

Approval Status

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1. In 1977, the "30th World Health Organisation (WHO) assembly adopted a historic resolution urging interested Governments to give" adequate importance to the utilization of their Traditional systems of medicines with appropriate regulations to suit their National Health Needs. Both developing greater interest and awareness in using traditional and indigenous health care resources in the implementation of their National Health Programmes.

It has also emphasised the need for Alternative / Traditional medicines to be evaluated given due recognition and developed so as to improve its efficacy, safety availability and wider application at low cost and advocating for the incorporation of these medicine in the Government health Systems so that health can be provided to all by 2000 A.D.

Most of the advanced and developed countries have already accepted these resolutions and have set up various Research Institutions for Alternative Medicines in their countries and have accepted this medicines as an Universal Remedy. The WHO Experts have reported that there are about 152 Alternative Systems of Medicines in the world. Which are being practiced presently in various countries including India such as Acupuncture, Acupressure, Ayurveda, Aromatherapy, Bio- chemic , Bach Flower Remedies , Magnet therapy, Electro- homoeopathy etc.,

2. **Indian Medical Council Act 1956** - scope of the ACT - A System of Medicines known as Alternative System of Medicines devoid of any therapy by Chemicals and a System to get cure by controlling diets, sense and curing does not contravene any provisions of the Act.

3. **Indian Medical Degrees Act - 1916** - conferring , certificates, diplomas, degrees, to successful students taught to cure disease by controlling diet, breathing etc, without any chemical therapy is not illegal. It contravenes no provision of the Act.

4. Thus Ayurveda and Homoeopathy which are recognised by the two Acts of 1971 and 1973 mentioned above are infact system of Alternative Medicines. They were recognised by parliamentary acts only as recently as the begining of the last decade. But before they were practiced only as system of Alternative Medicines without any formal recognition by the Indian Medical council or any University.

5. The Hon'ble Deputy Minister for Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India **Sri Paban Singh Ghotowal** has given his statement which has been published in "Pioneer Kanpur" on 07.08.1995 stating that " The Government of India is going to create seperate Department to be headed by a Secretary to popularise and promote various alternative system of Medicines in India".

6. **The Hon'ble High court of Calcutta** in its final Judgement " Constitution writ Jurisdiction" matter no 546 of 1988 dt. 07.05.1990, which has been reported in Calcutta Law Journal 1991 (2) CLJ Page No.173 to 187 held the following important points regarding the constitutional rights and legal validity of Alternative systems of Medicines in India.

7. **The Hon'ble High court of Karnataka** in its final judgement writ petitions no.17534 - 96 / 94 and no 36960 /94 noted the constitutional validity of section 16(2) , 16(2A) etc., in order to develop, propagate and promote any alternative systems of medicines no permissions is required under any statute.

8. **The Hon'ble High court of Delhi** stated in its judgement dt. 18.11.1998 of CWP No. 4015/1996 & OM No. 8468/1997 in which, the Government has to take proper action to regularise and recongnise the alternative medicines in India.

9. **The Hon'ble supreme court of Delhi**, stated in its final judgement of a case on alternative system of Medicine that "the Judgement of Hon'ble High court of Delhi must be strictly followed by the Govt. of India within Eight weeks" to regularise and recognise the alternative system of medicines.

10. It is especially in such a context that alternative medicines are relevant as they are a cost - effective medical science for one and all. It has the advantage of being for more inexpensive than modern medicine, has virtually no side - effects is more acceptable to people.

Established as per 1962 World Health Organisation Alma Ata Declaration and accorded international organization to make Alternative Medicines popular and based on the record of deeds dated September 1962 located at the Public Registry of deeds of the Kazhakhstan Socialist Soviet Republic No. 115620- 6 – 30.

Incorporated under the authority of Medicina Alternativa, Alma – Ata 1962. Affiliated by the the Open International University for Complementary Medicines vide their letter No. MA/12/03 Dated : 24th Dec 2003.

**(Established vide WHO Declaration of Alma-Ata -1962, Medicina Alternativa,
And Gazette Notification of Government of India)
AN INSTITUTE OF OPEN AND DISTANCE EDUCATION,
(A Choice of quality education as alternative medicine system as distance education
system in Open Stream Methods).**

(Correspondence Course Only)

- Legality, Validity & Utility of the Training Courses, practice and research in the field of Alternative Systems of Medicines are in Conformity with the constitution of India and laws of the land.
- Successful and trained students of the Board can practice and profess the various systems of Alternative Medicines in India as per rules and regulations of Registration from MCI, CCIM & CCH is not required to practice the Alternative System of Medicines (ASM) as per their letters respectively No. MCI - 12(1)/2010 med. misc/63131.dt.07.02.2011/CCIM-F.No.20-50/2011(RTI)-VI dt.17.06.2011/No.13-5/2006-CCH-3372.dt.18.05.2011.
- The order issued by Govt. of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Dept. of Health Research No.V.25011/276/2009-HR, Dt.05.05.2010 & No.30011/22/2010-HR, Dt.21.06.2011.

“Wind of change are now softly blowing in the fields of natural medicines. This re-birth of the medicines of the past will help to humanize the scientific medicine of tomorrow and structure a new futuristic, integrated medicine for the 21st century”.

First of all, I would like to thank you for showing interest in the alternative medical therapies, which is becoming more and more popular throughout the world.

Natural and traditional medicines respond directly to the Third world's need for psychological health and physical well being. It is also congruent to man's intense desire for spiritual and aesthetic fulfillment. For an oriental, traditional medicine represents the sum total to measures, ingredients, customs and creative procedures of several forms, both material and spiritual which since prehistoric times, have enabled him to remain healthy by protecting himself against disease, alleviating human suffering and curing disorders, the majority of Orientals regard life as a total synthesis of the body, mind and spirit and, in accordance with this firm conviction, they consider positive health as the blending of physical, mental, social, moral and spiritual wellbeing, Natural Healers are, therefore, part of the natural heritage of the health care system. Since the practitioners of traditional medicines are already well patronized and respected by members of the communities which they serve, the adoption of natural medicine in the grand design in the strategy of implementation of national health care programmes makes pragmatic sense. The “bare foot doctors” is a successful example of this strategy.

In 1977, the “30th World Health Organization (WHO) assembly adopted a historic resolution urging interested governments to give ” adequate importance to the utilization of their traditional systems of medicine with appropriate regulations to suit their national health needs. Both developing and developed countries have, thereafter, displayed greater interest and awareness in using traditional and indigenous health care resources in the implementation of their national health programmes.

Immediately in the 1977 WHO resolution, a world wide promotional effort for traditional and natural medicines was launched. The success of this promotion may be measured by the growing interest in these disciplines among many successful practitioners. There is a growing volume of articles and research papers on related themes appearing in scientific journals and lay publications ; consequently, many scientific institutes and agencies are seeking to collaborate in research and training in traditional medicines.

Thus the traditional medicine program today is at historical crossroads. It has generated international awareness of the richness and importance of the subject, a development which represents the rebirth of the medicine of the past and one which may help to humanize the medicine of tomorrow.

A few decades ago, it was generally assumed by the scientific community that medicinal plants, homoeopathic doses, acupuncture needles, magnets, yoga etc. could be safely relegated to no more than a footnote of medical history but this assumption has indeed, turned out to be very premature one. During the past two decades, the upsurge of herbology, homoeopathy, acupuncture, yoga etc. in every country, has been phenomenal, Manipulative medicines are being taken seriously note of, the world over, particularly in locomotors disorders. The complementary medicines are here to stay and need to be integrated with allopathic medicines, sooner rather than later.