

Commuiqué

NEWSLETTER

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF TRADITIONAL ASIAN MEDICINE
पारंपारिक आशियाई स्वास्थ्य परिषद – भारत

'Moving Ahead, Step By Step... '

Dr. Narendra Bhatt,

President, IASTAM, India

Vice President, IASTAM International Council

UP FRONT

By the time this issue reaches you SAMVAT 2071 will have begun and 2015 eagerly awaited. Overall there is an atmosphere of new happenings and pronounced expectations. Fortunately, the Indian Association for Study of Traditional Asian Medicine (IASTAM India) is no exception.

In the last few years our association has undergone its most critical phase; and I am happy to state that we have not only overcome concerns of establishment but have grown stronger and can look forward to better times.

Elections for the new managing committee were held in March and new team is now in place. A new constitution, more appropriate to the needs and times, initially prepared by a committee, legally drafted and approved by the managing committee has now been adapted with minor modifications through special and general body meetings and the same is uploaded. 'Rules and Regulations' catering to day-to-day functioning have been constituted and followed. More empowered 'National Advisory Council' is being formed under able guidance.

Our membership has now increased, thanks to friends from Pune, with tens of life members added to our list and the target is to reach 1000 life members in the coming year.

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October - December 2014

Dear Friends,
We are happy to present this issue of our newsletter **IASTAM – Communiqué**.

This issue covers our 'Award Function' and National Symposium on 'Integrated Research-What and How', A report on International Workshop on 'Integrating Traditional South Asian Medicine into Modern Health Care Systems' and the ICTAM VIII held in South Korea from 9th September to 13th September 2013 in collaboration with Korean Society of Medical History. A brief report of the congress will be of interest to members who could not attended the congress.

The congress brought the theme Beyond Integration: Reflections on Asian Medicines in the 21st Century through scientific evidence based study and clinical revelations by world-renowned scholars in the field of Traditional Asian Medicine.

The ICTAM VIII could be successful due to wholehearted support of the delegates, Indian and foreign. IASTAM- India looks forward to the scholars in receiving news, book review, and other relevant information for dissemination through the news letter. We also look forward for closer collaboration with other institutions in the organization of discipline based or subject based meetings on Traditional Medicine in the areas of fundamental science, health science and natural science or social science. We welcome proposals about collaborative research, workshop and seminars.

We express our gratitude to the delegates for contributing to the cause of IASTAM by actively participating in ICTAMVIII.

Upcoming issues will continue to cover some more features of ICTAM VIII and will cover information on 9th ICTAM.

This executive editorship has got great legacy of Prof. R. K. Mutatkar, Dr. Narendra Bhatt, Vd. Dilip Gadgil and more. I am privileged to address you from the same desk,

I request for your guidance and co-operation and assure you of all my efforts to bring out interesting issues of *Communiqué*.

Dr. Sachin Kulkarni,
Executive Editor

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Dr. Narendra Bhatt, President, IASTAM India

UP FRONT

The last two years also have been seen a lot of activities. We had three collaborative meets and active participation at ICTAM VIII at South Korea.

We have added to our list IASTAM Awards, totaling 10. With changing needs, procedure for 'IASTAM Oration and Awards' has now been reworked too. We are still trying to add to the list of awards for as yet unrepresented areas.

We had our first selection of IASTAM – BVU

“....9th ICTAM will be held in India.our endeavor to make 9th ICTAM better and more productive in terms of academic output and contribution to policy-making for Asian medicine.”

Scholar of the Year Award for Best Ph.D, & M.D. theses in Ayurveda. We received very kind support from several scholar experts who gave a full day in sitting through the selection procedure. With first experience the procedure has now been made further e-based to ease the screening. We will soon have session on 'Integrative Approaches to Health Care Delivery' at the World Ayurveda Congress and a more involved participation at 'Vibrant Gujarat 2015' in January 2015. The next IASTAM Oration and Award function is also being planned. Another meet at Delhi is being finalized.

Most importantly, the next ICTAM, the 9th International Conference on Traditional Asian Medicine [9th ICTAM] will be held in India in January 2016. Many of you may have a fond recall of ICTAM III that was held in Mumbai in 1990 at Hotel Oberoi as a never-before conference held in India with nearly 212 participants from abroad, running into seven parallel sessions. Several of our members have participated at previous ICTAMs. Prof. Dr. Abhijit Patil, principal of our host institute and Prof. Manasi Deshpande, now joint secretary, participated at ICTAM VIII to have first-hand experience.

It will be our endeavor to make 9th ICTAM better and more productive in terms of academic output and contribution to policy-making for Asian medicine. I invite all our members to offer valid suggestions, support and strength.

As Vice president, I am in regular contact with fellow executive officers of the 'International Council', and in particular with President Geoffrey Samuel. We are working on schedules for his visit to India in nearer future.

I must thank members of the outgoing committee for their contributions kind support. I wish to put on record the services of Prof. R. K. Mutatkar and Dr. A. B. Vaidya for their

guidance in managing affairs of our association. I must thank the government and authorities of South Korea for partial financial support to several Indian participants at ICTAM VIII. Dr. D. K. Shah, our outgoing secretary was always there traveling from Ahmedabad at practically all meetings and whenever need be. Prof. Ritu Priya from JNU is a new entrant who has helped IASTAM take useful initiatives. I also express my sincere thanks to Dr. Abhijit Patil and his team at College of Ayurveda, Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune and Dr. Vandana K., my associate without whose help I wouldn't have been able to do much.

We have a young executive editor of *Communiqué* in Dr. Sachin Kulkarni. Do extend your support to him with your responses, suggestions and contributions.

Our website has been sufficiently updated with information on all the above matters. With an established office and full time administrative support I can assure you all of better sharing of information and communication.

I look forward to your suggestions and active support. Let us work for better times for indigenous systems.

'Join IASTAM, India... '

Dr Ashwinikumar Raut
Secretary General, IASTAM-India

SIGNIFICANCE

IASTAM-India the organization of about 35yrs is getting revamped for its organizational structure, execution of activities and relocation of offices. I on behalf of newly elected team of managing committee extend my sincere thank to the members of IASTAM-India for unanimously electing the team of office bearers. I personally accept the position of Secretary General with the great sense humility, understanding the responsibility, and comprehending the scope for expansion. I take this opportunity to remember all past stalwarts of IASTAM some of them have passed away but are very much with us in 'spirit'. We shall continue to strive for the best we can to actualize the vision of IASTAM.

We as a team of IASTAM-India have decided to revitalize the activities of IASTAM. IASTAM-India constitution has been reframed and approved by the last general body. The newly reframed constitution along with the newly laid down rules and regulations is being submitted to the Charity commission of Pune in view of the relocation of IASTAM-India office from Mumbai to Pune. The IASTAM awards selection process has also been restructured with more transparency in selection process and would be done through an independent selection

committee. IASTAM-BVU awards selection process is also reframed to encourage more participation from all over India. Entire official procedures are being arranged to conduct through our website www.iastamindia.org. Reviving the news letter of IASTAM-India is one of such activity and I am glad this has come back on the track. My best compliments to Dr Sachin Kulkarni for taking over the responsibility of executive editorship of *Communiqué*.

Under the dynamic leadership of IASTAM-India president Dr Narendra Bhatt we are planning several academic activities across the country and

"I appeal all to join the IASTAM-India mission of providing interactive and integrative platform to develop the Indian systems of Medicine in its totality..."

most significant would be an international conference ICTAM being organized in January 2016. I appeal all to join the IASTAM-India mission of providing interactive and integrative platform to develop the Indian systems of Medicine in its totality, both at national and international levels and actively participate for its promotion.

Attention! Attention!! Attention !!!

You are all requested to update your email id and mobile number on iastam.india@gmail.com for alerts from IASTAM, India

Please note, you might receive this issue of *Communiqué*. - Newsletter as a complimentary copy you may not be a member of IASTAM, India. Kindly enquire with our office about your membership status.

Eighth International Congress on Traditional Asian Medicine - ICTAM VIII

Dr. Manasi Deshpande

Joint Secretary, IASTAM- India

The Eighth International Congress on Traditional Asian Medicine on 'Beyond Integration: Reflections on Asian Medicines in the 21st Century' was held as a part of the EXPO to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the canonical text of Korean Medicine Donguibogam on September 9-13, 2013 Sancheong, Gyeongsangnamdo, South, Korea.

Sancheong-South Korea

Sancheong-gun is located at the Northwestern part of the Gyeongsangnamdo. It is surrounded mostly by majestic mountain peaks and the valley of medicinal herbs, dreaming of sustainable growth through medicinal herb industry and boasting magnificent natural landscape with Jirisan Mountain. Bamboo Tree, Cotton Flower, Nightingale are the official tree, flower and bird respectively.

HRD centre

The Venue of the conference, located on rolling hills is an hour's drive from Seoul, and a four hour drive from Incheon, is Samsung's Human Resources Development (HRD) Centre, the place where the South Korean giant forges the mind and heart of its employees to its philosophy.

Conference

The congress was jointly organized by local government of Sancheong, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Korean Society of Medical History and IASTAM and it was initiated by IASTAM President Dr. Volker Scheid.

This conference was in continuance of earlier congress organized in 1979, 1984, 1990, 1994, 2002, 2006 & 2009 to establish an interdisciplinary research network for 'Traditional East Asian Medicines'. The objective was to enable the communication between humanities, scholars, biomedical scientists, clinical researchers & physicians to facilitate better understanding for health care. The focus of this meet was to search reflections of Asian medicine in the 21st Century. The theme for the congress was positively received by national and international participants enabling a wide variety of topics and issues being discussed. The congress brought about unique communications between scholars, scientists, policymakers and practitioner.

Plenary sessions

Five plenary lectures were (1) Beyond Integration, reflections on Asian medicines in 21st Century by Dr. Volker Schied – University of Westminster, UK (2) Korean Medicine in History and Culture by Namil Kimk, Kyung Hee University, Seoul, South Korea (3) Local Medicines in China and their disintegrating futures by Judith Farquhar, University of Chicago, USA (4) Asian Medicine, Global Challenges and Opportunities by Dr. Narendra Bhatt, President IASTAM- India (5) Policies on Traditional Korean Medicine in the Government of Korea and Its prospect by Kim, Youkyum, Ministry of Health and Welfare, South Korea. These were followed by an elaborate discussion by a panel of experts and the participants.

Clinical demonstrations

10 Clinical demonstrations were held on remembering the wisdoms of Grandmothers, Korean Eastern medicine and Non surgical treatment techniques, external therapies of Tibetan medicines, Ayurvedic traditional practices, Facial rejuvenation acupuncture and needling methods, Practical diagnostics determination of shape and color, application of Shanghanlun, Forensic approach in Acupuncture practices, Application of Neijing Suwen and Sa-amAcupuncture.

Concurrent sessions

Sixty concurrent sessions were exposed under following themes -

- Canonisation and Textual Authority
- The Mainstreaming of Asian Medicine
- Spirits
- Efficacy and Effectiveness
- Networks and Systems
- Asian Medicines in Global Health and Development

Experts from all over the world had presented their topics from history, philosophy and religion to literature, Asian medical and biomedical practices and sciences, and from anthropology,

art, history, and material culture, law to globalization, and modernity, Indian traditional clinical practices and medicinal plants, wherein 4 experts presented their illuminating views on each subject. A final concluding address was given by Prof. Marta Hanson.

More than 300 participants, including practitioners and academics as well as private entrepreneurs and government civil servants from India, Australia, Switzerland, UK, U.S.A., France, China, Japan, Thailand Germany, Bhutan, Shrilanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Taiwan, South Africa, Denmark, Netherland, Iran, Canada, Italy, Malaysia, Singapore, and Pakistan were a part of this event.

Sponsorship

IASTAM VIII and Korean Government had offered partial sponsorship of KRW 8, 00,000 for selected experts from South Asian Country. With co operation and support from the President of IASTAM India, more than 20 experts from India received partial sponsorship. Recipients were from students to academia such as research scholar, Lecturer, Professors and practitioners from well known institutes like University of Delhi, Bharati Vidyapeeth University, Pune, Manipal University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, Department of AYUSH, New Delhi

Health Expo

The World Traditional Medicine Expo in Sancheong, Korea was the world's first ever traditional medicine expo. It was held in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the publication of Donguibogam and its registration to the UNESCO's Memory of the World programme. The theme of the Expo was "Traditional Medicine: Greater Treasure for the Future", and it features exhibitions, hands-on activities, academic conferences, as well as many other events.

Excursion

On Friday 13 September a guided tour was organized to Haeinsa, a famous Buddhist temple in Korea, and to KIOM (Korea Institute of Oriental Medicine). Haeinsa, a famous Buddhist temple located in Gaya Mountains, a monastery dating from 802 is one of the three main temples in South-Korea. Its name means "Reflection on a calm sea".

It belongs to the Chogye Order, a Zen school of Buddhism. In the temple all the Buddhist texts are carved on wooden blocks, symbols of the teachings. The blocks, known as Tripitaka Koreana, number 81,340 in total. Inscribed are the rules for monks, the teachings of the Buddha and the commentaries added down the ages. The depository of the Tripitaka has been designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and the Tripitaka Koreana has been designated a National Treasure of Korea.

KIOM (Korea Institute of Oriental Medicine) is a national research institute established with the purpose of conducting professional and systematic research on the cultivation and development of Korean Medicine thereby contributing to the improvement of national health. KIOM was established in 1994 and has been designated as a WHO Collaborating Centre (WHO CC) for Traditional Medicine as of February 24th, 2011.



Miss. Anagha Vaidya has now joined our office as an Administrative Executive. Graduate of Home science, she has 12 years of experience of administrative work. She will be directly involved with all our activities.

APPEAL

IASTAM appeals for contributions and donations from individuals or groups or such bodies to institute Awards to encourage its interdisciplinary mission. IASTAM desires to have an independent Annual Oration Award Function so as to invite the inventive minds together to listen to their views and share experiences.

National Ayurveda Scholar Awards - 2014

For Best Ph.D. Thesis & M.D./M.S. Dissertation of Ayurved

Announcement

It is equally desirable, rather need of the time in wired & networked world where the information is only a click away that IASTAM encourages excellence amongst the young generation and motivates for interdisciplinary approach to develop newer interactive ideas and experiments. With this view to encourage the researchers and to promote excellence amongst young and upcoming scholars in Ayurved IASTAM, India has joined together with its host organization Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, College of Ayurved, Pune and decided to institute NATIONAL AYURVEDA SCHOLAR AWARDS for best Ph.D. thesis & M.D./M.S. dissertation of Ayurved.

The objectives of these awards are

- To recognize the best amongst Ayurvedic post-graduate and doctorate scholars
- To motivate young minds for innovation and novelty
- To encourage inter disciplinary and meaningful research amongst Ayurvedic academics and scholars

These awards were planned under following three categories

1. Best thesis submitted and conferred for degree of Ph.D. in Ayurveda
2. Best dissertation submitted and conferred for MD/MS in Ayurveda.
3. Best thesis/dissertation submitted and conferred within the Faculty of Ayurved, BVU

To scrutinize the entries review committee was formed. The meeting was held on 23rd January 2014 at Bharati Vidyapeeth University, College of Ayurved, Pune. First 'INSPECTION & SCRITINY COMMITTEE' was consists of eleven experts representing different specialties. Following members were present along with President of IASTAM

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Prof. Dr. R. K.. Mutarkar | 5. Prof. Dr. M.H. Paranjape | 9. Prof. Dr. Dilip Gadgil |
| 2. Prof. Dr. Subhash Ranade | 6. Prof. Dr. A.B. Dharmadhikari | 10. Prof. Dr. Aruna Kubal |
| 3. Prof. Dr. B.V.Sathey | 7. Prof. Dr. A.P. Deshpande | 11. Prof. Dr. Yogini Kulkarni |
| 4. Prof. Dr. S.M.Sathey | 8. Prof. Dr. Shripad Bavadekar | |

Special Score cards were prepared for evaluation of dissertation.

Guideline for evaluation With the following parameters

Introduction - 15 marks	Observations/ Results / Outcomes - 25 marks
Review of Literature - 15 marks	Discussion/ Summary/ Conclusions - 20 marks
Methods / Approach - 25 marks	Total 100 marks

Second Scrutiny of 7 experts-

Second Review Committee of Bharati Vidyapeeth University College Of Ayurved & IASTAM –INDIA“NATIONAL AYURVED SCHOLAR AWARD” was held on 24th January 2014 at Bharati Vidyapeeth University College of Ayurved, Pune-43

Following members were present

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.Prof. Dr. S.M.Sathey | 3.Prof. Dr. A.B. Dharmadhikari | 5.Prof. Dr. M.M. Deshpande |
| 2.Prof. Dr. M.H. Paranjape | 4.Prof. Dr. Shripad Bavadekar | 6.Prof. Dr. Patil Abhijeet |
| 7.Prof. Dr. Bhatt Narendra | | |

Three top in each category was re-evaluated on the following criteria-

- Scientific quality
- Contribution to subject
- Integrative approach
- Applicability

Following scholars were selected after the scrutiny-



1. Best thesis - Ph.D. in Ayurveda. Certificate of Merit and Rs.51,000/-

Name of Scholar- **Dr. Sreekumar K.**

Title - A Clinical Study On Shushkaakshipaaka W.S.R. To Dry Eye Syndrome And Its Management With Mridweekadi Eye Drops And Nayanamrita Eye Ointment.

Department- Shalakyatantra, Institute- I.P.G.T.&R Jamnagar, Gujarat Ayurved University Jamnagar

2 . Best dissertation - MD/MS in Ayurveda. Certificate of Merit and Rs.31, 000/-

Name of Scholar- **Dr. Sarang Lakhmale**

Title- A Pharmacognostical & Pharmacological Evaluation Of Badichang W.S.R. To Vishaghna Karma On Naja Naja Venom Poisoning.

Department- Dravyaguna Vigyan, Institute- I.P.G.T.&R Jamnagar, Gujarat Ayurved University Jamnagar

3. Best thesis - Within Faculty of Ayurved, Bharati Vidyapeeth University. Certificate of Merit and Rs.21,000/-

Name of Scholar- **Dr. Sarita Bhutada** for Ph.D.

Title - A Study On Co-Relation Between Dosaja Prakruti Of Persons And Their Marital Life.

Department- Kriya Sharir, Institute- College of Ayurved, Bharati Vidyapeeth University, Pune

Overall procedure was completed under the guidance of President of IASTAM- India, Dr. Narendra Bhatt and Principal Dr. Abhijit B. Patil.

Communiqué congratulates Dr. Sreekumar K., Dr. Sarang Lakhmale & Dr. Sarita Bhutada for this achievement.

International Workshop on 'Integrating Traditional South Asian Medicine into Modern Health Care Systems

- Executive Summary

Dr. Ritu Priya

Member, IASTAM International Council, & Member IASTAM, India - Managing Committee

REPORT

Organised at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi between 4th-6th October, 2012, by the Centre of Social Medicine and Community Health-JNU, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg (Germany), Foundation for Revitalising Local Health Traditions (Bengaluru, India) and the India Chapter of International Association for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine (IASTAM), the workshop was an attempt to create a space of dialogue between practitioners of Ayurveda, traditional folk health practitioners (THPs), public and private sector producers of Ayurvedic and herbal medicines, civil society activists who have worked with Ayurveda and THPs, officials of government agencies related to AYUSH, social scientists who have studied the issues of traditional medicine (TM), and public health scholars with experience in health systems development.

The key question sought to be answered

through the deliberations was regarding the mode of operationalising integration of traditional codified and non-codified Indian systems of medicine into the health care system, and also simultaneously ensure universal access to health care. In order to discuss the above theme and bring in a comparative perspective, this workshop brought together three diverse health system settings: Germany, South Korea and India. Some of the other relevant questions included: what lessons can we draw from the European and South Korean approaches to universal health care development and the role of TM within that? How does the hierarchical relationship between modern medicine, the codified TM systems and the non-codified TM influence the regulatory mechanisms and setting of standards? Occurring at a time when there is a strong public discourse on universal access to health care in India, and when policy makers are looking at ways to integrate TM into the mainstream health service system, the

workshop organisers hope that the recommendations of the workshop will contribute to policy making discussions regarding TM in India.

The key themes that featured during the workshop are elaborated below.

Legitimacy of traditional medicine: lessons from Germany, India and Korea

Acceptance of traditional medicine as a legitimate way of understanding and treating ill-health in mainstream (i.e. biomedical) health services settings is undoubtedly one of the most crucial concerns for the sector of traditional medicine and local health practices. While these issues were flagged off in the inaugural session, this was a recurrent theme in all the subsequent sessions through the conference. The first two sessions on the experience of traditional medicine in diverse settings of Germany and Korea presented important learnings vis-à-vis this theme: they demonstrated the uphill task that gaining legitimacy entails for traditional medicine, not just in terms of proving its scientific efficacy and validity, but also getting political acceptance as a legitimate knowledge system in its own right.

The European experience showed that 'efficacy' was not only a scientific category, but an overtly political one, fiercely guarded by the biomedical fraternity and pharmaceutical industry through exclusive definitions of 'science' and 'scientific', which by definition disqualified traditional medicine as 'unscientific'. Gaining efficacy would require establishing a scientific evidence base for traditional medicine, coupled with strong organizational efforts by traditional medical practitioners in order to achieve a truly democratic medical pluralism in our health care system.

The scenario in India reflects a marked lack of legitimacy accorded to traditional medicinal systems, as the colonial and the post-colonial state prioritized a techno-scientific epistemology, resulting in a progressive atrophy of traditional medicine.

The Indian state accorded official recognition to systems of traditional medicine, thus establishing (at least at first glance) a plurality in health systems in India. Presentations by representatives of relevant departments in the Indian government (Dr. Prasanna Rao, Dr. Ramesh Babu, Dr. D.C. Katoch) presented details about infrastructural arrangements, regulatory regimes, education and research that the state policies are currently encouraging in the area of traditional infrastructure, the aforesaid bias has

resulted in a ground reality of a profoundly undemocratic medical pluralism in India.

However, the experience of integrating traditional medicine in the health care system of South Korea offered some guiding principles for the Indian case. Korean traditional medicine was actively promoted by the Korean state in post-Independence era, to assert a national identity distinct from its over-powering East Asian neighbours. This, coupled with active organization by traditional medical practitioners and large-scale efforts to systematise Korean traditional medical literature and to modernise the practice and research of Korean traditional medicine has resulted in the latter gaining the status of a legitimate system that had a separate and a complementary role in the Korean health care system vis-à-vis its biomedical counterpart. However, what came through in the discussions was the fact that the folk practice of herbal medicine by households had rapidly declined over the last two decades, at least in the urban areas.

A pertinent theme that was consistently discussed during the course of the conference was that of the audience towards whom efforts at gaining legitimacy were aimed. Thus the constant question: legitimacy for whom? Several discussants drew attention to the link and the dissonance between the need to gain legitimacy for traditional medicine in India via standardisation and regulation and the increasing commercialisation of traditional medicine in the global wellness market. Discussants cautioned that attempts to standardise and regularise traditional medicine to gain legitimacy merely for the purpose of global export of traditional medicine was dangerous since it would not contribute towards strengthening of traditional medicine as a knowledge system. In his presentation, Dr. Mehrotra candidly critiqued the GOI's AYUSH policy, contending that the department was oriented more towards exporting AYUSH products and services rather than strengthening AYUSH sector in India per se

These cases establish beyond doubt that legitimacy for traditional medicine (or its lack) is inextricably tied to the fundamentally asymmetrical relationship between biomedicine and traditional medicine in India as also elsewhere. The presentations underlined the need to frame all the subsequent discussions on standardisation, regulation, evidence base and medicine. However, as shown by Dr. Narendra Mehrotra and Prasanna Rao, in spite of official recognition of traditional medical systems and availability of basic monitoring within this context of an unequal power relationship between traditional medicine and biomedicine. Similarly, all

the three cases demonstrate without doubt that the centrality of state policy in shaping the legitimacy accorded to traditional medicine cannot be under emphasised. In addition was the issue of the wide diversity within TM in the Indian context, well detailed by Janardan Pandey in the case of Ayurveda and in the case of folk practice by Hariramamurthy. The hierarchy between the codified systems of TM and the folk knowledge and practice of TM designated as Local Health Traditions (LHT) was one of the issues running through all the discussions. Separate segments were devoted to the two so as to allow adequate space for the issues of LHT, which are often quite different from those of the codified systems. The official agencies meant to strengthen the legitimacy and practice of TM largely related to the codified systems, not least because all the technical personnel employed there were graduates and specialists of the codified systems. It was therefore members of the FRLHT who made presentations about the status of LHT in India.

Dilemmas of efficacy, standardisation and regulation

The question of legitimacy of AYUSH and LHTs in India is bound with requirements of regulation, standardisation and evidence base, as defined by the hegemonic biomedical regime. These requirements bring to the fore their own dilemmas: how to ensure the conservation of the unique epistemological features of systems of traditional medicine in the process of standardisation and building an evidence base? In the light of an asymmetrical relationship of power between biomedicine and traditional medicine, it is important to ensure that the essential features of the latter do not get erased or co-opted in the process of standardisation, regulation and integration. Harish Naraiandas' presentation on education and research in Ayurveda underlined this caution: he demonstrated how integration for many contemporary Ayurvedic physicians translates as merely using an Ayurvedic pharmacopeia for biomedical nosological categories.

The difficult question of building an evidence base for systems of medicine which are not amenable to assessment by classic methods such as clinical trials and Evidence-Based Medicine (EBM) was articulated across the board by presenters from South Korea and India. Narendra Mehrotra brought up the stark dilemmas of standardising vis-a-vis Ayurveda and home remedies: establishing standards entails establishing a regulatory regime and the latter would be difficult to operationalize with regards to practices which are not institutionalized and highly diverse, such as is the case with the marked

variations in Ayurvedic practice across the country. Therefore, LHTs might suffer even a greater blow with standardisation: community practice and an informal mode that is at their core might be lost when LHTs are brought under a regulatory regime.

Notwithstanding these crucial dilemmas, the workshop showcased a wide range of methodologies aimed at establishing an evidence base/ demonstrating efficacy of traditional medicine, which would legitimise this knowledge system and its health/well-being practices.

Presentations by Helene Lambert and Maarten Bode brought forth the contribution that social science methodologies can make to establishing evidence and clinical efficacy of traditional medicine. Implicit in the methodologies that they propounded (like People Reported Outcomes, ethnographic case studies and meaning response) was the equal importance accorded to the voice of the patients in evaluating the efficacy of health services that they were availing of. On similar lines, Guy Attewell demonstrated how traditional medical practitioners use technology effectively in order to produce legitimacy for their practice. This is an important direction for future social science research in traditional medicine.

As regards the LHT sector, presentations by Bhanwar Dabhai, Debjani Roy and Padma Venkat were extremely significant, since they represented innovative attempts to acquire legitimacy and certification for LHTs and local health practitioners in their respective regions. These attempts could act as precursors to models of integrating LHTs in the health care system and also working issues around quality control and regulation. Importantly, in all these projects the standards of certification were derived largely from the contexts in which the practices existed, rather than depend upon an external, universal set of standards. In this regard, K.N. Arjunan also made an important point: the proficiency of traditional practitioners acting as a quality control measure in producing certain medicines, as opposed to those products which are manufactured in bulk. These presentations were thus located at important crossroads: giving legitimacy to local knowledge, giving weight to people's perceptions in quality control and organizing a body of practitioners who are diverse and scattered.

The last stream of attempts were in the context of conventional research, aimed at devising scientific procedures designed to test the efficacy of traditional medicines for specific diagnoses and standardise them. Narendra Bhatt elaborated upon his model aimed at enabling clinical trials to test the efficacy and validation of Ayurvedic medicines. Ramesh Babu from CCRAS

also enumerated the list of biomedical diagnoses which the Council was engaged in conducting research on; he also specified that the Council was involved in standardising a host of Ayurvedic formulations.

Diversity within traditional medicine

It was evident from the presentations during the workshop that the realm of traditional medicine cannot be understood as a monolith; the enormous diversity in its practices, principles and practitioners makes it imperative to conduct research on and document the sheer range of these practices. This point was reiterated by several speakers including Dr. Unnikrishnan, Padma Venkat, Hariramamurthy, Janardan Pandey and others. It would be also instructive to see how these practices have been differentially affected by state policies and NGO intervention. For instance, the question of dais seems to be doubly marginalized: while local health practices (LHPs) are being increasingly included in state conservation and public health programmes, Dr. Sadgopal's presentation showed how the dais are in fact, being further pushed out of the zone of reproductive health.

Any policy intervention or attempts at integration would also have to be sensitive to the internal differentiation/ hierarchies within traditional medicine in India, especially the divide between the codified and non-codified systems. Several speakers including Prof. Ritu Priya and Mira Sadgopal pointed out that if AYUSH systems were marginalised in the health services system in India, home remedies and local health practices were doubly marginalised within mainstream health systems as well as within AYUSH.

Integration: efforts and challenges

The last day of the workshop was explicitly aimed at exploring avenues for integrating traditional medicine systems with mainstream health care in all aspects: research, practice and service delivery. Presentations by P. Ram Manohar and Tannaz Birdi highlighted the innovative research that their organisations had undertaken in introducing clinical trials in Ayurvedic research and testing clinical efficacy of plants used in local health traditions respectively. That they were successful in doing so without violating the basic principles of TM was significant. Similarly, Ramesh Bijlani and Rama Jayasundar elaborated upon the conceptual and epistemological issues that integrative medicine would need to deal with in its attempts to synthesise biomedicine with traditional systems of medicine. Earlier, Padma Venkat had emphasised that any attempt at integrative research would entail the involvement of not just biomedical/ traditional medical practitioners but also social scientists and public health experts, in order to conduct a truly trans-disciplinary research tradition.

These experiments and efforts were

contributing to the emergence of a conceptual language that would be required to reconcile the systemic differences in biomedicine and traditional systems of medicine, as noted by the discussant Leena Abraham. This was crucial in the light of G.G.Gangadharan's contention that a review of past decades of research shows that it was conducted in a mutually exclusive way by both biomedical and traditional medical practitioners.

Presentations by Narendra Bhatt, Supriya Bhalerao (presenting a joint paper with Ravi Bapat who was unable to come) and by P. Ram Manohar showed the attempts at integrating biomedicine with Ayurvedic practice: they elaborated upon the use of Ayurvedic therapies, pharmacology and concepts in conjunction with biomedical services in health care.

While all these attempts at integration were crucial, linking these attempts to questions of public health and universal access to health care still remained a vital challenge, according to Prof. Ritu Priya. She contended that a structural change was required in the health care system in order to operationalize the ideal of integration, to achieve a truly democratic medical pluralism. Inclusion of traditional birth attendants and traditional practitioners and AYUSH service providers at the level of Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres, promotion of home remedies and incorporation of people's health seeking choices in the institutional structure of health care service delivery were some of the key recommendations put forth by Prof. Priya.

Concluding the workshop

The workshop concluded with two drafts of recommendations and resolutions circulated by two of the participants in the workshop. While endorsing the need for sincere dialogue between the two systems of medicine in the future, these recommendations reiterated that the principle of universal access to health care and empowering the community has to underpin any attempts at an integrated model of health care delivery system. The other set of resolutions primarily concerned the status of LHTs in the integration debate, emphasizing the need to strengthen this sector through policy, infrastructure, research and education initiatives.

[This is the executive summary of the full report of proceedings prepared by Madhura Lohokare based on the video recording and the rapporteurs' notes.]



IASTAM - MANAGING COMMITTEE

The Managing committee election schedule was declared by the secretary general dated 24TH February 2014 as a Process for Election.

Following dates were declared for the process of nomination and election.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Nominations to reach office, on or before... | 18th Mar, 2014 at 4.00 pm |
| 2. Withdrawal of forms..... | 24th Mar, 2014, at 4.00 pm |
| 3. Scrutiny of the forms..... | 25th Mar 2014. |

All members were informed by the courier with the format for the nomination as to be signed by the nominee, the proposer and the second proposer.

15 nomination forms for various posts were received before the date as declared 18th March 2014. After careful scrutiny 02 forms were found to be incomplete and therefore disqualified. Finally 13 forms of nomination were eligible for consideration. There was no any necessity to conduct further election process as there are no positions that are being contested for by more than the required number.

Following members are selected as Managing Committee for year 2014-2017.

IASTAM - MANAGING COMMITTEE

>> PRESIDENT: Dr. Narendra Bhatt, Mumbai

>> VICE PRESIDENT: Dr. Devendra Shah, Ahmedabad

>> SECRETARY GENERAL: Dr. Ashwinikumar Raut, Mumbai

>> TREASURER: Dr. Vandana Kozarekar, Mumbai

>> JOINT SECRETARY : Dr. Manasi Deshpande, Pune

>> MEMBERS

Dr. Ritu Priya	Vd. Subhash S. Wadodkar	Dr. Shamsundar Kakani
Dr. M.H.Paranjape	Vd. Agnihotri Punarvasu	Dr. S.D.Bavadekar
Dr. V.V.Doiphode	Dr. Ch. V.Rao	Dr. Abhijit Patil *

* INVITEE - Principal, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, College of Ayurved, Pune.

Hear are the brief details about Members of the Managing Committee

Dr. Narendra Bhatt has more than 40 years of teaching, research, industrial and clinical experience. He has been on several academic & governmental bodies and has represented Ayurveda on several international delegations. He is involved with IASTAM since its inception (1981). Committed to IASTAM objectives of interdisciplinary activities and role of indigenous systems of medicine for global health he has contributed to its growth significantly. Dr. Bhatt is vice-president of IASTAM International Council and present president of IASTAM – India. He has been witness to changes, both from within and outside to this sector and has successfully organized national and international deliberations of significance.

Dr. Devendra Shah MD(Ayu), M.R.A.V, F.R.A.V. is consultant Proctologist(Ksharsutra Therapy for Ano-Rectal Disorders) since 1982. He was clinical research fellow under CCRAA, New Delhi. He is actively involved in planning and execution of clinical trials of several Ayurvedic pharmaceutical products. He has carried out clinical trials of several Ksharsutra on 'Fistula in Ano' & other ano-rectal disorders. He is Expert for recognized Kshasutra Therapy, Dept of AYUSH, Govt of India and respected Guru at Rashtriya Ayurved Vidyapeeth. He has organized and actively participated in more than 1000 free medical camps all over the country. He visited more than 30 countries and put Ayurved treatment of Ksharsutra on global platform in various seminar on proctology.

Dr. Ashwinikumar Raut, an eminent Vaidya-scientist is Director, Clinical Research & integrative medicine at Kasturba Health Society's Medical Research Centre, Mumbai. He reinforces Ayurveda with latest research developments in the modern biomedicine. He receives AAPNA (Association of Ayurvedic Professionals of North America) International Dhanwantari Award- 2010 for excellence in Ayurvedic Practice & CDRI (Central Drug Research Institute) award-2007 for 'Excellence in Research for his work in Ayurveda & Rheumatology'. He was principal investigator of project on 'Preclinical Development of Herbal Anti-arthritis Drug' sponsored by Dept of Biotechnology, Govt. of India and project on 'Degenerative Joint Diseases' sponsored by Council for Scientific & Industrial Research, Govt. of India. He is invited faculty at Ayurveda Research Centre, Seth G. S. Medical College & KEM Hospital, Mumbai. He chairs expert committee of Maharashtra University of Health Sciences for the preparation of postdoctoral fellowship program in Reverse Pharmacology. He has about 60 scientific publications to his credit in national and international journals of repute.

Dr. Vandana Kozarekar, Ayurvedic Practitioner, having clinical experience for 25 years. She is associated and working with Dr Narendra Bhatt in the area of clinical practice, research, publication & other association activities. She was a member of the managing committee and now treasurer of IASTAM – India.

Dr. Manasi Deshpande is Head of Department of Dravya Guna Vigyan [Ayurveda Pharmacology], Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, College of Ayurved, Pune. She has more than 22 years of teaching experience in Post graduate teaching and research. She had been Dean of Faculty of Ayurved, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune. She was coordinator of College of Ayurved, Pune for National Assessment & Accreditation Council (NAAC) for Re –accreditation. She works as Subject Expert for interview of faculty and Referee for Ph.D. at various universities. She is Principal Investigator of the NMPB, New Delhi sponsored research project entitled Medhya activity of Jatamansi w.s.r. to its adulterants and substitutes on ADHD models. She authored 3 books and many research papers in Peer Reviewed Journals. She is Vice President of Maharashtra Ayurved Mahasammelan, (Pune district branch) & Joint secretary of Sharada Shakti - Woman's branch of Vigyan Bharati. She was awarded for contribution in developing knowledge of Ayurveda by Sheth Bros. Pharmaceuticals Company, Bhavnagar.

Dr. Ritu Priya is a medical graduate with a Ph.D. in Community Health. She is currently Professor at the Centre of Social Medicine and Community Health, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. She has been Advisor (Public Health Planning) with the National Health Systems Resource Centre under the National Rural Health Mission, Government of India, on deputation for two years (2008-09). At NHSRC she led a pioneering study from a health systems perspective on the 'Status and Role of AYUSH Services and Utilisation of LHT in 18 states. She has co-edited a volume titled 'Dialogue on AIDS: Perspectives for the Indian Context' Understanding the potential role of systems of medicine other than the 'modern', and of folk knowledge and practice, in public health is an area of current research interest. She has written several articles in international and national journals as well as books on how AYUSH and LHT should be central to health policy in India.

Dr. Madhukar Paranjape, Professor emeritus at Ashtang Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Pune. He was Subject Expert for Interview and Selection of Ayurved teachers U.P.S.C. New Delhi and M.P.S.C. Mumbai. He participated in various discussions on Mumbai Doordarshan and All India Radio for propagation of Ayurved and other health Systems. He was author of 'Ayurved- Oriental Healing Science', A Text Book on Pharmacology Vol. I & II, an Introduction to the Medicinal Plants (Marathi) Drug Index (Modern Medicine, Homeopathy & Ayurved) etc. He is recipient of various awards like National Award as a BEST TEACHER given by National Institute of Sharir, Lucknow (UP), National Award as PRANACHARYA by International Ayurved Sansthan, Vaidya Vidvat Parishad, New Delhi. He was awarded as 'Life Time Achievement' at International Ayurveda Conferences Conducted by Tathagat Ayurved Research Foundation, Pune. He was Panel Expert for the various topics in Ayurveda discussed during the 4th International Ayurveda Conference held in LOSANGELES, USA.

Dr. Vijay Doiphode, M.Sc., B.A.M.S, Ph. D. in Ayurved, is President of Rashtriya Shikshan Mandal, Pune. He has experience of over 40 years in academics. He was Principal at Tilak Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Pune and was Head of Department of Ayurveda, Pune University. He was Chairperson of Ayurveda Faculty, Pune University, Pune. His area of specialization is Anatomy and Research Methodology in Ayurved. He published more than 20 papers in National & International Journals. He is head of Institutional Ethical Committee, College of Ayurved, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune. He presented a paper on 'Ethical Issues for Animal Studies' at Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nasik, a paper on 'Plagiarism' at Jain University, Bangalore, a poster on 'Traditional Indian Systems of Medicine for HIV and AIDS: Faculty Perspective' in AIDS 2012 at Washington DC, USA.

Vd. Subhash Wadodkar, M.D. & Ph.D. in Ayurved, Secretary, Dr. Wadodkar Medical Foundation is Ex. Professor and Head, Dept of Rasashastra & Bhaishajya Kalpana, Dr. D.Y. Patil College of Ayurved & Research Institute, Nerul, Navi Mumbai. He has 28 years clinical experience in the field of Ayurved. He grabbed "Nagarjuna Silver Medal" for the best research work of MD thesis by Academy of Ayurveda, Vijaywada, 'Dattatrayashastri Kavishwar Gold Medal' for the best research work at Ph.D. thesis by Ayurveda Academy, Pune. He is also recipient of 'Best Research Paper Award' at First National Conference on Parad & Gandhak at Pune, 'International Scholars of Twentieth Century Award' by American Organization of Intellectuals, New York, USA, 'Professional Excellence Award' at International Meet on Evidence Based Ayurveda & Yoga in daily practice at Satara and 'Shree Dhanwantari Award' by Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Bhawan, Nagpur. He is founder-president of Orchid Nature Club, Jalgaon & Ayurved Vyaspeth, Jalgaon branch.

Vd. Punarvasu Agnihotri, BAMS graduate from Mumbai University is a partner at Shree Shankar Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Changoder, Ahmedabad (Gujarat). He is also Secretary of Gujarat Ayurved Aushadhi Manufacturer's Association (GAAMA). He is committee member ADMA, India & Gujarat Drug Advisory Board (FDA-Gujarat)

Dr. Ch. V Rao, Principal Scientist in Pharmacognosy and Ethnopharmacology Division, National Botanical Research Institute, Council of Scientific Industrial research, Lucknow, U.P. India received Ph.D from the Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. He worked as Post Doctoral Fellow (PDF) in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. He is instrumental in setting up of ethnopharmacology laboratory in NBRI, devoted to botanical herbal drug development, safety and efficacy studies. He published 115 research papers in peer reviewed journals. Dr. Rao is recipient of Shri Bhojraj Panjoomal Gold Medal and Servier Young Investigators Award instituted by Institut de Recherches Internationales Servier, France, Young Scientist awards from Department of Science and Technology and S V University, Tirupathi and National Medicinal Plant Board, Hyderabad. Dr. Rao visited Hungary, Malaysia to enhance his professional experience at various capacities. To his credit he is holding 35 patents and numbers of products were commercialized.

Dr. Shyamsundar Kakani, has completed his graduation from Gangadhar Shastri Gune Ayurved College, Ahemadnagar. He was honoured by Mr. M.Y. Lele and Gangadhar Shastri Gune prestigious award for outstanding performance in the subject Kay-Chikitsa for first rank in Pune University. He completed his Post Graduation from Government Ayurvedic College, Ahemadabad Gujrati Ayurved University, Jamnagar. He stood first in final M.D. exam in Kay- Chikitsa subject. Since 1992 he is practicing as Ayurvedic cardiologist and offering services to number of corporate sectors in Ahemadabad, Baroda and Surat. As a academic interest he offered services to many Ayurvedic colleges like Sumatibhai Shah Ayurvedic College, Pune, JIAR- Jammu. Currently working as Professor in Pt. Shiv Shakti Sharma Ayurved Medical College, Ratlam. More than 10 Thesis completed successfully under his guidance.

Vd. Shriprasad Bavadekar, an Ayurved graduate with a Ph.D. in Ayurved and M.Phil in Sanskrit, is renowned Ayurved Physician in Pune. He was Head of Institute of Research in Ayurvedic Medicine at Jnana Prabodhini, Pune. He was Co-investigator for a project software development 'AyuSoft' by C-DAC, Pune. He was Chief investigator for a software development project 'Prakruti', Jnana Prabodhini, Pune & was advisor for Aushadhi Kosha S/W by N.M Publications, Pune. He was authored a book Madhav Nidan Chapter1 by Madhavi Prakashan, Mumbai and coauthored many books on Ayurved.

He is Research Advisor at Kaivalyadham, Lonavala and Reviewer in Journal of Ayurveda & Integrative Medicine (International Peer Reviewed Journal). He is CEO, Decimate C Anticancer Foundation. He grabbed many awards like Research Excellence Award by Deshtha Rugvedi Sanstha, Pune & Thought Provocative Article, Ayurveda Patrika, Nasik. He was Mentor at National Vaidya Scientist Fellowship Programme by Dept. of AYUSH, Govt of India. He was Hon. Lecturer at Tilak Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Pune.

Dr. Abhijit B. Patil is currently working as Principal, College of Ayurved and Dean, Faculty of Ayurved, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune. He was Invited as a resource person at Panel discussion of the plenary session on Mass health & De-addiction in the Global Ayurved Conference & Health Expo-2009 & The Re-orientation Training programme on "Advances in Agadtantra" organized by Tilak Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Pune. He also participated in Health awareness programmes on All India Radio, Pune. He was Co-opt member of Editorial Board & Co-author of Text book of Agadtantra under the scheme of Dept. of AYUSH Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India. He received Haribhau Paranjape – National Essay Competition Award for the subject- "Ideal herbarium garden", Yadvishwar Goapl Dixit Scholarship for Ph.D. from Pune University and Gold Medal for Ph.D. Thesis. He is MD & PhD guide in the subject Agadtantra at Bharati Vidyapeeth University, Pune.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

National Advisory Council comprises of senior & distinguished members of IASTAM and represents different faculties.

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- Dr. R.H. Singh
- Dr. D.B. Anantha Narayan

ICTAM VIII : My experience and observation

Dr G.K.N. Chhetry,

Professor & Head, Department of Life Sciences, Manipur University, Canchipur- Imphal.

The 8th ICTAM was held in Sancheong, South Korea during 9-13th September, 2013 with great success and enthusiasm. The organizers have planned meticulously to make the congress a success for which they have informed the participants well in advance about the various facets of the congress.

As per schedule with inauguration of the congress in the afternoon on 9/9/2013, all congress sessions began with plenary talks followed by concurrent sessions. Interestingly, some of the plenary sessions were practical & clinical oriented carried out by experts in traditional Korean medicine where some of the participants were treated with wonderful demonstrations.

In the International Traditional Medicinal Expo, every traditional art & culture of Korea in relation to the development of traditional Korean Medicine was exposed in colorful blend with modernity. Traditional Exhibitions exhibited by participants were there in specified areas which convey vivid message of recent advances in traditional medicines.

Congress Farewell Dinner was very good followed by Korean traditional to modern dance which we all enjoyed with loud applauses and random group dancing showing great success of the congress at Sancheong , South Korea.

The reception desk was opened for 24 hours for providing much needed information to the participants. I appreciate their sincerity that provides us all the needed information with patience without complicating the matter. We were provided good amount of literatures including UNESCO award winner book "Donguibogam" In the tour programme we had visited the Lama Temple at Hensa where Great Budha's holy prayer was witnessed and I felt as if we are in Saranath, Gaya in India. We had ceremonial Lunch.

Then we visited Korean Institute of Oriental Medicine. Recent advances in traditional Korean medicine were unique of its kind. I appreciate work done in Korean medicine in such a large scale which I feel the Institute may get recognition from the WHO in a big way. Finally we were taken to a great continental Hotel for Dinner that we enjoyed as per our satisfaction and after a brief purchase in the shopping Mall we left for Seoul.

This is what we need to note their sincerity, honesty and co-ordination. I really appreciate.... Considering the overall activities that we witnessed during the VIII ICTAM, I am of the opinion that the Congress was a great success.

ICTAM VIII : My experience and observation

Dr. Jamyang Dolma,

Research & Development Department, Men-Tsee-Khang, Dharamsala, (H.P).

Being first time to take part in ICTAM conference I strongly felt that such conference on Asian medicine is much needed to have more interaction among the Asian medicine practitioner to provide better health services to needy people. The demand of natural health care is at its peak at present due to its safety and holistic approach of treatment and we the associated practitioner need to focus more on its contribution.

ICTAM conference is the platform where all the Asian Medicine practitioners can come together and share the knowledge freely for the benefit of humanity.

I was very much delighted to share the Tibetan medicine (Sowa Rigpa) research outcomes of our Institution among many scholars and could able to explore other Asian medicine research presentations which were undoubtedly benefit me in various aspects. Although due to many concurrent sessions, One of the interesting parts of such conference is to have known to and meet many renowned scholars of the same field of medical system to have their scholarly knowledge to fill up the gap. I have been part of the 8th ICTAM conference and it was my privilege, all of what I can say is heartiest Thank you to my Institution for giving me this opportunity. Thanks to the Conference Organizer for the financial support that makes possible for me to take part in the conference. Finally, I would like to wish Good Luck for the upcoming 9th ICTAM conference to be held in India.

ICTAM VIII : My experience and observation

Dr. Prathamesh Karpe

Ayurved Physician, Goa.

8TH September at 02:30 pm, we were received by the volunteers from the airport and drove us to the venue in the nice comfortable limousine. Samsung HRD centre is really a nice place to host the conference and for accommodation.

The volunteers were very kind with smiling face and helping nature. As my phone was not working, I borrowed phone from one of the volunteer and also who became my good friend Younghie Analucia Bang and other volunteer who helped me by allowing me to call at my home and inform my parents about my safe arrival at the conference from their phone. I also learnt few Korean language dialogues from my friend Younghie.

The Banquet dinner of opening and closing ceremony was delicious and to add to it the cultural programs were awesome. The drum performance on first day was fabulous and last day traditional Korean drum beat dance performed by volunteers was also awesome, it was like some professionals performing it. The food throughout the conference was delicious and tasty, thanks to the chefs who cooked it. The concurrent and Plenary sessions were very good but unfortunately I could attend very few. The translators did a very good job in translating the Korean sessions into English. Also some clinical demo on Ayurveda, Tibetan, acupuncture etc were very nice and knowledgeable.

The Expo tour was also fantastic; it was like experience of going to Disney land, where the education was conjoined with fun. The exhibition of manuscripts, tools, instruments etc help in understanding the Korean medicine much better way.

Last but not the least, the visit to The Haen-sa temple was very nice experience. Visit to KIOM centre allowed me to see how they conduct research in traditional medicine. Saw their recent and past publications, journal work etc, it was really awesome.

It was very nice experience and I am very much happy to know that next ICTAM will be in my country India in 2016.

Secretary General of IASTAM-India makes an impact of Integrative Ayurveda and Reverse pharmacology at an international conference in USA.

HAPPENINGS

Dr. Ashwinikumar Raut an eminent Vaidya-scientist, Director clinical research & integrative medicine at Medical Research Center of Kasturba Health Society (MRC-KHS), has recently taken over as a Secretary General of Indian Association for Studies in Traditional Asian Medicine (IASTAM-India). He was invited speaker at an international conference on 'Natural product: Celebration and resurrection with reverse pharmacology' at Chicago held between 7th to 10th July 2014 and also an invited distinguished speaker at Dept of immunology, Herbert Wertheim College of Medicine, Florida International University, Florida on 14th July 2014.

At the natural product conference Dr Ashwinikumar Raut spoke on 'Reverse Pharmacology a Trans-Discipline for Drug Discovery: Novel path for Integrative Ayurveda' as a lead speaker in the concluding symposium on 'Reverse Pharmacology for discovery and development from natural product as new chemical entities'. Dr. Raut's illustrious talk of half an hour focused on Reverse pharmacology and integrative Ayurveda was very well received by the drug discovery scientists coming from select universities viz. university of Michigan, university of California, university of Oklahoma, university of North Carolina, Harvard Medical School, university of British Columbia, Arizona State university, university of Mississippi, Florida Atlantic university, California Institute of Technology, University of Kansas, university of Surrey, university of Illinois, Indiana university, university of Hawaii, university of Wisconsin Madison, Hawaii Pacific university, university of Toledo, university of Strathclyde, North Western university. Few select scientists were also from Canada and UK and Natural product industries. Chemistry & reductionist science driven drug development scientists were captivated with

holistic science & clinically driven drug development process elaborated by Dr. Raut. Additional time was spent on the immediate question answers indicating immense enthusiasm generated for the novel path of reverse pharmacology amongst these drug discovery scientists. Following the other three presentations in the symposium a panel discussion was arranged for thorough discussion on the theme of the symposium. Many interesting questions were asked related to Ayurveda and traditional Chinese Medicine in this half an hour discussion.

At the dept. of immunology, Hebert Wertheim Medical College, Florida International University, Dr. Ashwinikumar Raut was invited as a distinguished speaker in their distinguished seminars series. The title of an hour long talk was 'Reverse Pharmacology: Experiential Hits and Clinical Leads'. Dr. Raut explained the novel path of reverse pharmacology for drug discovery with the help of several illustrious clinical studies undertaken by MRC-KHS and erstwhile Bhavan's SPARC team of scientists over three decades. The immunologists, molecular biologists, biomedical engineers, and nano-pharmaceutical scientists were fascinated with the path of reverse pharmacology and its potentials in effective new drug development resourced from Traditional systems of medicine such as Ayurveda. The FIU is now getting more committed to develop collaborative project with MRC-KHS.

These presentations are befitting the principal aim of IASTAM-India to provide an interactive and integrative platform to develop the Indian Systems of Medicine in its totality, both at national and international levels and to actively participate for its promotion.



lastam Oration & Awards

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IASTAM strives to encourage and recognize commitment and achievements in the field of indigenous systems of medicine. It has been IASTAM – India's endeavor since its inception 31 years back to provide an interactive platform for different streams of knowledge & faculties involved in the development of these systems. 'IASTAM Oration and Awards' in tune with its interdisciplinary spirit are to recognize pioneering work done by experts from within the systems and other faculties to bridge the gap between knowledge and science, traditions & practices, potentials & needs.

Since 1999 IASTAM has been paying its tributes, in memory of stalwarts of yesteryears, to the modern achievers who have made significant contributions in the field of indigenous medicine, knowledge & science. Having committed to this cause and with continued efforts over last few years IASTAM has succeeded to institute 2 'IASTAM Orations' and 8 'IASTAM Awards' to recognize excellence and encourage cross faculty activities.

Recipients of IASTAM Oration and Awards 2012

- 1) **IASTAM PANDIT SHIV SHARMA ORATION**
for Promotion of Ayurved



Shri P. R. Krishnakumar
Coimbatore

- 2) **IASTAM ZANDU BHATT ORATION**
for Development of Ayurveda or Ayurvedic Therapeutics



Prof.Dr. M. S. Valiathan
Manipal

- 3) **PROF. K. N. UDUPA IASTAM AWARD**
for Contributions to Research in Ayurveda / Indigenous Systems of Medicine



Prof. Dr. Ravindra Bapat
Mumbai

- 4) **DR. C. DWARAKANATH IASTAM AWARD**
for Contributions to Contemporary Interpretation or Application of Ayurvedic Principles



Dr. C. K. Katiyar
Delhi

- 5) **DR. K. M. PARIKH IASTAM AWARD**
for Contribution to Development of Ayurvedic / Herbal Pharmaceuticals



Dr. D. B. A. Narayana
Bengaluru

- 6) **SHRI. JUGATRAM VAIDYA IASTAM AWARD**
for Excellence In Teaching - Ayurveda



Prof. Dr. A. K. Sharma
Jaipur

- 7) **SHRI. MATHURADAS PARIKH IASTAM AWARD**
for Excellence in Profession - Ayurveda



Vaidya Ramesh Nanal
Mumbai

- 8) **VAIDYA HARIBHAU PARANAJAPE IASTAM AWARD**
for Excellence in ShalyaShalaka



Prof. Dr. R. B. Gogate
Pune

- 9) **YOGA FORUM MUNCHEN PATANJALI IASTAM AWARD**
for Contributions to Interdisciplinary Development of Yoga



Prof. S.N. Bhavasar
Pune

- 10) **SHRI. GOPALDAS PARIKH IASTAM AWARD**
for Contributions to Drug Development in the field of Phytochemistry, Medicinal Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Chemistry or Biochemistry

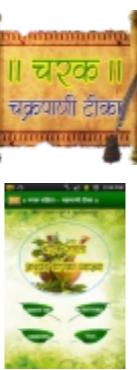


Prof. R. T. Sane
Mumbai

'Charak Samhita - Chakrapani Teeka' : Android App.

This is the era of Smartphones. Smartphones has influenced almost all walk of human life. Impacts of Smartphone are obvious in education & health sector. Millions of Apps are available on I-store, Play-store. In context to health sector there are thousands of useful apps. 'Charak Samhita - Chakrapani Teeka' is one of the worthwhile app which is available on Google play store. It is developed by Dr. Vilobh Bharatiya. This app is particularly developed for Ayurved practitioners and students.

This app allows you to carry your Samhita with you everywhere. You can read it anywhere and you can search any Shloka and any references you desire. In this app Chakrapanitika – Commentary and all Pathbhedas are provided.



'National Symposium on Integrative Research: What and How'

For the development and the growth of any science, it requires different type of debate and exchange of Ideas. This can be done with healthy discussion and multi centric approach. To revive the Ayurvedic and traditional knowledge systems by using an integrative approach to explore its basic principles, fundaments, drug and clinical research approach with help of other sciences, with this view a one day symposium had been organized in BVDU, College of Ayurved, Pune. on March 3, 2012; under the patronage of Hon. Vice Chancellor Prof. Dr. Shivajirao Kadam.

Eminent personalities from all over India, representing Academics, Industry and practice were gathered for this symposium. Dr. Ravi Bapat, renowned surgeon and former VC, Maharashtra University of Health Science, Nasik delivered the keynote address. Dr M. S. Valiathan world famous cardiologist, eminent scientist & author of 'Legacy of Charak' and Prof. Dr. Bhushan Patwardhan – Vice Chancellor of Symbiosis University, Pune had chaired the discussions. Dr. C.K.Katiyar, researcher and recognized face of Dabur India and Dr. DBA Narayanan of Hindustan Unilever were lead speakers for the themes of integration in basic principles and applied aspects of Traditional medicine. Renowned Ayurvedic practitioners Vaidya Ramesh Nanal and Vaidya Narendra Pendse along with researchers Dr. Tanuja Nesari, Dr. Abhay Harsulkar, Dr. R. T. Sane, Prof. Bhavsar, Dr. Supriya Bhalerao and others took part in the panel discussions.

Kindly Note:

With this issue you are getting Nomination forms and guidelines for

IASTAM ORATION & AWARDS

and

NATIONAL AYURVED SCHOLAR AWARDS

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Meeting Ground

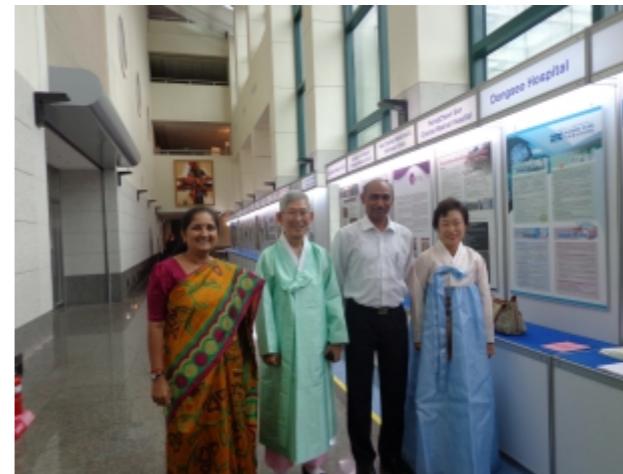
Do you need some help?
At times we do.
We will be happy to identify a collaborator or an institute by publishing your specific need in brief.

OBITUARY

- We regret to note the death of :-
 - **Yogacharya B. K. S. Iyengar**
He was world famous yoga guru & well wisher of IASTAM
 - **Vaidya H. S. Kasture**
He was recipient of IASTAM Award
 - **Vaidya Vilas M. Nanal**
He was well-known Ayurved physician & well wisher of IASTAM
- We Pray for eternal peace to their soul.

MEMORIES ICTAM - VIII

Exhibition



Indian delegates in ICTAM - VIII



Excursion- Donggi Bogum Health Expo



Delegates from all over world



ANNOUNCEMENT

IASTAM India is happy to announce 9th International Conference on Traditional Asian Medicine (9 th ICTAM) between **3 to 7 January 2016** in India

The theme of this meet will be
'Asian Medicine: Knowledge in Context & Application'



ASIAN MEDICINE: KNOWLEDGE IN CONTEXT AND APPLICATION

Await further details on www.iastamindia.org soon

Conference enquires at iastam.india@gmail.com

IASTAM members will receive information
and special benefits.

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