

REGISTRATION FORM

UGC-SPONSORED NATIONAL SEMINAR
on
CHANGES IN AGRARIAN RELATIONS
DURING THE BRITISH RULE WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO BARAK VALLEY

February 15 & 16, 2018

Organised by:

Department of History
Madhab Chandra Das College, Sonai
P.O.- Sonaimukh, Dist.- Cachar, Assam
Pin - 788119

1. Name (in CAPITAL letters):
2. Designation:
3. Address:
4. E-mail:
5. Phone No.:
6. Accommodation required: Yes / No
7. Whether presenting any paper: Yes / No.
If yes, title of the paper:
8. Mode of payment: Cash / Demand Draft
9. In case of Cash: Rs.
10. In case of Demand Draft, details of DD:
Rs.
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Date:
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12. Date:

CRITERIA FOR PAPER CONTRIBUTION:

The abstract of the paper should not exceed 250 words and word limit for full paper is 3000 words. Both the abstract and full paper typed in MS Words, Times New Roman Font of size 12 with 2 cm margin with 1.5 line spacing in single side of A-4 size paper. The abstract and full paper must contain the name, designation, official address with phone number and e-mail of the author. The paper must be original and should follow the standard procedure of research articles.

The abstract and full papers should be submitted by e-mail at ahussainlaskar@gmail.com. Hard copies of the full papers must be submitted at the time of registration.

LAST DATE OF SUBMISSION:

Abstract: **February 06, 2018**
Soft copy of full paper: **February 10, 2018**

REGISTRATION FEES:

Teacher participant with paper: **Rs. 1,000/-**
Teacher participant without paper: **Rs. 500/-**
Research Scholar / Student with paper: **Rs. 500/-**
Research Scholar / Student without paper: **Rs. 200/-**

Registration fees must be paid through Demand Draft drawn in favour of Organising Secretary, National Seminar Organizing Committee, M. C. Das College, Sonai, payable at UBI Bank, Sonai Branch (IFSE Code: UTBIOSON363) on or before **6th February, 2018**.

Participants who need accommodation should bear the expenses depending upon their own choice of hotels situated in Silchar Town. Organizing Committee will arrange the rooms in the hotels of Silchar Town only on early communication from the participants.

Registration Form can also be downloaded from college website: www.mcdcollege.org.in and may be sent to the seminar address.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE:

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Department of History
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P.O.: Sonaimukh
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In collaboration with
R.F. Educational Foundation
P.O.: Sonaimukh
Dist.: Cachar, Assam.

Invitation

It is a very important academic occasion for Madhab Chandra Das College, Sonai, to inform you that the Department of History is organizing a UGC-sponsored National Seminar on the topic:

“Changes in Agrarian Relations During the British Rule With Special Reference to Barak Valley”
in collaboration with R. F. Educational Foundation, Sonai, Cachar, Assam on:
February 15 & 16, 2018.

The esteemed faculty members, research scholars & students of your institution/department are requested to participate in the said seminar and contribute research papers covering the focal theme or any of the sub-themes of the seminar.

It is our earnest belief that with the presence and participation of invitees, valuable contributions of faculty members & research scholars, the National Seminar would be a grand success.

With regards,

Dr. Baharul Islam Laskar Md. Assoe Hussain Laskar
Principal Asstt. Prof., Dept. of History
& Chairperson & Organising Secretary
National Seminar Organising Committee
M. C. Das College, Sonai

Dr. Abdul Khalique Laskar Manim Ahmed Barbhuiya
Asstt. Prof., Dept. of Persian Asstt. Prof., Dept. of Economics
& Coordinator & Asstt. Coordinator
National Seminar Organising Committee
M. C. Das College, Sonai

ABOUT THE COLLEGE:

Rural Sonai area encompasses huge area covering Bhuban Hill to Sonabarighat and Binnakandi to Palonghat. But this bigger region did not have any institution of Higher Education and so the local students had to opt for the Colleges of Silchar Town. Most of the guardians with smaller income, and the wards of the few affordable guardians had most often to come back disappointed getting no scope to get admitted to the College of choice. It appeared as a grave problem for the whole area which drew the attention of some noble minds and so they came forward to affect a permanent solution. On one sunny morning in the early seventies of the previous century those altruistic group of persons got together amidst mass participation and after elaborate discussion and exchange of views the historic resolution to set up a College was unanimously adopted. The long-cherished dream of the people, thus came to be translated into reality.

To give practical shape to the adopted resolution, the leading stalwarts invested their all-out efforts that ultimately resulted in getting the foundation stone of the proposed College building laid on the memorable 28th day of August, 1972 by the proverbial teaching giant and a highly acclaimed able administrator Late Haripada Bhattacharjee—the then Principal of Guru Charan College, Silchar.

The College was at first christened as “Sonai College” but it had to be rechristened as Madhab Chandra Das College after the lavish-handed donor of the same name the plot of land on which the East Block of the College building stands. The plot of land on which the West Block stands was of course, donated by Late Kala Mia Mazumder and others.

The College began its journey with only a few students in both H.S. and Degree level at the N.G.H.S. School Building in the morning shift. The classes were permanently shifted in 1975 to the present site with Alhaj Tajamul Ali Mazumder as the Principal who did immensely to manage the affairs of the College through all odd situations with his habitual boldness and administrative dexterity.

The College first got affiliated to the Gauhati University in 1980-81. With the establishment of the Assam University, Silchar (a Central University)—the College being under its geographical jurisdiction came under its affiliation from 1994. The Government of Assam was pleased to bring the College under Deficit System of Grants in-Aid in 1985. It is listed under 2(F) and 12 (B) by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and offers Higher Secondary (+2) and Three-year Degree Course in its Arts, Science and Commerce streams.

CONCEPT NOTE:

India has been an agriculture based country and its economy mostly depends on its agriculture. From time immemorial we have witnessed the role of Agriculture in Indian Economy, Culture, Society and Polity. After The Battle of Plassey in 1757 the British East India Company established its role over the Bengal Province which was mostly articulated with the agrarian economy. It is a matter of fact that before the British Rule Indian agriculture was self sufficient and the most of the agriculture produce were consumed by the village population, these were hardly any market linked agricultural economy was these with the introduction of British Rule in India they have introduced some new land relations and revenue collection. British Rule introduced many land relations in India among them the these main land relations were(a) Permanent Settlement (b) Zamindari Settlement & (c) Mohalwari System. But in Barak Valley they did not introduced any of these three system which an important matter to study. It was the British Colonial Policies and using the than Kachar as a buffer state between Bengal and Manipur which allowed them to introduced some new type of land relations in this part of the country. The hilly Kachar region were used from tea plantation and the plain of Kachar were used for crops cultivation by introducing new land relations with lower land revenue for agricultural land compare to the neighboring Bengal which attracted a huge Bengal Migration to the Kachar plains for agriculture purposes.

In Bengal the rates of land revenue was much higher than any other parts of British India but in the Kachar Plains the population was so low that most of the agricultural land was fallen useless. As soon as the British role established in Kachar Plains the British authorities realized that with lower rates in land revenue can attract people from in land revenue can attract people from neighboring Bengal to come and settle down in this part of India to cultivate by clearing the jungle lands with attractive affects of Five Years free of any revenue to these newly agricultural lands. As soon as these attractive affects reaches to the people of Bengal they began to migrate to Kachar in a huge number for agricultural purposes.

As Kachar was ruled by its native Kachari ruler and there was no fixed land revenue system was these in Kachar plains. But in 1832 with the establishments of British Rule in Kachar Plains they found it different to collect an acceptable amount of land revenue which led them to take proper initiative by introducing new land relations and revenue assessments by 1836 under Captain Fisher who was the first British Officer in Kachar. The British rule began to make numerous changes in the land relations and revenue assessments to Kachar plains to suit the interest of the colonial rule which was unknown to the people of Kachar plains and it was neither introduced in Bengal province keeping in view the entire concept the national seminar is proposed to be organized on the topic:

“CHANGES IN AGRARIAN RELATIONS DURING THE BRITISH RULE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BARAK VALLEY”

SUB-THEMES:

- ❖ History of Kachari dynasty
- ❖ Land relations under the Kachari Kingdom
- ❖ Land relations during the pre-British India
- ❖ Land tenure system during the British rule with reference to NE India
- ❖ Transformation of Indian agriculture during the British rule
- ❖ Commercialization of Indian agriculture during the British rule
- ❖ Agriculture and present Indian economy
- ❖ Any topic related to the focal theme.