

The Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970

UNION OF INDIA

India

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Act 48 of 1970

- Published on 21 December 1970
 - Commenced on 21 December 1970
 - [This is the version of this document from 26 September 2010.]
 - [Note: The original publication document is not available and this content could not be verified.]
1. [Amended by The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2002 (Act 52 of 2002) on 1 January 2002]
 2. [Amended by The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2003 (Act 58 of 2003) on 1 January 2003]
 3. [Amended by The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2010 (Act 43 of 2010) on 26 September 2010]

The Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970(48 OF 1970)

15.

/733Statement of Objects and Reasons.-The question of establishing a statutory composite Central Council for Indian systems of medicine (Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani) and Homoeopathic system of medicine, on the analogy of Medical Council of India has been under consideration of the Government of India for some time past.2. Minimum standards for admission, duration of courses of training, details of curricula and syllabi of studies and the title of the degree or diploma vary from State to State and even from institution to institution in the same State. A number of Committees appointed by the Government of India to consider problems relating to the Indian system of medicine and Homoeopathy have recommended that a statutory Central Council on the lines of the Medical Council of India for modern system of medicine is a prerequisite for the proper development of these systems of medicine.3. Some States have constituted State Boards or Councils, either by legislation or by executive orders for the purpose of registration of practitioners in the various systems of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy as well as recognition of qualifications. There is, however, no Central legislation for the regulation of practice or for minimum standards of training and conduct of examinations in these systems of medicine on an all-India basis. In the absence of such legislation there is no effective control over the large number of unregistered practitioners in these systems.4. The Central Council of Health at its 13th meeting in June, 1966, while discussing the policy on Ayurvedic education, recommended the setting up of a Central

Council for Indian systems of Medicine to lay down and regulate standards of education and examinations, qualifications and practice in these systems.⁵ The main functions of the Central Council would be to evolve uniform standards of education in and registration of the practitioners of these systems of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy. For this purpose the Central Council will constitute separate committees for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy, consisting of members of the respective systems of medicine to deal with matters pertaining to those systems. The registration of practitioners on the Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy will ensure that medicine is not practised by those who are not qualified in these systems, and those who practise observe a code of ethics in the profession.⁶ The Bill is intended to achieve these objects.

Amendment Act 52 of 2002-Statement of Objects and Reasons.-The Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 was enacted for the constitution of Central Council of Indian Medicine so as to maintain a Central Register of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani practitioners and to regulate education and practice of Indian systems of medicine.² Experience in implementing the provisions of the Act has brought to light certain glaring inadequacies due to which the Central Council has been unable to enforce the provisions of the Act in letter and spirit. Presently, there are 196 colleges of Ayurveda, 35 of Unani and 5 of Siddha system of medicine spread over 20 States of the country. Annual admission capacity of these colleges for graduate course of Ayurveda is 7730 and for postgraduate courses 752. As many as 73 Ayurveda colleges were permitted by the Central Council from 1995 to 2001, out of which 45 are located in the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka alone. These two States have more than half of the total number of colleges in the country. There has been enormous proliferation of sub-standard colleges during the last 5-6 years and almost all the new colleges happen to be from the private sector. It has been observed that the behaviour of the Central Council is contrary to its duties and responsibilities and it has not been able to act judiciously to enforce minimum standards of education as is required under the regulations made under the Act.³ Recently, it has been observed that some State Governments give approval for the opening of new colleges in Indian Systems of the Medicine on their own, without insisting on the provision of basic facilities for teaching and training. It was also observed that even executive members of the Central Council have been included in the college inspection teams despite clear directions from the Ministry for not deputing such members for the purpose because they have to approve or disapprove the colleges on the basis of inspection reports. A disturbing trend has also been noticed that the Central Council has been meticulous in pointing out deficiencies in the Government-non-colleges but has ignored similar deficiencies in private colleges. There are instances when colleges being permitted in the first year were denied permission in subsequent years. Phenomenon of taking partisan decisions to permit one college and to deny permission to another college having similar infrastructure has also been noted. The procedure adopted for increasing and decreasing the seats has also been far from satisfactory. Seats are increased or decreased without proper evaluation. The Central Government is not in a position to take corrective steps as it has neither the power to intervene nor it can give any direction to the Central Council. Thus it has not been possible to ensure objectivity in the functioning of the Central Council. Above all, there is no provision in the Act, which puts an obligation on the colleges to seek approval of the Central Council for starting the courses of study in Indian Systems of Medicine.⁴ In these circumstances, the Central Government has considered it advisable in the public interest to bring in necessary amendment to the Act so as to empower the Central Government to regulate opening of new colleges in the Indian Systems of Medicine, introduction of new or higher courses of study and increase in their admission capacity.

This would ensure that colleges with minimum standards alone are permitted to stand, in addition to ensuring objectivity and uniformity in their functioning.⁵ The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.[21st December, 1970]An Act to provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Indian Medicine and the maintenance of a Central Register of Indian Medicine and for matters connected therewith.Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-first year of the Republic of India as follows:-

Sections 2, 13, 32 to 36 (both inclusive) came into force in the whole of India on 15.8.1971; Sections 3, 5 to 12 (both inclusive) and 14 to 16 (both inclusive) come into force in all the States except the State of Nagaland and the Union territory of Delhi on 15.8.1971. Vide S.O. 2994 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3(ii), dated 11.8.1971; Sections 18 to 22 came into force on 1.10.1974 vide S.O. 584(E), published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3(ii), dated 1.10.1974; Section 17, 23 to 31 came into force on 1.10.1976 vide S.O. 626(E), dated 10.9.1976, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3(ii), dated 21.9.1976; Section 4 came into force on 17.11.1983 vide S.O. 816(E), published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3(ii), dated 17.11.1983.

Chapter I

Preliminary

1. Short title, extent and commencement .-

(1)This Act may be called The Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.(2)It extends to the whole of India.(3)It shall come into force in a State on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf for such State, and different dates may be appointed for different States and for different provisions of this Act.

2. Definitions .-

(1)In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-(a)"approved institution" means a teaching institution, health centre or hospital recognised by a University or Board as an institution in which a person may undergo the training, if any, required by his course of study before the award of any medical qualification to him;(b)"Board" means a Board, Council, Examining Body or Faculty of Indian Medicine (by whatever name called) constituted by the State Government under any law for the time being in force regulating the award of medical qualifications in, and registration of practitioners of, Indian Medicine;(c)"Central Council" means the Central Council of Indian Medicine constituted under section 3;(d)"Central Register of Indian Medicine" means the register maintained by the Central Council under this Act;(e)"Indian Medicine" means the system of Indian Medicine commonly known as Ashtang Ayurveda, Siddha [, Unani Tibb or Sowa-Rigpa] whether supplemented or not by such modern advances as the Central Council may declare by notification from time to time;(ea)["medical college" means a college of Indian Medicine, whether known as such or by any other name, in which a person may undergo a course of study or training including any post-graduate course of study or training which will qualify him for the award of a recognised medical qualification;] [Inserted by Act 58 of 2003, Section 2 (w.e.f. 7.11.2003).](f)"medical institution" means any institution within or without India which grants degrees, diplomas or

licences in Indian Medicine;(g)"prescribed" means prescribed by regulations;(h)"recognised medical qualification" means any of the medical qualifications, including post-graduate medical qualification, of Indian Medicine included in the Second, Third or Fourth Schedule;(i)"regulation" means a regulation made under section 36;(j)"State Register of Indian Medicine" means a register or registers maintained under any law for the time being in force in any State regulating the registration of practitioners of Indian Medicine;(k)"University" means any University in India established by law and having a Faculty of Indian Medicine and includes a University in India established by law in which instruction, teaching, training or research in Indian Medicine is provided.(2)Any reference in this Act to a law which is not in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall, in relation to that State, be construed as a reference to the corresponding law, if any, in force in that State.

Chapter II

The Central Council And Its Committees

3. Constitution of Central Council .-

(1)The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute for the purposes of this Act a Central Council consisting of the following members, namely:-(a)such number of members not exceeding five as may be determined by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule for each of the Ayurveda, Siddha [, Unani and Sowa-Rigpa] systems of medicine from each State in which a State Register of Indian Medicine is maintained, to be elected from amongst themselves by persons enrolled on that Register as practitioners of Ayurveda, Siddha [, Unani or Sowa-Rigpa] [Substituted by Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2010 (NO. 43 OF 2010)], as the case may be;(b)one member for each of the Ayurveda, Siddha [, Unani and Sowa-Rigpa] [Substituted by Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2010 (NO. 43 OF 2010)] systems of medicine from each University to be elected from amongst themselves by the members of the Faculty or Department (by whatever name called) of the respective system of medicine of that University;(c)such number of members, not exceeding thirty per cent. of the total number of members elected under clauses (a) and (b), as may be nominated by the Central Government, from amongst persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of Indian Medicine:Provided that until members are elected under clause (a) or clause (b) in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, the Central Government shall nominate such number of members, being persons qualified to be chosen as such under the said clause (a) or clause (b), as the case may be, as that Government thinks fit; and references to elected members in this Act shall be construed as including references to members so nominated.(2)The President of the Central Council shall be elected by the members of the Central Council from amongst themselves in such manner as may be prescribed.(3)There shall be a Vice-President for each of the Ayurveda, Siddha [, Unani and Sowa-Rigpa] [Substituted by Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2010 (NO. 43 OF 2010)] systems of medicine who shall be elected from amongst themselves by members representing that system of medicine, elected under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) or nominated under clause (c) of that sub-section.

4. Mode of election .-

(1)An election under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 shall be conducted by the Central Government in accordance with such rules as may be made by it in this behalf.(2)Where any dispute arises regarding any election to the Central Council, it shall be referred to the Central Government whose decision shall be final.

5. Restriction on elections and membership .-

(1)No person shall be eligible for election to the Central Council unless he possesses any of the medical qualifications included in the Second, Third or Fourth Schedule, is enrolled on any State Register of Indian Medicine and resides in the State concerned.(2)No person may at the same time serve as a member in more than one capacity.

6. Incorporation of Central Council .-

The Central Council shall be a body corporate by the name of the Central Council of Indian Medicine having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable, and to contract, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

7. Term of office of President, Vice-President and members of Central Council .-

(1)The President, a Vice-President or a member of the Central Council shall hold office for a term of five years from the date of his election or nomination, as the case may be, or until his successor shall have been duly elected or nominated, whichever is longer.(2)An elected or nominated member shall be deemed to have vacated his seat if he is absent without excuse, sufficient in the opinion of the Central Council, from three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Central Council or, in the case of a member elected under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3, if he ceases to be enrolled on the concerned State Register of Indian Medicine, or in the case of a member elected under clause (b) of that sub-section, if he ceases to be a member of the Faculty or Department (by whatever name called) of Indian Medicine of the University concerned.(3)A casual vacancy in the Central Council shall be filled by election or nomination, as the case may be, and the person elected or nominated to fill the vacancy shall hold office only for the remainder of the term for which the member whose place he takes was elected or nominated.(4)Members of the Central Council shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination.(5)Where the said term of five years is about to expire in respect of any member, a successor may be elected or nominated at any time within three months before the said term expires but he shall not assume office until the said term has expired.

8. Meetings of Central Council .-

(1)The Central Council shall meet at least once in each year at such time and place as may be appointed by the Central Council.(2)Unless otherwise prescribed, one-third of the total number of members of the Central Council shall form a quorum, and all the acts of the Central Council shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting:Provided that no decision of the Central Council in relation to any Indian Medicine shall be effective unless three members representing Ayurveda, Siddha [, Unani or Sowa-Rigpa] system of medicine, as the case may be, are present at the meeting and support the decision.

9. Committees for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani .-

[(1) The Central Council shall constitute from amongst its members,-(a)a committee for Ayurveda;(b)a committee for Siddha;(c)a committee for Unani; and(d)a committee for Sowa-Rigpa, and each such committee shall consist of members elected under clause (a) or clause (b) or nominated under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 representing the Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani or Sowa-Rigpa system of medicine, as the case may be.](2)The Vice-President for each of the Ayurveda, Siddha [, Unani and Sowa-Rigpa] [Substituted by Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2010 (NO. 43 OF 2010] systems of medicine elected under sub-section (3) of section 3 shall be, respectively, the Chairman of the Committees referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section (1).(3)Subject to such general or special directions as the Central Council may from time to time give, each such committee shall be competent to deal with any matter relating to Ayurveda, Siddha [, Unani or Sowa-Rigpa] [Substituted by Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2010 (NO. 43 OF 2010] system of medicine, as the case may be, within the competence of the Central Council.

Prior to Substitution subsection 9(1) read as;(1) The Central Council shall constitute from amongst its members,-(a) a committee for Ayurveda;(b) a committee for Siddha; and(c) a committee for Unani,

10. Other committees .-

The Central Council may constitute from amongst its members such other committees for general or special purposes as the Central Council deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

11. Meetings of committees .-

(1)The committees constituted under sections 9 and 10 shall meet at least once in each year at such time and place as may be appointed by the Central Council.(2)Unless otherwise prescribed, one-third of the total number of members of a committee shall form a quorum, and all the acts of the committee shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting.

12. Officers and other employees of Central Council .-

The Central Council shall-(a)appoint a Registrar who shall act as Secretary and who may also, if deemed expedient, act as Treasurer;(b)employ such other persons as it deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act;(c)require and take from the Registrar, or from any other employee, such security for the due performance of his duties as the Central Council deems necessary; and(d)with the previous sanction of the Central Government, fix the remuneration and allowances to be paid to the President; Vice-President and members of the Central Council and to the Members of the Committees thereof and determine the conditions of service of the employees of the Central Council.

13. Vacancies in the Central Council and committees thereof not to invalidate acts, etc .-

No act or proceeding of the Central Council or any committee thereof shall be called to question on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Central Council or the committee, as the case may be.[CHAPTER II-A] Permission For New Medical College, Course, Etc.

13. A. Permission for establishment of new medical college, new course of study, etc .-

(1)Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force,-(a)no person shall establish a medical college; or(b)no medical college shall--(i)open a new or higher course of study or training, including a post-graduate course of study or training, which would enable a student of such course or training to qualify himself for the award of any recognised medical qualification; or(ii)increase its admission capacity in any course of study or training including a post-graduate course of study or training, except with the previous permission of the Central Government obtained in accordance with the provisions of this section.Explanation 1.-For the purposes of this section, "person" includes any University or a trust, but does not include the Central Government.Explanation 2.-For the purposes of this section, "admission capacity", in relation to any course of study or training, including post-graduate course of study or training, in a medical college, means the maximum number of students as may be fixed by the Central Government from time to time for being admitted to such course or training.(2)Every person or medical college shall, for the purpose of obtaining permission under sub-section (1), submit to the Central Government a scheme in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) and the Central Government shall refer the scheme to the Central Council for its recommendations.(3)The scheme referred to in sub-section (2), shall be in such form and contain such particulars and be preferred in such manner and accompanied with such fee, as may be prescribed.(4)On receipt of a scheme from the Central Government under sub-section (2), the Central Council may obtain such other particulars as may be considered necessary by it from the person or the medical college concerned, and thereafter, it may,-(a)if the scheme is defective and does not contain necessary particulars, give a reasonable opportunity to the person or medical college concerned for making a written representation and it shall be open to such person or medical college or rectify the defects, if any,

specified by the Central Council;(b)consider the scheme, having regard to the factors referred to in sub-section (8) and submit it to the Central Government together with its recommendations thereon within a period not exceeding six months from the date of receipt of the reference from the Central Government.(5)The Central Government may, after considering the scheme and recommendations of the Central Council under sub-section (4) and after obtaining, where necessary, such other particulars as may be considered necessary by it from the person or medical college concerned and having regard to the factors referred to in sub--section (8), either approve the scheme with such conditions, if any, as it may consider necessary or disapprove the scheme and any such approval shall constitute as a permission under sub-section (1):Provided that no scheme shall be disapproved by the Central Government except after giving the person or medical college concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard:Provided further that nothing in this sub-section shall prevent any person or medical college whose scheme has not been approved by the Central Government to submit a fresh scheme and the provisions of this section shall apply to such scheme as if such scheme had been submitted for the first time under sub-section (2).(6)Where, within a period of one year from the date of submission of the scheme to the Central Government under sub-section (2), no order is communicated by the Central Government to the person or medical college submitting the scheme, such scheme shall be deemed to have been approved by the Central Government in the form in which it was submitted, and, accordingly, the permission of the Central Government required under sub-section (1) shall also be deemed to have been granted.(7)In computing the time-limit specified in sub-section (6), the time taken by the person or medical college concerned submitting the scheme, in furnishing any particulars called for by the Central Council, or by the Central Government, shall be excluded.(8)The Central Council while making its recommendations under clause (b) of sub-section (4) and the Central Government while passing an order, either approving or disapproving the scheme under sub-section (5), shall have due regard to the following factors, namely:--(a)whether the proposed medical college or the existing medical college seeking to open a new or higher course of study or training, would be in a position to offer the minimum standards of medical education as prescribed by the Central Council under section 22;(b)whether the person seeking to establish a medical college or the existing medical college seeking to open a new or higher course of study or training or to increase its admission capacity has adequate financial resources;(c)whether necessary facilities in respect of staff, equipment, accommodation, training, hospital or other facilities to ensure proper functioning of the medical college or conducting the new course of study or training or accommodating the increased admission capacity have been provided or would be provided within the time limit specified in the scheme;(d)whether adequate hospital facilities, having regard to the number of students likely to attend such medical college or course of study or training or the increased admission capacity have been provided or would be provided within the time limit specified in the scheme;(e)whether any arrangement has been made or programme drawn to impart proper training to students likely to attend such medical college or the course of study or training by persons having recognised medical qualifications;(j)the requirement of manpower in the field of practice of Indian Medicine in the medical college;(g)any other factors as may be prescribed.(9)Where the Central Government passes an order either approving or disapproving a scheme under this section, a copy of the order shall be communicated to the person or medical college concerned.

13. B. Non-recognition of medical qualifications in certain cases .-

(1)Where any medical college is established without the previous permission of the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of section 13-A, medical qualification granted to any student of such medical college shall not be deemed to be a recognised medical qualification for the purposes of this Act.(2)Where any medical college opens a new or higher course of study or training including a postgraduate course of study or training without the previous permission of the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of section 13-A, medical qualification granted to any student of such medical college on the basis of such study or training shall not be deemed to be a recognised medical qualification for the purposes of this Act.(3)Where any medical college increases its admission capacity in any course of study or training without the previous permission of the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of Section 13-A, medical qualification granted to any student of such medical college on the basis of the increase in its admission capacity shall not be deemed to be a recognised medical qualification for the purposes of this Act.

13. C. Time for seeking permission for certain existing medical colleges .-

(1)If any person has established a medical college or any medical college has opened a new or higher course of study or training or increased the admission capacity on or before the commencement of the Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2003, such person or medical college, as the case may be, shall seek, within a period of three years from the said commencement, permission of the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of section 13-A.(2)If any person or medical college, as the case may be, fails to seek permission under sub-section (1), the provisions of section 13-B shall apply, so far as may be, as if permission of the Central Government under section 13-A has been refused.

Chapter III

Recognition Of Medical Qualifications

14. Recognition of medical qualifications granted by certain medical institutions in India .-

(1)The medical qualifications granted by any University, Board or other medical institution in India which are included in the Second Schedule shall be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act.(2)Any University, Board or other medical institution in India which grants a medical qualification not included in the Second Schedule may apply to the Central Government to have any such qualification recognised, and the Central Government, after consulting the Central Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Second Schedule so as to include such qualification therein, and any such notification may also direct that an entry shall be made in the last column of the Second Schedule against such medical qualification declaring that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after a specified date.

15. Recognition of medical qualifications granted by certain medical institutions whose qualifications are not included in Second Schedule .-

The medical qualifications included in the Third Schedule granted to a citizen of India before the 15th day of August, 1947, by any medical institution in any area which was comprised before that date within India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935, shall also be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act.

16. Recognition of medical qualifications granted by medical institutions in countries with which there is a scheme of reciprocity .-

(1)The medical qualifications granted by medical institutions outside India which are included in the Fourth Schedule shall be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act.(2)The Central Council may enter into negotiations with the authority in any State or country outside India, which by the law of such State or country is entrusted with the maintenance of a Register of practitioners of Indian Medicine, for the settling of a scheme of reciprocity for the recognition of medical qualifications in Indian Medicine, and in pursuance of any such scheme, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Fourth Schedule so as to include therein any medical qualification which the Central Council has decided should be recognised, and any such notification may also direct that an entry shall be made in the last column of the Fourth Schedule against such medical qualification declaring that it shall be recognised medical qualification only when granted after a specified date.

17. Rights of persons possessing qualifications included in Second, Third and Fourth Schedules to be enrolled .-

(1)Subject to the other provisions contained in this Act, any medical qualification included in the Second, Third or Fourth Schedule shall be sufficient qualification for enrolment on any State Register of Indian Medicine.(2)Save as provided in section 28, no person other than a practitioner of Indian Medicine who possesses a recognised medical qualification and is enrolled on a State Register or the Central Register of Indian Medicine-(a)shall hold office as Vaid, Siddha, Hakim or [physician or Amchi or] any other office (by whatever designation called) in Government or in any institution maintained by a local or other authority;(b)shall practise Indian Medicine in any State;(c)shall be entitled to sign or authenticate a medical or fitness certificate or any other certificate required by any law to be signed or authenticated by a duly qualified medical practitioner;(d)shall be entitled to give evidence at any inquest or in any Court of law as an expert under section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, on any matter relating to Indian Medicine.(3)Nothing contained in sub-section (2) shall affect,-(a)the right of a practitioner of Indian Medicine enrolled on a State Register of Indian Medicine to practise Indian Medicine in any State merely on the ground that, on the commencement of this Act, he does not possess a recognised medical qualification;(b)the privileges (including the right to practise any system of medicine) conferred by or under any law relating to registration of practitioners of Indian Medicine for the time being in force in any State on a practitioner of Indian Medicine enrolled on a State Register of

Indian Medicine;(c)the right of a person to practise Indian Medicine in a State in which, on the commencement of this Act, a State Register of Indian Medicine is not maintained if, on such commencement, he has been practising Indian Medicine for not less than five years;(d)the rights conferred by or under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (including the right to practise medicine as defined in clause (f) of section 2 of the said Act), on persons possessing any qualifications included in the Schedules to the said Act.(4)Any person who acts in contravention of any provision of sub-section (2) shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

18. Power to require information as to courses of study and examinations .-

Every University, Board or medical institution in India which grants a recognised medical qualification shall furnish such information as the Central Council may, from time to time, require as to the courses of study and examinations to be undergone in order to obtain such qualification, as to the ages at which such courses of study and examinations are required to be undergone and such qualification is conferred and generally as to the requisites for obtaining such qualification.

19. Inspectors at examinations .-

(1)The Central Council shall appoint such number of medical inspectors as it may deem requisite to inspect any medical college, hospital or other institution where education in Indian Medicine is given, or to attend any examination held by any University, Board or medical institution for the purpose of recommending to the Central Government recognition of medical qualifications granted by that University, Board or medical institution.(2)The medical inspectors shall not interfere with the conduct of any training or examination, but shall report to the Central Council on the adequacy of the standards of education including staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities prescribed for giving education in Indian Medicine or on the sufficiency of every examination which they attend.(3)The Central Council shall forward a copy of any such report to the University, Board or medical institution concerned, and shall also forward a copy with the remarks of the University, Board or medical institution thereon, to the Central Government.

20. Visitors at examinations .-

(1)The Central Council may appoint such number of visitors as it may deem requisite to inspect any medical college, hospital or other institution where education in Indian Medicine is given or to attend any examination for the purpose of granting recognised medical qualifications.(2)Any person, whether he is a member of the Central Council or not, may be appointed as a visitor under this section but a person who is appointed as an inspector under section 19 for any inspection or examination shall not be appointed as a visitor for the same inspection or examination.(3)The visitor shall not interfere with the conduct of any training or examination, but shall report to the President of the Central Council on the adequacy of the standards of education including staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities prescribed for giving education in Indian Medicine or on the sufficiency of every examination which they attend.(4)The report of a visitors shall be treated as confidential unless in any particular case the President of the Central Council

otherwise directs: Provided that if the Central Government requires a copy of the report of a visitor, the Central Council shall furnish the same.

21. Withdrawal of recognition .-

(1) When upon report by the inspector or the visitor, it appears to the Central Council-(a) that the courses of study and examination to be undergone in, or the proficiency required from candidates at any examination, held by, any University, Board or medical institution, or (b) that the staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities for instruction and training provided in such University, Board or medical institution or in any college or other institution affiliated to the University, do not conform to the standard prescribed by the Central Council, the Central Council shall make a representation to that effect to the Central Government. (2) After considering such representation, the Central Government may send it to the Government of the State in which the University, Board or medical institution is situated and the State Government shall forward it along with such remarks as it may choose to make to the University, Board or medical institution, with an intimation of the period within which the University, Board or medical institution may submit its explanation to the State Government. (3) On the receipt of the explanation or, where no explanation is submitted within the period fixed, then, on the expiry of that period, the State Government shall make its recommendations to the Central Government. (4) The Central Government, after making such further inquiry, if any, as it may think fit, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that an entry shall be made in the appropriate Schedule against the said medical qualification declaring that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before a specified date, or that the said medical qualification if granted to students of a specified college or institution affiliated to any University shall be recognised medical qualification only when granted before a specified date or, as the case may be, that the said medical qualification shall be recognised medical qualification in relation to a specified college or institution affiliated to any University only when granted after a specified date.

22. Minimum standards of education in Indian Medicine .-

(1) The Central Council may prescribe the minimum standards of education in Indian Medicine, required for granting recognised medical qualifications by Universities, Boards or medical institutions in India. (2) Copies of the draft regulations and of all subsequent amendments thereof shall be furnished by the Central Council to all State Governments and the Central Council shall, before submitting the regulations or any amendment thereof, as the case may be, to the Central Government for sanction, take into consideration the comments of any State Government received within three months from the furnishing of the copies as aforesaid. (3) Each of the Committees referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section (1) of section 9 shall, from time to time, report to the Central Council on the efficacy of the regulations and may recommend to the Central Council such amendments thereof as it may think fit.

Chapter IV

The Central Register Of Indian Medicine

23. The Central Register of Indian Medicine .-

(1)The Central Council shall cause to be maintained in the prescribed manner, a register of practitioners in separate parts for each of the system of Indian Medicine to be known as the Central Register of Indian Medicine which shall contain the names of all persons who are for the time being enrolled on any State Register of Indian Medicine and who possess any of the recognised medical qualifications.(2)It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Central Council to keep and maintain the Central Register of Indian Medicine in accordance with the provisions of this Act and of any orders made by the Central Council, and from time to time to revise the register and publish it in the Gazette of India and in such other manner as may be prescribed.(3)Such register shall be deemed to be a public document within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and may be proved by a copy published in the Gazette of India.

24. Supply of copies of State Register of Indian Medicine .-

Each Board shall supply to the Central Council three printed copies of the State Register of Indian Medicine as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act and subsequently after the first day of April of each year, and each Board shall inform the Central Council without delay of all additions to and other amendments in the State Register of Indian Medicine made, from time to time.

25. Registration in the Central Register of Indian Medicine .-

The Registrar of the Central Council may on receipt of the report of registration of a person in a State Register of Indian Medicine or on application made in the prescribed manner by any person, enter his name in the Central Register of Indian Medicine, provided that the Registrar is satisfied that the person concerned is eligible under this Act for such registration.

26. Professional conduct .-

(1)The Central Council may prescribe standards of professional conduct and etiquette and a code of ethics for practitioners of Indian Medicine.(2)Regulations made by the Central Council under sub-section (1) may specify which violations thereof shall constitute infamous conduct in any professional respect, that is to say, professional misconduct, and such provision shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force.

27. Removal of names from the Central Register of Indian Medicine .-

(1)If the name of any person enrolled on a State Register of Indian Medicine is removed therefrom in pursuance of any power conferred by or under any law relating to registration of practitioners of

Indian Medicine for the time being in force in any State, the Central Council shall direct the removal of the name of such person from the Central Register of Indian Medicine.(2)Where the name of any person has been removed from a State Register of Indian Medicine on any ground other than that he is not possessed of the requisite medical qualifications or where any application by the said person for restoration of his name to the State Register of Indian Medicine has been rejected, he may appeal in the prescribed manner and subject to such conditions, including conditions as to the payment of a fee, as may be prescribed, to the Central Government whose decision, which shall be given after consulting the Central Council, shall be binding on the State Government and on the authorities concerned with the preparation of the State Register of Indian Medicine.

28. Provisional registration for practice .-

If the courses of study to be undergone for obtaining a recognised medical qualification in Indian Medicine include a period of training after a person has passed the qualifying examination and before such qualification is conferred on him, any such person shall, on application made by him in this behalf, be granted provisional registration in a State Register of Indian Medicine by the Board concerned in order to enable him to practise Indian Medicine in an approved institution for the purpose of such training and for no other purpose for the period aforesaid.

29. Privileges of persons who are enrolled on the Central Register of Indian Medicine .-

Subject to the conditions and restrictions laid down in this Act regarding practice of Indian Medicine by persons possessing certain recognised medical qualifications, every person whose name is for the time being borne on the Central Register of Indian Medicine shall be entitled according to his qualifications to practise Indian Medicine in any part of India and to recover in due course of law in respect of such practice any expenses, charges in respect of medicaments or other appliances or any fees to which he may be entitled.

30. Registration of additional qualifications .-

(1)If any person whose name is entered in the Central Register of Indian Medicine obtains any title, diploma or other qualification for proficiency in Indian Medicine which is a recognised medical qualification, he shall, on application made in this behalf in the prescribed manner, be entitled to have an entry stating such other title, diploma or other qualification made against his name in the Central Register of Indian Medicine either in substitution for or in addition to any entry previously made.(2)The entries in respect of any such person in a State Register of Indian Medicine shall be altered in accordance with the alterations made in the Central Register of Indian Medicine.

31. Persons enrolled on Central Register of Indian Medicine to notify change of place of residence and practice .-

Every person registered in the Central Register of Indian Medicine shall notify any transfer of the place of his residence or practice to the Central Council and to the Board concerned, within ninety days of such transfer, failing which his right to participate in the election of members to the Central Council or a Board shall be liable to be forfeited by order of the Central Government either permanently or for such period as may be specified therein.

Chapter V

Miscellaneous

32. Information to be furnished by Central Council and publication thereof .-

(1)The Central Council shall furnish such reports, copies of its minutes, abstracts of its accounts, and other information to the Central Government as that Government may require.(2)The Central Government may publish in such manner as it may think fit, any report, copy, abstract or other information furnished to it under this section or under section 20.

33. Commission of inquiry .-

(1)Whenever it is made to appear to the Central Government that the Central Council is not complying with any of the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may refer the particulars of the complaint to a commission of inquiry consisting of three persons, two of whom shall be appointed by the Central Government, one being a Judge of a High Court, and one by the Central Council, and such commission shall proceed to inquire in a summary manner and to report to the Central Government as to the truth of the matters charged in the complaint, and in case of any charge of default or of improper action being found by the commission to have been established, the commission shall recommend the remedies, if any, which are in its opinion necessary.(2)The Central Government may require the Central Council to adopt the remedies so recommended within such time as, having regard to the report of the commission, it may think fit, and if the Central Council fails to comply with any such requirement, the Central Government may amend the regulations of the Central Council, or make such provision or order or take such other steps as may seem necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the commission.(3)A commission of inquiry shall have power to administer oaths, to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and shall have all such other necessary powers for the purpose of any inquiry conducted by it as are exercised by a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

34. Protection of action taken in good faith .-

No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government, the Central Council or a Board or any committee thereof or any officer or servant of the Government or the Central Council or the Board aforesaid for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

35. Power to make rules .-

(1)The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.(2)Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be, after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or [in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid] both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

36. Power to make regulations .-

[(1)] The Central Council may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, [by notification in the Official Gazette,] [Inserted by Act 20 of 1983, Section 2 and Schedule (w.e.f. 15.3.1984).] make regulations generally to carry out the purposes of this Act, and without prejudice to the generality of this power, such regulations may provide for-(a)the manner of election of the President and the Vice-Presidents of the Central Council;(b)the management of the property of the Central Council and the maintenance and audit of its accounts;(c)the resignation of members of the Central Council;(d)the powers and duties of the President and Vice-President;(e)the summoning and holding of meetings of the Central Council and the committees thereof, the times and places where such meetings are to be held, and the conduct of business thereat and the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum;(f)the functions of the committees constituted under section 9 or section 10;(g)the tenure of office, and the powers and duties of the Registrar and other officers and servants of the Central Council;(ga)[the form of the scheme, the particulars to be given in such scheme, the manner in which the scheme is to be preferred and the fees payable with the scheme under sub-section (3) of section 13-A; [Inserted by Act 52 of 2002, Section 3 (w.e.f. 28.1.2003).](gb)any other factor under clause (g) of sub-section (8) of section 13-A;](h)the appointment, powers, duties and procedure of inspectors and visitors;(i)the courses and period of study and of practical training to be undertaken, the subjects of examination and the standards of proficiency therein to be obtained, in any University, Board or medical institutions for grant of recognised medical qualifications;(j)the standards of staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities for education in Indian Medicine;(k)the conduct of professional examinations, qualifications of examiners and the conditions of admission to such examinations;(l)the standards of professional conduct and etiquette and code of ethics to be observed by practitioners of Indian Medicine;(m)the particulars to be stated, and the proof of qualifications to be given in applications for registration under this Act;(n)the manner in which and the conditions subject to which an appeal under section 27 may be preferred;(o)the fees to be paid on applications and appeals under this Act; and(p)any matter for which under this Act provision may be made by regulations.(2)[The Central Government shall cause every regulation made under this Act to be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses

agree in making any modification in the regulation or both Houses agree that the regulation should not be made, the regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, not any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that regulation.] [Inserted by Act 20 of 1983, Section 2 and Schedule (w.e.f. 15.3.1984).]THE FIRST SCHEDULE[See section 3(1)(a)]

1.

The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, determine the number of seats allocated in the Central Council to each of the Ayurveda, Siddha [, Unani and Sowa-Rigpa] [Substituted by Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2010 (NO. 43 OF 2010)] systems of medicine in each State on the following basis, namely :-

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| (a) Where the number of persons enrolled on a State Register of Indian Medicine for any of such systems exceeds 100 but does not exceed 10000 | 1
seat |
| (b) Where the number of persons enrolled on a State Register of Indian Medicine for any of such systems exceeds 10000 but does not exceed 20000 | 2
seats |
| (c) Where the number of persons enrolled on a State Register of Indian Medicine for any of such systems exceeds 20000 but does not exceed 30000 | 3
seats |
| (d) Where the number of persons enrolled on a State Register of Indian Medicine for any of such systems exceeds 30000 but does not exceed 40000 | 4
seats |
| (e) Where the number of persons enrolled on a State Register of Indian medicine for any of such systems exceeds 40000 | 5
seats |

2. For every subsequent election to the Central Council under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3, the Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, determine the number of seats allocated in the Central Council to each of the Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani systems of medicine on the basis laid down in paragraph 1 above.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE(See section 14)Recognized medical qualifications in Indian medicine granted by Universities, Boards or other medical institutions in India

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognized Medical Qualifications
1	2
PART I-AYURVEDA AND SIDDHA	
Andhra	
1. Board of Indian Medicine,Hyderabad, A.P.	Graduate of theCollegeofAyurvedicMedicineGrad of the College of Integrated Medicine Ayurveda Visharad 'Bachelor of

2. Andhra Pradesh Parishad,Vijayawada(Examining Body).	Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery
3. Shri Venkateswar Ayurveda Kalasala,Vijayawada.	Vaidyavidwan
4.ShriRangacharyaRam-mohanAyurvedicCollege,Guntur, A.P.	AyurvedalankaraAyurveda-kalanidhi
4-A.AndhraUniversity, Waltair	Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine
4-B.NagarjunaUniversity, Nagarjuna Nagar.	AyurvedaPraveen
4-C.KakatiyaUniversity,Warangal.	Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery
4-D.OsmaniaUniversity,Hyderabad.	Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)
	Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)
	Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)
[4-E.S.V.University, Tirupati.	Ayurvedacliarya(Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)
[4-F.University of Health Sciences, Andhra Pradesh,Vijayawada	Doctor of Medicine (Ayurveda)
	Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)
	Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)
[4-G.N.T.R.Universityof Health Sciences,Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	AyurvedaVachaspati
	Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)
	AyurvedaVachaspati
Assam	
5. Board ofAyurvedic Medicine,Assam.	Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery
[5-A.GauhatiUniversity, Gauhati.	Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery (Ayurvedacharya)
	[Ayurveda Vachaspati (Doctor of Medicine Ayurved
Bihar	
6. State Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines,Patna,Bihar.	Graduate in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery
7.GovernmentAyurvedicSchoolPatna,Bihar(Former).	Ayurvedacharya
8.GovernmentAyurvedicCollege,Patna,Bihar.	Ayurvedacharya
9. [Kameshwar SinghDharbhanga.	PranacharyaAyurvedacharya
SanskritUniversity,Dharbhanga.	

	(Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)
	Ayurvedacharya
	Graduate in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery
[9-A. University of Bihar, Muzaffarpur.	(Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)
Delhi	
10. Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi.	Ayurvedacharya Dhanwantari Bhishgacharya Dhanwantari Vaidya Dhatri
11. Board of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Delhi Administration.	(Bachelor in Indian Medicine and Surgery) Ayurvedacharya Dhanwantari (Diploma in Indian Medicine and Surgery) Bhishgacharya Dhanwantari
12. All India Ayurveda Vidya-peeth, Delhi.	Ayurveda-Visharad Ayurveda-Bhishak Vaidyacharya Prajavaidya Pariksha Vaidya-Visharad
	[Ayurveda Shastri
13. Banwarilal Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Delhi.	Vaid-raj Bhishgacharya Ayurvedacharya
14. Examining Body, Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Delhi.	(Bachelor in Indian Medicine and Surgery) Ayurvedacharya Dhanwantari Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)
	[Ayurvedacharya (Ayurvedic Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery)
14-A. Delhi University, Delhi.	Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery
[4-B. Sanatan Dharam Premgiri Ayurvedic College (Lahore), Delhi.	Ayurvedacharya
[14-C. Goa University, Goa.	

Gujarat

15. University of Gujarat.
16. M.S. University, Baroda.
17. Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Gujarat.
18. The Committee for Shuddha Ayurvedic Course, Gujarat, Ahmedabad.
19. Board of Indian Medicine, Saurashtra.
20. Post-Graduate Training Centre in Ayurveda, Jamnagar.
21. Sarvanamasa Dakshina Parikshasmiti, Baroda.
22. Rajkeeya Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Baroda.
23. U.P. Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Patan (Baroda State).
24. Gujarat Ayurveda University, Jamnagar.

Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)

Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery

Ayurveda-Visharad

Graduate of Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine

Ayurveda Pravina

Ayurveda-Visharad

Higher Proficiency in Ayurveda

Ayurveda Uttama

Ayurveda-Madhyama

Ayurveda-Visharad

Grihit Ayurveda Shastra Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine

Grihit Ayurveda Shastra

Ayurvedacharya

Pranacharya

Doctor of Medicine

Doctor of Literature (Ayurveda)

Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)

[Doctor of Philosophy (Ayurveda)]

Haryana

- 24-A. Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
- 24-B. Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak.
- [24-BB. Haryana State Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Chandigarh.

[Ayurvedacharya] (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery.)

[Ayurvedacharya (Graduate in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery).]

Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery).

Ayurvedacharya (Graduate in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)

Himachal Pradesh

24-C.HimachalPradeshUniversity, Shimla.

Graduate of Ayurvedic Medicine and
Surgery Ayurvedacharya

[Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurvedic
Medicine and Surgery)

Ayurvedacharya

Jammu and Kashmir

25.Jammu and KashmirUniversity.

Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and
Surgery

Kerala

26.UniversityofKerala.

Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine

Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine

[Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and
Surgery

Doctor of Medicine (Ayurveda)

27. Government of Travancore-Cochin.

Vaidyakalanidhi

28.GovernmentAyurvedaCollege,Tripunithura(Kerala).

Sastra-Bhoosana-Ayurveda

29.CochinGovernment.

Vidyabhoosanam

30. Travancore-Cochin Government.

Ayurveda-Bhoosanam

31. Travancore Government.

NetraVaidya-VisharadaVaidyakalanidhi

32. Kerala Government.

Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine

33. Travancore Government.

Vaidya-Shastri

MarmaVaidya Visharada

34. Keraleeya Ayurveda Mahapatasala, Shoranur, (Kerala).

Vaidyapadan

35.CochinGovernment.

The Certificate-Visha Vaidya Training

36. Madhava Memorial Ayurvedic College, Cannanore, Kerala.	Vaidyavibhusanam
37. Madhava Ayurveda College, Ernakulam.	Ayurveda Sastry
	Ayurveda Vidwan
38. Ayurvedic College, Kottakal, Kerala.	Arya Vaidyan
39. Arya Vaidya Patasala, Kottakal.	Arya Vidya, Diploma
40. Government Ayurvedic College, Tripunithura.	Ayurveda Sastra-Bhusan
41. Board of Public Examinations, Cochin.	Ayurveda Bhoosanarn
42. Travancore Government.	Diploma in Indigenous Medicine Visha Vaidya Visarada
43. Travancore Siddha Vaidya Sangham, Munchira.	Diploma or Certificate in Siddha Medicine
[43-A1. University of Calicut, Calicut.	Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine
[43-A2. Calicut University, Calicut.	Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)
[43-B. Mahatma Gandhi University Kottayam	Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)
Madhya Pradesh	
44. Jivaji Vishwavidyalaya, Gwalior.	Bachelor of Ayurveda with Modern Medicine and Surgery
	[Doctor of Medicine (Ayurveda) (Doshi Dhatumal Vigyan)
	Doctor of Medicine (Ayurveda) (Sharma Kriya Vigyan)
45. Indore Vishwavidyalaya, Indore.	Bachelor of Ayurveda with Medicine and Surgery
[45-A. Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore	Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)
46. Vikram Vishwavidyalaya, Ujjain.	Bachelor of Ayurved with Medicine and Surgery
47. Ravishanker Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur.	Bachelor of Ayurved with Modern Medicine and Surgery
	Doctor of Ayurvedic Medicine
	Doctor of Medicine (Ayurvedic)
	Ayurved Vachaspati (Kayachikitsa)
	Bhishgacharya

48. Board of Indian Medicine, Madhya Pradesh (Madhya Bharat Region) Gwalior.

49. Mahakoshal Ayurvedic Board, Jabalpur.

50. Board of Indian Medicine, Madhya Pradesh (Madhya Bharat Region) Gwalior.

51. Government Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Gwalior. (Ayurvedic Examination, Gwalior State).

52. Ashtanga Ayurveda Vidyalaya Ujjain.

53. Board of Indian Medicine, Gwalior.

[53-A. Madhya Pradesh Board of Ayurvedic and Unani System of Medicine and Naturopathy, Bhopal.

54. University of Saugor, Saugor.

54-A. Awadeth Pratap Singh Vishwavidyalaya, Rewa.

54-B. University of Jabalpur, Jabalpur.

54-C. Rani Durgawati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur.

54-E. Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya Chitrakoot, Satna. Maharashtra

55. Nagpur University, Nagpur.

Bhishagwara

Ayurveda-Vigyanacharya

(i) Vaidyasastri

(ii) Vaidya-Wara

(iii) Hindi Vaidya Pariksha

(iv) Ayurvedic Shastri

Vaidya-Vachaspati

Sahayak-Vaidya

Licentiate Ayurvedic

Practitioner (Bhishagwar) Ayurved Vigyanacharya (Ayurveda Vigyanacharya with Modern Medicine and Surgery)

Bhishagacharya

Ayurveda Vigyanacharya (Ayurveda Vigyanacharya with Modern Medicine and Surgery)

Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery

Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery

Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery

Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)

Ayurveda Vachaspati

Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)

[Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)

	AyurvedaVachaspati
	Agadatantra-Vyavaharayurvedanishn
56. University of Poona, Pune.	Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery [Bachelor of Surgery and Ayurvedic Medicine (Ayurvedacharya) Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicines and Surgery [Ayurved Vachaspati Ayurved Vachaspati
57. Vidarbha Board of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Maharashtra.	Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery
58. Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Maharashtra.	Ayurvedic Visharad
59. Committee of Shuddha Ayurvedic Course, Maharashtra.	Ayurvedic Praveena
60. Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Bombay.	Graduate of the Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine Member of Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine Ayurveda-Visharad Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery Fellow of the Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine
61. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeetha, Poona.	Ayurvedic Visharad
62. Aryangal Mahavidyalaya, Satara.	Ayurvedic Parangat
63. Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmednagar.	Ayurveda Visharad
[63-A. Shivaji University, Kolhapur.	Ayurveda-teerth Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery
	Bachelor of Shuddha Ayurvedic
	Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery).
63-B. Marathwada University, Aurangabad.	Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Shuddha Ayurvedic Medicine)

	Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)
63-C.UniversityofBombay,Bombay.	Ayurvedacharya
	Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)
	[Ayurved Vachaspati Doctor of Medicine (Ayurved)
63-CA.Universityof Mumbai, Mumbai.	Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)
	AyurvedVachaspati (Doctor of Medicine Ayurved)
[63-D.AmravatiUniversity,Amravati.	Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)
2[63-E.NorthMaharashtraUniversity, Jalgaon.	Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery).
4[63-F.Bharati Vidyapeeth(Deemed University, Pune.	Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery).
Mysore[Karnataka]	
64. Board of Studies in Indian Medicine,Mysore,Bangalore.	Graduate Course of Indian Medicine
65. Board of Studies in Indian Medicine,MysoreState,Bangalore.	Ayurveda-Praveena
66. Government Ayurvedic andUnaniCollege,Mysore.	Ayurved-Vidwat(Licentiate in Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)
67. Board of Studies in Indian Medicine,MysoreState,Bangalore.	Ayurved-Vidwat(Licentiate in Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)
68. Central Board of Indian Medicine,Mysore.	Ayurved-Vidwat(Licentiate in Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)
69. Taranath Ayurveda Vidyapeetha,Bellary.	Ayurved-Vidwat(Licentiate in Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)
	VaidyaPraveena.
70. Committee or Authority of theMysore, Maharaja'sSanskritCollege(Ayurvedic Section),Mysore.	Ayurved-Vidwat
71. The Committee or Authority of theGovernmentAyurvedicCollege,Mysore.	Ayurved-Vidwat
72. Karnataka Ayurveda Vidya-peetha,Belgaum.	Bhishagwar
73. Prema Vidyapeetha, Thungabhadra.	Ayurvedachudamani
	AyurvedaShiromani
	Bhibagindu

74. Government Ayurvedic School, Mysore.	Vaidyaguru
75. Government Ayurvedic School and College, Mysore.	-
76. Board of Studies in Indian Medicine, Mysore State, Bangalore.	Licentiate of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery.
77. University of Mysore, Mysore.	Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine.
	[Bachelor of the System of Ayurvedic Medicine.
	Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery).
	Doctor of Ayurvedic Medicine
	Ayurveda Vachaspati Doctor of Medicine in Ayurveda
78. [Bangalore University, Bangalore.	Bachelor of the System of Ayurvedic Medicine
	Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)
	Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)
79. Karnataka University, Dharwar.	Bachelor of the System of Ayurvedic Medicine
	Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)
79-A. Mangalore University, Mangalore.	Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)
[79-B. Gulbarga University, Gulbarga	(i) Bachelor of System of Ayurvedic Medicine.
	(ii) Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)
79-C. Kuvempu University, Shankarghatta.	Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)
Orissa	
80. Ayurvedic Examination Board, Orissa.	Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery
81. Orissa Associated of Sanskrit Learning and Culture, Puri.	Ayurveda Shastri
	Ayurvedacharya
82. State Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine, Orissa.	Ayurvedacharya

[82-A.UtkalUniversityBhubanewar.

Bachelor in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery

AyurvedaVachaspati (Kayachikitsa)

82-B.SambalpurUniversity, Burla, Sambalpur.

Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery).

82-C.BerhampurUniversity, Berhampur.

Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)

Punjab

83. [PunjabStateFaculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine,Chandigarh.

Ayurvedacharya(Graduate of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)

Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)

(84.SanatanDharamPremgiriAyurvedicCollege(Lahore); Bhiwani, Jind, Kurukshetra.

Ayurvedacharya

Kaviraj

85. D.C.V. Managing Committee, Amritsar/Jullundur.

Vaidya-Vachaspati

86. Vedic andUnaniTibbiCollege,Amritsar,

VaidKaviraj

VaidRattan

[Vaidya Shastri

87. Ayurvedic andUnaniTibbiCollege,Amritsar.

Vachaspati

88. Government Ayurvedic Vidaya Jaya,Patiala.

Vaidya

VaidyaVisharad

VaidyaShastri

Ayurvedacharya

[88-A. Gurunanak Dev Univeristy,Amritsar.

Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery).

88-B.PunjabiUniversity,Patiala

Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery).

AyurvedaVachaspati

[88-C.PunjabUniversity,Chandigarh.

Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery).

Rajasthan

89. Rajasthan Ayurveda Vibhagiya Pariksha Mandal,Ajmer.

Bhishagwara

	Bhishagacharya
90. Rajputana Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College, Jaipur.	Bhishagcharya Shiromani
	Bhishagaratna Shastri
91. Government Ayurvedic College, Jaipur.	Bhishak
	Bhishagacharya
	Bhish-kala
[91-A. Rajasthan University, Jaipur.	Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurved medicine and Surgery)
	[Ayurvedacharya Ayurved
	Briharpati Ayurvedacharya
	Ayurved Vachaspati
92. Maharaja College of Ayurved, Jaipur.	Shastra-acharya
(92-A. Shiksha Vibhagiya Parikshyan, Jaipur State, Rajasthan Sarkar Jaipur.	Ayurveda Shastri
	Ayurvedacharya
	Bhishagavar
	Bhishagacharya
Tamil Nadu	
93. Government College of Indian / Indigenous / Integrated Medicine, Madras.	Graduate of the College of Indian/Indigenous/Integrated Medicine
	Licentiate in Indian / Indigenous / Integrated Medicine
	Ayurveda Bhushan
94. Madras Ayurvedic College, Madras.	Ayurveda Bhishagawara Vaidya Visharad
95. Venkataramana Ayurvedic College, Mylapore, Madras.	Higher Proficiency in Indian/Indigenous/Integrated Medicine
96. Board of Examiners in Indian / Indigenous / Integrated Medicine, Madras.	Ayurveda-Shiromani.
97. University of Madras, Madras.	Bachelor of Indian Medicine (Siddha)
	Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)

98.MaduraiKamarajUniversity,Madurai.

Bachelor of Indian Medicine (Siddha)

[Doctor of Medicine (Siddha)

Bachelor of Siddha Medicine and Surgery

(98-A.BharathiarUniversity,Coimbatore.

Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)

98-B.Dr.M.G.R.MedicalUniversity, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)

Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)

SiddhaMaruthuva Arignar(Bachelor of Siddha Medicine and Surgery)

SiddhaMaruthuva Perariynar(Doctor of Medicine in Siddha)

[98-C.Sh. Chandrashekharendra Saraswati Viswa Mahavidyalaya,
Kanchipuram(Deemed University)
Uttar Pradesh

Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)

99.BanarasHinduUniversity,Varanasi.

AyurvedShastracharya

Ayurvedacharyain Medicine and Surgery

Ayurvedacharyawith Modern Medicine and Surgery

Doctor of Ayurvedic Medicine

Ayurvedacharya, Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery

Doctor of Medicine (Ayurveda)

[Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)

100.LucknowUniversity,Lucknow.

Bachelor of Ayurveda with Modern Medicine and Surgery

Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery

[Ayurvedacharya(Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery)

Doctor of Medicine (Ayurveda)

Ayurveda-Alankara

101. Ayurvedic College, Gurukul University, Kangari (Hardwar),	Ayurveda Vachaspati
102. Gurukul Vidyalaya, Vrindaban	Ayurveda-Shiromani
103. Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar.	Ayurveda-Bhushan Ayurved Visharad Vaidya Visharad Vaidya Shastri Ayurved Shastri Ayurvedacharya Vaid Bhushan Vaid Raj
104. Lalit Hari Ayurvedic College, Pilibhit.	Vaidya Visharad
105. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag.	Ayurved-Ratna
106. Jawalapur Mahavidyalaya, Hardwar.	Ayurved Bhaskar (Jawalapur Centre of)
107. Board of Indian Medicine, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.	Diploma in Indigenous Medicine. Diploma in Indigenous Medicine and Surgery. Bachelor of Indian Medicine and Surgery Ayurvedacharya Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery. Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurved with Medicine and Surgery). Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurved with Modern Medicine and Surgery) Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery). Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery).
[107-A. Kanpur University, Kanpur.	
107-B. Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi.	
West Bengal	
108. Shyamadas Vaidya Shastri Parishad, Calcutta.	Vaidya Shastri.
109. Jamini Bhushan Ashtanga Ayurved Vidyalaya, Calcutta.	Bishagacharya (Master in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery).

110. Jamini Bhushan Ashtanga Ayurved Vidyalaya, Calcutta.	Bhishagaratna (Licentiate in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery).
111. General Council and State-Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine West Bengal (now Paschim Bangal Ayurveda Parishad), Calcutta.	Vaidya Shiromani (Member of the Ayurvedic State Faculty).
	Vaidya Shastri.
	Vaidyabhushan (Licentiate in Ayurvedic State Faculty).
	Ayurvedatirtha (Member of the Ayurvedic State Faculty).
	Ayurvedatirtha (Ayurvedic State Faculty).
	Pranacharya.
	Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery
	Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery.
112. Ayurvediya Pratisthan, Calcutta.	Bhishagratna.
	Bhishagacharya
113. Ganga Charan Ayurved Vidya laya Calcutta.	Ayurvedshastri.
	Ayurvedacharya
114. Maharaja Cossimbazar Gobindasundari Ayurvedic College, Calcutta.	Ayurvedshastri (Bachelor in Ayurvedic Medicine).
	Ayurvedacharya (Master of Ayurvedic Medicine) Doctor.
115. Vishwanath Ayurved Maha-vidyalaya, Calcutta.	Bishagratna (Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery).
	Vaidyashiromani (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery).
	(Master of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery).
116. University of Calcutta, Calcutta.	Ayurvedacharya (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery)

Part II – UNANI

Andhra

1. [SriVenkateswaraUniversity, Tirupati.	Tabib-a-Kamil	-	From to 198
	[Kamil-e-Tibo-o-Jarahat (Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery)	B.U.M.S.	From 198
2.NizamiaTibbiCollege,Hyderabad.	Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery.	B.U.M.S.	onw
	Tabib-e-Mustanad	G.C.U.M.	-
	Graduate of theCollegeofUnani Medicine.		-
[2-A. Board of Indian Medicine,Hyderabad.	Kamil-e-Tib-o-Jarahat(Bachelor of Medicine and Unani Surgery).	B.M.U.S.	From to 198
2-B.OsmaniaUniversity,Hyderabad.	Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery	B.U.M.S.	From to 198
	Kamil-e-Tib-o-Jarahat(Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery)	B.U.M.S.	onw
	Doctor in Unani Medicine	M.D. (Unani)	From onw
[2-C. N.T. R.University of, Health Sciences,Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	Kamil-e-Tib-o-Jarahat(Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery).	B.M.U.S.	From 199
	Mahir-e-tib	M.D. (Unani)	onw

Bihar

3. State Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines,Patna,Bihar.	Graduate in Unani Medicine and Surgery.	G.U.M.S.	From onw
3-A.UniversityofBihar, Muzaffarpur.	Graduate in Unani Medicine and Surgery.	G.U.M.S.	From to 198
	Kamil-e-Tib-o-Jarahat(Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery)	B.U.M.S.	onw

Delhi

4. Board of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine,Delhi.	(Bachelor in Indian Medicine and Surgery).	B.I.M.S.	From 195
			196

	Fazil-e-Tib-o-Jarahat(Diploma in Indian Medicine and Surgery).	D.I.M.S.	From to 1960
	Kamil-e-Tib-o-Jarahat		
5. Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi.	Fazil-e-Tib-o-Jarahat	Up to 1958.	
	Kamil-e-Tib-o-Jarahat	Up to 1958.	
6. Jamia Tibbia, Delhi.	Akmal-ul-Hukma	Up to 1958.	
	Afzal-ul-Hukma	Up to 1958.	
7. Examining Body, Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Delhi.	Fazil-e-Tib-o-Jarahat(Bachelor in Indian Medicine and Surgery).	B.I.M.S.	From 1960 onwards
[7-A. Delhi University, Delhi.	Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery.	B.U.M.S.	From onwards
[7-B. Jamia Hamdard (Deemed University) New Delhi.	Kamil-e-Tib-o-Jarahat(Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery)	B.U.M.S.	From to 1960
Jammu and Kashmir		[From 1996 onwards.]	
8. Jammu and Kashmir University.	Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery.	B.U.M.S.	From 1960 onwards
8-A. Kashmir University, Srinagar.	Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery.	B.U.M.S.	From 1960 onwards
Madhya Pradesh			
9. Asipha Tibbia College, Bhopal.	Hakim-Kamil	-	-
	Tibbe-e-Kamil	-	-
[9-A. University of Sagar, Sagar.	Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery.	B.U.M.S.	From onwards
9-B. Mahakoshal Board of Ayurvedic Unani Systems of Medicine, Jabalpur.	Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery.	B.U.M.S.	From 1960 onwards
9-C. Madhya Pradesh Board of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine and Naturopathy, Bhopal.	Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery.	B.U.M.S.	From to 1960
[9-D. Doctor Harish Chandra Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar.	Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery.	B.U.M.S.	From 1980 onwards
[9-E. Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore.	Kamil-e-Tib-o-Jarahat(Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery)	B.U.M.S.	From 1990 onwards
Maharashtra			
	Mahir-e-Tibbo-o-Jarahat		-

10. Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Maharashtra.		D.U.S.F. (Bombay)	
11. Board of Examiners in Unani.	Mahir-e-Tibbo-o-Jarahat	M.T.J. (Bombay)	
[11-A. Maharashtra Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicines, Bombay.	Diploma in Unani Medicine and Surgery.	D.U.M.S.	
[11-B. University of Bombay, Bombay.	Kamile-Tibo-Jarahat (Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery).	B.U.M.S.	
[11-C. Poona University, Pune.	Kamil-e-Tib-o-Jarahat (Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery)	B.U.M.S.	
Mysore [Karnataka]			
12. Board of Studies in Indian Medicine, Mysore, Bangalore.	Tabib-e-Hasaq (Licentiate in Unani Medicine and Surgery).	L.U.M.S.	
13. Government Ayurvedic and Unani College (College of Indian Medicine), Mysore.	Tabib-e-Hasaq (Licentiate in Unani Medicine and Surgery).	L.U.M.S.	
14. Central Board of Indian Medicine, Mysore, Bangalore.	Tabib-e-Hasaq (Licentiate in Unani Medicine and Surgery).	L.U.M.S.	
15. Government Ayurvedic School, Mysore.	-	U.M.S.	
15-A. Bangalore University, Bangalore.	Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery.	B.U.M.S.	
Tamil Nadu			
16. Government College of Indian / Indigenous / Integrated Medicine, Madras.	Licentiate in Indian/Indigenous/Integrated Medicine.	L.I.M.	
	Graduate of the College of Indian/Indigenous / Integrated Medicine.	G.C.I.M.	
17. Board of Examiners in Indian/Indigenous/Integrated Medicine.	Higher Proficiency in Indian/Indigenous / Integrated Medicine Kamil-e-Tib-o-Jarahat	H.P.I.M.	
[17-A. University of Madras, Madras.	(Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery).	B.U.M.S.	
Punjab			
18. [Bhupinder Tibbi College, Patiala.	Haziq-ul-Hukma	H.U.H.	
	Mahir-e-tib-o-Jaraha t	M.T.J.	

19. Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College, Amritsar.	Tibib-e-Akmal	T.A.	From 1931 to 1951
	Kamil-ul-Tibbi	K.U.T.	Up to 1951
	Fazil-ul-Tibbi	F.U.T.	Up to 1951
	Umdho-Dal-Hukma	H.D.H.	Up to 1951
Vedic and Unani Tibbi College Amritsar.	[Zabadat-ul-Atibba	-	Up to 1941
Rajasthan			
20. Rajputana Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College, Jaipur.	[Umedt-ul-Hukma	-	From 1931 to 1981
	Tabib-Fazil.	-	From 1931 to 1981
[20-A. Board of Indian Medicine, Rajasthan, Jaipur.	Kamil-e-Tib-o-Jarahat (Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery).	B.U.M.S.	From 1931 onwards
[20-B. University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	Kamil-e-Tib-o-Jarahat (Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery).	B.U.M.S.	From 1981 onwards
Uttar Pradesh			
21. Muslim University, Aligarh.	Diploma in Indian Medicine and Surgery.	D.I.M.S.	From 1931 to 1941
	Diploma in Unani Medicine and Surgery.	D.U.M.S.	From 1941 to 1941
	Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery.	B.U.M.S.	From 1931 onwards
	Bachelor of Unani Tib and Surgery.	B.U.T.S.	From 1931 to 1941
	[Doctor of Unani Medicine].	D.U.M.	From 1931 to 1941
		(M.D.)(Unani)	From 1971 onwards
	Bachelor of Unani Medicine with Modern Medicine and Surgery.	B.U.M.M.S.	From 1931 to 1941
	[Kamil-e-Tih-o-Jarahat	B.U.M.S.	From 1931 to 1941

	(Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery)		198
22. Board of Indian Medicine, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.	Diploma in Indigenous Medicine. D.I.M.		onw
	Diploma in Indigenous Medicine and Surgery. D.I.M.S.		Fro
	Bachelor of Indian Medicine and Surgery. B.I.M.S.		193
	Fazil-Ut-Tib (Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery). F.M.B.S.		194
[22-A. Kanpur University, Kanpur.	Fazil-e-Tib-o-Jarahat (Bachelor of Unani with Modern Medicine and Surgery) B.U.M.S.		Fro
	Kamile-e-Tib-o-Jarahat (Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery) B.U.M.S.		194
22-B. Shri Shabaji Maharaj University, Kanpur	Fazil-e-tib-o-Jarahat B.U.M.S.		Fro
22-C. Chhatrapati Shabaji Maharaj University, Kanpur	Fazil-e-tib-o-Jarahat B.U.M.S.		to 1
	Kamil-e-tib-o-Jarahat (Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery) B.U.M.S.		Fro
23. [Board of Arabic and Persian Examinations, U.P., Allahabad	Fazil-e-Tibb -		198
24. Darul-Uloom Deoband, U.P.	Fazil-e-Tibh D.U.M.		onw
25. [Jamiatun Naqiba Unani Medical School, Allahabad.	Matamiduttibwal Jarahat M.U.M.S.		Fro

THE THIRD SCHEDULE (See section 15) Qualifications granted by certain medical institutions before 15th August, 1947 in areas which comprised within India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935.

NAME OF UNIVERSITY, BOARD OR MEDICAL INSTITUTION	RECOGNISED MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS	ABBREVIATION FOR REGISTRATION	REMARKS
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1	2	3	4
PART I-AYURVEDA AND SIDDHA			
1. Dayanand Ayurvedic, College, Lahore.	Vaidya Vachaspati.	-	Before 1947.
	Vaidya Kaviraj.	-	Before 1947.
2. Sanatan Dharam Premgiri Ayurvedic College, Lahore.	Vaidya Shastri	-	Before 1947.
	Shri Ayurvedacharya	-	Before 1947.
	Shri Vaid Kaviraj	-	Before 1947.
3. Manomohan Chatuspati, Dacca.	Ayurvedshastri, Ayurvedratna.	-	From 1920 to 1940.
PART II-UNANI			
1. Islamia College, Lahore.	Hakim-i-Haziq	-	-
	Zubdatul-Hukma	-	-
2. Tibbia College, Lahore,	Hasiq-ul-Hukma	H.U.H.	Up to 1947.
	Mahir-Tibo-Jarahat	M.T.J.	Up to 1947.
	Hakim-i-Haziq	H.H.	Up to 1947.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE(See Section 16)Qualifications granted by medical institutions in countries with which there is a scheme of reciprocity.

NAME OF UNIVERSITY, BOARD OR MEDICAL INSTITUTION	RECOGNISED MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS	ABBREVIATION FOR REGISTRATION	REMARKS
1	2	3	4
AYURVEDA AND SIDDHA			
1. Government College of Indigenous Systems of Medicine, Ceylon.	Diploma in Indigenous Medicine and Surgery	D.I.M.S.	-
2. [Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Colombo, Sri Lanka. [Inserted by S.O. 3246, dated 1-12-1990.]	Diploma in Indigenous Medicine and Surgery (Ayurved/Siddha/Unani)	D.I.M.S.	Up to 1960.
	Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery	D.A.M.S.	From 1961 to 1976.]

(Ayurved/Siddha/Unani)

3. Institute of Indigenous Medicine, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka.	Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery (Ayurvedic/Unani)	D.A.M.S.	From 1977 to 1987.
	Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery (Siddha).	D.A.M.S.	From 1977 to 1984.
	[Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery [Inserted by S.O. 2669, dated 29-8-1991.]	B.A.M.S.	From 1991 onwards.
	Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery	B.U.M.S.	From 1991 onwards.]
4. University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka.	Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery (Siddha)	D.A.M.S.	From 1984 to 1987.