

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AYUSH**

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 326
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25thMARCH, 2022**

PRODUCTION OF AYURVEDIC MEDICINES

***326. SHRI GUMAN SINGH DAMOR:
DR. DHAL SINGH BISEN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any national policy for production of Ayurvedic medicines and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the annual demand and production of raw materials like herbs and other substances required for Ayurvedic medicines indicating the percentage of raw material received from farmers and forests separately, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether raw materials for manufacturing Ayurvedic medicines is being imported and if so, the details thereof including quantum of import during last three years, country-wise;
- (d) whether there is any proposal for its procurement from tribal areas in view of its abundant availability, if so, the details thereof and if not, whether such a proposal will be considered in future;
- (e) whether the Government has any policy to procure these ingredients from the farmers with a view to double their income; and
- (f) if so, whether the Government has entered into any agreement/understanding with the farmers/organizations and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION

NO. *326 FOR

25th MARCH, 2022

(a): No specific National Policy for production of Ayurvedic Medicines is formulated since the requirements for their production is well placed in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945. As per the said rules, it is mandatory for the manufacturer of Ayurvedic drugs to obtain licence from the concerned State Licensing Authority (SLA), after complying to the requirements of Schedule-T of the Drug Rules, 1945 pertaining to “Good manufacturing practices for Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs” wherein all the requirements from location, premises, building, machinery, technical manpower, etc. as required for setting up an ASU manufacturing unit are laid down.

Under National Ayush Mission (NAM) from 2014-2021, apart from other services Grant-in-aid were also being provided for Strengthening of State Government ASU&H Pharmacies. Further, Central Sector Scheme for AyushOushadhiGunavattaevamUttipadanSamvardhanYojana (AOGUSY) has been implemented for the year 2021-2026. One of the components of the scheme is Strengthening and up-gradation of Ayush Pharmacies to achieve higher standards.

(b): There are already 7345 licensed Ayurvedic drugs manufacturing units in the country (as on 1-4-2019). Most of the manufacturing units are under the private management and few are under public sector. Based on orders, requirement, quantum of production, raw materials and herbs are being procured by them. Such separate data of demand and production of raw materials for Ayurvedic medicines is not maintained in the Ministry of Ayush. However, as per demand and supply study conducted by Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) supported by National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) entitled “Medicinal Plants in India: An Assessment of their Demand and Supply” published in 2017, the annual demand of herbs/ medicinal plants in the country was estimated about 5,12,000 Metric Tons.

Further, as per this study, about 1178 medicinal plant species were recorded in practices of trade, out of which 242 species are traded in high volume with an estimate of more than 100MT per

annum. Analysis of the major supply source of the 242 species reveals that herbal raw drugs pertaining to more than 85% of medicinal plant species used in classical Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani (ASU) formulations continue to be sourced from the wild. The list of 242 Medicinal Plant Species wild collected/ cultivated/ imported for main use as herbal raw drugs is available at <https://nmpb.nic.in/publications>.

(c): Separate data of import of raw materials for manufacturing Ayurvedic medicines is not maintained.

(d) to (f): In order to provide a platform for trade of Medicinal Plants & to provide easy market access, National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of Ayush has launched “e-CHARAK” mobile application as well as web portal for the promotion and marketing of medicinal plants/herbs. “e-CHARAK” is a platform to enable information exchange between various stakeholders mainly farmers involved in the medicinal plants sector across the country. The “e-CHARAK” application supports different local languages and it also provides fortnightly market price of 100 Medicinal Plants from 25 herbal markets across India.

Further, Ministry of Ayush under medicinal plants component of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) had provided financial assistance in the form of subsidy to encourage the farmers for cultivation of medicinal plants throughout the country from the F.Y. 2015-16 to 2020-21. The cultivation activities were implemented through the identified implementing agency of concerned State as per the approved State Annual Action Plan. Till date, Ministry of Ayush has supported 56,305 hectare area under cultivation of 84 medicinal plant species, out of 140 prioritised medicinal plants throughout the country from the financial year 2015-16 to 2020-21. The State-wise detail of area covered under cultivation is given at Annexure –I. The detail of 84 medicinal plants species supported under NAM scheme is given at Annexure – II.

Annexure-I

Area supported for cultivation of medicinal plants under medicinal plants component of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) scheme from the F.Y. 2015-16 to 2020-21.

(Area in hectare)

S.No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	447	1160	897	508	1338	-	4350
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	142	71	9	44	98	364
3	Assam	-	261	225	138	-	-	624
4	Bihar	-	-	-	-	175	-	175
5	Chhattisgarh	-	220	72	108	-	-	400
6	Goa	-	23	30	30	30	-	113
7	Gujarat	141	192	85	518	-	-	936
8	Haryana	175	245	-	-	-	-	420
9	Himachal Pradesh	39	120	7	-	70	-	236
10	Jammu & Kashmir	9	34	21	24	28	25	141
11	Karnataka	529	706	769	469	353	1100	3926
12	Kerala	258	535	736	410	-	330	2269
13	Madhya Pradesh	1681	2518	2030	1262	790	4270	12551
14	Maharashtra	327	-	444	-	520	-	1290
15	Manipur	142	242	142	60	30	-	616
16	Meghalaya	-	48	22	-	108	-	178
17	Mizoram	59	27	65	187	6	29	373
18	Nagaland	51	138	250	103	-	210	752
19	Orissa	-	488	-	378	-	-	867
20	Puducherry	-	43	-	2	5	-	50
21	Punjab	-	242	-	16	340	-	598
22	Rajasthan	330	1163	1341	519	760	-	4113
23	Sikkim	63	32	84	-	-	58	237
24	Tamil Nadu	633	960	673	765	900	-	3931
25	Telangana	345	294	457	237	341	-	1674
26	Tripura	45	-	-	211	-	-	256
27	Uttarakhand	153	148	183	110	208	-	802
28	Uttar Pradesh	3188	1898	1345	3633	-	2236	12300
29	West Bengal	107	230	417	261	748	-	1763
TOTAL		8722	12109	10366	9958	6794	8356	56305

(-) Represent - fund not released to the State.

Annexure-II

The detail of 84 medicinal plants species supported under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) scheme from the F.Y. 2015-16 to 2020-21.

S.No	Botanical Name	Common Name	TOTAL	
			Area supported (in hectares)	Financial assistance provided (Rs. in lakhs)
PLANTS ELIGIBLE FOR 30% SUBSIDY				
1.	<i>Acoruscalamus</i> Linn.	Vach	393	110.59
2.	<i>Adhatodazeylanica</i> Linn.	Adusa	93	7.53
3.	<i>Aloe vera</i> (Linn.) Burn.	Ghritkumari	3324	614.54
4.	<i>Alpinia calcarata</i> Roxb. / <i>Alpinia galangal</i> (Linn.) Willd.	Smaller Galangal / Greater Galanga	126	29.69
5.	<i>Andrographispaniculata</i> (Linn.)	Kalmegh	1926	214.86
6.	<i>Artemisia annua</i> Linn.	Artemisia	231	32.78
7.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Shatavari	2481	700.07
8.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss	Neem	162	20.81
9.	<i>Bacopamonnieri</i> (L.) Pennell	Brahmi	674	120.51
10.	<i>Bergeniaciliata</i> Stern.	Pashanbheda	40	13.07
11.	<i>Boerhaaviadiffusa</i> Linn.	Punarnava	32	4.07
12.	<i>Cassia angustifolia</i> Vahl.	Senna	599	67.05
13.	<i>Caesalpiniasappan</i> Linn.	Patang	5	0.80
14.	<i>Catharanthusroseus</i> (Linn.)	Sadabahar	130	15.04
15.	<i>Celastruspaniculatus</i> Willd.	Malkangani	22	2.06
16.	<i>Centellaasiatica</i> (Linn.) Urban	Mandookparni	141	24.58
17.	<i>Chlorophytumborivillianum</i> Sant.	ShwetMusali	964	1336.60
18.	<i>Cinnamomumverum</i> Presl	Dalchini	79	20.34
	<i>Cinnamomumtamala</i>	Tejpat	492	71.20
19.	<i>Coleus barbatus</i> Benth.	PatherChur	2889	557.81
20.	<i>Convolvulus microphyllus</i>	Shankhpushpi	34	4.64
21.	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> Linn.	Rotalu, Gethi	66	18.12
22.	<i>Eclipta alba</i> Hassk.	Bringaraj	20	2.30
23.	<i>Embeliaribes</i> Burm. f.	VaiVidang	39	7.19
24.	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn.	Amla	1913	416.86
25.	<i>Garcinia indica</i> Choisy	Kokum	163	34.45
26.	<i>Gymnemasylvestre</i> R. Br.	Gudmar	54	6.08
27.	<i>Hedychium spicatum</i>	Kapurkachari	110	20.18
28.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> R.Br.	Anantmool	11	1.37
29.	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i>	Kurchi/Kutaj	23	1.65
30.	<i>Kaempferia galanga</i> Linn.	Indian crocus	615	131.57

S.No	Botanical Name	Common Name	TOTAL	
			Area supported (in hectares)	Financial assistance provided (Rs. in lakhs)
31.	<i>Lepidumsativum</i> Linn.	Chandrasur	320	37.62
32.	<i>Mucunaprurita</i>	Konch	533	47.90
33.	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Tulsi	12313	1675.57
34.	<i>Panax pseudo-ginseng</i>	Indian Ginseng	5	7.60
35.	<i>Phyllanthusamarus</i>	Bhumiamlaki	95	11.71
36.	<i>Piper longum</i>	Pippali	1695	472.57
37.	<i>Plantago ovate</i>	Isabgol	298	34.33
38.	<i>Rubiaccordifolia</i> Linn.	Manjishtha	2	0.95
39.	<i>Sidacordifolia</i> Linn.	Flannel weed	40	4.22
40.	<i>Solanumanguivi</i> Lam.	Katheli-badhi	10	0.11
41.	<i>Solanumnigrum</i>	Makoy	151	17.39
42.	<i>Stevia rebaudiana</i> (Bert.) Bertoni	Madhukari	1347	727.06
43.	<i>Tephrosiapurpurea</i> Pers	Sharapunkha	105	11.44
44.	<i>Terminaliaarjuna</i> (Roxb.) Wt. & Arn.	Arjuna	135	19.84
45.	<i>Terminaliabellirica</i> Gaertn.	Behera	91	12.01
46.	<i>Terminaliachebula</i> Retz.	Harad	165	21.69
47.	<i>Tinosporacordifolia</i> Miers	Giloe	368	46.35
48.	<i>Vitexnigundo</i>	Nirgundi	24	2.30
49.	<i>Withaniasomnifera</i> (Linn.)	Ashwagandha	12176	1377.97
PLANTS ELIGIBLE FOR 50% SUBSIDY				
50.	<i>Acacia catechu</i> Willd.	Katha	181	18.96
51.	<i>Aeglemarmelos</i> (Linn) Corr.	Bael	501	110.03
52.	<i>Albizzialebeck</i> Benth.	Shirish	4	0.82
53.	<i>Alstoniascholaris</i> R.Br.	Saptaparna	5	0.92
54.	<i>Desmodiumgangeticum</i>	Sarivan	85	28.49
55.	<i>Gloriosasuperba</i> Linn.	Kalihari	546	553.12
56.	<i>Gmelinaarborea</i> Linn.	Gambhari	215	53.52
57.	<i>Hippophaerhamnoides</i> Linn.	Seabuckthorn	113	42.03
58.	<i>Inularacemosa</i> Hk. f.	Pushkarmool	60	16.76
59.	<i>Leptadeniareticulata</i> (Retz)	Jivanti	100	46.15
60.	<i>Mesuaferrea</i> Linn.	Nagakeshar	1	0.13
61.	<i>Plumbagozeylanica</i> Linn.	Chitrak	174	39.76
62.	<i>Puerariatuberosa</i> DC.	Vidarikand	5	1.66
63.	<i>Premnaintegrifolia</i> Linn.	Agnimanth	38	7.09
64.	<i>Pterocarpusmarsupium</i> Roxb.	Beejasar	130	38.98
65.	<i>Rauwolfiaserpentina</i> Benth	Sarpgandha	1111	515.14
66.	<i>Rheum emodi</i> Wall	Archa	34	51.95

S.No	Botanical Name	Common Name	TOTAL	
			Area supported (in hectares)	Financial assistance provided (Rs. in lakhs)
67.	<i>Saracaasoca</i> (Roxb.) De Wilde	Ashok	445	153.86
68.	<i>Tacomellaundulata</i> (Sm.)	Rohitak	20	2.61
69.	<i>Urareapicta</i> (Jacq.) Desv.	Prishnaparni	20	5.52
70.	<i>Valerianawallichii</i> DC.	Indian Valerian	356	162.02
71.	<i>Zanthoxylumalatum</i> Roxb.	Timoor	134	27.73
PLANTS ELIGIBLE FOR 75% SUBSIDY				
72.	<i>Aconitum ferox</i> Wall. / <i>Aconitum balfouri</i>	Vatsnabh	6	5.30
73.	<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i>	Atees	116	139.62
74.	<i>Aquilariaagallocha</i> Roxb.	Agar	860	235.98
75.	<i>Berberisaristata</i>	Daruhaldi	11	7.68
76.	<i>Commiphorawightii</i> (Arn.) Bhandari	Guggal	450	613.32
77.	<i>Nardostachysjatamansi</i> DC.	Jatamansi	3	6.67
78.	<i>Oroxylumindicum</i> Vent.	Syonaka	142	54.18
79.	<i>Picrorhizakurroa</i> Benth. ex Royle	Kutki	202	254.09
80.	<i>Podophyllumhexandrum</i>	Bankakri	14	15.17
81.	<i>Pterocarpussantalinus</i> Linn. f.	Raktachandan	548	259.75
82.	<i>Santalum album</i> Linn.	Chandan	1562	675.40
83.	<i>Saussureacostus</i> C.B. Clarke	Kuth, Kustha	206	202.95
84.	<i>Swertiachirata</i> Buch-Ham	Chirata	181	173.17
GRAND TOTAL			56305	13657.58