Accommodation and Travel

Modest accommodation shall be provided from 12st February evening to15thFebruary morning to outstation delegates on payment basis. Due to limited funding, delegates are requested to make their own arrangements for traveling from their host institutions/organizations.

How to reach Sagar

Sagar (M.P.) is a divisional head quarter and well connected by rail and all-season roads. It has a moderate climate and temperature normally remains 10-18° C in winter. Sagar railway station is mentioned as Saugor (SGO) in Railway time table. Saugor station is located on Bina-Katni section of West Central Railway. It is directly connected by train to Bina Jn (75 Km), Bhopal (215 Km), Jabalpur (279 Km) and Jhansi (200 Km). Nearest airport-Bhopal (200 Km), Khajuraho (215 Km).

Registration Fees

Registration is compulsory for all the delegates.

§Indian Academicians/Scientists/Faculty: ₹ 1000/-*§ Indian Academicians/Scientists/Faculty: ₹ 4000/-**§ Indian Students/Research Scholars/Post-docs: ₹ 800/-*§ Indian Students/Research Scholars/Post-docs: ₹ 3000/-**§ International Academicians/Scientists/Faculty: \$ 50/-

§ International Students/Research Scholars/Post-docs : \$ 20/-

Bank Details

Name: Convener, International Conference

Anthropology, DHSGSU

Account No: 41572888113
Branch: Saugor University

Bank Name: State Bank of India (SBI)

IFSC Code: SBIN0001143 MICR No: 470002003

CONTACT US



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Sagar 470 003 (M.P.)India







syadav@dhsgsu.edu.in

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Hon'ble Vi<mark>ce Chancellor</mark> Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya Sagar

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CONTEMPORARY TRENDS IN SOCIO-CULTURAL AND BIOLOGICAL VARIATION: REVISITING ETHNOGRAPHIC METHODS OF HUMAN DIVERSITY

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

13-14 February, 2023





Dr. Mikhail Yakushev Director, PRC Moscow



Dr. Denis Pezhemsky Deputy Director, PRC Moscow

Organized by

Department of Anthropology

Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar (M.P.), India (A Central University)

Paleoethnology Research Centre

Moscow, Russia

In Collaboration with

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya

and

Anthropological Survey of India

Ministry of Culture, Government of India

^{*}Without accommodation **With accommodation

The University

Doctor Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya Sagar (A Central University), formerly University of Saugor, was established on 18th July 1946 by Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour (Nov. 26, 1870 – Dec. 25, 1949) by his lifetime savings. This 18th University of India and the oldest and the biggest University of Madhya Pradesh has perhaps the singular distinction of being founded by the munificence of a single person's hard-earned money of about two crores of rupees. Apart from being a great jurist and legal luminary par excellence, he was a great Patriot, Philanthropist, Educationist and Social Reformer.

Dr. Hari Singh Gour was the first Vice-Chancellor of University of Delhi (1922 to 1926) and first Dean (1924) of The Faculty of Law in the University of Delhi. The University is situated 5 Km east of Sagar city and its campus covers an area of 1312.89 acres over Pathariya hills connected to the Vindhya Range, surrounded by lush green forest (about 100 acres) within its campus and has effectively contributed to the maintenance and preservation of ecosystem and its biodiversity. It is one of the finest picturesque campuses in India.

It has 36 University teaching departments (number keeps adding) 11 schools and 19 affiliated colleges covering various districts of M.P. There are 4 hostels for boys (940 seats) and two hostels for girls (app. 400 seats). The Jawaharlal Nehru Library of the University has more than 4,00,000 books. As many as 26 departments have their own departmental libraries. The NAAC appointed by UGC has awarded 'A' Grade re-accreditation to this University. This University got Central University status w.e.f. 15th Jan 2009.

The Department

Anthropology department has been actively involved in academic as well as research in the field of Physical/ Biological and Social-cultural Anthropology. It came into existence in July 1957 from its mother department viz. Anthropogeography. Currently, the Department is headed by Prof. Rajesh Kumar Gautam. The department is jeweled by five renowned faculties who are known for their contribution to the discipline viz., Prof. K.K.N. Sharma, Prof. Rajesh Kumar Gautam, Dr. Sonia Kaushal, Dr. A. Bijayasundari Devi and Dr. Sarvendra Yadav. They are specialized in the varied fields of biological and socio-cultural Anthropology.

The Department is credited with various research books and research papers in various national/international journals and is also actively involved in organizing various National, International conferences/symposia/seminars. Under the scheme of global initiatives of the academic network (GIAN), the Department has organized 3 programs and hosted international faculty from the USA and Poland. Two of such programs was organized by Prof. Rajesh Kumar Gautam and one by Dr. Sarvendra Yadav. The department has produced 98 Ph.D. whereas currently, 27 research scholars are pursuing their Doctoral Degree.

Concept Note

Anthropology and its allied disciplines have, since their inception, recognized and valorized diversity in all its various dimensions. This includes biological differences, involving studying variation in human populations, and socio-cultural characteristics, emphasizing aspects of ethnicity, religion, caste, gender, age, sexuality, and disability for better cross-cultural understanding of different societies. 'Diversity' is a term with a set of meanings; perhaps its most popular connotation in contemporary times is multiculturalism. More broadly, however, it is "the condition of having or being composed of differing elements." These elements can range from physical/biological characteristics to cultural traits. According to the UNESCO Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001), cultural diversity is considered to encompass "all communities in the world, each of them with their own identity determined by ethnicity, history, language, religion and art." Relying primarily on comparative empirical investigations and theoretical formulations, ethnographic researches have tried to study these "diversities" across human populations to discern certain patterns, commonalities, and associations. Several historical and recent developments like globalization-induced-migration have amplified the process of diversification of human populations. Since anthropologists have historically worked in small-scale, relatively homogeneous groups, this migration-driven intermixing of different religious and ethnic groups has posed a new challenge to the physical and socio-cultural anthropologists and compelled them to revisit and reinvent their ethnographic methods.

The Indian sub-continent in Eurasia region is one of the most diverse areas not only geographically but also in terms of various biological elements, religions, rituals, customs, and cultures. The pace and quantum of changes due to globalization and migration have, for instance, imparted an ephemeral, fragmented and emergent quality to culture.

Objectives

To better understand the ongoing changes and their myriad effects on diversities described above, this conference will investigate the following issues related to the anthropological toolkit:

- 1. How does ethnography need to be adapted to study culture which is often de-centered and dispersed and not simply a property of specific places and groups?
- 2. How have new forms of human sociality, such as that exemplified by the rise of social media provide a new site for the emergence and evolution of culture and social relations?
- 3. How is the movement and mixing of human populations helping to break down barriers related to marriages practices, such as endogamy?
- 4. What are the political challenges resulting from various cultural, social, and biological fluidities and dissolving of boundaries?

5. What are the existing and emerging anthropometric techniques of studying human variation at our disposal?

The conference will assemble leading researchers from different fields to present and discuss state-of-the-art approaches to address long-standing questions about past and present human diversity in India. These questions include human origins in India, cultural transitions, and the various methods of studying these changes. Conference contributions will span the fields of socio-cultural anthropology, paleoanthropology, biological/physical anthropology, archaeology, sociology, and population genetics. The overarching goal of the conference is to assemble experts with multidisciplinary thinking to collaborate in new cross-bridging initiatives to study human diversity across India.

Sub-themes

- Recent Trends in Study of Human Diversity and Variation
- Cultural Diversity in Post-liberal Age
- Population Affinities, History, and Migratory Patterns
- Transnational Migration and Inter-mixing of Populations
- Social and Political Challenges of Inter-mixing of Populations
- Ethnography in Multi-sited and Multicultural Spaces
- Multi-ethnicity and Multiculturalism in Post-truth Era
- Social Media as a New Ethnographic Field.
- Reconstructing Human Past using Ancient DNA
- Anthropometry and Body Composition
- Recent Trends in Population Genetics
- Diversity and Variation in Indigenous Communities
- Diversity in Health Practices
- Diversity in Formal and Informal Education
- Ethnic Diversity in Human Growth & Nutrition

Call for Abstract/ Papers

Abstracts are invited on the identified themes of the conference (not exceeding 300 words) in MS word font 12 (Times New Romans) single spacing and should be sent to syadav@dhsgsu.edu.in
The name of the presenting author should be marked with an asterisk (*). Submit abstract through following link—



QR for Abstract Submission

https://forms.gle/JvTgGUP4vVaCEV478

Not more than two papers, either alone or with co-authors should be submitted.

Last date for submission of abstracts is 30th January2023 and acceptance/rejection of abstracts will be notified by 07thFebruary 2023.

last date for submission of abstracts extended till 07TH February 2023.

Submission of Full Paper

Last date for submission of full papers (6000-7000 words) is 10th February 2023.

* Selected quality research papers will be published in a book format with ISBN.