

**Report on Educational Tour
To
Sivasagar**



**Prepared by
Department of Assamese
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Brief note about the tour:

Date: 13.03.2022

No of Faculty: 03

No of students: 30

The Department of Assamese undertook an educational field tour to Sivasagar on 13 March to 15 March 2020. The department took initiative in educational tour to help students develop an understanding of various social issues and learn through visual experience.

Brief history of Sivasagar: Sivasagar is a city and headquarters of the Sivasagar district, Assam. It is well known for its Ahom palaces and monuments. Sivasagar was formerly known as Rangpur and was the capital of the Ahom Kingdom from 1699 to 1788. Sivasagar holds a significant historic value of Assam. It also embraces the great sacrifice made by Sati Joymoti to save her husband, Gadadhar Singha from the cruelty of the Ahom palace. Some of the places visited were as follows:

1. Talatal ghar: The Talatal Ghar or the Rangpur Palace is situated in the northern region of Assam and is one of the most impressive of Tai Ahom architecture. Not only does it stand as a worthy testament to the vibrant Assamese culture and its rich history, but it is also the largest of all Ahom monuments in the entire world.

2. Rang ghar: It is often referred to as the 'Colosseum of the East' and is one of the oldest surviving amphitheatres in Asia. The name translates to 'House of Entertainment' and dates back to 1746 A.D, when the Ahoms used to rule present-day Assam.

3. Joysagar Tank: Joysagar tank has been keeping the memory of Sati Joymoti alive since her great and unimaginable sacrifice to save her husband and the Ahom kingdom. There are temples on the banks of the Joysagar tank - Joydol, Shiv Temple, Devi Ghar and Nati Gosain temple.

4. Shivadol: This famous Shiva Temple is located on the shores of the Sivasagar Lake and was constructed in 1734. Shivadol was built by Bar Raja Ambika, queen of Ahom King Swargadco Siva Singha.

5. Sivasagar lake: It is a landmark of the town, Sivasagar. This is an artificial lake built by Queen Ambika, wife of King Shiva Singha, in the year 1734. The pretty lake is surrounded by parks, gardens, museum, masjid, Buddhist monastery, church and temples.

6. Kareng phar: This was the royal seat of the Ahom Dynasty.

7. Charaideo : This was the capital of Ahom dynasty and was built by Sukapha the founder of the Ahom dynasty. Charaideo is famous for its burial vaults (or maidans) of the most impressive of Iai Ahom architecture. Not only does it stand as a worthy testament to the

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12.Kareng ghar: This was the royal seat of the Ahom Dynasty. It consists of seven floors three of which are underground. There are also many exciting underground passages in this palace.

13. Charaideo: This was the capital of Ahom dynasty and was built by Sukapha, the founder of the Ahom dynasty. Charaideo is famous for its burial vaults (or maidans) of the king and members of the Ahom dynasty.

14. Gaurisagar Tank: This artificial lake is near Sivasagar town and is spread over 150 acres. There are temples scattered all around it. These temples are dedicated to Lord Shiva, Lord Vishnu and Goddess Durga.

15. Ahom Muscum: It is on the banks of Sivasagar Lake and displays artefacts such as royal armoury, clothes, manuscripts, etc which belonged to the rulers of the Ahom dynasty.

16. Ajan Pir Dargah: About 22kms away from the Sivasagar region is the Saraguri Chapori where the Ajan Pir Dargah is located. This sacred mausoleum had been built in the memory of a well-known Muslim reformer and saint named Ajan Fakir. This Dargah appeals to the people of all religion and the spiritual ambience of the place delivers harmony to mind and soul.

These three days tour ended on 15 March, 2020. The tour was highly effective and beneficial for Students and they had a great time in the tour.



