ANNUAL REPORT 2014-15

Government of India
Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)
Chapter No.

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### Abbreviations

1. **ACT** - Ayurveda Clinical Trial  
2. **ADR** - Adverse Drug Reaction  
3. **ANC** - Ante Natal Care  
4. **APC** - Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee  
5. **ADR** - Adverse Drug Reaction  
6. **ADE** - Adverse Drug Event  
7. **AP** - Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia  
8. **ASUDCC** - Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani Drugs Consultative Committee  
9. **ASUDTAB** - Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani Drug Technical Advisory Board  
10. **AIIA** - All India Institute of Ayurveda  
11. **BIMSTEC** - Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation  
12. **CAS** - Current Awareness Service  
13. **CBD** - Convention on Biological Diversity  
14. **CCIM** - Central Council for Indian Medicine  
15. **CCH** - Central Council for Homoeopathy  
16. **CHC** - Community Health Centre  
17. **CSIR** - Council of Scientific and Industrial Research  
18. **CCRAS** - Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences  
19. **CCRH** - Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy  
20. **CCRUM** - Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine  
21. **CRS** - Central Council for Research in Siddha  
22. **CCRYN** - Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy  
23. **CGHS** - Central Government Health Scheme  
24. **CME** - Continuing Medical Education  
25. **COPD** - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease  
26. **CRU** - Clinical Research Unit  
27. **CRI** - Central Research Institute  
28. **DBT** - Department of Bio-Technology  
29. **DH** - District Hospital  
30. **DTLs** - Drug Testing Laboratories  
31. **EMR** - Extra Mural Research  
32. **HPL** - Homoeopathy Pharmacopoeia Laboratory  
33. **GAU** - Gujarat Ayurveda University  
34. **GLP** - Good Laboratory Practices  
35. **GMP** - Good Manufacturing Practices  
36. **IL&FS** - Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services  
37. **IPGTRA** - Institute for Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda
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<td>RET</td>
<td>Rare, Endangered and Threatened</td>
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<td>RRI</td>
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<td>RCH</td>
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<td>SCP</td>
<td>Special Component Plan</td>
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<td>SDI</td>
<td>Selective Dissemination of Information</td>
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<td>SPV</td>
<td>Special Purpose Vehicle</td>
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1.1 The Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISM&H) was established in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in March, 1995. It was re-named as Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy with acronym as AYUSH in November, 2003. In keeping with the policy of the Government to lay focused thrust on the Indian Traditional Systems of Medicine, the Department of AYUSH was granted the status of Ministry w.e.f. 09.11.2014. The Ministry is responsible for policy formulation, development and implementation of programmes for the growth, development and propagation of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) systems of Health Care. Sowa Rigpa is the recent addition to the existing family of AYUSH systems.

1.2 VISION AND MISSION OF THE MINISTRY

The Vision of the Ministry is to position AYUSH systems as the preferred systems of living and practice for attaining a healthy India. The Ministry has identified its Mission in terms of seven broad thematic areas of AYUSH activities. The thematic areas are as follows:

(I) EFFECTIVE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

- To ensure availability of quality education and training to AYUSH Doctors/Scientists/Teachers,
- To ensure availability of quality paramedical, pharmacy and nursing education and training in AYUSH,
- To provide opportunity for quality AYUSH education throughout the country,
- To empower AYUSH professionals with improved skills and attitudes,
- To promote capacity building of Institutions, Centres of Excellence (COE), National Institutes etc.

(II) PROVISION OF QUALITY AYUSH SERVICES

- Delivery of Quality AYUSH health care services to entire population,
- AYUSH to be an integral part of the health delivery system by mainstreaming of AYUSH,
- To ensure healthy population through AYUSH interventions,
- To ensure creation of enabling uniform legal framework for AYUSH practices and therapies,
(III) INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

- To propagate and promote AYUSH within the country,
- To strive for global acceptance of AYUSH formulations,
- To disseminate AYUSH practices and therapies for better health,
- To encourage behavioural change through communication for better health.

(IV) QUALITY RESEARCH IN AYUSH

- To promote quality research in AYUSH with the objective of validating the systems scientifically, and safety and efficacy evaluation of AYUSH remedies,
- To encourage research for validation of fundamental principles of AYUSH Systems,
- To encourage development of new drugs for high priority diseases of national importance,
- To preserve through documentation local health traditions and folklore for their utilization for new drug development,
- To promote inter-disciplinary research.
- To protect Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in AYUSH systems.
- To encourage research in preventive and promotive health through AYUSH.

(V) GROWTH OF THE MEDICINAL PLANTS SECTOR

- To ensure sustained availability of quality raw material from medicinal plants,
- To ensure conservation of medicinal plants,
- Capacity building in medicinal plants sector.

(VI) DRUG ADMINISTRATION

- To accelerate the Pharmacopoeial/standardization work on AYUSH drugs,
- To ensure availability of high quality AYUSH drugs,
- To ensure enabling legal framework for production and distribution of safe and quality AYUSH drugs,
- To strengthen regulatory infrastructure in Central and State Governments,
- To encourage AYUSH drug industry to produce high quality AYUSH medicines for national and international needs.

(VII) INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME/SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS ON AYUSH

- To propagate and promote AYUSH systems outside the country and to ensure their global acceptance as systems of medicine,
To collaborate with International bodies e.g. World Health Organization for cross disciplinary standardization, global recognition and propagation of AYUSH systems,

Global legal recognition of qualifications and practice of AYUSH,

To promote collaborative research and education in AYUSH with other countries,

Protection of Traditional Knowledge.

1.3. **National Health Policy,1983** observed that the country has a large stock of health manpower comprising of private practitioners in various systems. This resource has not so far been adequately utilized. The practitioners of AYUSH systems enjoy high local acceptance and respect and consequently exert considerable influence on health beliefs and practices. It is, therefore, necessary to initiate organized measures to enable each of these systems of medicine and health care to develop in accordance with their strengths. Simultaneously, planned efforts should be made to dovetail the functioning of the practitioners and integrate their service, at the appropriate levels, within specified areas of responsibility and functioning, in the over-all health care delivery system, especially with regard to the preventive, promotive and public health objectives. Well-considered steps would also be required to be taken to move towards a meaningful phased integration of the indigenous and the modern systems. The significance of the Alternative Systems of Medicine was further emphasized in the National Health Policy, 2002, **which stated that Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy have a substantial role because of the inherent advantages, such as diversity, modest cost, low level of technological input and the growing popularity of natural plant based products, especially in the under-served, remote and tribal areas. The Policy also envisaged the consolidation of documentary knowledge contained in these systems to protect it against attack from foreign commercial entities by way of malafide action under the Patent laws in other countries.**

1.4 The National Policy on Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy, 2002 enunciated following as its objectives:

(1) To promote good health and expand the outreach of health care to our people, particularly those not provided with health cover, through preventive, promotive, mitigating and curative intervention through ISM&H,

(2) To improve the quality of teachers and clinicians by revising curricula to contemporary relevance and researches by creating model Institutions and Centres of Excellence and extending assistance for creating infrastructural facilities,

(3) To ensure affordable ISM&H
services and drugs which are safe and efficacious,

(4) To facilitate availability of raw drugs, which are authentic and contain essential components as required under pharmacopoeial standards to help improve quality of drugs, for domestic consumption and export,

(5) Integrate ISM&H in health care delivery system and National Programmes and ensure optimal use of the vast infrastructure of hospitals, dispensaries and physicians,

(6) Re-orient and prioritize research in ISM&H to gradually validate drugs and therapies to address in particular the chronic and new emerging life style related diseases,

(7) Create awareness about the strengths of these systems in India and abroad and sensitize other stakeholders and providers of health,

(8) To provide full opportunity for the growth and development of these systems and utilization of the potentiality, strength and revival of their glory.

1.5 The Policy outlines the following strategies to achieve the objectives:

(a) Legislative measures to check mushroom growth of substandard colleges,

(b) Course curricula to be reinforced to raise the standards of medical training and to equip trainees for utilization in national health programmes,

(c) Priority to research covering clinical trials, pharmacology, toxicology, standardization and study of pharmaco-kinetics in respect of identified areas of strength,

(d) The National Medicinal Plants Board to address all issues connected with conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants leading to remunerative farming, regulation of medicinal farms and conservation of biodiversity,

(e) National Medicinal Plants Board to acquire statutory status to be able to regulate registration of farmers and cooperative societies, transportation, marketing of medicinal plants and proper procurement and supply of raw materials to pharmaceutical industry,

(f) Protection of India's traditional medicinal knowledge to be undertaken through a progressive creation of a Digital Library for each system and eventually the codified knowledge leading to innovation and good health outcomes,

(g) Effort to integrate and mainstream ISM&H in health care delivery system and in National Programmes,

(h) A range of options for utilization of ISM&H manpower in the healthcare delivery system to be
developed by assigning specific goal oriented role and responsibility to the ISM&H work force,

(i) Allopathic hospitals to be encouraged to set up AYUSH health facilities,

(j) Government to assist allopathic hospitals to establish Panchkarma and Ksharsutra facilities for the treatment of neurological disorders, musculo-skeletal problems as well as ambulatory treatment of fistula-in-ano, bronchial asthma and dermatological problems,

(k) States to be encouraged to consolidate the ISM&H infrastructure and health services,

(l) Pharmacopoeial work related to Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy Drugs to be expedited,

(m) Industry to be encouraged to make use of quality certification and acquisition of GMP and ISO 9000 certification,

(n) Quality Control Centers would be set up on regional basis to standardize the in-process quality control of ISM products and to modernize traditional processes without changing the concepts of ISM,

(o) States to be advised and supported to augment facilities for drug manufacture and testing,

(p) Operational use of ISM in Reproductive & Child Health (RCH) to be encouraged in eleven identified areas, where the Indian Systems of Medicine would be useful for antenatal, intra-natal, post-natal and neonatal care,

(q) North Eastern States, rich in flora and fauna, to be supported to develop infrastructure and awareness of ISM,

(r) Keeping in view the global interest in understanding ISM concepts and practices, modules to be formulated for introducing Ayurveda and Yoga to medical schools and institutions abroad and to expose medical graduates,

(s) Awareness programmes on the utility and effectiveness of ISM&H to be launched through electronic and print media.

1.6 The Ministry envisages to achieve its vision, mission and policy goals/objectives through a series of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes as listed below:

1.6.1 CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

1. Central Sector Scheme for supporting Continuing Medical Education (CME) for AYUSH personnel,

2. Scheme for Upgradation of Institutions to Centres of Excellence by providing financial assistance to accredited AYUSH centres in Non-Governmental/Private sector engaged in AYUSH education, drug development and research, Clinical Research /Folk medicine etc.,
2.1 INTRODUCTION
2.1.1 AYUSH systems of medicine are a group of Indian systems of medicine and Homeopathy. AYUSH is an acronym for Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homoeopathy. Ayurveda is the oldest system with documented history of its practice since more than 5000 years whereas Homeopathy is in practice in India for around 100 years. These systems are being practised in the country with diverse preferences of people and infrastructural facilities. Ayurveda is more prevalent in the States of Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Telangana, A.P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Goa and Orissa. The practice of Unani System is largely prevalent in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Rajasthan. Homoeopathy is widely practiced in Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Gujarat and the North Eastern States and the Siddha system is practiced in Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Kerala. Recently recognized Sowa Rigpa system of medicine is prevalent in Himalayan regions including Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarkhand, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim. Besides, there are few educational institutes of Sowa Rigpa in UP and Karnataka. AYUSH services in the country as a whole are provided by public, private and voluntary sector organizations and the range of their distribution varies from State to State. ‘Ayurveda’ literally means “Science of Life”. Ayurveda is evolved from the various Vedic hymns rooted in the fundamental philosophies about life, disease and health. The Charak Samhita and Sushruta Samhita developed around 2500 BC are the main treaties of Ayurveda fully available today. According to Ayurveda, health is considered as a pre-requisite for achieving the goals of life i.e., Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha. Ayurveda takes an integrated view of the physical, mental, spiritual and social aspects of human beings and about the interrelationships between these aspects. The philosophy of Ayurveda is based on the theory of Panchmahabhutas (five primordial elements), which postulates that all objects and living bodies are composed of these five elements. The combinations of these five elements are represented

3. Scheme for promoting AYUSH interventions in Public Health initiatives,
4. Scheme for Extra Mural Research projects,
5. Scheme for Information Education and Communication (IEC),
6. Scheme for supporting International Exchange Programme, Seminars, Workshops on AYUSH,
7. Development of common facilities for AYUSH industry clusters,
8. Educational Institutions
9. Research and Development
10. Surveys on usage and acceptability of AYUSH systems,
11. National Medicinal Plants Board.

1.6.2 Centrally Sponsored Schemes
NATIONAL AYUSH MISSION (NAM) comprising of;
i) AYUSH Services
ii) AYUSH Educational Institutions
iii) Quality control of ASU&H Drugs
iv) Medicinal Plants

1.* Allocation of Business Rules, 1961 accessed from www.cabsec.nic.in
2. ^ Strategic Plan of Ministry of AYUSH
3. **National Health Policy, 1983 accessed from www.mohfw.nic.in
4. *** National Health Policy, 2002 accessed from www.mohfw.nic.in
2.1 INTRODUCTION

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2.2 AYURVEDA SYSTEM

2.2.1 ‘Ayurveda’ literally means "Science of Life". Ayurveda is evolved from the various Vedic hymns rooted in the fundamental philosophies about life, disease and health. The Charak Samhita and Sushruta Samhita developed around 2500 BC are the main treaties of Ayurveda fully available today. According to Ayurveda, health is considered as a pre-requisite for achieving the goals of life i.e., Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha. Ayurveda takes an integrated view of the physical, mental, spiritual and social aspects of human beings and about the interrelationships between these aspects.

2.2.2 The philosophy of Ayurveda is based on the theory of Panchmahabhutas (five primordial elements), which postulates that all objects and living bodies are composed of these five elements. The combinations of these five elements are represented in the
form of Tridoshas viz. Vata (Ether+Air), Pitta (Fire) and Kapha (Water+Earth). These three ‘Doshas’ are physiological entities in living beings, whereas Satva, Rajas and Tamas are the mental attributes. The structural entities of the human body are the matrix of Rasa, Rakta, Mansa Meda, Asthi, Majja and Shukra. Ayurveda aims to keep these structural and functional entities in a state of equilibrium which signifies good health (Swasthya). Any imbalance due to internal or external factors causes disease and the treatment consists of restoring the equilibrium through various interventions including therapeutic procedures, regimens, medicines and lifestyle management.

2.2.3 Ayurveda considers the human being as a microcosm(Yatha pinde tatha brahmande) which is a replica of the macrocosm (universe). The treatment in Ayurveda is holistic and individualized. The preventive aspect of Ayurveda is called Svastha-Vritta and it includes personal hygiene, regular daily routine, appropriate social behavior and use of Rasayana. The curative aspect consists of three major categories (i) Aushadhi (drugs) (ii) Various therapeutic procedures including Panchakarma and Surgery and (iii) Satvavajaya (Methods for Mind control).

2.2.4 Practice of Ayurveda as a system of medicine has been recognized under IMCC Act 1970. The education of Ayurveda is regulated by a statutory body Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM). Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 regulates manufacturing and sale of Ayurvedic drugs. During the Samhita period (1000 BC), Ayurveda developed with eight branches or specialties, due to which it is called as Ashtanga Ayurveda. Following are the specialties of clinical medicine in Ayurveda:

1. Kayachikitsa (Internal Medicine)
2. Kaumar Bhritya (Pediatrics)
3. Graha Chikitsa (Psychiatry)
4. Shalakya (Eye, ENT and Dentistry)
5. Shalya Tantra (Surgery)
6. Agada-Tantra (Toxicology)
7. Rasayana (Immuno-modulation and Gerontology)
8. Vajikarna (Science of fertility and healthy progeny)

2.2.5 The above eight branches have over the years and specifically during the last 50 years expanded into 22 specialties for post-graduate education as follows:

1. Ayurveda Siddhanta (Fundamental Principles of Ayurveda)
2. Ayurveda Samhita
3. Rachna Sharira (Anatomy)
4. Kriya Sharira (Physiology)
5. Dravya Guna Vigyan (Materia Medica and Pharmacology)
6. Rasa-Shashtra and Bhaishajya Kalpana (Pharmaceuticals using minerals and metals)
7. Kaumar Bhritya - Bala Roga (Paediatrics)
Practice of Ayurveda as a system of Ayurveda considers the human being an holistic and it includes personal hygiene, regular daily routine, appropriate social behavior and use of Rasayana.

The treatment aims to keep these structural and functional entities in a state of equilibrium which signifies good health. The structural entities of the human body are the physiological entities in living beings, whereas Satva, Rajas and Tamas are the mental attributes. The structural entities of Ayurveda is called Svastha-Vritta or healthy progeny.

Ashtanga Ayurveda. Following are the specialties of clinical medicine in Ayurveda:

1. Kayachikitsa (Internal Medicine)
2. Kaumar Bhritya (Pediatrics)
3. Graha Chikitsa (Psychiatry)
4. Shalya Tantra – Asthi, Sandhi (Bone and Joint)
5. Rog Nidana evum VikritiVigyan (Pathology)
6. Agada-Tantra (Toxicology)
7. Rasayana (Immuno-modulation)
8. Prasuti-Tantra avum StriRoga (Obstetrics and Gynaecology)
9. Swast-Vritta (Social and Preventive Medicine)
10. Kayachikitsa (Internal Medicine)
11. Rog Nidana evum VikritiVigyan (Pathology)
12. Shalya Tantra (Samanya) (General Surgery)
13. Shalya Tantra – Ksar Karma avum Anushastra Karma (Kshara Karma and Para-surgical procedure)
14. Shalya Tantra ( Asthi, Sandhi) 
15. Shalakya Tantra – NetraRoga
17. Shalakya Tantra – Danta Avum Mukha Roga (Dentistry)
18. Manovigyana avum Manas Roga (Psychiatry)
19. Panchakarma
20. Agad Tantra avum Vidhi Vaidyaka (Toxicology and Jurisprudence)
21. Sangyahrana (Anaesthesiology)
22. Chhaya avum Vikiran Vigyan (Radiology)

Courses of study for award of Bachelor, Master and Doctorate degrees in Ayurveda are imparted through the various universities of India.

Two volumes of Ayurvedic Formulary of India (AFI) containing 636 monographs on single drugs and three volumes of Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India (API) Part-I containing 600 compound formulations and eight volumes of Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India (API) Part-II containing 152 monographs on compound formulations have been published.

2.3 SIDDHA SYSTEM

2.3.1 The Siddha System of medicine is one of the ancient systems of medicine in India having close links with Dravidian culture. The term Siddha means achievements and Siddhars are those who have achieved perfection in medicine. Eighteen Siddhars are said to have contributed towards the systematic development of this system and recorded their experiences in Tamil language.

2.3.2 The Siddha system of Medicine emphasizes on the patient, environment, age, sex, race, habits, mental frame work, habitat, diet, appetite, physical condition, physiological constitution of the diseases for its treatment which is individualistic in nature. Diagnosis of diseases are done through examination of pulse, urine, eyes, study of voice, colour of body, tongue and status of the digestion of individual patient. The system has unique treasure for the conversion of metals and minerals as drugs and many infective diseases are treated with the medicines containing specially processed mercury, silver, arsenic, lead and sulphur without any side effects. The strength of the Siddha system lies in providing very effective therapy in the case of Psoriasis,
Rheumatic disorders, Chronic liver disorders, Benign prostatic hypertrophy, bleeding piles, peptic ulcer including various kinds of Dermatological disorders of non-psoriatic nature.

2.3.3 During the last six decades, there has been continuous development in Siddha medical education and this has led to the establishment of the National Institute of Siddha at Chennai as apex Institute having six specialties in post-graduate teaching leading to the award of M.D.(S) Degree. These are Maruthuvam (General Medicine), Sirappu Maruthuvam (Special Medicine), Kuzhandhai Maruthuvam (Paediatrics), Gunapadam (Pharmacology), Noi Nadal (Pathology) and Nanju Nool & Maruthuva Neethinool (Toxicology).

2.3.4 For development of focused research in Siddha System of medicine, Government has constituted Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS), as an autonomous body.

2.4  UNANI SYSTEM

2.4.1 The Unani System of Medicine originated in Greece and passed through many countries before establishing itself in India during the medieval period. It is based on well-established knowledge and practices relating to the promotion of positive health and prevention of disease. The Unani System has grown out of the fusion of traditional knowledge of ancient civilizations like Egypt, Arabia, Iran, China, Syria and India. It emphasizes the use of naturally occurring, mostly herbal, medicines and also uses some medicines of animal, marine and mineral origin. This system of medicine was documented in Al-Qanoon, a medical classics, by Sheikh Bu-Ali Sina (Avicena) (980-1037 AD), in Al-Havi by Razi (850-923 AD) and in many other books written by the Unani physicians.

2.4.2 The Unani system is based on the humoral theory i.e. the presence of blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile in every person. The temperament of a person can accordingly be sanguine, phlegmatic, choleric and melancholic depending on the presence and combination of humors. According to Unani theory, the humors and the drugs themselves are assigned temperaments. Any change in quantity and quality of the humors brings about a change in the status of the health of the human body. A proper balance of humors is required for the maintenance of health.

2.4.3 The treatment consists of four components, namely, preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative. Unani system of medicine has been found to be efficacious in many conditions, particularly chronic and degenerative disorders e.g. Rheumatoid Arthritis, Hepatitis, Filariasis, Eczema, Sinusitis and Bronchial Asthma etc.

2.4.4 For the prevention of disease and promotion of health, the Unani System emphasizes on six essential prerequisites of life (Asbab-e-SittaZarooria) - (a) pure air (b) food
For development of focused research during the last six decades, there has been continuous development in Unani Medicine - Pharmacotherapy, Dietotherapy, Regimen Therapy and Surgery. Regimen therapy (Ilaj bit-Tadbir) is a speciality under which various methods of treatment are used for treating specific and complicated diseases.

During the last 50 years, ten Post Graduate specialities have been developed in (i) Kulliyat (Fundamentals of Unani System of Medicine), (ii) Munafeel Aaza (Physiology), (iii) Ilmul Adviya (Pharmacology), (iv) Amraz-e-Niswan (Gynaecology), (v) Amraz-e-Atfal (Paediatrics), (vi) Tahafuzzi-wa-SamajiTib (Social and Preventive Medicine) (vii) Moalejat (Medicine), (viii) Jarahiyat (Surgery) (ix) Ilaj-bit-Tadbir (Regimen Therapy) and Ilmul saidla (Unani Pharmacy).

Six volumes of National Formulary of Unani Medicine (NFUM) containing 1228 compound formulations and six volumes of Unani Pharmacopeia of India (UPI) containing 298 monographs on single drugs have been published. Two volumes of Pharmacopeia on compound formulations containing 100 compound drugs have also been published.

**HOMEOOPATHY**

The physicians from the time of Hippocrates (around 400 B.C.) have observed that certain substances could produce symptoms of a disease in healthy people similar to those of people suffering from the disease. Dr. Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann, a German physician, scientifically examined this phenomenon and codified the fundamental principles of Homoeopathy. Homoeopathy was brought into India around 1810 A.D. by European missionaries and received official recognition by a Resolution passed by the Constituent Assembly in 1948 and then by the Parliament.

The first principle of Homoeopathy 'Similia Similibus Curentur', says that a medicine which could induce a set of symptoms in healthy human beings would be capable of curing a similar set of symptoms in human beings actually suffering from the disease. The second principle of 'Single Medicine' says that one medicine should be administered at a time to a particular patient during the treatment. The third principle of 'Minimum Dose' states that the bare minimum dose of a drug which would induce a curative action without any adverse effect should be administered. Homoeopathy is based on the assumption that the causation of a disease mainly depends upon the susceptibility or proneness of an individual to the incidence of the particular disease in addition to the action of external agents like bacteria, viruses, etc.
diseases by administering drugs, which have been experimentally proved to possess the power to produce similar symptoms on healthy human beings. Treatment in Homoeopathy, which is holistic in nature, focuses on an individual’s response to a specific environment. Homoeopathic medicines are prepared mainly from natural substances, such as plant products, minerals and from animal sources, nosodes & sarcodes etc. Homoeopathic medicines do not have any toxic, poisonous or side effects. Homoeopathic treatment is economical as well and has a very broad public acceptance.

2.5.4 Homoeopathy has its own areas of strength in therapeutics and it is particularly useful in treatment for allergies, autoimmune disorders and viral infections. Many surgical, gynaecological and obstetrical and paediatric conditions and ailments affecting the eyes, nose, ear, teeth, skin, sexual organs, etc. are amenable to homoeopathic treatment. Behavioral disorder, neurological problems and metabolic diseases can also be successfully treated by Homoeopathy. Apart from the curative aspects, Homoeopathic medicines are also used in preventive and promotive health care. In recent times, there is an emergence of interest in the use of Homoeopathic medicines in veterinary care, agriculture, dentistry, etc. Homoeopathic medical education has developed in seven specialties in postgraduate teaching, which are Materia Medica, Organon of Medicine, Repertory, Practice of Medicine, Paediatrics, Pharmacy and Psychiatry.

2.6 YOGA

2.6.1 Yoga is essentially spiritual and it is an art and science of healthy living which focuses on bringing harmony between body and mind. The word ‘Yoga’ has two meanings; the first comes from the root ‘Yujir’ or ‘Union’, the second is derived from a different root ‘yuja’ which means ‘Samadhi’ – the highest state of mind and the absolute knowledge. These two are the most important meanings of the word Yoga according to ‘Panini’, the most well-known Sanskrit grammarian.

2.6.2 Yoga is being practiced as part of healthy lifestyle and has become part of our spiritual heritage. In the present era, Yoga is popular worldwide because of its spiritual values, therapeutic credentials, its role in the prevention of diseases, promotion of health and management of lifestyle related disorders. Several clinical studies have lucidly demonstrated the therapeutic potentials of Yoga in the treatment of many lifestyle related or psychosomatic disorders. The specialty of this system is that it can get along with any other systems of health care.

2.6.3 The aim of Yoga is complete cessation of all kinds of suffering (sorrow) and its root cause ignorance and is known as Moksha or liberation. The main objectives of Yoga are health, happiness, harmony, spiritual quest, personality development, etc.

2.6.4 Yoga is as old as civilization. The first
Homoeopathy has its own areas of graduate teaching, which are Materia developed in seven specialties in post-Homoeopathic medical education has a g r i c u l t u r e ,  d e n t i s t r y,  e t c . medicines in veterinary care, interest in the use of Homoeopathic times, there is an emergence of and promotive health care. In recent medicines are also used in preventive curative aspects, Homoeopathic Homoeopathy. Apart from the problems and metabolic diseases can also be successfully treated by nosodes & sarcodes etc. minerals and from animal sources, substances, such as plant products, prepared mainly from natural nature, focuses on an individual's response to a specific environment. Materia medicas which have been experimentally diseases by administering drugs, which means 'Samadhi' – the highest state of mind and the absolute knowledge. These two are the most important meanings of the word Yoga, which is holistic in its root cause ignorance and is known as Moksha or liberation. The main objectives of Yoga are health, happiness, harmony, spiritual quest, as well as personality development, etc. The aim of Yoga is complete cessation of the root cause of all suffering. Yoga is essentially spiritual and it is an art and science of healthy living which focuses on bringing harmony between body and mind. The word 'Yoga' has its root in a Sanskrit word ‘yu’ which means ‘to join’ or ‘to unite’ and it has two meanings; the first comes from the root ‘yuj’ which means ‘to yoke’ or ‘to unite’ and the second from the root ‘yu’ which means ‘to yoke’ or ‘to unite’. According to 'Panini', the most well-known grammarian, the two meanings of the word ‘Yoga’ are derived from a different root 'yuja'. These two are the most important meanings of the word Yoga, which is widely practiced from the ancient times till today, they are:

2.6.5 The Yoga referred in the Vedic and Upanishadic literature has been depicted in three important texts called Prasthanatrayi:

a) Principle Upanishads (Upadeshaprasthana)
b) Vedanta Sutra of Badarayana (NyayaPrasthana)
c) Bhagavadgeeta (Sadhana Prasthana)

These texts further lead to different schools of Yoga like Jnana Yoga; Karma Yoga; Bhakti Yoga; Dhyana Yoga; etc.

2.6.6 The most important texts referred in Yoga are as follows:

(i) Patanjala Yoga Sutra
(ii) Bhagavad Gita
(iii) VasisthaSamhita
(iv) HathaPradipika
(v) GherandaSamhita
(vi) Hatha-tattva Kaumudi
(vii) Siddhasidhanta Paddhati
(viii) Goraksha Satkam
(ix) Shiva Samhita
(x) Hatharatnavali
(xi) Amanaska Yoga
(xii) Yoga Bija
(xiii) Yoga Taravali
(xiv) Goraksha Paddhati
(xv) Siva Svarodaya, etc.

2.6.7 However, the classical Yoga which is one of the Shad Darshanas, has been advocated by the great sage Patanjali, who lived around approximately 200 BC. Patanjali wrote a book known as Yoga Sutras, which contains 195 sutras. Patanjali advocates Ashtanga Yoga, which is widely practiced from the ancient times till today, they are:

(i) Yama (Self-restraints)
(ii) Niyama (Observance)
(iii) Asana (Psycho-physical postures)
(iv) Pranayama (Control of vital energy – breath)
(v) Pratyahara (Withdrawal of senses)
(vi) Dharana (Concentration)
(vii) Dhyana (Meditation)
(viii) Samadhi (Absorption or State of liberation)

2.6.8 The following are the doctrines and concepts adopted in Yoga Therapy:

i) Doctrine of “Panchakoshas” (five sheaths/bodies) as found in Upanishads.

ii) Doctrine of “Chitta-vritti nirodha”, “kriyayoga” and “astangas” as found in Patanjala Yoga Sutras.
iii) **Doctrine of various kinds of “shuddhis”** found in Patanjala Yoga Sutra, and Hatha Yoga.

iv) **Doctrine of opening blocked channels of vayus and prana (nadishuddhi), opening of lotuses and chakras, kumbhakapranayamas, muderas and drisits as found in Hatha Yoga and Kundalini Yoga.**

v) **Working with the mind on the lines of Patanjala Yoga Sutra, Mantra Yoga and Hatha Yoga.**

vi) **Working on the lines of “Karma-Jñana’ Bhakti” from Bhagawadgita.**

vii) **Certain aspects of Tantra Yoga also get integrated in various Yoga practices.**

### 2.6.9 The following Yogic practices are being practiced for prevention and management of diseases:

i) **Shatkarma:** These are six cleansing techniques in Yoga used to clean the internal organs and systems of the body. These are called as the process of detoxification. Shatkarmas are Neti, Dhouti, Basti, Kapalabhati, Nauli, Trataka.

ii) **Yogasana:** These are special patterns of body that stabilise the mind through static stretching. Yogasanas are psycho-physical in nature. They play a significant role in toning up the neuro-musculo and glandular systems of the body. There are more than 84 asanas mentioned in the classical texts.

iii) **Pranayama:** Pranayama is a practice which helps to regulate vital energies through regulation of breathing.

iv) **Mudra:** These are special gestures/techniques formed with the combination of Asana and Pranayama and are used in channelization of Prana the vital force.

v) **Dhyana:** Sustain concentration on the object is Dhyana. Dhyana is an integral part of Yoga practice and is beneficial for psychological and spiritual growth and also helps in health promotion.

#### 2.6.10 Several leading Yoga Institutions have been engaged in the promotion and propagation of Yoga according to their Guru-Shishya Parampar. Many Institutions, Universities are conducting Certificate, Diploma, Bachelors, Masters and Doctorate degrees courses in various aspects of Yoga.

#### 2.6.11 Realizing the importance of yoga, the UN has declared 21st June as the International Day of Yoga.

#### 2.7 NATUROPATHY

#### 2.7.1 Naturopathy is a science of health and healing and a drugless therapy based on well-founded philosophy. It has its own concept of health and disease and principles of treatment. Naturopathy is a system of medicine that advocates harmonious living with constructive principles of Nature on physical, mental, moral and spiritual planes. It has great health promotive and restorative, and disease preventive as
well as curative potential.

2.7.2 According to Naturopathy the primary cause of disease, barring accidental or surgical injury, is violation of Nature's laws and the effects of violation of Nature's laws are-

1. Lowered vitality;
2. Abnormal composition of blood and lymph;
3. Accumulation of morbid matter in the body.

2.7.3 The science of Naturopathy teaches us that the disease is Nature's effort to eliminate the morbid matter from the body to restore the health. Hence, we must not suppress the outward symptoms of disease like fever, cough, loose motions etc. but cooperate with Nature in the process of eliminating morbid matter from the body.

2.7.4 Some of the basic concepts of Naturopathy are outlined as under:

1. Naturopathy believes in the concept of unity of disease and unity of cure. According to it root cause of all diseases are one that is accumulation of morbid matter in the body and the remedy also is one i.e. elimination of those toxins from the body.
2. Naturopathy considers bacteria and virus to be secondary cause of disease. The primary cause of disease is accumulation of morbid matter in the body. The microbes survive in the body only when a favourable atmosphere for their growth is established by the accumulation of morbid matter.

Hence, the basic cause of disease is morbid matter and microbes are only the secondary cause.

3. Acute diseases are self-healing efforts of the body. Hence, they are taken as our friends, not enemies. Chronic diseases are outcome of wrong treatment and suppression of the acute diseases.

4. Human body has remarkable recuperative powers when left alone. Nature is the greatest healer. The human body is a self-healing machine. It is endowed with inherent healing power to prevent itself from disease and regain health when fallen ill.

5. In Naturopathy the patient is at the center of intervention and treatment, cure of disease is effected automatically with the increase in vitality and detoxification of body.

6. Naturopathy believes in holistic treatment. It not only treats the body as a whole, instead of specific organs but also take into account intervention at mental, moral and spiritual planes.

7. Naturopathy does not use medicines. According to it, "Food is Medicine".

8. Naturopathy accepts prayers also as a modality of treatment. According to Gandhiji "Rama Nama is the best Natural Treatment" meaning thereby that prayer according to one's own faith is an important part of treatment.
2.7.5 Some of the important therapies/therapeutic modalities of Naturopathy which are employed not only for curative purposes but also for prevention of diseases and promotion of health are as under-

(i) Upvas Chikitsa (Fasting Therapy)
(ii) Aahar Chikitsa (Diet Therapy)
(iii) Mitti Chikitsa (Mud Therapy)
(iv) Jala Chikitsa (Hydrotherapy)
(v) Malish Chikitsa (Massage Therapy)
(vi) Surya Kiran Chikitsa (Heliotherapy)
(vii) Vayu Chikitsa (Air Therapy)
(viii) Yoga Chikitsa (Yoga Therapy)

2.8 SOWA-RIGPA

2.8.1 Sowa-Rigpa is among the oldest surviving health traditions of the world with a living history of more than 2500 years. It has been in vogue and practised in Himalayan regions throughout particularly in Leh and Laddakh (J&K), Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Darjeeling etc. Sowa-Rigpa is effective in managing chronic diseases like Asthma, Bronchitis, Arthritis, etc. The basic theory of Sowa-Rigpa is explained in terms of (i)The body and the mind as the locus of treatment; (ii)Antidote, i.e. the treatment; (iii) The method of treatment through antidote; (iv) Medicines that cure the disease and lastly (v) Pharmacology. Sowa-Rigpa emphasizes the importance of the five cosmological physical elements in the formation of the human body, the nature of disorders and the remedial measures.
3.1 The Ministry is headed by a Minister of State (Independent Charge) assisted by the Secretary to the Government of India. One Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser is available in the Ministry to advice on financial matters. In addition, three Joint Secretaries, one Chief Executive Officer of National Medicinal Plants Board, seven Directors/Deputy Secretaries, seven Under Secretaries and technical officers like Advisors and Joint/Deputy/Assistant Advisors of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy are available in the Ministry. The organization chart of the Ministry is available at Annexure.

3.1.1 The Ministry has, over the years, developed a broad institutional framework to carry out the activities in the field of AYUSH. The institutional framework consists of:

3.1.1.1 STATUTORY REGULATORY BODIES
- Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM).
- Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH).

3.1.1.2 APEX RESEARCH BODIES
- Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), New Delhi
- Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), New Delhi
- Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH), New Delhi
- Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi
- Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS), Chennai

3.1.1.3 APEX EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- National Institute of Ayurveda (NIA), Jaipur
- National Institute of Homoeopathy (NIH), Kolkata
- National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN), Pune
- National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM), Bangalore
- Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda (IPGT&RA), Jamnagar
- Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi
- National Institute of Siddha (NIS), Chennai
- Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth (RAV), New Delhi.
- All India Institute of Ayurveda, New Delhi (being developed).
● North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, Shillong (being developed).

● North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Passighat (being developed).

3.1.1.4 APEX LABORATORIES AND PHARMACOPOEIA COMMISSION

● Pharmacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicine (PLIM), Ghaziabad.

● Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeial Laboratory (HPL), Ghaziabad.

● Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy (PCIM&H), Ghaziabad.

3.1.1.5 PHARMACOPOEIA COMMITTEES

Four different Pharmacopoeia Committees, one each for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, and Homoeopathy, are in place to oversee and steer the preparation of pharmacopoeias and formularies of drugs. These committees have been brought under the ambit of Pharmacopoeia Commission, which will function as an autonomous body.

3.1.1.6 PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

● Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. (IMPCL)

3.1.1.7 NATIONAL MEDICINAL PLANTS BOARD (NMPB)

3.1.1.8 DRUG CONTROL CELL IN THE MINISTRY OF AYUSH

A Drug Control Cell (AYUSH) is working in the Ministry to deal with the matters pertaining to Drug Quality Control and regulation of Ayurveda, Siddha Unani and Homoeopathic drugs under the provision of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules there under.

3.1.1.9. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Cell with a Facilitation Centre is functioning in the Ministry.

3.1.1.10 The Ministry has an Education Policy Section to deal with the matters related to grant of Central Government permission for opening of new colleges, increasing admission capacity and starting new or higher courses of study in Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani Tibb and Homoeopathy.
4.1 CENTRAL COUNCIL OF INDIAN MEDICINE (CCIM)

4.1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Central Council of Indian Medicine is a Statutory Body constituted under the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

The vision of the Council is to be an excellent regulatory body which guide, develop and sustain a network of ‘Institutions of Excellence’ in education meeting the national needs for global trends and to regulate the practice of Indian System of Medicine.

The mission of the Council is to establish, guide, develop and sustain through resource allocation, good governance and management, dedicated to the maintenance of standards and quality of academic study programmes and practice of Indian Systems of Medicine to meet national as well as global needs.

The Central Council of Indian Medicine with the previous sanction of the Central Govt. as required under Sections 36 and 22 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and also after obtaining the comments of the State Govts. as required under Section 22 of the said Act, has prescribed courses for Undergraduate and Post-graduate education in Ayurved, Unani and Siddha. The Central Council has prescribed 14 Regulations to achieve standards and quality in Ayurved, Siddha and Unani education.

4.1.2 ACHIEVEMENTS

During the reporting period 82 Ayurved, 14 Unani and 02 Siddha colleges have been visited to assess the available facilities of teaching and practical training for conducting UG and PG Course as case may be as well as to verify the compliance of shortcomings informed by the Govt. of India to the College. The details are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ayurved</th>
<th>Unani</th>
<th>Siddha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under Sec. 13A</td>
<td>Under Sec. 13C</td>
<td>Under Sec. 13A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(45)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec., 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

60 22 14 -- 2
During the period from April, 2014 to December, 2014, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section 2 of Section 14 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 (48 of 1970), the Central Government after consulting the Central Council of Indian Medicine, the recognized included 03 (three) medical qualifications of Ayurved in the 2nd Schedule to the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

During this period, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section 2 Section 16 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 (48 of 1970), the Central council agreed to recognize the B.A.M.S Ayurveda Medical Qualification conducted by Tribhuvan University, Nepal to include under IV Schedule of IMCC ACT. This kind of Qualifications outside India is recognized after 1991.

During the period from April, 2014 to December, 2014, Central Register of the following States for the period mentioned against their names were notified in the Gazette of India Part III, Section IV:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>1st April 2011 to 10th July 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1st January, 2008 to 31st December, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal (Unani)</td>
<td>06.6.1986 to 27.7.2004 and 16.5.2012 to 10.3.2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.3 OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

4.1.3.1 A book on Standard Treatment Guidelines in Ayurveda has been prepared and released in the 6th World Ayurved Congress held on 6th November, 2014 at New Delhi. This book was prepared for 28 diseases and edited by experts of various Institutions across the country.

4.1.3.2 Regional Centres for Training to Teachers Programme-(TTT Centres) have been appointed inviting and evaluating applications among
interested Institutions from Ayurved/Unani/Siddha systems. These centres will serve as training centres to teachers in bringing up quality in teaching.

4.1.3.3 Teachers Database-The Council has created Teachers database and specific codes have been allotted to Teaching staffs of the Ayurved, Siddha & Unani Colleges to avoid issues of duplicity and fake teachers/experience of teachers.

4.1.3.4 Regulations & Syllabus of Sowa Rigpa-Sowa Rigpa has been included in Central Council of Indian Medicine from 01.1.2012 by GOI. The draft Regulations & syllabi for Sowa Rigpa System of medicine has been prepared and sent to State Govts. for comments as provided under Section 22 of the IMCC Act, 1970.

4.1.3.5 E-Learning & Edusat Programme-the process of identifying resource persons and Modules for E-Learning and Edusat Programme has been initiated.

4.1.3.6 Digital Solutions-steps have been initiated to make the day to day activities of the Council, more Speedy, Promote and accurate by adopting IT based Digital Technical Solutions in field of Visitations, Registrations.

4.1.3.7 Teachers Regulations-Regulations for the Qualifications for Teachers of Ayurveda, Siddha & Unani Colleges along with minimum standards for pay scale for teachers has been passed in the 52nd Meeting of (General Body) Central Council of Indian Medicine held on 16.10.2014.

4.1.3.8 Academia Researchers Conclave-CCIM has organized this programme an Academic Researchers Conclave in 6th World Ayurved Congress on 6th November, 2014 at New Delhi. The overarching objective of CCIM’S Academia Researchers Conclave is to enhance and strengthen the Research of Post graduate students in Ayurveda colleges. This conclave had provided an opportunity in discussing and achieving the Mission of Evidence Based Ayurveda.

4.1.4 BUDGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Non-Plan</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget Estimate 2014-15</td>
<td>01.00</td>
<td>02.00</td>
<td>03.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised Estimate 2014-15</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>02.00</td>
<td>02.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure upto December 2014</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>01.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 CENTRAL COUNCIL OF HOMOEOPATHY (CCH)

4.2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Central Council of Homoeopathy is a statutory body constituted under the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 by the Central Government which provides for the maintenance of a Central Register of Homoeopathy and for other matters connected therewith.

4.2.2 ACHIEVEMENTS

i. 352 Certificates of Direct Registration have been issued to
the qualified homoeopathic physicians during the reporting period.

ii. Central Register of Homoeopathy continues to be maintained as per provisions of Homoeopathy Central Council Act 13487 names in Part-I and 01 name in Part II have been taken in the Central Register.

iii. The Central Council conducted inspection of 57 Homoeopathic Medical Colleges and 04 examinations during the period under report.

iv. Recognition of qualification: The recognition of following qualifications in Homoeopathy has been recommended to Central Government:-

a. BHMS qualification awarded by Gauhati University, Assam.

b. M.D.(Hom) in the speciality subjects namely, Organon of Medicine, Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine, Paediatrics, for one year w.e.f June 2013 awarded by Dr.M.G.R.Medical University, Chennai.

c. BHMS qualification awarded by West Bengal University of Health Sciences and also for inclusion of M.D.(Hom.) qualification in Practice of Medicine and Paediatrics in respect of students of NIH, Kolkata under said University.

d. BHMS qualification awarded by Kumaun University, Rudrapur.

e. M.D.(Hom.) qualification awarded by Dr.B.R.A. University, Agra in the speciality subjects namely, Practice of Medicine, Paediatrics, Psychiatry and Pharmacy in respect of Sri Sai Nath P.G. Instt., Allahabad and Bakson Homoeopathic Medical College, Greater Noida.

f. M.D.(Hom.) qualification in the speciality subjects namely, Materia Medica, Organon of Medicine and Repertory in respect of Homoeopathy University, Jaipur.

g. M.D.(Hom.) qualification in the speciality subject namely, Organon of Medicine from May, 2012 onwards in respect of Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University.

v. Recognition of Colleges: The recommendations to Central Government for grant of permission to start following New Homoeopathic Medical Colleges for BHMS Degree Course have been made:

a. Param Himalaya Homoeopathic Medical College Hospital & Research Center, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)

b. Gyanjyot Educational Trust's Homoeopathic Medical College, Rajkot (Gujarat)

c. Dr. Ulhas Patil Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Jalgaon (Maharashtra).

vi. Recognition for New Higher Courses: The recommendations
for allowing following colleges have been made to Central Government for starting new/higher courses:-


c. Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Gulbarga for starting M.D.(Hom.) course in Paediatrics with three intake capacity per annum from 2015-16.

d. Dr.B.D. Jatti Homoeopathic Medical College, Dharwad for starting M.D.(Hom.) in Practice of Medicine with 3 (Three) intake capacity in the subject.

vi. Increase of Seats: The recommendations for allowing increase in the intake capacity in respect of following colleges to the Central Government:-

a. Anantrao Kanse Homoeopathic Medical College, Alephata regarding increase in the intake capacity upto 100 stating that college did not appear to fulfill the minimum norms.

b. E.B.Gadkari Homoeopathic Medical College, Gadchinglaj, Distt. Kolhapur regarding increase in the intake capacity in BHMS Degree Course from 50 to 100 students from the session 2014-2015 subject to improvement in number of patients in IPD of attached hospital.

c. Dr. B.D. Jatti Homoeopathic Medical College, Dharwad for increase in the intake capacity in M.D.(Hom.) Course in Organon of Medicine from 03 to 06.

vii. The Council organized following workshops during the period:

a. Workshop on the subject of Materia Medica held on 14th & 15th June, 2014 at Goa for the Colleges of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa & Karnataka.

b. Workshop on Compulsory Internship Training held on
22nd & 23rd August, 2014 at Father Muller Homoeopathic Medical College, Mangalore for the Colleges of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu States.


d. Workshop on Research Methodology was held on 1st & 2nd December, 2014 at Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College, Kanyakumari for all the P.G. Centres.

4.3.1.1 Since the amendment in the Indian Medicine Central Council (IMCC) Act, 1970 in the year 2003, prior permission of the Central Government is necessary for establishing new colleges, increase in admission capacity in any course of study or training and starting a higher or new course of study in existing courses in Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) colleges under the provisions of Section 13A of the Act and also for continuation of permission to the existing ASU colleges under the provisions of Section 13C of the Act. To implement the provisions under Section 13A of the amended IMCC Act, the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) had notified regulations on 15.03.2004 entitled “The Establishment of New Medical College, Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College Regulations, 2003”, which were further amended on 28.03.2014. With an objective of maintaining a uniform standard of education in all colleges as per the provisions of section 13C of the amended IMCC Act, the CCIM had notified on 06.10.2006 the regulations entitled “The Indian Medicine Central Council (Permission to Existing Medical Colleges) Regulations, 2006”.

4.2.3 BUDGET

(Rs. in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Non-Plan</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget Estimate 2014-15</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>03.51</td>
<td>03.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised Estimate 2014-15</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>03.51</td>
<td>03.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure upto December 2014</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>02.63</td>
<td>02.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 EDUCATION POLICY

4.3.1 EDUCATION POLICY-Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU)

4.3.1.1 During the academic session 2014-15, permissions have been granted as per the provisions of section 13A of the Indian Medicine Central Council (IMCC) Act, 1970-15.

i. to establish nineteen new Ayurveda colleges with total 1240 seats in UG (BAMS) course
and two new Unani colleges with total 160 seats in UG (BUMS) course,

ii. to increase the admission capacity by 695 UG (BAMS) seats & 32 PG seats in the existing 39 Ayurveda colleges and by 60 UG (BUMS) seats in existing 03 Unani Colleges, and

iii. to open new Post-Graduate Courses in existing 31 Ayurveda colleges with 548 PG seats and in 01 Unani College with 09 PG seats.

4.3.1.3 On the basis of the recommendations and report of the CCIM and observations/recommendation of the Hearing Committee as required, the permission for the period not exceeding five years was accorded to 23 Ayurveda colleges from the academic session 2014-15 and conditional permission was accorded for the academic session 2014-15 to 230 Ayurveda colleges, 41 Unani colleges and 09 Siddha colleges. A statement indicating total number of colleges for which permission was granted is given below:

Permission granted under Section 13A/C of the IMCC Act, 1970 to the Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) Colleges for the period not exceeding five years from the academic session 2014-15 and conditional permission for the academic session 2014-15

As on 18.12.2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Government Colleges</th>
<th>Private Colleges</th>
<th>Total Colleges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ayurveda colleges</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Siddha colleges</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Unani colleges</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total ASU Colleges</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3.2 EDUCATION POLICY HOMOEOPATHY

4.3.2.1 After amendment of Homoeopathy Central Council (HCC) Act, 1973, in the year 2002, the prior permission of the Central Government has become mandatory for establishing new colleges, increase in admission capacity in any course of study/training and starting a higher or new course of study in existing colleges of Homoeopathy. To implement the provisions under section 12A of the amended HCC Act, the Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) had notified the regulations namely, The Establishment of New Medical College, (Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College) Regulations, 2011, on 30.09.2011.

4.3.2.2 During the academic year 2014-15, following permissions have been granted under section 12A of the Homoeopathy Central Council (HCC) Act, 1973:-

(i) to open 04 new Homoeopathic Medical Colleges to start new BHMS Courses.

(ii) to increase the admission capacity of 110 UG seats in three (3) existing UG colleges and three (03) PG seats in one (01) existing PG college.

(iii) to open new post graduate courses in 16 subjects with 70 seats in seven (07) existing Homoeopathy Colleges.

4.3.2.3 As per provisions of section 13 of HCC Act, 1973, the Central Government after receiving the request of the University and recommendation of CCH, has included the medical qualifications awarded by the following Universities in Second Schedule of HCC Act, 1973, during the period 2014-15:-

(i) Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai,
(ii) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishna Ayurved University, Jodhpur,
(iii) Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik
(iv) Guru Ravidas Ayurved University, Hoshiarpur,
(v) Devi Ahilya University, Indore,
(vi) Guwahati University, Assam,
(vii) West Bengal University of Health Sciences, West Bengal,
(viii) Kumaun University, Nainital,
(ix) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Agra,
(x) Bharati Vidyapeeth University, Pune.

4.3.2.4 During the academic session 2014-15, all existing colleges were granted general amnesty for non-enforcement of the regulations, namely, HCC (MSR) Regulations, 2013.

4.4 CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT AND UPGRADEATION OF AYUSH INSTITUTIONS/COLLEGES

4.4.1 INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME:-

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme Development of AYUSH Institutions
has been merged with the National AYUSH Mission (NAM). Under the revised Scheme of National AYUSH Mission of AYUSH Educational Institutions there is provision of implementation of assisting Govt. and Govt. aided colleges to upgrade their infrastructure development. As per existing guidelines of National AYUSH Mission of AYUSH Educational Institutions grant-in-aid is provided for development of Govt. and Govt. aided Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy institutions in the country for the different components. Provision has been made for upgradation of UG/PG Institutions and for setting up of new Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy educational Institutions in the States where it is not availing assistance under the Scheme.

4.4.2. **PROVISION OF SCHEME:**

(a) To upgrade of Government/ Government Aided AYUSH UG Educational Institutions upto Rs.3.00 crore

(b) To upgrade of Government/ Government Aided AYUSH PG Educational Institutions upto Rs.4.00 crore

(c) To provide financial assistance to the states for setting up of new AYUSH educational Institutions in the States where it is not available in Government sector upto Rs.10.50 crore

4.4.3. **ACHIEVEMENTS**

Under National AYUSH Mission Scheme, no grant has been released till date.

4.5 **CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME OF CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION (CME) FOR TEACHERS, DOCTORS, EXPOSURE VISITS AND OTHER HRD TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR AYUSH PERSONNEL.**

4.5.1 **OBJECTIVES:**

a. To encourage AYUSH professionals to undergo need-based professional orientation and professional skill development in an organized manner.

b. To update the professional knowledge of teachers and doctors to adopt good teaching practices and good clinical practices respectively.

c. To encourage the use of Information technology and web-based education programmes for widespread dissemination of AYUSH developments and updates.

d. To train doctors in emerging trends of healthcare and scientific outcomes for keeping up the standards to health care delivery.

e. To provide information to doctors on professional journals to keep them professionally updated.

f. To encourage AYUSH paramedics and health workers to undergo periodical training for improving healthcare services in hospitals and dispensaries.
4.5.2 SCHEME COMPONENTS

a. 6-days subject-/specialty-specific CME programme for AYUSH teachers.

b. 6-days Orientation Training programme (OTP) of AYUSH systems for non-AYUSH doctors/scientists.

c. 6-days specialized training for AYUSH Paramedics/Health workers/Instructors/Therapists.

d. 3-days/5-day training in Management/IT to AYUSH administrators/heads of departments/institutions.

e. Theme-specific 6-days CME programme for AYUSH medical officers/practitioners or those deployed in stand-alone and co-located AYUSH facilities.

f. 6-days Training of Trainers programme (ToT) in AYUSH for eligible resource persons of CMEs.

g. 6-days OTP programme Yoga/Naturopathy training for AYUSH/allopathy doctors.

h. 6-days CME for Yoga/Naturopathy Teachers of university departments, institutes of repute at national level and degree colleges conducting courses in Yoga/Naturopathy.

i. 6-days training programme in current trends in R&D, modern scientific advances & technology for scientific understanding and promotion of AYUSH systems for AYUSH doctors/scientists.

4.5.3 WEB-BASED (ON-LINE) EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES:

a. Development of web-based training programmes in various AYUSH specialties.

b. Preparation, launch and running of web-based Peer Reviewed journals for up-to-date education and research developments in AYUSH sector for up-gradation of professional knowledge.

4.5.4 Making available the lectures of CMEs in CDs/DVDs in AYUSH sector.

a. Preparation/Compilation of CDs/DVDs on lectures delivered at various CME programmes to facilitate distance learning of AYUSH for wider dissemination, and up-gradation of professional knowledge.

4.5.5 SUPPORT TO ORGANIZATIONS HAVING DOMAIN KNOWLEDGE:

Organizations having domain
knowledge like the National Institutes viz., Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth and others and universities/deemed universities and reputed organizations will be supported for the benefit of AYUSH fraternity for the following:

a. To develop training material, courses, modules, CDs and structured programmes;
b. To design and develop innovative CME courses for AYUSH practitioners;
c. To develop IT interface (software) for use of AYUSH systems in teaching/practice;
d. To establish a special cell/chair in reputed universities for promotion of AYUSH systems and developing inter-disciplinary linkages.
e. To conduct innovative short term training programme for teachers at reputed AYUSH institutions on subjects as under-
   (i) Integrated protocols for clinical documentation and diagnosis.
   (ii) Statistical design for clinical trials based on holistic management.

4.5.6 Two-days National Level Workshops/Conferences for CME:
National level workshops/conferences of any AYUSH systems can be organized by reputed organizations/centers of excellence identified by Department of AYUSH. Each such workshop/conference shall focus on a particular specialty for imparting knowledge/skills/best practices to AYUSH/Allopathic practitioners. The concerned host institution shall make training/boarding/lodging arrangements for the participants and besides the above, payment of TA and honorarium to 8-10 resource persons.

4.5.7 Financial assistance to reputed organizations/associations/forums working for the promotion of AYUSH systems of medicine for holding 2-day subject/specialty CME for 50 private practitioners.

4.5.8 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:
- Rs.7.50 Lakh for 6 days CME/TOT/OTP.
- Rs.5.00 Lakh for 6 days CME in paramedical/Yoga and Naturopathy.
- Rs.1.00 Lakh for two days CME for promotion of AYUSH system of medicine for 50 Private practitioners.
- Other programmes as per the recommendation of Expert Committee and approval of Screening Committee
- TA, D.A, Accommodation, Food, Training Material etc. to participants will be provided to participants doctors/faculty.

4.5.8 BUDGET

(Rs. in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Revised Estimate 2014-15</td>
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<td>1.20</td>
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<td>Expenditure upto December</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2014</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.1 INTRODUCTION

Providing cost effective AYUSH services, with a universal access is one of the strategies to improve the quality and outreach of Healthcare Services. The erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries has been merged into National AYUSH Mission (NAM) as per the approval of Union Cabinet on 15.09.2014. Under AYUSH Services components of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), Grant-in-Aid is being provided to the States & UTs for co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) as well as for up-gradation of stand-alone AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries. Further, provision has been kept for setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals, Public Health Outreach Activities through AYUSH, AYUSH Gram, School Health Programme through AYUSH and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) / Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities. 20 % of the total resources are meant for identified flexipoool activities proposed by the States / UTs.

5.2 ACHIEVEMENTS

During 2014-15, the Mission Directorate under NAM has approved State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) from different States / UTs. Financial assistance of Rs. 9.90 Crore has already been provided to the States/ UT’s under the Mission. Further, the release of Rs. 66.52 Crore as approved in Revised Estimate for 2014-15 is under process. Following units have been covered against Grant-in-aid released so far:-

5.2.1 Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospital (DHs):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Costs</th>
<th>Number of PHCs</th>
<th>Number of CHCs</th>
<th>Number of District Hospitals</th>
<th>Total Units covered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>58</td>
<td>658</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-recurring</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
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</table>
5.2.2 Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Costs</th>
<th>Number of AYUSH Hospitals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recurring</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-recurring</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

5.2.3 Upgradation of AYUSH Dispensaries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Costs</th>
<th>Number of AYUSH Dispensaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recurring</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-recurring</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2.4 Supply of Essential Drugs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Costs</th>
<th>Number of AYUSH / Hospitals / Dispensaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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5.3 BUDGET:-

5.3.1 BUDGET UNDER NATIONAL MISSION ON AYUSH

(Rs. in crore)

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5.3.2 BUDGET UNDER NATIONAL AYUSH MISSION

(Rs. in crore)

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6.1 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AYURVEDA, JAIPUR

6.1.1 INTRODUCTION

The National Institute of Ayurveda was established on 7-2-1976 by the Government of India as premier Institute of Ayurveda in the country to develop high standards of teaching, training and research in all aspects of Ayurvedic System of Medicine with a scientific approach.

The Institute is engaged in Teaching, Clinical and Research at Under-Graduate, Post-Graduate and Ph.D. level and is affiliated to Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Rajasthan Ayurved University, Jodhpur for Academic and Examination purposes and follows the Syllabus and Curriculum prescribed by the Central Council of Indian Medicine as adopted by the University.

The Institute has a Governing Body consisting of 16 Members and presided over by Hon'ble Union Minister of State (Independent Charge), Ministry of AYUSH. There is a Standing Finance Committee Chaired by Joint Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India. There is also an Institutional Ethics Committee to govern, regulate and review various research proposals in the Institute. This is constituted on the Guidelines stipulated by ICMR in its Ethical guidelines for Biomedical Research on Human Subjects.

6.1.2 TEACHING ACTIVITIES:

The Institute is conducting Under-Graduate Course of BAMS with 92 Seats. For Post-Graduation, it has 14 Specialties viz. Kayachikitsa, Dravyaguna Vijnana, Kaumarbhritya, Panchakarma, Rasa Shastra and Bhaishajya Kalpana, Roga & Vikriti Vigyan, Maulik Siddhanta (Samhita), Shalya Tantra, Sharir Kriya, Sharir Rachana, Swastha Vritta, Shalakya Tantra, Prasuti-Stri Roga and Agad Tantra for the Post-Graduate Course of "Ayurveda Vachaspati"/"Ayurved Dhanwantari" (MD/MS Ayurveda) with 104 Seats spread over in the these subjects and all the 14 subjects are also available for Regular Fellowship Programs leading to Ph.D.(Ay.) with 2 seats each. The Institute also conducts a Diploma Course in Ayurveda Nursing and Pharmacy of 2 ½ years duration with an annual intake capacity of 30 seats. Reservation to SC(15%), ST(7½%), OBC(27%), PH(3%) is also available for UG, PG and Diploma Courses.

The Institute has 3 Seats available in PG Course for candidates from...
BIMSTEC Countries. Similarly, 1 seat is also available for candidates from Sri Lanka for Regular Fellowship Program (Ph.D. (Ayurveda)). Candidates from Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh are admitted every year since the last more than 10 years. 1 Seat for foreign national is also available in the Graduate Course.

During the year, 104 Candidates were admitted to the PG Course, 91 to the UG Course, 17 to Regular Fellowship (Ph.D.(Ayu.) and 30 to the Diploma Course of AYUSH Nursing and Pharmacy.

**Stipend:** The Institute provides stipend to PG Scholars at the rate of Rs. 15,820, Rs. 16,950 and Rs. 18,080 Per Month for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Year, respectively, with DA at the Central Government Rates. The Stipend to Ph.D. Scholars are Rs.18,702 and Rs. 19,323 Per Month for 1st and 2nd Year, respectively with similar DA. The Stipend for Interns is Rs. 12,684 Per Month which does not carry any DA. The Diploma Interns also get a Stipend of Rs. 500 Per Month for their 6 months Internship.

6.1.3 **PATIENT CARE ACTIVITIES:**

6.1.3.1 **Hospital Activities:**

The Institute has 3 Hospitals namely, the NIA Campus Hospital with 280 beds in the Main Campus, NIA City Hospital with 20 beds in the heart of the City, 4 kilometers away from the main Campus and a Satellite Hospital providing OPD Services at Jawahar Nagar, a popular residential-cum-commercial area of the City. During the period under report, the total number of patients attended the OPD was 1,58,078 out of which 65,852 were newly registered. (up to November 2014). During the period under report, the total number of patients attended the IPD was 45,251 out of which 3,387 were newly registered. (up to November 2014).

6.1.3.2 **Mobile Camps in SC and ST Areas under TSP-SCP Scheme:**

The Institute is organizing Medical Camps to provide free medical facility through its Mobile Clinical Unit in SC and ST inhabited areas of around 10 Districts of Rajasthan. Under this Scheme 21 Camps were organized in various Gram Panchayat etc in Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Ajmer, Sikar and also in and around Jaipur City. The Medicines worth Rs. 31,54,200/- were dispensed free of cost to 19,112 Patients in these Camps. (Up to November, 2014).

6.1.4 **VARIOUS UNITS:**

6.1.4.1 **Rehabilitation and Physiotherapy Unit:**

The Institute has a Rehabilitation and Physiotherapy Unit in the Hospital to manage patients suffering from various neurological disorders getting treatment from the Institute.

6.1.4.2 **Hematology Biochemistry Unit:**

The Institute has a well-equipped Unit with latest instruments and equipments like 5 Port Hematology
6.1.4.6 Central Laboratory:

There is a Central Laboratory to meet the requirements of various investigations and tests, both for OPD, IPD and Research Patients. The investigation facilities provided to patients include Hematological Tests, Urine Tests, Biochemical Tests, Seriological Tests, Sonography, X-ray, ECG, TMT, etc. Sophisticated equipments and instruments are available in the Laboratory. Students and Scholars also perform the investigation themselves as part of their training.

Primary Emergency Care Unit:
There is a Primary Emergency Care Unit functioning round the clock at the main entrance of the IPD. for in-house emergency. A number of Ayurvedic Drugs along with life saving drugs, Oxygen and other apparatus are kept in readiness in this Unit. Patients suffering from COAD (Chronic Obstructive Airway Disease), Diabetes Mellitus, Hypertension, Gastro-Enterities, Diarrhea, Dehydration, Haemorrhage, Trauma, Retention Urine, etc. are treated. During the year under report, 1292 Patients suffering from COAD (Chronic Obstructive Airway Disease), Diabetes Mellitus, Hypertension, Gastroenteritis, Diarrhea, Dehydration, Haemorrhage, Trauma, Urine Retention, etc. were treated.

6.1.4.7 OT in Shalakaya Tantra:

A separate Operation Theatre with latest instruments and equipments for managing various operations was launched for the patients of Department of Shalakaya Tantra.

6.1.4.8 Panchakarma Unit:

This Institute has a separate fully equipped Panchakarma Hospital.

6.1.5 PUBLICATIONS:

6.1.5.1 Journal of Ayurveda:

A Peer Reviewed Journal of the Institute, suiting to the international standards and present day
requirements of scientific world, is published regularly with Articles and Research Papers received from various Ayurvedic Colleges, Institutions and Organizations etc. only after they are reviewed and approved by Subject Experts concerned.

6.1.5.2 NIA Newsletter:
The Institute is regularly publishing a bi-monthly ‘NIA Newsletter’ to project various activities of the Institute to readers.

6.1.5.3 Brochures, Handbills, Pamphlets etc:
The Institute regularly publishes and distributes Handbills, Pamphlets etc. during various occasions like Arogya Melas, Workshops, Medical Camps etc.

6.1.6 PARTICIPATION IN 6TH WORLDAYURVED CONGRESS 2014
The Institute actively participated in 6th World Ayurveda Congress on 6th-9th November 2014 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi organized by Ministry of AYUSH in collaboration with Government of NCT Delhi, World Ayurveda Foundation.

6.1.6.1 Meetings/Visits
2 Experts from Spain visited the Institute in April as part of their feasibility study of various parts of India on improving competitiveness, benefit of higher education curriculum, increase degree recognition at the international level and ascertain the strategic objectives of India Higher Education System.

An MOU was signed for Collaboration in the field of Education, Training, Research, Treatment, Publication etc. with the University of West Indies and the same was submitted to the Ministry of AYUSH for onward transmission to University of West Indies for their signatures for taking up the task under the MOU.

6.1.6.2 Training Program:
Newly inducted 45 Medical Officers of Government of Rajasthan were given an orientation program in the Hospital of the Institute.

6.1.6.3 Swachh Bharat Campaign:
The Swachhata Shapath (Pledge) was administered on 2-10-2014 by Director celebrating the Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi Ji in which the Teachers, Officers and Students participated and took the Oath. A number of patients admitted in the Hospital as well as those present in OPD, along with their attendants also took Oath. After the Oath, Teachers, in small groups, went around the Hospital Wards, OPD, etc. and met the patients and their attendants and urged them for keeping the Hospitals, their homes, surroundings, etc. neat and clean in order to maintain good health, environment and cleanliness. Director along with teachers, staff and students went round the entire Campus and voluntarily took part in the cleaning drive.

6.1.6.4 Construction Works:
The construction works for the Girls'
Hostel (66 Seats) and Library-cum-Academic Building got completed and electrical fittings like AC, Lifts, etc. are in progress.

6.1.6.5 **Pharmacy:**

The Institute has a well-equipped Pharmacy manufacturing medicines required for IPD and OPD and also for PG and Ph.D. Research. During the period under report, the Pharmacy Manufactured 189 types of Medicines worth around Rs. 65.57 Lakhs.

6.1.6.6 **Library:**

Library of the Institute is presently functioning in the Academic Block and will be shifted to a new 4-storey building which is in the final stage of finishing.

6.1.7 **BUDGET**

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6.2 **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY**

6.2.1 **INTRODUCTION**

National Institute of Homoeopathy was established on 10th December 1975 in Kolkata as an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India. The Institute imparts education in Homeopathy serving as a model institution for other schools across the country. The Institute was affiliated to the University of Calcutta up to session 2003-04 and from 2004-05 has been affiliated to the West Bengal University of Health Sciences, Kolkata.

6.2.2 **MISSION OF NIH**

The mission of National Institute of Homoeopathy is to foster excellence in Homoeopathic Medical Education and Research, to educate and train undergraduate, post graduate students and research scholars of homoeopathy in accordance with highest professional standards and ethical values unfettered by the barriers of nationality, language, culture, plurality, religion and to meet the healthcare needs of the community through dissemination of knowledge and service.

6.2.3 **OBJECTIVES OF NIH:**

i. To promote and development of Homoeopathy;

ii. To produce graduates and post graduates in Homoeopathy;

iii. To conduct research on various aspect of Homoeopathy;

iv. To provide medical care through Homoeopathy to the suffering humanity;

v. To provide and assist in providing Services and facilities for research, evaluation, training, consultation and guidance related to Homoeopathy;

vi. To conduct experiments and develop patterns of teaching in under graduate and post graduate
education on various aspects of Homoeopathy.

6.2.4 MANAGEMENT

The Chief Executive Officer of the Institute is the Director. A Governing Body constituted by the Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India, controls the functions of the Institute. The President of the Governing Body is the Hon’ble Minister in charge, AYUSH, Govt. of India.

6.2.5 CAMPUS

National Institute of Homoeopathy is located at Salt Lake, Kolkata. It is functioning in its own campus, situated on a plot of land measuring about 16 acres at Block-GE, Sector-III, Salt Lake, Kolkata-700106. Construction of the first phase (G+3) of the new Academic-cum-Library building has been completed. A well-built hospital is also within the campus. The hospital is being expanded from its present bed strength of 100 to 250.

For undergraduate students, Boys’ hostel [(UG) (300 accommodation)], Girls’ hostel (112 accommodation) and an auditorium with 500 seating capacity are available in the campus. Quarters for Residential Medical Officers are also available in the campus.

The residential campus of the Institute is located on a plot of land measuring about 10 acres at JC block, Salt Lake, Kolkata-700098, in close vicinity to the main campus. An International Hostel with all modern facilities for accommodating students from abroad, separate PG hostels for boys and girls along with 24 residential quarters for the employees of the Institute are also available in the same campus.

Herbal Garden stretched over land area of about 25 acres at Kalyani (about 60 km. from Kolkata) maintained by the Institute, is envisaged for acclimatising exotic species of plants, and to build a repository of authentic specimens of medicinal plants for use by students and researchers.

6.2.6 ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

This Institute, at present conducts the degree course in Homoeopathy i.e., Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery [B.H.M.S.] since 1987 and Post - Graduate course i.e. Doctor of Medicine in Homoeopathy [M.D. (Hom.)] since 1998. At present, PG course is offered in six subjects viz. Organon of Medicine, Materia Medica, Repertory, Homoeopathic Pharmacy, Practice of Medicine and Paediatrics. These courses are recognized by the Central Council of Homoeopathy. The Institute is affiliated to the West Bengal University of Health Sciences, Kolkata for both these courses.

6.2.7 HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Institute has a Hospital consisting of Out Patient and Inpatient Department caters medical services through its Hospital situated in the main campus & peripheral OPD at Kalyani, with a nominal charge for investigations.
and other services. 282604 patients were attended in OPD at NIH Salt Lake Complex and 4878 patients were attended in Kalyani peripheral OPD. The hospital has investigation facilities viz. Clinical Pathology, Biochemistry, Radiology, Ultra-Sonography and ECG etc. The Institute has been presently providing Indoor facilities through 100 bedded hospitals of which 08 beds are earmarked for Surgery, and 4 for Maternity.

The Institute has an Operation Theatre. New apparatus/instruments, such as Pulse Oximeter, Diatheramy, Portable X-ray and Endoscopy etc. have been introduced in the operation theatre. Orthopaedic surgery has also started. The Institute has a Labour room and undertakes antenatal/post-natal care of the mother and child and also giving clinical training to the Under-graduate students.

6.2.8 PERIPHERAL MEDICAL SERVICES

Every year, the Institute organises a medical camp at Gangasagar Mela during Makar Sankranti in South 24 Parganas, District (W.B.) to provide Homoeopathic treatment on the spot to ailing pilgrims coming from all over the country. One peripheral OPD at Kalyani in Nadia District (WB) is running in full swing.

6.2.9 RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

The Research Wing of the Institute is conducting Clinical Research on the following:-

i. Thyroid Diseases

ii. Psoriasis

iii. Spondylitis

6.2.10 LIBRARY & INFORMATION SERVICES

This division has more than 21000 documents (macro & micro) including rare homoeopathy treatises. There are 1042 bound journals, 61 periodicals are subscribed regularly and 43 periodicals have been received as gift. It provides various services i.e. Documentation, Reference, Referral, CAS, SDI, Document delivery, Internet etc. to the in-house readers. Book Bank service is also functioning. The Department of LIS also provides information support on Homoeopathy to the Interns, PG students and the Homoeopathic fraternity as a whole.

6.2.11 OTHER ACTIVITIES

6.2.11.1 Medical camp was organized during Ganga Sagar Mela providing 24 hours round the clock service. The Institute also participated in different fairs such as Chikitsa Fair organized Indian Chamber of Commerce at Kolkata, AROGYA Fairs at Bangaluru, Raipur, Guwahati, Jaipur and Bhubaneshwar.

6.2.12 SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

A well equipped Seminar Hall is available for holding seminars and clinical workshops.

The Institute conducts Reorientation Training Program in different subjects of Homoeopathy as well as CME program from time to time.
6.2.13 **Bulletin:** The Institute publishes a quarterly bulletin incorporating scientific articles.

6.2.14 **BUDGET**

(Rs. in crore)

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6.3 **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF UNANI MEDICINE (NIUM), BANGALORE**

6.3.1 **INTRODUCTION**

National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM) was established in 1984 with the objective of developing it as a center for propagation of Unani Medicine. The academic activities started in 2004-05. Since then, the Institute has emerged as a center of quality teaching and research at Post Graduate level.

6.3.2 **INFRASTRUCTURE**

6.3.2.1 The institute consists of 180 bed hospital, academic block, administrative block, library, guest house, indoor games hall, separate hostel buildings for boys and girls, canteen, pharmacy unit, animal house, drug museum cum herbarium, herbal garden, central instrumentation facility laboratory, drug standardization laboratory and certain other laboratories attached to hospital and academic block. The library is having classical and latest books, rare manuscripts and journals etc. An auditorium has also been constructed in the campus for organization of various academic activities like conferences, workshops, seminars etc.

6.3.2.2 The academic Department of the institute are engaged in conducting the research to validate the Unani concepts and to generate the data for safety and efficacy of Unani drugs. The main areas of research are pre-clinical and clinical studies, basic principles of Unani medicine, and survey studies. The quality of research is maintained by the Institutional Ethics Committee for Biomedical Research, Animal Ethics Committee, and Scientific Advisory Groups. Faculty members and P.G. Scholars are regularly publishing their research papers in standard National and International Journals. The Institute publishes a Bi-annual Journal of Research in Unani Medicine and a Newsletter.

6.3.2.3 The institute regularly organizes academic activities like CME programmes, workshops, seminars and guest lectures. The Institute has also been designated as regional center for Pharmacovigilance of Unani drugs.

6.3.2.4 The hospital of the institute provides clinical services to the patients from general and specialty OPDs for skin diseases, GIT and Hepato-biliary disorders, Neurological disorders, Psychiatric and Geriatric care. It also provides the facilities of family planning, nutritional advice for obese, hypertensive and diabetic
patients, vaccination and DOTS. A separate Regimenal Therapy Unit, an Operation Theater and a Maternity Unit are also functional. The institute has its own pharmacy and fulfils maximum need of OPD and IPD patients.

6.3.3 SCHEMES

The Institute offers Post Graduate Courses in Moalajat (Medicine), Ilmul Advia (Pharmacology), Tahaffuzi wa Samaji Tib (Preventive and Social Medicine), Ilmul Qabalat wa Amraze Niswan (Obstetrics and Gynaecology), Ilmul Saidla (Unani Pharmacy), Kulliyat Umoor Tabiya (Basic Principles of Unani Medicine), Ilmul Jarahat (Surgery), Ilaj Bit Tadbeer (Regimenal Therapy) and Ph.D. in Moalajat.

6.3.4 ACHIEVEMENTS - ACADEMIC AND EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

- The auditorium of the institute was inaugurated by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik, Hon’ble Union Minister of State (Independent Charge), Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH), Govt. of India, on 06.12.2014.
- One-day CME programme was organized on “Amraze jild wa Tazeeniyat” (Dermatology in Unani Medicine) on 26.08.2014.
- One-day CME Programme on “Current Scenario care and Unani Medicine” was organized on 23.09.2014.
- All the employees and P.G. Scholars actively participated in Swach Bharat Abhiyan on 02.10.2014.
- Dr. Najeeb Jahan, Lecturer Dept. of Ilmul Advia was deputed to present a Research Paper in the 6th World Ayurveda Congress held from 6-9th November 2014 at New Delhi.
- Dr. Waseem Ahmad, lecturer Dept. of Kulliyat was deputed to participate and to present his paper in an International Conference organized by the University of Sharjah held from 8-11th Dec. 2014.
- Department of Ilmul Qabalat wa Amraze Niswan and Department of Tahaffuzi wa Samaji Tib organized CME Programme sponsored by Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India.
The institute has its own pharmacy and fulfils maximum need of OPD and IPD patients.

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Dr. Hasan Baig ENT Surgeon from Scotland was invited to deliver a Guest Lecture on ‘Surgical Principles in Unani Medicine’ on 07.11.2014.

Department of Ilmul Qabalat wa Amraze Niswan and Department of Tahaffuzi wa Samaji Tib organized CME Programme sponsored by Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India.
SHRI. SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK, HONORABLE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE), MINISTRY OF AYUSH LIGHTENING THE TRADITIONAL LAMP ON THE OCASSION OF INAUGURAL FUNCTION OF THE AUDITORIUM

SHRI NILANJAN SANYAL, SECRETARY, AYUSH INTERACTING WITH A PATIENT
SHRI. SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK, HONORABLE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE), MINISTRY OF AYUSH LIGHTENING THE TRADITIONAL LAMP ON THE OCCASION OF INAUGURAL FUNCTION OF THE AUDITORIUM

SHRI NILANJAN SANYAL, SECRETARY, AYUSH INTERACTING WITH A PATIENT

STALL OF NIUM IN AROGYA MELA AT KOLKATA

FACULTY MEMBERS, OFFICERS, P.G. SCHOLARS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES TAKING A PLEDGE ON THE OCCASION OF ‘SWACH BHARAT ABHIYAN’
6.4 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SIDDHA (NIS), CHENNAI.

6.4.1 INTRODUCTION:
The National Institute of Siddha (NIS), Chennai is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India. The Institution was dedicated to the Nation on 3rd September 2005 by Dr. Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India as an apex Institute of Siddha in the country to develop high standards of teaching, training and research in all aspects of Siddha System of Medicine with scientific approach.

The Institute offers Post Graduate courses in Siddha and Ph.D programme which is affiliated to The Tamil Nadu Dr. M. G. R. Medical University, Chennai for Academic and Examination purposes and follows the Syllabus and Curriculum prescribed by the Central Council of Indian Medicine as adopted by the University.

The Institute is actively engaged in clinical and preclinical studies, quality control of Siddha drugs and fundamental researches. The quality of research is maintained by the Institutional Ethics Committee for Biomedical Research, Institutional Animal Ethics Committee and Scientific Advisory Committee.

6.4.2 OBJECTIVES:

Ø To promote the growth and development of Siddha System of Medicine
Ø To provide medical relief through Siddha System
Ø To impart the post graduate course of Siddha System of Medicine
Ø To undertake research and dissemination
Ø To act as a Centre of Excellence

6.4.3 MANAGEMENT:
The Executive of the Institute is the Director. A General Body, Governing Council and Standing Finance Committee are regulating and governing the functions of the Institute. The President of the General Body is the Union Minister in-charge of Ministry of AYUSH.

6.4.4 INFRASTRUCTURE:
The National Institute of Siddha is located at Grand Southern Trunk Road, Tambaram Sanatorium, Chennai. It is functioning in its own campus, situated on a plot of land measuring 14.78 acres. There are separate buildings for Hospital (OPD/IPD), Teaching Blocks and Administration. A well-built hospital for OPD and IPD with its 200 bed strength is functioning on all 365 days of the year. The Hospital is equipped with ECG, X-ray, Bio-Chemistry, Microbiology, Pathology Laboratories, Siddha Pharmacology Laboratory for delivering health care services and research activities.
6.3.5 BUDGET

(Rs. in crore)

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6.4.3 MANAGEMENT: The Executive of the Institute is the Director. A General Body, Governing Council and Standing Finance Committee are regulating and governing the functions of the Institute. The President of the General Body is the Union Minister in-charge of Ministry of AYUSH.

6.4.4 INFRASTRUCTURE: The National Institute of Siddha is located at Grand Southern Trunk Road, Tambaram Sanatorium, Chennai. It is functioning in its own campus, situated on a plot of land measuring 14.78 acres. There are separate buildings for Hospital (OPD/IPD), Teaching Blocks and Administration. A well-built hospital for OPD and IPD with its 200 bed strength is functioning on all 365 days of the year. The Hospital is equipped with ECG, X-ray, Bio-Chemistry, Microbiology, Pathology Laboratories, Siddha Pharmacology Laboratory for delivering health care services and research activities.
For Post Graduate students Boys' hostel (capacity-26 students) and Girls' hostel (capacity 59 students) and an Auditorium with 160 seating capacity are available in the campus. A Resident Medical Officer quarters is also available in the campus. A Guest House with accommodation facility of 4 suits is available in the campus. An Animal House Laboratory with housing facility of Rats, Mice and Guinea Pigs for dissertation/research related activities of students/faculty members is also available. A herbal garden with more than 300 species of plants and well maintained garden exist in the campus.

**LIBRARY:** Library has a large collection of 11535 books in the subject Siddha, Medicinal Plants and other areas of Modern Medicine in Tamil and English language. Besides this Library has 233 Dissertation books of M.D(S) students and 151 bound journals for reference and research purpose. The Library subscribes to 25 National Journals in the field of Pharmacy and Medicine for research scholars. The Library uses e-granthalya Library software for housekeeping operations. The main activities including Book acquisition, Cataloguing and Circulation have been automated. The catalogue of books is available on the web (OPAC).

### 6.4.5 ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

The Institute is conducting the Post Graduate Course of M.D(S) with 46 seats admission capacity and it has six (6) Specialties with four (4) Department intake capacity of eight (8) seats and other two (2) Department with seven (7) seats. Regular Fellowship Programs leading to Ph.D(S) with two (2) seats in each Department are also available. Reservation to various categories is implemented as per rules. The Institute has one seat in PG Course for candidate from BIMSTEC countries.

### 6.4.6 PATIENT CARE ACTIVITIES

The Hospital attached with the Institute provides free Siddha medical care on all days. A large sector of ailing community is catered by the PG Scholars and faculty members and the out patient census ranges from 1200 to 2500 per day. The In-patient facility provides medical care with bed earmarked to clinical PG Department. A payment ward with 12 beds is also available. In view of increasing bed occupancy and demand from public, the bed strength has been increased from 180 to 200 beds from 1st September 2014 onwards.

Along with the OPD & IPD services external therapies like Varmam, Thokkanam, Leech Therapy, Pattru, Ottradam, Pugai, Suttigai and Yogam are also provided to the needy patients. An exclusive Surgical OPD is also run to provide treatment for conditions like Hemorrhoids, Fistula, abscess, cancerous lesions etc., and also for cleansing & dressing certain conditions of wounds, abrasions, bruises and burns.

The Geriatric OP is being run on the afternoon of every Tuesday to provide consultation, counseling and medicines to the visiting patients to overcome any age related problem.
Advice is also given on various day-to-day diets, physical exercises for maintaining a good physical and mental health so that with the passing of age, one can avoid physical strains, health deterioration process, etc. to a large extent. A Special Cancer and Infertility OPs are being conducted on Wednesday and Friday after-noon respectively.

The Institute is organizing two medical camps on every Saturday, one in rural area and the other in semi-urban area to provide free medical facilities to promote the Siddha Medicine as well as imparting community oriented approach to students.

6.4.7 ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE REPORTING YEAR 2014

- Forty Five (45) students were admitted into P.G. Courses in Six branches during 2014 through entrance examination followed by counselling.
- Forty three (43) students have successfully completed post graduation i.e. M.D [Siddha] during the year 2014 and were awarded degree from The Tamil Nadu Dr.M.G.R.Medical University, Chennai.
- During 2013-14, 5.81 lakhs of patients visits made in OPD and 59165 patient days treated in IPD with a bed-occupancy of 96%. During 2014-15, 5.00 lakhs of patient visits recorded in OPD upto 31st December 2014 and an average reporting per day increased from 1591 to 1818 compared to previous year. In IPD, 44977 patient days treated with bed occupancy of 87% during 2014-15 upto 31-12-2014. Out of the total patients reported at OPD 52% and 48% were male and female respectively.
- The Geriatric OP has recorded 19872 patients during 2014-15 upto 31-12-2014. Average Geriatric OP visits has increased from 1908 to 2208 per month.
- NIS is participating in Conferences and Workshops related to AYUSH and presenting the scientific papers for disseminating the research results.
- Participation in Seminars/Workshops/ Training Programmes by the Teaching Staff and P.G. Scholars of NIS.
- NIS ensured its active participation in AROGYA Melas throughout the year, organized by the Ministry of AYUSH, Govt.of India and providing interview / public query programme to Doordarshan Television channel and All India Radio with a view to popularize the Siddha Medicine and thereby to extend the benefits of Siddha in the health care management of people.

6.4.8. BUDGET

(Rs. in crore)

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National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN), Pune, is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and came into existence on 22-12-1986 with the aims & objectives to propagate & promote Naturopathy & Yoga, to provide treatment facilities for all kinds of diseases through Naturopathy & Yoga, to conduct research & training and to be a living Memorial of Mahatma Gandhi. This institute has a "Governing Body" headed by the Union Minister of AYUSH as its President. National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN) is located in a historical building called "Bapu Bhavan" which is situated at Tadiwala Road, Pune. "Bapu Bhavan" is named after Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation, who stayed here for 156 days and made this institution his home, whenever he was in Pune, till the year 1944. Formerly this place was known as "Nature Cure Clinic and Sanatorium" which was run by late Dr. Dinshaw K. Mehta. The All India Nature Cure Foundation Trust was established in this Centre by Dr. Dinshaw K. Mehta. Mahatma Gandhi became its life long Chairman. Gandhiji conducted Naturopathy experiments and organized National and International activities while staying here. The present complex was handed over to Govt. of India on 17-03-1975 by Dr. Dinshaw K. Mehta for starting the National Institute of Naturopathy.
6.5 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NATUROPATHY (NIN), PUNE

6.5.1 INTRODUCTION:

National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN), Pune, is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and came into existence on 22-12-1986 with the aims & objectives to propagate & promote Naturopathy & Yoga, to provide treatment facilities for all kinds of diseases through Naturopathy & Yoga, to conduct research & training and to be a living Memorial of Mahatma Gandhi. This institute has a “Governing Body” headed by the Union Minister of AYUSH as its President. National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN) is located in a historical building called “Bapu Bhavan” which is situated at Tadiwala Road, Pune. “Bapu Bhavan” is named after Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation, who stayed here for 156 days and made this institution his home, whenever he was in Pune, till the year 1944. Formerly this place was known as “Nature Cure Clinic and Sanatorium” which was run by late Dr. Dinshaw K. Mehta. The All India Nature Cure Foundation Trust was established in this Centre by Dr. Dinshaw K. Mehta. Mahatma Gandhi became its life long Chairman. Gandhiji conducted Naturopathy experiments and organized National and International activities while staying here. The present complex was handed over to Govt. of India on 17-03-1975 by Dr. Dinshaw K. Mehta for starting the National Institute of Naturopathy.
6.5.2. MAJOR ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON DURING THE YEAR 2014-15:

6.5.2.1. ACQUISITION OF LAND: National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune is pursuing the matter of acquisition of about 25 acres of land in Pune to start the Naturopathy College, Hospital & Research Unit.

6.5.2.2. THE NEW OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT (NEW OPD): The New Out Patient Department at NIN is functional with all modern Naturopathy equipments from June, 2013. The Inauguration of the New OPD and naming the building as “Dr. Dinshaw Mehta Memorial OPD” was done at the hands of Shri Shripad Yesso Naik, Hon’ble Minister for AYUSH, Govt. of India.

6.5.2.3. PATHOLOGY LAB AT NIN: NIN opened a state of art New Pathology Lab in its premises during the month of June, 2014 with fully equipped automated analyzers for all the routine tests and special tests like CD4 counter for AIDS, Tridot,
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National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune is pursuing the matter of acquisition of about 25 acres of land in Pune to start the Naturopathy College, Hospital & Research Unit.

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6.5.2.3. Pathology Lab at NIN:

NIN opened a state of art New Pathology Lab in its premises during the month of June, 2014 with fully equipped automated analyzers for all the routine tests and special tests like CD4 counter for AIDS, Tridot, Spirometry etc. at very nominal rates for the public as an add-on to its research initiatives.

6.5.2.4. Modern Naturopathy Equipments at New OPD

- Under Water Massage
- Colon Hydrotherapy
- Vibro Massager
- Sauna Bath
- Circular Jet Bath
- Foot-Arm Bath
6.5.2.5. MEDI-GYM: Well equipped new set up is provided for a Medi-Gym at NIN where patients and general public are trained in exercise by trained doctors. More than 100 members use this facility every day.

**NIN Medi-Gym**

6.5.3 **ONGOING SCHEMES AND ACHIEVEMENTS:**

The NIN has an OPD clinic functioning for 14 hours daily from 7 am to 9 pm with free consultation services where various Naturopathy treatments are given to the patients at a very subsidized rate i.e. Rs.350/- per week. Total 40,264 patients underwent treatment here up to 30th Nov, 2014 during the year 2014-15. The institute also conducts 8 Yoga classes daily. Average 240 Participants attend the Yoga classes daily. A Health Shop is being run on a self sustaining basis, where natural food and drinks, organic products (free from chemicals and fertilizers) are made available to the public.

Besides, books on Naturopathy, Yoga and other Health related subjects and various instruments used in the treatment of Naturopathy are sold here. The Institute publishes "Nisargopachar Varta" – a monthly bilingual magazine (Hindi/English). "Rational Hydrotherapy" a classical text book by the American Naturopath Dr. J. H. Kellogg, reprinted by the NIN, made available for sale. IInd edition of the Book “Naturopathy Diet & Recipe, a CD on Naturopathy Treatment Modalities and activities of NIN, Handbook on “Basic Yoga for beginners” are also available for sale to the public. NIN has a Library with more than 9000 books on Yoga, Naturopathy & Health regime.

NIN is managing a Sanatorium exclusively for the HIV+ve patients with an intake capacity of Sixteen, at Panchagani, Dist. Satara, Maharashtra. Eight Research Papers (on HIV, Hydrotherapy, Musculoskeletal Disorders & Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorders, Naturopathic Medicine in India, Fasting, Inflammation, Yoga) of NIN have been published in various International Indexed Journals. A Naturopathy Diet Centre is being run at NIN, Pune for providing natural diet facilities to the general public and patients at very nominal rate. Hindi Pakhwada was celebrated in the Institute from 09th to 23rd Sept, 2014.
6.5.2.5. O N G O I N G  S C H E M E S  A N D A C H I E V E M E N T S:

**MEDI-GYM:** Well equipped new set up is provided for a Medi-Gym at NIN where patients and general public are trained in exercise by trained doctors. More than 100 members use this facility every day.

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Free guest lectures are organized on every Saturday evening featuring eminent speakers on procedures and benefits of Naturopathy and Yoga for treating different common ailments. NIN organizes one-day workshop with a demonstration of procedures on different diseases for general public on the last Saturday of every month. NIN also conducts full-day free workshop in regional languages viz. Telugu, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Sindhi, Tamil, Malayalam, etc., on "Human Health & Life Style".

NIN regularly conducts C.M.E. programme for Naturopathy practitioners, Continuous Professional Development Programme (CPDP), Women Component Programme, Research Methodology Workshop and Orientation Program for doctors of other systems. Total 04 programmes were conducted during the reported year. NIN participates in all the exhibitions organized by Ministry of AYUSH all over India from time to time and other exhibitions in and around...
Pune. NIN organizes Natural Health Food Fair at Pune and in different states of the country. NIN organized 4 days free “Natural Health Food Fair and Yoga Naturopathy Seminar-2014” from 6th-9th November, 2014 at Ahamednagar in association with the Arogya Vardhini Yoga Nisargopachar Sanstha, Ahamednagar, Maharashtra.

29 students are undergoing one year Full Time Treatment Assistant Training Course (TATC) with a stipend of Rs.3000/- p.m. and 48 students are trained under the 2 years Nursing Diploma in Naturopathy and Yoga Therapy Course with a monthly stipend of Rs. 5000/-. 7 BNYS interns from different Naturopathy colleges are undergoing Internship Programme with a monthly Stipend of Rs.3500/-. Free Acupressure Treatment is given to patients for six days in a week.

NIN staff taking pledge followed by the Director, Dr.Babu Joseph
Dr. S. N. Murthy taking over the charge of Director from Dr. Babu Joseph

6.5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE:

NIN has an Out Patient Department with well equipped Naturopathy equipments, Yoga Hall/Seminar/Workshop Hall with 125 persons sitting capacity. Administrative building called “Bapu Bhavan”, Health Shop, Naturopathy Diet Centre, Gymnasium, Gandhiji’s Prayer Platform and Memorial. Well maintained Garden and Lawns. Genset for Power backup. Sufficient Parking for four wheelers and two wheelers, Pump House and Borewell for water supply.

6.5.5 BUDGET

(Rs. in crore)

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6.6 RASHTRIYA AYURVEDA VIDYAPEETH (RAV), NEW DELHI

6.6.1 INTRODUCTION

Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth (Vidyapeeth) is a registered society and an autonomous organization under the Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India. The Vidyapeeth was established with the aim to preserve and arrange transfer of Ayurvedic knowledge from eminent scholars, and traditional Vaidyas who do or do not have formal qualifications but trained under Gurukula system, to the younger generation through the Indian traditional system of education called ‘Guru Shishya Parampara’ to prepare proficient experts in Ayurveda with clinical skills.

6.6.2 INFRASTRUCTURE

The Vidyapeeth functions at Dhanwantari Bhawan, Road No. 66,
Punjabi Bagh (West), New Delhi-110026. Various training centres enrolled by Vidyapeeth train the students.

6.6.3 PROGRAMMES

Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth imparts practical training to Ayurvedic graduates and postgraduates through ‘Guru Shishya Parampara’ i.e. the traditional method of transfer of knowledge. Following two type courses are run by the Vidyapeeth:

i. Course of Member of Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth (MRAV)

This two year course is facilitates literary research for acquisition of knowledge of Ayurvedic Samhitas and commentaries thereon to enable the P.G. degree holders to become good teachers, research scholars and experts in Samhitas.

ii. Certificate of Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth (CRAV)

In the one-year course of Certificate Course of Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth (CRAV) the students possessing Ayurvedacharya (BAMS) or equivalent degree are trained under eminent Vaidyas. It runs in three specialties viz 1) Ayurvedic clinical practices (Kayachikitsa, Asthi chikitsa, Shalya, Salakya, Streegoga) 2) Aushadh Nirman (Classical methods drug manufacturing/ pharmaceutics) and 3) Dravyaguna (Medicinal plants and Ayurvedic Clinical Pharmacology). In this course The Vidyapeeth is holding National Seminars on different diseases to disseminate traditional knowledge and research outcome to practitioners in the management of such diseases.

iii. The Vidyapeeth has been conducting National Interactive Workshops for PG students, doctors and teachers to provide clarifications on relevant topics of teaching and practice.

iv. The training programme was also conducted for Ayurveda teachers for upgrading these clinical skills and Ayurvedic methods of diagnosis by providing practical demonstration of Samhita (text)-based clinical methods of examination by eminent scholars in the field.

v. The Vidyapeeth is also conducting Training Programmes for teachers.

vi. The Vidyapeeth is also publishes books required for students, teachers and researchers.

6.6.4 FUTURE PROGRAMMES:

6.6.4.1 Guru Shisya Parampara Training Programme: The CRAV course has been started from February, 2015. About 150 students will be trained under 50 gurus/centres spread all over the country.
6.6.4.2 Interactive Workshops: So far 22 interactive workshops have been conducted by the Vidyapeeth. During this year one such type workshop will be conducted.

6.6.4.3 Training Programme for Teachers: One training programme has been conducted on 25-26 July, 2014 at Ahmedabad for Ayurveda teachers for upgrading these clinical skills and Ayurvedic methods of diagnosis by providing practical demonstration of Samhita (text)-based clinical methods of examination by eminent scholars in the field. About six programmes are proposed to be conducted during this year in various places in India.

6.6.4.4 Seminar: Every year Vidyapeeth conducts Seminar on a topic that requires discussion and exchange of the views and dissemination of clinical experience on the diagnosis and treatment of the disease through Ayurveda. So far 20 such Seminar were conducted in various topics. During the year one such Seminar will be conducted on March, 2015.

6.6.4.5 Participation in Arogya: The Vidyapeeth has also participated in Arogya exhibitions held on 6th to 9th Nov., 2014 in Delhi, which was organized by Ministry of AYUSH.

6.6.4.6 Releasing of books of Charak Samhita: The 4 Volumes of Charak Samhita translated by Prof. B. L. Gaur, Former Vice Chancellor, Rajasthan Ayurveda University, Jodhpur were released by Dr Harsh Vardhan, Hon’ble Health and Family Welfare Minister, Government of India on 6th Nov., 2014. This project was under Central Sector Scheme of Deptt. of AYUSH.

6.6.4.7 Continuing Medical Education: The Vidyapeeth, is the coordinating nodal centre for Continuing Medical Education under Central Sector Scheme of Ministry of AYUSH.

6.6.5 BUDGET

(Rs. in crore)

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6.7 MORARJI DESAI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF YOGA (MDNIY)

6.7.1 INTRODUCTION

Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY) is an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India. MDNIY is a focal Institute for Planning, Training, Promotion and coordination of Yoga Education, Training, Therapy and Research in all its aspects.
6.7.2 Objectives
- To act as a Centre of Excellence in Yoga;
- To develop, promote and propagate the science and art of Yoga; and
- To provide and promote facilities of training, teaching and research to fulfill the above two objectives.

6.7.3 VISION & MISSION
Health, Happiness and Harmony for all through Yoga.

The Institute is to provide the best of Yoga Education, Training, Therapy and Research facilities to the learners, researchers and practitioners of Yoga. The aim of the Institute is to promote deeper understanding of Yoga Philosophy and practices based on classical Yoga amongst the people.

6.7.4 TEACHING DEPARTMENTS:
The Institute is manned with the following 8 (eight) teaching Departments:
1. Department of Yoga Education
2. Department of Yoga Therapy
3. Department of Yoga Philosophy
4. Department of Yoga and Human Consciousness
5. Department of Anatomy
6. Department of Physiology
7. Department of Allied Sciences
8. Department of Languages

These teaching departments are supported by:
1. Department of Yoga Research
2. Department of Communication and Documentation
3. Department of Administration.

6.7.5 YOGA EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES
- B.Sc. (Yoga Science) has been started from the year 2012-13. It's a regular course of three years duration for 10+2 students (minimum aggregate of 50% in Physics, Chemistry and Biology provided that the candidate has passed in each subject separately) with intake capacity of 60 every year, affiliated to Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi. During the year 2013-14, total 22 students have taken the admission. The 3rd batch of the course (2014-15) has been started through CET of GGSIP University.
- Diploma in Yogic Science (DYSc.) for Graduates of One Year duration is being conducted with intake capacity of 120. During the year 2014-15, total 120 students have taken admission.

6.7.6 YOGA TRAINING PROGRAMMES
- Certificate Course in Yoga Science for the Target Group (Para-Military personnel): the first batch of this 3½ months regular course has been started with 103 candidates since January, 2015.
were benefited from these programmes. Weekend Yoga Programme was conducted where more than 400 participants were benefited.

- The students of DYSc course have conducted the Yoga camps in Delhi and NCR and 2420 people have been benefitted by these camps.

- The Yoga Workshop for Children was organised in the month of May & June, 2014 and 112 children participated in the workshop.

- The Institute is providing Yoga training facilities in many Govt. Organizations and RWAs on part-time basis.

- The Institute started Yoga training programme in Grih Kalyan Kendras under NDMC in Delhi during the period under report.

**Inauguration of Certificate Course in Yoga Science for Para-Military personnel**

- Certificate Course in Yogasana and Certificate Course in Pranayama and Meditation for Health Promotion, a part time course of 3 months (120 hours) duration have been started. The 5th batch of these programmes is undergoing the Yoga training.

- Foundation Course in Yoga Science for Wellness of 1 month (48 hrs.) duration is being conducted for general public. Total 24 batches have been conducted and 761 participants were admitted for this programme during the period under report.

- Yoga and Health Promotion Programmes of one hour each from 6.00 AM to 6.00 PM (as per time schedules) were conducted on all working days for the general public, working executives, women, children etc. 5453 people were benefitted from these programmes. Weekend Yoga Programme was conducted where more than 400 participants were benefitted.
6.7.7 YOGA THERAPY PROGRAMMES

- The Institute has Yoga OPD, works from 9.00 AM to 5.30 PM on all working days.

- Equipped with Pathology Lab, Bio-Chemistry Lab, X-Ray unit, Sleep Lab, etc.

- Providing consultation by Senior Medical Officer, Yoga Therapists, Dietician and Naturopathy physicians.

- Yoga Health Care Programmes of one hour each from 9.00 AM to 5.30 PM (as per time schedules) were conducted on all working days. 1177 patients were benefited.

- Individual Yoga Therapy Sessions were organised where more than 700 individual sessions were conducted.

6.7.8 YOGA THERAPY CENTRES IN AYUSH/ALLOPATHIC HOSPITALS

The Institute has established four Yoga Therapy Centres in Delhi where Yoga consultation and Yoga therapy classes from 8.00 AM to 4.00 PM are being conducted. Total 10683 patients were treated during the period through Yoga Therapy.

6.7.9 PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE UNITS OF YOGA IN CGHS DISPENSARIES

The Institute has established 19 Preventive Health Care Units of Yoga in CGHS Dispensaries in Delhi and NCR and conducting Yoga sessions from 8.00 AM to 3.00 PM on all working days (including Saturday). During the period under report, 14187 people were benefited by these Preventive Health Care Units of Yoga.
6.7.10 NATIONAL YOGA WEEK-2015

The Institute is organizing an annual event “National Yoga Week”, a mass awareness programme for health, happiness and harmony through Yoga from 12-18 February every year, which includes Seminar, Conference and Skill Building Workshops in different streams. During the year 2015, the said event was organised from 12–18 February, 2015 on the theme of Yoga for Middle Aged.

6.7.11 PUBLICATION & PROPAGATION

- The Institute is involved in propagation of Yoga through print and electronic media.
- MDNIY has as many as 40 priced publications.
- It has published several useful IEC materials including Yoga charts both in Hindi and English.
- The Institute participated in National and International events like Health exhibitions, AROGYA, Health Mela, Seminars, Conferences etc.
- Several dignitaries including Ms. Tulsi Gabbard, Member of Congress, Hawaii, Washington (DC) visited the Institute.

Visit of MDNIY by Ms. Tulsi Gabbard, Member of U.S. Congress
6.7.12 **SWAMI VIVEKANANDA DISTRICT YOGA WELLNESS CENTRES (SVDYWC)**

The Institute has launched a scheme to run Swami Vivekananda District Yoga Wellness Centre (SVDYWC) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in 2010-11. At present, the Institute runs 37 Centres under Phase II across the country under PPP mode. Every year more than a lakh people were benefited from different Yoga programmes, conducted by these centres.

6.7.13 **WHO COLLABORATING CENTRE:**

**Designation of Institute for Department of Yoga Therapy & Training, Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi as WHO CC in Traditional Medicine (WHOCC No.IND-118).** MDNIY has attained the privilege to be the only WHO Collaborating Centre in the world to engage in achieving Yoga specific outcomes. Considering the global demand and popularity of Yoga for health care, MDNIY has a lot to offer as WHO Collaborating Centre by generating information and documents of Yoga for the use of all Member States of WHO. This is a vintage point for the Institute to indulge in focused activities and yield globally acceptable outcomes.

The four terms of references are:

I. To serve as Yoga resource centre for information exchange on Yoga within the country and for other countries.

II. To assist and work with WHO in developing standards for promoting national use of Yoga.

III. To develop and practice materials for advocating evidence based use of Yoga.

IV. To conduct customized training programmes for national and international health professionals and WHO fellows about the utility of Yoga in health promotion.

The following four work-plans are to be taken up under WHO CC:

1. Preparation and dissemination of consumer information on proper use of Yoga (Activity ID 13680)

2. Organization of capacity building workshops and training programs on the role, scope, practice and evidence-based use of Yoga in non-communicable diseases (Activity ID 16381)

3. Development and dissemination of standardized health promotion Yoga modules for various target groups (Children, Adolescents and Women of reproductive age, Geriatric population, and Mental health promotion) (Activity ID 16382)

4. Meta-analysis of Yoga research studies for documentation and promotion of evidence-based uses of Yoga (Activity ID 16383)

The first and second work-plan under the WHOCC has been started and it is in the final stage of completion.
6.7.14 FACILITIES & OTHER ACTIVITIES:

- The Institute is centrally located in the Lutyens zone of New Delhi.
- New State-of-Art complex with air conditioned and ultra modern building which includes Auditorium, Conference Hall, Kriya Block, Class Rooms, Lecture Hall, Pathology lab, Sleep lab, etc. along with Ultra Modern Teaching facilities.
- Conducive atmosphere for Yoga Sadhana.
- State of the art Library with more than 13,009 volumes.
- Learning Resource Centre (LRC) with Xerox, Computer Centre, Multi-media, Internet and other facilities.
- Healthy Food Cafeteria facilities.
- Highly qualified and experienced teaching staff which includes Honorary/ Visiting Professors and Guest Faculty from various eminent Institutions.

6.7.15 BUDGET

The budgetary provision in respect of MDNIY is as under:

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6.8 ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF AYURVEDA (AIIA), NEW DELHI

6.8.1 INTRODUCTION

The All India Institute of Ayurveda is conceived as an Apex Institute for Ayurveda under the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India. The institute would offer postgraduate and doctoral & Super-Specility fellowship programme in various disciplines of Ayurveda and will focus on fundamental research of Ayurveda, drug development, standardization, quality control, safety evaluation and clinical research. The hospital will be equipped with state of the art modern diagnostic tools and techniques which will be used in teaching, training and research.

6.8.2 INFRASTRUCTURE

The construction of the institute’s hospital building (G+6) and academic building (G+7) is at advance stage of progress at Sarita Vihar. A temporary OPD block has been built in August, 2010 with prefabricated material for running OPD services. It has a camp office as well as OPD. Regarding regular staff only two officers i.e. one Director, AIIA & PPS to Director are appointed on deputation. Further, three Clinical Specialists, one Staff Nurse, one Pharmacist-cum-Storekeeper, two DEOs, three Attendants & one Safawali have been engaged on contract/outsourced basis for running the OPD establishment of AIIA.
6.8.3 ACHIEVEMENTS

(i) Clinical Services:
- AIIA is implementing the National Campaigns on Anemia, Mother and Child Health, Geriatrics and Ksharasutra, funded by CCRAS. 12,990 number of patients treated under different national campaigns from April, 2014 to October, 2014 are; Anemia-467, MCH-3216, Geriatrics-1067 and Others-8240. Upto October, 2014 total 12,990 patients have visited the OPD and received treatment.

(ii) Sanction of Posts:
- Ministry of Finance has sanctioned 122 posts out of 604.
- Ministry of AYUSH has approved the Recruitment Rules of 122 posts for which All India Institute of Ayurveda has sent the advertisement to DAVP for publishing in Employment Newspaper & other daily newspapers.

(iii) Procurement of Medical Equipments, Allied Services, Furniture etc.
- A contract agreement was executed between All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA) and M/s HSCC (India) Limited in October, 2013 for procurement of Medical Equipment Allied Services, Furniture & Signage.
- Further, work has been awarded to L1 by M/s HSCC (India) Limited on behalf of All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA) for the following works:
  i) STP/ETP work
  ii) Hospital Furniture
  iii) Gas manifold, Modular OT & Mortuary
  iv) Office & Lab Furniture
  v) Kitchen

(iv) Affiliation process with University of Delhi:
- AIIA has applied to University of Delhi for affiliation of All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA) courses. University of Delhi has issued notification & there inspection committee shall be visiting in December, 2014.

(v) Standing Finance Committee (SFC)/PMC/EC meeting:
- After constitution of Standing Finance Committee (SFC) and Executive Committee (EC) of AIIA, till date 2 SFC & 1 EC meeting have been held wherein the following proposals approved:
  i) Construction of Hostel Block at Rs.24.0 crore.
  ii) Procurement of Medical Books for AIIA Library of a cost of Rs.1.0 crore.
  iii) Establishment of IT infrastructure facility to AIIA at Rs.10.0 crore.
- PMC meeting have been held to review the progress of All India
Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA)
Project in Ministry of AYUSH
under the chairmanship of
Secretary, AYUSH.

6.8.4 BUDGET

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6.9 NORTH EASTERN INSTITUTE OF FOLK MEDICINE (NEIFM), PASIGHAT

6.9.1 INTRODUCTION

The North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine (NEIFM) is a National Institute, under the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India. It is being developed as a Centre of Excellence and apex research centre for all aspects of Folk Medicine knowledge with linkages and collaborations with other research institutions. It is located at Pasighat, East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh. It is headed by a Director with supporting staff. The northeastern region of India, comprising the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura, endowed with a rich biodiversity of flora and fauna, has a rich and vast heritage of traditional folk medicine practices, remedies and therapies. The aims and objectives of the NEIFM are to survey, document and validate folk medicine practices, remedies and therapies prevalent in the region, with a view to revitalize, promote and harness these local health traditions. The NEIFM will create an interface between traditional/folk medicine practitioners and research institutions to enable proper understanding of folk medicine. It will help to upgrade the skills and build and enhance capacities of traditional/folk medicine practitioners, while protecting their intellectual property rights. Where feasible, validated folk medicine practices will be integrated into the mainstream healthcare system, and made available for the public at the primary healthcare level. The Institute has been registered as Society with the Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh under Societies Registration Act, 1860.

6.9.2 INFRASTRUCTURE

The works taken up in the 1st phase were the Construction of Institute building along with Hospital block and Guest House covering a plinth area of 40,000 sq.ft and 2100 sq.ft respectively through HLL Lifecare Ltd. Creation of an ethno-medicinal plants Garden is under progress within the 40 acre complex.

6.9.3 ACHIEVEMENTS

(i) The Institute is running an OPD at the old TB Hospital complex at Pasighat with an Ayurvedic Doctor and 3 folk medicine practitioners, with an average of
25-30 patients per day.

(ii) The work of Guest House has been completed except for Sewer & water connection and 80% work of Institute building has been completed up to Nov, 2014. Construction of Boundary wall around 40 acres of land is under progress.

6.9.4 BUDGET

(Rs. in crore)

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6.10 NORTH EASTERN INSTITUTE OF AYURVEDA & HOMOEOPATHY (NEIAH), SHILLONG, MEGHALAYA

6.10.1 INTRODUCTION

The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 28th March, 2008 accorded approval to set up North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda & Homoeopathy at Shillong, to provide health care to the people of NE Region and Sikkim under Ayurveda and Homoeopathy systems of medicine. The Institute when completed will be have Ayurveda and Homoeopathy colleges with the admission capacity of 50-60 students each along with a 100-bed Ayurveda hospital and 50-bed Homoeopathy hospital, Documentation-cum-R&D Centre and Pharmacy with Drug Testing Laboratory.

The Institute is developing on a plot of land measuring 20 Acres adjacent to the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS) at Mawdiangdiang, Shillong, Meghalaya. The construction of Hospital and College buildings under Phase –I of the project is in progress at a total cost of Rs.71.81 crore.

6.10.2 OBJECTIVES

To provide under graduate, post graduate, doctoral and post-doctoral teaching, research facilities and quality patient care services under the Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems of medicine;

- To conduct experiments and develop patterns of teaching in undergraduate and post graduate education in all branches of the Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems of medicine;
- To conduct research on various aspects of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems of medicine;
- To provide medical care through Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems of medicine to the suffering humanity;
- To conduct refresher courses for Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems of medicine;
- To develop, promote and propagate the science and art of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy as the case may be;

6.10.3 ACHIEVEMENT
At present, the institute is running one OPD City Center (both Ayurveda & Homoeopathy) in a rented accommodation measuring approx. 5810 Sq.ft at Nongrim Hills, Shillong and is providing health care services to the general masses. Most of the patients are visiting the OPD centre mainly for treatment of Osteoarthritis, Rheumatoid arthritis, Gout, Hypertension, Acid peptic disorder, Skin diseases, Diabetes mellitus, Constipation, Ethanol intoxication and Neurological disorder etc.

- The permanent site of the North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (NEIAH) is developing at Mawdiangdian, Shillong-18, Meghalaya adjacent to North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIMS) and about 85% work of Phase-I of the project (which includes Ayurveda teaching block, Homeopathy teaching block, Ayurveda Hospital, Homoeopathy Hospital & Library block) has been completed physically.

- The Institute is planning to start OPD from the permanent site shortly. The actions for which are in progress now.

- DPR for Phase II has been submitted by HSCC and the matter is under consideration of the Ministry of AYUSH. Phase II includes – Boys & Girls Hostels, Doctors Hostels, Family Quarters, International teaching and Residential block, PG teaching block, Nursing college & Pharmacy College, Drugs Testing Laboratory and Medicine Manufacturing unit).

- MoA, Rules and Regulations and Bye-laws of NEIAH, Shillong have been approved by the competent authority and the Institute has been registered under Meghalaya Societies Act, XIIof1983.

- A total of 11398 patients (Ayurveda - 5040 and Homoeopathy – 6358) with an average of 50 – 60 patients per day are visiting and getting benefit from the city OPD centre from 1st April ‘2012 to 30th November’2012. Patients were provided with free medicines as per availability.

- The official Website of NEIAH, Shillong ie. www.neiah.nic.in has been launched and is being regularly updated.

- The facility at OPD City Centre, NEIAH was upgraded by installing LAN (Local Area Network) for better treatment and more medical information for Doctors. National Informatics’ Centre, Shillong has been requested to develop special software for documentation of Dispensary.

- CCTV has been installed for increasing security and monitoring.

- The institute has published 2nd issue of Annual Magazine namely “AYUHOM” and the 3rd issue of “AYUHOM” is under process for publication. So far there are three
issues of NEWS LETTER have been published by the institute.

- **Recently, NEIAH Shillong** organized two health camps in the East Khasi Hill District of Meghalaya to promote and popularize the Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy.

- E-Book have been uploaded in the institute website www.neiah.nic.in

- During the year, 5040 patients in Ayurveda O.P.D. and 6358 patients in Homoeopathy O.P.D. were treated upto December, 2014.

### OPD STATEMENT OF NEIAH, SHILLONG

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<td>813</td>
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<td><strong>6358</strong></td>
<td><strong>11398</strong></td>
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**6.10.4 BUDGET**

(Rs. in crore)

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Secretary (AYUSH) visiting NEIFM Construction Site at Pasighat, Arunchal Pradesh.
7.1 INSTITUTE OF POST GRADUATE TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN AYURVEDA (IPGTRA), JAMNAGAR

7.1.1 After independence; this was the first central organization established by Govt. of India as Central Institute for Research in Indigenous System of Medicine (CIRISM) in 1953. In 1956 another Institute named as Post Graduate Training Centre in Ayurveda was established at Jamnagar by the Govt. of India and both were merged in 1962, called as Institute for Ayurvedic Studies & Research (IASR). This Institute was handed over to Gujarat Ayurved University on lease in 1970 for administration after the establishment of Gujarat Ayurved University (website: www.ayurveduniversity.com). Post Graduates of this Institute are managing various premier Institutions of Ayurveda in India and abroad as well. Presently this institute is fully financed by Govt. of India under central finance scheme and governed by the acts and statute of Gujarat Ayurved University. Board of Post Graduate Teaching & Research in Ayurveda is the governing body for the Institute.

7.1.2 The Institute has been recently recognized as WHO Collaborating Centre for Traditional Medicine (Ayurveda), first and only WHO – CC for Ayurveda all over the world. The Institute has conducted various projects under WHO collaboration. Under this scheme institute has prepared Manual on simple Ayurvedic herbal formulations for common ailments, International Catalogue of Ayurvedic Publications, Standardization of Ayurvedic Clinical Terminology, Model Recruitment and promotion rules for AYUSH Personnel and Development of Pharmacovigilance programme for Ministry of AYUSH for which this institute has been recognized as National Pharmacovigilance Resource Center for AYUSH.

7.1.3 At present, the institute is having 10 departments (offering post graduate degree in 13 specialties) and six well established laboratories with 48 admission capacity in P.G. courses of Ayurveda. Institute also conducts M. Pharma (Ayurveda) and M.Sc.(Medicinal Plants) courses as self financed.

7.1.4 AYU Journal: Institute is publishing quarterly peer reviewed journal ‘AYU’. Four issues of the journal have been published during the year. ‘AYU’ journal has been included in PubMed and is freely available on web www.ayujournal.org.

7.1.5 The students and faculty of the
Institute publishes their work in different national & international journal in current reporting year; around 250 articles, 02 books have been published.

7.1.6 Institute is conducting researches at many levels. Other than MD, M. Pharma, M.Sc. and Ph.D. projects, projects under Academia – Industry Partnership are also being conducted.

7.1.7 This institute is recognized as an International hub of Ayurveda. Every year more than 10 foreigners visit for various types of short and long term courses. University has MoUs with more than 43 International organization for which I.P.G.T. & R.A. is the implementing agency.

7.1.8 This Institute has a well-managed Hospital with O.P.D. and I.P.D. facilities. In 2007 OPD strength was around 1.35 Lac which is increased to more than 2.3 Lacs during this year. Daily average patient attendance has increased to 850 per day. The average bed occupancy of 180 bedded hospital was more than 65%. Department like Panchakarma, Stree Roga & Prasooti Tantra, Kaumarbhriya and Shalya Tantra, Shalakya Tantra provides specialized treatment facilities to the needful. Cases of Thalassemia, mental retardation, attention deficit hyperactivity etc. are being studied in Kaumarbhriya.

7.1.9 The Institute is organizing various outreach activities for National programs and conducted medical camps in rural areas of Gujarat. This Institute has adopted nearby KONZA Village under AYUSH outreach services. This Institute attained a special mile stone by conducting weekly OPDs at all the three Defense establishments in Jamnagar. Total 06 satellite clinics in the form of weekly O.P.D.'s are being conducted at Sasoi garden, Indian Naval Services, Valsura, Air Force Base, Army Camp, District jail, KONZA Village and old age home, situated at Jamnagar.

7.1.10 Institute has continuously increased hospital OPD and IPD attendance of patients and serving the goal of popularizing the Ayurveda and better health care of citizens.

7.1.11 BUDGET

(Rs. in crore)

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8. CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AYURVEDIC SCIENCES (CCRAS)

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic sciences (CCRAS) is an autonomous body under Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India for undertaking, coordinating, formulating, developing and promoting research on scientific lines in Ayurveda. The main activities of the Council include clinical research, drug research, and literary research in Ayurvedic Sciences.

8.1.2 INFRASTRUCTURE

The research activities are carried out through its 30 Institutes/Centres/Units located all over India and also through collaborative studies with various universities, hospitals and institutes.

8.1.3 ACHIEVEMENTS

8.1.3.1 CLINICAL RESEARCH

8.1.3.1.1 Intra Mural Clinical Research Programme

- Under CCRAS IMR Programme, 3 clinical projects on haemorrhoids, Rasayana and Osteoarthritis have been completed and 10 Intra Mural Clinical trials on 8 disease/conditions viz. Mental Retardation, Type-II Diabetes Mellitus, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Psoriasis, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Polycystic Ovary Syndrome and Gout are in progress.


- 12 New Intra Mural Clinical Projects on 10 disease/conditions viz. Psoriasis, Type-II Diabetes Mellitus, Essential Hypertension, Urolithiasis, Uterine Fibroids, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Computer Vision Syndrome, Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS), Cervical Spondylosis and Sciatica are being initiated.

8.1.3.1.2 Collaborative Clinical Research Programme

- 3 Collaborative Studies viz. Ayush Manas coded drug for Mental Retardation, Ayush QOL-2C coded drug for improvement of quality of
life in breast cancer patients and Bio-medical instrumentation for Ksharasutra preparation are in progress.

- Two new Collaborative clinical Research Projects viz. AYUSH-A in Bronchial Asthma patients and AYUSH-Rasayana A&B in elderly subjects have been undertaken.

8.1.3.2 Medicinal Plant Research

- 16 projects were ongoing, 3 new projects were allotted.
- 20 Medico-ethno-botanical tours were conducted and 646 herbarium specimen were added, 14 crude drugs were collected and 196 folk claims were documented. Seven projects related to Medico-ethno-botany and seven projects related to cultivation of medicinal plants and Pharmacognosy Research Programme was carried forward. One project on documentation, critical analysis and interpretation of pharmacognostical data and parameters of single medicinal plant drug from different published resources is ongoing. Three new projects were allotted.

8.1.3.3 Drug Standardization

- Quality assessment work on 8 Coded/Claim compound formulations (samples/batches) & shelf life study of 2 drugs is in progress. Development of novel chromatographic & spectroscopic methods for 1 pharmacopoeial drug is in progress. 11 Intra Mural Research (IMR) projects have been initiated.

- Pharmacological Research: Pre-Clinical Pharmacological Studies on three coded Bhasma samples are ongoing. Oral Toxicity study of Sanjivani Vati is completed. 09 IMR projects are ongoing and six new IMR projects were initiated.

8.1.3.4 Tribal Health Care Research Program

Under the reported period under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Tribal Health Care Research Program was implemented through 14 CCRAS centres in 17 States and tribal population of 13697 was covered and 29 folk claims were collected.

8.1.3.5 Documentation and Publication

Seven IMR projects are ongoing. Translation of Vaidya Chintamani (Sanskrit to English) is in progress. Preparation of Final document is in process of submission for a critical review of various aspects of Rasa, Guna, Virya, Vipaka and Prabhava in Ayurveda w.s.r. to Dravyaguna. Project on Reappraisal of Ayurveda Objective Svasthasya Svasthaya Rakshanam has been completed. Navanitakam – Hindi and English Translation with Critical Notes is in progress. Preparation of hard copies of digitized Medical Manuscripts of Eastern India (Odisha, West Bengal and Bihar) is also in progress. Translation of Sahasrayoga from Sanskrit/ Hindi to English and Compilation and Documentation of Classical Sowa-Rigpa Formulations are in progress. Three projects are to be initiated. Four Comprehensive Technical Dossiers (CTD) are under
8.1.3.3 Drug Standardization

8.1.3.2 Medicinal Plant Research

8.1.3.5 Documentation and Publication

8.1.3.6 National Seminar/ Workshops/ Conferences

Council participated in the following National Seminar/ Workshops/ Conferences:

- India International Wellness Expo held on 15th -17th May, 2014 at Mumbai Ayurveda Cancer Research Institute, Mumbai participated in the event on the behalf of Council.

- IPHEX-2014 held on 21st to 23rd May, 2014 at Mumbai. Raja Ramdeo Anandilal Podar, Ayurveda Cancer Research Institute, Mumbai participated in the event on behalf of Council.

Council organised the following Seminars:


- National Workshop on Traditional Healing Practices in North East India, on 2-3 December, 2014 at ZIRO by ARRI (CCRAS), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh.

8.1.3.7 IEC/National/State Arogya Fair/EXPO etc.-

Council participated in the following events:

- “Medical & Wellness tourism summit 2014” held on 25th July, 2014 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi organized by PHD chamber of Commerce and Industry.

- 18th National Health Exhibition on the theme “Service to the National progress of India” from 3-7 Sept. 2014 at Amarabati Maidan, Kolkata.

- Prof. (Dr.) Abhimanyu Kumar, Director General, CCRAS visited Bangladesh (8th-12th September, 2014) & Europe (22nd -26th September, 2014) along with delegation led by Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH.

- National Level Arogya Expo during 6th to 9th November, 2014 at Hall No. 18, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi on the occasion of 6th World Ayurveda Congress.

publication. During the reported period English and Hindi version of book entitled ‘Evidence based Ayurvedic Practice’ and प्रमाण आधारित आयुर्वैदिक शिक्षा उपक्रम was published.

ANNUAL REPORT 2014-15 initiated. Research (IMR) projects have been drug is in progress. Intra Mural methods for 1 pharmacopoeial chromatographic & spectroscopic shelf life study of 2 drugs is in formulations (samples/batches) & Coded/Claim compound. Quality assessment work on 8 plant drug from different parameters of single medicinal pharmacognostical data and interpretation of documentation, critical analysis forward. One project on Research Programme was carried plants and Pharmacognosy related to cultivation of medicinal ethno-botany and seven projects 196 folk claims were documented. 14 crude drugs were collected and herbarium specimen were added, were conducted and 646 20 Medico-ethno-botanical tours projects were allotted. 16 projects were ongoing, 3 new subjects have been undertaken. AYUSH-Rasayana A&B in elderly Bronchial Asthma patients and Research Projects viz. AYUSH-A in progress. Bio-medical instrumentation for life in breast cancer patients and
8.1.3.8 Important Foreign Visit of Council’s Officers

Dr. N. Srikanth, Assistant Director (Ayurveda) CCRAS participated in the 8th International Traditional and Complementary Medicine Conference, Exhibition and Carnival at Sunway Pyramid Convention Centre, Malaysia organized by Traditional and Complementary Medicine Division, Ministry of Health, Malaysia held during 30th October, 2014 to 2nd November, 2014 at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

On behalf of Council Dr. Vinod Kumar Lavaniya, R.O. (Ay.) participated in 45th Nature Health Fair at Exhibition & Convention Centre, Ljubljana, Slovenia held during 13th to 16th November, 2014. Display of Council’s activities and distribution of brochures for mass awareness were the main activity of Council.


Indo-US Summit & Knowledge Expo from 18th & 21st November, 2014 at India Expo Centre, Greater Noida, Delhi NCR.

First India-Armenia Scientific Seminar (Yerevan; 24-26, November 2014) - On the invitation from the Ministry of Health of Armenia, a delegation from the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India consisting of Mr. Rama Shankar Sinha, Director in the Ministry of AYUSH and Dr. M. M. Padhi, Dy. Director (Technical), Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) visited Armenia to participate in “First India-Armenia Scientific Seminar” held at Yerevan State Medical University (YSMU) Yerevan, Armenia on 24-26, November 2014.

[Indian Delegation with dignitaries]
[From Left to Right - Dr. Y. Sahakyan, Vice Rector, Yerevan State Medical University (YSMU), Yerevan, Armenia, Shri R.S. Sinha, Director (AYUSH), Ministry of AYUSH, Dr. M.M. Padhi, Deputy Director (Tech.), CCRAS, Dr. T. Suresh Babu, Hon’ble Ambassador of India to the Republic of Armenia, Yerevan]
8.1.3.8 Important Foreign Visit of Council's Officers

- Dr. N. Srikanth, Assistant Director (Ayurveda) CCRAS participated in the 8th International Traditional and Complementary Medicine Conference, Exhibition and Carnival at Sunway pyramid Convention Centre, Malaysia organized by Traditional and Complementary Medicine Division, Ministry of Health, Malaysia held during 30th October, 2014 to 2nd November, 2014 at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Dr. N. Srikanth, Asst. Director, CCRAS, Dr. K. Ravi, Joint Advisor (Siddha) and Dr. Adarsh Kumar, R.O. (Ay.), CCRAS, Dr. Gopesh Mangal NIA, Jaipur at pavilion of Ministry of AYUSH Govt. of India.

- Visit of Foreign Delegations to CCRAS: Mr. Gregor Kos from Republic of Slovenia visited CCRAS on 25th November 2014. Detail discussion was held with DG, CCRAS & other officers of Research Council regarding activities & achievements of the Council. A set of important Council’s publication was presented to him.

- Release of CCRAS Publication: Hon’ble Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, released the book ‘Evidence based Ayurvedic Practice’ published by CCRAS on 12th June, 2014 in the Ministry of AYUSH.

Dr. S. Subramaniam, Hon’ble Minister of Health, Malaysia at AYUSH pavilion. A set of some important publications along with IEC materials etc. were presented to Hon’ble Minister of Malaysia.

Dr. Harsh Vardhan, Hon’ble Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare releasing the Council's Publication.
8.1.4. Extra Mural Research Scheme:
During the reporting period, 57 (new & revised) project proposals have been received, out of which 46 projects have been appraised by the Internal Scrutiny Committee. 15 projects have been continued from previous year(s), out of which 01 project is completed and final reports of 03 other concluded projects are due for approval. Further, 03 new projects have been approved during the reporting year and 01 research paper has been published in International journal and some other are under communication.

(Rs. in crore)

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8.2 CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN UNANI MEDICINE (CCRUM), NEW DELHI

8.2.1 INTRODUCTION
The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, an autonomous organization of Ministry of AYUSH was established in the year 1978. The Council started functioning from 10 January 1979 with the following objectives:

- Formulation of aims and patterns of research on scientific lines in Unani Medicine.
- To undertake research or any other programmes in Unani Medicine.
- Prosecution of and assistance in research and propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of diseases.
- To initiate, aid, develop and coordinate scientific research on different aspects, fundamental and applied, of Unani Medicine, and to promote and assist institutions of research for the study of diseases, their prevention, causation and remedy.
- To finance enquiries and researches for the furtherance of objectives of the Council.
- To exchange information with other institutions, associations and societies interested in the objectives similar to those of the Council especially in the observation and study of diseases in the East in general, and in India in particular.
- To prepare, print, publish and exhibit any papers, posters, pamphlets, periodicals and books for furtherance of the objectives of the Council and to contribute to such literature.

8.2.2 INFRASTRUCTURE
The research activities of the Council are being carried out through a network of 23 centres functioning in different parts of the country.
8.2.3 RESEARCH PROGRAMMES
The research areas include clinical research, drug standardization research, survey and cultivation of medicinal plants, Fundamental Research and literary research. Besides, information, education and communication (IEC) activities and research oriented extension health services including Mobile health programme and school health programme are also part of the council’s programmes. Activities in the above areas were continued during the reporting period.

8.2.4 ACHIEVEMENTS
Programme-wise achievements during the reporting period are as follows;

8.2.4.1 CLINICAL RESEARCH

- **Pre-clinical studies:**
  - Pre-clinical safety evaluation studies on six new drugs were initiated. Acute, sub-acute and sub-chronic toxicity studies completed on three drugs.

- **Clinical studies:**
  - Multicentric randomized controlled trials (RCTs) in four diseases viz; Bars (Vitiligo) and Zaghtuddam Qawi Lazmi (Essential Hypertension) at five centres, Ziabetus Sukkari (Diabetes mellitus) at four centres and Iltehab-e-Kabid (Infective hepatitis) at two centres were continued. A total sample size of 250 patients was completed in these studies. Open label and comparative trials on new investigational drugs in Bars (Vitiligo), Iltehab-e-Tajaweef-e-Anf (Sinusitis), Daus Sadaf (Psoriasis), Waja-ul-Mafasil (Rheumatoid arthritis), Tahajjur-e-Mafasil (Osteo arthritis), Tashahhum-e-Kabid (Fatty liver), Iltehab-e-Kabid (Infective hepatitis) and Daul Feel (Filariasis) continued at different centre of the Council. During the reporting period open label clinical trials on six formulations viz; two each in Waja-ul-Mafasil (Rheumatoid arthritis), Tahajjur-e-Mafasil (Osteo arthritis) and Daus Sadaf (Psoriasis) were completed.

- Data compiled on five clinical trials conducted on the diseases including Bars (Vitiligo), Daul Feel (Filariasis), Humma-e-Ijamia (Malaria), Qarah-e-Meda-wa-Asna-e-Ashri (Duodenal Ulcer) and Iltehab-e-Kabid (Infective Hepatitis) and presented before the committee of the Herbal Experts Group of NRDC for filing provisional patents.

- Three technical reports one each on Zeequn Nafas (Bronchial Asthma), Iltehab-e-Tajaweef Anf (Sinusitis) and Qarah-e-Meda-wa-Asna-e-Ashri (Duodenal Ulcer) were published.

- Eleven new projects under Intramural Research Scheme (IMRs) were initiated at different centres of the Council.
> **Validation of Unani Pharmacopoeial drugs:**

- Ongoing studies on clinical validation of efficacy and safety of 35 Unani Pharmacopoeial/classical formulations in 21 disease conditions were continued. A total sample size of 880 patients has been completed in these studies.
- Three technical reports one each on Su-ul-Qinyah (Anaemia), Kasrat-e-Ratubat-e-Hamoozi (Hyper acidity) and Surat-e-Inzal (Premature ejaculation) were compiled.

> **Validation of fast acting Unani Pharmacopoeial/classical drugs:**

- Ongoing studies on clinical validation of six fast acting Pharmacopoeial/classical formulations in six diseases were continued at different centres of the Council. A total sample size of 590 patients has been completed in these studies.

> **Collaborative clinical studies:**

- Under the MoU signed with ICMR, modalities completed for collaborative studies on Pulmonary Tuberculosis with National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis (NIRT), Chennai and on Cervical Erosion with Institute of Cytology and Preventive Oncology (ICPO), Noida. Protocols for the studies were devised and presented for approval by the respective committees of the collaborative Institutions.

> **Four ongoing collaborative clinical studies one each on diseases viz; Daus Sadaf (Psoriasis) at All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), New Delhi Qarah-e-Meda wa Asna-e-Ashari (Duodenal Ulcer) and Iltehab-e-Kabid (Infective hepatitis) were completed. Study on Gastro-oesophageal reflex disease (GERD) at Owaisi Hospital, Deccan Medical College, Hyderabad was in progress.**

> **Fundamental research:**

- Research on fundamental aspects of Unani medicine continued with a view to validate the concepts of humour and temperament scientifically correlating these concepts with various physiological, bio-chemical and pathological parameters. Six studies on genetics and Pharmacogenomics were continued. A total sample size of 200 subjects was completed during the reporting period.

> **Validation of Ilaj-bit-Tadbeer (Regimenal Therapies):**

- Validation of the efficacies of Ilaj-bit-Tadbeer Unani Regimenal therapies viz; Hajamat (Cupping) in Amraze-Mafasil (musculoskeletal disorders) and Taleeq (leeching) in Bars (Vitiligo), Daus Sadaf (Psoriasis), Niqras (Gout), Waja-ul-Mafasil (Rheumatoid Arthritis), Tahajjur-e-Mafasil (Osteoarthritis) and Alopecia was continued at different centres of the Council. Efficacy of these therapies was
8.2.5 RESEARCH ORIENTED EXTENSION HEALTH SERVICES

- General out-patient Departments (GOPDs) at the Council’s centres

Research oriented GOPDs continued at 19 centres of the Council. During the reporting period a total of 3,48,038 (1,71,631 male and 1,76,407 female) new patients were registered. These patients were mostly of chronic and common ailments and treated with the Unani Pharmacopoeial/Classical drugs.

- Mobile OPD in rural areas/urban slums/tribal pockets

Nine mobile units attached to different Institutes/Units under the Council continued mobile OPDs programme in 30 adopted pockets. A total of 26,776 (including 14,477 male and 12,299 female) new patients were registered. These patients were provided free treatment for their ailments at their door steps. Besides, health awareness programmes about the potentialities of Unani medicine in the prevention of diseases and the promotion of health were also conducted in the adopted pockets.

- School Health Programme

Under the school health programme, health check-up of 3600 children (1814 male and 1786 female children) was conducted in 14 schools. Out of these 1374 Children (714 male and 660 female) found suffering from different common/seasonal ailments were treated with Unani drugs. Health awareness was also created among the school children through health lectures organized by the physicians of the Council in the Schools adopted under this programme.

- Activities under Schedule Caste Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan

Under Schedule Caste plan 26,852 patients (12,232 male and 14,620 female) belonging to schedule caste and 3347 patients (1732 male and 1615 female) belonging to Schedule Tribes were treated under these programmes.

- Activities under Gender Component Plan

Under Gender Component Plan, a total of 2,27,682 female patients (including the female patients attended in the GOPD, Mobile OPD, OPD at North Eastern Centres and Unani Specialty Clinics) were benefited. These patients were provided Unani...
8.2.6 DRUG STANDARDISATION RESEARCH

• Work on development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for method of manufacture followed by their Pharmacopoeial standards was continued on 40 new drugs. Besides, monograph on 40 drugs completed during the previous year were compiled for incorporation in the next volume of Unani Pharmacopoeia of India Part – II.

• Quality control of five compound formulations and one single drug was also undertaken.

• Shelf life studies on four compound formulations were initiated.

• Redesigning of two Unani formulations were completed.

8.2.7 SURVEY & CULTIVATION OF UNANI MEDICINAL PLANTS PROGRAMME

• Ethno botanical surveys in different forest areas of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Kerala, Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir were conducted and 2696 botanical specimens belonging to 838 plants species were collected. All these species were identified. Besides, 229 folklore claims on medicinal uses of plants were also recorded from the local inhabitants. During field studies 280 saplings of plants were collected and planted in nurseries. One thousand two hundred and Fifty nine herbarium sheets were mounted and 325 new index cards compiled. Cultivation of five important medicinal plants species continued at herbal gardens of the Council. Four hundred and Nine Kg of raw drugs were yielded from these
cultivations. Besides 148 Kg of raw drugs were collected from wild during surveys. Over 150 plants species have been maintained in the herbal gardens / Nurseries of the Council.

- A monograph entitled Unani medicinal plants of Chamarajnagar wild life division, (Karnataka) was compiled.

8.2.8 LITERARY RESEARCH PROGRAMME

- Standard Unani treatment guidelines volume – 1 comprising of 70 diseases was published.
- Compilation of multi-lingual dictionary of Unani single drugs was completed and published.
- Urdu translation of two classical books namely; Muheet-e-Azam and Tazkira-uli-Albab volume – II was published.
- Reprinting of two classical books namely; Kitab-ul-Mia and Kitab-ul-Ashr Maqalat Fil Ayn was undertaken.
- Compilation of diseases wise therapeutic available in the Unani classics was continued.
- Development of Unani contents on AYUSH portal was continued.

8.2.9 INFORMATION EDUCATION COMMUNICATION (IEC) ACTIVITIES

- The Council organised four in house training workshops and also deputed its researchers to other scientific organizations to update their skill. One Hundred and Twenty researchers were exposed in these trainings.

- Publication of Research Papers

- Based on the research studies conducted in different research programmes, 35 research papers were published in reputed scientific journals.

- Publications

- During the reporting period 12 publications including monographs and technical reports, different volumes of Scientific Hippocratic Journal of Unani Medicine & Urdu Journal “Jahan-e-Tib” were brought out. Besides, publication of newsletter of the Council was continued.

- IEC Activities

- The Council organized four training workshops – one each on scientific papers writing, Ilaj-bit-Tadbeer (regimenal therapies), scientific papers writing and Library Automation & Networking. Besides Brain Storming Session on pharmacological and safety evaluation studies on Unani drugs also organized. The council participated in the AROGYAs, National, International conferences,
8.2.10 BUDGET

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8.3 CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN HOMOEOPATHY (CCRH)

8.3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy established on 30th March 1978 is an apex organization under the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India, for undertaking co-coordinating, developing, disseminating and promoting research in homoeopathy on scientific lines.

8.3.2 INFRASTRUCTURE

The Council with its Headquarters at New Delhi has a net work of 22 Institutes/Units, all over India. These include 02 Central Research Institutes, 08 Regional Research Institutes, 01 Homoeopathic Drug Research Institute, 08 Clinical Research Units, 01 Drug Standardization Unit, 01 Clinical Verification Unit and 01 Survey of Medicinal Plants and Collection Unit. Apart from this there are 04 Homoeopathic OPDs for providing homoeopathic treatment in allopathic hospitals.

8.3.3 ACHIEVEMENTS

8.3.3.1 Drug Standardization: The Council has assigned drug standardization studies on 12 drugs for the year 2014 – 15 viz. Aethiops antimonialis, Anemopsis californica, Arundo mauritanica, Bryonopsis laciniosa, Chlorpromazinum, Eosinum, Jatropha urens, Kalium hydroidicum, Lobelia purpurascens, Kalium arsenicosum, Lecithinum and Manganum sulphuricum to both Drug Standardization centers of the Council. Physico-chemical studies on drugs i.e., Chlorpromazinum, Eosinum and Kalium hydrodicum from annual assignments have been completed whereas, pharmacognostic and physico-chemical studies of Bryonopsis laciniosa and Aethiops antimonialis are in progress during
the reporting year, 2014-15. Along with the above annual assignment, pharmacognostic and physico-chemical studies on drugs assigned in the previous years, i.e., Ephedra gerardiana, Syzygium jambolanum, Salvia sclarea, Quassia amara and Rosadamascene are also completed.

Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of IndiaVolume X was screened and vetted for technical inputs. HPI Volume X was approved by the experts and by the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee following which the publication is under print. Council has also published a book under the heading ‘Vernacular Names of Plants Drugs in Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India’.

**8.3.3.2 Drug Proving:** During the period from 1st April 2014 – 31st December 2014, seven drugs have been assigned to various drug proving centers. Apart from these seven drugs, proving on two more drugs assigned in 2013-14 is ongoing. It is expected that by March 2015, study on another four drugs will be completed. The study on two drugs has been completed during this period and compilation of the data is under progress. The data of eight proved drugs was put up before Special Committee on Drug Proving in its 4th meeting held on 11th Sept.'14 for approval. Out of eight drugs, data of four drugs was approved and reproving of rest of the four drugs was suggested by the Committee. The next meeting of the Special Committee on Homoeopathic Pathogenetic Trial and field visits to monitor the work at all the Drug Proving centers is expected to take place in January / February 2015.

As Drug proving is the integral part of Homoeopathic system of medicine, the Council will continue to prove indigenous drugs and fragmentarily proved drugs. Further, there is a need to improvise the process and procedure to prove various drug substances, Council has revised its Drug Proving protocol keeping in consideration the protocols being followed in European and American countries. The revised Generic protocol for Homoeopathic Drug Proving was drafted by the Council which was approved by Special Committee on Drug Proving in its 4th meeting and approved by Scientific Advisory Committee in its 56th meeting held on 30th-31st October 2014. The Committee recommended to provide Technical support to various Homoeopathic Medical Colleges who are interested to take up Drug Proving Programme at their respective colleges. The colleges who had approached the Council for initiating the Drug Proving Programme in their respective colleges have been informed regarding the decision of SAC. As per the recommendation of SAC a letter has also been sent to the Project Officer In-charge at RRI (H), Jaipur, to initiate the process of selecting the Proving Master/Site Investigator and also constitution of the Drug Proving Committee to monitor the Drug Proving Programme at this new
Drug Proving center of the Council.

8.3.3.3 **Clinical Verification:** Clinical Verification of 16 newly assigned drugs commenced from April 2014 and is continuing. During the reporting period of April 2014-November 2014, 893 cases have been enrolled under assigned drugs.

Six drugs from the previous 23 drugs assigned in 2010-2013 also continued. By September 2014, 04 drugs have achieved the required target and 02 drugs viz., Chelone glabra and Clerodendron infortunatum are yet to achieve targets. 309 cases have been enrolled for the previously assigned 6 drugs during the reporting period. In all, 1202 cases have been enrolled for the new and old drugs together.

During the reporting period, review work on the book ‘Study of Homoeopathic Medicines through Clinical Verification- A New Perspective, Volume -3’ had been carried out and the book is ready for publication.

8.3.3.4 **Clinical Research:** Clinical Research is one of the major research activities of the Council. The initial clinical trials conducted by the Council were mostly long term observational studies with an objective to ascertain the role of Homoeopathic therapy in specific disease conditions. This was followed by short term observational studies and randomized controlled trials. The protocol are prepared involving the experts in respective fields from All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD), National AIDS Control Organization (NACO), eminent homoeopathic educators researchers and practitioners. The protocol follows Good Clinical Practices of India, ethical guidelines of ICMR. During the year 2014-15, the enrollment and follow up in following 14 studies continued:

- Homoeopathy as adjunctive treatment to resperidone/olanzipine in treatment resistant patients of schizophrenia: an open label randomized placebo controlled trial.
- A randomized, placebo controlled, cross-over, clinical trial of homoeopathic medicines in Autism.
- Effects of Homoeopathic intervention in Stage I essential hypertensive patients: A randomized double blind, placebo controlled trial.
- Effect of individualized homoeopathic intervention in dyslipidemia: An open label randomized controlled exploratory trial.
- Effects of Homoeopathic intervention in pre-diabetes (EHIP): An open label randomized controlled exploratory trial.
- Comparing individualized homoeopathy with placebo in managing pain of knee osteoarthritis: a double-blind
randomized controlled trial.

- Observational study to evaluate response to homoeopathic treatment in psoriasis.
- Observational study to evaluate response to homoeopathic treatment in vitiligo.
- A comparative randomized controlled trial of homoeopathy & allopathy in acute otitis media & its recurrence in children.
- Individualized homoeopathic intervention in Diabetic Foot Ulcer: A randomised controlled pilot study using Calendula Q vs normal saline for ulcer dressing.
- Adjuvant homoeopathic management for cancer patients experiencing side effects from chemotherapy-apilot study.
- A multi – centre single blind randomized placebo controlled trial to evaluate the efficacy of individualized homoeopathic intervention in Breast fibroadenoma.
- An open label (pre and post homoeopathic intervention) study to evaluate the efficacy of homoeopathic treatment of Gastro Esophageal Reflux Disease(GERD).

Following four studies will be initiated soon as these are under pre trial preparations:

- Follow up cross sectional study of subclinical hypothyroid children post three years of treatment.
- Multi-Drug Resistant Pulmonary Tuberculosis and
- HIV Infection
- Iron deficiency anaemia

The following are the salient outcomes from the studies published during the reporting year.

- Homoeopathic Genus Epidemicus 'Bryonia alba' as a prophylactic during an outbreak of Chikungunya in India: A cluster - randomised, double - blind, placebo- controlled trial.

The study was conducted on 38229 health individuals to investigated the preventive effect of Bryonia alba 30C against chikungunya. Bryonia significantly protected (19.76%) the individuals in comparison to placebo (P value = 0.03).


- Managing acute alcohol withdrawal with homoeopathy: A prospective, observational, multicentre exploratory study.

The present work reports the results of a prospective, observational, exploratory, multicentre trial (2008–2011) to assess the role of
Council has also developed a scheme for Alcohol Withdrawal (AAW). Individualized homoeopathy was given to 112 patients reporting with AAW. There was a significant decrease in Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment Scale for Alcohol-Revised (CIWA-Ar) mean scores and increase in quality of life score (P<0.001).


Apart from the above research results, the following protocol articles are also published

- A randomized controlled trial in the management of alcohol dependence: Homoeopathic vs. standard Allopathic treatment
- A randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled, multicentric parallel arm trial to assess the effects of homoeopathic medicines on chronic rhinosinusitis
- Homoeopathic therapy for lower urinary tract symptoms in men with Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia: An open randomized multicentric placebo controlled clinical

8.3.3.5 Others

Council has also developed a database on Dengue information system for disseminating information on dengue and capturing the dengue cases treated by homoeopathic practitioners which is available at http://ccrhindia.org/dengue1.asp

8.3.3.6 Fundamental & Collaborative Research: To undertake multidisciplinary, quality research, Council collaborates with reputed institutes of excellence. These collaborations enable the Council to conduct basic and fundamental research in Homoeopathy which involves technical expertise and precision. Council has collaborated with the organization like IIT, Delhi, Bose Institute, Kolkata and AIIMS, New Delhi etc. in the past. Recently, Council has developed a scheme for collaboration and Expression of Interest (EoI) proposal are invited from reputed institutes. 21 proposals have been received under EoI so far. A brief account of activities during this period is given below.

8.3.3.7 Ongoing Studies

08 projects are currently ongoing in different areas with various institutes like ‘In vitro studies of some Homoeopathic medicines on the proliferation and differentiation of neural stem cell’ at School of Biotechnology, West Bengal University of Technology, West Bengal; ‘Exploratory experiments on ultrasonic velocity in homoeopathic potencies’ with Dyal Singh college, Delhi University, New Delhi; Evaluation of anti-fungal activity of certain homoeopathic medicines on growth of human pathogenic fungi ‘Candida albicans’ using in-vitro assays, Evaluation of anti-fungal activity of certain homoeopathic medicines on growth...

8.3.3.8 Studies Published

Studies conducted under collaboration are published in various national and international journal; 04 studies have been published during the reported period. The summary of the results of these studies are given below:

- **Effect of homoeopathic Lycopodium clavatum on memory functions and cerebral blood flow in memory-impaired rats**

In this study effect of Lyc. has been explored in animal model of memory impairment and on cerebral blood flow. It was found that Lyc. mother tincture and 200C improvement the learning and memory in treated rats compared to control. There was also increased cerebral blood flow (CBF) of Lyc. treated rats. The authors concluded that Lyc may be used as a drug of choice in condition of memory impairment due to its beneficial effect on CBF. (Homeopathy (2014))

- **Evaluation of safety profile of homoeopathic mother tinctures.**

The present study investigated the acute and sub-acute oral toxicity of different homoeopathic mother tinctures (Bellis perennis, Curcuma longa, Rauwolfia serpentina, Ricinus communis, Tribulus terrestris and Terminalia arjuna) in experimental models. Results indicate that there were no toxic symptoms observed in tested animals. Results of sub-acute toxicity study did not show any change in body weight, haematological and biochemical parameters as compared to control. The histopathological examination of kidney and liver also did not reveal any organ toxicities. (Ref: Indian J Res Homoeopathy 2014;8:81-6)

- **Protective role of Homoeopathic medicines on cerebral Ischemia in animals.**

The protective effect of some Homeopathic drugs has been studied in the middle cerebral ischaemia occlusion (MCAO) model of rat. The study concluded that the Homeopathic drugs have protected most of the studied
parameters significantly but further studies are required to comment on the mechanism and reproducibility of Homeopathic drugs. (Ref: Indian J Res Homoeopathy; 2014 issue 4)

8.3.9 Extra Mural Research: Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy is providing technical expertise and scrutinizing new projects relating to Homoeopathy received for grant-in-aid for Ministry of AYUSH. During the period from April 2014 till 10th December 2014, 08 new proposals have been received.

02 Internal Scrutiny Committee (ISC) meetings were held to scrutinize the new proposals, monitoring and review of the ongoing and concluded studies under EMR on 9th April 2014 and 11th July 2014. The ISC reviewed 07 new, revised and re-revised proposals and discussed pending issues in concluded studies. The committee recommended 02 concluded studies to the Project Evaluation Committee for consideration of release of remaining grant-in-aid. A PEC meeting was held on 15th July 2014 under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH. The PEC recommended 02 concluded studies for consideration and approval of the Project Approval Committee (PAC). The Project Approval Committee meeting was held under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH on 10th Dec 2014.

8.3.10 Studies Published:


8.3.11 New studies initiated:

- Evidence based support for efficacy of homoeopathic remedy, “Nux vomica” through pharmacological studies and elucidation of its mechanism of action using Gene Expression Profiling at Department of Biotechnology, Institute of Applied Sciences & Humanities, GLA University, Mathura,
- Effect of Homoeopathic medicine Cephalandra indica on glucose metabolism, β cell function and insulin resistance in adults of type 2 diabetes. Double blind, placebo controlled cross over study at S.P. Medical College, Diabetes Care & Research Centre, S.P. Medical Govt College, Bikaner –
- To evaluate the attenuating potential of Gymnema sylvestre, Cephalendra indica and their bioactive compounds in diabetic complications [diabetic neuropathy and diabetic nephropathy at Maharishi Markandeshwar College of
8.3.3.12 Documentation & Publication: Dissemination of research work of the Council to the stakeholders such as clinicians, researchers, teachers, students, industry and the common man is one of the mandates of the Council. Effective communication channelizes information exchange and spreads awareness on scientific and technical issues among general public, researchers and professionals. Council has been sharing this information through publications both priced and non-priced& IEC material in the form of handouts, translites, posters etc. During the reporting period from 1st April 2014 – 10th December 2014, three issues each of the periodical publications i.e. Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy and of CCRH News have been published. Two issues of the periodical Current Health Literature Awareness Services have also been published. Annual report (2013-14) of the Council has been laid down in both houses of Parliament. During this period 41 articles are published Council’s website: htmlhttp://www.journalonweb.com/ijrh for publication. Four books including drug monograph Cynodon dactylon, ‘Key notes of Homoeopathic Materia Medica’, ‘Homoeopathic Materia Medica of Indian drugs’ ‘CCRH an overview: Activities & Achievements’ were published. Compilation of three drug monographs and one disease monograph is under progress. IEC material on 'Chikungunya' in English and 10 handouts in Hindi has been published. Council’s publications have been made available for sale online. The website for e-books www.ccrhpubonlinel.com has been developed and 59 publications of the Council have been converted into e-books. Integration of payment gateway with the website is in process. Shooting of three documentary films targeting, general masses, researchers and pharmaceutical have been completed.

8.3.4 BUDGET (Rs. in crore)

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8.4 CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN YOGA AND NATUROPATHY (CCRYN)

8.4.1 INTRODUCTION

Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) is an autonomous body established by the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India under Society Registration Act for conducting scientific research,
8.4.2 ACHIEVEMENTS

- **Clinical Research:** In the period under report clinical research studies were ongoing at various premier Medical, Yoga and Naturopathy institutions for establishing the efficacy of Yoga and Naturopathy in prevention and management of various diseases/disease conditions. The Council has also published the research findings of completed Research Projects in the form of Research Monographs. The Council has published 12 monographs and completed 40 research projects till date. 3 research projects have been completed during the year under report. Total 37 research papers have been published by the Project Investigators. Two research papers were published during the year.

- **Fellowship to Ph.D. Scholars:** Fellowship is given to the students pursuing Ph.D. in the field of Yoga and Naturopathy. During the year under report 6 Fellowships were continued.

- **Health Care Services-OPDs, Yoga Classes:** The Council is running 8 (eight) Yoga and Naturopathy OPDs, one at CCRYN HQ, one at Trivandrum and remaining six in leading Government Hospitals in Delhi and Rohtak, Haryana. Free Yoga classes are conducted in these OPDs except at Hq. and CRI Rohini, Delhi. Naturopathy treatment facilities are also provided to patients at Yoga and Naturopathy Hospital, Rohini, Delhi. Besides this, 12 Yoga classes are conducted, at Headquarter (six), Udyog Bhawan (two) and at Integral Health Clinic, Department of Physiology, AIIMS, New Delhi (four).

- **Workshop:** A National Workshop on ‘Resent Advances in Yoga & Naturopathy in the Prevention and Management of Non Communicable Disease’ inaugurated by Dr. Manmohan Mehdiratta, Director, Janakpuri Super Specialty Hospital was successfully conducted by the Council for practitioners of Yoga & Naturopathy from 11.11.2014 to 13.11.2014.

- **Participation in Arogyas and other Exhibition:** The Council also participated in 04 (four) Arogya Melas under its propagational activities to showcase the health care benefits of Yoga and Naturopathy.

8.4.3 INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT: Construction work of Central Research Institutes under CCRYN with 100 bedded Hospital facilities have been taken up as under to carry out much needed in-house research work for determining the true potential of these sciences.
8.4.2 ACHIEVEMENTS

ANNUAL REPORT 2014-15

In the field of Yoga and Naturopathy.

Training and propagational activities

Health Care Services-OPDs, Fellowship to Ph.D. Scholars:

Clinical Research:

During the year under report 6 students pursuing Ph.D. in the field of Yoga and Naturopathy.

Research papers were published by the Project Investigators. Two monographs and completed 40 Research Monographs. The research findings of completed research projects have been published by the Council.

The Council has also published the monographs and management of various diseases/disease conditions. The efficacy of Yoga and Naturopathy in prevention and management of various common diseases/disease conditions in the common people.

8.4.3 INFRUSTRUCUTRE

In the period

8.5 INTRODUCTION

8.5.1 INTRODUCTION

Central Council for Research in Siddha was established, as per the Cabinet approval by bi-furcating the erstwhile Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha to promote focused research in Siddha system of Medicine. The council has been registered under the Tamilnadu Societies Registration Act, 1975, on 27th July, 2010 in Chennai. As approved in the cabinet the CCRS Head quarters is located in Chennai.

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<td>01.06</td>
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8.5 CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN SIDDHA (CCRS)
Temporarily it is functioning in the premises of Siddha Central Research Institute, Chennai. The council is continuing its activities in the areas of Medicinal Plants Research (Medico-ethno Botanical Survey, Cultivation, and Pharmacognosy), Drug Standardization, Pharmacological Research, Fundamental Research, Clinical Research and Literary Research.

### 8.5.2 INFRASTRUCTURE

The research activities are carried out through its institutes in Chennai, Puducherry, Thiruvananthapuram, Palayamkottai and medicinal plants garden at Mettur, Tamilnadu. The steps for construction of CCRS Headquarters in Chennai have been initiated in the land allotted to National Institute of Siddha at Tambaram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Institutes / Units</th>
<th>Abbreviations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Siddha Central Research Institute, Chennai.</td>
<td>SCRIC</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Siddha Regional Research Institute, Puducherry.</td>
<td>SRRIP</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Siddha Regional Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram.</td>
<td>SRRIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Siddha Clinical Research Unit, Palayamkottai.</td>
<td>SCRUP</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Siddha Medicinal Plants Garden, Mettur.</td>
<td>SMPGM</td>
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### 8.5.3 ACHIEVEMENTS - CLINICAL RESEARCH

During the reporting period CCRS has completed clinical trial on Kalladaippu (Urolithiasis). Validation of Neerkkovai Mathirai in the management of Neerkkovai Noi (Sinusitis), external application of Siddha medicine – Moosambarapattu on Mootu Veekkam (Swelling of knee joint) – short term clinical assessment, open clinical trial on Saganavatham using Varmam procedure are in progress. Approval by Scientific Advisory Board has been obtained for 22 projects. For the clinical project entitled multicentric clinical trial of a classical Siddha formulation Rasagandhi Mezhugu in Karuppay Sathai Kattigal (Fibroid Uterus), IEC approval has been got from two institutes out of four.

### 8.5.4 HEALTH CARE SERVICES

A Total number of 51699 (Male – 26739, Female – 24960) patients benefited by the 4 clinical OPD institutes of CCRS. Besides this, a total number of 88 patients (Male – 59, Female – 29) were admitted in the In-patient Department of the Institutes of SCRI, Chennai and SRRI, Puducherry and the bed occupancy ratio of SCRI, Chennai is 17.45% and SRRI, Puducherry is 10%.

### 8.5.5 SPECIALTY CLINICS

A specialty clinic for Geriatric care on every Tuesday is being run by the peripheral institutes/units and a total number of 2843 (Male - 2024,
Female - 819) elderly patients were benefited by this. Special flu-like illnesses OPD is being run by 2 peripheral units and such cases are treated here. A total number of 77 (Male - 39, Female - 38) patients reported in the current year. A specialty clinic on Varmam and Thokkanam Therapy was established in Siddha Regional Research Institute, Puducherry, SRRI, Trivandrum and SCRI, Chennai and 3302 (Male – 1661, Female – 1641) patients were benefited by the Varmam OPD. Traditional Bone setting OPD is conducted in SCRI, Chennai.

8.5.6 DRUG STANDARIZATION
Pharmacognostical Studies on six single drugs have been completed. Standardization of fifteen single drugs and five compound formulations has been completed. Safety and toxicity studies for one drug and efficacy study for five drugs have been completed.

8.5.7 MEDICINAL PLANTS CULTIVATION
74 specimens were collected and stored in the museum of Medicinal Plants Garden. 3 Survey tours have been completed. 101 species added/introduced to the Garden. 3 folklore claims have been documented. 7 new species have been cultivated and 5 species have been demonstrated.

8.5.8 LITERARY RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION
Digitization of a rare book Mattu Vagadam was completed. List of existing books for reference was prepared and published in CCRS Website. Preparation of e-library, installation of library management software obtained from open Source, collection of portraits of legends in Siddha for development of Museum, preparation of CD-ROM of 2 books are in process. Monographs on preclinical studies on Diabetes and Fibroid uterus are under compilation.

8.5.9 SIDDHA PHARMACOPOEIA COMMITTEE
The Siddha Pharmacopoeia Committee with the mandate of establishing quality parameters for Siddha drugs and its formulations is working under the auspices of Dept. of AYUSH. It is currently functioning at CCRS, Chennai. “The Siddha Pharmacopoeia of India, Part I, Vol. III” has been modified as per the new format and it has to be sent to PCIM for printing. Preparation of the Siddha Pharmacopoeia of India, Part I, Vol. IV has also been initiated during the reporting period. The Siddha Formulary of India, Part I, 1st revised Edition (Tamil) has been approved by the SPC and has to be sent to PCIM for printing.

8.5.10 BUDGET
(Rs. in crore)

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8.6 EXTRA MURAL RESEARCH

8.6.1 INTRODUCTION

During the 9th Five Year plan, the Ministry of AYUSH introduced a Scheme for Extra-Mural Research in addition to the intra-mural research undertaken by the Research councils set up by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The scheme is ongoing since then. The Extra Mural Research Scheme of Ministry of AYUSH is designed to encourage R&D in priority areas. It also aims to utilize the vast research infrastructure available within the country. The output from this scheme has improved over the years. The Ministry has supported projects on clinical trial, quality control, consistency of products etc. submitted by scientists/faculty working in University, State Government and Central Government scientific institutions etc. the scheme has been revised on 10.11.2014. Following major changes have been made in the scheme.

- Increase in financial assistance - in order to encourage quality research work in AYUSH system of Medicine, the maximum limit of financial Assistant for a project has been increased from Rs. 30 Lakhs to Rs. 70.00 Lakhs.
- Introduction of Annual AYUSH Award – An award system has been introduced for each discipline of AYUSH to encourage outstanding research. The award includes Letter of Excellence along with Rs. 1,00,000/- to Principal Investigator and Letter of Excellence along with Rs. 70,000/- to Co-Investigator.
- Increase in Fee - In order to compensate the efforts of the investigators, the prescribed fee has been increased to a range of Rs. 30,000/- Rs. 90,000/- (for period ranging from 1-3 years) in respect of Principal Investigator.
  Proportionately, the fee for Co-investigators have been increased to a range of Rs. 15,000/- Rs. 45,000/- (for period ranging from 1-3 years).
- Reduction in stages of clearance - In order to expedite clearance to projects, one stage i.e. internal Scrutiny committee has been done away with. Presently, only two committees, viz., Project Screening Committee (PSC) and Project Approval Committee (PAC) have been kept.
- Simplification of forms - The application form for EMR scheme has been simplified.
- Broadening of eligibility - GMP compliant Industries of ASU&H drugs both in public & private sector with R&D facilities have been considered eligible to apply for grants under EMR scheme.

8.6.2 OBJECTIVES

- To support Research and development in Extra Mural mode for treatment of prioritized diseases.
• To Standardize/validate and develop scientific evidence for safety, efficacy and quality of AYUSH drugs & therapies.
• To make scientific exploration of AYUSH system with interdisciplinary approaches.
• To achieve need based outcome in priority areas.
• To develop the potential of Human Resource in AYUSH system specially to inculcate aptitude and expertise to AYUSH systems.

8.6.3 ACHIEVEMENTS
• 8 New Projects commenced as per specific parameters.
• 3 Projects completed.

• 1 Patent application filed.
• 5 Research papers published in.
• Validation of one Classical Drugs/Therapies done.
• 2 meetings each of Project Evaluation Committee (PEC) and Project Approval Committee (PAC) were conducted so far.

8.6.4 BUDGET

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(Rs. in crore)
9. NATIONAL MEDICINAL PLANTS BOARD (NMPB)

9.1 Introduction

India has the unique distinction of possessing a substantial bio-diversity of medicinal plants, knowledge associated with their use and a good network of infrastructure required for their promotion, propagation etc. Indian systems of medicine use various raw materials and medicinal plants constitute 90% of it. About 3000 plants species are reported to be used in the codified Indian Systems of medicines like Ayurveda (900 species), Siddha (800 species), Unani (700 species) and Amchi (300 species). The rest of the species are used in local health traditions and in folk systems of medicine. Medicinal plants thus constitute an important component of the plant resource wealth of our country. In addition to their use in the preparation of Tradition medicines, the medicinal plants are being used in preparation of various pharmaceuticals and health products under the modern medicine system.

Keeping in view the need for availability of authentic raw drugs, the vast potential of herbal product/herbal drugs and the role India could play in the global market, Government of India has taken the lead by establishing National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) under Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India. NMPB is an apex national body which coordinates all matters relating to medicinal plants in the country.

9.2 Vision Statement

To tap the potential and comparative advantage of India in the medicinal plants sector so that it can realise its potential of Global Leadership in this field by comprehensive development of conservation, cultivation, collection, processing, marketing, research and extension support system for the sector.

9.3 Strengths of India in the Medicinal Plants Sector

- **Resource Base:** With its 15 Agro-Climatic zones and 16 Forest Types, India is home to 7% of the world’s bio-diversity making it one of the 17 mega bio-diversity rich countries in the world. Approximately 15,000 are medicinal plants. About 6000-7000 plants are used in Indian Systems of Medicine, 960 of these have been recorded in trade and 178 are traded in high volumes, in quantities exceeding 100 Metric Tonne (MT) per year. This richness of resources coupled with a well codified and
documented traditional knowledge of use of this resource and state of the art modern scientific capability for validating this knowledge gives India considerable comparative advantage in the medicinal plants sector over other countries.

- **Traditional Knowledge**: The Indian Systems of Medicine like Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Sowa Rigpa are well codified and documented. These systems are officially recognized and have been validated through centuries of practice and today form an integral part of therapies being opted for by the people at large.

- **Modern Scientific capability**: There are scientific institutions both government owned as well as in the private sector which are equipped with state-of-the-art infrastructure and skilled manpower dedicated to research in medicinal plants required for validation of this knowledge.

- **Regulatory Regimes**: We have enabling regulations to address cross cutting issues of resource augmentation and its use in line with emerging global protocols. India is one of the first countries to set up a National Biodiversity Authority in keeping with the CBD.

9.5 Achievements

9.5.1 Central Sector Scheme for “Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants”

The revised Central Sector Scheme for “Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants” of NMPB has been approved w.e.f. December 2014 at a total budget outlay of ₹450.00 crores for the 12th Five Year Plan.

Financial assistance is provided under the scheme for survey, inventorisation, in-situ conservation, ex-situ conservation/herbal garden, linking with Joint Forest Management Committees, Research and Development, establishing quality standards, certification, capacity building, etc.

Achievements under this scheme during 2014-15 till 31st January 2015 are:-

- Supported 6508.24 hectares under Resource Augmentation of Medicinal Plants.
- Supported 2400 hectares to cover Twelve Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas (MPCAs).
- Supported 388 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) in States, for livelihood
augmentation, through value addition activities.

- Supported projects for setting up of Herbal Gardens, School Herbal Gardens and Home Herbal Gardens.
- Supported Research Studies on:
  - Sustainable harvesting
  - Inter-cropping
  - Chemical and Molecular Profiling
  - Production of Quality Planting Material
  - Germplasm and Genotype Identification and Conservation
  - Insect / pest management through bio-control
  - Authentication, multiplication and substitution of RET plants
  - Quality assessment and evaluation of pesticides and heavy metals
  - Value added products
- Finalized Volume- II of Agro-Techniques for 32 selected medicinal plants for publication.

9.6 Centrally Sponsored Schemes of “National Mission on Medicinal Plants”

The National Medicinal Plants Board is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “National Mission on Medicinal Plants”. The Scheme is primarily aimed at supporting market driven medicinal plants cultivation on private land with backward linkages for establishment of nurseries, for supply of quality planting material and forward linkages for post-harvest management, marketing infrastructure, certification and crop-insurance in a project mode.

The programme of cultivation of Medicinal Plants, setting of Nurseries etc., has been so far undertaken through Mission Directors identified in States. The Programme shall now be implemented as one of the component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission ((NAM) of this Ministry. The State Missions have already been informed that the programme will now be implemented with the 100% assistance for North-Eastern and Hill States and for remaining States in the ratio of 90:10 to be shared between the Central Government and the respective State Governments.

The bottlenecks of the earlier scheme like the capping of subsidy at 30% weighted average has been removed. Power of addition and deletion of new species has been delegated to NAM Directorate. Further, the requirement of a 10 member Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for Medicinal Plants

9.5.2 Budget

The table below shows Budget Allocation and Expenditure in respect of Central Sector Scheme for Conservation, Development & Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants. (Rs. in crore)

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Processing Clusters has also been relaxed, thus paving the way for better uptake under the Scheme.

Financial assistance amounting to total Rs. 42.87 Crore to 16 States has so far been released during the year, for the following:

- Setting-up of Nurseries (in nos) 85
- Cultivation (area in Hectare) 33052.03ha.
- Post-Harvest Management
  - Drying sheds (in No.s) 69
  - Storage Godowns (in No.s) 66
- Setting-up of testing laboratory 4
- Processing Unit 2
- GAP Certificate 67

### 9.6.1 BUDGET

The table below shows the Budget Allocation and Expenditure in respect of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants

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### 9.6 OTHER IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES

(i) **Strengthening of State Medicinal Plants Boards:**

Financial assistance is being provided to State Medicinal Plants Boards for their day-to-day activities including the monitoring of sanctioned projects. At present 35 State Medicinal Plants Boards have been constituted in different States and Union Territories.

(ii) **Third party Monitoring and Evaluation of projects sanctioned by NMPB:**

In order to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation mechanism by third party (M/s. Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd.), the NMPB has entrusted the monitoring and evaluation work of both of its schemes for the years 2011-12 & 2012-13. This monitoring continued in 2013-14 for both the schemes of NMPB.

(iii) **International Collaboration**

MoU was signed between National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH and National Herbarium, Department of Life Sciences, University of West Indies, Trinidad & Tobago, for bilateral cooperation in medicinal plants.

(iv) **Awareness raising**

A series of workshops and seminars were supported in different parts of the country aimed at creating awareness on Medicinal Plants and disseminating findings of important R&D projects funded by NMPB. The 6th World Ayurveda Congress was held at
New Delhi, November 7-9, 2014 in collaboration with World Ayurveda Foundation and Government of NCT of Delhi, during which the NMPB had set up a much appreciated exhibition on Medicinal Plants of the Charaka Samhita in addition to organizing a National Seminar on Medicinal Plants.

(v) Quality initiatives

The schemes on GAP and GFCP was taken forward in collaboration with the Quality Council of India (QCI) with the aim of resulting in setting up of a certification mechanism for these schemes. Further, the second volume on Agrotechniques of selected medicinal plants has been published.

Others:

- Guidelines on Access to Biological Resources and Sharing of Benefits arising from their Utilization have been finalized based on inputs from NMPB.

- Dy. CEO, NMPB attended a Workshop on Research, Development and Regulation of Herbal Medicines of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Member Countries on 24th & 25th July 2014 at Bangkok, Thailand. The Dy.CEO in her presentation brought about the strengths and opportunities in Medicinal Plants in India and issues impacting the sector in the global context. India was requested by the chair to play a more pivotal role in IORA.

- A Communication strategy frame-work for NMPB has been drawn-up through a study funded by UNDP and steered by NMPB in order to lay a road-map for the range of communication tools/material to be used for the purpose.

- CEO,NMPB attended the 54th WIPO General Assembly at Geneva on 25th & 26th September 2014 in respect of matters concerning the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC).

- Dr. Sanjiv Kumar, Assistant Director (Ayurveda) attended the WHO Consultation on Quality Control of Herbal Medicines at Hong Kong from 17th to 19th November 2014.
REGULATION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF DRUGS

10.1 Introduction

Ministry of AYUSH has Drug Control Cell (DCC) headed by a Joint Adviser and managed by four technical officers. The cell is responsible for handling regulatory and quality control matters of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs. The Drug Control Cell also acts as secretariat for two statutory bodies – Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani Drugs Technical Advisory Board (ASUDTAB) and Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani Drugs Consultative Committee (ASUDCC) and deals with follow-up actions on their recommendations and advice. In superintending the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder and Drugs & Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 in relation to ASU&H Drugs, the Drug Control Cell coordinates with the State Licensing Authorities and Drug Controllers to achieve uniform administration of the legal provisions and for providing regulatory guidance and clarification to the states. It also undertakes program management and examination of State Annual Action Plans for Quality Control of ASU&H drugs under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) through which grant-in-aid is provided for improving infrastructural and functional capacity of Drug Testing Laboratories, Pharmacies and Enforcement Mechanism in the states. Besides, for various matters of ASU&H drugs the Cell interacts with Central Drug Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Environment & Forests, National Medicinal Plants Board, Quality Council of India and Associations of Drugs Manufacturers.

10.2 Objectives

To oversee quality control and to achieve uniform administration of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules in relation to Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs.

10.3 Major Achievements and initiatives

During the reporting period, following are the major accomplishments:

i) Follow up actions on the recommendations of ASUDTAB and ASUDCC made in 2013-14 were taken and draft amendment rules prepared to seek necessary approval in respect of regulating new formulations, sale, shelf life, advertisements and laboratory practices of ASU drugs.
ii) **Meetings of ASUDTAB and ASUDCC** were organized on 20th August, 2014 and 12th November 2014 respectively to discuss as many as eleven agenda items relating to regulation of ASU drugs and nine agenda items concerning uniform enforcement of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules in the states.

iii) **Appointment of Central Government Analysts in Pharmacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicines (PLIM), Ghaziabad and Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory (HPL), Ghaziabad** was notified on 13.08.2014.

iv) **Drugs & Cosmetics Amendment Rules** for providing ban on the use of prefix or suffix with the names of classical ASU formulations were framed and notified in the Official Gazette on 1.09.2014 for inviting stakeholders’ comments and objections. Finalization of these Rules has been taken up with consultative process and approval of competent authority is being sought.

v) **Cabinet Note for establishment of separate Central Drugs Controller of AYUSH** was prepared and sent for obtaining approval on 9th October 2014. The note is being revised on the advice of Cabinet Secretariat since the Department of AYUSH has been upgraded to a separate Ministry.

vi) **Drafting of a Bill for framing separate legislation to regulate Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani, Sowa Rigpa and Homoeopathic medicines** has been taken up with the help of an Expert Committee constituted for this purpose.

vii) **Indian Medicine and Homeopathy Pharmacy Bill, 2005**, which was introduced in Rajya Sabha in 2005 and referred to a Parliamentary Standing Committee, is being relooked and finalized as a new Bill with contemporary relevant provisions for regulation of pharmacy education and profession of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Sowa Rigpa and Homoeopathy in line with Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

viii) **Annual Action Plans of Drugs Quality Control part of National AYUSH Mission** for the financial year 2014-15 received from states have been examined and proposals of eight states including Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Telangana and West Bengal approved for grant-in-aid of Rs. 879.542 lakhs.

ix) **As a result of constant follow up with the state institutions and authorities, the Drug Control Cell succeeded in liquidating Utilization Certificates worth Rs. 7.50 crore against the grants released under the Centrally
Sponsored Scheme for Quality Control of ASU&H drugs. UCs position has improved significantly and 19 states have 100% settlement of grant accounts with no pending UC under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Drugs Quality Control.

x) Thirteen proposals of ASU Drugs Testing Laboratories seeking approval for grant of license under Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 were processed and joint inspections carried out by the Central Inspectors and representatives of State Licensing Authorities. Two laboratories were recommended for grant of license.

xi) Guidelines for regulatory permission to conduct clinical trials on Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs have been prepared with the help of an Expert Committee involving technical officers of AYUSH, Indian Council of Medical Research and Drugs Controller General (India). The guidelines are being consolidated for adoption in consultation with the Research Councils.

xii) A manual of guidelines for inspection of GMP compliance by the Homoeopathic Drug Industry has been prepared. Comments of Central Drug Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) sought to finalize and publish these guidelines.

xiii) Six capacity building training programs were organized for state regulatory personnel and scientific officers of drug testing laboratories at Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad.

ii) Meetings of ASUDTAB and ASUDCC were organized on 20th August, 2014 and 12th November 2014 respectively to discuss as many as eleven agenda items relating to regulation of ASU drugs and nine agenda items concerning uniform enforcement of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules in the states.

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vi) Drafting of a Bill for framing separate legislation to regulate Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani, Sowa Rigpa and Homoeopathic medicines has been taken up with the help of an Expert Committee constituted for this purpose.

vii) Indian Medicine and Homeopathy Pharmacy Bill, 2005, which was introduced in Rajya Sabha in 2005 and referred to a Parliamentary Standing Committee, is being relooked and finalized as a new Bill with contemporary relevant provisions for regulation of pharmacy education and profession of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Sowa Rigpa and Homoeopathy in line with Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

viii) Annual Action Plans of Drugs Quality Control part of National AYUSH Mission for the financial year 2014-15 received from states have been examined and proposals of eight states including Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Telangana and West Bengal approved for grant-in-aid of Rs. 879.542 lakhs.

ix) As a result of constant follow up with the state institutions and authorities, the Drug Control Cell succeeded in liquidating Utilization Certificates worth Rs. 7.50 crore against the grants released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Quality Control.
11.1 PHARMACOPOEIA COMMISSION FOR INDIAN MEDICINE & HOMOEOPATHY (PCIM&H)

11.1.1 Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy (PCIM&H) Ghaziabad is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of AYUSH and an umbrella organization for Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee (APC), Siddha Pharmacopoeia Committee (SPC), Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee (UPC) and Homoeopathy Pharmacopoeia Committee (HPC).

11.1.2 Initially the Commission was set up under the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India and registered under Societies Registration Act 21, 1860, No. 794 of 2010-11, on 31.08.2010 as Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine (PCIM). Cabinet in its meeting held on 20th March 2014 approved the following amendments with respect to PCIM:

i. Including Homoeopathy under the existing Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine.


iii. Governing Structure.

iv. Inclusion of Sowa Rigpa in PCIM&H at later stage as and when its Pharmacopoeial institutions are set up.

11.1.3 The Commission was registered as PCIM&H under Societies Registration Act 21, 1860, on 25th June 2014 with above amendments in the Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations.

The main mandate of the Commission is Publication and revision of the Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy Pharmacopoeia of India at suitable intervals; Publication and revision of the Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Formularies as well as Homoeopathic Pharmaceutical Codex; nurture and promote awareness of quality in ASU&H drugs formulations and drug research on ASU & H products; exchange information and interact with expert committees of the World Health Organization and other international bodies with a view to harmonize and develop the ASU & H Pharmacopoeial standards to make those internationally acceptable; maintain National repository of authentic reference raw materials used in the manufacture of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and
Homeopathy medicine for the purpose of reference and supply of reference standards to the stake holders at a price; generate and maintain repository of chemical reference marker compounds of the plants or other ingredients used in standardizing Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy medicine and supply them as reference standards to the stake holders on price; furtherance of the provision of Chapter IVA of Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 in case of ASU drugs & Schedule II of Drugs & Cosmetics Act in case of Homeopathy medicine and rules there under related to ASU drugs and Homeopathy medicine respectively.

The Commission consists of:

(a) General Body
(b) Standing Finance Committee
(c) Scientific Body

Execution of technical work of the Commission is supported by the following Pharmacopoeia Committees at the helm of the Scientific Body:

1. Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee
2. Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee
3. Siddha Pharmacopoeia Committee
4. Homoeopathy Pharmacopoeia Committee

11.1.4 Scientific Body:

First meeting of Scientific Body was held on 2nd January 2015 to discuss various issues related to conduct of the technical work of the Commission through the Pharmacopoeia Committees of ASU&H. Targets for 2015-16 were also finalized in the meeting and strategies to achieve these targets were also discussed.

11.1.5 ACHIEVEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committees</th>
<th>Pharmacopoeial Monographs</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee | 1. Standardization of 20 Single drugs  
                                           2. Standardization of 20 Compound formulations | 1. The botanical subcommittee completed the 13 macroscopic, microscopic and powder study of the 13 monographs of Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Part-I, vol.-I.  
                                           2. The chemistry subcommittee completed 20 monographs of Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Part-I, vol.-I. |
| (Two meetings held)               |                                                                 |                                                            |
| Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee     | 1. Standardization of 35 Single drugs  
                                           2. Standardization of 32 Compound formulations | Hindi translation of Unani Pharmacopoeia of India Part-II, Vol. I (Formulations) completed. |
| (Two meetings held)               |                                                                 |                                                            |
11.2 PHARMACOPOEIAL LABORATORY FOR INDIAN MEDICINE (PLIM)

11.2.1 Pharmacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicine (PLIM) is a subordinate office of the Ministry located at Ghaziabad. The laboratory was established in the year 1970 as a Pharmacopoeial Standards Setting-cum-Drugs Testing Laboratory at National Level for Indian Medicines which include drugs of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha systems. It acts as Appellate laboratory for testing Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha drugs under Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940. The PLIM was established with the objective to develop and to validate Pharmacopoeial standards of single drugs and compound formulations for incorporation in Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha Pharmacopoeia. The laboratory was also assigned the task of analysis and survey of official and legal samples received from Drug Control Authorities.

11.1.6 BUDGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Non-Plan</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget Estimate 2014-15</td>
<td>02.50</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>03.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised Estimate 2014-15</td>
<td>01.00</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>01.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure upto December 2014</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transliteration of 233 Siddha compound formulations was done for the preparation of “The Siddha Formulary of India”- Part I (English-Revised Edn.) List of names of Medicinal plants appearing in the Siddha formulations in Tamil was prepared alphabetically in English with diacritic marks for the preparation of “The Siddha Formulary of India” Part II (English Edn.). Draft of transliteration of 151 Siddha compound formulations was prepared for “The Siddha Formulary of India”, Part-III (English Edn.). List of names of Metals and Minerals appearing in the formulations was prepared alphabetically with diacritic marks for the preparation of ‘The Siddha Formulary of India’ – Part I (Tamil-Revised Edn.). Ingredients used, Method of preparation, Action, Dose, Therapeutic uses of 20 Siddha Formulations were prepared for “The Siddha Formulary of India” Part III (Tamil).

The Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee was reconstituted and one meeting held for reviewing the work of HPC.
of analysis and survey of official and legal samples received from Drug Control Authorities.

### 11.2.2 ACHIEVEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Achievement (in nos.)</th>
<th>Projection/Estimate for January to March, 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pharmacopoeial standardization of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Drugs (Single and Compound Formulations) - Preparation of monographs, revision of Pharmacopoeial monographs &amp; verification/validation of Pharmacopoeial Standards.</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Analysis/Testing of Drug samples from different official sources.</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Survey/Collection tours for medicinal plants/crude drugs.</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Collection/Addition of crude drug samples for Museum.</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Cultivation and maintenance of Medicinal Plants in Herbal Garden.</td>
<td>Continuous Process</td>
<td>Continuous Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Orientation Training Programme for Drug Inspectors/Analysts from State Drug Control Organizations.</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 11.2.3 BUDGET

(Rs. in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Non-Plan</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget Estimate 2014-15</td>
<td>01.40</td>
<td>01.43</td>
<td>02.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised Estimate 2014-15</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>01.43</td>
<td>02.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure upto December 2014</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>01.20</td>
<td>01.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11.3 HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACOPEIA LABORATORY (HPL)

11.3.1 Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory was established in 1975, as a National Laboratory for the purpose of laying down standards and testing for identity, purity and quality of Homoeopathic Medicines. The laboratory also functions as a Central Drug Laboratory for the testing of Homoeopathic Medicines under rule 3A for the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. Standards worked out by the laboratory are published in the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India (HPI). So far nine volumes of HPI have been published and Tenth volume of HPI is under publication. The laboratory also impart training on regulatory capacity building for Drug Control Authorities, Drug Analysts and Pharmacy Professional from recognized Homoeopathic Medical Colleges.

Visit of Bangladesh delegates (Prof. M. Shahabuddin K. Choudhuri, Jahangirnagar University, Dhaka and Md. Salahuddin, Directorate General of Drug Administration, Dhaka) at Pharmacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad on 11th November, 2014
11.3.2 ACHIEVEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pharmacopoeial Monographs(35).</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Testing of Homoeopathic Drug (500-600) Quantum may depend on receipt of samples from Drug Control Authorities)</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Survey Tour for collection of Medicinal Plants (02).</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Orientation Training Programme (04).</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Addition of samples for Museum / Herbarium (100).</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Experimental Medicinal Plant Garden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Maintenance of Medicinal Plants of homoeopathic value.</td>
<td>152 plant species</td>
<td>Continuous programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Introduction of Medicinal Plants of exotic / indigenous sources by different technique.</td>
<td>08 plant species</td>
<td>-- do --</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Maintenance of Germ plasm &amp; Seeds bank for scientific studies.</td>
<td>102 seeds of different plant species</td>
<td>-- do --</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.3.3 BUDGET

(Rs. in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Non-Plan</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>02.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revised Estimate 2014-15</td>
<td>01.00</td>
<td>01.77</td>
<td>02.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure upto December 2014</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>01.03</td>
<td>01.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12.1 INTRODUCTION:
Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL) is a Government of India Enterprise under the administrative control of the Ministry of AYUSH to manufacture and supply Ayurvedic and Unani products. The official website of the company is (www.impclmohan.nic.in). IMPCL, which is a ‘MINI RATNA’, ISO 9001:2008 accredited and GMP certified company, was incorporated in 1978 and started commercial production in 1983. The primary objective of the Company is to manufacture and supply authentic quality Ayurvedic and Unani products.

The formulations are tested in Govt. approved Drug Testing Laboratory along with well equipped in-house Government approved Quality Control/Assurance measures before release.

IMPCL is expanding its capacity under 3rd Phase modernization, which is under progress and aim with EU GMP Certification.

Besides supply of medicines to CGHS, CCRAS, State Governments, Autonomous bodies etc., the Company is gearing up to enter into open market. Since 1986-87, the company has maintained its profit-earning trend and Net Worth of the company is positive. The company is manufacturing entire dosage forms of the Ayurvedic and Unani medicines.

12.2 PRODUCTS:

12.3 TURN OVER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2441</td>
<td>2490</td>
<td>2967</td>
<td>3652</td>
<td>2219</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.4 BUDGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Non-Plan</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget Estimate 2014-15</td>
<td>07.00</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>07.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised Estimate 2014-15</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure up to December 2014</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13.1 With an increase in lifestyle related disorders, people all over the world are looking at alternative systems of medicine for answers. Given this global resurgence of interest in holistic systems of medicine, the Ministry of AYUSH has been making efforts for promotion and propagation of Indian Systems of Medicine abroad.

13.2 Achievements in International Cooperation:

i. The Ministry has also held three consultations with AYUSH and modern industry groups to chalk out a strategy for obtaining market authorization of traditional medicines as drugs, particularly in USA and Europe. Based on the outcome, the issue of market authorization has been taken up in bilateral discussions in India-US Trade Policy Forum and also during discussions with European countries like Spain and France by the Ministry of AYUSH.

ii. Secretary, AYUSH made an address in India-US Technology Summit as one of the panellist for POLICY DIALOGUE SESSION on ‘How to boost India-US Partnership in manufacturing’ on 19th November, 2014 where there was participation from officials from Department of Health and Human Services and USFDA, US Embassy, New Delhi.

iii. AYUSH Information Cells have been established in the premises of Indian Embassy at Ljubljana, Slovenia and Beijing, China in November, 2014.

iv. An Ayurveda Chair has been setup at University of Debrecen in Hungary.

v. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between University of West Indies, Government of Trinidad & Tobago and National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India for collaboration in the field of Medicinal Plants.

vi. A Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare of Bangladesh and the Ministry of AYUSH of the Republic of India on Cooperation in the field of Traditional Systems of Medicine was signed on 09.09.2014. The Memorandum of Understanding was signed by Shri Nilanjan Sanyal, Secretary, AYUSH, Government of India and Mr. M.M. Neajuddin, Secretary, Health & Family Welfare, Government of Bangladesh at Bangladesh during 32nd meeting of the Ministers of Health of the
vii. The World Ayurveda Congress (WAC) was organized by the Ministry of AYUSH in collaboration with World Ayurveda Foundation and Govt of NCT, Delhi held from 7-9 November, 2014 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The Congress was attended by official representatives of 11 countries including Ministers from 4 countries. Health Ministers from 10 States, Ambassadors/ High Commissioners, Members of Parliament, MLA from Delhi, Secretaries and other officials from other Ministries/ Departments, Councillors of local bodies, more than 225 invited speakers and experts of Ayurveda and 3580 delegates including 120 foreign delegates from 21 countries participated in the WAC. A seminar on Medicinal Plants was also organized by the National Medicine Plants Board (NMPB) on 8-9 November, 2014.

viii. Another Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Health & Population of Nepal and the Ministry of AYUSH of the Republic of India on Cooperation in the field of Traditional Systems of Medicine was signed on 25.11.2014 during the visit of Hon’ble Prime Minister of India to Nepal to attend the SAARC Summit.

ix. The main objective of both the MoUs is to strengthen, promote and develop co-operation in the field of traditional systems of medicine between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The MoU encourages and promotes co-operation to enhance the use of traditional systems of medicine; promote mutual exchange of regulatory information on operational licensing to practice traditional medicine and on marketing authorisation of medicines in both countries; promote the exchange of experts for training of practitioners, paramedics, scientists, teaching professionals and students in traditional medicine etc. The signing of the MoU will give boost to bilateral co-operation between the two countries in the areas of traditional medicine.

13.3 The Ministry had deputed experts to participate in the following events:

i. A two member delegation comprising of Joint Secretary, AYUSH and Chief Executive Officer (CEO), NMPB visited Trinidad & Tobago (T&T) from 29.04.2014-02.05.2014 to discuss restoring the regulatory issues to enable practice and prescription of Ayurvedic Medicine in T&T.
ii. A delegation comprising of representative of the Ministry of AYUSH from Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) attended ISO/TM 249 meeting held in Kyoto, Japan from 26-29 May, 2014. The delegation was provided inputs to include Ayurveda in the purview of ISO/TM249.

iii. A four member delegation led by Secretary-AYUSH visited Bangladesh from 6-19 June, 2014. The delegation called on the Health Minister of Bangladesh and discussed the bilateral issues in the field of Traditional Medicine with the Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Bangladesh and other high officials and stakeholders. The delegation discussed and finalized text of MoU for Country to Country cooperation in the field of Traditional Medicine between the two countries. The delegation visited some Ayurvedic/Unani Institutions at Sylhet for exploring the site suitable for setting up of AYUSH Academic Chair. The MoU for cooperation is likely to be signed between two countries during the Conference of health Ministers of SAARC countries.

iv. The Ministry represented in the Indian delegation deputed by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce to participate in the 28th Session for Inter-Governmental Committee (IGC) on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) held in Geneva from July 7 to 9, 2014. The IGC deliberated the text of draft Articles on the protection of Traditional Knowledge during meeting.

v. Two teams of officers comprising of 4 officers from MDNIY and 2 officers from CCRYN were deputed to participate in the ‘Festival of India’ at Dali, Shanghai and Beijing at China from 7-13, 15-18 & 19-22 July, 2014.

vi. Director, NIMH, under aegis of CCRAS was deputed as AYUSH representative for the Brain storming session within the frame work of 'India China Committee of Science & Technology Cooperation' organised by Department of Science & Technology (DST), India and Ministry of Science & Technology (MoST), China. The event was held from 28-30 July 2014 at Kunming Institute of Botany, Kunming, China.

vii. A two member delegation participated in the 69th LMHI Congress held in Paris from 16-17 July, 2014.

viii. Director, PCIM represented M/o AYUSH in Workshop on Herbal Medicines at the 16th International Conference of Drug Regulatory Authorities (ICDRA), Rio De Janerio, Brazil,
26 to 29 August, 2014. He also moderated Workshop B on “How to ensure the safety of traditional and complementary medicines in national healthcare systems” on 27th August, 2014.

ix. A delegation led by Secretary, AYUSH, comprising of Joint Secretary and Director, All Indian Institute of Ayurveda and Director General In-charge, CCRAS, was deputed to Hungary and Slovenia during 22-26 September 2014 for Government to Government level interactions for promoting cooperation in the field of Traditional Systems of Medicine. During the visit, a meeting was held with Deputy State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hungary to discuss the modus operandi to take forward the implementation of areas of cooperation under the MOU signed with Hungary for ‘Country to Country’ Cooperation in the field of Traditional Medicine. The delegation visited Debrecen University to operationalise Ayurveda Academic Chair. The University of Debrecen has issued a declaration dated 22.09.2014 certifying that the University incorporates the Ayurveda Chair nominated as an individual education and research unit in the organization of the University as a Specialised Chair of the Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy. The delegation also participated in the International Ayurveda Conference at Budapest organized by the Foundation set up by Dr. Peter Medgyessy, former Prime Minister of Hungary, which helped in generating awareness among the public about the scientific base of Ayurveda. In Slovenia, the delegation had a meeting with Secretary General, Ministry of Education, Science and Sports who had expressed their interest in signing an MoU with the Ministry of AYUSH for cooperation in the field of education in Traditional medicine. The text of the MoU was finalized in the meeting. A meeting was held with State Secretary, Ministry of Health, Slovenia. The delegation also visited the University of Primorska in Slovenia to finalize proposal for placement of Ayurveda visiting professor.

x. Joint Adviser (Ayurveda) was deputed to attend the 16th International Ayurveda Symposium held in Birstein, Germany during 12-15 September 2014.

xi. Joint Adviser (Ayurveda) was deputed to attend the MPR colloquium 2014 (MPRC 2014) held at Castrop Rauxel, Germany from 25-28 September 2014.

xii. Another Officer was deputed to
visit University of Western Cape, Cape Town, South Africa during 29 September 2014 to 1st October 2014 to review the functioning of the Unani chair at South Africa. One to one meetings took place with Dean, Faculty of Community and Health Science and HOD, School of National Medicine, Feedback from teacher staff and students was also taken.

xiii. A delegation comprising of Joint Advisor (Siddha) and Assistant Director was deputed to attend 8th International & Complementary Medicine (INTRACOM) Conference Exhibition and Carnival at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 30.10.2014 to 02.11.2014.

xiv. A delegation comprising of two Research Officers from Research Councils was participated in the 45th Nature Health Fair held in Slovenia during 13-16 November, 2014.

xv. Assistant Director, NMPB represented Ministry of AYUSH in second WHO Consultation on Quality Control of Herbal medicines, Hong Kong SAR, China, 17-19 November, 2014. This was to review and finalize the draft guidelines for selecting substances of herbal origin for quality control of herbal medicines and discuss the key technical issues and the outline of the working draft guideline on good processing practices.

xvi. A delegation comprising of Director, Ministry of AYUSH and Deputy Director (Tech.), CCRAS was deputed to Armenia during 24-26 November 2014 to participate in a scientific seminar on Indian traditional systems of medicine hosted by Yerevan State Medical University, Armenia.

xvii. A delegation comprising of two Research Officers from Research Councils attended International Regulatory Cooperation for Herbal Medicine (IRCH) annual meeting organised by WHO at Lisbon, Portugal from 02-04.12.2014.

xviii. A delegation from Ministry of AYUSH, comprising participated in the APTEKA 2014 Exhibition held in Moscow, Russia during 8-12 December, 2014.

xix. Joint Secretary (AYUSH) was deputed by the Ministry to participate in the 17th Session of India-Sweden Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial & Scientific Cooperation held in Stockholm, Sweden on January 29-30, 2015.

13.4 The following Foreign delegations had visited the Ministry of AYUSH:

i. A four member delegation comprising by Dr. Ms. Sintija Sausa, Coordinator of Ayurvedic study course & Research at University of Latvia and others visited the Ministry of AYUSH on 19.06.2014. Cooperation in the field of Traditional medicine with the University of Latvia and
promotion of Ayurveda in Latvia was discussed in the meeting.

ii. A delegation from Institute of Oriental Medicine, People’s Friendship University of Russia (PFUR) Moscow had visited the Ministry of AYUSH on 10.11.2014 and discussed cooperation in the field of Ayurveda.

iii. Dr. Natalia Marzoa Silva, Head of Homoeopathy Division, Finlay Institute, one of the premier institutes of Cuba, which undertakes development of human vaccines as one of its core activities, visited Ministry of AYUSH and met Secretary, AYUSH and Director General, CCRH and his team on 11th Nov, 2014. The areas of collaboration were discussed in detail.

iv. Dr. Robert Schneider, MD, FACC, Professor and Director, Center for Natural Medicine and Prevention, Maharishi University of Management Research Institute, Iowa, USA met Secretary, AYUSH on 10th Nov, 2014 to explore areas of collaboration and cooperation.

v. An 8 member Bangladesh Delegation led by Mr. Zahid Maleque, Hon’ble Minister of State for Health, Government of Bangladesh visited the Ministry of AYUSH on 11th November, 2014 to discuss various issues related to recognition of Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy degree issued by Bangladesh Universities in India; bridge courses for Diploma holders of Bangladesh in AYUSH Systems. He sought assistance from Government of India in improvement of standards of Traditional Medicine colleges / laboratories in Bangladesh through Indian technical knowledge; exchange programme of faculty etc. He also sought assistance in cultivation of extinct / endangered species of medicinal plants and exchange of medical plants from India.

vi. A delegation comprising officials Dr. Amy Dubois, Health Attache and Sr. Policy Advisor from US embassy held meeting with Secretary AYUSH on 3.12.2015. The meeting focused on getting recognition for Traditional Indian systems of medicine and facilitating market access for products / practice / practitioners in USA. This meeting was follow up to the deliberations held during 8th Ministerial level meeting of India-US Trade Policy Forum held on 25th November, 2014.

vii. The Counselor for Health, Labour and Social Affairs, Embassy of France in New Delhi had a meeting with Shri Jitendra Sharma, Joint Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH on 09.12.2014. Collaborations with France in the field of Traditional Medicine were discussed in the meeting.
viii. Representatives of Asiatic Research Institute of Bilbao, Spain met Joint Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH on 09.12.2014. The representatives discussed their proposal to organize an International congress focusing on Ayurveda, Yoga and Homoeopathy during the India-Bilbao project which will commence from October 2015 and will continue till end of January, 2016.

ix. A meeting was held with representatives of European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS), Brussels under the chairmanship of Secretary, AYUSH in the Committee Room, Ministry of AYUSH on 12.12.2014. The Institute offered to provide assistance to the Ministry of AYUSH for initiating policy dialogue with European Commission and creating contacts.

x. Consequent to the efforts being made by the Ministry of AYUSH a request was received from US Embassy in New Delhi for arranging a visit for US Embassy Charge‘d’ Affaires, Ambassador and her team to faculty of Ayurveda in Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi. The visit was coordinated by Ministry of AYUSH with Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and Vice Chancellor, BHU. On 26th December, 2014 the US team met Vice Chancellor, BHU, Varanasi; Dr. Anupam Srivastava, R.O. (Ayu.) was present during the meeting. On 27th December, 2014, the US team visited the faculty premises and had a brief interaction with Faculty of modern medicine and Department related to Ayurveda especially of Ksharsutra and Drayaguna. Joint Secretary, AYUSH was present on 27th December, 2014 to push the discussions to a favourable outcome.

xi. A team of 27 scholars from EHESP school of Public Health in France, which conducts courses in hospital management, visited India from 19-23 January 2015 to study the Indian healthcare system. A group of five of this team visited Chaudhary Brahm Prakash Ayurveda Charak Sansthan, New Delhi on 20th January 2015 for an exposure on the functioning of an Ayurvedic hospital. The feedback received from the Embassy regarding the visit is very positive.

13.5 BUDGET (Rs. in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
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</table>
14.1 There is a worldwide resurgence of interest in traditional medicines based on herbs and medicinal plants. The Department of AYUSH, which is mandated to develop, promote and propagate the Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy, has decided to popularize strengths of AYUSH systems by using outdoor, electronic media including organization of Arogya fairs and supporting seminars and workshops on AYUSH systems. For this purpose, the Department has been implementing Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) in AYUSH.

14.2 The scheme is meant for achieving the following objectives:

(i) Creation of awareness among the members of the community about the efficacy of the AYUSH Systems, their cost-effectiveness and the availability of herbs used for prevention and treatment of common ailments at their doorstep through various channels including the production of audio-visual educational material to achieve the objective of Health for all;

(ii) Dissemination of proven results of R&D work in AYUSH systems at National and International forums;

(iii) Providing a forum where horizontal and vertical interaction among stakeholders of AYUSH systems can take place through Conferences, Seminars and fairs at Regional, National and International levels and encourage stakeholders to participate in them.

(iv) Propagation and promotion of AYUSH by organizing Seminars, Conferences, Symposiums & Workshop on AYUSH Systems.

(v) Providing incentive to Ayush industry for participating in Arogya and other fairs/melas organized by reputed organizations.

14.3 Under the IEC Scheme, following activities were organized during the year 2014-15.

AROGYA FAIRS

An important initiative of the department for promoting and propagating AYUSH systems is organization of Arogya Fairs, which began in 2001, has spread to all parts of the country. All sections of the general public visit AROGYA fairs. The fairs are organized in association with the concerned State Government. It
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During the year 2014-15, State level Arogya fairs were organized at Gandhinagar, Panchkula and proposed to be organized at Chandigarh and Goa. The Ministry organized the National Arogya fairs at Delhi, Bangalore, Guwahati, Raipur, Jaipur & Bhubaneswar in collaboration with the State Govt. and the collaborative partners like FICCI, ICC, CII, & World Ayurveda Foundation.

The Ministry of AYUSH also organized the 6th World Ayurveda Congress (WAC) in collaboration with Govt. of Delhi and World Ayurveda Foundation at New Delhi during 7-9 November, 2014. The Arogya Fair at Delhi was organized along with the 6th WAC. While the Arogya Expo was inaugurated by Hon’ble Minister for Health & Family Welfare, the 6th WAC was inaugurated by Hon’ble Lok Sabha Speaker. The Hon’ble Prime Minister addressed the valedictory function on 9/11/2014.

(Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Hon’ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and Dr. Harsh Vardhan, the then Hon’ble Minister for Health & Family Welfare during the inauguration of 6th World Ayurveda Congress at New Delhi)
14.4 Participation in Other exhibitions, fairs and melas

The Department also participated in following fairs during the current financial year 2014-15:

3. IPHEX 2014, Mumbai (21-23 May, 2014)
4. 18th National Health Exhibition at Kolkata (3-7 September, 2014).
5. India International Wellness Expo by FICCI (15-17, May, 2014), Delhi

8. 21st Perfect Health Mela 2014 by Heart Care Foundation of India, Delhi (15-19 October, 2014).
9. 102th Science Congress Fair, Mumbai (3-7 January, 2015).
11. 11th Jatiya Mela, 24 Pargana, West Bengal (12-18 December, 2014).

14.5 Assistance for Exchange Programme/ Seminar/ Conference / Workshop on AYUSH.
Under this scheme, financial assistance was provided for 11 workshops/seminars organized by various organizations.

14.6 Outdoor/Electronic Media Publicity

As part of outdoor/electronic Media publicity to promote AYUSH systems, following initiatives have been taken during the current year:

I. Broadcast of audio spots over AIR Delhi on all India basis as well as through AIR Guwahati for NE Region.

II. Publicity through low floor 100 DTC buses by display of AYUSH messages at the rear wind screen for period of 6 months.

III. Outdoor publicity was also undertaken through DAVP on bus queue shelters, metro stations, audio publicity at bus terminals, LCD/Plasma/TV screen display, metro rail inside panels, public utility, street furniture & kiosks, newspapers advertisements, etc.

IV. Display of AYUSH hoardings at Surajkund Mela and IITF 2014 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.

14.7 Print Publicity

1. Calendar of the Department was published and distributed for the year 2015

2. Newspaper advertisements were released for Publicizing Arogya fairs at the National Level.


14.8 Incentive to AYUSH Industry

The Ministry has provided incentive to 141 AYUSH industry by reimbursement of 50% of their participation expenditure in fairs/melas as per the provisions of the IEC Scheme.

14.9 Budget/Expenditure:

(Rs. in crore)

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Chapter 15

15.1 AYUSH AND PUBLIC HEALTH

15.1.1 Promotion of AYUSH Intervention in Public Health Initiatives is a Central Sector Grant-in-aid Scheme was introduced in 2007-08 initially as a pilot project for the 11th Five Year Plan period with a district/block/Taluk as a unit for AYUSH intervention. The Scheme has been extended for the 12th Plan period (2012-17). The main objective of the scheme is to support innovative proposals for both Government as well as private organizations for community health care and to encourage institutionally qualified AYUSH practitioners. The scheme also aims to encourage utilization of AYUSH practitioners in different public health programmes.

15.1.2 During 11th Plan period 29 proposals were supported mainly for AYUSH intervention on Malaria, Filaria, Nutrition & Health care, anaemia, mother & child health care etc.

15.1.3 During 2014-15, one proposal has been supported and an amount of Rs 57 lakhs has been spent as 1st installment for a new proposal. The Scheme guidelines both in English and Hindi version have been placed in the website of the Ministry of AYUSH. Road shows have been organized in West Bengal and Uttarakhand for increasing awareness on Central Sector Schemes.

15.1.4 BUDGET

(Rs. in crore)

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15.2 SCHEME FOR GRANT-IN-AID TO NON-PROFIT / NON-GOVERNMENTAL AYUSH ORGANISATIONS/INSTITUTIONS FOR UPGRADATION TO CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE

15.2.1 Scheme for Assistance to AYUSH organizations (Government / Non-Government Non-Profit) Engaged in AYUSH Education / Drug Development & Research / Clinical Research etc. for Up-gradation to Centers of Excellence (COE) is a Central Sector Scheme launched in the Ministry in 11th Five Year Plan Period for the maximum grant of Rs. 5.00 crore per project. The scheme is also continuing for 12th Five Year Plan period, with enhanced of assistance of Rs 10.00 crore per project.

15.2.2 This scheme aims to support reputed
AYUSH knowledge institutions in the activities of Clinical research, AYUSH hospitals, Nursing homes, Research based on the Fundamentals of AYUSH, Inter-disciplinary research in pharmacology / Pharmacognosy, bridging AYUSH and modern science etc., to upgrade their functions and facilities to levels of excellence. The 25% of the total facilities created out of Government grant will be reserved for use at concessional rates for public oriented goals as may be specified in each case.

15.2.3 During 2014-15, four ongoing proposals have been supported till December, 2014 and an amount of Rs 3.86 crore has been spent for release of 2nd / 3rd installment. The Scheme guidelines both in English and Hindi version have been placed in the website of the Ministry of AYUSH. Road shows have been organized in West Bengal and in Uttarakhnad for increasing awareness on Central Sector Schemes, with a view to invite good proposals.

15.2.4 BUDGET

(Rs. in crore)

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15.3 REVITALIZATION OF LOCAL HEALTH TRADITIONS

15.3.1 The Scheme for “Grant-in-Aid to non-Profit/Non-Governmental AYUSH Organizations/Institutions for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions, Midwifery Practices etc in order to enhance Health Security of Rural Community” was implemented during 11th Plan. The main objectives of the scheme was to support All India or Regionally coordinated program (in selected blocks of selected states so that the program is) of a size and scale that can have social impact with the objectives of supporting innovative proposals from non-profit/non-governmental organizations for systematic participatory documentation of Local Health Traditions related to home remedies, food & nutrition, midwifery, ethno-veterinary practices and other specialized local health practices.

15.3.2 During 11th Plan period, 37 proposals mainly for documentation of home remedies, food & nutrition, bone setting used by local healers for various diseases were approved.

15.3.3 During 2014-15, four ongoing proposals have been supported and an amount of Rs. 34.00 lakhs has been spent for releasing 2nd / 3rd installments. No new proposal could be considered during 2014-15 as the scheme has been dropped in 12th Plan.

15.3.4 BUDGET

(Rs. in crore)

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15.4 CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AYUSH INDUSTRY CLUSTER

15.4.1 The scheme was introduced in XIth Plan and is continuing in the XIIth Five Year Plan with the aim to develop the AYUSH clusters and the objectives are setting up of common facility centre for standardization, quality assurance and control, productivity, marketing, infrastructure and capacity building through a cluster based approach, preferably for classical ASU and Homeopathic drugs. At least 15 enterprises, GMP certificate holding company and out of which 05 participating units having annual turnover of Rs.20 lakhs and another 05 participating unit with annual turnover of Rs.50.00 lakhs are eligible for funding under the scheme. One testing laboratory is necessary as part of core interventions. The assistance would be restricted to 60% of the Project Cost subject to a maximum of Rs.15.00 crore. The remaining 40% would be required to be arranged Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) through equity, borrowings from Bank etc.

15.4.2 Total Project Outlay (12th Plan) is Rs. 121.75 crore. So far, in the 12th Plan Rs. 12.74 crore have been released to 06 ongoing projects. The Scheme guidelines both in English and Hindi version have been placed in the website of the Ministry of AYUSH. Road shows have been organized in West Bengal and Uttarakhand for increasing awareness.

15.4.3 BUDGET

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December 2014 (Rs. in crore)

(i) e-book of the Ministry was launched on 5th January, 2015 by MoS(IC) for AYUSH.
(ii) Five forms which are in vogue and that are required to be filled by individuals/groups/associations etc. for availing of the services provided by the Ministry have been simplified and reduced to one page each.
(iii) The Ministry issued instructions to all organizations under its administration control to adopt, wherever possible, citizen-friendly procedures of abolition of affidavits and acceptance of self-certification of documents.
(iv) An Aadhar-based bio-metric system has been introduced in the Ministry for enforcing punctuality of staff.
(v) The pension cases of the retiring Government servants are being processed on-line on Bhavishya.nic.in.
(vi) Action is being taken for creation of GIGW compliant website of the Ministry.

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND BENEFIT TO PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

17.1 The Ministry of AYUSH has been striving to achieve health for all without gender bias by popularizing AYUSH systems. Ministry has been implementing various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes, which benefit women and children as well. The Ministry is sensitive towards issues related to women and believes in the principle of Gender equality. The Research Councils under the Ministry have been undertaking research on various matters relating to Women’s Health Care.

17.2 Similarly, under National Rural Health Mission, one Ayurvedic drug ‘PunarnavadiMandura’ for treating anaemia of pregnant ladies and adolescent girls is included in the ASHA Kit. Ministry of AYUSH has suggested inclusion of simple AYUSH medicines in ICDS programme. AYUSH Ministry has also been implementing Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Scheme for the various therapies under AYUSH for creating awareness amongst the general masses especially women and children about the efficacy of the therapies. Beneficiaries of these schemes include women and children who constitute a substantial number or major percentage of total participants. Schemes of National Medicinal Plant Board also provide significant avenues for income generation activities for women belonging to rural and farming families. The Ministry of AYUSH organized a National Campaign for popularizing use of Homoeopathy for health of mothers and children.

17.3 PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN BY SPECIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

Multiple activities have been undertaken and supported to build up public awareness through information, education and communication. The Ministry of AYUSH organized and supported Arogya fairs/exhibitions and AYUSH campaigns at Centre and States to propagate the relevance and strengths of AYUSH systems.

Ministry of AYUSH proposes to strengthen the IEC initiatives in 12th Plan by adding new outcome-oriented strategic activities in the relevant schemes.

17.4 PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN BY SPECIFIC ORGANIZATIONS:

a) Naturopathy Awareness programme for Women: The National Institute for Naturopathy (NIN), Pune runs following programmes for women empowerment:
EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND BENEFIT TO PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

CHAPTER 17

17.1 The Ministry of AYUSH has been striving to achieve health for all without gender bias by popularizing AYUSH systems. Ministry has been implementing various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes, which benefit women and children as well. The Ministry is sensitive towards issues related to women and believes in the principle of Gender equality. The Research Councils under the Ministry have been undertaking research on various matters relating to Women's Health Care.

Similarly, under National Rural Health Mission, one Ayurvedic drug 'Punarnavadi Mandura' for treating anaemia of pregnant ladies and adolescent girls is included in the ASHA Kit. Ministry of AYUSH has suggested inclusion of simple AYUSH medicines in ICDS programme. AYUSH Ministry has also been implementing Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Scheme for the various therapies under AYUSH for creating awareness amongst the general masses especially women and children about the efficacy of the therapies. Beneficiaries of these schemes include women and children who constitute a substantial number or major percentage of total participants. Schemes of National Medicinal Plant Board also provide significant avenues for income generation activities for women belonging to rural and farming families.

The Ministry of AYUSH organized a National Campaign for popularizing use of Homoeopathy for health of mothers and children. Multiple activities have been undertaken and supported to build up public awareness through information, education and communication. The Ministry of AYUSH organized and supported Arogya fairs/exhibitions and AYUSH campaigns at Centre and States to propagate the relevance and strengths of AYUSH systems.

Ministry of AYUSH proposes to strengthen the IEC initiatives in 12th Plan by adding new outcome-oriented strategic activities in the relevant schemes.

(i) 2 Women empowerment programmes are conducted by NIN, Pune. 35 to 40 women participants attended each programme.

(ii) Monthly Workshops and Regional Language Workshops on Naturopathy & Yoga are conducted in NIN with emphasis to women’s health.

(iii) Weekly lectures (once in a week) are arranged in NIN’s premises focusing on women’s health problems.

(iv) Conducted Awareness Programmes, Seminars for school going Children with emphasis to girls’ health and related problems.

(v) NIN is conducting Cookery classes every year for women on Healthy Cooking methods.

(vi) Educative articles on women’s ailments are published in NIN’s monthly magazine “NisargopacharVarta”.

(vii) About 100 to 150 women are given Naturopathy & Yoga treatment daily at NIN’s OPD Clinic.

(viii) NIN has a Sanatorium at Panchgani where free treatment is given to HIV +ve females for improving their immunity level.

(ix) During the year 30 girls are trained through the one year Treatment Assistant Training Course for imparting Naturopathy & Yoga Nursing care.

(x) Every month special Yoga Class is conducted at NIN for women. More than 70 women are registered.

(xi) Rural Health Programme for women is also conducted by NIN at different places.

(xii) Other than the above mentioned programmes exclusively for women, workshops, seminars, awareness camps are also conducted in which women participation is encouraged.

(xiii) Self Help Groups have been made eligible for drawing support for livelihoods through Medicinal Plants under the revised Central Sector Scheme of the National Medicinal Plant Board.
18.1 Each Ministry is required to prepare Results Framework Document (RFD), which provides a summary of the most important results that a Ministry/Department expects to achieve during the financial year. This Document has two main purposes: - (a) move the focus of the Ministry from process-orientation; and (b) provide an objective to evaluate Ministry’s overall performance at the end of the year. This Document contains not only the agreed objectives, policies, programs and projects but also success indicators and targets to measure progress in implementing them.

18.2 The RFD contains the following six sections:

Section 1: Ministry’s/Department’s Vision, Mission, Objective and Functions.

Section 2: Inter se priorities, key objectives, success indicators and targets.

Section 3: Trend values of the success indicators.

Section 4: Description and definition of success indicators and proposed measurement methodology.

Section 5: Specific performance requirements from other Ministries that are critical for delivering agreed results.

Section 6: Outcome/Impact of activities of Ministry/Department.

18.3 The Ministry of AYUSH prepared the RFD for 2013-14 in the above format. The main objectives, which have been incorporated in the RFD document and the weightage given to each of these objectives and the results achieved thereof are given in the table below:

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<td>6</td>
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1. Ministry’s/Department’s Vision, Mission, Objective and Functions. 
2. Inter se priorities, key objectives, success indicators and targets. 
3. Trend values of the success indicators. 
4. Description and definition of success indicators and proposed measurement methodology. 
5. Specific performance requirements from other Ministries that are critical for delivering agreed results. 
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<td>Research in AYUSH</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>9.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Conservation and cultivation of medicinal plants</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>14.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Efficient Functioning of the RFD System</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Transparency/Service delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Administrative Reforms</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Improving Internal Efficiency/Responsiveness</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ensuring compliance to the Financial Accountability</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Composite Score: 100,Achievements: 74.18

19.1 Details of Grant-in-Aid Released to Society/Private/Voluntary Organisations.

19.1.1 Name of the Scheme: Central Sector Scheme For Grant-In-Aid To Non-Profit/ Non-Governmental AYUSH Organizations/Institutions For Upgradation To Centres Of Excellence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Private Voluntary Organisation with full address</th>
<th>Purpose of Grant</th>
<th>Details of grant released to Society receiving one time assistance of 10 lakhs to 50 Lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, West Bengal</td>
<td>Upgradation of existing laboratory facilities to test the quality of Ayurvedic Products- Establishment of Quality Testing Laboratory</td>
<td>Rs. 18.00 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Muslim Progressive, Deoband, Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>For upgradation of Center of Excellence in Ilaj Bid Tadbeer</td>
<td>Rs. 28.96 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sahara Unani Medical Foundation, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Center of excellence in Regimental Therapy</td>
<td>Rs. 30.64 lakhs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19.2 Details of Grant-in-Aid Released to Society receiving one time assistance of Rs. 50 Lakhs or More.

19.2.1 Name of the Scheme: Promotion of AYUSH Intervention in Public Health Initiatives. [AYUSH & Public Health]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Society with full address</th>
<th>One time assistance of Rs. 50.00 lakhs or more.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purpose of the Grant</td>
<td>2014-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>National Institute of Sowa Rigpa, Leh, J&amp;K</td>
<td>“Promotion of Sowa-Rigpa in Leh District of Jammu &amp; Kashmir State for Public Health”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19.2.2 Name of the Scheme: Central Sector Scheme For Grant-In-Aid To Non-Profit/Non-Governmental AYUSH Organizations/Institutions for Upgradation To Centres Of Excellence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of Private Voluntary Organisation with full address</th>
<th>Purpose of Grant</th>
<th>Details of grant released to Society receiving one time assistance of above 50 Lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Oushadhi Research &amp; Development Society, Oushadhi, the pharmaceutical corporation( I.M.) Kerala Ltd.,Kuttanellur, Thrissur – 680014, Kerala.</td>
<td>Establishment of Centre of Excellence for Asavarishtams and modernization of Oushadhi</td>
<td>Rs. 172.00 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SASTRA University, Centre for Advanced Research in Indian System of Medicine(CARISM), Thanjavur- 613401, Tamil Nadu.</td>
<td>Establishing a Centre of Excellence in National Facility for the Scientific Manufacturing of Ayurvedic &amp; Siddha - Rasa Aushadhies and Bhashm</td>
<td>Rs. 167.31 lakhs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEXURE
MINISTRY OF AYUSH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of Private Voluntary Organisation with full address</th>
<th>Purpose of Grant</th>
<th>Details of grant released to Society receiving one time assistance of above 50 Lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Oushadhi Research &amp; Development Society, Oushadhi, the pharmaceutical corporation (I.M.) Kerala Ltd., Kuttanellur, Thrissur – 680014, Kerala.</td>
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<td>Rs. 167.31 lakhs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abbreviations

MOS(IC) – Minister of State (Independent Charge)
Secy. – Secretary
JS – Joint Secretary
Ay. – Ayurveda
U – Unani
H – Homoeopathy
AS & FA – Additional Secretary and Financial Advisor
CEO – Chief Executive Officer
Dy. CEO – Deputy Chief Executive Officer
NMPB – National Medicinal Plants Board
DS – Deputy Secretary
Sr. C.C – Senior Chief Chemist
Dir.(F) – Director (Finance)
Dir. – Director
Jt/Adv. (Ay.) – Joint Adviser (Ayurveda)
US – Under Secretary
Dy. Dir.(OL) – Deputy Director (Official Language)
Dy. Dir.(P&E) – Deputy Director (Planning and Evaluation)
DD(MP) – Deputy Director (Medicinal Plants)
CCA – Chief Controller of Accounts
Dy. Adv.(H) – Deputy Adviser (Homoeopathy)
Dy. Adv.(Ay.) – Deputy Adviser (Ayurveda)
Dy. Adv.(U) – Deputy Adviser (Unani)
R.O (Ay.) – Research Officer (Ayurveda)
R.O (H) – Research Officer (Homoeopathy)
R.O – Research Officer
A.A.(B) – Assistant Adviser (Botany)
PLIM – Pharmacopoeia Laboratory of Indian Medicine
AD – Assistant Director
HPL – Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory
PCIM – Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine
EMR – Extra Mural Research
CCIM – Central Council of Indian Medicine
CCH – Central Council of Homoeopathy
PHI – Public Health Initiatives
COE – Centre of Excellence
EP-Homoeo – Education Policy (Homeopathy)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NI Desk</td>
<td>National Institute Desk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP (IM)</td>
<td>Education Policy (Indian Medicine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP (IM-2)</td>
<td>Education Policy (Indian Medicine – 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPCL</td>
<td>Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corporation Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H&amp;D</td>
<td>Hospital and Dispensary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E&amp;C</td>
<td>Education and Co-operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&amp;C</td>
<td>Parliament and Co-ordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&amp;E</td>
<td>Planning &amp; Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCC</td>
<td>Drug Control Cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F&amp;AO</td>
<td>Finance and Administrative Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LHT</td>
<td>Local Health Traditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP</td>
<td>Midwifery Practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMCC Act</td>
<td>Indian Medicine Central Council Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPCL</td>
<td>Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corporation Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRHM</td>
<td>National Rural Health Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CME</td>
<td>Continuous Medical Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GTP</td>
<td>Golden Triangle Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC</td>
<td>International Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPR</td>
<td>Intellectual Property Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*NI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMR</td>
<td>Extra Mural Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCC</td>
<td>Drug Control Cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTI</td>
<td>Right to Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;I</td>
<td>Receipt and Issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGN.</td>
<td>Central Government Nominations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estt.II</td>
<td>Establishment.III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estt.I</td>
<td>Establishment.I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estt.II</td>
<td>Establishment.II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. Admn.</td>
<td>General Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC</td>
<td>Information Education Communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*NI</td>
<td>NATIONAL INSTITUTES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIIA</td>
<td>ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF AYURVEDA, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIA</td>
<td>NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AYURVEDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAV</td>
<td>RASHTRIYA AYURVED VIDYAPEETH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGPTRA</td>
<td>INSTITUTE OF POST GRADUATE TRAINING &amp; RESEARCH IN AYURVEDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEIFM</td>
<td>NORTH EASTERN INSTITUTE OF FOLK MEDICINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEIAH</td>
<td>NORTH EASTERN INSTITUTE OF AYURVEDA AND HOMOEOPATHY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIS</td>
<td>NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SIDDHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIUM</td>
<td>NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF UNANI MEDICINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIH</td>
<td>NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MDNIY</strong></td>
<td>MORARJI DESAI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF YOGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NIN</strong></td>
<td>NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NATUROPATHY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RCs</strong></td>
<td>RESEARCH COUNCILS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCRAS</strong></td>
<td>CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AYURVEDIC SCIENCES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCRH</strong></td>
<td>CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN HOMEOPATHY</td>
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<td><strong>CCRUM</strong></td>
<td>CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN UNANI MEDICINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCRYN</strong></td>
<td>CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN YOGA &amp; NATUROPATHY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCRS</strong></td>
<td>CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN SIDDHA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>