



The Mizoram Gazette EXTRA ORDINARY Published by Authority

REGN. NO. NE—313 (MZ)

Vol. XXXII Aizawl, Monday, 25. 8. 2003, Bhadra, 3, S.E. 1925, Issue No. 236

NOTIFICATION

No.H.12017/55/2003-LJD/95, the 21st August, 2003. The following General Acts are hereby published for general information.

R. Lalthazuala,
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Mizoram,
Law and Judicial Department.

THE INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2002.

AN ACT

further to amend the Indian Medicine Central
Council Act, 1970.

It is enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-third Year of
the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2002. Short title and commencement

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

- 48 of 1970. 2. After Chapter II of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act), the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:— Insertion of new Chapter IIA.

‘CHAPTER IIA

PERMISSION FOR NEW MEDICAL INSTITUTION, COURSE, ETC.

13A. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force,—

(a) no person shall establish a medical institution; or

(b) no medical institution shall—

(i) open a new or higher course of study or training, including a post graduate course of study or training, which would enable students 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.—

“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 institution, means the maximum number of students as may be fixed by the Central Council from time to time for being admitted to such course or training.

(2) Every person or medical institution 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 fees, as may be prescribed.

Permission for establishment of new medical institution, new course of study, etc.

(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 medical institution 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 institution concerned for making a written representation and it shall be opened to such person or medical institution to 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 recommendation 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 institution 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 institution concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard:

Provided further that nothing in this sub-section shall prevent any person or medical institution whose scheme has not been approved by the Central Government to submit a fresh scheme and the provision of this section shall apply to such scheme, as if such scheme had been submitted for 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 institution 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 institution 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 institution or the existing medical institution 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 institution or the existing medical institution 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 institution 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 institution 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 institution or the course of study or training by persons having recognised medical qualifications;

(f) the requirement of manpower in the field of practice of Indian medicine in the institution;

(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 institution concerned.

13B. (1) Where any medical institution is established without the previous permission of the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of section 13A, medical qualification granted to any student of such medical institution shall not be deemed to be a recognised medical qualification for the purposes of this Act.

Non-recognition of medical qualifications in certain cases.

(2) Where any medical institution opens a new or higher course of study or training including a post-graduate course of study or training without the previous permission of the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of section 13A, medical qualification granted to the student of such institution 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 institution 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 13A, medical qualification granted to any student of such medical institution 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.

Amendment of section 36. 3. In section 36 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), after clause (g), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(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 13A;

(gb) any other factor under clause (g) of sub-section (8) of section 13A;”.