



**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**  
**HAJI ANFAR ALI COLLEGE, DOBOKA**  
**SYLLABUS TEACHING PLAN UNDER UGCBCS-2019**  
**B. A. Third Semester**  
**HIS –RC-3016, HISTORY OF INDIA (c. 1757 to 1947)**

**Credit: 6**

**Course Outcome:**

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to understand the major factors that led to the establishment and consolidation of British rule in India. They will also be able to identify the process of growth of resistance against British colonial rule and the eventual growth of Indian nationalist movement, which ultimately led to the end of the British rule in the country

Unit	Contact Classes : 13	Non-contact classes : 3	Unit Test- 20 Marks	Name of the Teacher
<b>Unit: I</b>	a) Political condition in post-Mughal period and rise of regional powers: Bengal, Oudh and Hyderabad. b) The Battle of Plassey and the Battle of Buxar - the establishment of the British rule in India. c) Robert Clive and his Dual Administration in Bengal.		<b>Unit Test-I</b> <b>2<sup>nd</sup> Week of Sept, 2023</b>	Abdul Rouf Laskar
<b>Unit: II</b>	<b>Contact Classes : 13</b> a) Expansion and Consolidation of the British rule under Warren Hastings and Lord Cornwallis. b) British relations with the Marathas and Mysore. c) Lord Wellesley and the Policy of Subsidiary Alliance. d) Lord Hastings and the relations with the Indian States.	<b>Non-contact classes : 3</b>		
<b>Unit: III</b>	<b>Contact Classes : 13</b> a) Lord Bentinck and his reforms; Raja Ram Mohan Roy and the growth of progressive ideas in India. b) The Growth and expansion of Sikh power under Ranjit Singh. c) Lord Dalhousie and his policy of expansion- the Doctrine of Lapse	<b>Non-contact classes : 3</b>	<b>Unit Test-II</b> <b>1<sup>st</sup> Week of Nov, 2023</b>	Abdul Rouf Laskar
<b>Unit: IV</b>	<b>Contact Classes : 13</b> a) The Revolt of 1857- its causes and consequences, the Government of India Act of 1858. b) The British Economic policies in India – Land revenue systems - Permanent settlement, Ryotwari and Mahalwari; trade, commercialization of agriculture, the Drain Theory. c) The growth of national awakening in India and the establishment of the Indian National Congress.	<b>Non-contact classes : 3</b>		
<b>Unit: V</b>	<b>Contact Classes : 13</b> a) Lord Curzon and the Partition of Bengal – the Swadeshi Movement in India –growth of Revolutionary Terrorism. b) Gandhi in Indian politics- the Khilafat and the Non Co-operation Movement, the Civil Disobedience Movement. c) The growth of the Left, Muslim League and Communal politics in India. d) The Quit India Movement – The INA and Partition of India.	<b>Non-contact classes : 3</b>	<b>Semester End Internal Examination-2023</b> <i>(To be declared by the Office of the Principal)</i>	Abdul Rouf Laskar

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**B. A. Third Semester**  
**HIS –SE-3014, HISTORICAL TOURISM IN NORTH EAST INDIA**

**Credit: 4**

**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	Contact Classes : 9	Non-contact classes : 3	Unit Test- 20 Marks	Name of the Teacher
<b>Unit: I</b>	<b>Theoretical aspects of tourism, Elementary geography and bio – diversity of North East India</b> 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		<b>Unit Test-I</b> <b>2<sup>nd</sup> Week of Sept, 2023</b>	Abdul Hamid Talukdar (HoD),
<b>Unit: II</b>	<b>Contact Classes : 9</b> <b>Non-contact classes : 3</b> <b>Ancient remains and Important tourist places of the North – East:</b> 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			
<b>Unit: III</b>	<b>Contact Classes : 9</b> <b>Non-contact classes : 3</b> <b>Architectural Heritage:</b> 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		<b>Unit Test-II</b> <b>3<sup>rd</sup> Week of October, 2023</b>	Abdul Rouf Laskar
<b>Unit: IV</b>	<b>Contact Classes : 9</b> <b>Non-contact classes : 3</b> 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 festiva		<b>Study Tour</b> <b>First week of November, 2023</b> <b>( Cherapunjee/ Kaziranga/ Jatinga)</b>	Abdul Hamid Talukdar (HoD),

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