Registration
Registration is compulsory for all the delegates. The Registration fee along with the filled-in Registration Form must be sent to: The Organizing Secretary, 46th Annual Conference of the Indian Anthropological Society [46th AC IAS], Department of Anthropology, Manipur University, Manipur 795003. [Signed scanned copy of the same can be sent, as well, by e-mail: seminarasm2016@gmail.com]
Final date of registration is October 15, 2016.

Registration Fee
1. Outstation participants (with accommodation) Rs.1,500/-
2. Local participants Rs.1,000/-
3. Outstation Research Scholars/Students (with accommodation) Rs.1,000/-
4. Local Research Scholars/Students Rs.700/-
5. For members of IAS (with accommodation) Rs.1,000/-
6. Accompanying person (with accommodation) Rs.1,200/-
7. Spot Registration will be permissible with an extra amount of Rs.100/-

Travel Support
Minimum Travel support by AC III tier / Sleeper Class / Long Distance Bus Fare will be provided to outstation participants (paper presenter only) subject to the availability of funds. The outstation participants are also encouraged to manage travel grant from their respective institution, if possible. Part/full support on the cheapest Economy Class Airfare (preferably by Air India) may be possible for the outstation participants subject to the availability of funds.

Accommodation
Modest accommodation will be provided to the participants on request. Request for accommodation should reach us in seminarasm2016@gmail.com latest by October 15, 2016 along with Registration Fees.

How to reach Imphal
Well connected through Airways, Railways & Roadways.
Airways: Daily flight from Guwahati, Kolkata, New Delhi. Three flights in a week from Agartala, Aizawl.
Railways: NH-39 links Imphal with railhead at Dimapur in Nagaland 215 km to the north. NH 3 links Imphal with railhead at Jiribam 225 km in the south-west.
Roadways: Privately owned and managed vehicles run daily from Imphal to Guwahati and Dimapur, Jiribam and back.
Internal travels are facilitated with numerous Taxis & Autorickshaws. Private Rental Cab service Virgo (Contact No. 070850 57575) is also available throughout the city.

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3. Representative Members of the Anthropological Department, Manipur University
   Dr. P. Krishnakumari Devi, Dr. Joshila Leima, Dr. N. Achoubi Devi, Dr. H. Saraj Singh.
About the Seminar

It gives us immense pleasure to announce that on the occasion of the 46th Annual Conference of The Indian Anthropological Society, a national seminar on the theme ‘Anthropological Research in North East India: Retrospect and Prospect’ will be organized. The conference will have 3 Memorial lectures and a seminar on the proposed theme. We look forward for your participation and active contribution in various sessions to make the conference a real success.

Memorial Lectures are organized by The Indian Anthropological Society to pay homage to the three doyens of Indian Anthropology. These are:

(a) Nirnmal Kundu Bose Memorial Lecture
[Speaker: Professor T.B. Subha, Vice Chancellor, Siksin University]

(b) Sasanka Sekhar Sarkar Memorial Lecture
[Speaker: Professor Bapukan Choudhury, Gauhati University]

(c) Dharanir Sen Memorial Lecture
[Speaker: Prof. M. ManiBabu, Manipur University]

Theme of the Seminar

North East India, covering an area of 2,612,185 sq Km which shares 7.9% area of the whole country and inhabited by as many as 3,88,776,769 persons is often considered as a Mini India due to its heterogeneity nature. The region, with 70% hilly area has been the home to many as 220 different diverse ethnic communities which is more than one third of the total number of tribes in India having different socio-cultural and ethno-linguistic characters. Each community, mostly tribal groups, has its own socio-cultural characteristics which make unique on its own. These societies have rich cultural tradition which is more or less centered on the natural resources and environment. From the earlier times, understanding the cultural significance and relevance of each community’s tradition with respect to its ecological niche has been the interest of various ethnographers.

Of late, these small communities have experienced changing scenario in respect of cultural traits, both tangible and intangible, because of the impact of multidimensional and influx leading a new dimension in the already existed man environment relationship of these societies. In the present days, various smaller communities of this region are facing the dilemma of ethnic identity. This in further leads to the problems of conflict both inter and intra-community, and as well against the authority, as well. Lack of skills and infrastructure development, unemployment in the region also bring out various social problems. Social scientists, especially social anthropologists, are very much interested in understanding such problems and seek for remedial strategies from earlier times. The trend of analytical exploration of social issues and problems will be main concerns of social sciences research even in the future.

Apart from the social perspectives of the people of the region, the region is also archaeologically rich. It is often considered as meeting point of Sub Indian archaic culture and East Asian culture. Archiac remains of the early human civilization somehow depict the possibility of cultural continuity between these two parts of the continent. Not only depicting the cultural heritage, such archeological evidences also suggest human survival in this region in the early course of human migration and settlement. Culturally, these remains illustrated the type of settlement, social organization of those early human civilizations, which help further in understanding the simple societies of this region. In biological sense, the adaptive response of humans towards the harsh environment might have resulted in physiological and physiological variation of those archaic humans, apart from the contribution of archaic human migration.

Though the peopling of India is still a matter of investigation, the peopling of the north eastern region is more complicated. The possibility of out of India migration to East Asia through North East India has been proposed highlighting the region as corridor, migration to East Asia through North East India has been proposed. The hypothesis was attempted to validate through genetic studies. At the same time, the peopling of the north eastern region is more complicated. The possibility of out of India migration to East Asia through North East India has been proposed highlighting the region as corridor, migration to East Asia through North East India has been proposed. The hypothesis was attempted to validate through genetic and non genetic studies. At the same time, migration to East Asia through North East India has been proposed highlighting the region as corridor, migration to East Asia through North East India has been proposed. The hypothesis was attempted to validate through genetic studies. The region is also archaeologically rich. At the same time, migration to East Asia through North East India has been proposed. The hypothesis was attempted to validate through genetic studies. At the same time, migration to East Asia through North East India has been proposed. The hypothesis was attempted to validate through genetic studies. At the same time, migration to East Asia through North East India has been proposed. The hypothesis was attempted to validate through genetic studies. At the same time, migration to East Asia through North East India has been proposed. The hypothesis was attempted to validate through genetic studies. At the same time, migration to East Asia through North East India has been proposed. The hypothesis was attempted to validate through genetic studies. At the same time, migration to East Asia through North East India has been proposed. The hypothesis was attempted to validate through genetic studies.

Gene Environment Interaction in Etiology of Complex Disorders

Sub themes:

- Community Development Programs: An Insight Approach
- Women Empowerment and Gender Issues
- Bio-Social Approach in Understanding the trends of Communicable and Non Communicable Disease
- Lifestyle Changes and Its Consequences
- Substance Abuse among youth and Its Impact in the Society
- Social Changes: Its Consequences and Development
- Ethnomedicine in the Contemporary Society
- Human Adaptation and Ecological problems
- Con Flicts and Social Chaos
- Genetic Diversity in Archaic Human Migration
- Selection Intensity and Common Genetic disorders
- Gene Environment Interaction in Etiology of Complex Disorders
- Population Dynamics and Social Change
- Reproductive Health and Cultural Significance
- Ethnomaecology and Its Importance
- Ecology and Tourism: An Etic Approach
- Population Variation and Its Relation to Disease Susceptibility
- Anthropology of Sports

Abstracts and Full Papers

Abstracts are invited for oral presentation in respect of any one of the proposed sub themes. The abstracts should be submitted in English language, within 300 word, typed in MS Word, in 12 font size, ‘Times New Roman’, with 1.5 line spacing. The abstract should be presented under the following subheadings: Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results/Findings and Conclusion. Proper title, author’s name and its affiliation should be mentioned in the abstract and if there are multiple authors, the paper presenter should be underlined.

Abstract and Full Paper on the same format as mentioned above are also invited only from the research scholars of below 30 years on the proposed theme of the Seminar for Prof. T. Shyamchandra Memorial Best Paper Award. The abstract should be by single author based on original research article which has the relevance of anthropological queries in North East India. Interested research scholars are encouraged to mention it in the registration form. A paper presenter is not allowed to present more than 1 paper.

All the abstracts should reach the organizing secretory, 45th Annual Conference of The Indian Anthropological Society through an Email attachment to seminarasm2016@gmail.com by October 7, 2016. Full length papers not exceeding 5000 words shall reach on or before October 15, 2016. No extension for the abstract and full paper submission date will be possible.