INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON FISSION TRACK METHODOLOGY

MARCH 25-26, 2025



Organized by Department of Geology Jagannath Barooah College

Upgraded to Jagannath Barooah University under Assam Act No. LXVI of 2023

In Association with



Georgia Institute of Technology



U.S. National Science Foundation



The high-end Fission Track radiometric dating technique will be demonstrated through lectures and hands-on training during this two-day program. This technique counts the number of minute damage trails, or "FISSION TRACKS".

HANDS-ON LEARNING EXPERIENCES INTERACTIVE SESSIONS GUIDANCE FROM EXPERTS

FOCUS GROUP:

RESEARCH SCHOLARS AND EARLY CAREER RESEARCHERS FOCUS AREA: BASIN ANALYSIS, GEOCHRONOLOGY,

THERMOCHRONOLOGY & TECTONICS



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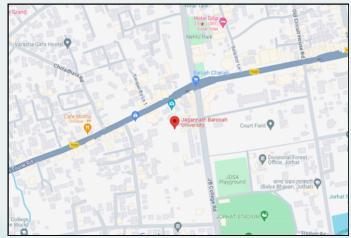
JAGANNATH BAROOAH COLLEGE

Situated in Jorhat, a city with a rich cultural legacy and an unparalleled historical background in the upper Brahmaputra Valley of Assam, is the esteemed Jagannath Barooah College, a recognized institution of higher education. The founding of the institution at Jorhat in 1930 was a significant factor in the growth of contemporary education in colonial Assam. With its vision and mission aligned with the goals of the country's higher education, it has evolved into the center for educational excellence throughout its 94-year history. It has made a significant contribution to the process of nationbuilding, global competency promotion, and the ongoing improvement of educational practices and institution has The approaches. already implemented NEP-2020 for all undergraduate programmes across all streams. The institute has been upgraded to University in December 2023.



Navigate Your Journey

Jagannath Barooah College JB College Road, Baruah Chariali, Jorhat, Assam 785001



Airport: Rowriah Airport, Jorhat, 6.6 Km Railway Station: Jorhat Town, Jorhat, 2.2 Km Bus Terminal: ISBT, Jorhat, 2.1 Km



DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY

JAGANNATH BAROOAH COLLEGE, JORHAT, ASSAM, INDIA

Upgraded to Jagannath Barooah University under Assam Act No. LXVI of 2023

The Geology Department a t Jagannath Barooah College, Jorhat, stands out as the sole provider of undergraduate core and generic Geology courses in Jorhat district and is one of five such departments affiliated with Dibrugarh University. Since its establishment in 1977, the department has garnered a strong reputation, attracting highachieving students from across Upper Assam. Many of its graduates have pursued further studies in prestigious institutions like IITs and other state and central universities across the nation and beyond in France, countries like Switzerland, Sweden. a n d Currently offering a B.Sc. (Honours) program in Geology, the department emphasizes a comprehensive understanding 0 f Earth Sciences. With an annual intake of approximately **40** students, the department boasts five faculty members a n d sufficient facilities including modern classrooms, laboratories, and a well-stocked library.



DEPARTMENTAL THRUST AREAS BASIN ANALYSIS, GEOARCHEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY, GEOCHRONOLOGY, GEOMORPHOLOGY, GEOHAZARDS, QUANTERNARY GEOLOGY AND TECTONICS.

COLLEBORATION



ACADEMIC INSTITUTES

JORHAT "The Cultural Capital of Assam'

PLACES TO VISIT

DHEKIAKHOWA BORNAMGHAR

Established by saint cum reformer Madhavdeva, Dhekiakhowa Bornamghar is a famous namghar in Jorhat district of Assam. It was established in the year 1461, he kindled an earthen lamp and it has been burning till today, with the help of the priests who religiously refuel it, as and when required. It has a large campus and is one of the oldest namghars in Assam. A naamghar or a prayer house is typically found in Assam, especially in places and among communities that follow the Ekasarana sect of Hinduism





JORHAT GYMKHANA CLUB

Jorhat Gymkhana Club is a sports venue that was built in the year 1876 by D.Slimmon. It is a venue for horse races, golf, cricket, polo, and billiards matches, and has a swimming pool and lawn tennis courts as well. The golf course here, is the third oldest in the world and the oldest in Asia and so is a part of World Heritage List. There is a gentleman's bar and a theatre as well here. The cricket ground is known as Jorhat Gymkhana ground and has a capacity of 8,000 and has turf wicket. The Jorhat Gymkhana Club has 9-hole parkland style golf-playing course.

GIBBON WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

The Hoollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary is a protected area located in the state of Assam. This sanctuary was previously known as the Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary. On 30th July 1997, this reserve was declared as a sanctuary by the government of Assam. It is the only sanctuary in our country where you can spot the hoolock gibbons and the Bengal slow loris. Several avian species are also seen here some of which are Kalij Pheasant, Red Jungle fowl, Red Breasted Parakeet, Spotted dove and the Drongo Cuckoo.





TOCKLAI TEA RESEARCH INSTITUTE

To delve into the science and processes behind a good cuppa, visit the Tocklai Institute, the world's largest and oldest tea research centre (founded in 1911). The labs here research, among other things, microorganisms that inhibit plant disease and promote growth. A tea museum and model tea factory, exhibiting the machines that turn leaves into teapot-ready tea, are also here. Tocklai is on the southeast edge of Jorhat. There's also a guesthouse here, with old-fashioned AC rooms in a 1930 colonial house.

JORHAT

"The Cultural Capital of Assam

LACHIT BORPHUKAN MAIDAM

This is the maidam of great Lachit Borphukan. He was the greatest ever Ahom General who defeated the mighty Mughals at Saraighat in 1672. He died a year later and his remains were laid under this maidam by Swargadeo Udayaditya Singha. It is located at Gohain gaon of Meleng-Hulungapar. It is 8 km from the Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary





SWARGADEO CHAOULUNG SIU-KA-PHA SAMANWAY KSHETRA

The Great Tai Prince who entered Assam on 2nd December 1228. He established the Ahom Kingdom by declaring Capital at Che-rai -doi in 1253 A.D. This kingdom covered the whole of Brahmaputra valley within a short span of time. This kingdom lasted for more than 600 years. The Britishers annexed the kingdom in 1826 temporarily. But in 1836 they completely subjugated the whole state and the state became dependent till 1947. The Tai people under the leadership of 39 kings formed a united nationality known as Assamese.

THENGAL BHAWAN

Thengal Bhawan was built in 1880 by Raibahadur Siva Prasad Barooah. In 1929, he published a weekly Assamese newspaper. Later, he established his printing press and office at Thengal Bhawan and managed to publish a daily newspaper, Dainik Batori. Siva Prasad Barooah was the owner and Bagmibar Nilamani Phukan was the editor of this daily newspaper. This newspaper was published from such a place, Thengal Bhawan, where there was no post office. It was the first daily newspaper in Assamese and also the first daily newspaper in any language, published from a village in entire India.





KOKILAMUKH SHANTI ASHRAM

Kokilamukh Shanti Ashram was founded for the first time by Nigamananda on Akshay Tritiya at Kumilla Durgapur in 1314 B.S. The ashram was shifted to Gendaria in Dhaka in 1318 B.S. Sri Gouranga Anath Niketan was founded there on the 26th Agrahayana 1318 B.S. The purpose behind it is to serve the distressed, the grieved, the sick and the poor. The main objective of Shanti Ashram is to fulfill his three missions, to propagate Sanatana Dharma (spreading eternal religion), spreading true education and serve everybody as god incarnate.