

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AYUSH**

RAJYA SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 175
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21. 07.2026**

Integration of AYUSH in national health systems

175 # Shri Ghanshyam Tiwari:

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

- (a) the steps taken for mainstreaming and integration of AYUSH systems into the national healthcare framework including co-location in health and wellness centres;
- (b) the progress achieved in research, standardisation, quality control and pharmacovigilance of AYUSH medicines;
- (c) the impact of AYUSH interventions on preventive healthcare, wellness and management of lifestyle diseases; and
- (d) the future plans to further strengthen AYUSH education, infrastructure and its contribution towards holistic healthcare in line with Viksit Bharat @2047?

ANSWER

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

- (a) Mainstreaming of Ayush is one of the core strategies under National Health Mission (NHM) which seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the population.

To promote traditional systems of medicines and wellness in the country, Government of India has adopted a strategy to integrate Ayush systems with the primary healthcare facilities through the co-location of Ayush facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), and District Hospitals (DHs). This approach enables patients to choose from different systems of medicine under a single-window service delivery mechanism. 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 National Ayush Mission (NAM), as shared responsibilities. As on 30.12.2025 (MIS-NHM), NHM supports co-location of AYUSH services in health facilities such as PHCs (6,302), CHCs (3,191), DHs (475) and other health facilities (3,281) by allocating AYUSH services in 13,249 health facilities. Also, a total of 25,322 AYUSH doctors and 5,666 AYUSH paramedics have been deployed in the States/UTs with NRHM funding support.

Further, the Ministry of Ayush is adopting a rational approach along with multiple initiatives for the promotion and institutional expansion of each Ayush system of medicine according to its respective strengths, with a view to facilitating their integration with modern medicine. Some of the major initiatives are as follows:

- i. The Ayush Vertical under the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), established by Ministry of Ayush and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW), serves as a dedicated institutional mechanism for planning, monitoring and supervising Ayush-specific public health programmes. This vertical provides technical support to both Ministries in developing strategies for public health, healthcare, Ayush education and training.
- ii. The Ministry of Ayush and MoH&FW have jointly established Integrated Ayush Departments in Central Government Hospitals to promote integrative healthcare. As part of this initiative, the Department of Integrative Medicine has been established and is operational at Vardhman Mahavir Medical College & Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi.
- iii. The National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (NCISM) has developed the Ayush Module–Internship Electives for MBBS students in Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha. Further, under Regulation 10(7) of the National Commission for Indian System

of Medicine (Minimum Standards of Undergraduate Ayurveda Education) Regulations, 2022, modern advances may constitute up to 40 per cent of the Ayurveda teaching curriculum. The Homoeopathy Education Board under the National Commission for Homoeopathy (NCH) has also introduced several initiatives, including early clinical exposure, electives, faculty development programmes, foundation programmes, finishing programmes and new subjects such as Pharmacology and Psychology.

iv. 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**.

(b) Ministry of Ayush, Government of India has set up Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS), Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH), Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) and Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM). These institutes are autonomous organizations under Ministry of Ayush for research in Ayurveda, Siddha, Homoeopathy, Yoga & Naturopathy and Unani, respectively and conducting different research activities through their peripheral institutes available in different parts of the country and working towards the scientific validation in the concerned system of medicines through clinical research, drug research, medicinal plants research, fundamental research, literary research and documentation, extending healthcare services and promotion of Ayush system.

Quality control of Ayush medicines is ensured through exclusive regulatory provisions under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs Rules, 1945 for Ayurvedic, Siddha, Sowa-Rigpa, Unani, and Homoeopathy (ASSU&H) drugs. It is mandatory for the manufacturers to adhere to the prescribed requirements for licensing of manufacturing units & medicines including proof of safety & effectiveness, compliance with the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) as per Schedule T & Schedule M-I of the Drugs Rules, 1945 for ASSU&H drugs respectively and also to follow the quality standards of drugs as prescribed in the respective pharmacopoeia.

Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy (PCIM&H), subordinate organization under Ministry of Ayush, lays down the formulary specifications and pharmacopoeia standards for ASSU&H drugs which serves as official compendia for ascertaining the quality (identity, purity and strength) of the ASSU&H drugs. As per the

Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules there under, the compliance to this quality standards are mandatory for manufacturing of ASSU&H drugs. PCIM&H also acts as the Appellate Drugs testing Laboratory for testing or analysis of ASSU&H Drugs.

Drug Testing Laboratories are being recognized under Rule 160 A to J of the Drugs Rules, 1945 for carrying out such tests of identity, purity, quality and strength of ASSU drugs. As on date, 118 private laboratories are approved or licensed under the provisions of Drugs Rules, 1945 for manufacturers. 34 Drug Testing Laboratories of State/UTs are testing quality of ASU drugs and raw materials for legal samples.

Ministry of Ayush has implemented a Central Sector Scheme Ayush Oushadhi Gunavatta Evam Utpadan Samvardhan Yojana (AOGUSY), under which support is provided for strengthening and up-gradation of Ayush Pharmacies and Drug Testing Laboratories to achieve higher standards. Further, under its second component, i.e. Pharmacovigilance of ASU&H drugs including surveillance of misleading advertisements, the program keep vigilance over Ayush drugs and reduce the instances of misleading advertisements. This program has established a three-tier network of pharmacovigilance centers distributed throughout the country with one National Pharmacovigilance Coordination Centre (NPvCC), 05-Intermediary Pharmacovigilance Centers (IPvC) & 97 Peripheral Pharmacovigilance Centers (PPvC).

Further to strengthen the pharmacovigilance system for Ayush drugs, Ministry of Ayush has launched an IT enabled online portal “Ayush Suraksha” on 30th May 2025. Further, an Ayush vertical has been created in Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) to strengthen regulatory measures ensuring safety and quality of Ayush drugs. Furthermore, CDSCO issues WHO Certificate of Pharmaceutical Product (WHO-CoPP) to Ayush drugs having compliance to such standards.

(c) The main objectives of operationalization of AAMs (Ayush) are to establish a holistic wellness model based on Ayush principles and practices, to empower masses for self-care to reduce disease burden, out of pocket expenditure (OOPE) and to provide informed choice to the needy public in the rural areas of the country. As reported by the States/UTs, footfall of the beneficiaries has been increased in the dispensaries after converting them into AAM (Ayush), as various activities & services like identification of Prakriti, Yoga, use of medicinal plants, healthy living practices, basic OPD interventions etc. are being provided. Further, under NAM, State/UT Governments are also being supported for implementation of eight structured Ayush Public Health Programmes in different parts of the country including

vulnerable populations in rural and underserved areas to address the problem of masses as per the potentials of Ayush health care systems in providing preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative health care as standalone or add on to conventional interventions.

(d) Ministry of Ayush has prepared the Ayush Policy Roadmap as a strategic framework for the development and integration of India's traditional systems of healthcare. Developed through extensive consultations and evidence-based deliberations, it outlines key policy priorities to strengthen the Ayush sector as an integral part of the country's healthcare system and national development.

Ministry of Ayush has been steadily emerging across various sectors, including healthcare, research, education, and industry, reflecting increased national and global interest in traditional systems of medicine. In this evolving landscape, a clear and coherent vision is essential to ensure structured growth and strategic planning. With this perspective, the Ayush Policy Roadmap has been envisioned as a vital framework to guide the future of Ayush in a systematic, evidence-based, and impact-driven manner.

The roadmap outlines a comprehensive framework covering the entire Ayush ecosystem, including infrastructure, education, training and human resource development, health service delivery, research and development, the manufacturing sector and drug regulation, quality raw materials including medicinal plants, international cooperation and propagation, contribution to the economy, and policy reforms.

Annexure

Details of initiatives taken by the Ministry of Ayush through its Research councils and National Institutes

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.