



अप्रमत्तेन वेद्व्यम्

Department of Anthropology Cotton University, Guwahati

In collaboration with

United Indian Anthropology Forum

organises

Online Post-Congress of

World Anthropology Congress

(21st & 22nd November, 2023)

Theme

Frontiers in Anthropology and
the Changing Dimensions

Anthropology, more than any other disciplines, has the capacity to generate the kind of introspection that can influence the future role of human beings on earth. It is an evolving field and is constantly evolving and adapting just like the humans and cultures that it studies. New issues requiring an anthropological perspective continue to arise and thus the field continues to expand.

Human beings are in constant interaction with the environment. They even change and modify the environment to suit their needs, and the impact of these changes, including pollution and green-house gases threaten the future of many communities around the world. The discipline of Anthropology provides a unique perspective on human-environmental interactions and thus generates valuable insights into the social, political, and cultural complexity of modern environmental issues. Anthropologists are working with governments, conservation organisations, and community groups to resolve complex environmental problems. These environment and conservation debates help to develop innovative solutions to the complex problems that confront humans.

Anthropologists also study communities facing ecological disasters due to climate change and natural disasters. They can understand and note the aspects that make communities resilient and the ones that hamper a community's ability to rebound and are able to advise public agencies in their response and recovery policies for these communities.

Management of cultural resources is a growing field of anthropology that catalogues and preserves archaeological sites and historic places threatened by development, bringing together various principles developed in anthropology over the years. First, it recognises the need to preserve both natural ecosystems and ecosystems shaped by past human activities. By connecting natural and human diversity, anthropologists recognise humans' interdependence with the environment over time. Second, cultural resource managers recognise the need for continuing involvement of indigenous communities with archaeological sites and seek their input to inform management plans and practices.

Archaeologists as a result of their interactions with members of the local community have helped in improving the archaeological research in creating cross-cultural bridges to strengthen the discipline. Moreover, destruction of historical places and archaeological sites is a form of environmental destruction, that requires critical examination of the underlying cultural values. Anthropologists are vital in this process and can identify sites and sacred spaces that fall within their purview that are important for future generations to understand and advise the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) on the vulnerability of some sites.

The final decision on what sites need management is a group decision involving those who have a stake in the site's future, including those who may not wish for a site to be protected or managed because of how it might affect public safety, other infrastructure development, and even political issues.

Anthropology may hold the key to indigenous survival. Anthropologists today and in the future can bolster indigenous survival by documenting their culture and cultural sites to support their culture's claims to ancestral lands. They can also help communities maintain their identity and ensure cultural continuity, the uninterrupted traditional cultural practices of the people, by recording their languages and customs, encouraging their practice, and teaching outsiders about the culture.

One contribution of cyber communication is that it connects people worldwide creating a global community. Social media and the Internet connect the world and have created new languages, relationships and an online culture without borders. With globalisation moving at a dramatic pace, and changes happening daily, the question arises how the emerging trends will help in redefining the culture concept.

In Anthropology the unique thing about the subject is its global quality, its comparative potential and integrative possibilities. As a discipline, it is both soft and hard, including science as well as the humanities, between nature and culture, the past and the present, and searching for the ways to understand the human conditions. As such it seeks to explore the future directions in Anthropology and look at Anthropology as it relates to the environment, CRM, indigenous survival and global culture.

Sub-Themes of the Post Congress

- ⊙ Human Ecology: Anthropogenic Biomes, Natural Disasters, Pollution, Climate Change**
- ⊙ Cultural Resource Management**
- ⊙ Anthropology and Indigenous Survival**
- ⊙ Anthropology and Global Culture**
- ⊙ Anthropology and Development**
- ⊙ Culture Change and Continuity**

and other related topics covered under the ambit of Anthropological significance.

About Cotton University

Cotton University (formerly known as Cotton College) is a Public State University located in Guwahati, Assam, India. The then institute was established in 1901 by Sir Henry Stedman Cotton, the then Chief Commissioner of the erstwhile British province of Assam. Cotton University was established in 2017 by the provisions of an Act enacted by Assam Legislative Assembly to merge the Cotton College State University and Cotton College. The University made its way to become one of the top 200 institutions of the country by figuring in the band of 150–200 in the National Institutional Ranking Framework rank list in May 2020 .



About the Department of Anthropology

Anthropology as a department in Cotton University (erstwhile Cotton College) was established for the first time in Northeast India on the 15th December 1947 under the initiative of the 1st CM of Assam Late Gopinath Bordoloi. Late Prof. Mohendra Nath Saloi was the founder Head of the department. Many renowned Anthropologists such as Prof. B.M. Das, Prof. Sashidhar Goswami, Prof. Hari Prasad Mishra, etc. served the department in different capacities. The Department is engaged in running Higher Secondary, Undergraduate, Post-Graduate & Ph.D. courses in Anthropology. The Department is involved in various research activities both at the individual and departmental level since its inception. The facilities available in the department includes an Anthropological Museum, a Departmental Library and a Molecular Anthropology Laboratory.



Call for Abstracts/ Papers

Abstract: 250- 300 word limit

Times New Roman; Font size: 12; Spacing: 1.5

Last Date of Registration & Submission of Abstract

Extended to: 30 September 2023

Submission of the Abstract: anthcuwac@gmail.com

Registration Link: <https://forms.gle/S3XM37GEeQwFR3xH8>



Registration Fee: ₹ 500 for all Participants

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