

PM-USHA

Pradhan Mantri-Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) is a brainchild of his Excellency Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India. It is a centrally sponsored scheme launched by the Government of India; in June 2023. It aims to improve the quality of higher education in state run academic institutions with special focus on accessibility, equity, accountability and quality in accordance with the national education policy (NEP-2020). Jiwaji University stands recognized under the programme to promote multi disciplinary education and research (MERU). A grant of Rs. 100 crore under PM-USHA scheme was provided to the Institution. Being a MERU university; it will open up new vistas for young minds at the national and international levels.

ABOUT DEPARTMENT

School of Studies in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology was established in 1969 under the leadership of Prof. R.N. Tignath. Afterwards Prof. B.B. Lal and Prof. S.D. Sharma lead the department. Prof. R.N. Mishra remained as the Head of the department for a long period and developed the department in many folds. Prof. R.P. Pandey, Prof. R.A. Sharma, Prof. A.K. Singh and Prof. S.K. Dwivedi made Contributions in development of the Department. The School of Studies in Ancient Indian History, Culture, and Archaeology was recognised as a Centre of Excellence by the Higher Education Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, in 2018. In 2024, the Department of History was designated as the Nodal Centre for the Indian Knowledge System by the Higher Education Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The department conducted Archaeological excavations at Gupteshwar, Jaderua, Sooron and the latest excavation at Kosan (Ater, Dist. Bhind) nearby Gwalior. At present this department is running various courses, like M.A. in Archaeology and History, P.G. diploma in Museology. Many Students of this department are highly placed in the Universities and Colleges, Departments of Archaeology all over India, Archaeological Survey of India, National Museums, other Govt. departments and in Private sector.

CALL OF PAPERS

Original research papers (Minimum 1500-word limit not exceeding 4000 words) in Hindi or English (Krutidev 16 / Roman 11 font size) are invited on themes of Seminar and Allied subjects. Abstract must have 200 words to be sent on following email address: jusisodia@gmail.com. Abstract must be accompanied by author's full details – Name, Title and

email address etc. Last date of receipt of full paper along with registration form is **25 August 2025**. Confirmation regarding the status of the abstract will be sent by an e-mail, after being reviewed by the committee. The official language of the Conference shall be English / Hindi. Meritorious papers received before August, 25th 2025 will be published in a book form with ISBN No.

For Registration :

Conference Google form link :

<https://forms.gle/9T2LrExyc9AiCjc36>



Conference group QR Code

Category	Faculty Member	Research Scholar	PG Student
Registration Fee	₹ 1000	₹ 700	₹ 500

Registration fee is to be paid through Net Banking/Bank Transfer in favour of	
Account Holder Name	Registrar, Jiwaji University, Gwalior-474011
Bank Name	Central Bank of India
Branch Name	Jiwaji University Campus, Gwalior
Account No.	1813358364
IFSC Code	CBIN0283189

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JIWAJI UNIVERSITY GWALIOR

(NAAC Accredited 'A++' Grade)

National Conference on New Trends in Archaeology with Special Reference to Madhya Pradesh

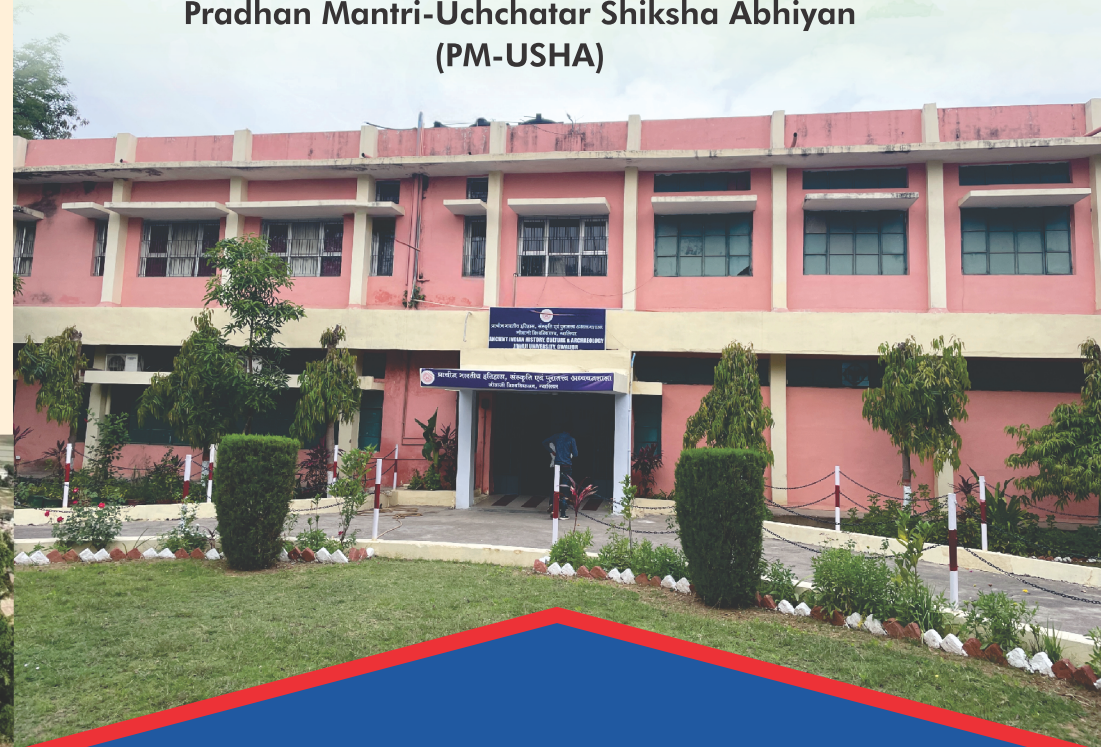
30-31 August, 2025

Organized by

School of Studies in Ancient Indian History,
Culture and Archaeology
Tribal Study and Development Center
Jiwaji University, Gwalior, M.P.

Sponsored by

Pradhan Mantri-Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan
(PM-USHA)





Archaeological research in Madhya Pradesh has evolved with the integration of modern technologies and innovative methods, enriching our understanding of its cultural heritage. Prehistoric-Historic research incorporates advanced techniques like Radiocarbon dating, GIS mapping, and Isotope analysis, offering fresh insights into ancient human activities and settlements.

Rock paintings, especially those in Bhimbetka, are studied using remote sensing technologies to reveal intricate details to understand their connection to prehistoric life. The ceramic tradition of Madhya Pradesh is analysed for its typology, material composition, and its role in trade and daily life. Rock-cut art and temple architecture at sites such as Sanchi, Udayagiri, and Khajuraho reflect artistic and engineering excellence, offering a deeper understanding of religious and cultural developments. Iconographical studies further decode/decipher the symbolic meanings in sculptures and carvings.

Numismatic and Epigraphic studies play a crucial role in uncovering historical, economic, and political narratives through ancient coins and inscriptions. Ethno-archaeological research connects present-day traditions with ancient practices, enriching the interpretation of cultural heritage. Exploration and excavation techniques, aided by tools like ground-penetrating radar and satellite imagery, have led to significant discoveries, including ancient settlements and water management systems.

Preservation efforts focus on integrating heritage conservation with cultural tourism. Museums in the region serve as vital hubs for promoting archaeological awareness, while digital platforms and public engagement initiatives educate communities about their heritage. Monumental restoration projects ensure the sustainability of fragile structures, preserving them for future generations.

Military strategies, including fortifications and warfare, highlight the region's historical significance, while heritage tourism management emphasizes the balance between conservation and development. These emerging trends demonstrate how modern approaches and technologies are revolutionizing archaeological research and heritage preservation in Madhya Pradesh.

SUB THEME

- New methods of pre-historic research
- Rock paintings
- Ceramic tradition in Madhya Pradesh
- Rock cut-art and Architecture
- Iconography
- Numismatic and Epigraphy
- Ethno-archaeological studies
- Socio-Cultural study of Denotified nomadic & seminomadic tribes
- Sahariya Tribe in Gwalior Chambal Division
- Exploration/Excavation -Techniques
- Recent Discoveries in Madhya Pradesh
- Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage
- Museums as a product of Cultural Tourism
- Ancient water management system in Madhya Pradesh
- Documentation of archaeological sites
- Digital platform for archaeological education
- Public engagement in heritage awareness
- Cultural Heritage and Tourism management
- Monumental - Restoration and Conservation
- Military strategy : Fortification and warfare in Madhya Pradesh

INVITATION

The Conference Organising committee with immense pleasure invites you to participate in National Conference on “New trends in Archaeology with special reference to Madhya Pradesh” on 30-31, August 2025 at School of Studies in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Jiwaji University, Gwalior. The event will consist of Lectures, Panel Discussion and Paper Presentation etc.

ABOUT JIWAJI UNIVERSITY

Jiwaji University, Gwalior is NAAC Accredited “A⁺⁺” Grade University that came into existence on May 23, 1964. Late Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, the then President of India, laid the foundation stone on 11th December 1964 in sprawling campus at Naulkha Parade ground. The motto of the university is embedded in its logo “Vidyaya Prapyate Tejah” The territorial jurisdiction of the university is spread over the districts of Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Sheopur, Kalan, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna and Ashok Nagar. In the beginning, the university had 25 affiliated colleges but today over 400 government, aided and private colleges are under its jurisdiction.

ABOUT GWALIOR

Gwalior is a historical city with several world-famous Heritage sites tentative list Gwalior Fort, Chaturbhuj Temple, Teli Temple, Behat (Birth place of Tansen), Mohamad Gous Tomb, Bateshwar, Naresara (Group of Temple) Kakanamath Temple (Suhaniya), Padawali, Yogini Temple (Mitawali), Surwaya (Sarswati Pattan), Shivpuri, Kadawaha (Ashok Nagar), Datia, Bhind, etc. with good travel links from here. Due to the historical richness of Gwalior, the Gwalior Fort has been registered on the World Heritage tentative List by UNESCO. Along with this, Gwalior has been declared the “City of Music” by UNESCO cities programme. Also, the prehistoric rock paintings found in the Chambal Valley around the Gwalior Region, has been recognized for “Rock Art”. The organisers are trying to ensure your visit and stay at Gwalior to be a rewarding experience. We are certain that your participation will contribute towards achieving the objectives of the event.

