

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AYUSH**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-2579
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04/08/2023**

“INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE”

**2579: SHRI LALLU SINGH:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Indian Systems of Medicine, including Ayurveda and Siddha, are gaining popularity as an alternative form of medicine in the west and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to popularise and mainstream the Indian systems of Medicine globally?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF AYUSH
(SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL)**

(a) Yes, the Indian Systems of Medicine, including Ayurveda and Siddha, are gaining popularity as an Traditional, Complementary and Alternative form of medicine abroad. Currently, Ayurveda is recognized and regulated in Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Srilanka, Tanzania, and United Arab Emirates.

(b) The steps taken by the Government to popularise and mainstream the Indian systems of Medicine globally are as follows:

- The Ministry has developed a Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of International Co-operation in Ayush (IC Scheme) under which Ministry of Ayush provides support to Indian Ayush Manufacturers/ Ayush Service providers to give boost to export of Ayush products & services; facilitate International promotion, development and recognition of Ayush system of medicine; foster interaction of stakeholders and market development of Ayush at international level; promote academics and research through establishment of Ayush Academic Chairs in foreign countries and holding training workshop/symposiums for promoting and strengthening awareness and interest about Ayush Systems of Medicine at international level.
- signed 24 Country-to-Country MoUs for Cooperation in the field of Traditional Medicine and Homoeopathy with foreign nations.
- signed 46 Institute level MoUs with international institutes for undertaking Collaborative Research / Academic collaboration.

- signed 15 MoUs with international institutes for setting up of Ayush Academic Chairs in foreign nations.
- supported the establishment of 39 Ayush Information Cells in 35 foreign nations.
- Offering Ayush scholarships to foreign nationals for undertaking Ayush courses in recognized Ayush institutions in India.
- Signed MoU with London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSH&TM), UK and Frankfurter Innovationszentrum Biotechnologie GmbH (FIZ), Frankfurt Germany for clinical research studies on mitigation of Covid-19 through Ayurveda.
- Providing Training to regulators of foreign nations to generate awareness about the Ayush systems.
- Got developed Quality Certification programme viz. Ayush mark and Premium mark in cooperation with QCI to increase the reliability of standards of ASU&H Products.
- WHO-GMP (COPP) has been given to 31 Ayurvedic Drug manufacturers to facilitate the export of Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani & Homoeopathy Drugs.
- Ministry of Ayush and WHO has signed an agreement to establish WHO-GCTM in Jamnagar, Gujarat. The WHO GCTM is intended to provide global health leadership to India and WHO member states to strengthen the evidence-based foundation of Traditional Medicinal systems and services and provide technical guidance and country support for implementation to generate greater impact for health and wellbeing.
- With the efforts and initiatives taken by Ministry of Ayush, Government of India, the SCO countries agreed to the India's proposal for establishing an Expert Working Group on Traditional medicine. To develop consensus among the Experts from SCO Countries, Ministry of Ayush had undertaken several rounds of meetings on 9th, 10th and 22nd February, 11th and 14th April 2023 in New Delhi, in which TOR of the EWG had been finalized.
- Supported the establishment of Ayush Export Promotion Council (AYUSHEXCIL) to promote the export of Ayush products/ medicines as well as Ayush services.
- Established an India-EU Technical Working Group (TWG) on Ayurveda. The Technical Working Group has the representation of technical experts from the Ministry of Ayush, the Government of India, the European Commission, the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and its Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (HMPC).
