

- Using cultural talent to develop the entertainment industry in the state, thereby promoting employment.
- Promoting those qualities and values that sets the culture of the state as one of the brightest jewels in India's culture milieu;
- Instillation of national pride in the people and propel every citizen to give their best in their chosen field of activity.
- Imbibing a sense of appreciation of the traditional art and culture among the younger generation from school level.

TERI

A dynamic and flexible not-for-profit organization with a global vision and a local focus, TERI is deeply committed to every aspect of sustainable development. From providing environment-friendly solutions to rural energy problems to tackling issues of global climate change across continents and advancing solutions to growing urban transport and air pollution problems, TERI's activities range from formulating local- and national-level strategies to suggesting global solutions to critical energy

and environmental issues. With over 1,000 employees drawn from diverse disciplines, the Institute's work is supported by ministries and departments of the government, various bilateral and multilateral organizations, and corporations of repute.

TERI North East

The North-Eastern Regional Centre of TERI was established in 1993 in Guwahati (Assam) with the aim of understanding energy and environment related issues and seeking feasible solutions to anthropogenically induced imprints on the fragile ecology of the region. Over the years of its existence and its commitment, the centre worked persistently towards development, implementation and evaluation of practical interventions suitable for the region. This endeavour included activities related to Energy planning exercises and studies, implementation of Renewable Energy Technologies. Biotechnological research of the regional centre is traced back to a micropropagation project in the year 1999 by setting up a plant tissue culture laboratory

that is committed to developing genotype specific micropropagation protocols. Since then the centre has consistently strengthened its facility and effort towards biotechnological research. The Biotechnology Area is engaged in development of micropropagation protocol for production of quality planting materials. It has also expanded its research effort into exploration of potential algal strains for biofuel production, wastewater treatment, molecular genetics, bio-control,

field trials, and crop improvement through mutation induction. The Agriculture and Rural Extension Area of the centre focuses on rural development and extension-oriented activities and implementation of projects related to agriculture and horticulture development, natural resource management, and watershed development activities. The Centre is committed to encouraging and building on local skills and providing appropriate training for sustained capacity building.



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Co-organizer



Organizer



The Energy and Resources Institute

Knowledge Partner



Department of Cultural Affairs
Government of Assam



WORKSHOP ON MANAGEMENT AND PRESERVATION OF INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE A NORTH-EAST PERSPECTIVE

19–21 November 2015
Assam Administrative Staff
College, Guwahati

Jointly Organized by
Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA)
and
TERI North East

Background

Indigenous Knowledge (IK) refers to the knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous groups in matters related to agriculture and environmental management, medicine and health, and art and language. Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCEs) are also part of IK. Like IK, TCEs have also been passed from one generation to the next (orally or by tradition) and are an integral part of a culture's identity and heritage. These expressions include, but are not limited to, music and song, stories, symbols, dances, rituals, architecture, arts and crafts.

Indigenous knowledge has been noted to make a significant contribution to sustainable development of local communities, as it is seen as a set of perceptions, information, and behaviour that guide local community members to use the land and natural resources. The goal of managing indigenous knowledge is to provide the right information to the right people at the right time.

Objectives

- To understand the management and preservation of traditional cultural knowledge
- To learn the means and ways to store the tacit and explicit knowledge
- To share information used by indigenous people for national and cultural management
- To implement programmes to collect, preserve, and disseminate indigenous and local traditional knowledge resources
- To make available and promote information resources which support research and learning about indigenous and local traditional knowledge, its importance, and use in modern society
- To communicate and increase the outreach and publicize the value, contribution, and importance of indigenous and local traditional knowledge to both non-indigenous and indigenous people.

Participation

The workshop is expected to draw professionals from a wide range of disciplines. **Around 50-60 participants on first-cum-first basis** with keen knowledge and interest on cultural resource management will add value to them. There is **no participation fee** for this workshop.

Topics for the Workshop

The workshop will include lectures, presentations and best practices, case study demonstrations, and will cover the following topics:

- Different Facets of Cultural Resource Management
- How to do Organized Research
- Preservation of Cultural Knowledge Resource: Documentation and Archiving
- Writing Skills, including How to Write a Research Article, Proposal, along with Technical Writing
- Academic Integrity—Copyright, Plagiarism, Digital Rights Management
- Tools and Techniques for Reference Management



Programme Structure (tentative)

- November 18, 2015 : Registration (post 2:00 p.m.)
- November 19, 2015 : Registration (9:00 a.m. onwards)
- Inaugural Session: 10:00–11:00 a.m.

November 19, 2015

Technical Session 1: Cultural Resource Management

In this session, we would get an overview on the concept of Cultural Resource Management and how this is currently dealt with in the North-East as well as other organizations and institutions, who are involved in the management, preservation, and restoration of cultural heritage of India.

Technical Session 2: Indigenous Methods to Preserve and Conserve Knowledge

Workshop 1: Preservation and Conservation of Indigenous Knowledge: A North-East Perspective

This would be an interactive session where the participants will be allowed to debate on the current indigenous practices to preserve and conserve knowledge. Some of the best practices and case studies of different NE states would be highlighted in this session.

November 20, 2015

Technical Session 3: Research Management

This session, would be devoted to different facets of research and its application. There will also be sessions related to Academic Integrity, Plagiarism and Copyright Compliance, and Open Source Software Platform applications.

Research Skills and Strategy – I

Workshop 2: Open Source Software Platform Applications for Research Management

Technical Session 4: Managing Indigenous Knowledge

This session will revolve around the management of indigenous knowledge, which is available in both forms, tacit and explicit. In this session, a global framework will be presented on how these two categories of knowledge resources are stored and utilized in other developed countries.

Workshop 3: Management and Organization of Tacit and Explicit Knowledge

November 21, 2015

Technical Session 5: Research Writing Skills and Techniques

There are different types of virtual and digital landscapes of cultural resources, which will help to increase the outreach of these cultural heritages.

Research Skills and Strategy – II

Project Management and Writing Skills

Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts

The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), established in memory of Smt. Indira Gandhi, is visualized as a centre encompassing the study and experience of all the arts—each form with its own integrity, yet within a dimension of mutual interdependence, interrelated with nature, social structure, and cosmology.

This view of the arts, integrated with, and essential to the larger matrix of human culture, is predicated upon Smt. Gandhi's recognition of the role of arts as essential to the integral quality of person, at home with himself and society. It partakes of the holistic worldview so powerfully articulated throughout Indian tradition, and emphasized by modern Indian leaders from Mahatma Gandhi to Rabindranath Tagore.

The arts in this context are understood to comprise the fields of creative and critical literature, written and oral; the visual arts, ranging from architecture, sculpture, painting, and graphics to general material culture, photography and film; the performing arts of music, dance, and theatre in their broadest connotation; and all else in fairs, festivals, and lifestyle that has an artistic dimension. In its initial stages, the Centre plans to focus on India; and later expand its horizons to other civilizations and cultures. Through diverse programmes of research, publication, training, creative activities, and performance, the IGNCA seeks to place the arts within the context of the natural and human environment. The fundamental approach of the Centre is that the nature of all its work will be both multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary.

Recognizing the need to encompass and preserve the distributed fragments of Indian art and culture, a pioneering attempt has been made by the IGNCA to serve as a major resource centre for the arts, especially written, oral, and visual materials. One of the

programmes of this centre, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), is to utilize multimedia computer technology to create a wide variety of software packages that communicate cultural information. Multimedia technology allows the user to interact and explore the subject in a non-linear mode by combining audio, text, graphics, animation, and video on a computer.

Cultural Affairs Department Government of Assam

In the year 1987, an independent Department of Cultural Affairs was created by the Government of Assam, aiming to develop ways and means through which the basic cultural and aesthetic sensibilities of the people remain active and dynamic. The activities are carried out through the four directorates and other autonomous bodies/societies. So far, the Cultural Affairs Department, Government of Assam has achieved many milestones such as:

- Preservation and promotion of the living culture of the ethnic and indigenous tribes and communities of the state.
- Preservation and promotion of the ancient monuments and historical sites, such as monuments of our glorious past.
- Preservation and promotion of the unique Sattriya culture of the state.
- Scouting for talent in music, dance, acting, fine arts, etc., from different parts of the state and providing them adequate opportunity and exposure for developing their talent.
- Promoting cultural and emotional integration among the people of the state and also with other states of the country and spreading the message of peace, universal brotherhood, and national unity.
- Publicity of the unique cultural mosaic of the state with its infinite variety throughout the world and promotion of the state as a cultural destination.