



PHARMACEUTICAL JURISEPRUDENCE

UNIT:I

- **History of pharmacy legislation in India Introduction:-** In the early part of the 20th century, there was practically no legislative control on drugs as well as on the profession of pharmacy.
- Although the Opium Act, 1878, the poison act 1919 and the dangerous drugs act, 1930 were in force , these were specific in nature and grossly inadequate in controlling the chaotic conditions prevailing at that time.
- In 1927, a resolutions was passed by the council of states to recommend to the Governor General in Council to usage all Provisional Governments to take immediate steps to control indiscriminate use of drugs and to legislate for the standardization of the preparation and sale of drugs.
- The government of India in pursuance to the resolution appointed a committee known as the Drugs Enquiry Committee in 1928.
- 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.
- This committee published its report in 1931. It was reported that there was no recognized specialized profession of Pharmacy.
- A set of people known as compounders were filling the gap. Just after the publication of the report Prof. M.L.Schroff (Prof. Mahadeva Lal Schroff) initiated pharmaceutical education at the university level in the Banaras Hindu University.
- In 1935 United Province Pharmaceutical Association was established which later converted into Indian Pharmaceutical Association.
- The Indian Journal of Pharmacy was started by Prof. M.L. Schroff in 1939.
- All India Pharmaceutical Congress Association was established in 1940.

- The Pharmaceutical Conference held its sessions at different places to publicize Pharmacy as a whole. 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- Government of India brought 'Import of Drugs Bill'; later it was withdrawn. 1940.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.
- The Drugs Act has been modified from time to time and at present the provisions of the Act cover Cosmetics and Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathic medicines in some respects.
- 1945: Govt. brought the Pharmacy Bill to standardize the Pharmacy Education in India
- 1946: The Indian Pharmacopoeial List was published under the chairmanship of late Col.R.N. Chopra. It contains lists of drugs in use in India at that time which were not included in British Pharmacopoeia.
- 1948: Pharmacy Act 1948 published. 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 (e.g. Cure all pills)
- 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.