

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI,  
SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH)**

**RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 71  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 8<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2022**

**SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS AND THE  
AYURVEDIC DRAVYAS**

**71 SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI:**

Will the Minister of Ayush be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan for scientific study of Ayurvedic dravyas described in 57 authoritative texts and analyse 600 Indian medicinal plants to establish their efficacy in medical treatment backed up by clinical trials for domestic and global acceptance for no side effects; and
- (b) if not, the reasons thereof despite the fact that some of the therapies prescribed in the authoritative texts as per scientific studies have proved quite effective like Arjuna bark powder and Arogyavardhini for lowering of bad cholesterol and Chyavanprasha in cough and cold, etc.?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI,  
SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH)**

**(SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL)**

(a) & (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 71\* FOR 08<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2022**

(a) & (b) The Ministry of Ayush has established Central Council of Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), as autonomous organization. It is an apex body in India for undertaking, coordinating, formulating, developing and promoting research on scientific lines in Ayurvedic sciences. The activities are carried out through its 30 Institutes/Centres/Units located all over India and also through collaborative studies with various Universities, Hospitals and Institutes.

The Council undertakes its research activities in the areas of Clinical Research; Medicinal Plant Research (Medico-ethno botanical Survey, Pharmacognosy & Cultivation); Drug Standardization & Quality Control; Pharmacological Research and Literary & Fundamental Research. The Council is also conducting Research Oriented Public Health Care Programmes (Outreach Activities) which comprise of Tribal Health Care Research Programme, Ayurvedic Mobile Health Care Research Programme under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP), and Ayurvedic Health Centres under North East Plan. Besides this, Health care services through Out-Patient Department (OPD), In-Patient Departments (IPDs) and Special clinics for Geriatric Health care are also being provided.

The studies are carried out based on Good Clinical Practices Guidelines for ASU drugs (GCP-ASU), and Ethical guidelines for Bio-Medical Research.

The CCRAS is maintaining a website entitled AYUSH Research Portal in which all published research information related to all AYUSH systems are uploaded systematically for wider utility and visibility of research.

The glimpses related to scientific study of Medicinal plants in different research areas are as under:

- i. 154 Classical Ayurveda medicines on 37 disease conditions have been validated under Clinical research including Arogyavardhini vati and Chayavnaprasha.
- ii. 27 Classical Ayurveda medicines in 12 disease conditions are under various phase of Clinical research.
- iii. Pharmacognostical studies on 312 medicinal plant species have been completed including Arjuna.
- iv. To ensure quality of Ayurvedic drugs, 431 pharmacopoeial standard of Ayurvedic formulations have been developed and phytochemical investigations of 220 medicinal plants used in Ayurveda have been done.
- v. 175 Ayurvedic drugs including medicinal plants have been screened for biological activities. Safety toxicity study for 69 Ayurvedic drugs including medicinal plants have been done under Pharmacological research.

Ministry of Ayush has also signed an MoU with Central Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) on 22.04.2019 for promoting high quality research and development work, which includes but not limited to fundamental research in the domain; AYUSH specific diagnostic tools; linking microbiome, gene expression and prakriti; multi-ingredient herbal formulations, including their standardization; exploring modern scientific methods for integration with traditional Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM); linking disease signatures, etc.

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