Syllabus od The affiliating University regarding project KAMRUP COLLEGE, CHAMATA-781306

Project Paper, Dept. of EDUCATION

Project Work Paper: 6:06 (Credits-6) (Major Course)

Each carefulate is required in complete any one project related to any area of the syllabus to be evaluated by internal and external examiners jointly through viva voce test. The project work will have to be completed according to following

- · Mestification of the problem/topic
- · Fermioning the objectives.
- · Review the relevant / related literature (if any).
- Writing the Impotimes (whenever possible).
- · Viole identification scope and delimitations
- · Nature of information / data required their sources
- Chillretics and organization of dots, analysis and drawing conclusion.
- · Reporting

Submitted by
Prof. Lutfon Rasul Solida
Head Department of Education
and Chairman, CCS (Under Graduans)
Gentus: University
Date: 1" February, 2011

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Project Paper of SEC, Dept of Economics

44 Farm Management SEC0204403

Farm Management

Credit: (2+1)

Course Description: This course is designed to familiarise the students to the fundamentals of farm management, various types of farming that exist and introduce them to the recent developments in this aspect. The course also expects to enhance the existing knowledge of use of statistical tools of the students and helping them to use such knowledge in practical works.

Unit 1- Farm management: Factors of production, Types of farming: capitalistic farming, specialized farming, dry farming, collective farming, cooperative farming, mixed farming, Integrated Farming, Shifting cultivation, Role of a farm manager, Record keeping, Budgeting for agricultural production, Farmers' producers' organisation, Marketing of produces, Seed production and certification, Protected cultivation and Precision farming, Agriptocagurahip development.

Unit 2- Statistical methods, Central tendency - mean, median, mode, Use of statistical tools in agriculture- standard deviation, regression and correlation, Methods of data collection, Tabulation, Processing and presentation of data-textual, tables and diagrammatic. Sampling Techniques, probability.

Unit 3- Practical - Project preparation in Agriculture, Horticulture and Integrated Farming, Visit to Agri-preneurs

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Project Paper of SEC, History

Skill Enhancement Elective Courses

(2 Courses offered in History out of 4; students are to take 2 courses from other courses)

HIS -SE-3014; Historical Tourism in North East India

HIS -SE-4014: Oral Culture and Oral History

HIS -SE-3014; HISTORICAL TOURISM IN NORTH EAST INDIA

Lecture: 02: Totarial: 01 (per week)

Course Outcome:

After completing this course, students will be able to explain Tourism in North East India with special reference to the historical moruments, 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

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 Elast Inchin.

[a] : Tourism - Concept, meaning and significance

| Different types of Tourism |c| : Physiographical divisions, water bodies and climatic conditions |c| : Physiographical divisions, water bodies and climatic conditions |d| : Important wildlife habitats : Kastianga, Manas, Orang, Nameri, Dibre Saikhowa, Namdagha, Keibui Lamjao, Rain forests of Assam.

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

[a]: Ancient remains: Goalpara, Ambari, Texpur, Deopahar, Malinithan, Doyang – Dhansiri Valley

[6] : Tourist places: Shillong, Cherapunjee, Airosal, Gangtok, Kohima, Tawang, Poa Mecca. (Hajo), Azao Pir Dorgah, Jatinga

Unit III: Architectural Heritage

[a]: Dimapur, Kasomari, Maibong, Khaspur[b]: Charaidea, Garbgson, Sivasagar and Rangpur

[c]: Ujayarta palace, Neer Mahal
 [d]: Kamakhya, Hayagriva Madhava, Tripura Sundari Temple, Rumtek manastery

lieft: Kamela fort

Unit IV : Fuirs and festivals of the North – East [a] : Festivals - Biles, All Aye Leigang, Mapin festival, Tei – Buddhist festivals in Assam [b] : Bhaona, Ras celebration in Majolii

Posco 16 of 18

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

[d] : Tourist festivals based on other culture – Hom Bill festival, Sangai festival, Dilring Pafeni

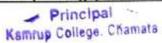
Bestsomalli, M.: Tourism in North East India
Bota, S..., & Bota, M.C.: The Story of Tourism: An Enchanting Journey through India's North -East, UBSPD, Delhi, 2004. : Paryotemar Repretitie: Uttar Purbonehalar Bihas Aru Sanskritir Patahhumi

Bhatia, A. K.: International Tourism – Fundamentals and Practices. New Delta, 1997; Tourism in India

Nath, R.M.: The Background of Assumose Culture, Gerealisti, 1978
Sarna, P.: Architecture of Assum, Delhi - 1988
Ahmed, Kamultaldin: The Arc and Architecture of Assum, Specimen Publication, Gerealisti, 1994.
Bhattacharya, P.: Townton in Assum, Bani Mandin, Gurvahati 2004

Nece, M.: Parviru Ason, LBS, Gasultati

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magnery' and use eral history to preserve oral culture and local history. The students will be able 18 / 18 espouse the relevance to the northeastern region of India with its diverse culture and estraic municies whose history is largely one. The students will be able to use "Public memory" as a tool and a scorce not only to write public history but also to explore new knowledge in the burnanities , social sciences and even in disciplines. Eke 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.

(a) Orality. Oral Tradition, Oral Culture (b) Oral History

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(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. Petential areas for Oral History research:

(a) Oral Traditions: Customs, Bellefs, Practices and World view;(b) Life Histories: Participants in past events; Worners; War migrants; Victim of disasters, government policies, ethnic conflicts; Personal stories.

Readings:

Thompson, Paul R., Vivice of the Past : Ovel History, OUP, Great Britain, 1978 Ritchie, Donald A.: Doing Oral History: A Practical Guide, OUP, New York, 2003.

Parks, Robert and Thomson, Alistair (eds.) Oval History, Archiver, Routledge, 1998.

Valerie Raleigh You, Recording Gral History, Altamira Press, USA, 2005.

Vansira, Jan, Oval Trachtion, A Study in Historical Methodology (Translated from the French by H. M. Wright), Landon: Revitedge&Regan Part. 1995.

Vansira, Jan. Oval Trachtion on History. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1985.

Butalia, Urvaski, The Other Side of Shenor: Valors from the Partition of India, Penguin. 2017. Humphries: The Handbook of Gral Mistory.

H. Roberts, Ed. Doing Feminist Research, BoutledgedcKeganPoul,Lundon,1981.
John Miles Foley, Oral Formulaic-Theory: An Introduction & Announced Bibliography, New York & London: Garband, 1985. Day, Veens, (ed.). Afficers of Violence: Communities. Block & Survivors in South Aria.

Delhi,OUP, 1990

Peasad, M. Mahadeva, Ideology of the Hindi Film: A Historical Construction, Delhi,

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

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

Readings:

Berboreah, M.: Tourbee in North East India.

Bora, S.,... & Bora, M.C: The Story of Tourism: An Enchanting Journey through India's North – East. UBSPD, Delhi, 2004.

: Paryetanar Raprekha: Uttor Parbanchalar Itihas Ans Sanskritir Patablismi

Bhatia, A. K.: International Tearism - Fundamentals and Practices, New Delta, 1997

: Tourism in India

Nath, R.M.: The Buckground of Assumose Culture, Guwahati, 1978.

Sarma, P.: Architecture of Assara, Delhi - 1988

Abried, Kanaluddin: The Act and Architecture of Assam, Spectrum Publication, Guwalisti, 1994.

Bhattacharya, P.: Tourism iv Assoro, Bani Mandir, Guwahati 2004

Neog, M.: Pavirra Asson, LBS, Gussaltati

: Asceriya Sanskrivir Ragreshia, Guwahati - 1970.

Borush, P.: Chiver-Bichites Assert, Guwahati 2003

Taher & Ahmed : Geography of North East India, Mani Manik Prakash, Guwahati, 2010.

Gogoi, Atam: Peryatan Ara Uttar Parbaschal, Bani Mandir, Guwahati, 2006.

HIS -SE-4014: Oral Culture and Oral History

Lecture: 03; Tutorial: 01 (per week)

Course Outcome:

After this course the students will be able to explain complex interrelationships of structures or events in the context of breader social and cultural framework of societies through 'public memory' and use oral history to preserve onal culture and local history. The students will be able to exposes the relevance to the northeastern region of India with its diverse culture and otheric communities whose history is largely onal. 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. The 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

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