

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 165
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29TH DECEMBER, 2017
TREATMENT OF CANCER**

***165. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:**

Will the Minister of **AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH)** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has encouraged Ayurveda and other systems of treatment under AYUSH for development and use of Indian generic medicines for the treatment of cancer; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE(IC) OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA,
YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY
(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) & (b): A statement is laid on the Table of the House

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 165* FOR 29TH DECEMBER, 2017**

(a) Yes.

(b) 1. The Government promotes the use of Ayurveda and other AYUSH Systems in the management of Cancer by supporting various research efforts in this area. There are five autonomous Research Councils, namely, (i) Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), (ii) Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH), (iii) Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), (iv) Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) & (v) Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) functioning under the Ministry of AYUSH with the mandate to undertake research in their respective system. They are also engaged in extending health care services and undertaking research on non-communicable diseases, among which cancer is one of the areas of focus. As far as development and use of Indian generic medicines for treatment of cancer is concerned, classical drugs (single/ formulations) of AYUSH systems are being used as per demands of the individual patients, for which the M/o AYUSH has put in place facilitatory measures like drug standardisation, pharmacological research etc.

2. Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani Medicines defined in Section 3(a) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 are manufactured in accordance with the formulae mentioned in the authoritative books as listed in the First Schedule to the Act. Such medicines, some of which are used as adjuvants in the treatment and management of cancer, are considered as classical or generic. Through the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules thereunder, the Government has made provisions for the regulation and Quality Control of these medicines. Proof of safety and effectiveness of various types of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani medicines, including those used in the management of cancer, is required for manufacturing license.

3. The Ministry of AYUSH through CCRAS, CCRH and CCRUM has launched a programme to integrate Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Unani with National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in one district each of six identified States. The major objective of the programme is prevention and early diagnosis of these diseases; reduce complications and drug dependency through these systems.

4. The Government has set up an All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA) at Sarita Vihar, New Delhi as an apex institute for Ayurveda, whose mandate includes research into treatment of cancer. AIIA has formed collaboration with National Institute for Cancer Prevention and Research (NICPR), Noida under Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) for conducting screening and spreading awareness for Breast and Cervical cancer, and with All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) for research in cancer prevention & treatment.

5. Under a collaboration with Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), Department of Atomic Energy, the Central Ayurvedic Research Institute in Cancer (CARIC), Mumbai, which is a unit of the CCRAS, undertakes integrative treatment procedures for the management of Cancer.

6. The Government also supports intra-mural, extra-mural and collaborative research to encourage AYUSH Systems to develop procedures and therapies for management of cancer, through the units of its own Research Councils and Institutes, as well as through universities, hospitals and institutes.
