Chapter 1
Anthropocene, Urban, and Antho-Socio-Ecology Planning Resilience

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze some of the existing implications between urban anthropology and Anthropocene urban socio-ecology planning resilience, beginning from the assumption that urban anthropology gives support to create and develop any urban planning based on the Anthropocene urban socio-ecology resilience. The methods employes are analytical-descriptive based on an ethnographic interpretation and reflection of the theoretical and empirical literature review. The analysis concludes that urban anthropology fundamentals give support to strengthen the Anthropocene orientation of the urban socioecological planning resilience.

INTRODUCTION

Urban anthropology is a scientific discipline epistemologically and intricately linked and interrelated with other scientific theories. Anthropology, like any social science, predicts various phenomena (Álvarez, 2016; Brady, 2019; Grimmer et al., 2021; Hindman, 2015; Hofman et al., 2017; Hofman et al., 2021; Taagepera, 2008). The scientific status of anthropology goes beyond the conception of a soft, interpretative, and humanistic phenomenon to interpret meanings, to use quantitative techniques, to apply formal methods in experimental designs, to postulate scientific theories predicting phenomena and formulating scientific laws linked and interrelated with other scientific theories.

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On the other hand, the term resilience was introduced by Holling (1973) in the field of socio-ecological research to describe the ability of the socio-ecosystem to return to its original shape after having been deformed by the impact of external pressures from the external environment. Resilience influences urban planning and innovation, urban infrastructure construction and development leading to urban and regional economic resilience as one of the contents of research on resilience in urban planning and governance.

Likewise, the improvement of urban socio-ecological resilience contributes to the prevention, management, and reduction of catastrophes, which strengthens urban resilience processes (Yang, Lili & Hongchi, 2022). Some approaches to urban anthropology do not consider it a science and those who prefer theories or the particular over the universal, and those who choose to interpret rather than explain.

However, the anthropological approach to urban socio-ecological resilience has shorter interactions in time between social groups that aim at urban socio-ecological resilience planning and green innovations. The development of urban anthropological motivation on creative capacities generates the conditions of the local innovation economy based on urban socio-ecological planning and green innovation areas. Being that, currently, international institutions are dedicated to studying lateral work with groups of experts in urban socio-ecological planning and areas of green innovation with the support of urban anthropology (Hannerz, 2004; Holmes & Marcus, 2006, 2021; Ortner, 2010, 2013).

On the other hand, the changes from traditional urban anthropology to the urban sociology of the Anthropocene and resilience have been analyzed by Kuhn (1962/1996) who has focused on paradigm shifts, focusing on the epistemic cycles of the methods of research from its rise and decline. Thus, this study aims to analyze some of the relationships and implications between urban anthropology and urban socio-ecological planning for the resilience of the Anthropocene. To achieve this goal, this study first starts from the analysis through the study of organizational and urban anthropology cases, followed by urban socio-ecological resilience planning and urban green innovation areas. Finally, some conclusions are offered.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

The ancient Greeks developed critical thinking about urban socio-ecological resilience based on mutualistic relationships (Egerton, 2001). Currently it is recognized that the socio-ecological change of societies is caused by exogenous factors, such as globalization, colonialism, capitalism, etc. Some colonial societies are composed of heterogeneous elements with instability due to divergent interests (Radcliffe-Brown, 1940). Similarly, the phenomena of sociology, anthropology, and political science differ from individual behavior, according to Bunge (1999), who argues that predicting the behavior of an unknown individual is different from predicting the behavior of a system. However, the social sciences have translated small group prediction into complex social systems using sophisticated computational methods (Bunge, 1999; Kaplan, 1940).

Likewise, it is recognized that a scientific law is a logical-mathematical representation of the relationships between variables (Pfeifer, 2006). Scientific predictions arise from the verification and application of a theory capable of explaining specific phenomena. Research in urban anthropology and socio-ecology of resilience in the fields of urban planning and green innovation using interdisciplinary methodologies is changing people's societies, which is relevant for research on a global scale. However, anthropomorphic representations in research have not been convincing in favor of the functional hypothesis.