### v. Important organizations of Ayurveda

v. Important organizations of Ayurveda - National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (NCISM), Central Council for Research in Āyurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Āyurvedic Pharmacopoeia commission, National Medicinal Plants Board and Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL), etc

# Important Organizations of Ayurveda

# 1. National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (NCISM)

Regulatory Authority for Ayurvedic Education and Practice

- Establishment: 2020 (replaced the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) under the National Medical Commission Act, 2019).
- Mandate:
  - o **Education**: Standardize undergraduate (BAMS) and postgraduate (MD/MS) curricula.
  - Licensing: Grant recognition to colleges and enforce Competency-Based Medical Education (CBME).
  - Ethics: Regulate professional conduct via the Ayurveda Medical Council.
- Key Initiatives:
  - Digital Integration: Launched NCISM e-Academy for online courses and continuous medical education (CME).
  - o Global Benchmarking: Aligned BAMS with WHO's Benchmarks for Training in Ayurveda (2019).
  - o Interdisciplinary Research: Collaborations with ICMR for studies on Prakriti-based genomics.

# 2. Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS)

### Premier Research Body for Ayurveda

- **Establishment**: 1978 under the Ministry of AYUSH.
- Structure: 30+ institutes, including Regional Research Institutes (RRIs) and Central Research Institutes (CRIs).
- Core Functions:
  - 1. **Clinical Research**: Validate classical formulations (e.g., *Ashwagandha* for stress, *Guduchi* for immunomodulation).
  - 2. **Drug Development**: Standardize formulations like **Ayush-82** (diabetes) and **Ayush-64** (malaria/COVID-19).
  - 3. **Public Health**: Implement AYUSH interventions in national programs (e.g., anemia reduction via *Loha Bhasma*).
- Recent Milestones:
  - 1. **COVID-19 Research**: Published RCTs on **Ayush Kwath** (immunity booster) in *Journal of Research in Ayurvedic Sciences*.
  - 2. Golden Triangle Partnership: Collaborative studies with CSIR and ICMR on reverse pharmacology.

### 3. Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Commission (APC)

### Standard-Setting Authority for Ayurvedic Drugs

- Establishment: 2010 under the Ministry of AYUSH.
- Key Publications:
  - Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India (API): 11 volumes (645 monographs) defining quality standards (e.g., Bacoside A in Brahmi).
  - o The Ayurvedic Formulary of India (AFI): 985 formulations with GMP protocols.
- Technological Integration:
  - $\circ\:$  Advanced QC Tools: HPTLC, HPLC, and GC-MS for marker compound analysis.

<sup>©</sup> Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.



#### WHERE CLASSICAL WISDOM MEETS INTELLIGENT LEARNING

- **Digital Tools**: **e-API Portal** for real-time updates on pharmacopoeial standards.
- Global Harmonization:
  - Aligned API with WHO Herbal Monographs and USP Ayurvedic Guidelines.

### 4. National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB)

### **Promoting Sustainable Cultivation and Conservation**

- Establishment: 2000 under the Ministry of AYUSH.
- Key Functions:
  - 1. Cultivation: Supports farmers via the Central Sector Scheme for Medicinal Plants.
  - 2. Conservation: Identified 15 Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas (MPCAs).
  - 3. **Market Linkage**: **e-CHARAK** portal for price monitoring and trade facilitation.
- Notable Initiatives:
  - 1. **FRLHT-ENVIS Database**: Documents 8,000+ species with GIS mapping.
  - 2. National Mission on Medicinal Plants (2021-2026): ₹1,200 crore budget for 1,200 species (e.g., Sarpagandha, Guggulu).
  - 3. 2023 Amendment: Introduced NDPS compliance for regulated species (e.g., Cannabis).

### 5. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)

#### Safeguarding Ayurvedic Knowledge from Biopiracy

- Establishment: 2001 (joint initiative of CSIR, AYUSH, and DIPP).
- **Scope**: 3.9 lakh formulations (1.5 lakh Āyurvedic) translated into 34 languages.
- Key Achievements:
  - Patent Prevention: Blocked 300+ illegitimate claims (e.g., Turmeric for wound healing, Neem as pesticide).
  - Global Collaboration: Access agreements with USPTO, EPO, and JPO to screen patent applications.
- Recent Expansion:
  - **TKDL-Access (2023)**: Open-access portal for researchers (excluding proprietary knowledge).
  - Al Integration: NLP tools to cross-reference traditional texts with modern patents.

# 6. Other Key Organizations

- a. All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA)
  - Role: Premier institute for postgraduate education and research (modeled after AIIMS).
  - Initiatives:
    - WHO Collaborating Centre: For traditional medicine (2022 designation).
    - **Telemedicine**: **AllA e-Sanjeevani** for remote consultations.

### b. Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT)

- Role: Conservation of medicinal plants and community-based healthcare.
- **Key Work**: **ENVIS Centre** on Medicinal Plants (funded by MoEFCC).
- c. National Institute of Ayurveda (NIA), Jaipur
  - Role: Education and research (autonomous under Ministry of AYUSH).
  - Milestone: NAAC A++ accreditation (2023).

### d. Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy (PCIM&H)

• Role: Develops standards for Siddha, Unani, and Homoeopathy alongside Āyurveda.

<sup>©</sup> Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.



WHERE CLASSICAL WISDOM MEETS INTELLIGENT LEARNING

### 7. Challenges and Strategic Recommendations

### a. Challenges

- **Regulatory Fragmentation**: Overlap between NCISM, APC, and NMPB mandates.
- Quality Control: Adulteration in raw materials (e.g., Shankhpushpi species confusion).
- Global Recognition: Limited acceptance of Ayurvedic drugs in EU/US markets.

### **b. Future Directions**

- One Health Approach: Integrate medicinal plant conservation with climate action.
- Al-Driven Governance: Predictive analytics for policy-making (e.g., demand forecasting for Ashwagandha).
- Global Diplomacy: Push for ISO standards and WHO ICD-11 integration of Ayurveda.

### Conclusion

These organizations form the backbone of India's strategy to position Āyurveda as a **global system of medicine**. Through NCISM's regulatory rigor, CCRAS's evidence-based research, APC's standardization, NMPB's sustainability focus, and TKDL's IP protection, Āyurveda is transitioning from tradition to translational science. Future success hinges on interdisciplinary collaboration and ethical globalization.

<sup>©</sup> Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.