

---

---

## सिद्ध — पारिभाषिक शब्दावली

भाग 2 स्वास्थ्य निवारक के लिए मानकीकृत शब्दावली

## Siddha — Glossary of Terms

Part 2 Standardized Terminology for  
Preventive Health

ICS 01.040.11, 11.020.99

© BIS 2024



भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो  
BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS  
मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह ज़फर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली - 110002  
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG  
NEW DELHI - 110002

[www.bis.gov.in](http://www.bis.gov.in) [www.standardsbis.in](http://www.standardsbis.in)

November 2024

Price Group 7

## FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 2) was adopted by Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by Siddha Sectional Committee had been approved by the Ayush Division Council.

Siddha medicine is an ancient Indian medical system that uses herbs, minerals, metals, and organic materials to treat patients based on their unique physiology, environment, and lifestyle factors, including age, gender, race, habits, and disease. For the purpose developing Siddha related guidelines, classifications, and regulations, and further integration into mainstream health systems, Standards on Siddha terminology is an essential tool.

This standard is published in four parts. The other parts in the series are:

Part 1 Standardized terminology for core concepts

Part 3 Standardized terminology for materials

Part 4 Standardized terminology for food

The series of standards will benefit Siddha medicine professionals, policymakers, health workers, service providers, researchers, Siddha medicine manufacturers and the public to use the harmonized concepts, and definitions in communications, health care services, and medical records. Scope of areas that can be covered under standards cover Structure and function, Morbidity and Diagnosis, Processes and Medicine, etc. facilitating comprehensive usage.

The inputs have been derived from the information available in the public domain in the print and electronic media *inter-alia* the WHO International Standard Terminologies on Siddha Medicine available in the National AYUSH Morbidity and Standardized Terminologies Electronic (NAMASTE) Portal, Development of Standard Siddha Terminologies, Siddha Pharmacopoeia, Siddha Formulary of India, and authoritative books of Siddha Medicine.

The composition of the Committee responsible for the formulation of this standard is given in [Annex A](#).

*Indian Standard***SIDDHA — GLOSSARY OF TERMS****PART 2 STANDARDIZED TERMINOLOGY FOR PREVENTIVE HEALTH****1 SCOPE**

This standard (Part 2) covers the description/definition of terminologies related to preventive health concepts in Siddha.

NOTE — The original terms appearing in the text have been transliterated into English and defined for the purpose of a clear understanding of the concept by any person who is not an expert in Siddha. These terms may be used by manufacturers, researchers, academicians, regulators,

clinical practitioners, and other enthusiasts interested in the science of the Siddha system of Medicine.

**2 TRANSLITERATION AND DIACRITICAL MARKS USED FOR WRITING TAMIL WORDS IN THE GLOSSARY OF SIDDHA TERMINOLOGY**

The following Tamil letters have been transliterated with diacritical marks as mentioned against each expression:

அ	a
ஆ	ā
இ	i
ஈ	ī
உ	u
ஊ	ū
எ	e
ஏ	ē
ஐ	ai
ஓ	o
ஔ	ō
ஔள	au
ஃ	h

க	k
ங	ñ
ச	c
ஞ	ñ
ட	ṭ
ண	ṇ
த	t
ந	n
ப	p
ம்	m
ய	y
ர்	r
ல்	l
வ்	v
ழ்	ḷa
ள்	ḷ
ற்	ṛ
ன்	ṅ

## 3 GLOSSARY OF TERMINOLOGY OF SIDDHA

The terminologies pertaining to preventive health in Siddha is given in [Table 1](#).

**Table 1 Standardized Terminology for Preventive Health in Siddha**

(Clause 3)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English Term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
i)	அசுசிதோடம்	असुसिदोषम	<i>Acucitōṭam</i>	Flaw of the Filthy rice	Cooking rice along with stone, soil, germs, hair, and husks will cause diseases like <i>Arōcakam</i> (disorders related to taste), <i>Kuṇmam</i> (acid peptic disorders), and <i>Pēti</i> (diarrhoea).
ii)	அரைப்பு வகை (குளியல்)	पीसने के प्रकार (स्नान)	<i>Araippu Vakai (Kuḷiyal)</i>	Types of bath powders	Different varieties of astringent-flavoured bath powders are used to remove oiliness during an oil bath.
iii)	அன்னமுலர்ந்த தோடம்	सूखे अन्न दोष	<i>Aṇṇamularnta tōṭam</i>	Flaw of dried cooked rice	Eating dry cooked rice can cause indigestion.
iv)	ஆகாத பண்டங்கள்	निरोध भक्षण	<i>Ākāta Paṇṭaṅkaḷ</i>	Unfavourable/Inappropriate Foods	Foods and beverages to be avoided in dietary regimens
v)	ஆகும் பண்டங்கள்	सही भक्षण	<i>Ākum Paṇṭaṅkaḷ</i>	Favourable/ appropriate foods	Recommended foods and beverages to be taken as part of the dietary regimen
vi)	ஆதாந காலம்	उत्तरी अयनांत	<i>Ātāna Kālam</i>	Northern solstice	Is that part of the year when there is the ascent of Sun i.e., northward movement. Extends between Tamil calendar months - <i>Maasi</i> to <i>Aadi</i> (Mid-February to Mid-August). - This is the season of attenuated strength in human beings. syn. <i>Uttarayanam</i>

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English Term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
vii)	இடதுகையிற் படுப்போம்	बाएँ निद्रा	<i>Iṭatukaiyir Paṭuppōm</i>	Left side sleeping	Sleeping on the left side while keeping the left hand under the head, with the left leg folded at the knee, on it extended right leg is placed on which the right hand is rested. This is the recommended sleep posture.
viii)	இரண்டடக்கல்	द्वि इच्छा नियंत्रण	<i>Iraṇṭaṭakkal</i>	Restraint of twin urges	Suppressing the urge to urinate and defecate.
ix)	இளவேனிற்கா லம்	वसंत काल	<i>Iḷavēṇirkālam</i>	Early summer season	One of the six seasons, comprising The Tamil Calendar months - <i>Chittirai</i> to <i>Vaikasi</i> (Mid-April to Mid-June) is the early part of the summer.
x)	உடற்பயிற்சி / அப்பியாசம்	देहाभ्यास/अभ्यासम	<i>Uṭarpayirci / Appiyācam</i>	Exercise	An activity either physical or mental, is recommended for routine practice to stay healthy
xi)	உண்டபின்பு குறு நடை கொள்வோம்	खाने के उपरांत धीमी सैर करेंगे।	<i>Uṇṭapiṇpu Kuru Nātai Koḷvōm</i>	Stroll after meal	A short walk after meals is highly recommended.
xii)	உத்திராயணம்	उत्तरायण	<i>Uttirāyaṇam</i>	Proximity of sun rays shifts to northern hemisphere	It is the six-month period during which the proximity of sun rays shifts to the northern hemisphere, corresponding to the second half of early winter to the first half of late summer.
xiii)	ஐங்கற்பம் / பஞ்ச கற்பம்	ऐक्यम/पंचकर्म	<i>Aiṅkarpam / Pañca Karpam</i>	Five – ingredient topical rejuvenator	A bath powder made of five herbal ingredients to be ground with milk, heated and then applied over the scalp, before bathing.

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English Term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xiv)	ஒருபொழுது	मात्र एक बार आहार	<i>Orupoḷutu</i>	One meal	A method of fasting, in which only lunch is taken, thereby skipping breakfast and dinner. The one-meal-a-day dietary regimen
xv)	ஒழுக்கங்கள்	नैतिकता	<i>Ozukkankal</i>	Righteous living	<i>Nithya Ozukkam, Kaala Ozukkam;</i> Good personality traits like silence, sincerity, charity, humanity, humility, honesty, politeness, justice, love and care for others are encouraged
xvi)	கஞ்சி தோடம்	कांजी दोष	<i>Kañci Tōtam</i>	Fault of rice porridge	Overcooked rice with excessive water that cannot be separated, can cause indigestion
xvii)	கண்டஸ்நானம்	कंठ स्नान	<i>Kaṇṭasnānam</i>	Bath up to the neck	Bathing partially up to the neck without -dampening the head.
xviii)	கற்ப சாங்கம்	कर्पांगम	<i>Karpa Cāṅkam</i>	Rejuvenation procedures	Practices involving diets, physical exercises, yogic practices, and mudras, for reinvigorating the body
xix)	கனிகளில் வாழை பிஞ்சு உண்போம்	फलों में कच्चा केला सेवन करेंगे।	<i>Kaṇikaḷil Vāḷai Piñcu Uṅpōm</i>	Consume unripe banana	Among the fruits, it is recommended to consume unripe bananas.
xx)	காந்தல்தோடம்	जले हुए चावल दोष	<i>Kāntaltōtam</i>	Flaw of charred rice	When rice is overcooked without a sufficient amount of water, it turns charred. consumption which can lead to digestive disorders.
xxi)	கார்காலம்	बरसात का मौसम	<i>Kārkālam</i>	Rainy season	One of the six seasons, comprising The Tamil Calendar months - <i>Aavani</i> to <i>Purattasi</i> (Mid-August to Mid-October)

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English Term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xxii)	காலை எழுதல்	भोर में जागना	<i>Kālai Ezutal</i>	Rising at dawn	Early rising is one of the recommended daily routines. It is suggested to wake up between 4 am and 6 am in the morning to achieve a healthy body and clearer mind
xxiii)	குழைந்ததோடம்	अधिक उबला चावल दोष	<i>Kuḷaintatōṭam</i>	Flaw of over-boiled rice	Overcooked rice can reduce the body's digestive fire and cause indigestion.
xxiv)	குளியல்	स्नान	<i>Kuḷiyal</i>	Bath	Cleansing the entire body is one of the daily routines.
xxv)	குறிஞ்சி	कुरिंजी	<i>Kuriñci</i>	Hilly terrain	Mountains and adjoining areas
xxvi)	கூதிர்காலம்	हेमंत ऋतु	<i>Kūtirkālam</i>	Autumn season/late rainy season	One of the six seasons, comprising The Tamil Calendar months – <i>Iyppasi</i> to <i>Karthigai</i> , (Mid-October to Mid-December), the later rainy season.
xxvii)	கொதிதோடம்	कम उबले दोष	<i>Kotitōṭam</i>	Flaw of uncooked rice	This is due to the rice not being cooked properly causing a type of indigestion called <i>Alaca rōkam</i> .
xxviii)	கொழியலரிசி தோடம்	अशुद्ध चावल दोष	<i>Koḷiyalaricitōṭam</i>	Flaw of poorly cleaned rice	Cooking and eating rice that has not been cleaned properly can reduce lifespan
xxix)	கொள்ளை நோய்	महामारी रोग	<i>Koḷlai Nōy</i>	Epidemic disease	A disease that appears suddenly, spreads intensively, making innumerable people to suffer, destroys many villages and then disappears may be termed as epidemic disease for example, Fevers and diseases due to an imbalance of <i>Azhal/Pitham</i> and <i>Iyyam/kapham</i> , eruptive fever, cholera, plague, etc
xxx)	சிறுபொழுது	सिरु पोलुदु (समय खंड)	<i>Cīru Poḷutu</i>	Time segments of the Day	Six equal time segments/divisions ( <i>cīru poḷutu</i> ) of the day (24 hours): a) Dawn ( <i>Vaikarai</i> ) – 02 : 00 h to 06 : 00 h b) Morning ( <i>Kālai</i> ) – 06 : 00 h to 10 : 00 h

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English Term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					c) Noon ( <i>Naṭuppakal</i> ) – 10 : 00-14 : 00 h d) Afternoon ( <i>Eṟpāṭu</i> ) – 14 : 00-18 : 00 h e) Evening ( <i>Mālai</i> ) – 18 : 00 h to 22 : 00 h f) Midnight( <i>Naṭuiravu</i> ) – 22 : 00 h to 02 : 00 h
xxxix)	சீலம்	शील	<i>Cīlam</i>	Good Conduct	It signifies good behaviour, discipline, and well-being.
xxxii)	தட்சிணாயனம்	दक्षिणायन	<i>Taṭciṇāyaṇam</i>	Proximity of sun rays shifts to southern hemisphere	It is the six-month period during which the proximity of sun rays shifts to the southern hemisphere, corresponding to the second half of late summer to the first half of early winter.
xxxiii)	தலைமுழுக்கு/எண்ணெய்க்குளியல்	सिर स्नान/तेल स्नान	<i>Talaimuzukku/ Eṇṇeyk Kuḷiyal</i>	Oil bath	Applying/massaging (medicated) oil over the body from head to toe, followed by a hot water bath
xxxiv)	திணை / ஐந்திணை / ஐவகை நிலம்	तिणई/पाँच तिणई/पाँच प्रकार की भूमि	<i>Tiṇai / Aintiṇai / Aivakai Nilam</i>	Ecological terrain	The five types of ecological zones are hilly terrain and adjoining areas, forest ranges, arable/riverine land, coastal belts and adjoining regions, and arid zones/deserts; According to the Siddha concept, the individual's constitution, diseases, treatment, and prognosis vary with the landscape.
xxxv)	திரிதோட சம்பொருட்கள்	त्रितोड समपदार्थ	<i>Tiritōṭa Camaporuṭkaḷ</i>	Tri-humoral neutralizing spices/substances	The following eight spices cardamom, turmeric, cumin seeds, dry ginger, asafoetida, fenugreek, garlic and pepper are used to maintain the equilibrium of the three humors in the body and correct any imbalance if present. They are part of the regular Indian cuisine.
xxxvi)	தேகசித்தி / காயசித்தி	देह सिद्धि/काय सिद्धि	<i>Tēkacitti / Kāyacitti</i>	The accomplishment of good health	Attainment of absolute health, fitness, and happy body condition, facilitating longevity.



SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English Term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xxxvii)	தொற்று நோய்	संक्रामक रोग	<i>Torru Nōy</i>	Infectious/ contagious diseases	Diseases that are transmitted from one person to another by contacting either directly or indirectly.
xxxviii)	நசியம் முறை	नासी पद्धति	<i>Naciyam Muṛai</i>	Nasal instillation	A process by which the drug is administered through the nostrils.
xxxix)	நாறு கந்தம் புட்பம்	सुगंधित पुष्प	<i>Nāru Kantam Puṭṭam</i>	Flower fragrance	Flower fragrance
xl)	நீர்கருக்குதல் / நீர் சுருக்கல்	जल संक्षेपन	<i>Nīrkarkuttal/ Nīr Curukkal</i>	Boiled water	Reducing the volume of water by boiling.
xli)	நெய்தல்	समुद्र तट प्रदेश	<i>Neytal</i>	Coastal belts	Coastal tracts and adjoining areas; salty terrain.
xlii)	நெய்யுருக்கி	पिघला घी	<i>Neyyurukki</i>	Melted ghee (clarified butter)	Ghee is to be consumed only after melting.
xliii)	நொந்ததோடம்	खराब चावल दोष	<i>Nontatōṭam</i>	Fault of spoilt rice	If cooked rice is left for too long, it becomes watery and spoilt. -consumption of which leads to <i>Ati nittirai</i> (hypersomnia) and <i>Cītāti rōkaṅkaḷ</i> .
xliv)	பகற்புணரோம்	दिन में यौन निषेध	<i>Pakarpuṇarōm</i>	Abstinence of diurnal sexual intercourse	Avoid daytime sexual intercourse.
xlv)	பகற்றுயிலோ ம்	दिन में निद्रा निषेध	<i>Pakarryuilōm</i>	Abstinence of diurnal sleep	Daytime sleep is to be avoided for the prevention of diseases
xlvi)	பசித்துண்ணல்	भूख लागने पर खाना	<i>Pacittuṇṇal</i>	Eat only when hungry	Eat food only after having a good appetite.
xlvii)	பட்டினி / லகு அன்னம் / லங்கணம்	उपवास/लघु आहार/लघनम	<i>Paṭṭini/Laku Anṇam/ Laṅkaṇam</i>	Light food	It means light food ( <i>Laku anṇam</i> ). Fasting is the most common treatment for <i>Cura Nōykaḷ</i> (Fever disease).

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English Term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
xlvi)	பாத்திராபிகாரம்	पात्राभिकारम	<i>Pāttirāpikāram</i>	Preparation of plantain leaf before serving food.	It is recommended as no-foods/Light-foods based on the Siddha humoral pathology.
xlix)	பல் துலக்கல்	दांत मंजन	<i>Pal Tulakkal</i>	Cleaning of teeth	Cleaning of teeth is one of the daily routines. Brushing the teeth using bitter, spicy, and astringent-tasting powders consisting of herbal leaf, stem, or root.
l)	பாகம் தவறுதல்	अन्न पकान में दोष	<i>Pākam Tavaṛutal</i>	Flaws in cooking rice	Properly cooked rice is good for health, but overcooked, uncooked, or rice that is kept for a long time will cause diseases. The flaws in cooking methods are eight in number. <i>Kañci tōtam, Kuḷainta tōtam, Koti tōtam, Kāntal tōtam, Koḷiyalarici tōtam, Acuci tōtam, Aṅṅamularnta tōtam</i> and <i>Nonta tōtam</i>
li)	பாலுண்	दुध सेवन	<i>Pāluṅ</i>	Consumption of milk	Only cow's milk is recommended at night, avoid other heavy-digesting milk varieties.
lii)	பாலை	सूखा प्रदेश	<i>Pālai</i>	Arid tracts	Desert and its adjoining area.
liii)	பிணி அணுகாவிதி	रोग से बचकर रहना	<i>Piṇi Aṅukāviti</i>	Disease prevention regimen	Disease prevention regimen
liv)	பின்பனிக்காலம்	शिशिर	<i>Piṇpaṇik kālam</i>	Late winter season	One of the six seasons, comprising the Tamil calendar months – <i>Maasi</i> to <i>Panguṇi</i> (Mid-February to Mid-April) during which the dew falls during the late night.

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English Term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Iv)	பெரும் பொழுது / பருவ காலம்	ऋतुएँ	<i>Perum Poḷutu / Paruva Kālam</i>	Seasons of the year	There are six seasons in a year: a) <i>Kār kālam</i> – early rainy season b) <i>Kūtir kālam</i> – late rainy season, c) <i>Muṇṇaṇi kālam</i> – early winter season d) <i>Pinṇaṇik kālam</i> – late winter season e) <i>Iḷavēṇṇir kālam</i> – early summer season f) <i>Mutuvēṇṇir kālam</i> – late summer season
Ivi)	பேதி முறை	रेचन प्रक्रिया॥	<i>Pēti Murai</i>	Purgation procedure	One of the lines of treatment used to pacify the deranged <i>Vali/Vatham</i> . Once in four months, it is used as a prophylactic treatment/prophylaxis for general well-being.
Ivii)	மருதம்	मरुदम	<i>Marutam</i>	Arable/riverine lands	Fertile land and adjoining areas, agricultural tracts associated with fertile riverbeds
Iviii)	மலசலம் கழித்தல்	मलमूत्रादि निकास	<i>Malacalam Kaḻittal</i>	Excretion of stools and urine	Excretion of stools and urine is one of the daily regimens.
Ilix)	மனையடி நூல் / சிற்பநூல் / மனையடிசாஸ் திரம்	वास्तु ग्रंथ/शिल्प कला ग्रंथ/ वास्तु शास्त्र	<i>Maṇaiyaṭi Nūl / Cīrpanūl / Maṇaiyaṭi cāstiram</i>	Treatise on architecture	Manai means house; Traditional Knowledge that analyses the impact of different methods of land selection, design, layout, and construction of buildings on the prospect of healthy living. The ancient science of architecture
Ilix)	முதனாள் சமைத்த கறி	पूर्व दिन पका हुआ खाना	<i>Mutaṇāḷ Camaitta Kaṛi</i>	Previous day's meal/stale food	Food cooked the day before.
Ilix)	முதுவேனிற் காலம்	मुदु वेनिर कालम (ज्येष्ठ और आषाढ)	<i>Mutuvēṇṇir Kālam</i>	Late summer season	One of the six seasons, comprising the Tamil Calendar months - <i>Aani</i> to <i>Aadi</i> (Mid-June to Mid-August), being the later part of summer.
Ilix)	முல்லை	मुल्लई	<i>Mullai</i>	Forest ranges	Forests and adjoining areas, sylvan tract

SI No.	Siddha Term	Hindi Translation	English Transliteration	English Term	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
lxiii)	முன்பனிகாலம்	मुन पनि कालम मार्ग शीर्ष और पूस	<i>Munpaṇi kālam</i>	Early winter season	One of the six seasons, comprising The Tamil Calendar months – <i>Margazhi</i> and <i>Thai</i> (Mid December to Mid-February) during which the dew falls during the early night.
lxiv)	முத்த தயிர்	मूत तायिर्	<i>Mūtta Tayir</i>	Well-set curd	A well-formed sour curd
lxv)	மூலஞ்சேர்கறி	मूलञ्जेर करि	<i>Mūlañ cērkarī</i>	Food predisposing to anorectal diseases	Diet leading to anorectal diseases
lxvi)	மூன்றுபொழுது உண்ணோம்	तीन बार नहीं खाएँगे	<i>Mūṇru poḷutu Uṇṇōm</i>	Abstain three meals a day	Abstain from eating three meals a day.
lxvii)	மெய்சுத்தி/ தேகசுத்தி	शरीर शुद्धि/तन शुद्धि	<i>Meycutti/ Tēka Cutti</i>	Detoxification of body	Detoxification and cleansing of the body.
lxviii)	மையிடுதல்	काजल लगाना	<i>Maiyiṭutal</i>	Application of collyrium	A method of applying medicine to the eye, such as an eye ointment
lxix)	மோர் பெருக்கி	छाछ को अधिक करके	<i>Mōr Perukki</i>	Diluted buttermilk	Diluted buttermilk
lxx)	வமனம் முறை	वमनम पद्धति	<i>Vamaṇam Muṛai</i>	Emesis procedure	The process of inducing vomiting as a prophylactic treatment for pacifying deranged <i>Azhal/Pitham</i> . Generally advised once in six months for general well-being.
lxxi)	விசர்க்க காலம்	विसर्ग कालम	<i>Vicarkka Kālam</i>	Southern solstice	Is that part of the year when there is the descent of sun that is, the Southward movement. Extends between Tamil Calendar months ( <i>Aavani</i> to <i>Thai</i> ) from mid-August to mid-February, this is the season of enhanced strength in human beings.

## ANNEX A

### (Foreword)

#### COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Siddha Sectional Committee, AYD 05

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Representative(s)</i>
National Institute of Siddha, Chennai	PROF DR R. MEENAKUMARI ( <b>Chairperson</b> )
Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai	DR SHYAMALA RAJKUMAR DR K. SAMRAJ ( <i>Alternate I</i> ) DR V. AARTHI ( <i>Alternate II</i> )
Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation, New Delhi	SHRI SUSHANT SHARMA DR RACHNA PALIWAL ( <i>Alternate</i> )
CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CSIR-CIMAP), Lucknow	DR KARUNA SHANKER DR DEBABRATA CHANDA ( <i>Alternate I</i> ) DR KAPIL DEV ( <i>Alternate II</i> )
CSIR-Traditional Knowledge Digital Library Unit (CSIR-TKDL), New Delhi	DR VIJAYALAKSHMI ASTHANA
Department of Pharmacy, Siddha Central Research Institute (CCRS-SCRI), Chennai	DR MS SHREE DEVI DR S. VINAYAK ( <i>Alternate</i> )
Drug Testing Laboratory for Testing of A&S, (CCRAS – CSMCARI), Chennai	DR R. ILAVARASAN DR S. CHITRA ( <i>Alternate I</i> ) MS MONIKA. N ( <i>Alternate II</i> )
Government Siddha Medical College, Chennai	DR D. SASIKUMAR DR K. NALINA SARASWATHI ( <i>Alternate</i> )
Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai	DR T. KOMALAVALLI ALIAS MEHALA DR A. BALAMURUGAN ( <i>Alternate I</i> ) DR S. SIVANANDAN ( <i>Alternate II</i> )
Kokila Siddha Hospital and Research Centre, Madurai	DR J. JEYAVENKATESH DR P. PAVITHRA ( <i>Alternate</i> )
National Commission for Indian System of Medicine, New Delhi	DR M. V. MAHADEVAN DR N. J. MUTHUKUMAR ( <i>Alternate I</i> ) DR V. JASMINE RANJANA ( <i>Alternate II</i> )
National Institute of Siddha, Chennai	DR S. SUDHA REVATHY DR V. SUBA ( <i>Alternate I</i> ) DR B. ANBARASAN ( <i>Alternate II</i> )
National Medicinal Plants Board, New Delhi	DR R. MURUGESWARAN
Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy, (PCIM&H), Ghaziabad	DR V. VIJAYAKUMAR DR NIKHIL M. JIRANKALGIKAR ( <i>Alternate</i> )
State Drug Licensing Authority (Indian Medicine), Chennai	DR Y. R. MANEKSHAH DR G. SUBASH CHANDRAN ( <i>Alternate</i> )
Tamil Nadu Ayurveda, Siddha Unani Manufacturers Association (TASUDMA), Chennai	DR L. SIVAKUMAR DR S. ILANGO ( <i>Alternate I</i> ) DR J. DINESH KUMAR ( <i>Alternate II</i> )
Tamil Nadu Medicinal Plant Farms and Herbal Medicine Corporation Limited (TAMPCOL), Chennai	DR A. JAHEER HUSSAIN

**IS 19047 (Part 1) : 2024**

The Indian Medical Practitioners' Co-operative Pharmacy & Stores (IMPCOPS), Chennai	DR R. KANNAN DR K. KADER MOHIDEEN ( <i>Alternate I</i> ) DR S. SUDARSHAN ( <i>Alternate II</i> )
The Tamil Nadu Dr MGR Medical University, Chennai	DR N. KABILAN DR E. M. MANIKGANTAN ( <i>Alternate</i> )
BIS Directorate General	SHRIMATI RACHNA SEHGAL, SCIENTIST 'G' AND HEAD (AYUSH) [REPRESENTING DIRECTOR GENERAL ( <i>Ex-officio</i> )]

*Member Secretary*  
DR KIRUTHIGA G.  
SCIENTIST 'B'/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
(AYUSH), BIS

Panel for Siddha Terminology, AYD 05/Panel 03

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Representative(s)</i>
Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai	DR K. SAMRAJ ( <b><i>Convener</i></b> )
Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai	DR R. MEENA
Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai	DR S. RAJALAKSHMI



## IS 19047 (Part 1) : 2024

### Bureau of Indian Standards

BIS is a statutory institution established under the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016* to promote harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods and attending to connected matters in the country.

### Copyright

BIS has the copyright of all its publications. No part of these publications may be reproduced in any form without the prior permission in writing of BIS. This does not preclude the free use, in the course of implementing the standard, of necessary details, such as symbols and sizes, type or grade designations. Enquiries relating to copyright be addressed to the Head (Publication & Sales), BIS.

### Review of Indian Standards

Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the website-[www.bis.gov.in](http://www.bis.gov.in) or [www.standardsbis.in](http://www.standardsbis.in).

This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc No.: AYD 05 (23534).

### Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

### BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

#### Headquarters:

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002

Telephones: 2323 0131, 2323 3375, 2323 9402

Website: [www.bis.gov.in](http://www.bis.gov.in)

#### Regional Offices:

Central : 601/A, Konnectus Tower -1, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor,  
DMRC Building, Bhavbhuti Marg, New  
Delhi 110002

Telephones

{ 2323 7617

Eastern : 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Plot No 7/7 & 7/8, CP Block, Sector V,  
Salt Lake, Kolkata, West Bengal 700091

{ 2367 0012  
2320 9474

Northern : Plot No. 4-A, Sector 27-B, Madhya Marg,  
Chandigarh 160019

{ 265 9930

Southern : C.I.T. Campus, IV Cross Road, Taramani, Chennai 600113

{ 2254 1442  
2254 1216

Western : 5<sup>th</sup> Floor/MTNL CETTM, Technology Street, Hiranandani Gardens, Powai  
Mumbai 400076

{ 25700030  
25702715

**Branches :** AHMEDABAD, BENGALURU, BHOPAL, BHUBANESHWAR, CHANDIGARH, CHENNAI, COIMBATORE, DEHRADUN, DELHI, FARIDABAD, GHAZIABAD, GUWAHATI, HARYANA (CHANDIGARH), HUBLI, HYDERABAD, JAIPUR, JAMMU, JAMSHEDPUR, KOCHI, KOLKATA, LUCKNOW, MADURAI, MUMBAI, NAGPUR, NOIDA, PARWANOO, PATNA, PUNE, RAIPUR, RAJKOT, SURAT, VIJAYAWADA.