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The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area)
AYURVEDIC & HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL
PRACTITIONERS REGISTRATION ACT, 1956

INSPECTOR,
Board of Indian Medicine

BK

1956 - ANDHRA ACT

By

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1973



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The Hon'ble Sri Justice
Alladi Kuppaswami
Judge, High Court of A. P.

3-6-275, Himayatnagar,
Hyderabad - 500029,
17th February, 1973.

Foreword



I am happy to note that the Andhra Pradesh Law Publishers are publishing "The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners Act, 1956" containing not only the Act but the rules and notifications made thereunder which have been collected with care and attention by Sri K. Raghava Rao and Sri K. V. Ramana Rao. There

are thousands of persons who practice indigenous medicine in Andhra Pradesh. The legislature rightly felt that there should be an Act regulating the qualifications of the practitioners of these indigenous medicines and providing for the registration of the said practitioners. Many of them have great skill and proficiency in their respective fields and are able to minister to the needs of their unfortunate sick and suffering brethren at nominal cost. At the same time it has been found that several quacks are pretending to practice these systems of medicine resulting in considerable havoc to patients, especially in rural areas. It was in those

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THE ANDHRA PRADESH (ANDHRA AREA)
AYURVEDIC AND HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL
PRACTITIONERS REGISTRATION ACT, 1956.

Introduction

General : The Ayurvedic System of Indigenous Medicine according to Beily Flefier is the most ancient system of medicine in the world, and Ayurveda was in advance of all medical systems more than 5000 years ago. Professor J. F. Royal says that Ayurvedic system has entered Europe through Iran and Greece and that it has become very popular. In India even in present times the indigenous systems of medicine are very popular particularly among the rural communities inspite of the fact that the allopathic system has developed very well with possibility of advanced studies and specialisation in each branch. This popularity may be due to the fact that the rural communities have more faith in the Ayurvedic system of medicine, and also may be due to the fact that the allopathic system of medicine much more is costlier than Ayurvedic or Homoeopathic medicines. The Homoeopathy though not indigenous in origin has acquired more popularity equal to the Ayurvedic system. The administration of Homoeopathic medicine is more easier and more cheaper. The founder of Homoeopathy was Dr. Hahnemann, a German Doctor. Apart from the Ayurveda and Homoeopathy there are the other systems of Indian Medicine popularly known as Siddha and Unanittibi, apart from the treatment called Nature Cure. As a matter of fact no medicines are to be used in a Nature Cure but this system is also gaining some popularity in some areas in recent times.

Early History : There was no organised system of prescribing the necessary qualifications and registration of practitioners in the indigenous systems of medicine till about the year 1950. But some schools and colleges run by some private individuals and institutions were teaching these systems of indigenous medicine and the Government was also granting

some aid to some of these institutions. Prior to the year 1953 the practitioners of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unaniti were being registered by a Board constituted and styled as "Central Board of Indigenous Medicine", Madras. The said Board was not a statutory body but it was prescribing certain rules from time to time and they were being followed for the purpose of registering the aforesaid types of practitioners. The Homoeopathy or the Nature Cure, otherwise called Prakriti System, were not recognised by the said Board and consequently the practitioners of those systems of medicine were not being registered by the said Board. Several representations were received in this regard and the then Madras Government appointed in 1954 an Expert Committee in Ayurveda with Dr. Achanta Lakshmi pathi, a great pioneer of the indigenous system of medicine as the Chairman. The said Committee toured extensively throughout the State and collected the data, received the representations from individuals, institutions and associations and submitted a comprehensive report. The Homoeopathic system though not indigenous in origin was also included as a result of the recommendations of Justice Somayya Committee. The said Committee submitted the report and made recommendations regarding Prakriti system also. It was recommended that a statutory body has to be constituted to regulate the qualifications and to provide for the registration of the practitioners in the indigenous systems of medicine and Homoeopathy as well. The Committee also recommended for the establishment of two separate Boards by duly passed statute one for indigenous systems of medicine and the other for Homoeopathy and for the registration of the practitioners, pharmacies, stores, laboratories, etc. It has also recommended for the constitution of an advisory committee for financial assistance to the teaching institutions and to deal with the question of granting assistance to the various private teaching institutions. After receiving the said report, a bill was

introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Andhra as Bill No. 17 of 1956 and the same was published in Andhra Gazette Extraordinary dated 10-8-1956. The said bill was passed as an Act by the Andhra State legislative Assembly and was published on 18-10-1956 as the Andhra Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners Registration Act 1956.

Scope and Application of the Act: This Act came into force from 18-10-1956 except Chapter V which relates to the penalties. It has been provided that the said provisions shall come into force on such date as the Government may by Notification appoint. In pursuance of this provision the Government of Andhra Pradesh has published that Chapter V of the said Act shall come into force from 18-10-1961, by virtue of G. O. Ms. No. 13 Health dated 5-1-1961. The main purpose of this Act is to regulate the qualifications and to provide for the registration of the practitioners of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems of medicine in the Andhra Area of the State of Andhra Pradesh. So far as Telangana Area is concerned "The Medical Act", the Hyderabad Act I of 1312 Fasli is in force. It is under contemplation of the Government to bring out a comprehensive legislation for the entire State. In this Act the expression "Ayurvedic system of Medicine" has been given very wide definition as to embrace within its fold the Siddha, Unaniti and the Prakriti systems. In other words the expression "Ayurvedic System" has been used to take within its ambit all the indigenous systems of medicine.

Constitution of the Boards: The Act contemplated the constitution of two elected separate Boards to be known as (1) the Board for Ayurveda and (2) the Board for Homoeopathy. Each Board will be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal. The said Boards will be constituted with members elected in accordance with the representation provided under Section 4 of the Act.

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members

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BOARD FOR AYURVEDA

- a) one member elected by the Senate of the Andhra University ;
- b) one member elected from the Senate of Sri Venkateswara University ;
- c) four members to be elected by the teaching staff of the institutions giving instruction in the indigenous system of medicine in the Andhra Area of the State of Andhra Pradesh ; The said 4 members shall be elected to represent all the three systems ; 2 members to represent Ayurvedic system ; 1 member to represent Unanittibi System ; and 1 member to represent Prakriti System ;
- d) 5 members to be nominated by the Government from among the registered practitioners of Ayurvedic system of medicine ;
- e) 1 member to be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly ;
- f) 1 member to be elected by the Chairmen of the Zilla Parishads in Andhra Area ;
- g) 1 member to be elected by the Chairmen of the Municipal Councils in Andhra Area ;
- h) 10 members to be elected by the registered practitioners of indigenous system of medicine in Andhra Area, representing all the three systems ; 7 members from Ayurvedic Practitioners, 2 members from the Unanittibi Practitioners, and 1 member from the practitioners of Prakriti system.

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BOARD FOR HOMOEOPATHY

The Board for Homoeopathy consists of 11 members :

- a) 1 member to be elected by the Senate of the Andhra University ;
- b) 1 member to be elected by the Senate of Sri Venkateswara University ;
- c) 1 member to be elected by the teaching staff of the institutions giving instructions in Homoeopathy in Andhra Area ;
- d) 2 members to be nominated by the Government from among the registered practitioners of the Homoeopathy medicine ;
- e) 1 member to be elected by the members of the State Legislative Assembly ;
- f) 1 member to be elected by the Chairmen of the Zilla Parishads and Chairmen of the Municipal Councils of the Andhra Area ;
- g) 4 members to be elected by the registered practitioners of Homoeopathy.

After the Boards are duly constituted, each Board will elect a President and a Vice-President. The said Election has to be conducted in accordance with the rules prescribed by the State Government. It is surprising to note that inspite of the fact that the said Act has been passed in the year 1956 no rules have been made till May 1959, and that even though the rules were framed in and by G O Ms No. 1210 Health and Local Administration dated 27th May 1959, no elections are conducted till this day. For the detailed election rules please refer to Page 2 of the rules in this book.

Disqualifications :- For election as a member of the respective Boards, certain types of individuals are disqualified from contesting. They are :-

1) a person convicted by a criminal court of an offence involving moral turpitude or sentence for transportation or for imprisonment for a period exceeding six months while undergoing the sentence and for 5 years from the date of conviction or the expiration of the sentence. The Government may direct that such conviction or sentence shall not operate as a disqualification;

- 2) persons of unsound mind;
- 3) minors;
- 4) a deaf;
- 5) a mute;
- 6) a leprosy;
- 7) an applicant to be adjudicated as an insolvent or undischarged insolvent;
- 8) a person whose name has been removed from the register of practitioners maintained under Section 28 of the Act.

The first boards:—Section 3 of the Act lays down that as soon as may be after the commencement of the Act the Government may establish the boards. Section 8 of the Act empowered the State Government to establish the first nominated Boards for the purposes of this Act with such members as the Government may, by Notification specify. In exercise of the said power vested under Section 8(1) of the Act, the Government established the first Boards one for Ayurveda and the other for Homoeopathy under G. O. Ms. No. 997 Health dated 28-5-1957 and G. O. Ms. No. 1236 Health dated 24-6-1957 respectively and extended from time to time the term of the Boards so constituted and no elections are conducted till this day.

Transitory provisions:—It may be mentioned here that Section 8 of the Act is only a transitory provision which

confers power on the State Government to establish a Board for Ayurveda and a Board for Homoeopathy with such number of members as the Government may by Notification specify and is also very clear that the Boards so established shall function for a period of not more than 3 years from the date of its establishment. It was hoped that during that said period of 3 years the Government would take action to conduct elections to the Boards and the elected Boards would be established. But the Government did not take any such steps as laid down under the Act to conduct the election of the members for constituting the respective Boards. Another curious aspect which may be mentioned here is that the Government extended the life of the Boards from time to time, at times after the actual expiry of the period by invoking Section 46 of the Act. The Government have no such power under the Act and the continuation of the Boards after 1960 was illegal as the Act itself clearly lays down that the said Boards established by the Government for the first time shall function for a period of not more than 3 years from the date of its establishment. The Government extended the period of these Boards from time to time till June 1971 without realising this illegality and when since it has come to the notice of the Government that the Boards so constituted are functioning illegally, the Government did not extend the term of these Boards any further and consequently the Boards became defunct.

The term of office of the members of the Board: Persons elected as members of a President or a Vice-President shall hold the office for 5 years and the outgoing members are eligible for re-election or re-nomination. But a person shall not hold office as a President consecutively for more than 2 terms.

Removal from Membership:—The President Vice-President or any member nominated or elected will be liable to be

1) a person convicted by a criminal court of an offence involving moral turpitude or sentence for transportation or for imprisonment for a period exceeding six months while undergoing the sentence and for 5 years from the date of conviction or the expiration of the sentence. The Government may direct that such conviction or sentence shall not operate as a disqualification;

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The term of office of the members of the Board: Persons elected as members, or a President or a Vice-President shall hold the office for 5 years and the out-going members are eligible for re-election or re-nomination. But a person shall not hold office as a President consecutively for more than 2 terms.

Removal from Membership:—The President Vice-President or any member nominated or elected will be liable to be

removed (i) if he fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the Board; (ii) if he incurs any of the disqualifications for being a member as mentioned earlier; (iii) if he ceases to be a member of the association, authority or institution which he represents; (iv) if a legal practitioner being a member of the Board appears in any proceedings against the Board; (v) if he obtains an employment under the Board; (vi) if he acquires without the previous sanction of the Government any contract with the Board. The said removal has to be affected by the Board by the votes of not less than half of its members present and voted.

The Vice-President and the members removed by the Board are entitled to file an appeal to the Government within ninety days from the date of his removal by the Board. The President shall be removed only by an order of the Government.

Appointment of Registrar :— The Government is empowered to appoint a registrar common for both the Boards for Ayurveda and Homoeopathy. In and by G. O. Ms. No. 1183 Health, Housing and Municipal Administration dt. 15-4-1951, Adhoc Rules have been framed by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh regarding the appointment and conditions of service governing the post of the Registrar.

Under the said Adhoc Rules a registrar may be appointed by any one of the 4 modes :

- 1) by promotion of the Superintendent from the office of the Registrar, Boards for Ayurveda and Homoeopathy;
- 2) by deputation of one of the Superintendents of Indian Medicine Department;
- 3) by direct recruitment; and
- 4) by deputation on foreign service of a Section Officer from Health, Housing and Municipal Administration Department (Health Wing);

Under the second category in the rules as originally framed it has been described as by 'promotion' of one of the Superintendents of Indian Medicine Department. But by G. O. Ms. No. 2205 Health dated 24-11-1969 the word 'deputation' has been substituted for the word 'promotion' with effect from 15-4-1961. In Writ Petition No. 4482 of 1971 a Division Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court constituting Chief Justice Hon'ble Justice Gopalrao Ekbote and Justice P. C. Reddy by judgment dated 17-1-1973 held that the said rule is valid but the retrospective effect given to the said rule with effect from 15-4-1961 is not valid and that it can have prospective operation.

Removal of Registrar :—The Government may at any time remove the Registrar from the office and shall do so if such removal is recommended by a resolution of each of the Boards passed by not less than half of the members at a special meeting convened for the purpose.

Duties of Registrar :—The Registrar will be the Secretary of both the Boards the Executive Committee of the Board for Ayurveda and shall also act as Treasurer of both the Boards and he shall be the whole-time paid officer under the Administrative control and supervision of the Boards.

Powers of Registrar :—The Registrar is empowered to impose on any one of the officers or servants of the Board the penalties like censure, withholding of increments, reduction to a lower post, fine, suspension, removal from service, dismissal and the like as may be provided for in the Regulations. It may be mentioned that no regulations are framed in this regard in spite of the fact that the power to frame regulations has been conferred on the Board for the matters enumerated under Section 23 of the Act. The regulations so made have to be approved by the Government and shall be published in the Gazette.

In a case where the Registrar has initiated disciplinary proceedings against an employee of the Board and also kept him under suspension pending enquiry the High Court of Andhra Pradesh has held that Section 15 of the Act empowers the Board to make regulations regarding the imposition of the penalties enumerated therein. That power conferred on the Government under Section 45 to make rules has to be read subject to the special powers conferred on the Board for making regulations. The later part of Rule 21 of Part IV prescribing that the procedure laid down in the Andhra Civil Services (Classification and Control) Rules shall be followed in the disciplinary proceedings is held to be inconsistent with Section 15 and that the Government is not competent to make such a rule and therefore held to be invalid and *ultra vires* of the Act. 1971(2) Andhra Pradesh Law Journal at page 369.

Control of Government:—The power is conferred on the Government to control the Board from time to time and even to suspend, dissolve or supersede the Board.

Recognition of Institutions:—The Act provides for the recognition of the institutions for imparting instruction and holding examinations and the like and the Board is empowered to prescribe by regulations qualifying examinations for practitioners not possessing the prescribed qualifications. The Act also lays down the procedure for the registration of practitioners, pharmaceutical laboratories, herbaria, firms and vendors of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic medicines.

Penalties:—This Act prescribes the penalties for false representation regarding registration, against the unauthorised use of degrees etc. and against the issuance of diplomas and degrees by unauthorised persons and the like.

The penalty for false representation regarding registration is punishment for first offence with imprisonment which

may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to Rs. 200/- or with both and with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500/- or with both for every subsequent offence.

For false representation or use of degrees etc., a person is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to Rs. 200/- or with both for the first offence and with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500/- or with both for every subsequent offence. For the grant or issue of diplomas, degrees, etc., by unauthorised persons the punishment is imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1000/- or with both for the first contravention and with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend Rs. 2000/- or with both for every subsequent contravention.

The penalty for practising the Ayurvedic system of medicine or Homoeopathic system of medicine without obtaining the registration is imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500/- or with both for the first contravention and with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1000/- or with both for every subsequent contravention.

Appeals:—An appeal is provided to the Government within three months from the date of the decision of the Board under the Act except against a decision made by the Board as an Appellate Authority.

Rules:—The power has been conferred on the Government to make the rules for carrying out the purpose of the Act with previous publication for a period of not less than one month and the Rules so made shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly. Under section 45 of the act very wide

powers have been conferred on the Government to do anything which appears to the Government to be necessary for the purpose of removing any difficulty arising in giving effect to the provisions of the Act.

The Rules have been framed by the Government regarding the conduct of elections to the members of the Board including the forms for the publication of notice of election, for the publication of list of persons qualified to vote, nomination paper, declaration paper, ballot paper and the like with detailed instructions. The Rules have been framed for the maintenance of Registers and the Registration of practitioners, pharmaceutical laboratories, herbaria firms and vendors of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic medicines including the forms of registers and the certificates to be issued to the registered practitioners. The Rules have also been framed for the appointment of, control, pay and allowances of the establishment employed under the Board and the powers of the Registrar. Ad hoc rules have also been framed regarding the appointment of a Registrar. Rules have been framed also regarding the payment of travelling allowance to the members of the Board for Ayurveda and Homoeopathy to attend the meetings and for other purposes.

Notifications have been issued from time to time by the State Government for starting the Siddhi, Ayurveda and Unani courses in the Government Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges at Hyderabad with effect from the academic year 1964-65 and also issued notifications directing that certain diplomas are to be registered in Class A with Andhra Board for Ayurveda. The Government also directed that the holders of the diplomas issued by the Board of Indian Medicine Hyderabad to be registered in Class A with the Board for Ayurveda. From the year 1959 Practitioners of Indian Medicine holding certain qualifications mentioned in G. C. Ms. No. 2087 Health dated 26-9-1959 are being appointed as "Vaid" in Grant-in-aid and Rural dispensaries.

Conclusion :—This Act has been passed for regulating the qualifications and to provide for the registration of practitioners of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unanibbi, Prakriti systems and Homoeopathic system of medicine. For the said purpose the Act has laid down that two Boards one for Homoeopathy and the other for the rest of the indigenous systems of medicine have to be duly constituted as laid down under the Act. But inspite of the fact that it is more than 16 years that have lapsed after the passing of the Act, the Boards are not duly constituted and no elections are held till this day. As a matter of fact there are no Boards functioning now and it is high time that the State Government should take the necessary steps in this regard.

Another important function of the Board is to make the regulations on several important aspects regarding the functioning of the Boards and for the implementation of the Act. In particular regulations have to be framed regarding the manner of convening the meetings of the Board, of the executive committee and the special committees, the time and place of such meetings and the procedure to be followed at the special meetings. The regulations have also to be made regarding the conditions subject to which the Registrar may impose penalties on Inspectors, Officers and Servants of the Board. Further the conditions subject to which the Board may delegate its powers or duties to any special committee have to be regulated by regulations. Another important aspect on which the regulations have to be framed is regarding the qualifying examinations, institutions which can hold such examinations, the time and place at which such examinations have to be held. This power conferred under Section 23 of the Act has not been exercised at all and no regulations are framed till this day.

It is high time that all those members interested in the preservation and the advancement of the indigenous systems of medicine and Homoeopathy shall take all the necessary steps to make the State Government realise that the Act which has been passed with an avowed purpose should not be made nugatory due to the inaction on the part of the State Government.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH (ANDHRA AREA) Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Medical Practitioners Registration Act, 1956.

The following Act of the Andhra Legislature which was reserved by the Governor on the 28th August 1956 for the consideration of the President, received the assent of the President on the 17th October 1956 and is hereby published for general information:—

ACT No. XXVI OF 1956.

An Act to regulate the qualifications and to provide for the registration of practitioners of Ayurvedic and Homeopathic systems of medicine in the Andhra Area of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the qualifications and to provide for the registration of practitioners of Ayurvedic and Homeopathic systems of medicine in the Andhra area of the State of Andhra Pradesh;

Be it enacted in the Seventh year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary

1. Short title, extent and commencement :—(1) This Act may be called the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Medical Practitioners Registration Act, 1956:—

(2) It extends to the whole of the Andhra Area of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(3) The provisions of Chapter V shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification, appoint; but the remaining provisions shall come into force at once.

2 Definitions :- In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires.

(i) "Ayurvedic system of medicine" means Ayurvedic system including Siddha, Unani Tibbi and Prakriti systems.

(ii) "Board" means the Board of Ayurveda or the Board for Homeopathy as the case may be, established under section 3;

(iii) "Government" means the State Government;

(iv) "Homeopathy system of medicine" means the system of medicine founded by Dr. Hahnemann and the expression "Homeopathy" shall be construed accordingly;

(v) "member" means a member of a Board, and the word "membership" shall be construed accordingly;

(vi) "notification" means notification published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, and the word "notified" shall be construed accordingly;

(vii) "practitioner" means a practitioner of the Ayurvedic system of medicine or of the homeopathic system of medicine;

(viii) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

(ix) "President" means President of a Board;

(x) "Qualifying examination" means an examination specified in Section 25;

(xi) "recognised" means recognised by the Government;

(xii) "register" means the register of pharmaceutical laboratories, herbaria, firms and vendors of Ayurvedic and homeopathic medicines maintained under section 32;

(xiii) "registered practitioner" means a practitioner whose name is for the time being entered in this Register of practitioners:

(xiv) "Registrar" means the Registrar appointed under Section 15;

(xv) "regulations" means regulations made by a Board under Section 23;

(xvi) [.....]

(xvii) "Vice-President" means the vice-president of a Board.

CHAPTER II

Establishment of Boards

3. Establishment of the Board for Ayurveda and the Board for Homeopathy:—As soon as may be, after the commencement of this Act, the Government may, by notification, establish two Boards, one to be called "the Board for Ayurveda" and the other to be called "the Board for Homeopathy" and each Board shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal and shall, by its name, sue and be sued.

4. Composition of the Boards:- (1) The Board for Ayurveda shall consist of twenty-four members as hereunder :-

(a) One member elected by the Senate of the Andhra University ;

(b) one member elected by the Senate of Sri Venkateswara University ;

(c) four members elected by the teaching staff of the institutions giving instruction in the Ayurvedic system of medicine in the Andhra Area of the State of Andhra Pradesh two to represent Ayurvedic system, one to represent Unani Tibbi system, and one to represent Prakriti system ;

(d) five members nominated by the Government from among the registered practitioners of the Ayurvedic System of Medicine ;

(e) One member elected by the members of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly ;

(f) one member elected by the presidents of the district boards in the Andhra Area of the State of Andhra Pradesh ;

(g) one member elected by the Chairman of the Municipal Councils in the Andhra Area of the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(h) ten members elected by the registered practitioners of the Ayurvedic system of medicine in the Andhra Area of the State of Andhra Pradesh as follows-

Ayurvedic practitioners	7
Unani Tibbi practitioners	2
Prakriti practitioners	1

(2) The Board for Homeopathy shall consist of eleven members as hereunder :-

(a) One member elected by the Senate of the Andhra University

(b) One member elected by the Senate of Sri Venkateswara University.

(c) One member elected by the teaching staff of the institutions giving instruction in homeopathy in the Andhra area of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Two members nominated by the Government from among the registered practitioners of the homeopathic system of medicine

(e) One member elected by the members of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

(f) One member elected by the presidents of the district boards and the Chairmen of the municipal councils in the Andhra Area of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(g) four members elected by the resistered practitioner of homeopathy.

5. President and Vice-President of Board :-(1) There shall be a President and a Vice-President for each Board.

(2) The President and the Vice-President shall be elected from among themselves by the members of the Board.

6. Election of Members :- The election of members to the Board under section 4 shall be held at such time and place and in such manner as may be prescribed.

7. Nomination of members in default of election :- In the event of the requisite number of members not being elected as provided in section 4, the Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in that section, nominate to the vacant places such persons as they deem fit, and the persons so nominated shall be deemed to have been duly elected under that section.

8. Establishment of First Boards :- (1) Until a Board for Ayurveda or a Board for Homeopathy is established under section 3, the Government shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 4 have power to establish a Board for Ayurveda and a Board for Homeopathy for the purposes of this Act with such members as the Government may, by notification, specify.

(2) The Board so established shall function for a period of not more than three years from the date of its establishment.

9. Disqualification of persons for election as, or for being members: (1) A person who has been convicted by a criminal court (of an offence involving moral turpitude or sentenced by a criminal court), to transportation or to imprisonment for a period exceeding six months for an offence not involving moral turpitude (such conviction or sentence not having been reversed or the offence pardoned) shall be disqualified for election as, or for being, a member while undergoing the sentence and for five years from the date of the conviction or the expiration of the sentence:

Provided that the Government may direct that such conviction or sentence shall not operate as a disqualification.

(2) A person shall be disqualified for election as, or for being, a member if he is -

(a) of unsound mind a minor, a deaf-mute or a leper;

(b) an applicant to be adjudicated an insolvent or an undischarged insolvent,

(c) A person whose name has been removed from the Register of practitioners maintained under section 28.

10. Term of Office of members (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the term of office of a member, including the member elected as president or Vice-President, shall be for a period of five years from the date of his election or nomination as a member.

(2) An outgoing member shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination:

Provided that no person shall hold office as president consecutively for more than two terms.

11. Resignation of Office : In Any member other than the President, and any Vice-President may resign his office by giving notice to the president, the president may resign by giving notice to the Board. Such resignation shall take effect in the case of a member or a vice-president from the date on which it is received by the president and in the case of a president from the date on which it is placed before a meeting of the Board.

12. Removal from membership :—(1) If the president, vice-president or any member nominated or elected, during the period for which he has been nominated or elected;

(a) fails to attend three ordinary consecutive meetings of the Board; or

(b) becomes subject to any disqualification mentioned in section 9, or

(c) ceases to be a member of the association, authority or institution which he represents; or

(d) being a legal practitioner appears in any proceeding, civil, criminal, or revenue, against the Board; or

(e) obtains any employment under the Board; or

(f) acquires without the previous sanction of the Government directly or indirectly, by himself or by a partner any share or interest in any contract with, or by or on behalf of the Board, the Board may, by the votes of not less than one-half of its members present and voting, remove him from membership

Provided that the removal of the president under this section shall be by an order of the Government which shall be final.

(2) The Vice-President or any member removed by the Board under sub-section (1), may, within ninety days from the date of his removal appeal to the Government whose decision thereon shall be final.

(3) Any decision of the Board or the Government under this section shall not be questioned in a Court of Law.

13. Filling up of Casual Vacancies : Any casual vacancy in the Board may be filled up in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 4 and the person nominated or elected to fill up such vacancy shall hold office for the residue of the term of his predecessor.

14. Meetings of the Board :—(1) Every meeting of the Board shall be convened in such manner and at such time and place as may be provided for in the regulations;

Provided that until such regulations are made, it shall be lawful for the President to convene a meeting of the Board at such time and place as he may deem expedient by circulating a notice to every Member.

Provided further that the meeting (for electing) the president of the Board first established under section 3, shall be convened on such date, at such place and in such manner as the Government may specify in this behalf.

(2) Every meeting of the Board shall be presided over by the president, in his absence by the Vice-President and in the absence of both the president and the Vice-President, by a member chosen by the meeting.

(3) All questions at any meeting of the Board shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting at the meeting, and in case of equality of votes, the person presiding shall have and exercise a second or casting vote.

(4) Eight member shall form the quorum for a meeting of the Board for Ayurveda and five members for a meeting of the Board for Homeopathy:

15. Registrar and Other Employees of Board :

(1) (a) The Government shall have power to appoint a Registrar common for the Board for Ayurveda and the Board for Homeopathy.

(b) The Registrar so appointed shall be the Secretary of both the Boards and the Executive Committee of the Board for Ayurveda, and shall also act as treasurer of both the Boards.

(c) The Registrar shall receive such salary and allowances and shall be subject to such conditions of service as may be prescribed.

(d) The Registrar shall be a whole-time paid officer under the administrative control and supervision of the Boards and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed.

(e) During the temporary absence of the Registrar, the Government may appoint another person to act as Registrar.

(f) The Government may, at any time, remove the Registrar from office and shall do so if such removal is recommended by a resolution of each of the Boards passed by not less than one half of the members thereof at a special meeting convened for the purpose.

(2) (a) The Registrar may, subject to the approval of the Board, appoint Inspectors or such other officers or servants as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Provided that the strength, designation, pay and allowances of such staff shall be subject to the previous approval of the Government.

(b) All Inspectors, officers and servants of the Board shall be under the administrative control and supervision of the Registrar who may, subject to such conditions as may be provided for in the regulations, impose on any such Inspector, officer or servant any of the following penalties, namely:-

(i) Censure;

(ii) withholding of increments or promotion, including stoppage at an efficiency bar;

(iii) reduction to a lower post or time scale, or to a lower stage in a time scale;

(iv) fine;

(v) recovery from pay of the whole or part of any pecuniary loss caused to the Board;

(vi) suspension;

(vii) removal from service of the Board, which does not disqualify from future employment; and

(viii) dismissal from the service of the Board, which disqualifies from future employment.

(c) The Inspectors, officers and servants of the Board shall receive such salaries and allowances and shall be subject to such conditions of service as may be prescribed.

(3) The Registrar, Inspectors and all other officers and servants appointed under this section shall be deemed to be public servants, within the meaning

of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (Central Act XLV of 1860)

16. Powers and Functions of the Board :- The Board shall exercise all the powers conferred on, and perform all the functions entrusted to it, or by or under this Act and such other powers and functions, as may be conferred on, and entrusted to it, by the Government, from time to time, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

17. Control of the Board by Government:-If, at any time, it appears to the Government, that the Board has failed to perform its functions or has exceeded or abused any of the powers conferred upon it by or under this Act, the Government may communicate the particulars thereof to the Board, and if the Board fails to remedy such failure, excess or abuse or to give a satisfactory explanation therefor within such time as the Government may fix in this behalf, the Government may suspend, dissolve or supersede the Board and cause any or all of the powers and functions of the Board to be exercised and performed by any person or agency for such period as they may think fit.

18. Executive Committee of the Board for Ayurveda:- (1) There shall be constituted every year an Executive Committee of the Board for Ayurveda in the manner prescribed.

(2) The Executive Committee shall consist of such number of members and shall meet at such time and place as may be provided for in the regulations.

(3) (a) Every member of the Executive Committee shall be elected by the Board for Ayurveda and shall hold office as such until the Executive Committee for the next year is constituted; and if any casual vacancy occurs before such constitution, the Executive Committee may fill up that vacancy by electing a member of the said Board in the manner prescribed.

(b) A member of the Executive Committee elected under clause (a) to fill up a casual vacancy shall hold office for the residue of the term of his predecessor.

4. The Executive Committee shall exercise such of the powers and perform such of the functions of the Board for Ayurveda as may be prescribed or as may be delegated to it by the said Board.

19. Special Committees : (1) The Board may from time to time, appoint Special Committees consisting of any of the following classes of persons as it may think fit, namely:-

(i) members of the Board;
(ii) persons associated with the Board;
(iii) other persons whose assistance or advice the Board may desire to have.

(2) The total number of members of every Special Committee so appointed shall not be less than three.

(3) Every Special Committee shall meet at such time and place as may be provided for in the regulations.

(4) The Board may refer to any such Committee, for enquiry and report any matter relating to any of the purposes of this Act or delegate to it by specific resolution subject to such conditions as may be provided for in the regulations, any of its powers or functions.

(5) The Board may, at any time, dissolve, or subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) alter the constitution of any such committee.

20. Acts of Board etc not to be invalidated by informality vacancy etc— No act or proceeding of the Board or of the Executive Committee of the Board for Ayurveda or of any Special Committee constituted under section 19 shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of a defect in the constitution of such Board or Executive Committee or Special Committee or on the ground that the president, Vice president or any member of the Board, Executive Committee or Special Committee, as the case may be, was not entitled to hold or continue in such office by reason of any disqualification or by reason of any irregularity or illegality in his nomination or election or by reason of such act or proceedings having been done or conducted during the period of any vacancy in the office of the president, vice-president or member of the Board, Executive Committee or Special Committee.

21. Allowances to Members of Board, etc— There shall be paid to the members of the Board the Executive Committee of the Board for Ayurveda or any Special Committee, such allowances for attending the

meetings of the Board, the Executive Committee or any Special Committee, as the case may be, as may, from time to time, be prescribed.

22. Income and Expenses of the Board:— (i) The income of the Board shall consist of—

- (a) fees received under section 27 and section 31;
- (b) grants received from the Government;
- (c) donations and other sums received by the Board.

(2) The expenses of the Board shall include the salaries and allowances of the Registrar, Inspectors, Officers and servants of the Board, the allowances paid under section 21 and such other expenses that are necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

23. Regulations:— (1) The Board may, with the previous approval of the Government, make regulations for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the manner of convening the meetings of the Board, the Executive Committee of the Board for Ayurveda and the Special Committees.

(b) the time and place at which the meetings of the Board, the Executive Committee of the Board for Ayurveda and the Special Committees shall be convened;

(c) the procedure to be followed at the meetings of the Board, the Executive Committee of the Board for Ayurveda and the Special Committees;

(d) the conditions subject to which the Registrar may impose penalties or Inspectors, Officers and servants of the Board;

(e) the conditions subject to which the Board may delegate its powers or duties to any Special Committee;

(f) the qualifying examinations, the institutions which shall hold such examinations and the time and place at which such examinations shall be held;

(g) any other matter which is to be provided for in the regulations, or may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) All regulations made under sub-section (1) shall be published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette.

(3) The Government may by order, modify or cancel any regulation made under sub-section (1).

CHAPTER III

Recognition of Institutions for Imparting Instruction and Holding Examinations etc.

24. Recognition of Institutions:-(1) Any institution other than the recognised institutions specified in Schedule I, applying for recognition under this Act shall send an application to the Registrar and shall give full information in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the institution and the personnel of the governing or managing body;

(b) subjects and courses in which it gives or proposes to give instruction.

(c) Accommodation, equipment and the number of students for whom provision has been made or is proposed to be made.

(d) the strength of the staff, their salaries and qualifications and the research work done by them;

(e) fees levied or proposed to be levied and the financial provision made for the capital expenditure on buildings and equipment and for the continued maintenance and efficient working of the institution.

(2) Any institution applying for recognition to hold qualifying examinations shall send an application to the Registrar and shall give full information in respect of the particulars specified in clauses (a) (b) (c) (d) and (e) of sub-section (1), and such other particulars as the Board may require.

(3) The Registrar shall place the application before the Board concerned the Board may direct the Registrar to call for any further information which it may deem necessary. The Board may also direct a local enquiry to be made by a person authorized by it in this behalf.

(4) After recording the report of such local enquiry and after making such further enquiry as may be necessary, the Board shall forward the application with its report to the Government stating its opinion whether the recognition asked for should or should not be granted. The Government may either grant or

refuse to grant recognition or may grant it subject to such conditions and with effect from such date, whether prospective or retrospective not being earlier than the 1st October 1953 as they may deem fit and the decision of the Government shall be final.

25. Power of the Board to prescribe by regulations qualifying Examinations for practitioners not possessing Recognised Qualification. :—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section(2), the Board shall have power to prescribe by regulations a qualifying examination for a person who has been a practitioner for a period of not less than two years before the commencement of this Act and who does not possess any recognised qualifications after having undergone a course of training in a recognized institution. The qualifying examination shall be held by such institution and at such time and place as may be provided for in the regulations.

(2) No such qualifying examination shall be held after a period of five years from the commencement of this act:

26. Removal of recognition of institution :—If it appears to the Government on the report of the Board or otherwise, that the instruction given in any recognized institution or the qualifying examination conducted by any of the institutions recognised to hold such examinations, is not of adequate standard of proficiency for practising the Ayurvedic system of medicine, or the homeopathic system of medicines, the case may be, the Government may require such

institution to take steps to remedy the defect within such time as they may fix in this behalf, and if such institution fails to remedy such defect within the time so fixed, the Government may, by notification, withdraw the recognition of any such institution for the purpose of giving instruction or holding a qualifying examination and such institution shall thereafter cease to be a recognized institution.

CHAPTER IV.

Registration of practitioners, etc.

27. Registration of practitioners—(1) Every person (a)—Who possesses any degree, diploma, licence or certificate, conferred, granted or issued by a recognized institution specified in schedule I or by any other institution recognized under section 24, or

(b) who possesses any recognized qualification specified in Schedule II: or

(c) Who does not possess, any recognized qualification, but has put in ten years of practice in the Ayurvedic system of medicine or the homeopathic system of medicine and who seeks to be registered as such subject to the condition that he passes a written examination to be conducted by the Government within a period of three years from the date of his registration

Provided that no practitioner who attained the age of forty years on the date of commencement of this Act, shall be required to pass the written examination referred to above, or

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(d) whose name is registered in the register maintained by the Central Board of Indigenous Medicine, Madras; or

TRANSFER OF FEE
(e) whose name is registered in the Register of practitioners of the Ayurvedic or the homeopathic system of medicine maintained in any other State, shall, on payment of such fees and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in this behalf, be entitled to have his name entered in the Register of practitioners maintained under section 28-

Explanation:- In the case of an institution recognised under section 24, the Government may notify that a degree, diploma, licence or certificate, conferred, granted or issued by such institution prior to the date of its recognition shall also be deemed to be a recognised qualification for the purposes of this section subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified in the notification.

(2) (a) Every person whose name has been entered in the Register of practitioners, shall be issued a certificate of registration in the prescribed form under the hand and seal of the Registrar.

(b) Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Registrar that the certificate of registration issued under clause (a) has been lost or destroyed the Registrar may on payment of the prescribed fee issue a duplicate thereof.

(3) The Board may direct that the name of any practitioner who has been convicted of any offence which involves moral turpitude and which in the opinion of

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the Board, renders him unfit to practise his profession shall not be entered in, or shall be removed from, the Register of Practitioners.

Provided that it shall be open to the Board, for sufficient reason, to direct that the rule of the practitioner whose name has not been entered shall be entered and whose name has been removed shall be re-entered in the Register of practitioners;

(4) A person who does not hold any recognized qualification specified in Schedule II, but who passes a qualifying examination referred to in section 25, shall also be entitled to have his name entered in Class 'B' of the relevant part of the Register of practitioners on payment of the prescribed fee.

(5) Every person whose name has been entered in the Register of practitioners under sub-section (1) sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) shall get such entry renewed at such intervals and on payment of such fees as may be provided for in the regulations.

(6) If the renewal fee is not paid before the prescribed date, the Registrar shall remove the name of the practitioner concerned from the Register of practitioners and on such removal the certificate of registration issued to the practitioner shall be deemed to have been cancelled.

Provided that the name so removed may be re-entered in the said Register on payment of the renewal fee together with such penalty as may be prescribed and a new certificate of registration may be issued.

28. Register of Practitioners and its maintenance: (1) There shall be maintained a register to be known as the Register of practitioners;

(2) The Register of Practitioners shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed.

(3) The Register of practitioners shall be divided into four parts as specified hereunder:

Part I: Practitioners of the Ayurvedic system of medicine.

Part II: Practitioners of the Unani Tibbi system of medicine.

Part III: Practitioners of the Prakriti system of medicine; and

Part IV: Practitioners of the homeopathic system of medicine.

Each of parts I, II and III above shall be subdivided into two classes as specified hereunder:-

Class 'A' Practitioners holding any of the following qualifications, namely:-

(1) G. C. I. M. (Graduate of the College of Integrated Medicine) granted by the Board of Examiners of Indigenous Medicine, Madras,

(2) L. I. M. (Licentiate in Indigenous Medicine) granted by the Government school of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.

(3) Degree, diploma, licence or certificate similar to that specified in item (1) or item (2) above recognized in any other State.

Class 'B':- All other practitioners not falling under Class 'A' above but who are entitled under section 27 to have their names entered in the Register of Practitioners maintained under this section or have undergone the training prescribed for village Vaidyas.

Part IV above shall be sub-divided into two classes as specified hereunder:

Class 'A'—Practitioners possessing the degrees, diplomas, licences or certificates, conferred, granted or issued by recognized institutions.

Class 'B'—All other practitioners not falling under Class 'A' above but who are entitled under section 27 to have their names entered in the Register of Practitioners maintained under this section.

(4) It shall be the duty of the Registrar to maintain the Register of practitioners and to revise the same from time to time.

29. Privileges of certain Registered Practitioners: A registered practitioner whose name is entered in Class 'A' of the relevant part of the Register of practitioners shall have the following privileges, namely:-

(a) to sign or authenticate a birth or death certificate or a medical or physical fitness certificate required by any law or rule in force in the State to be signed or authenticated by a duly qualified medical practitioner;

(b) to give evidence at any inquest or any Court of law as an expert under section 45 of the Indian

Evidence Act, 1872, (Central Act I of 1872) on any matter relating to medicine, surgery or midwifery.

30. Notice of Death: (1) Every Registrar of Deaths on receiving notice of the death of a registered practitioner, shall forthwith transmit to the Registrar, a certificate under his own hand and seal of such death giving the time and place thereof.

(2) On receipt of such certificate or other reliable information regarding such death, the Registrar shall remove the name of the deceased practitioner from the Register of Practitioners.

31. Registration of Pharmaceutical Laboratories, etc.—(1) Every pharmaceutical Laboratory and herbarium of any Ayurvedic or homeopathic medicine, and every firm engaged in the storage and sale of any Ayurvedic or homeopathic medicine, and every vendor engaged in the sale of Ayurvedic drugs, crude or otherwise, shall, on payment of such fee as may be prescribed, be entitled to have its or his name registered in the Register maintained under section 32 and to receive a certificate of registration in such form and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

(2) Every pharmaceutical laboratory, herbarium, firm and vendor registered under sub-section (1), shall pay every year a renewal fee of such amount and on such date as may be prescribed for the continuance of its or his name in the register.

(3) If the renewal fee is not paid on or before the prescribed date, the Registrar shall remove the name of the defaulter from the register.

Provided that any name so removed shall be re-entered in the register on payment of the renewal fee together with such penalty as may be prescribed.

(4) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the medical practitioners who prepare and sell medicines to their patients and to persons who sell articles such as ginger, pepper and condiments which are commonly used both in the preparation of drugs and articles of food.

32. Register of Pharmaceutical Laboratories, etc. and its maintenance. There shall be maintained a register of pharmaceutical laboratories, herbaria, firms and vendors of Ayurvedic and homeopathic medicines which shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed.

33. Appeal to the Board: (1) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Registrar regarding any entry in the Register of practitioners maintained under section 28, and in the register maintained under section 32, may appeal to the Board.

(2) Such appeal shall be filed and shall be heard and decided by the Board in the manner prescribed.

34. Cancellation or Alteration by the Board of entries made in the Registers maintained under Section 28 and Section 32. The Board may on its own motion or on the application of any person and after due and proper enquiry and after giving the person concerned an opportunity of being heard, cancel or alter any entry in the Register of practitioners maintained under Sec. 28 or in the Register maintained

under Section 32, if in the opinion of the Board, such entry was fraudulently or incorrectly made.

35. Publication of names entered in the Register of practitioners:—The Registrar shall, at least three months before the date fixed for the election of the Board, cause to be printed and published a correct list of the names and qualifications of all the practitioners for the time being entered in the Register of practitioners, and the date when such qualifications were acquired.

CHAPTER-V.

Penalties.

36. Penalty for false representation regarding Registration:—If a person whose name is not entered in the Register of practitioners falsely represents that it is so entered or uses in connection with his name or title, any words or letters representing that his name is so entered or if a person whose name has been entered in the Register of Practitioners under a particular part or Class, falsely represents that it is entered under a different part or Class, he shall, whether any person is actually deceived by such representation or not, be punishable for the first offence with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both, and with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both, for every subsequent offence.

37. Penalty for false representation or use of degrees, etc.:—Whoever wilfully or falsely represents

or uses any title or any description or addition to his name implying that he holds a degree, diploma licence or certificate, conferred, granted or issued by a recognized institution or by such other authority as may be authorised, from time to time, by the Government to confer, grant or issue such degree, diploma, licence or certificate, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both for the first offence, and with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both for every subsequent offence.

38. Penalty for the grant or issue of diplomas, degrees, etc. by unrecognized persons etc.:—(1) No person, institution or body other than those recognized shall confer, grant or issue or hold himself or itself out as entitled to confer, grant or issue any degree, diploma, licence or certificate.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of subsection (1), shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both for the first contravention, and with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees or with both for every subsequent contravention.

(3) If the contravention of the provisions of subsection (1) is by an association, every member of such association shall, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or that he

exercised due diligence to prevent such contravention, be deemed to be guilty of such contravention.

39. Penalty for practice by unregistered practitioners—(1) After the expiry of five years from the commencement of this Act, no person other than a registered practitioner shall practise the Ayurvedic system of medicine or the Homeopathic system of medicine, or hold himself out, whether directly or by implication as practising, or as being prepared to practise, such system.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1), shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both for the first contravention, and with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both for every subsequent contravention.

CHAPTER-VI.

Miscellaneous.

40. Appeal to Government:—(1) An appeal shall lie to the Government from every decision of the Board under this Act except a decision made by the Board as an appellate authority.

(2) Every appeal under sub-section (1), shall be preferred within three months of the date of decision of the Board.

41. Bar of suits etc, against the Government: — No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government in respect of an act done in

the exercise of the powers conferred by or under this Act.

42. Cognizance of offences:—(1) No Court other than the Court of a Magistrate or the first class shall take cognizance of, or try, an offence under this Act.

(2) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act except on a complaint in writing of an officer empowered by the Government in this behalf.

43. Restriction on production of documents: No member, officer or servant of the Board shall, in any legal proceeding to which the Board is not a party, be required to produce any register or document or to appear as a witness to prove the matters recorded therein, unless ordered by the Court for special reasons to be recorded in writing.

44. Protection of Acts done in good faith: No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything which is, in good faith, done or intended to be done under this Act or under the rules or regulations made thereunder.

45. Power to make rules:—(1) The Government may, by notification make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) The power to make rules conferred by this Section shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication for a period of not less than one month.

(3) Any rules made by the Government under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be, after they are made, be laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly.

46. **Power to remove difficulties:** If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act or as to the constitution or reconstitution of the Board or the Executive Committee of the Board for Ayurveda or the Special Committee or the appointment of the Registrar or any officer or servant of the Board, the Government as occasion may require, may by order do anything which appears to them to be necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

SCHEDULE I.

(See Section 24.)

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS

- 1) Every University in the Union of India established under a statute and having a teaching institution imparting instruction in the Ayurvedic or the homoeopathic system of medicine.
- 2) Government College of integrated Medicine, Madras.
- 3) Recognised institutions notified by the Government.

SCHEDULE-II

(See Section 27)

RECOGNISED QUALIFICATIONS.

- (1) L. I. M. (Licentiate Indigeneous Medicine) granted by the Government School of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.
- (2) G. C. I. M (Graduate of the College of Integrated Medicine) granted by the Board or Examiners of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.

(3) A. L. I. M. (Associate Licentiate in Indigenous Medicine) granted by the Government Board of Examiners of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.

(4) A. I. M. or F. I. M. (Associate of Fellow of Indigenous Medicine) granted by the Board of Examiners of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.

(5) Recognized degrees, diplomas, licences, or certificates notified by the Government.