

**THE MAHARASHTRA MEDICAL COUNCIL ACT, 1965**

*[Text as on 24<sup>th</sup> April 2025]*

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## LIST OF AMENDMENT ACTS

1. Amended by Mah. 30 of 1967<sup>1</sup>
2. Amended by Mah. 3 of 1973
3. Amended by Mah. 12 of 1984
4. Amended by Mah. 19 of 2002<sup>2, 3</sup> (14-01-2002)
5. Amended by Mah. 5 of 2004 (10-02-2004)<sup>4</sup>
6. Amended by Mah. 39 of 2005 (14-01-2005)<sup>5</sup>
7. Amended by Mah. 19 of 2014 (01-07-2014)<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Section 5 of Mah. 30 of 1967 reads as follows :—

**“5. Saving.**— Nothing in clause (b) of section 3 shall affect the constitution of any Executive Committee constituted and functioning immediately before the coming into force of this Act.”.

<sup>2</sup> Maharashtra Ordinance No. VI of 2002 was repealed by Mah. 19 of 2002, s. 4.

<sup>3</sup> Section 3 of Mah. 19 of 2002 reads as follows :—

**“2. Validation of acts and things done by Administrator.**— Notwithstanding anything contained in Sub-section (1) of section 31 of the principal Act, any exercise of powers or performance of duties or discharge of functions by the person appointed as the Administrator for the period of two years under sub-section (1) of the said section 31, who was in the office immediately before the coming into force of this Act, after the expiry of the period of two years till the date of extension of the term of his office by the Government, by an order issued in exercise of the powers conferred under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 31, shall be valid and shall be deemed always to have been valid ; and the same shall not be challenged in any court of law or no suit or other proceedings shall be instituted or maintainable against such person or the Maharashtra Medical Council on the sole ground that the exercise of powers, performance of duties and discharge of functions by that person as an Administrator under the Act, during the period from the expiry of the period of two years from the date of his appointment till the extension of his term of office under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 31 by the Government, was without any legal authority.”.

<sup>4</sup> This Act come into force *vide* G. N. M. E. D. D. No. MMC.–2002/CR–14/02 ACT, dated 6<sup>th</sup> February 2004.

<sup>5</sup> Section 3 of Mah. 39 of 2005 reads as under :—

**“3. Validation of acts or things done and steps taken by Administrator.**— All acts or things done and all steps taken by the Administrator, after the expiry of the extended term of appointment under the first proviso to Sub-section (1) of section 31 of the principal Act till the date of publication of this Act in the *Official Gazette*, shall be deemed to have been validly done or taken as if his term of appointment has not so expired ; and the same shall not be called in question in any court of law or no suit or other proceedings shall be instituted or maintainable against such person or the Maharashtra Medical Council on the sole ground that the exercise of the powers, performance of duties and discharge of functions by such Administrator under the Act during such period, was without any legal authority.”.

<sup>6</sup> This Act come into force *vide* G. N. M. E. D. D. No. MHC.–0412/C.R.12/12 (part-II) Act, dated the 1<sup>st</sup> July 2014, w. e. f. the 1<sup>st</sup> July 2004.



**MAHARASHTRA ACT No. XLVI OF 1965<sup>1</sup>**

[THE MAHARASHTRA MEDICAL COUNCIL ACT, 1965.]

[This Act received the assent of the President on the 17<sup>th</sup> November 1965 ; assent was first published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary No. 51, Part IV, on the 25<sup>th</sup> November, 1965.]

**An Act to unify, consolidate and make better provisions in the law regulating the registration of persons practising modern scientific medicine in the State of Maharashtra.**

WHEREAS it is expedient to unify, consolidate and make better provisions in the law regulating the registration of persons practicing modern scientific medicine in the State of Maharashtra and to provide for matters connected therewith ; It is hereby enacted in the Sixteenth Year of the Republic of India, as follows :—

**CHAPTER I****PRELIMINARY**

**1. Short title, extent and commencement.**— (1) This Act may be called the Maharashtra Medical Council Act, 1965.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Maharashtra.

(3) This section shall come into force at once ; and the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint.<sup>2</sup>

**2. Definitions.**— In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “Appointed day” means the date on which the provisions of this Act other than section 1 come into force under Sub-section (3) of section 1;

(b) “Council” means the Maharashtra Medical Council constituted or deemed to be constituted under section 3;

(c) “Executive Committee” means the Executive Committee of the Council constituted under section 11;

(d) “Medical practitioner” or “practitioner” means a person who is engaged in the practice of modern scientific medicine in any of its branches including surgery and obstetrics, but not including veterinary medicine or surgery or the Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopathic <sup>3</sup>[system of medicine];

<sup>4</sup>[Provided that, nothing in this clause shall mean to exclude the registered practitioner as defined in clause (16) of section 2 of the Maharashtra Homoeopathic Practitioner’s Act who have passed the Certificate Course in Modern Pharmacology approved by the State Government;]

(e) “Member” means a member of the Council;

(f) “Prescribed” means prescribed by rules;

(g) “President” means the President of the Council;

(h) “Register” means the register of medical practitioners prepared or deemed to be prepared and maintained under this Act <sup>5</sup>[and includes a separate register which shall be maintained by the Council for those covered by entry 28 of the Schedule];

<sup>1</sup> For Statement of Objects and Reasons of the L. A. Bill No. XXIII of 1965, see *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, 1965, Extraordinary No. 26, Part V, dated the 8<sup>th</sup> July 1965, pages 311-312.

<sup>2</sup> This Act come into force w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> May 1967 vide G. N., U. D., P. H. & H. D., No. MMC. 1067/23046-Unification, dated the 26<sup>th</sup> April 1967.

<sup>3</sup> These words were substituted for the words “or Biochemic System of Medicine;” by Mah. 19 of 2014, s. 3(a)(i).

<sup>4</sup> This proviso was added by Mah. 19 of 2014, s. 3(a) (ii).

<sup>5</sup> These words and figures were added by Mah. 19 of 2014, s. 3(b).

(i) “Registered practitioner” means a medical practitioner whose name is for the time being entered in the register, but does not include a person whose name is provisionally entered in the register ;

(j) “Registrar” means the Registrar appointed under section 34 or 14, as the case may be;

(k) “Rules” means rules made under section 30;

(l) “Schedule” means the Schedule appended to this Act;

(m) “Vice-President” means the Vice-President of the Council.

## CHAPTER II

### CONSTITUTION, FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE COUNCIL

**3. Constitution and incorporation of the Council.**— (1) The State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, constitute a Council, to be called “the Maharashtra Medical Council”.

(2) The Council shall be a body corporate, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property and to contract, and may by the name aforesaid sue and be sued.

(3) The Council shall consist of the following members, namely:—

<sup>1</sup>[(ai) The Director of Health Services, *ex-officio*;

(a ii) The Director of Medical Education and Research, *ex-officio*;

(a) Five members to be nominated by the State Government, out of whom not more than one may be a person who is not a practitioner;

(b) One member from each University established by law in the State which has a medical faculty, elected by members of the medical faculty of the University from amongst members thereof who are practitioners;

(c) One member to be elected by members of the governing body of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay from amongst members thereof, who are practitioners; and

(d) Nine members to be elected by registered practitioners from amongst themselves.

(4) The President and Vice-President shall be elected by the members from amongst themselves.

(5) The election of the members, and of the President and Vice-President, shall be held at such time, and at such place, and in such manner, as may be prescribed.

(6) If at any election, the electors fail to elect the requisite number of members, or the President or the Vice-President, the State Government shall nominate such registered practitioner or practitioners as it deems fit, to fill up the vacancy or vacancies; and the practitioners so nominated shall be deemed to have been duly elected under this section.

(7) Where any dispute arises regarding any election of a member or the President or Vice-President, it shall be referred to the State Government, and the decision of that Government shall be final.

**4. Term of office.**— (1) The State Government shall, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, publish the names of the members, both elected and nominated.

(2) Save as otherwise provided by this Act, a member, whether elected or nominated, shall hold office for a term of five years from the date of publication of the notification under sub-section (1):

Provided that, where a person is elected by members of a medical faculty of a University or governing body of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he shall cease to hold office as a member if he ceases to belong to that faculty or body, as the case may be.

<sup>1</sup> Clauses (ai) and (a ii) were substituted for clause (ai) by Mah. 3 of 1973, s. 3, Sch.

(3) Save as otherwise provided by this Act, the President and the Vice-President shall hold office from the date of his election upto the day on which his term of office as member expires.

(4) The term of office of an outgoing member shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), be deemed to extend to and expire with the day immediately preceding the day on which the names of the successor members are published under sub-section (1).

(5) The term of office of an outgoing President or Vice-president shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3), be deemed to extend to and expire with the day immediately preceding the day on which the successor President or Vice-President, as the case may be, is elected.

(6) An outgoing member, President or Vice-President, shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination.

(7) Leave of absence may be granted by the Council to any member for a period not exceeding six months.

**5. Casual vacancies.**— (1) Any casual vacancy, previous to the expiry of the term, in the office of the President or Vice-President or of a member elected under clause (b), (c) or (d) of sub-section (3) of section 3 caused by reason of death, resignation, disqualification on disability or any other reason, shall be filled by election:

Provided that, any such vacancy, in the office of an elected member occurring within six months prior to the date on which the term of office of all the members expires, shall not be filled.

(2) Any casual vacancy, previous to the expiry of the term, in the office of a member nominated under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 3 shall be reported forthwith by the Registrar to the State Government and shall as soon as possible thereafter be filled by the State Government by nomination.

(3) Any person elected under sub-section (1) or nominated under sub-section (2) to fill a casual vacancy shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 4, hold office only so long as the person in whose place he is elected or nominated would have held office, if the vacancy had not occurred.

**6. Resignation.**— (1) The President or the Vice-President may at any time resign his office by a notice in writing addressed to the Council, and delivered to the Registrar. The resignation shall take effect from the date on which it is accepted by the council.

(2) An elected member may at any time resign his office by a notice in writing addressed to the President. A nominated member may at any time resign his office by a notice in writing addressed to the State Government. Every such, resignation shall take effect from the date on which it is accepted by the President or, as the case may be, the State Government.

**7. Disqualification and disability.**— (1) A person shall be disqualified for being elected or nominated as, and for continuing as, a member,—

(a) if he is an undischarged insolvent;

(b) if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court;

(c) if his name has been removed from the register and has not been re-entered therein; or

(d) if he is a whole-time officer or servant of the Council.

(2) If any member absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Council, without leave of the Council granted under sub-section (7) of section 4 or without such reasons as may, in the opinion of the Council, be sufficient, the Council may declare his seat vacant and take steps to fill the vacancy.

(3) If any member becomes or is found to be subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in sub-section (1), the Council shall submit a report to the State Government, and the State Government, if satisfied about the disqualification, shall declare his seat vacant.

**8. Meetings of Council.**— (1) The meetings of the Council shall be convened, held and conducted in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) The President, when present shall preside at every meeting of the Council. If at any meeting the President is absent, the Vice-President, and in the absence of both, some other member elected by the members present from amongst themselves, shall preside at such meeting.

(3) All questions at a meeting of the Council shall be decided by a majority of votes.

(4) The presiding authority at a meeting shall have and exercise a second or a casting vote, in case of an equality of votes.

(5) Eight members including the President and the Vice-President shall form a quorum. When a quorum is required but not present, the presiding authority shall adjourn the meeting to such hour on some future day as it may notify on the notice board at the office of the Council; and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting had there been a quorum thereat, shall be brought before the adjourned meeting, and may be disposed of at such meeting or any subsequent adjournment thereof, whether there be a quorum present, or not.

**9. Proceedings of meetings and validity of acts.**— (1) The proceedings of discussion of every meeting of the Council, shall be treated as confidential; and no person shall, without the previous resolution of the Council, disclose any portion thereof :

Provided that, nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any person from disclosing or publishing the text of any resolution adopted by the Council, unless the Council directs such resolution also to be treated as confidential.

(2) No disqualification of or defect in the election or nomination of any person as a member, or as the President, or as the Vice-President, or as a presiding authority of a meeting, shall of itself be deemed to vitiate any act or proceedings of the Council in which such person has taken part, whenever the majority of persons who are parties to such act or proceedings, were entitled to vote.

(3) During any vacancy in the Council, the continuing members may act, as if no vacancy had occurred :

Provided that, the number of vacancies shall at any time not exceed seven.

**10. Powers, duties and functions of the Council.**— Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by or under the provisions of this Act, the powers, duties and functions of the Council shall be—

(a) to maintain the register, and to provide for the registration of medical practitioners;

(b) to hear and decide appeals from any decision of the Registrar;

(c) to prescribe a code of ethics for regulating the professional conduct of practitioners;  
<sup>1</sup>[including those covered by entry 28 of the Schedule];

(d) to reprimand a practitioner, or the suspend or remove him from the register, or to take such other disciplinary action against him as may, in the opinion of the Council, be necessary or expedient;

(e) to exercise such other powers, perform such other duties and discharge such other functions, as are laid down in this Act, or as may be prescribed.

**11. Executive Committee.**— (1) The Council shall, as soon as may be, constitute an Executive Committee consisting of the President *ex-officio*, <sup>2</sup>[the Vice-President *ex-officio*, <sup>3</sup>[the Director of Health Services, *ex-officio* and the Director of Medical Education and Research, *ex-officio*.] and such number of other members, elected by the Council <sup>4</sup>[from amongst its members in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, as may be prescribed.]

<sup>1</sup> These words and figures were added by Mah. 19 of 2014, s. 4.

<sup>2</sup> These words were inserted by Mah. 30 of 1967, s. 3(a).

<sup>3</sup> These words were substituted for the words “and Surgeon General with the Government of Maharashtra, *ex-officio*,” by Mah. 3 of 1973 s. 3, Sch.

<sup>4</sup> These words were substituted for the words “from amongst its members, as may be prescribed” by Mah. 30 of 1967, s. 3 (b).



(2) The term of office of, and the manner of filling casual vacancies among, and the procedure to be followed by, the members of the Executive Committee shall be such as may be prescribed.

(3) In addition to the powers, duties and functions conferred, imposed and entrusted by this Act, the Executive Committee shall exercise such powers, perform such duties, and discharge such functions, of the Council as may be delegated to it by rules or entrusted to it, from time to time, by the Council.

**12. Fees and allowances to members of the Council and Executive Committee.**— (1) There shall be paid to the President, the Vice-President and other members of the Council, and to the members of its Executive Committee, such fees and allowances for attendance at meetings, and such reasonable travelling allowance, as shall from time to time be prescribed.

**13. Income and expenditure of the Council.**— (1) The income of the Council shall consist of-

- (a) Fees received from the practitioners,
- (b) grants received from the State Government, if any, and
- (c) any other sums received by the Council.

(2) It shall be competent for the Council to incur expenditure for the following purposes, namely:—

- (a) salaries and allowances of the Registrar and the staff maintained by the Council;
- (b) fees and allowances paid to the members of the Council and the Executive Committee;
- (c) remuneration paid to the assessors; and
- (d) such other expenses as are necessary for performing the duties and discharging the functions under this Act.

**14. Appointment of Registrar of the Council, his duties and functions.**— (1) The Council shall, with the previous sanction of the State Government, appoint a Registrar.

(2) The Executive Committee may from time to time grant leave to the Registrar:

Provided that, if the period of leave does not exceed one month, the leave may be granted by the President.

(3) During any temporary vacancy in the office of the Registrar due to leave or any other reason, the Executive Committee may, with the previous sanction of the State Government, appoint another person to act in his place, and any person so appointed shall, for the period of such appointment, be deemed to be the Registrar for the purposes of this Act:

Provided that, when the period of such vacancy does not exceed one month, the appointment may be made by the President, who shall forthwith report such appointment to the Executive Committee, and the State Government.

(4) The Council may, with the previous sanction of the State Government, suspend, dismiss or remove any person appointed as the Registrar, or impose any other penalty upon him.

(5) Save as otherwise provided by this Act, the salary and allowances and other conditions of service of the Registrar shall be such as may be prescribed.

(6) The Registrar shall be the Secretary and the Executive Officer of the Council. He shall attend all meetings of the Council, and of its Executive Committee, and shall keep minutes of the names of members present and of the proceedings at such meetings.

(7) The accounts of the Council shall be kept by the Registrar, in the prescribed manner.

(8) The Registrar shall have such supervisory powers over the staff as may be prescribed, and may perform such other duties and discharge such other functions as may be specified in this Act, or as may be prescribed.

(9) The Registrar appointed under this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).

**15. Other employees of the Council.**— (1) The Council may appoint such officers and servants, other than the Registrar, as it may deem necessary for performing its duties and discharging its functions under this Act:

Provided that, the number and designation of such officers and servants and their salaries and allowances shall be determined by the Council, with the previous sanction of the State Government.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), but, subject to such financial limit as may be laid down in this behalf by the Council, it shall be competent for the Executive Committee to create temporary posts of clerks or servants and to make appointments thereto, to meet any temporary increase in work, or to carry out any work of a seasonal character.

(3) The other conditions of service of the officers and servants of the Council shall be such as may be prescribed.

(4) The officers and servants of the Council appointed under this section shall be deemed to be public servants within meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).

### CHAPTER III

#### PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF REGISTER

**16. Preparation of register.**— (1) As soon as may be after the appointed day, the Registrar shall prepare and maintain thereafter a register of medical practitioners for the State, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) The register shall be in such form, and may be divided into such parts, as may be prescribed. The register shall include the full name, address, and qualifications of the registered practitioner, the date on which each qualification was obtained, and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(3) Any person who possesses any of the qualifications specified in the Schedule to this Act or in the First, Second or Third Schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (CII of 1956), shall subject to any conditions laid down by or under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (CII of 1956), at any time on an application made in the prescribed form to the Registrar and on payment of <sup>1</sup>[such fees as the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, specify] and on presentation of his degree, diploma, licence or certificate, be entitled to have his name entered in the register :

Provided that, the name of an applicant who is unable to present his degree, diploma, licence or certificate may be entered in the register, if he satisfies the President that he holds such degree, diploma, licence or certificate but cannot for sufficient cause present the same with his application.

(4) The name of every person—

(a) who, on the day immediately preceding the appointed day stands entered in the register duly kept under section 6 of the Bombay Medical Act, 1912 (Bom.VI of 1912), as in force in the Bombay area of the State; or

(b) who, on or after the 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1956, being entered in the register duly kept under section 11 of the Central Provinces and Berar Medical Registration Act, 1916 (C. P. and Berar 1 of 1916), as in force in the Vidarbha region of the State and stands entered on the day immediately preceding the appointed day,

shall be entered in the register prepared under this Act, without such person being required to make an application, or to pay any fee for this purpose.

(5) (a) The name of every person who on the day immediately preceding the appointed day stands entered in the register duly kept under section 11 of the Central Provinces and Berar Medical Registration Act, 1916 (C. P. and Berar 1 of 1916), as in force in the Vidarbha region of the State (other than that of any person already covered by paragraph (b) in the last preceding sub-section), or

<sup>1</sup> These words were substituted for the words “a fee of rupees one hundred and fifty” by Mah. 5 of 2004, s. 2.

under section 10 of the Medical Registration Act (Hyd. 1 of 1348 Fasli), as in force in the Hyderabad area of the State, shall, subject to the provisions of clause (b), be entered in the register prepared under this Act, without such person being required to make an application or to pay any fee for this purpose.

(b) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (a), within a period of three months from the appointed day or such further period as the State Government may allow, the Registrar shall publish a general notice in the *Official Gazette* and in such newspapers as the Council may select, in such form as may be prescribed, and send individual notice by registered post to every such person at his last known address in such form as may be prescribed, calling upon every such person to pay to the Registrar in the prescribed manner a fee of rupees two if he desires to continue his name on the register under this Act. The name of every such person who pays such fee before the expiry of the period of two months from the date of publication of the general notice in the *Official Gazette* shall be continue on the register, without such person being required to make an application or to pay any other fee for this purpose. If such fee is not paid within time, the Registrar shall remove the name of defaulter from the register :

Provided that, if any application for continuance of the name so removed is made to the Registrar within a period of six months from the last date on which such fee should have been paid, the name so removed may be re-entered in the register on payment of a fee of five rupees.

(6) After the last date for payment of the fee of rupees two under clause (b) of the last preceding sub-section has expired and the register prepared in accordance with the forgoing provisions is ready, the Registrar shall publish a notice in the *Official Gazette* and such newspapers as the Council may select, about the register having been prepared, and the register shall come into force from the date of the publication of such notice in the *Official Gazette*.

(7) Every registered practitioner shall be given a certificate of registration in the prescribed form. The registered practitioner shall display the certificate of registration in a conspicuous part in the place of his practice and if he has more than one such place in any one of them.

**17. Special procedure for registration in certain cases.**— (1) No person who possesses a medical qualification granted by any authority in any place outside the territory of India (other than the qualification specified in the Second Schedule or Part II of the Third Schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (CII of 1956)) shall be registered under this Act, unless the procedure specified in sub-section (2) has been followed.

(2) Any person, who holds any such medical qualification may apply to the Council for registration by giving a correct description of his qualification, with the dates on which they were granted, and by presentation of his degree, diploma, licence or certificate. If the Council is satisfied that the degree, diploma, licence or certificate held by the applicant is such as to secure the possession by the applicant of the requisite knowledge and skill for efficient practice as a medical practitioner, the Council may, with the previous approval of the Executive Committee of the Medical Council of India constituted under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (CII of 1956) and on payment of <sup>1</sup>[such fees as the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, specify] enter his name in the register if the applicant is a citizen of India, and if the applicant is not such a citizen enter his name in the register, subject to such conditions as the Council may deem fit to impose.

**18. Persons who may not be registered.**— Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 16 and 17, no person, whose name has been removed from any register kept under this Act or any other law for the time being in force in India regulating the registration of medical practitioners on the ground of professional misconduct, shall be entitled to have his name entered in the register, unless his name is duly ordered to be restored to the register from which it was so removed.

**19. Fee for and certificate of provisional registration.**— (1) Any person who desires to be registered provisionally under section 25 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (CII of 1956), shall make an application in the prescribed form to the Registrar and shall pay <sup>2</sup>[such fees as the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, specify].

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<sup>1</sup> These words were substituted for the words “a fee of rupees one hundred and fifty” by Mah. 5 of 2004, s. 3.

<sup>2</sup> These words were substituted for the words “a fee of rupees ten” by Mah. 5 of 2004, s. 4.

(2) Every person whose name is entered in the register under sub-section (1) shall be given a certificate of provisional registration in the prescribed form. Such certificate shall remain in force for such period as may be specified therein.

**20. Maintenance of register.**— (1) It shall be the duty of the Registrar to make entries in the register, from time to time, to revise the same and to issue certificates of registration in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder.

(2) The names of registered practitioners who die or whose names are directed to be removed from the register under section 22, shall be removed therefrom.

(3) Any person whose name is entered in the register and who subsequent to his registration desires to record in the register any change in his name, shall on an application made in this behalf and on payment of the prescribed fee be entitled to have such change in his name recorded in the register.

(4) Subject to the provisions of section 26 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (CII of 1956), any person whose name is entered in the register and who subsequent to his registration obtains any additional qualification specified in the Schedule to this Act or in any of the Schedules to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (CII of 1956), shall on an application made in this behalf, and on payment of the prescribed fee, be entitled to have an entry stating such additional qualification made against his name in the register.

<sup>1</sup>[(5) The Registrar may, on an application made in that behalf and on payment of the prescribed fee, issue a duplicate certificate.]

**21. Publication of list of registered practitioners.**— (1) At such time after the publication of the notice under sub-section (6) of section 16 as the Council deems fit, and thereafter every five years, the Registrar shall cause to be printed and published a correct list of all persons for the time being entered in the register.

(2) The Registrar shall cause to be printed and published annually on or before a date to be decided by the Executive Committee, an addendum and a corrigendum to the list published under sub-section (1) showing—

(a) The names of all persons for the time being entered or re-entered in the register, and not included in any subsisting list already printed and published;

(b) The names of all practitioners included in any subsisting list, whose names have since been removed on account of any reason whatsoever from, and not re-entered in, the register; and

(c) Any other amendments to the subsisting list.

(3) The form of the list published under sub-section (1), the particulars to be included therein, and the manner of its publication, shall be such as may be prescribed.

(4) A copy of the list referred to in sub-section (7) shall be evidence in all Courts, and in all judicial or quasi-judicial proceedings, that the persons therein specified are registered according to the provisions of this Act, and the absence of the name of any person from such copy shall be evidence, until the contrary is proved, that such person is not registered according to the provisions of this Act:

Provided that, in the case of any person whose name does not appear in such copy, a certified copy under the hand of the Registrar of the entry of the name of such person on the register shall be evidence that such person is registered under the provisions of this Act.

**22. Removal of names from the register.**— (1) If a registered practitioner has been, after due enquiry held by the Council (or by the Executive Committee) in the prescribed manner, found guilty of any misconduct by the Council, the Council may—

(a) Issue a letter of warning to such practitioner, or

(b) Direct the name of such practitioner—

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<sup>1</sup> Sub-section (5) was substituted by Mah. 30 of 1967, s. 4.

- (i) to be removed from the register for such period as may be specified in the direction, or
- (ii) to be removed from the register permanently.

*Explanation.*— For the purposes of this section, “misconduct” shall mean—

(i) the conviction of a registered practitioner by a criminal court for an offence which involves moral turpitude, and which is cognizable within the meaning of <sup>1</sup>[the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (II of 1974)]; or

(ii) the conviction under the Army Act, 1950 (XLVI of 1950), of a registered practitioner subject to military law for an offence which is cognizable with the meaning of <sup>2</sup>[the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (II of 1974)]; or

(iii) any conduct which, in the opinion of the Council, is infamous in relation to the medical profession particularly under any Code of Ethics prescribed by the Council or by the Medical Council of India constituted under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (CII of 1956), in this behalf.

(2) If the name of any such practitioner is also entered in—

(a) The register of the list maintained under the Maharashtra Medical Practitioners Act, 1961 (Mah. XXVIII of 1961); or

(b) The register or the list maintained under the <sup>3</sup>Bombay Homeopathic and Biochemic Practitioners Act, 1959 (Bom. XII of 1960),

It shall be the duty of the Registrar to give intimation of such removal to the authority entitled to maintain the said register or the said list.

(3) If the name of a registered practitioner is also entered in the register or the list, as the case may be, maintained under any of the laws referred to in sub-section (2) and it is removed from the said register or the said list, the Council shall if such removal comes or is brought to its notice, also remove the name of such registered practitioner from the register under this Act.

(4) The Council may, on sufficient cause being shown, direct at any subsequent date that the name of a practitioner removed under sub-section (1) or (3) shall be re-entered in the register on such conditions, and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed.

(5) The Council may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person, after due and proper inquiry and after giving an opportunity to the person concerned of being heard, cancel or alter any entry in the register if, in the opinion of the Council, such entry was fraudulently or incorrectly made.

(6) In holding any enquiry under this section, the Council or the Executive Committee, as the case may be, shall have the same powers as are vested in Civil Courts under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), when trying a suit, in respect of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) Enforcing the attendance of any person, and examining him on oath;
- (b) Compelling the production of documents;
- (c) Issuing of commissions for the examination of witnesses.

(7) All inquiries under this section shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of sections 193, 219 and 288 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).

(8) (a) For the purpose of advising the Council or the Executive Committee, as the case may be, on any question of law arising in any inquiry under this section, there may in all such inquiries be an assessor, who has been for not less than ten years—

<sup>1</sup> These words and figures were substituted for the words and figures “the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898” by Mah. 12 of 1984, s. 4.

<sup>2</sup> These words and figures were substituted for the words and figures “the code of Criminal Procedure, 1898” by Mah. 12 of 1984, s. 4.

<sup>3</sup> The short title of the Act was amended of “Maharashtra Homeopathic Practitioner’s Act” by Mah. 22 of 2012, sch. entry 83, w. e. f. 1-5-1960.

- (i) An advocate enrolled under the Advocates Act, 1961 (XXV of 1961), or
- (ii) An attorney of a High Court.

*Explanation.*— For the purpose of this clause, in computing the period during which a person has been enrolled as an Advocate, there shall be included any period during which he was enrolled as an Advocate under the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (XXVII of 1926).

(b) Where an assessor advises the Council, or the Executive Committee, on any question of law as to evidence, procedure or any other matter, he shall do so in the presence of every party or person representing a party, to the enquiry who appears thereat or if the advice is tendered after the Council or the Executive Committee has begun to deliberate as to its findings, every such party or person as aforesaid shall be informed what advice the assessor has tendered. Such party or person shall also be informed if in any case the Council or the Executive Committee does not accept the advice of the assessor on any such question as aforesaid.

(c) Any assessor under this section may be appointed either generally, or for any particular inquiries or class of inquiries, and shall be paid the prescribed remuneration.

<sup>1</sup>[**23. Renewal of registration.**— Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 16, 17 and 21,—

(a) Every registered practitioner who is holding a certificate of registration prior to such date, as the Council, by order published the *Official Gazette* specifies, shall within a period of four months from the specified date, apply in the prescribed form, with a renewal fee of rupees five hundred, to the Registrar for the renewal of the registration;

(b) The registered practitioner who fails to apply for the renewal of his registration within the specified period may apply in the prescribed form along with late fee of rupees one hundred per month or part thereof, for renewal of the registration;

(c) Every registered practitioner who has obtained the renewed certificate of registration under clause (a) or clause (b), shall be required to get the same renewed every five years thereafter, on payment of such renewal fees or late fees, as the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, specify :

Provided that, such person shall, not less than two months prior to the date on which the registration period of five years from the renewal of the registration under clause (a) or clause (b) expires, make an application in the prescribed form with the requisite fees as specified under this clause, for the renewal of his certificate of registration;

(d) The Registrar shall on registration or renewal of the registration certificate also issue to such practitioner an identity card in such form containing such particulars, as may be prescribed.]

**24. Appeals.**— (1) Any person aggrieved by any decision of the Registrar under this Act may, within a period of one month from the date on which the decision is communicated to him, appeal to the Council, which shall hear and determine the appeal in the prescribed manner.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (CII of 1956), every decision of the Council under this Act shall be final.

**25. Rights of registered practitioners.**— Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force—

(i) the expression “legally qualified medical practitioner” or “duly qualified medical practitioner” or any word importing a person recognised by law as a medical practitioner or member of the medical profession shall, in all Acts of the State Legislature and in all Central Acts (in their application to the State) in so far as such Acts relate to any matters specified in List II or III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, include a practitioner whose name is entered in the register under this Act;

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<sup>1</sup> Section 23 was substituted by Mah. 5 of 2004, s. 5.

(ii) every registered practitioner shall be exempted, if he so desires, from serving on an inquest,<sup>1</sup>[under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (II of 1974)].

**26. General provisions applicable to medical practitioners.**— The provisions of this Act are in addition to, and not in derogation of, the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (CII of 1956), and of Chapter VI of the Maharashtra Medical Practitioners Act, 1961 (Mah. XXVIII of 1961), containing general provisions applicable to all medical practitioners.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### MISCELLANEOUS

**27. Council authorised to call for information and attend examinations.**— The Council shall have authority to call on the governing body or authorities of any Medical College or School and on any examining body included in or desirous of being included in the Schedule—

(a) to furnish such particulars as the Council shall require of any course of study prescribed or examination held by such body or authority or in such School or College with reference of the grant of any medical or surgical qualification; and

(b) to permit such person or persons as is or are, in the opinion of the Council, specially qualified for the purpose, to attend and be present at any such examination.

**28. Amendment of Schedule.**— (1) If it shall appear to the State Government, on the report of the Council or otherwise, that the course of study and examinations prescribed by any University, College, body or institution, conferring a degree, diploma, licence or certificate or any other like award, not entered in the Schedule to this Act or in any of the Schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (CII of 1956), is such as to secure the possession by persons obtaining such degree, diploma, licence, certificate or award of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of their profession as medical practitioners, it shall be lawful for the State Government from time to time by notification in the *Official Gazette*, to amend the Schedule and to direct the inclusion therein of any such qualification, subject to such conditions (if any) as may be specified in respect of that qualification.

(2) If at any time it appears to the State Government, on the report of the Council or otherwise, that the course of study or the examinations prescribed by any University, College, body or institution, for any degree, diploma, licence, certificate or award, which is included in the Schedule to this Act are not such as to secure the possession by persons obtaining such qualification of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of their profession, as medical practitioners or to secure the maintenance of an adequate standard of proficiency for such practice, it shall be lawful for the State Government from time to time to direct the removal of any such qualification from the said Schedule or to impose such further conditions therefor as it deems fit :

Provided that, no notification for amendment of the Schedule under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be issued by the State Government, without consulting the Council :

Provided further that, before making any recommendation to the State Government under this section to remove any degree, diploma, licence, certificate or award, from the Schedule, the Council shall require the University, College, body or institution to take such steps as may be directed by the Council, and within such reasonable time as the Council may prescribe, to bring the course of study or examination for such degree, diploma, licence, certificate or award, to the required standard.

**29. Penalty for falsely claiming to be registered.**— If any person whose name is not for the time being entered in the register falsely represents that it is so entered, or uses in connection with his name or title any words or letters reasonably calculated to suggest that his name is so entered, he shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to <sup>2</sup>[five thousand rupees].

<sup>1</sup> These words and figures were substituted for the words “or as a junior under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898” by Mah. 12 of 1984, s. 7.

<sup>2</sup> These words were substituted for the words “five hundred rupees” by Mah. 5 of 2004, s. 6.

**30. Rules.**— (1) The State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, and subject to the conditions of previous publication, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the forgoing power, such rules may provided for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) under section 3, the time, place and manner of holding elections of members, the President and Vice-president;

(b) under section 8, the manner of convening, holding and conducting meetings of the Council;

(c) under section 10, the other powers, duties and functions of the Council;

(d) under section 11, the number of members of the Executive Committee, their term of office, the manner of filling casual vacancies, the procedure to be followed and the other powers, duties and functions of the Committee;

(e) under section 12, the fees, and allowances to members;

(f) under section 14, the salary, allowances and other conditions of service of the Registrar, the manner of keeping accounts and the supervisory powers and other duties and functions of the Registrar;

(g) under section 15, the other conditions of the service of the start of the Council;

(h) under section 16, the form of register, the parts into which it shall be divided and the other particulars it shall include, the forms of application and of general and individual notices, the manner of paying fee of rupees two, the form of certificate of registration;

(i) under section 19, the form of application for provisional registration and of certificate for such registration;

(j) under section 20, the fee for recording change of name or additional qualification in the register or for issue of duplicate certificate of registration;

(k) under section 21, the form of list of registered practitioners, the particulars to be included and the manner of its publication;

(l) under section 22, the manner of holding inquiries and the conditions and fee payable for re-entering a name in the register and the remuneration to be paid to an assessor;

(m) under section 23, the forms of notices and of application for continuance of names on the register;

(n) under section 24, the manner of hearing and determining appeal by the Council;

(o) any reasonable fees which may be levied by the Council in the addition to those expressly provided for in this Act;

(p) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed under this Act;

(q) the furtherance of any of the objects of this Act.

(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of the State Legislature while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall from the date of publication of a notification in the *Official Gazette*, of such decision 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 or omitted to be done under that rule.

**31. Control of State Government.**— (1) If at any time it appears to the State Government that the Council or its President or Vice-president has failed to exercise or has exceeded or abused any of the powers conferred upon it or him by or under this Act, or has ceased to function, or has become incapable of functioning, the State Government may, if it considers such failure, excess, abuse or



incapacity to be of a serious character, notify the particulars thereof to the Council or the President or the Vice-president, as the case may be. If the Council or the President or the Vice-president fails to remedy such failure, excess, abuse or incapacity within such reasonable time as the State Government may fix in this behalf, the State Government may remove the President or Vice-president or dissolve the Council, as the case may be, and in case of dissolution of the Council cause all or any of the powers, duties and functions of the Council to be exercised, performed and discharged by such persons and for such period not exceeding two years, as it may think fit, and shall take steps to constitute a new Council:

<sup>1</sup>[Provided that, the term of the office of the person so appointed may be extended by the State Government, from time to time, beyond the period of two years, for a period not exceeding one year at a time, after recording reasons therefor, so however that, the total period shall not exceed five years in the aggregate.]

<sup>2</sup>[Provided further that, notwithstanding anything contained in the first proviso, the Administrator holding the office on the day immediately preceding the date of publication of the Maharashtra Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2005 (Mah. XXXIX of 2005) in the *Official Gazette*, shall continue to hold office as such Administrator till the date immediately preceding the date on which the President elected, after the constitution of the Council, enters upon his office.]

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, or in the rules made thereunder, if at any time it appears to the State Government that the Council or any other authority empowered to exercise any of the powers or to perform any of the duties or functions under this Act, has not been validly constituted or appointed, the State Government may cause any of such powers, duties or functions to be exercised or performed by such persons, in such manner and for such period not exceeding six months and subject to such conditions, as it thinks fit.

## CHAPTER V

### REPEAL AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

**32. Repeal and Saving.**— (1) Subject to the provisions of this Chapter, on the appointed day,—

(a) The Bombay Medical Act, 1912 (Bom. VI of 1912), in its application to the Bombay area of the State;

(b) The Central Provinces and Berar Medical Registration Act, 1916 (C. P. and Berar I of 1916), in its application to the Vidarbha region of the State; and

(c) The Medical Registration Act (Hyd. I of 1348 Fasli), in its application to the Hyderabad area of the State,

shall stand repealed.

(2) Unless the State Government otherwise directs, any rule or regulation made under any of the Acts repealed by sub-section (1) shall from the appointed day cease to be in force.

(3) The registers kept or maintained or deemed to be kept or maintained under the Acts so repealed which are in force immediately before the appointed day, shall be deemed to be the registers prepared under this Act, until the register prepared under section 16 comes into force under sub-section (6) thereof.

(4) Anything done or any action taken (including any appointment or application made, notification, order or direction issued or fee levied or certificate or notice given) under any of the Acts so repealed and subsisting immediately before the appointed day shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, and unless the State Government otherwise directs, be deemed to have been made, issued, levied or given under the relevant provisions of this Act, and be in force accordingly, unless and until superseded by anything done or any action taken under this Act.

<sup>1</sup> This proviso was added by Mah. 19 of 2002, s. 2.

<sup>2</sup> This proviso was added by Mah. 39 of 2005, s. 2.

**33. Dissolution of Councils constituted under the repealed Acts and Constitution of new Council.**— (1) With effect from the appointed day—

(a) The Medical Council constituted under Sub-section (2A) of section 2A of the Bombay Medical Act, 1912 (Bom. VI of 1912), in its application to the Bombay area of the State; and

(b) The Vidarbha Medical Council constituted under section 5 of the Central Provinces and Berar Medical Registration Act, 1916 (C. P. and Berar I of 1916), read with the Madhya Pradesh Statutory Bodies (Regional Constitution) Act, 1956 (M. P. XVIII of 1956),

shall be dissolved and all the members of the aforesaid Councils shall vacate office.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 3, the State Government shall on the appointed day, by a notification in the *Official Gazette*, constitute a Council, in the manner specified in sub-section (3) of section 3:

Provided that, the members to be elected under clauses (b), (c) and (d) of that sub-section shall also be nominated by the State Government from among the persons qualified to be elected under the relevant clause of that Sub-section.

(3) The President and the Vice-president of the Council constituted under sub-section (2) shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (4) of section 3, be nominated by the State Government.

(4) The Council constituted under this section shall be deemed to be a Council constituted under section 3 and the President, Vice-president and the members of the Council shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 4, hold office for a period of three years from the date of publication of the notification under sub-section (2) or till a Council is duly constituted in accordance with the provisions of section 3, whichever is earlier :

Provided that, the period of three years may be extended by the State Government by a further period not exceeding one year at a time, and two years in the aggregate.

(5) If a vacancy previous to the expiry of the term occurs in the office of the President, the Vice-president or a member of the Council constituted under sub-section (2) by reason of death, resignation, removal, disqualification or disability of such President, Vice-president or member or due to any other reason, the vacancy shall be filled by the State Government by nomination of any other person qualified fill the vacancy under the relevant clause of sub-section (3) of section 3, and the person so nominated shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of the member in whose place he is nominated.

**34. Provision regarding Registrars.**— (1) The Registrars appointed under—

(a) section 5 of the Bombay Medical Act, 1912 (Bom. VI of 1912); and

(b) section 10 of the Central Provinces and Berar Medical Registration Act 1916 (C. P. and Berar I of 1916), Read with the Madhya Pradesh Statutory Bodies (Regional Constitution) Act, 1956 (M. P. XVIII of 1956);

and holding office immediately before the appointed day shall cease to hold office, on that day.

(2) The State Government shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 14, on the appointed day appoint the Registrar on such terms and conditions as the State Government may determine :

Provided that, nothing contained in this section shall affect the powers of the Council to fill the subsequent vacancies of Registrar under Sub-section (1) of section 14.

(3) Any Registrar who ceases to hold office under sub-section (1) and who is not appointed as Registrar under sub-section (2) shall be entitled to receive from the Council such provident fund and gratuity or other retirement benefits as he would have been entitled to receive, if he had retired from the service of the respective dissolved Council and such additional benefits (if any), as the Council may, with the previous approval of the State Government sanction:

Provided that, if no provision for payment of any provident fund, gratuity or any other retirement benefit, was made by or under the relevant Act repealed by sub-section (1) of section 32, such Registrar shall be entitled to receive from the Council such reasonable amount by way of compensation as the Council may with the previous approval of the State Government determine.

**35. Vesting of rights, duties, etc.—** Save as otherwise provided by or under this Act and unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or the context—

(1) all rights of the Medical Councils dissolved under section 33 (hereinafter in this section referred to as “the dissolved Councils”) shall on the appointed day vest in the Council constituted under section 33 (hereinafter in this section referred to as “the Council”),

(2) all the property moveable or immoveable which on the day immediately preceding the appointed day vested in the dissolved Councils shall subject to all limitations as were in force on the day immediately preceding the appointed day vest in the Council.

(3) all sums due to a dissolved Council on any account, shall be recoverable by the Council which shall be competent to take any measure or institute any proceedings which it would have been open to the dissolved Council to take or institute if this Act had not come into operation,

(4) all debts, liabilities and obligations incurred by or on behalf of a dissolved Council, immediately before the appointed day and subsisting on the said day, shall be deemed to have been incurred by the Council in exercise of the powers conferred on it by this Act and shall continue in operation accordingly,

(5) all proceedings and matters pending before any authority or officer immediately before the appointed day under any of the Acts repealed under section 32 shall be deemed to be transferred to and continued before the corresponding authority under this Act, competent to entertain such proceedings and matters,

(6) all prosecutions instituted by or on behalf of or against a dissolved Council and all suits and other legal proceedings instituted by or on behalf or against any dissolved Council or any officer of such Council on behalf of the dissolved Council, pending on the appointed day, shall be continued by or against the Council,

(7) all officers and servants other than the Registrar of the Medical Council dissolved under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 33 and officers and servants other than the Registrar of the Vidarbha Medical Council dissolved under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 33 holding office immediately before the appointed day shall be deemed to be the officers and servants appointed to serve the Council and shall, until provision is otherwise made in accordance and be subject to the conditions of service or retirement benefits to which they were entitled to or subject to on the day immediately preceding the appointed day:

Provided that, the service rendered by such officers and servants before the appointed day shall be deemed to be service rendered under the Council:

Provided further that, nothing in this clause shall be deemed to prevent the Council, after the appointed day, from passing in relation to any such officer or servant any order terminating his service on payment of such reasonable amount by way of compensation as it may, with the previous approval of the State Government, determine.

**36. Power to remove difficulties.—** If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, as occasion requires but not later than two years from the appointed day, by order do anything which appears to it necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

## THE SCHEDULE

[Sections 16 (3), 27 and 28]

*The qualifications in addition to those specified in the Schedules to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, the possession of which entitles a person for registration under this Act.*

1. Fellowship of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, in Medicine, Pathology, Surgery or Dermatology granted before the 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1954.
2. Fellowship of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, in any subject other than Medicine, Pathology, Surgery or Dermatology.
3. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay (admitted before the 30<sup>th</sup> April 1944).
4. Ayurvediya Visharad of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth of Poona, during the years 1921 to 1935 (both inclusive).
5. Fellow and Member of the State Medical Faculty of the Bengal prior to the 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947.
6. Fellow of the State Medical Faculty of West Bengal on or after 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947.
7. Fellow and Members of the State Medical Faculty Punjab.
8. Diploma in Allopathy (1) of the National Medical College or the National College of Physicians and Surgeons of the India, Calcutta, (2) of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Calcutta, and (3) of the International College of Physicians and Surgeons of India, Calcutta, during the years 1912 to 1916 (both inclusive).
9. Licensed Medical Practitioner of the University of Mysore.
10. Any person trained in a Government Medical College or School in India who holds a diploma or certificate by any Government in India directing him to be qualified to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery or to be qualified for the duties of a Military Assistant Surgeon, Hospital Assistant or Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
11. A diploma or certificate of having passed the medical and Health Assistants Course granted by—
  - (a) The Madhya Pradesh Medical Examination Board, or
  - (b) The Vidarbha Medical Examination Board.
12. A diploma in Medical Practice granted by the vidharbha Medical Examination Board.
13. Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the Marathwada University.
14. Diploma in Medicine and Surgery ["D. M. S. (Madras)"] of the Stanley Medical College, Madras.
- <sup>1</sup>[15. Bachelor of Medical and bachelor of Surgery of the Shivaji University].
- <sup>1</sup>[16. Licensed Medical Practitioner's Examination (Nagpur) (condensed course of two years) obtained by the Medical Practitioner holding D. M. P. Qualification].

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<sup>1</sup> Entry 15 was added by G. N., U.D., P.H. and H. D., No. MMC/1067/57304/H, dated 27<sup>th</sup> October 1967.

<sup>2</sup>[17. Diploma in Medicine and Surgery (Rural) [D. M. and S (Rural)] granted by the Government of Maharashtra].

<sup>3</sup>[18. Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (M. B. B. S.) granted by Amravati University (Maharashtra) from January 1989 onwards].

<sup>4</sup> [19. D.O.M.S.	...	Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
D.D.V.	...	Diploma in Dermatology and Venereology.
D.D.R.L.	...	Diploma in Oto-Rhino Laryngology.
D. Ortho.	...	Diploma in Orthopaedics.
T.D.D.	...	Diploma in Tuberculosis Diseases.
D.P.M.	...	Diploma in Psychological Medicine.
D.M.R.E.	...	Diploma in Medical Radiology and Electrolgy.
D.G.P.	...	Diploma in General Practice.
F.C.P.S.	...	Child Health.
F.C.P.S.	...	Dermatology and Venereology.
F.C.P.S.	...	Oto-rhinolaryngology.
F.C.P.S.	...	Anaesthesiology.

The Government of Maharashtra further directs that the above qualifications should not be treated as conferring recognised Medical qualifications under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.]

<sup>5</sup>[20. Following qualifications awarded by the Mumbai University, Mumbai and the Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik :—

Name of the College (1)	Qualifications (2)
Grant Medical College, Byculla, Mumbai.	(1) Doctor of Medicine (Physiology) (2) Doctor of Medicine (Preventive and Social Medicine) (3) Doctor of Medicine (Psychiatry) (4) Doctor of Medicine (Skin and Venereal Diseases) (5) Doctor of Medicine (Radiology/Radio diagnosis) (6) Diploma in Forensic Medicine (D.F.M.) (7) Diploma in Public Health (D.P.H.) (8) Diploma in Child Health (D.C.H.) (9) Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology (D.G.O.) (10) Diploma in Psychology medicine (D.P.M.) (11) Diploma in Venereology and Dermatology (D.V.D.)

<sup>1</sup> Entry 16 was added by G. N., P. H. No. MMC/1067/61276/P.H.-7, dated the 13<sup>th</sup> September 1976. M. M. G., 1984, Part IV-B, p. 1144.

<sup>2</sup> Entry 17 was added by G. N., MED., No. MMC/1184/250/MED, dated the 16<sup>th</sup> July 1984. M. M. G., 1984, Part IV-B, p. 985.

<sup>3</sup> Entry 18 was added by G. N., M. E. D. No. MMC/1089 CR-77/89-MED-8, dated the 6<sup>th</sup> July 1989. M. M. G., 1989, Part IV-B, p. 978.

<sup>4</sup> Entry 19 was added by G. N., M. E. D. No. MMC/ 1096/111/96/Act. dated the 19<sup>th</sup> September 1997. M. G. G, 1997, Part IV-B, B. Extraordinary, p. 294.

<sup>5</sup> Entries 20 to 26 were added by G. N., M. E. & D. D. No. MED. 1006/CR-87/06/EDU-2, dated the 16<sup>th</sup> November 2007, MGG, dated the 16<sup>th</sup> November 2007, Part IV-B, pages 1732-1736.

Name of the College (1)	Qualifications (2)
Seth G.S. Medical College, Parel, Mumbai.	(1) Doctor of Medicine (Preventive and Social Medicine) (2) Diploma in Child Health (D.C.H.) (3) Diploma in Diabetology (D.D.) (4) Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology (D.G.O.)
Lokmanya Tilak Municipal Medical College, Sion, Mumbai.	(1) Doctor of Medicine (Chest and TB Disease) (2) Diploma in Child Health (D.C.H.) (3) Diploma in Ophthalmology (D. Ophthal) (4) Diploma in Otorhinolaryngology (D.O.R.L.)
Topiwala National Medical College, Mumbai.	(1) Doctor of Medicine (Forensic Medicine) (2) Doctor of Medicine (Preventive and Social Medicine) (3) Doctor of Medicine (Radiology/Radio Diagnosis) (4) Diploma in Forensic Medicine (D.F.M.) (5) Diploma in Child Health (D.C.H.) (6) Diploma in Diabetology (D.D.) (7) Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology (D.G.O.)
<sup>1</sup> [Tata memorial Hospital, Parel Mumbai]	(1) Doctor of Medicine (Radiology/Radio Diagnosis) (2) Diploma in Radiology/Radio Diagnosis (D.M.R.D.)
Bombay Hospital, Marine Lines, Mumbai 400 008.	(1) Doctor of Medicine (General Medicine) (2) Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics) (3) Doctor of Medicine (Anaesthesiology) (4) Doctor of Medicine (radio Diagnosis) (5) Doctor of Medicine (Pathology) (6) Master of Surgery (Obstetrics & Gynaecology) (7) Master of Surgery (General Surgery) (8) Master of Surgery (Orthopaedics) (9) Master of Surgery (Ophthalmology)]
<sup>2</sup> [K.J.Somaiya Medical College and Research Centre, Mumbai.	(1) Doctor of Medicine (General Medicine).]

<sup>1</sup> Entries 20 to 22 were amended by GN, MED, No. MEDD. 1006/CR-87 Extraordinary 1061/EDU-2, dated the 18<sup>th</sup> December 2008, MGG, dated the 18<sup>th</sup> December 2008., Part IV-B, pages 1391-1392.

<sup>2</sup> Entries 20 was amended by GN. MED & D, No. MED-1006/CR-37/09/EUD-2 dated the 4<sup>th</sup> November 2009, MGG, dated the 6<sup>th</sup> November 2009, Part IV-B, Extraordinary, page 3.

**21.** Following Qualifications awarded by the Pune University, Pune and the Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik :—

Name of the College (1)	Qualifications (2)
B. J. Medical College, Pune.	(1) Doctor of Medicine (Biochemistry) (2) Master of Surgery (Ophthalmology)
<sup>1</sup> [Sancheti Institute of Orthopaedics & Rehabilitations, Pune.	(1) Diploma in orthopaedics (D . Ortho.)]

**22.** Following qualifications awarded by the Shivaji University, Kolhapur and the Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik :—

Name of the College (1)	Qualifications (2)
Dr. Vaishampayan Memorial Medical College, Solapur.	(1) Doctor of Medicine (Preventive and Social Medicine) (2) Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics) (3) Doctor of Medicine (Radiology/Radio Diagnosis) (4) Master of Surgery in Ear, Nose and Throat (E.N.T) (5) Master of Surgery (Ophthalmology) (6) Master of Surgery (Orthopaedics) (7) Diploma in Public Health (D.P.H.) (8) Diploma in Child Health (D.C.H.) (9) Diploma in Ophthalmology (D. Ophthal) (10) Diploma in Otorhinolaryngology (D.O.R.L.) (11) Diploma in Orthopaedics (D. Ortho.) (12) Diploma in Medical Radio Diagnosis (D.M.R.D.)
[Sanjeevan Medical Foundation, E.N.T. Postgraduate Institute, Miraj, Dist. Sangli.	(1) Master of Surgery in Ear, Nose & Throat (E.N.T.) (2) Diploma in Surgery in Ear, Nose & Throat (D.O.R.L.)]

<sup>1</sup> Entries 20 to 22 were amended by GN, MED, No. MEDD. 1006/CR-87 Extraordinary 1061/EDU-2. dated the 18<sup>th</sup> December 2008, MGG, dated the 18<sup>th</sup> December 2008., Part IV-B, pages 1391-1392.

Name of the College (1)	Qualification (2)
Government Medical College Miraj	<p>(1) Doctor of Medicine (Microbiology)</p> <p>(2) Doctor of Medicine (Pharmacology)</p> <p>(3) Doctor of Medicine (Preventive and Social Medicine)</p> <p>(4) Doctor of Medicine (Anaesthesiology)</p> <p>(5) Doctor of Medicine (Obstetrics and Gynaecology)</p> <p>(6) Master of Surgery (Ophthalmology.)</p> <p>(7) Diploma in Public Health (D.P.H.)</p> <p>(8) Diploma in Anaesthesiology (D.A.)</p> <p>(9) Diploma in Child Health (D.C.H.)</p> <p>(10) Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology (D.G.O.)</p> <p>(11) Diploma in Ophthalmology (D. Ophthal)</p>

**23.** Following Qualifications awarded by the Rashtriya Santa Tukadoji Maharaj University, Nagpur (its earlier name "Nagpur University, Nagpur") and the Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik :—

Name of the College (1)	Qualifications (2)
Government Medical College, Nagpur 440 003.	<p>(1) Doctor of Medicine (Biochemistry)</p> <p>(2) Master of Surgery (Orthopaedics)</p> <p>(3) Diploma in Public Health (D. P. H.)</p>
Indira Gandhi Government Medical College, Nagpur 440 018.	<p>(1) Master of Surgery (Anatomy)</p> <p>(2) Doctor of Medicine (Biochemistry)</p> <p>(3) Doctor of Medicine (Physiology)</p> <p>(4) Doctor of Medicine (Pharmacology)</p> <p>(5) Doctor of Medicine (Preventive and Social Medicine)</p> <p>(6) Doctor of Medicine (Anaesthesiology)</p> <p>(7) Doctor of Medicine (General Medicine)</p> <p>(8) Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics)</p> <p>(9) Doctor of Medicine (Radiology/Radio Diagnosis)</p> <p>(10) Doctor of Medicine (Obstetrics and Gynaecology)</p> <p>(11) Master of Surgery in Ear, Nose and Throat (E.N.T.)</p> <p>(12) Master of Surgery (General Surgery)</p> <p>(13) Master of Surgery (Ophthalmology)</p> <p>(14) Master of Surgery (Orthopaedics)</p> <p>(15) Diploma in Anaesthesiology (D. A.)</p> <p>(16) Diploma in Child Health (D. C. H.)</p> <p>(17) Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology (D. G. O.)</p> <p>(18) Diploma in Ophthalmology (D. Ophthal)</p> <p>(19) Diploma in Otorhinolaryngology (D. O. R.L.)</p> <p>(20) Diploma in Medical Radio Diagnosis (D. M. R. D.)</p>



**24.** Following Qualifications awarded by the Sant Gadgebaba Amravati University, Amravati (its earlier name “Amravati University, Amravati”) and the Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik :—

Name of the College (1)	Qualifications (2)
Shri. Vasantrao Naik Government Medical College, Yavatmal 445 005.	(1) Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics) (2) Master of Surgery (Ophthalmology)

**25.** Following Qualifications awarded by the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathawada University, Aurangabad (its earlier name “Marathawada University, Aurangabad”) and the Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik :—

Name of the College (1)	Qualifications (2)
Government Medical College, Aurangabad 431 001.	(1) Doctor of Medicine (Radiology/ Radio Diagnosis) (2) Diploma in Otorhinolaryngology (D. O. R. L.) (3) Diploma in Medical Radio Diagnosis (D. M. R. D.)

**26.** Following Qualifications awarded by the Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathawada University, Nanded and the Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik :—

Name of the College (1)	Qualifications (2)
Government Medical College, Nanded 431 601.	(1) Doctor of Medicine (Microbiology) (2) Doctor of Medicine (Pathology) (3) Doctor of Medicine (Preventive and Social Medicine) (4) Doctor of Medicine (General Medicine) (5) Doctor of Medicine (Chest and TB Disease) (6) Doctor of Medicine (Obstetrics and Gynaecology) (7) Master of Surgery in Ear, Nose and Throat (E. N. T.) (8) Master of Surgery (General Surgery) (9) Master of Surgery (Orthopaedics) (10) Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology (D. G. O.)
Swami Ramanand Teerth Rural Medical College, Ambajogai 431 517.	(1) Doctor of Medicine (Biochemistry) (2) Doctor of Medicine (Microbiology) (3) Doctor of Medicine (General Medicine) (4) Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics) (5) Master of Surgery (General Surgery) (6) Master of Surgery (Ophthalmology) (7) Diploma in Child Health (D. C. H.) (8) Diploma in Ophthalmology (D. Ophthal).]

<sup>1</sup>[27. The Following Courses of Study and Examination prescribed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Mumbai, a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, namely :—

- (1) Fellowship of College of Physicians and Surgeons in Medicine [F. C. P. S. (Medicine)],
- (2) Fellowship of College of Physicians and Surgeons in Surgery [F.C. P. S. (Surgery).]
- (3) Fellowship of College of Physicians and Surgeons in Midwifery and Gynaec [F. C. P. S. (Midwifery and Gynaec).],
- (4) Diploma in Gynaecology and Obstetrics (D.G.O.),
- (5) Diploma in Child Health (D.C.H.),
- (6) Diploma in Pathology and Bacteriology (D. P. B.),
- (7) Diploma in Public Health (D.P.H.),
- (8) Diploma in Family Planning (D.F.P.),
- (9) Diploma in Anaesthesiology (D.A.),
- (10) Diploma in Transfusion Medicine (D. T. M. H.),
- (11) Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Health (D.T.M. and H.),

The Government of Maharashtra further directs that the above qualifications should not be treated as conferring recognised Medical qualifications under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.]

<sup>2</sup>[28. Registered practitioner as defined in clause (16) of section 2 of the Maharashtra Homeopathic Practitioner's Act who have passed the Certificate Course in Modern Pharmacology approved by the State Government.]

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<sup>1</sup> Entry 27 was added by GN, M. E. D. & D, No. P. G. M. 1010/CR-18 (Part-2)/10/E. D. U.-2, dated the 12<sup>th</sup> March 2010, M. G. G., dated the 12<sup>th</sup> March 2010, Part IV-B Extraordinary, Pages 3-4.

<sup>2</sup> Entry 28 was added by Mah. 19 of 2014, s. 5.