



# Assam College Teachers' Association

An organisation of provincialized college teachers of Assam

Regd. No. 51/1236/1955/57

Affiliated to All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisations

ACTA House, Solapar, Guwahati – 781008, Assam

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**Ref:**

**Date:** 11.09.2018

**To**

**The President/Secretary/Unit Members**

**All College Teachers' Units, ACTA**

**Subject:** *Call for Articles/Papers for five Edited Books to be published by the Assam College Teachers' Association*

Esteemed Colleagues

We are immensely pleased to let you know that Assam College Teachers' Association has decided to publish Edited Books on five of the most relevant subjects of contemporary times, particularly in the context of Assam. Following the approval of the Central Executive Committee, the preparations for publications have already started. In this regard, we would like to request ACTA members to contribute original research based papers/articles to the books. We sincerely believe that your valuable contribution will enrich the proposed publications. Please strictly follow the guidelines mentioned in the CFPs, enclosed herewith, while writing your papers/articles. **The last date for submission of paper/article is October 31, 2018**

**Books to be published:**

1. Wild Treasures of Assam
2. Immigration and Assam: Past, Present and Future
3. Act East Policy: Implementation and Implications for India's North East
4. Flood, Erosion and Big Dam: Formulating Strategies for Sustainable Solution in the Context of Assam
5. Employability and Skill Development in Public Funded Collegiate Education

Looking forward to your cooperation –

Yours sincerely

**(Dr. Kishor Kr. Deka)**  
Vice President

**(Himangshu Maral)**  
General Secretary

**(Dr. Anupam Dutta)**  
Asst. Secretary, Academic

## **CALL FOR PAPER/ARTICLE**

Title of Book: **Wild Treasures of Assam**

**Editors:** Dr. Rajeev Basumatary, Dr. Smarajit Ojah

### **Concept Note**

Assam is a state blessed with innumerable and immeasurable richness in terms of Biodiversity and is home to many rare, endemic as well as threatened floral and faunal species. The state's forest and wildlife resources have great impact on the culture and economy of the indigenous communities and more often than not, the activities of the people revolve around these natural resources. However, with due passage of time, the biological diversity of the region has seen a gradual decay owing to a number of anthropogenic factors. Further, the entire focus of biodiversity conservation of the various stakeholders of the state has generally been on Kaziranga and rhinos, and that often at the cost of other protected areas and species.

The primary focus of this edited volume would be to highlight the issues pertaining to ecology and environment, biodiversity, forest and wildlife conservation, traditional environmental knowledge system, community based conservation or any other related fields in context of Assam, while making an attempt at bringing to the fore the often-neglected issues and aspects of biodiversity conservation.

1. The proposed book would be a double peer reviewed edited volume (multicoloured) with ISBN.
2. The contents may be primary research papers/articles as well as review articles contributed by ACTA members throughout Assam. In terms of selection of articles for publication in the book, preference would be given to papers/articles based on primary field-level research
3. About 20% of the write-up would be from stakeholders who are not related ACTA, but are well-known in the field of biodiversity conservation in the state.

### **Call for Paper/Article**

Original research based papers/articles on areas pertaining to ecology, environment, biodiversity, wildlife conservation or any other related fields in context of Assam are invited from the members of ACTA to be published as Edited Book Volume by the Assam College Teachers' Association. Papers should be written either in English (typed in MS Word/Times New Roman font) or in Assamese (typed in Adobe Pagemaker 7.0/Gitanjali Light font).

**Last date for submission of paper: November 25, 2018.**

Articles/Papers will be received only through email to smarajit.ojah@gmail.com / rajeevbasumatary@gmail.com (No need to send hard copies). If you do not receive

acknowledgement of submission within 2 days of submission, please contact at 7002098140 / 9401188854

**Length of Paper: Maximum 3000 words along with an abstract not exceeding 100 words.**

#### **Peer Review**

Submitted papers/articles will go through double blind peer review process and any suggested/requisite changes must be incorporated by the author(s).

### **General Guidelines for paper submission:**

#### **1. LAYOUT OF TEXT**

##### **1.1. Title of the Paper**

Type the title of the paper in UPPER CASE (Times New Roman, 14 pt bold, no indentation, hanging none, single spacing) at the top of the first page. The title should be short, preferably one line and in no case longer than two lines. Align the title at the centre.

Type the name(s) of the author (s) in Times New Roman 12, single spaced after the paper title. Initials should precede the surname, e.g., H.K. Terong. The author's designation, institution name in short and e-mail should follow in the same line. Keep details of each author brief enough to be accommodated in one line.

##### **1.2. Abstract**

Begin the paper with an abstract of not more than 100 words to be written in Times New Roman, 12 font size. Type the abstract leaving two lines after the last author. Type the word ABSTRACT: followed directly by the texts of abstract in the same paragraph.

##### **1.3. Headings**

Type primary headings should be in CAPITAL BOLD letters in Times New Roman 12 font size and secondary headings in Bold Title Case. Leave a blank line above and none beneath all headings. Do not indent the heading or the first line of text following the heading. If a primary heading is immediately followed by a secondary heading, place one blank line above and none beneath. If a heading falls at the bottom of a page, transfer it to the top of the next page and leave an open space at the bottom. No blank space should appear above a heading at the top of a page. Leave a line between two paragraphs. The third level heading should be in title case, italics, 12 pt. Headings should not be numbered. Please note that each paper/article must begin with an INTRODUCTION and the subsequent headings may be given according to the convenience of the author(s).

##### **1.4. Photographs, Figures, Equations and Tables**

Important, relevant photographs should be preferably in Colour. Additional/supporting photographs and figures may be in black & white or grayscale. Number the Figures consecutively in the order in which they are cited in the text. Figures should be centered, including the caption. Leave a space between the actual text and the figure (including caption). Ensure that the legend in the figures and the labels are clear and legible.

## **2. CONCLUSIONS**

Papers/articles must end with a CONCLUSION, which should concisely state the salient findings of the work presented in the paper/article along with scope of future works as well as the author's views on the practical implication/application of the results.

## **3. REFERENCES**

The references should be typed in 11 pt with single line spacing, in alphabetical order. Leave one space between two references. Names of Journals, Conferences etc. must be written in full without abbreviating. Kindly follow the following order in preparing your works cited list

### **For Books:**

Author, Title of Book. City of Publication: Publisher, Year. Type of Material i.e. Print/Web.

1. Hartshorne, Fox E., Korial W. Thompson, Corian Kelly, and Cook Pieerson. Biodiversity 303. Bertland: Greenwood, 2014. Print.
2. Sentel, Evans T., and Carrington L. Jonathan, eds. Landscape Ecology: Issues, Challenges and Outcomes. Oxford: Blackwell, 2000 . Print.
3. Diard, Parker. The Meaning of Forests in the Lives of the Poor: A Study in the Developing World Context, New York : Norton, 2010, Print.

### **For magazine articles:**

Author. "Title of Article." Title of Magazine Date: Page(s)/ Volume number. Issue number (Year). Type of Material.

1. Boulton, Shipra. "Ecological Economics." Telegraph 11 Apr 2010: 33. Print.
2. Joseph, Chidiba. "Rhinos of Africa: The Interplay of Threat and Conservation." Current Science 16.8 (2002): 116- 21. Print.

(If no author's name is given for an article, begin with the title of the article.)

### **For Newspaper Articles:**

Author. "Title of Article." Title of Newspaper Date, edition: Page(s). Type of Material.

### **For Web Site/Electronic Books:**

Refer to the format for Books in print, above. When citing web sites, include the author, title, and publication information as for print sources (see above), and add the date of access, because web pages are often updated or moved.

Author. Title of Book. City of Publication: Publisher, Year. Online Database Name. Web. Date of Access.

## **4. AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION:**

The reference section should follow author's introduction. The author (s) should write a self introduction in not more than five lines.

## **5. Declaration:**

The author(s) should submit a declaration that the paper is original, has not been published earlier, and has not been submitted for publication elsewhere. The papers sent by contributors will undergo double blind peer review process and are subject to modification or rejection.

**For more information, please contact:**

**Editors :** Dr. Rajeev Basumatary (mob: 9401188854), Dr. Smarajit Ojah (mob: 7002098140),

Or,

Dr. Anupam Dutta, Academic Secretary, ACTA(mob: 9435129277)

## **CALL FOR PAPER/ARTICLE**

Title of Book: **Immigration and Assam: Past, Present and Future**

**Editors :** Himangshu Maral, Sazzad Hussain, Sudarshan Gupta,

### **Overview**

Migration is a universal phenomenon and no country on this earth is free from it. Through the ages humans are moving from one place to another in search of food, shelter and safety, in other words, for a better living. From the fifteenth century onwards migration took a new form due to the advent of European colonialism as new lands were discovered, and opportunities galore. Trade, commerce, fortune making and empire building have been the causes of migration in the last five centuries affecting most of the Asian, African and Latin American regions bringing tremendous changes in forms of demography, culture, religion, language and finally politics as understood in the modern European nation state concept.

Migration from Iberian Peninsula to Latin America during the height of colonialism saw the direct confrontation between Catholic Church and the indigenous faiths resulting the complete wiping out of the once great Mayan, Inca, Aztec and Amerindian civilization from the entire continent. European migration also brought disease and flora-fauna affecting the native population of Africa and the Americas. Similar cases were also witnessed in Australia and New Zealand where aboriginals and Maoris faced same fate. The colonial onslaught also saw a forced migration or displacement—that is slavery which finally led to the creation of racism and segregation in United States and other west European societies.

Within the European colonialism, migration by colonized people to other colonies is also a striking development affecting cultures and societies across many continents. The migration by mostly Gujarati traders to British held east and southern Africa is an example where we see unique developments in later years of post-Colonial nation states. While ethnic Indians participated in the anti-Apartheid movement in South Africa, their brethren in Uganda was expelled by Dictator Idi Amin and faced reprisals in Kenya, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The large migration of interned labourers from India to the British held Caribbean islands and Fiji also faced problems from other communities who were earlier colonized.

The post-War Europe required large manpower for its reconstruction and hence there was migration from Africa and Asia to their former colonial masters like Britain, Portugal, Belgium, Italy, France, the Netherlands and Germany. The latest violence in Middle-East and poverty in Africa, now contributing a mass exodus of people from these areas to European Union, is leading to an unprecedented refugee problem coupled with threat from racism, Islamophobia and religious extremism represented by groups like IS. However the issue of migration and its dimension is always different from country to country, region to region that bear certain unique features different from the rest yet having many universal elements.

Migration to Assam in considerable numbers has been insignificant till the arrival of the British colonialism. The Treaty of Yandaboo of 1826 connected Assam along with its neighbouring hills with the rest of British India. It facilitated the movement of people from all parts of British India to Assam and to settle here. Though the British rulers first brought personnel from neighbouring Bengal to engage them in their administrative and judicial establishments, colonial commercial concerns first brought Chinese and later 'Adivashis' from central India to be engaged in tea plantations. The same economic and commercial concerns later made the British to bring land strapped Muslim peasants from East Bengal to the Brahmaputra valley to increase agricultural productivity in the early part of the twentieth century which is the genesis of the burning immigration issue of present day Assam.

Following the partition of India and the alleged persecution of Hindu Bengalis in erstwhile East Pakistan, large number of people migrated to India. During the events leading to the separation of the erstwhile East Pakistan, later renamed as Bangladesh, from Pakistan saw large exodus of refugee population to Assam. These refugees eventually settled in the state. The porous border ensured that the illegal immigration of population from across Bangladesh continued till, at least, the recent times.

From time to time, there have been protests, in different manifestations, against immigration by the 'indigenous' people of Assam. This culminated in the six-year long Assam Agitation during 1979-1985, which resulted in the Assam Accord. However, even after the Assam Accord was signed on the 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1985 immigration continued till the recent times for several reasons leading to the presence of a huge immigrant population in the state.

This migration from East Bengal and Bangladesh diversified to a demographic, linguistic, cultural and political problem in the last four decades leading to an endless cycle of anxiety, uncertainty, social instability and political maneuverings affecting people of the state across the spectrum. The updating process of the National Register of Citizens, started in 2013, and the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016, introduced in the Lok Sabha on July 15, 2016, are two more issues that have occupied the current immigration discourse in Assam.

### **Call for Paper/article:**

With a view to addressing this important issue of Immigration, Assam College Teachers Association has decided to publish an edited volume covering various aspects of migration to the state since the past till date, and to critically look at its implications at the present times and the future. Papers/articles with in-depth analysis and details are invited on the following sub-themes and related areas from the honourable members of ACTA

### **Sub Themes:**

1. Migration to Assam: History and Development and Current Discourse
2. Migration to Assam and its Economic and Social Impacts
3. Migration and Cross Border Activities.
4. Migration and National Security: Assam and Bangladesh
5. Migration and Politics of Religion, Language and Identity in Assam
6. Migration to Assam: Challenges and Opportunities
7. NRC (Assam) and Immigration
8. Legal dimensions of the immigration debate in Assam

9. Immigration, Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2016 and Assam
10. Migration to Assam and Future Implications
11. Any other issues connected to the main theme

### **Submission**

Papers should be written either in English (typed in MS Word/Times New Roman font) or in Assamese (typed in Adobe Pagemaker 7.0/Gitanjali Light font). Also, please include a brief biographical note, including contact details.

Length of Paper: Maximum **3000 words** along with an abstract not exceeding **100 words**.

Last date for submission of paper: **November 25, 2018**.

Articles/Papers will be received only through email to [sazzad.hussain2@gmail.com](mailto:sazzad.hussain2@gmail.com)/[himangshumaral@gmail.com](mailto:himangshumaral@gmail.com) / [guptajnu@gmail.com](mailto:guptajnu@gmail.com) (No need to send hard copies).

### **Reference/Citation and Formatting**

Please follow MLA style sheet 8th edition. For guidance you may visit the webpage

<http://www.easybib.com/guides/citation-guides/mla-8/ultimate-guide-mla-eighth-edition/>

### **Peer Review**

Submitted papers/articles will go through a peer review process and are subject to modification or rejection. Any suggested/requisite changes must be incorporated by the author(s).

### **Declaration:**

The author(s) should submit a declaration that the paper is original, has not been published earlier, and has not been submitted for publication elsewhere.

### **For more information, please contact:**

**Editors** : Sazzad Hussain (mob: 9435025877 ), Sudarshan Gupta (mob:9435073933), Himangshu Maral (mob:9854629552)

Or,

Dr. Anupam Dutta, Asst. Secretary (Academic), ACTA (mob: 9435129277)

## CALL FOR PAPERS

Title of Book: **Act East Policy: Implementation and Implications for India's North East**

**Editors:** Joydeep Biswas, Dr. Nihar Ranjan Kalita

### **Concept Note**

India's foreign policy vis-a-vis South East Asia had taken a new turn after the initiation of Look East Policy (LEP) by the Government of India back in 1992. The policy marked a strategic shift of India's engagement in the region. Although, historically, India had a solid bond with the neighbouring countries of the eastern region, after independence, the nation didn't try much to bolster its strength in the region. The power game, however, with China in pivotal position in the South and East Asian theatre has compelled Indian Government to revisit its foreign policy towards the south and south-east Asian countries.

Since the days of P V Narasimha Government (1991-1996) to Manmohan Singh (2004-2014), every single regime has emphasised on the political, economic and cultural relations with the countries of South East Asia for which India's hold in the region as an emerging economic and security partner has gone up. Completion of proposed roadways, railways and economic tie between the neighbouring East Asian countries would take India to a new level of relationship in coming days. Naturally the visualized ties with the neighbouring frontier nations would impact the North East region of India in several directions.

India's historical and cultural affinity with many south and south-east Asian countries like Malaysia, Indonesia, and Maldives is quite evident, and this affinity dates back to the prehistoric times. Historically, India's North East enjoys a civilisational connect with South West China, Thailand and Myanmar. The journey of *Chao Lung Sukapha* from the region between Myanmar and Yunnan province in South West China into the Brahmaputra Valley in 1228 had given a new shape to the geo-political identity of Assam. Establishment of the *Ahom* kingdom by Shan prince of Mong Mao who came to Assam after crossing the Patkai Mountains had an all pervasive effect in the region. Arrival of *Ahoms* in the medieval Assam moulded Assamese heritage with

multi-faceted distinctiveness. India's strive for dominance in the Asia-Pacific continent through the LEP may act as reagent for realization of aspiration of folks of the region both in quantitative and qualitative terms. Increasing strategic partnership with the Asean countries may gradually help the region to overcome the proverbial alienation from the 'mainland India'.

India's search for space in the South Asian region has turned into a new action oriented policy in the regime of the present NDA government. At the twelfth Asean-India summit and the ninth East Asia Summit, held in Nay Pyi Taw of Myanmar in November 2014, prime minister of India articulated a new vision of India with reference to the LEP and renamed it as Act East Policy (AEP) to fortify better engagement. The Objective of the AEP is to promote economic cooperation, cultural ties and develop strategic relationship with countries in the Asia-Pacific region through continuous engagement at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels thereby providing enhanced connectivity to the States of the North Eastern Region with other countries in our neighbourhood. In its policy statement, the government of India has spelt out that India's North East would be a priority in the AEP. AEP provides an interface between North East India including the state of Arunachal Pradesh and the ASEAN region. Various plans at bilateral and regional levels include steady efforts to develop and strengthen connectivity of the North East with the ASEAN region through trade, culture, people-to-people contacts and physical infrastructure (road, airport, telecommunication, power, etc.). Some of the major projects include Kaladan Multi-modal Transit Transport Project, the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway Project, Rhi-Tiddim Road Project, Border Haats, etc.

While giving a written reply on the floor of the Lok Sabha on 23 December 2015, the MoS, External Affairs went on to state that India's AEP would focus on the extended neighbourhood in the Asia-Pacific region. The policy which was originally conceived, just as an extension of the LEP, to be an economic initiative, has gained political, strategic and cultural dimensions including establishment of institutional mechanisms for dialogue and cooperation. India has upgraded its relations to strategic partnership with Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Japan, Republic of Korea (ROK), Australia, Singapore and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and forged close ties with all countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Further, apart from ASEAN, ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and East Asia Summit (EAS), India has also been actively engaged in regional fora such as Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), Mekong Ganga

Cooperation (MGC) and Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA). The AEP has placed emphasis on India-ASEAN cooperation in our domestic agenda on infrastructure, manufacturing, trade, skills, urban renewal, smart cities, Make in India and other initiatives. Connectivity projects, cooperation in space, science and technology and people-to-people exchanges could become a springboard for regional integration and prosperity.

In the stated background, the proposed edited compilation, **Act East Policy: Implementation and Implication for India's North East**, is conceptualised as a policy document which would chart the transition from the LEP to the AEP, and also the trajectory of proposition, action and conviction of the AEP in a time bound manner.

The scholars in the ACTA fraternity are invited to intellectually contribute to this compendium. Given the multi-dimensional nature of the discourse on the AEP, experts and researchers from varied fields including, but not confined to, economics, commerce, management, political science, sociology, history, anthropology, philosophy, cultural studies, literature, defence studies, strategic studies, foreign policies and security studies are expected to chip in to complete this ACTA initiative to conclusion.

Well researched contributions in **English only**, preferably presented in a popular format and racy language, relevant to any one of the following sub-themes, may please be sent to us as per the guidelines detailed under the Note to the Contributors.

### **Sub themes**

1. Economic costs and benefits of the AEP for the North East States
2. Production Possibility Frontiers under the AEP regime
3. AEP and India's foreign policy mix
4. Managing borders in the AEP dispensation
5. Ring out the LEP, ring in the AEP: Investigating the past, interrogating the future
6. The AEP and the security concerns for the North East
7. Dialogue and Development: Take away from the AEP
8. Accommodating China in the AEP
9. Cultural interface in the aftermath of the AEP
10. Implementation of the AEP: In search of agencies and institutions

### **Notes to the Contributors**

1. Prospective contributors are requested to follow the Style Sheet of the Economic and Political Weekly while formatting their articles. They are advised to go through relevant page on the site [www.epw.in](http://www.epw.in) or click this link <https://www.epw.in/style-sheet.html> to reach the page straightaway.
2. The length of the contribution in no case should exceed fifteen printed pages (typed in double space in MS Word using Times New Roman 12 Fonts) including notes, bibliography, graphs and charts.
3. Each article should invariably accompany an abstract of not more than one hundred words.
4. The completed contributions in the soft format amenable to editing should reach the editors latest by **25 November, 2018**.
5. The contents of the contributions should be finalized keeping in view the concept note for the book and the cutting edge research in the concerned area. Both theoretical and empirical works are equally welcome.
6. The papers should be original and should not have been published elsewhere earlier. Joint papers are welcome.
7. The editorial board reserves the right to accept or reject or suggest modification of the submitted papers based on the feedback of the peers the selection of which shall be the prerogative of the editorial board and the contributors are not privy to such selection given the best international practice.
8. All entries should be mailed in attachment before the deadline to [joydbiswas@gmail.com](mailto:joydbiswas@gmail.com) or [nrkdildar@gmail.com](mailto:nrkdildar@gmail.com)
9. The mails should invariably carry the subject line ‘Submission for ACTA Book’
10. The contributors must mention their full name, designation, name of college and department they are attached with, contact mobile number in the covering mail as they send in their submissions.

**For more information, please contact:**

**Editors :** Joydeep Biswas (mob: 9954708407), Dr. Nihar Ranjan Kalita (mob: 9707023066)

Or,

Dr. Anupam Dutta, Asst. Secretary (Academic), ACTA (mob: 9435129277)

## **Call for Paper/Article**

Title of Book: **Flood, Erosion and Big Dam: Formulating Strategies for Sustainable Solution in the Context of Assam**

**Editors :** Dr. Dhanjit Deka, Dr. Manjit Mazumdar, Mr. Rajat Shubhra Paul

### **Overview**

Assam, one of the seven states of North-East India, popularly known as the *Land of Seven Sisters*, is a unique geographical entity. It represents one of the richest geographical regions that the country nurtures in terms of nature and human culture. The hills, vales, beels, streams and floodplains that exist in the state are interwoven in such a way that Assam spontaneously symbolizes a great and rare assemblage of diverse natural and cultural landscapes. Being surrounded by seven Indian states and two foreign nations, Assam's geographical position in the context of India and South East Asia naturally ensures great potentialities and promise for future development, and also encounters complicated problems needing immediate attention from the state and centre as well.

One of the deepest concerns of the contemporary global community is the rapid and undesired environmental changes that have impacted the very fabric of human-environment relationship to the extent that the earth's landscapes, even in the remote areas, have to bear marks of large-scale modifications, often beyond the areas' carrying capacity. This has resulted in a variety of problems ranging from ecological to economic including inter-regional strains and conflicts. Assam is not an exception in this case. Natural hazards like flood, erosion, issues of construction of big dams and their causes and adverse effects on the society are at serious concerns for the researchers and academicians in the last few decades.

Floods are the most common natural hazards that can affect people, infrastructure and natural environment to a great extent. According to an investigation made by World Meteorological Organization (WMO) on the disasters caused by major types of natural hazards all over the world, floods occupy third place after cyclones and earthquakes ferocity by ranking (Pandharinath, et al., 2004). Floods cause large-scale damages to our socio-economic life as well as to the natural environment. Deterioration of socio-economic life is caused due to loss of human life and livestock, damages of house-property, stored materials, standing crops,

rails and roads, irrigation systems, water supply systems etc. Environmental damages mainly include land degradation because of channel migration, bank side erosion as well as bank side deposition of sandy materials and debris, loss of flora and fauna and contamination of water bodies. The indirect damages due to flood are human health related problems, occurrences of diseases of livestock, adverse effects on vegetation, deterioration of soil and water quality etc. Floods in Assam are a regular phenomenon. It is mainly because of high monsoon rains that occur in surrounding hills and the plains as well and the existence of the Brahmaputra and the Barak rivers along with their numerous tributaries. The great earthquake of the 1950 which made to raise the bed of the Brahmaputra has indirectly helped to cause and enhance flood havocs in the valley. Of late, it has been observed, that the damages caused by floods in Assam have been colossal. Now, out of the 33 districts only the two hill districts, viz. Karbi Anglong and the Dima Hasao are comparatively free from floods. Historical records reveal that, the process of siltation caused by flood waters along river beds have also become a big problem especially after the 1897 great floods in Assam (Gait, 1926). The people of Assam face high to very high flood almost every year loosing many lives and property. Another major problem being faced by the state of Assam is bank erosion caused by the river Brahmaputra, Barak and its tributaries. Bank line migration and shifting of river course during the high flood in monsoon season is very common in most of the north bank tributaries of Brahmaputra River. It has been estimated that more than 4.27 lakh hectares of land has already been eroded by Brahmaputra River and its tributaries since 1950.

Again, the study on issues of construction of dam in the rivers of north east India is now at top priority for state and central government, scientists, academicians and environmentalist. It is reported that the government's plans to construct more than hundreds of hydroelectric projects in Arunachal Pradesh alone in North east India to harness a cumulative hydroelectricity of about 56000 mw, one-third of India's hydropower potential. It is of a serious concern for the people of Assam and its neighbouring areas that construction of such big dams is at high risk, as the north eastern region is identified as one of the most vulnerable area for earthquake hazards, where seismic data is limited due to poor network of seismograph stations. Geologically also, it sits on a tri-junction of three active tectonic plates- Indian, Burmese and Tibetan and has fragile rocky terrain which is desperately susceptible for failure during major/great earthquake. (Duarah, 2018)

Today, India's North East including Assam is going through a transition. No way is the traditional way of living addressing the problems faced by people of the region especially the

poor and marginalized people. Hence, if we are looking at the inclusive development, integrated development intervention, policy advocacy, research cannot be overlooked. It is in this backdrop, the Assam College Teachers Association (ACTA) endeavours to come out with a compilation of research volume in this field. It is expected that, it will definitely generate interests among the contributors to share their views and experiences which may ultimately go a long way in amicably resolving many of the issues and problems of this region.

### **Call for Paper/Article**

Original research based papers/articles are invited from the members of ACTA to be published as Edited Book Volume. Authors may address any sub-theme(s) related to the main theme as reflected in the title of the proposed book.

Papers should be written either in English (typed in MS Word/Times New Roman font) or in Assamese (typed in Adobe Pagemaker 7.0/Gitanjali Light font).

**Last date for submission of paper: November 25, 2018.**

Articles/Papers will be received only through email to dhanjeet.85@gmail.com (No need to send hard copies).

**Length of Paper: Maximum 3000 words along with an abstract not exceeding 100 words.**

### **Peer Review**

Submitted papers/articles will go through a peer review process and are subject to modification or rejection. Any suggested/requisite changes must be incorporated by the author(s).

### **General Guidelines for paper submission:**

#### **1. LAYOUT OF TEXT**

##### **1.1. Title of the Paper**

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Type the name(s) of the author (s) in Times New Roman 12, single spaced after the paper title. Initials should precede the surname, e.g., H.K. Terong. The author's designation, institution name in short and e-mail should follow in the same line. Keep details of each author brief enough to be accommodated in one line.

## **1.2. Abstract**

Begin the paper with an abstract of not more than 100 words to be written in Times New Roman, 12 font size. Type the abstract leaving two lines after the last author. Type the word ABSTRACT: followed directly by the texts of abstract in the same paragraph.

## **1.3. Headings**

Type primary headings should be in CAPITAL BOLD letters in Times New Roman 12 font size and secondary headings in Bold Title Case. Leave a blank line above and none beneath all headings. Do not indent the heading or the first line of text following the heading. If a primary heading is immediately followed by a secondary heading, place one blank line above and none beneath. If a heading falls at the bottom of a page, transfer it to the top of the next page and leave an open space at the bottom. No blank space should appear above a heading at the top of a page. Leave a line between two paragraphs. The third level heading should be in title case, italics, 12 pt. Headings should not be numbered. Please note that each paper/article must begin with an INTRODUCTION and the subsequent headings may be given according to the convenience of the author(s).

## **1.4. Photographs, Figures, Equations and Tables**

Important, relevant photographs should be preferably in Colour. Additional/supporting photographs and figures may be in black & white or grayscale. Number the Figures consecutively in the order in which they are cited in the text. Figures should be centered, including the caption. Leave a space between the actual text and the figure (including caption). Ensure that the legend in the figures and the labels are clear and legible.

## **2. CONCLUSIONS**

Papers/articles must end with a CONCLUSION, which should concisely state the salient findings of the work presented in the paper/article along with scope of future works as well as the author's views on the practical implication/application of the results.

## **3. REFERENCES**

The references should be typed in 11 pt with single line spacing, in alphabetical order. Leave one space between two references. Names of Journals, Conferences etc. must be written in full without abbreviating. Kindly follow the following order in preparing your works cited list

### **For Books:**

Author, Title of Book. City of Publication: Publisher, Year. Type of Material i.e. Print/Web.

1. Hartshorne, Fox E., Korial W. Thompson, Corian Kelly, and Cook Pierson. Biodiversity 303. Bertland: Greenwood, 2014. Print.

2. Sentel, Evans T., and Carrington L. Jonathan, eds. Landscape Ecology: Issues, Challenges and Outcomes. Oxford: Blackwell, 2000 . Print.
3. Diard, Parker. The Meaning of Forests in the Lives of the Poor: A Study in the Developing World Context, New York : Norton, 2010, Print.

**For magazine articles:**

Author. "Title of Article." Title of Magazine Date: Page(s)/ Volume number. Issue number (Year). Type of Material.

1. Boulton, Shipra. "Ecological Economics." Telegraph 11 Apr 2010: 33. Print.
2. Joseph, Chidiba. "Rhinos of Africa: The Interplay of Threat and Conservation." Current Science 16.8 (2002): 116- 21. Print.

(If no author's name is given for an article, begin with the title of the article.)

**For Newspaper Articles:**

Author. "Title of Article." Title of Newspaper Date, edition: Page(s). Type of Material.

**For Web Site/Electronic Books:**

Refer to the format for Books in print, above. When citing web sites, include the author, title, and publication information as for print sources (see above), and add the date of access, because web pages are often updated or moved.

Author. Title of Book. City of Publication: Publisher, Year. Online Database Name. Web. Date of Access.

**4. AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION:**

The reference section should follow author's introduction. The author (s) should write a self introduction in not more than five lines.

**5. Declaration:**

The author(s) should submit a declaration that the paper is original, has not been published earlier, and has not been submitted for publication elsewhere.

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**Editors :**Dr. Dhanjit Deka (mob:7002698872 ), Dr. Manjit Mazumdar (mob:9706433118 ),  
Mr. Rajat Shubhra Paul (mob: 9435076947)

Or,

Dr. Anupam Dutta, Asst. Secretary (Academic), ACTA (mob: 9435129277)

## **CALL FOR PAPER/ARTICLE**

Title of Book: **Skill Development and Employability in Public Funded Collegiate Education**

**Editors :** Dr. Sanjib Kumar Goswami, Dr. Samiran Sarma, Dr. Gopal Barman

The gross enrolment ratio in higher education has witnessed a tremendous rise. Despite this success, only a meager percentage of graduates turn out as employable and skilled. This is a serious issue and needs to be addressed with great urgency, especially to achieve the target of UGC's recent quality mandate to make at least 50% graduates employable and skilled by 2022. The proposed book of ACTA "Skill Development and Employability" is an endeavour in the avowed direction to address the core issues relating to the skill development and employability in public funded collegiate education and to offer meaningful solutions to all the stakeholders. Original research based papers are invited from the members of ACTA (to be published in book form with ISBN) on all the areas accommodating/exploring Skill Development and Employability in public funded collegiate education, especially in the streams of Science, Arts and Commerce. Themes for papers might include, but are not limited to:

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- (ii) Enhancing Employment Potential
- (iii) Enhancing Employment Potential (subject wise potentiality of different streams in collegiate education i.e. Political Science, Physics, and Accountancy etc.)
- (iv) Quality of Education and Trainers
- (v) Ways to bridge skill gaps in academia
- (vi) International Engagements in Education and Skills
- (vii) Industrial Engagements in Education and Skills
- (viii) Agricultural Engagements in Education and Skills
- (ix) Commercial Engagements in Education and Skills
- (x) Designing Curriculums to Accommodate Skill Development and Employability
- (xi) Communication and Soft Skills for Undergraduate Students.
- (xii) Co-curricular Activities to Promote Skill Development and Employability)
- (xiii) Employability through Games and Sports
- (xiv) Skills of Handling Commuters
- (xv) Paving way for E-Learning
- (xvi) Etc.

### **Submission**

Papers written in English (typed in MS Word/Times New Roman font, size 12) should be emailed to [actaassam@gmail.com](mailto:actaassam@gmail.com) and copied to [sanjibgoswamiassam@gmail.com](mailto:sanjibgoswamiassam@gmail.com) (No need to

send hard copies). Also, please include a brief biographical note, including contact details.  
Length of Paper: Maximum 3000 words along with an abstract not exceeding 100 words.

Last date for submission of paper: **November 25, 2018.**

### **Reference/Citation and Formatting**

Please follow MLA style sheet 8th edition.

### **Peer Review**

Submitted papers/articles will go through a peer review process and are subject to modification or rejection. Any suggested/requisite changes must be incorporated by the author(s).

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