

**JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE
REPORTS OF LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY - 1933**

**The Indian Medical Council
Bill**

List of Reports of Select or Joint Committees
presented in the Legislative Assembly in 1933.

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| 1. | The Hedjaz Pilgrims (<u>Muallims</u>) Bill. | 6.2.33. | |
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| 12. | The Reserve Bank of India Bill. | 20.11.33. | Report of the Joint Committee |
| 13. | The Imperial Bank of India Bill. | 20.11.33. | -do- |
| 14. | The Indian Khaddar (Name Protection) Bill by Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh. | 29.11.33. | |
| 15. | The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill. | 1.12.33. | |

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to establish a Medical Council in India and to provide for the maintenance of a British Indian Medical Register was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. Most of the opposition to this Bill has arisen from the proposal that the British Indian Medical Register should be confined to graduates in medicine, to the exclusion of the large and important class of the licentiates. We considered whether the Register should be enlarged so as to include the licentiates and whether it should be divided into two parts, one for graduates and one for licentiates; but we are of opinion that this, apart from other objections, would entail a troublesome and expensive duplication of the Provincial Medical Registers and unnecessary and invidious double appeals in disciplinary matters, and that the benefits to be gained would be negligible. We have, therefore, decided to recommend a different course and we propose that the all-India Register should be dropped entirely. We have accordingly deleted from the Bill all-matters relating to the British Indian Medical Register. The scope of the Bill is now confined to the establishment of an Indian Medical Council, whose functions shall be, broadly speaking, two only, namely,—

- (a) the securing of a uniform minimum standard of higher qualifications in medicine for all the provinces, and
- (b) the arrangement of schemes of reciprocity with medical authorities of other countries.

We have also made important changes in the provisions relating to the composition of the Medical Council, and in the provisions relating to schemes of reciprocity. These are discussed below in connection with the relevant clauses.

3. *Long title and preamble.*—These are amended consequentially on our decision to omit all matters relating to the British Indian Medical Register.

Clause 2.—In place of the definition of “the Register” in clause (g), we have substituted a formal definition of “recognised medical qualification” which has become expedient as a substitute for references to enrolment on the Register.

Clauses 3 and 5.—In clause 3, which defines the composition of the Council, we have made three important changes of substance, with consequential changes in clause 5 :

(1) As regards the President, we propose that he should be a nominee of the Governor General in Council for the first four years of the life of the Council only, and that thereafter the President should be elected by the members of the Council from amongst themselves.

(2) Old clause (c), now clause (b), provided for one member from each Governor's province, elected from amongst themselves by members of the medical faculties of British Indian Universities in the province. We have widened this provision in two directions; firstly, we propose that each British Indian University should have a representative, and not each Governor's province

only; secondly, we have widened the electorate from the medical faculties to the whole of the Senate or corresponding body of the university. In sub-clause (3) of clause 5 we propose to restrict the candidates for election to members of the medical faculties who have had at least four years' experience in teaching medicine.

(3) Old clause (d), now clause (c), provided for one member from each province who would be a graduate member of the Provincial Medical Council, to be elected by members of that Council. The old clause provided what was in effect a representation of the medical profession of the province by a method of indirect election. We prefer the method of direct election and a wider electorate; and we have accordingly provided that all graduate members on any Provincial Register may elect one of their number to be a member of the Council. Clause 5 contains no further restriction on the election of these members.

We have not altered the provisions, either of clause 3 or of clause 5, relating to the nominees of Local Governments and of the Governor General in Council.

Clause 4.—We have amended this clause so as to make the Local Government the sole administering authority in all election matters but have retained the power of the Governor General in Council to issue instructions.

Clause 7 contains consequential changes only.

Clause 9.—With the disappearance of the Register there is no need for a Registrar, and this clause, therefore, speaks of the Secretary only. We have added a sub-clause providing that, for the first four years after the commencement of this Act, the Secretary should be appointed by the Governor General in Council. This will enable a suitable person to be appointed before the Act comes into force to do the necessary preliminary work, who will carry on as Secretary thereafter. In particular, the person so appointed will be able to do all the preliminary work required for the speedy recognition of the qualifications granted by the Patna, Rangoon and Andhra Universities—*vide* note on clause 11.

Clauses 11 to 17 of the Bill as introduced, which all relate to the Register, have been deleted, and subsequent clauses have been re-numbered.

Clause 11, corresponding to old clause 18, has a new sub-section (4). Before the Bill was drafted the qualifications granted by all Universities mentioned in the First Schedule had been internationally recognised, but, owing to certain reasons on which we need not dilate, the qualifications of the Universities of Patna, Rangoon and Andhra had not been so recognised. Their omission from the Schedule in no sense reflects on the present standards of their qualifications, and by the new sub-section (4) we intend to impress on the Council that the removal of this anomaly must be placed by them amongst their most urgent duties. We trust that this provision will secure the inclusion of all suitable qualifications granted by these Universities before any one can be prejudiced in any practical way.

Clauses 12, 13 and 14.—These replace clause 19 of the Bill as introduced, and modify it in an important manner. The Second Schedule sets

out in a succinct and inclusive form all medical qualifications granted in the United Kingdom, in British possessions (excluding India), and in foreign countries. Sub-clause (1) of old clause 19 provided that all these qualifications should be recognised medical qualifications in British India; and the remaining sub-clauses empowered the Medical Council in India to enter into negotiations for schemes of reciprocity with other countries, and empowered the Governor General in Council to amend the Schedule to give effect to the results of those negotiations, either by including other qualifications or deleting existing ones. The scheme, in our opinion, is too loose for the situation now facing us, and we propose something more precise. Our general idea is that the qualifications included in the Second Schedule should be given statutory recognition for four years only, and that thereafter any qualification which has not been covered by an approved scheme of reciprocity should automatically disappear from the schedule. This general idea we have amplified in the following manner.

Sub-clause (1) of the old clause 19 has been made into a separate section and is a permanent declaration that the qualifications included in the Second Schedule will be recognised medical qualifications in British India. Under the original clause this would have entitled holders of such qualifications to enrolment on the all-India Register, but as that register has disappeared we have added words which will entitle these holders to enrolment on any provincial register. Without these words India would have no real consideration to offer to a country proposing reciprocity.

In order to secure the automatic disappearance from the Second Schedule of qualifications in respect of which there is no reciprocity, we have inserted an elaborate new clause—clause 13—headed “Transitory arrangements for modifying the Second Schedule”. The operation of this clause will be confined to the four years after the commencement of the Act. During this period all qualifications included in the Second Schedule will continue to be recognised in British India, and during this period the Council will enter into negotiations with the authorities of other countries concerned with a view to the framing of schemes of reciprocity. The result of the negotiations with each country will be reported to the Governor General in Council, along with the decisions of the Council regarding the recognition of any of the medical qualifications granted in that country. As regards the decisions of the Council to

recognise qualifications, the Governor General in Council will have the last word, but we presume that he will seldom, if ever, differ in such matters from the considered decisions of the Council. The Governor General in Council will then embody the results of successful negotiations in a resolution which will specify or indicate clearly the qualifications which have been approved for continued recognition in British India. Such resolutions will have no immediate effect, except in the case provided for in the proviso to sub-clause (2)—the case of qualifications not included in the Schedule. They will, however, form a precise and public record of the results of successful negotiations.

By sub-clause (3) the Governor General in Council is required to make a summary of all these resolutions shortly before the expiry of four years after the commencement of the Act, and to embody it in a schedule, which will set out or indicate clearly all qualifications which, as a result of negotiations carried out, have been approved for continued recognition in British India. This schedule will be published in the Gazette of India and, on the expiry of the said period of four years, it will take the place of the present Second Schedule. It will follow automatically that all qualifications not included in a scheme of reciprocity will disappear from the Schedule four years after the Act is passed.

The machinery for the amendment of the Second Schedule after the expiry of four years is that contained in sub-clauses (2), (3) and (4) of clause 19 of the Bill as introduced, which now appear as clause 14 with the heading “Permanent arrangements for modifying the Second Schedule”. We have added, however, in sub-clause (4), a provision for appeal, on the lines of sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Medical Act, 1886.

In clauses 13 (3) and 14 (3) we have safeguarded the interests of persons who take up practice or appointments on the basis of an existing recognition, by provisions which have the effect of barring retrospective withdrawals,—as in clause 17 (4) also.

The amendments made by us in later clauses of the Bill and in the headings of the Schedules are consequential or drafting changes.

4. The Bill was published in the Gazette of India, dated the 26th March, 1932.

5. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

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[Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Committee.]

A

BILL

TO

Constitute a Medical Council in India * * *

WHEREAS it is expedient to *constitute* a Medical Council in India * * * in order to establish a uniform minimum standard of higher qualifications in medicine for all provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Medical

Short title, extent Council Act, 1933.
and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or

Definitions. context,—

(a) “ British Indian University ” means any university in British India established by an Act of the Indian Legislature or of a local Legislature and having a medical faculty ;

(b) “ the Council ” means the Medical Council of India constituted under this Act ;

(c) “ medical institution ” means any institution, within or without British India, which grants degrees, diplomas or licences in medicine ;

(d) “ medicine ” means modern scientific medicine and includes surgery and obstetrics, but does not include veterinary medicine and surgery ;

(e) “ Provincial Medical Council ” means a medical council constituted under an Act of a local Legislature to regulate the registration of medical practitioners ;

(f) “ Provincial Medical Register ” means a register maintained under an Act of a local Legislature to regulate the registration of medical practitioners ;

(g) “ recognised medical qualification ” means any of the medical qualifications included in the First and Second Schedules ; and

(h) “ Regulation ” means a Regulation made under section 18.

3. (1) The Governor General in Council shall cause to be constituted

Constitution and composition of the Council. a Council consisting of the following members,

namely :—

* * * * *

(a) one member from each Governor's province, to be nominated by the Local Government of the province ;

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(b) one member from each *British Indian University*, to be elected by the members of the Senate of the University (or, in the case of the university of Lucknow, the Court, and in the case of the university of Rangoon, the Council) from amongst the members of the medical faculty of the university;

(c) one member from each province where a Provincial Medical Register is maintained, to be elected from amongst themselves by persons enrolled on the Register who possess recognised medical qualifications or medical qualifications granted by a British Indian University; and

(d) three members to be nominated by the Governor General in Council.

(2) *The President of the Council shall be elected by the members of the Council from amongst themselves:*

Provided that for four years from the first constitution of the Council the President shall be a person nominated by the Governor General in Council who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council and, where he is not already a member, shall be a member of the Council in addition to the members prescribed in sub-section (1).

(3) No act done by the Council shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Council.

4. (1) An election under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 shall be conducted by the Local Government, * * * in such manner as it * * * may think fit, subject to any instructions the Governor General in Council may issue in this behalf.

(2) Where any dispute arises regarding any election to the Council, it shall be referred to the *Local Government* whose decision shall be final.

5. (1) * * * No person shall be eligible for nomination or election under clause (a) or (b) * * * of sub-section (1) of section 3 unless he possesses a recognised medical qualification or a medical qualification granted by a *British Indian University*.

(2) No person shall be eligible for nomination under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 unless he resides in the province concerned, and, where a Provincial Medical Register is maintained in that province, unless he is enrolled on that register.

(3) *No person shall be eligible for election under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 unless he has had at least four years' experience as a Professor, Assistant Professor, Lecturer or Reader in Medical Colleges or Schools.*

(4) No person may at the same time serve as a member in more than one capacity.

6. The Council so constituted shall be a body corporate by the name of the Medical Council of India, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property both movable and immovable, and to contract, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

7. (1) An elected President shall hold office for a term not exceeding five years and not extending beyond the expiry of the term for which he has been nominated or elected to be a member of the Council.

(2) A member, other than a nominated President, shall hold office for the term of five years from the date of his nomination or election or until his successor shall have been duly nominated or elected, whichever is longer.

(3) Where the said term of five years is about to expire in respect of any member, his successor may be nominated or elected at any time within three months before the said term expires, but shall not assume office until the said term has expired.

8. (1) The Council shall hold its first meeting at such time and place as Meetings of the Council. may be appointed by the Governor General in Council; and thereafter the Council shall meet at least once in each year at such time and place as may be appointed by the Council.

(2) Until otherwise provided by Regulations, ten members of the Council shall form a quorum, and all the acts of the Council shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting.

9. (1) The Council shall—

Officers, Committees and servants of the Council.

(a) elect from amongst its members a Vice-President;

(b) constitute from amongst its members an Executive Committee, and such other Committees for general or special purposes as the Council deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act;

(c) appoint a *Secretary*, who may also, if deemed expedient, act as * * * Treasurer;

(d) appoint or nominate such other officers and servants as the Council deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act;

(e) require and take from the *Secretary*, or from any other officer or servant, such security for the due performance of his duties as the Council deems necessary; and

(f) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix the remuneration and allowances to be paid to the President, Vice-President, members, officers and servants of the Council.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (c) of sub-section (1), for the four years from the commencement [of this Act, the *Secretary* of the Council

shall be a person appointed by the Governor General in Council, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

10. (1) The Executive Committee shall consist of seven members, of whom five shall be elected by the Council from amongst its members.

(2) The President and Vice-President of the Council shall be members *ex officio* of the Executive Committee, and shall be President and Vice-President, respectively, of that Committee.

(3) In addition to the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon it by this Act, the Executive Committee shall exercise and discharge such powers and duties as the Council may confer or impose upon it by any Regulations which may be made in this behalf.

* * * * *

11. (1) The medical qualifications granted by medical institutions in British India which are included in the First Schedule shall be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Any medical institution in British India which grants a medical qualification not included in the First Schedule may apply to the Governor General in Council to have such qualification recognised, and the Governor General in Council, after consulting the Council, may, by notification in the Gazette of India, amend the First Schedule so as to include such qualification therein.

(3) Such notification may also direct that an entry shall be made in the last column of the First Schedule against such medical qualification declaring that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after a specified date.

(4) The Council shall, as soon as may be and without application being made, make all necessary arrangements for the inspection of the medical courses and examinations of the Universities of Patna, Rangoon and Andhra, and shall submit their recommendations to the Governor General in Council regarding the inclusion in the First Schedule of the medical qualifications granted by these Universities.

12. The medical qualifications granted by medical institutions outside British India which are included in the Second Schedule shall be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act, and shall be sufficient qualification for enrolment on any Provincial Medical Register.

13. (1) At any time during the period of four years after the commencement of this Act, the Council may enter into negotiations with the authority in any State or country outside British India which is entrusted by the law of such State or country with the maintenance of a register of medical practitioners, for the settling of a scheme of reciprocity for the recognition of medical qualifications, and the course of such negotiations

shall be reported to the Governor General in Council, along with the decisions of the Council to recognise or to refuse to recognise the medical qualifications proposed by such authority for recognition in British India.

(2) In so far as the decisions of the Council to recognise medical qualifications are accepted by the Governor General in Council, they shall be embodied in a resolution and published in the Gazette of India, and such resolution shall specify or indicate with sufficient accuracy all medical qualifications finally approved for recognition in British India :

Provided that where any such resolution specifies or indicates a medical qualification which is not included in the Second Schedule, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, amend the Second Schedule so as to include such qualification therein, and such amendment may further direct that such qualification shall be deemed to be a recognised medical qualification for the purposes of this Act only when granted after a specified date.

(3) Within one month before the expiry of the period of four years from the commencement of this Act, the Governor General in Council shall frame a schedule to include all medical qualifications which have been specified or indicated by him in resolutions made under sub-section (2), and shall publish the said schedule in the Gazette of India, and such schedule shall be substituted for the Second Schedule with effect from the expiry of the said period of four years, and shall then have force as if it had been enacted in this Act :

Provided that the Governor General in Council shall include in the said schedule all medical qualifications included in the Second Schedule which were granted before the expiry of the said period of four years.

14. (1) At any time after the expiry of the period of four years after the commencement of this Act, the Council may complete or may enter into negotiations with the authority in any State or country outside British India which by the law of such State or country is entrusted with the maintenance of a register of medical practitioners, for the settling of a scheme of reciprocity for the recognition of medical qualifications, and in pursuance of any such scheme the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, amend the Second Schedule so as to include therein any medical qualification which the Council has decided should be recognised.

(2) Such notification may also direct that an entry shall be made in the last column of the Second Schedule against such medical qualification declaring that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after a specified date.

(3) The Governor General in Council, after consultation with the Council, may, by notification in the Gazette of India, amend the Second Schedule * * * by directing that an entry

be made therein * * * * *
 in respect of any medical qualification, declaring that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before a specified date.

(4) Where the Council has refused to recognise any medical qualification which has been proposed for recognition by any such authority, that authority may apply to the Governor General in Council, and the Governor General in Council, after considering such application and after consulting the Council, may, by notification in the Gazette of India, amend the Second Schedule so as to include such qualification therein, and the provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply to such notification.

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

16. (1) The Executive Committee shall appoint such number of medical inspectors as it may deem requisite to attend at any or all of the examinations held by medical institutions in British India for the purpose of granting recognised medical qualifications. Inspection of examinations.

(2) Inspectors appointed under this section shall not interfere with the conduct of any examination, but they shall report to the Executive Committee on the sufficiency of every examination which they attend and on any other matters in regard to which the Executive Committee may require them to report.

(3) The Executive Committee shall forward a copy of any such report to the medical institution concerned, and shall also forward a copy, with the remarks of such institution thereon, to the Governor General in Council.

17. (1) When, upon report by the Executive Committee, it appears to the Council that the courses of study and examination to be gone through in any medical institution in British India in order to obtain a recognised medical qualification or that the standards of proficiency required from candidates at any examination held for the purpose of granting such qualification are not such as to secure to persons holding such qualification the knowledge and skill requisite for the efficient practice of medicine, the Council shall make a representation to that effect to the Governor General in Council. Withdrawal of recognition.

(2) After considering such representation, the Governor General in Council may send it to the Local Government of the province in which the medical institution is situated, and the Local Government shall forward it, along with such remarks as it may choose to make, to the medical

institution, with an intimation of the period within which the medical institution may submit its explanation to the Local Government.

(3) On the receipt of the explanation or, where no explanation is submitted within the period fixed, then on the expiry of that period, the Local Government shall make its recommendations to the Governor General in Council.

(4) The Governor General in Council, after making such further inquiry, if any, as he may think fit, may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that an entry shall be made in the First Schedule against the said medical qualification declaring that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before a specified date.

18. (1) The Council may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make Regulations generally to carry out the purposes of this Act, and, without prejudice to the generality of this power, such Regulations may provide for—

- (a) the management of the property of the Council ;
- (b) the summoning and holding of meetings of the Council, the times and places where such meetings are to be held, the conduct of business thereat and the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum ;
- (c) the resignation of members of the Council and the filling of casual vacancies ;
- (d) the powers and duties of the President and Vice-President ;
- (e) the mode of appointment of the Executive Committee and other Committees, the summoning and holding of meetings, and the conduct of business of such Committees ;
- (f) the conduct of business of Provincial Committees ;
- (g) the tenure of office, and the powers and duties of the Secretary and other officers and servants of the Council ;
- (h) the appointment, powers, duties and procedure of medical inspectors ; and

* * * * *

(i) any matter for which under this Act provision may be made by Regulations.

(2) Until the first Council is constituted under this Act, any Regulations which may be made under sub-section (1) may be made by the Governor General in Council ; and any Regulation so made may be altered or rescinded by the Council in exercise of its powers under sub-section (1).

19. (1) The Council shall furnish such reports, copies of its minutes, abstracts of its accounts, and other information to the Governor General in Council as he may require.

(2) The Governor General in Council may publish, in such manner as he may think fit, any report, copy, abstract or other information furnished to him under this section or under section 16.

20. (1) Whenever it is made to appear to the Governor General in Council that the Council

is not complying with any of the provisions of this Act, the Governor General in Council may refer the particulars of the complaint to a Commission of Inquiry consisting of three persons, two of whom shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, one being a Judge of a High Court established by Letters Patent of the Crown, and one by the Council; and such Commission shall proceed to inquire in a summary manner and to report to the Governor General in Council as to the truth of the matters charged in the complaint, and in case of any charge of default or of improper action being found by the Commission to have been established, the Commission shall recommend the remedies, if any, which are in its opinion necessary.

(2) The Governor General in Council may require the Council to adopt the remedies so recommended within such time as, having regard to the report of the Commission, he may think fit; and if the Council fails to comply with any such requirement, the Governor General in Council may amend the Regulations of the Council, or make such provision or order or take such other steps as may seem necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission.

(3) A Commission of Inquiry shall have power to administer oaths, to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and shall have all such other necessary powers for the purpose of any inquiry conducted by it as are exercised by a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 11.)

Recognised medical qualifications granted by medical institutions in British India.

| Medical Institution. | Recognised medical qualification. | Abbreviation for registration. |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| University of Allahabad. | Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery. | M. B., B.S., All. |
| University of Bombay. | Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. | L. M.S., Bom. |
| | Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery. | M.B., B.S., Bom. |
| | Doctor of Medicine . | M.D., Bom. |
| University of Calcutta. | Master of Surgery . | M.S., Bom. |
| | Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. | L.M.S., Cal. |
| | Bachelor of Medicine . | M.B., Cal. |
| | Doctor of Medicine . | M.D., Cal. |
| University of Lucknow. | Master of Surgery . | M.S., Cal. |
| | Master of Obstetrics . | M.O., Cal. |
| | Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery. | M.B., B.S., Lucknow. |
| | Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. | L.M.S., Mad. |
| University of Madras. | Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. | M.B., C.M., Mad. |
| | Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery. | M.B., B.S., Mad. |
| | Doctor of Medicine . | M.D., Mad. |
| | Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. | L.M.S., Pun. |
| Punjab University. | Bachelor of Medicine . | M.B., Pun. |
| | Doctor of Medicine . | M.D., Pun. |
| | Master of Surgery . | M.S., Pun. |

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 12.)

Recognised medical qualifications granted by medical institutions outside British India.

A. Registrable qualifications admitting primarily to the Medical Register granted by licensing bodies in the United Kingdom, as shown in Table (F) set out in the Medical Register for 1931 printed and published under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom in pursuance of the Medical Acts, 1858 and 1886.

B. Registrable qualifications granted by licensing bodies in British possessions, as shown in Table (I) set out in the said Medical Register, other than registrable qualifications granted by licensing bodies in India.

C. Registrable qualifications granted by licensing bodies in Foreign Countries, as shown in Table (J) set out in the said Medical Register.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to
establish a Medical Council in India and to pro-
vide for the maintenance of a British Indian
Medical Register, with the Bill as amended.