

THE CLINICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
(REGISTRATION AND
REGULATION) ACT 2010

**KEY POINTS AND FREQUENTLY ASKED
QUESTIONS
AND
BARE ACT**

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**The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act,
2010 No. 23 of 2010 [18th August, 2010.]**

An Act to provide for the registration and regulation of clinical establishments in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

WHEREAS, it is considered expedient to provide for the registration and regulation of clinical establishments with a view to prescribe minimum standards of facilities and services which may be provided by them so that mandate of article 47 of the Constitution for improvement in public health may be achieved;

AND WHEREAS, Parliament has no power to make laws for the States with respect to any of the matters aforesaid except as provided in articles 249 and 250 of the Constitution;

BARE ACT

Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010

INTRODUCTION

The aim of the Act is to register all clinical establishments in India to make it easier to regulate them and implement standard practices.

With the exception of the establishments under the military forces, all public and private establishments, including AYUSH establishments, are required to register. According to

Chapter I Clause 2 (c), a clinical establishment may be a hospital, maternity home, nursing home, dispensary, clinic, sanatorium or any other institution that offer services for diagnosis, care or treatment of patients

The Chapter II details the formation of a National Council.

The Chapter III details the formation of State and Union Territory Councils. It also requires formation of district registering authorities.

The Chapter IV details the registration procedure. A provisional registration shall be valid for 1 year and must be renewed. An establishment may apply for a permanent registration. The registration certificate must be prominently displayed.

The Chapter V details the creation of state and national level Register of Medical Establishment in digital form

The Chapter VI details various offences and penalties.

For example, running an unregistered establishment carries a fine up to ₹50,000 on the first offence

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A person knowingly working in an unregistered establishment will be fined up to ₹25,000.

There is also a fine of up to **(MONOPOLY OF DRA)**

{{currency}} – invalid amount ,

for obstructing investigations, withholding information or giving false information. In case of violation by a corporate body, the management shall be held responsible.

BARE ACT- CEA 2010

The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010
[18th August, 2010]

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SCOPE TO FIGHT:

1) SEC 2 C I/II

WHO ARE INCLUDED UNDER CEA ?

PRIVATE DOCTORS, GOVERNMENT DOCTORS AND SINGLE DOCTOR
QUE ?

GOVT DOCTORS ----TRANSFERABLE JOB THEN WHAT TO DO?

FRAME GUIDELINES.

2) NATIONAL COUNCIL POWERS:

CONSTITUTE SUB-COMITTEES: **SEC 3 and subsection 8,9,10.**

1. Here is the scope to introduce members of IMA OR DOCTORS LOBBY.

2. ALSO IN ADVISORY BODY OF NATIONAL COUNCIL.

3) STRONG REPRESENTATION IN STATE COUNCIL

SEC 8(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE COUNCIL

DRA--- DISTRICT REGISTRATION AUTHORITY SEC.10

ENPOWERED WITH ALL POWERS AND ACTIONS

LOTS OF SCOPE FOR BRIBE/HARRASSMENT/DICTATORSHIP ETC.

THEY ***ENJOY IMMUNITY*** AGAINST ACTIONS TAKEN BY THEM
IN GOOD FAITH

NOTIFICATIONS:

NOTIFICATION ARE MANDATORY IN OFFICIAL GAZETTE

Ex:

STATE COUNCIL AND DRA IS NOTIFIED IN RAJASTHAN
GAZETTE ***ON 5 JUNE 2013***

THE TENURE OF STATE COUNCIL IS **3** YRS
AND THAT OF DRA IS **2** YRS
THEN .

QUE IS

***IS DRA AND STATE COUNCIL NOTIFICATION MADE IN
OFFICIAL GAZETTE AFTER EXPIRY OF THEIR TERMS.***

**ARE THEY ELIGIBLE FOR TAKING ACTION AGAINST CLINICAL
ESTABLISHMENTS AND EXERCISE THEIR POWERS.**

**OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR CLINICAL
ESTABLISHMENTS ACT**

The Clinical Establishments Act was passed by Parliament of India on 17th August 2010, to provide for registration and regulation of all clinical establishments in the country with a view to prescribing minimum standards of facilities and services which may be provided by them so that mandate of article 47 of the constitution for improvement in public health may be achieved.

The Act was notified vide Gazette notification dated 28th February, 2012 and initially came into force on 1st March, 2012

The Act is applicable to all kinds of clinical establishments from public and private sectors, of all recognized systems of medicine including single doctor clinics, except the establishments run by Armed Forces.

- **Clinical Establishments Act aims to register and regulate clinical establishments based on minimum standards in order to improve quality of public health care in the country.**

DATE OF ADOPTION/COMING IN TO FORCE AND NOTIFICATION .

- **IN RAJASTHAN**
- **DATE OF ADOPTION/COMING IN TO FORCE AND NOTIFICATION : 29/08/2011**
- **DATE OF NOTIFICATION OF STATE RULES : 05/06/2013**
- **DATE OF NOTIFICATION OF STATE COUNCILS : 05/06/2013**
- **DATE OF NOTIFICATION OF DISTRICT REGISTERING AUTHORITY (DRA): 05/06/2013**

- **COVERAGE - All clinical establishments - including diagnostic centers and single doctor clinics, across all recognized systems of medicine in both public and private sector. (Exception: establishments of the Armed Forces)**

RECOGNISED SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

- **ALLOPATHIC: Medical and Dental,**
- **AYUSH: Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy, Yoga, Naturopathy and Sowa Rigpa**

- **STANDARD APPLICATION FORM : Application**
- **for registration may be made by post, in**
- **person or online through website.**

REGISTRATION IS MANDATORY UNDER THE ACT

- No one can run a clinical establishment without registration: Within one year from commencement of Act, every existing Clinical Establishment has to apply for registration within one year from commencement of Act and every new Clinical Establishment i.e. which has come into existence after commencement of Act has to apply for registration within six months from the date of its establishment.

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TWO TYPES OF REGISTRATION:

- **1.Provisional Registration:** No enquiry is to be done prior to grant of certificate of provisional registration, which is granted for one year at a time.
- *The authority shall not undertake any enquiry prior to grant of provisional certificate and grant the provisional certificate within ten days from the receipt of such application.*

- **2. PERMANENT REGISTRATION :**
- Permanent registration is to be considered after notification of Minimum Standards.
- Clinical Establishments will be required to meet“ Minimum Standards” before grant of Permanent Registration

TIME LIMIT :

The provisional registration shall not be renewed after a period *of two years* from the date of notification of minimum standards , in case of existing clinical establishments and same shall not be renewed after a period of six months in case of new clinical establishments . (i.e. which come in to existence after the date of notification of minimum standards)

CERTIFICATE OF PERMANENT REGISTRATION

IS GRANTED *FOR FIVE YEARS* AT A TIME.

APPLICATION FOR MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY OF SERVICES:

If the clinical establishment is offering services more than one category as classified by the central government under subsection 1 of section 10 of the act ,it shall apply for a separate provisional/permanent registration for each category of services offered by the clinical establishments.

IMPORTANT:

However, if laboratory or diagnostic centre is a part of clinical establishments providing outpatient /inpatient care ,

NO SEPARATE REGISTRATION SHALL BE REQUIRED.

FEES TO BE CHARGED:

- **In Rajasthan , following amount of fees is charged for registration, according to**

RAJASTHAN GOVERNMENT CLINICAL ESTABLISHMENTS(REGISTRATION ®ULATION)RULES, 2013.

Fees to be Charged

Description	Urban		Rural		Metro	
	Provisional	Permanent	Provisional	Permanent	Provisional	Permanent
Out Patient Care	-	200	-	100	100	500
In Patient Care:						
1 to 30beds	-	200	-	100	100	500
30 to 100 beds	100	500	50	250	200	1000
Above 100 beds	200	1000	100	300	300	1500
Testing &						
Diagnostic Laboratories	100	500	50	250	200	1000
Diagnostic & Imaging Centre	200	1000	100	300	300	1500

Other Fees:

- (i) For Renewal half the amount of registration fee (Provisional / Permanent)
- (ii) For Late Application, along with the renewal fee, Rs. 50/- per day late fee upto the date of filling application for renewal of the registration (Provisional / Permanent) shall be charged.
- (iii) For Duplicate Certificate, the amount shall be Rs. 100/-.
- (iv) For change of ownership, management or name of establishment shall be Rs. 100/-.
- (v) For any appeal the amount shall be Rs. 1000/-.

Note: If a laboratory or diagnostic center is a part of a establishment providing outpatient / Inpatient care no separate registration is required.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS :

1.What does 'clinical establishment' mean?

A clinical establishment means a hospital, maternity home, nursing home, dispensary, clinic, sanatorium, or any other institution that offers services, facilities requiring diagnosis, treatment or care for illness, injury, deformity, abnormality or pregnancy in any recognized system of medicine. It also includes laboratory and diagnostic centre or any other place where pathological, bacteriological, genetic, radiological, chemical, biological investigations or other services with aid of laboratory or other medical equipment are carried out. (Please refer to the Definition in the CEA 2010.)

2 . Who is covered under this Act?

All clinical establishments across all recognized systems of medicine (i.e. Allopathy, Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Homoeopathy, Siddha, Unani and Sowa Rigpa) in both public and private sector are covered under this Act. This includes, all establishments owned, controlled or managed by the Government, a trust (public or private), a corporation registered under a Central, Provincial or State Act (whether or not owned by the Government), a local authority and a single doctor.

3. Does this law apply to the entire country?

No. This Act has come into force in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh and all Union Territories (namely Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Ponducherry) except Delhi from 01 March 2012. The States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand have adopted the Act by passing resolution in their respective State assemblies. All clinical establishments in above mentioned States and Union Territories will need to register under this Act. Other states may adopt the law by passing a resolution in their state assemblies under clause (I) of Article 252 of the Constitution.

4. Will the same standards apply to all clinical establishments?

NO, Clinical establishments will be classified into different categories. And Different standards are prescribed for different categories.

5. What is the Objective of the Act?

The purpose of Clinical Establishment Act is to make available a database of Clinical Establishments which are authorized to function. Therefore the overall objective is improvement in public health quality by eliminating quacks. Other objectives are: To prescribe basic minimum standards for different categories of clinical establishments for ensuring provision of proper healthcare by the clinical establishments. To collect the required statistics from clinical establishments for policy formulations, planning, implementation, response and evaluation.

6. Who is responsible for registering a clinical establishment under this Act?

The owner of the clinical establishment is responsible for registering the clinical establishments under this Act.

7. Who is the registering authority?

A multi member authority at district level known as the District Registering Authority is the registering authority for clinical establishments located in that district.

- ***8..What is the composition of the District Registering Authority?***
- **The district registering authority will comprise of**
- **District Collector as chairperson,**
- **District Health Officer / Chief Medical Officer as convener and**
- **Three other members nominated by the District Collector/District Magistrate.**
- **The three nominated members shall include**

a) A senior level officer of the local self-Government at the district level

b) One representative from a professional medical association or body having presence, preferably within the district or within the State like IMA or AYUSH.

c) City Police Commissioner or Senior Superintendent of Police (or his nominee), whose help is required if the particular Clinical Establishment does not cooperate with the district registering authority and refuses to give permission to the teams visiting his or her clinical establishment's premises.

9. Am I required to display my certificate of registration?

Yes, the certificate will be displayed at a prominent place from where it is clearly visible.

10.If I buy/hire a clinical establishment which is registered, do I need to apply again for registration?

In the event of Change of ownership/management, the Clinical establishment shall inform the authority of such change in writing duly signed by both old and new owner.

***11.If there is change in person in charge,
what is the procedure?***

**If no change in category just intimate DRA
and correct at the time of renewal .**

12.What is the procedure for registration?

**The registration can be done in following ways:
In person by visiting office of District CMO● By
post by sending filled in application along with
proof of payment● of fee Online by visiting
website www.clinicalestablishments.nic.in**

13. Where can I register my clinical establishment? Or what is the process of registration?

If an application is being made in person or by post then it can be sent in the prescribed proforma along with prescribed fee to the district registering authority (i.e. District Health Officer / Chief Medical Officer).

14. What are the documents required for registration?

For purpose of provisional registration, an application form in the prescribed proforma along with the prescribed fee or proof of payment of prescribed fee as determined by the State Government will be required.

15. What is provisional registration?

There are two types of registration — provisional and permanent. Provisional registration would be provided on ‘as is where is basis.’ Provisional Registration would be granted within 10 days of application being filed

16. Will there be inspection before I am granted a provisional registration certificate?

For purpose of provisional registration there shall not be any inquiry or inspection prior to grant of registration. However the owner of clinical establishment is expected to fill in all data correctly & shall be responsible for it. The person in charge shall be a medical person holding a qualification of a recognized system of medicine.

17. Once I receive a provisional certificate of registration, what is the validity?

Every provisional registration shall be valid to the last day of the twelfth month from the date of issue of the certificate of registration and such registration shall be renewable on annual basis for maximum of two years.

18. Is there a penalty for not registering a clinical establishment under this Act?

No one can run a clinical establishment without registration

- Yes, monetary penalty would be imposed. In case, a clinical establishment is being run without registration:
First contravention - up to Ten thousand rupees
Second contravention – up to Fifty Thousand rupees
Any subsequent contravention - may extend to five lakh rupees. • If a Clinical establishment fails to pay fines imposed it would be recovered as an arrear of land revenue. The clinical establishment may be shut down by district administration. All orders of Registering Authority would be appealable.**

19. There are many Clinical Establishments run by practitioners who do not hold recognized qualification. If they are not registered? Why should I register?

Clinical establishment in states that adopt the Act cannot run without registration; if any clinical establishment is found to run without registration there is monetary penalty. The clinical establishment may be shut down by district administration.

20.How do I register as a user?

There are two procedures to start registration, First click on, “To Register Clinical Establishments (Provisional)” and then click on create new account button, fill information required by user (e.g. Applicants Name, Establishment Name, Email, Log in, Id Proof, Verification Code).

a. A new account will be created. For Creation of New Account Link:

http://clinicalestablishments.nic.in/AuthenticatedPages/Users/Signup_ And proceed as instructed.

Web based training module is available on the home page of website, which may be accessed for better understanding.

21. From where can I access this site?

This can be accessed from the website. URL is

- www.clinicalestablishments.nic.in

22. Can someone else register on my behalf?

Yes

23.How do I know that my application has been submitted successfully and received?

If online provisional registration form is submitted successfully then you can log in again with your password and check your status. It will either show approved/pending/rejected.

24. What are the salient features of the Act?

(i) The Act:

(a) Assists in generation of reliable and comprehensive database (or registry) for all types of clinical establishments in the country at district, state and national level.

(b) Helps classify various types of clinical establishments into categories & determine category wise basic minimum standards.

(c) Defines basic minimum standards for operation, using participatory and consultative approach to ensure uniformity across all establishments. The minimum standards indicate basic standards which are mandatory and certain standards which are desirable.

(d) Assists Government in obtaining information and data required from clinical establishments for public health interventions including outbreak and disaster management

(ii) It establishes the multi-stakeholder bodies namely National Council for Clinical Establishments at National level, State Council for clinical establishments at State level & District Registration Authority at each district.

Implementation of the Act is by respective state through State council and District Registration Authority.

(iii) The Act allows for two-step process of registration – provisional and permanent registration. Provisional registration is done through a process of self-declaration, without any inquiry or inspection.

Permanent registration would be undertaken after categorization, classification and notification of category wise minimum standards.

(iv) The Act places the entire process of registration and the data of clinical establishments in the public domain which ensures transparency.

(v) Details of charges, facilities available would be prominently displayed at a conspicuous place at each establishment

(vi) Registry of clinical establishments would aid in policy formulation and resource allocation.

(vii) Cancellation of registration would occur at any time, if conditions for registration are not complied with.

(viii) Clinical Establishment to provide emergency medical treatment within staff and facilities available

. (ix) The Act may control or act as deterrent against quackery by introducing registration which is applicable only to clinical establishments of recognized systems of medicine and no one can run a clinical establishment without registration.

(x) It lays down provisions for healthcare providers to maintain records and reporting as prescribed and provide information and statistics that may be asked for by the authority.

25. How will the district registration authority be established? What is the tenure of the district registering authority?

The State Government shall establish the district registering authority by way of notification. The three nominated members shall have tenure *of two years.*

26. Will the same standards apply to all clinical establishments?

No. Clinical establishments will be classified into different categories. 8 Different standards are prescribed for different categories.

QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE ACTIVITIES UNDER THE ACT

27. In case of grievances, who can be contacted?

Information pertaining to compliance with standards and conditions of registration by clinical establishments is to be displayed in the public domain. If there are objections about the authenticity of the information, this would be

duly investigated by the Registering Authority.

Any person, aggrieved by an order of the registering authority, refusing to grant or renew a certificate of registration or revoking a certificate of registration can prefer an *appeal to the State Council.*

28.Can an individual seek redressal of his grievances?

Yes. However, the Act provides only

for action against clinical establishment that is in default of the Law.

(IMPORTANT) LATEST LETTER TO SUDHA HOSPITAL

WHAT IS ITS LEGAL VALIDITY?

29. What are the conditions for registration of a clinical establishment under this Act?

For registration and renewal the conditions to be fulfilled by Clinical Establishments are:

- (i) The *Minimum standards of facilities and services* as may be prescribed;
- (ii) The *minimum requirements of personnel* as may be prescribed;
- (iii) Provisions for *maintenance of records and reporting* as may be prescribed;
- (iv) The clinical establishment shall undertake to provide within *the staff and facilities available* such medical examination and treatment as may be required to stabilize the emergency medical condition of any individual who comes or is brought to such clinical establishment

Other conditions are:

- (i) *Display*** the Registration *certificate* at a prominent place.
- (ii) *Display the rates*** charged for each type of service provided and facilities available, for the benefit of patient at a conspicuous place in local language and in English.
- (iii) *Charge the rates*** for each type of procedures and services *within the range of rates determined and issued by the Central Government* from time to time, in consultation with *the State Governments*.
- (iv)** Ensure compliance with Standard Treatment Guidelines as may be determined and issued by the Central Government or State Government, as the case may be, from time to time.
- (v) *Maintain and provide Electronic Medical/Health Records*** of every patient, as may be determined and issued by the Central Government or State Government, as the case may be, from time to time.
- (vi)** Maintain and *provide information and statistics in* accordance with all other applicable laws that are in force and rules made thereunder.

30.What is the procedure for Appeals?

Procedure for appeal is laid down in state rules and guidelines provided on procedure for appeals are as under

In keeping with Section 36, 41 (4) (5) (6) (7) and Section 42 (4) (5) (6) (7),

any person or clinical establishment, if aggrieved by the decision of the Authority under Sections 29 (registration)

and 34(entry &search) of the Act,

may file an appeal within thirty (30) days from the date of receipt of such order along with *a fee as prescribed by the State*

Government.

The appeal against a public healthcare establishment shall be filed in prescribed format and shall be sent to the state council by registered post or in person.

Every appeal shall be accompanied by a fee.

31.What is the benefit for patients? [?]

Patients will be provided improved quality of health care and patient safety will be ensured through compliance to Minimum standards, Standard Treatment Guidelines and preventing unqualified persons from running Clinical Establishments..

Better management of Emergency medical conditions

Details of charges, facilities available would be prominently displayed at a conspicuous place at each establishment so clinical establishments will not charge exorbitantly as is happening in many cases currently.

Patients are assured of proper healthcare by Clinical Establishment registered under the Act.

**32. What is the benefit TO DOCTORS
for the clinical establishments by
registration under the Act?**



**TO SHUT DOWN ALL
SMALL HOSPITALS?**

????????????????

33.. There are many Clinical Establishments run by practitioners who do not hold recognized qualification. If they are not registered? Why should I register?

Clinical establishment in states that adopt the Act cannot run without registration; if any clinical establishment is found to run without registration there *is monetary penalty*. The clinical establishment *may be shut down* by district administration.

APPENDIX 6**LIST OF LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

Below is the list of legal requirements to be complied with by a hospital as applicable by the local or state health authority (**all may not be applicable**):

SN	Name of Document	Valid From	Valid Till	Send for renewal by	Remark (Expired or valid or NA)
1	Registration under Nursing Home Act or Medical Establishment Act				
2	Bio-medical Waste Management Licenses				
	Authorization of HCO by PCB				
	MOU with Vendor				
3	AERB Licenses (As per AERB regulations)				
4	NOC from Fire Department				
5	Ambulance				
	Commercial Vehicle Permit				
	Commercial Driver License				
	Pollution Control Licenses				
6	Building Completion Licenses				
7	Lift license for each lift				
8	DG Set Approval for Commissioning*				
9	Diesel Storage Licenses*				
10	Retail and bulk drug license (pharmacy)				
11	Food Safety Licenses*				
12	Narcotic Drug Licenses*				
13	Medical Gases Licenses or Explosives Act*				
14	Clinical Establishments and Registration (if applicable)				
15	Blood Bank Licenses				
16	MoU or agreement with outsourced human resource agencies as per labor laws				
17	Spirit License				
18	Electricity rules				
19	Provident fund or ESI Act				
20	MTP Act				
21	PNDT Act				
22	Sales Tax registration				
23	PAN				
24	No objection certificate under Pollution Control Act (Air or Water)				
25	Arms Act, 1950 (if guards have weapons)				

* (as per regulations of State)

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
Department of Medical & Health (Group-2) Department

No. प.16(5)चिस्वा/2/99pt

Jaipur, Dated: - 5 JUN 2012

NOTIFICATION

G.S.R.- In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 (Central Act No. 23 of 2010), the State Government hereby constitute the District Registering Authority for each district consisting of the following, namely:-

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. District Collector | - Chairperson |
| 2. Chief Medical & Health Officer | - Convener |
| 3. Superintendent of Police or it's Representative
not below Deputy Superintendent | - Member |
| 4. One Member of Local Self Government
to be selected by Chief Medical and Health Officer | - Member |
| 5. One Member Professional Association
to be selected by Chief Medical and Health Officer | - Member |

who represent medical profession (working medical person) or practicing doctor

*Terms is of 2 yrs.
It is notified in official gazette.*

By order of the Governor,

(Signature)
(Alpa Chaudhary)
Deputy Secretary to the
Government (Group-2) विभाग
शासन सचिवालय, राजस्थान, जयपुर

State Council

- (3) The notice and agenda of every meeting of the State Council shall be circulated by the Member Secretary to each member of the State Council ordinarily seven days before the meeting.
- (4) The Chairman may, at any time, at his discretion, convene a special meeting of the State Council at the shortest notice, normally not less than three days.
- (5) One-third of the total number of members of the State Council shall form a quorum and all actions of the State Council shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting.
- (6) The proceedings of the meetings of the State Council shall be preserved in the form of minutes which shall be authenticated by the Chairman.
- (7) A copy the minutes of each meeting of the State Council shall be submitted to the Chairman within seven days of the meeting and after having been approved by him/her shall be sent to each member of the State Council within fifteen days of the meeting. If no objection to their correctness is received within ten days, any decisions therein shall be given effect.

DRA

4. Conduct of business of District Registering Authority.

- (1) Every meeting of the Authority, constituted under section 19, shall be presided over by the Chairperson.
- (2) The notice and agenda of every meeting of the Authority shall be circulated by the Convener to each member of the Authority ordinarily seven days before the meeting.
- (3) The Chairperson may, at any time, at his discretion, convene a special meeting of the Authority at the shortest notice, normally not less than three days.
- (4) One-third of the total number of members of the Authority shall form a quorum and all actions of the Authority shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting.
- (5) The proceedings of the meetings of the Authority shall be preserved in the form of minutes which shall be authenticated by the Chairperson.
- (6) A copy the minutes of each meeting of the Authority shall be submitted to the Chairperson by the Convener within seven days of the meeting and after having been attested by him shall be sent to each member of the Authority within fifteen days of the meeting. If no objection to their correctness is received within ten days, any decisions therein shall be given effect.

5. Provisional registration.- (1) The application for provisional registration shall be made to the Authority, constituted

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
Department of Medical & Health (Group-2) Department

No. प.16(5)चिस्वा / 2 / 99pt

Jaipur, Dated: - 5 JUN 2012

NOTIFICATION

G.S.R.- In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 (Central Act No. 23 of 2010), the State Government hereby constitute the Rajasthan Sate Council for Clinical Establishments consisting of the following, namely:-

- | | | |
|----|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Secretary Health-ex officio | -Chairman |
| 2. | Director (Public Health) of Health Services- ex officio | -Member
Secretary |
| 3. | Director of Ayurveda Department - ex officio | -Member |
| 4. | Director of Homeopathic Department - ex officio | -Member |
| 5. | Director of Unani Department - ex officio | -Member |
| 6. | One representative each to be elected by
the Executive Committee of: | |
| | (i) Rajasthan Medical Council | -Member |
| | (ii) Rajasthan Dental Council | -Member |
| | (iii) Rajasthan Nursing Council | -Member |
| | (iv) Rajasthan Pharmacy Council | -Member |
| 7. | One representative each to be elected by
the Executive Committee of: | |
| | (i) Rajasthan Ayurveda, Council | -Member |
| | (ii) Rajasthan Sidha, Council | -Member |
| | (iii) Rajasthan Unani, Council | -Member |

8. One representation to be elected by the State Council of the Indian Medical Association. -Member
9. One representative from the line of paramedical systems nominated by the State Government. -Member
10. Two representatives from State level consumer group or reputed non government organization working in the field of health nominated by the State Government. -Member

- Note:** (i) The nominated member of the State council shall hold office for a term of three years, but shall be eligible for re-nomination for maximum of one more term of three years.
- (ii) The elected member of the State Council shall hold office for three years but shall be eligible for re-election.

By order of the Governor,


(Alpa Choudhary)

Deputy Secretary to the Government

शासन उपाय सचिव
चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य (ग्रुप-2) विभाग
शासन सचिवालय, राजस्थान, जयपुर

THANK YOU

- **DR.MANJU RATHI**

MBBS./MD./LLB/LLM