

The Indian Archaeological Society
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55th ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Host: School of Studies in AIHC & Archaeology, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh

Venue: Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh

Dates: **07th - 09th March (Friday– Sunday), 2025**

Dear Members,

We are happy to inform that the 55th Annual Conference of the Indian Archaeological Society (IAS), 50th Annual Conference of the Indian Society for Prehistoric and Quaternary Studies (ISPQS) and 46th Annual Conference of the History and Culture Society (HCS) will be held in collaboration with the Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh from 07th -09th March (Friday– Sunday), 2025.

Details of Registration Fees:

1. Delegates attending the conference and requiring accommodation:
INR 2500/- (Rupees two thousand five hundred only)
- 1a. Another person accompanying the delegate:
INR 2500/- (Rupees two thousand five hundred only)
2. Local Delegates/ Students/ Researchers not requiring accommodation:
INR 1000/-(Rupees one thousand only)

Participants (life members of any of the three Societies only) attending the conference are requested to send the registration fee latest by 10th February, 2025 in the account holder's name – **"Nitesh Kumar Mishra", Bank Name: Bank of Baroda, Branch: Rohinipuram, Raipur. Account No.86960100004576 IFSC Code: BARB0DBRHNP** and send the transaction details to Coordinator of Conference. (Participation form attached).

ONLY THOSE MEMBERS, WHO SEND THE REGISTRATION FEE AND ABSTRACT OF THEIR PAPER ON OR BEFORE 10th FEBRUARY, 2025, WILL BE AUTHORISED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CONFERENCE. DELEGATES REGISTERING AFTER THIS DATE WILL HAVE TO MAKE THEIR OWN LODGING AND BOARDING ARRANGEMENTS.

TOPIC OF THE SEMINAR

‘ARCHAEOLOGY OF CHHATTISGARH THROUGH THE EYES OF HISTORY’

Important features

1. All paper presenters must register by filling the registration form (enclosed herewith) along with the registration fee before 10th February, 2025.
2. The abstract of papers (English/Hindi) may contain references and have up to 03 illustrations to be presented in the session should not be more than 250 words. The abstract should be sent at the mail id: jointannualconference.2025prsu@gmail.com on or before 10th February, 2025 so that the papers can be arranged for compilation of an abstract booklet. This will also help to chalk out and print the programme for conference. **Abstract should be in MS word (.doc/.docs.) format.**
3. It is requested that Speakers taking part in the Seminar must send the copy of their **papers and the Participation form by the 10th February, 2025** in the form of soft and hard copy for submission to the organizers.
4. Due to paucity of time, no member will be permitted to present more than one paper in the conference.
5. Every presenter will get 20 minutes time to complete his/her paper in the seminar and another 05 minutes will be for discussion.
6. Besides the above, there is an **Open Session** where scholar/researcher/student will also present their paper on their Field of Specialization.
7. We are happy to inform that Dr. Asha Joshi, donar of **Namita Joshi Gold Medal** decided that an amount of Rs. 5100/- (Rupees fifty-one hundred only) will also be awarded alongwith a Gold Medal and a certificate to the Best Paper Presenter during the Annual Conference of three Societies i.e. the Indian Archaeological Society (IAS), the Indian Society for Prehistoric and Quaternary Studies (ISPQS) and the History and Culture Society (HCS) but the age limit of the recipients should not be more than 40 years as on 31.12.2024 as per certificate.

Attention

1. Members are requested to give their Mobile Number and E-mail ID for swift interactions.
2. The weather in *Raipur* in March will be pleasant and will need summer clothing.

3. The boarding and lodging arrangements will be open from March 06th evening to March 10th 2025 morning and then the facilities will be closed.
4. Raipur being the capital city of Chhattisgarh. it is well connected by Road/Train/Air from all parts of the country and nearest air port to travel Raipur by air is Swami Vivekanan Airport, Raipur (About 15 kms from Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University Raipur).
5. Participants are requested to book their tickets themselves.

A field trip will be arranged for the participants, for which separate amount may be collected. The details will be intimated in second circular.

**Kindly use the Conference e-mail for correspondence:
jointannualconference.2025prsu@gmail.com**

For any other enquiries/assistance regarding boarding/lodging at Raipur use the phone numbers of the Conference organizers given below:

Organizing Secretary

Dr. Shabeena Begam

Mob.9691712211, Email - shibu.2103@gmail.com

Coordinator

Dr. Nitesh Kumar Mishra

Assistant Professor, SoS in AIHC & Archaeology, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University,
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For any other information

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The Indian Archaeological Society
55th ANNUAL CONFERENCE- 2025
in collaboration with
Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
07th -09th March (Friday– Sunday), 2025

PARTICIPATION FORM

1. Name (in full)
(IN BLOCK LETTERS).....
 2. Mailing Address.....
.....
Phone:
E-mail:
Fax:
 3. **I am a Life Members of IAS / ISPQS / HCS:** **Yes/No**
 4. I will present the following papers (Title) in the session:
.....
Jointly with.....
 5. I am sending my Registration fee (₹.....) in the account of “**Nitesh Kumar Mishra**”, **Bank Name: Bank of Baroda, Branch: Rohinipuram, Raipur. Account No. 86960100004576 IFSC Code: BARB0DBRHNP Online Transaction Reference No./UTR No. and date:**
.....
- I am sending/have already sent the delegation fee of Rs.per
accompanying person on their behalf also: (Full name and relationship)
.....
6. I am sending/will send one copy of the Abstract of my paper on or before 10th
February, 2025.

Arrival date & time at Raipur, Chhattisgarh :
Departure date & time from Raipur, Chhattisgarh :
Mode of Travel by: Road/Train/Air:

Date:

Signature

FOR OFFICE USE

Serial Number: _____
Date of Receipt: _____

Seminar
on
'ARCHAEOLOGY OF CHHATTISGARH THROUGH THE EYES OF HISTORY'
(A Concept Note)

The Chhattisgarh region lies in tribal belt of India and studies on their Ethnoarchaeology and Anthropology have helped the scholars to understand their traditions including dance, dramas, songs, burial systems which have become a conceptual formula for study world over of tribes. Foremost names amongst them in India are Dhavalikar, MLK Murty, VN Misra, SC Malik and Sally and Lewis Binford who edited 'New Perspective in Archaeology' and DL Clarke's 'Analytical Archaeology'. These lectures were published in 1977 as New Archaeology. In his book, Sankalia already made use of the 'New Perspectives' for interpreting the various findings from Inamgaon excavations which had commenced in 1968. In particular, DL Clarke emphasized four paradigms in Indian context like morphological, ecological, anthropological and geographical. The theoretical frame of new archaeology in Indian archaeology is a knowledge acquiring discipline to consider environment as component of archaeological research and Leslie White's adaptation to its surrounding environment. The work 'Western India A regional Geography' by CD Deshpande published in 1948 has provided information on soil studies which prove that due to the presence of montmorillonite, clay minerals black soils of the Deccan Trap region retain moisture better than granitic soils. The famous Amalies historian Fernand Braudel said that history of man is the history of his relationship with environment. In 'Man Makes Himself' Gordon Childe implied that man, alongside making progress in shaping his culture, also started inventing gods (1936).

"Man" is a Social animal distinguished by 'Cultures' by ability to make tools and communicate ideas. 'Man the Tool Maker' by Kenneth P. Oakley, first published in 1949 covered a number of important discoveries in palaeolithic archaeology and human paleontology which necessitated the rewriting of some parts notably dealing with 'Implements Associated with Fossil Man' in 1957. The work of Leonard Wooley (1880-1960) 'Digging Up the Past' published in 1930 and Mortimer Wheeler – 'Archaeology from the earth' 1954 are worth reading.

Glyn Daniel in 'Hundred years of Archaeology (London, 1950) mainly discussed the development of prehistoric archaeology from 1840 to 1940 and C.W. Ceram, 'Gods, Graves and Scholars' (1986) and 'A Picture History of Archaeology' (London, 1958) are important from the narrative point of view. So is the case of The Dawn of European Civilization by Gordon V. Childe (reviewed 1957), followed world over in European and Asian context with survival of food gatherers to scholarly research pattern unifying frequently archaeological data. To define this process from simple hunting and food gathering stage 'to complex societies are relatively new concerns' i.e. a study of civilizational continuum among the group of several cultures. It is a live issue inviting attention from South Asian Archaeologists vis-a-vis archaeological happenings in Near East located at the intersection of Asia and Europe suggesting an incipient stage to pastoral farming in Levant and Jordan valley including Zagros mountains. The archaeologists tried to explain this phenomena on the basis of both their shared similarities and their differences from one and another while detailing the fascinating story of human migration because of population growth within the past 12,000 years with reference to both food plants and companion animals.

For this seminar, Monica L. Smith's *Cities: The first 6000 years* (2019) is worth mentioning. These developments started six thousand years ago in places as far apart in time and space as Mesopotamia, China, Egypt, Mexico, South America, and the Indian subcontinent.

Evolution ever climbing after some ideal good,
And Reversion ever dragging Evolution in the mud.

Government policies on forest reserves have also affected tribal peoples profoundly. These have precipitated armed (if futile) resistance on the part of the tribal people. Intensive exploitation of forests has often meant allowing outsiders to cut large areas of trees (while the original tribal inhabitants were restricted from cutting), and ultimately replacing mixed forests capable of sustaining tribal life with single-product plantations.

Scholars have already discussed the historical process of tribal society, constitution of 'criminal tribes', impact of colonial rule, nature of identity movements, tribal revolts, effects of colonial and post-colonial government schemes of tribal empowerment and the role of governmental agencies in their implementation, problems and prospects of tribal development.

Mention may be made of a seminar held at the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, in collaboration with the Centre for Advanced Study in Sociology of the Delhi University, on Tribal Situation in India (1969). The tribal scene was becoming rapidly politicized, and tribal unrest had turned violent at a few places. A new tribal image was emerging. Prof. Niharranjan Ray emphasized about the forces released by the establishment of the British Raj such as opening up of the country, extension of communications and administration; advent of Christianity; and development of anthropological studies, whereas Prof. MN Srinivas felt the need for gathering systematic information, which is vital to the success of planned change, and for a dialogue between policy-makers and social scientists. SC Dube, spoke about the recurrent convulsions that have gripped the Indian scene and Roy Burman spoke on tribal demography set the tribal situation in the perspective of the Census (1961). DN Majumdar, opined that "the Garos think Christianity and education go together. After a child gets into a school, he is regarded as a Christian even by his *Songsarek* (non-Christian) parent. During my fifteen years of stay among the non-Christian Garos I found only one literate male who continues to regard himself as a *Songsarek*". The process of integration is not one generation process. In spite of isolation, the way many tribal leaders reacted and helped, needs to be appreciated, understood and consolidated (1972, p. 593). Bose as a moderator of the seminar sum up, tribal economy shows endless variations from shifting cultivation to settle but was no longer self-sufficient. The political aspect of the tribal situation in Central zone have been vividly brought out by Surjit Sinha, LK Mahapatra, LP Vidyarthi on the movement leadership. Suresh Singh, a well known scholar who has contributed to his best while editing 'Tribal Situation in India'.

If one may go by a comprehensive account of the tribal situation in Chotanagpur presented by Sachchidanand and Surjit Sinha, it was to stress on the interaction between tribals and non-tribals at all levels and in all respects within the composite regional system.

(K.N. Dikshit)