



विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद् मध्यप्रदेश स्मारिका २०२४

(ISBN NO : 978-81-9810-38-9-5)



**Topic: Uses & Relevance of Artificial
Intelligence in Ayurveda**

**11th VAIDYA UDDHAV DAS MEHTA
ALL INDIA AYURVEDA PG ESSAY COMPETITION 2024**
(Organised by: Vishwa Ayurved Parishad)

स्नातकोत्तर निबंध संकलन स्मारिका

संपादक: वैद्य गोपाल दास मेहता





नरेन्द्र मोदी, प्रधानमंत्री



अब मिलेगी समय पर सहायता...

सड़क, औद्योगिक दुर्घटना और प्राकृतिक आपदा
की स्थिति में **निःशुल्क वायु परिवहन सेवा**



पीएमश्री एयर एम्बुलेंस सेवा संचालन प्रारंभ

“ हमारी सरकार प्रदेश की जनता को सर्वोत्तम स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराते हुए स्वस्थ मध्यप्रदेश के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए संकल्पित है। अब प्रदेश में गंभीर रोगियों को पीएमश्री एयर एम्बुलेंस सेवा के जरिए उचित समय पर बेहतर इलाज मिल सकेगा ”

- डॉ. मोहन यादव, मुख्यमंत्री



योजना के बारे में अधिक जानकारी के लिए सम्पर्क करें : **9111777858**

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- आयुष्मान कार्ड धारक को प्रदेश व देश में कहीं भी इलाज हेतु शासकीय और आयुष्मान सम्बद्ध अस्पताल में निःशुल्क सुविधा
- आयुष्मान कार्ड धारक न होने पर प्रदेश के शासकीय अस्पतालों में निःशुल्क परिवहन सुविधा जबकि प्रदेश के बाहर निर्धारित शुल्क पर परिवहन सुविधा
- सड़कों या औद्योगिक स्थलों पर होने वाली दुर्घटना, हृदय रोगी या जहर से प्रभावित व्यक्ति को अब मिल सकेगा अच्छे चिकित्सा संस्थानों में समय पर इलाज
- अस्पताल द्वारा मरीज की स्थिति की गंभीरता की जांच के उपरांत मिल सकेगी एयर एम्बुलेंस की सुविधा

एयर एम्बुलेंस सेवा की अनुमति

- दुर्घटना प्रकरण में संभाग के अंदर जिले के मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी की अनुशंसा पर जिला कलेक्टर द्वारा
- दुर्घटना अथवा अन्य आपदा की स्थिति में संभाग के बाहर परिवहन हेतु स्वास्थ्य आयुक्त द्वारा
- दुर्घटना के अतिरिक्त अन्य गंभीर प्रकरणों में प्रदेश के अंदर संबंधित चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय के अधिष्ठाता की अनुशंसा पर संभागीय आयुक्त द्वारा
- प्रदेश के बाहर गंभीर रोगी या दुर्घटना पीड़ित आयुष्मान कार्डधारी होने पर संचालक चिकित्सा सिखा द्वारा
- सशुल्क परिवहन हेतु एन.एच.एम. कार्यालय स्तर पर अनुमति मिलेगी

- रोगी/पीड़ित को एयर एम्बुलेंस तक पहुंचाने के लिए संजीवनी 108 एम्बुलेंस होगी उपलब्ध
- एयर एम्बुलेंस सेवा में हृदय रोग, श्वास और तंत्रिका संबंधी बीमारियों, नवजात शिशुओं की स्वास्थ्य समस्याएं, उच्च जोखिम वाले गर्भधारण तथा आपदा की स्थिति को संभालने के लिये प्रशिक्षित चिकित्सक और पैरा मेडिकल स्टाफ रहेगा मौजूद
- हवाई परिवहन के दौरान रोगी/पीड़ित के लिए ₹ 50 लाख के दुर्घटना बीमा का प्रावधान

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सह संपादक : वैद्या प्रेरणा तिवारी

TOPIC:

Uses & Relevance of Artificial Intelligence(A.I.) in Ayurveda

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता की आयुर्वेद में प्रासंगिकता एवं इसके अनुप्रयोग



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मध्यप्रदेश



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संदेश

प्रसन्नता का विषय है कि विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद मध्यप्रदेश एवं भाई उद्धव दास मेहता स्मृति न्यास के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में "कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता की आयुर्वेद में प्रासंगिता एवं इसके अनुप्रयोग" विषय पर भाई उद्धव दास मेहता स्मृति अखिल भारतीय स्नातकोत्तर निबंध प्रतियोगिता-2024 का आयोजन किया गया है।

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता की आयुर्वेद में प्रासंगिता एवं इसके अनुप्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निबंध प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन सराहनीय है। मुझे आशा है, प्रतियोगिता में प्राप्त श्रेष्ठ निबंध स्मारिका में प्रकाशित किए जाएंगे। निश्चित ही ये निबंध युवा आयुर्वेद चिकित्सकों और आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा पद्धति में विश्वास रखने वाले नागरिकों के लिए लाभकारी और प्रेरक सिद्ध होंगे।

हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ।

(डॉ. मोहन यादव)



इन्दर सिंह परमार

मंत्री

उच्च शिक्षा, तकनीकी शिक्षा एवं आयुष
मध्यप्रदेश शासन



जावक क्रमांक: 1895...मंत्री/उ.शि.त.शि. एवं आ./2024

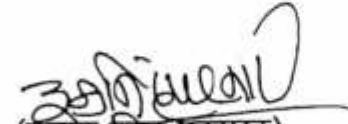
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// संदेश //

अत्यंत हर्ष का विषय है कि विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद मध्यप्रदेश एवं भाई उद्धव दास मेहता स्मृति न्यास के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में 'कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता की आयुर्वेद में प्रासंगिकता एवं इसके अनुप्रयोग' विषय पर अखिल भारतीय स्नातकोत्तर निबंध प्रतियोगिता 2024 का आयोजन कर स्मारिका का प्रकाशन किया जा रहा है।

स्मारिका में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता जैसे अर्वाचीन विषय के माध्यम से आयुर्वेद जैसे प्राचीन एवं शाश्वत विषय की व्यापकता जन सामान्य तक पहुंचेगी।

विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद मध्यप्रदेश द्वारा प्रकाशित की जा रही स्मारिका के सफल प्रकाशन हेतु मेरी हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं।


(इन्दर सिंह परमार)

प्रति,

वैद्य अनुराग सिंह राजपूत

महासचिव

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दिनांक 16 09 2024

संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यन्त प्रसन्नता हुई कि भाई उद्धवदास मेहता स्मृति न्यास, भोपाल द्वारा विगत 27 वर्षों से संजीवनी स्मारिका का प्रकाशन किया जा रहा है

स्मारिका में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी एवं आयुर्वेद के प्राचीन नुस्खों का समावेश होने से जनमानस एवं समाज के लिए अत्यंत उपयोगी होगी, ऐसा मुझे विश्वास है

स्मारिका के प्रकाशन के लिए संस्था के सभी सदस्यों को मेरी ओर से हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ


(आलोक शर्मा)



वैद्य जयंत देवपुजारी
सभापति
VAIDYA JAYANT DEOPUJARI
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भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति राष्ट्रीय आयोग
भारत सरकार
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR INDIAN SYSTEM of MEDICINE
Government of India

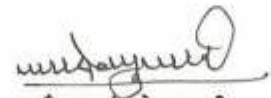


शुभकामना संदेश

यह बड़े हर्ष का विषय है कि विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद मध्यप्रदेश एवं भाई उद्धव दास मेहता स्मृति न्यास के संयुक्त तत्वावधान से " कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) का आयुर्वेद में एवं प्रासंगिकता एवं इसके अनुप्रयोग (Uses and relevance of Artificial Intelligence in Ayurved)" विषय पर भाई उद्धव दास मेहता स्मृति अखिल भारतीय निबंध प्रतियोगिता 2024 का आयोजन किया गया। इस प्रतियोगिता में प्राप्त श्रेष्ठ निबंधों को संकलित कर स्मारिका के रूप में प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है, जो एक सराहनीय कदम है।

आयुर्वेद की परंपराओं को तकनीकी के साथ जोड़कर नए आयाम स्थापित करना एक सराहनीय प्रयास है। इस दिशा में आपका योगदान और आयुर्वेद के प्रति आपका समर्पण प्रशंसनीय है। इस स्मारिका के माध्यम से भविष्य के आयुर्वेद विशेषज्ञों के लिए एक नई राह खुलेगी, जो परंपरा और आधुनिकता का संगम होगा।

यह प्रयास आयुर्वेद के प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए सहायक सिद्ध होगा। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है। आपके इस प्रयास के लिए मेरी हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ। यह स्मारिका सफलता की नई ऊँचाइयों को छुए, यही मेरी कामना है।


वैद्य जयंत देवपुजारी

दिनांक: 17/09/2024



॥ आयुर्वेद सर्वलोकानाम् ॥

प्रो. वैद्य राकेश शर्मा
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Prof. Vaidya Rakesh Sharma
President



आचार एवं पंजीकरण बोर्ड
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National Commission For Indian System of Medicine
Government of India



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संदेश

विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद् मध्य प्रदेश एवं भाई उद्धव दास मेहता स्मृति न्यास के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में 'कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता की आयुर्वेद में प्रासंगिकता एवं इसके अनुप्रयोग' विषय पर 'भाई उद्धव दास मेहता स्मृति अखिल भारतीय स्नातकोत्तर निबंध प्रतियोगिता-2024' का जो आयोजन किया गया था, तथा प्रतियोगिता में प्राप्त श्रेष्ठ निबंधों को संकलित कर आपके द्वारा स्मारिका के रूप में प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है।

इस सराहनीय कार्य हेतु मैं आपको हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ व मैं आशा करता हूँ कि, आप भविष्य में भी ऐसी ही प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन कर समाज का उत्साहवर्धन करते रहेंगे।

भवदीय

वैद्य राकेश शर्मा,
अध्यक्ष आचार एवं पंजीयन बोर्ड,
एनसीआईएसएम, नई दिल्ली

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विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद्, मध्य प्रदेश

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भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति राष्ट्रीय आयोग
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DATE:04/09/2023



शुभकामना संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद मध्य प्रदेश एवं भाई उद्धव दास मेहता स्मृति न्यास के संयुक्त तत्वावधान से 'आयुर्वेद एवं नवीन शिक्षा नीति वर्तमान स्थिति एवं भविष्य की संभावनाये' विषय पर "भाई उद्धव दास मेहता स्मृति अखिल भारतीय निबंध प्रतियोगिता 2023" में प्राप्त श्रेष्ठ निबंधों को संकलित कर "स्मारिका" प्रकाशित की जा रही है। जो एक सराहनीय कदम है।

मैं "स्मारिका" के सफल प्रकाशन और विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद मध्य प्रदेश एवं भाई उद्धव दास मेहता स्मृति न्यास के लिए अपनी शुभकामनाएँ प्रकट करता हूँ।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद मध्य प्रदेश एवं भाई उद्धव दास मेहता स्मृति न्यास द्वारा प्रकाशित "स्मारिका" आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों, शिक्षकों, एवं शोधार्थियों के लिए लाभप्रद होगी। इसकी सफलता की कामना करता हूँ।

डॉ० रघुराम भट्ट उ.

डॉ. रघुराम भट्ट उ.
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President, Medical Assessment and Rating Board for I.S.M.
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National Commission for Indian System of Medicine
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विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद Vishwa Ayurved Parishad

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(A Non-Government Voluntary Organisation Dedicated for Re-establishment of Ayurveda)

Prof. Govind Sahay Shukla
National President

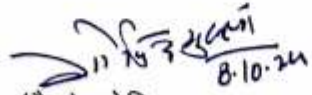


शुभकामना संदेश

प्रसन्नता का विषय है कि विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद मध्य प्रदेश इकाई एवं भाई उद्धव दास मेहता स्मृति न्यास के संयुक्त तत्त्वावधान में प्रति वर्ष की भांति आयुर्वेद स्नातकोत्तर अध्येताओं के लिए भाई उद्धव दास मेहता स्मृति निबंध प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर संपन्न किया गया। आयुर्वेद के विद्यार्थियों में मौलिक आयुर्वेद के विषयों को केंद्रित करके विविध विषयों पर लेखन के भाव में अभिवृद्धि एवं अभिरुचि उत्पन्न करने के लिए एक स्तुत्य प्रयास है। वर्ष 2024 की निबंध प्रतियोगिता के लिए "कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता की आयुर्वेद में प्रासंगिकता एवं इसके अनुप्रयोग" (USES AND RELEVANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (A.I.) IN AYURVED) युगानुरूप विषय का चयन किया गया है। इस प्रतियोगिता के माध्यम से प्राप्त श्रेष्ठ लेखों का संकलन करके स्मारिका के रूप में प्रकाशित करके नवीनतम विषय संपूर्ण आयुर्वेद साधक एवं अनुरागियों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करने का श्रेयस्कर प्रयास प्रशंसनीय है। स्मारिका का विषय वस्तु शिक्षण- प्रशिक्षण में समसामायिक ज्ञान अभिवर्धन के लिए उपयोगी होगा।

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आयोजित निबन्ध प्रतियोगिता एवं स्मारिका के सफल प्रकाशन के लिए आयोजन समिति एवं प्रकाशन मंडल के प्रति अपना धन्यवाद प्रेषित करता हूँ।

शुभ कामनाओं सहित


प्रो. (वैद्य) गोविन्द सहाय शुक्ल
राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष
विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद

संदेश

वैद्य योगेश चन्द्र मिश्र
राष्ट्रीय संगठन सचिव
विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद



विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद, मध्य प्रदेश एवं भाई उद्धव दास मेहता स्मृति न्यास द्वारा आयोजित अखिल भारतीय आयुर्वेद स्नातकोत्तर निबंध प्रतियोगिता के आयोजकों, सभी विजेताओं तथा सभी भागीदारों का हार्दिक अभिनंदन एवं बधाई। आप सबके सत्प्रयासों एवं परिश्रम से विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद अपने लक्ष्य अर्थात् देश एवं वैश्विक स्तर पर आयुर्वेद के पुर्नस्थापना की ओर निश्चित रूप से आगे बढ़ेगा।

“कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता की आयुर्वेद में प्रासंगिकता एवं इसके अनुप्रयोग” एक अत्यन्त सामायिक विषय है। इस विषयक पर श्रेष्ठ निबंधों का प्रकाशन निश्चित रूप से लेखकों को प्रोत्साहित तो करेगा साथ ही विचारकों के लिए एक दिशा प्रदान करने में भी सहायक होगा।

आप सभी को पुनः हार्दिक शुभकामनायें।

आवास : एच. – 23 नार्थ सिटी, एनेक्स
बरेली (उ.प्र.) 243002
मोबा. : 9412510995

योगेश मिश्र

वैद्य योगेश चन्द्र मिश्र
राष्ट्रीय संगठन सचिव
विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद

Message

Prof. K. K. Dwivedi
National Joint Organization Secretary
Vishwa Ayurveda Parishad
Prof. & Head
Deptt. of Kayachikitsa
Jeevak Ayurveda College
Chandauli-U.P



Message

As we gather to celebrate the vibrant minds and remarkable contributions of our participants in the Bhai Uddhav Das Mehta Memorial All India Ayurveda P.G. Essay Competition 2024, we reflect on the profound intersection of tradition and innovation. This year's theme, "Uses and Relevance of Artificial Intelligence in Ayurveda," invites us to explore the transformative potential of technology in enhancing our ancient healing practices. In the spirit of Bhai Uddhav Das Mehta, who was a popular physician, freedom fighter, and great social worker, his legacy inspires us to pursue excellence and innovation. We commend all participants for their insightful essays. Your dedication not only honours the rich heritage of Ayurveda but also paves the way for its evolution in a rapidly changing world. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to the Vishwa Ayurved Parishad for organizing this prestigious event, fostering a platform for intellectual exchange, and nurturing the next generation of Ayurvedic practitioners. Together, we embark on a journey where tradition meets modernity, ensuring Ayurveda remains relevant and accessible for future generations. Congratulations to all prize winners and participants! May your passion for Ayurveda and commitment to innovation continue to inspire and uplift our community. I am pleased that the Vishwa Ayurved Parishad and Bhai Uddhav Das Mehta Smriti Nyas are publishing a souvenir on this occasion. I extend my best wishes for this effort and future endeavours.

K.K. Dwivedi

(Prof. Vd. K. K. Dwivedi)

संपादकीय

वैद्य गोपाल दास मेहता
संरक्षक
विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद म.प्र.



भारत की प्राचीन चिकित्सा प्रणाली आयुर्वेद आज भी अपने प्राकृति और सकल दृष्टिकोण के लिए विश्वभरमें प्रसिद्ध हैं। आयुर्वेद और AI(Artificial Intelligence) का संयोजन प्राचीन चिकित्सा ज्ञान को आधुनिक तकनीकी उपकरणों के साथ जोड़ने का प्रयास है जिससे चिकित्सा सेवा की गुणवत्ता और प्रभावशीलता में व्यापक सुधार होने की असीम संभावनाएं हैं।

“कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता का आयुर्वेद में अनुप्रयोग और इसकी प्रासंगिकता” एक ऐसा विषय है जो वर्तमान समय की मांग के अनुरूप है। आयुर्वेद सदियों पुरानी चिकित्सा प्रणाली है जो व्यक्ति के शारीरिक, मानसिक और आत्मिक स्वास्थ्य को संतुलित करने पर बल देती है दूसरी ओर AI ने चिकित्सा के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अद्वितीय योगदान दिया है जिससे रोग निदान और उपचार में सटीकता और गति आई हैं।

विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद् और भाई उद्धव दास मेहता स्मृति न्यास, भोपाल संयुक्त रूप से विगत 11 वर्षों से आयुर्वेद के स्नातकोत्तर विद्यार्थियों की लेखन क्षमता के विकास हेतु निबंध प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन करता आ रहा है। प्रतियोगिता में प्राप्त श्रेष्ठ 10 निबंधों और आयुर्वेद विशेषज्ञों के लेखों का स्मारिका के स्वरूप में हम प्रकाशित कर रहे हैं। हमारा उद्देश्य है कि इस स्मारिका के माध्यम से आयुर्वेद और AI के बीच संतुलन स्थापित कर स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में आने वाली नई संभावनाओं को उजागर किया जाए। इस स्मारिका के आलेख आयुर्वेद में AI के संभावित उपयोग और इसके लाभों पर प्रकाश डालते हैं। हम आशा करते हैं कि यह स्मारिका आयुर्वेद और तकनीक के इस नवाचार को समझने और अपनाने में आपकी सहायता करेगी।

आप सभी के सतत् सहयोग, विश्वास और प्रेरणा से ही इस स्मारिका का प्रकाशन संभव हो पाया है। हम हृदय से आप सभी का आभार व्यक्त करते हैं और भविष्य के लिए शुभकामनाएं देते हैं। यह स्मारिका आपके लिए प्रेरणा का स्रोत बने और नए विचारों और अविष्कारों की दिशा में मार्ग प्रशस्त करे यही हमारी कामना है।

आयोजन समिति अध्यक्ष की लेखनी से..

वैद्य अनुराग सिंह राजपूत

महासचिव

विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद, मध्य प्रदेश

अध्यक्ष

भाई उद्धव दास मेहता अखिल भारतीय आयुर्वेद

स्नातकोत्तर निबंध प्रतियोगिता आयोजक कार्यसमीति



कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (Artificial Intelligence) वर्तमान युग का अद्भुत आविष्कार है। जिसके माध्यम से कठिन से कठिन कार्यों को सहज ही किया जा सकता है। आज के समाज का कोई भी क्षेत्र ए.आई. से अछूता नहीं है। ए.आई. के महत्व को समझते हुए वैद्य उद्धव दास मेहता स्नातकोत्तर निबंध प्रतियोगिता के विषय चयनकर्ता मण्डल के द्वारा इस वर्ष “कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता की आयुर्वेद में प्रासंगिकता एवं इसके अनुप्रयोग” विषय को चयनित किया गया। आयुर्वेद के विभिन्न पक्षों यथा निदान, षडक्रियाकाल, पंचार्थ, महाभौतिक एवं दौषिक विश्लेषण, संप्राप्ति, नाड़ी परीक्षा, चिकित्सा आदि गूढ़ विषयों को कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के माध्यम से सरल, बुद्धिगम्य एवं व्यवहारिक बनाया जा सकता है। उक्त विषय पर आयुर्वेद क्षेत्र के विद्वान विद्यार्थियों के एक बड़े वर्ग ने अपनी रूचि दिखलाई एवं प्रतियोगिता में सम्पूर्ण देश के 15 प्रदेशों से कुल 204 प्रतिभागियों ने भाग लिया, जिसमें सर्वाधिक प्रतिभागी 68 मध्य प्रदेश से रहे। विभिन्न प्रदेशों से प्राप्त निबंध प्रविष्टियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है—

क्रमांक	प्रदेश	प्रतिभागियों की संख्या	क्रमांक	प्रदेश	प्रतिभागियों की संख्या
1	मध्यप्रदेश	68	9	बिहार	05
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8	तेलंगाना	06			

गतवर्ष से इस प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने हेतु प्रतिभागियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए जिन महाविद्यालयों से सर्वाधिक प्रविष्टियाँ प्राप्त होती हैं, उनके लिए भी पुरस्कृत करने का प्रावधान किया गया था। इस वर्ष रानी दुल्लैया स्मृति आयुर्वेद महाविद्यालय, भोपाल (म.प्र.) सर्वाधिक 27 प्रविष्टियाँ प्राप्त कर प्रथम स्थान पर रहा, द्वितीय स्थान पर 25 प्रविष्टियों के साथ मानसरोवर आयुर्वेदिक मेडिकल कॉलेज, हॉस्पिटल एण्ड रिसर्च सेंटर, भोपाल (म.प्र.) एवं तृतीय स्थान पर 16 प्रविष्टियों के साथ अखिल भारतीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान, नई दिल्ली रहा। प्रतियोगिता में प्राप्त श्रेष्ठ 10 निबंधों को विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद मध्यप्रदेश एवं भाई उद्धवदास मेहता स्मृति न्यास, भोपाल द्वारा स्मारिका के रूप में प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है। स्मारिका प्रकाशन के इस अवसर पर प्रकाशन की संपूर्ण टीम को मैं इस अवसर पर बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ तथा अंत में इस आयोजन समिति के अध्यक्ष होने के नाते इस प्रतियोगिता को सफल बनाने के लिए सभी प्रतिभागियों, निर्णायक मण्डल, विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद के पदाधिकारियों एवं आयोजन समिति के समस्त सदस्यों को हार्दिक धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करता हूँ।

अस्तु।

वैद्य अनुराग सिंह राजपूत
अध्यक्ष आयोजन समिति

वैद्य उद्धव दास मेहता, अखिल भारतीय आयुर्वेद

स्नातकोत्तर निबंध प्रतियोगिता

आयोजक कार्यसमीति

महासचिव

विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद, मध्य प्रदेश

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Ayurvedic Management of Infertility Due to Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS): A Comprehensive Review

PCOS is characterized by hormonal imbalances, insulin resistance, and reproductive dysfunction, affecting 5-10% of women of reproductive age globally. The disorder is associated with anovulation, irregular menstrual cycles, and metabolic issues such as obesity and type 2 diabetes. Ayurvedically, PCOS is viewed as a manifestation of imbalances among the three doshas—Vata, Pitta, and Kapha—with a predominant imbalance of Vata and Kapha

Objective

This review aims to provide a thorough overview of Ayurvedic interventions for infertility in women with PCOS, focusing on:

- Panchakarma therapies (Basti and Virechana)
- Medicinal treatments using herbal formulations
- Yoga practices tailored to enhance reproductive health
- Dietary strategies to support hormonal balance

Methods

Data Sources

A comprehensive literature review was conducted using PubMed, Google Scholar, and Ayurvedic texts, including Charaka Samhita and Sushruta Samhita. Articles published between 2010 and 2023 were included to ensure relevance.

Inclusion Criteria

- Clinical studies evaluating Ayurvedic treatments for PCOS
- Articles discussing Panchakarma, herbal medicine, yoga, and dietary interventions
- Studies published in peer-reviewed journals with rigorous methodologies

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Exclusion Criteria

- Non-clinical studies, anecdotal reports, or case studies lacking scientific rigor
- Articles not available in English

Ayurvedic Management Strategies

1. Panchakarma Therapies

Panchakarma involves detoxification and rejuvenation to restore doshic balance, particularly beneficial for managing PCOS-related infertility.

A. Basti Therapy

- **Definition and Importance:** Basti is a therapeutic enema that helps eliminate toxins from the body while restoring Vata dosha balance.
- **Procedure:**
 - **Preparatory Phase:** Includes a Sattvic diet and Snehana (oleation therapy).
 - **Administration:** Herbal decoctions or oils are introduced rectally.
- **Medicinal Formulations:**
 - **Anuvasana Basti:** Includes Ksheerabala or Dasamooladi.
 - **Niruha Basti:** Consists of herbal decoctions like Mustakadi Kashaya.

Study	Participants	Treatment	Outcome
Kumar et al. (2018)	60	<u>Anuvasana</u> Basti	70% improvement in ovulation rates, 60% in menstrual regularity.
Bhagyalakshmi et al. (2016)	50	<u>Niruha</u> Basti	65% improvement in menstrual cycle regularity.
Singh et al. (2021)	70	<u>Anuvasana</u> and <u>Niruha</u> Basti	80% improvement in hormonal balance.

B. Virechana Therapy

- **Definition and Importance:** Virechana focuses on the elimination of Pitta toxins, beneficial for reducing inflammatory markers associated with PCOS.
- **Procedure:**
 - **Preparatory Phase:** Similar to Basti, including Snehana.
 - **Administration:** A herbal decoction induces controlled purgation.
- **Medicinal Formulations:**
 - Common formulations include Triphala and Castor Oil.

Study	Participants	Treatment	Outcome
Bhagyalakshmi et al. (2016)	50	<u>Virechana</u>	Significant reduction in LH levels; normalization of menstrual cycles.
Singh et al. (2021)	70	<u>Virechana</u>	75% improvement in menstrual regularity.

2. Medicinal Treatments

Ayurvedic herbal formulations aim to restore hormonal balance, improve insulin sensitivity, and enhance overall reproductive health.

Herbal Medicine	Dosage	Primary Benefits	Clinical Findings
Ashwagandha	500 mg - 1 g	Reduces stress, enhances ovulation	+65% ovulation rate (Choudhary et al., 2019)
Shatavari	1-2 g	Supports hormonal balance	+70% improvement in menstrual regularity (Patel et al., 2020)
Juggulu	500 mg - 1 g	Improves insulin sensitivity	22% reduction in BMI (Soni et al., 2020)
Sanchar Juggulu	500 mg	Supports metabolic health	78% improvement in metabolic parameters (Singh et al., 2021)
Triphala	1 g	Detoxifies and improves digestion	Improved menstrual regularity in 70% (Singh et al., 2021)

3. Yoga Practices

Yoga promotes stress management and hormonal balance, critical for women with PCOS. Recommended Asanas:

- Bhujangasana (Cobra Pose): Enhances blood flow to reproductive organs.
- Baddha Konasana (Butterfly Pose): Regulates menstrual cycles.
- Paschimottanasana (Seated Forward Bend): Reduces stress and promotes relaxation.
- 4. Dietary Interventions
- Diet plays a crucial role in managing PCOS symptoms and improving fertility outcomes.
- A. Sattvic Diet
- Emphasizes: Fresh, whole foods while avoiding processed items.

Dietary Component Benefits

Fruits	Rich in antioxidants, promotes ovulation.
Vegetables	High in fiber; aids in weight management.
Whole Grains	Stabilizes blood sugar levels.
Healthy Fats	Supports hormonal balance.

B. Additional Dietary Recommendations

- Avoid: Sugary foods, refined carbohydrates.
- Incorporate: High-fiber foods, lean proteins, omega-3 fatty acids.
- Study Outcome

López-Jaramillo et al. (2014) Dietary interventions led to a 30% reduction in insulin resistance among women with PCOS.

Data Analysis and Meta-Analysis

A comprehensive meta-analysis of available studies reveals that integrated Ayurvedic treatments yield significant improvements in menstrual regularity, ovulation rates, and hormonal balance among women with PCOS.

Outcome	Percentage Improvement	Number of Studies	Weighted Mean Difference
Menstrual Regularity	65%	10	2.1 cycles/month ($p < 0.001$)
Ovulation Rates	70%	8	1.3 ovulatory cycles ($p < 0.01$)
Insulin Sensitivity	60%	7	5.6 units improvement ($p < 0.005$)
Hormonal Balance	70%	6	Significant reduction in LH and testosterone levels ($p < 0.01$)

Discussion

Clinical Implications

The Ayurvedic management of PCOS offers a holistic approach that addresses not only the physical but also the emotional and psychological dimensions of the condition. The integration of Panchakarma therapies, herbal medicines, yoga, and dietary changes can significantly enhance fertility and overall well-being.

Limitations of Current Research

While existing studies provide promising results, many have limitations, including small sample sizes, lack of control groups, and variations in treatment protocols. Future research should focus on larger, well-controlled studies to validate these findings and determine the most effective Ayurvedic treatments for PCOS.

Future Directions

- **Research:** Larger, randomized controlled trials are essential to validate specific Ayurvedic interventions and their mechanisms of action.
- **Integration:** Collaboration between Ayurvedic practitioners and conventional medical professionals could enhance treatment efficacy for PCOS, providing a more comprehensive approach to patient care.

Conclusion

The Ayurvedic management of infertility in women with PCOS provides a holistic framework addressing the disorder's root causes. By integrating Panchakarma therapies, herbal treatments, yoga, and dietary modifications, significant improvements in reproductive health can be achieved. Clinical studies demonstrate that these holistic interventions can effectively restore hormonal balance and improve fertility outcomes.

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Introduction – According to WHO reports 80% of the world population uses Ayurved products due to their safety and lack of side effects. After the JAMA Publication, big questions arose against the use of the formulation containing Bhasma. In the classical era, medicine was prepared by Vaidhya so no doubt about raw materials, preparation methods and the quality of the end product. Nowadays due to the globalization of Ayurvedic products, so many pharmaceutical industries developed and due to increased demand lack of quality assurance found which affects the safety and efficacy of the end product. Bhasma is the incinerated form of mineral and metal which have medicinal properties. Classical literature explained the Bhasma Pariksha which is a confirmative test of preparation and provides surety for the safety of the drug. They are Rekhpurna, Varitara, Unnam, Niruttha, Apunarbhava etc. However, due to the commercialization of all old procedures, there is some lacuna in the finished product. So we turn around modern science, where many equipment and testing parameters available that provide proper information about the safety of product through characters like crystal size, structure, purity %, trace element presence etc. Need of Artificial Intelligence in Ayurveda Study – Ayurvedic products have some deficiencies due to

- 1. Lack of safety and efficacy.
- 2. Presence of adverse effects.
- 3. Increased Globalization.
- 4. Decreased quality.
- 5. Marketing Competition.

Ayurved or classical parameter for Bhasma Pariksha

Varna – Classical texts explained specific colours for particular drugs. Also, it depends upon the active content present in Bhasma. Each drug Bhasma has an oxide or sulphide form, both have different colours. Like Iron sulphide black and iron oxide brick red colour.

Varitara and Unnam – These tests explained the lightness of particles, reduced particle size, and their micro-fineness. The main reason behind the test is the surface tension of water which reacts as a stretched elastic membrane.

Rekhpuranata – This test shows reduced particle size, and fineness because when the size is 1-2 microns or less then it can enter the furrow of fingers.

Slakshanata and Anjansannibha – It indicate the texture of the Bhasma.

Niruttha – Silver was used in this test because it has more affinity towards other metals and also has the highest thermal conductivity property. If any free particle is present in Bhasma then it attaches to silver and increases its weight. It is due to an oxidation-reduction reaction.

Niswadu, Avami and Sukshma – They manifest palatability, acceptability, absorption and assimilation of Bhasma. Also indicates free particle absence in Bhasma.

Nischandra – It means the absence of luster and no free particle. Especially in Abharak Bhasma, shows the absence of silica and aluminum.

Nirdhoom – This test indicates the absence of Arsenic (As) and Sulphur (S) in Bhasma, and no free metal because when pure carbon and oxygen react form carbon-di-oxide which is invisible.

Amla Pariksha – This test due to the free particle of copper converts curd colour into greenish bluish colour because curd contains lactic acid which reacts with copper producing soluble salt that is poisonous for human beings. The copper ion formed in this reaction is responsible for the blue colour.

Modern Equipment and parameters –

The parameters preferred for Bhasma Pariksha by using sophisticated equipment are elemental analysis, characterization of Bhasma, particle size, distribution of particles, detection of free metals etc. Modern physicochemical parameters also help to determine the safety of Bhasma. Loss on drying value indicates moisture content, Ash value shows the inorganic content and acid insoluble value explains about physiological availability of the drug. In short, they indicate longer shelf life, purity and early effect. Bhasma are known as nanoparticles because their particle size is between 1-100 nm. All the above explain classical tests depend on particle size, chemical structure etc. The following sophisticated tests help to the analysis of particle size.

Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM) – This microscope's magnification power is 10000 times more than the electron microscope. It helps microstructure analysis and provides knowledge about crystal structure and done small region elemental study.

Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) – This microscope imaging shows results in all directions through the 3D rotation of the sample. It provides high-resolution images of 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 μm at different magnifications (500X to 8000X). It reveals information on external morphology (texture), chemical composition and crystalline structure.

It shows the regular and uniform clusters of Bhasma particles and clearly shows the particle size of less than $2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$.

Energy Dispersive X-Ray Analysis (EDAX) – It identifies the elemental composition of materials.

X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) – It helps the identification of the compound/compounds present in the Bhasma. It determines the atomic and molecular structure of a crystal.

X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) – It helps to identify the elemental abundance of the sample and identifies both major and trace elements. It determines the thickness and composition of the layer and coating.

Inductive Couple Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) – It is used for elemental analysis. High specify multi-element capability and good detection carried out for the quantification of the elements present in Bhasma shows % of metal and nonmetal, trace elements. Particle Size Distribution – It defines the relative amount of particles present, sorted according to size (% wise) it can be important to understanding the physical and chemical properties of the material.

Conclusion – Today's study is evidence-based study which is possible only with the help of Artificial Intelligence, which is effectively used to solve the problem faced in the Ayurved pharmaceuticals sector seen as large-scale availability of drugs, quality assurance, and standardization making it palatable, fixing the dosage of different formulation, increase shelf life, uniform supply of drug safety and efficacy. The use of new machines and methods also helps us to understand the classical Bhasma Pariksha. XRD, XRF, SEM-EDAX, ICP-AES etc all sophisticated test indicates a significant reduction of particle size in Bhasma. Particle size converts into centimeter to nanometer size, its surface area and surface energy increase result thermodynamically unstable or metastable causes longer shelf life. Particle size reduction causes increased dissolution rate and rapid absorption so bioavailability of Bhasma also increases. All these factors are responsible for increased potency, dose reduction and lack of side effects in Bhasma, confirming the aim of Rasashastra. Through the modern parameters qualitative and quantitative analysis as well as structural analysis possible to find changes occur during raw drug to finished product conversion. It generates fingerprints on the raw and finished products so they are the surety of safety and efficacy.



USES AND RELEVANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (A.I.) IN AYURVEDA



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INTRODUCTION

The Global Strategy on Digital Health 2020-2025 by the WHO aims to achieve 'Health for all' through digital innovations in health sector globally, as, highlighted in 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that the spread of information and communications technology and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies.¹

AYURVEDA AND AI - PRESENT SCENARIO

There is a vivid range of applications in the market for Dosha evaluation, Prakriti assessment, etc. for assisting Ayurveda physicians in appropriate evaluation of clinical information to make accurate diagnosis and treatment, with an ample amount of journals, e-books, and indexing units to strengthen the position of Ayurveda in the digital era of AI such as-³



The Ministry of AYUSH sponsored Centre of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence (AI) (CoE AyurTech) at IIT Jodhpur, aims to establish an AI-driven integrative framework for population and individual risk stratification and early actionable precision health interventions by combining Electronics, Digital health and AI and multi-omics technologies for realising 'Evidence-based Ayurveda' solutions in a transdisciplinary framework.⁴

AI Tool like NutrifyGenie is playing a pivotal role in discovering and validating novel bioactives, ensuring Ayurveda's relevance in modern healthcare.

Brands like Nutrihance Diabetes are incorporating Ayurvedic plant bioactives into complex formulations, achieving synergistic outcomes, which was difficult to do conventionally.

The Centre for Ayurveda Education, Innovation & Technology (CAYEIT) is dedicated for the advancement of Ayurveda through its unique approach of teaching, research & innovation, incorporating Artificial Intelligence.

Another innovative application Nanoveda, explores nano particles of Ayurvedic extracts, selecting them based on compatibility with polysaccharides in rapid-dissolving strips. For instance, combining peptides from bitter melon and pumpkin seeds as AMPK activators replaces the use of common Berberine HCL, which carries teratogenicity risks.⁵

A study conducted by T Pradeep et al. (2017) revealed that the clinical methods of Prakriti evaluation can be formalized using advanced machine learning techniques. Prakriti prediction through supervised modeling benefits decision-making by trained Ayurveda physicians and aids in identifying endo-phenotypes across diverse populations.⁶

Practitioners and researchers in the field of traditional medicine have started to build a different database using the clinical data, which can be used for drug discovery.⁷

AI is applied and not limited to screening, assessment, treatment, relapse prevention, and so on in the field of Ayurveda. As the application of AI in medical fields is increasing, it aids not only in diagnostic medical devices but also in clinical trials through data amplification.⁸

SCOPE OF AI INTEGRATION WITH AYURVEDA

Five core areas for scope of AI integration with Ayurveda include -

•PUBLIC HEALTH

- Drafting personalised health promotion blue prints based on AI algorithms on Ayurveda diet (aahar), daily regimen (dincharya) and code of conduct (sadvrutta).
- Planning disease prevention strategies through Ayurveda's extensive knowledge on etiological factors (nidana) in pre-identified high risk population.
- Integration of AI algorithms on environmental data (air quality, temperature, humidity, and pollution levels) with Ayurveda principles of abnormal (vikrita) seasons (desha), time (kaal), vayu (air) and jala (water) to minimise disease causation due to Climate Change.

DIAGNOSIS

- Integration of ancient diagnostic methods with modern technology.
- Standardization of ancient diagnostic techniques by incorporating AI-powered image and pattern recognition technologies for eg. in jihva (tongue) examination etc.
- Early diagnosis through AI algorithm based on extensively described disease prodromes (purvarupa) in Ayurveda.

THERAPEUTICS

- Herb identification and development of new formulations
- Improved understanding on mechanism of action of Ayurveda drugs
- Identification of active components
- Development of personalised treatment plans

PROGNOSIS

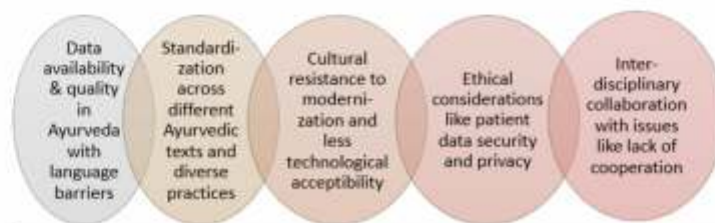
- Better prognosis interpretation through AI integration of fatal signs of disease and signs of disease curability (arishta lakshana, Krichcha Sadhya, Yapya and Asadhya lakshana) described in Ayurveda.
- Development of new techniques like pulse diagnosis for prognosis interpretation.

LITERATURE INTERPRETATION

- Integration of AI can help to decipher and interpret extensive Ayurveda literature from ancient Vedic texts to medieval treatises.

Human dataset comprises Tridosha (3 regulatory functional factors of the body), Saptadhatu & Oja (7 major structural components of the body), Mala (body wastes), 13 Agni (digestive/metabolic factors), 13 Srotas (body channels), Prakriti (Somatic constitution) etc. Data of Ayurveda Therapeutics includes medicinal plants properties and procedures like Panchakarma (five internalbio-cleansing therapies) as well as Pathyapathya (compatible diet & regimen). These two, combined with Disease Data comprising etiological factors (Nidana), prodromes (purvarupa), signs and symptoms (lakshana), pathophysiology (dosha, dushya status and samprapti) etc. form three fundamental databases for AI integration with Ayurveda.⁹

CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH AI INTEGRATION



"Our future is a race between the growing power of technology and the wisdom with which we use it."

- Stephen Hawking

WHO guidelines on 'Ethics and Governance of Artificial Intelligence for Health' describes six key ethical principles for use of AI in health sector –

- ü Protect autonomy by restricting machine autonomy and ensuring privacy and confidentiality of patients.
- ü Promote human well-being, human safety and the public interest through strict regulations, monitoring and evaluation and employing appropriate safeguards.
- ü Ensure intelligibility to developers, users and regulators through transparency and explainability.
- ü Foster responsibility and accountability with clear task specifications, evaluation by patients and clinicians in development and deployment of AI and access to prompt, effective remedies and redressal from government and companies that deploy AI technologies.
- ü Ensure inclusiveness and equity irrespective of age, gender, income, ability or other characteristics.
- ü Promote artificial intelligence that is responsive and sustainable in workplace and environment with minimal ecological footprints and energy efficiency.

WAY FORWARD

Despite the challenges, integrating AI with Ayurveda is crucial. Therefore, AI integration in Ayurveda must follow well-defined guidelines established through scientific discourse. Rather than undermining tradition and core principles, AI should be used judiciously and ethically to enhance practical applications while respecting the context. Future research should emphasize collaboration, clinical studies, ethics, and long-term impact in Ayurveda while balancing Ayurvedic wisdom with data-driven capabilities.

DISCUSSION

तमुवाच भगवानात्रेयः -नहि कश्चिदस्ति य एतदेवमुपदिष्टमुपधारयितुमुत्सहेत, उपधार्य वा तथा प्रतिपत्तुं प्रयोक्तुं वा; सूक्ष्माणि हि दोषभेषजदेशकालबलशरीराहारसात्म्यसत्त्वप्रकृतिवयसामवस्थान्तराणि, यान्यनुचिन्त्यमानानि विमलविपुलबुद्धेरपि बुद्धिमाकुलीकुर्युः किं पुनरल्पबुद्धेः.....

(Charaka Samhita Sutra Sthana 15/5)

Acharya Atreya says that, 'there aren't many physicians who can fully comprehend the scriptural instructions and even after comprehension could act accordingly. There are very subtle variations in dosha (regulatory functional factors of the body), bhesaja (therapeutics), desha (habitat), kala (time - both the year consisting of seasons and the state of disease), bala (immunity and strength), sharira (body constitution), aahar (diet), satmya (habituation), satva (tolerance), prakriti (somatic constitution), and vaya (age) which is difficult to analyse and interpret even by the most intelligent. What then can be said about low intellectuals?' That means it is very difficult to understand these variations in both diseases and diseased by inexperienced and unscholarly physicians.¹⁰

The above quote, very aptly, emphasizes the relevance of integrating Artificial Intelligence with Ayurveda, particularly given the significant loss of Ayurvedic literature, knowledge, and traditions over time due to various factors like foreign invasions. This loss has made practicing and comprehending Ayurveda more challenging in the present era where, use of AI can help a lot to fill the gaps.

The significant role of AI in expanding healthcare services to underserved populations, enhancing public health surveillance and assisting health-care providers in better responding and providing complex care is well established. Modern AI-assisted methods, combined with bioinformatics, delve into intricate biology and pathophysiology. AI systems enable dynamic clinical studies, leveraging supercomputing, algorithms, and high-throughput techniques. This leads to more robust analyses, reduced result variability, fewer errors, and improved clinical trial outcomes. Additionally, AI aids in participant selection, efficient medical record sorting, and identifying illness phenotypes, ensuring timely detection of drug-induced toxicities.

Integration of AI therefore, in entire health system including Ayurveda, is undeniably a necessity rather than requirement in present scenario. However, its incorporation in Ayurveda presents unique challenges, such as preserving core principles and individuality, alongside the usual concerns of data security, human autonomy, and environmental impact. To navigate this, thoughtful discussions across scientific platforms, robust strategies, stringent governance, and collaboration from various sectors are crucial. The integration should prioritize people-centricity, efficiency, and sustainability while respecting Ayurvedic principles and clinical ethics.

CONCLUSION

भिषग्बुभूषुर्मतिमानतः स्वगुणसम्पदि।

परं प्रयत्नमातिष्ठेत् प्राणदः स्याद्यथा नृणाम्॥

(Charaka Samhita Sutra Sthana 1/133)

Thus, the one who desires to be a good physician should diligently and constantly try to make all possible efforts in enriching his qualities (of knowledge, experience, dexterity and cleanliness) so as to become an efficient saviour of human lives.¹¹

The current scenario demands Ayurveda practitioners to delve into harnessing the power of AI in revolutionizing Ayurveda. Intensive research based infusion of AI into Ayurveda is crucial to create a harmonious union between ancient Ayurvedic wisdom and modern science and at the same time, enhance diagnostics, personalize treatments, aid drug discovery in Ayurveda.

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USE AND RELEVANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN FIELD OF AYURVED



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Introduction –

" आयुषः वेद आयुर्वेदः। "

Ayurveda is the science of life. It is an ancient Indian system of holistic medicine, Having rich history spanning thousands of years, during which it has accumulated a vast storage of knowledge and practises aimed at promoting overall Well- being through personalised, natural and holistic approaches. During Samhita period around 6th to 7th century, Well organised and methodical developments materialized in ayurveda. The transformative potential of AI in healthcare is widely recognized. Artificial intelligence is the science of making machines that can “think” and perform “smart” things that only humans can do such as resoning and problem solving, decision making etc. It provides predictive analytics that can equip physicians with deep insights for personalised medication, capacitating them to deliver explanatory and authenticated treatment plans. The Accelerated advancements in the field of artificial intelligence had uncovered exciting possibilities for integrating this innovative technology with the orthodox of Ayurveda. By employing the ayurvedic principles with the advanced analytical capabilities of AI, vaidyas (Researchers) are now exploring deeper into the rich treasure of Ayurvedic knowledge, discovering previously undetected patterns & correlations that can clarify more targated interventions and diagnostic tools. Likewise, Embracing the AI- Powered technologies in the realm of ayurveda can lead to significant improvement in various aspects of clinical practices from optimizing and analysing data to the development of more sophisticated diagnostic and treatment protocols.

" स्वस्थस्य स्वास्थ्य रक्षणम् आतुरस्य विकारप्रशमनम् । "

(च. सू. 1)

The Prayojana (aim) of Ayurveda is to maintain the health of healthy individual and treat the diseased is now become easier with Integration of AI's revolutionary approaches for advanced diagnostic techniques and personalize healthcare in the Domain of Ayurveda.

" धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामारोग्यं मूलमुत्तमम् ॥ "
(च. सू. 1/15)

Ayurveda is the natural science of living life (Ayu). Ayu is defines as the the union of sharira (Physical body), Indriya (snse organs), satwa (Mind) and Atma (Soul). Ayu is the medium of dharma (Responsibility), Artha (Prosperity), and kama (Happiness) which is of four typez viz., Hitaayu, Ahitaayu, Sukhaayu and Dukhaayu and for the fullfillment of the purpose of Ayu, one should follow the principles of ayurveda in daily routine.

Ancient Ayurveda and Need of AI

" प्रत्यक्षं ही अल्पम् अनल्पमप्रत्यक्षमस्ति ॥ "
(च. सू. 11/7)

Ayurveda has stated Trayastambha (Three Pillars) as Tridosha as Vata, pitta, kapha and for sustainance of life, the whole Functions of body are maintained by the Tridoshas. But the working of this tridoshas is not yet visualized although it is best explained with the help of Gunas and Karmas in Ayurvedic Samhitas. Similarly concept of "Triskandha – Ayurveda" हेतुलिङ्गौषधज्ञानं i.e. Hetu (Cause), Lingam (Symptoms) and Aushadhas (Treatment) are well described but their correlation and Patterns of interconnection has not unwrapped yet, thus, there is urgent need for visualisation and better understandings of Ayurvedic principles with the help of cutting-edge advanced Technology tools (AI).

" एकं शास्त्रमधीयानो न विद्याच्छास्त्रनिश्चयम् ।
तस्माद्बहुश्रुतः शास्त्रं विजानीयाच्चिकित्सकः । "

(सू. सू. 4/7)

Acharya Sushrut has stated that, Studying one subject in depth will neither sharpen the knowledge nor making anybody perfect, so one must learn from all the shastras (sciences) to understand the Concepts of Ayurveda deeply and apply it for the well-being of society providing appropriate treatment modalities. Thus, application of AI's Principles to ayurveda will simplify the problems making it convenient to both vaidyas (Researchers/ clinicians) and Rugnas (Patients).

Componants of AI

Artificial Intelligence refers to ability of computer to perform complex tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings.

Uses in Ayurvedic Domains

1. Text AI

- Text recognition
- Speech to text conversion
- Rog- Rogi Parikshan by Shabda pariksha.
- Using TKDL, diagnosis and Treatment can be personalized on the Basis of History given by patient in any Language.
- correlation of Hetu and Lakshna narrated by patient to the Ayurvedic databases (Research articles, E-Books and published data) so as to uncover the patterns and confirm the diagnosis.

2. Visual AI

- Computer vision
- Augmented Reality
- Prakriti- saradi parikshan using Self -Assessment Questionnaire for betterment of the decision for personalized medicine.
- For Visualisation of mode of action of Panchkarma Procedures e.g. Basti, Agnikarma & Viddhakarma. and various classical Ayurvedic Drugs.

3. Interactive AI

- Chatbots
- Smart Personal Assistance
- Using voice, hybrid or meenu based chatboats, patients can ask the question in their own language and get the ans in the same way after processing the data in chatbot.

4.

Functional AI

- IoT solutions
- Robotics
- Enables near real time, data driven decision making and connecting to the world.

5. Analytical AI

- Sentimental analysis
- Supplier risk assessment
- Identification of patterns for personalized treatment.
- E.g. distinguishing between Aamvat and Samvayu lakshanas

Working of AI

Cognitive computing

Computer vision

Machine Learning

Neural networks

Deep Learning

Neural Language Processing

Problem Solving

Areas of AI in Ayurveda

1. Machine Learning

it is the fundamental area of AI focusing on developing algorithms that allows computers to learn from and make predictions/ decisions based on the available data.

A. Ayurvedic Researches –

In ayurvedic Randomised clinical trials or survey studies or projects, for collection, processing to analysis of data and generating the appropriate results.

B. Clinical Practise –

.....पुरुषं पुरुषं वीक्ष्यं..... ।

(च. सू. 1/123)

In clinical practice, for making every ayurveda hospital digital using the appropriate softwares in which the data of the patient from its first visit to last follow up along with his complaints, medical and surgical histories and associated co-morbidities are collected and then it is analysed for his Dosh & Vyadhi Bala, Dosh Avastha (Sama / Nirama) and the stage of the disease (shatkriyakal) is confirmed for the selection of the personalized treatment plans (Shodhana or Shaman chikitsa).

Key Concepts within Machine Learning

a. Supervised learning –

It involves giving a set of commands to computer to identify patterns and correlations within the labeled data where desired output is already known.

e.g. Efficacy of in patients of Rasna-erandadi kwathaaamvata.

b. Unsupervised learning-

It relays on unlabeled data and allow the algorithm to unwrap the inter-relations and finding the structures within the dataset.

e.g, differentiation of selection of chikitsa for kshayajanya sandhivata and avarodhajanya sandhivata.

c. Re-inforcement Learning-

The formed models are now learnt by interacting with their environment and receives the feedback in the form of rewards or penalties.

e.g. Upashaya and Anupashaya of the given chikitsa to the specific vyadhi.

2. Deep Learning – A Hierarchical Approach.

It is the subset of machine learning which uses artificial neural networks to stimulate the hierarchial structures and functions of the given dataset.

It helps in processing the vast and complicated data and extracting the features and patterns within dataset.

e.g. learning the mode of action of Nidrajanana effect of Jatamansi and Nidrajanana effect of Sarpagandha etc.

Key Concepts within Deep Learning

a. Image Recognition –

Convulational neural networks allows object detection, genetic makeup

a. Generative Adversarial Networks –

Capable of visualizing the data by generating the realistic images, videos etc from existing database.

3. Robotics: AI Meets the Physical World

The robotics has not yet introduced in ayurveda but in healthcare the fully automated robotic surgeries are carrying out in many hospitals.

It can minimize the possible human errors.

e.g. Fully automatic Equipments of panchakarma etc can be considered under robotics.

4. Expert Systems: AI for Decision Support

Expert Systems accompy artificial intelligence to introduce human expertise in a specific fields e.g. agnikarma and viddhakarma specialist, jalauka specialist, raktamokshan specialist etc. and offers decision support.

5. Neural Language Processing: AI and Human Language

Recurrent Neural networks and transformers has significantly improved language understanding, Translation and Generation of reply of the input in the same language.

e.g. use of TKDL

6. AI Ethics and Safety: The Human Factor

It minimizes the possible human bias in selection of patients in research protocol or in providing the personalized medication.

Conclusion –

Artificial intelligence is an powerful technical tool which can support the the evolution of ayurveda and will definitely help in making the Ayurveda as first system of medicine worldwide.

Referances –

1. Charak Samhita sutrasthana 1 and its chakrapani commentary.
2. Charak Samhita sutrasthana 11 and its chakrapani commentary.
3. Sushruta Samhita sutrasthan 4 and its Dalhana commentary
4. Ashtang hridayam sutrasthana 1.



USE AND RELEVANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN FIELD OF AYURVED



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INTRODUCTION:

विद्या वितर्को विज्ञानं स्मृतिः तत्परता क्रिया। यस्यैते षड्गुणास्तस्य नासाध्यमतिवर्तते ॥

Nothing is impossible for those who have these six virtues Knowledge, Logic, Science, Memory, Readiness and Ability to function. And in today's era, artificial intelligence is making all this available to its users.

From time to time in human history, there has been an era of intellectual revolution, when man has tried to make his living tasks simple and accurate. This effort has sometimes been creative and sometimes destructive. Be it the burning of fire by the friction of stones, the invention of the bicycle for the first time, the invention of paper and ink for books, or the creation of the atom bomb to win the war easily. It has always been human nature to achieve more with less effort, computers are also an invention of this nature. The next attempt of human development on the path of progress is to develop artificial intelligence.

Just as the computer invented in the 19th century became a necessity for the world in the 20th century, similarly the AI being developed in the 21st century will become a necessity for the world. Anyone who does not update himself with this change will be left behind.

The healthcare industry has been transformed by artificial intelligence (AI). By integrating AI into Ayurveda, the ancient Indian medical system, physicians and researchers can also take advantage of advanced technologies. This essay explores the various uses and relevance of AI in Ayurveda.

If we go into the history of artificial intelligence, ancient philosophers and inventors have given a term for this "Automatons". Automatons is a Greek word which means automatic, i.e. which does not require human intervention in its operation. The earliest mention of an automaton dates back to 400 BC when the philosopher PLATO created a mechanical pigeon. The point of mentioning this here is that the idea of a machine doing the work without human intervention is old, but artificial intelligence, which is a new idea and technology, its basic objective remains the same.

DEFINITION:

Artificial Intelligence is the science of creating machines that can think like humans. It can do things that are considered "smart". Unlike humans, AI technology can handle massive volumes of data. Artificial intelligence (AI) aims to mimic human abilities in pattern recognition, judgment, and decision making.

GLIMPSE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN INDIAN TEXTS:

In the Yudha Kanda of Mahabharata, when Karna donates his armor and earrings to Indra, in return he receives an infallible weapon 'Amogha Astra', which if released after taking the name of the enemy, would kill only that one target in the crowd, similarly. The warrior Barbarik famously had three arrows, the first arrow was used to mark the targets, the second arrow was used to hit the fixed/marked targets only and the third arrow was used to protect a particular target before the target was ambushed by countering the second arrow. In another example, Ashvatthama targeted Akshara's fetus with Brahmastra, without causing any harm to Akshara. These three are examples that in the Dwapar era, technology like AI was used in weapons.

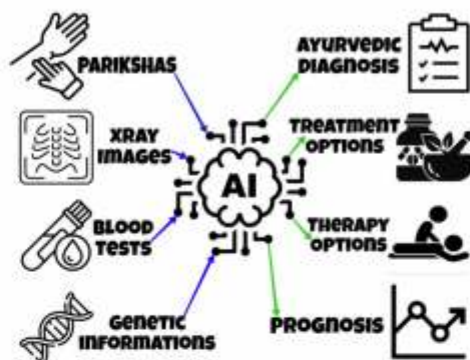
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND AYURVEDA

Ayurveda is undoubtedly an ancient system, but currently computers and other modern equipment are becoming a mandatory requirement in the study, teaching, research and medicine of this field. In such a situation, the increasing popularity and usefulness of AI cannot stay away from the field of Ayurveda also.

HOW CAN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BE USED IN AYURVEDA?**1. Increasing the Accuracy of Diagnosis:**

AI can be used to increase the accuracy of diagnosis in non-specific diseases in Ayurveda. Traditional Ayurveda diagnosis provides detailed description of physical structure, diet, behaviour and condition of doshas. A physician needs years of experience to master it. But if the symptoms of patients, old health records, knowledge of scriptures are collected as data and AI software is created, then by detecting a pattern in the records and related data, AI can suggest accurate diagnosis.

Eg. NADI TARANGINI: The award winning AI device Nadi Tarangini is based on the pulse (Nadi) diagnostic system in accordance with Ayurvedic principles. It provides a pulse report of 22 ayurvedic parameters together with a remedial food and lifestyle plan.



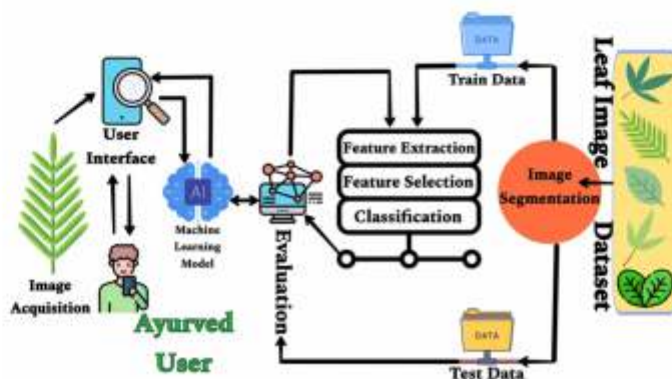
2. Individualized Treatment Plans:

Ayurveda emphasizes individualized medicine, customizing treatments based on the individual's unique structure or 'prakriti'. AI can play a key role in this personalization by using predictive analytics to suggest treatments. By analysing genetic, environmental and lifestyle data, AI systems can recommend personalized herbal formulations, diet plans and lifestyle modifications. This level of personalization can significantly improve patient outcomes.

Eg. Some ayurved organisation have developed an AI software which gives a personalized treatment plan after feeding comprehensive clinical history.

3. Drug Discovery and Development:

AI can revolutionize the way Ayurvedic medicines are developed. Traditional methods of discovery and validation of new herbal formulations can be time-consuming and resource-intensive. AI can accelerate this process, by using algorithms to predict the efficacy and safety of potential herbal compounds. Machine learning models can analyse existing pharmacological data to identify potential new formulations and even suggest herbal combinations that may be more effective than existing treatments.



4.Preservation and Dissemination of Knowledge:

AI can help to preserve ancient ayurved knowledge, digitizing ancient texts and making them accessible through natural language processing (NLP) tools. NLP can be used to translate ancient Sanskrit texts into modern languages. Additionally, AI-powered databases can store vast stocks of Ayurvedic knowledge, providing a valuable resource for practitioners and researchers. These databases are easily searchable and cross-referenced.

6.Research and Data Analysis:

Researchers can use AI to analyse clinical trial data, patient records, and other large datasets to identify trends and correlations that may not be apparent with traditional methods. This may provide new information about the efficacy of Ayurvedic treatments and may also discover new therapeutic uses for existing herbal treatments. AI-powered research can also help validate Ayurvedic principles through empirical evidence, bridging the gap between traditional knowledge and modern science.



SOME USEFUL AI TOOLS FOR AYURVEDA:

1.CLAUDE AI :

Ayurvedic doctors and students have to keep reading new research and papers every day, but due to lack of time, this is not possible to do it smoothly. Claude.Ai generates and gives us an overview of the given document, no matter what format it is in. Due to which we can study a detailed lecture in a short time. It is completely free of charge.

2.Microsoft Designer :

It is a powerful AI tool that is completely free. You give it data as per your imagination and this tool will generate creative artwork and give it to you. Ayurveda students can make attractive posters and art work from it. Doctors and government employees can prepare attractive Ayurveda ad campaigns. With its help, Ayurveda teachers can explain complex topics of Ayurveda in the class with the help of beautiful simple charts and posters.

3.GPTZero :

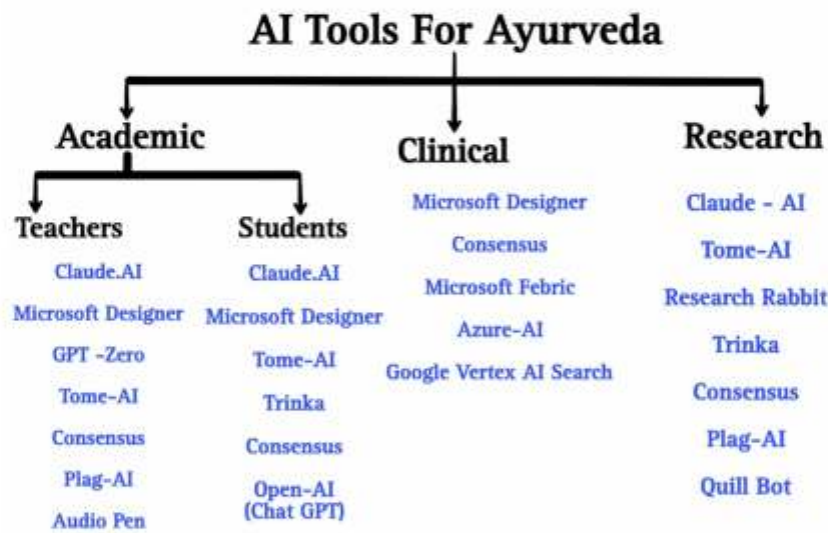
While AI is helpful, it also has a disadvantage that students have left their creativity and studies and started preparing their essays and research articles with the help of AI tools like Chat GPT etc. GPTZero AI tool works to detect such articles. You give it data and it will tell you through probability percentage, what percentage of the work the other person has done through AI.

4.TOME AI

It works on GPT-3 + graphics design. It intelligently generates outlines for your presentation from scratch. Replenish it with beautiful PPT. Creates great pagination, page layouts, subtle fonts, designs, patterns according to the given data.

5.RESEACH RABIT

Research Rabbit tracks your entire literature review process, it's almost a Spotify for research. It has collection of researches. We can upload our research paper on a particular topics to create a collection of research papers on that basis it recommend us more relevant research and more recent research papers. It also shows network of research papers



CONCLUSION:

The integration of AI in Ayurveda holds immense potential in increasing the accuracy of diagnosis, personalizing treatments, accelerating drug discovery, preserving ancient knowledge, expanding healthcare reach, and advancing research. By adopting these technologies, Ayurveda can maintain its relevance in the modern world and continue to provide holistic and personalized healthcare solutions. The synergy between AI and Ayurveda represents a promising frontier in the development of medical science, combining the wisdom of ancient traditions with the power of cutting-edge technology.



पिछले वर्ष 2023 में आयोजित निबंध प्रतियोगिता कार्यक्रम के छायाचित्र





उन्नति और खुशहाली की ओर निरंतर बढ़ते कदम



नरेन्द्र मोदी, प्रधानमंत्री

सुशासन से समृद्धि

- प्रधानमंत्री श्री द्वारा साठवें तदर्थी 2.0 परिवर्तित प्रदेश के सभी 66 जिलों में लागू: न्यायिक, बेल्टर आदि विभिन्न राजस्व प्रकल्पों के अंतर्गत निगमों की पद्धत करने वाला माध्यम, देश का पहला राज्य
- एनएसएल के जेडी जी अतिरिक्त आवाज का प्रयोग प्रतिबंधित
- सुले नैम-माली की विधि पर प्रतिबंध
- मातासात सुल्फर के लिए योजना में श्रीआरटीएस कैंसरिटर बटने का निर्माण
- जिला, ग्रामीण, अग्रजों की सीमाओं के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए मुख्य प्रशासनिक इकाई पुनर्निर्माण प्रयोग बनाने का निर्णय
- उत्पन्न स्तर के केडी गेट से ग्रामीण सिला मार्ग चौड़ाकरण के लिये 25 धार्मिक जगहों को बटने के लिये व्यवस्थापकों, मुजारीयों और कारिगरो द्वारा स्वयंसेवक समन्वयित सौहार्द का उपयोग किया जा रहा है
- मिजी स्मार्टन द्वारा जॉर्ज की डिवाइस, युनिवर्सिटी एवं अन्य शिक्षण सामग्री किन्हीं निर्धारित दुकान में सार्वजनिक के लिए पारदर्शिता पर अनुचित दबाव डालने से मुकामों को द्वारा स्कूलों के डिजिटल सफाई कर्मियों के निर्देश
- 2000 से अधिक पुलिसकर्मियों को निराला पास्तनमूलर उच्च पाठ
- बातासात के कमबोडार में हुई मुकाम में नकलियों को खत्म करने वाली 24 लाख की पुलिस सेवा का जस्ट ओफ टर्न प्रयोग
- पुलिसकर्मियों के लिए मुख्यमंत्री अग्रज योजना के अंतर्गत 25 हजार मकान बनाने का लक्ष्य
- माध्यमिक में आजी अग्रजों में कमी, धारी की सीमाओं के पुनर्निर्माण का कार्य जारी है
- 100 वर्ग मीटर तक के आवासीय भू-खंडों के लिए अग्रज प्रयोग कर बीच अनुज्ञा तक कमी और 300 वर्ग मीटर तक के आवासीय भू-खंडों पर स्वयंसेवक अनुज्ञा प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था लागू
- दो चाली में अग्रज महानिगम चलकर 30 लाख 48 हजार से अधिक राजस्व प्रकल्पों का निराकरण
- प्रदेश के सभी सीमाओं की जानकारी रखने हेतु सार्वजनिक पोर्टल के माध्यम से सूचनाओं को बंद करने के लिए अधिकारियों की जिम्मेदारी तय
- सभी संस्थाओं में सीमांकन के दौरान बड़े फैसले पर विकास कार्य का लोकार्पण एवं सिलानामा
- सामाजिक सेवाओं के माध्यम से 4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि से 46% हुआ है
- वीर सार्वजनिक के परिवर्तनों को दी जाने वाली अधिक सहायता का 50 प्रतिशत सार्वजनिक की पाठ और 50 प्रतिशत सार्वजनिक के माध्यम से दिए जाने का निर्णय
- नैमकल-2 विमान एनटीकेएस (विमान) को सार्वजनिक विमानस्थल में विमानित करने का अनुमति
- मध्यप्रदेश सार्वजनिक 2024 को स्वीकृति



कमजोर वर्ग के साथ प्रदेश सरकार

- इंदौर की हुकुमदार मिल के 4 हजार 800 अधिक परिवारों को ₹224 करोड़ की राशि का भुगतान
- दौलता साखकरों का मास्टेय ₹3000 प्रति होरा से बढ़ाकर ₹4000 किया।
- आहार अनुदान योजना अंतर्गत जनवरी से अभी तक ₹1.88 करोड़ से अधिक की राशि अंतरित
- वीएम जन-मन योजना अंतर्गत ₹7300 करोड़ से अधिक की राशि से हो रही अग्रजों के कार्य: कुल 11 लाख से अधिक जनवरी अग्रज-वहन लाभान्वित होगे: वीएम, भारिका और सार्वजनिक परिवारों के अतिरिक्त कुल चारों तक निगमों में पहुंचने की कार्यवाही जारी है
- सार्वजनिक सुरक्षा पेंशन योजना के माध्यम से पिछले 8 माहों में लगभग ₹2700 करोड़ से अधिक पेंशन राशि का प्रत्यक्ष निगम, धुलपु एवं कई धुलपु वर्ग के निवासियों की विधिवत की जाने में वृद्धि: गुलाबपुर की स्वीकृति
- सार्वजनिक योजना में 23 लाख 50 हजार लोगों को सार्वजनिक अधिकार पत्र जारी किए
- बनिकी को ई-गुदर सहित के लिए ₹40 हजार की सार्वजनिक सहायता का निर्णय
- मुख्यमंत्री अग्रज (संवर्ण) योजना 2.0 के अंतर्गत 30 हजार से अधिक अधिक परिवारों को ₹670 करोड़ से अधिक की अनुदान सहायता राशि का प्रत्यक्ष: दिल्लीकर और पुरुष के अग्रज पर किलो घाटी सहायता राशि को बढ़ाकर ₹4 लाख किया



सशक्त बनती नारी शक्ति

- लाइली बहानी को बर माह ₹1250 की अधिक सहायता, रक्षा बंधन पर दिवा ₹250 का सार्वजनिक, अभी तक ₹22 हजार करोड़ से अधिक राशि का प्रत्यक्ष
- मुख्यमंत्री लाइली बहानी योजना में 81 लाख से अधिक को सार्वजनिक सहायता
- 46 लाख 90 हजार घाटी के सार्वजनिक ₹450 से अधिक सार्वजनिक की सार्वजनिक के लिए ₹212 करोड़ का प्रत्यक्ष
- प्रधानमंत्री उन्नत योजना अंतर्गत 3 सार्वजनिक में 10 लाख 90 लाख से अधिक कि-रुसुम पैक को सार्वजनिक दिने
- 5 लाख स्व-सहायता समूहों के माध्यम से 62 लाख से अधिक बहने हुई आयोजित
- संसार अग्रजों एवं चेषण 2.0 योजना अंतर्गत प्रदेश की निर्धारित आयु वर्ग की पारदर्शिता अग्रज अग्रजों को सार्वजनिक, निजी अग्रजों को सार्वजनिक एवं सार्वजनिक को प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति योजना व प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा योजना के बीच अंतर का लाभ



युवा कल्याण के सतत प्रयास

- संस्कृति नैमकल के लिए सार्वजनिक 13 हजार से अधिक जमीनदारों को नैमकल पर निधि: पत्र
- स्टार्ट-अप को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए बंधन के तहत, प्रदेश के स्टार्ट-अप को राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय आयोजनों में सहभागिता के लिए ₹50 हजार से लेकर 1.5 लाख तक वित्तीय सहायता का प्रत्यक्ष
- राज्य सार्वजनिक योजना के अग्रज पर पिछले 7 लाख युवाओं को ₹5 हजार करोड़ का बंधन-रुसुम बंधन जारी
- अतिरिक्त योजना में युवाओं का अधिक से अधिक बंधन हो, इस उद्देश्य से 360 बंधन प्रकल्प देने का लक्ष्य
- मुख्यमंत्री सीडी कला योजना में पिछले 2024 में 8 हजार प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को ₹6 करोड़ 60 लाख का सार्वजनिक सहायता
- प्रशिक्षणार्थी सीडी के रुरुम का भुगतान राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है
- भारतीय सार्वजनिक योजना को बंधन में युवा अग्रज का निर्णय
- संस्कृति के पंथी की पुर्न के लिए विलेय भाई अभियान में एक वर्ष की वृद्धि
- विकासकर्ता सार्वजनिक नैमकल सीडी प्रशिक्षण सार्वजनिक के बंधन एवं उन्नतियों को युवा सार्वजनिक एवं सार्वजनिक को सहायता देने की स्वीकृति



अन्नदाता के जीवन में आयी खुशहाली

- प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि एवं मुख्यमंत्री किसान कल्याण योजना अंतर्गत 83 लाख से अधिक किसानों को प्रतिवर्ष ₹12 हजार की सहायता। अब तक ₹39,575 अंतरित
- फसल बीमा योजना सार्वजनिक-23 के अंतर्गत 25 लाख से अधिक किसानों को ₹750 करोड़ से अधिक की राशि के दावों का भुगतान
- बीज मिशन (मिशन) उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नारी दुर्घटना बीज प्रोत्साहन योजना में प्रति मिनिटल ₹1000 का विशेष प्रोत्साहन
- रबी मिशन वर्ष 2024-25 में 6 लाख से अधिक किसानों से 48 लाख 35 हजार मीट्रिक टन से अधिक गेहूं का समर्थन मुख्य पर चक्र भुगतान का निर्णय। प्रति मिनिटल ₹125 फौस का भुगतान
- किसानों के लिए शुचि प्रसिद्धि सार्वजनिक दर पर अन्नदाता फसल ऋण योजना लागू करने का निर्णय
- मुख्यमंत्री सार्वजनिक योजना अंतर्गत मुख्यमंत्री शुचि योजना के नाम से लागू
- सार्वजनिक (अग्रज, अन्नदाता, अन्नदाता, सीडी एवं सीडी) में 71 हजार 345 डेअर वार से लागू सार्वजनिक के निर्णय के लिए मिता अतिरिक्त प्रयोग-पत्र
- कैड सार्वजनिक द्वारा कैंडी-कुलवी का न्याय समर्थन मुख्य पर होकर अग्रज, ₹4290 समर्थन मुख्य पर सार्वजनिक की योजना
- 4 हजार करोड़ रुपये से अधिक राशि के सार्वजनिक मुख्य सार्वजनिक पंथीयोजना स्वीकृत। नैमकल और सार्वजनिक के पंथी को मिलेगी 1 लाख से अधिक हेक्टेयर से सिंचनी सुविधा



“हमारा उद्देश्य है कि सरकार उपलब्ध संसाधनों के साथ जनहितेयी गतिविधियों को प्रभावी तरीके से क्रियान्वित करे। प्रदेश को विकास के पथ पर निरंतर आगे ले जाना और सुशासन को सच्चे स्वरूप में धरातल पर उतारना ही हमारा लक्ष्य है”

- डॉ. मोहन यादव, मुख्यमंत्री



- प्रधानमंत्री राशट्रिय शिक्षा अभियान (एबीएम) के अन्तर्गत 8 विश्वविद्यालयों में कोशोत्खन तथा श्रम विकास कार्यों के लिए ₹ 400 करोड़ आवंटित
- एन जेएल में पीएम कोशोत्खन श्रेणी एम्बेसीलेस कौशल गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा की उपयोगिता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु 14.85 करोड़ के निशेरा से 55 विद्यालयों में कुल 5 लाख 20 हजार एक महामाहियालय का जीवन कौशल श्रेणी एम्बेसीलेस के रूप में खसम। इन कोशोत्खन में 17,95,00,00,000 रु. 368 करोड़ का वसुली श्रेणी के रूप में सुनिश्चित

- पाडीनी-डारसीमिड-पावल रिजि पयिरोजय के रिजि मध्याह्न, राजमधन के केड साकर के बील तमगुडी: 10 मिरी को मिनेग मर

- D16050/24

विश्व आयुर्वेद परिषद, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा गत वर्ष में आयोजित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के छायाचित्र



Integrating Artificial Intelligence with Ayurveda: Pioneering the Future of Holistic Healthcare.



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In today's tech-driven world, the blend of ancient wisdom and modern innovation opens exciting healthcare possibilities. Ayurveda, a 5000 year old holistic healing system, champions mind body balance. AI, at the forefront of tech advancements, excels in data analysis and predictive insights. This essay delves into how AI can revolutionize Ayurveda, boosting diagnostic accuracy, tailoring treatments, and deepening health comprehension. By merging Ayurveda's timeless principles with AI's cutting-edge capabilities, we can pioneer a future of personalized, effective healthcare.

Nevertheless, if we take in any of the fields everything is getting updated day by day in this burgeoning world so there is no relevance in asking this question whether this field of Ayurveda need to be updated with these tools? Yes, it's the need of everyone in this world to get updated according to the developments happening in the world and utilize the available technology, as per the needs of mankind.

From the invention of stone tools by Homo habilis over 2millions years ago, humanity's technological evolution has sparked historical revolutions. The discovery of electricity ushered in a new era of progress, followed by the rise of computers and mobile phones, putting the world at our fingertips. While our grandparents adapted to these innovations, many now use smartphones and laptops seamlessly. Just as human embrace change, Ayurveda with its focus on lifespan , can also integrate these technological advances.

It is important to note that, when Covid19 a new virus developed from Wuhan, China had captured the whole world under it, Ayurveda practitioners had many remedies to manage the condition. Ayurveda scholars had started correlating Covid 19 with classical conditions like Janpadodhwamsha, Sannipataja Jwara, Shlaishmika Sannipataja Vyadhis. This indicates that Ayurveda is written in a manner that it can remain relevant even today and will remain relevant in infinite future as well.

सोऽयमायुर्वेदः शाश्वतो निर्दिश्यते, अनादित्वात्, स्वभावसंसिद्धलक्षणत्वात्, भावस्वभावनित्यत्वाच्च। (C.S.Su.30/27)

World as the best guide!

आचार्यः सर्वचेष्टासु लोक एव हि धीमतः। अनुकुर्यात्तमेवातो लौकिकेऽर्थे परीक्षकः॥४५॥ (A.H.Su2)

As per the above Slokha, smart individuals learn from the world around them, using these insights to guide their actions. The world teaches through everyday experiences, suggesting Ayurveda should integrate contemporary knowledge. Ayurveda graduates, living in the modern world, must adapt to changes, updating their science as others do. Tools like ChatGPT and ChatSUTRA helps Ayurveda scholars by providing accurate, well phrased information quickly.

What are ChatGPT, ChatSUTRA, Google Bard, Bing?

Generative pretrained transformer (GPT) is a technology that utilizes the branch of computer science known as natural language processing (NLP) to establish communication between computer and humans. NLP allows the software to understand and generate human language, and the program has been fed a massive amount of text in its training. This body of information is combined with neural network programming to create a large language model (LLM) such as ChatGPT that can communicate with humans by predicting appropriate text responses based on input training data. The capabilities and applications of AI are numerous, and it can perform tasks in seconds that would take most human users significantly more time and effort.

These are the AIs which can be used in every field, various entities are actively involved in digitizing Ayurveda. Effective data collection, organization and sharing depend on the skills of the portal or program managers. Many computer based, tools assist Ayurvedic doctors with diagnosis and treatment by analyzing and communicating data accurately. Programs like Aushadhakosha, Dosha Assessment, Prakriti Assessment, RASEX and RUDRA support digital Ayurveda system. In the internet not only e-Journals, e-books and indexing units (DHARA, AYUSH Research portal, TKDL) but also many websites and bloggers (Technoayurveda, Ayurhelp, Ayurvedic cure, Chakrapani, etc.) are helping the system.

The Ayush research portal established by CCRAS, features content from Ayush research Councils, National Institutes, and Drug Standardization Laboratories. It disseminates research findings to Ayush researchers and related fields.

v DHARA (Digital Helpline for Ayurveda Research Articles), meaning 'Flow' in Sanskrit, is the first comprehensive internet indexing service for Ayurvedic research. It is a collaboration between CCRAS, The Ayurveda Trust, and the Swiss Medical Academy, aiming to analyze Ayurvedic research.

v The Traditional Knowledge Digital library (TKDL) is a collaboration between CSIR, the ministry of science and technology, and the ministry of health and family welfare. TKDL coverts and structures ancient texts on Ayurveda, Siddha, Yunani, Sowa Rigpa and Yoga into English, Japanese, French, German and Spanish using IT tools and innovative classification.

RUDRA (Random Uninterrupted Documentation for retrospective analysis) is a clinical research program tracking Ayurvedic treatments. Started by the ayurvedic trust in Coimbatore, it documents clinical practices to generate epidemiological safety and effectiveness data. The program is also being tested by institutions in Jaipur, New Delhi, Jamnagar, Manipal, and Kuthattukulam (Kerala).

v AyuSoft developed with CDAC Pune, University of Pune, and Jnana Prabodhini, is an interactive software offering comprehensive medical solutions based on traditional medicines for more informed, accurate and quick health decisions.

v Prakriti Vichaya is innovative software offering services in Ayurveda, including Prakriti constitution, dietary advice, daily regimens, illness, likelihood and preventive measures.

v The Aushadha kosha project compiles and classifies information from key Ayurvedic texts like Charakasamhitha, Susruthasamhitha and Ashtanga Sangraha and Hridayam. It gathers references on disease causes, symptoms, and treatments, reducing time and effort for researchers and opening new study opportunities in Ayurveda, including understanding disease like cancer and heart diseases.

v Using DBase III plus, a database was established after collecting, categorizing, and preserving all the pharmacological and therapeutic features of a single Rasa medication. This package collects and displays a list of medications that meet the physician's parameters.

v RASEX, developed in 1992 by Govt. Ayurveda college, CIRA and CDAC Trivandrum, uses a computer to match pharmacological features with medicinal properties.

v AyushEHR by HealthLife is a cloud -based EHR software tailored for Ayush services, developed to Indian and international standards. It's user-friendly for Ayurveda practitioners, focusing on enhancing traditional healthcare practices with technology.

From the above information we can recognize that how far the Ayurvedic community has changed when compared to few years back, now it's the duty of each individual, in this filed to have an idea on the updates that are going on and use it appropriately for his own use and can develop any other innovation identifying the lacunas.

Practice leading to perfection!

अभ्यासात्प्राप्यते दृष्टिः कर्मसिद्धिप्रकाशिनी | रत्नादिसदसज्ज्ञानं न शास्त्रादेव जायते || A.H. Su.12/56

Understanding the success of a therapy comes from consistent practice. Knowledge about the purity of gems like diamonds requires more than just theoretical understanding. It also means that not only for treatment but also for any type of success we need perseverance and practice. So if we want to use AI effectively in Ayurveda, we have to start practicing it in our day to day routine. Once we start doing so, AI become more Ayurveda friendly and will definitely help us more and more.

योगादपि विषं तीक्ष्णमुत्तमं भेषजं भवेत् । भेषजं चापि दुर्युक्तं तीक्ष्णं सम्पद्यते विषम् ॥१२६॥

Even acute poison can become an excellent drug if it is properly administered, on the other hand even a drug not properly administered, become an acute poison. Borrowing this, we can understand that anything which is not properly used will act as toxic and in the apt way acts as Amrith.

In the case of AI also same scenario exists, the inappropriate use of it can hamper the mankind. The things that are created by the humans to assist the humans for making things easy should never rule him in the coming years. The things which he invented for helping the mankind should not be

used to destroy any one's life and mental peace.

Golden mean is always the better choice!

This also, aligns with the timeless advice from the classics,

अनुयायात्प्रतिपदं सर्वधर्मेषु मध्यमाम् ॥ A. H Su.2/30

“Juste milieu” in the eyes of French philosophies which used to describe to say that try to find a balance between the traditional and modern. That is always follow the golden mean and does not shift to any extremes. And it's so true in case of AI also.

I would like to conclude this topic by memorizing the Slokha from the Subhashitham that we all have studied in the 1st year of BAMS life,

आचार्यात् पादमादत्ते पादं शिष्यः स्वमेधया । पादं स ब्रह्मचारिभ्यः पादं कालक्रमेण च ॥

A student learns his one fourth knowledge from his teacher, one forth according to his intellect, next one fourth from his peer groups and the last one fourth from recognizing himself from the experiences that he gains gradually through the time period. And let me tell you, that these AI tools are becoming more and more stronger by storing the past experiences (Data and information). And hence previously in common saying, we use to tell that one cannot get the full knowledge without experience”, which we can alter today with the help of AI.

So, let's embrace AI experiences for Ayurveda and let the developments happening all around!



Integrating Artificial Intelligence with Ayurveda: Pioneering the Future of Holistic Healthcare.



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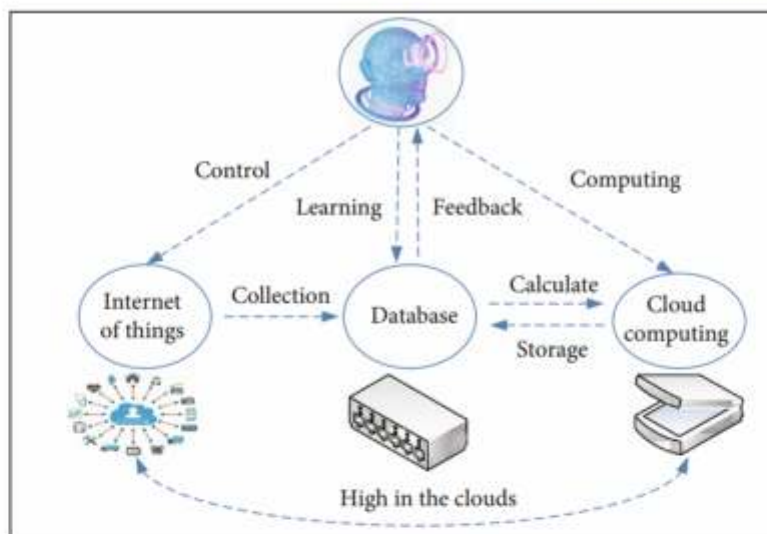
Present era is considered as a golden period i.e. Amrita- kala – that represents the propitious time through Self-reliant nation. For achieving this mission, Government fosters the adoption and advancement of cutting-edge technologies. This implies to Ayurveda also, as being holistic system of treatment, it unlocks various mysteries, hidden in nature. As rightly said by Sushruta-

एकं शास्त्रमधीयानो न विद्याच्छास्त्रनिश्चयम्।
तस्माद्बहुश्रुतः शास्त्रं विजानीयाच्चिकित्सकः ॥

It means a scholar should has a broad vision for translational value to his knowledge rather than learning a single science. Hence, it gets essential to encompass a wide range of techniques that enable to perform tasks like- language translation, reasoning, perception etc. This can be done through Artificial intelligence (AI). It works by simulating human intelligence through the use of algorithms, data, and computational power. It recognizes patterns of data and make decisions which can be applied across industries such as healthcare, finance, transportation, and entertainment.

Overview of AI

Artificial Intelligence is an attempt to make a computer, or other piece of technology ‘think’ and process data in the same way as we humans do. AI therefore has to study how the human brain ‘thinks’, learns, and makes decisions when it tries to solve problems or execute a task. The aim of AI is to improve technology by adding functionality related to the human acts of reasoning, learning, and problem-solving.



Use of AI in Ayurveda

Ayurveda faces a paradigm Shift at different levels dealing with philosophy, research and development etc. Artificial intelligence can play a great role in propagating Ayurveda to mainstream worldwide. The "Global Strategy on digital health 2020–2025" from the World Health Organization (WHO) places a strong emphasis on use of AI to enhance health systems. This focus on meeting the needs of consumers, healthcare professionals etc., by AI's diverse applications. This highlights advancement in the vision of health for all. Thus, being an ayurveda physician it's our responsibility to watch AI's role in its different branches which are:

Kayabaalgrahaurdhawangshalyadrinshta vrishaan

Role of AI in Ayurvedic Diagnosis

Ayurveda, emphasizes on the individual's unique constitution and imbalances as per concept of Purusham Purusham Vikshayam. Incorporating AI, helps in enhancing the accuracy and precision of assessments. AI helps in understanding in-depth biology and pathophysiology, image processing techniques like Radiography, Pathology

Personalized Treatments

In personalized Ayurvedic treatments, like in Black box design research Methodology, one can tailor specific protocol treatment to improve therapeutic outcomes aligned with Ayurvedic principles.

Drug Discovery

AI has revolutionized the exploration of novel drugs by leveraging modern technological advancements. In Ayurvedic herbology it presents an exciting opportunity to accelerate drug discovery, identify novel herbal combinations, and predict herb-drug interactions. Through Bioinformatics, target organ with specific active principle can be treated and development process through computer-aided drug-designing methods potentiate to cure disease in a better way.

Diet and Lifestyle recommendations

Ayurveda stresses upon not only curating but also prevention of diseases through diet and life style modifications. So, through AI one can follow particular instructions relative to disease to achieve optimal health. This empowers one to be healthier and more balanced lives.

Panchakarma

AI algorithms can analyse an individual's Prakriti (constitution) and Vikriti (imbalances) to recommend the most appropriate Panchakarma procedures, optimizing their effectiveness in restoring health and balance.

Predictive health care

AI can analyse an individual's health risks and susceptibility to certain diseases based on their lifestyle and genetic data. So, it enables early interventions and disclose the mechanism of action of various drugs and their interactions with Allopathic drugs. This helps in adopting preventive measures in reducing the burden of chronic diseases.

Wearable devices and monitoring

AI can analyse real-time health data and provide immediate feedback. By incorporating Ayurvedic principles, AI can help in digitalizing Ashtavidha Pariksha.

Enhanced research and evidence-based practice

- AI can facilitate large-scale research in exploring the ancient works of the literature of Ayurveda. By aggregating and analysing vast amounts of clinical data, AI can contribute to evidence-based practice in Ayurveda, validating traditional remedies and strengthening the integration of Ayurveda with modern health care systems.
- Better handling of information and solves new problems by focusing on core principles of Ayurveda.
- More evidence-based knowledge, skills, and competence for professionals to support health care.
- Efficient sorting of medical records
- Identification of predictive signs of any drug-induced toxicities.
- Data mining - information related to diseases, causative factors, symptoms, treatment protocols, diet and lifestyle changes.

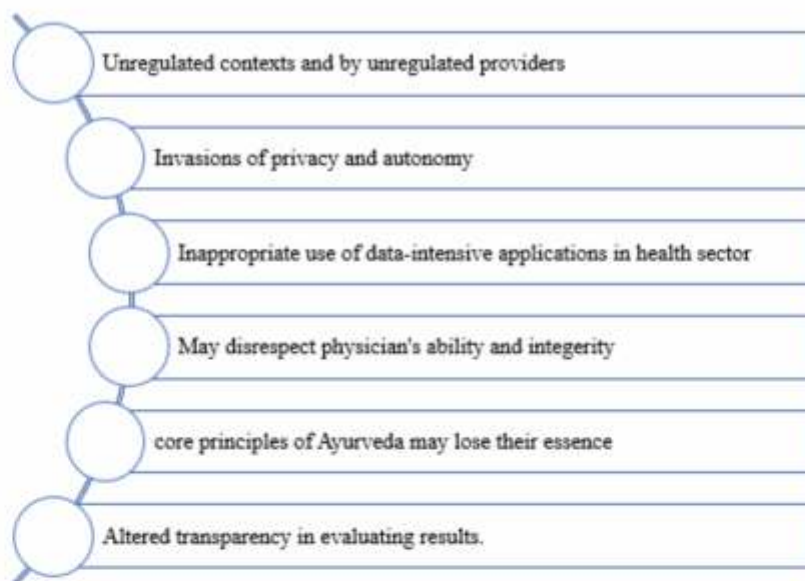


Figure Error! Main Document Only.: Hurdles in Using Artificial Intelligence

Relevance of AI in Ayurveda

With modernization, Ayurveda is emerging as a holistic healthcare system that encompasses the preventive, promotive, therapeutic and palliative aspects of health. The attitude of people is changing towards Ayurveda. Well established principles of Ayurveda must be integrated with contemporary science, keeping their own essence at priority.

Initiatives like Digital Helpline for Ayurveda Research Articles (DHARA), AYUSH Research portal, Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL), Random Uninterrupted Documentation for Retrospective Analysis (RUDRA) Program, AyuSoft, Prakriti Vichaya, and Triskandha Kosha strengthen the position of Ayurveda in the digital era of AI.

A Multidisciplinary approach like Nano Technology, Bioinformatics, Phytochemistry, in-silico studies etc., must collaborate to include ethical rules at every level of a technology's design, development, and implementation of AI in the Ayurveda health infrastructure. Many studies are needed to critically assess the generalizability, effectiveness, and dependability of this newer AI technique in the industry for the advancement and promotion of Ayurveda globally. The Ministry of Ayush and its dedicated research councils are taking steps to fully leverage the technology.

There is a critical need to improve connectivity between technological innovation and research in Ayurvedic health care while addressing the challenges and issues such as accessibility, skilling, consumer behavioral change, technological acceptability, and supply chain efficiency related to it. AI models were utilized for the prediction of the effectiveness of discovering the accurate models for supporting physicians while finding the right interventions for patients.

AAYURVEDA defines as “AI enabled Science of Life”

USES AND RELEVANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN AYURVEDA



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INTRODUCTION:

Ayurveda is an indigenous system of medicine working on curative, palliative and preventive line. The divine power of sages in ancient times made it easier for them to diagnose and treat the disease by pin pointedly identifying the potent drug. In the present era, with the increased scarcity of the medicinal plants for treatment and expanded number of neoteric diseases there is need for new technological methods to evaluate the genuine drug, to diagnose the disease accurately and prescribe the medicine precisely. Artificial Intelligence is an area of computer science that aims to develop intelligent computer machines. Using AI in the field of Ayurveda can assist to curb the disparity and misnomers being commonly heard about the holistic alternative system of medicine.

TO PONDER ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE:

AI technology allows computers and machines to stimulate human intelligence. The ideal characteristic is its ability to rationalize and take necessary action to achieve the goal.

It chiefly works on the techniques of Algorithms, Image processing ,Pattern Recognition and Data Mining.

Algorithm is a finite sequence of numerical instructions for solving a problem.

LIMITATIONS OF AYURVEDA IN THE PRESENT ERA:

- Procuring the Dravya(Authentic drug),being one among the four limbs of treatment has become a challenge. Ex: Genuine source of Rasna.
- Due to the increased demand of the raw drugs there is upsurge of the process of Adulteration. Ex: Papaya seeds are adulterated with Piper nigrum.
- Constraints in the diagnostic tools. Ex: Higher models of EEG to visualize advanced brain tumours.
- Uncertain drug identity. Ex: There are 34 species of Shankapusphi identified in India.

- Improper identification leading to usage of wrong drugs in the preparation of formulation.
Ex: Pashanabheda(*Berginia ligulata*) in South India is identified as *Aerva lanata*.
- Unpredictability of action of one drug in a compound formulation. Ex: Talisa patra in Yogaraja guggulu.

USES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN AYURVEDA:

On a broader basis uses of AI can be divided into

- 1) In Diagnostics
- 2) In Therapeutics
- 3) In Pharmace
- 4) In Research

1) In Diagnostics:

§ AI algorithms can analyse patterns in patient data such as vyadhi lakshana , Nadi pariksha ,Jihwa pariksha to identify the underlying vyadhi.

§ AI powered diagnostic tools can aid in improving accuracy and efficiency.

§ Machine learning models can predict the disease risk based on prakruti analysis and lifestyle factors. Ex : Occurance of Diabetes mellitus through unhealthy dietary habits.

§ Using image processing techniques and algorithms complex diagnostic tools like USG, MRI, CT SCAN can be conducted even in small villages.

§ Identifying the accurate disease condition using proper diagnostic tools makes it uncomplicated for the doctor to treat the patient.

2) In Therapeutics :

§ Beneficial in tailoring personalized medicine for each specific individual based on their Prakruti, Dushya, Desha, Bala, Kala, Anala, Vaya, Satwa, Satmya, Ahara.

§ Targeted site action of the drug can be achieved using plant extracts.

§ By Analyzing the previous medical records of the patients appropriate medicinal preparations can be adviced.

§ Yet to be discovered relationships between various biological factors like genes, symptoms, sickness ,body constitution can be established.

§ AI generated bots can send a reminder texts for unskipped follow ups to obtain promising results.

§ Machine based tools can clearly detect the minute improvement in the pathological conditions.

§ The automated data storage about each individual patient history makes it streamlined and time saving for the doctor as well as patient.

3) In Pharmaceutics:

- By analyzing the Ayurvedic classics and molecular databases it speeds up the new drug discovery process.
- By employing machine based algorithms homogenized formulations can be manufactured .
- Helps in the Quality Control and Standardization through image recognition and spectroscopic analysis. Thus improving the potentiality of the formulations by hindering Adulteration methods.
- Accurate Identification and Authentication of the raw drugs before the manufacturing process.
- Optimizing the formulations by predicting the most effective combination of drugs.
- Maintains regulatory compliance by meeting safety and efficacy standards.
- Analysis of market trends and consumer preference can be done using AI algorithm.

4) In Research:

- AI enables predictive modeling by analyzing complex datasets.
- Aids in designing and optimizing clinical trials .
- It facilitates integration of Ayurvedic system with modern approaches.

APPLICATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN SPECIALITY BRANCHES OF AYURVEDA:

v Kayachikitsa:

- Minimize the damage caused due to the central venous catheters, coronary angiogram.
- Accuracy in maintaining the pressure while performing the CPR(Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation).
- Understanding the neural networks to get a profound idea about the human behavior and logical reasoning.

v Bala roga :

- Through Data Mining techniques, Swarna Prashana can be made as National Ayurvedic Immunization Programme all over India.
- Deeper understanding of neural networks helps in understanding the pattern of ADHD and Autism.

v Prasuti Tantra and Stri Roga:

- Most complicated deliveries can be effortlessly performed .
- Identifying the gender specific diseases using the AI algorithm to prevent the occurrence and early detection of the chronic diseases.

v Swasthavritta:

-AI machine based algorithm can help in monitoring the caloric intake of a person in the form of diet in a day. Thus fulfilling the appropriate nutritional intake of the day. By this the motto of Ayurveda swastasya swastya rakshanam(maintaining the health of the healthy person) can be accomplished.

-Errorless monitoring of yogaasanas with due concentration on breathing patterns.

v Shalya Tantra:

-Employing the surgical techniques written in Sushruta samhitha using machine based tools.Ex-Ashmari Chedana.

v Dravyaguna :

-Decoding the numerous drugs mentioned in Nighantus and finding the authentic botanical source .

-Clearing the confusion regarding the synonyms and single name given for multiple drugs. Ex: Krishna vruntta is the common name given for Gambhari(Gmelina arborea) and Patala. (Stereospermum suaveolens).

-Finding the best substitute drugs with similar phytochemical constitution for endangered and critically endangered species.

-Assessing the single drug action from a compound formulation.

v Agada Tantra:

-Through Data Mining techniques identifying the visha dravyas.

-Formulating the anti-dotes for various venomous conditions.

v Panchakarma:

-Machine based AI tools can be developed and most of the panchakarma procedures like Abhyanga,Swedana ,Kati basti ,Janu basti can be personalized based on one's tolerance to pressure and heat.

-The exact dose assesement for snehana procedures can be procured.

-Quantification of the medicine internally consumed and the doshas expelled out can be assessed in case of Vamana and Virechana karmas.

-Using pattern recognition standard assessment criteria for agni and kostha can be formulated.

Note :

Physicians should consider Artificial Intelligence as a source to assist them for providing better service to the patients. The ultimate supremacy and decision making power rests in the hands of the physician. With the emerging technologies in the present world a perfect amalgamation of both human brain and computer produces wonderful outcome altogether

RELEVANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN AYURVEDA:

- With the increasing modernization and technological innovations ,there is a unfeigned need to incorporate the new trends to curb the differences.
- A wise physician should never stop learning and inculcating the strategies that can enhance and brighten the lives of patients and assist them to lead a healthier life.
- It is an appliance to spread the awareness about Ayurveda to larger communities around the world.
- It gives documented evidence about different treatment modalities of Ayurveda to the whole world .

CONCLUSION :

Ekam shastram adhiyano na vidyat shastranishchaya |
Tasmat bahushrut shastro vijaniyat chikitsakah ||
{Sus.Sutra-4/7}

Acharya Sushruta very rightly quoted and is applicable even in the present era. A wise physician should have multidisciplinary knowledge to treat the patient successfully. Hence a responsible vaidya should keep uplifting the knowledge based on current trends and provide the best possible treatment to the patients. The ultimate goal of any proficient vaidhya is to achieve Swasthasya Swasthya Rakshanam ,Athurasaya Vikaara Prashamanam using modern techniques but rooting up with the basics.



USES AND RELEVANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN AYURVEDA



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Introduction

Ayurveda denoting "Science of Life" is unquestionably one of the oldest holistic healing techniques with its origin associated with the Indian subcontinent dating back to over 5,000 years ago. Its Sanskrit name "Ayu" means life and "Veda" means knowledge thus implying all-roundedness in health and wellness[1]. Ayurveda aims at the achievement of balance in health, which it defines as harmony within the three elements- Sleep, Physical activity and Diet[1]. According to Ayurveda, this imbalance leads to illness. Unlike modern medicine concepts, Ayurveda is a holistic time-tested approach to health that addresses causative factors and provides treatments supportive of each person's constitution, environment, and lifestyle.[1] For its globalization, the science need to be updated in multifaceted dimensions using technology like the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI).

विस्तारयति लेशोक्तं सङ्क्षिपत्यतिविस्तरम्॥
संस्कर्ता कुरुते तन्त्रं पुराणं च पुनर्नवम्॥ च. सि १२/३६[1]

The phrase "puranam ch punarnavam" essentially infers the significance giving a new shape to the classical concepts. This is very much relevant in current times that becomes pivotal in resurgence of ancient wisdom in contemporary times. While giving a new shape, a professional should make decisions after examining minutest details mentioned in each verse, as referred by Kavi Kalidasa in Malavikagnimitram as सन्तः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्भजन्ते.[1] This view of Kalidasa encourages critical thinking and evaluation-based approaches on current knowledge. Based on conditions, one must adapt technological tools for further acceptance of ayurveda.

It has been referred that understanding and navigating complex subjects (like 63 rasa bheda[1], 80 vatavyadhi[1], 36 atisara bheda[1], Aavrutta vata lakshanas[1], Panchakrama vyapada[1], Vyadhi avastha anurup chikitsa etc.) is difficult to those with limited intellect (alpa buddhi - आलोच्यमानानि तु विपुलबुद्धिमपि चिकित्सकमाकुलीकुर्यः। किम्पुनरल्पबुद्धिम् - अ.सं.सू. २३/९[1]) thus technological tools like Artificial Intelligence (AI) can be aptly used to assist such instances.

Thus, AI provides powerful tools and capabilities that can support individuals, including those with limited intellectual capacities, in understanding and addressing complex subjects like medical diagnostics and treatments. Like this, AI, through its potential in data analysis, decision support, educational tools, simulation, and much more, raises the capability level of healthcare professionals for improving patient outcomes and quality of care in healthcare.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) makes it easier and more applicable for any person. AI is a navigator who assists Ayurveda in providing the ancient science of treatments to be easily incorporated into the real-world settings.

Ministry of Ayush launched various initiatives[1]

As part of the Digital India project, the Ayush Grid was designed to improve operational efficiency and service delivery in six key areas: media connectivity, medicine, education, research, medicinal plants, and health management. The ministry has launched various IT initiatives like Y-break, Ayush Sanjivani, AHMIS, Clinical Case Repository Portal, covid 19 dashboard, ACCR, Namaste yoga mobile application, NAM and E-Aushadhi portal. The Ministry aims to digitize ayush sector globally.

CCRAS – Information Technology Initiatives[1]-

- 1) Ayurvedagranthasamuccaya-APTA Digital Library http://ccras.res.in/ccras_ebooks/
- 2) Ayur-Prakriti Web Portal http://ccras.res.in/ccras_pas/
- 3) Svasthya Assessment Scale http://ccras.res.in/ccras_sas/

Conferred Silver Award- Award for Excellence in IT in AYUSH Sector -2019

To promote the globalization of ayurveda done some initiative work like

AMAR, SAHI Portal, e-MEDHA, RMIS Portal

- 1) AMAR- Digital Dashboard with dynamic information on "Manuscripts of Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Sowa Rigpa Manuscripts and catalogues" across India and other libraries and individual collections across the world.
- 2) SAHI Portal-Original source of information to prove Historic validity of Ayurveda with help of primary sources like Inscriptions, Archaeobotanical Information, Sculptures, Philological sources and latest Archaeogenetic studies.
- 3) e-MEDHA- (OPAC) online public access catalog for over 12000 Indian Medical Heritage book collection through "National Informatics Centre, e-Granthalaya."
- 4) RMIS Portal-It means to offer one-stop research and development solutions to aspiring researchers who opt for Ayurveda-based studies with Research Guidance on request, absolutely free, by experienced Scientists and Clinicians dedicated to research in Ayurveda.

AI Instrumentation in Ayurveda

Many among the procedures and treatments in Ayurveda are time-honored, requiring much manpower and skill. AI can help rationalize these several ways. With respect to Panchakarma, the intricate therapeutic procedures for detoxification and rejuvenation in Ayurveda, AI and robotics would substitute or supplement many human workers. For example, AI can develop automated instruments. To refer:

1) AI-assisted design of a "Janu Basti Yantra"[1]: some considerations in designing the device that assists in giving Ayurvedic treatments for knee-related disorders: Design Specifications: AI can be used to design a yantra combining principles from the old times along with modern day ergonomics; Material Selection: AI can test a range of materials vis-a-vis durability, comfort, and therapeutic benefits. Manufacturing Process: AI can optimize the manufacturing process, be it 3D printing, CNC, or traditional methods. Performance Analysis: Simulate different conditions on the yantra, such as bearing weights, temperatures variation, etc, and ensure that it meets all desired therapeutic goals.

2) An Electronic Shirodhara Yantra[1]: This device would represent the modern adaptation of the traditional Ayurvedic therapy wherein there will be a continuous flow of warm oil or other herbal liquids onto the forehead. AI in Design and Construction: This electronic Shirodhara Yantra would include some controlled mechanism for the flow of liquids. It will then supply a light, constant oil flow or herbal decoctions, motorized by a pump or valve operation. Temperature Regulation: Temperature sensors and controllers can be installed to avoid overheating. Electronic Flow Rate Adjustment: An electronic flow rate adjustment ensures that a certain user will achieve the desired flow rate, possibly through a control panel or mobile app interface. Safety Features: Safety would be the number one consideration in the design—spills, leakage, or overheating mechanisms. Materials: The material used would be safe to come into contact with oils and herbal liquids; moreover, it would guarantee that they are non-reactive, easy to clean between uses. Thereby, such innovative devices developed from the merger of tradition and technology bring convenience and effectiveness of the means, as well as facilitate contributing to global healthcare.

Some AI techniques facilitate Ayurvedic research

Textual language and AI-[1]

Natural language processing, semantic analysis, machine translation- - AI facilitate understanding complex Ayurvedic terminology, simplifying concepts and exploring word relationships.

Data Mining: Vast databases of Ayurvedic literature, medicines, drugs, and disorders can be analyze through data mining techniques to discover the unknown interactions and new therapeutic approaches towards modern world based on traditional knowledge

Herbal Medicine Prediction[1]: AI models can predict potential of herbs based on their chemical properties, traditional uses, and biological functions, thereby helping the researchers in the selection and development of new Ayurvedic techniques.

Network Analysis[1]: To identify underlying mechanisms of action i.e kalpa karyakaritva (mode of action) and potential targets for therapeutic intervention, network analysis techniques can be used to know karyakaritva of herbs, diseases as described in Ayurvedic scriptures. Ultimately, it will help in identification of network pharmacology of herbal medication. Protein enzyme linkage can be located by the AI through the molecular docking techniques, which minimizes the human efforts on some extent.

These techniques will sharpen the concepts of Ayurveda and they would be clear, specific, easy to grasp, and really helpful in ayurveda inheritance. This approach shall thus be helping in validating treatments with scientific methods, making healthcare more accessible. AI is supporting the evolution of Ayurveda for meeting today's challenges without deviating from its fundamentals of holistic principles and traditional knowledge.

AI Help for Patients care

AI has many applications in patient care:

Diagnosis[1]: AI systems can analyze medical data, along with Prakruti Parikshan, Dashavidha Pariksha, diagnostic test results, medical history, and symptoms for diagnosis of the disease to help the medical professionals. This will make the identification of diseases very fast and accurate.

Drug Discovery and Development[1]: AI can analyze vast datasets to find promising drugs, evaluating their efficacy, and improve drug formulations. This has the potential to faster the medication discovery process and result in the creation of new medicine.

Medical Image Analysis[1]: By evaluating medical images such as MRIs, CT scans, and X-rays, AI can assist in the detection and characterisation of diseases and can be related to the Shadakriyakala and Dosha Lakshana. This could help medical professionals make more accurate diagnoses and treatment decisions.

Remote Monitoring[1]: Remote monitoring refers to the use of AI-powered devices, such as simple wearables like AI watches and rings, to continually and continuously monitor a patient's heart rate, blood pressure, and glucose levels. This makes it possible to quickly identify health issues and act even while far away.

Relevance and Importance of AI in Ayurveda

- AI will be useful to Experienced researchers and scholars for modern technology, data collection and documentation systems. Computer-assisted learning and digitally equipped hospitals, clinics, medical colleges, and universities will grow by using AI techniques.
- Artificial intelligence alters the Ayurvedic disease by analyzing patterns of patient data and historic records that bring down error and hasten decision making by making provisions for accurate diagnosis and real-time interventions. Such enrichment in patient information and history may not be so readily available to the human physician, but AI will greatly help.

- AI may assist ultra-helpfully in closing the gaps that already exist in providing healthcare services, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. AI-based technologies can be of immense help in public health surveillance improvement and increase of health care access to underserved populations.[1]
- AI will help to check on the plant photos and components. This will bring down the risk of adulteration. It can also work on the chemical profiles and spectrum information so that there shall be a consistency in formulations of products and checking of fake items. This technology finds use in authenticating and checking the quality of raw ingredients. [1]
- Vegetarian production[1]: Production of vegetables can be made more effective by analysing data regarding soil conditions, monitoring the crops and predicting weather conditions with the aid of AI driven tools.
- AI technology does herb identification much faster than when identification is done through the manual means of identification.
- Ayurveda now avails the most modern, new generation techniques to give scientific clarity to concepts recorded in ancient documents. Artificial intelligence is capable of fastening Ayurvedic research and its Globalization on several ways. By knowing above things AI accelerates the fusion of contemporary technology with conventional knowledge, leading to novel solutions and insights that will benefit society .

Work of AI in different fields of Ayurveda

- In Prakriti, it will be helpful to know which doshas are predominant.
- In Roga Nidana[1], the waves of Nadi are analyzed, which give information regarding the Nadi of the patients. The AI diagnosis systems can help the Vaidya assess the domination or imbalance of Vata, Pitta, and Kapha in patients. In light of such symptoms, pulse, tongue diagnosis, and other prior clinical data, AI can contribute valuable insights into Dosha imbalance to practitioners for arriving at accurate diagnosis and choices of treatment.
- In Dravyaguna, Identification of Dravyas and its chemical composition.
- In Rasashastra[1]- In large scale production, in pharmaceutical sciences and companies- AI helps in the preparation of various medicines by knowing Pharmacokinetics of drugs, thermodynamics of the instrument etc. Also, can help to decide the dosage of Rasaaushadhi.
- In Panchakarma, understanding about patient's unique constitution(Doshaavstha) will help us to choose the right treatments i.e vamana, virechana etc
- The AI assistants can discuss with them the basic principles of Ayurveda, give them advice about lifestyle and self-care practices in Kayachikitsa[1]. Tailor-made advice with query solving will make the AI communicate and engage the patient for better adherence to Ayurvedic therapies.
- In Swasthavritta[1] - Aahar Vihar Ayurveda speaks of diet and life practices for healthy and balanced living. AI application in Aahar Vihar can be like as personalised food : AI can analyse the person's information about his health like medical history, type of diet he prefers

- and his genetics to apply and can provide a personalised meal plan accordingly that goes with Ayurveda.
- By knowing the need and benefits of AI in different sections of Ayurveda, we can say that AI will be helpful for the globalisation of Ayurveda.

Conclusion

The importance of technology in familiarizing traditional knowledge was fathomed ages back. Appropriately used technology, understanding the traditional principles, will no doubt extend its aid in discovering new Ayurvedic medicines by integrating traditional wisdom with modern advancements and ensuring that Ayurveda remains relevant and respected in global healthcare.

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USES AND RELEVANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN AYURVEDA



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INTRODUCTION :

Artificial Intelligence is a technique of getting machines in science and engineering field making intelligence at to do the work and behave like humans.

The term Artificial Intelligence was coined by John McCarty in 1956 at Dartmouth conference.

- Computer system often execute tasks more efficiently than humans.
- The art of computer algorithms achieved more accuracies when compared with the human experts in the field of medical sciences.
- Artificial intelligence is widely used in the medical field.
- This is mainly used in diagnosing the patients, writing the prescriptions, patient and physician communication, and more likely helps in treating the persons in the remote areas.
- It uses the neural network concept to solve the complex problems.

TYPES :

Generally three types of Artificial Intelligence are in practice which are as follows.

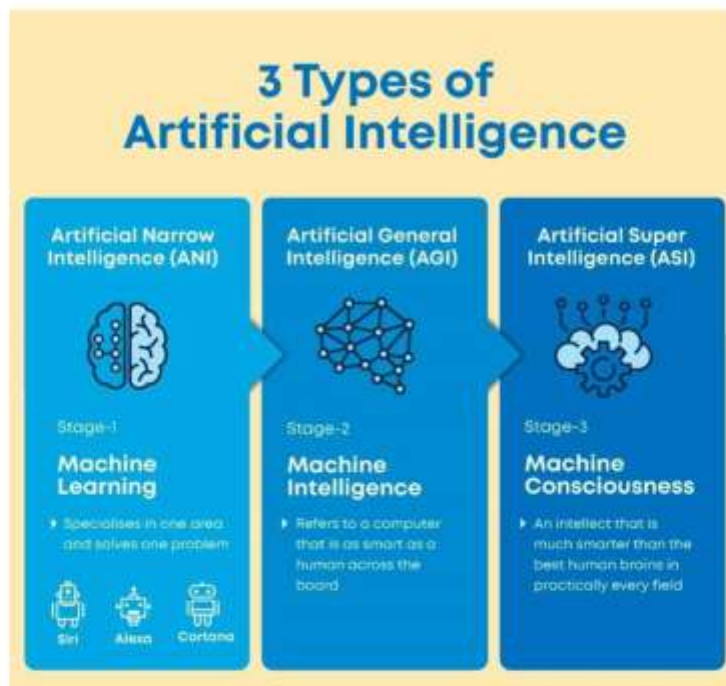
1. Artificial Narrow Intelligence
2. Artificial General Intelligence (or) Strong AI
3. Artificial Super Intelligence

Artificial Narrow Intelligence is a weak A. I involving or pertaining only to the specific tasks or pertaining with limited range of functions.

Example : Alexa, Google maps

Artificial General Intelligence is a Strong A. I which performs the any given task that a human being perform.

Artificial Super Intelligence is purely based on science fiction works.



USES AND RELEVANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN AYURVEDA :

- In Ayurveda, treatment is mainly based on the individuals Prakriti and Doshic predominance.
- Artificial Intelligence in Ayurveda is mainly helpful in formulating a new and creative herbal combinations to individual patients.
- As a diagnostic tool on examination, briefing up the signs and symptoms of a patient, observing the Nadi (pulse) of a patient in diagnosing the disease.
- Artificial Intelligence is needed to generate a standard operative procedure for any medicine to be prepared in pharmacies and to assess the quality of a finished product.

IN RASASHASTRA :

To combat the issues of quality control, safety and efficacy of the Bhasmas and Rasaushadhies.

To develop a standard operating procedure for different formulations using artificial intelligence.

IN BHAISHAJYA KALPANA

To evaluate the characteristics of a medicine, dosage, clinical trials, mode of action Artificial intelligence can be used.

Several herbal medications are not included in the Indian Ayurvedic pharmacopia but are often used as ingredients in final formulations. It is the need of the hour to create an updated pharmacopia that includes data on therapeutic plants that are not listed in the Indian Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia.

IN DRAVYA GUNA

For identification of classical drugs with their sanskrit nomenclature and different varieties available of same family.

Detailed description of drugs including botanical information and Rasa Panchaka along with its standardization across globe.

IN SHALYA TANTRA

Robotics also plays an important role in the medical field. These help everything from minimally invasive procedures and to the open heart surgeries.

Mainly surgeons operates from their seat through a computer control centre.

As a result this gives the three dimensional , magnificantly clear image of the surgery site.

In assisting for various surgical procedures, Kshara sutra application, Jalukavacharana, Preparing the patient for the procedure Artificial Intelligence became prominent.

FURTHER AREAS OF RESEARCH

There are areas that could be investigated in order to improve Ayurveda's accessibility and utility. Robot monitoring, Robot diagnosing including tele-consultation, computer assisted medical decision making, prakriti analysis with DNA imprinting.

Artificial Intelligence is used in supporting its research in treating various diseases through new drug activities / candidates.

For example, Artificial Intelligence plays a key role in learning and supporting the COVID-19 treatment.

Most of the investigations data like blood tests, radiology images, EKG's, genomics, patient medical history information is developed through the Artificial Intelligence.

Butterfly Network designs are the Artificial Intelligence powered probes through which a health care personnel and a mobile phone or a system conducts the ultrasounds and provides the high quality images and extract data for fast assessments.

u Applications frequently use artificial intelligence models, such as analyzing herbal components, patient clinical data, and forecasting prescriptions and pathways

Drug discovery in Ayurveda - Artificial Intelligence role :

Machine learning and other technologies are expected to make the hunt for new pharmaceuticals more rapidly which are economical and effective .

AI and machine learning will supports and guides in this era of expeditious, reasonable and proficient drug discovery.

The employment of AI for drug discovery is essential to identify patterns hidden in large volumes of data which can be used for:

1. Identification of classical drugs with their Sanskrit nomenclature and different varieties available of same plant family.

2. Detailed description of drugs including botanical information and Rasa, Guna, Virya, Vipaka, Prabhava along with its standardization across the globe.

3. After identification and description of drugs, it enables us to directly use the drug in the disease.

4. For drug discovery aspect- Data from sources such as research articles, patents, clinical trials, patient records, and Samhitas will be fed into an AI platform, which will provide both practical usage and medications that are already known and described in classical writings.

This creates a similar based representation of over one billion known and disrupted interactions between biological elements like genes, symptoms, illness problems, tissues, species, and prospective medications.

To generate knowledge graphs, this may be arranged in a query manner which is similar to a search engine.

So, when the engine is asked to provide information about a disease, it gives various options, and also other alternate drugs which are potent drugs to treat the same disease.

In this manner when we develop and assess them in clinical trials, it will reveal the all pattern recognition.

The significant discovery of monoamines in *Rauwolfia serpentina* opened up the floodgates to new vision through Ayurvedic pharmacology.

Until then, value of Ayurveda in medicine and natural product research remained largely unrecognized, under studied and neglected. The discovery of reserpine through traditional knowledge inspired approach, known as reverse pharmacology, is now being practiced successfully.

CONCLUSION :

Using Artificial Intelligence healthcare professionals analyze large datasets to identify individual health patterns, genetic factors, and lifestyle choices. This approach aligns with Ayurveda's focus on personalised care making treatments more effective.

Artificial intelligence can be effectively used to combat the challenges faced in Ayurveda Pharmaceutics sectors such as Large scale availability of drugs, Quality assurance, Standardization, Palatability of drugs, Posology etc..

Artificial Intelligence has immense capability to guide in right direction and help us achieve our goals in an easier and systemic manner.

Hence A. I is a must programme to be learned by every individual and is a boon to the mankind in all the fields.



USES AND RELEVANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN AYURVEDA



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Introduction –

Artificial intelligence or simply AI, is technology that enables computers and machines to simulate human intelligence and problem solving capabilities. AI is a process of educating a computer model using complex and large data sets. The model learns from this data in a training process to built its ability to make decisions or predict outcomes when presented with new data. AI model have the intrinsic ability to learn and evolve over time, ideally become more intelligent. There is a wide scope of AI in field of Medical Science & Ayurveda.

Role of AI in Sharir Kriya Department –

1. In the department of Sharer Kriya, AI can help in the development of Prakriti assessment chart which will be more specific according to different physical as well as mental characteristics of the individual.
2. AI will be of great importance in the preparation of Dosha specific Aahara, Vihara regime in the form of charts given in various Samhitas for both Swastha and Atuar.
3. AI will perform different laboratory practicals and will give demo of different practical procedures to U.G as well as P.G scholars more efficiently and quickly.
4. AI can help in the standardization of different variables like Dosha, Dhatu, Prakriti, Agni, Bala, Koshtha etc.

Role of AI in Dravyaguna Department –

1. In the department of dravyaguna, AI can help in the identification of drugs as well as collection of drugs.
2. Quality, Purity of drugs can be assessed easily in a very short period of time.
3. Artificial intelligence can be very helpful in properly maintaining herbal gardens.

Role of AI in Panchkarma Department –

1. In Panchkarma we have main three sections of procedures – Purva Karma, Pradhana and Paschat Karma. Majorly in Pradhana Karma of Panchkarma, AI will help to prepare specific Vasti according to the patient's complain in a very short period of time.
2. AI will help in proper documentation of different procedures done in different patients.
3. AI will maintain records and will be beneficial in the comparative studies of patients with the same medical condition/complain.

Role of AI in Roga Nidaan Department –

1. Patients suspected to have any infectious disease or condition is generally advised for the regular laboratory screening tests but with the help of AI patients will be advised more specific laboratory diagnostic tests. This will be time, energy as well as cost effective.
2. In case of severe infectious conditions such as HIV-AIDS, Hepatitis, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Tuberculosis etc. AI will play a great role while taking blood samples of patients. Hence chances of infections to human workers will be less. This will also control spread of infectious blood – borne diseases due to careless handling of used needles, infected blood samples, excreta etc.
3. AI can modify laboratory practicals / diagnostic tests, as it will keep us updated with latest information or the recent advancements.

Role of AI in Research work –

1. As we know AI can store large quantity of data. So, whenever required will be available very easily.
2. Literature review of Veda, Purana, Upnisheda, Samhitas will be easy with AI.
3. AI will also be of great importance in writing/typing thesis work, proof reading etc.
4. Drug trials, animal trials will be effectively done with AI.
5. AI will ensure accurate decision making at different levels of clinical as well as pre-clinical trials.
6. AI will work as a virtual health assistant. That will lead to time saving and also cost reduction will be there.

Role of AI in life threatening conditions –

- Diagnosing cancer is still very much challenging and complicated whether it is primary or secondary stage cancer.
- AI will help patients in understanding the risk factors as well as complications of cancer.
- Global cancer observatory (GLOBOCAN) estimates there were 19.3 million incident cancer cases worldwide for the year 2020.

·India ranked 3rd after china and The United States of America. GLOBOCON predicted that cancer cases in India would increase to 2.08 million, accounting for a rise of 57.5% in 2040 from 2020.

·Feeding an AI model with data from patient's blood tests, X – ray images, genetic information of the suspected lesions, from a tissue biopsy.

·Trained AI model can rapidly consolidate this information and provide highly accurate prediction of the patient's diagnosis, treatment options most likely to be succeeds well as the prognosis.

·Accurate diagnosis will help to identify any conditions earlier and make further treatment plans to manage the condition timely.

·AI can analyze patient data and environmental factors to predict any disease outbreaks in future.

·Planning, monitoring and evaluation of cancer control activities will be done with AI and will give significant results.

Challenges related to Artificial Intelligence –

No doubt AI, has significant value in Ayurvedic Medical Science but it comes with challenges

- 1.AI need intensive care and regulation in order to perform wide range of activities.
- 2.Any error in AI will provide misleading information.
- 3.Recent advancements or research data should be fed to AI time to time.
- 4.Proper and unbiased training of AI to serve in medical field is a great challenge.
- 5.India is still a developing country. Development and maintenance of AI requires high cost.
- 6.Incomplete or inaccurate data of AI can result in misdiagnosis or underdiagnosis as well as prognosis. This will alter patient's treatment and will badly worsen patients condition.
- 7.There is also a challenge with safety/privacy of the patient's data.

Conclusion –

Every coin has two sides. Similarly if AI comes with a lot of benefits, obviously it will have some side effects. It is our responsibility to use this AI in Ayurvedic Science field with outmost care for serving humanities. AI has become a major part of our day to day life. Today, we are at such a stage that we can live without humans but at each and every step of daily life we need technology. So, we cannot ignore this very much emerging need of AI in our lives. We will be able to tackle hard times like covid-19 pandemic with Artificial intelligence but only if it is used and implemented systematically while taking care for its drawbacks and challenges.



कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता की आयुर्वेद में प्रासंगिकता एवं इसके अनुप्रयोग



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आयुर्वेद के लिए कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता:-

पौधे-आधारित टीएम के व्यापक उपयोग से पता चलता है कि औषधीय पौधों के अर्क, जब आधुनिक तकनीकों और अवधारणाओं के साथ संयुक्त होते हैं, तो अभिनव दवा विकास के लिए संभावित भंडार के रूप में काम कर सकते हैं। "कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता का जनक" शीर्षक अक्सर डॉ. जॉन मैककार्थी को दिया जाता है। मैककार्थी का जन्म बोस्टन, मैसाचुसेट्स, अमेरिका में 1927 में हुआ था और 2011 में उनका निधन हो गया। उन्होंने 1956 में डार्टमाउथ कॉलेज में एक सम्मेलन का प्रस्ताव करते हुए "आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस" शब्द गढ़ा।

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) कंप्यूटर विज्ञान का वह क्षेत्र है जो आमतौर पर मानव बुद्धि से जुड़ी संज्ञानात्मक समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए समर्पित है, जैसे कि सीखना, निर्माण और छवि पहचान। आधुनिक संगठन स्मार्ट सेंसर, मानव-निर्मित सामग्री, निगरानी उपकरण और सिस्टम लॉग जैसे विविध स्रोतों से बड़ी मात्रा में डेटा एकत्र करते हैं। आयुर्वेद के क्षेत्र में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता: संभावनाएं और अवसर-

17 सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) को प्राप्त करने में डिजिटल अवसंरचना, प्रौद्योगिकी और नवाचार का महत्व उनके प्रति प्रगति करने में महत्वपूर्ण और महत्वपूर्ण है। डिजिटल और सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकियों का रणनीतिक और अभिनव उपयोग ट्रिपल बिलियन लक्ष्यों को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक आवश्यक कारक है, अर्थात्, 1 बिलियन से अधिक लोग सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज से लाभान्वित होते हैं, 1 बिलियन से अधिक लोग स्वास्थ्य आपात स्थितियों से बेहतर तरीके से सुरक्षित होते हैं, और 1 बिलियन से अधिक लोग बेहतर स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण का आनंद लेते हैं। स्वास्थ्य देखभाल में डिजिटल परिवर्तन और प्रौद्योगिकियां जैसे वर्चुअल केयर, रिमोट मॉनिटरिंग, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई), बिग डेटा एनालिटिक्स, ब्लॉकचेन, स्मार्ट वियरेबल्स, प्लेटफॉर्म, डेटा एक्सचेंज और स्टोरेज को सक्षम करने वाले टूल, रिमोट डेटा कैप्चर, और डेटा का आदान-प्रदान और स्वास्थ्य पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में प्रासंगिक जानकारी को साझा करना चिकित्सा निदान, डेटा-आधारित उपचार निर्णय, डिजिटल चिकित्सा, नैदानिक परीक्षण, देखभाल का स्व-प्रबंधन और व्यक्ति-केंद्रित देखभाल के साथ-साथ स्वास्थ्य देखभाल का समर्थन करने के लिए पेशेवरों के लिए अधिक साक्ष्य-आधारित ज्ञान, कौशल और क्षमता का निर्माण करके स्वास्थ्य परिणामों को बढ़ाया है।

1. विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (डब्ल्यूएचओ) की "डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पर वैश्विक रणनीति 2020-2025" ने विभिन्न प्रकार के अनुप्रयोगों के साथ स्वास्थ्य प्रणालियों को मजबूत करने के लिए एआई के उपयोग पर जोर दिया है, विशेष रूप से उपभोक्ताओं, स्वास्थ्य पेशेवरों, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रदाताओं और उद्योग की जरूरतों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए रोगियों को सशक्त बनाने और सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के दृष्टिकोण [] को प्राप्त करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। हालाँकि एआई की अवधारणा 1950 के दशक में शुरू हुई थी, हाल के दिनों में, इसने दवा की खोज, जीनोमिक्स, रेडियोग्राफी, पैथोलॉजी, रोकथाम, शुरुआती महामारियों के प्रकोप का पता लगाने और स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान जैसे महामारियों के प्रकोप का पता लगाने और स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान जैसे विषयों में अपने महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव के साथ दुनिया भर में स्वास्थ्य [] देखभाल वितरण को बढ़ाने में अपार संभावनाएं दिखाई हैं।

2. आर्थिक सहयोग और विकास संगठन (OECD) की AI परिषद एक AI प्रणाली को "एक मशीन-आधारित प्रणाली के रूप में परिभाषित करती है, जो मानव-निर्धारित उद्देश्यों के एक निश्चित समूह के लिए वास्तविक या आभासी वातावरण को प्रभावित करने वाले पूर्वानुमान, सिफारिशें या निर्णय ले सकती है।" AI सिस्टम को स्वायत्तता के विभिन्न स्तरों के साथ संचालित करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है। [3] AI कोई भी सॉफ्टवेयर तकनीक है जिसमें कम से कम निम्नलिखित क्षमताओं में से एक क्षमता होती है: धारणा - जिसमें ऑडियो, विज़ुअल, टेक्स्टुअल और स्पर्श शामिल हैं (जैसे, चेहरा पहचानना), निर्णय लेना (जैसे, चिकित्सा निदान प्रणाली), भविष्यवाणी (जैसे, मौसम का पूर्वानुमान), डेटा से स्वचालित ज्ञान निष्कर्षण और पैटर्न पहचान (जैसे, सोशल मीडिया में फर्जी समाचार हलकों की खोज), इंटरैक्टिव संचार (जैसे, सोशल रोबोट या चैटबॉट)

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता और स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र-

दुनिया की विभिन्न सबसे बड़ी प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनियां डेटा संग्रह (स्वास्थ्य डेटा सहित), एल्गोरिदम विकास और एआई परिनियोजन पर भारी खर्च कर रही हैं। दक्षता बढ़ाने और एआई की उपयोगिता में सुधार करने के लिए कई अलग-अलग क्षेत्र हैं, जिनमें खोज और अनुकूलन क्षमता, प्राकृतिक भाषा प्रसंस्करण, मशीन लर्निंग (एमएल) और संभाव्य तर्क, तंत्रिका नेटवर्क और योजना और निर्णय लेने शामिल हैं; जिनमें से एमएल, प्राकृतिक भाषा प्रसंस्करण और तंत्रिका नेटवर्क का उपयोग भारी मात्रा में डेटा का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए किया जा रहा है। ५ एआई, एक आभासी मानव शरीर के रूप में, कंप्यूटर-सहायता प्राप्त दवा-डिजाइनिंग विधियों के माध्यम से दवा की खोज और विकास प्रक्रिया को बढ़ाता है, जो उपन्यास दवा यौगिकों की खोज के लिए एक कुशल उपकरण के रूप में काम कर सकता है। आजकल, गहन जीव विज्ञान और पैथोफिज़ियोलॉजी को समझने के लिए जैव सूचना विज्ञान के साथ संयोजन में उच्च-थ्रूपुट एआई-सहायता प्राप्त दृष्टिकोणों को नियोजित किया जा रहा है। एआई सिस्टम के आगमन के साथ, सुपरकंप्यूटिंग एआई सिस्टम, एल्गोरिदम और उच्च-थ्रूपुट तकनीकों के उपयोग से नैदानिक अध्ययनों को गतिशील रूप से बदला और संचालित किया जा सकता है, जिससे अध्ययनों का गहन विश्लेषण संभव हो सकता है, परिणामों में उतार-चढ़ाव कम हो सकता है, त्रुटियों को कम किया जा सकता है और नैदानिक परीक्षणों के आउटपुट को बढ़ाया जा सकता है। एआई एकीकरण रोगी की पात्रता और उपयुक्तता, चिकित्सा रिकॉर्ड की कुशल छंट्टाई और किसी भी दवा-प्रेरित विषाक्तता के पूर्वानुमानित संकेतों की समय पर पहचान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इष्टतम रोगी निगरानी के साथ बीमारी के फेनोटाइप की पहचान के आधार पर अध्ययन प्रतिभागियों के चयन में भी सहायता कर सकता है।

6.स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में एआई की क्षमता के कारण, यह स्वास्थ्य सेवा वितरण और सेवाओं में अंतराल को पाटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है, विशेष रूप से निम्न और मध्यम आय वाले देशों में। एआई-आधारित उपकरणों का उपयोग उपेक्षित समूहों तक स्वास्थ्य सेवा सेवाओं का विस्तार करने, सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य निगरानी में सुधार करने और स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदाताओं को बेहतर तरीके से प्रतिक्रिया देने और जटिल देखभाल प्रदान करने में सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने का वादा करता है। यह स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदाताओं को स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रणाली की चुनौतियों और जटिलताओं को दूर करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की अनुमति देता है। दीर्घकालिक स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा और सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के लिए एक प्रवर्तक के रूप में एआई को एक मजबूत रणनीति द्वारा निर्देशित बड़े डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में एकीकृत करने की आवश्यकता है, और इसे अधिक जन-केंद्रित, कुशल, टिकाऊ और प्रकृति में समावेशी होना चाहिए।

स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के उपयोग के लिए नैतिक विचार-

चूंकि सभी नई प्रौद्योगिकियां न केवल लाभ और फायदों के साथ आती हैं, बल्कि उनके दुरुपयोग और समाज को नुकसान पहुंचाने के बारे में भी गंभीर चिंताएं हैं। स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा देखभाल के क्षेत्र में AI के डिजाइन, विकास, तैनाती और उपयोग में नैतिकता और मानवाधिकारों को प्राथमिकता देने की दिशा में दायित्वों की आवश्यकता है। AI के प्रसार के परिणामस्वरूप अनियमित संदर्भों में और अनियमित प्रदाताओं द्वारा स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सेवाओं का प्रावधान होता है, जिससे सरकारी स्वास्थ्य देखभाल विनियमन के लिए चुनौतियां पैदा होती हैं। परिणामस्वरूप, निजी क्षेत्र को उन लोगों के प्रति जवाबदेह और उत्तरदायी बनाए रखने के लिए उचित नियामक निरीक्षण तंत्र विकसित किए जाने चाहिए जो AI वस्तुओं और सेवाओं से लाभ उठा सकते हैं, साथ ही निजी क्षेत्र के निर्णय लेने और संचालन के खुलेपन को सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए। स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान विभाग में WHO की स्वास्थ्य नैतिकता और शासन इकाई और डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य और नवाचार विभाग के बीच एक परामर्श ने स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में AI की विभिन्न संभावनाओं और समस्याओं पर सामूहिक राय का अवलोकन और मूल्यांकन किया।

स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में निगरानी, गोपनीयता और स्वायत्तता के आक्रमण, स्वास्थ्य और सामाजिक असमानताओं और डेटा-गहन अनुप्रयोगों के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित गंभीर नैतिक प्रश्न थे। इस प्रकार, एआई के लाभों का पूरी तरह से आकलन करने और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणालियों, चिकित्सकों और चिकित्सा और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के लाभार्थियों के लिए नैतिक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए, डब्ल्यूएचओ ने स्वास्थ्य के लिए एआई के नैतिक उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए "स्वास्थ्य के लिए एआई की नैतिकता और शासन" पर एक मार्गदर्शन रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की, ताकि भविष्य में सभी आबादी इन तकनीकों के महान वादे से समान रूप से लाभान्वित हो सकें। विशेषज्ञ समूह ने मानव स्वायत्तता की रक्षा, मानव कल्याण और सुरक्षा और सार्वजनिक हित को बढ़ावा देने, पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने, क्षमता और समझदारी को स्पष्ट करने, जिम्मेदारी और जवाबदेही को बढ़ावा देने, समावेशिता और समानता सुनिश्चित करने और उत्तरदायी और टिकाऊ एआई को बढ़ावा देने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने वाले छह प्रमुख नैतिक सिद्धांतों के एक सेट का समर्थन किया।

आयुर्वेद के लिए कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता-

7.मुख्यधारा के चिकित्सा उद्योग में एआई एकीकरण में तेजी आ रही है, और अब पारंपरिक दवाओं (टीएम) में एआई को शामिल करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। दूसरे शब्दों में, एआई टीएम के साहित्य के प्राचीन कार्यों की खोज के लिए नए रास्ते खोलता है, जिससे जड़ी-बूटियों या पारंपरिक फ़ार्मूलों के घटकों की स्क्रीनिंग की अनुमति मिलती है, जो कार्रवाई के तंत्र का खुलासा कर सकता है। प्रभावी और सुरक्षित लीड यौगिक खोज और पौधे-आधारित टीएम के लिए वैकल्पिक विकल्पों की खोज टीएम क्षेत्र में एआई की कीमत खोज के लिए एक विशाल ज्ञान का आधार खोल सकती है।

८. पौधे-आधारित टीएम के व्यापक उपयोग से पता चलता है कि औषधीय पौधों के अर्क, जब आधुनिक तकनीकों और अवधारणाओं के साथ संयुक्त होते हैं, तो अभिनव दवा विकास के लिए संभावित भंडार के रूप में काम कर सकते हैं। प्रत्येक पौधे का अर्क रासायनिक पदार्थों का एक जटिल मिश्रण होता है 9. सहायक एआई-आधारित नैदानिक मॉडल निर्णय लेने वाले मॉडल, विभिन्न नैदानिक डेटा के आधार पर लक्षण वर्गीकरण और औषधीय डेटाबेस के निर्माण के क्षेत्रों में भी विस्तार कर रहे हैं जिनका जिनका उपयोग एथनोफार्माकोलॉजी में किया जा सकता है।

10. वर्तमान वैश्विक रुझान के साथ, वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धी बाजार में इसके दायरे पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने और तलाशने के लिए उन्नत दृष्टि के साथ एआई प्रौद्योगिकियों के साथ आयुर्वेद के डिजिटल एकीकरण की बढ़ती आवश्यकता है। एमएल का उपयोग करके आयुर्वेद-आधारित रोग निदान के लिए विभिन्न शोध किए गए हैं। आयुर्वेद चिकित्सकों को सटीक निदान और उपचार करने के लिए नैदानिक जानकारी के उचित मूल्यांकन में सहायता के लिए दोष मूल्यांकन, प्रकृति आकलन आदि के लिए बाजार में अनुप्रयोगों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला है, जिसमें पर्याप्त मात्रा में पत्रिकाएँ, ई-पुस्तकें और अनुक्रमण इकाइयाँ जैसे आयुर्वेद शोध लेखों के लिए डिजिटल हेल्पलाइन (DHARA), आयुष अनुसंधान पोर्टल, पारंपरिक ज्ञान डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी (TKDL), पूर्वव्यापी विश्लेषण के लिए रैंडम अनइंटरप्टेड डॉक्यूमेंटेशन (RUDRA) डेटा माइनिंग, एआई से जुड़ी एक कम्प्यूटेशनल तकनीक और डेटाबेस सिस्टम की आयुर्वेद के क्षेत्र में एक आशाजनक भूमिका है। यह उपकरण बीमारियों, कारण कारकों, लक्षणों, उपचार प्रोटोकॉल, चिकित्सीय हस्तक्षेपों, जीवनशैली में बदलाव और विभिन्न उपचार विधियों से संबंधित जानकारी की खोज के लिए किसी भी संख्या में खोज स्ट्रिंग संयोजनों का उपयोग करके सटीक ज्ञान खोज की अनुमति देता है। एआई और एमएल आयुर्वेद फार्मास्यूटिक्स के क्षेत्र में कुशल, तर्कसंगत और सक्षम दवा विकास के एक नए युग की शुरुआत करने में सहायता कर सकते हैं। जीन, लक्षण, बीमारी की समस्याओं, ऊतकों, जानवरों और संभावित उपचारों जैसे विभिन्न जैविक कारकों के बीच कई ज्ञात और अभी तक खोजे जाने वाले संबंधों का क्लाउड-आधारित प्रतिनिधित्व ज्ञान ग्राफ़ बनाने के लिए बनाया जा सकता है।

11. उचित निदान और उपचार के लिए डेटा का पता लगाने, संचार करने और व्याख्या करने में आयुर्वेदिक डॉक्टरों की सहायता के लिए कई कंप्यूटर आधारित आयुर्वेदिक प्रथाएं उपलब्ध हैं। आर्टिफिशियल न्यूरल नेटवर्क, के-निकटतम नेटवर्क, प्रोबेबिलिस्टिक न्यूरल नेटवर्क, सपोर्ट वेक्टर मशीन और डिसीजन ट्री का उपयोग करके पौधों की पत्तियों की स्वचालित पहचान और वर्गीकरण और गहन शिक्षण तकनीकों, इमेज प्रोसेसिंग और एआई का उपयोग करके स्वदेशी आयुर्वेदिक औषधीय पौधों की प्रजातियों की पहचान चिकित्सा क्षेत्र और [] रोगी वनस्पति अनुसंधान के क्षेत्रों में फायदेमंद होगी।

१२. निगरानी और निदान के क्षेत्र में रोबोटिक्स का उपयोग, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में मजबूत नेटवर्किंग सुविधाएं और परामर्श सेवाएं प्रदान करना, प्रकृति का आकलन करने के लिए डीएनए फिंगरप्रिंटिंग विधियों का उपयोग और वास्तविक समय में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी डेटा प्राप्त करने के लिए एआई तकनीकों के साथ पहनने योग्य गैजेट का उपयोग, इसलिए, युवा साथियों को प्रदान किया जाने वाला पाठ्यक्रम विभिन्न विजुअलाइज़ेशन प्रौद्योगिकियों के साथ कंप्यूटर- सहायता प्राप्त शिक्षण होना चाहिए, तथा अस्पतालों, क्लीनिकों, मेडिकल कॉलेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों को अच्छी तरह से डिजिटल रूप से सुसज्जित किया जाना चाहिए।

आगे बढ़ने का रास्ता-

आयुर्वेद क्षेत्र में एआई का एकीकरण और उपयोग रोगियों और समुदायों की अपनी स्वास्थ्य देखभाल की जिम्मेदारी लेने और उनकी बदलती आवश्यकताओं को बेहतर ढंग से समझने की क्षमता और योग्यता को बढ़ाने के लिए एक शक्तिशाली समाधान के रूप में उभरा है। स्वास्थ्य सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र से डिज़ाइनर और प्रोग्रामर, डेवलपर्स, प्रदाता और विभिन्न सरकारी संगठनों सहित सभी हितधारकों, और सबसे कम नहीं, रोगियों को आयुर्वेद स्वास्थ्य बुनियादी ढांचे में एआई के डिज़ाइन, विकास और कार्यान्वयन के हर स्तर पर नैतिक नियमों को शामिल करने के लिए सहयोग करना चाहिए। तकनीक का उपयोग न केवल आयुर्वेद की क्षमता को अधिकतम करने के लिए किया जाना चाहिए, बल्कि चिकित्सकों की ईमानदारी और क्षमता का सम्मान और संरक्षण करने के लिए भी किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि आयुर्वेद के मूल सिद्धांत उपचार प्रोटोकॉल के लिए नैतिक सिद्धांत में भिषका (~चिकित्सक) को अत्यधिक महत्व देते हैं। सरकार, विभिन्न निगमों, निजी भागीदारों और क्षेत्र के अन्य हितधारकों को प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास में भाग लेना चाहिए, आयुर्वेद निदान, उपचार, दवा विकास और अनुसंधान नवाचारों के लिए नए मानक और दृष्टिकोण बनाना चाहिए, और अपने समुदायों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने और वैश्विक स्तर पर स्वास्थ्य प्रणालियों की जरूरतों को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित करने के लिए पारदर्शिता की तलाश करनी चाहिए। एआई प्रणालियों को मानव अधिकारों और गोपनीयता का सम्मान करते हुए भरोसेमंद तरीके से डिज़ाइन, विकसित और तैनात किया जाना चाहिए।

आयुर्वेद में एआई के लिए एकीकृत पहल को कुशल नेतृत्व और वित्तीय, संगठनात्मक, मानवीय और तकनीकी संसाधनों के साथ सहयोग करने वाली एक ठोस रणनीति द्वारा निर्देशित किया जाना चाहिए ताकि कई हितधारकों के बीच समन्वय की अनुमति देने वाली एक मानक कार्य योजना की नींव के रूप में काम किया जा सके। इसे मजबूत शासन ढांचे द्वारा निर्देशित किया जाना चाहिए और एक वास्तुकला द्वारा समर्थित कई स्वास्थ्य प्राथमिकताओं को एकीकृत करने के लिए एक विधि को संबोधित करना चाहिए जो कुशल एकीकरण की अनुमति देता है। कार्य योजना को यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि सभी अंतिम-उपयोगकर्ता समुदाय, लाभार्थी समूह, साथ ही संस्थान, निर्णयकर्ता और स्वास्थ्य सेवा के कर्मचारी डिज़ाइन और विकास चरणों में पर्याप्त रूप से शामिल हों।

आयुर्वेद में एआई-सहायता प्राप्त प्रौद्योगिकियों से स्वास्थ्य-

परिणामों के अनुसंधान और मूल्यांकन की एक महत्वपूर्ण मात्रा भी इसके सुरक्षित कार्यान्वयन का समर्थन करने, जवाबदेही को बढ़ावा देने और वित्तीय निवेशों को उचित ठहराने के लिए आवश्यक है। एजेंडा को सभी स्वास्थ्य पेशेवरों और संबद्ध श्रमिकों की शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम में डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य और एआई दक्षताओं को बढ़ावा देना और सुविधा प्रदान करनी चाहिए। बहु-विषयक और अंतःविषयक क्षेत्रों को शामिल करते हुए क्षमता निर्माण के प्रावधान होने चाहिए, जिसमें कंप्यूटर विज्ञान, रणनीतिक योजना, वित्त, प्रबंधन, स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान और स्वास्थ्य सेवा वितरण जैसे विभिन्न उप-क्षेत्रों में क्षमताओं, दृष्टिकोणों और कौशल को शामिल करना और स्थापित करना शामिल है, जो एआई अनुप्रयोग पर निर्भर करता है, जिसमें समय पर कार्यबल मूल्यांकन भी शामिल है।

स्वास्थ्य के लिए एआई एक तेजी से विस्तार करने वाला क्षेत्र है और यह वित्त, शिक्षा, व्यवसाय, आधुनिक चिकित्सा और टीएम सहित कई क्षेत्रों का एक अभिन्न अंग बन गया है। एल्गोरिदम, इमेज प्रोसेसिंग तकनीक, पैटर्न पहचान और डेटा माइनिंग जैसी कई एआई तकनीकें आयुर्वेद की खोज में महत्वपूर्ण रूप से मूल्य जोड़ सकती हैं। आयुर्वेद की वैश्विक उन्नति और प्रचार के लिए उद्योग में इस नई एआई तकनीक की सामान्यता, प्रभावशीलता और निर्भरता का गंभीर रूप से आकलन करने के लिए कई अध्ययनों की आवश्यकता है।

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