

GLOBALISATION OF AYURVEDA: A REVIEW ARTICLE

¹*Dr. Manohar Ram and ²Dr. Naushad Shekh¹Reader and HOD, Department of Samhita Evum Siddhant, Government Ayurvedic P.G. College and Hospital, Varanasi.²P.G. Scholar, Department of Samhita Evum Siddhant, Government Ayurvedic P.G. College and Hospital, Varanasi.***Corresponding Author: Dr. Manohar Ram**

Reader and HOD, Department of Samhita Evum Siddhant, Government Ayurvedic P.G. College and Hospital, Varanasi.

Article Received on 10/01/2023

Article Revised on 31/01/2023

Article Accepted on 21/02/2023

ABSTRACT

Globalisation is primarily an economic process of interaction and integration among people, companies and government worldwide, causing growth in international trade and the exchange of ideas of culture as well as technology and knowledge of ideas. Ayurveda has been introduced in advanced countries in the past few decades, and in recent times those countries have begun to practice Indian system of medicine. Since the globalisation process began, many other countries are interested in this system of medicine. The AYUSH ministry of India has been setup and has been making contact with countries that share relations with India. A special branch of AYUSH that deals with the spreading of Indian culture worldwide specifically Ayurveda is the Indian Council for Cultural Relation (ICCR). The ICCR is located in New Delhi and has contact with many countries worldwide, offering various courses, including Ayurveda to national of those countries to participate and take the knowledge to their own land. In 1978, the Alma –Ata declaration by the WHO stated their evaluation and promotion of Traditional medicine.

KEYWORDS: Globalisation, AYUSH, ICCR, Ayurveda.**INTRODUCTION**

Ayurveda, one of the world's oldest medical system, is popular or is gaining popularity not only in South Asia but globally, specially for preventing and managing chronic diseases. However, strong concerns remains about the sub-optimal management and care of many people, arising from the unacceptable usage of non-evidence based Ayurvedic interventions. One of the major hurdles in the globalisation of Ayurveda is its poor scientific evidence base and there is a strong need for robustly designed pragmatic studies.

Ayurvedic interventions are written in Sanskrit, in the form of classical texts, such as Charaka samhita, Sushruta samhita and Astang Hridaya. Ayurvedic interventions are particularly used for the prevention and management of chronic diseases.

Since the globalisation process began, many other countries are interested in this system of medicine.

History of AYUSH

The ministry of AYUSH was formed on November 2014. Earlier it was known as the Department of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy (ISM & H) which was created and established on March 1995 and then

later renamed as Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy (AYUSH) in November 2003.

The AYUSH ministry establishes Academic chairs in the foreign universities/ institutes in consultation with Indian Missions abroad. The institute level Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the establishment of such chairs by the ministry is signed between the Institutes/ council functioning under the Ministry and concerned host foreign university/institute

Objectives of AYUSH

- To create awareness about the strength of AYUSH system in the management of various disease conditions and to develop interdisciplinary linkages.
- To develop academic programs in AYUSH system of different duration for the students in the foreign educational institutes.
- To promote academics and collaborative research activities on AYUSH system abroad.

Achievements of AYUSH ministry

- The department of AYUSH has supported many international conferences and seminars in collaboration with the local Indian Missions and Universities abroad. Expert from AYUSH are appointed as resource persons to events for facilitating the training and education of AYUSH

system in these countries. As part of its continuous effort to promote these system of medicine globally, India has signed pacts with 23 countries for co-operation in the field of traditional medicine so far. The countries include Nepal, Bangladesh, Hungary, Trinidad & Tobago, Iran, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mangolia, Turkmenistan, Myanmar, Germany etc.

- More than 20 MoUs have been signed for undertaking collaborative research in AYUSH system of Medicine with various foreign universities in Germany, UK, Canada, USA, Argentina, Israel, Brazil, Australia, Tajikistan etc.
- Also, 13 MoUs for setting up AYUSH academic chairs have been signed with foreign institute in Hungary, T&T, South Africa Thailand, Russia, Indonesia, Armenia, Latvia etc.
- The ministry of AYUSH has set up 33 AYUSH information cells in 31 countries to disseminate authentic information about the AYUSH system of medicine
- The WHO announced, that it will get up a Global Centre for Traditional Medicine in India

Ayurveda in Misra (Egypt)

- Evidences shows that the medicine in Misra desa flourished around 3000 BC. Since early days Egyptians were aware of preparation of calendar, Algebra, Geometry, Medicine etc.
- Imhotep (2900 BC) was an Egyptian polymath who served under 3rd dynasty king Djoser as chancellor to the pharaoh and high priest of sun god Ra at Heliopolis
- He is considered to be the first engineer, architect, physician
- He became much popular as God of Healing and constructed temple for him at Memphian, Thaiben and at Paila by people of Egypt around 500 BC

Ayurveda in Nepal

- Ayurveda is very popular amongst common people & National status in Nepal
- Tribhuvan University of Kathmandu has Ayurvedic college which is offering degree courses in Ayurveda
- Rajguru Pandit Hemraj Sharma, who edited the Kashyapa samhita, was belongs to Nepal.
- In Nepal Ayurvedic Medicine has been used effectively for Millenia (span for 1000 years)
- Nepal is land of all herbs hence Ayurveda flourished with great extent
- The role of Ayurveda is Swasthasya swasthya rakshana.....

Ayurveda in Srilanka

- The Aryan (500-800 BC) came from North India to Srilanka
- After 3rd BC they played a main role in influencing of culture and civilisation of Buddhism in Srilanka.
- Formerly the ancient Srilanka were believed to be Tribal Region

- By teaching Buddhist culture it changed the physical and mental behaviour of Srilanka community
- The ancient kings who were the followers of Lord Buddha, looked after well being of people and system of health science prevailed in Srilanka
- King Dutu Gamunu(77-101 BC) and king Parkrama Bahu (1153-1186 AD) built hospital for the sick
- King Buddhadasa (398-426 AD) performed surgical treatment
- The Buddhist Monks themselves were the traditional physician. They had many Ayurvedic hospital and private resorts where Ayurvedic treatments was given
- At present two Ayurvedic Medical College offering BAMS degree in Srilanka

Ayurveda in Kamboja

- The king Jayavarma -2 of Kamboja during 1881 AD established more than 102 hospitals throughout his kingdom
- The king had given much encouragement to Ayurveda
- Along with other subjects Ayurveda was also taught in Kamboja
- In modern Era many Ayurvedic massage centre, Panchkarma centre, Meditation centres were established

Ayurveda in Thailand

- The people of Thailand believes that Kumara Bachcha was profounder of medicine
- Kumara Bachcha- another name of Jivaka
- The miracles of Medicine and Surgery of Jivaka were extensively described in Buddhist work. Hence they believed that Jivaka was the profounder of medicinal science
- King Chula Long Korn(Rama V) (1853-1910) was the fifth king of Chakri dynastyof Thailand. He is regarded as one the greatest king of Siam and he is also called by Thai's as The Great Beloved king
- Rama V conducted an international seminar on medicine and the proceedings were published as 'Vaidya Sastra Sangraha'
- Books were published on the subjects of Dravyaguna and Marma Vigyana
- Medicinal journal titled "Vaidya Karma Sandesh" in Thai language is available
- Ayurveda influenced the development of medicine in Thailand

Government to launch AYUSH visa for Traditional Medical Tourism

Prime Minister Narendra Modi said that his government will introduce a special AYUSH visa category to promote AYUSH Medical Tourism with a theme –“HEAL IN INDIA”

While inaugurating Global AYUSH investment and innovation summit at Gandhinagar, PM announced that the center will develop a network of AYUSH parks to encourage the promotion, research and manufacturing of

AYUSH products across the country. India is witnessing unprecedented growth in Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) medicines, supplements and cosmetics as the AYUSH sector increased from less than 3 million in 2014 to over 18 million currently.

The ministry of AYUSH has taken several major steps to encourage start up culture in the field of Traditional Medicine. A few days back an incubation centre developed by All India Institute of Ayurveda was inaugurated. During the first four months of the current calendar year, as many as 14 start-ups from India have joined the UNICORN club, said PM Modi, adding that in coming days UNICORN from AYUSH start-ups will also emerge.

WHO launched its Global Centre for Traditional Medicine (GCTM), in Jamnagar, Gujarat

- The WHO centre in Gujarat will be aimed at unlocking the potential of Ayurveda by blending ancient practices with modern sciences.
- It is first and only Global outpost centre for Traditional Medicine across the world.
- Dr. Tredos Ghebreyesus, Director general of WHO, attended the ceremony along with the Prime Minister Narendra Modi

“Earlier I couldn’t see, Now I can”: Ex Kenya PM’s daughter praise Ayurveda

Ayurveda, a traditional healing system that has roots in the Indian subcontinent, has now invited praise from daughter of RAILA ODINGA, former Prime Minister of Kenya

Ex Kenya PM’s daughter Rosemary was diagnosed with a brain tumor in 2017 and then she underwent surgery in Nairobi, as a post operative complication she suffered a severe loss of eyesight and then she took many treatments. Since she didn’t get any relief, she came to India in 2019 and she underwent treatment in Shreedhareeyam Ayurvedic Eye Hospital and Research centre in Kerala by which she restores her vision.

She and Raila Odinga had himself praised Ayurveda and spoken about his intention of taking Ayurveda to his country. He had discussed with PM Modi, the opening of a branch of same hospital where his daughter underwent treatment.

CONCLUSION

Globally, the scope of Ayurveda is huge and has the potential to benefit a range of beneficiaries. In order to achieve this, the scientific evidence base of Ayurveda must be made strong.

The AYUSH Ministry of India is fully dedicated to the dissemination of Ayurveda on the Global platform. Since its inception, the ministry has displayed their unwavering support by signing MoUs with various countries

internationally, over the years and continue to do so with plans to enrol even more countries in the future. Another aspects of their initiative to spread Ayurveda globally, the various Ayurveda courses offered by the ministry through the ICCR is awarded to deserving scholars around the world.

REFERENCE

1. “Alma-Ata declaration ” by WHO; available at https://www.euro.who.int/data/assets/pdf_file/0009/E93944.pdf
2. “Globalisation” Wikipedia definition available at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Globalisation>
3. “Foreign Relations : India – Trinidad and Tobago “available at :http://mea.gov.in/portal/foreignRelation/India – Trinidad_Tobago_Relations.pdf.
4. “Ayurveda: India for enhancing global co-operation “by Ayurveda Admin; available at <http://www.ayurvedamagazine.org/ayurveda/articledetail/643/Ayurveda – India – for – enhancing – global – co – operation>.
5. Singh RH. Exploring issues in the development of Ayurvedic Research Methodology. J Ayurveda Inter Med., 2010; 1(2): 91-5.
6. Pandey MM, Rastogi S, Rawat AK. Indian traditional ayurvedic system of medicine Based and nutritional supplementation. Evid Based Complement Alternat Med., 2013; 2013: 376327.
7. <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/ayurveda-treatment-helps-restore-vision-of-rosemary-odinga-daughter-of-former-kenyan-pm/article65048876.ece>
8. <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/govt-looks-to-boost-medical-tourism-via-heal-in-india-101666550798591.html>