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इस भाग में निम्न पृष्ठ संख्या की पंक्ति में निम्नलिखित विषय का उल्लेख किया गया है कि यह एक अलग संकलन है।  
Apparatus (page) is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2002/ Agrahayana 13, 1924 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 9th December, 2002, and is hereby published for general information:—

### THE HOMOEOPATHY CENTRAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2002

No. 51 of 2002

(8th December, 2002.)

An Act further to amend the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

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 Homoeopathy 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.

of 1973.

2. After Chapter II of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of  
new Chapter  
II-A.

#### 'CHAPTER II-A

12A. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force,—

Provision for  
establishment  
of new medical  
institutions, & new  
courses of  
study, etc.

(a) no person shall establish a Homoeopathic Medical College; or



(b) no Homoeopathic Medical College shall—

(i) open a new or higher course of study or training (including post-graduate course of study or training) which would enable students of each course or training to qualify himself for the award of any recognized medical qualification; or

(ii) increase its admission capacity in any course of study or training (including the 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 institution, means the maximum number of students as may be decided by the Central Council from time to time for being admitted to such course or training.

(2) (a) 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 clause (b) and the Central Government shall refer the scheme to the Central Council for its recommendations.

(b) the scheme referred to in clause (a) shall be in such form and contain such particulars and be preferred in such manner and be accompanied with such fee as may be prescribed.

(3) 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 institution concerned, and thereafter, it may,—

(a) if the scheme is defective and does not contain any necessary particulars, give a reasonable opportunity to the person or medical institution concerned for making a written representation and it shall be open 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 (7), 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.

(4) The Central Government may, after considering the scheme and the recommendations of the Central Council under sub-section (3) and after obtaining, where necessary, such other particulars as may be considered necessary by it from the person or medical institution concerned, and having regard to the factors referred to in sub-section (7), either approve (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 provisions of this section shall apply to such scheme, as if such scheme had been submitted for the first time under sub-section (2).



(5) 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.

(6) In computing the time-limit specified in sub-section (5), the time taken by the person or medical institution concerned in submitting the scheme, in furnishing any particulars called for by the Central Council, or by the Central Government, shall be excluded.

(7) The Central Council, while making its recommendations under clause (h) of sub-section (3) and the Central Government, while passing an order, either approving or disapproving the scheme under sub-section (4), 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 20;

(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 and 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 as a result of 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 the persons having the recognised medical qualifications;

(f) the requirement of manpower in the field of practice of homoeopathic medicine in the medical institution; and

(g) any other factors as may be prescribed.

(8) 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.

12B. (1) Where any medical institution is established without the previous permission of the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of section 12A, 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.

(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 12A, medical qualification granted to any student of such institution on the basis of such study or training shall not be deemed to be recognised medical qualification for the purposes of this Act.

Non-  
recognition  
of medical  
qualifications  
in certain  
cases.



(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 12A, 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 recognised medical qualification for the purposes of this Act.

Insertion of  
new section  
25A

3. After section 25 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Provisional  
registration for  
practice.

"25A. If the courses of study to be undergone for obtaining a recognised medical qualification in homoeopathy 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 Homoeopathy by the Board concerned in order to enable him to practice homoeopathy in an approved institution for the purpose of such training and for no other purpose for the period aforesaid."

Amendment of  
section 33.

4. In section 33 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 fee payable with the scheme under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 12A;

(gb) any other factor under clause (g) of sub-section (7) of section 12A;"

SUBHASH C. JAIN,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.