



REPORT ON VISIT OF GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY FACULTY & JOINT PROJECT IN MYTHOLOGY



Event Name	Visit of delegates from Griffith University, Australia
Venue	Chitkara University, Punjab
Organizer	Office of International Affairs
Resource Person	Dr. Sohil Khan, Associate Professor and Ashini Malhotra, Regional Marketing Director (South Asia and Middle East) Griffith University, Australia.
Number of Participants	2 Guests, 230 students and 15 employees
SDGs Covered	SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 3 and SDG 17
Duration	1 day

About the Activity: -

Office of International Affairs hosted an event for Sohil Khan, Associate Professor and Ashini Malhotra, Regional Marketing Director (South Asia and Middle East) from Griffith University, Australia. This fruitful visit laid the groundwork for a promising academic collaboration between our institutions.

The delegates engaged in enriching discussions with the faculty and students of Pharmacy department, exploring opportunities for growth and knowledge sharing, and conducted a thought-provoking session, offering valuable insights and perspectives that fostered global cooperation in education and enriched our students' understanding.

During the faculty interaction, several potential research areas for collaboration between the two universities were discussed. These areas present numerous opportunities for impactful research and fruitful collaboration. The identified research areas include:

Mental Health: Exploring new treatments, understanding psychological impacts of diseases, and studying mental health outcomes in different patient populations.

Quality Use of Medicines: Investigating how medications are prescribed and used to ensure patients receive safe and effective treatments.

Evidence-Based Medicine: Enhancing clinical decision-making by integrating clinical expertise with the best available research evidence.

Patient Quality of Life: Assessing the impact of treatments or health conditions on patients' overall well-being and daily functioning.

Pharmacoeconomic Analysis: Studying the economic aspects of drug therapy, including cost-effectiveness, cost-benefit, and cost-utility analyses.

Metabolomics: Investigating metabolites and their roles in diseases to identify new biomarkers or therapeutic targets.

Pharmacovigilance: Monitoring the safety of medicines and identifying and mitigating adverse effects.

Management of Chronic Diseases: Developing new approaches to prevent, treat, and manage chronic conditions like diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular diseases.

Glimpse of the Event: -



(Brochure of the event)



Student interaction session by Prof.Sohil Khan



Meeting with OIA for future deliberations taken on 9/07/2024.



Interaction with the Dean and Faculty members from Pharmacy department taken on 09/07/24







Himalayan Waters Project (Internship) organized by Griffith University

Date of the Event:	30 th Oct to 8 th Nov, 2023
No. of Student Attended	5
Venue	Shimla
Time of the Event	

Students of Chitkara School of Mass Communication participated in the Himalayan Waters Project Internship in Shimla, organised by Griffith University.

Objective:

Chitkara School of mass communication students working in collaboration with Griffith University students visited Shimla to research about the recent landslides, destruction rainfall caused, effect on tourism and mythological side of water.

Outcome:

Students of Mass Communication (MAJMC) visited Shimla. They visited various sites like Tara Devi Temple, Summer Hill, The Ridge, and Jakhu Temple and interviewed some locals also the Mayor of Shimla. They made completion video and an editorial.

WATER IN MYTHOLOGY

ISHIKA, VISHAKHA, JASHAN, NIKITA, AJIT, MANVIT

ANIL SHARMA
“LIFE BEGINS
WITH WATER
AND ENDS
WITH IT.”



As he said in the above given line, he told us about the importance of Panch-Amrit and the water used to bath the deity is considered holy and pure. The water used is groundwater from the well at the shiv temple which is 200 years old and is free of impurities.

Sohan Das another priest at the temple who has worked there for 21 years further expanded the story of Shiv temple and his connection with water. He said, “As age did deep meditation under Ban Tree and gained deep knowledge. People from far flung places gathered to get his commendations and solutions for their problems. He was able to read the hearts and mind of the people. As the time passed the place where he mediated turned into a shiv temple and the groundwater beneath the temple is considered to be pure.



Pandit Anil Sharma, Tara Devi Temple

Commenting on the issue of the pollution in Ganga River, he said, “Even though Ganga is polluted due to human activities it is still considered holy due to the religious dominance in our country.” For the same statement he gave us the back story of the mythology behind Ganga River. “Lord Shiva, also known as Gangadhar, played a crucial role in bringing the sacred river Ganga to Earth from heaven. The legend goes back to the time of King Sagara and Sage Kapila. King Sagara had performed 99 Ashwamedha Yagnyas, but when he wanted to perform

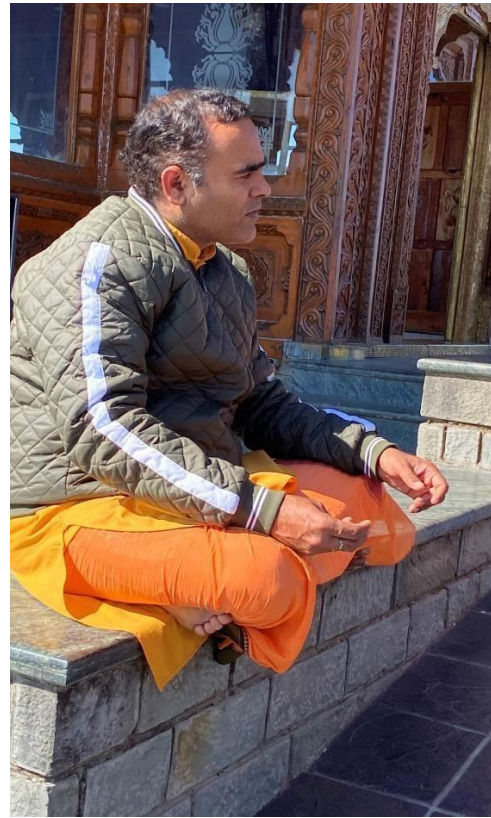


Shiva Temple, Tara Devi Temple

another, Indra, the leader of the Devas, stole the ritual horse to thwart him; Sagara's sons eventually found the horse in Sage Kapila's hermitage and accused him of theft. In his anger, Sage Kapila incinerated all 60,000 sons of Sagara and cursed them to never attain Moksha. Bhagiratha, a descendant of Sagara, sought Brahma's blessing to liberate his ancestors' souls, Brahma was pleased with his devotion and ordered Ganga to visit the netherworld to grant Moksha to the souls. Ganga, feeling humiliated, decided to flood the Earth, but Bhagiratha prayed to Lord Shiva for

help. Lord Shiva caught Ganga in his matted locks as she descended, preventing a catastrophic flood. Hence, Lord Shiva is known as Gangadhar, and the river is also called Bhagirathi after King Bhagiratha's devotion. Ganga is revered as the Holiest River, believed to have divine healing powers. It flows from Gangotri to Dev Prayag in Uttarakhand, merging with the Yamuna and Saraswati rivers at Prayagraj's Sangam, and finally reaching the ocean at Gangasagar, West Bengal. Millions worship the Ganga for its spiritual significance.

About the issue or question of the purity of Ganga River water, when it is so dirty. Abhinav, a native of Shimla, “even though Indians know about the pollution in the Ganga, the question about its purity never rises in their mind because of the Unbreakable faith of people in our religion.”



Pandit Sohan Das,
Senior Pandit at
Tara Devi Temple

Credits:

Research- Jashan and Nikita

Interview- Ishika and Vishakha

Photographs- Vishakha and Manvit

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