



COLLOQUIUM

TRACING THE HISTORY OF BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES IN INDIA



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5:00 PM

All ancient civilizations in the world apparently had developed methods to treat human illnesses, most of them based on practical observations. The Indian civilization has had an unbroken lineage of many thousand years. It was therefore natural that the people of this region also developed practices of their own. Many archaeological evidences support that interventional practices were common. These developments led to two main medicinal texts in India, the Charaka samhita and the Sushruta samhita. The Sushruta samhita is widely recognized as one of the first documents of human anatomy, and also for many surgical practices. Reconstructive rhinoplasty described in this text is practised in a modified form even today. The knowledge of medicinal uses of plants has also been documented. European travelers also attempted to document much of this knowledge starting from the 16th century onwards. He will highlight some examples of these in his talk, also referring to peer-reviewed literature, and archaeological findings. Contributions of Indian doctors to modern medicine will also be highlighted in this talk.



LH-7, Lecture Hall Complex, IISER Mohali

ALL ARE WELCOME