

Chapter – 2 Pharmacy Act 1948

2.1

Introduction

The drug enquiry committee recommended that the person practicing pharmacy that is the person responsible for compounding and dispensing of medicines should have a proper education background.

- Health survey and development committee also made a similar type of recommendation consequently the Pharmacy Act come into force in March 1948.
- Recommendations by DEC committee.
- Recommendations by Health Survey and Development committee.
- Pharmacy Act came into force in 4 March 1948.

2.2

Objectives

The pharmacy act 1948 is passed with the main objects to regulate the profession and practice of pharmacy are as follows-

- ❖ To rise the status of "Profession of Pharmacy" in India.
- ❖ To constitute "Pharmacy Council of India" For setting new standards in pharmacy education.
- ❖ To regulate pharmacy institution specially "Diploma in Pharmacy" through education regulations with registration of pharmacist.
- ❖ To regulate the profession and practice of pharmacy and to raise the status of pharmacy in India.
- ❖ Constitution of Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) (Central Council)- responsible for evolving educational standards and regulations for the course in Pharmacy through Education Regulations.
- ❖ Constitution of State Pharmacy Council of India for registration of Pharmacist and for regulating their professional activities.

- 1. Central Council:** The pharmacy council of India.
- 2. Central Register:** Register of Pharmacist maintained by the central council.
- 3. Registered Pharmacist:** A person whose name for time being entered in the register of pharmacist of the state, in which he is for the time being residing or carrying on his profession or business of pharmacy.
- 4. University Grant Commission:** It means the University grant commission established under section 4 of the university grant commission act, 1956
- 5. Indian University:** means a university within the meaning of section 3 of the UGC act, 1956 and includes such other institutions established by or under a Central Act, as the Central Government may by notification in the official gazette specify in this behalf.
- 6. Repatriate:** Any person of Indian origin who on account of civil disturbances in area now forming part of Burma, Sri Lanka or Uganda, or any other country has after the 14th day of April 1957, left or has been displaced from his place of residence in such area and who has since then been residing in India.
- 7. State council:** State council means a "State Council of Pharmacy" constituted under section-19 and includes "Joint state council of Pharmacy" constituted in accordance with an agreement under section-20 of Pharmacy Act 1948.
- 8. Displaced person:**
Any person who has left or has been displaced from place of his residence in Pakistan on or after 1st March 1947 on account of setting up of dominions of India and Pakistan or on account of civil disturbance or fear thereof and since then residing in India.
- 9. Medical Practitioner:**
 - a)** A person holding qualifications granted by an authority specified or notified under sec. 3 of Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916. or specified in the schedules to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.
 - b)** A person registered or eligible for registration in a medical register of the state meant for the registration of a person practicing modern scientific system of medicine.
 - c)** A person registered in a medical register of the state who although not falling within subclause (a) or (b) is declared by a general or special order made by state government in this behalf as a person practicing the modern scientific system of medicine for the purpose of this act.
 - d)** A person who is engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine and who possess qualifications approved by State Government.