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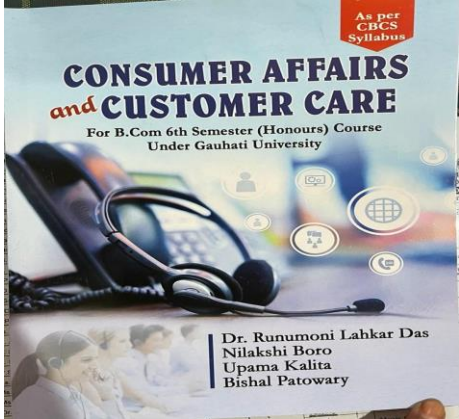
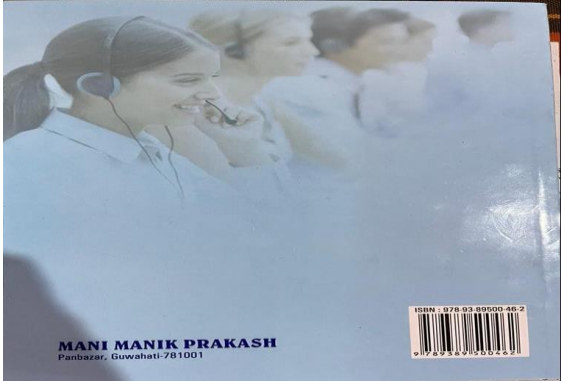
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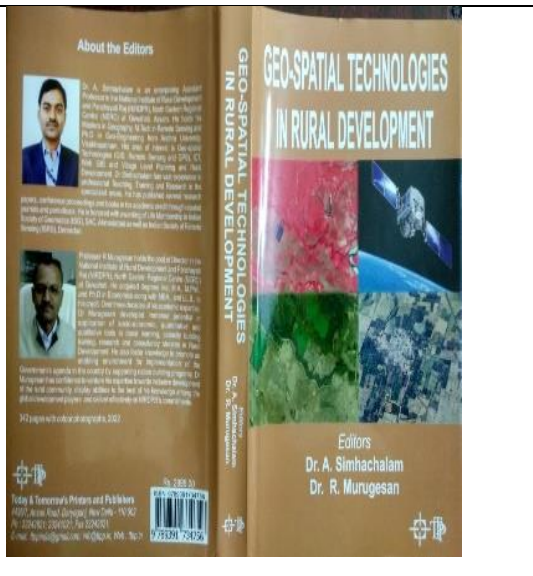
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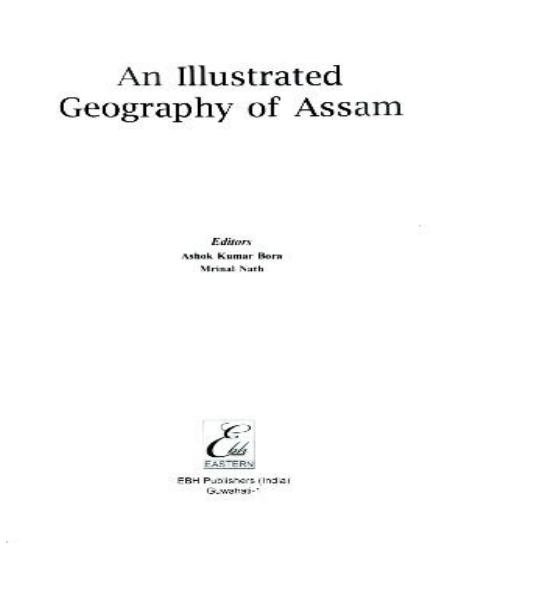
ASSESSING FOREST CHANGE TRAJECTORIES ALONG THE ASSAM-ARUNACHAL PRADESH BORDER USING OPEN-SOURCE DATA
Dr. Chandra Kant Pawe¹, Dr. Lekha Borah² and Mr. Deepankar Medhi³

Abstract:
The Northeastern part of India represents a part of the Eastern Himalayan Biodiversity Region and has a flourishing biodiversity of Indo- Malayan and Indo-Chinese characteristics offering diverse ecosystems with different forest types. Notably, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh and Assam are the two largest states in the region sharing a land border of 749 kms approximately. The knowledge of changing landscape due to diverse factors, regulated by natural and human processes, and their concomitant implications play a critical role in sustainable governance. More particularly, understanding the implication of human actions on the biodiversity rich forested areas along the remote border of Assam-Arunachal is important for maintaining ecological integrity of the region. In recent years, several open data platforms have facilitated the prospects to access geo-spatial data which can be used to perform various remote sensing analyses. The present paper demonstrates the application of open access data to analyse the forest cover change in the study area with a buffer cover of 25 km on either side of the border. The assessment was carried for the period between 2000 and 2020.

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6 An Illustrated Geography of Assam

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Land Use and Land Cover
Chandra Kant Pawe
Lekha Borah
Deepankar Medhi

Introduction
Since the beginning of the last century, the world population quadrupled from 1.5 to 7.7 billion, adding the last billion in only 12 years (Roser, Ritchie, and Ortiz-Ospina, 2019). According to UN projection, in the next three decades, India will share the highest proportion of the projected population growth, overtaking China as the world's most populous country by 2027 (UN DESA, 2019). Such accelerated growth of population exerts substantial pressure on the natural resources (Garg, 2016). Landscape transformation is the manifestation of environmental alteration forced by human operations. Today, at global scale the reverberations of landscape transformations are considered as systematic processes (Singh, 2013). One such process is the land use land cover change (LULCC), probably the most generic transformational outcome of the landscape. Land cover is characterized by the bio-physical entity covering the earth's surface, on the other hand, land use refers to the causal result developed on a particular land cover due to human activities (Gregorio and Jansen, 2000). In general, LULCC describes the human-induced alteration of the terrestrial earth (Erlie, 2006). It has caused varied undesirable physical effects impacting the ecological health of the environment, thus, it is globally regarded as one of the chief factors of environmental change. The knowledge of changing landscape due to diverse factors regulated by natural and human processes, and their concomitant implications play a critical role in sustainable governance. A prior understanding

An Illustrated Geography of Assam

Topography and Physiography

An Illustrated Geography of Assam

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Topography and Physiography

Krishna Das
Ashok Kumar Bora

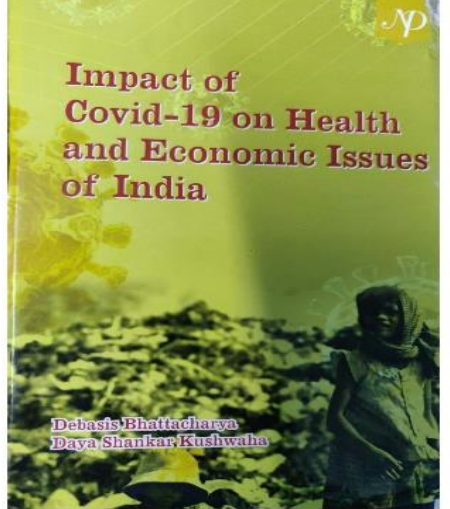
Introduction

Geographically, Assam occupies a unique position with intriguing geological, physiographic, biological, social, and cultural diversity. The Assam state is located in the north-east corner of India comprising exclusive topographic and physiographic settings with hills, plateaus and river valleys (Anonymous, 1896). The river valleys spread over four-fifth of the total land area of Assam, while plateaus and hills comprise around one-fifth of the total land area (Taher & Ahmed, 2007). The topographic appearance of Assam is different from that of conditions make Assam an interesting place for researchers in understanding the diverse curiosities on innumerable geo-environmental and socio-cultural aspects of this region of the country (McCosh, 1837). Topography and physiography are the key parameters to know about the physical geographic settings of a landscape. Simultaneously, the study also tries to draw a basic understanding of the physiographic setting of Assam by assessing the basic terrain properties based on a digital cartographic methodology. Especially from the beginning of the 21st century, the geo-scientists in general and geographers in particular, started following the digital cartographic methodology for studying the ground

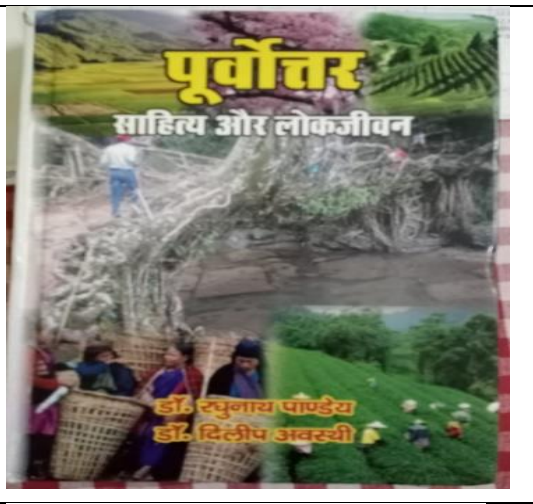
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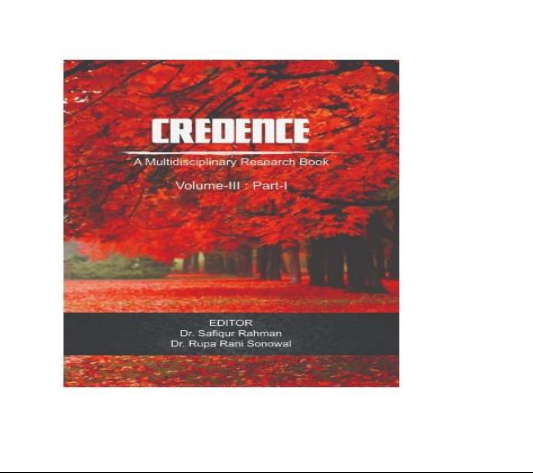
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तिवा जनजाति असम में रहनेवाले प्रमुख जनजातियों में से एक है। असम के तिवा जनजाति की भाषा का अर्थ एक नाम है 'तलु' और जनजाति का मतलब है कि यह नाम दूरों का दिवा हुआ नाम है जिसके कारण से लोग दूर की जगह रहने के बजाय तिवा जनजाति के नाम से पहचान करने अधिक परसने करते हैं। वे तिवा, और 'तलु' दोनों नाम को उपयोग करके संदर्भ में करते हैं। तिवा भाषा और 'तलु' दोनों नाम को उपयोग करके संदर्भ में करते हैं। तिवा भाषा में 'ति' और 'वा' दोनों ही अलग अलग शब्द हैं ति का अर्थ है पानी और वा का अर्थ है श्रेष्ठ निवासी। और तिवा शब्द 'ति' पर मतलब है पानी या नदी के समीप निवास करनेवाले/जगह से निवास है। अन्य नामों लोगों को 'ति-उर' शब्द से आदिवासी जति से और बुनियादी/एक जति का एक मत यह भी है कि असम के दार्जिलिंग जति से और वही शब्द से तिवा शब्द की उत्पत्ति मानते हैं। आदिवासी भाषा में 'तिवा' शब्द का अर्थ है- 'पानी के बहती पानी की ओर आनेवाला/या बहा समूह' अन्य जनश्रुति यह है कि 'तिवा' शब्द की उत्पत्ति तिब्बतीय शब्द से हुआ है, इनका मतलब है कि वे लोग पहले तिब्बत में निवास करते थे और वहाँ रहने के कारण इन लोगों के जति का नाम 'तिवा' हुआ। कुछ लोगों यह भी अनुमान कि 'तिवा' अर्थ 'तिवाडा' और 'तिवाडा' शब्द के अर्थ और अर्थपूर्ण शब्दों/शब्दों के कारण तिवाडा शब्द से अर्थ रूपान्तरण होकर तिवा शब्द बना है। असम के कलामुख विद्यापीठ रामा जी ने 'असमीया कुब्ज' नामक लेख में लिखा है कि देवरी लोगों का देश सुदूर से कहीं जा रहा था। सुदूर में जाते समय ही देवरी देश के कुछ लोग वहाँ गये थे, उस वहाँ जानेवाले देश का नाम था 'तिवा' मन्थी, जिसे लालुंग कहा जाता है। अर्थात्, देवरी देवरी जति के या बाद गयी, जिसे लालुंग कहा जाता है। अर्थात्, देवरी देवरी जति के बुनियाद का अर्थ आनेवाले बाद गयी देश को 'तिवा' कहा है। इनके अनुसार, 'तिवा' शब्द से 'तु' को जोड़कर 'तीरा' से तिवा शब्द बना है। 'तलु' शब्द के संदर्भ में- 'पौरुषिक आश्रयन के अनुसार, महादेव एक बार भाग पीकर महाबला होकर सीधे हुए थे, सीधे समय उनका मुँह से लार निकल

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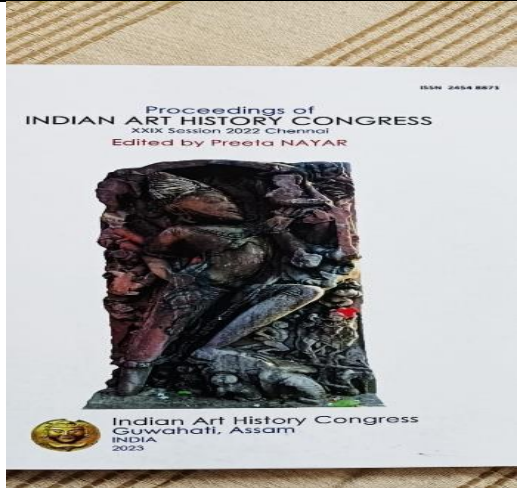
Ecological Activism of Nature's Beckon with Special Reference to Assam : A Case Study of Its Interactions with the State and Society
Sun Gogoi

Abstract : In the developing countries ecological crisis has its own unique features. Unlike the developed countries of the Europe and America, in case of the developing countries like India, the goals and the processes of economic development are closely connected with the endeavour of 'nation-building'. However, due the heterogeneous nature of the past-colonial developing societies and the parallel presence of the industrialised 'cores' and the rural 'peripheries' within the political boundaries of the state, the state-sponsored project of nation-building has been facing various challenges. The state's relentless attempt to promote this project with modernisation, industrialisation and urbanisation has generated certain ecological problems. Academically these issues are being dealt with under the nomenclature 'Political Ecology'. Nature's Beckon, a non-governmental organisation (NGO) established in 1982 has been doing some tremendous jobs in Assam in the field of forest and wildlife protection. In the last three decades, the issue of rainforest conservation in Upper Assam was central to its agenda and policy framework. The connected forest areas of the region constitute the most isolated, unspoiled and dense tropical rainforests in India.

Key words: Ecological crisis, Developing countries, Nature's Beckon, forest, wildlife, Assam.

Introduction : In the late 1980s, for the first time in the environmental history of Assam, Nature's Beckon organized a state-wide ecological consciousness building programme namely the Brahmaputra Barak Valley Natural Environmental Awareness Campaign. The organization is deeply involved in conserving the wildlife as well as their habitats in the sanctuaries, national parks and other forests areas of Northeast India. Its catalytic role in the late 1980s and the early Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Pragyanish College, Guwahati

14 Iconography of some sculptures of Early Assam: Evolution and Local influences



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Iconography of Some Sculptures of Early Assam: Evolution and Local Influences

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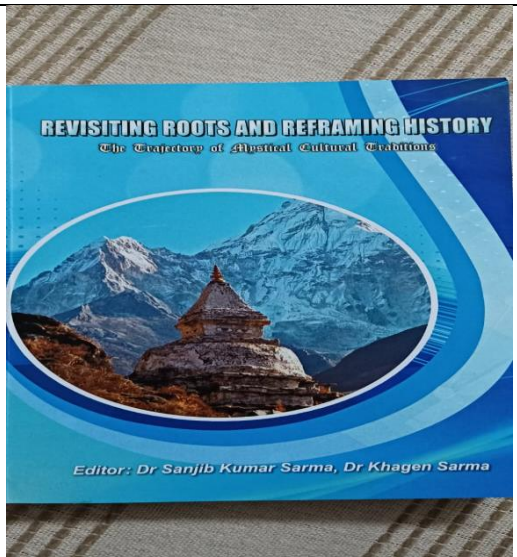
Introduction:
The iconography of some sculptures of Early Assam has been generated from early period. Shiva and Devi are worshipped in the form of Linga and form respectively. These forms are found extensively in Assam. The iconography of some sculptures of Early Assam and its evolution is discussed in this study. The influence of Gupta period art is clearly visible.

Assam's neighboring region, Bengal, witnessed the regional variations in art from the rule of the Pala dynasty. The Pala rule gave patron of art and under their patronage a new form of art emerged and developed its own characteristics. This new art form continued for almost four centuries till the coming of the Turko-Afghans. This group of art comes to be known as the Eastern Indian School of Medieval Art (EIMSA) (Ghosh, 1981: 80). The Pala rule of Bengal and Bihar for the period from 8th to 12th centuries CE, and consequently extended over Assam. Until 8th century CE, Assam witnessed a sculptural style which followed the classical tradition but was greatly influenced by local ideas. Influence of local style on some sculptures of Assam is clearly visible. The Eastern Indian School of Medieval Art (EIMSA) generated from the early medieval Assam. This was proved by the sculptures of the Borobudur and the high that belonged to 8th-century CE.

Rationale:
Study of art history of Assam is very important for the reconstruction of the past of this region. Due to the lack of literary materials, one has to depend on the archaeological sources for the history of early Assam. Iconography is one of the important parts of archaeological sources. This paper looks into the evolution and local influences of the iconography of some sculptures of early Assam.

Methodology:
The study is largely based on iconographic methodology. In order to get an in-depth analysis, a methodological approach is taken. Proper methodological tools from history and archaeology are selectively used for the study. A field survey method was also adopted.

15 Culture of Dasamahavidya in early Assam in historical perspective



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Culture of Dasamahavidya in Early Assam in Historical Perspective

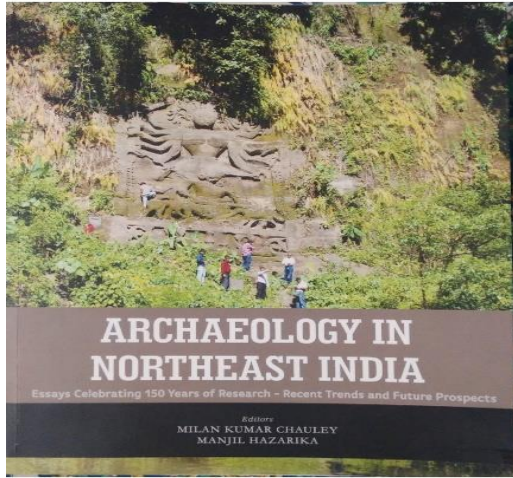
Dr. Gargee Sharmah
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Abstract :
The worship of mother goddess is one of the most important characteristic features of all religions. In the religious history of India too Saktism played a pivotal role. Mother goddess worship dates back to the first civilization in the Indian subcontinent. Devi Bhagawata Purana along with the Devi Mahatmya became the central text for the devi worship. The development of Dasamahavidyas marks a critical turning point in the history of devi worship. Their conceptualization marks the consolidation of several streams of thought. Early Assam was a great centre of Saktism. As a centre of saktism Assam was also a fertile land for the worship of Dasamahavidya. The temples of Dasamahavidya in the Nilachala hill prove the fact. It is said that the culture of Dasamahavidya in Assam was as old as that of the worship of goddess Kamakhya.

Keywords : Dasamahavidya, Saktism, Kamakhya, goddess

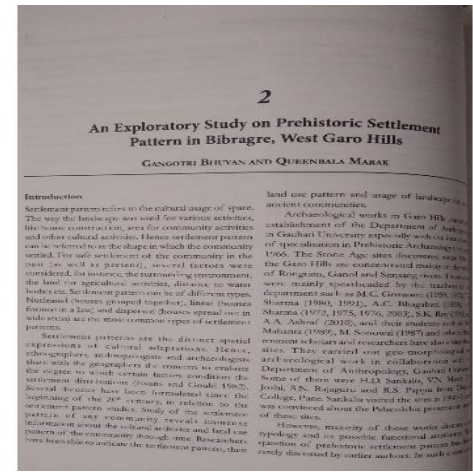
Introduction :
The goddess bearing different names and forms seem to have worshipped by different sects. But the variety of names and forms

16 An Explanatory Study on Prehistoric Settlement Pattern in Bibrage in West Garo Hills

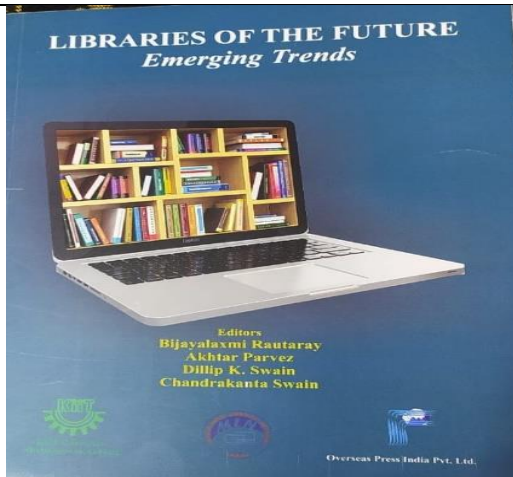


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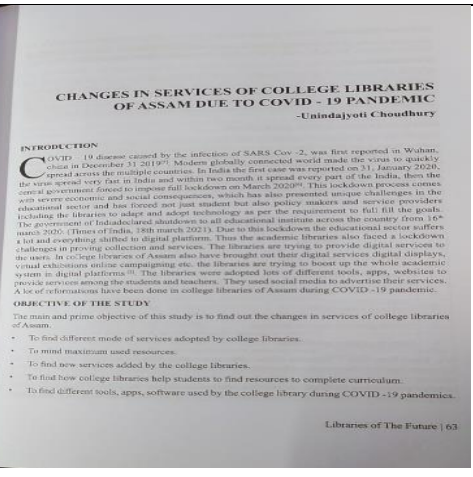


17 Changes of Services of College Libraries of Assam due to Covid-19 Pandemic

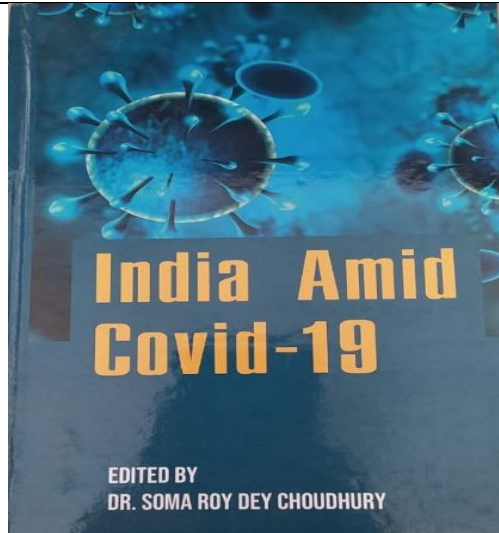


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18 Catalytic role of College Libraries of Assam in Academics during COVID-19 Pandemic



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Catalytic role of College Libraries of Assam in academics during COVID - 19 Pandemic
Unindajyoti Choudhury

Abstract

The whole world had stopped due to the attack of Corona Virus. It gives sudden and unexpected outbreak to the every field including library service. The complete academic system was stopped and letterit run with online mode. The services of academic libraries also changed during the pandemic and it offered some new online services to the user. This study will explore the new services introduced by the college libraries of Assam, as well as the e-resources, applications, different tools used. Due to the effect of COVID - 19 Pandemic the libraries and information services played a catalytic role among the users to meet their needs. This paper also explore different website for free academic resources.

Keywords: - Library Services, COVID-19 Pandemic, Assam College Libraries, On line library Services.

Introduction

The COVID- 19 disease caused by the infection of SARS Cov -2, was first reported in Wuhan, china in December 31 2019^[1]. Modern globally connected world made the virus to quickly spread across the multiple countries. In India the first case was reported on 31. January 2020, the virus spread very fast in India and within two month it spread every part of the