

FIELD STUDY/ EDUCATION TOUR :

1. FIELD STUDY Topic on “ WORKING OF PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM AND PEOPLES, PARTICIPATION IN PANIGAON GAON PANCHAYATS OF LAKHIMPURDISTRICT OF ASSAM “ DATE:-19-10-2019

In recent years, In India, it has been paid much attention to the study about the Panchayati Raj Institution as well as its system. As we know well that it's basic objective to evolve a system of democratic decentralization in rural areas and devolution of powers ,functions and authority to rural people with a view to ensuring rapid socio –economic development.

By considering the important of the working of Panchayatiraj System the Department of Political Science, LTK College had conducted a Field Study topic on “WORKING OF PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM AT PANIGAON GAON PANCHAYAT ON 19-10-2019 .All the facilities and students of the department of had taken part in the Field Study.

Objective of the Study: 1.To find out the real functioning of the PRI,S.

2.To find out whether the funds are utilise or not.

3.Whether are schemes are running in proper way?

4.To find out the peoples participation.

Methodology: Descriptive and Analytical Method had been used .Data were collected from primary sources.

For the purpose of the study, we had prepared questionnaires and with the help of the questionnaires we visited 40 Nos. of household of the Panchyats in order to know about the real functioning of Panchayati raj System in the respective Panchayat.

After face to face interaction among the respondents and answered given by the respondents as primary Data, we had found some unexpected realities those had been happening throughout the years and years. Here, we found that the Panchayat System had not been running in a proper way. Majority of Programmes and Schemes were not running as expected by the rural public. We had come into conclusion from our study that only 30% t0 40% of the Govt. schemes had been implemented in this Panchayats. Corruption, Low quality of construction, misuse of Govt. funds and interference from political leaders, MLAs, High Official became common there. So, actual aim and objectives were not fulfilled in the Panigaon Gaon Panchayats.



STUDENTS AND RESPONDENTS DURING FIELD STUDY AT PANIGAON GAON PANCHAYAT ON 01.10.2019

2. EDUCATIONAL TOUR TO SIVASAGAR:

Report on Educational Tour to Sivasagar, Assam, Year 2021– 2022

Learning through field visits and educational tours is a different experience from classroom learning and is therefore conducted to make students learn things outside textbooks. It is done so that students can look into a particular topic from all possible perspectives enabling them to learn everything to the farthest extent possible. Educational tours are an excellent way for incorporating knowledge into young minds. This also helps students to learn and understand topics on their own without further explanations. Keeping these thoughts in mind the Department of Political Science, L.T.K. College undertook an Educational Tour to Sivasagar a place of historical importance known for its Ahom palaces and monuments located in Sivasagar district of Assam. It is situated at the south bank of Brahmaputra River.

Objectives of the Field Study:

- To gain first-hand knowledge about what they have studied in the textbooks about the historical monuments of the Ahom rule in Assam.
- To enable the students to develop and deepen capacity to relate theory to practice and also to relate the experience to theory.
- To integrate classroom learning with field practices.
- Development of self-awareness and values among the students towards the society.



Setting the trip on roll at 5.30 AM on the 5th of December 2021, the teachers of the Department of Political Science namely Mr. Prafulla Nath (HoD), Dr. Himajyoti Doley, Mr. Manabjyoti Phukan, Mr. Dulen Hazarika along with the 44 (Forty-Four) student participants of the tour prayed and wished a safe and enlightening journey. The bus we hired reached the historical Bogibeel bridge at 7.30 AM and halted for about 10-15 minutes to have glance of the mighty Brahmaputra from the bridge and to have a group photo session. It was a very sweet experience to have a view of the beautiful foggy morning and warm winter sunshine falling on our faces. Everyone's mind filled with joy, hope and enthusiasm. The trip was a kind of great learning experience for all of us the helped create a healthy bond between the teachers and the students which could enrich our knowledge horizon.



Team of Political Science at Bogibeel Bridge, Date – 05/12/2021

Our team reached Moranhat town of Sivasagar district at around 9.00 AM and our team stopped for breakfast. After about half an hour, the trip restarted towards Sivasagar and reached our destination at 11.30 AM. Our team decided to begin our educational exploration with our visit to the Kareng Ghar as our starting point. We booked our pass ticket where the guards had been very helpful and polite to us.

1.1. Kareng Ghar: The Kareng Ghar also known as the Gargaon palace is located in Gargaon; 15 Kilometres away from Sivasagar town. The Kareng Ghar represents one of the grandest and intellectual examples of the Ahom architecture. The bricks used to construct the palace is made of a mixture indigenous sticky rice known as bora chaul and duck eggs. It was built in the 16th century by the Ahom King Suklenmung (1540). In the 18th century Pramatta Singha, son of Rudra Singha constructed the brisk wall of 5 Kilometres in length surrounding the Gargaon palace. The palace was once used as the capital by the Ahom dynasty.



KARENG GHAR, SIVASAGAR, ASSAM

The Kareng Ghar is one of the most tourist visited destination in Assam and attracts a large number of tourists owing to its historical and architectural beauty. The palace has a secret tunnel from Kareng Ghar to Talatal Ghar in Rangpur. It was used as an escape route in case of an enemy attack during battle.



Team of the Educational Tour at Kareng Ghar

We were really mesmerized to see such an old monument constructed with lots of intellectuality by the Ahom rulers. Our students could gain a lot of knowledge from the visit to the palace which they lagged to know through books only. After observing the palace very closely we proceeded to our next target of our tour; Rang Ghar.

1.2. Rang Ghar:



The Team at Rang Ghar

The Rang Ghar means ‘House of Entertainment’ located in the Ahom capital of Rangpur is a two storeyed building which once served as the royal sports pavilion of the Ahoms where the kings and the nobles witnessed the games and sports like buffalo fights and celebrated Rongali Bihu festival. The Rang Ghar is surrounded by beautiful gardens in all the sides and has been conserved

very well with many of the monuments that reflect the traditional practices of the Ahom dynasty. It is indeed a remarkable tourists spot as well as a learning site for students belonging to different disciplines. After witnessing the Rang Ghar the team again moved forward to visit the Talatal Ghar.

1.3. Talatal Ghar:



At Talatal Ghar

The Talatal Ghar also known as Rangpur Palace is the largest monument built by the Ahom rulers. It is famous for housing two secret tunnels and underground structures within the palace. It was said to be a stronghold of the Ahoms during wars due to which it remains a popular tourist spot at the present times.



Faculty Members at the Terrace of Talatal Ghar

1.4. Uttaran Museum



Team at Uttaran Musuem

After visiting the and speculating the Talatal Ghar our team moved forward to another important place at Sivasagar; the Uttaran Museum where lots of invaluable collections were kept stored very beautifully. Some its collections were traditional implements belonging to different ethnic groups of Assam such as ornaments, handicrafts used in the daily lives such as fishing implement cooking utensils made of mud, bamboo and cane that were used in the earlier days by the different groups of people in Assam. After having visited the museum the students were acquainted to so many traditional practices of different groups of people and their minds were filled with new knowledge of the past. Our team spent a quality time in the museum and then we proceeded to have our lunch at a traditional cuisine named 'Maa Akhol' at around 3.00 P.M. After having our lunch we then proceeded to our last site of ou Educational Tour- Siva Dol.

1.5. Siva Dol



Team at Siva Dol

Siva Dol is a group of structures comprising three Hindu temples of namely Siva Dol (meaning the temple of the Lord Shiva), **Vishnudol** (meaning temple of the Lord Vishnu) and Devidol (means temple of the Goddess Devi Durga in the local Assamese language) shrines, and a museum. These are located on the banks of the Sivasagar ("the ocean of the god Shiva") tank, also known as the Borpukhuri tank, in the heart of Sivasagar, Assam. The tank was constructed between 1731 and 1738 and the temples were built in 1734 by Bar Raja Ambika, queen of Ahom king Swargadeo Siva Singha (1714–1744). The height of the Sivadol (*dol* means temple in Assamese) is 104 feet (32 m) and the perimeter is 195 feet (59 m) at the base. It is crowned with an 8-foot (2.4 m) high golden-dome. The structures reflect the talent and expertise of the Ahoms and the prevailing religious practices and belief systems of their period. We were very much mesmerized to see such wonderful historical monuments of the past.

Outcome of the Field Visit:

With the visit to the historical place of the Ahom rulers in Sivasagar our students were very much benefitted and were insighted with new first-hand knowledge. Their minds were filled with curiosities and were introduced to new ways of looking at things which crossed their boundary of knowledge gained through book learning. Such kinds of field visits would really benefit the student and enhance the learning process and make a difference in acquiring knowledge.

List of Participants in the Field Study (Teachers and Students)

Sl. No.	Name of the Participants	Designation /Semester
1.	Mr. Prafulla Nath	HoD, Associate Professor
2.	Dr. Himajyoti Doley	
3.	Mr. Manajyoti Phukan	Assistant Professor
4.	Mr. Dulen Hazarika	
5.	Dipankar Saikia	
6.	Jyotish Chetia	6 th Semester (Outgoing)
7.	Debasish Dutta	
8.	Karabi Gogoi	
9.	Rashmi Nath	
10.	Pubali Dutta	
11.	Parimita Dutta	
12.	Mouchumi Khatoniar	
13.	Arup Saikia	5 th Semester
14.	Purabi saikia	
15.	Pankaj Saikia	
16.	Humayun Pegu	
17.	Nabajit Borah	
18.	Rupjyoti Hazarika	
19.	Monalisa Pegu	
20.	Mousumi Pegu	
21.	Nipul Nath	
22.	Chimanjyoti Dutta	
23.	Pranjal Pegu	
24.	Nitupon Pegu	
25.	Lakhinarayan Das	3 rd Semester
26.	Dulumoni Gogoi	
27.	Souravjyoti Saikia	
28.	Dikhamoni Gogoi	
29.	Suman Das	
30.	Gyandeep Saikia	
31.	Rimpee Borah	
32.	Jayanta Dutta	

33.	Manash Ranjan Boruah	1 st Semester
34.	Bandana Dutta	
35.	Nirmali Nath	
36.	Bharat Sonowal	
37.	Ananta Chutia	
38.	Chandan Dutta	
39.	Simanta Khatoniar	
40.	Ambarish Dutta	
41.	Parthana Nath	
42.	Pallavi Borah	
43.	Bahratjyoti Saikia	
44.	Raj Kumar Taid	
45.	Papori Nath	
46.	Gokul Chetry	
47.	Biplab Gogoi	
48.	Parthapratim Saikia	
Total		48 (Forty-Eight)