

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AYUSH**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3130
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06TH AUGUST, 2021**

ENDANGERED MEDICINAL PLANTS

3130. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

Will the Minister of AYUSH be pleased to state:

- (a) whether various species of medicinal and aromatic plants are endangered and on the verge of extinction in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the medicinal plants are being grown with the help of fertilizers that are made from different types of chemicals under the National Medicinal Plant Board which greatly affect their quality; and
- (c) if so, the effective measures taken by the Government to save human life from its impact?

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

(a): Yes, according to Botanical Survey of India (BSI), Kolkata an organization under Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has reported that some of the medicinal & aromatic plants with high commercial value became endangered or critically endangered due to over exploitation and anthropogenic activities. About 76 threatened and critically endangered species are given as follows:

Aconitum balfouri, Aconitum chasmanthum, Aconitum deinorrhizum, Aconitum falconeri var latilobum, Aconitum ferox, Aconitum heterophyllum, Acorus gramineus, Allium stracheyi, Amyris balsamifera, Angelica glauca, Anogeissus sericea var. numularia, Aquillaria mallaccensis, Aquilaria khasiana, Aristolochia bracteolata, Aristolochia indica, Arnebia benthamii, Atropa acuminata, Berberis affinis, Berberis apiculata, Berberis aristata, Bergenia stracheyi, Boronia megastigma, Capparis pachyphylla, Carum villosum, Cedrus deodara, Chlorophytum borivilianum, Colchicum luteum, Commiphora wightii, Coptis teeta, Coscinium fenestratum, Dactylorhiza hatagirea, Dioscorea deltoidea, Elaeocarpus prunifolius, Ephedra gerardiana, Ferrula gummosa, Gaultheria fragrantissima, Gentiana kurooa, Gloriosa superba, Gymnocladus assamicus, Hedychium coronarium, Hedychium spicatum, Hyoscyamus niger, Hydnocarpus macrocarpa, Inula racemosa, Iphigenia indica, Iphigenia pallida, Iphigenia stellata, Jurinea dolomiae, Kolanchoe roseus, Lilium polyphyllum, Madhuca insignis, Myristica fragrans, Myroxylon balsamum var. pereirae, Nardostachys grandiflora, Origanum vulgare, Panax pseudoginseng, Picrorhiza kurrooa, Podophyllum hexandrum, Pogostemon cablin, Pterocarpus santalinus, Rauvolfia serpentina, Rheum emodi, Santalum album, Satureja horensis, Saussurea bracteata, Saussurea costus, Saussurea gnaphalodes, Swertia chirayita, Taxus wallichiana, Taxocarpus kurzii, Tribulus rajasthanensis, Urginea indica, Urginea maritime, Valeriana leschenaultia and Vitex peduncularis.

(b) & (c): No, as per the details received from states, no synthetic fertilizers are used for cultivation of medicinal plants.