

Joint National Conference on Public Health Challenges of Tropical Diseases-Moving Towards Universal Access Date: 13th-14th February, 2020

Organised By Department of Social Work

School of Social Sciences and Humanities Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvarur, Tamil Nadu, India

AND

Centre of Social Medicine and Community Health,

School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi &

Department of Social Work,

Faculty of Social Sciences, Jamia Millia Islamia (A Central University), New Delhi

CONFERENCE VENUE

Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvarur-05

CONFERENCE DATES

13th-14th February, 2020

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Day-I (13/02/2020): Keynote, plenary talks, poster presentations and networking

Day-II (14/02/2020): Symposium, oral presentations and networking

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE ORGANISERS

Central University of Tamil Nadu (CUTN) established by An Act of Parliament in 2009 in Tiruvarur, a region of cultural and historical significance. The University functions with quality infrastructure facilities in two campuses set in a serene atmosphere in the Neelakudi and Nagakudi villages in the Cauvery delta region. Inspite of the recent origin and a humble beginning with a single course and few students, the University has established itself in different streams of education within the last two few years, attracting students from far and wide. The University offers Postgraduate, Integrated MSc and Doctoral Programmes in various subjects through the Schools of Social Sciences & Humanities, Basic & Applied Sciences, Mathematics & Computer Sciences, Communication, and Education & Training. The University atmosphere offers a creative and multicultural learning atmosphere for the students with dynamic curricular and extracurricular activities. The University also opens up space for expert learning through collaboration with State and National level institutions of academic excellence. The University which functions in a rural setting also caters to the development of the rural locales by providing quality education and training to those from the marginalized communities. The Department of Social Work, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Central University of Tamil Nadu was established in 2013 with the aim to create Social Workers with the ability to contribute for the constructive development of the individuals and society. The focus of Social Work department is to intensively prepare students for the helping profession by locating the scope for such practices in the emerging spaces for Social Work intervention in a globalizing context. The vision of the department is to be a center of continuous learning and practices, functioning within a secular, rights based and inclusive development framework contributing towards the creation of egalitarian society. The department offers a regular two years fulltime postgraduate programme in Social Work (titled as Master of Social Work). Currently the Department offers three specializations: (i) Medical & Psychiatric Social Work, (ii) Community Development, and (iii) Human Resource and Labour Management. The MPhil & PhD programme of the Department with an interdisciplinary perspective provides a quality learning atmosphere to the aspirants in higher education. Though recently established, the Department has already proved its merit in Social Work education attracting students from across the states in India.

Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) established in 1966, is a fitting National Memorial to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a great statesman and visionary, and the first Prime Minister of India. Formally inaugurated on 14 November 1969 by Shri V. V. Giri, the then President of India, the University laid down the following objectives for itself: to disseminate and advance knowledge, wisdom and understanding by teaching and research; and by the example and influence of its corporate life to promote the study of the principles for which Jawaharlal Nehru worked during his life-time, namely national integration, social justice, secularism, a democratic way of life, international understanding and a scientific approach to the problems of society. The Centre of Social Medicine and Community Health (CSMCH) was established in 1971 in order to shape, and to provide academic content, to the discipline of public health, making it relevant to the situation in India. It was recognized that the discipline of Preventive and Social Medicine needed a paradigm shift that could only be provided if this Centre was set up outside the confines of a medical college. Over the past four decades, the Centre has acquired vast experience in evolving problem-oriented inter-disciplinary academic programmes in public health, in addition to building an active research base. At the same time, efforts have also been made at establishing institutional links with various academic, research, policy-making and non-governmental organizations. Under the overall objectives of creating academic programmes for making health services meaningful to the people of the country, the Centre has set out as its objective the task of understanding the health problems and health needs of the mass of Indian people. The endeavor is to understand how health problems are shaped by socio-economic factors and to examine the social structure itself, to delineate the structural constraints that contour the scope of technical health knowledge and health interventions. The task requires an interdisciplinary approach, involving disciplines such as sociology, anthropology, psychology, economics, history, politics, demography,

statistics and public administration, apart from the disciplines that are traditionally included in public health. It was for this reason that the Centre was located in the School of Social Sciences.

Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) is one of the premier universities of national importance. It came into existence at Aligarh in 1920 during the Khilafat and Non-cooperation movement in response to Gandhiji's call to boycott government supported educational institutions. JMI derives its name from Urdu language in which Jamia means University and Millia means National. Today, JMI is an ensemble of a multi layered educational system which covers all aspects of schooling, undergraduate, post-graduate and doctoral level education. JMI now more than 94 years old. It has Nine Faculties: Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Engineering & Technology, Education, Humanities & Languages, Architecture & Ekistics, Fine Arts, Law and Dentistry; it has more than 27 Centres for Research and Excellence which includes among others Mass Communication Research Centre, Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Centre for Comparative Religions and Civilizations, Centre for Dalit and Minorities Studies, Centre for Nanosciences and Nanotechnology etc. Jamia has also started several inter-disciplinary research centres that have given an edge to it in terms of critical research in various areas (for details please visit http://www.jmi.nic.in). The department of Social Work, JMI is one of the pioneering and top five professional human services training institutions in India. The department which was established in 1967 has continuously responded to the societal and corporate needs of developing trained human resources. The department offers two years full time Post Graduate professional programmes in Human Resource Management and Social Work with specializations in Social Development and Social Welfare. Besides this the department provides Doctoral programme in Social Work and Human Resource Management and post masters/advanced diploma in Public Health. The department has been associated with several National and International organization including corporate houses, NGOs, Public sector and autonomous organizations, various ministries of the government, different consultancy organizations and reputed academic institutions. In recognition of the services rendered by the department, University Grants Commission (UGC) has elevated the department to the status of Centre for Advanced Studies (CAS) w. e. f. April 2010.

Background and objectives of the conference

Tropical diseases encompass all diseases that occur solely or principally in the tropics. In practice, the term is referred as infectious diseases that thrive in hot, humid conditions such as Malaria, Leishmaniasis, Schistosomiasis, Onchocerciasis, Lympathic Filariasis, Chagas disease, African trypanosomiasis and dengue (WHO, 2012). In global health, critical challenges have arisen from infectious diseases, including the emergence and reemergence of old and new infectious diseases. Emergence and reemergence are accelerated by rapid human development, including numerous changes in demographics, populations, and the environment. This has also led to zoonoses in the changing human-animal ecosystem, which are impacted by a growing globalized society where pathogens do not recognize geopolitical borders (Mackey et al., 2014). In this context, neglected tropical infectious diseases lack adequate attention in international public health efforts.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) – a diverse group of communicable diseases that prevail in tropical and subtropical conditions in 149 countries – affect more than one billion people and cost developing economies billions of dollars every year. Mental health, vulnerable (children, women and elderly) populations living in poverty, without adequate sanitation and in close contact with infectious vectors and domestic animals and livestock are those worst affected. NTDs impact the lives of over 1 billion people in low-income and middle-income countries (WHO, 2012). Emerging infectious diseases (EIDs) and reemerging infectious diseases (ReIDs) can arise due to a multitude of factors and influences and must be addressed dynamically by diverse sectors of society; these include Public health, Medicine, Environmental Science, Animal Health, Food Safety, Economics, and Public Policy Stakeholders (Mackey et al., 2014).

A host of human-sourced and environmental factors complicate these actions, such as societal influences, human susceptibility to infection, demographics, availability of health care, food production, human behavior, trade and travel, environmental and ecological changes, economic development, war and famine, adequacy of public health infrastructures, man-made events with intent to harm, and pathogen adaptation or evolution. Within the current discourse on emerging and reemerging infectious diseases, there has also been criticism that global attention has been unjustifiably focused on novel or newly recognized pathogens at the expense of other, "older" diseases with higher global disease burdens.

This criticism can also be translated to lack of global priority setting and attention to a group of historically neglected tropical diseases that currently infect more than 1 billion people and that have a high combined global burden of disease, estimated at 56.6 disability-adjusted life years (DALYs). Despite their deleterious social, economic, and health impact, these "neglected" diseases continue to be an impediment to human development and progress, though some international efforts to address them are under way (Hotez, 2013). The majority of these neglected diseases are Zoonotic and impacted by factors similar to those associated with other emerging and reemerging infectious diseases. Despite tremendous advances in the health of its poorest citizens, India bears a disproportionately high burden of NTDs, with over half of the 17 WHO classified NTDs at endemic levels. It is estimated that nearly 290 million people are infected, and that a significant proportion of those afflicted, especially children, may be simultaneously infected with more than one NTD *http://www.wardhealth.com/actionneglected-tropical-diseases-india*).

In addition to making life extremely difficult for many of India's poorest populations, such a tremendous disease burden has a doubly lethal affect by causing huge economic losses in a population that already lives on less than US \$2 dollars a day. Historically, India has taken a vertical programme approach to addressing tropical diseases, with significant successes in areas such as Leprosy, Lymphatic Filiariasis and Japanese encephalitis. Within these vertical approaches, different preventive strategies including mass drug administration and vaccination campaigns have been highly effective at reducing the number of cases. These disease specific initiatives and intervention points also strengthen the overall public health infrastructure. To obtain the higher objective of improving health and reducing vulnerabilities, it is important that Medical Social Workers and professionals from other disciplines to broaden the perspective that are needed to address. Further, an interdisciplinary

approach is required to improve the health and to reduce the vulnerability. Integration at every step from policy at the national policy to programme implementation at the state and district levels will ensure a comprehensive and cohesive approach giving optimum impact and results.

REFERENCES

- 1. Mackey, T. K., Liang, B. A., Cuomo, R., Hafen, R., Brouwer, K. C., & Lee, D. E. (2014). Emerging and reemerging neglected tropical diseases: a review of key characteristics, risk factors, and the policy and innovation environment. *Clinical microbiology reviews*, 27(4), 949-979.
- Hotez PJ. 2013. NTDs V. 2.0: "blue marble health"—neglected tropical disease control and elimination in a shifting health policy landscape. *PLoS Negl. Trop. Dis.* 7:e2570. <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd</u> .0002570.
- 3. Gobel Health Progress (2013). Retrieved from http://www.wardhealth.com/actionneglected-tropical-diseases-india on 19th March 2019.
- 4. Retrieved from http://www.who.int/topics/ tropical_diseases/en/ on 19th March 2019.

Objectives of the Conference

The broad objectives of the conference are as follows:

- ✓ To develop a critical linkages of Tropical diseases with development.
- ✓ To explore the socio- economic & geographical determinants and health implications of Tropical Diseases.
- ✓ To understand the role of health systems, multi-stakeholders participation and networking in addressing Tropical Diseases.
- \checkmark To understand the relevance of SDGs in prevention and control of Tropical diseases.
- ✓ To develop a right based and systems perspective towards Tropical Diseases management and health promotion.

The conference sub-themes (Tropical and Infectious Diseases)

- 1. Social and economic determinants
- 2. Etiology and Epidemiology
- 3. Interdisciplinary and Transdisciplinary Approaches
- 4. Health research and ethics
- 5. Technology in tropical diseases
- Elimination/Eradication/Control strategies for Lymphatic Filariasis, Vascular Leiomyoma, Yaws, Malaria, Chikungunya, Dengue, Leprosy, Kala Azar, Lymphatic Filariasis, Soil Transmitted Helminths, Zoonotic diseases including Rabbis, Snakebites, Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, TB/HIV infection, Food Borne Trematodiases.
- 7. Control of Vector borne Tropical diseases including Zaika, Malaria, Dengue, Chicken Guinea, Japanese Encephalitis, Lymphatic Filariasis, Kala Azar
- 8. Emerging and remerging Tropical and Infectious Diseases
- 9. Marginalised groups and Tropical diseases
- 10. Mental health
- 11. Environment, climate change, water, sanitation and hygiene.
- 12. Health infrastructure.
- 13. Stakeholder's participation and networking in prevention and control.
- 14. Global health diplomacy.
- 15. Evidence based public health.
- 16. Lab-to-land approach in healthcare
- 17. Innovative approaches for infection control

- 18. Best practices including global health solutions
- 19. Sustainable Development Goals and Tropical diseases
- 20. New Public Health Management.

PUBLICATION PLAN

Abstracts of all papers and posters presented at the conference will be published in a book of abstracts. Full length paper will be peer reviewed by Scientific Committee members and selected papers will be published in reputed International publications.

ABSTRACT FOR PAPER / POSTER PRESENTATION

Call for Abstracts for full-length papers:

Abstracts are invited on the topics relevant to the themes from the participants who want to present papers at the conference.

- Paper should be original and unpublished.
- Abstracts on any theme of the conference cum workshop must be in Microsoft word, text should be in 12 point, Times New Roman font. Margins should be of one inch on all the sides, 1.5 spaced with maximum of 250 words.
- Provide 4 to 6 keywords which can be used for indexing purposes.
- It may be submitted via email: sigamanip@cutn.ac.in on or before 9th August 2019.

For Full Length Papers

- 1. Papers must be in Microsoft Word with doc format ONLY
- 2. Papers must be written in **English** (British).
- 3. Authors are requested to submit a **Camera-ready** paper following the prescribed guidelines.
- 4. Your manuscript should include a separate page containing the following in the order mentioned: Title, Authors, Affiliation, Abstract, Keywords, and main text, Acknowledgements, Appendix and References.
- 5. Papers and abstracts will only be accepted for Publication on the condition that the Manuscript has not been copyrighted, has not been published, has not been presented or accepted for presentation at professional meetings, and is not currently under Review for presentation at other professional meetings. A declaration to this effect must accompany the final paper, which must include ethical responsibilities and Standards as well.
- 6. Authors should take responsibility of Content-Editing, Grammar-check, Proof-reading and formatting etc.
- 7. Paper may be sent to **publichealth2020@cutn.ac.in** on or before 6th December 2019

TITLE PAGE

The title page should include:

- The name(s) of the author(s)
- Title must be concise and informative
- > The affiliation(s) and address(es) of the author(s)
- > The e-mail, Contact address, and telephone number(s) of the corresponding author

MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

- 1. Manuscripts should be submitted in Microsoft Word.
- 2. Use a normal, plain font (e.g., 12-point Times Roman) for text.
- 3. Use italics for emphasis.

- 4. The manuscript must be typed, 1.5 spaced (single-spaced for indented material, notes and references). All heading including title should be 12 in Times New Roman and text should be 12 point Times New Roman. Margins must be of 1 inch on all sides.
- 5. Papers should not exceed 6000 words.
- 6. All photographs, charts and diagrams are to be referred to as "Figures" and should be numbered consecutively in the order to which they are referred in the text.
- 7. List of references must be arranged in alphabetical order. (As per APA format)
- 8. For text citations, papers should be referred to as (Sharma 2010) and papers by the same author in the same year should be distinguished by lettering in sequence (2010a, 2010b, etc). Where papers are not by more than three authors, all names should be cited; otherwise the first name should be followed by 'et al'.
- 9. Use the automatic page numbering function to number the pages.
- 10. Use tab stops or other commands for indents, not the space bar.
- 11. Use the table function, not spreadsheets, to make tables.
- 12. Save your file in Microsoft Word doc format only
- 13. Author's names should be on the title page only, in order to facilitate the blind Referring process.

GUIDELINES FOR POSTER PRESENTATION

The poster should have the following contents:

- > Title (to be placed at the top centre of the poster)
- Name of all the authors with affiliations
- Introduction and objectives
- Methods and Materials
- > Result and recommendations supported by graphs, tables etc
- > Conclusion

Additional information

- The maximum usable area provided on the display board for the poster is 1.2m (width) x 1.4m (height)
- Posters can be either landscape or portrait. So, the poster dimension should be 1 m x1.2 m
- The poster should be designed in an integrated fashion covering all the contents listed above.
- > Printing on separate small sheets and pinning together is not recommended.
- > The font size should be large enough, so that it can be readable from 1 meter distance.
- Make sure that it has a logical flow and Use colour, graphics, charts, and photos.

IMPORTANT DATES

Last date for receiving abstracts	17 th December 2019
Acceptance of abstracts	27 th December 2019
Last date for conference registration & request for	30 th December 2019
accommodation	
Last date for sending full length paper for publication	31 st December 2019

CONFERENCE ORGANISING COMMITTEE

CHIEF PATRON (S)

Prof. A P Dash., PhD, D.Sc. Vice Chancellor, Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvarur, Tamil Nadu

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CONFERENCE DIRECTORS

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Professor & Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, Former Head, Department of Social Work, Jamia Millia Islamlia (A Central University), New Delhi

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CONFERENCE ORGANISING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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- **Dr. Chitra K.P. PhD** Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvarur.
- Chittaranjan Subudhi, (PhD) Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvarur.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FEE

Participants	Participants without Accommodation (in Rs.)	Participants with Accommodation (in Rs.)	Abroad Participants (in US \$)
Students and Research scholars	1000	2000	
Academicians, Corporates, NGOs and other agencies	1500	3000	200

Note:

- Spot registration: Rs.500 (five hundred) extra including the above mentioned prescribed registration fee.
- The registration fees includes participation and presentation in scientific sessions, certificate, lunch and refreshments.

Payment options:

Option-I Demand Draft: Participants may send the registration fees by Demand Draft (DD) drawn in favour of "Central University of Tamil Nadu" payable at Thiruvarus.

Option –II Bank/wire transfer

BANK/WIRE TRANSFER DETAILS:

Account number	35969069371
Name of the Bank	State Bank of India, Central University Of Tamil Nadu, Neelakudi Campus, Kangalancherry, Thiruvarur -610005
Branch Code	18724
IFSC code	SBIN0018724

FOR MORE DETAILS PLEASE CONTACT

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CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM National Conference on Public Health Challenges of Tropical Diseases-Moving Towards Universal Access February 13th – 14th, 2020

Name (in capital letters)	:
Designation	:
Participant category (please tick)	: Academicians / NGOs / Research Scholars/ others (Specify)
Name of the Institution & Address	:
Address for Communication	:
Mobile Number	:
Email id	:
Demand Draft number/ bank/wire tr	ansfer details
	dated
Issuing Bank:	
Accommodation required (please tio	ck): Yes / No
Arrival Date:	Departure Date:
Date:	Signature of the Candidate
<i>Note:</i> Please send the scanned copy of the	filled registration form by email:

publichealth2020@cutn.ac.in Send the hard copy of demand draft by post along with the filled registration form to Dr. Sigamani P, Conference Director, Department of Social Work, Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvarur-610005