



India: Country Facts



- 23 Official Languages
- **2nd Highest Population**
- Home of Hinduism and Buddhism (heavily rooted in culture)
- Considered the largest democracy in the



world.





South India















History of Ayurveda

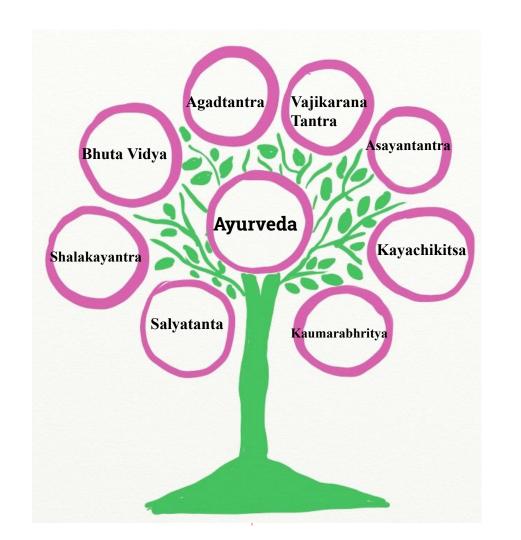


- Religious roots
- Pre-colonialism
 - Birth of the practice (South India)
- European Missionaries
 - British Medical Supplies were expensive, so local practices continued
- Eventually, western biomedical approach was emphasized
- Today
 - Treatment is primarily biomedical with supplementary Ayurvedic recommendations







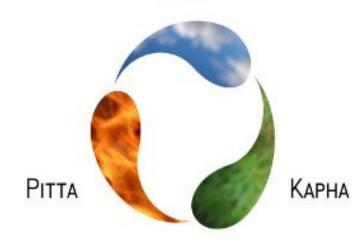








VATA



<u>Vata</u> = physical factors of

an organism

<u>Pitta</u> = biochemical

processes of the body

<u>Vata</u> = the link between

the body and movement





Modern Ayurvedic Trends



















Although the biomedical approach encompasses a majority of South Asian medical practices, Ayurveda still plays a pivotal role in treatment.





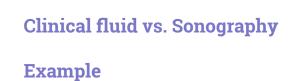


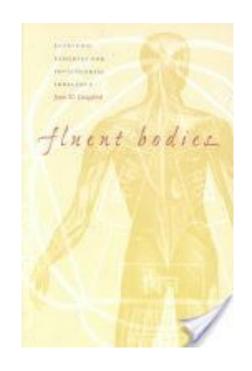
Fluent Bodies by Jean M. Langford



What is the "Ayurvedic Truth"?

- Two Main Parts
 - Extenstive interviewswith physicians
 - How Ayurveda is taught in institutional settings









Medical Integration - Dr. Nisoula



- Ayurveda and Biomedicine integrated in:
 - Public health
 - Lifestyle advice
 - Medical Education
 - In addition to biomedical education
 - Drug Industry
 - Use of natural resources
 - Therapeutic Practices
 - PT vs Ayurvedic Massage
 - General Idea is to consult both biomedical and Ayurvedic doctors.
 - Lady with hemorrhoids
 - Man with psoriasis





Common Theme - Culture Clash





- Like Lia and Brazil story
 Pre-colonialism vs
 postcolonialism attitudes.
 - Ayurveda tends to be one of the few things that are interwoven (in general)
 - Bhuta Vidya
 - India on mental health today
 - Vajikarana Tantra





Future Research Options



How does Ayurveda impact those of low-income populations?

- Vaccines are being given.
- Has become commercialized, making it less accessible.





