INTRODUCTION

The Indian System of Medicine is of great antiquity. It is the culmination of Indian thought of medicine which represents a way of healthy living valued with a long and unique cultural history, as also amalgamating the best of influences that came in from contact with other civilizations be it Greece (resulting in Unani Medicine) or Germany (Homeopathy) or our scriptures/sages which gave us the science of Ayurveda, Siddha as also Yoga & Naturopathy. Like the multifaceted culture in our country, traditional medicines have evolved over centuries blessed with a plethora of traditional medicines and practices.

A separate Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISM&H) was set up in 1995 to ensure the optimal development and propagation of AYUSH systems of health care. The Department of ISM&H was re-named as the Department of AYUSH (an acronym for - Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy) in November 2003. Sowa Rigpa has been recognized under IMCC Act, 1970 by the notification published in Gazette of India on 16th December, 2011.

On 9th November, 2014, first time the Department of AYUSH is formed as a separate Ministry; known as Ministry of AYUSH.

With an increase in lifestyle-related disorders there is a worldwide resurgence of interest in holistic systems of health care, particularly with respect to the prevention and management of chronic, non-communicable and systemic diseases. It is increasingly understood that no single health care system can provide satisfactory answers to all the health needs of modern society. Evidently there is a need for a new inclusive and integrated health care regime that should guide health policies and programmes in future. India has an advantage in this global resurgence of interest in holistic therapies as it has a rich heritage of indigenous medical knowledge coupled with strong infrastructure and skilled manpower in modern medicine. Medical pluralism is here to stay and the AYUSH sector has a critical role to play in the new and emerging situation.

The Ministry of AYUSH promotes and propagates Indian systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, and is committed to infuse the wisdom of traditional medicine with the methodologies of modern science, scientifically validating the systems and presenting them in the scientific idiom, relating their efficacy to modern life styles. The Department has, over the years, developed a broad institutional framework to carry out its activities. The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) functions under the Department to coordinate activities relating to conservation, cultivation, marketing, export and policy making for the development of the medicinal plants sector. There are two statutory regulatory bodies, namely Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) and Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) for laying down minimum standards of education, recommending recognition of medical qualifications, registering the practitioners and laying down of ethical codes. Five research councils, for Ayurveda (CCRAS), Siddha (CCRS), Unani (CCRUM), Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) and Homoeopathy (CCRH) are responsible for the officially sponsored research activities. So far, eleven National Institutes for Ayurveda (NIA, Jaipur), (RAV, New Delhi), (AIIA, New Delhi) & (IPGTRA, Jamnagar), Siddha (NIS, Chennai), Unani (NIUM, Bangalore), Yoga (MDNIY, New Delhi), Naturopathy (NIN, Pune) and Homoeopathy (NIH, Kolkata), (NEIAH, Meghalaya), (NEIFM, Pasighat) are existing at national level for teaching, research and clinical practices.

For Standardisation and testing of Drugs, various agencies have been put in plan by the Government of India. Four different Pharmacopoeia Committees are working for preparing official formularies / pharmacopoeias to evolve uniform standards in preparation of drugs of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy and to prescribe working standards for single drugs as well as compound formulations. A Drug Control Cell is working in the Department to deal with the matters pertaining to licensing, regulation and control of drugs and the spurious manufacture of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani Drugs and other matters. Two apex Laboratories, namely, Pharmacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicine (PLIM) and Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeial Laboratory (HPL) are functioning as Standard Setting-Cum-Drug-testing Laboratories for Indian Medicines and Homoeopathy respectively. Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. (IMPCL), a Public Sector Undertaking, manufactures classical Ayurvedic and Unani drugs. The Ministry also manages the CGHS Ayurveda Hospital at Lodhi Road, New Delhi.

Bringing AYUSH into the mainstream health care delivery system of the country has long been a major policy objective of the Ministry. Under the NRHM, AYUSH facilities are being set up in PHCs
and CHCs and are being manned by qualified AYUSH physicians appointed on contract basis.

Since the creation of a separate Ministry, there has been a substantial increase in the infrastructural facilities under AYUSH systems in the country.

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A. SYSTEMS

B. Ayurveda:

The word ‘Ayurveda’ has been derived from ‘Ayush’ i.e. life and ‘veda’ i.e. knowledge. Thus in literal meaning Ayurveda is the science of life. Ayurveda is a classical system of preventive, promotive and curative healthcare originating from the Vedas documented around 5000 years ago and currently recognized and practiced in India and many countries in the world. It is one of the most ancient healthcare systems having equal scientific relevance in the modern world, that take a holistic view of the physical, mental, spiritual and social aspects of human life, health and disease.

It is believed that Ayurveda is originated out of Vedas (particularly Rigveda and Atharvaveda). Numerous references of health, diseases, their treatment as well as use of non-materialistic things such as sun rays, fasting, mantra etc; are available in these Vedas. The knowledge of Ayurveda was first comprehensively documented in the compendia like ‘Brahma Samhita’, ‘Agivesha tantra’, ‘Bhela Samhita’ etc. Out of these, only some part of Bhela Samhita is available today. The Agivesha Tantra was edited by Charak around 5000 years back called Charak Samhita and thereafter re-edited by Dridhbala, which is one of the main texts of Ayurveda available in complete form today. This is the most translated treatise of Ayurveda, which got translated into many foreign languages like Tibetan, Arabic, Unani and Greek even in ancient time. In recent past many scholars have translated Charak Samhita into English, German, and Japanese languages. Likewise another fully available ancient text mainly dealing with surgical aspect of diseases is Sushruta Samhita, which is equally ancient.

According to Ayurveda, health is considered as a basic pre-requisite for achieving the goals of life - Dharma (duties), Arth (finance), Kama (materialistic desires) and Moksha (salvation). As per the fundamental basis of Ayurveda, all objects and living bodies are composed of five basic elements, called the Pancha Mahabhootas, namely: Prithvi (earth), Jal (water), Agni (fire), Vayu (air) and Akash (ether). The philosophy of Ayurveda is based on the fundamental correlation between the universe and the man. Hence, Ayurveda has also stressed on environmental aspects and has advised various measures for conservation of nature as well as to avoid the pollution of Air, water and Soil. Ayurveda imbibes the humoral theory of Tridosha- the Vata (ether + air), Pitta (fire) and Kapha (earth + water), which are considered as the three physiological entities in living beings responsible for all metabolic functions. The mental characters of human beings are attributable to Satva, Rajas and Tamas, which are the psychological properties of life collectively terms as ‘Triguna’. Ayurveda aims to keep structural and functional entities in a state of equilibrium, which signifies good health (Swasthya). Any imbalance due to internal or external factors leads to disease and the treatment consists of restoring the equilibrium through various procedures, regimen, diet, medicines and behavior change. Ayurveda, being an applied Science and considering the limitations for printing in ancient time, all the ancient texts have concentrated mainly on applied aspects. Understanding of ‘Functional Anatomy’ i.e. Sharir is the unique contribution of Ayurveda to the modern science which has great potential for new discoveries in System Biology.

The treatment approach in Ayurveda system is holistic and individualized having preventive, curative, mitigative, recuperative and rehabilitative aspects. The preventive aspect of Ayurveda is called Svasth-Vritta and includes personal hygiene, daily and seasonal regimens, appropriate social behavior and use of materials & practices for healthy ageing and prevention of premature loss of health attribute. The curative aspect consists of Aushadhi (drug), Ahara (diet) and Vihara (life style). Ayurveda largely uses plants as raw materials for the manufacture of drugs, though materials of animal and marine origin, metals and minerals are also used. Ayurvedic medicines are generally safe and have little or no known adverse side-effects, if manufactured properly and consumed judiciously following the
necessary do’s and don’ts. The mitigative and recuperative treatment is again a specialty of Ayurveda which is known as Rasayana, in which various drugs and therapies having rejuvenative and immunomodulatory effects are used. Ayurveda has also described about genetic predisposition for health as well as development of a disease and various interventions so as to restrict the transfer of genetic linked diseases to next generation. This specialty of Ayurveda is known as ‘Vrishya’ or ‘Vajikarana’.

Initially, clinical medicine of Ayurveda was developed into eight distinct specialties, i.e. Kayachikitsa (Internal Medicine), Shalya Tantra (Surgery), Shalakya Tantra (Eye and ENT), Kaumar Bhritya (Pediatrics), Graha Chikitsa (Psychiatry), Agad Tantra (Toxicology), Rasayana (Gerontology) and Vajikarana (Science of virility), on the basis of which we refer as ‘Aṣṭāṅga Ayaurveda’. During the last few decades, Ayurveda has come up to provide 22 specialized courses of study at post-graduate level. These specialties are -- Ayaurveda Siddhanta (Fundamental Principles of Ayurveda), Ayaurveda Samhita (Classical Texts of Ayurveda), Rāchana Sharira (Anatomy), Kriya Sharira (Physiology), Dravya Guna Vigyan (Materia medica and Pharmacology), Ras-Shastra (Pharmaceuticals using minerals and metals), Bhaishajya Kalpana (Pharmaceuticals), Kaumar Bhritya or - Bala Roga (Pediatrics), Prasuti Tantra avum Stri Roga (Obstetrics and Gynecology), Swasth-Vritta (Social and Preventive Medicine), Kayachikitsa (Internal Medicine), Rog Nidan avum Vikriti Vigyan (Diagnostics & Pathology), Shalya Tantra-Samanya (Surgery), Shalakya Tantra - Kshar Karma avum Anushastra Karma (Para-surgical interventions & procedures), Shalakya Tantra - Netra Roga (Ophthalmology), Shalakya Tantra - Shiro-Nasa-Karma Avum Kantha Roga (Treatment of diseases of Head and ENT), Shalakya Tantra - Danta Avum Mukha Roga (Dentistry), Manovigyan avum Manas Roga (Psychology & Psychiatry), Panchakarma (Bio-purification), Agad Tantra avum Vidhi Vaidyaka (Toxicology and Jurisprudence), Sangyahaarana (Anesthesiology) and Chhaya avum Vikiran Vigyan (Radiology).

Ayurveda holds the strength to treat diseases from holistic angle in accordance with the body-mind constitution and other physico-psychological attributes of the patients and as such is known to be effective in the treatment of chronic, metabolic and lifestyle diseases for which satisfactory solutions are not available in conventional allopathy medicine. Over the years, Kshar Sutra and Panchakarma therapies of Ayurveda have become very popular among the public. Panchakarma is a unique therapeutic procedure for the radical elimination of disease-causing factors and to maintain the equilibrium of tridosha. The Panchakarma therapy minimizes the chances of recurrence of the diseases and promotes positive health by rejuvenating body tissues and bio-purification. Kshar Sutra is a para-surgical intervention using an alkaline thread for cauterization, which is scientifically validated to be effective in the treatment of fistula-in-ano and such surgical conditions requiring excision of overgrown soft tissue like haemorrhoids, polyps, warts, non-healing chronic ulcers, sinuses and papillae.

(ii) Unani:

Unani system of medicine is a comprehensive medical system, which provides preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative health care. The system is holistic in nature and takes into account the whole personality of an individual rather than taking a reductionist approach towards disease. The fundamentals, diagnosis and treatment modalities of the system are based on scientific principles. The basic framework of this system is based on the Hippocratic theory of four Humours, according to which any disturbance in the equilibrium of humors causes disease and therefore the treatment aims at restoring the humoral equilibrium. The system also believes that Medicatrix Naturae (Tabiat Mudabbira-i Badan) is the supreme power, which controls all the physiological functions of the body, provides resistance against diseases and helps in healing naturally. Temperament (Mizaj) of a patient is given great importance both in diagnosis and treatment of diseases. It is also taken into consideration for identifying the most suitable diet and lifestyle for promoting the health of a particular individual.

The remarkable holism of Unani system of medicine arises from giving primacy to the Temperament of man and drug, which unlike the molecular level, is simple and can be known as a whole. Its ease of practice arises from the fact that it uses only a few parameters i.e. the primary qualities (Kayfyadh) of Hot:Cold & Dry:Wet to describe the temperament of both man and drug. Its precision and reproducibility arises from the principle of clinical testing of the drugs hypothesized by Temperament, before accepting them. This clinical testing also reveals effects which cannot be deduced from the temperament or basic qualities of the drug.

Unani system of medicine described four mode of treatment viz., Ilaj-bil-Tadbir (Regimenal Therapy), Ilaj-bil-Ghidha (Dietotherapy), Ilaj-bil-
Dawa (Pharmacotherapy) and Ilaj-bil-Yad (Surgery). The thrust areas of Unani medicine include; skin diseases, liver disorders, non-communicable diseases including life style diseases, metabolic & geriatric diseases and menstrual / gynaecological disorders etc.

The Unani system of medicine includes the Science of Maintaining Health (Hilzān-i Sīhha). It has the methods of understanding and maintaining health in a positive and individualized manner with different guidelines for different temperaments, genders, age groups, geographical regions, seasons, occupations etc. Some of the more commonly used guidelines are summarized as: Regimens for Seasons (Ṭadābir-i Mavsam), Regimens for Age-groups (Ṭadābir-i Ashān), Regimens for Pregnancy (Ṭadābēr-i Ūmā), Regimens for Travellers (Ṭadābir-i Musāfīr) etc. The section on maintenance of health is followed by methods for preventing disease. It should be noted that it describes not only Prevention of Disease (Ṭaqaddum bi-l-Hilz) but Promotion or what it calls Maintenance of Health (Hilzān-i Sīhha) as a separate discipline, which should be used even before Prevention of Disease. This is because, being holistic, it possesses a positive concept and description of health. Though, understandably quite elaborate.

In Unani System of Medicine, drugs obtained only from herbal, animal and mineral sources are used for medication. Sometimes, these drugs are used singly, and sometimes in the form of a compound of various drugs. They may be subjected to physico-chemical processing but without breaking up their natural character. Thus, Unani system of medicine uses only natural substances in treatment.

Originating in Greece (Yunan), this system travelled to many countries before coming to India to find here its permanent home. During its journey wherever it passed, the system enriched its repository by imbibing which was best of the healthcare systems in vogue in those countries. The system after getting further developed in the Arab and Persian lands came to India around the 8th century and took deep roots in the Indian civilization. The Indian scholars and physicians have made significant contributions to the further advancement of this system. It forms integral part of the national health care delivery system and India is considered world leader with the largest infrastructure and network of educational research and healthcare institutions.

There are 46 teaching institutions offering degree level education and training in Unani medicine; nine of them offering postgraduate courses in ten disciplines of Unani medicine. The National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore, set up by Central Government, conducts postgraduate education in eight subjects with Ph.D. in Moalijat and research programmes. Recently MD and PhD programmes were started in the year 2016 in two disciplines of Unani system of Medicine i.e., Advia (Pharmacology) and Moalajat (Medicine) with 14 seats of MD (7 in each discipline) and 6 seats of PhD (3 in each discipline) at Central Research Institute of Unani Medicine, Hyderabad and Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine, Srinagar.

Establishment of National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM) at Ghaziabad is also underway with a view to develop it and international level tertiary health care centre in Unani medicine besides having education, training and research facilities.

Research and development activities in Unani medicine are being undertaken under the aegis of Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM). The areas of research include clinical research, drugs standardization research, survey and cultivation of medicinal plants and literary research. Besides research oriented extension health services and information, education and communication (IEC) activities are also part of the Council’s activities. These activities are being carried out through a network of 23 centres functioning under the Council in different parts of the country. During the past over three and half decades, the Council has achieved significant strides in its research programmes. As a result of dedicated research efforts, safe and effective Unani treatments have been developed for a number of common and chronic ailments. The Council has been awarded patent rights for eight drugs. Besides improving the quality standards of Unani drugs by developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for method of manufacture of Unani drugs followed by developing their pharmacopoeial standards, work on establishing the expiry of Unani drugs and modification in the dosage form of Unani drugs has also been undertaken. Unani classical books that were mostly in Arabic & Persian were translated in to Urdu and other languages, to benefit the scholars, practitioners and students. A number of health based literature were published to create awareness among the masses.

CCRUM is actively engaged in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Swasthya Rakshan and NPCDCS
programmes through its centres functioning in different part of the country.

There are a number of Unani drugs manufacturing units in the Government and private sectors in the country. The Pharmacopoeia Laboratory for Indian Medicine (PLIM) is functioning since 1970 as an appellate laboratory for testing of traditional medicines including; Unani drugs and development of pharmacopoeia standards under the purview of Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine (PCIM).

Propagation of Unani system of medicine in the country was boosted through IEC activities and international cooperation including; organization of seminars / workshops /conferences holding of Arogyas, health exhibitions, health camps in the country and abroad. With a view to globalization the Unani system in other countries efforts are on. These steps have led to setting up of a Unani Medicine Chair at the University of Western Cape, South Africa.

(iii) Siddha:

The Siddha System of medicine is one of the ancient systems of medicine in India having its close bedd 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.

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 tongue, colour of body, speech(voice), eye, touch, stool, urine, naadi(pulse) and status of the digestion of individual patients. 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 prostate hypertrophy, bleeding piles, peptic ulcer including various kinds of Dermatological disorders of non psoriatic nature.

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 specialities in post-graduate teaching leading to the award of M.D(S) Degree. These are Maruthuvam (General Medicine), Sirappu Maruthuvam (Special Medicine), Kuzhanthai Maruthuvam (Paediatrics), Gunapadam (Pharmacology), Noi Nadal (Pathology) and Nanju Nool & Maruthuva Neethinool (Toxicology).

For development of focused research in Siddha System of medicine Govt. has constituted Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS), an autonomous body by bifurcating Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRAS).

(iv) Yoga:

The word "Yoga" comes from the Sanskrit word "yuj" which means "to unite or integrate." Yoga is about the union of a person's own consciousness and the universal consciousness. It is primarily a way of life, first propounded by Maharshi Patanjali in systematic form Yogasutra. The discipline of Yoga consists of eight components namely, restraint (Yama), observance of austerity (Niyama), physical postures (Asana), breathing control (Pranayam), restraining of sense organs (Pratyahar), contemplation (Dharna), meditation (Dhyan) and Deep meditation (Samadhi). These steps in the practice of Yoga have the potential to elevate social and personal behavior and to promote physical health by better circulation of oxygenated blood in the body, restraining the sense organs and thereby inducing tranquility and serenity of mind and spirit. The practice of Yoga has also been found to be useful in the prevention of certain psychosomatic diseases and improves individual resistance and ability to endure stressful situations. Yoga is a promotive, preventive rehabilitative and curative intervention for overall enhancement of health status. A number of postures are described in Yoga literature to improve health, to prevent diseases and to cure illness. The physical postures are required to be chosen judiciously and have to be practiced in the correct way so that the benefits of prevention of disease, promotion of health and therapeutic use can be derived from them.

Studies have revealed that Yogic practice improves intelligence and memory and help in developing resistance to situations of stress and also help individuals to develop an integrated personality. Meditation can stabilize emotional changes and prevent abnormal functions of the vital organs of the body. Studies have shown that meditation not only regulates the functions of the sense organs but also
strengthens the nervous system. Yoga today is no longer restricted to hermits, saints, sages but has gone to every home for the global health promotion. Yoga as a part of peoples’ lifestyle has aroused a world-wide awakening and acceptance.

The United Nations General Assembly had declared June 21st as the International Yoga Day on December 11, 2014. Accordingly the first International Yoga Day Celebration was organized at Rajpath in New Delhi on June 21, 2015. Two Guinness World Records were achieved, viz: the Largest Yoga Lesson involving 35,985 participants and Maximum number of Nationalities (84) participated in a single yoga lesson. The Second International Day of Yoga celebrations were solemnized at the Capitol Complex in Chandigarh on the morning of 21st of June, 2016.

(v) Naturopathy:

Naturopathy is rooted in the healing wisdom of many cultures and times based on principal of natural healing. The principles and practices of Naturopathy are integrated in the life style, if the people observe living close to nature.

Naturopathy is a cost effective drugless, non-invasive therapy involving the use of natural materials for health care and healthy living. It is based on the theories of vitality, boosting the self-healing capacity of the body and the principles of healthy living. Naturopathy is a system of natural treatment and also a way of life widely practiced, globally accepted and recognized for health preservation and management of illnesses without medicines. Naturopathy advocates living in harmony with constructive principles of Nature on the physical, mental, social and spiritual planes. It has great promotive, preventive, curative as well as restorative potentials.

Naturopathy promotes healing by stimulating the body's inherent power to regain health with the help of five elements of nature - Earth, Water, Air, Fire and Ether. It is a call to “Return to Nature” and to resort to a simple way of living in harmony with the self, society and environment. Naturopathy advocates ‘Better Health without Medicines’. It is reported to be effective in chronic, allergic autoimmune and stress related disorders. The theory and practice of Naturopathy are based on a holistic view point with particular attention to simple eating and living habits, adoption of purificatory measures, use of hydrotherapy, cold packs, mud packs, baths, massages, fasting etc.

(vi) Homoeopathy:

"Homoeopathy" was introduced as a scientific system of drug therapeutics by a German Physician, Dr. Christian Frederick Samuel Hahnemann in 1805. While translating a medical treatise by Scottish physician and chemist, William Cullen, from English to German, in 1790, he came across a foot note under Cinchona that attributed its fever curing property to the astringent (decongestant) qualities of the drug. Being sceptical of Cullen's remarks concerning the effect of Cinchona for curing malaria, Hahnemann experimented its effect on himself by taking repeated doses of cinchona tincture and experienced fever, shivering and joint pains: symptoms similar to those of malarial fever. After series of experiments, Hahnemann concluded that a drug that could produce certain symptoms in healthy individuals could also cure similar disease symptoms, in accordance with some hidden, natural laws of similars as had been vaguely perceived by ancient physicians. This led to the coining of the word "homoeo-pathy" (which comes from the Greek: ὁμοιος homios, "like" and παθος pathos, "suffering"). Based on this, Hahnemann postulated the key principle of Homoeopathy, the Law of Similars, logically evolving it as an experimental science, according to the method of inductive reasoning after exact observation, correct interpretation, rational explanation and scientific construction.

The Law of Similars

It is also called the Law of Cure. This law demonstrates that the selected remedy is able to produce a range of symptoms in healthy persons similar to that observed in the patients. Based on his experiments, Hahnemann published this law in an article "Essay on New Principle for Ascertaining the Curative Powers of Drugs" in Hufeland’s Journal in 1796. This law is the principle of Similia Similibus Curentur i.e. let likes be treated by likes. Law of Similars teaches that every homoeopathic remedy experimentally observed to have certain properties of producing a set of symptoms on healthy human beings and when these symptoms matches with a natural disease, it act as therapeutic agent and help the body to correct the disorder. As per this concept, the symptoms produced by the substance during the drug proving are the signature of that drug. Therefore, in strict sense, this signature of the drug is the one and only one that qualify into the principle of Similia Similibus Curentur. This is the most important concept in Homoeopathy. In fact there
This principle was known in western medicine even before Hahnemann. Hippocrates, the Father of western medicine, (460-377 BC) wrote about two possible principles of treating disease. One is Contraria Contrariis Curantur (Latin) which means opposites are cured by opposites. Accordingly, this principle teaches to treat diseases by using remedies that produce opposite effects. The other principle is the Similia Similibus Curentur (Latin), which means let similar things take care of similar things. Paracelsus (1493-1541) and later others were also aware of these two principles, but seems to have preferred only the opposing method. Dr. Hahnemann, possibly picked up the similia maxim based on his experiments and developed a viable, independent and scientific system of Medicine. He lived his life for this mission.

Disease can be cured by medicinal substances given in extremely small doses that produce similar symptoms in healthy people. In simple words, the medicine can cure when given in micro doses what it can cause in large doses. Some such examples of the law of similars are:

a. While peeling onion, it makes your eyes watery and nose burning. If you are having an attack of hay fever with watering eyes and burning nose, the homoeopathic remedy prepared from onion called Allium cepa could relieve it.
b. Poison ivy causes redness, intense itching, burning, blistering and sometimes stiff muscles. Potentised Poison ivy called as Rhus tox has been used for herpes, burns, eczema, allergy, arthritis, etc.
c. When stung by a honeybee, there is burning, stinging pain and swelling. Some relief is gained from applying cold to the area. Swelling with burning and stinging pain relieved by cold, the remedy prepared on homoeopathic principle from the same source called Apis mellifica could cure such symptoms.
d. Coffee keeps people awake and alert. A remedy prepared from coffee seeds called Coffea cruda, in very small doses might be appropriate for helping someone with insomnia with an overly alert mind.
e. Quinine (derived from Cinchona bark) given in daily doses to a healthy person can cause symptoms similar to malaria fever. Indeed, the Cinchona Officinalis, a homoeopathy medicine prepared from cinchona bark, is curative in many patients with similar symptoms.
g. Belladonna, a homoeopathy medicine, used to treat scarlet fever, since the symptoms of belladonna poisoning closely resemble those of scarlet fever.

**Drug Proving** - Drug Proving is the systematic process of acquiring knowledge of the substances intended for the cure of the natural diseases. In other words it is the process of investigating the pathogenetic power of drug by administering the same in to the healthy individuals of different age and both the sex. Therefore, it is also known as Human Pathogenetic Trial (HPT). Drugs cure natural diseases by virtue of their capacity to induce changes, which are similar to those, brought about by disease. Hahnemann set about collecting data pertaining to disease and the drugs. He then had to determine the criteria for establishing similarity between the two. After this was done, he had to administer the drug and to observe accurately the result so produced. Organon of Medicine gives us the details of the great therapeutic experiment in a highly systematized manner stretching over fifty years.

As per homeopathy, to apply drugs for therapeutic use, their curative powers should be known. The proving of the drug is the experiment conducted to know these powers and is unique to homoeopathy as they are proved on healthy human beings first, before being applied to the patients. The symptoms thus known are the true record of the curative properties of a drug or the pathogenesis of a drug. Such symptoms are recorded and called as Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

**Single Remedy** - This tenet of classical homeopathy states that only one homeopathic medicine should be prescribed at a time and directs to choose and administer such a single remedy, which is most similar to the symptoms of the sick person. In homeopathy, the drug proving to ascertaining the curative property of a drug is done with a single remedy derived from a single source - primarily plant, mineral or chemical. They are the essence of homeopathy and therefore engage all the principles and concepts that make homoeopathy a comprehensive system of medicine. This was a trend setter at that time when the usual prescriptions contained as many as 26 drugs at a time. Observing this rule helps to avoid confusing and potentially complex remedy interactions.

**Minimum Dose** - The similar remedy selected for a sick person should be prescribed in minimum dose, so that when administered, there is no toxic effect on the body. It just acts as a triggering or catalytic agent to stimulate and strengthen the existing defense
mechanism of the body. It does not need to be repeated frequently. The method of drug dynamisation or potentisation achieved, not only the reduction of drug quantity in each dose of homoeopathic medicine, but also the dynamic power gets increased progressively. This aspect of homoeopathy and the method discovered by Hahnemann 200 years before is to be only evaluated by new researches and studies which are now underway in nanoscience.

**Drug dynamisation or Potentisation** - Drugs are prepared in such a way that they retain maximum medicinal powers without producing any toxic action on the body. It was found experimentally by Dr. Hahnemann that when diluted drugs are powerfully succussed (a specified process in homoeopathy), they develop lasting medicinal powers. This process is continued under predetermined scales and the drugs are marked as 6C, 30C, 200C, 1000C etc., and LM potencies or strength. The method of preparing the drugs by the Master achieved two ideals; (1) - The toxicity of drug used in crude dosage have progressively reduced and (2) - increase the hidden (dynamic) medicinal properties of the drug. In other words, the drugs get dynamised or potentised progressively and evoke its curative properties.

**Concept of Vital Force** - Dr. Hahnemann discovered that the human body is endowed with a force that reacts against the inimical forces, which produce disease. It becomes deranged during illness. Such reactions of the deranged vital force are the cause for the externally expressed signs and symptoms. Dr. Hahnemann has described the concept of vital force in aphorisms 9 to 17 in the Organon of Medicine. Literally speaking "vital" means essential and "force" means energy/ power, thus vital force means "essential energy" or "energy that is essential for life".

The theory of Vital force in homeopathy is a unique philosophy which accepts the existence of a spirit like energy that drives the living organism both in health and disease. This concept has nothing to do with any religious beliefs, but postulates that life is not the mere collection of blood, bone and muscles or a living cell is not just some cytoplasm, mitochondria, nucleus, DNA and RNA. Homeopathy believes that there is an existence of an essential force in every living organism which maintains harmony of the functions and also differentiates the living from the dead. The vital force determines the state of health in that living organism, at mental, physical and spiritual levels.

Based on similarity between the signs and symptoms of disease and that observed of the drugs during drug proving, homeopathic medicine selected and administered, stimulates this failing vital force so that, as Hahnemann said, "it can again take the reins and conduct the system on way to health". Signs and symptoms reveal not only the disturbance within an organism which is usually called the “dis-ease” but also curative remedy, which will set right the problem. In homoeopathy, there is a critical disapproval of all practices aimed at suppression of the manifestation of the disease such as a discharging skin eruption, long-continued diarrhea or nasobronchial excretions as they are often dangerous. Earliest beginning of diseases, much before structural changes in the cells (a diagnosis), could be understood from the symptoms.

Homoeopathic treatment carefully adopted from the time of conception, pregnancy and early formative years of the child claims to free the child of the bad effects of hereditary influences and prevents various types of constitutional disorders in later life.

**Chronic diseases** - Hahnemann observed that in spite of best of treatment through the Law of Similia, certain diseases either did not responds well or recurred after a short interval. After detailed examination of such cases and conducting systematic studies, Hahnemann postulated that in such cases there remained certain fundamental cause which prevent recovery or cure. By "chronic disease" Hahnemann did not mean exactly the same thing as is now generally understood by the phrase - a disease that lasts a long time and is incurable. He called chronic diseases to those diseases which are caused by infection from a chronic miasm.

Based on his experiments, Dr Hahnemann published the book titled “The Chronic Diseases: Their Peculiar Nature and Their Homoeopathic Cure”. A masterly work that compiles the original literature as given by the founder of the healing art. It covers the chronic diseases with their peculiar nature and their homeopathic cure. Detailed work of the basic concepts of miasms is given together with 48 antipsoric remedies with their original provings.

**Concept of Miasm** - *Psora, Syphilis and Sycosis* are the three fundamental causes of all chronic diseases that afflict the human race as discovered by Dr. Hahnemann. He called them miasm. This word is derived from Greek word *miasmos* meaning ‘to pollute’. Syphilis and Sycosis are the venereal and contagious chronic diseases, whereas Psora is a non-venereal chronic disease. Psora is present from
the beginning to the end of life and is the root cause of most of the diseases.

Holistic as well as Individualistic approach in medicine practiced in Homoeopathy - Successful application of the law of similar depends entirely on concepts of individualization and susceptible constitutions. This forms the corner stone of homoeopathy. The concept of individualization demands the understanding of the total response of the living organism to the unfavourable environment. This total response is understood through the signs and symptoms, emotional, intellectual (spiritual) and physical planes where the vital force manifests itself. This is a unique concept of “disease” in homoeopathy. Even though it may sound strange, homoeopathy does not treat disease per se. A homoeopath does not concentrate his therapy on, say arthritis or bronchitis or cancer. In other words, he does not limit his treatment to the painful joints, inflamed bronchi or a malignant growth. Rather, he treats all aspects, mental, emotional and physical of the person who is afflicted with arthritis, bronchitis, cancer etc. Homoeopathy regards each patient as a unique individual; e.g. different person with hepatitis might get a different homoeopathic remedy, each one aimed at the individual's totality of symptoms rather than at his liver alone. The physicians’ interest is not only to alleviate the patients’ present symptoms but also his long-term well being. The difference between the ways two individuals react to a similar cause of disease is an indication of the unique way in which each of them reacts. This uniqueness of the symptoms and reactions brings in the difference in the remedy prescribed to each one of them.

Homoeopathic medicines are prescribed on the basis of Individualization, which is tailoring the remedy according to the individual’s needs. It means every individual is different from others in some way; be it his stature, talking, choices, behavior, or his susceptibility to diseases. Homoeopathic medicines are always prescribed for the complete package i.e., the individual, so naturally the medicine will differ for different persons. The concept of susceptible constitutions is very much a part of the theory of chronic diseases. Hereditary influences and predisposition point to the primary causes of all the diseases, especially the chronic type. Homoeopathic treatment gives us scope of modifying the adverse hereditary influences and predisposition to disease, aiming at better adaptation of the patient to his environment, including his mental process. Thus, homoeopathy is a practice of “constitutional medicine” of a higher order. It has great scope in the field of psychiatry and psychosomatic diseases.

(vii) Sowa-Rig-pa (Amchi Medicine)

“Sowa-Rig-pa”, commonly known as Amchi medicine, is the traditional medicine of many parts of the Himalayan region used mainly by the Tribal and bhot people. Sowa-Rig-pa (Both-Kyi) means ‘science of healing’ and the practitioners of this medicine are known as Amchi. Sowa-Rigpa is originated out of Ayurveda and is based mainly on the Ashtanga Hridaya’ treaty which one of the three main Compendia of Ayurveda, was translated in to Tibetan language in 4th century.

In India, this system of medicine has been popularly practiced in Ladakh and Paddar-Pangay regions of Jammu and Kashmir, Lehul-spli, Pangi, Dharamshala and Kinnar region of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Darjeeling-Kalingpong (West Bengal).

Sowa-Rig-pa is a science, art and philosophy that provide a holistic approach to health care on the basis of harmony and understanding of human being and universe i.e. the environment. It uses diagnostic techniques for examples pulse and urine examination (eight fold examination) and it embraces the key Buddhist principles of altruism, karma and ethics. According to the Amchi system, proper alignment of the three Dosha, seven body Tissue (seven Dhatus) and three excretory products (Malas) in the state of equilibrium constitutes a healthy body. Any disequilibrium in any of these energies leads to disease or ill-health. Amachi medical theory states that everything in the universe is made up of the five basic elements, namely, sa (Earth), chu (Water), me (Fire), rLung (Wind), Nam-mkha (Space). Amchi system is based on the following three Principle Energies -

1. rLung (wind) manifests the nature of Air element. It is characterized as rough, light, cold, subtle, hard and mobile. It is responsible for the physical and mental activities, respiration, expulsion of urine, faces, foetus, menstruation, spitting, burping, speech, gives clarity to sense organs, sustains life by means of acting as a medium between mind and body. This is similar to Vata-dosha of Ayurveda.

2. mKhris-pa (Bile) basically has the nature of fire. It is characterized as oily, sharp, hot, light, fetid, purgative and fluidity. mKhris-pa is responsible for hunger, thirst, digestion and assimilation, maintains body heat, gives lustre to body complexion and provides courage and determination. This is similar to Pitt-dosha of Ayurveda.
(3) Bad-kan (Phlegm) is cold in nature and is characterized as oily, cool, heavy, blunt, smooth, firm and sticky. Bad-kan is responsible for firmness of the body, stability of mind, induces sleep, connects joints, generates tolerance and lubricates the body. This is similar to Kapha-dosha of Ayurveda.

The diagnostic techniques in Sowa-Rigpa include visual observation, touch and interrogation. For treatment of health problems, the system makes use of herbs, minerals, animal products, spring and mineral water, moxibustion mysticism and spiritual power. The medicines are used usually in the form of decoctions, powders, pills and syrups etc. Mantra and tantra components are also very important of Sowa-rig-pa.

B. MISSION, VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF MINISTRY OF AYUSH:

The Mission, Vision and objectives of the Ministry of AYUSH are given below:

Vision

- To position AYUSH as the preferred systems of holistic healthcare for all.

Mission

- To mainstream AYUSH at all levels in the Health Care System.
- To improve access to and quality of Public Health delivery through AYUSH System
- To focus on Promotion of health and prevention of diseases by propagating AYUSH practices.
- Proper enforcement of provisions of Drugs & Cosmetic Act 1940 and Rules framed thereunder relating to the ASU drugs throughout the country.
- To take steps to increase supply of plant-based raw materials for AYUSH Systems.
- To globalize AYUSH Systems.

(ii) Objectives:

- Delivering of AYUSH Services
- Human Resource Development in AYUSH
- Promotion and Propagation of AYUSH Systems
- Research in AYUSH
- Conservation and cultivation of medicinal plants Effective AYUSH Drug Administration
- To promote global acceptance and international cooperation.
- New initiatives in AYUSH.

C. NATIONAL MEDICINAL PLANTS BOARD (NMPB):

The resource base of AYUSH medicines is largely plants. Increasing global interest in natural remedies has increased the demand for medicinal plants which are mainly sourced from the wild areas. This has led to the emergence of a number of issues like sustainability, conservation, cultivation, quality assurance, protection of Traditional Knowledge, issues related to access and benefit sharing etc. To coordinate all these matters relating to medicinal plants, Government of India has established the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) under erstwhile Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. NMPB is the apex national body which coordinates all matters relating to medicinal plants in the country. The Board was established in November 2000 and acts as advisory body to the concerned Ministries, Departments and Agencies in strategic planning for medicinal plants related initiatives and to take measures to provide financial support to programmes relating to conservation, cultivation and the all-round development of the medicinal plants sector.

As per the recent study conducted, the demand for medicinal plants is increasing at the rate of 7% per year with an estimated consumption of 5 lakh MT in a year in 2015. The study also highlighted that around 1192 varieties of medicinal plants are under trade and about 242 are highly traded in volume (more than 100 MT). The study also highlighted that the major source of supply is from wild, while the concerted efforts of NMPB has resulted in bringing in cultivation of around 50 species in practice. There are around 20 species which are cultivated in large scale which brought-up
the source of supply from cultivation source upto 40% by volume of trade.

Schemes of NMPB

- Currently, NMPB is implementing the Scheme viz., Central Sector Scheme for Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants.

Objectives of the Scheme

- To promote \textit{in-situ} / \textit{ex-situ} conservation of medicinal plants.
- To promote R&D on medicinal plants, storage and processing etc.
- To promote quality assurance and standardization through development of Good Agriculture Practices (GAP), Good Collection Practices (GCP), and Good Storage Practices (GSP).
- To promote sustainable harvesting protocols of medicinal plants from forest areas and certification thereof.
- To support survey, inventory and documentation of medicinal plants
- Creating Gene banks/ Seed orchards.
- Promote capacity building and human resource development.
- To undertake Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities within the country and abroad.
- Function as clearinghouse of information on medicinal plants.

Important Achievements under the Central Sector Scheme during 2016-17 is as detailed below:

- Re-afforestation/Conservation of Medicinal Plants in 6,912.32 hectares in Forest Areas:
  - 4,810.17 hectares under Resource Augmentation.
  - 2,102.15 hectares under establishment of 21 Medicinal Plants Conservation and Development Areas (MPCDAs).
  - 60 No. of JFMCs / BMC / VFMC / Van Panchayats supported
- Setting up of Herbal Gardens, School Herbal Gardens and Home Herbal Gardens.
- Supported Research Studies in the field of:
  - Bioactivity guided fractionation and isolation studies
  - Identification of elite molecules and Bio-prospecting.
  - Ethno-medical exploration, documentation, digitization etc.
  - Identification of substitutes / adulterants for traded medicinal plants.
  - Study in phytochemical variations, within available genotypes, chemotypes, exotypes etc.
  - Production of Quality Planting Materials.
  - Development of Agro-technology and Post-Harvest Management of Medicinal Plants.
  - Marketing, econometrics and issues related to medicinal plants.
  - Development of DNA barcoding, spectrometry HPLC method etc. for Phyto-constituents and validation of these methods.
  - Geospatial approach and mapping.
  - Development of Biotechnological Techniques (BT) and Information Technology (IT) based Tools applications.
  - Insect / Pest management through bio-control and Quality assessment and evaluation of pesticides and heavy metals.

Other important activities

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

Financial assistance is being provided to State Medicinal Plants Boards for their day-to-day activities including the monitoring of sanctioned projects. At present 36 State Medicinal Plants Boards (Annexure - I) are working in different states to implement the activities of NMPB.

(ii) Involvement of third party Monitoring and Evaluation of project sanctioned by NMPB:

NMPB has initiated 100% monitoring of all projects under the Central Sector Scheme for Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants (except Research & Development (R&D)) through third party for three different groups of states and are in the process of carrying out the Monitoring and Evaluation work. This helps NMPB to assess the status of utilization of fund for the purpose it was given to the grantee.
Good Agriculture Practices and Good Field Collection Practices and Certification

The quality of AYUSH products is critically dependent upon the quality of raw material used for their manufacture. The quality of raw material used, is generally assessed with reference to the adoption of Good Agricultural & Collection Practices. The NMPB has already evolved guidelines on Good Agricultural and Collection Practices (GACPs) based on WHO guidelines.

The National Medicinal Plants Board has developed the Certification Standards and Procedures and Scheme of Certification through Quality Council of India (QCI). Under the Scheme, any producer / collector / group of producers or collectors can obtain a certification from a designated Certification Body (CB) and will be under regular surveillance of the certification body.

The Voluntary Certification in the field of Medicinal Plants Sector would go a long way in improving the quality of raw material to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) industry & other sister industries.

To promote GAP / GFCP compliance, NMPB in co-ordination with DMAPR has developed a training module and the process of training 100 master trainers drawn from various parts of the Country is in progress. These master trainers will train the stake-holders involved in collection and cultivation of Medicinal Plants in their respective States.

Research & Publications:

More than twenty-five research papers were published during 2016-17.

(v) Fund Release:

The special campaign for U. C. liquidation has enabled to release of an amount of Rs.49.32 crore during 2016-17 under the Central Sector Scheme for Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants of NMPB.

Livelihood Support initiatives:

As an important strategic livelihood initiative during the year 2016-17, NMPB has been able to bring greater focus on income augmentation of grass-root communities through value addition / marketing of Medicinal Plants. 60 JFMCs / VFMCs / BMCs / EDCs were supported under this component.

Support Market Linkages:

1. National Policy of Medicinal Plants of India

NMPB in collaboration with Federation on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Stakeholders (FEDMAPS), New Delhi had organized an International Symposium on “Drafting of National Policy for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants of India” on 19th & 20th January, 2017. The purpose of said event was to draft the National Policy Document of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) of India.

The next review meeting is proposed to finalize the Draft of “National Policy of Medicinal Plants”.

2. "e-charak": a virtual market place for Medicinal Plants

NMPB in collaboration with CDAC-Hyderabad, NMPB has launched an online virtual platform ‘www.e-charak.in’ which is also a mobile application i.e. “e-charak”. This app could be downloaded through Google play store in any android mobile phone.

“e-charak” supports 7 languages viz. English, Hindi, Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Marathi and Assamese. The portal is also providing the information regarding the NMPB schemes along with the directory of ASU drug manufactures. The portal is linked with “Indian Medicinal Plants Database” prepared by NMPB and FRLHT, Bangalore; online database of medicinal plants, created by NMPB and CCRAS, New Delhi and AYUSH research portal of Ministry of AYUSH. The portal also provided the information about the agro-technology of 102 medicinal plants along with tips of Post-Harvest Management. A real-time chat option (9 AM to 5.50 PM) is also added to facilitated the users. Recently a dynamic price information module added to pictorially depict price data of important medicinal plants.

3. Collection of mandi price of high demanded Medicinal Plants

In collaboration with Federation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Stakeholders (FEDMAPS), New Delhi, NMPB has been sourcing the monthly Mandi price of 50 high demanded medicinal plants from 10 major herbal mandies of India. These monthly prices
helped the growers / buyers to take decision with informed choice. This successful initiative has been now expanded further by sourcing the monthly mandi prices for 100 high demanded medicinal plants from 25 major manides.

4. Online submission of schedule TA form

NMPB has launched an online platform for submission of schedule TA form for all the ASU manufactures. The online platform will be facilitated the hassle free submission of the information regarding the raw material consumed by all the ASU manufactures in the form of Schedule TA.

viii) Regional Centers:

NMPB is in the process of setting-up of six Regional Centers in different regions of the country. These Centers would act as regional one stop window for information on medicinal plants for the region. It would also co-ordinate on behalf of NMPB, various matters related to medicinal plants in the region.

ix) Raw Drug Repositories:

NMPB has initiated a process for the development of a National Raw Drug Repository (NRDR) and Eight (8) region based Regional Raw Drug Repositories (RRDR) in respect of raw drugs being used in the ASU & H Systems of medicine. In this regard, a committee of experts on the subject have been set-up to guide, steer and monitor the progress of establishment of Raw Drug Repositories at the National and Regional levels.

x) Conference on Agro technology:

NMPB has supported for “National Conference of Agro-technology and Profitable Marketing of Tropical Medicinal and Aromatic Plants” to Society for Conservation and Resource Development of Medicinal Plants, New Delhi during the year 2016-17.

The National Conference was held on 16th & 17th February 2017 at Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. The deliberations of the two days conference were planned under five technical sessions. A total number of 16 lead speakers, 22 oral speakers and 32 posters were presented during the two days of the event.

xi) 365 days campaign on Medicinal Plants:

As desired by PM Office, a 365 days campaign on Medicinal Plants “to spread awareness” has been launched by NMPB at Jaipur on 20th and 21st August 2016. The objectives of 365 days Campaign are indicated below:

- To generate awareness about the importance of medicinal plants in masses.
- Plantation of medicinal plants in community, government and private land and
- Involvement of State Government, local people, NGO, Students, Civil Society, other stakeholders of medicinal plants and people’s representatives in the activities relating to medicinal plants.

Accordingly, all the State Medicinal Plants Boards (SMPBs), Forest Departments, Self-Help Groups, Research Councils of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathy etc. were asked to participate actively and to undertake the objectives of 365 days National Campaign on Medicinal Plants (MPs).

The SMPBs are being provided with the Nucleus Centre Grant-in-aid for the maintenance of SMPBs and its proper functioning. These funds were also used for running the 365 days National Campaign on Medicinal Plants in the States.

States like Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan and Telangana have carried out the activities under the campaign. Other States are also getting involved in the campaign gradually.

xii) Namami Ganga:

The Ministry of Water Resources has signed a joint Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with seven Ministries to carry forward Multi-sectoral activities to rejuvenate the sacred river “Ganga”. Ministry of AYUSH is one of the signatories of the MoU. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) has been nominated as a nodal officer to represent the Ministry. The Ministry of AYUSH is mandated to take up promotional activities of medicinal plants in the catchment area and along banks of the river in the form of conservation (in-situ / ex-situ) and cultivation of medicinal plants and establishment of herbal gardens as per the provisions in the Scheme Guidelines of NMPB.

NMPB is continuously receiving project proposals on medicinal plant Conservation, Research, Herbal Garden, Training and awareness
program etc. from States (Uttarakhand, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Bihar) through which the Ganga continues to flow from Uttar Pradesh to Sagar Island (WB). To achieve the assigned target NMPB is constantly giving support to such projects as per Scheme guidelines for rejuvenation of River Ganga.

To create awareness among common people inhabited along both sides of the entire stretch of River Ganga, a small booklet “Home Herbal Garden - A step for healthy life” was released on 06th June 2017. The booklet contains brief description of common medicinal plants along with their utilities which is creating general awareness and motivating general public to grow common medicinal plants in their own neighborhood.

• List of Publication during 2016-17 to till (October 2017):


2. News-letter, NMPB: News about medicinal plants (Half Yearly), NMPB has started publishing its own news-letter which is aimed at awareness creation on NMPB activities amongst the stakeholders.

3. Approved Farmers training to the 21 states under NAM scheme under Medicinal Plants component.


5. Published a booklet on “Glimpses of diversified farming with Medicinal plants in NE state of India”.

6. An article published on the event entitled “National campaign and seminar on medicinal plants” in “Outlook Magazine”.

7. An article published on “Comiphora wightii- an important Medicinal Plants of Ayurvedic Formulation” in “Horticulture Magazine”.

8. Published a brochure on “National Campaign” for Medicinal plants.

9. Published a brochure on “Medicinal Plants Component “under NAM scheme.

10. Abstract booklet published during the Jaipur Seminar.

11. 32 pamphlets developed for Agro technologies of Medicinal Plants to aware the farmers about the cultivation of Medicinal plants.

C. RESEARCH COUNCILS:

The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy (CCRIMH) was established in 1969 to carry out research in Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Yoga and Homoeopathy under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Later, in 1978, this composite Council was dissolved to pave the way for the formation of four independent Research Councils, one each for Ayurveda and Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathy and Yoga and Naturopathy. The four successor Research Councils were established as autonomous organizations registered under Societies Act, to initiate, guide, develop and coordinate scientific research, both fundamental and applied, in different aspects of their respective systems. The Research Councils, which are fully financed by the Government of India, are the apex bodies for scientific research in the concerned systems of medicine. The research activities of the Research Councils are monitored and reviewed periodically in order to ensure that the research is focused and that it is undertaken in a time bound manner. The outputs of the research studies are disseminated among educationists, researchers, physicians, manufacturers and the common man.

(i) Central Council for Research in Ayurveda Sciences (CCRAS):

The Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic sciences (CCRAS), an autonomous body under Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India is apex body in India for undertaking, coordinating, formulating, developing and promoting research on scientific lines in Ayurvedic sciences. The 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. The research activities of the Council include Medicinal Plant Research (Medico-ethno Botanical Survey, Pharmacognosy and Tissue Culture), Drug Standardization, Pharmacological Research, Clinical Research, Literary Research & Documentation. The extension activities include Tribal Health Care Research Programme (THCRP);
National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS); Health Care Services extended through Swasthya Rakshan Programme linked with Swachha Bharat and Ayurveda Mobile Health Care Programme under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP). The Council is also engaged in Information, Education and communication (IEC) activities through publication and distribution of Literatures & participation in Health Mela/Exhibitions in India and abroad.

The main objectives comprise:
1. The formulation of aims and patterns of research on scientific lines in Ayurvedic sciences.
2. To undertake any research or other programmes in Ayurvedic sciences.
3. The prosecution of and assistance in research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of diseases.
4. To initiate, aid, develop and co-ordinate scientific research in different aspects, fundamental and applied of Ayurvedic sciences and to promote and assist institutions of research for the study of diseases, their prevention, causation and remedy.
5. To finance enquiries and researches for the furtherance of objects of the Central Council.
6. To exchange information with other institutions, associations and societies interested in the objects similar to those of the Central Council and specially in observation and study of diseases in East and in India in particular.
7. To prepare, print, publish and exhibit any papers, posters, pamphlets, periodicals and books for furtherance of the objects of the Central Council and contribute to such literature.
8. To undertake R & D Consultancy projects and transfer of patents on drugs and process to industry.
10. To undertake international and interagency collaboration.

Activities and Achievements (April, 2017 to September, 2017)

1. Clinical Research
   (i) Intra Mural Clinical Research Programme: Under Clinical Research, 2 IMR projects on 2 diseases/conditions viz. Type II Diabetes Mellitus and Essential Hypertension have been completed and 16 Projects on 14 diseases/conditions viz. Psoriasis, Essential Hypertension, Urolithiasis, Uterine Fibroids, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Haemorrhoids, Osteoarthritis, Gout, Osteopenia/Osteoporosis, Obesity, Iron Deficiency Anaemia, Menopausal Syndrome, Cervical Spondylosis and Cognitive Deficit are in progress.
   (iii) Outreach Activities
      - Tribal Health Care Research Program: During the reported period under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Tribal Health Care Research Program was implemented through 15 CCRAS centres in 14 States. A total 63559 tribal population has been covered and 54 LHTs/ folk claims were collected.
      - Swasthya Rakshan Programme: This programme has been executed through 21 CCRAS Institutes in 19 states. A total 108 villages/colonies covered through 1865 tours and medical aid provided to 50476 patients. During these tours, awareness about hygiene was also provided to the peoples.
      - Ayurveda Mobile Health Care Programme under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP): This programme has
been executed through 20 CCRAS institutes in 18 states. A total 86873 Scheduled Castes population has been surveyed, 102 villages/colonies covered through 1934 tours in 18 states and medical aid provided to 43713 scheduled castes patients. During these tours, awareness about hygiene was also provided to the peoples.

- AYUSH-NPCDCS Programme: Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, Ministry of Ayush in collaboration with Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has implemented and executed a programme viz. Integration of AYUSH (Ayurveda) component with NPCDCS (National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases & Stroke) programme in the identified districts of 3 states viz. Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Surendranagar (Gujarat) and Gaya (Bihar) to cater health care services and reduce the burden of NCDs by combining the strength of Ayurveda and Yoga. The programme was launched during Jan/Feb 2016 and continuing in 2 districts viz. Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Surendranagar (Gujarat) whereas a Gaya (Bihar) the programme was launched on April 2016.

The aforesaid programme is now successfully functional in 52 centres (49 CHCs and 3 District Hospitals) of the all 3 identified districts, through AYUSH-NPCDCS Clinic/Lifestyle modification Clinics, established for prevention and management of selected NCDs by Ayurvedic intervention, Lifestyle modifications and Yoga Advice. So far, 95396 patients have been screened for selected Non Communicable Disease, out of which 14688 patients have been enrolled for selected NCDs under this programme. The number of yoga classes conducted are 11722, and the number of yoga participants who attended the classes are 105858. The number of outreach camps conducted are 923 and the number of patients screened in Outreach camps are 84639.

- Ayurvedic Health Centres under North East Plan: The Ayurvedic Health Centres under NE Plan has been initiated in 20 centres in 3 States. In Assam a total 27819 patients were attended at 10 Ayurvedic Health Centres through RARIGID, Guwahati, in Sikkim a total 9415 patients were attended at 4 Ayurvedic Health Centres through RARI, Gangtok and in Arunachal Pradesh a total 11558 patients were attended at 6 Ayurvedic Health Centres through RARI, Itanagar.

2. Medicinal Plant Research: 04 IMR Projects has been completed and 17 IMR projects are in progress. Besides this, 7 Medico-ethno botanical tours were conducted and 193 herbarium specimens were added. 114 crude drugs were collected and 42 folk claims were documented.

3. Drug Standardization: Quality assessment work on 6 coded/claim compound formulations and shelf life studies on 4 drugs are in progress. Shelf life studies on one drugs completed. Development of novel chromatographic & spectroscopic methods for one Pharmacopoeial drug is completed. 6 IMR Projects completed and 4 Intra Mural Research (IMR) projects are in progress.

4. Pharmacological Research: 2 IMR Projects study completed and report under evaluation. Besides this, 15 IMR Projects are in progress.

5. Documentation and Publication: Under Literary Research 2 IMR Projects have been completed and 5 IMR projects are in progress. During the reporting period, Monograph entitled “Medico-Botany of Andaman & Nicobar Islands: Recent Study” has been published. Besides, two periodical i.e. Journal of Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (JRAS) and Journal of Drug Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (JDRAS) and CCRAS News Bulletin have also been published periodically.

6. Seminar/Workshop: Council organized 3 different Seminar/Workshop i.e. A one day
brainstorming Session on “Mother & Child Health” was organized by Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Mother and Child Health, Nagpur, CCRAS on 22nd April, 2017; A one day brainstorming Session on “Skin diseases” was organized by Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin disorders, Vijayawada, CCRAS on 22nd April, 2017 and a five day training workshop on Basics of Bio-Medical Research was organized for CCRAS scientists from 25th to 29th September, 2017 at AYUSH Auditorium, CCRAS Headquarters, Janakpuri, New Delhi.

7. IEC/National/State Arogya Fair/EXPO etc.: Council actively participated in 13 National/ States level Arogya Fair/EXPO etc. in different States of the Country through its institutes. Display of Council’s achievements, display & sale of Council’s publications and free Distribution of Publicity material/brochures were the activities of the Council during the events. Besides this, Clinics as well as Lectures were also arranged for the visitors during the events.

8. Memorandum of Understanding: An MoU was signed between CCRAS and Akums drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd. on 2nd May 2017.

9. Important Foreign Visit of Council’s Officers: Director General, CCRAS and other Council Officers were visited 3 Countries i.e USA, Israel and Germany for participating in different International Conferences on the Science of Botanicals /Seminar of Indian System of Medicine/International Ayurveda Symposium and Bio International Convention.

(ii) Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS):

Siddha System of Medicine is an ancient system of Medicine for prevention and cure of diseases and healthy living of human beings. Siddha system of Medicine is based on mukkutram namely Vazhi (Vatham), Azhal (Pitham) and Iyam (Kabam).

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 is done through examination of tongue, colour, study of voice, eyes, touch, motion, urine, pulse of body and status of the digestion of individual patients. The strength of the Siddha system lies in providing very effective treatment in the case of psoriasis, neuromuscular and skeletal disorders, joint disorders, chronic liver disorders, benign prostate hypertrophy, bleeding piles, peptic ulcer and various kinds of dermatological disorders.

The other areas of strength are Varmam, Thokkanam and Kayakalpam procedures. Varmam (Pressure manipulation therapy) is special kind of treatment in Siddha System and specific points being manipulated by pressure with the finger and the pain is relieved and the restricted movement becomes free and active. Thokkanam is another type of treatment which includes applying oil on the area of swelling and pain and doing massage so that the neuromuscular and musculoskeletal pain and swelling is relieved. Kayakalpam is a special medicine for longevity to keep one always young and energetic by taking simple herbs like ginger with honey.

Central Council for Research in Siddha is an apex body for the formulation, co-ordination and scientific validation of Siddha System of Medicine and was established as a separate Research Council w.e.f. September 2010. The research activities of CCRS are carried out through 7 peripheral Institutes / Units in the State of Tamilnadu, Kerala and Bengaluru and the Union Territories of Puducherry and New Delhi. These units include 1. Siddha Central Research Institute in Chennai 2. Siddha Regional Research Institutes in Puducherry and Thiruvananthapuram 3. Siddha Clinical Research Units in Palayamkottai, New Delhi and Bengaluru, 4. Siddha Medicinal Plants Garden in Mettur. This is inclusive of two attached hospitals at Chennai and Puducherry. The council concentrates on finding effective and low cost remedies for various disease conditions through systematic research. The research activities of the council include clinical research, fundamental research, drug research and literary research.

For the year 2016-17, in clinical research, under IMR scheme, four projects were approved and the fund has been sanctioned to the respective institutes. Out of four, 1 project is multicentric. IEC approval was obtained at all the centres. Preparation of trial drug has been completed. The purchase of equipments is in process.

Pharmacognostical studies on ten single drugs and two compound formulations have been
completed. Standardization of thirty single drugs and four compound formulations has been completed.

In Medicinal Plants cultivation, seven Survey tours have been completed. One folklore claim has been documented. A project under IMR scheme “Digitization and compilation of herbarium and folklore claims of survey of medicinal plants unit - Siddha at Palayamkottai” and Medico ethno-botanical study of Palamalai, Salem district have been approved and fund sanctioned. The projects are in progress. Execution of NMPB project is in progress.

In Literary Research and Documentation, Monograph on Nilavembu Kudineer chooranam, Monograph on DS Chooranam, Siddhar Kaya Karpam - Tamil version and Simple Home Remedies - Tamil version - books have been published. Four books are ready for printing. Glimpses of Naadi” was published in the Brainstorming session on Naadi organized by Central Council for Research in Siddha and Centre for advanced research and development, Vels University. 600 e-books / Pdf are added in the e-Library. The following four IMR projects have been approved and sanctioned fund. Development of Siddha Treatment Guidelines for Selected Non - Communicable Diseases (DSTGNC), Vernacular Name Encyclopaedia of Siddha Drugs mentioned in Siddha Materia Medica (Gunapadam) (VERNAES), Siddha Encyclopaedia & Android Application for Research Community and Health care institutions (T.V. Sambasivam Pillai Medical Dictionary) (SEARCHi) and Database of Siddha preparations for certain diseases mentioned in the enlisted literatures of drugs and cosmetics act 1940 - The projects are in progress. One IMR project has been approved by the Scientific Advisory Board and waiting for sanction of fund. Generated Fund from LRDD - ₹.147673. Library management software is in progress. Six articles have been uploaded in the AYUSH research portal.

The Siddha Pharmacopoeia Committee with the mandate of establishing quality parameters for Siddha drugs and formulations is working under the auspices of the Ministry of AYUSH. It is currently functioning in CCRS Hqtrs. 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.

(iii) Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM):

The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India. The Council was established on 30 March 1978 under Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860. However, it started functioning independently from 10 January 1979. The main objectives of the Council are as follows:

- 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 articles, posters, pamphlets, periodicals and books for furtherance of the objectives of the Council and to contribute to such literature

The Council’s research programmes comprise clinical research, drug standardization research, literary research and survey and cultivation of medicinal plants. Besides, research oriented extension health services and Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities are also part of the Council’s programme. Swasthya Rakshan and integration of Unani Medicine in National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) are also continued at different centres of the Council. The Council has continued M.D. and Ph.D. programmes in Unani Medicine which was started in the previous year. Research activities are being carried out through a network of
23 Institutes / Units functioning in different parts of the country. These include the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central Research Institutes of Unani Medicine (CRIUMs)</th>
<th>02</th>
<th>Hyderabad and Lucknow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Research Institutes of Unani Medicine (RRIUMs)</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>Chennai, Bhuban, Patna, Aligarh, Mumbai, Srinagar, Kolkata and New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Research Centres of Unani Medicine (RRCUMs)</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Allahabad and Silchar (Assam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Research Units (CRUs)</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>Bangalore, Meerut, Bhopal, Bikanpur, Kurnool and Edathala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Research Pilot Project</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Imphal (Manipur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Standardisation Research Institute (DSRI)</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Ghaziabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Standardisation Research Unit (DSRU)</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Research Unit (Chem. RU)</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Aligarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakim Ajmal Khan Institute for Literary &amp; Historical Research in Unani Medicine (HAKILHRUM)</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apart from the above centres, two extension centres of Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine are also functioning one each at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (RML), Hospital and Deen Dayal Upadhyay (DDU), Hospital in New Delhi. An extension centre of Regional Research Centre, Silchar is functioning at Karimganj (Assam). Besides, three Unani OPDs are also functioning - one each at All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA), New Delhi, a Unani Speciality & Regimenal Therapy Centre at Hakim Ajmal Khan Institute for Literary & Historical Research in Unani Medicine at Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi and an AYUSH Wellness Centre (Unani Wing) at the President Estate, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.

Under the clinical research programme pre-clinical safety evaluation studies, open label trials, multi-centric randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and comparative controlled trials are continued with a view to develop safe and effective Unani treatments in different disease conditions. Besides, clinical validation studies on Unani Pharmacopoeial formulations are also continued to validate the safety and efficacy of these formulations in different diseases conditions. Collaborative studies are also continued with other scientific organizations / institutions in different areas.

Research projects on the fundamentals correlating the concept of humours and temperaments with physiological, bio-chemical, molecular and genetics aspect in the healthy subjects and diseased person in the causation of the disease are also continued. Validation of various Unani regimenal therapies including; Hijama (Cupping) and Insal-i-Allaq (Leeching) are also being conducted in different diseases conditions.

In the area of drug standardization research, work on development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for method of manufacturing compound formulations followed by developing their Pharmacopoeial standard is continued. Besides, standardization of single drugs is being done. The monographs of the drugs finalized for SOPs are being incorporated in the Unani Pharmacopoeia of India for single drugs as well as compound formulations in the respective UPI part - I and UPI part - II respectively after the approval of UPC/PCIM. Shelf life studies on Unani drugs are continued with a view to establish the expiry of the drugs. Work on redesigning of dosage form of Unani drugs is continued to make it more palatable and acceptable.

In the literary research programme, collation, editing and translation of classical Unani books are continued. Besides, reprinting of out of print classical books is also being undertaken. Disease-wise database of information available in the Unani classics is being compiled and published. Work on compilation of standard treatment guidelines of Unani medicine and disease based literature on preventive and promotive aspects of the diseases are also being published.

In the area of survey & cultivation of medicinal plants, the Council is busy undertaking ethnobotanical explorations of different forest areas, collecting information on available medicinal flora besides collecting information on medicinal folk claims from different tribes in the region so as to develop a database of information for further studies. Experimental and field scale cultivation of some important medicinal plants is also being undertaken at the Council’s herb gardens. Work on digitization of herbarium sheets is continued with a view to maintain the herbarium sheets in e-form.
With a view to provide Unani treatments to the patients, the Council conduct General OPD and also specific geriatric and MCH / RCH OPDs at its clinical centres. This also helps in getting the research feedbacks. These facilities are available at all the clinical centres of the Council. Besides, 10 mobile units attached to different adopted pockets in rural areas urban slums and SC/ST pockets. Health awareness is also created among the masses through health lectures, group meeting school health programme and distribution of published literature.

Under Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities, the Council organizes conferences, seminars, workshops with a view to disseminate the research outcomes to the practitioners, scholars, students and faculty members of Unani colleges. Besides, the Council also participate in health exhibitions, health camps and AROGYAs with a view to propagate the system among the masses in the country and abroad.

The Council is actively engaged in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Swasthya Rakshan / Parikshan programme and integration of Unani Medicine in National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) and is implementing it through the institutes functioning under the Council in different parts of the country.

Post graduate education leading to award of *Mahire Tib* [M.D. (Unani)] in two disciplines viz., Moalijat (Medicine) and Ilmul Advia (Pharmacology) has recently been started at Central Research Institute of Unani Medicine (CRIUM), Hyderabad and Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine (RRIUUM), Srinagar. Besides Ph.D. programme in these two disciplines has also been started at Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.

(iii) Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN):

The Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN) is an autonomous institution for Research and Development in Yoga and Naturopathy established in 1978 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Council is fully funded by Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India. As per the Memorandum of Association, the objectives of the Council are as under:-

i. Formulation of aims and patterns of research on scientific lines in Yoga & Naturopathy.

ii. Undertake any education, training, research and other programmes in Yoga & Naturopathy.

iii. Prosecution of and assistance in research, propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of diseases.

iv. Initiate, aid, develop and coordinate scientific research in different aspects, fundamental and applied of Yoga and Naturopathy and to promote and assist institutions of research for the study of diseases, their prevention, causation and remedy.

v. Prepare, print, publish and exhibit any papers, posters, pamphlets, periodicals and books for furtherance of the objects of the Central Council and to contribute to such literature.

vi. Offer prizes and grant of scholarships, including travelling scholarships in furtherance of the objects of the Central Council.

1. Establishment of Post Graduate Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy Education and Research (PGIYNER)

The Council is in the process of establishing two Post Graduate Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy Education and Research (PGIYNER) with 200 bedded Yoga and Naturopathy hospital at the following places:

Karnataka

(i) Post Graduate Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy Education and Research (PGIYNER), Nagamangala, Karnataka: 1st phase of construction work on 15 acres of cost free land provided by Govt. of Karnataka has been completed. The 2nd phase of construction work of CRI (now PGIYNER) has been assigned to M/s NPCC is in progress.

Haryana

(ii) Post Graduate Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy Education and Research (PGIYNER), Devarkhana, Jhajjar, Haryana: First phase of construction work on 10 acres of cost free land provided by Govt. of Haryana has been completed. The 2nd phase of construction
work of CRI (now PGIYNER) has been assigned to M/s NPCC is in progress. The Govt. of Haryana has provided 10 acres of additional land adjacent to the existing land on free of cost basis for Post Graduate Institute.

1. Establishment of central research institutes of yoga and naturopathy

Delhi

(i) Central Research Institute of Yoga & Naturopathy (CRIYN), Rohini, Delhi: Council is running 20 bedded Indoor Hospital from 27th April, 2016. Treatments such as Mud Therapy, Hydro Therapy, Masso Therapy and Diet Therapy etc. are being provided. The response of the patients is encouraging. Regular Yoga classes are conducted on all working days for the benefit of public. The participants are taught asana, pranayama, meditative practices and simple cleansing procedures like Jal Neti etc.

(ii) Central Research Institute of Yoga & Naturopathy (CRIYN), Bhubaneswar, Odisha: 20 acre premium free land has been registered in the name of the Council and funds have been released to the CPWD, Bhubaneswar for construction of boundary wall, walking track etc. Demarcation of the allotted land has been completed. However, construction work could not be commenced due to resistance of the villagers.

(iii) Central Research Institute of Yoga & Naturopathy (CRIYN), West Bengal: In principle approval of competent authority for setting up of a CRIYN including 100 bedded hospital of Yoga & Naturopathy has been obtained and conveyed to Government of West Bengal. Formal transfer of land in the name of CCRYN by Govt. of West Bengal is awaited.

(iv) Central Research Institute of Yoga & Naturopathy (CRIYN), Jaipur, Rajasthan: The Government of Rajasthan has offered 13.5 acres premium free land for establishment of CRIYN including 100 bedded hospital of Yoga & Naturopathy. Approval of competent authority is conveyed to the Govt. of Rajasthan. Formal transfer of land in the name of CCRYN by Govt. of Rajasthan is awaited.

(v) Central Research Institute of Yoga & Naturopathy (CRIYN), Vijaywada, Andhra Pradesh: The Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered 25 acres cost free land for establishment of CRIYN including 100 bedded hospital of Yoga & Naturopathy at Vijaywada, Andhra Pradesh. Approval of competent authority is conveyed to the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. Formal transfer of land in the name of CCRYN by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh is awaited.

2. Yoga and Naturopathy OPDs

In order to popularize Yoga and Naturopathy systems, the Council has been providing Yoga & Naturopathy OPD services at following places:

1. Head Quarter
2. Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi
3. Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi
4. Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospital, New Delhi
5. University College of Medical Sciences, Dilshad Garden, Delhi
6. Ch. Brahm Prakash Ayurved Charak Sansthan, Khera Dabar, Delhi
7. Pt. B. D. Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak,

Disease wise total no. of patients treated in OPDs run by CCRYN (2016-17)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Diseases</th>
<th>Total No. of Patients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>9630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Diabetes Mellitus II</td>
<td>8630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>6751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Osteo Arthritis</td>
<td>7996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lumbar Spondylosis</td>
<td>6453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gastritis</td>
<td>6596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>4580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>4971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cervical Spondylosis</td>
<td>5661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Anxiety and Depression</td>
<td>4565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>65833</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Propagational activities

The Council undertakes various activities relating to promotion, propagation and dissemination of scientific knowledge of Yoga & Naturopathy for the benefit of researchers and common public either directly or in collaboration with other organizations. Brief description of these activities is given below:

2nd international day of yoga-2017

I. One month yoga training camp in all districts of India

The Council celebrated 2nd International Day of Yoga by organising One Month Yoga Training Camp from 21st May to 21st June 2016 in all district of India with help of Govt./Non-Govt. institutions working in the field of Yoga/health. A token reimbursement grant of Rs.1.00 lakh per district was given to selected institutions for this purpose. In comparison to last year's International Day of Yoga, larger number of people participation was observed this year. More than 8.00 lakh people got benefitted from these programmes.

II. One month free yoga training programme in residential areas of 10 major cities

In view of creating a buzz about in every nook and corner of the country, the Council organised One Month Yoga Training Camps from 21st May to 21st June, 2016 to celebrate International Day of Yoga at 100 locations each in 10 major cities of the country with the help of eminent Yoga and Naturopathy institutions/ universities by providing a financial support of Rs.12.00 lakh per city. More than 2.40 lakh people got benefitted from these programmes.

III. Yoga Fest Scheme-2016

The Council formulated scheme of organising three days Yoga Festival in 10 prominent cities of the country by providing a financial support of Rs.30.00 lakh per city through eminent Yoga and Naturopathy institutions/ universities. Many activities such as Yoga competitions, Quiz competitions, talks on health related issues by inviting leading experts of Yoga as resource persons, Live Yoga demonstration, Exhibition, Workshops etc. were organised during the Yoga Fest. Participation of various other Yoga and Naturopathy organisations was also seen in the Yoga Fest.

IV National Awareness Programme on Yoga & Diabetes - 2016

Hon'ble Prime Minister, while addressing the 2nd International day of Yoga celebration at Chandigarh emphasised on mitigating Diabetes through Yoga. He firmly believed that Diabetes can surely be controlled through Yoga. Taking clue from the Hon'ble Prime Minister's address, Ministry of AYUSH initiated several programmes for creating awareness about the role of Yoga in the prevention and management of Diabetes mellitus. A nationwide awareness programme for creating awareness about the potential of Yoga regime in managing Diabetes was launched on 2nd October, 2016.

The Council organised one day Yoga Awareness Programme on 2nd October, 2016 at five locations in each of the districts of the country by involving the Govt. Departments/ Autonomous Bodies/ Universities/ NGOs/ Voluntary Organizations by extending financial assistance @ 10,000/- per location for undertaking activities such as organising lecturer on role of Yoga in Diabetes, Yoga demonstration to control diabetes and blood test etc. total 1308 Yoga and Diabetes camps were organised in 279 districts and more than 1.40 lakh people got benefitted from this programme.

Yoga protocol for diabetes

In response to Hon'ble Prime Minister's call to mitigate Diabetes through Yoga, Ministry of AYUSH initiated several programmes for creating awareness about the role of Yoga in the prevention and management of Diabetes Mellitus. Ministry constituted a committee of experts for preparing a Yoga protocol for control of Diabetes under the chairmanship of Dr. H R. Nagendra, Chancellor, SVYASA, Bengaluru. The Council published Yoga Protocol for control of Diabetes which was released by Hon’ble Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi on 2nd October, 2016.

Participation in arogya/ exhibition/ health mela
The Council actively participates and showcases therapeutic potential and treatment modalities of Yoga & Naturopathy in the Arogya and other health fairs organised by the Ministry of AYUSH all over the country for creating awareness and propagation of these traditional time tested health care systems. The activities carried out in such events during the year under report were following:

1. Live Yoga demonstration.
2. Exhibition of Yoga & Naturopathy modalities through posters and translites.
3. Free distribution IEC material.
5. Free Consultation.
6. T.V. show of Yoga & Naturopathy modalities and treatments.

Special campaign on yoga & naturopathy in north eastern states

Special Awareness Campaign on Yoga & Naturopathy was organised in the North Eastern States by conducting a series of State level Seminars in association with the help of respective State Govt. The objective of the campaign was to create awareness towards health benefits of Yoga and Naturopathy systems. The details of the events organised is given hereunder:

Meghalaya

1. A three days Seminar on Yoga and Naturopathy was organised from 28th to 30th March, 2017 at Aurobindo Ashram in collaboration with Meghalaya State AYUSH Society. The Seminar was inaugurated by Shri Tsering, Additional Chief Secretary. Shri S. P. S. Sangwan, Consultant (Admn.) and Dr. Jyothi Pullan, Yoga & Naturopathy Physician, Dr. D. N. Sharma, Member SAC represented the Council in the Seminar.

Manipur

2. A three days Seminar on Yoga & Naturopathy was held at Indian Medical Association (IMA) Hall, Lamphelpat, Imphal from 16th to 18th February, 2017. The Seminar was organised by Directorate of AYUSH, Govt. of Manipur with financial support of CCRYN. Dr. K. Rajo Singh, Director of Family Welfare, Govt. of Manipur was the Chief Guest. Dr. Sangeeth Pai and Dr. R. M. Nair represented the Council in the Seminar.

Sikkim

3. A three days State level Seminar was organised by Sikkim State AYUSH Society of Health Department at Chintan Bhavan, Gangtok, Sikkim from 15th to 18th February, 2017. Health Minister of Sikkim Sh. A. K. Ghantani was the Chief Guest. Dr. Sangeeth Pai and Sh. Anant Biradar represented the Council in the Seminar.

Workshops / Seminars / Conferences

1. National seminar on emerging trends of research in yoga & naturopathy held

A National Seminar on Emerging Trends of Research in Yoga & Naturopathy was organized by the Council from 16th - 18th September 2016 at Adhyatma Sadhana Kendra, Chhattarpur, New Delhi. The aim of the National Seminar was to update the knowledge of professionals of these systems on emerging trends of research in Yoga & Naturopathy in the prevention and management of disease conditions. The participants were given equal opportunity to share a common platform to update their knowledge and understand the mechanism of action of Yoga & Naturopathy practices.

The Seminar was inaugurated by Sh. A. K. Ganeriwala, Joint Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH on 16.09.2016 in the august presence of Swami Atmapriyanandaji, Vice Chancellor, Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda University, Belur Math, Howrah, Sh. K C Jain, Trustee, Adhyatma Sadhana Kendra, Dr. S.C. Manchanda, Former Head, Department of Cardiology, AIIMS, New Delhi and Dr. Vimal Modi, Director, Arogya Mandir, Gorakhpur.

It was first Seminar of such a magnitude organized by the Council. More than 800 participants from various Department of Yoga Studies of various Universities, Naturopathy Institutions, Representatives of leading NGO’s working for the promotion and development of Naturopathy, Private Universities engaged in the teaching of Yoga and Naturopathy, students, private practitioners, followers of Yoga and Naturopathy, Yoga Instructors, Naturopathy therapists etc. from all over the country participated in the Seminar.

Leading institutions who participated in the event were Gurukul Kangari University, Haridwar; Dev Sanskrit University, Shanti Kunj, Haridwar; Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, H.P.; Lucknow
University, Lucknow, UP.; Department of Yoga, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, M.P.; Dr. Hari Singh Gour Central University, Sagar, M.P.; Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar, M.P.; SDM College of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences, Ujire, Karnataka; Morarji Desai College of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences, Vadodara, Gujarat; Sant Hirdaram College of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences, Bhopal, M.P.; Surya Foundation, New Delhi etc.

All these technical sessions were chaired and co-chaired by leading Modern Medicine and Yoga and Naturopathy experts. The speakers were highly resourceful persons from various leading Yoga and Naturopathy as well as Modern Medical Institutions.

Approximate 30 speakers delivered their lectures on various aspects of Yoga and Naturopathy through power point presentation. Technical sessions, Cultural programmes and Live Yoga demonstration organised by the Council was highly appreciated by the delegates.

Special lecture delivered by Prof. B. M. Hegde, a noted orator and former Vice Chancellor of Manipal University as well as Governing Body member of CCRYYN.

An exhibition of Yoga and Naturopathy books, equipments and other related items was also organized at the venue. Total 17 organizations participated in the exhibition. The response of the participants was highly appreciable.

Valedictory programme was chaired by Dr. H. R. Nagendra, Chancellor of Swami Vivekananda Yoga University, Bangalore.

2. International Conference on Yoga for Diabetes

The Council organised an International Conference on Yoga for Diabetes from 4th to 6th January, 2017 at Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra, Rizal Marg, Chankyapuri, New Delhi with a view to update the existing knowledge of physicians and researchers in the field of Yoga & Diabetes.

The conference was inaugurated by Hon’ble Shri Sripad Naik, AYUSH Minister (IC), Govt. of India on 04.01.2017 in presence of Dr. B. M. Hegde, former Vice-Chancellor and leading stalwart, Manipal University; Sh. Ajit Mohan Saran, Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH, Sh. P. N. Ranjit Kumar, Joint Secretary, AYUSH and other senior experts of Modern Medicine, Yoga and other AYUSH systems.

A compendium of selected Research papers titled ‘Yoga for Diabetes’ and AYUSH Calendar for the year 2017 on Yoga and Diabetes were also released by Hon’ble Minister. A compilation of abstracts of International conference on Yoga for Diabetes was also published by the Council.

Approximately 400 delegates were registered as participants in the above conference from all parts of the country as well as abroad. Noted experts of modern medicine, Yoga and other AYUSH systems gave their presentations on various aspects of Yoga and Diabetes.

An exhibition was also organised in which leading Yoga institutions, educational institutions and AYUSH organisations showcased their publications as well as other IEC material related to their strength particularly in Diabetes.

Overall 32 technical sessions were conducted during the International Conference apart from 9 Plenary Sessions. A panel discussion was also conducted which was chaired by Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH along with a panel of leading experts of Yoga and Modern Medicine. In evening, a cultural event was organized by Sangeet Natak Academy which was appreciated by the participants.

Yoga fitness classes

The Council organised/conducted Yoga classes on the requests received from various Govt. Offices/Residents Welfare Associations by deputing a Yoga Instructor. The details of the Yoga classes being conducted by the Council are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Address of the Organisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Children Home for Girls - I and II, WCD, Nirmal Chhaya Complex, Jail Road, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>National Human Rights Commission, Manav Adhikar Bhawan, Block-C, GPO Complex, INA, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Indira Gandhi National Center for the Arts,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Yoga classes conducted in residents welfare associations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Address of the Resident Welfare Association</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>National Association for the Blind, Sector V, R.K. Puram, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Block C-2B Resident’s Welfare Association, Janakpuri, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Darshil Kalyan Samiti, Bharthal, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kalptaru Resident’s Welfare Association, B-3A/238, Janakpuri, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Residential Welfare Association, West Zone Bijwasan, 454, Near Pillar no. 11, Railway Crossing, Bijwasan, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Office of the SOSA, Sangli Apartments, Copernicus Marg, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Efforts Group Federation of RWA’s &amp; Proactive Residents of Safdarjung Enclave, Arjun Nagar, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Syndicate Enclave and Raghu Nagar, (Block-A) RWA, RZ D 43, Syndicate Enclave, St No. 6, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Residential Welfare Association, B-Block, Sector 5, Rohini, Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>CD Block Residential Welfare Association, Pitampura, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V) Publications of the council

The Council has brought out a number of free as well as priced publications for the benefit of common man. These educative and informative brochures on Yoga & Naturopathy system are very popular among the public. The disease specific booklets of the Council viz. Motapa, Uchcha Raktachap, Obesity, High Blood Pressure and other booklets like Sprouts, Anmol Bol etc. both in Hindi and English are in great demand during Arogya and other Swasthya Melas.

The Council has more Hindi publications in comparison to English. The priced publications of the Council are also very popular. Some of the popular books of the Council are: Yogic and Naturopathic Treatment for Common Ailments, Health Education for Students, Vyavharik Prakritik Chikitsa and Important Therapeutic Modalities used in Naturopathy.

(V) Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH):

The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy 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.

Infrastructure

The Council with its Headquarters at New Delhi has a network of 23 Institutes/Units, all over India. These include 01 Postgraduate Institute, NHRIMH at Kottayam, 01 Central Research Institute, 09 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. There are 04 functional OPDs for providing homoeopathic treatment in allopathic hospitals. Apart from these, the Council has developed highly advanced & technically equipped infrastructure of virology laboratory at Dr. Anjali Chatterjee Regional Research Institute, Kolkata to carry out molecular biological work. Drug Standardisation laboratory, Zebra fish and Microbiology Laboratory are being developed at Dr. D. P. Rastogi Central Research Institute for Homoeopathy, NOIDA.

NHRIMH, Kottayam was inaugurated by Sh. Shripad Yesso Naik, Hon’ble Minister of State (Independent charge), Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India on 26th May 2017 in the Institute Auditorium in the presence of Smt. K.K. Shailaja, Hon’ble Minister of Health and Social Justice, Govt. of Kerala, Sh. Kodikkunnil Suresh, Hon’ble MP, Sh. C.F. Thomas M.L.A., Dr. M.K.C. Nair, Hon’ble Vice Chancellor, Kerala University of Health Sciences, Thrissur, Sh. P.N. Ranjit Kumar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of
AYUSH and Dr. Raj K. Manchanda, Director General, CCRH.

Sh. Shripad Yesso Naik, Hon'ble Minister of State for AYUSH, Govt. of India lighting the lamp on the occasion of inauguration of NHRIMH, Kottayam

Regional Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Tripura, developed on 2.05 acres of land was recently inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of AYUSH, Sh. Shripad Yesso Naik in the presence of Sh. Shankar Prasad Dutta, Hon'ble MP West Tripura and Sh. Monoranjan Debbarma, Hon'ble MLA Mandai Bazar.

Sh. Shripad Yesso Naik, Hon'ble Minister of State for AYUSH, Govt. of India cutting ribbon at the inauguration of RRI (H), Tripura. On his right are Sh. Shankar Prasad Dutta, MP West Tripura, Sh. Monoranjan Debbarma, MLA Mandai Bazar and Dr. Raj K. Manchanda, DG, CCRH, Padma Shri Dr. V.K. Gupta, Dr. Iswar N. Acharya, Director, CCRYN, Sh. Biplab Deb, State BJP President, Sh. Swapnil Naik, PS to Minister, Dr. Nandini Sharma, Member Governing Body, CCRH, Dr. M. Nara Singh, Chairman, North East scientific Advisory Committee, Dr. Abhijit Chattopadhyay-Director I/C, NIH, Kolkata, Dr. Sandeep R. Rathod-IAS, Chief Executive Officer TTAADC, Er. Piyush Chakma-Superintending Engineer, CPWD & staff of RRI (H), Tripura were also present.

The Virology Laboratory at DACRRI(H) Kolkata was also inaugurated by Sh. Shripad Yesso Naik, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent charge), Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India on 12th September 2017.

Hon'ble Minister of AYUSH, Sh. Shripad Yesso Naik unveiling the foundation stone of Virology Laboratory at Kolkata. On his left are Dr. Raj K. Manchanda, DG, CCRH and Dr. Rathin Chakravarty

Drug Standardization:

The Council has assigned 98 drugs for laying down the standards to both Drug Standardization units under Drug Standardization program of Council for the year 2016-17. Out of these Pharmacognostic and Physico-chemical studies have been completed on 26 drugs, which are all of plant origin. Physico-chemical studies have been completed on 26 drugs of Chemical origin.

Besides an annual assignment, under HPI upgradation work, 20 drugs have been completed in all aspects i.e. Pharmacognostic and Physico-chemical studies with HPTLC and finished product standards (FPS). These drugs have also been checked by subject experts during the period under report. Finalization of monograph and vetting of technical inputs by experts and publication of homeopathic Pharmacopeia of India Volume-XI are in progress.

Antimicrobial study “Evaluation of antifungal activity of Homoeopathic medicines on the growth of human pathogenic strain Candida albicans in SDA media” and “Evaluation of antibacterial activity of certain homoeopathic medicines on the growth of human pathogenic Bacteria E. coli” has been completed for selected homoeopathic medicines.
A rigid poly house made by polycarbonate sheet has been completed at Centre of Medicinal Plants Research in Homoeopathy, (CMPRH) Emerald, Ooty.

Newly constructed Rigid Poly house at the herbal garden at CMPRH, Emerald, Ooty

The usage of this poly house is mainly for the process of seedling germination, Vegetative Propagation (VP-Clones), and mass production of plantlets for development/cultivation of the entire larger area for internal usage. Apart from that the planting materials will be supplied to the local farmers in genuine and low-cost seedlings/rooted cuttings to encourage the medicinal plants cultivation in AYUSH systems, particularly in Homoeopathy. The process of seedling germination has also been started under the polyhouse.

Two research papers have been published in and one poster presentation has been done by Drug Standardization Section in the year of 2016-17.

Drug Proving:

During the period from 1st April 2017 - 30th September, 2017, six coded drugs (120, 124, 129, 130, 131 and 132) have been assigned to different drug proving centers. Apart from these six drugs, proving on six coded drugs assigned in 2016-17 is ongoing at various stages of proving. The drug proving trial on four coded drugs (110, 124, 125 and 128) assigned in previous two years has been completed during this period and data was compiled. Proving data of two coded drugs (110 and 124) was placed for approval out of which one coded drug (110) was approved and one coded drug (124) has been recommended for reproving by the Special Committee on Drug Proving in the 7th meeting held on 23rd May 2017.

The minutes of the 7th meeting of the Special Committee and the follow up action of the 59th meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) has been approved by SAC in its 60th meeting.

An onsite review of Drug Proving Research Programme was carried out at Regional Research Institute (H), Jaipur from 25th - 26th August 2017. Orientation programme on Drug Proving Research protocol was conducted at two homoeopathic medical colleges namely, JIMS Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Shamshabad, Telangana and Swasthya Kalyan Homoeopathic Medical College and Research Center, Jaipur, Rajasthan in May 2017 and August 2017 respectively.

As per the mandate of the Council the proving studies of indigenous drugs and fragmentarily proved drugs whose Drug Standardisation studies have been done under the Council are being taken up. It has been recommended to take up proving studies on commonly prescribed allopathic drugs whose toxicity and side effects are well known. In the meetings of the regulatory committees i.e. SAC and Ethics committee of the Council only two allopathic drugs have been approved for carrying out the proving study in homoeopathic dilutions and these dilutions will be prepared at DDPR CRI (H), NOIDA.

The draft protocol for carrying out Meta-analysis of Drug Proving Research publications from 1996 till 2015 in collaboration with Royal London Hospital for Integrated Medicine, London as per the MOU signed between CCRH and RLHIM has been sent to the concerned persons for finalizing.

Clinical Verification:

Homoeopathic Materia Medica contains signs and symptoms produced during proving of the drugs on healthy human volunteers, toxic effects as observed during accidental poisoning or prolonged use of the drug, and clinical symptoms observed when used therapeutically. Thus, the symptomatic data need to be clinically verified when prescribed in the clinical settings. The Council had undertaken the clinical verification programme to clinically verify pathogenetic effects (symptoms) of 85 drugs, including those proved by the Council. Studies on these drugs have already been concluded and out of these, 72 drugs have been published in the form of a Materia Medica in the name of “Study of
Homoeopathic Medicines through Clinical Verification - A new perspective in three volumes. Fourth volume of "Study of Homoeopathic Medicines through Clinical Verification - A new perspective" has been approved by special committee. Now study of new 16 drugs, proved by the Council are under study in 13 centers. After its completion, committee has approved following 10 drugs for verification:

1. Acorus calamus
2. Apium graveolens
3. Brassica oleracia
4. Cochlearea armoracia
5. Cuscuta reflexa
6. Datura arborea
7. Datura metel
8. Leucas aspera
9. Phyllanthus niruri
10. Withania somnifera

Clinical Research:

Clinical Research is one of the priority areas of research of the Council. The protocols of clinical research studies are prepared involving the experts from field of modern medicines, eminent homeopathic educators, researchers and practitioners and biostatisticians as and when required depending on the subject. The protocol follows Good clinical practices of India, ethical guidelines of ICMR. 19 studies are ongoing during the reporting period on the following clinical conditions:

1. Homoeopathy as adjunctive treatment to resperidoneololazine in treatment resistant patients of schizophrenia: an open label randomized placebo controlled trial.
2. A randomized, placebo controlled, cross-over, clinical trial of homoeopathic medicines in Autism.
7. Observational study to evaluate response to homoeopathic treatment in psoriasis.
8. Observational study to evaluate response to homoeopathic treatment in Vitiligo.
10. Individualized homoeopathic intervention in Diabetic Foot Ulcer: A randomised controlled pilot study using Calendula Q vs normal saline for ulcer dressing.
11. A multi -centre single blind randomized placebo controlled trial to evaluate the efficacy of individualized homoeopathic intervention in Breast fibroadenoma.
12. Efficacy of homoeopathic treatment in subclinical hypothyroidism in. school going children: a randomized double blind placebo controlled parallel arm trial.
13. Follow up cross sectional study of Subclinical Hypothyroidism children post three years of treatment.
15. Validation of commonly used homoeopathic drugs for migraine: A prospective observational, study-Pretrial
16. Validation of commonly used homoeopathic drugs for functional dyspepsia: A prospective observational study-Pretrial
17. Validation of commonly used homoeopathic drugs for bronchial asthma: A prospective observational study-Pretrial
18. Validation of commonly used homoeopathic medicines for haemorrhoids: A’ prospective observational study -Pretrial
19. Validation of commonly used homoeopathic drugs for acne: A prospective observational study-Pretrial.

New studies initiated:

2. Efficacy of homoeopathic medicine Belladonna 200 in preventing Acute Encephalitis Syndrome in children residing in an endemic region - A cluster randomized, double blind, double arm, placebo controlled trial

New studies to be initiated:

2. Management of Adjustment Disorders with homoeopathic intervention - A prospective, single arm, open label, exploratory, interventional study.
4. A Comparison of Conventional and Homoeopathic Paradigms in Treating Children aged 0 to 18 Months: A Pragmatic, Randomized Clinical Trial.
7. Effect of homoeopathic medicines in the management of morbidity associated with grade III and grade IV lower limb lymphoedema due to lymphatic filariasis - A prospective clinical trial.
9. Effectiveness of Eupatorium perfoliatum vis-a-vis health awareness in preventing dengue & chikungunya fever during outbreak - An open cluster level study.
10. Prevalence of selected objective signs of the muriatic family of homoeopathic medicines.
12. A Multicentric randomized, double blind, placebo controlled study to evaluate efficacy of predefined homoeopathic medicines in treatment of Warts.

Concluded study:

Adjuvant homoeopathic management for cancer patients experiencing side effects from chemotherapy-a pilot study.

Fundamental & Collaborative Research:

The main objective of the collaborative studies initiated by CCRH in 2005 is to conduct evidence-based, inter-disciplinary basic research studies and to validate the efficacy/concepts of Homoeopathy on scientific parameters which requires infrastructure and/or expertise not available in the Council. These studies aim to understand the biological effect of homoeopathic medicines; to conduct animal experimentation to assess anti-viral properties; to undertake physiochemical studies; to standardize and optimize the process of drug manufacturing and to know the presence of nanoparticles in homoeopathic medicines. To achieve its aims in this field, Council collaborates with various reputed institutes and has had 48 National and 03 International collaborations. A brief account of activities during this period is given below:

A brief account of the work done on fundamental & collaborative studies during year 1st April 2017 to 30th Sep. 2017 is as follows:

Concluded:

1. Efficacy of the Homoeopathic preparation of Berberis vulgaris to alleviate acute oxalate toxicity: an insight into lithogenic events with special reference to crystallization and inflammation, Dr. ALM Post Graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, University of Madras, Chennai)

Initiated:

1. Prophylactic effect of Homeopathic anti-malaria drugs on malaria - A prevention effectiveness study in Odisha, Indian Institute for Public Health, Bhubaneswar
2. In Vitro Approaches to Investigate the Efficacy and Mechanism of Action of Homeopathic Medicines against Hormone Dependent and Independent Breast and Prostate Cancer, Amity University, Noida.
3. Preparation of NOSODE from Rota virus: their preclinical effectiveness and safety evaluation.

Ongoing studies:

1. Effect of homoeopathic medicines on dengue virus infection on mosquito cell line and in suckling mice, Dr. Anjali Chatterjee Regional Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Kolkata
2. Estimation of viral load and immune response in JE virus infected adult and suckling mice treated with Belladonna, Dr. Anjali Chatterjee Regional Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Kolkata
3. Understanding the mechanism of action of homoeopathic medicine at Molecular level in Nano domains in vivo and in vitro systems. Centre for Interdisciplinary Research and Education, Kolkata
4. Elucidation of Molecular Mechanism of Action of Belladonna and Belladonna Calcarea carbonica - Tuberculinum bovinum (BCT) during Japanese Encephalitis Virus
Infection. King George Medical University, Lucknow


6. To study the effect of homeopathic drugs on ultra-structure of mid-gut cells derived from Aedes albopictus, Dr. Anjali Chatterjee Regional Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Kolkata

7. Safety studies and pharmacological screening of Homoeopathic Drugs- Dengue Nosodes developed from Dengue virus, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

8. To evaluate the anti-leishmanial potential of some homoeopathic drugs in experimental visceral leishmaniasis, Panjab University, Chandigarh

9. Evaluation of antimalarial efficacy of some homoeopathic drugs against Plasmodium falciparum in vitro and against Plasmodium berghei in vivo, Panjab university, Chandigarh

10. Pharmacological screening of Homoeopathic drugs used in Rheumatoid Arthritis, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

Extra-Mural Research:

The Ministry of AYUSH supports scientists in the country to conduct research in Homeopathy. The scheme encourages research in high priority areas to ascertain efficacy of treatment, better understanding of homoeopathy principles and response to various public health concerns. CCRH is providing technical expertise and scrutinizing new projects relating to homeopathy received for grant-in-aid under this scheme of Ministry of AYUSH. During the period from 1st April 2017 till date, 18 new proposal have been received. One Project Screening Committee Meeting was held on 21st-22nd September 2017 under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH.

Homoeopathy for Healthy Child:

The Council is undertaking a program on ‘Homeopathy for Healthy Child’ aiming at screening, early diagnosis of management of common diseases of children and adolescents since February 2015. This program is being undertaken on pilot basis in 10 blocks of 05 states i.e. Assam, Delhi, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. Also, the program was extended to 05 Gram Panchayats under Jadigenahalli PHC (Bangalore, Karnataka) since November 2015 in coordination with Dr. Mathai’s Rural Holistic Health Centre under public private partnership mode. The program has also been extended to tribal village of Amber block in Rajasthan and Kanke block in Jharkhand. The health workers involved in the project are ASHA/ANM/MPW and supporting staff. A total of 64046 children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years have been enrolled, since inception of the program upto 30th September 2017. The children are being provided home based care through homeopathic medicines.

Swasthya Rakshan Program:

Council has undertaken ‘Swasthya Rakshan Program’ (SRP) through its 11 Research Institutes by adopting five villages/urban cities near to the Institutes. The programme has been extended to RRI (H), Agartala w.e.f. April 2017. The objectives of SRP are to provide homoeopathic treatment to the people in the identified villages through mobile OPDs; organizing Parikshan camps for screening of healthy population and early diagnosis of diseases on weekly basis in the identified villages; collection of demographic details of the villages; promote hygiene and cleanliness through health education for enabling behavior change in people. SRP has two components namely Swasthya Rakshan OPDs and Swasthya Parikshan Camps.

Activities Undertaken, includes distribution of IEC material (Handouts, pamphlets, posters) which is developed in Hindi, English and 07 regional languages focusing on importance of hygiene in daily practice, promoting healthy practices like hand washing, disposal of waste, for creating awareness about importance of hygiene, healthy habits and homoeopathy in daily life, in the targeted villages during mobile OPDs and camps. During period April-September 2017 total of 54314 people are benefitted through 1441 camps/OPD. The programme also includes a health survey which is initiated in April 2017.

During April-September 2017, 12966 families have been covered under Family Health Survey and health screening of 8486 persons have been conducted under the Individual Health Survey. Mass campaigning through rallies/ Nukkad nataks focusing on personal, environmental and social hygiene was conducted in the target villages with the help of local authorities and village Sarpanuchs. Informative lectures on hygiene were
conducted in schools of the targeted villages and IEC materials in regional languages were distributed.

Integration of AYUSH (Homeopathy along with Yoga) in the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) - A pilot project

The Integrated NPCDCS-AYUSH project (Homoeopathy along with Yoga) on pilot basis has been implemented in Sept. 2015 at Krishna (AP) and February 2016 in Darjeeling district (WB). Further, it has extended to two more districts from May 2017 i.e., Sambalpur (Odisha) and Nashik (Maharashtra). The achievements during the period of 1st April 2017 to 30th September 2017 are as follows: patients given homoeopathic treatment in the OPD of Lifestyle disorder clinics and benefitted: 87,387; persons screened for NCDs: 48,790; patients treated: 11,066; the number of yoga classes conducted: 2,926; persons who attended yoga classes and benefitted: 48,737. Provisional/known diagnosis of NCDs: 7,838 in which the pre-Hypertension: 1,790; Hypertension were 3,882; pre-diabetes: 143; diabetes mellitus: 810; dyslipidemia: 07; COPD: 147; CAD: 34; Cancer: 06 and Multi Morbidity: 963.

AYUSH Epidemic Cell:

There is proven role of Homoeopathy in prevention of epidemic diseases since its inception. Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, through its network of 29 Institutes/ Units all over India is conducting studies and medical relief camps in communicable diseases. The various communicable diseases on which Council has conducted medical camps are conjunctivitis, dengue, Japanese encephalitis, bacillary dysentery, yellow fever, jaundice, typhoid, measles, meningitis, cholera, viral fevers, kala azar, plaque, malaria, chikungunya and recent past swine flu and chikungunya. Homoeopathic medicines were distributed for various disease conditions as mentioned above as per the genus epidemicus for preventive purpose. Similarly, homoeopathic medicines were given for treatment purpose after a person got infected with the said disease tailored to the patient as per individualization.

Council recently announced Eupatorium perfoliatum 30 as the preventive drug for the ongoing outbreak in an Advisory through Ministry of AYUSH in 2016 and 2017. Research studies and activities undertaken during April to September 2017 are as below:

A. Dengue Studies

1. Effectiveness of Eupatorium perfoliatum as preventive in dengue fever outbreak - A cluster randomized, double blind, parallel arm, placebo controlled trial.

The study was a prospective, cluster randomized, double blind, parallel arm, placebo controlled phase-III trial. Primary objective was to compare the incidence of dengue fever between Eupatorium perfoliatum and placebo group during dengue fever outbreak. Study was undertaken from May 2016 to August 2016. The study was conducted at Vembayam and Karakulam village of District Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala in collaboration with rapid Action Epidemic Control Cell-Homoeopathy (REACH), Department of Homoeopathy, Government of Kerala. Enrolled individuals received Eupatorium perfoliatum or placebo after randomization. They received assigned group intervention for 3 months and further were under observation till the epidemic period is over. The follow up will be done on every 7th day from the day of entry into the study. A total of 64,096 population enrolled for study and followed up. Data for said population is collected and compiled. Data is under analysis.

2. Effectiveness of Eupatorium perfoliatum as preventive in dengue fever outbreak - A cohort study

The study was a prospective, cohort study. Enrolled individuals received Eupatorium perfoliatum. Primary objective was to assess the effectiveness of Eupatorium perfoliatum on incidence of dengue fever during dengue fever outbreak. They received homoeopathy intervention for 3 months and further were under observation till the epidemic period is over. The follow up was done on every 7th day from the day of entry into the study. If person reported some symptoms of dengue like illness, he was followed on till resolution of symptoms after investigations to confirm the diagnosis of dengue. A total of 19,880 population enrolled for study and followed up. Data for said population is collected and compiled. Data is under analysis.

3. Effectiveness of Eupatorium perfoliatum vis-à-vis health awareness in preventing dengue & chikungunya fever during
outbreak - An open cluster level study. (Ongoing)

Protocol for the study was approved from different committee of the Council and study was initiated in 1st July 2017. This is open cluster level study. They study participants are enrolled from the slum areas with high mosquito exposure but apparently healthy. They study shall be conducted at JJ colony of Mayapuri, Piragadi, Zakira, Chunna Bhatti, Keshav Vihar and Madhav Vihar at New Delhi. Enrolled individuals received Eupatorium perfoliatum 30 once in week for 10 weeks.

They are receiving homoeopathy intervention for 10 weeks and further shall be under observation till 6 weeks or till the outbreak is over. There are 6 clusters, intervention given per 2:1 ratio; wherein 2 clusters received medicine and awareness about dengue and 1 cluster received only awareness about dengue using IEC material.

Sample size of Apr. 70,000, apparently healthy individuals are enrolled in the study. Participants with chronic systemic diseases are enrolled with recording of their treatment and disease details. Patient reporting with fever are being tested for presence dengue and chikungunya infection serologically.

B. Chikungunya studies
   Data Collection Project chikungunya

Council has also initiated data collection in the month of Sept. 2016 for chikungunya cases in collaboration with Govt. of NCT, Delhi. This project involves 10 Delhi Homoeopathic Dispensaries and 02 Homoeopathic Medical Colleges of Govt. of NCT, Delhi along with Council’s centres in Delhi NCR region. From this project, practical therapeutics was evolved with the help of data collected, which helps in formulating treatment guidelines for practitioners. Data of 146 cases has been recorded through this project. Data for said population is collected, compiled and analysed. Manuscript is under preparation.

C. Public Health Advisory for prevention of dengue & chikungunya

Dengue preventive health advisory was published in Hindustan Times (English) and Navbhart times (Hindi) on 27.7.2017. Dengue and Chikungunya preventive health advisory was published in Times of India (English) and Dainik Jagran (Hindi) on 16.8.2017

Documentation & Publications:

The Council brings out quality periodical and non periodical publications for disseminating the outcomes of research to academicians, researchers and common man. In the reporting year, Council has published 03 issues of Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy and three volumes of CCRH Newsletter. The Annual Report 2016-17 has been compiled.

Under non periodicals, the Council published Souvenir on the National Convention on World Homoeopathy Day and Activities & Achievement which were released by Hon’ble Minister of AYUSH, Sh. Shripad Yesso Naik on the occasion of World Homoeopathy Day 2017 at NASC Complex, Pusa Road, New Delhi.

Council’s Annual Hindi Magazine AYUSHI was released on the occasion of Hindi Workshop organized at AYUSH Auditorium, Jawahar Lal Nehru Bhartiya Chikitsa Ayum Homoeopathy Anusandhan Bhavan, 61-65, Institutional Area, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058 (India).

In its endeavour to reach to the researchers globally, the Council has developed a Documentary film on “Research on Homoeopathy” which was released by Hon’ble Minister of AYUSH on 10th April 2017 on the occasion of World Homoeopathy Day. IEC material in the form of handouts have also been published as given below:

- Cardiovascular Disorders
- Common Plants used in Homoeopathy (Hindi)
- Substance Abuse and Homoeopathic management
- Heart Attack and Homoeopathy
- Psoriasis and its Homoeopathic management

To educate common man, these handouts are translated into different regional languages and distributed in various AROGYAS, Conferences, Seminars and Health Melas.

**Short Term Studentship in Homoeopathy:**

The Council had initiated the Short Term Studentship in homoeopathy Program in year 2014 in order to promote interest and aptitude for research among homoeopathic undergraduates. STSH is a fully online Program (http://ccrchindia.org/stsh.asp). The students register ONLINE every year and the received applications are evaluated. The selected candidates submit their projects which are evaluated by the reviewers and those who are approved are awarded with a sum of Rs. 10,000/. During the reporting year, studentship was awarded to 12 candidates from 2015 batch.

For the 2016 batch, 413 candidates registered online, research proposals were submitted by 159 from which 48 were shortlisted, out of which 42 candidates were submitted their final reports and 32 studentship was awarded. In 2017 batch, 111 candidates registered online whereas 71 candidates submitted their research proposals.

**Important Academic Activities:**

**A. National Convention on World Homoeopathy Day: Enhancing quality of research in Homoeopathy**

A national convention on World Homoeopathy Day was held to commemorate the 262nd birth anniversary of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann on 9th-10th April, 2017 at National Agricultural Science Complex, Pusa, New Delhi, India. The theme of the convention was ‘Enhancing Quality of Research in Homoeopathy’ inspired by the World Health Organisation Traditional Medicine Strategy 2014-2023 for achieving Universal Health Coverage. Organised by the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, an autonomous organization of Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India, the convention witnessed 11 oral presentations and focussed group discussions held in parallel in the main and side hall, respectively.

**B. Hindi Karyashala**

To overcome the hesitation to work in official language Hindi and to tackle the problems faced in written and spoken Hindi, a workshop was organised at Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi during the Hindi Pakhwada 2017 on 22 September, 2017. Sh. K.C. Bhatt, Assistant Director (Rajbhasha), Ministry of AYUSH was present as chief guest along with Dr. K.N. Pandey, Scientist-F, ICMR and Sh. Surendra Pal Singh, Hindi Officer (Retd.), Chennai Port Trust. All the employees of the Council attended the Hindi Workshop.

**Budget:**

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<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>95.50</td>
<td>95.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure up to September, 2017</td>
<td>44.53</td>
<td>44.53</td>
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**D. STATUTORY REGULATORY BODIES:**

There is a need to initiate measures to improve the standards of Medical Education by revising curricula to contemporary relevance by creating medical institutions and Centre of Excellence and providing assistance for infrastructural growth. The Department is committed for the development and propagation of Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy systems and strives to maintain standards of education in the existing colleges.
AYUSH teaching institutions are being provided financial assistance for creating infrastructural facilities as specified in the Minimum Standards Regulations and the regulations of Under-graduate, Post-graduate education and Post-graduate Diploma course issued by Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) and Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH). So far, total (519) i.e. 331 and 188 colleges/institutions have been permitted by CCIM and CCH respectively to undertake UG/PG courses and these colleges are affiliated with 76 recognized universities throughout the country including three exclusive Ayurveda universities and six Health Universities (Annexure - VI).

Regulation of Medical education and maintenance of Central Register of ISM &H are two main functions of these regulatory bodies. There are 48 State Boards of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy (Annexure - VII) for registering AYUSH practitioners possessing recognized medical qualifications.

(i) **Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM):**

The Central Council of Indian Medicine is a Statutory Body constituted under the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 vide Gazette Notification Extraordinary Part-II Section 3 (ii) dated 10.08.1971. The main objects of the Central Council are as under:-

(i) To prescribe the minimum standards of education in Indian Systems of Medicine viz. Ayurved, Siddha, Unani Tib and Sowa Rigpa.


(iii) To maintain a Central Register of Indian Medicine and revise the Register from time to time.

(iv) To prescribe Standards of Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Code of Ethics to be observed by the practitioners.

(v) To consider and furnish the recommendations to Government of India on the proposals received from various institutions through Government of India for establishment of new colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine, to increase intake capacity in Under-graduate, Post-graduate Degree and Diploma courses and to start new Post-graduate course or additional subjects.

Since its establishment in 1971, the Central Council has been framing on and implementing various Regulation including the Curricula and Syllabii in Indian System of Medicine viz. Ayurved, Siddha and Unani Tib at Under-graduate level and Post-graduate level.

Now all the colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine are affiliated to 52 Universities in the Minimum Standards of Education and Curricula and Syllabii, prescribed by Central Council.

The Central Council of Indian Medicine has prescribed Regulation for Under-graduate and Post-graduate courses of Ayurved, Siddha Unani Tib and Sowa Rigpa considering that after completion of education, they would become profound scholars having deep basis of Ayurved, Siddha Unani and Sowa Rigpa with scientific knowledge in the fundamentals respective systems. Through extensive practical training students become an efficient Teachers Research scholars, Kayachkitsak (Physicians) and Shalya Chikitsak (Surgeons) who are fully competent to serve in the medical and health services of the Country. The Central Council has prescribed the following Regulations:-

Following Regulations have been framed by CCIM with the previous sanction of Government of India:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>System Of Medicine</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>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 (Amended) in 2013.</td>
<td>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 (Amended) in 2013.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Course</td>
<td>Regulators</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sowa-Rigpa MSR</td>
<td>Indian Medicine Central Council (Requirements of Minimum Standards for Undergraduate Sowa-Rigpa Colleges and attached Hospitals) Regulations, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indian Medicine Central Council (Post-Graduate Diploma Course) (Ayurveda) Regulations 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Indian Medicine Central Council (Post Graduate Education) Regulations, (Siddha) 1979.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Regulations of Syllabi For Post-Graduate Course In Siddha Medicine 1994 Branch III Sirappu Maruthuvam &amp; Branch IV Kuzhanthai Maruthuvam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indian Medicine Central Council (Post Graduate Education) Regulations, (Siddha) 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indian Medicine Central Council (Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Siddha) Regulations, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indian Medicine Central Council (Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Unani medicine) Regulations, 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sowa-Rigpa MSE</td>
<td>Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards of Undergraduate Sowa-Rigpa Medical Education) Regulations, 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amendment in the Second Schedule:-
Following medical qualifications of Ayurved and Siddha system of medicine awarded by various Universities have been included in Second Schedule to the IMCC Act, 1970, vide Gazette Notifications number maintained against their names:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Name of University</th>
<th>Notification No.</th>
<th>Name Of Degree</th>
<th>Notification for inclusion of degree in the 2nd Schedule to the IMCC ACT, 1970.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed University) Pune</td>
<td>SO No.3475(E) dated, the 25th October, 2017</td>
<td>Diplom a in Panchkarma</td>
<td>From 2014 Onwards, Subject to permission granted to the Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed University). College of Ayurved, Satara Road, Tal. Haveli Pune-411043, Maharashtra for admission by the Central Government.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diplom a in Prasuti &amp; Striroga</td>
<td>D.G.O. (Ay.) [Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynecology BV-Ay.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diplom a in Balroga</td>
<td>D.Ch.(Ay.) [Diploma in Pediatrics -Ay.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diplom a in Netra Roga Vigyan</td>
<td>D.D. (Ay.) [Diploma in Ophthalmology -Ay.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Diplom a in Ayurvedic Sangya hiran</td>
<td>D.A. (Ay.) [Diploma in Anesthesiology -Ay.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diplom a in Ayurvedic Cosmetology &amp; Skin Disease</td>
<td>D. Dermatology (Ay.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Uttrakh and Technic al University Dehrad un</td>
<td>SO No.3476(E) dated, the 25th October, 2017</td>
<td>Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor or Ayurvedic Medicine &amp; Surgery)</td>
<td>(BAMS) From 2015 onwards Subject to permission granted for admission by the Central Government to the Patanjali Bhartiya Ayurved Vigyan Evam Anusandhan Sansthan, Patanjali Yogpeeth, Haridwar.*</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kerala University of Health Sciences, Thrissu</td>
<td>SO No.3477(E) dated, the 25th October, 2017</td>
<td>Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor or Ayurvedic Medicine &amp; Surgery)</td>
<td>(BAMS) Government to the following Colleges, namely:- From 2016 onwards, subject to permission granted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- (1) Government Ayurved College, Pariyaram, PO - Pariyaram Medical College, Kannur - 670503, Kerala;
- (2) Government Ayurved College, MG Road, Thrivananthapuram -695001, Kerala;
- (3) Government Ayurved College, Dhanwantri Nagar, Tripunithura, Kalamassery, Ernakulam -682401, Kerala;
- (4) KMCT Ayurveda Medical College, Manassery, P. O. Muvattupuzha, Kollamakode -673602, Kerala;
- (5) Mannam Ayurveda Co-operative Medical College, MSM P.O., Pandalam, Pathanamthitta - 689501, Kerala;
- (6) Narigelti Ayurveda Medical College, Kollamakode, Kollamakode -686691, Kerala;
- (7) Government Ayurved College, MG Road, Trivandrum - 695001, Kerala;
- (8) Government Ayurved College, Dhanwantri Nagar, Tripunithura, Kalamassery, Ernakulam - 682401, Kerala;
- (9) Government Ayurved College, MG Road, Thrivananthapuram -695001, Kerala;
- (10) Government Ayurved College, Pariyaram, PO - Pariyaram Medical College, Kannur - 670503, Kerala;
### Ayurved
- Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurved Medical & Surgery)
- Ayurved Vachaspati (MD-Ayurved)
- Ayurved Dhanwantri (MS-Ayurved)
- PG Diploma in Ayurveda (Specialty)

### Unani Tibb
- Kamil-e-Tai-o-Jarahat (Bachelor of Unani Medical & Surgery)
- Mahir-e-Tib (MD-Unani)
- Mahir-e-Jarahat (MS-Unani)
- PG Diploma in Unani (Specialty)

### Siddha
- Siddha Maruthuva Arignar (Bachelore of Siddha Medicine & Surgery)
- Siddha Maruthuva Perarignar (MD-Siddha)
- PG diploma in Siddha (specialty)

### Central Register of Indian Medicine:-
Preparation and maintenance of Central Register on Indian Medicine is one of the main objects of the Central Council. As per provisions of the IMCC ACT, 1970, Central Council is maintaining a Central Register in the prescribed manner, which is containing, the names of persons who are enrolled on any State Register of Indian Medicine and who possess any of the recognized medical qualifications included in the Schedules to the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970. The maintenance of Central Register of Indian Medicine and updating of the same is a continuous process.

Further, It is submitted that Central Council of Indian Medicine has prescribed the (Central Council of Indian Medicine) Central Register of Indian Medicine (Amended) Regulations 2016 with prior approval of Govt. of India, Ministry of AYUSH, New Delhi. Accordingly all previous Central Registers have to be replaced and new Central Registers since inception, are to be prepared / notified through online, for which action has been initiated.

### (iv) Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH):

The Central Council of Homoeopathy has been constituted by the Government of India under the provisions of Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (website: www.cchindia.com). This Council is comprised of members elected from the States/UTs as well as from Faculties/Department of Homoeopathy in Universities (by whatever name called) and nominated by the Central Government. Its main objectives are:

### Status/Number of College:-

At Present there are 385 Ayurved, 11 Siddha and 52 Unani Colleges, affiliated with 52 Universities of the Country. Further, 139 colleges in Ayurved, 12 in Unani and 03 in Siddha Colleges imparting Post-Graduate Education in different specialities.

Central Council has prescribed following courses at under-graduate and post-graduate Level. Minimum Standards of education and syllabi for different course for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Tib have also been laid down by the Council.
• Maintenance of Central Register of Homoeopathic Practitioners in the Country.
• Laying down the minimum requirement for Medical Education in Homoeopathy.
• Prescribing standards of professional conduct, etiquette and code of ethics for the practitioners of Homoeopathy.
• Recommending recognition and/or withdrawal of recognition of medical qualification in Homoeopathy awarded in India.
• Recommending recognition of medical qualification in Homoeopathy awarded outside India on reciprocal basis.
• Recommending for approval of a new college, or increase of seats or for starting of new or higher courses in existing colleges.

(a) Regulation of Medical Education of Homoeopathy:-

The Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 was amended in 2002 (but amendments were enforced w.e.f. 28.01.2003) and the power to grant permission for starting new colleges, introducing new or higher courses of study and increasing the number of seats in a college has been vested with the Central Government on the recommendation of Central Council.

The Regulations as per provisions of Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 have been prescribed for Under Graduate Degree Course Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (B.H.M.S.) 5½ years, and a (bridge) Graded Degree Course B.H.M.S. of 2 years duration and at Post Graduate level M.D.(Hom.) Degree Courses (3 years) in seven speciality subjects are continuing. Following are the relevant Regulations:-

• Homoeopathy (Graded Degree Course) Regulations, 1983 (amended in 2001).

The Central Council of Homoeopathy enforced the Establishment of New Medical College (Opening of New or Higher Course of Study of Training and Increase of admission capacity by a Medical College) Regulations, 2011 to deal with the matters of opening of new colleges or increase of seats or starting of new or higher course in existing colleges. These have amended in May, 2016.

In supersession of its earlier Regulations namely Homoeopathy (Minimum Standards of Education) Regulations, 1983, the Central Council has notified Homoeopathic Central Council (Minimum Standards Requirements of Homoeopathic colleges and attached Hospitals) Regulations, 2013 with prior approval of Central Government which are to be fulfilled by all the Colleges. The Central Council monitors the standards of education by way of inspections of Homoeopathic Medical Colleges and attached Homoeopathic hospitals as well as of examinations conducted by the Universities for above mentioned courses.

(b) Central Register of Homoeopathy:-

Under the provisions of Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, the Central Council maintains the Central Register of Homoeopathy in Part I and Part II. Part I contains the names of all the persons who possess any of the recognized medical qualification in Homoeopathy and Part II contains the names of all persons other than those included in Part I who were enrolled on before the commencement of the provisions of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 in different States/UTs Direct Registration is also done by Central Council as per its Registration Regulations. There are about 03.00 lakhs registered Homoeopathic doctors in the Country.


(c) Code of Ethics for Homoeopathic Practitioners:

The Central Council has also laid down Homoeopathic Practitioners (Professional Conduct, Etiquette & Code of Ethics) Regulations, 1982 (amended in July 2014) which have to be followed by Homoeopathic Practitioners.

F. NATIONAL INSTITUTES:

National Institutes in various AYUSH systems have been set up by the Central Government to set benchmarks for teaching, research and clinical practices. Upgrading these National institutes into Centres of Excellence has been a constant endeavour of the Department. There are three National Institute under Ayurveda system, whereas, one National Institute exists each in Unani, Siddha, Yoga, Naturopathy and Homoeopathy systems.

(i) National Institute of Ayurveda (NIA), Jaipur:

The National Institute of Ayurveda, established on 7th February 1976 is an apex Institute of the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India for Promoting the Growth and Development of Ayurveda as a model Institute for evolving high standards of Teaching, Training, Research and Patient Care and also to invoke scientific outlook to the knowledge of all aspects of Ayurvedic System of Medicine.

The Institute has a beautiful, peaceful and eco-friendly atmosphere suited for Ayurvedic education. The Campus of the Institute is a Wi-Fi Campus that provides faculty, students and staff to use the Internet at any point of time. The Campus has air-conditioned lecture theatres.

Academic Activities: The Institute is imparting Graduate(BAMS), Post-Graduate(MD/MS(Ay.) and Ph.D. level courses in Ayurveda. The Graduate Course of BAMS has 92 Seats, the PG Course of MD/MS(Ayu) has 104 Seats spread over 14 Specialties and the Ph.D(Ayu) Course has 28 Seats spread over 14 Specialties, annually viz. Shalya Tantra, Rasa Shastra and Bhaishajya Kalpana, Kayachikitsa, Dravya Guna, Swastha Vritta, Roga and Vikriti Vigyan, Maulik Siddhanta(Samhita), Sharir Kriya, Sharir Rachana, Shalakya Tantra, Prasuti Tantra & Stri Roga and Agad Tantra. Apart from this, the Institute also imparts a Diploma Course of AYUSH Nursing and Pharmacy with 30 seats annually. There is also a 3 months Panchakarma Attendant Training Course in Classical and Keraliya Panchakarma Procedure with an intake capacity of 20 Seats. The Institute is also conducting Short-Term Training Course for Foreign Medical and Non-Medical Professionals. The Institute 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.

Patient Care 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 Jaipur City.

The main objective of the Hospitals is to provide medical care through Ayurvedic System of Medicine to the suffering humanity and the Institute is doing excellent activities in the field of Patient Care Activities through its OPD, IPD, Panchakarma Therapies, Primary Emergency Care Unit, Central Laboratory, many Specialty Clinics and facilities like Pathological Tests, Bio-chemical Tests, X-ray, ECG, CTMT, Ultra Sound, Spirometry, Audimeter, Geriatric Unit, Dietary Unit, Orthopedic Unit, Child Mental Health Unit, Shivtra Roga & Tvaka Roga Clinic, Treatment of Anorectal, Jalokavacharan, Agnikarma, Pregnancy Test, Vaccination Unit, Computerized Radiography System, Computerized Dental Unit, ENT OPD and IPD Unit with facilities of OT Microscopes, Eye OT Microscopes, etc. for specialized treatments and surgical procedures for various ENT related disorders. The Institute will be shortly obtaining the NABH Accreditation for its Campus Hospital. The Institute is in the process of achieving E-Hospital Management System for its patient care services.

Pharmacy: There is a GMP Certified Pharmacy. Most of the medicines dispensed in the Hospitals are manufactured in the Pharmacy of the Institute and are provided to the Patients free of cost.

Medical Aid to SC & ST Population under SCP-TSP Scheme: The Institute organizes Mobile Medical Camps by offering Free Consultations, Health Check-up, Dispensing of Medicines etc. in various earmarked and remote Villages/Panchayat Samitis etc. inhabited by SC and ST population in around 12 Districts of Rajasthan.

NABH Accreditation: The Institute has got accreditation from National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH), the
highest national recognition and a mark of quality patient care and safety.

**E-Hospital Services:** The Institute has also registered under the E-Hospital Services for providing benefits of consultations to the general public through its Hospital services. E-Registration for OPD has already been started. The OPD Services have already been computerized and it is being extended to IPD Level also.

**Tribal Hospital:** The Institute has launched a Tribal Hospital at Village Gogunda in the District of Udaipur with OPD Services. IPD Services will be started very soon.

The Institute has already registered under Public Finance Management System and is working towards achieving the full objectives of the System.

**Publications:** A Quarterly Peer Reviewed Journal, (Journal of Ayurveda) and also a Quarterly Newsletter is also published and circulated widely.

**Implementation of PFMS:** The Institute has registered under Public Financial Management System (PFMS). The Chief Controller of Accounts of the Ministry and her Team visited the Institute and provided Training on PFMS to the staff. With this the Institute becomes first Institute under the Ministry to make payment through PFMS. The payments are being made under the System in phased manner. Objectives of the System will be achieved very soon.

**Infrastructure:** The infrastructure and facilities available on campus are very best. The Main Campus of the Institute is spread over an area of 13 acres. The Institute has a beautiful, peaceful and eco-friendly atmosphere suited for Ayurvedic education. The Campus of the Institute is a Wi-Fi Campus that provides faculty, students and staff to use the Internet at any point of time. The Campus has air-conditioned lecture theatres. The classrooms are equipped with modern teaching aids like Computer, DLP Projector and Mike & Sound Systems. An auditorium with a seating capacity of five hundred with 500 with amenities like Sound & Light schemes, Fire-proof Curtains, a big screen for LCD Projections, Separate Generator Set for power back-up, Carpeted Floor, etc. Facilities and services such as the canteen, Bank, 300 bedded Hospital with OPD and IPD facilities, IT Center, Photocopy Facility, open-air theatre are located within the campus. Apart from above, the Institute has a City Hospital, a Satellite Clinic, 59 Staff Quarters and a Guest House away from the main Campus. The Institute provides Hostel accommodation to 465 students of UG, PG, Ph.D. and Diploma Courses, separately for Boys and Girls, in its 6 Hostels. A 4-story new Hospital Complex is coming up for expansion of Hospital Services.

(ii) **Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth (RAV), New Delhi:**

The Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, New Delhi, is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India. It is registered under Societies’ Act, and established in 1988 (Website: www.ravdelhi.nic.in). The RAV imparts practical training to Ayurvedic graduates and post graduates through the Guru-Shishya Parampara i.e. the traditional method of transfer of knowledge. There are two types of courses i.e. MRAV & CRAV.

The Member of Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth (MRAV) is a two year course to facilitate literary research for acquisition of knowledge of Ayurvedic samhitas and commentaries thereon in order to enable the students (who have completed post graduation in Ayurveda) to become good teachers, research scholars and experts in Samhitas. The students, who have completed post graduation in Ayurveda, are admitted for critical study on Samhita, related to their P.G. studies.

The Certificate course of RAV (CRAV) is a one-year course of Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth run in clinical specialties like Kayachikitsa, Asthi chikitsa, Shalya, Shalakya, Streeroga, and in aushadh nirman (Classical methods of Ayurvedic drug manufacturing/ pharmaceutics). The candidates possessing Ayurvedacharya (BAMS) or MD/MS (Ay) from the institution/ college and university included in 2nd schedule of IMCC Act-1970 are eligible for CRAV course. In this course the age limit for BAMS students is 30 year and for PG students it is 32 years.

The Vidyapeeth organizes National Seminars to discuss the latest development and research in Ayurveda for the benefits of practitioners and researchers. The Vidyapeeth also conducts Interactive Workshops for the discussion on debatable topics of Ayurveda between students and teachers so as to provide clarity for further utilization in the fields of education, research and patient care. Besides that, the Vidyapeeth also conducts training programmes for Ayurvedic teachers on Samhita based clinical diagnosis and for PG students on Research Methodology, Manuscript writing and Career opportunities.
The Vidyapeeth is set to become an accrediting body to accredit short term Ayurveda courses. In furtherance of accreditation, Standards for Accreditation for Panchakarma Assistant has been brought out. Also, Assessor Manual is in the process of finalization and will be brought out at the earliest. Accreditation will not be limited to India alone but institutes all over the world can also get accreditation under this.

The Vidyapeeth also works as a nodal agency to the Ministry of AYUSH in implementing Central Sector Scheme of Continuing Medical Education (CME) in AYUSH systems. This scheme looks after the updation of the skills and knowledge of teachers, doctors, paramedics and other personnel in AYUSH sectors and facilitating them to render better services.

(III) Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda (IPGT&RA), Jamnagar (GUJARAT):

Historical background:

The Institute had its genesis in the establishment of Government of India funded - Central Institute of Research in Indigenous System of Medicines (CIRISM) at Dhanvantari Mandir of Jamnagar in 1952. Later, on 20th July, 1956 a Central Government PG centre named as the Centre of PG studies and Research in Ayurveda has been established. In 1962 both these institutes were merged to form Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research (IASR). In this long span of more than five decades has come to be recognized as the embodiment of classical Ayurveda. The current status is the result of years of hardworking and perseverance shown by many eminent personalities and Ayurveda stalwarts and lovers, many a times under highly difficult circumstances. Because of their efforts the Institute has come to occupy a unique and special position among the Ayurveda fraternity both at global and national level.

In Post Graduate Training Centre in Ayurveda (PGTCA) a two - year post graduate course viz. "Higher Proficiency in Ayurveda (H.P.A.)" was initiated. This course of H.P.A. was adopted by the University for a two year Post Graduation Centre. In 1967 further, the Post Graduate Centre became integral part of the University and was renamed as Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research (I.P.G.T. & R.A.). In 1973, the duration of the degree M.S.A.M. was enhanced to three years and in 1975, the nomenclature of the degree was replaced by M.D. (Ayu).

Present status:

Presently this institute is fully Financed by Government of India under central Finance scheme and governed by the acts and statute of Gujarat Ayurved University and Board of Post Graduate Teaching & Research in Ayurveda as the governing body. Scientific Advisory Committee and Academic Committee are the other statutory bodies guiding the institute in the field of teaching and research.

IPGT & RA, Jamnagar is the premier Institute for Ayurveda in the world and is a constituent part of the Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar. The work force developed by this University forms the backbone of Ayurvedic teaching, research and administration in India. The Institute has been designated as collaborating center for traditional medicines (Ayurveda) by WHO. Many fellows from the countries like Australia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Japan, Korea, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Sri Lanka, USA, UK, Portugal, Switzerland, Spain, Belgium, Maldives, Germany, Bangladesh, Iran, South Africa, Latvia, Russia, Italy, Slovenia and Canada etc. have visited the institute and received training in various specialties of Ayurveda.

Till date more than 1688 post graduates and 276 doctorals have passed from this Institute who are practicing Ayurveda in India and abroad. The Institute has competent and well known academic and technical staff. The staff represents the national cross-section and has representation from many states. The faculty of the Institute is frequently being deputed to different foreign countries for providing guest lectures and participating in different discussions for providing technical inputs.

Vision
- To develop the world class academicians, practitioners & researchers of Ayurveda by way of being an Ayurveda Institute par excellence & eventually to the status of Institute of National Importance.

Mission
- To serve as custodian of classical Ayurvedic knowledge with their applied aspects.
- To develop competent human resources for teaching, training, treatment and research along with promotion & propagation of Ayurveda

Objectives
• To meet the present day requirements by incorporating advances of basic sciences.
• To serve the requirement of global health care.
• To serve as centre of excellence for Ayurveda.
• To do collaborative research to revalidate traditional claims and principles.
• To enrich pharmacopoeia through evidence based research.
• To mainstream Ayurveda in the public health.
• To support and enriching national health mission.

Ultimately to propagate Ayurveda throughout the globe

Since inception, this institute has been engaged in activities related to research and attained unique achievements. Few of them are as follows:

✓ It is the premier Post Graduate and Research Centre of India for Ayurveda.
✓ The only institute that offer 10 different courses for Indian or Foreign aspirants as well.
✓ The first Ayurvedic Institution to start short term regular Ayurvedic courses for Foreigners.
✓ The first and the only PG centre in Ayurveda having well established independent Pharmacology Laboratory with Animal House, Pharmacognosy Laboratory, Pharmaceutical Chemistry Laboratory, Biochemistry Laboratory and Microbiology Laboratory.
✓ First to start M.Pharm (Ayu.), M.Sc. (Medicinal Plants) and Ph.D. in Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Sciences and Ayurvedic Medicinal Plant Sciences.
✓ First to initiate Pharmacovigilance system for ASU Drugs and this institute has been designated as National Pharmacovigilance Resource Centre (NPRC) for ASU Drugs.
✓ The Institute has been identified by WHO country office of India as the nodal centre for developing research guidelines for Ayurvedic studies.
✓ The only institute that is offering medical facilities at all the three Defense wings.
✓ First Institution to prepare PG theses database and releases full script of PG theses in electronic format (2000-2014)
✓ First to launch e-learning programme in Ayurveda for sensitization of modern medical professionals.
✓ Digitization of more than 500 manuscripts.
✓ Well established library with more than 30000 books being operated through RFID system.
✓ Institute follows 100% Public Finance Management System (PFMS).

NAAC Accreditation
✓ First NAAC accredited, with Grade “A” having 3.28 CGPA, Government Ayurveda Institute under Gujarat Ayurved University.

WHO Collaborating Centre
✓ This Institute is the only Institute of Ayurveda which has been designated as WHO Collaborating Centre for Traditional Medicines (Ayurveda) for another four years from May 2017 to April 2021.

"AYU" Journal
✓ Institute is publishing "AYU" Journal quarterly which is peer reviewed, PubMed indexed journal of Ayurveda.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU):
Considering the growing popularity of Ayurveda, Gujarat Ayurved University has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with many National / International Institutions with the intention to propagate Ayurveda globally. IPGT & RA is a nodal implementing agency for 08 MoUs with International organizations.

Courses Offered:
Institute offer 10 different curricula in the field of Ayurveda under Gujarat Ayurved University. Fifty seats are available in Post Graduate course and 20 for Ph.D. degree on regular residential basis. Nearly 1688 PG and 276 Ph.D. degrees have been awarded till-date. A few seats are reserved for foreign nationals in these courses. The Institute is also running a three-month Introductory Course in Ayurveda since 1990 for the foreign scholars. Till date more than 1000 students from more than 40 countries, from Asia, Europe, Latin America, Australia, Russia, USA etc. have attended various short term & long term courses of Ayurveda.

Research Activities:
Various research projects are undertaken by faculty at different levels. Research projects as a
part of Post graduate thesis (137) and PhD thesis (46) and 11 intramural research projects, three 03 Extramural research projects, 09 pharma sponsored projects are in progress during the year 2016-17.

Workshop and seminar:

The Institute being a premier institution of Ayurveda, in India, accepted the role of leader in Ayurvedic education and clinical management. Every year conduct National / International Seminars, CME etc. During 20th and 21st July 2016 International Seminar on Kaumarbhritya-Updates, Scopes & Challenges" was organized and one capacity building programme on pharmacovigilance was organized during 3-4th March 2017 where more 20 Srilankan delegates and 50 national delegates participated.

Publications:

Besides teaching and clinical activities, the faculty of the institute is also involved in publishing research articles in indexed and peer reviewed journals, books etc. at regular interval. The summary of such activities carried-out during 2016-2017 are as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Project Reports</th>
<th>Books, Booklets, Monographs</th>
<th>Chapters in a Book</th>
<th>Research Publications</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<th>Published in Peer reviewed journals with ISSN no.</th>
<th>Published in Peer reviewed journals without ISSN no.</th>
<th>Published articles in e-Journals / Proceedings / Souvenirs etc.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>002</td>
<td>005</td>
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</table>

Hospitals and Patient care facilities:

Hospital of this institute with more than 200 bed indoor capacities provides treatment to indoor & outdoor patients. This hospital has more than 87% bed occupancy. Nearly 18 specialties OPDs per day are being conducted daily and more than 1078 patients attend daily OPDs during 2016-17.

Clinical documentation programme by using RUDRA (Random Uninterrupted Documentation for Retrospective Analysis) is initiated to give credibility to the system. Steps has been taken for NABH accreditation.

Out Re却 Patient Services:

Institute organizes various out - reach activities for National programs and conducted medical camps in rural areas of Gujarat. Health Checkup Camps in Schools, specialty camps in the campus for the diseases like Glaucoma, Piles, Retinal disorder, Osteoporosis, Allergic Rhinitis and Dental disorders. In 2016-17, 23 special health camps were organized where more than 6628 patients were benefited free health services.

This Institute conducts 08 satellite clinics in the form of weekly O.P.D.'s including all the three Defense establishments in Jamnagar (Indian Naval Services, Valsura, Air Force Base, Army Camp.). Sasoi garden, District jail, Vatsalyadham Old age home at Vasai village, Shri Jam Ranjitsinh Niradhar Ashram (old age home) and Mitha port situated at Jamnagar.

The institute also conducts free health camps and 23 health camps were conducted in 2016-17

Facilities available:

Institute manages Three Hostels viz. Boys, Girls and International Scholars Hostels. Boy's hostel has 110 single bedded rooms and girl's hostel has 69 rooms. International Scholar's Hostel has 40 rooms for foreigners with facilities of air-conditioning and attached with a small pantry and other relevant basic requirements. Married PG / Ph.D scholars are also provided accommodation in vacant residential quarters. Institute is having air conditioned auditorium with multimedia (audio-video visual infrastructure) facility with 300 seats capacity. Internet facility is also available in O.P.D./ I.P.D./ Hostels and Institute building.

A Guest House, which holds 30 rooms of different categories [VIP, AC, Non AC] is located in the campus is being maintained by the institute, which accommodates visiting guests. Institute is also having 90 staff quarters of various categories.

The University also has its own pharmacy in the premises, which manufactures required medicines by following GMP norms and catering to the needs of IPGT & RA hospitals and research. The pharmacy is equipped with machinery costing around Rs 1 Crore, which are installed from the grants of Government of India. Approximately, the annual production of the pharmacy works out to Rs. 3.5 Crores.

International Centre for Ayurvedic Studies (ICAS)

Being a WHO collaborating centre for Ayurveda, IPGT & RA is the main implementing centre for all the activities related with the training of foreign nationals. Students from countries like Australia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Japan,
Korea, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Sri Lanka, USA, UK, Portugal, Switzerland, Spain, Belgium, Maldives, Germany, Bangladesh, Iran, South Africa, Latvia, Russia, Italy, Slovenia and Canada etc. have attended various courses in the past. Till date more than 300 scholars in long term and short term courses have been trained in Ayurveda.

(iv) National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM), Bengaluru:

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 from 2004-05 & onwards. Since then the Institute has emerged as a center of quality teaching and research at Post Graduate level.

Infrastructure

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, Hamam, Regimenal Therapy block, Nursing Station, 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. A spacious 300 + seating capacity Auditorium has also been constructed in the campus for organizing various academic activities like conferences, workshops, seminars etc.

The institute is trying its best to set the highest standard of teaching and research in Unani System of Medicine and to achieve the goal of popularizing the system. The academic departments 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 is also in touch with other prestigious institutions to enhance teaching and research standards. The Institute publishes a Bi-annual Journal of Research in Unani Medicine in English, Tarjumane Tib in Urdu and Newsletter.

The institute regularly organizes academic activities like CME programmes, Workshops, Seminars and guest lectures. The Institute has also been designated as Regional Centre for Pharmacovigilance of Unani drugs.

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, Hamam, Operation Theater and a Maternity Unit are also functioning. The institute has its own pharmacy and fulfils maximum need of medicine of OPD and IPD patients.

The Institute offers Pot Graduate Courses in eight disciplines. The Institute also offers Ph.D Course in Moalajat and Ilmul Advia. The Institute is able to attract the students from almost all parts of the country and also from abroad.

The Institute has a good library, having the internet facility, e-resources, e-journals and E-Books facility under the Helinet Consortium for accessing the e-Journals. The library is having 14049 collections of books.

In the reporting year the institute admitted 47 students for 08 branches of PG Unani and 05 for Ph.D in two branches. The Institute is trying to start two more departments, namely Mahiyat -ul-Amraz(Pathology) and Amraz-e-Jild-wa tazeenyat (Dermatology & Cosmetics) in P.G (Unani) from the coming year and Ph.D in other branches of Unani system of medicine.

Accreditation work to NABH is almost completed. The institute celebrated International Yoga Day, Hindi Pakhwada, Vigilance Awareness week, Swachhta Divas as per the Ministry’s Instructions.

(v) National Institute of Siddha (NIS), Chennai

The National Institute of Siddha (NIS), Chennai established in 2004, as an autonomous organization under the control of Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India, is being developed as a Center of Excellence for Siddha system of medicine (website: www.nischennai.org). The Institute has been established by the Government of India as a joint venture with the Government of Tamil Nadu under the Societies (Registration) Act 1975.
The Institute offers Post Graduate courses in six specialized branches of Siddha Medicine viz. 1) Pothu Maruthuvam 2) Gunapadam 3) Sirappu Maruthuvam 4) Kuzhanthai Maruthuvam 5) Noi Naadal and 6) Nanjunoolam Maruthuvam Neethinoolum with varying admission capacity of 7-8 seats in each branch and altogether 46 including 1 from BIMSTEC countries. During 2017-18, 46 students (Siddha graduates) will get admitted in the first year of M.D (Siddha) course in the aforementioned 6 branches through an All India AYUSH - Post Graduate Entrance Test (AIA-PGET) followed by single window counseling by NIS. This Institute 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. Separate hostels for men and women students with facility for 24 hours security and also staff-nurse hostel are available within our campus. Solar water heater, a man-made pond, sewage water recycling plants, herbal house, herbal garden, animal house, laboratory, library, yoga hall and a guest house are other facilities available in NIS.

NIS is also recognized by The Tamil Nadu Dr.M.G.R.Medical University for six specialties of Siddha Medicine for conduct of Ph.D programme under the guidance of recognized guides of Siddha faculty members with stipend under two SRF for each specialties sanctioned by Ministry of AYUSH. The Institute is actively engaged in clinical and preclinical studies, physio-chemical analysis of Siddha drugs and fundamental researches. The quality of P.G.students’ and Ph.D scholars’ research is being monitored by the Institutional Ethics Committee and Institutional Animal Ethics Committee in addition to the guides.

Infrastructure: The National Institute of Siddha 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. It is attached with Ayyothidoss Pandithar Hospital - A well-built hospital for OPD and IPD with its 200 bed strength which is functioning on all 365 days of the year. There are separate buildings for Hospital (OPD/IPD), Teaching Blocks and Administration. The Hospital is equipped with ECG, X-ray, USG, Bio-Chemistry, Microbiology, Pathology, Siddha Pharmacology and Siddha Pathology laboratories for delivering health care services and research activities. Physiology, Medicinal Botany Laboratories and Museum are available for teaching and demonstration purpose. Auditorium with 160 seating capacity and a Resident-Medical-Officer quarter are 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 12229 books in the subjects of Siddha Medicine, Medicinal Plants and other areas of Modern Medicine in Tamil and English language. Besides this Library has 335 Dissertation books of M.D(S) students and 203 bound journals for reference and research purpose. The Library subscribes to 20 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).

Patient care activities

The Ayyothidoss Pandithar Hospital attached with the Institute provides free Siddha medical care on all 365 days of year from 8.00 AM to 12.00 Noon in OPD and 24 hours service in IPD. The patient care service is catered by the PG Scholars and faculty members and the out patient census ranges from 2000 to 2500 per day. The In-patient facility provides medical care with bed earmarked to clinical PG departments. A payment ward with 12 beds is also available.

Along with the OPD & IPD services external therapies like Varmam, Thokkanam, Leech Therapy, Pattra, Ottradam, Pugai, Suttigai and Yogam are also provided to the needy patients. An exclusive Karanool OP (Surgical threading) is also functioning 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 weekly special OPs for Diabetes, Cardiac Diseases & Bronchial Asthma, Geriatrics, Gynecology, Yogam & Kayakalpam (Rejuvenation), Obesity, Cosmetology, Infertility, Renal Diseases & Hypertension, and Cancer are being run on the afternoon of specified week days to provide focused consultation, counseling and medicines to the visiting patients from 2.00 PM to 4.00 PM. The Institute is organizing five medical camps on every Saturday in Rural, Semi Urban and Urban areas as part of Swasthaya Rakshan programme in five areas
linking with Swachh Bharat Mission to provide free medical facilities to promote the Siddha Medicine as well as imparting community oriented approach to students.

Achievements in the reporting year 2017

- NIS got sanctioned to Forty six (46) students into P.G. Courses in Six branches for fulfilling CCIM norms during 2017 and counseling for PG admission is scheduled to be held in the month of October 2017 based on AIA-PGET marks.

- Forty Two (42) students have successfully completed post graduation i.e. M.D [Siddha] during the year 2016-17 and were awarded degree from The Tamil Nadu Dr.M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai.

- During 2016-17, 7.86 lakhs of patients visits made in OPD and 65377 patient days treated in IPD with a bed-occupancy of 90%. An average reporting at OPD per day has increased from 2033 during 2015-16 to 2154 during 2016-17. During 2017-18, 3.34 lakhs of patient visits recorded in OPD upto 31st August 2017. In IPD, 27887 patient days treated with bed occupancy of 91% during 2017-18 upto 31-08-2017. Out of the total patients reported at OPD 49.50% and 50.50% were male and female respectively.

- Public Health Initiative study sponsored by Ministry of AYUSH - Promoting the Siddha Intervention for Pandu (Anemia) among rural women at adolescent age in Virudhunagar District, Tamil Nadu” for Promotion of AYUSH intervention in Public Health Initiatives during 2015-16 (Plan) is ongoing. The study is for three years and expected to be completed by March 2018. The interim analysis reveals that a total of 1248(30%) among the screened persons, are suffering from Anaemic condition. Out of 908 patients for which lab results available before and after the treatment, whose hemoglobin level was less than 12 gm/dl before treatment, 422 (46.5%) patients have attained more than 12 gm/dl level and reached normal level after treatment. Out of 908 patients, 686 (76%) patients have got improvement in their hemoglobin level after treatment.

- National Institute of Siddha has conducted Foundation Training Programme from 22-05-17 to 26-05-2017 on AYUSH aspects at this Institute for Central Health Service - Medical Officers who are newly recruited.

- This Institute has registered for NABH accreditation process and as a part of NABH accreditation process, different committees are constituted and awareness meetings conducted. CPR training programme conducted for Doctors / Para-Medicals. All committee have initiated their work towards implementation of NABH norms in Ayothidoss Pandithar Hospital attached with this Institute. Self-Assessment Toolkit uploaded in NABH website on 14-9-2017. The manual development - Apex, Quality, Safety and Hospital Infection Control were completed. Pre-Assessment team from NABH is expected to visit during the month of November, 2017.

- NIS is participating in Conferences and Workshops related to AYUSH and presenting scientific papers for disseminating the research results.

- 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 through 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.

- National Institute of Siddha has celebrated the International Day of Yoga on 21-6-2017 for promoting Harmony and Peace through Yoga with participation of over 400 people along with students & staff members of NIS practiced Yoga at the open ground in NIS. Chief Guest Shri Tenkasi .S. Jawahar IAS, Principal Secretary / Commissioner, Treasuries & Accounts, Government of Tamil Nadu participated and performed Yoga along with all participants.

- Hindi competitions conducted during the Hindi Divas/Week/Fortnight celebration in the year 2017 and Director gave away the prizes to winners.

- Opening of Siddha OP in Tribal Area in a rented building in Kothimangalam Village, Kancheepuram District for rendering Siddha healthcare services for Scheduled Tribal population.
• One of our Faculty member has been accorded a “Acharya Award” in recognition of outstanding work in the field of Siddha by Central Council of Indian Medicine.

• One of Alumni of NIS, has been accorded a “Young Researcher Award” in recognition of outstanding work in field of Siddha by Central Council of Indian Medicine

• One of our Student awarded Dr.Puthumai Vinayagam Jeyapraaksh Gold Medal in the Pothu Maruthuvam Department by The Tamil Nadu Dr.MGR Medical University

• Prof.Dr.V.Banumathi, Director was awarded as “Lifetime Teacher Award” by PARE FOUNDATION, Chennai in recognition of her teaching service in Siddha Medicine

Ongoing Major works:

✓ The construction of new OPD Block at a cost of Rs.31,65,95,000 (Rupees Thirty One Crore Sixty Five Lakhs Ninety Five Thousands only) and work awarded to CPWD for construction.

Future Plan:

Establishing Pharmacy in a land allotted by the Tamil Nadu Government for manufacturing necessary medicines for NIS and developing specialized medicines with budget support from Ministry of AYUSH

FINANCIAL SET-UP: The Ministry of AYUSH provides the funds required for the Institute every year under Plan Expenditure.

Budget

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<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Non-Plan</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>Revised Estimate 2017-18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expenditure upto 31-08-2017</td>
<td>14.82</td>
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</table>

CME on “Cancer burdens and Siddha management” from 20-03-2017 to 25-03-2017 for Medical Officers - Thiru. Mohan Pyare IAS, Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner, Department of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and Prof.Dr.V.Banumathi, Director, NIS at valedictory function.

(vi) Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi

Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY) is an autonomous organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and functioning under Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India. MDNIY came into existence on 01.04.1998 by upgrading erstwhile Central Research Institute for Yoga (CRIY) which was established in the year 1976.
Aim

The Aim of the Institute is to promote deeper understanding of Yoga philosophy and practices based on ancient Yoga Traditions for holistic health and well-being of all.

Objectives

The Objectives of the Institute are-
• To act as a centre of excellence in Yoga;
• To develop, promote and propagate the philosophy, science and art of Yoga; and
• To provide and promote facilities for Yoga education, training, therapy and research to fulfil the above two objectives.

Vision

Health, Happiness & Harmony for all through Yoga

Mission

To provide the best of Yoga Education, Training, Therapy and Research facilities to the aspirants, researchers and practitioners of Yoga to meet the aspirations of modern age.

Teaching Departments:

The Institute functions 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 Human Anatomy
6. Department of Human Physiology
7. Department of Allied Sciences
8. Department of Languages

These Teaching Departments are also supported by:

1. Department of Yoga Research
2. Department of Communication & Documentation
3. Department of Administration
   i. Establishment
   ii. General Administration
   iii. Store & Purchase
   iv. Accounts

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 (GGSIP), New Delhi. The 5th batch of the course (2016-17) has been started through CET of GGSIP University. Total 26 students have taken admission in 2016-17.
• Diploma in Yogic Science (DYSc.) for Graduates of One Year duration is being conducted with intake capacity of 120. During the year 2016-17, total 119 students have taken admission.
• To enhance the social health management of working stress and skill development of Special Interest Group, MDNIY has started Certificate Course in Yoga Science for Target Group (Para-Military Personnel) w.e.f. January, 2015. It is of 4 months duration and on invitation. The 13th and 14th batch of the course is under progress with 102 candidates. Total passed candidates till date are 765.

Yoga Training Programmes

• Foundation Course in Yoga Science for Wellness (FCYScW) is a part time course of 1 month (50 hrs) duration, is being conducted for general public. Total 1558 participants were admitted for this program during the period under report.
• Certificate Course in Yogasana (CCY) for Health Promotion, a part time course of 3 months (120 hours) duration is being conducted. Total number of Sadhaks admitted in the course is 418.
• Certificate Course in Pranayama & Meditation (CCPM) for Health Promotion, a part time course of 3 months (120 hours) duration is being conducted. Total number of Sadhaks admitted in the course is 315.
• The students of DYSc. Course have conducted the Yoga camps in Delhi and NCR and total 2865 Sadhaks were benefited by these camps.
• The Yoga Workshop for Children was organized in the month of May & June, 2016. Total 69 children were participated in the workshop.
- Yoga and Health Promotion Programmes of one hour each were conducted on all working days for the general public, working executives, women, children etc. Total 4647 people were benefited from these programmes. Saturday Yoga programme was conducted where total 366 participants were benefited.
- The Institute is providing Yoga training facilities in many RWAs, Government Departments/Institutions including Rashtrapati Bhavan.

The Institute conducted Summer Yoga Programme for Stress Management from 6th June to 29th July, 2016 where total 92 participants were benefited.

Yoga Therapy Programmes
- The Institute is having Yoga Therapy OPD, which works on all working days from 8.00 AM to 4.30 PM.
- The Yoga Therapy OPD consists of Senior Medical Officer, Yoga-Ayurveda Physician, Dietician, Yoga Experts and Naturopathy Physician.
- The OPD is attached with a Pathology /Bio-chemistry Lab.
- Yoga Therapy Programmes of one hour each are conducted from 09.00 AM to 04.30 PM on all working days and total 1891 people were benefited during the period.

Yoga Therapy Centers in AYUSH/Allopathic Hospitals

The Institute has established 04 Yoga Therapy Centres in Delhi where Yoga consultation and Yoga Therapy classes are being conducted. Total 12, 774 patients were treated during the period through Yoga Therapy.

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 7.30 AM to 2.00 PM on all working days (including Saturday). During the period under report, total 14483 patients were treated and total 1, 02, 942 were treated on day to day basis.

Yoga Centres at Sports Authority of India (SAI) Stadia

The Institute is conducting Yoga Training Programmes and Courses in 04 Sports Authority of India Stadia. Total 1039 peoples were befitted.

WHO Collaborating Centre in Traditional Medicine (Yoga)

MDNIY has been designated as a WHO Collaborating Centre for Traditional Medicine (Yoga) from April 2013. Under the project, the second Capacity Building Workshop was conducted on the theme “Yogic Management of Cancer, Bronchial Asthma & Stroke” at institute premises from 28th - 30th November, 2016. Total 35 eminent Yoga Experts from all over India were participated in the workshop.

The concept paper on work plan-3 has been prepared in consultation with leading experts in the field. Based on the concept paper and discussion, the following modules are prepared.
1. Yoga module for Children
2. Yoga module for Adolescents
3. Yoga module for Women of Reproductive age
4. Yoga module for Geriatric population
5. Yoga module for Mental health promotion
Second International Day of Yoga

The Ministry of AYUSH in association with leading Yoga Institutions, Centre and State Governments, State Departments and Chandigarh Administration successfully organised 2\textsuperscript{nd} International Day of Yoga (IDY) on 21\textsuperscript{st} June, 2016. The main event this time was organized at the Capitol Complex, Chandigarh. More than over 30,000 people joined our Hon’ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji for the celebrations. For the first time in International Day of Yoga, 150 Divyangs performed Common Yoga Protocol during the 2\textsuperscript{nd} International Day of Yoga celebrations.

Two days International Conference on "Yoga for Body and Beyond" was organized on 21\textsuperscript{st} and 22\textsuperscript{nd} June, 2016 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi where more than 1000 Yoga experts, dignitaries and delegates from India and abroad participated in the event.

As many as 192 United Nation Member States has participated in the 2nd International Day of Yoga.

Common Yoga Protocol and Yoga DVDs were prepared by the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga in consultation with eminent Yoga Experts and the officials of various Ministries, Govt. of India to disseminate awareness of Yoga among the masses.

Second International Yoga Fest

Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga has successfully organized the 2\textsuperscript{nd} International Yoga Fest (IYF), a Curtain Raiser for International Day of Yoga (IDY), 2017 to sensitize the masses regarding celebration of IDY from 08-09 March, 2017 at Talkatora Stadium, New Delhi & Post Fest Yoga Workshops By Eminent Yoga Masters on March 10\textsuperscript{th}, 2017 at MDNIY, New Delhi. The event was organised in association with Indian Yoga Association (IYA), A self-regulatory body of leading Yoga Institutions of India, New Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC). Total registration was 3800 and more than 12000 Yoga enthusiasts participated in the three days long event.

The Fest witnessed the auspicious presence and discourses by eminent Yoga Gurus and many others from Yoga fraternity. The revered Yoga Gurus and Masters shared their valuable views and enriched the audience throughout the fest. Throughout, the event, Yoga workshops, Yoga demonstrations, Lectures, Satsang, Cultural programmes, etc. was organized.

A Day Seminar on Life Sketch and Contributions of Swami Ved Bharati and Shri T.K.V. Desikachar for the promotion and development of Yoga was conducted by Swami Ritawan Bharati & disciples and Sh.S Sridharan & Dr. Kausthub Desikachar respectively along with their team on 9\textsuperscript{th} March, 2017.

POST FEST YOGA WORKSHOPS was conducted by Leading Yoga Masters of different Schools of Yoga on March 10\textsuperscript{th} 2017 at MDNIY, New Delhi.

Publication & Propagation

The Institute brings out booklets, leaflets, informative brochures etc. on fundamental aspects of Yoga and Yogic practices as well as on different diseases for the benefit of common public. The Institute is also participating in National / International events like International Day of Yoga, International Yoga Fest, Health Exhibitions, Health Melas, Festivals, Seminars, Conferences etc. The Institute brings out quarterly newsletter, which contains activities and programmes of the Institute in brief. The Institute has also brought out some books, booklets, IEC materials, Yoga charts, CDs, Calendars etc. for the benefit of general public.
**Budget**

Table indicating Budget Allocation and Expenditure in respect of MDNIY

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<tr>
<th>Head</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Revised Estimated 2016-17</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Expenditure 2016-17</strong></td>
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</table>

- Excess expenditure incurred out of internal generation.

**(vii) National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN), Pune:**

National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 was established in 1986 at Bapu Bhawan with an objective of promotion and propagation of Naturopathy in the country and to encourage research in the field of Naturopathic medicine for prevention and cure of diseases and promotion of healthy living.

**MAJOR ACTIVITIES:**

- **ACQUISITION** of about 25 Acres of LAND from Dept. of Health, Govt. of Maharashtra for starting ‘Nisarg Gram’ - (establishment of Naturopathy Hospital (250 Beds), Medical College (UG/PG/PhD./Fellowship/Para Med. Courses), Research Unit and Gandhi Memorial) by NIN at Yewalewadi, Tal. Haveli, Pune. Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India at its EFC/SFC meeting held on 05/09/2015 approved this project at a total cost of Rs.197.99 Crores.

- **NEW TREATMENT SECTION BUILDLING:** The Inauguration of the New OPD and naming the building as “Dr. Dinshaw Mehta Memorial OPD” was done by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik, Hon’ble Minister of State, Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India; Shri Dilip Kamble, Hon’ble Minister for Social Justice and Tribal Development, Govt. of Maharashtra and Shri Anil Shirole, Hon’ble Member of Parliament, Pune, in the presence of Shri Nilanjan Sanyal, IAS, Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India on 21st Nov, 2014.

- **ONGOING ACTIVITIES:**

  - NIN has an OPD/IPD clinic with free consultation services where various Naturopathy treatments are given to the patients at nominal rates. Outdoor OPD clinic of NIN with consultation facilities and treatment is functional from 11 am to 6 pm (Monday to Friday) at ACE, Hospital, Pune. On every 2nd Second Saturday full day workshop is conducted for the benefit of general public on Healthy lifestyle, naturopathy treatments, yoga sessions, etc. The institute also conducts 8 batches of Yoga classes daily. NIN is having a Pathology Lab., Medi Gym, Acupressure Treatment Section, Acupuncture Unit, Physio-Therapy Section where health seekers are given services for health maintenance. Therapeutic Yoga Section started by NIN on the eve of 1st International Day of Yoga, in its premises is a new facility offers Therapeutic (one to one) Yoga to the deserving patients. Every month NIN conducts every Month two days’ workshop on 3rd Saturday & Sunday for training of trainers (TOT) in association with Satara Zilha Parishad, Maharashtra.
• The Institute publishes "Nisaropachar varta" a Bilingual magazine (Hindi/English) every month.

• NIN reprinted rare text book "Rational Hydrotherapy" Book - a classical work by the American Naturopath Dr. J. H. Kellogg and the copies are available for sale. NIN published 2nd edition of "Naturopathic Diet & Recipe" Book, CD on Naturopathy Treatment Modalities and activities of NIN, a Handbook on Basic Yoga for Beginners in the year 2012, a book on Food thought and Naturopathy Food Concept are available for sale. The work of printing of a text book on clinical naturopathy is in progress.

• NIN has a Library with lending and reading facilities with more than 9000 books and national and international journals.

• A Health Shop is being run where natural food, products, drinks, chemical-free powders, oils, Naturopathy equipment like enema can, packs, etc. are sold to public. Also, books on Naturopathy, Yoga and other Health subjects and various instruments used in the treatment of Naturopathy are sold here.

• NIN is running a Naturopathic Diet Centre providing simple, bland, non-spicy, non gravy food preparation to the general public and patients who visit this institute. People are also provided and served breakfast & lunch, vegetable juices, fruit juices, etc.

• National Institute of Naturopathy conducts a training programme on every 3rd Saturday and Sunday of the month in collaboration with Satara Zilla Parishad since April 2016. This, ‘Training of Trainers (ToT)’ includes Primary teachers, Anganwadi sevika, Asha workers, Multipurpose health workers of Satara district, not exceeding 200 in number in each batch. The main objective of this training program is to propagate “holistic health through naturopathy & yoga” and, to increase the interest of the participants to use naturopathy and yoga tools in their work and by better understanding
of nature cure & yoga methods. Moreover, these TOT's will act as vehicle in taking Nature cure & Yoga to grass root level as they are working in rural areas.

- NIN is conducting one-year full time Treatment Assistant Training Course (TATC) for male and female with a monthly stipend of Rs. 5000/- p.m. / student. Intake capacity is 80.

- NIN is giving internship training to BNYS internees coming from various Naturopathy Colleges across the country with monthly stipend of Rs.3500/- p.m.

- NIN conducts Continuous Medical Education (CME) programs and workshops for Naturopathy graduates. NIN conducts Orientation training programs on Naturopathy and yoga for Doctors of other systems of medicine.

- NIN also conducts Women empowerment programme for Lady Doctors and other women.

- NIN participates in exhibitions all over India to propagate and promote the science of Naturopathy.

- NIN also organizes Natural Health Food Fair and Yoga Naturopathy seminars with demonstration of yoga and exhibitions.

- NIN organizes “Cookery Classes” every year at the institute. Preparation of variety of vegetables fruit Juices, salads, non spicy, oil free curries, millet, gruels, etc. are taught in these classes with demonstration and full participation of the participants.

- A unique activity of NIN is the sanatorium for HIV+ve individuals at Panchagani, Dist. Satara, Maharashtra where they are treated under Naturopathy and Yoga life style modifications and treatment modalities. Their stay, food and treatment is offered free keeping in view of the social stigma attached to this disease.

- A new well equipped Pathology Lab with the objective of Research. All kinds of routine tests and special tests like HIV test, CD4 count, Tridot, Spirometry, etc. are done at subsidized rates.

- Research Desk: NIN’s research desk is actively involved in in-house research activities individually and also in collaboration with other institutes. Till date NIN published 18 Research papers and 4 ongoing projects and 4 papers are under review.

- NIN conducts outreach health care programs under the banner of Ayushman Bharat as part of Swachha Bharat Abhiyan.

- A well planned Public Grievance System, RTI Cell, Vigilance Cell, Gender harassment redressal Committee (ICC) is in place.

- Free Acupressure Treatment is given to patients for six days in a week.

- Medi- Gym as part of its treatment facility for the patients especially with neuro muscular problems and arthritis. It is also attracting large number of youngsters and the membership has grown beyond 100.

- NIN proposes to start ‘Nisarg Gram’ project to establish Naturopathy Hospital, Medical College, Research Unit and Gandhi Memorial at Yewalewadi, Taluk- Haveli, Pune within the campus of 10 Hectares Land, very soon.

(viii) National Institute of Homoeopathy (NIH), Kolkata:

National Institute Of Homoeopathy was established on 10th December 1975 in Kolkata. It is an Autonomous Institute under the Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India. The Institute imparts education in Homoeopathy - (i) 5-1/2 yrs. duration full time Under Graduate (UG) Course in Homoeopathy viz. Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (BHMS) from the year 1987 and Post-Graduate (PG) course i.e. MD (Hom.) from the year 1998. Presently the Institute is conducting PG Course in 06-disciplines viz. Organon of Medicine, Materia Medica, Case Taking and Repertorisation, Homoeopathic Pharmacy, Practice of Medicine and Pediatrics under the affiliation of the University of Calcutta up to the session 2003-04 and from 2004-05 under the West Bengal University of Health Sciences, Kolkata. Presently the 29th batch is in roll.

MISSION

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.
VISION

National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata, aspires to be the India’s most energetic and responsive organisation, offering unparalleled educational opportunities in homoeopathy for learner community seeking the highest quality undergraduate, post graduate, and continuing personal or professional enrichment in higher education and selected professions that will lead to formation of scholarly community serving the nation by advancing, sharing and applying knowledge, and by facilitating the development of thoughtful, creative, adaptable, contributing and humane citizens.

Being one of the premier Institute of its kind in India, the Institute is functioning to drive out the following objectives:

OBJECTIVES

1. To promote and development of Homoeopathy;
2. To produce graduates and post graduates in Homoeopathy;
3. To conduct research on various aspect of Homoeopathy;
4. To provide medical care through \ Homoeopathy to the suffering humanity;
5. To provide and assist in providing Services and facilities for research, evaluation, training, consultation and guidance related to Homoeopathy;
6. To conduct experiments and develop patterns of teaching in under graduate and post graduate education on various aspects of Homoeopathy.

MANAGEMENT

The Chief Executive Officer of the Institute is the Director. A Governing Body headed by the Hon'ble Union Minister of State for AYUSH (I/C), President controls the functioning of the Institute which is monitored by the Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India, on behalf of the Governing Body.

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

The Institute conducts the Undergraduate (UG) Course in Homoeopathy i.e. Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (BHMS) since 1987 and Postgraduate (PG) course i.e. Doctor of Medicine in Homoeopathy (M.D.(Hom.) since 1998. At present PG course is offered in six subject viz. Organon of Medicine, Materia Medica, Case Taking and Repertory, Homoeopathic Pharmacy, Practice of Medicine and Paediatrics. These courses are recognized by the Central Council of Homoeopathy. Presently the 20th batch is in roll.

No. Of Seats

In this academic year 93 seats shall be available for admission to the BHMS Degree Course, out of which following seats are earmarked for different categories of Candidates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode of filling up</th>
<th>No. Of Seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Through National Entrance cum Eligibility Test (NEET) 2017</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Govt. Nominee</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt. of Sri Lanka Nominee</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIMSTEC Nominees</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Nationals</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>93</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18th Batch PGTs [M.D.(Hom.) are about to submit their Research Proposals (synopsis)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>No. of Seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homoeopathic Materia Medica</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organon of Medicine</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repertory</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice of Medicine</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paediatrics</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homoeopathic Pharmacy</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>36</strong> (<em>Two seats are earmarked for candidates of BIMSTEC countries, six seats are earmarked for Central Govt. Nominees)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hospital services

The Institute has a 100-bedded Hospital consisting of Out Patient and In-patient departments caters medical services through its Hospital situated in the main campus & peripheral OPD at Kalyani with the investigation facilities like Clinical Pathology, Biochemistry, Radiology, Ultrasoundography and ECG etc. Various investigations are provided with a very nominal charges. Out of 100-beds 08 beds are earmarked for Surgery, and 4 for Maternity. Total number of patients served and investigations provided during the year 2016-17 are as follows:
Patients attended in the OPD: 162837
Patients attended in Peripheral OPD at Kalyani: 1857
Patients admitted in the IPD: 669
Total investigations done in Cardiology & Radiology division: 4146
Patients attended in Pathology & Biochemistry Laboratory: 13327
Patients attended Physiotherapy unit: 4259

Apart, the Institute has an Operation Theatre. The Institute has a Labour room and undertakes antenatal care of the mother and child and also giving clinical training to the Undergraduate students.

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.

Health Camp organized at Sutia, west Bengal.

Providing Homoeopathic treatment for inmates of Dum Dum Central Jail, Kolkata every fortnight.

One Peripheral OPD at Barrackpore was opened on 21st October 2017 and running successfully.

Research activities
The Research Wing of the Institute has conducted Clinical Research on the following:
- Thyroid Diseases
- Psoriasis
- Spondylitis

Library & information services
This division has more than 22000 documents (macro & micro) including rare homoeopathy treatises. There are 1042 bound journals, important periodicals on Homoeopathy are subscribed regularly in National & International basis 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 available. The department of LIS also provides Information support on Homoeopathy to the Interns, PG students and the Homoeopathic fraternity as a whole.

Bulletin: The Institute publishes a quarterly bulletin incorporating scientific articles.

Seminars and workshops
A well equipped Seminar Hall is available for holding seminars and clinical workshops. The different departments are conducting regular weekly seminars on important topics and clinical case presentations where the post graduate trainees, Interns and faculty members take active participation. Time to time special seminars/workshops is being conducted where some eminent teachers/homoeopaths from different parts of country present their views and share their experiences with the postgraduate trainees and faculty members.

The Institute conducts Reorientation Training Program in different subjects of Homoeopathy as well as CME program from time to time.

Other activities
B. World Anti tobacco day conducted on 31.05.2017.
C. International Yoga day was celebrated on 21st June 2017.

3rd International Yoga Day was celebrated on 21st June, 2017 in the NIH Campus. Faculty members, staff and students participated in the Yoga day celebration. Experts discussed and demonstrated various yoga asanas meticulously before participants.

D. Bio-Medical Waste Management Awareness cum Training Programme Conducted On 3rd July, 2017

Awareness cum training programme on Bio-Medical Waste Management was organised by Dr. Austin Jose.T, RMO and Mrs. Jyostna Das, Nursing Superintendent, IPD Section on 3rd July, 2017 at 2:30 P.M. in Seminar Hall, NIH with the kind approval of Dr. Abhijit Chattopadhyay, Director Incharge, NIH, Kolkata.
Discussion was made on Bio Medical Wastes generated in the hospital and the Segregation of the Bio Medical Wastes and its disposal on various colour code bags/bins/containers. Also the methods of storage & transport till the site of disposal were discussed. Precautionary measures to be adopted while segregation, transport, storage & disposal were also discussed.

E. Workshop on awareness against sexual harassment of women at workplace conducted on 06.07.2017:

A workshop on awareness against sexual harassment of women at workplace was conducted by Internal Complaints Committee, Women’s Grievance Redressal Cell, NIH on 06/07/2017 in the Auditorium of the Institute from 3pm to 5pm. The resource persons for the workshop were Smt. Sreetama Roy Chowdhury, Sub Inspector of Police, Bidhannagar Women Police Station and Smt. Mun Chakraborty Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, North24Parganas. The workshop was attended by the entire Faculty members, Staff and Students (under graduate and post graduate). The total attendance to the workshop was above300 (three hundred).

F. Sadbhavana Diwas was conducted on 18.08.2017.

G. Pharmacy Educational Tour to SBL Haridwar unit & HPL Ghaziabad September 2017

H. National level AROGYA MELA - held at Vishakhapatnam during 8 - 11 September 2017

I. On 8th September after inauguration the Honourable AYUSH Minister Sri Sri Sripad Yesso Naik ji visited the NIH stall and Dr Shishir Singh, Incharge of Arogya Mela from NIH welcomed him.

J. Hindi Diwas & Pakhwada was organized during September 2017.

K. National Unity Day (Rashtriya Ekta Diwas) To Commemorate The Birth Anniversary Of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Conducted On 31.10.2017

All the Students, Interns, PGT’s, Staff, Teaching & Non Teaching faculties assembled in front of Dr. Hahnemann statue on 31.10.2017 at 04.00 pm to celebrate the National Unity Day. Dr. Pralay Sharma, Deputy Medical Superintendent I/c conducted the programme by highlighting the importance of National Unity Day. Dr. Shishir Singh, Lecturer, Dept of Physiology & Dr. Gautam Pal, Lecturer, Dept of Practice of Medicine took the lead for pledge in Hindi and English respectively which was followed by all Staff & Students of NIH.

A March past with Run for Unity started from Hahnemann statue to New Academic cum Library Building and back to Hahnemann statue. Dr. Austin Jose. T, RMO cum Administrative Officer I/c organised the programme. The entire programme was headed by Smt. Sarmistha Datta, Joint Director, NIH.
L. Vigilance awareness week was observed from 04.11.2017 to 09.11.2017.

M. 2nd Foundation Training programme for CHS doctors was organized from 20th to 22nd November 2017. Dr. Gautam Pal Lecturer was the Program co ordinate for the programme.

N. A plantation programme was organized in NIH premises under SWATCHH BHARAT ABHYAN on 23.11.2017 to keep NIH campus clean and beautiful.

Special administrative activities:

- The Joint Parliamentary Committee on Women Empowerment visited the Institute on 21st June 2017.
- 62nd SFC conducted at Min. Of AYUSH on 09.08.2017.
- Advertisement for filling up the vacancy post of Director, NIH.
- Interview for the selection for the post of Joint Director, NIH held at Min. of AYUSH on 16.08.2017
- One Peripheral OPD at Barrackpore was opened on 21st October 2017
- MACP was granted to 17 Group C staff of NIH.

REPORT ON VISIT BY PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE TO NIH, KOLKATA ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT ON 21ST JUNE 2017:

For smooth conduction of this mammoth work for the newly joined Director in-charge Prof.(Dr.) Abhijit Chattopadhyay a committee was constituted under the chairperson of Dr. Usha Uchat. The entire programme was organized by the Coal India Ltd in collaboration of NIH and Ministry of AYUSH.

The Parliamentary Committee constituted of Member of Parliament, Smt. Jyoti Dhruba, Smt. Rita Tarai, Smt.R.Vanaroja, Smt. Dola Sen, Smt. Jayashreeben Patel, Smt. Riti Pathak and Sri A.V. Swamy under the auspicious Chairpersonship of Hon’ble Smt. Bijoy had received the visit of this Institute by Dr. Austin Jose T and Dr. Gautam Pal from NIH and by Mr. Negi and Mr. Daniel E Richards from the Ministry of AYUSH.

Students of NIH greeted The Parliamentary Committee in traditional way and all the Hon’ble members of Parliament were welcomed by Dr Abhijit Chattopadhyay, Director I/C and other faculties, doctors and staffs of this Institute. The committee visited one of the academic departments i.e. Dept of Organon of Medicine and inspected the museum and archive of history of Medline.

In the conference room the Director I/C facilitated the Hon’ble Chairperson and all the members of the committee including Sh. NC Gupta, (Joint secretary of Lok Sabha, Parliament), Sh. T.S .Rangarajan , (Director ,Parliament), Smt. Bimla Choudhry,(Addl. Director, Parliament) and Sh. Anir Das,(Reporting officer, Parliament) with flower bouquet and shawl.

Dr. Omprya Mishra, Lecturer, Deptt. of Gynaecology and Obstetrics presented the details of the women empowerment before this committee. Dr.Usha Uchat, Reader and Dr. Subhash Singh, Reader were also present and communicated many vital information to the committee.

All the members appreciated about women students’ percentage in both UG and PG level in NIH. Some members of the committee raised the questions and which was replied to their satisfaction.

Two officials from the Department of Science and Technology namely Mrs.Namita Gupta and Dr. A Mukhopadhyay have presented their view on women empowerment in their department for 15 minutes.

Lastly, vote of thanks to the Hon’ble chairperson, members of the parliamentary and others. Followed by a photo session was there with the faculties, students and the employees of the NIH.
All India Institute of Ayurveda, New Delhi. (AIIA)

Introduction:

Within a short duration of its establishment, All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA) has gained wide national and international recognition. With an aim to facilitate quality research aimed at bridging gaps in the scientific information about quality, safety and efficacy of Ayurveda products and developing benchmarks of Ayurvedic education, research and healthcare for other institutions to follow, AIIA has been actively working in this direction.

Objectives of AIIA:

1. To provide postgraduate/doctoral and post doctoral teaching, research facilities and quality patient care services under the Ayurveda system of medicine.

2. To act as referral hospital and a “Centre of Excellence” to set highest standards of education, research, patient care and also function as a model center for international collaboration.

3. To act as a model institute to show strength, efficacy and popularity of Ayurveda. The institute will be used for promoting Ayurveda in India and abroad.

4. To provide services in specialties like Panchakarma, Kayachikitsa, Vata-Vyadhi, Rasayana, Kayakalpa, Twacha-Roga (Skin disorders), Vajikarana, Shalya Tantra, Kshara evam Anushastra Karma (Jalauka and Raka Mokshan, Agni Karma etc.), Marma Chikitsa, Vrikka Roga (Nephrology), Mutra roga (Urology), Shalakya (Eye, ENT and Dental disorders), Stri Roga and Prasuti Tantra, Bal Roga, Rog Nidan, Lifestyle and Metabolic disorders, Yoga and Swasthavritta, Ayurveda Dietetics, Ayurveda Pharmacy, Fundamental Principles of Ayurveda and their application in a setup that combines the ancient tradition of Ayurveda along with the advantages of biomedicine, current management and information Technology tools.

5. To impart interdisciplinary post-graduate-doctoral and post-doctoral teaching, training and research in all Ayurvedic specialties and also health and hospital management programmes. It will have all necessary infrastructure to cater to secondary and tertiary level health care facilities for diagnosis and treatment in collaboration with national and international institutions.

6. To give highest priority to explore and explain the scientific basis of various aspects of Ayurveda through collaborative and inter-disciplinary research. In this direction, the required infrastructure would be developed with the help of various R & D institutions including CCRAS, ICMR, CSIR, NIPER and other national level institutes. Human resources and infrastructure of participating institutions will be utilized in conduction project-based research programmes on need specific clinical and drug studies.

7. To develop model teaching tools, demonstration modules of teaching in undergraduate/Postgraduate/Doctoral and Post-doctoral Ayurveda medical education in all branches so as to demonstrate high standards of education for use in Ayurvedic Institutions.

Clinical services:

1. It has a 200 bed referral hospital for facilitating clinical research. The Institute already has 12 clinics with 8 inter-disciplinary research laboratories along with Panchakarma facilities on each floor of 5 storied hospital building.

2. More than 1,75,000 patients have availed the benefit of Ayurvedic consultancy at AIIA during past 2 years (Nov 2015 - March 2017).
3. AIIA is well equipped with state of the art Panchakarma facilities, instrumentation and trained technical professionals.

4. AIIA is the standalone Institute under Ministry of AYUSH to impart consultancy services of Unani, Homoeopathy and Siddha specialties under one roof in form of “Integrated AYUSH Clinic”.

5. Apart from this, AIIA has signed a MoU with NICPR (National Institute for Cancer Prevention and Research) under ICMR, Noida and conducting screening and spreading awareness for Breast and Cervical cancer.

6. Screening for Diabetic Retinopathy is also carried out regularly. Dengue clinic has been set up for sensitizing common public and management of Dengue related signs and symptoms through Ayurveda. Special formulations are being used for management of Chikungunya fever and related symptoms.

7. AIIA has commenced IPD services for all specialties from October, 2016 with full occupancy.

Course structure:

1. Post Graduate Programme (MD/MS) Ayurveda in various specialties.
2. Ph.D.
3. Super Specialty Fellowship Programmes
4. Short term training programmes viz. Panchakarma Technician training programme has already been initiated.

Recruitment/staff strength:

After obtaining approval from Ministry, AIIA has made wide publicity in the newspapers for recruitment of staff against 117 posts wherein screening tests and interviews has been taken. Resultant, Faculty (11 streams of Ayurveda), Dy. Medical Superintendent are in position. Subordinate medical and paramedical staff has also joined the institute.

Student strength:

1. MD/MS (Ay.) programme has started in the academic session 2016-17 from October 2016. 56 Post graduate scholars have been admitted in 11 streams.
2. AIIA has conducted AIAPGET-2017. Admissions for the academic session 2016-17 batch of MD/MS (Ay.) programme will be initiated in October - 2017.

Training sessions, Seminars and workshops:

1. For capacity building of faculty, NABH training workshop was organized by institute from 10th - 12th June 2016.
2. Workshop on Prevention and management of Diarrhoea was held in AIIA from 27th - 28th June, 2016.
3. Training programme on oral, breast and cervical cancer screening was organized by AIIA in collaboration with NICPR from 14th - 16th Sept., 2016.
4. International day of action for Women’s health (28th May 2016), International Day of Yoga (21st June, 2016), ORS day (29 July 2016) and Nutrition week (1st - 7th Sept. 2016) were celebrated in AIIA.
5. International Day of Yoga (21st June, 2016) was celebrated at AIIA.
6. Programmes related to Swacch Bharat Abhiyan are regularly implemented at AIIA.
8. Workshop on Clinical Application of Panchakarma, 8th Nov. 2016 as a part of Multidisciplinary Healthcare Conference in Co-ordination with AIIMS, New Delhi.
10. To update and upgrade the knowledge of faculty members and acquainted with Research methodology and statistics, AIIA organized a five day Workshop on Biostatistics during Jan - Feb 2017
11. In order to synchronize the research on Madhumeha throughout country, AIIA organized Madhu Samvaada, a 4 days National Seminar on Management of Diabetes from 15 - 18 March, 2017. This seminar aimed at developing uniform protocols for pre-clinical and clinical aspects of Diabetes and management aspects of its features and complications.
12. Hindi Pakhwada and Swachhata Pakhwada were also celebrated in AIIA.

Visit by foreign nationals:

1. Visit by Thailand delegation, 28 Sept., 2016
5. Visit of German delegation, 7-8 Dec., 2016
6. Visit of Korean delegation, 13th Feb, 2017
9. Visit by NIH delegates from USA, 7th July, 2017

Achievements & MoU:

1. AIUSA has been designated as International Office for “International Ayurveda Alliance” by Ministry of AYUSH.

2. AIUSA has been awarded with NABH Accreditation for which the Institute had satisfactorily and successfully conducted preliminary visits (20-21 Dec, 2016) and final assessment visits (31st, 1st & 2nd April, 2017). Thus AIUSA becomes the first Government Institute under Ministry of AYUSH to hold the coveted status provided for its clinical services.

3. AIUSA has been identified as the Nodal Institute to do follow up on the recommendations emanated from the Indo-US Workshop on Cancer prevention and management.

4. A MoU between NICPR and AIUSA was signed on 19th Oct., 2016 for setting up a Centre of Integrative Oncology at NICPR-Noida for collaboration in the areas of cancer prevention, research and care. The centre is an outcome of the deliberations held in Indo-US Workshop (in March) and, the MoU would pave the way to carry forward the ongoing bilateral dialogue and facilitate collaboration with National Cancer Institute in the US. Inauguration of center took place on 3rd Feb, 2017 in the NICPR campus. The combined collaborative programmes of NICPR and AIUSA will help in defining the current problems in cancer research and their innovative solutions suitable for Indian population. Together the two institutes will lay the foundation of principles and practice of preventive oncology in the Indian settings. A portal on ‘Network for Ayurveda Case Reports (AYU-CaRe)’ has also been developed by the AIUSA to provide a common platform for the researchers, practitioners, academia across India working on various aspects of cancer.

5. AIUSA has successfully conducted the common PG Entrance Test for Post Graduate courses of AYUSH discipline by the name ‘All India AYUSH PG Entrance Test’ on 6th August 2017.

6. AIUSA has entered in MoU with premier institutes of India as well as abroad notable to mention are; MoU with NICPR, ICMR for cancer screening on ECHO model (4th Oct., 2016), MoU with National Cancer Institute, AIIMS for research in cancer prevention & treatment (24th March, 2017), MoU with ACRI, CCRAS, (10th Feb, 2017).

7. Visits by USA delegation from National Institute of Health, USA, Korean Delegation, Chinese delegation etc. are the outcome of efforts taken by AIUSA to achieve its goal to function as a model center for international collaboration and reflects its growing stature on international platform.

8. Institute has also launched AIUSA Journal of Ayurveda Case Reports (AYU-CaRe), a first of its kind initiative in field of Ayurveda for promoting documentation of case studies.

9. AIUSA signed a MoU with Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY) on 18th Sept. 2017 for promoting Yoga.

MoU with National Cancer Institute, AIIMS for research in cancer prevention & treatment (24th March, 2017)
Team AIIA receiving the certificate of NABH Accreditation

Korean delegation visit, 13th Feb, 2017

MoU of AIIA with MDNIY
MoU Signed between NICPR, All India Institute of Ayurveda

( ) North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda & Homoeopathy (NEIAH), Shillong

On 28th March, 2008 the Union Cabinet in its meeting accorded approval for establishment of North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda & Homoeopathy (NEIAH) at Shillong to provide health care facilities to the people of NE Region and Sikkim under the Ayurveda and Homoeopathy systems of medicine. The Institute is having Ayurveda and Homoeopathy Colleges with the admission capacity of 50 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 construction of Hospital and College buildings under Phase -I of the project is completed at a total cost of Rs.71.81 crore 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.

The main aims and objectives of NEIAH, Shillong:

- 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 under graduate 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.

Present Status of Manpower of NEIAH, Shillong

- Director
- Deputy Director (Admin)
- One Administrative Officer
- 23 Group A posts and 14 Group B posts

Contractual / Outsourcing Staffs -

- 1 (One) Associate Professor (Ay) Kayachikitsa
- 1 (One) Associate Professor (Ay) Sharir Kriya Vigyan
- 2 (Two) Lecturer, College of Ayurveda
- 1 (One) Reader (Organon of Medicine), College of Homoeopathy
- 7 (Seven) lecturer, College of Homoeopathy
- 6 (Six) Medical Officers (Three from Homoeopathy and Three from Ayurveda)
- 2 (Two) Pharmacists (one each from Ayurveda & Homoeopathy)
- A few Ministerial, Paramedical and Security Staff on Outsourcing basis

Creation of Post: A total of 112 posts have been sanctioned so far in the first phase against a minimum requirement of proposed 301 posts. Recruitment for appointment on regular basis for 110 vacant posts was conducted in July 2016, out of which 36 nos. of post have been filled up on regular basis and 14 nos. of post on contract and 28 nos. of post are still pending against which fresh written test is to be conducted soon and 31 nos. of post re-
advertisement was published on 12.09.2017 on contract basis.

Achievement Report

- The permanent campus of the North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (NEIAH) is at Mawdiangdiang, Shillong-18, Meghalaya adjacent to North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS) under Phase - I of the project (which includes Ayurveda Teaching Block, Homoeopathy Teaching Block, Ayurveda Hospital, Homoeopathy Hospital & Library block) has been completed.

- The project under Phase-I has been handed/taken over by the Institute on 03rd October, 2016.

- The Institute was formally inaugurated by Honourable Minister of State (IC), Ministry of AYUSH, Shri Shripad Yesso Naik on 22nd December, 2016.

- The Institute is running Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic IPDs and OPDs with great success managed by consultants of specialized disciplines from Ayurveda and Homoeopathy streams. Free distribution of medicines to the patients is being done as per availability of medicines in the stock.

- The Institute is also in the process of establishing a fully functional Panchakarma department and along with proposal for internal preparation of medicated oils and other items necessary for Panchakarma therapies. Once the necessary arrangements are completed, the private wards will be made accessible to patients willing to take wellness package or individual therapies as per their choice at affordable rates.

- A total of 35426 patients (Ayurveda 15119 and Homoeopathy 20307) with an average of 120 patients per day visited and got benefit from both the OPDs during the period from 1st April, 2016 to 31st March 2017. Patients have been provided with free medicine as per availability of stock in the respective Pharmacies.

- A total of 31883 visited the OPDs w.e.f. 1st April, 2017 to 31st August, 2017 in both Ayurveda and Homoeopathy Hospitals. The process to equip the Institute with Medical Equipments and Furniture is in progress.

- A full-fledged Central Library has been established with Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Modern medicine and other Scientific and Technical books related to Health Sciences along with the respective departmental libraries which are in the process of development.

- The Ministry of AYUSH has granted permission for starting the UG courses of BAMS and BHMS courses. North Eastern Hill University - a Central University (NEHU), Shillong has granted affiliation to the Institute for the said courses.

- The Institute is providing BAMS and BHMS courses, the first batch students of which have been admitted in the academic session 2016-17 and classes commenced w.e.f 30th November, 2016.

- The North Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong has granted renewal of Provisional Affiliation for BAMS and BHMS (2nd Batch) for the Academic Session 2017-18.

- The second batch of BAMS and BHMS students for the academic session 2017-18 has also been admitted and classes commenced w.e.f 16th August, 2017. The Institute aims to provide PG courses in the near future.

- Academic Programmes are in progress in collaboration with NEIGRIHMS in the field of academic knowledge and facility exchange for quality improvement of BAMS and BHMS students.

- The Institute observed Teachers’ Day on 5th September, 2017 with great pomp and honour by way of organizing speech, extempore speech and cultural programme through the students.

- Students of College of Ayurveda and College of Homoeopathy participated in the Inter -College Sports Meet organized by Sports Department, North Eastern Hill University (NEHU) in the month of August, 2017.
The Institute has also been recently recognized as a Center of Examination by North Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong, Meghalaya.

The Institute has conducted the 1st Terminal examination for the 1st batch of BAMS and BHMS students w.e.f 1st April, 2017 to 12th April, 2017 and also conducted the 2nd Terminal Examination for the said batch w.e.f 9th September, 2017 to 20th September, 2017

The Institute is also in the process of setting up a Pharmacy of its own in the Department of Rasa Shastra, College of Ayurveda for the purpose of preparing of medicine and medicated oils.

The Institute is also making sincere efforts to establish a full-fledged herbal garden. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the construction of Poly House in the campus for preservation of the vulnerable Medical Plants and Herbs has been completed recently.

The Institute is also in the process of commencing Phase-II Project work in respect of which an Agreement was signed between NEIAH and NPCC Ltd. on 30th March, 2017 at New Delhi.

The Institute is collaborating with the Medicinal Plant Board, Forest and Environmental Department, Govt. of Meghalaya for the purpose of practical demonstration of BAMS and BHMS students.

The Institute celebrated the “World Homoeopathy Day” which coincided with the 262nd Birth Anniversary of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy system of medicine. The celebration was held on 10th April, 2017 at Seminar Hall, Administrative Block. The programme was conducted with an Oration Programme on the theme “Enhancing the Quality of Research in Homoeopathy” along with felicitation of eminent Homoeopathic physicians from the North East region in honour of their contribution in the field of Homoeopathy.

The Institute observed the “Anti-Terrorism Day “ on 19th May, 2017 where pledge was taken by all employees and students of both the Colleges.

The Institute observed the “World Environment Day on 5th June, 2017 by organizing Tree Plantations programme in the Institute campus.

The Institute also celebrated the 3rd International Yoga Day on 21st June, 2017 in the Institute Campus in a befitting manner.

The Institute also observed the 75th anniversary of the Quit India Movement “Sankalp Se Siddhi on 9th August, 2017 where pledge was taken by all employees and students of both the Colleges.

The Institute also celebrated the 71st Independence Day on 15th August, 2017 at its permanent campus where Director, NEIAH unfurled the National Flag. As a part of the celebration, snacks distribution by Director, NEIAH to IPD patients of both Ayurveda and Homoeopathy Hospital was done.

The Institute also observed the „Hindi Diwas & Pakhwada’ from 1st September, 2017 to 15th September, 2017 in its campus by way of organizing a panel discussion of experts in the field, essay competition among the students, talk show at Doordarshan Kendra, Shillong and by observing a full day of deliberations, discussions and speeches in Hindi among the officials, faculty, students and all other staff of NEIAH.

The Institute also duly organized live streaming of the Hon’ble Prime Minister’s address on “Young India New India from Sankalp to Siddhi” among the teachers and students of both the Colleges on 11th September, 2017.

The Institute has taken significant steps for popularizing the Ayurveda and Homoeopathy systems of medicine in the region by way of organizing national level seminars, CMEs, workshops and awareness camps from time to time.
• **05 (five) nos of Health Camp were organized from 1st April, 2017 to 30th August, 2017** by the Institute in the East Khasi Hills District of Meghalaya to promote and popularize the Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy.

• The Institute is regularly observing the Swachh Bharat Pakhwada from time to time.

• The Institute is regularly conducting seminars as a part of teaching and training programme of students of both the Colleges of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy on every 1st and 3rd Saturday of every month.

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

• The Institute published its fourth issues of AYUHOM - a research Journal having ISSN index in July, 2017.

• e-Book of the Institute has been uploaded in the Institute website www.neiah.nic.in

• Budget: Year wise sanction of Budget at a Glance.

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

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 collaboration with other research Institutions. It is located at Pasighat, East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh. It is headed by a Director with supporting staff. The North-eastern 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.

Infrastructure

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

Achievements

(i) The construction works of NEIFM building is completed. The procurement process of Equipments and furniture is in last stage. The work of boundary wall is complete. The work of overhead water tank in Garden, security Rest Room etc. are completed. The NEIFM office alongwith OPD has been shifted to the new building.
The Institute is running an OPD with 1 Ayurvedic Doctor and 3 folk medicine practitioners with an average of 25-30 patients per day. Total 5018 Nos. Patients have been treated up to 31st March 2017.

Some posts of various capacities have been created and recruitment process is in progress.

Proposal for Phase-II for construction of Residential complex has been submitted to the Govt.

**Budget (Rs. In Crore)**

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G. STANDARDISATION OF ASU & H DRUGS:

**Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy, Ghaziabad**

Laying down the Pharmacopoeial standards for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy medicine, both for single and compound drugs, is essential, as Pharmacopoeial standards are important and are mandatory for the implementation of the drug testing provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945. These standards are also essential to check samples of drugs available in the market for their safety and efficacy. Government of India has been working on the task of developing Pharmacopoeial standards through Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy (PCIM&H) by preparing official Formularies and Pharmacopoeias of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy drugs so as to evolve uniform standards for preparation of drugs and to prescribe working standards for single drugs as well as compound formulations in the respective system. Standards for around 40% of the raw materials and around 15% of formulations have been published.

Drug Control Cell (AYUSH) is working in the Department to deal with the matters pertaining to Drug Quality Control and the regulation of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945. The Cell is looking after the activities of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani Drug Technical Advisory Board (ASUDTAB) and Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani Drugs Consultative Committee (ASUDCC). Besides, Pharmacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicine (PLIM) and Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory (HPL) are Standard-setting-cum-Drug-Testing Laboratories at National level functioning at Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh).

(i) **Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine Homoeopathy (PCIM&H)**

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, Siddha Pharmacopoeia Committee, Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee and Homoeopathy Pharmacopoeia Committee with Pharmacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicine (PLIM) and Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory (HPL) as its supporting structures.

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 Homoeopathy 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 Homoeopathy 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 &4A of
Schedule II of Drugs & Cosmetics Act in case of Homeopathy medicine and rules there under related to ASU drugs and Homeopathy medicine respectively.

The governing structure of Commission consists of i. General Body, ii. Standing Finance Committee and iii. Scientific Body and 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 (APC)
2. Siddha Pharmacopoeia Committee (SPC)
3. Unani Pharmacopoeia Committee (UCP)
4. Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee (HPC)

Highlights of achievements of PCIM&H during the year 2017-18:

I. Publication and revision of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic Formularies/ Pharmacopoeia/ Codex and of such addenda or supplementary compendia
   - Three Pharmacopoeial publications namely Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India Part-I, Volume IX, Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India Part II, Volume IV and Unani Pharmacopoeia of India Part - II, Volume III were released at the hands of Sh. Shripad Naik, Honourable Minister of State I/c, Min. of AYUSH, during Silver Jubilee celebration & Inauguration of 21st Convocation of CRAV and National Seminar on “Evidence Based Ayurvedic Approach to Diagnosis, Prevention and Management of Diabetes and Its Complications” held on 29th May, 2017.

II. Development of pharmacopoeial standards
   - APC: The APC was reconstituted for the period of three years consequent upon expiry of tenure of previous committee. Work regarding development of pharmacopoeial standards for 30 single drugs and formulations each alongwith hydro-alcoholic and water extracts of 5 drugs each has been allotted in project mode. Progress of the work is being closely monitored. Apart from it, drafting of Veterinary Formulary and revision of Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India Part I, Vol. I and Ayurvedic Formulary of India, Part-I & II are also going on.
   - SPC: The SPC was reconstituted for the period of three years consequent upon expiry of tenure of previous committee. Work regarding development of pharmacopoeial standards for 20 single drugs and formulations each has been allotted in project mode. Apart from it, manuscripts of two new publications namely Siddha Pharmacopoeia of India Part I, Vol. III and Siddha Formulary of India (SFI), Part III (Tamil) alongwith revised editions of SFI Part I (Tamil), SFI Part I (English) and SFI Part II (English) are being worked out.
   - UPC: The UPC was reconstituted for the period of three years consequent upon expiry of tenure of previous committee. Revision of National Formulary of Unani Medicine (NFUM), Part I to VI and Unani Pharmacopoeia of India, Part I, Vol. I-VI is under process.
   - HPC: The tenure of HPC was extended for a period of one year suppressing expiry of the incumbent committee. Work regarding development of pharmacopoeial standards for 10 single drugs has been allotted in project mode. Progress of the work is being closely monitored. Apart from it, revision of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India Vol. I-IX is also going on.

III. Development of Botanical Reference Standards (BRS) repository
Building up the BRS repository is a continuous process. The repository has 150 samples supplemented with passport data.

IV. Development of Phytochemical Reference Standards (PRS) repository
Building up the PRS repository is a continuous process. The repository has 124 samples supplemented with requisite characterization data and purity
certifications. An inventory on availability of PRS samples is also being developed to facilitate the supply against requirement.

V. Harmonization of ASU&H Pharmacopoeias

Parallel monographs on single drugs of plant origin have been previously published by Four Pharmacopoeia Committees namely APC, SPC, UPC and HPC with variations in the standards prescribed. Now, with establishment of PCIM&H as an umbrella organization for all four Pharmacopoeia committees, it is pertinent that standards for the drugs in common should be made unanimous. In this connection, the Commission has taken up the task to harmonize all the monographs published/ being published through Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic pharmacopoeias. The data from relevant monographs and also from the Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP) are being referred, compared meticulously and revised content for the harmonized monographs is being drafted. Data integration for 70 plants has been carried out.

VI. Exchange of information and interaction with international bodies

Commission aims at interaction with various international bodies for exchange of information and to establish internationally acceptable pharmacopoeial standards.

- A meeting was convened with a Delegation from South Korea on 21st February 2017 to understand each other’s approach on regulatory mechanism for traditional medicine.

- A tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeial Convention of the United States (HPUS) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) on 23rd February 2017 for cooperation in the field of Homoeopathy during World Integrated Medicine Forum; Regulation of Homoeopathic Medical products: National and Global strategies. It is hoped that this agreement will be a benchmark for many more agreements to follow with the aim to develop and harmonize homoeopathic pharmacopoeias of various countries and to strengthen and/or enable regulatory provisions for homoeopathy worldwide.

Signing tripartite MoU among HPUS, CCRH and PCIM&H

- World Integrated Medicine Forum; Regulation of Homoeopathic Medical products: National and Global strategies was organized during 23rd-24th February 2017 in coordination with Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH).

- “Traditional Medicine Training Programme for African Delegates” was conducted during 21st to 26th March 2017 which included Orientation Lectures, Hands-on Training of Sophisticated Analytical Instruments and visits to Pharmacopoeia Laboratories (PLIM & HPL).

- Commission represented Ministry of AYUSH in “Third WHO Consultation on Quality Control of Herbal Medicine” held at Hong Kong Special Administration Region of the People’s Republic of China during 4th - 6th September, 2017 with Dr. M. B. Shankar, Director I/c as a participant and Dr. S.C. Verma, Principal Scientific Officer, Phyto-Chemistry as an observer from PCIM&H.

- Commission represented AYUSH in “8th meeting of EU-India Joint working group on pharmaceuticals, biotechnology and
medical devices” at New Delhi during 13th - 14th July, 2017.

VII. Gazette Notification on Resolution of Constituting PCIM&H

Resolution of constituting PCIM&H and ascribing it the mandate to develop ASU&H pharmacopoeial quality standards has been notified through Gazette of India: Extraordinary, Part-I, Section-I, No. 36, Dated 8th February, 2017.

VIII. Seminars/Workshops/Conferences/Training programmes

- “Pharmacognosy training programme for scientists engaged in pharmacopoeial work” was held during 22nd to 27th May, 2017. Dr. Malati Chauhan, Member APC, Dr. Jignesh K. Kevalia, Head, Dept. of Pharmacognosy, Indian Institute of Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Sciences, Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar and Dr. Jayanthy A., Principal Scientific Officer, PCIM&H imparted the training. 02 scientists from PCIM&H and 04 scientists from PLIM were benefitted as trainees. The programme schedule involved Theory classes on general instructions, basics of pharmacognosy and systematic procedures to be followed during pharmacopoeial work alongwith Hands on training on sectioning, staining, macroscopic and microscopic identification of diagnostic characters of the plant drug materials.

- Orientation cum training was imparted to Principal Investigators of Projects allotted under scheme for outsourcing scientific work of PCIM&H separately for projects allotted by APC, SRPC and HPC task force. The programmes were conducted on 24th May, 2017, 23rd June, 2017 and 19th September, 2017 respectively.

- Indo-USP Workshop on Pharmacopoeial Monographs on Ayurvedic/Herbal Medicines was organized by Commission in association with United States Pharmacopoeial Convention (USP) on 6th November, 2017 at A. P. Shinde Symposium Hall, International Guest House, NASC Complex, Pusa, New Delhi. The workshop was inaugurated by Sh. Shripad Yesso Naik, Honourable Minister of State (Independent Charge), M/o AYUSH in gracious presence of Padmashree Vd. Rajesh Kotecha, Secretary, M/o AYUSH and other dignitaries. Eminent Scientists from India as well as USP shared their expertise in the workshop. Members of Pharmacopoeia Committees, Officials of M/o AYUSH, Commission as well as USP, Scientists form Research Councils and Pharmacopoeial Laboratories under M/o AYUSH, and Industry Representatives were the benefitted participants.

Glimpse of Inaugural Session of Workshop on 6th November 2017

South Asia Expert Panel, HMC USP Meeting on 7th November 2017


- Representatives of Commission participated in following workshops/seminars/ training programmes
- Training cum Workshop for implementation of Public Funds Monetary System (PFMS)
- International Symposium on Drafting National Policy of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) of India
- National seminar on Standardization of Ayurvedic drugs: Needs & challenges, Govt. Ayurved College, Nagpur
- 2nd Ayurveda Diwas National Seminar on "Ayurveda for Pain Management", India Habitat Center, New Delhi
- M/o AYUSH & CIIA Ayurveda Conclave - Vision 2022: Widening Horizon of Ayurveda for Three-Fold Growth of market Size, India Habitat Center, New Delhi
- Quality assessment of Essential oils/aroma chemicals using modern instrumental techniques conducted by Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre, Kannauj.

IX. Observing Svachcha Bharat Pakhvara

Svachcha Bharat Pakhvara was observed in the Commission during 1st February, 2017 to 17th February, 2017 to increase the amicability of the working environment and promote awareness on cleanliness and hygiene.

X. Organization of Hindi Pakhvada

Hindi Pakhvada was observed in the Commission during 14th September, to 28th September, 2017 to promote use of Hindi as Official language. Various competitions were held for the staff to increase awareness about Hindi language and encourage them for use of Hindi in day-to-day communications to a maximum possible extent. The programme was inaugurated during a formal function chaired by Director I/c, PCIM&H on 14th September, 2017 and concluded with a valedictory ceremony in the gracious presence of Chief Guest Dr. Ravindra Singh, Director I/c, PLIM, Ghaziabad dated 28th September, 2017.

XI. Observing 75th Anniversary of Quit India Movement

75th Anniversary of Quit India Movement was observed by the Commission as per Government’s directives on 9th August, 2017.

XII. Observing Vigilance Awareness Week 2017

Vigilance Awareness Week 2017 was observed by the Commission during 30th October, 2017 to 2nd November, 2017 to ensure and encourage vigilance related activities by employees of the Commission. Various competitions were held for the staff in this regard. The programme was inaugurated during a formal function chaired by Director I/c, PCIM&H on 30th October, 2017 and concluded with a valedictory ceremony in the gracious presence of Chief Guest Dr. Rajeev Kr. Sharma, Former Director, PCIM&H dated 2nd November, 2017.

XIII. Observing Rashtriya Ekta Diwas Pledge

Rashtriya Ekta Diwas was observed in the Commission as per Government’s directives on 31st October, 2017. The employees of the Commission took pledge as prescribed.

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(ii) Pharmacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicine (PLIM)

Pharmacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicine (PLIM) is a subordinate office of the Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India. The laboratory was established in the year 1970 as a Pharmacopoeial Standards Setting Cum Drugs Testing Laboratory at National Level for Indian Medicines which includes drugs of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha systems. The laboratory is also notified as Central Drugs Laboratory for Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha drug testing and quality control. The main objectives of
establishing Pharmacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicine (PLIM) are as under:

- Pharmacopoeial standardization of single drugs and compound formulations to be incorporated in Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha Pharmacopoeias.
- Validation of Pharmacopoeial standards, done elsewhere, for updation of standards.
- Analysis of survey, official and legal samples received from Drug Control Authorities.
- Central Drugs laboratory for Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha drugs under the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940.
- Collection of genuine crude drug samples from different Agro-climatic zones of the country for Pharmacopoeial standardization.
- Development and maintenance of medicinal plants Garden of Pharmacopoeial drugs.
- Preservation of authentic specimen of drugs and medicinal plants in museum and herbarium for reference.
- Availability and repository of Botanical and Phytochemical reference standards.
- R & D work on Pharmacopoeial and quality control thrust areas.
- Training Programmes for Drugs Inspectors/Drug Analysts and analysts working in ASU pharmaceutical industry.

The PLIM has a Museum & Herbarium housing 970 herbarium specimens and more than 2000 exhibits of raw material used in the Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha formulations. The laboratory also imparts training to Drug Control Authorities and Quality Control Personnel from Government laboratories and manufacturing units.

(iii) Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory (HPL)

Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory (HPL), Ghaziabad 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 Drugs Laboratory for the testing of Homoeopathic Medicines under Rule 3A of the Drug and Cosmetics Act. The Department of Science and Technology has recognized HPL as a Scientific and Technological Institution. The main objectives of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory are as under:

1. Testing of samples of Homoeopathic Drugs, referred by Drugs Control Authorities, Port Authorities, State Government etc., for identity and quality under different provisions of Drugs and cosmetics act and rules.
2. Laying down of standards for identity and purity of Homoeopathic Drugs and finding out indigenous substitutes for foreign drugs.
3. Imparting orientation trainings in methods of standardization, identification, and testing of Homoeopathic Drugs and application of various provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act to all India State/Central Government Drug Authorities, Drug Authorities, Drug Inspectors, and Drug Analysts Pharmacists etc.
4. Facilitates exposure visits of the laboratory to the students of Homoeopathic Medical Colleges to familiarize the working of the laboratory.
5. Maintaining medicinal plants garden with preference to plants used in Homoeopathy along with cultivation and introduction of medicinal plants.
6. Survey and collection of Medicinal Plants.

A small herbarium and museum of medicinal plants and an experimental garden of medicinal plants including some rare and very important exotic plants are being maintained for the purpose of standards reference material so as to utilize for verification and comparative studies of standards. The Laboratory also maintains a seed bank of important exotic homoeopathic medicinal plants. Standards worked out of Homoeopathic Drugs by the laboratory are published in the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India (HPI).
So for 10 volumes of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India consists of 1,117 Monograph were published. Apart from that five books on Homoeopathy were published.

(iv) Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL), Mohan (Almora):

Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL) comes under the Administrative Control of the ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India. IMPCL a Govt. Of India Enterprise (CPSE), having 98.01% shares of Govt. of India and 1.99% shares of Uttarakhand state Govt. through Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd; was incorporated on 12.07.1978. It is situated in the picturesque valley of Kumaon hills, at Mohan near the famous Jim Corbett National Park on the bank of Kosi river with abundance of medicinal & aromatic plants.

The company is schedule D, Mini-Rana’ category-II, GMP & ISO 9001:2208 certified Central Public Sector Undertaking. IMPCL had acquired 38 acres land on lease at Mohan including 15 acre land for Medicinal garden.

The Commercial Production was started by the Company on June, 1983 with very old 16 shed by few manpower in a domestic tradition way. IMPC has gradually developed with time & have become to reputed name for manufacture authentic Ayurveda and Unani medicines. IMPCL has obtained Govt. approval for their In-house Lab “AYUSH Drug Testing Laboratory” for carrying testing of ASU drugs & Raw materials under Drug & cosmetic Act.

IMPCL Mandate

IMPCL established for Manufacturing authentic and efficacious Classical Ayurvedic and Unani medicines to cater the need of C.G.H.S, State Government hospitals/dispensaries, various research councils & National institutions, National campaigns/Programme like NAM

Vision

To become the best Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines manufacturing company in India and contribute to health care through excellence in performance, total customer satisfaction and improved technologies.

Mission

Make available authentic, classical Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines and enhance capacity portfolio covering Nutraceuticals, Health Supplements and Cosmetics based on Herbs.

Objectives

- To become self sufficient and growing public sector enterprise preserving tradition with right mix of modernity.
- To produce authentic ism products of world class quality.
- Offer wide range of exclusive products to include health supplements, neutraceuticals and cosmetics based on herbs.
- To serve ism profession efficiently and effectively contributing to health care sector.
- To become a point of reference for ayush products continuously striving to be an ideal manufacturing unit.

IMPCL product Profile

Currently IMPCL having manufacturing licence of 656 Classical Ayurvedic & Proprietary & 332 Unani Medicines which almost cover entire range of Essential Drug List, Published by the Govt of India.

Performance

IMPCL is supplying Ayurvedic & Unani medicines to all over India. The MOU target for the 2016-17 is Rs 50 Crore. The Production and sales performance for the last five years is as under

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>18.81</td>
<td>29.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>24.72</td>
<td>36.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>21.41</td>
<td>32.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>23.04</td>
<td>36.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17 ( unaudited )</td>
<td>37.16</td>
<td>66.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IMPCL specialty

- ‘ISO 9001-2008’ and ‘gmp’ certified ‘mini-ratna’ cpse
- Maintaining quality with traditional method. Impcl known for genuine, authentic and efficacious products
- Multi-sectional asu drugs manufacturing facility with strong technical base
- Wide range of products, supervised by highly qualified expert technical team.
- Products strictly adhere to traditional pharmacopoeial standards as per classical texts.
- Compliance of ayush safety profile and scientific validation of pharmacopoeal standards.
- Medicines utilised by central/state government, councils & research institutions. Medicines of impcl are authenticated by various government councils and research institutions.

HR

IMPCL having Workforce 129. Upto 350 (Approx) Out sourced daily worker through contractors including highly qualified & well experienced Technical Staff. The Company had given employment maximum to Local peoples. Around 120 employees out of total strength are from local area and surrounding hills.

CSR

Besides, purchases through open tender, the Company is purchasing raw material, Cow dung cack, Earthen Pot, Cow’s Urine etc. locally for the development and up-liftment of living standard of villagers.

Company has continuously followed the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) guidelines issued by the Departments of Public Enterprises (DPEs). the Company had various initiated CSR activities as per guidelines of DPE specially in the Development of Medicinal plant garden/Nursery, and also support for conservation, Cultivation & propagation of medicinal plants.

Modernization Project

For strengthening of ISM & to cope up future demand of ASU medicines, Dept of AYUSH has approved DPR for its modernization. During the year 2011-12, the Government of India through the Dept. Of AYUSH has release total of Rs. 34 Crore and Rs. 3.08 released again during the year 2015-16 and interest on sanctioned fund of Rs. 5.20 Crore. Hence total amount of Rs. 42.28 Crore has been released by Government of India through Dept. Of AYUSH for modernization by way of equity as investment in the company for IIIrd phase Modernization/renovation to achieve WHO/International GMP certification. The automation & modernization of infrastructure is completed and installation/commissioning of few of the Machines are under process. The plant capacity is going to be enhance from the current capacity.

H. REGULATION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF ASU& H DRUGS

Ministry of AYUSH has a Drug Control Cell (DCC) to administer regulatory and quality control provisions for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani& Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs. The Drug Control Cell deals with Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder and the associated matter pertaining to ASU&H Drugs. In this regard, the Cell coordinates with the State Licensing Authorities and Drug Controllers to achieve uniform administration of the Act and for providing regulatory guidance and clarifications. Cell also manage the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 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 Laboratory & Pharmacies in the states for production, testing and quality enforcement of ASU drugs. The Secretariat for two statutory bodies- Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani Drug Technical Advisory Board (ASUDTAB) and Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani Drugs Consultative Committee (ASUDCC) is housed in the Drug Control Cell for planning, coordination and follow up action of their meetings.

The Drug Control Cell interact with Central Drug Standard Control Organization (CDSO) Directorate General Foreign Trade, Ministry of Environment& Forests and Quality Council of India for WHO-GMP/CoPP certification scheme, export/import and clinical trials related matters, availability issues of raw materials and quality certification in respect of ASU&H Drugs& industry related issues. In order to oversee effective implementation of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules regarding approval of ASU drug testing institutions by the State Licensing Authorities, Technical Officers of the Ministry have been notified as Central Drug Inspectors to undertake joint inspection of the ASU drug testing laboratories and report to the designated authority.
The following major initiatives regarding Quality Control of the Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani & Homoeopathic drugs have been taken in the Drugs Control Cell, Ministry of AYUSH during the recent past:

a) Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended to prohibit the use of any prefix or suffix with the names of classical Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medicines vide GSR 390 (E) dated 18.05.2015.

b) Rule 161 B of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 has been amended to define the shelf-life or expiry date of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medicines vide GSR 789 (E) dated 12-08-2016.

c) After approval of the Minister of State (IC) for AYUSH, the Note for Cabinet to withdraw the Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Pharmacy Bill, 2005 and introduction of the Pharmacy Council of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Bill, 2017 was sent to the PMO and Cabinet Secretariat for approval. The same is being revised as per the suggestions received.

d) The comments received from the stakeholders and from Department of Consumer Affairs, the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology and Ministry of Information & Broadcasting on the draft Notification GSR No. 396 (E) for inserting Rule 170 in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 regarding “Prohibition of advertisement of ASU & H drugs” published on 4.04.2016 have been critically analyzed to incorporate important recommendations in the amendment. Provisions of the final notification will be made after incorporating the suggestions/comments with due approval of the competent authority.

e) Ministry of AYUSH has signed a MoU with the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) on 20th January, 2017 to curb the veracity of misleading advertisements in AYUSH sector. The MoU along with the letter to associations of ASU&H drug manufacturers has been uploaded on the website of the Ministry for wider dissemination.

f) A Public Notice has been issued to caution the consumers and other stakeholders for promoting rational and safe use of ASU drugs and uploaded in Ministry of AYUSH website www.ayush.gov.in

g) Eleven manufacturing units of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs have been granted WHO-CoPP till date.

h) Financial support has been provided to 47 State pharmacies, 27 State Drug Testing Laboratories and 30 State Licensing Authorities for improving their infrastructural and functional capacities for ASU&H drugs under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) and an amount of Rs. 4400 lakhs released under the Drug Quality Control component during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.

i) Assistance to 28 States/UTs to strengthen State Drug Testing Laboratories, Pharmacies and Enforcement Mechanism has been provided.

j) Fifty Five Laboratories have been approved under Rule 160-A to J of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for the testing of ASU&H drugs.

k) Ministry of AYUSH has notified creation of twelve posts of Deputy / Assistant Drug Controllers and Inspectors of ASU&H on 17th February, 2016 and Recruitment Rules for these posts are being finalized in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Training and Union Public Service Commission. Meanwhile, additional charge has been given to the technical officers of the Ministry and Department of Health & FW has been requested to notify the inclusion of Central AYUSH vertical structure in the Central Drugs Standards Control Organization (CDSCO) and allocation of work to the AYUSH officers.

l) Ministry of AYUSH in consultation with the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority of India (IRDAI), Insurance companies, AYUSH Hospitals Associations and other stakeholders has developed guidelines for coverage of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Yoga & Naturopathy under Insurance coverage. The guidelines contain information regarding indicated therapies, duration of treatment and benchmark rates for information and guidance of AYUSH industry and insurance companies. These guidelines have been communicated to the IRDAI, Insurance companies, Drug Manufacturers Associations, all the States and other stakeholders. The guidelines are uploaded in the website of the Ministry of AYUSH for wider dissemination. As per information available, fifteen (15) General Insurance Companies and standalone Health Insurance companies are offering more than sixty products covering one or more systems of AYUSH treatments and five insurance companies have started offering insurance coverage to the AYUSH systems at par with the conventional medical treatments.

m) With a view to harmonize the way of printing ‘date of manufacture’ and the ‘date of expiry’ on the primary as well as secondary labels/ packs of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medicines, the Ministry of AYUSH issued a direction to all concerned State Licensing Authorities and ASU drug manufacturers associations on 20th July, 2017.