



आईएफटीएम विश्वविद्यालय, मुरादाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश

---

**IFTM University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh**  
**NAAC ACCREDITED**

**E-Content**

**IFTM University, Moradabad**

# Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence

Lecture – I  
by Dr. Munesh Mani

**Pharmacy Academy**  
**IFTM University**  
**Moradabad**



# Origin and nature of pharmaceutical legislation in India, its scope and objectives

# Objective:

- ▶ **To ensure that the patients receive drugs of required quality, tested and evaluated for safety and efficacy for their intended result.**
- ▶ **Legislation is law which has been enacted by a legislature or other governing body or the process of making it.**

# Pharmacy legislation in India:-

- ▶ In the early part of the 20th century, there was practically no legislative control on drugs as well as on the profession of pharmacy
- ▶ Opium Act, 1878
- ▶ Government of India on 11th August 1930 , appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Late Col. R.N.Chopra to see into the problems of Pharmacy in India and recommend the measures to be taken.
- ▶ All India Pharmaceutical Congress Association was established in 1940.

# Pharmacy legislation in India:-

- ▶ **1937:** Government of India brought 'Import of Drugs Bill'; later it was withdrawn.
- ▶ **1940:** Govt. brought 'Drugs Bill' to regulate the import, manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in British India. This Bill was finally adopted as 'Drugs Act of 1940'.
- ▶ **1941:** The first Drugs Technical Advisory Board (D.T.A.B.) under this act was constituted. Central Drugs Laboratory was established in Calcutta
- ▶ **1945:** 'Drugs Rule under the Drugs Act of 1940' was established.
- ▶ **1945:** Govt. brought the Pharmacy Bill to standardize the Pharmacy Education in India

# Pharmacy legislation in India:-

- ▶ **1948: Indian Pharmacopoeial Committee** was constituted under the chairmanship of late Dr. B.N. Ghosh.
- ▶ **1949: Pharmacy Council of India (P.C.I.)** was established under Pharmacy Act 1948.
- ▶ **1954: Education Regulation** have come in force in some states but other states lagged behind.
- ▶ **1954: Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act 1954** was passed to stop misleading advertisements

# Pharmacy legislation in India:-

- ▶ **The Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) is the statutory body of government of India also called as central council constituted under the Pharmacy Act, 1948.**
- ▶ **The Council was first constituted on 4 March 1948. The Pharmacy Council of India is constituted by central Government every five years.**
- ▶ **They are based in New Delhi which is linked to the Ministry of Health Services and Family welfare. There are three types of members collectively forms a frame of PCI.**



# Pharmacy legislation in India:-

- ▶ **The main functions of the PCI are:**
- ▶ **To prescribe minimum standard of education required for qualifying as a pharmacist.**
- ▶ **Framing of Education Regulations prescribing the conditions to be fulfilled by the institutions seeking approval of the PCI for imparting education in pharmacy. To ensure uniform implementation of the educational standards throughout the country.**
- ▶ **Inspection of Pharmacy Institutions seeking approval under the Pharmacy Act to verify availability of the prescribed norms.**
- ▶ **To approve the course of study and examination for pharmacists i.e. approval of the academic training institutions providing pharmacy courses.**

# Pharmacy legislation in India:-

- ▶ **1955: Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act 1955** was introduced to enforce uniform duty for all states for alcohol products.
- ▶ **1955: First Edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia** was published.
- ▶ **1985: Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances Act** has been enacted to protect society from the dangers of addictive drugs. Govt. of India controls the price of drugs in India by Drugs Price Order changed from time to time.

# Pharmacy legislation in India:-

- ▶ **The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, commonly referred to as the NDPS Act, is an Act of the Parliament of India that prohibits a person the production/manufacturing/cultivation, possession, sale, purchasing, transport, storage, and/or consumption of any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance.**
- ▶ **The bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 23 August 1985.**
- ▶ **It was passed by both the Houses of Parliament, received assent from then President Giani Zail Singh on 16 September 1985, and came into force on 14 November 1985.**
- ▶ **The NDPS Act has since been amended thrice — in 1988, 2001 and 2014.**

# References

- ▶ **Bare Acts of the said laws published by Government**
- ▶ **Textbook of Forensic Pharmacy by N.K. Jain, Vallabh prakashan,2003**