

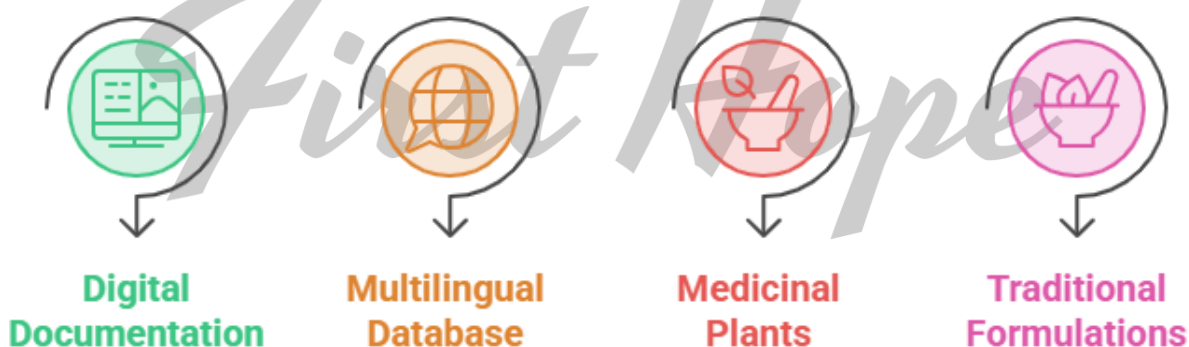
Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)

- Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) is a digital database developed by the Government of India.
- It contains documented information about traditional medicinal knowledge from Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, and Yoga systems.
- TKDL was created to protect India's traditional knowledge from being wrongly patented by individuals or organizations in other countries.
- In phytochemistry, TKDL is important because it contains information about medicinal plants, herbal formulations, therapeutic uses, and traditional preparation methods.

Objectives of TKDL

- To protect traditional medicinal knowledge from biopiracy.
- To prevent unauthorized patents on traditional herbal formulations.
- To provide scientific and documented evidence of traditional medicine.
- To preserve valuable medicinal plant knowledge for future generations.

Features of TKDL



A. Digital Documentation

- Traditional medicinal information is converted into a digital format.
- Information from ancient texts is organized systematically.

B. Multilingual Database

- The information is translated into several international languages.
- This helps patent offices around the world understand traditional knowledge.

C. Information on Medicinal Plants

- TKDL contains details about medicinal plants and their therapeutic uses.
- It includes information about plant parts used, preparation methods, and dosage forms.

D. Information on Traditional Formulations

- Classical Ayurvedic, Siddha, and Unani formulations are recorded.

- The database contains references from authentic traditional texts.

Importance of TKDL in Phytochemistry

- TKDL provides information about medicinal plants and their active constituents.
- It helps researchers identify plants with potential phytochemical and pharmacological activities.
- It supports the scientific validation of traditional herbal medicines.
- It helps prevent misuse and misappropriation of traditional plant-based knowledge.

Geographical Indication (GI) Bill

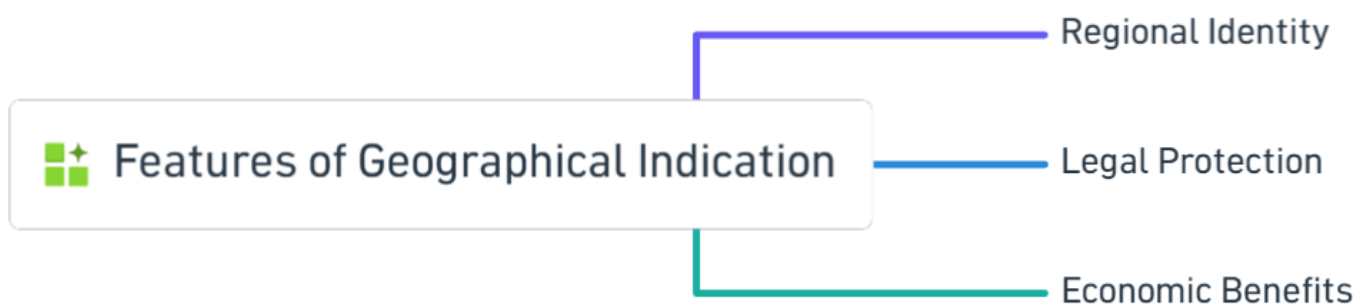
Introduction

- A Geographical Indication (GI) is a sign used on products that originate from a specific geographical region and possess unique qualities due to that origin.
- The Geographical Indication Bill was introduced to protect products that have special characteristics linked to a particular location.
- In India, GI protection is provided under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.
- In phytochemistry, many medicinal plants and herbal products receive GI protection because their quality depends on specific environmental conditions.

Objectives of the GI Bill

- To protect traditional and regional products from unauthorized use.
- To recognize the unique quality of products from a particular area.
- To support local producers and traditional communities.
- To prevent duplication and misuse of famous regional products.

Features of Geographical Indication



A. Regional Identity

- A GI product is linked to a specific geographical area.
- Its quality and reputation depend on that location.

B. Legal Protection

- Registered GI products receive legal protection against misuse.
- Unauthorized producers cannot use the GI name.

C. Economic Benefits

- GI registration increases market value and recognition of the product.
- It provides economic support to local farmers and producers.

Examples Related to Medicinal Plants

A. Alleppey Green Cardamom

- This cardamom is grown in a specific region of Kerala.
- It is known for its unique aroma and quality.

B. Coorg Green Cardamom

- This cardamom has special characteristics due to the climate and soil of Coorg.

C. Sirsi Supari

- This traditional areca nut product has a recognized geographical identity.

Importance of GI in Phytochemistry

- Geographical conditions affect the phytochemical composition of medicinal plants.
- Soil, climate, rainfall, and altitude influence the concentration of active constituents.
- GI protection helps preserve the authenticity and quality of medicinal plant products.
- It supports the standardization and traceability of herbal raw materials.

Government Bills in AYUSH

Introduction

- AYUSH stands for Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homoeopathy.
- The Government of India has introduced various Acts, Bills, and regulations to promote, regulate, and standardize AYUSH systems.
- These laws help ensure the safety, quality, and effectiveness of traditional medicines.
- In phytochemistry, these regulations are important because they support the standardization and quality control of medicinal plants and herbal formulations.

Objectives of Government Bills in AYUSH

- To regulate the manufacture and sale of AYUSH medicines.
- To maintain quality, safety, and efficacy of formulations.

- To promote research and education in traditional medicine.
- To protect traditional knowledge and medicinal plant resources.
- To encourage scientific validation of herbal medicines.

Important Government Regulations Related to AYUSH

A. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

- This Act regulates the manufacture, sale, and distribution of drugs including Ayurvedic, Siddha, and Unani medicines.
- It provides standards for quality control and licensing.

B. Schedule T

- Schedule T contains Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) guidelines for Ayurvedic, Siddha, and Unani medicines.
- It ensures proper manufacturing, hygiene, documentation, and quality control.

C. National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (NCISM) Act, 2020

- This Act regulates education and professional standards in Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani systems.
- It promotes quality education and research.

D. National Commission for Homoeopathy (NCH) Act, 2020

- This Act regulates homoeopathic education and professional practice in India.
- It helps maintain uniform standards in homoeopathy.

Importance in Phytochemistry

- Government regulations promote scientific evaluation of medicinal plants.
- They help ensure consistency of phytochemical constituents in herbal medicines.
- They support standardization and quality assurance of AYUSH formulations.

ISM (Indian Systems of Medicine)

Introduction

- Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM) refers mainly to Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani systems of medicine.
- These systems use natural substances such as medicinal plants, minerals, and animal products for treatment.
- ISM has been practiced in India for thousands of years.
- In phytochemistry, ISM is important because medicinal plants used in these systems contain active phytochemical constituents responsible for therapeutic effects.

Components of ISM

A. Ayurveda

- Ayurveda is the oldest traditional medical system of India.
- It uses herbal formulations, mineral preparations, dietary regulation, and lifestyle management.

B. Siddha

- Siddha medicine originated mainly in South India.
- It uses herbal, mineral, and animal-based medicines after proper purification.

C. Unani

- Unani medicine is based on traditional Greco-Arabic principles.
- It uses herbal medicines, diet therapy, and natural treatment methods.

Objectives of ISM

- To maintain health and prevent disease.
- To treat diseases using natural medicines.
- To improve overall physical and mental well-being.
- To promote holistic healthcare.

Importance of ISM in Phytochemistry

- Medicinal plants are the major source of drugs in ISM.
- Plants contain phytochemicals such as alkaloids, flavonoids, glycosides, tannins, and terpenoids.
- Phytochemistry helps identify, isolate, and evaluate these active constituents.
- It supports quality control and standardization of ISM formulations.
- It provides scientific evidence for the therapeutic use of traditional medicines.

CCRAS (Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences)

Introduction

- CCRAS stands for Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences.
- It is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India.
- CCRAS is the apex body responsible for research and development in Ayurveda.
- It conducts scientific studies on Ayurvedic drugs, formulations, and treatment methods.



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