



Sponsored by
Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Seminar
on
Role of Indian Knowledge Systems for
Achieving the Goal of Developed
India 2047

20-21, February, 2026

Organized by



Department of Environmental Sciences
Dr RML Avadh University, Ayodhya (U.P.)

Website: www.rmlau.ac.in

ABOUT THE SEMINAR

Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) represent the rich intellectual, scientific, cultural, and philosophical heritage of India developed over thousands of years. They include fields such as mathematics, astronomy, medicine (Ayurveda), architecture, agriculture, governance, ethics, and spirituality. Integrating IKS into modern development can play a crucial role in achieving the vision of a Developed India by 2047. IKS promotes sustainable and holistic development. Traditional agricultural practices emphasize harmony with nature, soil health, and water conservation, which are essential for food security and environmental sustainability. Ayurveda and Yoga contribute to preventive healthcare, mental well-being, and reduced healthcare costs. Ancient Indian mathematical and scientific ideas inspire innovation and problem-solving, strengthening research and indigenous technology development. Indian Knowledge Systems also foster ethical leadership, social harmony, and inclusive growth through values such as dharma, cooperation, and respect for diversity. Reviving local knowledge and crafts can generate employment, strengthen rural economies, and promote self-reliance (Atmanirbhar Bharat).

By blending IKS with modern science and technology, India can create development models rooted in sustainability, cultural confidence, and innovation. Thus, Indian Knowledge Systems are not just a legacy of the past but a powerful foundation for building a prosperous, resilient, and developed India by 2047.

ABOUT THE ORGANIZERS

Dr. RML Avadh University, Ayodhya (U.P.)

Dr. Rammanohar Lohia Avadh University, commonly known as Dr RML Avadh University, is a prominent higher education institution located in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, India. Established in 1975, the university is named after the renowned freedom fighter and socialist leader, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia. It is situated in the historic city of Ayodhya, which has a rich cultural and historical heritage. Avadh University is committed to delivering high-quality education and promoting academic excellence across a wide range of disciplines. The university offers a wide range of undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral programs across arts, science, commerce, law, management, engineering, and more. With a focus on holistic development, Avadh University strives to create a conducive learning environment that encourages critical thinking, research, and innovation. The university is equipped with modern infrastructure, state-of-the-art facilities, and a dedicated faculty that contributes to the academic and intellectual growth of its students. Avadh

University also emphasizes research, encouraging scholars to undertake meaningful projects and advance knowledge in their respective fields. Over the years, Avadh University has played a crucial role in shaping the region's educational landscape and has emerged as a center of academic excellence. It continues to uphold the values and principles of its namesake, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, by promoting social justice, equality, and inclusivity in education.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

The Department of Environmental Sciences was established in 1994 as the state's first independent postgraduate teaching and research department. The thrust area of the department is to provide quality education to undergraduate and postgraduate students and to undertake research addressing current environmental pollution problems and their management, with an emphasis on industrial wastewater, solid waste, the identification of toxin-producing algae, ozone depletion, and Antarctica ecology. The department is well-equipped with the necessary instruments and equipment for monitoring air, water, and soil pollution. More than 250 research papers have been published in international and national journals by the faculty members and research scholars. Research projects funded by various agencies, including DST, UGC, MoEFCC, UPST, AICTE, NCAOR, UPCAR, MOES, UPPCB, and CSIR, have been awarded. Additionally, research work on UPPCB and Department of Higher Education, U.P. Government-funded projects is in progress.

The department regularly organizes seminars/ conferences/ workshops on important environmental issues. The department had organized various national/international conferences. Environmental events, such as Earth Day, World Ozone Day, World Environment Day, and World Water Day, as well as tree plantation initiatives, are regularly carried out to generate awareness among the masses, invited lectures by eminent personalities, environmental scientists/ researchers are held in the department to generate interest among students and provide them with opportunities for direct dialogue with these personalities. Summer and Industrial training are also offered to students at reputable research organizations and industries to gain an understanding of advancements and real-world applications in environmental science.

Students graduating from the department are serving in various reputed research institutions and other government organizations, such as CIMAP, CDRI, IITR,

NBRI, FRI, IARI, TERI, NGOs, state and central pollution control boards, in the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change, New Delhi, as well as other private organizations. A significant number of students from the department have qualified for JRF/NET/GATE examinations and have been placed in administrative services and teaching faculty positions in colleges and universities in India and abroad.

FOCAL THEME

Indian Knowledge Systems and Nation Building

SUB THEMES

- Indian Knowledge Systems in Education and Skill Development
- Indian Knowledge Systems and Sustainable Earth Systems
- Reintegrating Indian Knowledge Traditions in Environmental and Earth Sciences
- Geoheritage and Indian Knowledge Traditions
- Concepts of Earth, Mountains, and Minerals in Ancient Indian
- Traditional Knowledge of Rocks, Metals, and Minerals in India
- Ancient Mining, Metallurgy, and Geological Understanding in India
- Geomorphology and Landscapes in Indian
- Seismicity, Floods, and Volcanism in Historical Indian Records
- Integrating Indian Knowledge Systems with Modern Environmental and Geological Sciences
- Sustainable Resource Management: Ancient Wisdom, Modern Science
- Geoethics and Environmental Ethics in Indian Traditions
- Traditional Knowledge, Geotourism, and Geoheritage Conservation
- Indian Knowledge Systems in the Context of Climate Change

REGISTRATION

Registration Fee	Offline mode (Cash/UPI)	Online mode (Cash/UPI)
Scientists/Academicians/officials/ Industry persons from India	₹1000/-	₹900/-
For Post Doc/Research Students from India	₹800/-	₹700/-
For M.Sc.* students from India	₹500/-	₹400/-
Accompanied:	₹400/-	₹300/-
* Bonafide certificate required from the Head of Department * Registration fee includes conference kit, abstract, lunch, and session tea. * Accompanied registration is eligible for session tea and lunch only.		

IMPORTANT DATES

Last date for Abstract Submission	February 10, 2026
Abstract Acceptance Intimation	February 15, 2026
Last date for registration	February 15, 2026

NAME : Finance Officer, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia Avadh Univesity
 BANK NAME : Central Bank of India
 A/c : 2204213786
 IFSC/BRANCH : CBIN0283302 / Avadh University Campus

Call for Abstracts All abstracts must be submitted electronically via email (rmlauiks2026@gmail.com), clearly indicating the Theme of your presentation and the type of presentation (Oral or Poster). Abstracts must be written clearly in English and submitted before February 10, 2026. Registration of the presenting author is compulsory. The author's name and affiliation will follow the title. The name of the presenting author should be underlined. Only one person/author will be allowed to present one abstract. Mention the email of the presenting author along with the corresponding author. Abstracts must include an introduction and review of literature, objectives, methods, results, and conclusion/significance of the research. Typography: Times New Roman Font, 12 pt size, Regular, 1.5-spaced, Justified alignment. Abstracts should be in final form with no grammatical, typographical, or factual errors and a MS Word file (.docx). Abstracts should not exceed 500 words. Please mention 3-5 relevant keywords and arrange them alphabetically, separated by a comma.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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About Ayodhya

Ayodhya is one of the most ancient and sacred cities of India, located on the banks of the Sarayu River in the state of Uttar Pradesh. It holds a significant place in Indian history, culture, and religion. Ayodhya is best known as the birthplace of Lord Rama, the hero of the epic Ramayana, and is considered one of the seven most holy cities (Sapta Puris) in Hinduism.

The history of Ayodhya dates back thousands of years. Ancient texts describe it as a prosperous and well-planned city ruled by the Ikshvaku dynasty. According to tradition, King Dasharatha ruled Ayodhya, and Lord Rama was born there. Because of this association, the city has been a major center of pilgrimage for devotees of Lord Rama for centuries. Temples, ghats, and other religious sites are scattered throughout the city, reflecting its rich spiritual atmosphere.

Ayodhya is not only significant for Hindus but also holds significance for other religions. The Jain tradition believes that several Jain Tirthankaras were born here, and Buddhist texts also mention Ayodhya as an important place during ancient times. This makes the city a symbol of India's rich religious diversity.