

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AYUSH**

**RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION No. 102
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28.07.2026**

Promotion of Ayush in Eastern India

102 Shri Debashish Samantaray:

Will the Minister of *Ayush* be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to strengthen Ayush infrastructure in Eastern India, particularly Odisha;
- (b) the number of Ayush hospitals and wellness centres established during the last three years;
- (c) the assistance provided for promoting medicinal plant cultivation; and
- (d) the future roadmap for integrating Ayush with public healthcare?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (IC) OF THE MINISTRY OF AYUSH
(SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV)**

- (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

The Statement referred in reply to Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 102 for 28.07.2026

(a) & (b) Public Health being a State subject, strengthening of Ayush infrastructure in Eastern India including Odisha comes under the purview of respective State Governments. However, Ministry of Ayush is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Ayush Mission (NAM) through State/UT Governments and having the provision of financial assistance for strengthening of Ayush infrastructure. States/UTs including Odisha may avail financial assistance by submitting suitable proposals through State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) as per the provision of NAM guidelines. The mission inter-alia makes provision for following activities for strengthening of Ayush infrastructure:

- (i) Operationalization of Ayushman Arogya Mandir (Ayush) by upgrading existing Ayush Dispensaries and Sub Health centers
- (ii) Co-location of Ayush facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs)
- (iii) Upgradation of existing standalone Government Ayush Hospitals
- (iv) Upgradation of existing Government/Panchayat/Government aided Ayush Dispensaries/Construction of building for existing Ayush Dispensary (Rented/ dilapidated accommodation)/Construction of building to establish new Ayush Dispensary in the area where there are no Ayush facilities available
- (v) Setting up of 50/30/10 bedded integrated Ayush Hospitals
- (vi) Establishment of new Ayush colleges in the States where availability of Ayush teaching institutions is inadequate in Government Sector
- (vii) Infrastructural development of Ayush Under-Graduate Institutions and Ayush Post-Graduate Institutions/ add on PG/ Pharmacy /Para-Medical Courses.

Under NAM, as per the proposals received from State/UT Governments, establishment of 90 integrated Ayush hospitals and operationalization of 12500 Ayush health and wellness centres now renamed as Ayushman Arogya Mandir (Ayush) have been approved during the last three years. The detailed status of integrated Ayush hospitals and Ayushman Arogya Mandir (Ayush) is furnished at **Annexure-I.**

(c) National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of Ayush, is implementing the Central Sector Scheme (CSS) on “Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants” throughout the country to promote cultivation of medicinal plants through project-based support.

An amount of Rs. 1,186.91 lakh has been approved and out of which Rs. 948.54 lakh has been released during the financial years 2021-22 to 2025-26 for 152 projects for organizing training programmes, seminars and workshops for promotion of medicinal plant cultivation across the country.

(d) Government of India has adopted a strategy of Co-location of Ayush facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs), thus enabling the choice to the patients for different systems of medicines under a single window. The engagement of Ayush doctors/ paramedics and their training is being supported by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare under National Health Mission (NHM), while the support for Ayush

infrastructure, equipment/ furniture and medicines is being provided by the Ministry of Ayush under NAM, as shared responsibilities. 6302 PHCs, 3191 CHCs and 475 DHs have been co-located across the country as per the NHM- MIS database dated 31.12.2025.

Further, Ministry of Ayush has adopted a multi-pronged approach to promote evidence-based integration of Ayush systems with mainstream healthcare through institutional mechanisms, standardization of clinical practices, capacity building, research collaborations and public health initiatives. The Ayush Vertical has been established under the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) as the institutional mechanism for planning, monitoring and facilitating integration of Ayush into public healthcare. The following activities under taken:

- Integrated Ayush Departments and extended Ayush OPDs have been established at Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital.
- Evidence-informed STGs for six common musculoskeletal disorders (2024) and five common metabolic disorders (2025) have been developed, and National Master Trainer programmes have been conducted, followed by cascading training across States and Union Territories. STGs for five common dermatological disorders are presently under submission for final approval from the competent authority.
- Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for Ayushman Arogya Mandirs and Ayush Hospitals have been developed to standardize infrastructure, human resources and service delivery adoption within the public healthcare system.
- The Operational Guidelines for establishment of Tobacco Cessation Centres in Ayush Colleges have been developed under the National Tobacco Control Programme, and over 450 Ayush colleges have established Tobacco Cessation Centres.
- Ayush Public Health Advisories on Heat Wave and Mpox (Monkeypox), have been published in coordination with the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC).

Furthermore, details of the initiatives taken by the Research Councils and National Institutes under the Ministry of Ayush for the integration of Ayush with the contemporary medical system are given in the **Annexure-II**.

(i) The number of Integrated Ayush Hospital approved during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	Location (District)	No. of Beds
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Yingkiong (Upper Siang)	10
		Seppa (East Kameng)	10
		Ziro (Lower Subansiri)	10
2	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	10
3	Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Silvassa	50
4	Gujarat	Atkot	30
5	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala (Kangra)	50
6	Jammu & Kashmir	Gadigarh	10
		Bandi Payeen	10
7	Kerala	Wayanad	30
		Idukki	30
		Aranmula, Ranni, Pathanamthitta	30
		Varkala	50
		Kappukadu, Thiruvananthapuram	50
8	Maharashtra	Dharashiv, (Osmanabad)	50
		Jalgaon	30
		Jalna	50
		Thane	50
		Nagpur	50
		Gondia	50
		Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	50
		Buldhana	50
		Gadchiroli	30
		Wardha	30
9	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	30
		Sujalpur	50
		Sheopur	50
		Ujjain	50
		Khajuraho (Chhatarpur)	50
		Orchha (Niwari)	10
		Chanderi (Ashok Nagar)	10
		Datia	10
10	Meghalaya	Mookyndur Jowai, (West Jaintia Hills District)	30
		Ampati, (South West Garo Hills District)	10
11	Nagaland	Kiphire	30
		Tizit	30
		Akuhaito, Zunheboto	30

12	Puducherry	Karaikal	30
13	Rajasthan	Dudu jaipur	30
		bundi	30
		Sawaimadhopur	50
		Bharatpur	50
		Kithana	30
		Bhilwara (Asind)	10
		Bhilwara (Bijoliya)	10
		Karauli (Mandrayal)	10
		Alwar (Behror)	10
		Alwar (Neemrana)	10
		Jodhpur (Shekhala)	10
		Dausa (Nangal Raja Watan)	10
		Jaipur – A (Paota)	10
		Sikar (Dhod)	10
		Sikar (Shreemadhopur)	10
		Barmer (Gida)	10
		Jalore (Bagoda)	10
		Baran (Kishanganj)	10
		Jhalawar (Bakani)	10
		Kota (Sultanpur)	10
		Pali (Rohat)	10
		Ajmer (Masuda)	10
		Ajmer (Pisangan)	10
		Dhoulpur (Saipau)	10
		Bharatpur (Sewer)	10
		Nagaur (Kheenvsar)	10
		Sri Ganganagar (Rai Singh Nagar)	10
		Dungarpur (Dovda)	10
		Pratapgarh (Arnod)	10
		Ajmer (Sarwar)	10
		Alwar (Ramgarh)	10
		Barmer (Kalyanpur)	10
		Barmer (Barmer Rural)	10
		Barmer (Panyla Kalan)	10
		Bhilwara (Kareda)	10
		Dungarpur (Galiyakot)	10
		Jhunjhunu (Alsisar)	10
		Jhunjhunu (Buhana)	10
		Jodhpur (Peepad Sahar)	10
		Jodhpur (Chamu)	10
		Karauli (Masalpur)	10
		Sikar (Ajitgarh)	10
		Tonk (Piplu)	10

		Udaipur (Jaisamand)	10
14	Sikkim	Gangtok	30
15	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	50
		AAGHIM Campus, Chennai	50
		Kottar, Nagercoil	30
16	Telangana	Siddipet	50
		Vikarabad	50
		Jayashankar, Bhupalpally	50
		Karimnagar	50

(ii) The number of Ayushman Arogya Mandir (Ayush) approved during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Approved AAM (Ayush)	Functional AAM (Ayush)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	6	6
2	Andhra Pradesh	126	126
3	Arunachal Pradesh	89	89
4	Assam	500	500
5	Bihar	294	294
6	Chandigarh	12	12
7	Chhattisgarh	400	400
8	Delhi	0	0
9	Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu	1	1
10	Goa	100	100
11	Gujarat	365	365
12	Haryana	538	538
13	Himachal Pradesh	761	761
14	Jammu & Kashmir	523	523
15	Jharkhand	745	745
16	Karnataka	376	376
17	Kerala	700	700
18	Ladakh	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	7	7
20	Madhya Pradesh	800	800
21	Maharashtra	390	390
22	Manipur	15	15
23	Meghalaya	24	24
24	Mizoram	41	41
25	Nagaland	49	49
26	Odisha	422	422
27	Puducherry	4	4
28	Punjab	158	158
29	Rajasthan	2019	2019
30	Sikkim	18	18
31	Tamil Nadu	650	650
32	Telangana	421	421
33	Tripura	72	72
34	Uttar Pradesh	1034	1034
35	Uttarakhand	300	300
36	West Bengal	540	540
TOTAL		12500	12500

Details of the initiatives taken by the Research Councils and National Institutes under the Ministry of Ayush for the integration of Ayush with the contemporary medical system

Sl. No.	Research councils / National Institutes	Details of initiatives Institute
1.	Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS)	CCRAS has undertaken research studies such as Operational study to explore the feasibility of integrating Ayurveda with modern system of medicine in a tertiary care hospital (Safdarjung Hospital New Delhi) for the management of Osteoarthritis (Knee), Feasibility of introducing the Indian System of Medicine (Ayurveda) in the National Reproductive and Child Health services at the Primary Health Care (PHC) level in Himachal Pradesh and Integration of Ayush systems in the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) and Feasibility of introducing Ayurveda Intervention in Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) in PHCs of the Selected district (Gadchiroli) of Maharashtra (Effectiveness of Ayurvedic intervention for Ante-Natal care (Garbhini Paricharya) at Primary Health Care level A Multi Centre Operational Study). Further, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and CCRAS has taken and initiative to set up Ayush-ICMR Advanced Centre for Integrative Health Research (AI-ACIHR), at AIIMS to conduct research on identified areas focusing on integrative healthcare under Extra Mural research Scheme of ICMR.
2.	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM)	CCRUM has established four re-location centers at Dr. RML Hospital, Dr. DDU Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi and J.J. Hospital at Mumbai. Collaborative projects with modern academic/ research Institutions have also been under taken by the Council to integrate and promote Unani Medicine.
3.	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH)	CCRH is working towards integration of Homoeopathy with mainstream healthcare by undertaking research in collaboration and cooperation in the field of integrative medicine. The Council has co-location of homoeopathy treatment centre in allopathic hospital for providing treatment on various clinical conditions at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital, New Delhi, Delhi Cantonment General Hospital, New Delhi, Clinical trial Unit, at BRD Medical College and Hospital, Gorakhpur, U.P, Civil Hospital, Aizawl, Mizoram and District hospital, Dimapur, Nagaland. The Council has also taken initiative to link Homoeopathy along with mainstream healthcare set-up by undertaking various Public Health programmes such as the Integration of NPCDCS Programme for Homoeopathy, Swasthya Rakshan program (SRP), the Programme 'Homoeopathy for Healthy teething', a component of 'Homoeopathy for healthy child and

		Schedule Caste (SC) Component plan’.
4.	Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS)	CCRS has taken initiatives for integrating Siddha practices with the modern healthcare system by encouraging scientific research and clinical trials to validate the efficacy and safety of Ayush treatments along with modern treatments. Integrated Siddha cancer OPD has been functioning at All India Institute of Ayurveda campus and Siddha cancer OPD at Safdarjung hospital aiding the Palliative care of cancer patients through Siddha system through Siddha Clinical Research Unit, Safdarjung, New Delhi under CCRS. CCRS has signed MoU with AIIMS Rishikesh for initiating collaborative research activities for Cancer Management, Reproductive & Childcare and Regenerative Medicine.
5.	Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN)	CCRYN is a part of the ICMR Task Force on Multi-centric Study project on Heart Failure across the country.
6.	All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA)	AIIA, New Delhi, integrative medical services are available under Centre for Integrative Ayush Therapy (Unani, Siddha & Homeopathy), Centre for Integrative Cancer Therapy, Centre for Integrative Dentistry, Centre for Integrative Critical Care & Emergency Medicine, Centre for Integrative Orthopedics, Centre for Integrative Dietetics and Nutrition and Causality OPD Section. Integrated services are also provided through Satellite Clinical Services Units established at Integrative Medical Services Unit at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, Integrative Medical Services Unit AIIMS Jhajjar and Centre for Integrative Oncology at National Cancer Institute - AIIMS, Jhajjar. Further, a Centre for Integrative Oncology (CIO) has been established at AIIA, New Delhi as a joint venture of AIIA and Indian Council of Medical Research National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research (NICPR-ICMR). Ayush Journal of Integrative Oncology (AJIO) is being published from Centre for Integrative Oncology (CIO) at AIIA. This Institute also has an International Collaborative Centre for global promotion and research in Ayurveda.
7.	The Institute of Teaching & Research in Ayurveda (ITRA)	ITRA conducts integrative research with the modern medical system.
8.	National Institute of Siddha (NIS)	To promote integrated research in the Siddha system of medicine and provide Siddha treatment to the patients visiting Chettinad Hospital and Research Institute (CHRI), NIS inaugurated an upgraded Siddha specialty OPD at Kelambakkam jointly with Chettinad Academy of Research Education (CARE). NIS has been conducting a Specialty Integrative Traditional Siddha Medicine OPD (SISMO) at Centre for Integrative Medicine Research, Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE), Manipal, Karnataka. Further, NIS started a Siddha Integrated Cancer Care Centre (S-IC Care Centre) to provide integrated treatment to cancer patients.

9.	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY)	MDNIY is a WHO Collaborating Centre for Medicine (Yoga) Traditional for 4 th consecutive terms from 2013. MDNIY is running 4 Yoga Centres at Govt. Modern Medicine Hospital in Delhi and Preventive Health Care Unit of Yoga in 20 CGHS Wellness Centres in Delhi NCR.
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