

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AYUSH

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5706**

TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2026

**AYUSH Practitioners in Telangana**

5706. Dr. Mallu Ravi:

Will the Minister of AYUSH

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government monitors legal challenges faced by AYUSH practitioners in the State of Telangana including Nagarkurnool, following High Court judgments, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of such cases registered and resolved during the last three years;
- (c) whether the Government has issued clear guidelines on scope of practice to prevent harassment of practitioners, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps proposed by the Government to ensure that practitioners in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes dominated areas can safely deliver services; and
- (e) whether a central grievance redressal mechanism for AYUSH providers is operational and if so, the details thereof;

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE (IC) OF THE MINISTRY OF AYUSH

(SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV)

(a) and (b) Health being a State subject, matters relating to regulation of medical practice and its enforcement, including those arising out of judicial pronouncements of Hon'ble High Courts, fall within the domain of the respective State/UT Governments. The National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Act, 2020 and the National Commission for Homoeopathy Act, 2020 provide a statutory provision for regulation of practitioners of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy, respectively. These Acts, inter alia, provide for maintenance of a National Register of all licensed practitioners, regulation of professional conduct and promotion of medical ethics, coordination with State Medical Councils, and exercise of appellate jurisdiction through the respective Boards of Ethics and Registration.

(c) The Government has Notified the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Act, 2020 and the National Commission for Homoeopathy Act, 2020 for Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy respectively, wherein, provision to regulate education, registration, and professional practice of practitioners have been stipulated. In this regard, Section 32 provides for maintenance of the National and State Register of licensed practitioners, ensuring that only duly qualified and registered practitioners are entitled to practice. Section 27 empowers the framing of regulations relating to professional conduct, code of ethics, and standards of practice. Accordingly, regulation namely, the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (Ethics and Registration) Regulations, 2023 and the National Commission for Homoeopathy (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Code of Ethics for Practitioners of Homoeopathy) Regulations, 2022 have been notified by the NCISM and NCH respectively.

(d) The statutory provision under the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Act, 2020 and the National Commission for Homoeopathy Act, 2020 ensures regulation and protection of duly registered practitioners including the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes dominated areas.

(e) A statutory mechanism exists under the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Act, 2020 and the National Commission for Homoeopathy Act, 2020. Section 31 of the NCISM Act, 2020 and NCH Act, 2020 provides for regulation of professional or ethical misconduct, under which the State Medical Council and Board of Ethics and Registration, where State Medical Council is not established, are empowered to consider matters relating to professional misconduct and grievances of practitioners. In addition, grievances can be addressed through existing platforms such as the Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAM) and through concerned State/UT authorities and respective Commissions.

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