



पर्यावरण
संरक्षण

पर्यावरण संरक्षण गतिविधि



Ministry of Environment,
Forest and Climate Change
Government of India



SUMANGALAM PANCHMAHABHOOT

Developing Sustainable Life on the basis of Five Elements

NATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE ON

VAYU : THE VITAL LIFE FORCE



Coordinating Institute:
INSTITUTE OF CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara



Date for Final Presentations at Bhubaneswar:
2 December, 2022

Venue for final presentations:
Campus-II, Siksha O Anusandhan University, Bhubaneswar - 751003

Organisers: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India,
Siksha O Anusandhan University and Paryavaran Sanrakshan Gatividhi

ABOUT NATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE ON VAYU : THE VITAL SOURCE OF LIFE



Rising deterioration of air quality due to various anthropogenic activities is a matter of great concern for the entire world. We have recently read about the number of deaths and diseases caused by the decline in the air quality. Global issues like climate change, global warming, loss of biodiversity, soil illness, water problems are all related to adversities in the natural characteristics of the air.

The air pollution is a key indicator of the unsustainable development taking place all over the world. Hundreds of millions of tons of agricultural crops are damaged every year due to it. Ozone layer, the protective layer to save us from UVs coming from space, has damaged and is affecting all life forms on the earth. Air pollution kills more than AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined. In addition, it also affects the quality of life of those left alive.

After the 18th Century, post-industrial development, the use of chemicals in daily life and in industrial processes are being increased indiscriminately spoiling the quality of atmosphere, lithosphere and hydrosphere. The air in the atmosphere and air content in soil and water are contaminated.

The world of science, research and development initiated the mitigation of this problem but all attempts so far are limited to restoring the natural composition of gasses in air. It is the time to think beyond just pollution control. We need to enrich the discourse of air pollution by "Redefining Air Quality". That is to have the air which is not just having balanced physical composition of different gasses and clean, but also is divine and blissful. Our ancient scriptures say a lot about "Vayu ka Aushdhikaran". There is need to restore this concept of purity and divinity of Air and understand the Indian perspective and practices on Air. Indian perspective on air had been generated since ancient time. It is different far more deeper and holistic as compared to the present mainstream discourse on Air. It is called as Vayu which is having different aspects with respect to the different organisms, functions and specific environment where it exists- be it atmosphere, soil, water, plant or animal life.

In Vedas and Sutras; Jain, Buddhist and other religious scriptures, the concept of Vayu has been well discussed and explained. However, little attempts have been made to link the ancient concept of the Vayu with the contemporary concept of the air and



Ministry of Environment,
Forest and Climate Change
Government of India



it's pollution. Thus, it is necessary to understand the difference between the contemporary and ancient concepts of air and Vayu ; and associated problems of pollution and quality degeneration.

Since Vedic period, Vāyu concept has been discussed in depth at spiritual level with eternal dimension or its Adhibhautik state; beyond the spiritual state or Adhidaivik ; and purely spiritual or Adhyatmik state. These dimensions holistically elaborated the concept of Vayu.

The Indian culture and traditions express the true meaning of Vayu. Generally, when we think of the word Vayu, we think it refers to Air or Wind, however, the complete meaning and reference of Vedas indicates that it is having far broader meaning and not limited to the Air or wind . In Sanskrit, the literal meaning of Vayu is 'to go' ("va" which means "to go") . The first stage being Adhidaivika, where Vayu refers to the "divine" .This is philosophical and spiritual aspect of the concept of Vayu. At the second stage, Adhyatmik, Vayu refers to the human self- Atma, Jiva etc; and at the third stage, Adhibhautik, the physical world, in which the Vayu refers to its most commonly understood meaning of Air.

The Panch Mahabhoot concept is also correlated with the human body. Eyes, Nose, Tongue, Skin and Ear are considered as the five elements or Panch Mahabhoot which carry all functions of our body. This Indian perception is based on five elements of nature which are Agni (Energy); Pruthvi (Soil / Matter); Jal (Water/ Force); Vayu (Air / Quark) and Akash (Space). Panch – Mahabhut means that every element is having divine power. Although its physical nature is known to us, as a matter of fact, its existence from smallest microorganism to entire universe or Bramhand is outside the realm of our imagination.

Similar to the human body, the entire nature is made up of these five elements having mutual balance or samyukta. Disturbance to any of these elements results in some or other kind of disasters on the earth .

The proposed conference is to put forth and disseminate the Indian perspective related to Panch Mahabhoot (Ecology)with special reference to Vayu; and to effectively use it as basis for all mitigation measures against the problems of global warming, climate change, loss of biodiversity, pandemics; and unsustainable development.

This conference is the Pre-conference to the International Conference series Sumangalam (Panchmahabhut) "Vayu : The Vital Source of Life" being organised by Siksha O Anusandhan University at Bhubaneshwar during 3-4 December, 2022. The top 100-150 final entries selected by the PSG jury for level 3 from the various university level entries of this National Youth Conference on "Vayu : The Vital Source of Life" will be forwarded for participation at Bhubaneshwar during 3-4 December, 2022. The National Youth Conference will be held on 2nd December 2022 at Bhubaneshwar . The youth participants will also have the opportunity to participate in International Conference on 3rd and 4th December 2022. **Environment Nodal Officers of respective universities will be able to participate in the conference at Bhubaneshwar.**





ABOUT PARYAVARAN SANRAKSHAN GATHIVIDHI

PARYAVARAN SANRAKSHAN is an all India group dedicated to protect, analyze and monitor the Environment against misuse by human forces. A few thousand people are part of its organizational structure. The aim of the group is to focus on building an Eco-Friendly Society wherein there is consciousness about planting trees, preservation and respect for the blue gold i.e. water and to curb the menace of solid waste generation especially by plastics. Parallel with the rise of the modern industrialized society, there has been neglect and indifferent attitude towards biophysical environment. Keeping this in mind, Paryavaran Sanrakshan Gathividhi has taken an initiative to bring together all Educational Institutes in the Country to build "Youth for Tomorrow" who is sensitive

to 'Vasundhara' and can transform the Society with people who could be applauded as the "Paryavaran Prahari", serving the Environment for their own good. With this thought process, the current activity of Parvayaran Sanrakshan Gathividhi has been designed to unfurl the warmth of "Panch Mahabhutas" in different Universities across the Country with an objective to sensitize, encourage and engage students in activities that help them to value Environment and to identify solutions for local problems through innovative ideas and research. It will also help to build an eco- friendly mindset among youth which helps in conservation of natural resources.



पर्यावरण
संरक्षण



आन्ना विश्वविद्यालय
चennai



ICCR
भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद



पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए केंद्रीय
संस्थान
CPCB



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Environment,
Forest and Climate Change
Government of India



Sree Sankar College of Engineering and Technology



ABOUT THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA



The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (MSU) is recognized as one of the premier institutions of higher learning and research in the country. The University has been assigned 'A' Grade by National Assessment and Accreditation Council with CGPA of 3.16 in the year 2016.

The University comprises of 111 Departments under the umbrella of 14 Faculties, 3 Constituent Colleges, 8 Institutes and 13 Centers of Specialized Studies, wherein more than 46,000 students pursue higher studies under the care and supervision of more than 1450 highly qualified and experienced teaching staff. It is one of the most reputed residential university in the western region of India.

Institute of Climate Change Research (ICCR, MSU) focuses exclusively on research in the field of climate change and its impact assessment and possible solutions for its mitigation. Interdisciplinary / multi-disciplinary research in various fields involving research scholars is being carried out under the banner of ICCR in collaboration with various stakeholders who can contribute to the cause of climate change mitigation. ICCR is also contributing towards the awareness on the subject through its extension and outreach activities by conducting various webinars, seminars, symposiums and workshops involving all types of stakeholders like government officials, NGOs, industries, researchers and staff besides organising various types of competitions for students.



Ministry of Environment,
Forest and Climate Change
Government of India



THEMES FOR CONFERENCE

Papers / Case Studies / Posters are invited under the following themes

01. Atmospheric Science
02. Climate Change Crisis
03. Air Quality Enrichment
04. Vayu in Indian Scriptures
05. Pathogen in Vayu
06. Chemical in Vayu
07. Study of air Climate change in relation to vayu
08. Biosequestration of Carbon Dioxide and Greenhouse gases
09. Religious studies of vayu in Jain Buddhist, Vedic texts
10. Enrichment of air
11. Tree and pollution
12. Disease and air
13. Historical reference of air
14. Ayurveda and air
15. Airborne Pollens and human health
16. Yagyas' impact on air quality and composition
17. Radioactive Pollution
18. Thermal pollution (different from global warming)
19. Noise pollution
20. Particulate matters in air Airborne changes causing natural calamities
21. Impact of relative humidity and temperature variations on crop yields horticulture produce, pathogen infestations and pest attacks
22. Air quality and crop friendly insects especially pollinators

PROCEEDINGS

The abstracts and full-length papers will be peer-reviewed for novelty and content by the Technical Committee. The final papers presented during the conference will be published in the proceedings and few selected ones will be published in a special issue of the technical journal of The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda (listed under UGC Care group of journals). Participants whose posters shall be selected for the final round shall have to send write-up in paper format if they wish to publish it in the journal.



Ministry of Environment,
Forest and Climate Change
Government of India



THEMES FOR CONFERENCE

Papers / Case Studies / Posters are invited under the following themes

सम्मेलन का उद्देश्य वायु पर भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य को विश्व समुदाय के समक्ष प्रसारित और स्थापित कर और पृथ्वी के तापमान में वृद्धि से लेकर जलवायु परिवर्तन समस्या, जैव विविधता नुकसान एवं महामारियों जैसी समस्याओं को दूर कर चर व अचर जगत की सुंदरता, दिव्यता व सह समृद्धि- सर्व समृद्धि के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति की ओर एक रचनात्मक पहल करना है। तथा इस पहल में युवा शक्ति को सहभागी व अग्रणी बनाना है।

18वीं शताब्दी के बाद हुई औद्योगिक क्रांति ने दैनिक जीवन एवं औद्योगिक प्रक्रियाओं में रसायनों के उपयोग में अंधाधुंध वृद्धि की है। इससे वायु मंडल, स्थलमंडल और जलमंडल की गुणवत्ता खराब हुई है। जल व मिट्टी में उपस्थित रहने वाली वायु भी दूषित हो गई है।

विभिन्न प्रदूषणकारी गतिविधियों के कारण वायु गुणवत्ता में निरंतर हो रही गिरावट मानव समाज के लिए एक गहरी चिंता का विषय है। वायु के प्राकृतिक स्वरूप में बदलाव होने से जलवायु परिवर्तन, पृथ्वी के तापमान में वृद्धि, जैव विविधता की हानि, मिट्टी व पानी की गुणवत्ता में कमी जैसी अनेक प्रतिकूलताओं से समूचा विश्व पीड़ित है। अंतरिक्ष से आने वाले हानिकारक विकिरणों से हमें बचाने वाली ओजोन परत में हो रहे ह्रास से पृथ्वी के समस्त जीवन रूपों को गंभीर नुकसान पहुंच रहा है। हर साल लाखों टन कृषि फसलों को नुकसान हो रहा है। वायु प्रदूषण से अनेक प्रकार की बीमारियाँ हो रही हैं। वायु प्रदूषण से होने वाली मौतों का आँकड़ा एड्स, मलेरिया और टीबी इन तीनों से होने वाली कुल मौतों से अधिक है। वायु प्रदूषण टिकाऊ विकास के लक्ष्य के की प्राप्ति में एक प्रमुख रुकावट बन गया है।

ज्ञान, विज्ञान व अनुसंधान के माध्यम से उक्त समस्या को नियंत्रित की अनेक पहल व उपाय किये हैं। लेकिन, ऐसे समस्त प्रयास वायुमंडल की गैसों के पारस्परिक अनुपात को बहाल करने तक ही सीमित रहे हैं। आज समय आ गया है कि हम केवल "प्रदूषण नियंत्रण" से परे सोचें व "वायु गुणवत्ता" क्या है, इसे पुनः परिभाषित कर वायु प्रदूषण व इसके समाधान के स्थानीय व वैश्विक विमर्श को समृद्ध बनाएं। और केवल स्वच्छ वायु ही नहीं वरन दिव्य और आनंदमय वायु का होना सुनिश्चित करें।

हमारे प्राचीन ग्रंथों में "वायु के औषधिकरण" का उल्लेख है। वायु की शुद्धता और दिव्यता की इस अवधारणा को बहाल करने के लिए वायु पर भारतीय दृष्टिकोण और परंपराओं को समझना आवश्यक है। 'वायु' पर भारतीय दृष्टिकोण 'हवा' तक सीमित वर्तमान मुख्यधारा विमर्श की तुलना में कहीं अधिक गहरा और समग्र है।

वेदों और प्राचीन ग्रंथों, सूत्रों में वायु पर अनेक संदर्भ व विवेचन है। लेकिन,

वायु की हमारी प्राचीन अवधारणा को वायु प्रदूषण निवारण तक ही सीमित वर्तमान अवधारणा को अधिक वैज्ञानिक बनाने की दिशा में बहुत कम प्रयास हुए हैं। इस संदर्भ में हवा और वायु के अंतर को समझना आवश्यक हो जाता है।

भारतीय संस्कृति और परंपराएं वायु के सही अर्थ को व्यक्त करती हैं। आम तौर पर, जब हम वायु शब्द के बारे में सोचते हैं, तो



NATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE SERIES ON SUMANGALAM (PANCHMAHABHUT) “VAYU : THE VITAL SOURCE OF LIFE”

IMPORTANT DATES

Particulars	Level I	Level II	Level III
Level	Department/ affiliated College Level	Inter- Department / Inter College	National
Last date of Submission	September 10, 2022	September 17, 2022	September 24, 2022
No of Entries	Maximum students can participate	Entries received from each department will be evaluated by panel of Experts	Three entries from each University will be evaluated by PSG Jury
Selection	Best two entries may be forwarded to Level II	Best three entries may be forwarded to PSG for final Selection by Jury	100 -150 Best Entries to be selected for National Conference by 30 September, 2022
Type of Paper	Review/ Research / Technical/ Case Studies / Poster Presentation		
Language	Bilingual (English /Hindi)		
Who Can Participate	Students		
Format	Font Style: Times New Roman Font Size: 12 Line Spacing : Single Maximum Number of Pages : 7 Maximum Number of Authors : 3		
Registration link for participants	https://forms.gle/cMm5ubBoa5L3Pnak7		
Email Id for paper submission	vayusumangalam@gmail.com		



Ministry of Environment,
Forest and Climate Change
Government of India



NATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE SERIES ON SUMANGALAM (PANCHMAHABHUT) “VAYU : THE VITAL SOURCE OF LIFE”

REGIONAL PARTNERING UNIVERSITIES



CHIEF PATRON

Rajmata Smt. Shubhanginidevi Gaekwad
Hon'ble Chancellor
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda

PATRON

Prof. (Dr.) Vijay Kumar Srivastava
Hon'ble Vice Chancellor
The Maharaja Sayajirao University
of Baroda

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Prof. Rajnish Jain (Secretary & CVO, UGC)
Dr. MP Poonia (Vice Chairman, AICTE)
Dr. Prashant Gargava (Member Secretary, CPCB)
Prof. V.K.Jain (Vice Chancellor, Tejput Central University)
Prof. Alok Chakrawal (Vice Chancellor, Guru Ghasidas University)
Prof. Anand Bhalerao (Vice Chancellor, Central University of Rajasthan)
Prof. S. K. Singh (Vice Chancellor, Rajasthan Technical University)
Prof. Neeraj Khare (IIT Delhi)

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Prof. H. D.Charan(Ex Vice Chancellor, Bikaner Technical University)
Dr. Sanjay Jain (President, Bhagwan Mahavir University)
Prof. Pramod Kumar (Prof Delhi University)
Dr. Prashant Bhalla(President Manav Rachna Educational Institutions)
Dr Anil Mehta (Principal, Vidya Bhawan Polytechnic)
Dr. Gurjeet Kaur Chawla (Dean Students Welfare,
Manav Rachna International Institute of Research and Studies)
Dr Sanskriti Mujumdar (Director, ICCR, MSU)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (MSU)

Prof. C. N. Murthy
Prof. Haribhai Kataria
Prof. P. Padmaja
Prof. Sunita Nambiar
Prof. Ashutosh Biswal
Prof. Kalpesh Shah
Prof. Ambika Patel
Dr. Abhipsha Makwana
Dr. Divya Patel
Dr. Shilpi Saraswat
Dr. Manthan Tailor

Dr. Sanskriti Mujumdar
Director

Institute of Climate Change Research
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda
Email: director-iccr@msubaroda.ac.in
Mobile: +91-9998077111

Prof. P. Padmaja
Head, Department of Environmental Studies

Faculty of Science
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda
Email : padmaja.sudhakar-chem@msubaroda.ac.in
Mobile: +91-9376214733