

DENTIST ACT,DCI,IDA

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THE DENTIST ACT OF INDIA, DCI& DENTAL ASSOCIATIONS

THE DENTIST ACT OF INDIA

- **The Dentist Act is passed by the Indian Parliament in close association with All India Dental Association on the 29th March 1948.**
- The Dentist Act, 1948 is an act to regulate the dentistry in India.
- The act contains five chapters and their sub-sections
- **HISTORY**
Helps to form the Bengal Dentist Act 1939
First dental governmental regulation in India. and it became the model for the Indian Dental Act passed in 1948.

CHAPTERS OF THE DENTISTACT OF INDIA 1948

- ❖ Chapter 1 : Introduction.
- ❖ Chapter 2 : Dental Council of India.
- ❖ Chapter 3 : State Dental Councils.
- ❖ Chapter 4 : Registration.
- Chapter 5 : Miscellaneous.

➤ **CHAPTER 1 :Introduction**

➤ **Short title and extent:**

- This act may be called the Dentist Act,1948.
- It extends to the whole of India

CHAPTER 2 :Dental Council Of India. [SHORT NOTE]

➤ **Constitution and Composition.**

➤ **Constitution and composition of the council:**

The Central Government shall constitute a council consisting of the following members

- a) **One registered dentist** possessing a recognized dental qualification elected by the dentists registered in part A of each state register.
- b) **One member** elected from amongst themselves by the members of the **Medical Council Of India**
- c) **Not more than 4 members** elected from among themselves
 - **Principals, Deans, Directors and Vice- Principals of Dental colleges** in the states training students for recognized dental qualifications, provided that not more than one member shall be elected from the same dental college.
 - **One member from each university** established by law in the states which grants a recognized dental qualification, to be elected by the members of the Senate of the University
 - **6 members nominated** by central government

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- **1 registered dentist** nominated by state government

Functions of DCI

1. DCI is charged with responsibilities for according recognition to the dental degrees awarded by various universities and also maintaining the uniform standard of dental education in the country.
2. The council inspects the various institutions and bring the deficiencies observed to the notice of authority concerned for suitable recommendations.
- 3 Before starting the dental college or P.G dental department, it should essentially fulfill the certain requirement in respect of staff, library, equipment and building etc.
- 4.Before according recognition DCI sends inspectors to assess the standard of examination where 1st batch of B.D.S. and M.D.S. students take their final examination.
5. It prescribes the experience required for appropriate resignation of the teaching staff.
6. The recognition awarded by the universities of other countries is after going through the curriculum syllabus, credit hours and duration of the course.
7. Without prior permission of the DCI, no dental college can start functioning.
8. No dental college is permitted to start P.G course unless and until the DCI has satisfied itself through inspection.
- 9.The candidate should complete the age of 17 years at the time of admission to B.D.S. course or will complete the age on 31stDecember of the year of his admission
- 10.. Duration of the B.D.S. course will be four years followed by one year paid rotatory internship in the dental colleges.

CHAPTER 3 :State Dental Councils

- Constitution and composition.
- Mode of Elections.
- President and Vice-President.

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- Executive Committee.
- **Constitution and Composition:**
 - a) Four members elected from among themselves by dentists registered in Part A of the state register.
 - b) Four members elected from among themselves by dentists registered in Part B of the state register.
 - c) The heads of Dental Colleges in the state.
 - d) One member elected from amongst themselves by members of the Medical Council.
 - e) Three members nominated by the State government.
 - f) The Chief Medical Officer of the state.

CHAPTER 4 :Registration

- Preparation and Maintenance Of Register.
- Registration Of Dental Hygienists and Dental Mechanics.
- Renewal Fees.
- Effect Of Registration.
- Transfer of Registration.

The register of dentists shall be maintained in two parts, **A and B**. Persons possessing recognized dental qualification being registered in **Part A and persons not possessing such qualifications being registered in Part B**.

CHAPTER 5 :Miscellaneous

- If any person, whose name is not for the time being entered in a register falsely represents that it is so entered, he shall be punishable on first conviction with **fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees**

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- **INDIAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION (IDA)**

IDA is for the well being of dental professionals and Dentistry as a whole and at the same time they are well concerned with the dental health needs of Indian civilization and their upliftment in that aspect

HISTORY

Establishment of IDA

- **All India Dental Association 1928.**
- **Changed to Indian – 1949.**

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Objectives of IDA

1. Promotion, encouragement and advancement of dental and allied sciences.
2. To encourage the members to undertake measures for the improvement of public health and education in India.
3. Maintenance of the honor and the dignity and the upholding of the interests of the dental profession and cooperation between the members there of.

IDA head office consists of

One president

One president elect

One immediate past president Three vice presidents

One honorary general secretary

One honorary assistant general secretary One treasurer

One secretary CDH Editor of IDA journal

Organizational structure of IDA

Local level branches

State level branch

Ida

29 STATE BRANCHES

7 UT BRANCHES

450 LOCAL BRANCHES

1 DEFENCE BRANCH

Membership of IDA

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- Honorary members
- Life members
- annual members
- direct members
- Student members
- affiliate members

Functions of IDA

Holding the annual conference at national level, state level and at local branch level.

In the annual conferences, the participants present scientific papers on various topics, expressing their views and narrate the experiences.

- To conduct programmes for continuing dental health education programmes, seminars hands on training, lectures, panel discussions etc.
- To conduct school dental checkups and dental treatment camps.
- To conduct dental health education programmes for school children and to the public to create awareness about dental health. So that they can improve their oral health.
- To conduct dental treatment and screening camps in association with NGO's and other voluntary organizations like rotary, lions etc. in rural areas.
- IDA published monthly journals are circulated to all the members at free of cost.
- We the professionals, we must know the ethics of our profession, rules, regulation and administration. These regulations are framed by the Dental Council of India.
- The Dental Council of India is the supreme governing body of the dental profession in India. The Dentist Act 1948 stands as an important landmark in the history of dental profession and dental health education in India.

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- The act came into force on 29th March, 1948 and dental council of India was accordingly constituted on 12th April, 1949.

For M.B.B.S. degree holders the duration of the course will be two years.