

INVITED SPEAKERS

1. Prof. Krishna B. Pandeya, Prayag
2. Dr. A.K. Saxena, DRDO, Kanpur
3. Dr. A. K. Dixit, Kanpur
4. Dr. Rajendra Singh, DRDO, New Delhi
5. Prof. R.N. Patel, Rewa
6. Prof. M.K. Dwivedi, Indore
7. Prof. Santosh Shukla, Prayag
8. Prof. D.D. Ojha, Rajasthan
9. Prof. Sulekh Chandra, New Delhi
10. Prof. S. N. Mishra, Rewa
11. Dr. Ambar Jain, USA
12. Dr. Neeta Shukla, Australia
13. Dr. Chhinmayee Dwivedi, USA
14. Dr. Pradeep Singh, Rewa
15. Dr. Divya Khare, Shahdol
16. Dr. Navneeta Singh, Ambikapur
17. Dr. Suresh Babu, Vijaywada
18. Dr. Syam Babu, Vijaywada
19. Dr. Angad Singh, Kanpur
20. Dr. R.P.Tripathi, CDRI, Lucknow
21. Dr. Vedprakash Vayas, New Delhi
22. Dr. Shankar Rao, Jaipur
23. Dr. Umesh Shukla, Bhopal
24. Dr. Shailesh Pandey, Maihar
25. Dr. Vandana Kelkar, Gujarat
26. Dr. Sanjay Singh, CG
27. Dr. Rajendra Tripathi, Satna
28. Prof. Avnish Mishra, Lucknow
29. Dr. Rajeev Sharma, Ghaziabad
30. Dr. R.L. S. Sikawar, Satna
31. Prof. A.P. Mishra, Sagar
32. Prof. O.N. Choubey, Narmadapuram
33. Prof. G.S. Gupta, MGCGVV Chitrakoot
34. Dr. Dushyant Sharma, Haridwar
35. Dr. Nupur Mishra, Satna
36. Dr. Vandana Pathak, Chitrakoot

Patron

Prof. I.P. Tripathi

Vice-Chancellor
Raja Shankar Shah
University
Chhindwara (M.P.)

Dr. Acharya Balkrishna

Vice-Chancellor
University of Patanjali, Haridwar
General Secretary
Patanjali Research Foundation Trust
Haridwar, (U.K.)

Convenor

Dr. J.K. Wahane

Dean Student Welfare (DSW)
Raja Shankar Shah University, Chhindwara (M.P.)

Co - Convenor

Dr. Vedpriya Arya

Head
Patanjali Herbal Research
Division
Patanjali Research Foundation
Trust Haridwar (U.K.)

Dr. Rajesh Saxena

Scientific Advisor
Patanjali Herbal Research
Division
Patanjali Research Foundation
Trust, Haridwar (U.K.)

Organizing Committee

Dr. Y.K. Sharma

Principal, PMCoE Govt.
PG College, Chhindwara (M.P.)

Dr. R.S. Nag

Principal, PMCoE Govt.
PG College, Seoni (M.P.)

Dr. Ashok Marathe

Principal, PMCoE Govt. JST
PG College, Balaghat (M.P.)

Dr. Shahnaz Khan

Principal, PMCoE Govt. Science
College, Pandhurna (M.P.)

To _____

From :

Dr. Yuvraj Patil

Registrar
Raja Shankar Shah University, Chhindwara (M.P.)

For Further Information

Dr. Yuvraj Patil

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Dr. J.K. Wahane

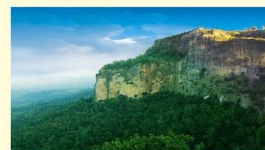
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National Workshop

On

**Chemistry, Bio-chemistry and Ayurveda of
Indian Medicinal Plants**

(27-29 October 2025)



Organizer



Raja Shankar Shah University, Chhindwara (M.P.)

Co-Organizer



**University of Patanjali, Haridwar &
Patanjali Research Foundation Trust, Haridwar (U.K.)**

Sponsored by

**The National Academy of Sciences India (NASI)
Prayag**

**Defence Research and Development Organization
(DRDO), New Delhi**

**Department of Science & Technology (DST)
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**Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
(CSIR) New Delhi
Bhopal Chapter (NASI) Chitrakoot**

**Madhya Pradesh Council of Science &
Technology (MPCST), Bhopal
AYUSH, New Delhi**

National Workshop On Chemistry, Bio-chemistry and Ayurveda of Indian Medicinal Plants (27-29 October 2025)

BACKGROUND OF THE WORKSHOP

India has over 3000 year old medicinal heritage whose main resource base was medicinal plants. We have perhaps one of the richest ethno botanical traditions in the world. Over 8000 species of plants of diverse habitats from orchids and ferns to trees, grasses, shrubs, climbers are used by local communities in different ecosystems from Ladakh to Kanyakumari and stretching to Northeast hills to Kutchh of Gujarat. Plants also became intricate part in various spheres of the human society. About 70% population of India inhabit in rural and remote areas of the forest and utilize a large number of flora for their routine requirements.

Ayurveda is the ancient (before 2500 BC) Indian system of health care and longevity. It involves a holistic view of man, his health, and illness. Ayurvedic treatment of a disease consists of salubrious use of drugs, diets, and certain practices. Medicinal preparations are invariably complex mixtures, based mostly on plant products. Around 1,250 plants are currently used in various Ayurvedic preparations. Many Indian medicinal plants have come under scientific scrutiny since the middle of the nineteenth century, although in a sporadic fashion. The first significant contribution from Ayurvedic materia medica came with the isolation of the hypersensitive alkaloid from the sarpagandha plant, valued in Ayurveda for the treatment of hypertension and insanity. This was the first important ancient-modern concordance in Ayurvedic plants. With the gradual coming of age of chemistry and biology, disciplines central to the study of biologic activities of natural products, many Ayurvedic plants have been reinvestigated.

In the early development of modern medicine, biologically active compounds from higher plants have played a vital role in providing medicines to combat pain and diseases. For example, in the British Pharmacopoeia of 1932, over 70% of organic monographs were on plant-derived products. However, with the advent of synthetic medicinal and subsequently of antibiotics, the role of plant derived therapeutic agents significantly declined in the economically developed nations.

In the last two decades, there has been a new trend in the preparation and marketing of drugs based on medicinal plants. These preparations, labeled herbal drugs or phytomedicines, are single plant extracts or fractions thereof and are distinct from the pure chemical entities of molecular drugs. These new plant-derived products are carefully standardized, and their efficacy and safety for a specific application have been demonstrated. Thus, plant-based therapeutic agents continue to have scientific,

social, and commercial significance and appear to be gathering a momentum in health-relevant areas.

Indian Medicinal Plants / herbs shows good result on disease cure. Ayurveda is the medical / Health care system which uses this as treatment base with theoretical principles. We need to research many things to find out the pharmacological action of it.

The forest area is gradually shrinking due to population explosion and increasing demand on forest resources for sustenance of human at large. A large number of medicinal plants may then disappear prematurely before their inventorization, assessment and utilization of potentials for human welfare. Sustainable utilization and conservation of medicinal plants is the demand of the time.

This workshop aims to discuss and practices all the issues pertaining to medicinal plants research, documentation, utilization, conservation activities, biochemistry, phytochemistry and chemical characterization taking place in various Universities, Institutions, Colleges and their impact on medicinal plants.

THEMES OF THE WORKSHOP

The workshop will cover the following areas-

1. Medicinal plants identification, cultivation, harvesting, processing, sustainable utilization, conservation, and threats status of medicinal plants.
2. Phytochemistry and chemical characterization of medicinal plants.
3. Medicinal plants in Indian system of medicine Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy.
4. Standardization, quality control, drug development and bio-prospecting of medicinal plants
5. Tissue culture and biotechnology of medicinal plants

TARGET GROUP

Academicians, Ayurvedic Doctors, Vaidya, Research Scholar, Students, Formers (Collector and cultivator of medicinal plants), Foresters and Other Rural People

ABOUT THE RAJA SHANKAR SHAH UNIVERSITY

Raja Shankar Shah University was established under the Gazette of Madhya Pradesh (Extraordinary) dated June 17, 2019, with the aim of becoming a leading institution both in Madhya Pradesh and across India. Designed to be a premier center of learning, the university is committed to providing innovative and integrated educational programs that will attract students and faculty from across the nation.

Strategically located on a prominent hill, easily visible from the ring road, the university's campus is designed to reflect its status as a world-class educational institution. Its curriculum is broad and inclusive, covering a wide array of disciplines

including humanities, arts, science, technology, education, law, and commerce. The university will offer a comprehensive range of programs at undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral levels, ensuring a rich and diverse academic experience for all its members.

PROCEEDING OF THE WORKSHOP

The Invited speakers are requested to submit their full paper with Title (in capital letters) Authors(s) (with presenter's name underlined) and institutions address rssuniversitycwa@gmail.com (with email, ID). The paper should be written in English, typed in double space, 12 pt font size of Times New Roman in MS Word Format and printed on A4 size paper and not more than 300 words. Efforts will be made to publish the Workshop Proceeding. An electronic copy of full-length paper should be submitted.

REGISTRATION FORM USE QR CODE / IINK



<https://forms.gle/bpdbN31r4rH8c5do8>

Registration fee.

Professor/Scientist/Industrialist/ Academicians, Ayuvedic Doctors: - 1000/-

Research Scholar/Student/ Vaidya/Farmers/Foresters: - 500/-

The participants are requested to arrange their TA and DA from their own sources.

Account Details

Account Holder Name – Raja Shankar Shah Vishwavidyalaya Chhindwara

Account No. 44209821093

IFSC Code – SBIN0005940

Branch Name – SBI Ganj Area Chhindwara



Join WhatsApp Group in
National Workshop

TRAVEL AND ACCOMMODATION

The Chhindwara is well connected by Train and Bus route from Jabalpur, Jhansi, Itarsi and Nagpur. The nearest railway station is Chhindwara, Nagpur (160 Km), Itarsi (180 Km) and Jabalpur (250 km). The nearest airport is Nagpur (160 km) and Jabalpur (250 km). The Organizers will make stay arrangements of participants in the adjacent hotels and guest houses on prior information.