

2. The prescribing of the minimum standard of education required for qualifying as a pharmacist.
 3. The registration of the pharmacists by the State Pharmacy Councils.
 4. Maintenance of disciplinary control over the profession of pharmacy.
- Dispensing of prescriptions of registered medical practitioners only by registered pharmacists. 1953.

The Pharmacy Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1953 to make a comprehensive enquiry into the working of the pharmaceutical industry and to recommend the steps to be taken by the government to establish it on sound line in the interest of country's health and economy.

Although the Drugs Act and the Rules were existing in the country yet there was no control on advertisements and therefore any false, misleading, obscene, fraudulent or exaggerated advertisements could be published freely. This posed a real danger to the public health in the country. To curb this menace in advertisements relating to drugs and medicines, the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act was passed in 1954. The statement of objects and reasons of the Drugs and Magic Remedies Bill are reproduced below:—

"In recent years there has been a great increase in the number of objectionable advertisements published in newspapers or magazines or otherwise relating to alleged cures for venereal diseases, sexual stimulants and alleged cures for diseases and conditions peculiar to women. These advertisements tend to cause the ignorant and unwary to resort to self-medication with harmful drugs and appliances, or to resort to quacks who indulge in such advertisements for treatments which cause great harm. It is necessary in the public interest to put a stop to such undesirable advertisements. The Bill is intended for this purpose."

The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act was introduced in 1955 mainly to regulate the use of alcohol in medicinal and toilet preparations.

In June 1959 the Government of India appointed the Health Survey and Planning Committee (Mudaliar Committee). Besides other recommendations, the Committee recommended that it was necessary to bring drugs, prepared according to indigenous system of medicine also within the purview of the Drugs Act.

Appointment of a Committee under the Chairmanship of Col. R N Chopra in 1944 was significant. Set up with the object to prepare the

material for list of drugs in use in India, the Indian Pharmacopœial List was published in 1946. A full-fledged Indian Pharmacopœial Committee was appointed in 1948 and the first edition of Indian Pharmacopœia was brought out in 1955 followed by second edition in 1966 and the third edition in 1985.

In exercise of the powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 the Central Government passed the Drugs Prices (Display and Control) Order, 1966. Similarly the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 was passed which was later repealed by the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, 1987 and subsequently in 1994. अवधिगत

The New Drug Policy 1995 has recently been announced and is expected to promote the pharmaceutical industry by making it more competent to face the global competition in view of the GATT agreement.

The Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985 was long awaited which has repealed the outdated legislation like the Opium Act, 1857, the Opium Act 1978, and the Dangerous Drugs Act 1930.

Scope and Objectives (अनुच्छेद 24 अन्तर्गत)

As evident from the objects of various Acts etc. the main objectives of pharmaceutical legislation in India are :

1. To promote health care by regulating the manufacture, supply and distribution of quality drugs;
2. To make these drugs available to the public at reasonable prices and through qualified persons;
3. To safeguard the public from misleading advertisements etc. about drugs and remedies;
4. To regulate the profession of pharmacy;
5. To promote the indigenous research, technology and know-how in the manufacture of drugs.

The main thrust of the scope of pharmaceutical legislation has been on drugs, medicines and the profession of pharmacy.

Lawyer Daulat Singh Rathor

vill - Ludharwa

Post - Roopsi

Jaisalmer