

CHAPTER III : MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

Dental Council of India

Highlights

- Out of 292 dental colleges, 75 per cent were established after an amendment to the Dentists Act (Act) in 1993 to prevent the mushrooming of such colleges. Of the 292 dental colleges, 152 colleges (52 per cent) were concentrated in five States. On the other hand, only one dental college existed in the North-Eastern region, indicating skewed distribution of dental colleges across the country, which both the Dental Council of India (Council) and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Ministry) failed to prevent.

(Paragraph 3.9.1.1)

- The Ministry granted permission to establish 13 new dental colleges despite negative recommendations of the Council. In two cases, permission was given without adequate justification and in five cases, the Ministry granted permission despite deficiencies being noted during both the Council's inspections and those conducted by Special Investigation Teams (SITs) constituted by the Ministry itself. In four cases, there were wide variations between the reports of the Council and those of the SITs.

(Paragraph 3.9.1.2)

- Permissions for starting 128 post-graduate dental specialties in Master of Dental Surgery courses in dental colleges were granted despite negative recommendations of the Council. In 73 cases, the Ministry bypassed the normal mechanism of the Council conducting inspections as defined in the Act and its Regulations and constituted its own inspection teams, citing shortage of dental specialists.

(Paragraph 3.10)

- The Council was required to undertake periodical inspections of colleges to ensure continued maintenance of minimum standards of dental education. However, it did not put in place any system to identify the dental institutions which had become due for such periodical inspections and thus could not conduct them in time.

(Paragraph 3.11.2)

- In 15 out of 50 dental colleges, the shortage of teaching faculty ranged from eight to 97 *per cent*. The shortage was far above the minimum staffing pattern prescribed by the Council but it did not seem to have taken any measures to address this pressing issue, as it could provide no records regarding the same.

(Paragraph 3.13.2)

- A total of 139 students in six dental colleges and 59 students in nine colleges were given admissions for Bachelor of Dental Surgery and Master of Dental Surgery courses respectively, in excess of the sanctioned number of seats.

(Paragraph 3.14)

- For the purpose of regulating the dental profession, the Council was required to maintain a register containing details of all practicing dentists in India, known as the Indian Dentists Register, as laid down in the Act. However, the Council was not maintaining such a register.

(Paragraph 3.15)

- The Council failed to implement its policy decision of monitoring faculty attendance through a biometric system. The entire expenditure incurred on the procurement of biometric machines for this purpose at a cost of ₹ 1.32 crore, was thus rendered unfruitful.

(Paragraph 3.17.1)

- Dental institutions inspected by the Council are required to pay inspection fees to the latter towards renewal/ recognition/ verification of compliance reports for various courses. As of March 2011, fees amounting to ₹ 7.07 crore were outstanding against such institutions.

(Paragraph 3.18)

Recommendations

- ❖ *The Ministry may consider formulating a policy to encourage the establishment of dental colleges in States having shortages of such colleges.*
- ❖ *In order to adhere to the minimum standards of dental education, the Ministry should ensure fulfilment of the norms laid down under the regulations of the Council while according permissions for establishment of new colleges or courses.*
- ❖ *In cases of serious deficiencies noticed in the Council's inspection reports, Enquiry Commissions, as provided under Section 54 of the Dentists Act, 1948, may be constituted and appropriate action may be taken to improve its functioning.*
- ❖ *The Council may lay down a schedule for inspections and scrupulously conduct them to ensure that recognized dental colleges continue to comply with the norms laid down for recognition.*
- ❖ *The Ministry should take action to derecognize dental colleges which do not conform to the prescribed standards of dental education.*
- ❖ *The Council should regularly monitor the adequacy of faculty in dental colleges and ensure compliance as per the norms.*
- ❖ *The Council should initiate appropriate action against colleges which admit excess students, to discourage the practice.*
- ❖ *The Council should maintain the Indian Dentists Register as required under the Dentists Act.*
- ❖ *A suitable mechanism should be set up by the Council for redressal of complaints.*
- ❖ *The Council should establish an effective mechanism for recovery of its dues. Suitable provisions should be incorporated in its Regulations, defining penal action against defaulters.*

3.1 Introduction

The Dental Council of India (Council), a statutory body, was constituted on 12 April 1949 under an Act of Parliament viz. the Dentists Act, 1948. The Council is a recommendatory body to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Ministry) and acts as its technical arm for regulation of dental

education, the dental profession and dental ethics. The mandate of the Council as per the Act is as given in the box below:

Box 1: Mandate of the Council

- Maintenance of uniform standards of dental education, - both at undergraduate and postgraduate levels.
- Recommendations for starting new dental colleges, new courses including post-graduate courses or higher studies and increase in the number of seats.
- Recommendations for recognition and de-recognition of dental qualifications of dental institutions within and outside the country.
- Maintenance of the Indian Dentists Register.
- Prescribing standards of professional conduct and etiquette or the code of ethics for dentists.

Prior to the amendment to the Dentists Act 1948, the minimum requirements for opening of a new dental college or a post-graduate dental department were laid down by the Council and approved by the Ministry. However the final decision rested with the Governments of the States, where the proposed colleges / departments were to be located. In order to strengthen the role of the Council and the Ministry in regulating dental education in India, the Dentists Act was amended on 27 August 1992. With this amendment, prior permission of the Ministry became mandatory for establishing any dental college, increasing seats in existing colleges and introducing new courses in a college.

The primary input used in the regulatory process by the Council is the system of inspections. On the basis of these inspections, the Council recommends recognition of colleges, starting new courses, increasing the number of seats in courses, de-recognising courses or colleges etc. Based on these recommendations and after calling for such other particulars as it deems necessary, the Ministry may either approve or disapprove the proposals.

3.2 Organizational Structure

The Council functions under the administrative control of the Ministry. Section 3(1) of the Act provides for its constitution and composition. The Council has six constituents representing the Central Government, the State Governments, universities, dental colleges, the Medical Council of India and private practitioners of dentistry in the following composition: -

- (a) six members nominated by the Central Government;
- (b) one registered dentist from each State;
- (c) one member from each university which grants recognised dental qualifications;
- (d) not more than four members elected from dental colleges in the States, by Principals, Deans, Directors and Vice-Principals and Heads of dental wings of medical colleges in the States;
- (e) one member from the Medical Council of India; and
- (f) one member nominated by each State Government from among persons registered either in the medical register or the dental register of the State.

The above members constitute the General Body of the Council. The Council also has an Executive Committee, which acts as its governing body. This Committee deals with all procedural, financial and day-to-day activities and affairs of the Council. The President, Vice-President and the members of the Executive Committee are elected by the Council from amongst its members. The Director-General of Health Services is an ex-officio member, both of the General Body and the Executive Committee. The elected President and the Vice-President are the ex-officio Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee respectively.

3.3 Income and expenditure

During the years 2006-07 to 2010-11, the Council received grants amounting to ₹ 94 lakh from the Ministry. It also generated its own receipts, amounting to ₹ 74.50 crore by way of inspections and application fees from dental colleges and interest earned from fixed deposits. The total expenditure incurred by the Council during this period amounted to ₹ 30.13 crore. The details are given in the table below.

Table : Income and expenditure of the Council

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Grant (Non-Plan)	Own receipts	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure	Savings
2006-07	18.00	722.51	740.51	377.05	363.46
2007-08	19.00	1077.61	1096.61	570.15	526.46
2008-09	19.00	1474.74	1493.74	499.60	994.14
2009-10	19.00	1792.34	1811.34	622.84	1188.50
2010-11	19.00	2383.22	2402.22	943.09	1459.13
Total	94.00	7450.42	7544.42	3012.73	4531.69

3.4 Audit mandate

The audit of the Council is conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 19(2) of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 and Section 53A of the Dentists Act, 1948.

3.5 Audit objectives

The performance audit was conducted to verify whether:

- a) the Council was fulfilling its mandate in an efficient and effective manner; and
- b) the Ministry was fulfilling its role effectively in connection with the functioning of the Council .

3.6 Audit scope

The performance audit involved the examination of records related to the functioning of the Council and relevant records of the Ministry for the period 2006-07 to 2010-11.

3.7 Audit criteria

The audit criteria were derived from the following:

- The Dentists Act, 1948 along with the Dentists Amendment Act, 1993;
- The Dental Council of India (Establishment of New Dental Colleges, Opening of New or Higher Courses of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity in Dental Colleges) Regulations, 2006 (called Council Regulations, 2006 hereafter);
- Miscellaneous Regulations, 2007;
- Dentists (Code of Ethics) Regulations, 1976;
- Instructions issued by the Ministry and Council from time to time; and
- General Financial Rules and other established procedures.

3.8 Audit methodology

The performance audit of the Council commenced with an entry conference with the Secretary, Dental Council of India and other officials of the Council on 21 October 2011. During the entry conference, the audit objectives, audit criteria, scope of audit and methodology were discussed. The field work,

comprising examination of records and interviews with the officials of the Council and the Ministry, was conducted from 21 October 2011 to 24 January 2012.

The sample size and selection criteria for detailed audit were as given below:

- Hundred *per cent* cases (16) of establishing new dental colleges where approvals were granted despite negative recommendations of the Council (13) or where permissions were granted for establishment with admission capacities in excess of those recommended by the Council (3).
- Twenty *per cent* of cases i.e. 24 out of 128 cases where Master of Dental Surgery (MDS) courses were started despite negative recommendations of the Council.
- Hundred *per cent* cases (32) of increasing and restoring admission capacity in Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS) courses.
- Hundred *per cent* cases (5) of reopening of closed dental colleges.
- Hundred *per cent* cases (6) where approvals had been granted in 2002-03 or before, but recognitions were still pending.
- Ten *per cent* of 5044 inspections carried out by the Council, i.e., 504 inspections.

The audit findings were issued to the Council and the Ministry on 10 May 2012. The exit conference to discuss the audit findings was held on 26 June 2012 with the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Secretary, Dental Council of India. The Ministry's response (June 2012) to the draft performance audit report has been duly incorporated in this report. The Council's response has not been received as of July 2012.

We acknowledge the cooperation and assistance rendered by the Council and the Ministry during the course of this performance audit.

3.9 Maintenance of standards of dental education

3.9.1 Establishment and recognition of new dental colleges

The Council is entrusted with the maintenance of uniform standards of dental education. As stated earlier, prior permission of the Ministry became mandatory for establishing new dental colleges as well as for increasing the number of seats and starting new courses, subsequent to the amendment carried out in the Dentists Act in 1992.

The Ministry forwards all proposals relating to the above matters, to the Council for its evaluation. As stated earlier, the Council, thereafter, conducts inspections and sends recommendations to the Ministry. The Ministry takes decisions on the proposals after considering these recommendations and gathering any other information it deems necessary.

The norms for establishing a new dental college are given in **Box 2**.

Box 2: Norms for establishing a dental college

As per Regulation 6 of the Council (Establishment of New Dental Colleges, Opening of New or Higher Courses of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity in Dental Colleges) Regulations, 2006, the following important norms are required to be adhered to for establishing a new college:-

1. The dental college has to be constructed on a plot of land owned/leased by the applicant. The land should not be less than five acres. The college should increase the constructed area, in a phased manner, as per the following norms:-

Admissions	1 st year	3 rd year
50	30,000 sq ft	50,000 sq ft
100	60,000 sq ft	100,000 sq ft

2. Hostel accommodation in separate blocks for boys and girls and accommodation for staff, to the extent of 50 per cent of the strength, should be available in the same plot. This should be in addition to the built-up area for the college.
3. Affiliation to the concerned University, valid for the entire duration of course has to be obtained by the applicant requesting for establishment of a college.
4. The applicant should not have already admitted students to the proposed dental college.
5. The applicant should own and manage a General Hospital of not less than 100 beds in the campus of the proposed dental college or in proximity of a recognized Medical College. An undertaking that the Medical College would facilitate training to dental students should be provided. Alternatively, the proposed dental college should have tied up, at least for five years, with a Government General Hospital having 100 beds and located within a radius of 10 km from the proposed dental college.
6. The applicant should manage a dental clinic in the proposed dental college, with not less than 10 dental chairs with specifications as prescribed in the regulations.
7. The applicant should make provision for teaching faculty in a phased manner as shown below:-

Admissions	Ist year			IInd year			IIIrd year onwards		
	P	R	L	P	R	L	P	R	L
50	2	2	10	3	4	20	6	11	30
100	2	3	16	4	5	30	6	13	40

P»Professors R»Readers L»Lecturers

3.9.1.1 Spread of dental colleges in the country

Sections 10A, 10B and 10C were introduced in the Dentists Act, 1948 through amendments in 1993, mainly to check the mushrooming growth of dental colleges. The amendments made it mandatory for an applicant to obtain prior permission of the Central Government for starting dental colleges.

There were 292 dental colleges, comprising 40 Government and 252 private ones in the country, as of March 2012. Out of these, 218 dental colleges, (75 *per cent*) were established after 1993 i.e., after the amendment.

Audit noted that 52 *per cent* dental colleges were concentrated in five States¹, where 102 colleges were opened after the 1993 amendment, whereas for all the North-Eastern States, there was only one dental college and not a single college had been opened since the amendment. (The State-wise distribution of dental colleges is shown in **Annex-I**)

In its communication to the State Governments regarding dental health care services in rural areas, the President of the Council had observed (December 2011) that there had been an unprecedented explosion of dental colleges in India since Independence. About 25000 graduate and about 3500 post-graduate dental students were passing out of dental colleges with very bleak job opportunities.

The Ministry stated (January 2012) that no specific regulation had been enacted to establish dental colleges in disturbed areas or any other areas where the private sector might hesitate to enter. The Ministry also contended (June 2012) that the role of the Central Government was limited as far as setting up of new dental colleges in any particular region was concerned as the State Governments had to determine the desirability of setting up dental colleges in proportion to the existing population of particular regions.

It is clear from the facts mentioned earlier that despite the amendment carried out in 1993, there had been a mushrooming of colleges in some States besides skewed distribution of the same across the country, which both the Council and the Ministry failed to prevent.

¹ Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu

Recommendation

The Ministry may consider formulating a policy to encourage the establishment of dental colleges in States having shortages of such colleges.

3.9.1.2 Establishment of dental colleges

As per Regulations 8 and 9 of the Council Regulations, 2006, the Council has to evaluate the proposals submitted by applicants to ascertain the desirability and feasibility of setting up dental colleges. After evaluation of the proposals and conducting physical inspections, it has to send its recommendations to the Ministry. The Council has to reconsider its recommendations, after taking into account, new or additional information as may be forwarded by the Ministry and re-submit its reports, if so required by the Ministry.

Further, as per Section 10A (4) of the Act, the Central Government may, after considering the proposals and the recommendations of the Council and after obtaining, where necessary, such other particulars as may be considered necessary, either approve (with such conditions, if any, as it may consider necessary) or disapprove the proposals and any such approvals would be a permission to establish dental colleges. Before disapproving any case, the Ministry has to give a reasonable opportunity to the applicant to make a written representation against the decision.

During the period under review, the Ministry accorded permission for the establishment of 82 dental colleges. However, it was noticed that out of these colleges, permission for 13 new colleges² was given by the Ministry, despite negative recommendations by the Council.

The major deficiencies on the basis of which the Council gave negative recommendations for these 13 new colleges included the following:

- Shortage of faculty as compared to the prescribed norms for medical, dental and para-dental staff.
- Deficiencies in infrastructure like college buildings, libraries, attached hospitals, hostels etc.

² (i) Aditya Dental College, Beed, Maharashtra (ii) Hindustan Institute of Dental Sciences, U.P. (iii) Institute of Dental Sciences, Bhubaneswar (iv) Maharashtra Institute of Dental Sciences & Research, Latur (v) NIMS Jaipur (vi) Nootan Dental College & Hospital, Gujarat (vii) Rishiraj Keer Dental College (viii) Singhad Dental College & Hospital, Pune (ix) Sofia Dental College, Trichy (x) PDM Dental College & Research Institute, Bahadurgarh (xi) Vallinayaki Dental College & Hospital, Pondicherry (xii) Vyas Dental College & Hospital (xiii) Yogita Dental College & Hospital

- Deficiencies in clinical material in terms of dental chairs, patients and other equipment.

The detailed college-wise position of approvals given by the Ministry despite negative recommendations by the Council, is given at **Annex-II**. Some of the cases are discussed below:

a. Permission by the Ministry without justifiable reasons

In the following two cases outlined in the table below, the Ministry overruled the recommendations of the Council without any further verification or justifiable reasons. The analysis of shortcomings pointed out by the Council and the views of the Ministry for overruling the same, along with the comments of Audit, are summarized below:

Sl. No.	Name of college	Council's objections	Ministry's reply to Audit (June 2012)
1.	Nootan Dental College and Hospital, Gujarat for the Session 2006-07 (details in S. No. 1 of Annex-II)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven medical teaching staff did not possess qualifications as per MCI norms. • The Principal and two Readers had worked for less than one year in their respective previous institutes, which was less than the norms. • One Associate Professor was not present during the inspection. 	The Ministry stated that the reasons for the Council not accepting certain faculty members were not fully justified. Further, the Council itself had accepted medical faculty with MBBS degrees as lecturers in other colleges. After examination in the Ministry, the permission to start the dental college with reduced intake of 50 students was granted (22 September 2006).
Audit comments: The Council had rejected the proposals as the faculty members did not possess the required educational qualifications as prescribed by the Medical Council of India. The Ministry gave an acceptance to the proposal on the ground that the Council itself had accepted medical faculty with MBBS degrees as lecturers in other colleges. The reason advanced by the Ministry, even if true, is a poor rationalization of an incorrect decision as a wrong acceptance in one case cannot be used to relax the provisions in another case without any other justification. Besides, the Ministry had earlier rejected the case on 31 August 2006 on the basis of the Council's recommendations, but reversed its decision within a month.			

Sl. No.	Name of college	Council's objections	Ministry's reply to Audit (June 2012)
2.	Rishiraj Keer Dental College for the Session 2006-07 (details in Sl. No. 2 of Annex-II)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiencies in faculty Shortage of dental chairs Inadequate clinical material Shortage of infrastructure Shortage in attached hospital 	The Ministry stated that on the orders of Supreme Court, the applicant was directed to give its representation within two days and the Ministry was directed to give a personal hearing. After getting the compliance report of the applicant, a Special Investigative Team (SIT) was deputed to inspect the college. On the basis of the report of the SIT, permission was granted for a reduced intake of 50 instead of 100 BDS students
Audit comments: The reply of the Ministry is factually incorrect as the records revealed that permission was granted by the Ministry on the basis of a compliance report by the college and not that of the SIT. As per the records, the Ministry gave permission stating that “based on the documents submitted by the college authorities along with compliance report, the deficiencies pointed out by the Council did not seem to exist”. Further, in respect of faculty and other additional deficiencies, the Ministry stated that “the Council have not substantiated these deficiencies and also earlier team had not found these deficiencies”. Further, the Council’s first inspection only reported deficiency in faculty whereas its subsequent inspection within one month, indicated deficiencies on account of faculty, dental chairs, clinical material, infrastructure and attached hospital. The Ministry did not ask the Council for the reasons for the divergent findings and no further inspection or compliance verification was carried out. Thus, both the Council’s inspections and the Ministry’s decision lacked transparency.			

b. Permission by the Ministry despite deficiencies being pointed out both by the Council and SITs

Out of the remaining 11 new colleges, in nine cases³, the Ministry constituted SITs to inspect the colleges. These colleges approached the Supreme Court against rejection of their cases. The Court directed the Government to give a personal hearing to the colleges by specified dates, after which the Ministry could give its decisions. Out of these nine cases, in five cases⁴, the SIT inspection reports also pointed out deficiencies (details in serial numbers 3-7 of **Annex –II**). However, the Ministry ignored the deficiencies pointed out in

³ (i) Aditya Dental College, Beed, Maharashtra (ii) Hindustan Institute of Dental Sciences, U.P. (iii) Institute of Dental Sciences, Bhubneshwar (iv) Maharashtra Institute Of Dental Sciences & Research, Latur (v) NIMS Jaipur (vi)Singhad Dental College & hospital, Pune (vii) Sofia Dental College, Trichy (viii) PDM Dental College And Research Institute, Bahadurgarh (ix) Vyas Dental College& Hospital

⁴ (i) Institute of Dental Sciences, Bhubneshwar (ii) Maharashtra Institute Of Dental Sciences & Research, Latur (iii)Singhad Dental College & hospital, Pune (iv) Sofia Dental College, Trichy (v) Vyas Dental College& Hospital

the inspections done by the Council and the SITs and gave permissions for the establishment of the colleges.

c. Wide variations in inspection reports of the Council and SITs:

In the remaining four⁵ cases, Audit noticed wide variations between the findings of the Council and the SITs (**Annex-III**). The two sets of inspections were carried out within short gaps of one to two months and the SITs disagreed with the findings of the Council's inspection team on most issues, including those related to infrastructure. This brought into question the quality of inspections carried out by the Council and the SITs.

The Ministry stated (June 2012) that as per the provisions of the Dentists Act 1948 and the subsequent amendment in 1993, the Central Government was the final authority for granting permission for establishment of new dental colleges and even after receiving negative recommendations from the Council, which was a technical recommendatory body, the Central Government could gather further information from any person, authority or institution concerned, through any means which included sending special investigation teams to the concerned institutions before reaching the final decision on the matter. Hence, the Central Government had acted very well within the powers conferred by the provisions of the Dentists Act, 1948. The Ministry further stated that the investigation teams were deputed from reputed institutes of the Central Government under Section 10A (4) of the Act and it could not be concluded at one go that the reports submitted by SITs were not reliable as compared to the recommendations of the Council.

The Ministry's reply may be viewed in light of the fact that four out of nine reports of the SIT were at wide variance with those of the Council. The Ministry, in its reply has also stated that the reports of the SIT cannot be said to be unreliable. If this is taken to be correct, serious doubts can be raised about the inspection process of the Council. Section 54 of the Act provides for a Commission of Enquiry to be appointed by the Ministry when it appears that the Council is not complying with any of the provisions of the Act.

The Ministry should have appointed such a commission to enquire into these cases. The cases where the Ministry overruled the Council and gave

⁵ (i) Aditya Dental College, Beeds, Maharashtra, (ii) PDM Dental College and Research Institute, Bahadurgarh (iii) Hindustan Institute of Dental Sciences, Noida, Uttar Pradesh and (iv) NIMS, Jaipur.

permission despite several deficiencies being mentioned in the latter's inspections, pointed towards lack of transparency in the approval process.

3.10 Introduction of new post-graduate specialties

During 2006-07 to 2010-11, 706 post-graduate specialties were approved by the Ministry, whereas the Council had given positive recommendations in only 578 cases. Audit test-checked 24 out of the 128 cases where the Council had given negative recommendations on account of major deficiencies relating to faculty and infrastructure after conducting inspections, but were overruled by the Ministry. It was observed that in 22 out of the 24 cases test-checked, the Ministry had constituted SITs, the main reason being severe shortage of dental specialists in the country. The findings of the SIT were at wide variance with those of the Council. The detailed position of these cases is given in **Annex-IV**.

In the 22 cases in which the Ministry had constituted SITs, the acceptance of the SIT's reports by the Ministry, implied that the reports of the Council were incorrect. Commission of Enquiry should have been set up in these cases also.

The Ministry stated (June 2012) that it had granted permission for these specialties as there was a shortage of dental specialists across the country and also, that it had the power to depute SITs under Section 10A(4).

The reply of the Ministry is not acceptable as the Council, in its communication to the State Governments, as stated earlier, had observed (December 2011) that a very 'healthy number' of students (about 25000 dental graduates and about 3500 dental post-graduate students) were passing out of dental colleges with very 'bleak job opportunities', implying that there was no shortage of dental specialists in the country.

Recommendations

- ❖ *In order to adhere to the minimum standards of dental education, the Ministry should ensure fulfilment of the norms laid down under the regulations of the Council while according permissions for establishment of new colleges or courses.*
- ❖ *In cases of serious deficiencies noticed in the Council's inspection reports, Enquiry Commissions, as provided under Section 54 of the Dentists Act, 1948, may be constituted and appropriate action may be taken to improve its functioning.*

3.11 Regular Inspections

3.11.1 Annual Renewal Inspections

As per Regulations 6 and 10 (4) of the Council's Regulations, 2006, initial permission to establish a new dental college is granted for one year, which is to be renewed on a yearly basis, after verifying the phased expansion of infrastructure facilities and the number of required faculty as per norms, till the first batch of students takes the final year examination.

These renewals are granted by the Ministry on the basis of recommendations arising out of the annual renewal inspections conducted by the Council.

During 2006-07 to 2010-11, 580 renewals were granted by the Ministry for continuing BDS courses. Out of these, in nine cases (**Annex-V**), renewals were granted despite negative recommendations by the Council. In two cases, renewals were granted to colleges for admission capacities in excess of those recommended by the Council.

- In five⁶ out these nine cases (at serial numbers 1 to 5 of **Annex-V**), recommendations of the Council were overlooked on the grounds that these were Government colleges and assurances had been obtained from them that they would rectify the deficiencies pointed out by the Council.
- In respect of one case⁷, the Council had stated that the Principal did not have the requisite teaching experience. The Ministry, on the other hand, had pointed out (June 2007) that the same person had been found acceptable as the Principal during the first year's inspection conducted on 21 August 2006. The fact that six faculty members, i.e. the Principal and five others were private practitioners and thus were not acceptable by the Council, was overlooked by the Ministry on the ground that these were new deficiencies and notarized affidavits to the contrary had been provided by the college.
- In one case⁸, permission was granted despite non-fulfilment of norms relating to the infrastructure of the required hospital, which was incomplete at the time of granting the permission. The Ministry stated (June 2012) that the ground on which a negative recommendation was given by Council did not appear to be valid.

⁶ (i) Dr. Harvansh Singh Judge Institute of Dental Sciences (2nd year renewal, 3rd year and 5th year) (ii) Govt. Dental College, Raipur (5th year renewal) (iii) Indira Gandhi Govt. Dental College, 2nd year renewal

⁷(i) Purvanchal Dental College-2nd year renewal

⁸(i) PDM Dental College-2nd year renewal

- In the remaining two cases⁹, permissions for reduced capacity were granted after the Council gave negative recommendations on the compliance reports, without any further verification. The Ministry stated (June 2012) that the responses received from these colleges were justified and hence, the permissions were given.

The Ministry justified its action on the basis of powers conferred by the Act and stated (June 2012) that the Council was only a recommendatory body and the Ministry could overrule it after obtaining information as deemed necessary.

While it is accepted that the Ministry has powers to overrule the Council, it should not violate the mandated norms for dental education contained in the Council's Regulations, 2006.

3.11.2 Periodical inspections of recognised dental colleges.

The Council had laid down (June 2007) a policy for periodical inspections of dental colleges for continued recognition of dental qualifications to ensure the maintenance of minimum standards of dental education. The prescribed periodicity was once in every block of five years after the recognition of a college. However, it was observed that the Council had not formulated any system to identify the colleges that had become due for periodical inspections in accordance with this policy. Consequently, the Council was unable to adhere to its own norms for timely inspections.

Test check of the records of 24 out of 240 recognised dental colleges revealed that periodic inspections of eight recognised colleges, established between 1982 and 2007 (**Annex-VI**) had not been conducted since their recognition. In respect of 14 other colleges, though periodic inspections had not been done, inspections had been conducted for purposes such as increase in seats, starting new courses etc. In the remaining two colleges, viz. Punjab Government Dental College and Hospital, Amritsar, and Government Dental College and Hospital, Afzalgunj, Hyderabad, inspections were carried out by the Council in 2010-11, after more than 33 years and 10 years respectively. In the case of the Punjab Government Dental College and Hospital, Amritsar, gross deficiencies of faculty and infrastructure required for teaching BDS courses were found, but the Government Dental College and Hospital, Afzalgunj,

⁹(i) Aditya Dental College-2nd year renewal, (ii) New Horizon Dental College & Institute-2nd year renewal.

Hyderabad was found to be functioning satisfactorily. Absence of periodic inspections exposed dental students to the risk of sub-standard levels of education.

Recommendation

The Council may lay down a schedule for inspections and scrupulously conduct them to ensure that recognized dental colleges continue to comply with the norms laid down for recognition.

3.12 De-recognition of dental colleges

Section 16 (A) of the Act stipulates that whenever it appears to the Council that an institution or a college does not, in the matter of staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities, satisfy the prescribed standards, the Council shall make a recommendation for de-recognition to the Ministry. The Ministry, after considering such a recommendation, may send it to the Government of the State in which the institution is situated. The State Government, after seeking clarification from the institution within a reasonable period, shall make its recommendations to the Ministry. The Ministry thereafter, may issue a notification on de-recognition of the said college.

Audit found that the Council conveyed (February 2007 and April, June, December 2008) recommendations to the Ministry for de-recognition of BDS degrees in respect of nine colleges on account of serious deficiencies related to infrastructure, clinical material and faculty. The Ministry, however, did not withdraw recognition of five of these dental colleges (**Annex-VII**) as of December 2011. In respect of the remaining four colleges, the Council revised its recommendations on the basis of justifications given by the State Governments.

In the cases of the remaining five colleges, the Ministry did not take any action to withdraw recognition, despite the passage of over three years from the initial recommendations of the Council.

The Ministry stated (December 2011) that the decision for de-recognition was not taken pending comments from the State Government. It further clarified that if the degrees of the colleges had been de-recognised, without receipt of the comments of the State Governments concerned, the latter might not co-operate while shifting the students from the de-recognised colleges. The Ministry informed (June 2012) that in one college (Jamanlal Goenka Dental College, Akola), the final decision by the Ministry would be taken shortly.

The reply may be seen in light of the fact that three to five years have already elapsed since the Council forwarded its recommendations for de-recognizing the colleges. To safeguard the students' interests, the Ministry should have withdrawn recognition after the current batches had passed out and not allowed any further admissions. It is pertinent to note that these institutions are located in States having large concentrations of dental colleges and shifting the students from institutions with inadequate facilities to better institutions was not likely to pose serious challenges. The State Governments had also committed, in the form of essentiality certificates, to take responsibility of such students in case the institutions were de-recognised.

Recommendation

The Ministry should take action to derecognize dental colleges which do not conform to the prescribed standards of dental education.

3.13 Issues related to faculty

3.13.1 Database of dental faculty

The Council was maintaining a database of all faculty members working in various colleges in India. The database contained (October 2011) a total of 21362 entries. Analysis of the database revealed that in 412 cases of faculty members, there were repetitions of entries with slight modifications in name, date of birth, father's name etc. but having the same essential details like Permanent Account Number (PAN), etc. This revealed that the database of the Council was faulty. The possibility of the same person claiming employment at more than one college could also not be ruled out.

The Council stated that it was in the process of developing new software to prevent such misconduct. Further, this matter, as conveyed by Audit, had been placed before the Executive Committee of the Council for consideration.

3.13.2 Acute shortage of teaching staff

Adequacy of teaching staff is the most important element for ensuring maintenance of minimum standards of dental education. The staffing norms of the Council as per the provisions of Regulation 6 of the Council Regulations, 2006, prescribe appointment of 11 and 13 Readers for 50 and 100 admissions respectively. Similarly, the prescribed ratio for Lecturers or Senior Lecturers is 30 and 40 respectively. As stated earlier, Section 16(A) of the Act stipulates that if an institution does not satisfy the requirements of the Council in matters of staff, equipment etc., the Council can recommend for its derecognition.

Out of 292 dental colleges in the country, the Council could produce information about the faculty of only 50 colleges, for the period between January and June 2011, indicating that they did not have the required data regarding the faculty of all the dental colleges. Audit noticed shortages of staff in 15 such colleges as detailed in **Annex-VIII**. It was observed that the shortages of teaching faculty ranged between eight and 97 *per cent* in these cases. In 13 of these cases, the shortfalls exceeded 50 *per cent* either in respect of Readers or Sr. Lecturers/ Lecturers or both.

Thus, there were significant shortfalls against the prescribed staffing pattern. However, no records were provided by the Council indicating any action being taken to maintain minimum standards of dental education.

Recommendation

- ❖ *The Council should regularly monitor the adequacy of faculty in dental colleges and ensure compliance as per the norms.*

3.14 Excess Admissions

As per Section 10 B (3) and explanation 2 below Section 10 A of the Dentists Act, the Council decides the maximum number of seats in any course of a dental college. If any college admits students in excess of the admission capacity fixed by the Council, the degrees awarded by the college are not to be recognised for the purpose of the Act.

The Council obtains a list of admitted students from each college every year after admissions are over. Audit found that during 2006-07 to 2010-11, 139 students in six dental colleges for and 59 students in nine colleges were given admissions for BDS and MDS courses respectively in excess of the sanctioned seats. (**Annex-IX**).

The Council did not take any action under the provisions of Section 10B of the Act. Admissions in excess of sanctioned capacities were occurring consistently from 2006-07 to 2010-11, which indicated the lack of proper action by the Council to curb such instances.

Case Study 1: In the case of the Hindustan Institute of Dental Sciences, Greater Noida, it was noticed that the college was granted renewal for 3rd year admissions with a sanctioned capacity of 50 students during 2008-09. Against this, the college admitted 96 students, i.e. an excess of 92 per cent.

Case Study 2: In the case of JKK Nataraja College, Tamil Nadu, it was noticed that against the sanctioned capacity of 40 seats, the college admitted 100 students during 2009-10, which resulted in 60 excess admissions during that year. The college was directed (December 2010) to adjust the excess admissions of 60 seats made during the academic year 2009-10 in the next two academic years. However, the college, in violation of the above directions of the Council, adjusted only 15 students and continued with an excess of 45 students in 2010-11.

Recommendation

- ❖ *The Council should initiate appropriate action against colleges which admit excess students, to discourage the practice.*

3.15 Non-maintenance of Indian Dentists Register

In terms of Section 18 (1) of the Dentists Act, in order to regulate the dental profession, the Council has to maintain a register of dentists known as the Indian Dentists Register, consisting of the entries made in the State registers of dentists. Further, in terms of sub-section (2) of the Act, each State Dental Council¹⁰, has to supply to the Council 20 printed copies of its Dentists Register after the first day of April of each year. Each State Council has a Registrar who may also act as a Secretary and as a Treasurer to the State Council. The Registrar has to inform the Council of all additions to and other amendments in the State Register, without delay.

Audit observed that the Council was not maintaining the Indian Dentists Register. The absence of information on practicing dentists in India would hamper effective regulation of the profession of dentistry. The Council stated (February 2012) that despite repeated reminders, the State Dental Councils did not give the required information and as such, it was not feasible for it to compile and maintain the Indian Dentists Register.

If it was facing problems in collecting the information, the Council should have approached the Ministry to help it to coordinate with the State Governments in collecting in obtaining the same.

¹⁰ As per Sections 21 and 22 of the Act, all State Governments were to constitute Dental Councils either singly or jointly with other States.

Recommendation

- ❖ *The Council should maintain the Indian Dentists Register as required under the Dentists Act.*

3.16 Complaints Redressal Mechanism and monitoring by the Council and the Ministry

As stated earlier, regulating the dental profession is a part of the mandate of the Council. As per Section 17A of the Act, the Council has framed the Dentists (Code of Ethics) Regulations, 1976. Audit noted that the Council as well as the Ministry had been receiving various types of complaints related to unethical practices by colleges, faculty and practitioners. Complaints forwarded to the Council by the Ministry were further forwarded to the concerned State Governments for remedial action, with requests to intimate the results of the action taken.

Audit, however, found that there was no mechanism, either in the Council or in the Ministry for following up these complaints. No complaint register was being maintained by the Council to track the status of the complaints.

Recommendation

- ❖ *A suitable mechanism should be set up by the Council for redressal of complaints.*

3.17 Administrative Issues**3.17.1 Centralized biometric attendance system for the teaching staff**

The Council observed that the teaching staff of dental institutions visited the colleges only for a few days or just during inspections. The Executive Committee of the Council decided (October 2009) to install biometric machines in all the dental colleges. The expenses related to the installation of the biometric machines were to be borne by the Council. The Ministry approved (December 2009) the decision of the Council on the ground that this would improve dental education in the country.

The Council awarded (February 2010) the work of installation of the biometric machines in around 290 colleges to M/s Rasilant Technologies Private Ltd. the only firm which was found to be possessing the required technical qualification after the tendering process, at the rate of ₹ 54,240 per machine. Apart from this, annual maintenance charges (AMC) of ₹ 10,848/- per machine were also payable. The firm started phase-wise installations in the colleges from March 2010 and the last installation was carried out in April

2011. Scrutiny in audit revealed that the firm installed biometric machines in 267 out of the 290 dental colleges. In 131 out of these 267 colleges, the machines were reported to be non-functional. In spite of this, the Council made payments amounting to ₹ 1.32 crore to the firm from May 2010 to January 2011.

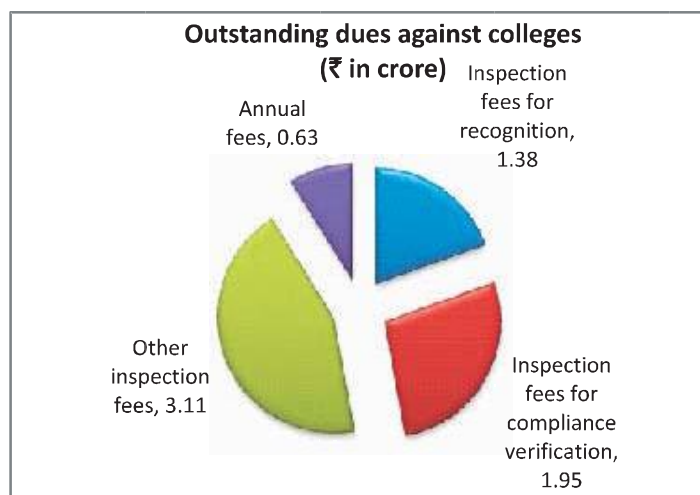
In view of the numerous complaints received regarding non-functioning of the machines, the Council terminated (August 2011) the agreement with the firm and discontinued the use of biometric machines within 18 months of the award of the work.

Thus, the expenditure of ₹ 1.32 crore incurred on the procurement of the biometric machines was rendered unfruitful and the policy for ensuring attendance of the teaching staff could not be implemented.

3.18 Outstanding dues against colleges

Dental institutions inspected by the Council are required to pay inspection fees to the latter towards renewal, recognition or verification of compliance reports for various courses. The Council prescribed different rates for different types of inspections. Besides, each recognized college was required to pay an annual fee of ₹ 25,000 (revised to ₹ 50,000 from September 2007).

The component-wise breakup of the outstanding dues from colleges is indicated in the chart below:



Out of the outstanding amount of ₹ 7.07 crore, ₹ 2.36 crore was pending for more than one year¹¹. Audit noticed that there was no mechanism to ensure

¹¹

Year	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10
Amount in lakh	1.75	1.25	5.25	1.75	1.50	2.00	9.50	11.00	19.50	56.50	125.50

that the colleges deposited the fees prior to the inspections. The Council also did not follow up with the defaulting colleges. It had also not initiated any action against any of the defaulting colleges.

The Council stated (February 2012), that in the absence of any provision in the Act or in the Regulations for imposing any penalty, it was only issuing reminders to deposit the outstanding dues.

The steps taken by the Council in the form of issuing reminders were obviously inadequate. It should have requested the Ministry to intervene in this matter. It should have also framed suitable regulations for penal action against defaulters.

Recommendation

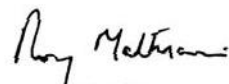
- ❖ *The Council should establish an effective mechanism for recovery of its dues. Suitable provisions should be incorporated in its Regulations, defining penal action against defaulters.*

3.19 Conclusion

The performance audit of the Council, covering the period from 2006 to 2011 revealed that there was a concentration of dental colleges in five States while there was only one college in the North-East, indicating skewed distribution of dental colleges across the country, which both the Council and the Ministry failed to prevent. Audit also found non-adherence to the prescribed standards for (i) establishment of new dental colleges; (ii) increasing the number of seats in existing dental colleges and (iii) renewal of permissions for yearly admissions. There were several instances of substantial variations between the reports of inspections of dental colleges conducted by the Council and by the Special Inspection Teams (SITs) constituted by the Ministry, the latter failing to analyze the reasons for such wide variations. There were instances where negative recommendations of the Council were ignored on the basis of unverified compliance reports received from the colleges. Delays of three to five years by the Ministry were noticed in cases of derecognition of colleges on the recommendation of the Council.

The Council did not adhere to its own norms of periodical inspections of recognized dental colleges once in a block of five years. The Ministry allowed the dental colleges to function despite shortages of faculty and deficient infrastructure. The database of faculty members also exposed the possibility of the same people working in multiple colleges.

The Council had no complaint redressal mechanism. It was not maintaining the Indian Dentists Register, in violation of the requirement prescribed in the Dentists Act. Inspection fees amounting to ₹ 7.07 crore were outstanding against various dental colleges.



(ROY MATHRANI)

New Delhi

Dated: 21 August 2012

**Director General of Audit
Central Expenditure**

Countersigned



(VINOD RAI)

New Delhi

Dated: 21 August 2012

Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Annex-I

(Refers to Paragraph 3.9.1.1)

Distribution of dental colleges across the country

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of colleges established up to 1993	Number of colleges established after 1993	Total number of dental colleges
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	19	21
2.	Assam	1	0	1
3.	Bihar	7	0	7
4.	Chandigarh	0	1	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	6	6
6.	Daman & DIU (UT)	0	1	1
7.	Delhi	1	2	3
8.	Goa	1	0	1
9.	Gujarat	1	11	12
10.	Haryana	2	8	10
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0	5	5
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	3
13.	Jharkhand	0	3	3
14.	Karnataka	28	16	44
15.	Kerala	2	21	23
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	13	14
17.	Maharashtra	12	23	35
18.	Orissa	1	4	5
19.	Pondicherry	1	2	3
20.	Punjab	3	12	15
21.	Rajasthan	1	13	14
22.	Tamil Nadu	7	22	29
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1	28	29
24.	Uttaranchal	0	2	2
25.	West Bengal	2	3	5
Total		75	217	292

Annex-II
(Refers to Paragraph 3.9.1.2)
List of cases where Ministry granted permission for establishment of new dental colleges

Sl. No.	Name of college/ Number of seats/Session	Recommendations of the Council	Deficiencies noticed by the Council	Ministry's approval
1.	Nootan Dental College & Hospital, Vishwas Nagar, Gujarat 100 seats for the year 2006-07	Negative recommendation given by the Council (27 August 2006) The Council carried out another inspection to verify the compliance report. Again, negative recommendation was given by the Council (14 September 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiencies in faculty Non-completion of staff quarters Shortage of para-medical staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven medical teaching staff not possessing qualifications as per MCI norms Principal and two Readers having worked for less than one year in their respective previous institutes. One Associate Professor not present during inspection 	<p>Compliance report dated 31 August 2006 was received from the college and the Ministry noted that the college had stated that:</p> <p>a) they have fulfilled all requirements of faculty as per the norms. Hence, remarks of the Council were incorrect and non-applicable.</p> <p>b) the Principal's bungalow and one out of three floors of staff quarters had been constructed and all other staff would be shifted to quarters in three months.</p> <p>c) non-teaching staff had been appointed.</p> <p>The Ministry noted that the deficiencies of faculty as pointed out by the Council in its recommendations dated 27 August 2006, were accepted and a decision for not granting permission to Institute was communicated on 1 September 2006.</p> <p>However, later the Ministry stated (20 September 2006) that the existing faculty strength was acceptable in view of the analysis done by the Ministry in respect of all the dental faculty found deficient by the Council and also that the Council itself accepted medical faculty with MBBS as lecturers in other colleges. Accordingly permission was granted and letter of Intent (LOI) was issued on 22 September 2006.</p>

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Sl. No.	Name of college/ Number of seats/Session	Recommendations of the Council	Deficiencies noticed by the Council	Ministry's approval
4.	Maharashtra Institute of Dental Science & Research, Latur 100 seats for year 2006-07	Not recommended (17 September 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage in teaching staff • Deficiencies in infrastructure • Shortage of equipment • Shortage of clinical material. 	The Supreme Court directed the Ministry to give a personal hearing on 26 & 27 September 2006. The Ministry constituted an SIT which inspected the college on 25 September 2006. The SIT's inspection report was submitted on 28 September 2006. Even though the SIT, in its inspection report, pointed out deficiencies regarding faculty, non-installation of equipment and inadequate clinical material, permission for opening of a 100 seated BDS college was granted and LOI issued on 29 September 2006.
5.	Singhad Dental College & Hospital, Vedgaon, Pune 100 seats for the year 2006-07	Not recommended by the Council (22 June 2006) On 9 July 2006, the Council again reiterated their above recommendation after considering the compliance report dated 20 June 2006 furnished by the institution at the Ministry's instance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficiencies in teaching staff • Shortage of clinical material 	The recommendation of the Council was conveyed to the applicant college vide the Ministry's letter dated 7 August 2006, after which the applicant moved the Court. The Court directed the Ministry to give a personal hearing and convey their decision to the petitioner. A compliance report was received by the Ministry on 22 September 2006 and the Ministry constituted an SIT to inspect the college. Similar kinds of deficiencies were also noticed by the SIT on 26 September 2006. In spite of various deficiencies pointed out by the Council and the SIT, the Ministry approved establishment of the college with reduced capacity of 50 seats for BDS courses. The LOI was issued on 29 September 2006.
6.	Sofia Dental College (Trichy Dental College), Tamil Nadu. 100 seats for the year 2006-07	Not recommended by the Council (1 December 2005, 22 June 2006, 10 July 2006, 27 August 2006, and 17 September 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essentiality certificate was not valid for 2006-07 • Faculty shortage • Infrastructural deficiencies 	The applicant was given an opportunity for a personal hearing on 26 & 27 September 2006 but did not attend the hearing. The Ministry constituted an SIT which also noted that the college did not possess a valid essentiality certificate. However, the Ministry approved establishment of college with 50 seats. LOI was issued on 29 September 2006.

Sl. No.	Name of college/ Number of seats/Session	Recommendations of the Council	Deficiencies noticed by the Council	Ministry's approval
7.	Vyas Dental College & Hospital, Jodhpur, Rajasthan 50 seats for the year 2006-07	Not recommended by the Council (26-27 August 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiencies in teaching faculty Shortage of clinical material Deficiencies in para-medical staff, emergency facilities and embalming room 	On the recommendations of the Council, the Ministry disapproved establishment of the college on 1 September 2006. The college moved the Court and the Council again inspected the college on 15 September 2006.
		Not recommended by the Council (17 September 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiencies in teaching faculty Staff quarters not within college campus Shortage of clinical material Deficiencies in para-medical staff, emergency facilities and embalming room Uninstalled equipment 	On 22 September 2006, the court directed that a personal hearing may be given to the applicant. The Ministry constituted an SIT in September 2006 which noted that the list of other para- medical staff was not provided and the nurses were not present during the inspection; the construction of the staff quarters and the girl's hostel was not complete; the hospital though constructed did not have many facilities including emergency facilities etc. However, permission for establishment of the college with 50 seats was granted by the Ministry in September 2006.
8.	Aditya Dental College, Beed, Maharashtra 100 seats for the year 2006-07	Negative recommendation by the Council (9 July 2006 and 17 September 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiencies in faculty Infrastructure incomplete 	On 22 September 2006, the Court directed the Ministry to give a personal hearing to the petitioner on 26 & 27 September 2006 and convey its decision to the applicant. The personal hearing was given on 26 September 2006. The Ministry constituted an SIT to inspect the college and the SIT disagreed with the findings of the Council. The college was approved for establishment and the LOI was issued on 29 September 2006.

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Sl. No.	Name of college/ Number of seats/Session	Recommendations of the Council	Deficiencies noticed by the Council	Ministry's approval
9.	Hindustan Institute of Dental Sciences (School of Dental Sciences) Noida, Uttar Pradesh 100 seats for the year 2006-07	Not recommended by the Council on 9 July 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiencies in dental faculty Deficiency in medical faculty 	The applicant moved the Supreme Court, which directed the Ministry to give a personal hearing on 26 & 27 September 2006 and convey its decision to the petitioner. A personal hearing was given on 26 September 2006. The Ministry constituted an SIT which inspected the college on 26 September 2006. The SIT disagreed with the findings of the Council and on this basis, permission for opening the college was granted by the Ministry. LOI and LOP issued on 29 September 2006.
10.	NIMS Dental College, Jaipur 100 seats for the year 2006-07	Not recommended by the Council on 26/27 August 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principal/Professor/ Reader full time practitioner Shortage of clinical material Installation of Dental Chairs Incomplete construction Inadequacy of journals No existence of examination halls Records of OPD improper No staff quarters No inspection done by the concerned university 	The applicant moved the Court, which passed a judgment on 22 September 2006, directing the Ministry to give a personal hearing to the college, which was given on 26 September 2006. The Ministry constituted an SIT and the SIT report stated that the college had rectified all the deficiencies and permission for 100 seats was granted. LOI was issued on 29 September 2006.
		Not recommended by the Council on 17 September 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiencies in teaching faculty Shortage of clinical material 	

Sl. No.	Name of college/ Number of seats/Session	Recommendations of the Council	Deficiencies noticed by the Council	Ministry's approval
11.	PDM Dental College & Research Institute 100 seats for the year 2006-07	The Council did not recommend the establishment of the college on 22 June 2006 and 9 July 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principal was found to be overage Deficiencies and Shortage in faculty Equipment not installed Incomplete infrastructure Dental chairs not in working conditions Inadequate clinical material College was attached to a nursing home with 40 beds and was not as per BIS norms 	After the personal hearing on 26-27 September 2006 by the Ministry, an SIT was constituted. The SIT did not agree with the findings of the Council's inspection. On the basis of the SIT report on 27 September 2006, the Ministry decided that the college had rectified the deficiencies and permission for 100 seats was granted. LOI issued on 29 September 2006.
		Further on 17 September 2006, the Council did not recommend for establishment of college	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiencies in faculty Inadequate clinical material. Hospital was not as per BIS norms Inadequate infrastructure 	
12.	Vallinayki Dental College & Hospital, Puducherry 100 seats for the year 2007-08	9 July 2007 Not recommended by the Council for approval of establishment in 2007-08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of teaching faculty Deficiencies in infrastructure and Hospital 	The Ministry stated that the existing staff was sufficient for 50 admissions and infrastructural deficiencies were minor in nature. The case was not referred to the Council for further verification and permission for 50 seats was granted to the Institute for the academic session 2007-08 and LOI issued on 25 September 2007.
		Inspection was carried out on 21 September 2007 in pursuance to an order dated 14 September 2007 passed by the Supreme Court. On the basis of the inspection, the Council gave a negative recommendation on 22 September 2007.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of teaching staff Hospital is not as per BIS norms 	

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Sl. No.	Name of college/ Number of seats/Session	Recommendations of the Council	Deficiencies noticed by the Council	Ministry's approval
13.	Yogita Dental College, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra 100 seats for the year 2008-09	<p>Negative recommendation was given by the Council in June 2008</p> <p>On 10 July 2008, the Council recommended that the college should not be established for academic session for 2008-09</p> <p>After considering compliance reports and other documents, the Council, on 1 September 2008, referred the matter to the Ministry as there was no clause under the Council's rules to recommend without attachment of a 100-bedded general hospital. The applicant furnished a letter dated 30 August 2008 from the Director (Medical Education) Mumbai, stating that the funds etc had been provided and that the existing hospital would be upgraded to a 100-bedded hospital.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiency in hospital (only 30- bedded) Inadequate clinical material Shortage of faculty Deficiency in hospital (only 30- bedded) Deficiency in faculty 	<p>Due to severe shortage of dentists in the country and also need to facilitate setting up of new dental college, the Ministry vide letter dated 20 June 2008, asked the Council to reconsider by extending revised date up to 10 September 2008.</p> <p>The Ministry again asked the Council to reconsider the case vide its letter dated 14 August 2008.</p> <p>The Ministry approved opening of the college on 17 September 2008 without availability of the 100-bedded hospital as required under the Council's norms.</p>

Annex-III
(Refers to Paragraph 3.9.1.2)
Variations in inspection reports

Sl. No.	Name of the college	Issue where contradictory findings were reported	Council's findings	SIT's findings	Ministry's Analysis
1	Aditya Dental College, Beed, Maharashtra	Date of inspection	17 September, 2006	25 September, 2006 (eight days later)	The Ministry noted that going by the findings of the SIT, almost all deficiencies observed by the Council had been found to be incorrect and permission for establishment with 100 seats was granted.
		Dental faculty	Principal and one Reader are full time private practitioners; one Professor is working in another college and two Readers joined before being relieved from their previous institute.	Staff has furnished affidavits and ration cards and one Reader produced relieving order from his previous institute. Therefore, all except one Reader are acceptable.	
		Medical faculty	Seven members are visiting staff	On the basis of affidavits, all faculty are accepted	
		Infrastructure	i) There is leakage and poor maintenance of college building	All the deficiencies concerning infrastructure pointed out by Council are incorrect.	
			ii) Basic furniture is missing from most of the rooms		
			iii) Hostel building incomplete		
			iv) No staff quarters in the campus		
			v) Library room unfinished and leaking		
			vi) Bare minimum equipment in dental clinic lacking in special equipments		

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Sl. No.	Name of the college	Issue where contradictory findings were reported	Council's findings	SIT's findings	Ministry's Analysis
2.	PDM Dental College and Research Institute, Bahadurgarh	Date of inspection	17 September ,2006	27 September, 2006(10 days later)	The Ministry noted that the college appeared to have rectified the deficiency relating to teaching faculty and they seemed to have adequate tie-up arrangements regarding attachment of a hospital. Permission of establishment with 100 seats was granted to the college.
		Faculty	Found deficient	No deficiency	
		Clinical material	Inadequate	Adequate	
		Lecture hall	Semi-furnished	Completed	
		Hostel	Hostel for boys/girls and staff quarters are common	Separate and earmarked	
		Hospital	It is a nursing home only with 40 beds and not as per BIS norms	100- bedded. (Silent about BIS norms)	
3.	Hindustan Institute of Dental Sciences, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	Date of inspection	9 July, 2006	26 September,2006 (2 months 17 days later)	The Ministry noted that going by the findings of the SIT, the college appeared to meet the faculty norms of the Council. In view of this, permission of establishment of college with 100 seats was granted.
		Dental staff	i) One Reader worked for less than a year	Not found correct	
			ii) One Reader is a private practitioner		
			iii) One reader was present during another college's inspection as well		
			iv) Two lecturers are full time private practitioners		
		Medical staff	Professor (Anatomy) is not accepted as he was also present during the MCI inspection	Council's observation not found correct	

Sl. No.	Name of the college	Issue where contradictory findings were reported	Council's findings	SIT's findings	Ministry's Analysis
4.	NIMS, Jaipur	Date of inspection	17 September, 2006	26 September, 2006 (nine days later)	The Ministry stated that the college had rectified all deficiencies pointed out by the Council and permission for establishment of college with 100 seats was granted.
		Dental faculty	Two associate professors are not accepted as they have been found to be full-time private practitioners at clinics	The professors were stated to be not full time private practitioners on the basis of notarized affidavits that they were permanent employees of the college	
		Clinical material	Clinical material is inadequate (only five patients were present)	Clinical material is adequate (average of patients was 25-30 per day)	

Annex-IV*(Refers to Paragraph 3.10)***Cases where the Ministry granted permission for starting new post-graduate specialties (MDS) against the recommendations of the Council**

Sl. No.	Name of college & session	No. of Specialities	Recommendations of the Council	Deficiencies noticed by the Council	Action taken by the Ministry
1.	Siddhartha Dental College, Karnataka. 2008-09	4	Negative recommendation by the Council (29 February 2008) for specialties in : (i) Conservative Dentistry (ii) Oral Surgery (iii) Periodontics (iv) Orthodontics Negative recommendation by the Council again (17 March 2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full complement of staff and other infrastructural facilities recommended for undergraduate training programme did not exist • Shortage of faculty • Shortage of OPD patients. • Full complement of staff and other infrastructural facilities mandated for undergraduate training programme did not exist • Shortage of faculty • Shortage of OPD patients 	Proposal was sent back to the Council for reconsideration (7 March 2008) The Ministry constituted an SIT citing the reason of severe shortage of dental specialists. It also extended the last date for granting permissions to 15 April 2008. Inspection by the SIT was done on 2 April 2008. The team recommended to the Ministry that the college was eligible for Conservative Dentistry -1 seat, Oral Surgery - 1 seat, Periodontic -2 seats, and Orthodontics - 2 seats. The Ministry agreed with the SIT's recommendations and the LOI was issued on 26 April 2008, which was beyond the extended last date set by the Ministry.
2.	Gitam Dental College, Vishakhapatnam 2008-09	5	Negative recommendation by the Council (17 March 2008) for specialties in : i) Prosthodontics ii) Periodontics iii) Conservative Dentistry iv) Oral Surgery v) Orthodontics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficiency of teaching faculty • Shortcomings of record maintenance • Attached hospital not accepted 	The Ministry constituted an SIT citing severe shortage of dental specialists. It also extended the last date for granting permissions to 15 April 2008. The inspection was conducted on second and third of April 2008. The SIT recommended approval of all the five specialties on the basis of faculty and patients. No reference to the attached hospital was made by the inspectors. LOI for three seats each, in all the above five specialties was issued on 26 April 2008, which was beyond the extended date.

Sl. No.	Name of college & session	No. of Specialities	Recommendations of the Council	Deficiencies noticed by the Council	Action taken by the Ministry
3.	Al-Badar Rural Dental College and Hospital, Gulbarga, Karnataka (MDS) 2008-09	3	The Council gave (23 January 2008) negative recommendations for four specialities for which the college had applied and after considering compliance on 25 February 2008 again gave negative recommendations for i) Oral and maxillofacial surgery ii) Oral medicine iii) Orthodontics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiency of teaching faculty, clinical material (only 30 to 40 patients against requirement of 75 per day) Almost all teachers in medical subjects were teaching in more than one college The college had no electrically operated chair and had only 120 manual chairs 	Citing the reason of severe shortage of dental specialists, the Ministry constituted an SIT to verify the faculty and infrastructure as per the Council norms. The SIT found no deficiency in the faculty, though clinical material pointed out by the inspectors was 25 to 30 per day for oral and maxillofacial surgery and orthodontics respectively. No reference to other deficiencies was made. Permission for starting courses in i) Oral surgery (ii) Oral medicine and (iii) Orthodontics was granted and LOI was issued by the Ministry on 24 April 2008 (beyond the extended date).
4.	A. J. Institute of Dental Sciences, Mangalore, Karnataka 2008-09	2	Negative recommendation by the Council (29 February 2008 and 17 March 2008) for specialities in : (i) Oral Pathology (ii) Oral Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiency in faculty 	Citing the reason of severe shortage of dental specialists, the Ministry constituted an SIT to verify faculty and infrastructure as per the Council's norms. The team recommended that there were no deficiency of faculty. LOI was issued for Oral Medicine & Oral Pathology on 26 April 2008.
5.	Institute of Dental Sciences, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh 2008-09	1	Negative recommendation by the Council (25 February 2008 and 29 February 2008) for specialty in Oral medicine and Radiology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiency in faculty 	In view of the severe shortage of dental specialty, the Ministry constituted an SIT to carry out an inspection of the college on 7 April 2008. As per the inspection report, the college was found to have sufficient staff and clinical material. However, journals and dental chairs were found to be deficient and were required to be increased. LOI was issued on 26 April 2008.

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Sl. No.	Name of college & session	No. of Specialities	Recommendations of the Council	Deficiencies noticed by the Council	Action taken by the Ministry
6.	JKK Nataraja Dental College and Hospital, Komarapalayam, Tamil Nadu 2008-09	2	The Council recommended (26 February 2008 and 18 March 2008) not to start MDS course for 2008-09 in (i) Conservative Dentistry (ii) Prosthodontics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiency in faculty Less para-medical staff Inadequate clinical material Hospital not complying with BIS standards Shortage in library 	For Conservative dentistry and Prosthodontics, SITs were constituted by the Ministry to verify teaching and infrastructural facilities as per the Council's norms, citing severe shortage of dental specialists in the country. The Ministry granted permission for starting the courses with one seat in Prosthodontics and two seats in Conservative Dentistry. As for the deficiency regarding the hospital, the Ministry stated that the Council itself had not pointed this out while recommending for starting MDS in Periodontics and Orthodontics in the college and thus, this deficiency should be ignored in these two specialties. LOI for all four specialties were issued on 26 April 2008.
7.	Thai Moogenbighi Dental College & Hospital, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 2008-09	5	Based on inspection (27 February 2008 and 17 March 2008), the Council recommended not to grant permission for starting MDS course in following five specialties. (i) Conservative Dentistry (ii) Periodontics (iii) Prosthodontics (iv) Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery (v) Orthodontics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doubtful attendance register of faculty Absence of faculty Inadequacy of clinical material Tampered patient records 	In view of the severe shortage of dental specialists, the Central Government constituted an SIT to carry out inspection of the college. The Ministry stated that as per the findings of inspectors, the faculty and patients strength was adequate and therefore the college was eligible to start courses in five subjects, namely (i) Conservative Dentistry (ii) Periodontics (iii) Prosthodontics (iv) Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery (v) Orthodontics. LOI was issued on 24 April 2008.
8.	AECS Maruti College of Dental Sciences, Bengaluru, Karnataka 2008-09	1	Negative recommendation by the Council (17 March 2008) for specialty in Oral medicine & Radiology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HOD not accepted as he did not possess requisite experience Sr. Lecturer not accepted 	The Ministry, on the basis of a representation by the college, concluded that the HOD was acceptable and sufficient numbers of Sr. Lecturers were available with the college and issued LOI on 18 June 2008.
9.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, U.P. 2009-10	1	Negative recommendation by the Council (29 October 2009) for specialty in Orthodontics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of faculty 	As this was a Central University and since it had advertised the vacancies, permission was granted to start the courses and LOI was issued on 6 April 2010.
Total no. of specialities		24			

Annex-V

(Refers to Paragraph 3.11.1)

Grant of permission for renewals against the recommendations of the Council

Renewal of under-graduate courses (BDS)

Sl. No.	Name of the college/ Number of seats	Recommendations of the Council	Deficiencies noticed by the Council	Action taken by the Ministry
1.	Dr. Harvansh Singh Judge Institute of Dental Sciences, Chandigarh, Punjab 2007-08 100 seats (Government College) 2 nd year renewal	Negative recommendations by the Council (14 June 2007 and 9 July 2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiency and shortage in teaching faculty Shortage of dental chairs 	Council was asked (3 July 2007) to review its recommendations. The Ministry granted (14 July 2007) permission for renewal as the college was a Government college and had also given an undertaking to rectify the deficiencies.
2.	Dr. Harvansh Singh Judge Institute of Dental Sciences, Chandigarh 2008-09 3 rd year renewal	Negative recommendation by the Council (13 June 2008 and 10 July 2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of teaching faculty 	Since it was a Government college and the Punjab University had furnished a compliance report indicating the steps being taken to recruit the faculty, permission for 100 seats was granted to the college on 18 August 2008.
3.	Dr. Harvansh Singh Judge Institute of Dental Sciences 2010-11 5 th year renewal	Negative recommendation by the Council (15 June 2010) for 5 th year renewal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage and deficiency of faculty Shortage of clinical material Shortage of Dental Chairs 	The Ministry (15 July 2010) initially advised the college, not to admit students. However on the basis of the compliance report submitted by the college on 26 July 2010, the matter was referred to a four member Committee and the Council was again requested to reconsider the case.
		The Council (21 September 2010) considered the compliance report dated 26 July 2010 and 16 September 2010 and concluded that the deficiencies still existed in the college.	Deficiencies of faculty	The Ministry again asked (22 September 2010) the Council to send their inspection team to the college.
		Inspection was conducted on 23 September 2010 and a negative recommendation was given by the Council.	Deficiencies of faculty were again pointed out	The Ministry granted permission for renewal on 28 September 2010 after obtaining an undertaking that all the deficiencies would be complied with before final recognition.

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Sl. No.	Name of the college/ Number of seats	Recommendations of the Council	Deficiencies noticed by the Council	Action taken by the Ministry
4.	Govt. Dental College, Raipur, Chhattisgarh 2007-08	Negative recommendation by the Council (31 May 2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of faculty. • Shortage of non-teaching staff • Inadequate clinical material • Deficiency of equipments in infrastructure leading to non-installation of chairs • Deficiency in hostel/college infrastructure • Shortage of faculty. 	The Ministry (3 July 2007) asked the Council to review its recommendations considering the response from the college.
		Negative recommendation by the Council (9 July 2007)		The Ministry approved (13 July 2007) the renewal after considering the request of the Chief Minister and the Health Minister of the State and the compliance report. The report stated that the college had removed all 11 deficiencies relating to faculty and infrastructure, pointed out by Council and also that it was a government college.
5.	Indira Gandhi Govt. Dental College, Jammu 2008-09 2 nd year renewal	Negative recommendation by the Council (10 July 2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of faculty • Two faculty members not present at the time of inspection and no leave applications furnished; therefore, not accepted • Principal did not have the requisite teaching experience. 	Ministry granted (8 August 2008) permission advising the college to make best efforts to rectify deficiencies pointed out by the Council before next inspection of the college.
6.	Purvanchal Institute of Dental Science, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh 2007-08 2 nd year renewal	Negative recommendation by the Council (15 June 2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal was a full time private practitioner. • Five other staff members were also private practitioners. 	The Ministry noted (28 June 2007) that the same person had been accepted as Principal in the first year's inspection on 21 August 2006 and advised the Council to conduct another inspection.
		Negative recommendation by the Council (9 July 2007)		Taking the plea that these faculty deficiencies were new cases, the Ministry granted permission for 50 seats on 13 July 2007.

Sl. No.	Name of the college/ Number of seats	Recommendations of the Council	Deficiencies noticed by the Council	Action taken by the Ministry
7.	PDM Dental College and Research Institute, Bahadurgarh, Haryana 2007-08 2nd year renewal	Negative recommendation by the Council (15 June 2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> College did not own a hospital but submitted an undertaking to construct one before commencement of the 2nd year session. Three faculty members were not acceptable 	
8.	Aditya Dental College, Beed, Maharashtra 2007-08 2nd year renewal	<p>After considering the compliance report of the college, the Council again gave a negative recommendation (9 July 2007)</p> <p>Negative recommendation by the Council (15 June 2007)</p> <p>Negative recommendation (7 July 2007)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> College did not own hospital Deficiencies in faculty Deficiency in infrastructure and equipment Deficiencies in faculty in Infrastructure and equipment 	<p>The Ministry granted permission on 13 July 2007 on the grounds that the hospital was 95 <i>per cent</i> complete and would start functioning by September 2007.</p> <p>The Ministry asked the Council to review their recommendations vide letter dated 3 July 2007.</p> <p>Vide Supreme Court order dated 14 September 2007, the Ministry was directed to reconsider the decision. Accordingly the matter was again referred to the Council, taking into account the compliance report dated 18 September 2007.</p> <p>Despite the Council's negative recommendation, permission was granted with 50 seats on 25 September 2007, without any further inspection or even calling for a compliance report from the college.</p> <p>Decision of not approving the renewal was communicated to the college vide Ministry's letter dated 25 July 2007. The college approached the High Court, which directed the Council to get the college inspected.</p>
9.	New Horizon Dental College & Institute, Chhattisgarh 2007-08 2nd year renewal	<p>Negative recommendation (22 September 2007)</p> <p>Negative recommendation by the Council (7 July 2007) for 2nd year renewal with 100 seats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiencies in faculty Incomplete infrastructure Deficiencies in dental chairs Shortage of faculty Inadequate clinical material The entire medical faculty was on the strength of another college which was not as per the Regulations 	

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Sl. No.	Name of the college/ Number of seats	Recommendations of the Council	Deficiencies noticed by the Council	Action taken by the Ministry
		After inspection on the directions of the Court, negative recommendation by the Council (31 August 2007).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiency in faculty Inadequate clinical material Medical faculty members refused to sign affidavits for their presence. The reason given by them was that they were teachers of another medical college and have already given affidavits to the Medical Council of India. 	The institute furnished a compliance report dated 10 September 2007 to the Ministry, which was forwarded to the Council.
		Negative recommendation by the Council (14 September 2007) after considering the compliance report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons as given above 	The Ministry noted that the college had itself admitted that its medical faculty was borne on strength of another college which was not permissible as per rules. The applicant visited Ministry and was allowed second year renewal with 50 seats on 25 September 2007 on the grounds that the Council did not raise these objections in the first year. The Ministry also asked the college to appoint medical faculty before the third year's inspection.

Annex-VI

(Refers to Paragraph 3.11.2)

List of colleges where periodic inspections were not conducted

Sl. No.	Name of Dental College	Government/Private	Year of establishment
1.	Dental Wing, SCB Medical College, Orissa	Government	1983
2.	Pridarshani Dental College & Hospital, Tamil Nadu	Private	2007
3.	Karpaga Vinayagya Institute of Dental Sciences, Tamil Nadu	Private	2007
4.	Raja Rejeshwari Dental College, Bangalore	Private	1997
5.	Bharti Vidyapeeth University Dental College, Pune	Private	1989
6.	Ahmedabad Dental College	Private	2003
7.	Regional Dental College, Guwahati.	Government	1982
8.	H.P. Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Shimla	Government	1999

Annex-VII

(Refers to Paragraph 3.12)

Colleges not de-recognised by Ministry

Sl. No.	Name of the dental college	Whether Government or Private	Date of inspection	Deficiency noticed	Date of recommending withdrawal of recognition by the Council
1.	Farooqui Dental College & Hospital, Mysore, Karnataka	Private	26.08.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructural facilities • Clinical material grossly inadequate • All dental chairs in bad conditions. 	28 February 2007
2.	Rajiv Gandhi College of Dental Sciences & Hospital, Bangalore, Karnataka	Private	26.08.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute shortage of teaching faculty • Inadequate infrastructural facilities • Clinical material grossly inadequate 	28 February 2007
3.	Jamanlal Goenka Dental College, Akola, Maharashtra	Private	12.04.08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • College shifted to new premises without any information to the Council • Inadequate faculty • Inadequate infrastructural facilities • Poor clinical material 	22 April 2008
4.	College of Dental Sciences & Hospital, Indore, M.P.	Private	29.05.08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of teaching faculty • Information of faculty on General Medicine, General Surgery and Anaesthesia not provided by the college authorities. 	13 June 2008
5.	KGF College of Dental Sciences & Hospital, Kolar (Karnataka)	Private	26.03.08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of teaching faculty • Clinical material grossly inadequate 	19 December 2008

Annex-VIII

(Refers to Paragraph 3.13.2)

Shortage of teaching staff

Sl. No	Name of the college	No. of students admitted	Minimum staffing pattern as required under Council norms for 50 & 100 admissions in recognized colleges		Actual faculty position in the college		Percentage shortfall of faculty	
			Reader	Sr. Lecturer/ Lecturer	Reader	Sr. Lecturer/ Lecturer	Reader	Sr. Lecturer/ Lecturer
1.	New Horizon Dental College, Bilaspur	100	13	40	9	9	31	77
2.	Sarjug Dental College	50	11	30	5	15	54	50
3.	Mithila Minority Dental College & Hospital	50	11	30	10	3	9	90
4.	Dental Wing, SCB Medical College, Cuttack, Orissa	50	11	30	4	3	64	90
5.	JKK Natrajan Dental College & Hospital	100	13	40	10	15	23	62
6.	Vyas Dental College	100	13	40	12	13	8	67
7.	ITS Centre for Dental Studies & Research Centre, Greater Noida	100	13	40	10	14	23	65
8.	Manubhai Patel Dental College, Baroda	50	11	30	6	11	45	63
9.	College of Dentistry, Indore	50	11	30	8	1	27	97
10.	Priyadarshini Dental College & Hospital, Tamil Nadu	100	13	40	8	11	38	72
11.	Karpaga Vinayaga Institute of Dental College, Tamil Nadu	100	13	40	12	16	8	60
12.	Vinayaka Missions Dental College, Tamil Nadu	100	13	40	15	24	-	40

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Sl. No	Name of the college	No. of students admitted	Minimum staffing pattern as required under Council norms for 50 & 100 admissions in recognized colleges		Actual faculty position in the college		Percentage shortfall of faculty	
			Reader	Sr. Lecturer/ Lecturer	Reader	Sr. Lecturer/ Lecturer	Reader	Sr. Lecturer/ Lecturer
13.	Karnavati School of Dentistry, Gujrat	100	13	40	10	13	23	67
14.	Meghna Institute Dental Sciences	100	13	40	9	17	31	57
15.	Budha Institute of Dental Sciences	100	13	40	8	25	38	37

Annex-IX*(Refers to Paragraph 3.14)***Admissions in excess of sanctioned capacity**

Year	BDS			MDS		
	College Name	Sanctioned	Excess	College Name	Sanctioned	Excess
2006-07				Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Ahmedabad	4 seats in Conservative Dentistry	1
					3 seats in Prosthodontics	1
					1 seats in Oral Medicine	1
2007-08	Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj, Lucknow	40	14	Rama Dental College Hospital & Research Centre, Kanpur	2 seats in Pedodontics	1
	Patna Dental College & Hospital, Bihar	40	3		3 seats in Prosthodontics	2
					4 seats in Oral Surgery	3
					3 seats in Orthodontics	3
					3 seats in Oral Medicine	3
					3 Seats in Community Dentistry	1
					'Nil' Seats in Conservative Dentistry	3
					'Nil' Seats in Oral Pathology	3
					'Nil' Seats in Periodontics	5
2008-09	Hindustan Institute of Dental Sciences, Greater Noida	50	46	Rama Dental College Hospital & Research Centre, Kanpur	2 seats in Pedodontics	1

Year	BDS			MDS		
	College Name	Sanctioned	Excess	College Name	Sanctioned	Excess
					3 seats in Prosthodontics	2
					3 seats in Oral Surgery	3
					3 seats in Orthodontics	2
					3 seats in Oral Medicine	1
					'Nil' Seats in Community Dentistry	3
					'Nil' seats in Conservative Dentistry	4
					'Nil' seats in Oral Pathology	1
				Bapuji Dental College, Davangere	2 seats in Oral Pathology	2
				Faculty of Dental Sciences, Lucknow	4 seats in Oral Surgery	1
					4 seats Orthodontics	1
					4 seats in Prosthodontics	1
					4 seats in Conservative Dentistry	1
2009-10	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Health Sciences, Bangalore	40	19	Saveetha Dental College & Hospital, Tamil Nadu	6 seats in Conservative Dentistry	2
	Faculty of Dental Sciences, Lucknow	40	12		6 seats in Orthodontics	1

Year	BDS			MDS		
	College Name	Sanctioned	Excess	College Name	Sanctioned	Excess
					5 seats in Prosthodontics	1
				Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj, Lucknow	4 seats in Conservative Dentistry	1
					3 seats in Orthodontics	1
					4 seats in Prosthodontics	1
2010-11	JKK Natrajah Dental College & Hospital, Nammakkal, Tamil Nadu	70	45	Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh	2 seats in Orthodontics	1
				Dental Wing, SCB Medical College, Cuttak	2 seats in Oral Pathology	1
Total	6		139	9		59