

91

**COMMITTEE ON  
GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES  
(2018-2019)**

**SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA**

**NINETY-FIRST REPORT**

REVIEW OF PENDING ASSURANCES PERTAINING  
TO THE MINISTRY OF AYUSH

*(Presented to Lok Sabha on 12 February, 2019)*



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

***February, 2019/Magha, 1940 (Saka)***

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ASSURANCES  
(2018-2019)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

*February, 2019/Magha, 1940 (Saka)*

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES\*  
(2018-2019)

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri Anto Antony
4. Shri Tariq Anwar
5. Shri E.T. Mohammed Basheer
6. Prof. (Dr.) Sugata Bose
7. Shri Naranbhai Bhikhabhai Kachhadiya
8. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
9. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
10. Shri A.T. (Nana) Patil
11. Shri C.R. Patil
12. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
13. Shri K.C. Venugopal
14. Shri S.R. Vijayakumar
15. Vacant

SECRETARIAT

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| 1. Shri N. C. Gupta   | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i>  |
| 2. Shri P.C. Tripathy | — | <i>Director</i>         |
| 3. Shri S.L. Singh    | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |

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\* The Committee has been re-constituted *w.e.f.* 01 September, 2018 *vide* Para No. 7305 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 10 September, 2018.

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(2017-2018)

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8. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
9. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
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SECRETARIAT

- |                       |   |                         |
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| 1. Shri U.B.S. Negi   | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i>  |
| 2. Shri P.C. Tripathy | — | <i>Director</i>         |
| 3. Shri S.L. Singh    | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |

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\* The Committee has been re-constituted *w.e.f.* 01 September, 2017 *vide* Para No. 5800 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 18 September, 2017.

\*\* Nominated to the Committee *vide* Para No. 6261 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 08 January, 2018 *vice* Shri P.K. Kunhalikutty resigned on 02 January, 2018.

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Committee on Government Assurances (2018-2019), having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Ninty-First Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

2. The Committee (2017-2018) at their sitting held on 24 January, 2018 took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of AYUSH regarding pending Assurances given during the period from the 11th Session to the 12th Session of the 16th Lok Sabha.

3. At their sitting held on 11 Feb., 2019 the Committee (2018-2019) considered and adopted their Ninty-First Report.

4. The Minutes of the aforesaid sittings of the Committee form part of this Report.

5. For facility of reference and convenience, the Observations and Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the Report.

NEW DELHI;  
11 February, 2018  

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22 Magha, 1939 (Saka)

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK',  
*Chairperson,*  
*Committee on Government Assurances.*

## REPORT

### I. Introductory

The Committee on Government Assurances scrutinize the Assurances, promises, undertakings, etc. given by the Ministers from time to time on the floor of the House and report the extent to which such Assurances, promises, undertakings have been implemented. Once an Assurance has been given on the floor of the House, the same is required to be implemented within a period of three months. The Ministries/Departments of Government of India are under obligation to seek extension of time required beyond the prescribed period for fulfillment of the Assurance. Where a Ministry/Department are unable to implement an Assurance, that Ministry/Department are bound to request the Committee for dropping it. The Committee consider such requests and approve dropping, in case, they are convinced that grounds cited are justified. The Committee also examine whether the implementation of Assurances has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose and the extent to which the Assurances have been implemented.

2. The Committee on Government Assurances (2009-10) took a policy decision to call the representatives of the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, in a phased manner, to review the pending Assurances, examine the reasons for pendency and analyze operation of the system prescribed in the Ministries/Departments for dealing with Assurances. The Committee also decided to consider the quality of Assurances implemented by the Government.

3. The Committee on Government Assurances (2014-2015) decided to follow the well established and time tested procedure of calling the representatives of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, in a phased manner and review the pending Assurances. The Committee took a step further and decided to call the representatives of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs also as all the Assurances are implemented through them.

4. In pursuance of the *ibid* decision, the Committee on Government Assurances (2017-2018) invited the representatives of the Ministry of AYUSH and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to render clarification with respect to delay in implementation of pending Assurances given during the period from the 11th to the 12th Session of



the 16th Lok Sabha. The Committee examined the following 08 pending Assurances (Appendices I-VII) pertaining to the Ministry at their sitting held on 24.01.2018:—

Sl. No.	USQ No. dated	Subject
1.	USQ No. 1656 dated 10.03.2017	National Institutes under AYUSH (Appendix-I)
2.	SQ No. 221 dated 17.03.2017 (Supplementary by Dr. Bhartiben D. Shayal, M.P.)	AYUSH Hospitals/Dispensaries (Appendix-II)
3.	SQ No. 221 dated 17.03.2017 (Supplementary by Dr. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel, M.P.)	AYUSH Hospitals/Dispensaries (Appendix-III)
4.	SQ No. 324 dated 24.03.2017 (Supplementary by Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank', M.P.)	Ayurvedic Manufacturing Units (Appendix-IV)
5.	USQ No. 3879 dated 24.03.2017	Awareness for AYUSH (Appendix-V)
6.	USQ No. 1027 dated 21.07.2017	Celebration of Yoga Day in Foreign Countries (Appendix-VI)
7.	USQ No. 1124 dated 21.07.2017	International Day of Yoga (Appendix-VII)
8.	USQ No. 4211 dated 11.08.2017	National Institute of Medicinal Plants (Appendix-VIII)

5. The Extracts from Manual of Practice and Procedure in the Government of India, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs laying guidelines on the definition of an Assurance, the time limit for its fulfillment, dropping/deletion and extension, the procedure for fulfillment, etc. besides maintenance of Register of Assurances and periodical reviews to minimize delays in implementation of the Assurances are reproduced at Appendix-IX.

6. During oral evidence the Committee desired to know as to whether the Ministry have devised any mechanism for review of pending Assurances. The Committee further enquired whether the Ministry have formulated any system for monitoring implementation of the Assurances at the level of Additional Secretary or

Secretary or the Minister. In reply the Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH deposed before the Committee as under:

*"Sir, I personally review the Assurances every month. In this regard, we also apprise the Minister from time to time about the latest position. If there seems to be a delay, we send request to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for extension of time with the approval of the Minister."*

7. Subsequently, three Assurances mentioned at Sl. Nos. 3, 6 and 7 have since been implemented on 07.08.2018 and 2 Assurances mentioned at Sl. No. 4 and 5 have also been implemented on 27.03.2018. Further, the Assurance mentioned at Sl.No. 8 has been partly implemented on 07.08.2018.

#### **Observations/Recommendations**

**8. The Committee note that out of the eight pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of AYUSH and examined by them, the Assurances mentioned at Sl. nos. 1 and 2 have been pending for nearly 2 years while the Assurances mentioned at Sl. nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 could only be implemented/fulfilled after delays of one to nearly one and a half years. As regards the Assurance mentioned at Sl. no. 8, the same is yet to be fully implemented even after a delay of about one year. The Committee further note that the Assurance at Sl. no. 1 is still pending despite the fact that the issues pertain to a crucial matter regarding filling up of some vacant posts in Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, New Delhi and North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Pasighat which are prominent National Institutes under AYUSH. Considering this aspect, the Committee do not see any justification for such inordinate delay in achieving implementation of the Assurance. The Committee also observe that the Assurance at Sl. no. 2 which pertains to making available AYUSH medicines alongwith allopathic medicines in stores of generic medicine is also still pending for implementation even after a lapse of nearly 2 years which indicates the lack of seriousness and lackadaisical approach of the Ministry in dealing with the Assurances and taking proper follow-up action. While deploring this approach, the Committee urge the Ministry to take all the requisite steps for ensuring implementation of the aforesaid two Assurances without further delay.**

#### **II. Review of the Pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of AYUSH**

9. In the succeeding paragraphs, the Committee deal with the two remaining pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry and critically examined by them.

##### **A. National Institutes under AYUSH**

10. In reply to USQ No. 1656 dated 10.03.2017 regarding 'National Institutes under AYUSH' (Appendix-I), It was stated that in respect of Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, New Delhi, action for filling up of 4 vacant posts is in progress and in respect of North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Pasighat the proposal for post creation and recruitment of some posts are under process.

11. In their Status Note furnished in January 2018, the Ministry apprised the position regarding implementation of the Assurance as under:—

*"S. No. 6: Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth (RAV): The Institute is in the process of filling up the vacant posts of LDC for which an advertisement is being given shortly. The RRs for filling up the post of Library clerk and Hindi Assistant are in the process of amendment.*

*S. No. 11: North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine (NEIFM): The Institute advertised the posts and the applications have been shortlisted. The process for conducting Interview/written examination of the shortlisted candidates is in process. The dates for conducting the Interview is being finalized so that the process of selection of candidates is completed."*

12. During oral evidence, the Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH explained the position with regard to fulfillment of the Assurance, as under:—

*"Sir, the Assurance pertains to staff recruitment in National Institutes. All the work related to the Assurance has been completed except two things. 2-3 posts were vacant in Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth and North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Arunachal Pradesh. In respect of Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, we have given a proposal for redesignation of the posts of LDC, Library Assistant and some other Hindi related posts. Their recruitment rules are at final stage."*

13. He further added, as under:—

*"Advertisements to fill up vacant posts in North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine have twice been given but we have not received adequate applications. Subsequently, in June we again gave the advertisements and this time we have got enough applications and recruitment is at final stage."*

14. When the Committee enquired about the time since when the abovesaid posts are vacant and the likelihood of completing the recruitment process for the rest of the posts, the Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH deposed before the Committee as under:—

*"Sir, in NEIFM, posts are vacant since 2015. The recruitment process in Rashtriya Vidyapeeth is in final stage and will be completed in 3 months. As far as NEIFM is concerned, we will complete the interview process in 3 months. If we do not get resources even after the recruitment process, then we will again issue the advertisement,"*

#### **Observations/Recommendations**

**15. The Committee find much to their consternation that the Assurance given in reply to USQ No. 1656 dated 10.03.2017 regarding 'National Institutes Under AYUSH has not been implemented even after a lapse of about 2 years and the issue involving filling up of 2-3 vacancies in Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth,**

**New Delhi and the North East Institute of Folk Medicine, Pasighat still lingers on without any substantial progress. The Committee have been informed that recruitment process in Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth is in final stage and will be completed in 3 months. As regards North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine (NEIFM), the Ministry have assured the Committee that the interview process would be completed in another 3 months. However, the Ministry have informed that if they don't get resources even after the recruitment process, then they will again issue the advertisement. The sequence of events clearly shows the cavalier attitude of the Ministry as a result of which the Assurance still remains pending for implementation. The Committee now expect the Ministry to accord utmost priority to the matter and pursue the case in a time bound manner so that the pending Assurance is implemented without further delay.**

#### **B. AYUSH Hospitals/Dispensaries**

16. In reply to SQ No. 221 dated 17.03.2017 (Supplementary by Dr. Bhartiben D. Shyal, M.P.) regarding 'AYUSH Hospitals/Dispensaries' (Annexure-II), an Assurance was given that efforts are being made to keep ayurvedic medicines and medicines of other system of medicines at the stores of generic medicines throughout the country.

17. In their Status Note furnished in January 2018, the Ministry apprised the position regarding fulfilment of the Assurance as under:—

*"There is no legal provision in the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder for regulation of sale outlets or stores of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs. In order to improve the outreach and impact of AYUSH Services and facilitate general public to purchase affordable quality medicines and lessen their out of pocket expenditure, Ministry of AYUSH have requested the Department of Pharmaceuticals for inclusion of Ayurveda, Siddha and Homoeopathic medicines for sale through Janaushadhi Kendras."*

18. During oral evidence, the Secretary, AYUSH briefed the Committee about the Assurance as under:—

*"Sir, the matter is under submission. As regards Janaushadhi, we have formally communicated to the Department of Pharmaceuticals and they have agreed to the request for inclusion of AYUSH medicines for sales through Janaushadhi Kendras. They asked us to identify the medicines. We have identified and provided them a list of 75 medicines. The matter is in progress and will be completed soon. Now the work is in their domain and we are in constant touch with them."*

19. While expressing concern that there are no 'specific pharmacists for selling AYUSH medicines and these are available at every nook and corner without any regulation as a result of which their quality has been declining, the Committee enquired about the availability of AYUSH medicines at the Janaushadhi Kendras.

Giving an optimistic outlook in this regard, the Secretary, AYUSH submitted during evidence as under:—

*"We sent the AYUSH Pharmacy Council Bill to the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) after completing all the processes. They recommended that the Bill should be redrafted on the lines of the National Commission on AYUSH Education Bill. We have prepared the Bill accordingly and are submitting it again. We are also concerned about the quality of AYUSH drugs. There is a provision in this Bill that these drugs should be available at trained pharmacists only. We will submit the Bill again and will try to present it before the Parliament in the ensuing session."*

20. The Committee further desired to know as to what steps the Ministry proposed to take to maintain the reliability of AYUSH medicines and to sell these medicines through open market. The Secretary, AYUSH responded during evidence as under:—

*"There are some medicines in Ayurveda which are used in home remedies. We have a provision that the Ministry have set the standards of medicines which have been published officially also. Licenses are given according to these standards. We have made a provision that licensed medicines should not be made available at local grocery shops. These will be made available only to the trained pharmacists. I assure you that we are working on this issue only. We have drafted this bill in a period of 5 weeks and we are submitting it again."*

21. When asked whether any formula has been devised for ensuring availability of expensive and life saving drugs at base minimum prices at Janaushadhi Kendras, the Secretary, AYUSH replied during evidence as under:—

*"We have given a proposal to the Department of Pharmaceutical to keep those pharmacies in Janaushadhi Kendras which are reputed, come under Government and whose prices are lower than the market rates."*

#### **Observations/Recommendations**

**22. In yet another disquieting instance, the Committee find that one more Assurance pertaining to AYUSH medicines i.e. the Assurance given in reply to SQ No. 221 dated 17.03.2017 (Supplementary by Dr. Bhartiben D. Shayal, M.P.) regarding 'AYUSH Hospitals/Dispensaries' has been kept pending by the Ministry for more than 2 years. The Committee have been informed that the Ministry of AYUSH had a formal communication with the Department of Pharmaceuticals and that they have agreed to the request for inclusion of AYUSH medicines for sale through Janaushadhi Kendras. The Committee have further been informed that the Ministry of AYUSH have identified and provided a list of 75 medicines to the Department of Pharmaceuticals for the purpose. Now the work is in the domain of the Department of Pharmaceuticals and the Ministry of AYUSH are inconstant touch with them. While taking note of this, the Committee express their concern**

that there are no specific pharmacists for selling AYUSH medicines and these are available at every nook and corner without any regulation as a result of which their qualities have been declining. The Committee have also been informed that the Ministry have already sent the AYUSH Pharmacy Council Bill to the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) after completing all the processes. The PMO recommended that the Bill should be redrafted on the lines of the National Commission on AYUSH Education Bill. The Ministry have since prepared the Bill accordingly and are submitting it again. The Committee observe that since AYUSH medicines are eternal medicinal practices, there is an imperative need to maintain reliability of these medicines. Further more, there should be a mechanism whereby life saving medicines can be obtained at subsidized rates at Janaushadhi Kendras. These are closely linked with the fulfillment of the Assurance. Observing that the Assurance has been pending for about 2 years when the AYUSH medicines need a big thrust, the Committee desire that the Ministry should make earnest efforts and enhance the level of coordination with the Department of Pharmaceuticals and PMO to expedite implementation of the Assurance and finalisation of the Bill so that the people of the country can reap the benefits of country's rich heritage and legacy of eternal medicinal practices of AYUSH in an easier and better way.

### III. Implementation Reports

As per the Statements of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Implementation Reports in respect of the Assurances given in reply to the following 06 SQs/USQs have since been laid on the Table of the House on the dates as mentioned against each:

Sl. No.	Sl. No. in the Table (Para No. 4)	SQ/USQ No. dated	Date of Implementation
1	2	3	4
(i)	Sl. No. 03	SQ No. 221 dated 17.03.2017 (Supplementary by Shri Prahlad Singh Patel, M.P., Page No. 03) regarding 'AYUSH Hospitals/ Dispensaries'	07.08.2018
(ii)	Sl. No. 04	SQ No. 324 dated 24.03.2017 (Supplementary by Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank', M.P., Page No. 18) regarding 'Ayurvedic Manufacturing Units'	27.03.2018
(iii)	Sl. No. 05	USQ No. 3879 dated 24.03.2017 regarding 'Awareness for AYUSH'	27.03.2018
(iv)	Sl. No. 06	USQ No. 1027 dated 21.07.2017 regarding 'Celebration of Yoga Day in Foreign Countries'	07.08.2018

1	2	3	4
(v)	Sl. No. 07	USQ No. 1124 dated 21.07.2017 regarding 'International Day of Yoga'	07.08.2018
(vi)	Sl. No. 08*	USQ No. 4211 dated 11.08.2017 regarding 'National Institute of Medicinal Plants'	07.08.2018

\*Party Implemented as on 07.08.2018

NEW DELHI;  
11, February, 2019  
22 Magha, 1940 (Saka)

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK",  
Chairperson,  
Committee on Government Assurances.

**APPENDIX I**

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

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1656  
ANSWERED ON 10.03.2017

**National Institutes under AYUSH**

1656. SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:

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

(a) the details of National Institutes under AYUSH, State/UT-wise and institution-wise including Karnataka;

(b) whether there are many vacancies in these institutions;

(c) if so, the details of strength *vis-a-vis* vacancies existing in each of the institution; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE (IC) OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The existing National Institutes under the Ministry of AYUSH are as under:—

- i. National Institute of Ayurveda-Jaipur (Rajasthan)
- ii. National Institute of Unani Medicine-(Bangalore (Karnataka)
- iii. National Institute of Naturopathy-Pune (Maharashtra)
- iv. National Institute of Siddha-Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
- v. National Institute of Homoeopathy-Kolkata (West Bengal)
- vi. Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth-New Delhi.



- vii. Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga-New Delhi
- viii. Institute of Post Graduate Teaching & Research in Ayurved-Jamnagar (Gujarat)  
(Funded by Government of India but is governed by the Acts & Statute of Gujarat Ayurveda University)
- ix. North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda & Homoeopathy-Shillong (Meghalaya)

The following two new Institutes are expected to be operational during the current year (2016-17):

- (i) The All India Institute of Ayurveda-New Delhi.
- (ii) North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine (NEIFM) Pasighat (Arunachal Pradesh)

(b) to (d): The details are given in Annexure.

ANNEXURE

Statement Referred to in reply to Part (b) to (d) of the Lok Sabha  
Unstarred Question No. 1656 for 10.3.2017

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	No. of Sanc-tioned Posts	No. of filled up Posts	No. of vacant posts	Steps taken for filling up the vacant posts
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Institute of Ayurveda-Jaipur.	287	162	125	The teaching and non-teaching posts are lying vacant since 2 to 4 years and these posts were revived in March, 2016. Recruitment Rules have been amended and these posts have been notified on 16/1/2017 for Direct Recruitment.
2.	National Institute of Siddha-Chennai	111 (Posts lapsed-4)	98	9	Concerted efforts are made to fill up the vacant posts on regular basis. However, some posts could not be filled up due to non-availability of eligible candidates as per Recruitment Rules. Efforts are being made to fill up these posts on contract basis as per requirement.
3.	National Institute of Naturopathy-Pune	22	22	Nil	
4.	National Institute of Unani Medicine-Bangalore	133	88	45 (Against vacant posts contract appointments have been made)	Recruitment Rules for 9 teaching posts were approved on 3/1/2017 and these posts are likely to be filled up shortly. Process for filling up 01 post of Joint Director (Admn.) has been initiated and will be filled up shortly. Advertisement for filling up of another 20 posts (Administrative and paramedical posts) have been given in the national level newspapers and these posts will be filled up shortly. Recruitment Rules for 7 posts were approved on 9/12/2016 and process to fill up whereas these posts have been initiated, 8 posts of Lab. Technicians are newly created and Recruitment Rules for these posts are yet to be approved.
5.	National Institute of Homoeopathy-Kolkata	236	126	110 (Includes 38 Gr. D posts which have been filled on outsourcing basis)	Some vacancies have already been notified in January, 2017 for filling up of Direct Recruitment basis while necessary action is also initiated for some vacancies to be filled up on promotion basis.
6.	Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth-New Delhi	9	5	4 (1 post from Aug. 2016 and 3 posts from November, 2016.	Action for filling up of these vacant posts is in process.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga-New Delhi	75	42	33	Recruitment Rules for 19 posts were approved in October, 2016 only. Recruitment Rules for 10 posts are under revision. While there is other 1 deputation post and the deputationist repatriated in October, 2016 and the post has been advertised and applications have been received. The remaining 3 posts fell vacant due to the retirement of the incumbents on 30-11-2016 and 31-12-2016.
8.	Institute of Post Graduate Teaching & Research in Ayurveda-Jamnagar	47	38	9	Recruitment is done on timely basis as per the requirement and in case of non-availability of teaching faculty for senior position, recruitment is done by filling up the post one step lower against the senior post.
9.	North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda & Homoeopathy-Shillong	112	50 (37 on regular and 13 on contract basis)	62	Written tests for 28 posts have already been conducted for recruitment and the process is expected to be completed by February, 2017. Advertisement as Walk-in-interviews for the remaining 34 posts have been advertised on 27.01.2017 in the Newspaper and official website of the Institute.
10.	All India Institute of Ayurveda-New Delhi	This is a new Institute and is expected to be operational during the current year 2016-17. However, the institute has filled up most of the sanctioned post through direct/deputation basis required for faculty, hospital and administration. The process to re-advertise for filling up of some of these vacant posts have already been started.			
11.	North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine-Pasighat	This is a newly created Institute, so the proposal for post creation and recruitment of some posts are under process.			

**APPENDIX II**

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

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 221  
ANSWERED ON THE 17.03.2017

**Ayush Hospitals/Dispensaries**

221. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) the number of the hospitals/dispensaries providing AYUSH medical treatment in the country, State/UT-wise and stream-wise;

(b) the sanctioned strength of doctors, paramedical staff and others in these hospitals/dispensaries;

(c) whether a large number of posts of doctors, paramedical staff and other employees are lying vacant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE (IC) OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement Referred to in Reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 221 for 17th March, 2017

(a) The details of AYUSH hospitals, dispensaries providing AYUSH medical treatment in the country, State/UT-wise and stream-wise is enclosed as *Annexure-I*

(b) to (d) Health is a State subject. Hence, the data of the sanctioned strength of doctors, paramedical staff and others and the posts lying vacant in these hospitals/dispensaries are not maintained by the Central Government. However, the number of AYUSH registered medical practitioners available in the country, State/UT-wise and stream-wise, is enclosed an *Annexure-II*.

The Central Government through Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) extends support for promotion of AYUSH healthcare to the States/UTs for co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) for development of infrastructure, purchase of equipment & furniture and supply of essential AYUSH medicines. NAM also extends support for development of AYUSH educational institution, Quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU & H) drugs and medicinal Plants. Further, under National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare systems including for mainstreaming of AYUSH based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). These supports also include support for engagement of AYUSH doctors/paramedics in public health facilities.

ANNEXURE I

State-wise/System-wise Number of AYUSH Hospitals as on 1.4.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturo-pathy	Homo-eopathy	Sowa-Rigpa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	12
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
4.	Bihar	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	1	0	1	0	3	0	14
6.	Delhi	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	42	0	0	0	6	16	0	64
9.	Haryana	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	31	0	0	0	1	0	0	32
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
12.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
13.	Karnataka	170	18	0	3	6	16	0	213
14.	Kerala	124	0	1	0	1	31	0	157
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	0	0	0	0	2	0	23
16.	Maharashtra	63	6	0	0	0	46	0	115
17.	Manipur	0	2	0	0	13	7	0	22
18.	Meghalaya	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	10
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
21.	Odisha	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	14
22.	Punjab	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	9
23.	Rajasthan	118	11	0	1	2	6	0	138
24.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	271	1	0	1	0	276
26.	Tripura	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1771	204	0	0	0	8	0	1983
28.	Uttarakhand	402	2	0	0	0	1	0	405
29.	West Bengal	6	1	0	0	0	12	1	20
30.	A & N Islands	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	5
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
32.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Telangana	7	3	0	0	1	5	0	16
TOTAL		2820	256	273	7	30	203	1	3590

Source: State Governments & concerned agencies.

State-wise/System-wise Number of AYUSH Dispensaries as on 1.4.2016

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturo-pathy	Homo-eopathy	Sowa-Rigpa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	333	75	0	0	0	193	0	601
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	1	0	0	0	95	0	113
3.	Assam	380	1	0	0	0	75	0	456
4.	Bihar	1082	449	0	0	0	644	0	2175
5.	Chhattisgarh	956	26	0	0	0	112	0	1094
6.	Delhi	37	19	0	0	0	101	0	157
7.	Goa	11	0	0	0	0	15	0	26
8.	Gujarat	555	0	0	16	14	216	0	801
9.	Haryana	483	19	0	0	0	22	0	524
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1112	3	0	0	0	14	4	1133
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	240	177	0	0	0	0	25	442
12.	Jharkhand	220	54	0	0	0	92	0	366
13.	Karnataka	592	50	0	0	5	43	0	690
14.	Kerala	807	2	6	0	1	661	0	1477
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1496	64	0	0	0	213	0	1773
16.	Maharashtra	466	25	0	0	0	1	0	492
17.	Manipur	36	15	0	17	13	201	0	282
18.	Meghalaya	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	12
19.	Mizoram	2	0	0	0	0	22	0	24
20.	Nagaland	109	0	0	0	1	93	0	203
21.	Odisha	624	9	0	35	30	638	0	1336
22.	Punjab	489	35	0	1	0	111	0	636
23.	Rajasthan	3577	120	0	0	3	252	0	3952
24.	Sikkim	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	12
25.	Tamil Nadu	96	63	773	104	0	105	0	1141



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Tripura	36	0	0	0	0	73	0	109
27.	Uttar Pradesh	340	49	0	0	0	1575	0	1964
28.	Uttarakhand	142	3	0	0	0	60	3	208
29.	West Bengal	502	3	0	0	0	2020	0	2525
30.	A & N Islands	11	0	0	2	0	19	0	32
31.	Chandigarh	10	1	0	0	0	10	0	21
32.	D & N Haveli	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	14
33.	Daman & Diu	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	12
34.	Lakshadweep	8	0	0	0	0	7	0	15
35.	Puducherry	27	0	24	4	0	17	0	72
36.	Telangana	426	188	1	0	28	199	0	842
TOTAL		15244	1451	804	179	95	7926	33	25732

Source: State Governments & concerned agencies.

ANNEXURE II

State-wise AYUSH Registered Practitioners (Doctors) as on 1.1.2016

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturo-pathy	Homo-eopathy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15921	702	0	123	5247	21993
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	284	284
3.	Assam	954	0	0	0	1248	2202
4.	Bihar	96794	7058	0	0	31717	135569
5.	Chhattisgarh	3234	147	0	98	1711	5190
6.	Delhi	3421	2011	0	0	4692	10124
7.	Goa	624	0	0	0	624	1248
8.	Gujarat	25916	316	0	0	19961	46193
9.	Haryana	8079	264	0	0	5561	13904
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4975	0	0	0	1193	6168
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	2765	2418	0	0	386	5569
12.	Jharkhand	167	27	0	0	225	419
13.	Karnataka	33334	1840	4	676	8849	44703
14.	Kerala	22398	96	1680	177	12485	36836
15.	Madhya Pradesh	45994	1637	0	15	16081	63727
16.	Maharashtra	73842	6523	0	0	63076	143441
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	316	316
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2084	2084
21.	Odisha	4693	26	0	0	9425	14144
22.	Punjab	10818	218	0	0	4411	15447
23.	Rajasthan	9464	938	0	0	7563	17965
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tamil Nadu	4357	1182	6844	788	20612	33783
26.	Telangana	9585	4638	0	343	4882	19448
27.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	291	291
28.	Uttar Pradesh	35797	12882	0	0	32641	81320
29.	Uttarakhand	2664	121	0	0	726	3511
30.	West Bengal	3421	5152	0	0	36851	45424
31.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	165	165
33.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		419217	48196	8528	2220	293307	771468

Source: State Boards/Councils

**(Q. 221)**

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour.

Q. No. 221, Shri S.P. Muddahanume Gowda ji.

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA (TUMKUR): The ancient Indian medicine practice under AYUSH provides natural a remedy and it has been practiced since the time immemorial. It is scientifically asserted that compared to the allopathic system, AYUSH has no side effects. That is why, people from around the world are now looking towards India for AYUSH treatment. It is because, it has been proved that comparatively it does not have any side effects.

A lot of private hospitals are there in India and they are rendering good service to the needy people. Persistent support of the Government to this ancient form of medicine is the need of the hour. Hence, I would like to know whether the Government is intending to commence, to bring the AYUSH medical practice in the Government allopathic hospitals so as to enable the needy people to get treatment under AYUSH in the Government hospitals.

श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय सदस्य ने अच्छी बात कही है। इसके लिए आयुष मंत्रालय प्रयत्नरत है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि आज आयुर्वेद को या आज आयुष की सभी इण्डियन मेडिसिन सिस्टम की जो पैथीज़ हैं, लोग उन्हें चाहते हैं। हमारा प्रयास है, हर प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटर में हम चाहते हैं कि को-लोकेशन में आयुष के डॉक्टर्स वहां रहें। इसके लिए हम राज्य सरकार को कम से कम 20 लाख रुपये प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटर्स को ओ.पी.डी. या अन्य ट्रीटमेंट करने के लिए देते हैं और हमारे डॉक्टर्स वहां काम करते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह कि जो कम्युनिटी हैल्थ सेंटर्स हैं, वहां भी इसी तरह से हम पैसे देते हैं। हम राज्य सरकार को 30 लाख रुपये प्रति हैल्थ सेंटर शुरू करने के लिए देते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि हैल्थ राज्य सरकार का विषय है। हम उसको प्रमोट करने के लिए फाइनेंशियली मदद करते हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने जो आयुष मिशन प्लोट किया है, उसमें हम हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट को 50 बेड का हॉस्पिटल शुरू करने के लिए 11.5 करोड़ रुपये देते हैं। आज तक हमारे पास कम से कम 31 प्रोजेक्ट्स कई राज्यों से आए हुए हैं। हमने इनको कंस्ट्रक्ट करने के लिए पैसा भी रिलीज किया हुआ है। हम चाहते हैं कि जैसा माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां भी आयुष की प्रैक्टिस ज्यादा हो, आयुष के डॉक्टर्स वहां जाकर लोगों को ट्रीटमेंट दें, लोग जैसी सर्विस चाहते हैं, वह उन्हें दी जाए।

यह सब हम राज्य सरकार के जरिये करते हैं। इसके अलावा जब राज्य सरकार कहीं जमीन देती है तो इसे आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हम वहां नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट विद रिसर्च एंड हास्पिटल प्रतिस्थापित कर रहे हैं। दो-तीन राज्यों में हमारा काम अभी चालू है।

**SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA (TUMKUR):** Madam, as per the information furnished in the reply of the hon. Minister, a large number of posts of doctors, paramedical and other staff are lying vacant. I would like to know whether, to meet the demand, the Government intends to start more teaching institutions so as to fill the vacant posts.

**श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक:** महोदया, माननीय सदस्य ने वेकेन्ट पोस्ट्स के बारे में सही कहा है। चूंकि हैल्थ सब्जेक्ट को राज्य सरकार देखती है, इसलिए उसका डाटा हम नहीं रखते और आंसर में भी हमने डाटा नहीं दिया है। हम जो नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन एंड रिसर्च सेंटर्स बनाते हैं, उनमें अंडर ग्रेजुएट कोर्स सब जगह हैं, लेकिन हमने पी.जी. कोर्स शुरू किया है, ताकि जो स्टूडेंट्स पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट तक पढ़कर जायेंगे वे प्रोफेसर के लैवल पर जायेंगे और हमारे देश में प्रोफेसर की जो जरूरत है, उस नीड को हम केंटर कर पायेंगे। हमारे यहां ऐसे 11 नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट्स भी हैं, वहां हमने पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कोर्स शुरू किया है, इससे भविष्य में हमे ये फैंकल्टी मिल जायेगी।

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल (दमोह) :** अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैंने पहले भी माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहा था कि जब भी हम चिकित्सा पद्धति के बारे में विचार करते हैं तो रोग पहचानने का तरीका या तो नाड़ी होता है या जो भी प्रक्रियाएं हैं, उनकी चिकित्सा विज्ञान में मान्यता नहीं है। अगर मान्यता नहीं होगी तो स्वाभाविक है कि उसकी जो मैडिकल सैन्स है। अगर एविडेन्स की जरूरत पड़े तो आम आदमी को उसका लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। मैंने पहले भी यह बात पूछी थी।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक आश्वासन पार्लियामैन्ट का पड़ा हुआ है कि जो प्रिजर्वेटिव होते हैं, अभी तक वे सारे के सारे रासायनिक होते हैं। जो जैविक तरीके से होने वाले प्रिजर्वेटिव हैं, जब आप रिसर्च की बात करते हैं तो हम सिर्फ रोगों और अस्पताल तक सीमित हो जाते हैं। क्या इसके बारे में भी कोई प्रोग्रेस इस क्षेत्र में हुई है या कोई ऐसा अनुसंधान हुआ है कि अगर कोई चीज जैसे सब्जियां, फल आदि हमें संरक्षित करने हैं, अगर उन्हें हम जैविक तरीके से रखना चाहेंगे तो क्या इस आधार पर हमारा मंत्रालय विचार कर रहा है?

**श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक :** अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने नाड़ी परीक्षा के बारे में पूछा है। नाड़ी परीक्षा आयुर्वेद का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है और आयुष मंत्रालय नाड़ी परीक्षा को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए जो हमारी काउंसिल फॉर आयुर्वेद है, उनके साथ हमारी इस बारे में मीटिंग भी हुई है और जो नाड़ी परीक्षा विषय है, वह अगली एजुकेशन लिस्ट में डालने के लिए हम प्रयत्नशील हैं और हम इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक प्रिजर्वेटिव का सवाल है, मेरे ख्याल में हमारे आयुर्वेद सिस्टम में प्रिजर्वेटिव का कोई स्थान नहीं है। अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी तो जैसे हम नीम कोटिंग आदि प्रयोग कर रहे हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने इसके बारे में जो कहा है, मैं रिसर्च काउंसिल से इसके बारे में पता कराऊंगा, अगर हम इसके ऊपर कुछ काम कर सकते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से करेंगे।

**प्रो. सौगत राय (दमदम) :** मैडम, यह बात सही है कि आयुष दिन-प्रतिदिन लोकप्रिय होता जा रहा है। लोगों को ऐसा लगता है और जैसा मेरे से पहले प्रश्नकर्ता ने पूछा कि आयुष के कोई साइड इफेक्ट्स नहीं हैं, जो एलोपैथिक मैडिसंस में होते हैं। लेकिन आयुष की मूल समस्या हमें यह दिखाई देती है कि इसका कोई स्टैंडर्डिजेशन नहीं है। बहुत से लोग स्पॉन्डिलाइटिस रोग से बीमार हैं और कहा जाता है कि यह आयुर्वेद से अच्छा हो सकता है। सारे देश में कोटक्कल आर्य वैद्यशाला खुली हैं, कहा जाता है कि तेल मालिश से सब बोन डिजीज ठीक हो जायेंगी, लेकिन हमें यह पता नहीं है कि इसमें कौन असली है और कौन नकली है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि खासकर इन सब बीमारियों को ध्यान में रखकर आयुर्वेद को स्टैंडर्डिजेशन करने के लिए आपने कोई कदम उठाया है? देश में ऐसे कई कालेजेज और नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, लेकिन ट्रीटमेंट की कोई स्टैंडर्ड सरकारी रिक्नाइज्ड पद्धति नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आज आयुर्वेद का प्रश्न है तो उन्होंने पूरा प्रश्न हिंदी में ही पूछा है।

**श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक :** अध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय सदस्य ने मैडिसिन के स्टैंडर्डिजेशन के बारे में पूछा है। आपको पता है कि दो साल पहले ही आयुष मंत्रालय अलग किया गया है। एलोपैथी में जो हमारा यूनिट है, अब तक हम स्टैंडर्डिजेशन के बारे में उनके साथ ही चल रहे हैं। हमने मांग की हुई है कि हमारा फार्माकोपिया अलग है और इसको एलोपैथी से अलग करने की अनुमति हमने सरकार से मांगी है। हमारा स्टैंडर्डिजेशन देखने के लिए, सभी राज्यों में जो इंस्पेक्टर होते हैं, वहीं जा-जा कर, जहां-जहां दवाई है, वहां चैक करने की कोशिश करते हैं। कई केसिज़ मिले भी हैं, उनके ऊपर एक्शन भी हुआ है। जब तक हमारा फार्माकोपिया डिपार्टमेंट या मैडिसिन डिपार्टमेंट अलग नहीं होगा, तब तक हम अच्छे तरीके से आगे नहीं जा पाएंगे। इसलिए यह अभी सैक्शन होने के मार्ग पर है। हम स्टैंडर्डिजेशन को जल्दी ही करेंगे, इसकी बहुत आवश्यकता है। स्टैंडर्डिजेशन नहीं होने के कारण ही आज विदेशों में भी हमारी जो मैडिसिन जाती है, वह फूड सप्लिमेंट्री के तौर पर जाती है। जब स्टैंडर्डिजेशन हो जाएगा तभी हमारे देश को भी और आयुर्वेद को भी बहुत अच्छा फायदा मिलेगा और साथ ही बाकी सभी पैथियों को भी अच्छा फायदा मिलेगा।

**SHRI S. RAJENDRAN (VILLUPPURAM):** Madam, Tamil Nadu is one of the pioneers in Siddha and other forms of alternative medicines, including Ayurveda and Homeopathy. How much emphasis is being paid to derive the full potential of Tamil Nadu in Siddha, Ayurveda and Homeopathy?

It is stated that a sum of Rs. 400 crore has been earmarked under the National AYUSH Mission for various activities. How much of it would be spent on setting up of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries in the States, particularly in Tamil Nadu during the year 2017-18?

**श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक :** अध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय सदस्य ने तमिलनाडु के बारे में पूछा है। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि तमिलनाडु में आयुर्वेद के दो अस्पताल हैं। यूनानी का एक अस्पताल है। सिद्धा के 271 अस्पताल हैं। कुल मिला कर 276 अस्पताल तमिलनाडु में हैं। जो ग्रांट हम आयुष मंत्रालय की तरफ से आयुष मिशन के जरिए देते हैं, जो-जो पैथी हैं, उनके लिए जैसा बजट वे मांगते हैं, उसी तरह से आज तक हमने बजट दिया है। उसमें कम भी कुछ नहीं है। जो प्रस्ताव उनके आए हैं, वे हमने आज तक सैंक्शन किए हैं, उसमें कुछ कमी नहीं रखी है। यदि तमिलनाडु सरकार प्रपोज़ल भेजेगी तो उसके लिए भी हम बजट देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डॉ. भारती श्याल।

आयुर्वेद बहुत पॉप्युलर हो रहा है, बहुत से लोग इस पर प्रश्न पूछना चाहते हैं।

**डॉ. भारतीबेन डी. श्याल ( भावनगर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं सबसे पहले हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और आयुष मंत्री जी का अभिनंदन करती हूँ, जिन्होंने पूरे विश्व में हमारी प्राचीन संस्कृति और विरासत, योग और आयुर्वेद का प्रचार-प्रसार किया है और अब तो योग दिवस भी मनाया जाने लगा है। इसकी वजह से पूरा विश्व अब हमारी धरोहर के प्रति मुड़ा है। हमारे देश में भी लोग अब आयुर्वेद के प्रति मुड़ रहे हैं और आयुर्वेद की चिकित्सा पद्धति अपना रहे हैं, लेकिन ऐसा देखा जाता है कि बाजार में आयुर्वेद की जो औषधियां हैं, वे बड़ी महंगी मिल रही हैं और उसकी वजह से भी लोग आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति लंबे अर्से तक उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं। जैसे हमारी सरकार ने जेनरिक मेडिकल स्टोर खोले हैं, ऐसे ही अगर आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों के मेडिकल स्टोर्स खोले जाएं तो मुझे लगता है कि पूरा देश आयुर्वेद की तरफ मुड़ेगा और हमारी यह चिकित्सा पद्धति बरकरार रहेगी।

**श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक :** अध्यक्ष महोदया, एलोपैथी की जेनरिक मेडिसिंस के कम से कम तीन हजार स्टोर्स मेरे ख्याल से पूरे देश में होंगे। हमारा प्रयास है कि उनके साथ-साथ आयुर्वेदिक मेडिसिन और जो बाकी सभी पैथी की मेडिसिंस हैं, वे भी उसमें रखी जाएं। उसके लिए भी हम प्रयासरत हैं। हम स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के जरिए यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए हम निश्चय ही कृतसंकल्प हैं।

**श्री महेश गिरी (पूर्वी दिल्ली) :** महोदया, आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के प्रयास से योग को विश्व स्तरीय मान्यता मिली। योग और आयुर्वेद एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं, जो अलग-अलग कभी नहीं हो सकते। मंत्री महोदय जी जानते हैं कि मैं इस विषय से बहुत नजदीक से जुड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरा प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय से यह

है कि जो प्राचीन विद्या आयुर्वेद की चली आ रही है, इस विद्या में रोग के जन्म लेने से पहले ही नाड़ी आदि के कारण उसका कैसे ध्यान रखा जा सकता है। कई ऐसी विद्याएं हैं जो आज नये-नये नाम चढ़ाकर विदेशों से भारत में आ रही हैं। आस्टियोपैथी एक ऐसा ही नाम है, जो विदेशों से भारत में आयी, पर यह भारत से लुप्त हो गई है। ऐसी कई विद्याएं हैं। ऐसी कई मेडिसिंस हैं, जो लुप्त हो रही हैं। कई जड़ी-बूटियां लुप्त हो रही हैं। इसके लिए मंत्रालय के माध्यम से क्या आयुर्वेद को, जैसे योग पूरे विश्व में मान्यता प्राप्त हुआ, ऐसे प्रचार-प्रसार के साथ और जो लुप्त हो रही विद्याएं हैं, जो लुप्त हो रही औषधियां हैं, जो एक नया जीवन दे सकती हैं, क्या उसके लिए कोई प्रयास किया जा रहा है, मैं यही जानना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक:** महोदया, आयुर्वेद केवल रोग होने के बाद रोग को दूर करने के लिए है, सिर्फ ऐसा ही नहीं है। आयुर्वेद को तो प्रिवेन्टिव भी हम कह सकते हैं। जब हम मेडिसिन लेते हैं तो आगे रोग नहीं होना चाहिए, इस तरह की मेडिसिन भी आयुर्वेद में उपलब्ध हैं। जिस तरह की लाइफ स्टाइल आज हमारी हो गई है, ज्यादा रोग तो आज हमारी लाइफ स्टाइल की खातिर तैयार हो रहे हैं। यदि हम अपनी लाइफ स्टाइल को ठीक रखें और प्रिवेंशन के लिए जो-जो प्रिवेंशन बताये गये हैं, उन्हें ले लें तो जन्मकाल में रोग होने की संभावना ही नहीं होगी। आयुष मंत्रालय की यह पूरी कोशिश है कि योग के जरिये, नेचुरोपैथी के जरिये इस तरह की लाइफ स्टाइल को लोग अपनायें। माननीय सदस्य ने जो लुप्त हो रही औषधियों के बारे में बोला है, जो कहीं डेन्जेरस जोन में भी हैं, उनके प्रिवेंशन के लिए हमारा नेशनल मेडिसिनल प्लांट बोर्ड बहुत काम कर रहा है। इसके लिए हम बहुत बजट राज्य सरकारों को देते हैं। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित स्कीम्स के अन्दर भी हम एन०जी०ओज० को मेडिसिनल प्लांट प्लांट करने के लिए, उनको उगाने के लिए हमारा प्रयत्न है। जो कुछ पैसा हमें बजट में इसके लिए आवंटित किया जाता है, वह पूरा पैसा हम इसके लिए खर्च कर रहे हैं।

**APPENDIX III**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA  
AND HOMOEOPATHY

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 221

ANSWERED ON THE 17.03.2017

**AYUSH Hospitals/Dispensaries**

221. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) the number of the hospitals/dispensaries providing AYUSH medical treatment in the country, State/UT-wise and stream-wise;

(b) the sanctioned strength of doctors, paramedical staff and others in these hospitals/dispensaries;

(c) whether a large number of posts of doctors, paramedical staff and other employees are lying vacant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE (IC) OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 221 FOR 17TH MARCH, 2017

(a) The details of AYUSH hospitals/dispensaries providing AYUSH medical treatment in the country, State/UT-wise and stream-wise is enclosed as *Annexure—I*.

(b) to (d) Health is a State subject. Hence, the data of the sanctioned strength of doctors, paramedical staff and others and the posts lying vacant in these hospitals/dispensaries are not maintained by the Central Government. However, the number of AYUSH registered medical practitioners available in the Country, State/UT-wise and stream-wise, is enclosed as *Annexure—II*.

The Central Government through Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), extends support for promotion of AYUSH healthcare to



the States/UTs for co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) for development of infrastructure, purchase of equipment & furniture and supply of essential AYUSH medicines. NAM also extends support for development of AYUSH educational institution, Quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU & H) drugs and Medicinal Plants. Further, under National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare systems including for mainstreaming of AYUSH based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). These supports also include support for engagement of AYUSH doctors/paramedics in public health facilities.

ANNEXURE I

State-wise/System-wise Number of AYUSH Hospitals as on 1.4.2016

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturo-pathy	Homo-eopathy	Sowa-Rigpa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	12
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
4.	Bihar	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	1	0	1	0	3	0	14
6.	Delhi	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	42	0	0	0	6	16	0	64
9.	Haryana	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	31	0	0	0	1	0	0	32
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
12.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
13.	Karnataka	170	18	0	3	6	16	0	213
14.	Kerala	124	0	1	0	1	31	0	157
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	0	0	0	0	2	0	23
16.	Maharashtra	63	6	0	0	0	46	0	115
17.	Manipur	0	2	0	0	13	7	0	22
18.	Meghalaya	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	10
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
21.	Odisha	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	14
22.	Punjab	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	9
23.	Rajasthan	118	11	0	1	2	6	0	138
24.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	271	1	0	1	0	276
26.	Tripura	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1771	204	0	0	0	8	0	1983
28.	Uttarakhand	402	2	0	0	0	1	0	405
29.	West Bengal	6	1	0	0	0	12	1	20
30.	A & N Island	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	5
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
32.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Telangana	7	3	0	0	1	5	0	16
TOTAL		2820	256	273	7	30	203	1	3590

Source: State Governments and concerned agencies.

State-wise/System-wise Number of AYUSH Dispensaries as on 1.4.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturo-pathy	Homo-eopathy	Sowa-Rigpa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	333	75	0	0	0	193	0	601
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	1	0	0	0	95	0	113
3.	Assam	380	1	0	0	0	75	0	456
4.	Bihar	1082	449	0	0	0	644	0	2175
5.	Chhattisgarh	956	26	0	0	0	112	0	1094
6.	Delhi	37	19	0	0	0	101	0	157
7.	Goa	11	0	0	0	0	15	0	26
8.	Gujarat	555	0	0	16	14	216	0	801
9.	Haryana	483	19	0	0	0	22	0	524
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1112	3	0	0	0	14	4	1133
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	240	177	0	0	0	0	25	442
12.	Jharkhand	220	54	0	0	0	92	0	366
13.	Karnataka	592	50	0	0	5	43	0	690
14.	Kerala	807	2	6	0	1	661	0	1477
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1496	64	0	0	0	213	0	1773
16.	Maharashtra	466	25	0	0	0	1	0	492
17.	Manipur	36	15	0	17	13	201	0	282
18.	Meghalaya	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	12
19.	Mizoram	2	0	0	0	0	22	0	24
20.	Nagaland	109	0	0	0	1	93	0	203
21.	Odisha	624	9	0	35	30	638	0	1336
22.	Punjab	489	35	0	1	0	111	0	636
23.	Rajasthan	3577	120	0	0	3	252	0	3952
24.	Sikkim	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	12
25.	Tamil Nadu	96	63	773	104	0	105	0	1141
26.	Tripura	36	0	0	0	0	73	0	109
27.	Uttar Pradesh	340	49	0	0	0	1575	0	1964

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Uttarakhand	142	3	0	0	0	60	0	208
29.	West Bengal	502	3	0	0	0	2020	0	2525
30.	A & N Islands	11	0	0	2	0	19	0	32
31.	Chandigarh	10	1	0	0	0	10	0	21
32.	D & N Haveli	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	14
33.	Daman & Diu	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	12
34.	Lakshadweep	8	0	0	0	0	7	0	15
35.	Puducherry	27	0	24	4	0	17	0	72
36.	Telangana	426	188	1	0	28	199	0	842
TOTAL		15244	1451	804	179	95	7926	33	25732

Source: State Governments and concerned agencies.

ANNEXURE II

State-wise Ayush Registered Practitioners (Doctors)  
as on 1.1.2016

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturo-pathy	Homo-eopathy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15921	702	0	123	5247	21993
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	284	284
3.	Assam	954	0	0	0	1248	2202
4.	Bihar	96794	7058	0	0	31717	135569
5.	Chhattisgarh	3234	147	0	98	1711	5190
6.	Delhi^	3421	2011	0	0	4692	10124
7.	Goa	624	0	0	0	624	1248
8.	Gujarat	25916	316	0	0	19961	46193
9.	Haryana	8079	264	0	0	5561	13904
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4975	0	0	0	1193	6168
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	2765	2418	0	0	386	5569
12.	Jharkhand	167	27	0	0	225	419
13.	Karnataka	33334	1840	4	676	8849	44703
14.	Kerala	22398	96	1680	177	12485	36836
15.	Madhya Pradesh	45994	1637	0	15	16081	63727
16.	Maharashtra	73842	6523	0	0	63076	143441
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	316	316
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2084	2084
21.	Odisha	4693	26	0	0	9425	14144
22.	Punjab	10818	218	0	0	4411	15447
23.	Rajasthan	9464	938	0	0	7563	17965
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	4357	1182	6844	788	20612	33783

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Telangana	9585	4638	0	343	4882	19448
27.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	291	291
28.	Uttar Pradesh	35797	12882	0	0	32641	81320
29.	Uttarakhand	2664	121	0	0	726	3511
30.	West Bengal	3421	5152	0	0	36851	45424
31.	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	165	165
33.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		419217	48196	8528	2220	293307	771468

Source: State Boards/Councils

**(Q. 221)**

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour.

Q. No. 221, Shri S.P. Muddahanume Gowda ji.

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA (TUMKUR): The ancient Indian medicine practice under AYUSH provides natural a remedy and it has been practiced since the time immemorial. It is scientifically asserted that compared to the allopathic system, AYUSH has no side effects. That is why, people from around the world are now looking towards India for AYUSH treatment. It is because, it has been proved that comparatively it does not have any side effects.

A lot of private hospitals are there in India and they are rendering good service to the needy people. Persistent support of the Government to this ancient form of medicine is the need of the hour. Hence, I would like to know whether the Government is intending to commence, to bring the AYUSH medical practice in the Government allopathic hospitals so as to enable the needy people to get treatment under AYUSH in the Government hospitals.

श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय सदस्य ने अच्छी बात कही है। इसके लिए आयुष मंत्रालय प्रयत्नरत है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि आज आयुर्वेद को या आज आयुष की सभी इण्डियन मेडिसिन सिस्टम की जो पैथीज़ हैं, लोग उन्हें चाहते हैं। हमारा प्रयास है, हर प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटर में हम चाहते हैं कि को-लोकेशन में आयुष के डॉक्टर्स वहां रहें। इसके लिए हम राज्य सरकार को कम से कम 20 लाख रुपये प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटर्स को ओपीडी या अन्य ट्रीटमेंट करने के लिए देते हैं और हमारे डॉक्टर्स वहां काम करते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह कि जो कम्युनिटी हैल्थ सेंटर्स हैं, वहां भी इसी तरह से हम पैसे देते हैं। हम राज्य सरकार को 30 लाख रुपये प्रति हैल्थ सेंटर शुरू करने के लिए देते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि हैल्थ राज्य सरकार का विषय है। हम उसको प्रमोट करने के लिए फाइनेंशियली मदद करते हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने जो आयुष मिशन प्लोट किया है, उसमें हम हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट को 50 बेड का हॉस्पिटल शुरू करने के लिए 11.5 करोड़ रुपये देते हैं। आज तक हमारे पास कम से कम 31 प्रोजेक्ट्स कई राज्यों से आए हुए हैं। हमने इनको कस्ट्रक्ट करने के लिए पैसा भी रिलीज किया हुआ है। हम चाहते हैं कि जैसा माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां भी आयुष की प्रैक्टिस ज्यादा हो, आयुष के डॉक्टर्स वहां जाकर लोगों को ट्रीटमेंट दें, लोग जैसी सर्विस चाहते हैं, वह उन्हें दी जाए।

यह सब हम राज्य सरकार के जरिये करते हैं। इसके अलावा जब राज्य सरकार कहीं जमीन देता है तो इसे आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हम वहां नेशनल इंस्टीचूट विद रिसर्च एंड हास्पिटल प्रतिस्थापित कर रहे हैं। दो-तीन राज्यों में हमारा काम अभी चालू है।

**SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA (TUMKUR):** Madam, as per the information furnished in the reply of the hon. Minister, a large number of posts of doctors, paramedical and other staff are lying vacant. I would like to know whether, to meet the demand, the Government intends to start more teaching institutions so as to fill the vacant posts.

**श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक:** महोदया, माननीय सदस्य ने वेकेन्ट पोस्ट्स के बारे में सही कहा है। चूंकी हैल्थ सब्जेक्ट को राज्य सरकार देखती है, इसलिए उसका डाटा हम नहीं रखते और आंसर में भी हमने डाटा नहीं दिया है। हम जो नेशनल इंस्टीचूशन एंड रिसर्च सेंटर्स बनाते हैं, उनमें अंडर ग्रेजुएट कोर्स सब जगह हैं, लेकिन हमने पी०जी० कोर्स शुरू किया है, ताकि जो स्टूडेन्स पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट तक पढ़कर जायेंगे वे प्रोफेसर के लैवल पर जायेंगे और हमारे देश में प्रोफेसर्स की जो जरूरत है, उस नीड को हम कंटेयर कर पायेंगे। हमारे यहां ऐसे 11 नेशनल इंस्टीचूट्स भी हैं, वहां हमने पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कोर्स शुरू किया है, इससे भविष्य में हमें ये फैकल्टी मिल जायेगी।

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल (दमोह):** अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैंने पहले भी माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहा था कि जब भी हम चिकित्सा पद्धति के बारे में विचार करते हैं तो रोग पहचानने का तरीका या तो नाड़ी होता है या जो भी प्रक्रियाएं हैं, उनकी चिकित्सा विज्ञान में मान्यता नहीं है। अगर मान्यता नहीं होगी तो स्वाभाविक है कि उसकी जो मैडिकल सैन्स है। अगर एविडेन्स की जरूरत पड़े तो आम आदमी को उसका लाभ नहीं मिल नहीं पाता है। मैंने पहले भी यह बात पूछी थी।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक आश्वासन पार्लियामैन्ट का पड़ा हुआ है कि जो प्रिजर्वेटिव्ह होते हैं, अभी तक वे सारे के सारे रासायनिक होते हैं। जो जैविक तरीके से होने वाले प्रिजर्वेटिव्ह हैं, जब आप रिसर्च की बात करते हैं तो हम सिर्फ रोगों और अस्पताल तक सीमित हो जाते हैं। क्या इसके बारे में भी कोई प्रोग्रेस इस क्षेत्र में हुई है या कोई ऐसा अनुसंधान हुआ है कि अगर कोई चीज जैसे सब्जियां, फल आदि हमें संरक्षित करने हैं, अगर उन्हें हम जैविक तरीके से रखना चाहेंगे तो क्या इस आधार पर हमारा मंत्रालय विचार कर रहा है?

**श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक:** अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने नाड़ी परीक्षा के बारे में पूछा है। नाड़ी परीक्षा आयुर्वेद का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है और आयुष मंत्रालय नाड़ी परीक्षा को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए



जो हमारी काउंसिल फॉर आयुर्वेद है, उनके साथ हमारी इस बारे में मीटिंग भी हुई है और जो नाड़ी परीक्षा विषय है, वह अगली एजुकेशन लिस्ट में डालने के लिए हम प्रयत्नशील हैं और हम इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक प्रिजर्वेटिव का सवाल है, मेरे ख्याल में हमारे आयुर्वेद सिस्टम में प्रिजर्वेटिव का कोई स्थान नहीं है। अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी तो जैसे हम नीम कोटिंग आदि प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने इसके बारे में जो कहा है, मैं रिसर्च काउंसिल से इसके बारे में पता कराऊंगा, अगर हम इसके ऊपर कुछ काम कर सकते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से करेंगे।

**प्रो० सौगत राय (दमदम):** मैडम, यह बात सही है कि आयुष दिन-प्रतिदिन लोकप्रिय होता जा रहा है। लोगों को ऐसा लगता है और जैसा मेरे से पहले प्रश्नकर्ता ने पूछा कि आयुष के कोई साइड इफेक्ट्स नहीं हैं, जो एलोपैथिक मैडिसिन में होते हैं। लेकिन आयुष की मूल समस्या हमें यह दिखाई देती है कि इसका कोई स्टैंडर्डिजेशन नहीं है। बहुत से लोग स्पोर्ट्समैन रोग से बीमार हैं और कहा जाता है कि यह आयुर्वेद से अच्छा हो सकता है। सारे देश में कोटक्कल आर्य वैद्यशाला खुली हैं, कहा जाता है कि तेल मालिश से सब बोन डिसीज ठीक हो जायेंगी, लेकिन हमें यह पता नहीं है कि इसमें कौन असली है और कौन नकली है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि खासकर इन सब बीमारियों को ध्यान में रखकर आयुर्वेद को स्टैंडर्डिज करने के लिए आपने कोई कदम उठाया है? देश में ऐसे कई कालेज और नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, लेकिन ट्रीटमेंट की कोई स्टैंडर्ड सरकारी रिकग्नाइज्ड पद्धति नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं?

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** आज आयुर्वेद का प्रश्न है तो उन्होंने पूरा प्रश्न हिंदी में ही पूछा है।

**श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक:** अध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय सदस्य ने मैडिसिन के स्टैंडर्डिजेशन के बारे में पूछा है। आपको पता है कि दो साल पहले ही आयुष मंत्रालय अलग किया गया है। एलोपैथी में जो हमारा यूनिट है, अब तक हम स्टैंडर्डिजेशन के बारे में उनके साथ ही चल रहे हैं। हमने मांग की हुई है कि हमारा फार्माकोपिया अलग है और इसको एलोपैथी से अलग करने की अनुमति हमने सरकार से मांगी है। हमारा स्टैंडर्डिजेशन देखने के लिए, सभी राज्यों में जो इंस्पेक्टर होते हैं, वही जा-जा कर जहां-जहां दवाई है, वहां चैक करने की कोशिश करते हैं। कई केसिज़ मिले भी हैं, उनके ऊपर एक्शन भी हुआ है। जब तक हमारा फार्माकोपिया डिपार्टमेंट या मैडिसिन डिपार्टमेंट अलग नहीं होगा, तब तक हम अच्छे तरीके से आगे नहीं जा पाएंगे। इसलिए यह अभी सैक्शन होने के मार्ग पर है। हम स्टैंडर्डिजेशन को जल्दी ही करेंगे, इसकी बहुत आवश्यकता है। स्टैंडर्डिजेशन नहीं होने के कारण ही आज विदेशों में भी हमारी जो मैडिसिन जाती है, वह फूड सप्लिमेंट्री के तौर पर जाती है। जब स्टैंडर्डिजेशन हो जाएगा तभी हमारे देश को भी और आयुर्वेद को भी बहुत अच्छा फायदा मिलेगा और साथ ही बाकी सभी पैथियों को भी अच्छा फायदा मिलेगा।

**SHRI S. RAJENDRAN (VILUPPURAM):** Madam, Tamil Nadu is one of the pioneers in Siddha and other forms of alternative medicines, including Ayurveda and Homoeopathy. How much emphasis is being paid to derive the full potential of Tamil Nadu in Siddha, Ayurveda and Homoeopathy?

It is stated that a sum of Rs. 400 crore has been earmarked under the National AYUSH Mission for various activities. How much of it would be spent on setting up of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries in the States, particularly in Tamil Nadu during the year 2017-18?

**श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक:** अध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय सदस्य ने तमिलनाडु के बारे में पूछा है। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि तमिलनाडु में आयुर्वेद के दो अस्पताल हैं। यूनानी का एक अस्पताल है। सिद्धा के 271 अस्पताल हैं। कुल मिलाकर 276 अस्पताल तमिलनाडु में हैं। जो ग्रांट हम आयुष मंत्रालय की तरफ से आयुष मिशन के जरिए देते हैं, जो-जो पैथी हैं, उनके लिए जैसा बजट वे मांगते हैं, उसी तरह से आज तक हमने बजट दिया है। उसमें कमी कुछ नहीं है। जो प्रस्ताव उनके आए हैं, वे हमने आज तक सैंक्शन किए हैं, उसमें कुछ कमी नहीं रखी है। यदि तमिलनाडु सरकार प्रपोज़ल भेजेगी तो उसके लिए भी हम बजट देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** डॉ० भारती श्याल।

आयुर्वेद बहुत पॉप्युलर हो रहा है, बहुत से लोग इस पर प्रश्न पूछना चाहते हैं।

**डॉ० भारतीबेन डी० श्याल (भावनगर):** अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं सबसे पहले हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और आयुष मंत्री जी का अभिनंदन करती हूँ, जिन्होंने पूरे विश्व में हमारी प्राचीन संस्कृति और विरासत, योग और आयुर्वेद का प्रचार-प्रसार किया है और अब तो योग दिवस भी मनाया जाने लगा है। इसकी वजह से पूरा विश्व अब हमारी धरोहर के प्रति मुड़ा है। हमारे देश में भी लोग अब आयुर्वेद के प्रति मुड़ रहे हैं और आयुर्वेद की चिकित्सा पद्धति अपना रहे हैं, लेकिन ऐसा देखा जाता है कि बाजार में आयुर्वेद की जो औषधियाँ हैं, वे बड़ी महंगी मिल रही हैं और उसकी वजह से भी लोग आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति लंबे अर्से तक उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं। जैसे हमारी सरकार ने जेनरिक मैडिकल स्टोर खोले हैं, ऐसे ही अगर आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों के मैडिकल स्टोर्स खोले जाएं तो मुझे लगता है कि पूरा देश आयुर्वेद की तरफ मुड़ेगा और हमारी यह चिकित्सा पद्धति बरकरार रहेगी।

**श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक:** अध्यक्ष महोदया, एलोपैथी की जेनरिक मैडिसिंस के कम से कम तीन हज़ार स्टोर्स मेरे ख्याल से पूरे देश में होंगे। हमारा प्रयास है कि उनके साथ-साथ आयुर्वेदिक मैडिसिन और जो बाकी सभी पैथी की मैडिसिंस हैं, वे भी उसमें रखी जाएं। उसके लिए भी हम प्रयासरत हैं। हम स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के जरिए यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए हम निश्चय ही कृतसंकल्प हैं।

**श्री महेश गिरी (पूर्वी दिल्ली):** महोदया, आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के प्रयास से योग को विश्व स्तरीय मान्यता मिली। योग और आयुर्वेद एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं, जो अलग-अलग कभी नहीं हो सकते। मंत्री महोदय जी जानते हैं कि मैं इस विषय से बहुत नजदीक से जुड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरा प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय से यह है कि जो प्राचीन विद्या आयुर्वेद की चली आ रही है, इस विद्या में रोग के जन्म लेने से पहले ही नाड़ी आदि के कारण उसका कैसे ध्यान रखा जा सकता है, कई ऐसी विद्याएँ हैं, जो आज नये-नये नाम चढ़ाकर विदेशों से भारत में आ रही हैं। आस्टियोपैथी एक ऐसा ही नाम है, जो विदेशों से भारत में आयी, पर यह भारत से लुप्त हो गई है। ऐसी कई विद्याएँ हैं। ऐसी कई मेडिसिंस हैं, जो लुप्त हो रही हैं। कई जड़ी-बूटियाँ लुप्त हो रही हैं। इसके लिए मंत्रालय के माध्यम से क्या आयुर्वेद को, जैसे योग पूरे विश्व में मान्यता प्राप्त हुआ, ऐसे प्रचार-प्रसार के साथ और जो लुप्त हो रही विद्याएँ हैं, जो लुप्त हो रही

औषधियां हैं, जो एक नया जीवन दे सकती हैं, क्या उसके लिए कोई प्रयास किया जा रहा है, मैं यही जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक: महोदया, आयुर्वेद केवल रोग होने के बाद रोग को दूर करने के लिए है, सिर्फ़ ऐसा ही नहीं है। आयुर्वेद को तो प्रिवेंटिव भी हम कह सकते हैं। जब हम मेडिसिन लेते हैं तो आगे रोग नहीं होना चाहिए, इस तरह की मेडीसिन भी आयुर्वेद में उपलब्ध हैं। जिस तरह की लाइफ़ स्टाइल आज हमारी हो गई है, ज्यादा रोग तो आज हमारी लाइफ़ स्टाइल की खातिर तैयार हो रहे हैं। यदि हम अपनी लाइफ़ स्टाइल को ठीक रखें और प्रिवेंशन के लिए जो-जो प्रिवेंशन बताये गये हैं, उन्हें ले लें तो जन्मकाल में रोग होने की संभावना ही नहीं होगी। आयुष मंत्रालय की यह पूरी कोशिश है कि योग के जरिये, नेचुरोपैथी के जरिये इस तरह की लाइफ़ स्टाइल को लोग अपनायें। माननीय सदस्य ने जो लुप्त हो रही औषधियों के बारे में बोला है, जो कहीं डेन्जेरस जोन में भी हैं, उनके प्रिवेंशन के लिए हमारा नेशनल मेडिसिनल प्लांट बोर्ड बहुत काम कर रहा है। इसके लिए हम बहुत बजट राज्य सरकारों को देते हैं। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित स्कीम्स के अन्दर भी हम एन॰जी॰ओ॰ को मेडिसिनल प्लांट प्लांट करने के लिए, उनको उगाने के लिए हमारा प्रयत्न है। जो कुछ पैसा हमें बजट में इसके लिए आवंटित किया जाता है, वह पूरा पैसा हम इसके लिए खर्च कर रहे हैं।

**APPENDIX IV**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND  
HOMOEOPATHY

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION No. 324

ANSWERED ON 24.03.2017

**Ayurvedic Manufacturing Units**

324. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK":

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

- (a) the mechanism in place to monitor the quality of Ayurvedic medicines;
- (b) whether the efforts are to introduce Good Laboratory Practice (GLP)/ Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Ayurvedic medicine in manufacturing units on the lines of Allopathy medicines and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether steps have been taken to improve the quality of Ayurvedic medicines and other AYUSH products and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether steps have also been taken to prevent the use of heavy metals and other harmful elements in Ayurvedic medicines and AYUSH products and 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) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA Starred Question  
No. 324 for 24th March, 2017**

(a) The regulatory and quality control mechanism *inter-alia* for Ayurvedic medicines has been established in the country in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules thereunder which are amended from time to time. Exclusive provisions exist in the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules thereunder for the licensing, manufacturing, labeling, shelf-life and testing of these drugs. State Governments are responsible to enforce the legal provisions for Ayurvedic medicines, for which Licensing Authorities/Drug Controllers are appointed in the States. Good Manufacturing Practices and Quality Standards for manufacturing of Ayurvedic medicines as prescribed in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and the Ayurvedic pharmacopoeia, respectively are mandatory for the

manufacturers to follow. Quality and authenticity of the Ayurvedic medicines is checked on the basis of standards of identity, purity and strength prescribed in the pharmacopoeia. For this purpose, Central Government has set up Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine in Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, as an appellate laboratory and there are 27 State Drugs Testing Laboratories and 44 laboratories approved under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for testing of Ayurvedic medicines and raw materials. States have appointed inspectors to inspect the Ayurvedic manufacturing units and take samples for testing or analysis. Guidelines for issue of license for the manufacturing of various categories of Ayurvedic medicines are prescribed under Rule 158-B of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules 1945 including the requirement of submission of proof of safety and effectiveness of the drug applied for obtaining manufacturing license from the Licensing Authority.

(b) Provisions for Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and Laboratory Practices with regard to manufacturing and quality testing of Ayurvedic medicines are prescribed in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 since 2003. These provisions described the requirements of premises and distribution of space, equipment & machinery, manpower, reference materials, record keeping, standard operating procedures, etc. System for certification of GMP compliance and quality of pharmaceutical products as per the WHO guidelines is applicable to Ayurvedic medicines on voluntary basis, which is administered under the aegis of the Drug Controller General (India) [DCG (I)]. Joint inspection for this purpose is carried out by the representatives of the DCG (I), Ministry of AYUSH and the concerned State Licensing Authority. NABL accreditation is also available for laboratories of Ayurvedic medicines on voluntary basis.

(c) Following steps have been taken to improve the quality of Ayurvedic medicines and other AYUSH products:

1. Pharmacopoeial Commission of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy (PCIM&H) and Pharmacopoeia Committee have been set up to develop the standards and the Standard Operating Procedures of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines.
2. Quality standards of 847 Ayurvedic drugs, 139 Siddha drugs, 448 Unani drugs and 1117 Homoeopathic drugs have been developed and published in the respective pharmacopoeias. Permissible limits of heavy metals, pesticide residue, aflatoxins and microbial load are also prescribed.
3. Standardized formulations (985 formulations of Ayurveda, 399 of Siddha, and 1229 of Unani) along with their methods of manufacturing are published in the respective Formularies.
4. Guidelines of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines are inserted in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and it is mandatory for licensing of ASU&H drug manufacturing units.

5. Rules 158-B inserted in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 to provide the guidelines for issue of license to manufacture Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medicines in accordance with the evidence of safety and effectiveness.
6. Schedule E (1) containing the list of potentially hazardous substances of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani systems has been notified under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 including the provision to display on the label 'Caution' for the use of the formulations containing such ingredients under the medical supervision.
7. Two Central Laboratories—Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine and the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeial Laboratory are established and notified as appellate laboratories under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.
8. 27 State Drug Testing Laboratories in public sector and 44 Laboratories approved under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 are in place for quality testing of ASU&H drugs and raw materials.
9. Financial support has been provided to 46 State pharmacies, 27 State Drug Testing Laboratories and 30 State Licensing Authorities for improving their infrastructural and functional capacities for manufacturing, testing and enforcement of the provisions related to ASU&H drugs.
10. Grant-in-aid is provided to the States and UTs under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for augmenting quality control activities for ASU&H drugs, including strengthening of Pharmacies, Drug Testing Laboratories, enforcement framework and testing of drugs.
11. Documents of Evidence based safety of Ayurvedic medicines, Essential Drug Lists, Good Clinical Practices for conducting Clinical Trials on ASU medicines, and procedural guidelines for inspection of Drug Testing Laboratory have been published.
12. In order to promote safe use of AYUSH medicines, the Ministry of AYUSH has signed an MoU with the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) to undertake monitoring of misleading advertisements appearing in the print and TV media and bring the defaulters to the notice of the Central Government and the State regulators for taking necessary action.

(d) Minerals and metals form an integral part of specific category of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani formulations called 'Rasaushadhies'. Such ingredients are used in the preparation of medicines after subjecting them to certain pharmaceutical processes including 'shodhana (detoxification)', 'marana (incineration & calcination)', and 'amritikarana (qualitative improvement)' to render them safe and therapeutically effective, with rational use. In this regard. Part-I, Volume-VII of the Ayurvedic

Pharmacopoeia of India mentions the quality standards of the minerals & metals for regulating the use of these ingredients in the manufacturing of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs. Schedule-E (1) of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 contains the list of 69 potentially hazardous substances of plant, mineral and animal origin including heavy metals. As per Rule 161 of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945, in case of formulations containing any of the Schedule-E (1) ingredients, it is mandatory for the manufacturer to display on the label 'Caution: to be taken under medical supervision' both in English and Hindi languages.

(प्रश्न 324)

डॉ० रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक' (हरिद्वार): महोदया, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत विस्तारपूर्वक जवाब दिया है। मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई भी देना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस दिशा में काफी अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं।

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाह रहा हूँ कि न्यूयार्क की एक संस्था सहित देश-विदेश की तमाम शोध संस्थाओं ने आयुर्वेद से संबंधित लगभग 20 से भी अधिक ऐसे उत्पादों पर नितान्त गुणवत्ता के अभाव में प्रतिबंध लगाया है।

ऐसी स्थिति में, जबकि सारे विश्व में हर्बल की मेडिसिन्स का चार लाख करोड़ रुपए से भी अधिक का मार्केट है, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में यह है कि वे कौन-कौन सी दवाइयाँ हैं?

ऐसी स्थिति में आयुष औषधियों, उत्पादनों के लिए जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्द्धा है, उसको देखते हुए उसके गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण के लिए क्या कोई कार्य योजना बनाई गयी है? उसके वितरण के लिए एलोपैथ की तरह जो फार्मसी डिप्लोमा को लाइसेंस दिया जाता है, क्या उसको भी लाइसेंस देने का कोई प्रावधान है? प्रधानमंत्री जी का जो 'मेक-इन-इंडिया' है, क्या उससे जोड़ कर इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्द्धा में लाने की कोई विशेष कार्य योजना बनाई गयी है?

श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक: माननीय अध्यक्ष, जी, माननीय सांसद का जो प्रश्न है कि न्यूयार्क में करीब 69 मेडिसिन्स को बैन किया हुआ है, इसका विवरण मैं उन्हें अलग से दे दूंगा।

फार्मसी डिप्लोमा के बारे में उन्होंने जो पूछा है, उसके बारे में हम अभी एक नया कानून लाने जा रहे हैं और उसका निराकरण हम निश्चित रूप से करेंगे। जिन औषधियों पर बैन लगा हुआ है, उसमें थोड़ा-सा प्रॉब्लम है। 'भस्म' और 'रसशास्त्र' में जो औषधियाँ आती हैं, उनके लिए यह है कि हमारे ऋषि-मुनियों ने आयुर्वेद में उसका टेस्ट करके उन्हें डाला हुआ था, लेकिन वे लोग इसे नहीं मानते हैं। इसलिए उसके बारे में साइंटिफिकली रिसर्च करके उन्हें बताने के बाद ही वे लोग इसे एक्सेप्ट करेंगे। हमारा प्रयास है कि हम इन औषधियों को साइंटिफिकली रूप से क्लियर करने के बाद उन्हें एक्सेप्ट कराने में कामयाब होंगे।

डॉ० रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक' (हरिद्वार): अध्यक्ष जी, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि यह गांवों का देश है और 80 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक जनता आज आयुर्वेदिक उत्पादों और उनकी औषधि का प्रयोग करती है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्रालय ने कोई ऐसा सर्वे किया है कि इस देश में आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयों की कुल खपत कितनी है और उस पर आधारित जड़ी-बूटियों का उत्पादन कितना है, क्योंकि जड़ी-बूटियों के उत्पादन का अभाव और आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयों की खपत का बढ़ाव लगातार उसकी गुणवत्ता पर सवाल खड़ा कर रहा है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जड़ी-बूटियों की खेती की दिशा में इस कच्चे माल को, जैसे हिमालय का जो क्षेत्र है, उसमें संजीवनी बूटियों के होने की असीम संभावना है, तो क्या सरकार ने इन जड़ी-बूटियों के उत्पादन, उसका संरक्षण, संवर्द्धन, प्रसंस्करण और शोध के लिए कोई विशेष कार्य-योजना बनाई है? अगर बनाई है तो वह क्या है और अगर नहीं बनाई है तो ऐसा क्यों है, और वे इसे कब तक बनाएंगे?

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** यह आवश्यक है, मगर यह कठिन काम है।

**श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक:** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सांसद ने आयुर्वेदा की मेडिसिन के बारे में जो प्रश्न पूछा है तो हमारे जो ड्रग मैनुफैक्चरिंग यूनिट्स हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य है कि अच्छा और सही ड्रग लोगों तक पहुंचे, ऐसे हमारे 8,667 यूनिट्स हैं। इसमें से आयुर्वेदा के 7,439; सिद्धा के 235; यूनानी के 585 और होम्योपैथी के 408 यूनिट्स हैं। हमारी कोशिश है कि जैसी डिमांड है, उसे पूरा करने के लिए, जो अच्छी ब्रांडेड कंपनियां हैं, जो गुड मैनुफैक्चरिंग प्रैक्टिसेज़ के अंदर औषधियां बनाती हैं अगर उनके मेडिसिन्स की भी जरूरत पड़े तो हम उन्हें लेते हैं।

माननीय सांसद के कच्चे माल के बारे में जो प्रश्न पूछा, कच्चे माल के लिए जो प्रयास करने हैं, वे निश्चित तौर पर करने हैं। आज कई जड़ी-बूटियां लुप्त होने के कगार पर हैं। इसके लिए हमारा 'नेशनल मेडिसिनल प्लांट बोर्ड' है, जो अच्छी तरह से काम कर रहा है। इसके प्लान्टेशन के लिए हम 90 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी देते हैं, इसके लिए प्राइज़ देते हैं। वह हम एन०जी०ओ० को भी देते हैं। 'नेशनल आयुष मिशन (एन०ए०एम०)' के ज़रिए हम राज्य सरकारों को भी प्रोत्साहित करते हैं कि इस तरह की जो औषधियां हैं, उनका सही तरह से लाभ हो और आयुर्वेदा की जो डिमांड बढ़ रही है, उसकी पूर्ति करने में हम सक्सेसफुल हों।

**PROF. K.V. THOMAS (ERNAKULAM):** Under CGHS, the Members of Parliament and Government employees are allowed to have Indian, medicine, especially ayurveda and yoga, in approved private medical institutions. We have seen two defects. If you look at the approved institutions, many of them are substandard which I have seen in Kerala.

Secondly, the charges approved by CGHS for treatment as well as medicine are so low that it is difficult to get better medicines. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will look into this matter so that when they approve the institutions, they should be of some standard and the charges for treatment and medicine should also be at a reasonable level.

**श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक:** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे सांसद जी ने मेडिसिन के बारे में कहा है। हमारा प्रयास है कि लोगों को सही तरीके से अच्छी मेडिसिन मिले। हम लोग अच्छी मेडिसिन बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और जैसा कि मैंने गुड मैनुफैक्चरिंग प्रैक्टिसेस के बारे में कहा है, हम लोग अच्छा मेडिसिन प्रोवाइड करने का प्रयास निरंतर कर रहे हैं।



माननीय सांसद जी ने सी०जी०एच०एस० की बात की है, इसके पूरे कारोबार के बारे में मैंने पिछले प्रश्न में कहा था कि इसको हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री देख रही है। हम लोग जो दवा बनाते हैं, उसको सी०जी०एच०एस० की डिमांड पर सप्लाई करते हैं और अच्छी दवा सप्लाई करते हैं।

**डॉ० बंशीलाल महतो (कोरबा):** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद में दो प्रकार की मेडिसिन होती हैं, एक काष्ठ औषधि और दूसरी रस औषधि। काष्ठ औषधि जड़ी-बूटियों से बनती है और रस औषधि धातुओं से बनती है। रसायन शास्त्र के जो औषधि केन्द्र हैं, क्या उनमें इसकी अलग-अलग परिभाषा है?

दूसरे रसायन शास्त्र के आधार पर जो रस औषधि है, उसका शोधन, मारन, भस्मिकरण होता है। जिस प्रकार से पतंजलि या शास्त्रों में इसका उल्लेख है, क्या वास्तव में उस प्रकार से आज काम हो रहा है? इनके पास ऐसे कितनी रसशाला हैं, जिनमें रस औषधि का निर्माण होता है और वहाँ पर धातुओं को उपलब्ध कराया जाता है?

मैं एक बात और जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से अनेक प्रदेशों में स्मार्ट कार्ड है और यह केवल एलोपैथी डॉक्टरों के लिए एलाऊ है, क्या आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों के लिए स्मार्ट कार्ड उपयोगी है और यदि है तो वह किस प्रकार से है? इस संबंध में मंत्री महोदय विस्तार से बताएं। जिस प्रकार इन्होंने 50 करोड़ रुपये का अस्पताल हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में देने के लिए कहा है, क्या कोरबा जिले में इस प्रकार के अस्पताल के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपये दिया गया है?

**श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक:** मैं आखिरी प्रश्न का पहले जवाब देता हूँ। जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कि जो राज्य सरकार आयुष स्कीम के तहत अस्पताल के लिए प्रस्ताव करती है, उस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए हम पैसा देते हैं। जो राज्य सरकार इसके लिए पैसा मांगेगी, उसी के लिए हम पैसा देंगे, इसके सिवा हम कैसे देंगे।

इन्होंने दूसरा मुद्दा रस औषधि के बारे में कहा है। इसके लिए हमारा एक फार्मा कूपिया है, जो कंपल्सरी है। भस्म से रस औषधि बनती है, उसके लिए जो ड्रग एंड कॉस्मेटिक एक्ट, 1940 है, यह सबके लिए कंपल्सरी है। जो कंपनी दवा बनाती है, वह दवा को डिटॉक्सिफाई करके ही लोगों तक पहुंचाती है, इसके बिना दवा लोगों तक नहीं जाती है। इसके लिए स्ट्रिक्ट विजिलेंस है। हमारा जो चेक करने का सिस्टम है, वह बेहतर है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो माननीय सांसद से प्रश्न पूछा है, वह खुद ही एक डॉक्टर हैं और उनको इस बारे में पता भी है। हमारा यह प्रयास है कि अच्छी दवा बने और अच्छी दवा ही लोगों तक अच्छी तरह से पहुंचे।

**APPENDIX V**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY,  
UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3879

ANSWERED ON 24.03. 2017

**Awareness for AYUSH**

3879. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL:

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

(a) whether any plan is being formulated by the Government in coordination with National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bengaluru to set up more such institutions throughout the country for propagation of Unani System of Medicine and creating awareness about it;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any action plan is being formulated by the Government to set up centres of Unani system of medicine or Ayurvedic treatment centres to make their treatment easily accessible as treatment of certain incurable diseases not possible through the system of allopathy; and

(d) 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) An All India Institute of Unani Medicine (AIIUM) at Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh) to be established as an extension of the existing National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bengaluru is under consideration.

(c) & (d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission, financial assistance is provided to State/UT Govts. for upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries and also to set up 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals for making available the facilities for treatment through AYUSH System of Medicine including Ayurveda and Unani System of Medicine.

**APPENDIX VI**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY,  
UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1027

ANSWERED ON 21.07. 2017

**Celebration of Yoga Day in Foreign Countries**

1027. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:

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

(a) whether 21st June is celebrated as International Yoga Day all over the world due to the initiative of Government of India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry of External Affairs had organised Yoga Day in 192 countries during the years, 2015, 2016 and 2017 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Yoga Day is grandly organised in almost each State of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether 177 countries had become co-sponsor of the proposal to declare 21st June as International Yoga Day in only 75 days and 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) Yes, As informed by the Ministry of External Affairs, International Day of Yoga was celebrated in 192, countries (including India) in 2015 and 183 countries in 2016. In respect of 2017 the information is being compiled.

(c) Yoga Day was organized in almost all the States of the country and the details are being compiled.

(d) Yes, Following the address of Prime Minister of India to the United Nations General Assembly on 27th September 2014, the resolution proposed by the United Nations for a dedicated day for highlighting the virtues of practicing Yoga was endorsed by a total of 177 countries out of 193 member countries during the 69th session of the United Nations General Assembly on 11th December, 2014.

## APPENDIX VII

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY,  
UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1124

ANSWERED ON 21.07.2017

### International Day of Yoga

1124. SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:

SHRI SATAV RAJEEV:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

(a) whether the third International Day of Yoga was celebrated in the country and if so, the details and main theme thereof;

(b) the details of programmes organised and projects launched on the occasion of the International Yoga Day;

(c) the expenditure incurred on the celebration of the event this year including expenses incurred on promotion, publicity, advertisement and awareness in India and worldwide;

(d) the number of participants in these programmes and places where these were held, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of the proposals sent by various States/UTs regarding the selection of venues and other facilities for organising the next International Yoga Day?

### ANSWER

(a) & (b) Yes, The main event of 3rd International Day of Yoga was held at Ramabai Ambedkar Maidan in Lucknow, U.P. on 21.06.2017. The Ministry of AYUSH has also organized IDY in NCT of Delhi in the following places:—

(1) Nehru Garden, New Delhi

(2) Lodhi Garden, New Delhi

- (3) Talkatora Garden, New Delhi
- (4) Sector- 11, Dwarka, New Delhi
- (5) Swarna Jayanti Park, Sector-10, Rohini, Delhi
- (6) Connaught Place, New Delhi
- (7) Yamuna Sports Complex, Master Somnath Marg, Near Vivekananda College, Surajmal Vihar, Delhi
- (8) Lal Quilla, Delhi.

In addition to this, one-month Yoga Training Programme was held in 624 districts of India. No specific project on yoga has been launched on the occasion of International Day of Yoga.

The Theme of International Day of Yoga was. "Yoga For Health".

(c) The total expenditure allocated by Ministry of AYUSH on Advertisements through electronic media, Outdoor Publicity, Newspaper Advertisement;

Financial Assistance to Government of Uttar Pradesh for organizing Mass Yoga Demonstration at Lucknow; Financial Assistance to NDMC for organizing Mass Yoga Demonstration in Delhi; Mats & T-shirts, printing of booklets-common yoga protocol and DVD, one Month Yoga Training Camp by CCRYN, Financial assistance to ICCR, Health Editors Conference, Publicity and Ministry of External Affairs is Rs. 36,56,78,350.

(d) State-wise details of number of participants in these programmes and places where these were held are being compiled.

(e) No such proposal has been received.

**APPENDIX VIII**

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

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4211

ANSWERED ON 11.08.2017

**National Institute of Medicinal Plants**

4211. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK":

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

- (a) whether National Institute of Medicinal Plants is proposed in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with location identified for the purpose; and
- (c) the time by which the said institute is likely to come in existence?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE (IC) OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Yes, during the 12th Plan period a National Institute of Medicinal Plants is proposed in the country under National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH.

The matter was pursued with State Government of Jammu & Kashmir to set up proposed institute in Bhaderwah area of Jammu & Kashmir but the site identified by State Government at Bhaderwah area has not been found suitable for the purpose.

In the meantime this matter also become *subjudice* in Hon'ble High Court of Jammu & Kashmir at Jammu in which the Hon'ble Court on 17.05.2017 has passed an order with direction to dispose of the case by Competent Authority within four month from receipt of certified copy of said order and the copy of same was received in NMBP. Ministry of AYUSH on 05.06.2017. In compliance of Court Order, this Ministry has finally disposed of the matter on 08.08.2017 stating that Bhaderwah area in Jammu & Kashmir is not suitable for setting up of proposed national level institute. Now, the matter has to be taken afresh.

## APPENDIX IX

(Vide para 5 of the Report)

Extracts from Manual of Practice and Procedure in the Government of India, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, New Delhi

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Definition.

**8.1** During the course of reply given to a question or discussion, if a Minister gives an undertaking which involves further action on the part of the Government in reporting back to the House, it is called an 'assurance.' Standard list of such expression which normally constitute assurances and as approved by the Committees on Government Assurances of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, is given at Annex 3. As assurances are required to be implemented within a specified time limit, care should be taken by all concerned while drafting replies to the questions to restrict the use of these expressions only to those occasions when it is clearly intended to give an assurance in these terms.

**8.2** When an assurance is given by a Minister or when the Presiding Officer directs the Government to furnish information to the House, it is extracted by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs from the relevant proceedings and communicated to the department concerned normally within 10 working days of the date on which it is given.

Deletion from the list of assurances.

**8.3.1** If the administrative department has any objection to treating such a statement as an assurance or finds that it would not be in the public interest to fulfil it, it may write to the Lok/Rajya Sabha Secretariat direct with a copy to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs within a week of the receipt of such communication for getting it deleted from the list of assurances. Such action will require prior approval of the Minister.

**8.3.2** Departments should make request for dropping of assurance immediately on receipt of statement of assurances from the Ministry of and only in rare

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Time limit for fulfilling an assurance.	<p>cases where they are fully convinced that the assurances could not be implemented under any circumstances and there is no option left with them but to make a request for dropping. Such requests should have the approval of their Minister and this fact should be indicated in their communication containing the request. If such a request is made towards the end of the stipulated period of three months, then it should invariably be accompanied with a request for extension of time. The department should continue to seek extension of time till a decision of the Committee on Government Assurances is received by them. Copy of the above communication should be simultaneously endorsed to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.</p>
Extension of time for fulfilling an assurances.	<p><b>8.4.1</b> An assurance given in either House is required to be fulfilled within a period of three months from the date of the assurance. This time limit has to be strictly observed.</p> <p><b>8.4.2</b> If the department finds that it is not possible to fulfil the assurance within the stipulated period of three months or within the period of extension already granted, it may seek further extension of time direct from the respective Committee on Government Assurances under intimation to the Ministry of Paliamentary Affairs as soon as the need for such extension becomes apparent, indicating the reasons for delay and the probable additional time required. Such a communication should be issued with the approval of the Minister.</p>
Registers of assurances.	<p><b>8.5.1</b> The particulars of every assurance will be entered by the Parliament Unit of the department concerned in a register as at Annex 4 after which the assurance will be passed on to the concerned section.</p> <p><b>8.5.2</b> Even ahead of the receipt of communication from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, the Section concerned should take prompt action to fulfil such assurances and keep a watch thereon in a register as at Annex 5.</p> <p><b>8.5.3</b> The register referred to in paras 8.5.1 and 8.5.2 will be maintained separately for the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha assurances, entries therein being made session-wise.</p>

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Role of Section	<p><b>8.6.1</b> The Section Officer incharge of Officer and section will:</p> <p>(a) scrutinise the registers once a week;</p> <p>(b) ensure that necessary follow-up action is taken without any delay whatsoever;</p> <p>(c) submit the registers to the branch officer every fortnight if the House concerned is in session and once a month otherwise, drawing his special attention to assurances which are not likely to be implemented within the period of three months; and</p> <p>(d) review of pending assurance should be undertaken periodically at the highest level in order to minimise the delay in implementing the assurances.</p> <p><b>8.6.2</b> The branch officer will likewise keep his higher officer and Minister informed of the progress made in the implementation of assurances, drawing their special attention to the causes of delay.</p>
Branch Officer.	
Procedure for fulfilment of an assurance.	<p><b>8.7.1</b> Every effort should be made to fulfil the assurance within the prescribed period. In case only part of the information is available and collection of the remaining information would involve considerable time, an implementation report containing the available information should be supplied to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in part scrutinize of the assurance, within the prescribed time limit. However, efforts should continue to be made for expeditious collection of the remaining information for complete implementation of the assurance at the earliest.</p> <p><b>8.7.2</b> Information to be supplied in partial or complete fulfilment of an assurance should be approved by the Minister concerned and 15 copies thereof (bilingual) in the prescribed proforma as at Annex 6, together with its enclosures, along with one copy each in Hindi and English duly authenticated by the officer forwarding the implementation report, should be sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. If, however, the information being furnished is in response to an assurance given in reply to a question etc., asked for by more than one member, an additional copy of the completed proforma (both in Hindi and English) should be furnished in respect of each additional member. A copy of this</p>

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Laying of the implementation report on the Table of the House.	communication should be endorsed to the Parliament Unit for completing column 7 of its register.
Obligation to lay a paper on the Table of the House <i>vis-a-vis</i> assurance on the same subject.	<p><b>8.7.3</b> The implementation reports should be sent to the Ministry of the Parliamentary Affairs and not to the Lok/Rajya Sabha Secretariat. No advance copies of the implementation reports are to be endorsed to the Lok/Rajya Sabha Secretariat either.</p> <p><b>8.8</b> The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, after a scrutiny of the implementation report, will arrange to lay it on the Table of the House concerned. A copy of the statement, as laid on the Table, will be forwarded by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to the member as well as the department concerned. The Parliament Unit of the department concerned and the concerned section will, on the basis of this statement, make a suitable entry in their registers.</p> <p><b>8.9</b> Where there is an obligation to lay any paper (rule/order/notification, etc.) on the Table of the House and for which an assurance has also been given, it will be laid on the Table, in the first, instance, in fulfillment of the obligation, independent of the assurance given. After this is done, a report in formal implementation of the assurance indicating the date on which the paper was laid on the Table will be sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in the prescribed proforma (Annex 6) in the manner already described in para 8.7.2.</p>
Committees on Government Assurances LSR 323, 324 RSR 211-A.	<p><b>8.10</b> Each House of Parliament has a Committee on Government assurances nominated by the Speaker/Chairman. It scrutinized the implementation reports and the time taken in the scrutinized of Government assurances and focuses attention on the delays and other significant aspects, if any, pertaining to them. Instructions issued by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs from time to time are to be followed strictly.</p>
Reports of the Committee on Government Assurances.	<p><b>8.11</b> The department will, in consultation with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, scrutinize the reports of these two Committees for remedial action wherever called for.</p>

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Effect on  
assurances  
on  
dissolution  
of the  
Lok Sabha.

**8.12** On dissolution of the Lok Sabha, all assurances, promises or undertakings pending implementation are scrutinized by the new Committee on Government assurances for selection of such of them as are of considerable public importance. The Committee then submits a report to the Lok Sabha with a specific recommendation regarding the assurances to be dropped or retained for implementation by the Government.

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**MINUTES**

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES  
(2017-18)  
(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)  
FOURTH SITTING  
(24.01.2018)

The Committee sat from 1100 hours to 1515 hours in Committee Room "C", Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' — Chairperson

**MEMBERS**

2. Shri Rajendra Agarwal
3. Shri Tariq Anwar
4. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
5. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
6. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
7. Shri S.R. Vijay Kumar

**SECRETARIAT**

- |                       |   |                         |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Shri U.B.S. Negi   | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i>  |
| 2. Shri P.C. Tripathy | — | <i>Director</i>         |
| 3. Shri S.L. Singh    | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |

**WITNESSES**

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**III. Ministry of AYUSH**

1. Shri Vaidya Rajesh Kotecha, Secretary
2. Shri Pramod Kumar Pathak, Joint Secretary
3. Shri P.N. Ranjit Kumar, Joint Secretary



given but they have not received adequate applications. The Committee were informed that in June, again advertisements were given and this time they have got enough applications and recruitment is at final stage. The Committee desired to know the likelihood of completing the recruitment process for the rest of the posts. The Ministry apprised the Committee that recruitment process in National Vidyapeeth is at final stage and will be completed in three months. As regards NEIFM, the Ministry assured that they will complete the interview process in another three months. The Ministry further stated that if they do not get resources even after the recruitment process, then they will again issue the advertisement. The Committee directed the Ministry to complete the entire work emphasizing that the Assurance would be treated as implemented only after that.

**II. USQ No. 221 dated 17.03.2017 regarding 'AYUSH Hospitals/Dispensaries' (Supplementary by Dr. Bhartiben D. Sayal, M.P.) (Sl. No. 2)**

The Ministry informed the Committee that they had a formal communication with the Department of Pharmaceuticals and the Department have agreed to the request for inclusion of AYUSH medicines for sales through Janaushadhi Kendras. The Ministry further informed that as desired by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, they have identified and provided a list of 75 medicines. Now, the work is in the domain of the Department of Pharmaceuticals and the Ministry are in constant touch with them. The Committee expressed their concern that there are no specific pharmacists for selling AYUSH medicines and these are available at every nook and corner without any regulation as a result of which their qualities have been declining. The Ministry informed the Committee that they have already sent the AYUSH Pharmacy Council Bill to the PMO after completing all the processes. The PMO recommended that the Bill should be redrafted on the lines of the National Commission on AYUSH Education Bill. The Ministry informed that they have prepared the Bill accordingly and are submitting it again. The Ministry also shared the concern of the Committee regarding the quality of AYUSH drugs and assured the Committee that they will try their best to complete the formalities and implement the Assurance in the ensuing session. The Committee also desired to know as to whether the Ministry have devised any mechanism whereby life saving medicines can be obtained at subsidized rates at Janaushadhi Kendras. The Ministry apprised the Committee that they have given a proposal to the Department of Pharmaceuticals to place life saving drugs and expensive medicines at subsidized rates in Janaushadhi Kendras.

**III. USQ No. 221 dated 17.03.2017 regarding 'AYUSH Hospitals/Dispensaries' (Supplementary by Shri Prahlad Singh Patel, M.P.) (Sl. No. 3)**

The Committee were informed that the Ministry is trying to do pulse examination science in two ways and that they are sending a compliance report in the matter. The Ministry informed that Central Council has been doing fundamental research not only on pulse examination but on nature and other mediums of disease examination. The Committee questioned as to whether assistance of Allopathic practice is taken in identifying a disease in Ayurvedic system. The Ministry informed

that Allopathic medicines constitute Allopathy and the rest of science is advancement of health sciences. The Committee pointed out that the Ministry in its status report has submitted that as far as Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) is concerned, Nadi Pariksha is a part of Fundamental Research of Ayurveda and the process of research on fundamental principle's is being undertaken in a phased manner. The Committee desired to know as to the manner in which the research is taking place and the time by which it will get over. Secondly, the Committee questioned as to why CCRAS has furnished the nil information in this regard and what was it doing since 15.03.2017. The Ministry clarified that they are making a correction in this regard and what the CCRAS has written is 'not factual as it is already in syllabus. The Committee were dismayed at the irresponsible behavior of CCRAS and directed the Ministry to call an explanation in this regard to which the Ministry agreed to.

**IV. SQ No. 324 dated 24.03.2017 regarding 'Ayurvedic Manufacturing Units' (Supplementary by Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank, M.P.) (Sl. No. 4)**

The Committee noted that the details of matter have not been received by the Member despite an Assurance given more than a year ago. The Committee also expressed their displeasure over the shortage of Hindi translators in various Departments/Ministries and directed the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to call for a Report from all the Ministries/Departments in regard to the number of Hindi translators especially in Rajbhasha Section of every Department. The Committee noted that since the last 30 years, the vacancies for Hindi translators have remained the same and 50 per cent of that too are vacant. The Committee directed the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to collect the data at the earliest. Regarding the Assurance, the Ministry informed the Committee that earlier they failed to send the information in the required format and they have sent it again. The Committee directed the Ministry to submit a report on the matter along with the data asked for.

**V. USQ No, 3879 dated 24.03.2017 regarding 'Awareness for AYUSH' (Sl. No. 5)**

The Ministry informed the Committee that they forwarded the Implementation Report (IR) to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on 03.07.2017 to be laid on the Table of the House. However, as there was some communication gap they have sent it again to them on 11.01.2018. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs accepted that they have received the IR and will lay it in the ensuing session of Parliament. The Committee were dismayed to see that there is lack of coordination between various Ministries/Departments and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. The Committee felt that being the nodal Ministry, it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to maintain coordination with various Departments/Ministries. The Committee also directed the Secretariat to issue letters/reminders to various Departments in regard to the pending Assurances and subsequently call the concerned Departments/Ministries for oral evidence for early implementation of pending Assurances.

**VI. USQ NO. 1027 dated 21.07.2017 regarding 'Celebration of Yoga Day in Foreign Countries' (Sl. No. 6)**

The Ministry informed the Committee that they have sent the Implementation Report on 22.01.2018. The Committee were concerned to note that in an era of digitization and internet, the Ministry are taking so much of time to implement an Assurance which involves just collection and collation of information. The Ministry accepted that there was a delay on their part and apprised the Committee that they wanted to submit the information only after proper authentication and in coordination with the Ministry of External Affairs. The Committee directed the Ministry to furnish the Report at the earliest. The Committee felt that there should not be any such wide gap among the Ministries/Department as well as between the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and other Ministries/Departments. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs apprised the Committee that they keep in constant touch with all the Ministries/Departments and call them often regarding matters of Assurances which the representatives of the Ministry of AYUSH accepted. The Committee then asked as to whether the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs make use of Internet facilities in their day-to- day work. To this, the representatives of Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs replied that they are at the initial stage of using Internet. They further apprised the Committee that an online assurance monitoring system is being developed wherein there are three stakeholders *i.e.* the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Ministries/Departments and the Secretariat. Once the system becomes operational, most of the works relating to Assurances *i.e.* submission of Implementation Report, Intimation regarding Assurances, requests for dropping of Assurances, etc. will become online.

The Committee noticed that the online system for assurances is taking an inordinate time to commence and directed the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to initiate it just as the Question Branch of the Secretariat has done. The Committee directed the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to refer to the system followed by the Lok Sabha Secretariat's Question Branch and develop the assurance monitoring system accordingly. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs apprised the Committee that the system development is in final stages and will commence as soon as the process of reconciliation of data is completed.

**VII. U.S.Q. No. 1124 dated 21.07.2017 regarding 'International Day of Yoga' (Sl. No. 07)**

The Ministry informed the Committee that the Assurance pertained to the details of the number of participants on the International Day of Yoga and that they have completed the task and will send the information within 15 days. The Ministry further apprised that the data relate to the schemes at the level of the Government and do not include people of NGO's or those who pursued it Independently as it was not possible for the Ministry to do their authentication. The Committee were dismayed to find that the Assurance is taking so much time to get implemented even though the task was a mere collection/collection of data. The Committee felt that there should be a mechanism whereby the information/ data about the State-wise people's participation in Yoga day celebration is known within a matter of



days. The Committee further suggested that the Ministry should make efforts to make data available on the same day itself and advised that this work should be assigned to the officials/Director concerned. The Committee asked the Ministry to collect the requisite data at the earliest and conduct meeting with various States if need be. The Ministry assured the Committee that they will complete the Assurance at the earliest.

**VIII. USQ No. 4211 dated 11.08.2017 regarding 'National Institute of Medicinal Plants' (Sl. No. 8)**

The Ministry informed the Committee that they have prepared the reply to the Assurance and will send the Implementation Report shortly. The Committee noted that earlier the proposal was to set up the National Institute of Medicinal Plants in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. However, later on the site was found not suitable. The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH then took up the matter afresh and out of a panel of States selected Maharashtra for setting up of the proposed NIMP. Now, the Ministry of AYUSH have received a communication from the Government of Maharashtra informing that they have accepted the proposal in this regard and the State Government's Department of Medical Education are identifying a suitable land for the proposed institute. The Committee suggested that the Government should identify places for such institutes based on the degree of availability of medicinal plants and there is no point in setting up of such institutes randomly as researches in this regard will be possible and useful only if there are done at places where the medicinal plants are in abundance. The Ministry informed the Committee that the greatest bio-diversity in the country is in the Western Ghats which may have been the reason for the selection of Maharashtra as the proposed site for the establishment of NIMP. The Committee suggested the Ministry to reconsider the location for the establishment of the proposed NIMP. The Ministry informed the Committee that they have given a proposal for establishment of an Institute of High Altitude Medicinal Plants for which they have recommended hill States. Once they get the said acceptance, they would want to go ahead with it. The Committee suggested that the Ministry should select qualified people from different parts of the country who have done work/research in this field and make use of their qualification/experience and work towards development / promotions of AYUSH system as it's medicines do not have any side effects, are less expensive and do not involve painful treatment,

**(The representatives of the Ministry of AYUSH then withdrew)**

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5. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

*The Committee then adjourned*

ANNEXURE V

Statement of Pending Assurances of the Ministry of Ayush  
(11th Session to 12th Session of 16th Lok Sabha)

Sl.No.	SQ/USQ No. dated	Subject
1.	USQ No. 1656 dated 10.03.2017	National Institutes under AYUSH
2.	USQ No. 221 dated 17.03.2017 (Supplementary by Dr. Bhartiban D. Shayal, M.P.)	AYUSH Hospitals/Dispensaries
3.	USQ No. 221 dated 17.03.2017 (Supplementary by Shri Prahlad Singh Patel, M.P.)	AYUSH Hospitals/Dispensaries
4.	USQ No. 324 dated 24.03.2017 (Supplementary by Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank', M.P.)	Ayurvedic Manufacturing Units
5.	USQ No. 3879 dated 24.03.2017	Awareness for AYUSH
6.	USQ No. 1027 dated 21.07.2017	Celebration of Yoga Day in Foreign Countries
7.	USQ No. 1124 dated 21.07.2017	International Day of Yoga
8.	USQ No. 4211 dated 11.08.2017	National Institute of Medicinal Plants

**MINUTES**

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES  
(2018-19)  
(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)  
FOURTH SITTING  
(11.02.2019)

The Committee sat from 1030 hours to 1015 hours in Chairperson's Chamber, Room 133, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' — *Chairperson*

**MEMBERS**

2. Shri Rajendra Agarwal
3. Shri Anto Antony
4. Shri E.T. Mohammad Basheer
5. Shri Naran Bhai Kachhadia
6. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel

**SECRETARIAT**

- |                       |   |                         |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Shri N.C. Gupta    | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i>  |
| 2. Shri P.C. Tripathy | — | <i>Director</i>         |
| 3. Shri S.L. Singh    | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them regarding the day's agenda. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the following Eleven (11) draft Reports without any amendments:

- (i) Draft Ninety-First Report (16th Lok Sabha) regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of AYUSH.
- (ii) Draft Ninety-Second Report (16th Lok Sabha) regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism.
- (iii) Draft Ninety-Third Report (16th Lok Sabha) regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Steel.

- (iv) Draft Ninety-Fourth Report (16th Lok Sabha) regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education).
- (v) Draft Ninety-fifth Report (16th Lok Sabha) regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs.
- (vi) Draft Ninety-Sixth Report (16th Lok Sabha) regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles.
- (vii) Draft Ninety-Seventh Report (16th Lok Sabha) regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry).
- (viii) Draft Ninety Report (16th Lok Sabha) regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare).
- (ix) Draft Ninety-Ninth Report (16th Lok Sabha) regarding requests for dropping of Assurances (Acceded to).
- (x) Draft One Hundredth Report (16th Lok Sabha) regarding requests for dropping of Assurances (Not Acceded to).
- (xi) Draft One Hundredth-First Report (16th Lok Sabha) regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

2. The Committee also authorized the Chairperson to present the Reports during the current session of the Lok Sabha.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

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