Aurobindo College of Dentistry

Indore, Madhya Pradesh





DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

Module Plan

- Topic : Dental Council of India
- Subject : Public Health Dentistry
- Target Group : Undergraduate Students
- Mode: PowerPoint Presentation
- Platform : Institutional LMS
- Presenter : Dr. Richa Shrivastava

CONTENTS

- Introduction
- Objectives
- Constitution and composition
- Mode of election
- Executive committee
- Rules and regulations
- Current office bearers
- State councils



Learning objectives

General learning Objectives

 Role of DCI in regulating dental profession and education in India

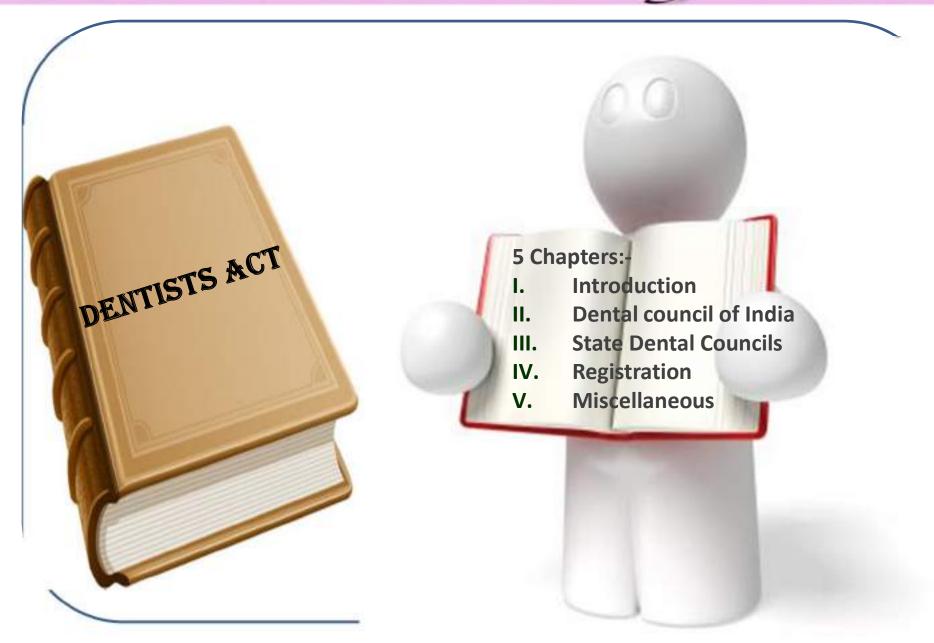
Specific learning objectives

- Dentists act
- Objective, composition, and functions of DCI

INTRODUCTION

- Before 1948 in India, there was no law to regulate and govern the practice of dentistry.
- 29th March 1948, Government of India passed an act to regulate the dental practice in India.

• It restricted dental practice to qualified people or registered dentists with qualification or to those who had dental practice as the sole occupation to lead a life for at least 5 years before the act was passed since 1943 or before.





- The Dental Council of India is the supreme regulatory body of the dental profession in India.
- The Dental Council of India was formed on

12th April 1949.



 The Council is composed of 6 constituencies representing Central Government, State Government, Universities, Dental Colleges, Medical Council of India and the Private Practitioners of Dentistry.

OBJECTIVES

- Maintenance of uniform standards of Dental Education – both at Undergraduate and Postgraduate levels.
 - (a) It envisages inspections/visitations of Dental Colleges for permission to start Dental colleges, increase of seats, starting of new P.G. courses (as per provisions of section 10A of the Act).

 To prescribe the standard curricula for the training of dentists, dental hygienists, dental mechanics and the conditions for such training.

 To prescribe the standards of examinations and other requirements to be satisfied to secure for qualifications recognition under the Act.

To achieve these, the needs are:

- ✓ Uniformity of curriculum, standards of technical and clinical requirements, standards of examinations;
- ✓ A uniform standard of entrance to various courses in dentistry;
- ✓ Affiliation of every dental college to an University;
- ✓ Supervision over all the dental institutions to ensure that they maintain the prescribed standards;
- ✓ Regulation of the profession of dentistry.





The Central Government shall constitute a Council consisting of the following members, namely,

- one registered dentist possessing a recognised dental qualification elected by the dentists registered in Part A of each [State] register;
- one member elected from amongst themselves by the members of the Medical Council of India;

 Not more than four members elected from among themselves, by –

(a) Principals, Deans, Directors and Vice-Principals of dental colleges in the States training students for recognised dental qualifications: provided that not more than one member shall be elected from the same dental college.

(b) Heads of dental wings of medical colleges in the States training students for recognised dental qualifications.

one member from each University
 established by law in the States which grants
 as recognised dental qualification.

 one member to represent nominated by the Government of each such State from among persons registered either in a medical register or a dental register of the State

• six members nominated by the Central Government, of whom at least one shall be a registered dentist possessing a recognised dental qualification and practising or holding an appointment in an institution for the training of dentists and at least two shall be dentists registered in Part B of a register;

• The Director General of Health Services, ex Officio

- 1 registered dentist in Part A of State
- 1 MCI
- Not more than 4 -
 - ✓ Principals, Deans, Directors and Vice-Principals of dental colleges
 - √ Heads of dental wings of medical colleges
- 1 member from each University established by law in the States
- 1 to represent nominated by the Government of each such State
- 6 nominated by the Central Government
- Director General of Health Services, ex Officio

MODE OF ELECTION

Elections shall be conducted in the prescribed manner and where any dispute arises regarding any such election, it shall be referred to the central government whose decisions shall be final.



TERM OFFICE AND CASUAL VACANCY

1. An elected or nominated member shall hold office for a term of five years from the date of his election or nomination or until his successor has been duly elected or nominated, whichever is longer.



2. An elected or nominated member may at any time resign his membership by writing under his hand addressed to the President, and the seat of such member shall thereupon become vacant.

- 3. An elected or nominated member shall be deemed to have vacated his seat if he is absent without excuse, sufficient in the opinion of the Council,
 - from three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council or,
 - in the case of a member whose name is required to be included in a register, if his name is removed from such register, or

• If he ceases to hold his appointment as the [Principal, Dean, Director or Vice-Principal] of a dental college, or as [the Head of the dental wing] of a medical college.

- 4. Members of the Council shall be eligible for reelection or re-nomination.
- 5. A casual vacancy in the Council shall be filled by fresh election or nomination as the case may be, and the person elected or nominated to fill the vacancy shall hold office only for the remainder of the term for which the member whose place he takes was elected or nominated.

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

 An elected President or Vice-President shall hold office as such for a term not exceeding five years and not extending beyond the expiry of his term as member of the Council, but subject to his being a member of the Council, he shall be eligible for re-election.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DCI

- 1. President One
- 2. Vice-President One
- 3. Five members are selected by among DCI members.
- 4. One Ex-official member is Director General of health services.







FUNCTIONS

• It is mainly concerned with maintenance of standard of dental education and

 It is the duty of the council to register qualified dentist and eliminate Quacks from the field.





RULES AND REGULATIONS

- 1.Basic principles for the maintenance of minimum education standard for the BDS degree.
- 2. Minimum physical requirements of a dental college.





3. Minimum staff pattern for undergraduate dental studies in colleges.

4.Basic Qualifications and teaching experience requirements for teaching BDS and MDS students.

5.General establishment of dental facilities, its duration of course and its selection of course.



6. Migration and training rules for students.

7. Regulation of scheme for BDS and MDS.

8.Dental curriculum :Time and subject specifications to clinical program, field programs, syllabus, etc

FINANCE



- The Council is financed mainly by grants from the:
 - Govt. of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
 - 1/4th share of fees released every year by various
 State Dental Councils under section 53 of the
 Dentists Act, 1948
 - Inspection fee from the various Dental Institutions for Inspecting under Section 15 of the Dentists
 Act, 1948

 Application fee from the organization to apply for permission to set up new Dental College, opening of higher Courses of study and

 Increase of admission capacity in Dental Colleges under section 10A of the Dentists Act, 1948 as amended by the Dentists (Amendment) Act, 1993.

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THE INDIAN REGISTER

 The council shall maintain a register of dentists to be known as the <u>Indian Dentists Register</u>

 Consisting of the entries in all the state registers of India. THE DENTISTS
REGISTER:

 Each state council shall supply to the council, twenty printed copies of the state register after April 1st of each year.

THE DENTISTS
REGISTER:

DCI OFFICERS:

President of DCI:

Dr. Bharath Shetty Y.

Acting President



STATE DENTAL COUNCILS

- The State Government shall constitute a state council consisting of the following members:
- Composition:-
 - 4 dentists registered in Part A
 - 4 dentists registered in Part B
 - Heads of recognized dental colleges in states
 - 1 member MCI
 - 3 nominated by State Govt.
 - Chief medical officer of State

• President MP State Dental council

Dr. Deshraj Jain



THE DENTISTS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1993

- The amendments were made through an ordinance promulgated by the President of India on **27th August 1992**.
- New sections (10A, 10B, 10C) were introduced in the Dentists Act, 1948 primarily to restrict mushroom growth of dental colleges, increase of the seats in any of the courses and starting of new higher courses without the prior permission of the Central Government, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

THE DENTISTS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2016

• Section 10D: There shall be conducted a uniform entrance examination to all dental educational institutions at the undergraduate level and post-graduate level through such designated authority in Hindi, English and such other languages and in such manner as may be prescribed and the designated authority shall ensure the conduct of uniform entrance examination in the aforesaid manner.

Inter state agreement:-

One council Or Joint Council

COMPOSITION OF JOINT COUNCIL

From each participating state:-

- 2 dentists registered in Part A
- 2 dentists registered in Part B
- Heads of dental colleges from state
- 1 member MCI
- 2 nominated by State Govt.
- Chief medical officer of State

Executive committee

- > President: Chairman
- **➤ Vice President: Vice Chairman**
- **≻**Chief medical officer

CONCLUSION

- The Dental Council of India is constituted by an act of parliament 'The Dentists Act 1948' (XVI of 1948) in March, 1949.
- It regulates the dental education, dental profession and dental ethics.

