

Department of History

Dr. Meghnad Saha College

Field Report-2017-2018

Place of Visit:- Hazarduary. Murshidabad, West Bengal, India

Date:- 15th January-16th January,2018

1. Introduction:

For students field study create opportunities for first-hand experience that encourage critical thinking, long -term retention, transfer potential, positive attitudes towards appreciation for nature and increased curiosity about the history which is lost or going to be lost. Keeping mind of this sense Board of Study, UG, History, University of Gour Banga, Malda has taken a programme for field study among the students of B A Part III, Hons students from the Academic Session 2017-2018. The field programs provide an opportunity to apply previous knowledge, view real examples set in a worldly framework and opportunity to be involved, physically with real situation in the field. All of this promotes a deeper understanding of the subject being studied and an improved ability to recall the information and experiences, later, as needed. The field visit of B.A Part III Honours program of Academic Session of 2017-2018 was conducted by the Department of History. Place of historical visit was Hazarduary. Murshidabad, West Bengal, India on and from 15th January to 16th January, 2018.

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2. Objectives:

- To acquire practical experience and real historical knowledge for further study.
- To increase students knowledge, skills and subject understanding.
- To appreciate for natural world, its resources and history.
- To know integration of content knowledge, observation and interpretation, analysis preparing project report.
- To know about the present status of the place of visit.

3. Study Area

In this session Department of History organized a field trip to Hazarduari, Murshidabad, West Bengal. Our study area Hazarduari Palace, earlier known as the *Bara Kothi*, is located in the campus of Kila Nizamat in Murshidabad, in the Indian state of Bengal. It is situated near the bank of river Ganga. It was built in the nineteenth century by architect Duncan Macleod, under the reign of Nawab Nazim Humayun Jah of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa (1824–1838). The foundation stone of the palace was laid on 9 August 1829, and that very day the construction work was started. William Cavendish was the then Governor-General. Now, Hazarduari Palace is the most conspicuous building in Murshidabad. It has also become a tourist attraction all over India. In 1985; the palace was handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India for better preservation. Study area covers Hazarduari Palace Museum, Katra Masjid, Motijheel Park, Kathgola Gardens, Khosh Bagh, House of Jagath Seth, Nizamat Imbambara etc.

4. Itinerary:

Date of Journey- 15th January, 2018

Day 1- , 15th January, 2018

- From Itahar Chourasta Time- 8 PM Bus No WB 59 A 2966 started towards Malda.
- From Malda Time 9.30 PM Journey towards Bahrampur, Murshidabad on the road of NH 34

Day 2- , 16th January, 2018

- From Bahrampur Time 3.20 AM towards Hazarduari Nabab Palace, Murshidabad
- Reach Hazarduari, Nabab Palace at 4.10 AM.
- Whole day Visit to various historical places.

Date of Return Journey- 16th January, 2018

Day 2- , 16th January, 2018

- Return from Hazarduari, Nabab Palace Time 9 PM towards Bahrampur

Day 3- , 17th January, 2018

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- From Bahrampur to Malda on the road of NH 34 Time 3.15 A M.
- From Malda to Itahar Chourasta Time 5.00AM

5. Participant Statistics

a) Total Participants = 33

b) Number of Boys-17

c) Number of Girls-16

d) Number of Guide Teacher - 02 and Mentors- 02

6. Outcome

- By this field study students of history enhance their understanding about the history of Hazarduary, Murshidabad.
- At the result of this field work students can hold multiple information for advance study.
- They able to learn together we can concept of life.
- It helps the practical experiences and knowledge about the place of history and journey.

Department of History

Dr. Meghnad Saha College

Field Report-2018-2019

Place of Visit: - Gour, Adina & Pandua, Malda, West Bengal, India

Date: - 11th December, 2018

1. Introduction:

Field trips are enriching experiences for students. In addition to presenting new knowledge or clarifying concepts learned in the classroom field trips provide opportunities for social and personal growth, and they can foster interest and motivation to learn. For students field study create opportunities for first-hand experience that encourage critical thinking, long-term retention, transfer potential, positive attitudes towards appreciation for nature and increased curiosity about the history which is lost or going to be lost. Keeping mind of this sense Board of Study, UG, History, University of Gour Banga, Malda has taken a programme for field study among the students of B A Part III, Hons students from the Academic Session 2018-2019. The field programs provide an opportunity to apply previous knowledge, view real examples set in a worldly framework and opportunity to be involved, physically with real situation in the field. All of this promotes a deeper understanding of the subject being studied and an improved ability to recall the information and experiences, later, as needed. The field visit of B.A Part III Honours program of Academic Session of 2018-2019 was conducted by the Department of History.

In this session department of history organized a historical visit to Gour, Adina & Pandua, Malda, West Bengal, India. \on 11th December, 2018.

2. Objectives:

- To know about the present status of Gour, Adina & Pandua, places of historical importance of the region.
- To teach the time management and work culture of togetherness.
- To acquire practical experience and real historical knowledge for further study.
- To increase students knowledge, skills and subject understanding.
- To appreciate for natural world, its resources and history.
- To help integration of content knowledge, observation and interpretation, analysis preparing project report.

3. Study Area

Department of History organized a field trip to Gour Adina & Pandua, Malda West Bengal on 11th December 2018. Gauda is a historic city of Bengal in the eastern part of the Indian subcontinent, and one of the most prominent capitals in classical and medieval Indian subcontinent. Located on the border between India and Bangladesh, with most of its ruins on the Indian side and a few structures on the Bangladeshi side, it was once one of the most populous cities in the world. The ruins of this former city now straddle the international border and are divided between the Malda district of West Bengal and Chapai Nawabganj District of Rajshahi Division. The Kotwali Gate, formerly part of the citadel, now marks the border checkpoint between the two countries. Gauda was the capital city of Bengal under several kingdoms. The Gauda region was also a province of several pan-Indian empires. During the 7th century, the Gauda Kingdom was founded by King Shashanka, whose reign corresponds with the beginning of the Bengali calendar. The Pala Empire was founded in Gauda during the 8th century. The empire ruled large parts of the northern Indian subcontinent. Gauda became known as Lakhnauti during the Sena dynasty. Gauda gradually became synonymous with Bengal and Bengalis. It was conquered by the Delhi Sultanate in 1204. Pandua is a historic city of the Indian subcontinent. It was the first capital city of the Bengal Sultanate for 114 years between the mid 14th and mid 15th centuries. It continued to be a "mint town" until the 16th-century. The capital later shifted to Gaur. Pandua was described by travelers as a cosmopolitan administrative, commercial and military base, with a population of natives, royalty, aristocrats and foreigners from across Eurasia.

Pandua was a lost city until it was rediscovered by Francis Buchanan-Hamilton in 1808. A detailed study of the city was carried out by Sir Alexander Cunningham. An aerial survey was conducted in 1931 by the Archaeological Survey of India. The notable archaeological sites include the Adina Mosque, the largest mosque in the subcontinent; the Eklakhi Mausoleum; and the Qutb Shahi Mosque. Pandua is located in Malda district in the Indian state of West Bengal near the border with Bangladesh. Students visited Chika Masjid, Firoz Minar, Loton Masjid, Dakhil Darwaja, Adina Masjid etc in Gouda & Adina.

4. Itinerary:

Date of Journey- 11th December, 2018

Day 1- , 11th Decedmbber,2018

- From Itahar Chourasta Time- 6 AM , Bus No WB 59 5555 started towards Adina on the road of NH 34.
- After Visit of Adina bus moves towards Malda at 8.30 AM .
- From Malda Time 9.15 AM towards Gourda
- From Gouda Time 4.30 PM towards Malda .
- From Malda Time 5.30 PM towards Itahar
- Reach Itahar at 7 PM

5. Participant Statistics

a) Total Participants = 41

b) Number of Boys-22

c) Number of Girls-19

d) Number of Guide Teacher - 03 and Mentors- 03

6. Outcome

- Students able to learn together we can concept of life.
- They able to know the historical glory of the early medieval Bengal.
- At the result of this field work students can hold multiple information for advance study.
- It helps the practical experiences and knowledge about the place of history and journey.

Department of History

Dr. Meghnad Saha College

Field Report-2019-2020

**Place of Visit:- Cooch Behar Palace, Jayanti, Boxa Fort, Jaldapara Forest,
West Bengal, India**

Date: - 20th January-23th January, 2020

1. Introduction:

Environment plays an important role in healthy living and the existence of life on planet earth. Earth is a home for different living species and we all are dependent on the environment for food, air, water, and other needs. Therefore, it is important for every individual to save and protect our environment. Department of history made a plan for teaching the environmental knowledge of history among students. In this year department went to Dooars. Dooars are the alluvial floodplains in eastern-northeastern India that lie south of the outer foothills of the Himalayas and north of the Brahmaputra River basin. This region is about 30 km wide and stretches over about 350 km from the Teesta River in West Bengal to the Dhansiri River in Assam. The region forms the gateway to Bhutan. It is part of the Terai-Duar savanna and grasslands ecoregion. Students visited Cooch Behar Palace, Jayanti, Boxa Fort, Jaldapara Forest.

2. Objectives:

- To identify, environmental and social impact of the societal development of the region
- To provide information on the environmental consequences for decision making
- To promote environmentally sound and sustainable development through the practical knowledge of the environment.
- To assimilate the knowledge of environment to the knowledge of history.
- To know about the present status of the places of visit.

3. Study Area

Study area of this study tour is mainly on Dooars. Dooars is famous for its rich biodiversity, forests, wildlife and ethnic people and their culture. The most notable forests of the area include Gorumara National Park Jldapara Wild Life Sanctuary and Buxa Tiger Reserve. Students have visited Jayanti. Jayanti is a small forest village within Buxa Tiger Reserve. It is located along the Jayanti River, forming a natural border with the Bhutan hills. It is popular with hikers for its views of the surrounding landscape and wild fountains. A 13 km trek from Buxaduar to Jayanti passes through the dense forest of the Buxa Tiger Reserve. Jayanti also features a stalactite cave known as the Mahakal cave. Students also visited Buxa fort. Buxa Fort is located at an altitude of 867 metres (2,844 ft) in the Buxa Tiger Reserve, in the Kalchini CD block in the Alipurduar subdivision of the Alipurduar district, in West Bengal, India. It is located 30 kilometres (19 mi) from Alipurduar, the nearest town. The Bhutan King used the fort to protect the portion of famous Silk Route connecting Tibet with India, via Bhutan. Still later during the unrest in the occupation of Tibet, hundreds of refugees arrived at the place and used the then abandoned fort as a place of refuge. After that they visited Cooch Behar Palace. Cooch Behar Palace, also called the Victor Jubilee Palace, is a landmark in Cooch Behar city, West Bengal. It was modeled after the Buckingham Palace in London in 1887, during the reign of Maharaja Nripendra Narayan of Koch dynasty. The Cooch Behar Palace, noted for its elegance and grandeur, is a property of The Mantri's. It is a brick-built double-story structure in the classical Western style covering an area of 51,309 square feet (4,766.8 m²). The whole structure is 395 feet (120 m) long and 296 feet (90 m) wide and is on rests 4 feet 9 inches (1.45 m) above the ground. The Palace is fronted on the ground and first floors by a series of arcaded verandahs with their piers arranged alternately in single and double rows. At the southern and northern ends, the Palace projects slightly and in the centre is a projected porch providing an entrance to the Durbar Hall. The Hall has an elegantly shaped metal dome which is topped by a cylindrical louver type ventilator. This is 124 feet (38 m) high from the ground and is in the style of the Renaissance architecture. The intros of the dome is carved in stepped patterns and Corinthian columns support the base of the cupola. This adds variegated colours and designs to the entire surface. There are various halls in the palace and rooms that include the Dressing Room, Bed Room, Drawing Room, Dining Hall, Billiard hall, Library, Toshakhana, Ladies Gallery and Vestibules. The articles and precious objects that these rooms and halls used to contain are now lost. The original palace was 3 storeyed, but was subsequently destroyed by the 1897 Assam earthquake. The palace shows the acceptance of European idealism of the cooch kings and the fact that they had embraced European culture without denouncing their Indian heritage.^[1] According to the List of Monuments of National Importance in West Bengal the Cooch Behar Palace is a monument of national importance.

4. Itinerary:

Date of Journey- 20 January, 2020

Day 1- , 20th January, 2018

- From Itahar Chourasta Time- 6 PM Bus No WB 59 A 2966 started towards Raiganj .
- From Raiganj Time 7.10 PM Journey towards Siliguri , on the road of NH 34

Day 2- , 21st January,2020

- From Siliguri Time 1.45 AM towards Jayanti,
- Reach Jayanti at 5.10 AM.
- Whole day Visit to various places of Jayanti Buxa Fort , Lepchakhaetc.

Day 3- , 22nd January,2020

- At 6 AM start from Jayanti to Alipur Duar
- At 8.00 AM from Alipur Duar to Beneswar Temple
- At 9.30 from Banerwar Temple To Cooch Behar Palace
- Whole day visit Madan Mohon Temple , Sagar Dighi and Jaldapara Forest.

Day 3- , 22nd January,2020

Return Journey

- Return from Jaldapara Forest , towards Raiganj Time 5.30 PM

Day 4- , 23rd January,2020

- At 9.45 AM Raiganj to Itanagar
- Reach at Itanagar Time 11 AM.

5. Participant Statistics

a) Total Participants = 26

b) Number of Boys-14

c) Number of Girls-12

d) Number of Guide Teacher - 02 and Mentors- 02

6. Outcome

- By this environmental cum historical field study students can enhance their understanding about the environmental thinking.
- They can learn how to use resources sustainably of environment.
- Students are able to create awareness about preserving the environment.
- At the result of this field work students can hold multiple information for advance study of environment and history
- They able to learn together we can concept of real life.

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