The Paschim Banga Ayurvedic System of Medicine Act> 1961,

An Act to provide for the development of the Ayurvedic system of medicine, to regulate the teaching and practice thereof and to deal with certain other connected matters.

It is hereby enacted in the Twelth Year of the Republic of India, by the Legislature of West Bengal, as follows:

1. (1) This Act may be called the Paschim Banga Ayurvedic System of Medicine Act, 1961.
   (2) It extends to the whole of West Bengal.
   (3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,
   "General Council and State Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine, West Bengal" means the General Council and State Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine, West Bengal, established by resolution No. 315 Medical, dated 2nd February, 1937 of the Government of Bengal as subsequently amended; "Member" means a member of the Parishad; "Parishad" means the Paschim Banga Ayurved Parishad constituted under section 3; "prescribed" means prescribed by rules; "President" means the President of the Parishad; "Register" means the Register of Ayurvedic practitioners maintained under this Act; "registered Ayurvedic practitioner" means an Ayurvedic practitioner registered under the provisions of this Act;

(West Ben. Act

(See notes 3-5.)

(8) "Registrar" means the Registrar of the Parishad;
(9) "regulations" means regulations made by the Parishad under this Act;
(10) "rules" means rules made by the State Government under this Act;
(11) "Vice-President" means the Vice-President of the Parishad.

3. As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the State Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal named the Paschim Banga Ayurved Parishad. The Parishad shall be entitled to acquire and hold movable and immovable property, to transfer such property, to contract and to do all things necessary for the purposes of this Act and shall by its name sue and be sued.

4. Upon the constitution of the Parishad—

(1) the General Council and State Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine, West Bengal, shall cease to exist and the assets and liabilities thereof shall stand transferred to the Parishad;
(2) any order passed, any appointment made, anything whatsoever begun or done by the General Council and State Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine, West Bengal, shall, so far as it is consistent with the provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been passed, made, begun or done by the Parishad.

5. (1) The Parishad shall consist of the following members, namely:

(a) a President nominated by the State Government;
(b) seven Members nominated by the State Government of whom three shall be registered Ayurvedic practitioners;
(c) one Member nominated by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta;
(d) the Principal of the State Ayurvedic College, ex-officio, when such a college is established;
(e) the Head of the Ayurvedic Research Institute, ex-officio, when such an Institute is established.
(0) Uic Principal or Head of an Ayurvedic Tol, nominated by the State Government, when such an institution is established. Provided that until the institutions referred to in clauses (d), (e) and (f) are established, the Principals or Heads of existing institutions or other suitable persons may be
Section 6. If the nominating authority referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 5, or any electoral body referred to in clause (g) of that subsection fails by the prescribed date to nominate or elect the requisite number of Member or Members which such authority or body is entitled to nominate or elect, the State Government shall fill up the office of such Member or Members by nomination of a person or persons qualified to be nominated or elected by such authority or body. Any person so nominated by the State Government shall be deemed to have been duly nominated or elected a Member by such authority or body.

Section 7. A person shall be disqualified for being nominated or elected a Member of the Parishad, if—

(i) he has been convicted of any offence declared by rules to involve moral turpitude;
(ii) he is an undischarged insolvent;
(iii) he has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind.
Cessation of Membership.

Term of office of Members.

Resignation.

Clause (4), (5) and (7) were inserted by s. 3 of the Paschim Banga Ayurvedic System of Medicine (Amendment) Act, 1967 (West Ben. Act XI of 1967).

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(Sections 13-15.)

13. (1) The President shall hold office for the period mentioned in section 1.

(2) If the President dies or resigns his office or ceases to hold office, the State Government shall nominate another person as President and such President shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of office of the previous President in whose place he is nominated.

14. (1) The Members of the Parishad shall, at the first meeting after the very periodical reconstitution, elect from amongst themselves, a registered Ayurvedic practitioner as Vice-President in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) The Vice-President shall hold office for the period mentioned in section 11;

Provided that a Vice-President shall cease to hold office if he ceases to be a Member of the Parishad.

(3) If the Vice-President dies or resigns his office or ceases to hold office, the Members of the Parishad shall elect, from amongst themselves, another registered Ayurvedic practitioner as Vice-President in such manner as may be prescribed and such Vice-President shall hold office for the unexpired period of the term or office of the previous Vice-President whose office he fills.

15. (1) The Members of the Parishad shall constitute, from amongst themselves, an Executive Committee called "Kanyas Nirvahaka Samiti" (Kanyas Nirvahaka Samiti) to perform such functions as may be delegated to it by the Parishad.

(2) The Kanyas Nirvahaka Samiti shall consist of the President and the Vice-President, ex-officio, and five other members elected by the Members or the Parishad from amongst themselves.

(3) The President and the Vice-President of the Parishad shall be the President and Vice-President respectively of the Kanyas Nirvahaka Samiti.

(4) The term of office of an elected member of the Kanyas Nirvahaka Samiti shall be two years from the date of his election, but, subject to his being a Member of the Parishad, he shall be eligible for re-election to the Kanyas Nirvahaka Samiti.

(5) No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Kanyas Nirvahaka Samiti unless a quorum of three members be present.

(6) The Parishad may also, subject to the approval of the State Government, from time to time appoint one or more Committees consisting of Members of the Parishad or outsiders or both on such terms as may be approved by the State Government for the purpose of advising it on such matters as it deems necessary and may appoint a convenor for any such Committee.
(Section 7A.)

(7) The Parishad may make regulations for the conduct of business of the Karyya Nirvahaka Samiti and or Committees appointed by it.

7 ISA. (1) Notwithstanding any thing contained elsewhere in the Act, if, at any lime, it appears to the State Government that, the nomination or election to the Parishad has not taken place in accordance with the provisions of this Act or a period of more than four years from the date of its first meeting of the Parishad has elapsed, the State Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, appoint an Ad-hoc Committee consisting of not more than seven members including a President and a Vice-President.

(2) Upon such appointment of the Ad-hoc Committee, the Parishad shall be deemed to have been dissolved, and all the members of the Parishad shall be deemed to have vacated their offices, with effect from the date of the order.

(3) If any vacancy occurs in the Ad-hoc Committee by reason of death, resignation or removal of a member, or otherwise, the State Government shall appoint another person to fill up the vacancy. The person so appointed shall hold office for the unexpired period of the term of office of the member whose place he fills:

Provided that no act or proceedings of the Ad-hoc Committee shall be called in question or become invalid merely by reason of any vacancy or vacancies in the Ad-hoc Committee.

(4) The State Government may at any time, by notification in the Official Gazette, remove any member of the Ad-hoc Committee on the ground of incapacity or misbehaviour, or for any other good or sufficient reason.

(5) The President shall preside over all the meetings of the Ad-hoc Committee. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall preside over a meeting. In the absence of both the President and the Vice-President, the members present in the meeting shall elect one of such members to preside over that meeting.

(6) The quorum for a meeting of the Ad-hoc Committee shall be four:

Provided that no quorum shall be necessary for an adjourned meeting.

(7) The Ad-hoc Committee shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Parishad.

(8) The Ad-hoc Committee shall be deemed to be the Parishad also for the purposes of section 37 and section 43 of this Act.

Section 15 A was inserted by s. 2 of the Paschim Banga Ayurvedic System of Medicine Act
(9) Within a period of two years of such appointment of the Ad-hoc Committee, the members of the Parishad to be elected under clause (g) of sub-section (1) of Section 5 in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder shall be elected, and the members to be nominated under clauses (b), (c) and (d) of said sub-section shall be nominated within the same period and the members so elected and nominated shall be deemed to have been duly elected and nominated.

(10) The State Government may, if it considers necessary so to do, by order extend the period of one year referred to in sub-section (9) (For a further period of two years, not exceeding one year at a time.)

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(11) Upon the reconstitution of the Parishad in the manner provided, the Ad-hoc Committee shall cease to exist and the Parishad shall function in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

16. (1) The Parishad shall hold its meetings at such intervals and at such places as may be provided by regulations.

(2) No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Parishad unless a quorum of seven Members be present.

(3) Save as provided in section 25, all questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by votes of the majority of the Members present and voting or in case of an equality of votes by the casting vote of the President or, in his absence, of the Member presiding at the meeting.

17. The Parishad shall pay to its President, Vice-President and Members and other persons appointed by it to any Committee referred to in sub-section (6) of section 15, such expenses for attending at meetings of the Parishad, of the Kanya Nirvahaka Samiti or of such Committee and such travelling expenses for journeys undertaken in the performance of duties as may be prescribed.

18. Subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to drugs and poisons, the State Government shall have power—

(a) to establish and maintain a State Ayurvedic College with hospitals attached to it, a State Ayurvedic Research Institute and Ayurvedic ishs.

(b) to take such steps for developing Ayurvedic system of medicine.

[West Ben. Act]

(Section 19.)

(b) to establish and maintain Ayurvedic hospitals, dispensaries, asylums or infirmaries in West Bengal;

e) to establish an Ayurvedic Pharmacetical Department for the supply of Ayurvedic medicines to the Ayurvedic hospitals, dispensaries, asylums and infirmaries and also to registered Ayurvedic practitioners;

d) to provide for the grant of licenses to manufacturers, stockists or sellers of Ayurvedic drugs and medicines and for the conditions for the grant of such licenses including conditions regarding strength, potency, composition or other particulars of such drugs or medicines being marked on the containers, covers or wrappings thereof;

e) to establish and maintain a State herbarium;

(f) to foster the plantation of Ayurvedic medicinal plants.

19. The Parishad shall have the following powers, namely:

(1) with the approval of the State Government, to establish institutions teaching the Ayurvedic system of medicine and to grant or refuse affiliation to such institutions or to withdraw, after giving the authority of an institution an opportunity to show cause against the action proposed to be taken, such affiliation;

(1A) to call on the authority of an institution affiliated to the Parishad, or of an institution applying for affiliation, to furnish within such period as may be specified, such reports, returns or other information as the Parishad may require to judge the efficiency of the institution;

(2) to hold examinations and to grant and confer certificates, diplomas or degrees to persons who shall have pursued a course of study in institutions affiliated to the Parishad and passed the necessary examinations.

(3) to provide by regulations courses of study for different examinations held by the Parishad;

(4) to provide for instruction or for refresher courses in such branches or medical science as would be useful to persons studying the Ayurvedic system of medicine;

(5) to appoint examiners to fix their remuneration and to publish the results of the examinations held by it;

Clauses (1) and (1A) were substituted for original clause (5) by s. 5(a) of the Paschim Banga Ayurvedic System of Medicine (Amendment) Act, 1967 (West Ben. Act XI of 1967).
(Section 20.)

(6) to grant scholarships, prizes and medals to students of institutions affiliated to the Parishad who are meritorious or stipends to students whose poor and deserving, and with the sanction of the State Government, to grant to students scholarship for research or special study in any institution that the Parishad may think fit, whether in India or abroad and to endow chairs of Ayurvedic system of medicine in institutions affiliated to the Parishad;

(7) to confer honorary degrees on Ayurvedic practitioners of extraordinary merit;

(8) to collect prescribed fees or charges for admission to the examinations held by the Parishad and for certificates, diplomas or degrees granted or conferred by it;

(9) to exercise general supervision over the residential and disciplinary arrangements made by the institutions affiliated to the Parishad and arrangements for promoting the health and general welfare of the students of such institutions;

(10) to recommend to the State Government the sanction of a grant to an affiliated institution teaching the Ayurvedic system of medicine or the withdrawal or suspension, after giving the institution concerned an opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed, of any such grant;

(11) to appoint, with the previous sanction of the State Government, inspectors for the inspection of institutions in West Bengal, teaching the Ayurvedic system of medicine;

(12) to frame and implement a co-ordinated scheme of public health of West Bengal based on the Ayurvedic system of medicine, with or without the addition of modern techniques;

(13) to receive grants, donations, gifts and endowments;

(14) to incur such expenditure, to adopt such measures and to do such acts as may be necessary for the furtherance of the objects mentioned in this section;

(15) to perform such other functions as the State Government may direct or, on the recommendation of the Parishad, approve for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

20. (1) The Parishad shall, with the previous approval of the State Government, appoint a Registrar. The Registrar shall receive such salary and allowances as may be prescribed. The Parishad may from time to time grant him leave and may appoint a person to act in his place. Any person duly appointed to act as Registrar shall be deemed to be the Registrar for all purposes of this Act.

The words within the square brackets were inserted by s. 5(c) of the Paschim Banga Ayurvedic System of Medicine (Amendment) Act, 1967 (West Bengal Act XI of 1967).
(2) The Parishad shall have power to suspend, punish, remove or dismiss the Registrar from office:
Provided that any such order of the Parishad shall be subject to appeal to the State Government.
(3) The Parishad may appoint such other officers and servants as it deems necessary:
Provided that the number and designation of such officers and servants, their salaries and allowances shall be subject to the previous approval of the State Government.
(4) The Registrar shall act as the Secretary to the Parishad and the Kasthya Nirushahu Samiti.
(5) The Registrar and all officers and servants appointed by the Parishad shall work under the direct control and supervision of the President or in his absence, of the Vice-President.

21. (1) The Parishad shall maintain a Register in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed.
(2) The Registrar shall from time to time make necessary entries in the Register in respect of the persons whose names are directed to be registered, their qualifications and their addresses and may also from time to time make such alterations or modifications as may be required in consequence of any orders passed by the Parishad or otherwise.

22. (1) Every person who possesses any qualification mentioned in Part A or who is qualified under Part B or who may obtain a qualification as provided under Part C of the Schedule shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed, be entitled to have his name entered in the Register.
(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), every person who, within a period of five years from the date of commencement of this Act, produces proof that he has been in regular practice for a period of not less ten years preceding such date shall be entitled to have his name entered in the Register on payment of the prescribed fee.

23. The State Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, add to, amend, or alter the Schedule:
Provided that the name of any institution or any qualification granted or conferred by any institution shall not be removed from the Schedule unless the managing body or authority of such institution has been given an opportunity of making representation against such removal.

[West Ben. Act]
24. (1) Every person who desires to have his name entered in the Register shall submit to the Registrar an application in the prescribed form stating:

(a) particulars of his qualifications,
(b) the period for which he has been in practice, and
(c) his address which is to be his registered address.

(2) Every application shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee and such proof as may be available or necessary in support of the qualifications stated in the application.

25. (1) The Parishad may, on being satisfied that a person possesses the requisite qualifications and has paid the prescribed fee, direct the registration of his name and the Registrar shall thereupon make necessary entries in the Register and grant him a certificate of registration.

(2) The Parishad may refuse to permit the registration or direct the removal from the Register, of the name of any person

(a) who has been convicted of any offence declared by rules to involve moral turpitude; or
(b) who has been found guilty of infamous conduct in his professional capacity by a majority of at least two-thirds of the members of the Parishad after a due enquiry into his conduct at which he has had an opportunity of being heard in person or of being duly represented.

(3) Any refusal or removal under sub-section (2), may be rescinded if the conduct on the basis of which refusal or removal was directed is condoned for good and sufficient reasons.

26. (1) Every person whose name has been entered in the Register before the commencement of the Paschim Banga Ayurvedic System of Medicine (Amendment) Act, 1980 shall, for the retention of his name in the Register, pay to the Parishad such retention fee and within such period as may be prescribed.

(2) Where the retention fee is not paid within the prescribed period, the Registrar shall remove the name of the defaulter from the Register:

Provided that a name so removed may be restored to the Register on such conditions as may be prescribed.

(3) On payment of the retention fee, the Registrar shall, in the prescribed manner, endorse the certificate of registration.
27. If any person whose name is entered in the Register obtains any qualification mentioned in the Schedule other than the qualification in respect of which he has been registered, he shall, on payment of such fee as may be prescribed, be entitled to have such qualification entered against his name in the Register either in substitution for or in addition to any entry previously made and the Registrar shall add to or amend the entry accordingly.

28. If any person is dissatisfied with any decision of the Registrar refusing to enter his qualification under section 11 in the Register, he may, at any time within three months from the date of such decision, appeal to the Parishad in the prescribed manner and the decision of the Parishad shall be final.

29. Any entry in the Register, which is proved to the satisfaction of the Parishad to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made, may be cancelled under an order in writing of the Parishad.

30. An appeal shall lie to the State Government against any decision or order of the Parishad refusing to enter a person's name in the Register or removing his name therefrom if filed within three months of the date of decision or order and the decision of the State Government shall be final.

31. The Parishad may, on receipt of reliable information regarding the death of a person whose name is entered in the Register, and on making such enquiry as it may think fit, direct the removal of his name from the Register and upon the Registrar shall cancel the entry relating to such person.

32. If any person whose name is not entered in the Register falsely pretends that it is so entered or uses in connection with his name, any words or letters representing that his name is so entered, he shall, whether any person is actually deceived by such representation or not, be punishable, on conviction by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class [with imprisonment which may extend to six months or] with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

33. (1) If any registered practitioner whose name has been removed from the Register under sub-section (2) of section 25 or sub-section (2) section 26, fails, without sufficient cause, forthwith to surrender his certificate of registration, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(The words within the square brackets were inserted by s. 7 of the Paschim Banga Aytavedic System of Medicine Act, 1963.)
Entitlement of additional qualification.

Appeal to the Petitioner from decision of the Registrar.

Cancellation of fraudulent and incorrect entries.

Appeal to the President of Government from decision of the Petitioner.

Notice of death and removal of name from Register.

Penalty on unregistered person presenting that he is registered.

Penalty for failure to surrender certificate of江门T Exam.

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(Scritojis 34, 35.)

(2) Cognizance of an offence punishable under this section shall not be taken except upon complaint made by an order of the Parishad.

34. (1) The Registrar shall, from time to time as occasion may require, on or before a date to be fixed in this behalf by the Parishad, cause to be printed and published (provided that at least twelve months shall have elapsed from the date of the last publication) a correct list of the names of the time being entered in the Register and setting forth—

(a) names of all registered Ayurvedic practitioners arranged in alphabetical order according to the surname; and
(b) the registered address of each such person; and
(c) the registered qualifications of each such person and the date on which each qualification was obtained.

(2) The Registrar shall, from time to time as occasion arises, cause to be printed and published a list supplementary thereto, containing additions and alterations in the Register since the publication of the list under sub-section (1).

(3) Every Court shall presume that any person whose name is entered in the latest list printed and published under sub-section (1) read with the latest list supplementary thereto is duly registered under this Act, and that any person whose name is not so entered is not registered under this Act:

Provided that, in the case of any person whose name does not appear in the latest list printed and published under sub-section (1) read with the latest list supplementary thereto, if any, printed and published under sub-section (2), a certified copy, signed by the Registrar, of the entry of the name of such person in the Register shall be evidence that such person is registered under this Act.

35. A registered Ayurvedic practitioner shall be entitled—

(a) to grant a death certificate required by any law or rule to be Ayurvedic signed or authenticated by a duly qualified medical practitioner or medical officer;
(b) to grant a medical or physical fitness certificate required by any law or rule to be signed or authenticated by a duly qualified medical practitioner or medical officer;
(c) to give evidence at any inquest or in any court of law as an
36. Except with the special sanction of the State Government, no Ayurvedic practitioner, who is not registered under this Act, shall be competent to hold any appointment as a physician, or other medical officer in an Ayurvedic hospital, asylum, infirmary, dispensary or lying-in hospital, which is supported wholly or partially by grants made by the State Government, the Parishad or a local authority, or any Ayurvedic educational institution which is so supported or which is affiliated under clause (1) of section 19 of this Act.

37. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie in respect of any act or thing done or omitted to be done in the exercise or purported exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act on the State Government or the Parishad or the Karyya Nirvahaka Samiti or any Committee appointed by the Parishad or on the Registrar.

38. No act or thing done by the Parishad, the Karyya Nirvahaka Samiti or a Committee appointed by the Parishad, shall be invalid merely on the ground of any vacancy in or defect in its composition.

39. (1) All fees payable and prescribed under this Act shall be paid to the Parishad.
(2) An account of all assets and liabilities of the Parishad and of all fees, sums, grants, donations, gifts and endowments received by it and of all expenses and disbursements incurred in or by it shall be maintained in the prescribed manner.
(3) The account shall be audited annually in such manner and by such officer or authority as may be prescribed. A copy of the audit report shall be submitted to the State Government by the Parishad.
(4) The Parishad shall prepare in the prescribed manner a budget for every financial year showing the probable receipt and expenditure, which shall be submitted to the State Government for approval.

Rules. 40. (1) The State Government may from time to time make Rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:
(i) the election of Members of the Parishad, members of the Karyya Nirvahaka Samiti and the Vice-President.
Regulations.

Publication of rules and regulations.  

Control of the Parishad by the State Government.

The Parishad is the body responsible for regulating the Paschim Banga Ayurvedic System of Medicine Act, 1961.

(Sections 41–43.)

(i) the functions to be performed by the President and the Vice-President;
(ii) the declaration of offences as offences involving moral turpitude;
(iii) the fees payable under this Act;
(iv) the expenses to be paid under section 17;
(v) the salaries and allowances to be paid to the Registrar;
(vi) the grant of licenses and the conditions for the grant of such licenses;
(vii) the manner in which the account referred to in sub-section (2) of section 39 shall be maintained;
(viii) the procedure to be followed by the Parishad in—
(a) conducting any enquiry referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 25,
(b) disposing of appeals from the decision of the Registrar preferred under section 28;
(ix) any other matters which may be or are required to be prescribed under this Act.

41. (1) The Parishad may, with the previous approval of the State Government, make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act or the rules made thereunder for discharging its functions under the Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely—

(i) the time and place at which each meeting shall be held;
(ii) the issue of notices convening such meeting;
(iii) the conduct of business therein;
(iv) the conditions of appointment and service and the scales of pay and allowances of all the officers and servants appointed by the Parishad;
(v) any matter for which power to make regulations is conferred expressly or by implication on the Parishad by this Act.

42. All rules and regulations shall be published in the Official Gazette.

43. If at any time it appears to the State Government that the Parishad has failed to exercise or has exceeded or abused a power, conferred upon it by or under this Act or has failed to perform a duty imposed upon it by this Act, the State Government may, if it considers such failure, excess or abuse to be of a serious character, after giving the Parishad an opportunity of being heard, notify the particulars thereof to the Parishad and if the Parishad fails to remedy such failure, excess or abuse within such time as may be fixed by the State Government in this behalf, the State Government may dissolve the Parishad and cause all or any of the powers and duties of the Parishad to be exercised and performed by

(The Schedule)

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 22.)

Part A. Qualifications enabling a person to have his name entered in the Register.

Name of the managing body or authority granting or conferring the qualification and its location.

1. (i) Ayurvedshinha, M.A.S.F. (Member of the Ayurvedic State Faculty) — 5 years.
   (ii) Vaidyadharmacharman, M.A.S.F. (Member of the Ayurvedic State Faculty) — 5 years.
   (iii) Vaidyashrestha — 4 years.
   (iv) Ayurvedadbhihshaka — 3 years.
   (v) Vaidyadhara, L.A.S.F. (Licentiate Ayurvedic State Faculty) — 4 years.

   (ii) Bhishagacharya, M.A.M.S. (Master in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery).

3. Vaidyashastri

4. (i) Ayurvedshinha, A.M.B. (Bachelor in Ayurvedic Medicine).
   (ii) Ayurvedacharya, A.M.B. (Doctor of Ayurvedic Medicine).

5. (i) Bhishagyatana, D.A.M.S. (Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery).
   (ii) Vaidyadharmacharman, B.A.S.F. (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery).
   (iii) M.A.M.S. (Master of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery).

6. (i) G.F.A.M. (Graduate of Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine) obtained after 1st January, 1956.
   (ii) Ayurved Visharad, D.A.S.F.

7. Ayurvedacharya, M.S. (with modern medicine and surgery now M.A.M.S.) — 6 years.

8. Ayurved Alankar — 5 years.

General Council and State Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine, West Bengal, Calcutta.
### Description of Qualifications

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Managing Body or Authority Granting or Conferring the Qualification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) C.C.I.M. (Graduate of the College of Indigenous Medicine)</td>
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<td>(ii) A.I.M. (Associate of Indigenous Medicine)</td>
<td>(ii) A.I.M. (Associate of Indigenous Medicine)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iii) L.I.M. (Licentiate of Indigenous Medicine)</td>
<td>(iii) L.I.M. (Licentiate of Indigenous Medicine)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(v) F.I.M. (Fellow of Indigenous Medicine)</td>
<td>(v) F.I.M. (Fellow of Indigenous Medicine)</td>
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<td>(vi) Marma Vaidya Visharad (Diploma), Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Medan.</td>
<td>(vi) Marma Vaidya Visharad (Diploma), Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Medan.</td>
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<td>(vii) Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.</td>
<td>(vii) Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.</td>
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<td>(viii) Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Patna.</td>
<td>(viii) Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Patna.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(x) Government Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore.</td>
<td>(x) Government Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore.</td>
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### Part B

Every person possessing any qualification not mentioned in Pan A on the basis of which his name has been registered with any other Ayurvedic Board of Council established by any State Government within the Indian Union:

Provided that a principle of reciprocity in the manner of recognizing qualifications for purposes of registration and been adopted by the Parishad and the Ayurvedic Board or Council concerned, with the approval of the State Government.

### Part C

Every person holding any degree or diploma or certificate granted or conferred by the Parishad, which is declared by the Parishad to be a sufficient qualification for registration as a registered Ayurvedic medical practitioner.