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MANPOWER SURVEY
Health and Medical Manpower

STOCK TAKING OF DENTAL PERSONNEL IN INDIA



INSTITUTE OF APPLIED MANPOWER RESEARCH
INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE, RING ROAD
NEW DELHI-1

and

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
AND EDUCATION, PATIALA HOUSE,

NEW DELHI-1

September, 1966

The Institute of Applied Manpower Research was set up in 1962 by the Government of India to conduct research on problems of manpower planning. The main objects of the Institute are: -

- To advance knowledge about the nature, characteristics and utilisation of the human resources in India.
- To provide a broad perspective of requirements of trained manpower for economic development in different fields with due regard to the probable impact of technological changes on the pattern of employment.
- To develop improved methods and techniques for dealing with: -
 - training and development of the existing work force;

- preparation for employment;

and
- selection of persons for employment;

- developing highly talented

manpower and supply of manpower
- recruitment of manpower.

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PREFACE

This Working Paper sets out the results of a series of studies forming part of the Health and Medical Manpower Survey. This survey has been taken up by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research in collaboration with the National Institute of Health Administration and Education, Ministry of Health. A draft of this paper was prepared and first circulated to a number of persons for their comments. The draft paper was further reviewed in the meeting of the Sub-Committee for Health and Medical Manpower Survey in September 1966 and the final working paper has been prepared on the basis of comments and suggestions received both from individuals as well as from the sub-committee members.

2. Estimates of the number of dentists in India are available from several sources each of which gives a partial picture. The object of this paper is to bring together all available information on the number and distribution of dentists, and to arrive at an acceptable estimate of the total number of dentists in India at the end of 1964.

3. The results set out in this paper present the most acceptable estimates that can be found by putting together available information from a number of sources each of which is affected by incompleteness in some parts and deficiencies in others. It is believed, however, that the present estimates are good enough to be accepted as a working basis for purposes of planning.

4. The Institute had access to published and unpublished data of the census of India 1961 under the courtesy of the Registrar General's Office. It had also access to the registration data of the Dental Council of India. The facilities extended by both these organisations are gratefully acknowledged.

5. The paper has been prepared by Shri S. K. Sinha, Research Officer, of the Institute, under the supervision and guidance of Dr. S. Krishnaswamy Rao, Adviser to the IAMR for the Health and Medical Manpower Survey and Professor of Public Health Administration, National Institute of Health Administration and Education, New Delhi. Shri R. R. Iyer, formerly of the Institute, had also supervised the preparation of this paper. S/Shri Rukan Singh and J. N. Goel assisted in the collection and computation of the data.

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Director

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APPENDIX I

Dentists in India - 1961

S. No.	Name of States/Union Territories	No. of Dentists Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	276
2.	Assam	97
3.	Bihar	225
4.	Gujarat	410
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	68
6.	Kerala	576
7.	Madhya Pradesh	259
8.	Madras	374
9.	Maharashtra	1, 112
10.	Mysore	229
11.	Orissa	13
12.	Punjab	1, 157
13.	Rajasthan	157
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1, 149
15.	West Bengal	978
A	States Total	7, 080
16.	A. N. Islands	5
17.	Delhi	650
18.	Himachal Pradesh	39
19.	L. M. and A. Islands	-
20.	Manipur	15
21.	Tripura	24
22.	D. N. Haveli	-
23.	Goa, Daman and Diu	31
24.	N. E. F. A.	-
25.	Nagaland	6
26.	Pondicherry	10
27.	Sikkim	-
B.	Union Territories Total	780
C	All-India	7, 860

Source: Registrar General of India.

APPENDIX II

Dentists in Urban India - 1961

S. No.	Name of States and Union Territories	No. of Dentists		
		Male	Female	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	228	7	235
2.	Assam	62	1	63
3.	Bihar	150	3	153
4.	Gujarat	365	23	388
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	53	-	53
6.	Kerala	285	14	299
7.	Madhya Pradesh	205	-	205
8.	Madras	331	18	349
9.	Maharashtra	975	98	1,073
10.	Mysore	168	7	175
11.	Orissa	12	-	12
12.	Punjab	502	19	521
13.	Rajasthan	141	1	142
14.	Uttar Pradesh	699	71	770
15.	West Bengal	640	9	649
A	States Total	4,816	271	5,087
16.	A. N. Islands	2	-	2
17.	Delhi	637	13	650
18.	Himachal Pradesh	28	-	28
19.	L. M. and A. Islands	<u>No. urban areas</u>		
20.	Manipur	9	-	9
21.	Tripura	9	-	9
22.	D. N. Haveli	Nil	-	Nil
23.	Goa, Daman and Diu	17	-	17
24.	N. E. F. A.	<u>No. urban area</u>		
25.	Nagaland	2	-	2
26.	Pondicherry	6	-	6
27.	Sikkim	Nil	-	Nil
B.	Union Territories Total	710	13	723
C.	All-India	Total 5,526	284	5,810

Source: Registrar General of India.

APPENDIX III

Dentists in Rural India - 1961.

S. No.	Name of States and Union Territories	Rural Dentists		
		Male	Female	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40	1	41
2.	Assam	33	1	34
3.	Bihar	71	1	72
4.	Gujarat	22	-	22
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	-	15
6.	Kerala	256	21	277
7.	Madhya Pradesh	54	-	54
8.	Madras	21	4	25
9.	Maharashtra	34	5	39
10.	Mysore	50	4	54
11.	Orissa	1	-	1
12.	Punjab	624	12	636
13.	Rajasthan	13	2	15
14.	Uttar Pradesh	364	15	379
15.	West Bengal	324	5	329
<hr/>				
A.	States Total	1,922	71	1,993
<hr/>				
16.	A. N. Islands	3	-	3
17.	Delhi	-	-	-
18.	Himachal Pradesh	11	-	11
19.	L. M. A. Islands	-	-	-
20.	Manipur	6	-	6
21.	Tripura	15	-	15
22.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
23.	Goa, Daman and Diu	14	-	14
24.	N. E. F. A.	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	4	-	4
26.	Pondicherry	4	-	4
27.	Sikkim	-	-	-
<hr/>				
B.	Union Territories	Total 57	-	57
<hr/>				
	All-India Total	1,979	71	2,050

Source: Registrar General of India.

APPENDIX IV

Number of Dentists Per Million Population
by States, Rural, Urban, 1961

S. No.	States	Popula- tion in Millions	Total No. of Dentists			No. of Dentists Per Million Population		
			Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.98	41	235	276	1.14	6.53	7.67
2.	Assam*	12.21	34	63	97	2.78	5.15	7.93
3.	Bihar	46.46	72	153	225	1.55	3.29	4.84
4.	Gujarat	20.63	22	388	410	1.06	18.81	19.87
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.56	15	53	68	4.21	14.89	19.10
6.	Kerala	16.90	277	299	576	16.39	17.69	34.08
7.	Madhya Pradesh	32.37	54	205	259	1.67	6.33	8.00
8.	Madras	33.69	25	349	374	.74	10.36	11.10
9.	Maharashtra	39.55	39	1,073	1,112	.98	27.14	28.12
10.	Mysore	23.59	54	175	229	2.29	7.42	9.71
11.	Orissa	17.55	1	12	13	.06	.68	.74
12.	Punjab	20.31	636	521	1,157	31.32	25.65	56.97
13.	Rajasthan	20.15	15	142	157	.75	7.04	7.79
14.	U. P.	73.75	379	770	1,149	5.14	10.44	15.58
15.	West Bengal	34.93	329	649	978	9.42	18.58	28.00
16.	States Total	431.63	1,993	5,087	7,080	4.62	11.78	16.40
17.	U. Territories	7.60	57	723	780	7.50	95.13	102.63
18.	All-India	439.23	2,050	5,810	7,860	4.67	13.23	17.90

* Includes N. E. F. A.

Source: Registrar General of India.

APPENDIX V

Dentists full time employed in Public Sector
and Private Sector in India

S. No.	States and Union Territories	Public Sectors 1962	Private Sectors Non-Act Establi- shments	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	3
2.	Assam	4	-	4
3.	Bihar	4	-	4
4.	Gujarat	2	3	5
5.	Kerala	2	-	2
6.	Madhya Pradesh	10	-	10
7.	Madras	2	12	14
8.	Maharashtra	28	1	29
9.	Mysore	2	-	2
10.	Orissa	5	-	5
11.	Punjab	14	1	15
12.	Rajasthan	7	-	7
13.	Uttar Pradesh	7	8	15
14.	West Bengal	20	1	21
15.	Union Territories	39	-	39
16.	All-India	148	27	175

Source: Directorate General of Employment and Training.

APPENDIX VI

Distribution of Dental Personnel Employed in the
Public Sector by Type of Organisation

S. No.	Type of Organisation	No. of Dentists Employed
1.	Central Government	22
2.	*State Government	96
3.	Quasi Government	17
4.	Local Bodies	13

* Excludes Jammu and Kashmir.

Source: Directorate General of Employment and Training.

APPENDIX VII

Dental Council of India — Its Constitution and Composition

1. With the enactment of the Dentists Act, 1948, the Dental Council of India came into existence in April 1949. The said Act being a Central Act to regulate the profession of dentistry in the country now extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Act provides for a Dental Council at the Centre and formation of State Dental Councils in the States and Union Territories. While the Dental Council of India at the Centre is the overall body to look after the welfare of the Dental profession and for that purpose to maintain proper uniform standards of Dental education in the country, the State Dental Councils are primarily responsible for the maintenance of registration of dentists, dental hygienists and dental mechanics and matters arising thereof. In the initial stage, however, when the Dentists Act is enforced in a State, the registration of dentists is carried out by the Dentists Registration Tribunal, constituted by the State Government. The Register so prepared by this Tribunal is termed as the First Dentists Register and which on formation of a State Dental Council by the State Government is handed over into its custody. The State Dental Councils, with the prior approval of the concerned State Governments, have framed their own Rules and Regulations etc., and it is in accordance with these Regulations, etc., that fresh registration, annual renewal of registration of dentists, deletion of names and registration of dental hygienists and dental mechanics are carried out. At present, such State Dental Councils are functioning in 13 States viz.: (1) Assam, (2) Bihar, (3) West Bengal, (4) Uttar Pradesh, (5) Punjab, (6) Madhya Pradesh, (7) Andhra Pradesh, (8) Kerala, (9) Madras, (10) Mysore, (11) Maharashtra, (12) Gujarat and (13) the Union Territory of Delhi. State Dental Councils are yet to be constituted in (1) Orissa, (2) Rajasthan and Union Territories of (3) Himachal Pradesh, (4) Goa, Daman and Diu and (5) Pondicherry, where for the present Dentists Registration Tribunals exist. In some areas the State Dental Councils of the neighbouring States look after the affairs of registration of dentists etc.

2. For the purposes of regulating the standards of Dental education in the country, the Dentists Act, 1948, empowers the Dental Council of India to (1) inspect any dental institution imparting courses in the various specialities such as (1) Post-graduate course in Dentistry, (2) Under-graduate course in Dentistry, (3) Dental Hygienists course and (4) Dental Mechanics course. The power to appoint inspectors for this purpose is vested in the Executive Committee of the Dental

Council of India. Secondly, the Dental Council of India is also vested with powers to accord recognition to both Indian and foreign dental qualifications obtained by the Indian nationals not specified in any of the three Schedules appended to the said Act. Thirdly, the Dental Council of India is the Examining Body for the two statutory Examinations (Examination No. I and II) envisaged under Section 34 of the said Act. The Act further authorises the Dental Council of India to enter into negotiations with the authorities concerned abroad for settling of a scheme of reciprocity for the recognition of dental qualifications. The Dental Council of India with the prior approval of the Central Government have laid down Regulations and Syllabus etc. for (1) M.D.S. degree, (2) B.D.S. degree, (3) Dental Hygienists course and (4) Dental Mechanics course and which are being followed by the institutions concerned. Over and above, the Dental Council of India is entrusted with the task of maintaining an All-India Dentists Register. This Register is compiled in alphabetical order by the Dental Council of India on the basis of the State Dentists Registers obtained from time to time from the various State Dental Councils. The first Indian Dentists Register was compiled and printed in 1952 and since then a series of such Registers and their Supplements have been published. Such Registers contain the full particulars of the dentists registered under the said Act with the concerned State Dental Councils viz. (i) full name of the dentist and his date of birth, (ii) qualifications entitling for registration, (iii) date of First Registration, (iv) residential and professional addresses. This Register is comprised of three parts. Dentists possessing recognised qualifications are shown in Part 'A'. Those not possessing such qualifications but who had been carrying on the profession of dentistry as their principal means of livelihood for not less than 5 years prior to the date appointed under Section 32(2) of the said Act for the preparation of the First Dentists Register by the Dentists Registration Tribunal are shown on Part 'B' Permanent. Similarly, those having 2 years practice at the time of the preparation of the First Dentists Register are shown on Part 'B' Temporary. After the preparation of the First Dentists Registers in the States no unqualified person can secure registration unless he obtains a recognised dental qualification or passes the statutory Examination No. II laid down by this Council and that too within a period of 10 years from the enforcement of the said Act in a State.

Condition for Registration

3. Once the Dentists Act, 1948, is enforced in any State/Union Territory, no dentist can escape from registration, as the practice of dentistry without registration is an offence and punishable under the said Act. A dentist has not only to seek registration once, but has to have his

name renewed every year on payment of the prescribed fees, laid down by the concerned State Dental Councils for the purpose, failing which his name is struck off from the State Dentists Register.

4. The name so struck can however be restored on the State Dentists Register, upon payment, by the defaulting dentist of the penalty fee etc., etc., alongwith the renewal fee. Not only this, if a dentist after his registration obtains any additional recognised dental qualification, that too he has to specify against his name in the State Dentists Register upon payment of the prescribed fee. For purposes of Registration on Part A of the State Dentists Register, one should be a citizen of India, and be in possession of a recognised dental qualification specified in any of the three Schedules appended to the said Act or qualification recognised by the Dental Council of India. For purposes of registration on Part 'B' Fermanent, one besides being a citizen of India should also have practised the profession of dentistry as his principal means of livelihood for a period of not less than five years from the date fixed by the State Government concerned for purposes of preparation of the First Dentists Register, by the Dentists Registration Tribunals. For registration on Part B Temporary, one should have practised the profession of dentistry for at least 2 years as his principal means of livelihood. This facility of registration on Part B to these un-qualified persons is restricted only to the preparation of the First Dentists Register.

5. Unlike the preparation of the First Dentists Registers by the Dentists Registration Tribunals, the task of preparing the First Register of Dental Hygienists and Dental Mechanics is only vested in the State Dental Councils. So far such registers of Dental Hygienists and Dental Mechanics have been prepared in Punjab, Delhi and Uttar Fradesh only. In other States, it is in progress.

6. The data on the number of registered dentists in the various States, as compiled by the Dental Council of India on the basis of the State Dentists Registers obtained from the various State Dental Councils upto April, 1963 are in Table 6 of the Section IV. A detail coverage of the Dental Council of India is also given in the Appendix VIII.

APPENDIX VIII

Coverage of the Dental Council

S. No.	Name of the State Dental Council	Year of Establishment	Head-Quarters	Coverage
1.	Assam State - Dental Council	1952	Shillong	The whole State of Assam
2.	Maharashtra - Dental Council	1951	Bombay	Maharashtra
3.	Gujarat - Dental Council	1961	Ahmedabad	Whole of Gujarat State.
4.	Bihar State - Dental Council	1953	Patna	Bihar State only.
5.	Madras State - Dental Council	1951	Madras	Madras State.
6.	Madhya Pradesh - Dental Council	1954	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh.
7.	Uttar Pradesh State - Dental Council	1952	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh.
8.	West Bengal - Dental Council	1950	Calcutta	W. Bengal.
9.	Punjab State - Dental Council	1955	Ludhiana	Punjab
10.	Andhra Pradesh - Dental Council	1958	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh.
11.	Dentists Registration Tribunal	1951	Bhubaneswar	Orissa.
12.	Kerala State - Dental Council	1965	Trivandrum	Kerala
13.	Dentists Registrar Tribunal, Rajasthan	1959	Jaipur	Rajasthan.
14.	Mysore State - Dental Council	1961	Bangalore	Mysore State.
15.	Dentists Registration Tribunal, Himachal Pradesh	1960	Simla	Himachal Pradesh
16.	Delhi State - Dental Council	1953	Delhi	Delhi only
17.	Goa, Daman and Diu Dental Council		Goa	Goa, Daman and Diu
18.	Pondicherry - Registration Tribunal	1963	Pondicherry	Pondicherry

Source: Dental Council of India.

APPENDIX IX

Distribution of Registered Dentists by State as on
April, 1963

S. No.	States and Union Territory	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Andhra Pradesh	169	3.3	10	3.9	179	3.3
2.	Assam	55	1.1	4	1.6	59	1.1
3.	Bihar	70	1.3	2	0.8	72	1.3
4.	Gujarat	267	5.1	6	2.3	273	5.0
5.	Jammu and Kashmir*	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
6.	Kerala	310	5.9	12	4.6	322	5.9
7.	Madhya Pradesh	92	1.8	2	0.8	94	1.7
8.	Madras	258	5.0	16	6.2	274	5.0
9.	Maharashtra	1, 213	23.3	119	46.0	1, 332	24.4
10.	Mysore	278	5.3	17	6.6	295	5.4
11.	Orissa	18	0.3	-	-	18	0.3
12.	Punjab	901	17.4	30	11.6	931	17.0
13.	Rajasthan	280	5.4	-	-	280	5.1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	416	8.0	10	3.9	426	7.8
15.	West Bengal	534	10.3	17	6.6	551	10.1
16.	Delhi	286	5.5	11	4.3	297	5.4
17.	Himachal Pradesh	59	1.1	2	0.8	61	1.1
18.	Total	5, 206	100.0	258	100.0	5, 464	100.0

Source: Dental Council of India.

* The Dentist Act of 1948 has not been intended to Jammu and Kashmir.

APPENDIX X

Age-Distribution of Registered Dentists Part A (Degree/
Diploma) April, 1963

Age-Group	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
20-24	70	5.0	5	4	75	5
25-29	365	24.0	39	32	404	25
30-34	290	19.0	34	28	324	20
35-39	183	12.0	14	11	197	12
40-44	143	10.0	10	8	153	9
45-49	171	11.0	10	8	181	11
50-54	149	10.0	8	6	157	9
55-59	74	5.0	3	2	77	5
60 and above	57	4.0	1	1	58	4
All ages	1,502	100.0	124	100	1,626	100

Source: Dental Council of India.

APPENDIX XI

Age-Distribution of Registered Dentists Part B
(By virtue of practical experience)
April, 1963

Age-Distribution	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
20-24	51	1.4	1	1.0	52	1.4
25-29	164	4.4	11	8.2	175	4.5
30-34	325	8.8	12	9.0	337	8.8
35-39	638	17.2	29	21.6	667	17.4
40-44	821	22.2	31	23.1	852	22.2
45-49	738	19.9	20	14.9	758	19.8
50-54	570	15.4	13	9.7	583	15.2
55-59	312	8.4	13	9.7	325	8.4
60 and above	85	2.3	4	2.8	89	2.3
All Ages	3,704	100.0	134	100.0	3,838	100.0

Source: Dental Council of India.