

Department of History
Lumding College
Report on
SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE

**DEPARTMENT OF
HISTORY
LUMDING COLLEGE
SYLLABUS DETAILS (CBCS)**

SEMESTER	PAPER NAME	PAPER CODE
3rd Semester	Historical Tourism in Northeast India	HIS –SE-3014
4th Semester	Oral Culture and Oral History	HIS-SE:4014

**DETAIL OF SYLLABUS
HISTORICAL TOURISM IN NORTH EAST INDIA**

Course Outcome: After completing this course, students will be able to explain Tourism in North East India with special reference to the historical monuments, cultural and ecological elements and places of the north east India country as tourist and heritage sites of the nation. They will be able to relate to the growing vocation of tourism as an industry and the applicability of historical knowledge for its growth. In-semester assessment: Students shall carry out a small project (submission not less than 2000 words) based on survey of an area or monument. The project should try to unearth the tourism potential of the surveyed area or monument. The project may also be on an existing tourist site. No sessional examination is required for this paper.

**Unit I : Theoretical aspects of tourism, Elementary geography and bio – diversity of
North East India**

[a] : Tourism – Concept, meaning and significance .

[b] : Different types of Tourism.

[c] : Physiographical divisions, water bodies and climatic conditions .

[d] : Important wildlife habitats : Kaziranga, Manas, Orang, Nameri, Dibru Saikhowa, Namdapha, Keibul Lamjao, Rain forests of Assam.

Unit II : Ancient remains and Important tourist places of the North – East

[a] : Ancient remains: Goalpara, Ambari, Tezpur, Deopahar, Malinithan, Doyang – Dhansiri Valley [b]
: Tourist places: Shillong, Cherapunjee, Aizwal, Gangtok, Kohima, Tawang, Poa Mecca (Hajo), Azan
Pir Dargah, Jatinga

Unit III : Architectural Heritage

[a] : Dimapur, Kasomari, Maibong, Khaspur.

[b] : Charaideo, Garhgaon, Sivasagar and Rangpur.

[c] : Ujayanta palace, Neer Mahal.

[d] : Kamakhya, Hayagriva Madhava, Tripura Sundari Temple, Rumtek monastery [e] : Kangla fort.

Unit IV : Fairs and festivals of the North – East

[a] : Festivals - Bihu, Ali Aye Lrigang, Mopin festival, Tai – Buddhist festivals in Assam.

[b] : Bhaona, Ras celebration in Majuli.

[c] : Fairs - Jonbil Mela, Ambubachi fair at Kamakhya.

[d] : Tourist festivals based on ethnic culture – Horn Bill festival, Sangai festival, Dihing Patkai festival.

HIS –SE-4014: Oral Culture and Oral History

Course Outcome: After this course the students will be able to explain complex interrelationships of structures or events in the context of broader social and cultural framework of societies through ‘public memory’ and use oral history to preserve oral culture and local history. The students will be able to espouse the relevance to the northeastern region of India with its diverse culture and ethnic communities whose history is largely oral. The students will be able to use ‘Public memory’ as a tool and a source not only to write public history but also to explore new knowledge in the humanities, social sciences and even in disciplines like architecture, communication studies, gender studies, English, history, philosophy, political science, religion, and sociology. In-semester assessment: Students shall carry out a small project (submission not less than 2000 words using the Oral History method. It may be based on interviews of persons having information of past event or phenomena. No sessional examination is required for this paper.

Unit I. Concepts: (a) Orality, Oral Tradition, Oral Culture.

(b) Oral History.

(c) Distinction between Oral Tradition and Oral History.

Unit II. History and Historiography

(a) Oral History as a tool for analysis.

(b) Social issues : Gender, conflict, violence, etc.

(c) Economic issues : Development schemes and their impact, displacement, etc

III. Methodology:

(a) Collection, preservation and interpretation of historical information through recorded interviews of people, communities, and participants in past events.

(b) Documentation and Archiving: Written, Audio and Visual.

IV. Potential areas for Oral History research:

(a) Oral Traditions: Customs, Beliefs, Practices and World view;

(b) Life Histories: Participants in past events; Women; War migrants; Victim of disasters, government policies, ethnic conflicts; Personal stories.

PHOTOS



Excursion /Field trip on the site of archaeological importance in Hojai District with SEC Students.



Seminar Presentation of SEC Students



Seminar Presentation and Group Discussion of SEC Students.





Enrolments:

	Roll No.	NAME	Marks of
<i>Completed</i>	11	HASHINA KEMPRAI	
	105	RUPAN DAS	
	129	DERING HASNU	
	252	SHIRIBINA THAOSEN	
	320	VIVEK MAIBANGSA	
	331	KYRA THAOSEN	
	394	SALMANJIT DIBRAGEDE	
	399	PRENOB DAOLAGUPU	
	415	DENHAMDI LANGTHASA	
	421	RAJNOB KHERSA	
	451	SNEHA RANI DAS	
	454	RAHUL HANSE	
	473	RAJIB JAHARI	

Roll No.	NAME
1	TRISHA MAJUMDER ✓
3	MOMOTA DEY ✓
4	MEGHA MAZUMDER ✓
5	BRINDA DAS ✓
10	TISHA DAS ✓
31	SONALI SAHA ✓
22	MADHUMITA CHAKRABORTY ✓
24	SUBHAJIT SUKLA DAS ✓
27	SHRIYA CHAKRABORTY ✓
44	Aprina langthasa ✓
65	UMA MAYA SHARMA ✓
86	PURBA BHATTACHARJEE ✓
98	AMRITA CHOWDHURY ✓
103	TANIMA MAJUMDER ✓
107	MANASHI PAUL ✓
112	PRITI NAPENSA ✓
121	SNIGDHA DAS ✓
123	SILMI PAUL ✓
127	MADHABI RAJUNG ✓
128	HASHA LODH ✓
135	SIBAJIT GOPE ✓
139	P PADMA ✓
147	REJESWARI DAS ✓
162	TRISHA DEY ✓
181	KABITA CHETRY ✓
195	PRITI JOSHI ✓
203	DHRUBO CHANDRA DAS ✓
252	priyanka roy ✓
281	RADHIKA SARMA ✓
318	SOPHIA ZOIDENHOI ZEITE ✓
329	NURI BEGOM ✓
370	BRAGOTI BAKSHI ✓

Roll No.	NAME	Marks of J. E. H.
	11 PARDINI NAIDING	
	13 GUNJA LONGMAILAI	
	16 MOUMITA BASAK	
	17 NIKITA THAOSEN	
	23 DIPIKA JIDUNG	
	26 SUNITA LAMA	
	27 PRIYANGKA HAGJER	
	37 SNEHA CHANDA	
	70 RINGKHA BATHARI	
	160 NOBALA WARISA	
	165 USHARJIT SENGYUNG	
	244 JULI PORBO	
	245 SAJINA BATHARI	
	269 SUPRIYA MAJUMDER	
	305 SURYATAPA DEVI	
	306 PRIYALI DEY	
	337 NANDITA BHATTACHARJEE	
	20 Nairita Chakraborty	

Project Reports:

LUMDING COLLEGE



LUMDING : HOJAI : ASSAM

PROJECT WORK

TOPIC-

TRADITIONAL MEDICINES OF THE DIMASA

SUBMITTED BY –

NAME- SUPRIYA MAJUMDER

CLASS- TDC (4TH SEM)

CLASS ROLL NO – 269

UNIVERSITY ROLL NO – UA – 191 –304 – 0310

SUBJECT – HISTORY (SEC)

YEAR- 2020 – 2021

TRADITIONAL MEDICINES OF DIMASA

India comprises of 427 tribal groups out of which more than 130 major tribal groups are present in North-East India [16]. The district Dima Hasao comprises of many beautiful ethnic communities, Dimasa Kachari, Zeme Naga, Hmar, Kuki, Biate, Hrangkhoh, Khelma, Jaintia, Vaiphei, Rongmei, Lushai and Karbi, who live harmoniously together with several other groups like the Assamese, Bengalis, Nepalis, etc. With their unique culture and tradition inhabit in the hilly terrains of the district. who are mostly government employees, traders, living in urban and semi-urban areas. Out of total population of 2,13,529 and population density of 44 individuals per square kilometres, which is the lowest in Assam, the total population of Dimasa Kachari is 64,881, constituting 32.90% of total population of Dima Hasao. The term 'Dimasa' comprises of three Dimasa words ('DI' meaning 'water', 'MA' meaning 'great' and 'SA' meaning 'son'), thus literally 'Dimasa' means 'the son of a Great River' or 'the son of the Brahmaputra' (since the Brahmaputra is the largest and the longest river in Assam; the Dimasas consider themselves to be the descendants of the river Brahmaputra). The Dimasa Kachari, linguistically, belongs to the Tibeto-Burman

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LUMDING::HOJAI::ASSAM

HISTORICAL FIELD REPORT

TOPIC

ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF HOJAI DISTRICT WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HISTORICAL TOURISM IN NANATH

Name	:PURBA BHATTACHARJEE
Class	:B.A 3 RD SEMESTER
Class Roll No	:86
Stream	:Arts
Year	:2021-2022
Department	:History
University Roll No	:UA-201-304-0057
Registration No	:20060943

Types of Research

There are several criteria for the classification of research types these include method of research and goal of research. Research can also be classified by the research method used. However, among many research project, two of the used methods are described below :-

(i) Empirical Research :

Empirical research is research that is based on observation and measurement of phenomena, as directly experienced by the researcher. The data thus gathered may be compared against a theory, but the results are still based on real life experience. The data gathered in all primary data, although secondary data from a literature review may form the theoretical background.

Empirical research is based on observe and measured phenomena and derives knowledge from actual experience rather than from theory or belief.

Statement about the methodology being used, research questions to be answered, definition of the group or phenomena being studied. Process used to study this group or phenomena, including any controls or instruments such as tests or surveys.

Empirical study is published in books and scholarly, peer – reviewed journals. The library has several data base you can use to locate peer-reviewed articles from scholarly journals.

(ii) Field surveys :

Field surveys are one of the most commonly used by researchers for the process of primary data collection. In cases where secondary sources of data do not provide sufficient information, field surveys allow researchers to better monitor and evaluate the impact of field experiments.

Field survey has a long history. Cultural anthropologist have long used field research to study other cultures. Although the cultures do not have to different, this has often been the

burdens and are all left only with joy and happiness. It gives scope to spend times with friends, family and neighbourhood due to which all peoples come together and they can communicate with each other so that they can understand well to all people in the society.

(iii) ENTERTAINING PURPOSE:

Some festivals are celebrated for entertaining purpose. Celebrating fairs and festivals bring joy and change in one's life. Fairs and festivals give break for the people who are very busy with their working. Another important reason for celebrating these fair and festivals is all relatives and family members gather at one place and enjoy. Fairs and festivals gives us that needed break. We celebrate fairs and festivals to fill colours in our lives. On these occasions we take off from our daily routines and share things with our friends and relatives which make us feel alive and happier.

METHODOLOGY

Methodology is a system of way of doing, teaching, or studying something. It is a detailed study on something. It is the systematic theoretical analysis of the methorals applied to a field of study. It comprises the theoretical analysis of the body methorals and principals associated with a branch of knowledge.

In this project work informations are gathered through oral study.

NAMES OF FEW FAIRS AND FESTIVALS CELEBRATED IN LUMDING

The names of few fairs and festivals celebrate in Lumding are as mentioned below:

- (a) Durga Puja
- (b) Kali Puja
- (c) Shitl Puja
- (d) Chhath Puja
- (e) Charak Puja



LUMDING,HOJAI,ASSAM 782447

HISTORY SKILLS PROJECT

FYUGP 2023-2024

1ST SEM(FYUGP)

**TOPIC :-HISTORICAL TOURISM OF HOJAI
DISTRICT**

Submitted By:-

Name :-Shribina Thaosen

Roll No :-252

Gu Roll No :-

Gu Reg. No :-

Phone No :-8822503131

Department :-History

Name of the Supervisor :-Manash Mazumdar

7/12/24

Sankhadeni Archaeological site



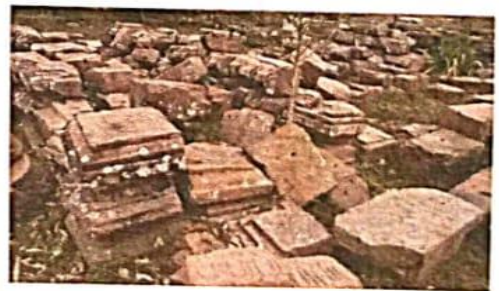
Sankhadeni Temple

Sankhadeni site has a group of temples, located on Jagijan, a small tributary of the Kapili river. The site has three mounds containing remains of three stone temples. Of these, one mound has been salvaged and stone relics of a temple dedicated to Devi Durga have been unearthed. The remains include fragments of a massive stone door jamb and a stone in the upper

bases and columns. The ground plans of three of these brick built temples have been excavated and conserved from 2003-2004 and 2005-2006. Upon the garbhanga of two temples modern structured have been raised enshrining in there a Yonipith and a Uma - Maheshwara respectively. The other temple plinth has a garbhanga raised of stone. The site has numerous stone temple relics stylistically datable to 11th century CE.



Raybani Temple



Raybani Ruins

Sankhadeni Archaeological site



Sankhadeni Temple

Sankhadeni site has a group of temples, Jugiyan, a small tributary of the Kapili. The site has three mounds containing remains of temples. Of these one mound is

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DISTRICT

Submitted By:-

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Department :- History

