

About Jiwaji University

Jiwaji University, Gwalior came into existence on May 23rd, 1964, through M.P. Govt. Ordinance No. 15 of 1963. Late Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, the then President of India, laid the foundation stone on 11th sprawling campus of over December 1964 at a 225 acres of land at Naulakha Parade Ground. This was a generous contribution of particular Kailashwasi family, Respectable Scindia in Maharaja Shrimant Jiwaji Rao Scindia and Respectable late Rajmata Shrimati Vijayaraje Scindia. The institution was christened after the name of Kailashwasi Shrimant Jiwaji Rao Scindia as a standing memorial to his persona. The motto of the university is embedded in its logo "Vidyaya Prapyate Tejah"

Vision

Our ability to enhance the well-being of the people by educating, creating knowledge and serving the society by putting the knowledge to work with excellence. To advance the professional competence of youth and inculcate in them the urge to recognize challenges as opportunities.

Mission

Jiwaji University aims to lead the nation in research and education. We seek to do this in ways which benefit society on a national and a global scale .University strives to create knowledge, to open the minds of students to that knowledge, and to enable students to take best advantage of their educational opportunities. Jiwaji University embodies the spirit of excellence in teaching and research. Value creation through economic, social, and environmental development targeted to an increasingly global and multicultural world.

Preamble

Ayurveda is one of the most ancient systems of health care in the world and is used in the prevention, and treatment of physical and mental illnesses. Ayurveda is based on 5000 years of medical practice and experience. Observational theories proved by trial and error experimentation form the genesis and basis of Ayurveda. Ayurveda is *Prakriti based*, wholistic in approach with emphasis on health promotion, disease prevention, early diagnosis and offers person based treatment. The modern pharmacogenomics reemphasizes and endorses this person-centered medicine.

Thus Ayurveda offers uniquely patient-oriented medicine which provides maximum therapeutic efficacy and high safety to a particular person with a particular disorder, under specified conditions depending on individual *prakruti* constitution. The recent development in 'systems biology' research is acknowledging holistic concept(s) in therapeutic approach being advocated by Ayurveda since long.

The Ayurveda encompassing 'Panchakarma' & 'Yoga' provides effective health care solutions to several chronic metabolic diseases for which no curative therapies are provided in Western system of medicine. However, the documentation of evidences to support various therapeutic claims is very crucial. Mere reference to classical texts is not sufficient as scientific evidence. There is a dire need for scientific experimentation of Ayurvedic concepts and therapies employing tools of modern systems of medicine.

Heritage pride and past glory-based emotional attitudes as reflected by complacency, defensive and dogmatic attitude among senior Ayurvedic practitioners, is one of the reasons for slow progression in evidence-based scientific studies in Ayurveda. There should be a continuous quest for insertion of new knowledge through research and development. With the development of modern technology, it has become possible to determine the pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics and mechanisms of action of many herbal based Ayurveda formulations. A pioneering study showed significant correlation between HLA alleles and Ayurvedic *Prakriti* type suggesting possible variations in drug metabolism rates in persons with different *Prakriti*.

Thus, Ayurveda needs to be experimented with help of current technologies available in biomedical science. Embracing modernity by Ayurvedic community will not distort basic concepts of Ayurveda. Adoption of modern tools for diagnosis and for monitoring therapeutic efficacies of Ayurvedic formulations does not deter any physician from maintaining heritage identity. A well-designed rigorous scientific research on medicines and therapeutic practices of Ayurveda is necessary and forms the theme of this global symposium.

Areas of focus

- 1. Scientific verification of 'Prakriti'
- 2. Scientific validation of Ayurvedic therapies
- 3. Role of Pachakarma, Yoga and Naturopathy in health care
- 4. Reproductive Health & Child Care
- 5. Good manufacturing practices, quality control and pharmaceutical technologies for Ayurvedic medicine
- 6. Tools of modern medicine role in Ayurvedic practices
- Western & Eastern systems of medicine Variations, conjunctions & integration
- 8. Nanotechnology in Ayurvedic therapies
- 9. Pharmacovigilance
- 10. Ayurvedic Nutrition

Panel discussion:

There shall be a panel discussion on various themes of the Conference and it will be chaired by Secretary/Advisor of Ministry of AYUSH, New Delhi

Note:

- Quiz Competitions for students, Young doctors/physicians awards
- Selected Abstracts with full papers will be published as Special Issue.

For further info please visit our websites:

https://www.globalayurvedaconferences.com

https://www.jiwaji.edu

AWARDS FOR YOUNG DOCTORS/Ph.D/PG/UG STUDENTS

Young Scientist awards (Oral presentations-Theme based)

- Open to young faculty, PhD and PG students
- ➢ Age limit: 40 yrs

II. Oral presentation awards

I.

- Open to PhD & PG students
- Age limit: 35 yrs

III. Poster presentation awards

Open to PG & UG students (Awards in both the categories)
Age limit: 30 yrs

IV. Quiz (Subject and Theme based)

- Open to PG & UG students (Awards in both the categories)
- Age limit: 30 yrs
- Note: 1. There shall be 3 awards (1st, 2nd, 3rd) in each of the categories
 - 2. Those intend to participate in the competitions are to register separately by paying additional registration fee of Rs. 500/- (for each category)
 - **3.** The train fare (limited to 3rd class AC) of first three toppers in each of the categories will be reimbursed by the Organizers.

Scientific Sessions

The Scientific sessions would consist of plenary talks, Invited lectures, oral and poster presentations.

Abstract

Abstracts for presentation are invited from October 20th, 2019 to November 30th, 2019, and the same should be sent to

ayuranveshanajiwaji2019@gmail.com

- The abstract should contain title of the presentation, authors and institutional affiliation and email id for correspondence.
- The abstract should be structured (Introduction, Methods, Results, Conclusion, and Acknowledgement).
- The abstract should not exceed 400 words and should be in Times Roman font size 12. If it is in Hindi use "Unicode font" size 12.
- The name of presenting author should be underlined, Authors: Indicate corresponding author with asterisk (*)
- The work should be original and must not be published or presented at any other meeting.
- Please mention the mode of presentation (oral/poster) on top of abstract.
- Authors selected for oral and poster presentation will be informed. Notification and instructions will be sent to the author's e-mail address provided at the time of abstract submission.
- All submissions shall go through a peer review process by a preselected abstract review committee.
- All abstracts will be screened for plagiarism using appropriate Software.

Registration is mandatory for participation

A scanned copy of duly filled registration form with transaction details is to be appended with abstracts for Oral presentation and Posters.

Poster : Recommended Poster Size: 3ft (width) X 4 ft (length), poster should be readable from 5 fts.

Panel discussion

There would be a panel discussion on issues plaguing Ayurvedic medicine and practice at the end of scientific sessions. The panelists would comprise of distinguished academicians and policy decision makers.

Plenary lectures and Invited talks (confirmed till this date)

- 1. Dr. V.M. Katoch, Former Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi
- 2. Prof. Dr. Abhimanyu Kumar, Vice Chancellor, DSRRAU, Jodhpur
- 3. Dr. Manoj Nesari, Advisor, Ministry of AYUSH
- 4. Dr. D.C. Katoch, Advisor, Ministry of AYUSH
- 5. Dr. Jayant Deo Pujari, President, CCIM. New Delhi
- 6. Dr. Mohd. Aslam, Advisor, DBT
- 7. Vaidya Prof. Dr. K.S. Dhiman, Director General, CCRAS
- 8. Prof. Dr. Rakesh Kumar Sharma, Vice Chancellor, Graphic Era University, Dehradun
- 9. Dr. Anup Thakar, Director, IPGTRA, Jamnagar
- 10. Dr. Tanuja Nesari, Director, AIIA, New Delhi
- 11. Dr. S.K Sharma, FASSAI, New Delhi
- 12. Dr. C.K Katiyar, Kolkata
- 13. Prof. M.S Baghel, Ex. VC, GAU, Jamnagar
- 14. Dr. Sanjeev Sharma, Director, NIA, Jaipur

- 15. Dr. Sujata Kadam, AIIA, New Delhi
- 16. Dr. Shekhar Annambotla, Pennsylvania, USA
- 17. Dr. Bharthi Kumaramangalam, NIA, Jaipur
- 18. Dr. Jeffrey S. Meyers, M.D., Delaware, USA
- 19. Dr. Nitin Shah, Toronto, Canada
- 20. Prof. B.C Harinath, Ex. Director, JBTDRC, Sevagram
- 21. Dr. Florin Bebesel, MD, Romania
- 22. Dr. G.S. Badesha, Raipur
- 23. Prof. Anil Kumar Tripathy, Dehradun
- 24. Prof. A.K Attri, Chandigarh
- 25. Dr. S. Deshmukh, Pune
- 26. Dr. Venkata N Joshi, United Kingdom
- 27. Dr. Suresh Swarnapuri, Ireland
- 28. Dr Deepika Gunawant, London, United Kingdom
- 29. Dr. Ram Adhar Yadav, Executive Director, NATRC, Kathmandu, Nepal
- 30. CEOs' of all major Ayurvedic Industries (Emami, Dabur, Himalaya, AIMIL, Baidyanath, Jiva etc)

Many other International speakers will be participating and interacting through Video conference.

Places of Tourist Significance in and around Gwalior

Gwalior had been historically rich princely State. Gwalior was ruled by the Mughals for the longest time and then the Marathas. It is a major city in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. There are several tourist spots in and around Gwalior.



Gwalior Fort: One of the major tourist focuses in Gwalior is 'Fort' which is an epitome of Gwalior dynasties. The city and its fortress have been ruled by several historic northern Indian kingdoms. The **Man Singh Palace** is one of the most amazing palaces of the

Gwalior fort. It was built by Raja Man Singh Tomar, the King of Gwalior between 1486 and 1516 AD. It was in the same palace the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb imprisoned and later murdered his brother Murad. Then there is gruesome Jauhar Kund, where the women of the harem burnt themselves to death after the defeat of the king of Gwalior in 1232. Other significant palaces within the Gwalior Fort include the Karan Palace, the Jahangir Mahal, the Shah Jahan Mahal and the Gujri Mahal (built by Man Singh for his favorite queen, Mrignayani).

Chaturbhuj Temple at Gwalior Fort claims the world's **very first occurrence of zero** as a written number. By the 15th century, the city had a noted singing school which was attended by Tansen.



Statue of Lakshmibai: Lakshmibai's role in fight against colonial British rule is remembered to this day by Indian nationalists. She died fighting and there is a statue of Lakshmibai on her horse which commemorates her contribution to the fight for independence.



Jai Vilas Palace: The Jai Vilas Palace is a nineteenth century palace in Gwalior, established in 1874 by Maharajadhiraj Shrimant Jayatirao Sciendia the Maharaja of Gwalior, and

is still the residence of his descendants the former royal Maratha <u>Scindia</u> dynasty. It is a fine example of hybrid of European and Hindu architecture, designed and built by Sir Michael Filose.

Art and Music: Gwalior holds a major and a special position in the Indian classical music, art and literature. Gwalior is a well acknowledged place of art, associated with historic as well as contemporary evidence. Raja Man Singh Tomar, the King of Gwalior between 1486 and 1516 AD, was a patron of <u>Drupad</u>. Dhrupad is a vocal genre in Hindustani classical music, said to be the oldest still-in-use in that musical tradition.

Tomb of Tansen: Gwalior holds a major position in the Indian classical



music, with being the birthplace of the oldest Hindustani sangeet <u>gharana</u> - <u>Gwalior Gharana</u>. The Gwalior Gharana is not only the oldest Khyal <u>Gharana</u> but it is also one of the most prominent <u>gharana</u> being the one to which most classical Indian musicians can trace the origin of their style. The rise of the Gwalior

Gharana started with the reign of the great Mughal emperor <u>Akbar</u> (1542–1605). Akbar's favorite singer was Tansen, who came from the village Behat 10 km from Gwalior and whose ashes were buried in Gwalior after his death. The Tansen Tomb in Gwalior was constructed in his remembrance.

Tansen Music Festival: The Tansen Sangeet Samaroh, started in the 1930s, is celebrated every year on the Tansen Tomb in Gwalior during the month of December. Tansen Samaroh is a platform where artists from all over India gather and participate to deliver vocal and instrumental performances.



Sarod Ghar: Sarod Ghar is an institution devoted to promoting Indian classical music, heritage and culture. This Museum of Music has been set up in the old ancestral house of musician Hafiz Ali Khan. It houses ancient instruments of the Indian masters of

the past. Through this 'window' to the past, music lovers can gain a better understanding of the evolution and history of Indian classical music.



Sun Temple: The Sun Temple "Vivsvaan mandir" is dedicated to the sun god Surya. Designed as a facsimile of the Sun temple of <u>Konark</u> in Odisha, the temple was sponsored and built in the 1980s by the Birla family.

The National Chambal Wild Life Sanctuary: Chambal is a popular tourist destination that is located at the confluence of three Indian states, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The Chambal River supports some rare, endemic species of biodiversity, notably the gharial – a long-snouted, fish-eating crocodile, and the mugger crocodile, the Gangetic river dolphin, as also several species of turtles and water birds.

Bateshwar Temples: Bateshwar temple complex is home to a number of Naga sadhus who have carved out little caves and temples within the mud walls. The temple complex is made up of 200 temples and is situated deep in

the rocky cliffs of Chambal. This temple is located on the banks of Yamuna River. Just a few kilometres from the Bateshwar Temple, River Yamuna meets the River Chambal and the confluence is a superb sight for bird watching. The beauty of the place and the temples draws tourists from all over the world.

Ravines of Chambal: Chambal ravines are very quaint spots that are now home to diverse wildlife. This place is not to be missed by animal lovers as exploring the ravines on a camel safari gives an unparalleled experience.

Nearby Destinations



Agra: Very popular tourist destination that is located at a distance of 7 Km from Chambal and 150 kilometers from Gwalior. Tourists visit this place to admire the Taj Mahal, a Mughal monument that finds place in the Seven Wonders of the World. The architecture and

design of this charismatic monument is simply outstanding.

Bharatpur: It is located at 173 kilometers from Gwalior. The place is well known for the Keoladeo Ghana Bird Sanctuary that is popularly called as the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary. It is a very famous bird watching destination in India that is a haven for bird lovers.

Climate: Winter in Gwalior starts in late October, and is generally very mild with daily temperatures averaging in the 14–16 °C range, and mostly dry and sunny conditions. December and January are colder months with average lows in the 3.0 °C - 10 °C and occasional cold snaps that plummet temperatures down.

Patrons



Dr Rajesh Kotecha



Prof Sangeeta Shukla

<u>Eminent Speakers</u>

National Speakers



Dr V M Katoch



Dr Abhimanyu kumar



Dr Manoj Nesari



Dr.D.C.Katoch



Prof.Mohd.Aslam



Dr.Jayant Deo Pujari



Dr K S Dhiman



Prof .R.K.Sharma



Prof.Anoop Thakar



Dr Tanuja Nesari



Dr.S K Sharma



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Prof. Sanjeev Sharma



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Prof.Bharthi. K



Dr.G.S.Badesha



Prof B.C.Harinath



Prof A.K Tripathy



Prof.A.K.Attri



Dr.S.Deshmukha

Internationl Speakers



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Dr.Jeffery s Meyers



Dr Suresh Swarnapuri Dr. Florin Bebesel





Dr V N Joshi



Dr Nitin Shah



Dr.Ramadhar Yadav



Dr.Deepika Gunawat

CEO's Of Major Ayurvedic Companies



Dr.Anil Sharma



Dr.Sanchit Sharma



Dr Pratap Chauhan





Dr.C.K.Katiyar

Important Dates

Submission of Abstracts Acceptance letters **Registration for Conference** And Preconference workshops 20th Nov. 2019 21st Nov. 2019 25th Nov. 2019

Registration Fee

Category	Before 25th Nov. 2019	After 25 th Nov. 2019	
Undergraduates &	Rs. 2500	Rs. 3000	
Interns			
Postgraduates	Rs. 3500	Rs. 4000	
Academicians / Ph.D.	Rs. 4000	Rs. 4500	
Scholars / Practitioners			
Overseas Delegates	US\$ 100	US\$ 125	
Note: Additional fee of Rs. 500/- for participation in Competitions			

Registration Fee / advertisement tariff can be transferred online through NEFT/RTGS/ IMPS/ Bhim UPI on the given details

Name of the Account "ANVESHANA – 2019" A/c No. 3780683053 Central Bank of India (Jiwaji University Branch) Branch code -3189 IFSC code -CBIN0283189 Gwalior-474011

Pre-Conference Workshops

Workshop Title	Seats*	Before 25th Nov. 2019	After 25 th Nov. 2019
Panchakarma	25	Rs. 1500	Rs. 2000
Agnikarma	25	Rs. 1500	Rs. 2000
Uttarvasti/Ksharkarma	25	Rs. 2000	Rs. 2500

- First cum first serve basis
- One candidate can register for any two workshops if desired

Registration is mandatory for participation

A scanned copy of duly filled registration form with transaction details is to be appended with abstracts for Oral presentation and Posters.

REGISTRATION FORM FORMAT JIWAJI UNIVERSITY GWALIOR INDIA MP EVIDENCED BASED AYURVEDA ;THE NEED OF TIME ANVESHANA 2019

Full Name :
Designation :
Institute /Hospital :
Address For Correspondence
Contact No Mobile No
E.Mail :
Pre Conference Workshop Yes /No (Can opt for any two workshop)
• Panchkarma
• Agnikarma
• Ksharkarma/Uttarbasti
Title Of The Paper:
Preferred Mode Of Presentation: Invited talk Oral Poster
Accomodation(If Needed) : Hotel Institute Guest house
Mode Of Payment Online : Transaction Reference No
Bank name : Central Bank Of India Branch JU Branch (code 3189)
A/c name: Anveshana 2019, Accont no. 3780683053, IFSC: CBIN0203189

Signature and date

Souvenir Advertisement Tariff

- 1. Name of the Organization
- 2. Address with e-mail id
- 3. Contact person with phone number

Particulars	Print area size	Tariff ₹			
Back cover (Color)	,25.5 cm x 19 cm	1,00,000*			
Inside front & Back	25.5 cm x 19 cm	75,000*			
cover					
Inner pages					
Full page - Color	25.5 cm x 19 cm	60,000*			
		70,0001			
Full page – B & W	25.5 cm x 19 cm	50,000*			
Half page – color	12 x 19 cm	35,000			
Half page – B & W	12 x 19 cm	30,000			
Quarter page – Color	6 x 19 cm	25,000			
Quarter page – B & W	6 x 19 cm	20,000			

* The advertisement tariff includes one stall (10 x 15 ft) for display of products if desired
Stall Booking without advt. in Souvenir for display of products:
10 x 15 ft ₹. 25,000

Note: Advertisement material in the form of JPGE/CDR/ TTF/ PDF format should sent as attachment to: <u>ayuranveshanajiwaji2019@gmail.com</u>

Organizing Committee

Patron

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