

**1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER**  
**HISTORY (HONOURS PAPER)**  
**COURSE NO: 102**  
**HISTORY OF NORTH-EAST INDIA (1822 – 1972)**

**Unit I: Early British policy Non- Regulation System**

Till the 19<sup>th</sup> century the policy of Non- Intervention or Non- Regulation system was followed by the British.

**First Anglo – Burmese war 1824 – 1826.**

Fought between the British and the king of Ava. The immediate cause of the war was the threat of invasion of Cachar by the Burmese. There were also other circumstances with the Treaty of Yandaboo signed on 24 Feb 1826 by Gen Campbell from the British side and Governor Legaing Maha Hla Kyaw Htin from the Burmese side. It contained 11 Articles and 1 additional Article.

**Annexation of Assam**

The British annexed the States of Assam by two phase i.e. Annexation of Upper Assam and Annexation of Lower Assam.

**Annexation of Jaintia**

On 15<sup>th</sup> March 1835 Captain Lister took possession of Jaintiapur and declared that the whole of Jaintia plains were annexed to the British territory.

**Annexation of Cachar**

Annexation of the plains of Cachar 1832

Annexation of Central Cachar

Annexation of North Cachar

**Unit II: Rise and Consolidation of Khasi:**

The British occupation of Khasi Hill led to the famous treaty of Nangkhlaw 1826 in the History of the Khasi and Colonial rule in North – East.

**Rise and Consolidation of Mizo Hills:**

It can be discussed as early British Policy; British Expedition of 1869. Rise and Consolidation of British Rule in the Garo Hills. It can be studied under three heads i.e. Policy of Non – Interference; Forward Policy; Establishment of Garo Hill Districts.

**Unit III: Economic and Social Changes under British Rule:**

1. **Land Revenue:** Land Revenue and Land Settlement system started when the Britishers took over Assam. The indigenous system was replaced by a new system based on direct money taxation. Some income was exerted from different kinds of taxes.
2. **Development of Plantation Industry:** the East India Company was the first to introduce plantations in the North East India. The Discovery of Tea in the Upper part of the Brahmaputra Valley was made by Bruce in 1823. The benefits of tea industry on the Province were many and great, as it brought employment, new markets, improvements of communication etc.

**3. Trade and Communication:** it had a revolution impact as in early 1837 there were only four routes that connect with Assam with Bengal. After the British occupation there was a marked improvement in transport, trade and communication. However communication in the hilly areas remained neglected and there was contact between the hills and the plains.

**4. Growth of Western Education:** Western education was imparted in the region through the efforts of the company officials and mostly by the Christian Missionaries.

#### **Unit IV: Impact of Nationalist Movement in Assam:**

- 1. Partition of Bengal:** The anti partition agitation in Assam was guided by the Jorhat Sarbojanik Sabha and the Assam Association.
- 2. Assam Association:** Assam Association was founded in 1903. The main purpose for its emergence was over the popular discontent over the enhancement of land revenue.
- 3. Non – Co-operation Movement:** Assam joined the rest of the country during the Non - Co-operation Movement. Both the Assam Association and the Assam Valley Muslim Association support the resolution.
- 4. Civil Disobedience Movement:** Civil disobedience Movement in Assam followed the Pattern of an all India Movement involving defiance of law and ordinance and the boycott of British Goods.
- 5. Quit India Movement:** In Assam the people defied the Non – Violence Method and many left their lives before armed atrocities. Leader and many others were arrested and put behind bars.

#### **Unit V: Political Development since Independence:**

- 1. Integration of Manipur:** the strongest opposition to integration in the Indian Union was the Princely State of Manipur. Yet it was integrated into Indian union on 21<sup>st</sup> January 1972 as per the States Reorganisation Act, 1971.
- 2. Integration of Khasi States or Meghalaya:**  
On 24<sup>th</sup> December, 1969 the Parliament of India had passed the “Assam Reorganisation Bill” to create an Autonomous State to be known as Meghalaya within the States of Assam comprising the United Khasi, Jaintia and Garo Hill District.