national leaders including Mahatma Gandhi had visited Assam several times for the propagation of the ideologies of the Indian National Congress. The untiring efforts of national as well as provincial leaders of the Indian National Congress had succeeded in inculcating the feelings of nationalism among the people of Assam, irrespective of age, sex and class. The people of Assam had wholeheartedly participated in the movement. Darrang district was not an exception to that. The district has a long history of

raising its voices for people's rights. The people of Darrang had actively participated and played a significant role in the entire course of the movement. But a detailed study has not been carried out by scholars till date. The district is credited for producing a good number of frontline freedom fighters. Among them, one noteworthy freedom fighter was Late Bipin Chandra Medhi.

In 1828, the British India Government had formally occupied the lower Assam province and in 1833, for administrative convenience divided the province into four districts – Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang and Nowgong (Sanjay Sen, 2021). Darrang district was formed with two Sub-divisions namely, Sonitpur and Mangaldai. In 1835, the district headquarter was shifted from Mangaldai to Tezpur. After independence on 1st July of 1983, the then Darrang district was divided into two districts namely Darrang and Sonitpur. The areas covered by Mangaldai Sub-division were placed under Darrang district and Tezpur Sub-division under Sonitpur district. Again in 2003, Darrang district was further divided into two districts namely Darrang and Udalguri.

Bipin Chandra Medhi was a renewed freedom fighter, advocate, shrewd orator, politician, social-worker, development planner and well-wisher of poor and oppressed section of the society. He was a stern follower of Mahatma Gandhi. At an early age, he left school in response of the call of Mahatma Gandhi and came out to fight for the motherland. Simultaneously, when opportunity came with the suspension of Non-Cooperation movement, he completed his education to render his valuable service for the bigger cause of the motherland. Blending of higher education with polished oratory ability added by deep love for motherland had given birth to one excellent leader in him. Within a short period, he was bestowed with important responsibilities like Secretary and President of district Congress Committee. In addition, his other family members particularly his elder brother Nabin Chandra Medhi and his wife Snehlata Medhi played commendable role in the movement. His family was well-known for their involvements in social and welfare activities too.

Aim of the Study: The aim of the study is to put into picture the feelings of patriotism, sacrifice and love for one's motherland with the stories of freedom fighters of the Indian national movement in general and Bipin Chandra Medhi in particular. Make the people know about the services of Late Bipin Chandra Medhi towards the people and his love for motherland. To make the people feel proud of the hard earned independence of India with the sacrifices of our forefathers.

Review of Literature: To understand the Indian National Movement in national context we can go through some noteworthy books namely, *History of the Indian Freedom Struggle* (1961) by Tarachand, *History of the Freedom Movement of India* (1962) by R. C. Majumdar, *Freedom Struggle* (1996) by Bipin Chandra, Amal Tripathi and Barun De and *The Story of India's Freedom Movement* (2013) by Nayantara Sahgal.

To understand the role of Assam in the freedom movement of India, we can go through books namely, *Landmarks of the Freedom Struggle in Assam* (1958) by K. N. Dutta, *The Political History of Assam* (1990) edited by A. C. Bhuyan, *Nationalist Upsurge in Assam* (2000) edited by Arun Bhuyan, *The History of Assam: from Yandabo to partition, 1826-1947* (2012) by Priyam Goswami.

Some important regional language publications directly related with the topic are - *Darrangiya Mukti Jujarur Jeevani Kosh* (2013) and *Smaranika* (2014) edited by Binoy Ranjan Sarma, *Bharatar Mukti Sangramat Mongaldoi* (1974) by Satyanath Barua, and *Mongaldoi Mihir Bipin Chandra Medhi* (2012) edited by Phulendra Nath Saharia. Besides these, we have archival reports which can give us an in depth knowledge on the topic.

Methodology: The methodology used in this work is historical research methodology based on empirical study. Both the primary and secondary sources are used. The primary source includes Archival reports, files and personal interviews while secondary source comprises of published books.

Analysis:

Early Life and Career: Bipin Chandra Medhi was born in 1907A.D. at Bengbari village in the present Udalguri district of Assam. His father's name was Ganga Ram Medhi and mother's name was Dubari Medhi. Ganga Ram Medhi belonged to a well-to-do family and was the Mauzadar of Harisinga Mauza situated in the northern part of un-divided Darrang district (present Udalguri district). In 1916, Bipin Chandra Medhi was admitted at Mangaldai Government high School in class III along with his elder brother Nabin Chandra Medhi. In the meantime, the nation was surcharged with the fever of Non-Cooperation Movement (1921) started by

Mahatma Gandhi. Bipin Chandra Medhi and his elder brother Nabin Chandra Medhi jumped into the movement and boycotted classes. Bipin Chandra Medhi was bestowed with the responsibility to lead the student picketers that demonstrated in front of the liquor and opium shops (Kumud Chandra Deka & Binoy Ranjan Sarma, 2013). Bipin Chandra Medhi and his brother Nabin Chandra Medhi were arrested by the police. Elder brother Nabin Chandra Medhi was sent to jail for six months (Satyanath Baruah, 1979). But because of teenage, Bipin Chandra was released. With the withdrawn of the movement because of violent incident in Chauri-Chaura on 4 February 1922, both the brothers again joined in their respective classes. In 1926, Bipin Chandra passed the matriculation examination in first division and joined the Cotton College. In Cotton College too he was able to leave an imprint as a brilliant student as well as a good orator and sports person (Ramani Kanta Deka, 2012). In 1928 and 1930, he passed I.A. and B.A. examinations respectively from Cotton College. In 1934, he got LL.B. degree from Earle Law College under Calcutta University. It is worth to mention here that he brought glory to the district with brilliant results. He then joined the Mangaldai Bar Council. Simultaneously, he was nominated as the general secretary of the Mangaldai District Congress Committee (Binoy Kr. Ghosh, 2012).

In 1935, Medhi married Snehalata Das, daughter of Bharat Chandra Das, the then Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup. Snehalata's father was an alumnus of the Presidency College, Calcutta and a pioneer in compiling many scholarly books. Snehalata Das was also a socially conscious woman who played a remarkable role during the Quit India Movement in the district. She believed in simple living and high thinking and always stood behind her husband. She was the pioneer of women emancipation movement in the district (Bhadra Borah, 2012).

In Active Politics: Immediately after joining the Assam Pradesh Congress, the young educated Bipin Chandra Medhi got an opportunity to take important responsibilities in the district as most of the senior leaders were either in jail or got underground. His elder brother Nabin Chandra Medhi had taken the charge of their ancestral Mauza after the death of their father in 1930. Usually, Muzadars families were becoming pro-British and refrained from supporting the movement. But Mauzadar Nabin Chandra Medhi and his younger brother Bipin Chandra Medhi were exception and openly supported the movement. Both of them had played a remarkable role in eradication of opium from the district in 1939 (Bhadra Borah, 2012).

With the enactment of the Government of India Act, 1935 the general election was held in 1937. For the south Mangaldai Assembly constituency, the Indian National Congress party had given its party ticket to young educated advocate and shrewd orator Bipin Chandra Medhi. Bipin Chandra Medhi won the seat with an overwhelming victory (Satyanath Baruah, 1974). At that time the Assam legislative assembly was consisted of two chambers (1) the Legislative Council or The Upper House (2) Legislative Assembly or the Lower House. The Legislative Council had 22 members, out of which 18 were elected and 4 were nominated while the Legislative Assembly had 108 members, all elected. Thus for the first time Assam had experienced a two chamber Legislative system (Sanjay Sen, 2021). In 1938, Bipin Chandra Medhi was elected President of the Mangaldai District Congress Committee.

In 1939, Second World War broke out. British Government made India a party of the war without her consent. The Congress Party decided not to co-operate with the British Government's war efforts. When negotiations with the British India government failed to find a solution, Congress adopted a specified approach of agitation in the form of Individual Satyagraha or *Ekak Satyagraha*. Acharya Binoba Bhave was the first to offer such '*Satyagraha*'. (Bipan Chandra, 1996) The lists of *Ekak Satyagrahi* had to be approved by Mahatma Gandhi and it was prepared after proper scrutiny. Assam also responded to this call for individual Satyagraha programme. In Assam, Gopinath Bordoloi became the first individual Satyagrahi at Guwahati on 9 December, 1940 (Sanjay Sen, 2021). Bipin Chandra Medhi, as the member of legislative assembly, got selected. He was the first Satyagrahi in the district to offer *Ekak Satyagraha* at Tangla. On the day of *Satyagraha*, at Tangla town he delivered a powerful speech against the British exploitation in support of Gandhi's non-violent non-cooperation movement. Immediately after the speech police arrested him (Bhadra Borah, 2012). He was sent to Tezpur jail

on 18th December, 1940 with a Simple Imprisonment for 9 months along with a fine of 100 rupees. In case of default in payment of fine, jail term will extend for another 3 months. He was released from jail on 17th September, 1941 (Report of the Enquiry Committee of Freedom Fighters, Govt. of Assam, 1979). It is heard that Bipin Chandra Medhi was brought to Tezpur jail being tied around his waist with a rope and kept in a dark cell. A few days later, Congress stalwarts like Bishnuram Medhi, Siddhinath Sarma and Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed accompanied him in Tezpur jail (Tarun Azad Deka, 2012).

Part of a list of the Provincial Legislators participated in the Individual Satyagraha and their jail terms (Political History of Assam, APCC Papers 1937-41):

SL	Name of the Legislator	Designation	Sentence
1.	Gopinath Bordoloi	Ex-Min. & A.I.C.C.	S.I. 1Year.
2.	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Ex-Min. & A.I.C.C.	S.I. 1Year.
3.	Bishnuram Medhi	M.L.A. & A.I.C.C.	S.I. 1Year.
4.	Debeswar Sarma	M.L.A. & A.I.C.C.	S.I. 9 Months.
5.	Siddhinath Sarma	M.L.A.	S.I. 9 Months.
6.	Gauri Kanta Talukdar	M.L.A.	S.I. 9 Months.
7.	Paramananda Das	M.L.A.	S.I. 9 Months.
8.	Bipin Chandra Medhi	M.L.A.	S.I. 9 Months. 100/- fine in default 3 months
9.	Mahi Chandra Borah	M.L.A.	S.I. 6 Months.
10.	Haladhori Bhuyan	M.L.A.	S.I. 6 Months.

In jail, Bipin Chandra Medhi had established a record by making a record quantity of handmade cotton thread. Bipin Chandra Medhi prepared 410000 gaz, Amiya Kumar Das 264000 gaz, Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury 208000 gaz, Siddhinath Sarma 155000 gaz, Mahadev Sarma 25000 gaz and Mahi Kanta Das 20000 gaz (Tarun Azad Deka, 2012).

After the release from jail, he became the President of the Mangaldai District Congress Committee for second time in 1941. As the district President, he devoted himself in the organizational matters and tactfully avoided police arrest. Later in 1941, some district level selected congress workers were allowed to offer the individual *Satyagraha* and most of them had to face imprisonments for different tenures. In Mangaldai Sub-division, Tankeswar Sarma, Ratneswar Sarma, Kuksheswar Sarma, Satyanath Barua and Mahenda Bora, all of them faced imprisonments for 6 months, Krishna Kanta Mahanta for 8 months, Candra Narayan Konwar for 4 months. But Jiuram Deka, Mahat Chandra Deka, Dubhagi Devi and Haliram Mahajan did not face arrest (Satyanath Baruah, 1974). With the adoption of 'Quit India' resolution on 8th August, 1942 in the Mumbai Conference of Indian National Congress the famous Quit India Movement started in all parts of India. All the forefront leaders of the movement were immediately arrested by the government. With the direction from the central committee, Bipin Chandra Medhi avoided arrest and from underground position was given lead to the movement. Government had issued his arrest warrant for several times but failed to arrest him. Ultimately, British mounted pressure on his wife Mrs. Snehalata Medhi and imposed a fine of 100/- rupees (Phulendra Nath Saharia, 2012).

In the second general election held in January, 1946 Bipin Chandra Medhi again won the election from North Mangaldai Legislative Assembly constituency. It is pertinent to mention here that the constituency was primarily dominated by tribal population and he won the election with more than 80% votes defeating a strong tribal candidate. It established his leadership quality and popularity. In December, 1945 Jawaharlal Nehru came to Darrang for election campaigning in favour of Bipin Chandra Medhi and delivered speech in meetings at Tangla, Mangaldai and Sipajhar (S L Baruah, 1985; Paniram Das, 2013; Binoy Kumar Medhi, 2023).

In the early part of 1946, the Cabinet Mission visited India and proposed to divide Indian territories into three groups- A, B and C. Assam was placed in C group with Bengal. The proposal had a vehement reaction in

Assam. It was feared that if Assam was tagged to Bengal, she would lose her distinctive identity and would be a mere pawn in the chessboard of Muslim politics (Priyam Goswami, 2013). In many places of Assam protest rallies were organised and on 24th May one such mass rally was organized in Mangaldai (Ramesh Chandra Kalita, 2002). On 16th July, the Assam Legislative Assembly had passed a resolution against the proposal. The Assam Pradesh Congress Committee had given a un-match stand against the decision of accommodating the group proposal by the All India Congress Working Committee. By that time the demand for separate Pakistan got its ground and Mahammad Ali Jinnah called for 'Direct Action' with a new slogan, *Larke lenge Pakistan*. Communal riot broke out in different parts of India particularly in Bengal and Panjab. It was observed that the migrant Muslims of Mangaldai areas had also started preparation for similar riots in Darrang. Observing the threat, Bipin Chandra Medhi along with other Congress leaders like Dineswar Sarma, Paniram Das, Satyanath Baruah, Jioram Deka, Bhadra Kanta Sarma, Tangkeswar Sarma, Ratneswar Sarma had prepared one *Santi Sena* to combat such happenings with its headquarter at Barbari (Nagendra Nath Sarma, 2012; Bangshidhar Sarma, 2005, Devajani Devi, 2022). People's timely initiative saved Darrang from witnessing such occurrences of communal riots.

Bipin Chandra Medhi was a dedicated Congressman and a Gandhian from the core of his heart. In 1948, as per the suggestion of Bipin Chandra Medhi, the Coronation field of Mangaldai town was renamed as 'Gandhimaidan'. On 15th December, 1948 Mahatma Gandhi was killed by Nathuram Gadse. The ashes of Mahatma Gandhi were immersed in about 114 rivers flowing through different parts of the nation. One part of Gandhi's ashes was also brought to Mangaldai town. The responsibility of immersing the ashes was given to Bipin Chandra Medhi. After the immersion of ashes in Mangaldai river, one condolence meeting was held at Coronation field. In the condolence meeting, Bipin Chandra Medhi appealed the people to rename the Coronation field as Gandhimaidan in commemoration of the father of the nation. Accordingly the name of the field was changed to 'Gandhimaidan' from the Coronation field (Ramani Kanta Deka, 2012).

Social Life and Public Activities: As a leader and worker of the people, he always carried a thoughts to do something for the welfare as well as development of the people of the region. In 1937, he along with his wife had established Mangaldai Girls' Middle English School at Mangaldai. In the same year, he had taken an initiative to establish another school at Baliputa in Kalaigaon Mauza. In 1948, Medhi became an Area Commander of the Assam Home Guards. He also served creditably as chairman of the School Board from 1948 to 1956. During that tenure, he emphasized on the spread of education in each and every corner of the Mangaldai Sub-division and accordingly had taken initiatives for establishing schools in different areas. In 1952, he decided to take rest from active politics and to spend the remaining parts of life for the well being of the people of Mangaldai region (Nagendra Nath Sarma, 2012). In that very year, he played an important role in the establishment of Mangaldai College. For decades, Mangaldai College was the one and only higher educational institution in the entire Mangaldai sub-division. From 1952 to 1956, he was the President of Assam Chah Mazdor Sangha (INTUC) of Mangaldai branch. From 1960 to 1965, he became the Chairman of Mangaldai Municipality Board. As the Chairperson of Municipal Board, he emphasized primarily on development of basic amenities of the people like - roads, water supply, health and education within the municipal area. During his time, one *Haiza* like disease appeared in the Mangaldai area. As a preventive measure and to supply pure drinking water to the people, he tried his best to restart the defunct water supply scheme of Mangaldai that was started by his predecessor Dr. Ratneswar Sahariah. Though he failed to revive the scheme, yet he was able to persuade the Sub-Divisional Officer of Mangaldai, Mr. Natarajan to take initiative for one drive of vaccination to control the disease. His endeavor brought colour and the district was safe from the epidemic (Prabhat Choudhury, 2012). During his tenure, he upgraded the street light scheme of Mangaldai town and constructed the M. G. Road as pukka road. He was credited with cleaning of a good numbers of ponds of the area with public service and converting them useful for fishery purpose (Kumud Chandra Deka & Binoy Kr. Sarma, 2013). He was a friend of the down trodden and always stood by them at the

time of their distress. Simple living and high thinking was his motto of life. Every aspect of his Spartan lifestyle was imposed on his family members.

As an Orator: He was credited with the quality of a good orator in the entire undivided Darrang district. When he addressed a meeting, he had the capacity to keep the audience spellbound by his commanding voice and keen sense of humour. To make himself a good orator, he sincerely studied the books of world famous speeches. In his personal collection he had even the volumes of rhetorical books like 'The World's famous Orations' published by Funk and Wagnar's Company and edited by William Tenning Bryam. He was well versed in the use of appropriate words, phrase and idiom, reference, readmes, pace and in reading the psychological status of audience. In a meeting, Bipin Chandra Medhi was sharing with Byagmibar Nilamoni Phukan as invited guest. The organizers notion was that after Nilamoni Phukan's speech people will not get much excitement from following speeches. After completing his speech, Nilamoni Phukan declared that one more speaker was there and he himself eagerly waited for listen his speech. Accordingly, Bipin Chandra Medhi started his speech and was able to astonish the people with his eloquent style of throwing dialogue, playing with words, fluency, clear tune, use of entertaining piece of talk and well versed and orderly lecture and nullified the assumption. In another occasion, during the time of Chinese aggression two state Government ministers came to Mangaldai to consolidate the people stressed with the news of moving ahead of the Chinese army towards Tezpur. In that meeting at Gandhimaidan, the ministers appealed the people to maintain restrain in such a critical situation. They also appealed the people for extending financial help to the government in the form of donation taking into account of the financial crunch faced by the nation. But the minister's approach failed to get response from the gathering. Observing the gravity of the situation, Bipin Chandra Medhi himself came out to save the face of the ministers and started his speech in his usual style. His speech at once changed the atmosphere. The gathering unexpectedly came forward to extend donation for the cause of the nation. Even women folk present there offered their wearing (Phulendra Nath Saharia, 2012).

His Family: The discussion will remain incomplete if we don't mention the role of Mrs. Snehalata Medhi, wife of Bipin Chandra Medhi in his life. It is said that behind the success of a man there always remains a woman. Mrs. Snehalata Medhi was a true subordinate and source of inspiration for him. Snehalata Medhi herself was a social worker and women freedom fighter of Mangaldai. She was known for her sense of forwardness and daring act. She believed that in building a nation, women folk have an important role to play. In this regard, education among the women is very important. In 1937, she along with her husband Bipin Chandra Medhi established Mangaldai Girls' Middle English School in the midst of Mangaldai town. She extended her service as Headmistress to the school. In 1943, the school was upgraded to a high school. On the failure to arrest Bipin Chandra Medhi even after issue of repeated arrest warrant and at the same time because of her active involvement in the movement, the authority had heightened their pressure on her. Authority had imposed a fine of Rs. 100/- on her. On non-payment of fine, authority had confiscated valuable jewelleryes of her family and also her personal *Tanga* (horse cart). Moreover, authority had sent a letter of ultimatum to her asking her either to leave the membership of Indian National Congress or to resign from the post of Headmistress. She for the cause of motherland became ready to make extreme sacrifice and chose the second option to resign from the school nurtured by her. She wholeheartedly engaged in Congress works, welfare schemes for women, supervising women cell of congress, etc (Phulendra Nath Saharia, 2012). In 1937, she established a branch of *Assam Mahila Samiti* at Mangaldai town. From 1937 to 1972, she became the President of *Mangaldai Mahila Samiti* (Ratul Das, 2012). She had given the lead of women protesters during the Quit India movement in the district (Satyanath Baruah, 1974; Jiten Bhagawati, 2014). On 9th September 1942, a women procession was taken out at Mangaldai town in support of the Quit India Resolution. The procession was led by Smt. Snehalata Medhi. Under her leadership, a group of women picked in front of the Mangaldai sub-divisional court building. The S.D.O. accompanied with police men arrived at the venue and misbehaved with the women picketers. Snehalata Medhi and two other brave young girls, Jonai and Urmila, went inside the office and dragged the

S.D.O. out of his office for misbehaving with the women (Sanjay Sen, 2021; Dipti Sarma, 1993). As a part of her welfare activities and to make women folk independent, she started Knitting, cutting, embroidery, weaving etc. at Mangaldai. At Bamunpara, she established one weaving school for the women. In 1955, with the support of Samaj Kalyan Parisad (Assam) she also established 'Matri Mangal Sishu Kalyan Kendra' (Women and Child Welfare Centre) at different villages like Deomornoi, Samala, Sarabari, Baliputa, etc. To run the activities of *Mahila Samiti* and *Marti Mangal Sishu Kalyan Kendra*, the family had offered a room of their own residence. Besides that, they used to keep poor girls free of cost in their own residence for their training of helpers in Government Hospital at Mangaldai. She was a member of Mangaldai Mahkuma Parisad and Madak Drabya Nibaroni Samiti. Moreover, she had discharged the duty of one and only woman inspector of Mangaldai District Jail and Mangaldai Government Hospital (Ratul Das, 2012). Till today, the people of undivided Darrang district remember the contributions and welfare activities of the duo - Bipin Chandra Medhi and Snehalata Medhi. His elder brother Mauzadar Nabin Chandra Medhi had also played a major role in establishing schools and other institutions at Tangla, Paneri, Bengbari and different places of Udalguri district (Satyendra K Sarmah, 2017).

Conclusion: Bipin Chandra Medhi and his family members had remarkably contributed to the freedom movement of India as well as in the development of the Mangaldai area. One notable point of the life of Bipin Chandra Medhi was his perception on the value of education and time. He left school to join in the movement but when opportune time came he completed his education to become one capable leader for the region. At the same time, he inspired his educated wife to work for spreading of education among the girls and women empowerment. In 1952, he took retirement from active politics and decided to dedicate remaining part of his life toward social services and welfare of the people of the region. He was credited for establishment of many educational institutions in the region. He rightly deserved recognition from the Government for his service to the nation in the form of felicitation with Copper plates by the Government of India as well as the Government of Assam. Bipin Chandra Medhi, who became a legend in his lifetime, breathed his last at his Mangaldai residence on 19 January, 1976 at the age of 69 years. As an offspring of well-to-do family and with his own profession, he may have spent a luxurious and high class life, but because of his love for motherland and its people he joined the national movement. For the same, many a time he had to face financial crises in his life. At the same time, though he was elected twice to the Legislative Assembly, he liked to spend a simple life and preferred to stand with common and deprived section of people. He will be remembered for his love toward his motherland, oratory capability, simple and downtrodden life style and sympathy for the poor and oppressed one of the society. Because of these till now he and his family is occupying a dignified place in the heart of the people of Darrang district. To commemorate his name, the Mangaldai Municipal Board has named a road after his name in the municipal area.

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