

most important measure for improving ease of doing business in the country. This is reflected in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business 2020 Report which improves India's ranking by 14 positions from 77 in 2018 to 63 in 2019. Make-in-India programme is a major initiative towards increasing the indigenous capacity of the country to produce world class goods and services. Continuous liberalization has resulted in record and unprecedented inflows of foreign direct investment into the country. All along Government has kept inflation low, fiscal spending disciplined and current account deficit manageable to ensure macroeconomic stability so necessary to sustaining a healthy investment climate in the country. More recently government has cut corporate tax rate from 30 per cent to 22 per cent to boost investment activity in the country. In particular, the corporate tax rate has been cut to 15 per cent for new domestic manufacturing companies which is amongst the lowest in the world. This complements a cut in the repo rate by 135 basis points during 2019 by the Reserve Bank of India and mandating of banks to link their lending rates with external benchmarks for reducing the cost of capital for investors.

#### **Action plan on preserving and promoting Ayurveda**

†\*27. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurvedic educational institutes/ Ayurvedic hospitals functioning in the country at present and their locations;

(b) whether Government has formulated any action plan to preserve the ancient medical system of Ayurveda and to promote the research and development in this system, if so, the salient features of this action plan; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any action plan to increase the production of herbs used in this system, if so, the features thereof and if not, whether Government is proposing for any such action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of Ayurvedic educational institutes/Ayurvedic hospitals State/UT-wise functioning in the country furnished in Statement-I (*See below*).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The following efforts are being done by Ministry of AYUSH to preserve the ancient medical system of Ayurveda and to promote the research and development in this system:-

- Ministry of AYUSH Signed MoU with Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the promotion and development of Ayurveda Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) enterprises. Both the Ministries will organize 50 Entrepreneurship Development Programs (EDPs). First Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP) was organized at Karnal, Haryana on 29.08.2019.
- Ministry of AYUSH signed MoUs with Ministry of Railways for the establishment of AYUSH wings at 05 Railway Zonal Hospitals. AYUSH OPDs have started to function in these Zonal Hospitals. Ministry of Railway has also created 25 posts of AYUSH Medical Officers.
- Ministry of AYUSH also signed MoUs with Ministry of Defence for the establishment of Ayurveda units under the health establishments of Ministry of Defence/Directorate General of Armed Forces Medical Services (DGAFMS). Under the MoU, Ayurveda Units will be established at Palliative Care Centre, Base Hospital Delhi Cantt., Army Research and Referral Hospital, Delhi Cantt., Air Force Hospital, Hindon, Ghaziabad and Five identified Ex- Service men Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) Polyclinics in Delhi -NCR. Ayurveda Units at Base Hospital Delhi Cantt. and ECHS Polyclinic, Lodhi Road, New Delhi have started to function.
- Ministry of AYUSH started celebrating 'Ayurveda Day' every year with different theme on the day of Dhanvantari Jayanti (Dhanteras) for promotion, propagation and popularization of Ayurveda since year 2016.
- Establishment of All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA) as an apex institute which is dedicated exclusively for research in the field of Ayurveda.
- With an aim to bring synergy between Traditional Wisdom of Ayurveda and Modern diagnostic tools and technology, a full-fledged Pathology, Biochemistry and Microbiology units, equipped with all modern diagnostic tools are available at AIIA.
- Drug development, Standardization, Quality control, Safety evaluation and

Scientific validation of Ayurvedic medicines are the areas being addressed by AIIA.

- Lifestyle disorders, chronic debilitating diseases, Disorders of Nervous System, Degenerative diseases are the thrust areas for clinical research.
- AIIA has signed MoUs with different national and international organizations to strengthen Ayurveda researches and generate evidences further to globalize the science. In this direction, Integrative AYUSH Clinics, Integrative Oncology are established that are serving the needy.

•The (CCRAS), an Autonomous body under Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India is an apex body in India for undertaking, coordinating, formulating, developing and promoting research on scientific lines in Ayurvedic Sciences. The Council has been executing its research programmes with a network of 30 peripheral Institutes/centres/units with the headquarters office responsible for control, monitoring and supervision. These research activities are done as per Research Policy available at the link [http://www.ccras.nic.in/sites/default/files/CCRAS%20Research%20Policy\\_2018.pdf](http://www.ccras.nic.in/sites/default/files/CCRAS%20Research%20Policy_2018.pdf).

With the mandate of revival and retrieval of texts from Ancient manuscripts and rare books and search and collection of information, descriptive notes, editing and publication of rare medical manuscripts/books on AYUSH, the National Institute of Indian Medical Heritage, an institute of CCRAS is working in the field of preservation of Ayurveda with two objectives: (i) Promotion of knowledge of history of medicine amongst medical students, teachers, interested public; (ii) Promotion of Research into the History of medicine in India during the Ancient, Medieval and Modern period and elucidation of the inter-relations between the Evolution of Medicine, in India and in other centers of civilization in ancient and medieval times.

- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is actively involved in research on population and distribution of medicinal plants, their extraction patterns, indigenous uses, mapping captive cultivation, generation of their spectral signatures, scientific validation of the biological activities of the extracts of medicinal plants reported in the Ayurveda and their value chain management. CSIR is also involved in the development of the database on medicinal plants of the Indian Himalayan region for National Medicinal

Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH, New Delhi in a network mode. This database contains information on about 1582 plant species of therapeutic value, including Ayurveda, dwelling in Indian Himalayas. Further, to promote ancient medicinal system, 13 medical plants were targeted for development of technology packages for the production of good manufacturing practices (GMP) grade medicinal plant extracts under ongoing CSIR-Phytopharmaceutical Mission Project.

- CSIR-Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) has been set up in collaboration with the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) to prevent misappropriation of and, to protect Indian traditional knowledge. TKDL contains Indian traditional medicine knowledge available in public domain from classical/traditional books related to Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha in a digitized format and is available in five international languages (English, French, German, Spanish and Japanese). So far about 3.6 lakh formulations have been transcribed in TKDL database. Access to the TKDL database is currently provided to 13 Patent Offices worldwide through non-disclosure Access Agreements.
- CSIR is also engaged in *ex-situ* conservation of medicinal plants through setting up of herbal gardens at various places. A germplasm centre has also been established at the Centre of High Altitude Biology located in District Lahaul and Spiti which dwells to maintain germplasm of *Trillium govanianum*, *Aconitum heterophyllum*, *Picrorhiza kurrooa*, *Fritillaria roylei*, *Dactylorhiza hatagirea*, *Saussurea costus*, *Inula racemosa*, and *Hippophae* species.

(c) To increase the production of herbs/medicinal plants used in Ayurvedic medicines, the Ministry of AYUSH is implementing Medicinal Plants Component under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) since 2015-16. The Medicinal Plant Component of NAM scheme aims at supporting large scale cultivation of herbs/medicinal plants on farmer's land with backward linkage through establishing nurseries and forward linkage through post-harvest management facilities like Drying Yard, Storage Godowns, Processing Units etc. throughout the country. As per the operational NAM scheme guidelines the cultivation of herbs/medicinal plants is supported by providing subsidy @ 30%, 50% and 70% of cost of cultivation. Under NAM scheme presently 140 species of medicinal plants are prioritized for cultivation throughout the country and the assistance in this regard is provided to different states as per the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) approved for concerned State.

The CCRAS has initiated a Project for increasing the production of raw material entitled development of Micro Forest of Medicinal Plants- AUSHADH ARANAYAM in its 4 institutes. Details thereof is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) under its Phytopharmaceutical Mission project aims at bringing around 30 medicinal herbs in an area of about 400 ha under captive cultivation of selected Himalayan medicinal plants (such as *Saussurea lappa*, *Inula racemosa*) in a coordinated manner to meet the industrial demand for high quality raw botanical drug. Efforts are also going for revival of more than 25 rare, endangered and threatened (RET) medicinal herb like *Picrorhiza kurroa*, *Podophyllum hexandrum*, *Trillium govanianum* and *Fritillaria roylei*.

***Statement-I***

*Number of Ayurvedic educational institutes/Ayurvedic hospitals functioning in the country*

(A) State-wise number of Ayurveda hospitals as on 1-4-2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Ayurveda hospitals
<b>A. States/Union Territories</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	11
6.	Delhi	2
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	42
9.	Haryana	4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	33
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Ayurveda hospitals
12.	Jharkhand	1
13.	Karnataka	170
14.	Kerala	126
15.	Madhya Pradesh	40
16.	Maharashtra	70
17.	Manipur	2
18.	Meghalaya	3
19.	Mizoram	1
20.	Nagaland	1
21.	Odisha	8
22.	Punjab	5
23.	Rajasthan	117
24.	Sikkim	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	2
26.	Tripura	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2104
28.	Uttarakhand	402
29.	West Bengal	6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1
31.	Chandigarh	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	0
36.	Telangana	9
TOTAL (A)		3186
(B) CGHS and Central Government Organizations		19
TOTAL (A+B)		3205

Source: AYUSH in India 2018.

(B) State-wise Number of Under Graduate Ayurveda Colleges/Institutes in India as on 1.4.2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Ayurveda colleges
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	8
4.	Chhattisgarh	6
5.	Delhi	2
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	29
8.	Haryana	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
11.	Jharkhand	1
12.	Karnataka	72
13.	Kerala	18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24
15.	Maharashtra	75
16.	Meghalaya	1
17.	Odisha	6
18.	Punjab	17
19.	Rajasthan	12
20.	Tamil Nadu	6
21.	Telangana	5

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Ayurveda colleges
22.	Uttar Pradesh	69
23.	Uttarakhand	16
24.	West Bengal	3
25.	Chandigarh	1
26.	Puducherry	1
ALL INDIA		393

Source: AYUSH in India 2018

Note:- It also include Ayurveda PG colleges.

(C) State-wise Number of Post Graduate Ayurveda Colleges/Institutes in India as on 1.4.2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Ayurveda colleges
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Chhattisgarh	1
5.	Delhi	2
6.	Gujarat	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
9.	Jharkhand	1
10.	Karnataka	35
11.	Kerala	11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7



Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Ayurveda colleges
13.	Maharashtra	41
14.	Odisha	2
15.	Punjab	3
16.	Rajasthan	4
17.	Tamil Nadu	1
18.	Telegana	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	10
20.	Uttarakhand	5
ALL INDIA		137

Source: AYUSH in India 2018.

(D) State-wise Distribution of Exclusive Ayurveda Post Graduate Medical Colleges as on 1.4.2018.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Ayurveda colleges
1	Delhi	1
2	Gujarat	1
3	West Bengal	1
ALL INDIA		3

Source: AYUSH in India 2018.

**(E) Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences**

*List of Institutes/Centers comes under CCRAS -*

Sl. No.	State	Name of Institute/Centers/Unit	OPD/IPD centres
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	(1) Regional Research Center of Ayurveda, Port Blair	OPD
2.	Andhra Pradesh	(2) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin disorders, Vijayavada	OPD & IPD
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	(3) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Itanagar	OPD
4.	Assam	(4) Research Ayurveda Regional Institute for Castro-Intestinal Disorders, Guwahati	OPD & IPD
5.	Bihar	(5) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Infectious Diseases, Patna	OPD
6.	Delhi	(6) Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi	OPD & IPD
7.	Gujarat	(7) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin Disorders, Ahmedabad	OPDV
8.	Himachal Pradesh	(8) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Nutritional Disorders, Mandi	OPD
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	(9) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Urinary Disorders, Jammu	OPD & IPD
10.	Karnataka	(10) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Metabolic Disorders, Bangalore	OPD
11.	Kerala	(11) Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Neuromuscular & Musculoskeletal Disorders, Cheruthuruthy	

*Written Answers to*

*[19 November, 2019]*

*Starred Questions*

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1	2	3	4
		(12) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Life style related Disorders, Trivandrum	OPD & IPD
12.	Madhya Pradesh	(13) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Drug Development, Gwalior	OPD & IPD
13.	Maharashtra	(14) Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cancer, Mumbai	OPD & IPD
		(15) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Mother and Child Health, Nagpur	OPD & IPD
14.	Nagaland	(16) Regional Ayurveda Research Centre, Dimapur	OPD
15.	Odisha	(17) Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Hepatobiliary Disorders, Bhubaneswar	OPD & IPD
16.	Punjab	(18) Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Respiratory Disorders, Patiala	OPD
17.	Rajasthan	(19) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Endocrine Disorders, Jaipur	OPD & IPD
18.	Sikkim	(20) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Gangtok	OPD
19.	Tamil Nadu	(21) Dr. Achanta Lakshmipati Research Centre for Ayurveda, Chennai	OPD
20.	Tripura	(22) Regional Ayurveda Research Centre, Agartala	OPD
21.	Uttar Pradesh	(23) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Eye Diseases, Lucknow	OPD
22.	Uttarakhand	(24) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Ranikhet	OPD
23.	West Bengal	(25) Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Drug Development, Kolkata	OPD & IPD

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

**Statement-II***Details of Aushadh Arany - Bijaropanam*

- On the occasion of 3rd Ayurveda Day 2018, launched the project entitled "AUSHADH ARANAYAM" by Honorable MoS (IC) AYUSH as Intra-mural research (IMR) project as "Development of Micro Forest of Medicinal Plants by using Miyawaki Method of Plantation"
- Initiated at different in-house gardens of CCRAS viz. RAIFR, Pune; RARI, Jhansi; RARI, Ranikhet; and RARIMD, Bengaluru.

**Primary objectives;**

- To conduct experimental trials to create micro forest of medicinal plants by using *Miyawaki* method.
- To develop forest of medicinal plants under controlled condition without Miyawaki method for comparison.
- Study of growth pattern of medicinal plant species grown under experimental trial and controlled condition as per standard protocol.
- Comparative Analysis of growth pattern with control group.
- Live photographs of medicinal plant species at different stages of growth.
- To develop standard agro technique protocol using Miyawaki method for different medicinal plants forest.

**Secondary objectives:**

- To conserve ecological status of medicinal plants of respective phyto-geographical region.
- To study the feasibility of Miyawaki method for medicinal plants.
- To maintain biodiversity of the selected region.
- To restore the land of Institute garden.

**Loans to meet financial requirements of farmers**

\*28. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers who have been provided loans by the banks for various agricultural implements including tractors during the last three years, the details thereof, State-wise; and