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Diploma in Pharmacy 2nd Year
Pharmacy Law & Ethics
Important Questions
Chapter 2 : Pharmacy Act & Pharmacy Practice Regulation

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Chapter 2
Pharmacy Act & Pharmacy Practice Regulation
IMPORTANT Questions

Q1. Write a short note on Pharmacy Act 1948.

Ans.

- → Pharmacy Act 1948 And Rules is a set of rules in which Pharmacy profession ,practices , course , duration , qualification , penalties and things are related to pharmacy mentioned.
- → Before independence there was no rule for the pharmacy practice and education.
- → The drug enquiry committee recommend the Government that pharmacy practitioner should have a proper knowledge , in the same way Health Survey and Development Committee also recommended for that , and Government made Pharmacy Act and It came into force in 1948.

Objectives of Pharmacy Act, 1948

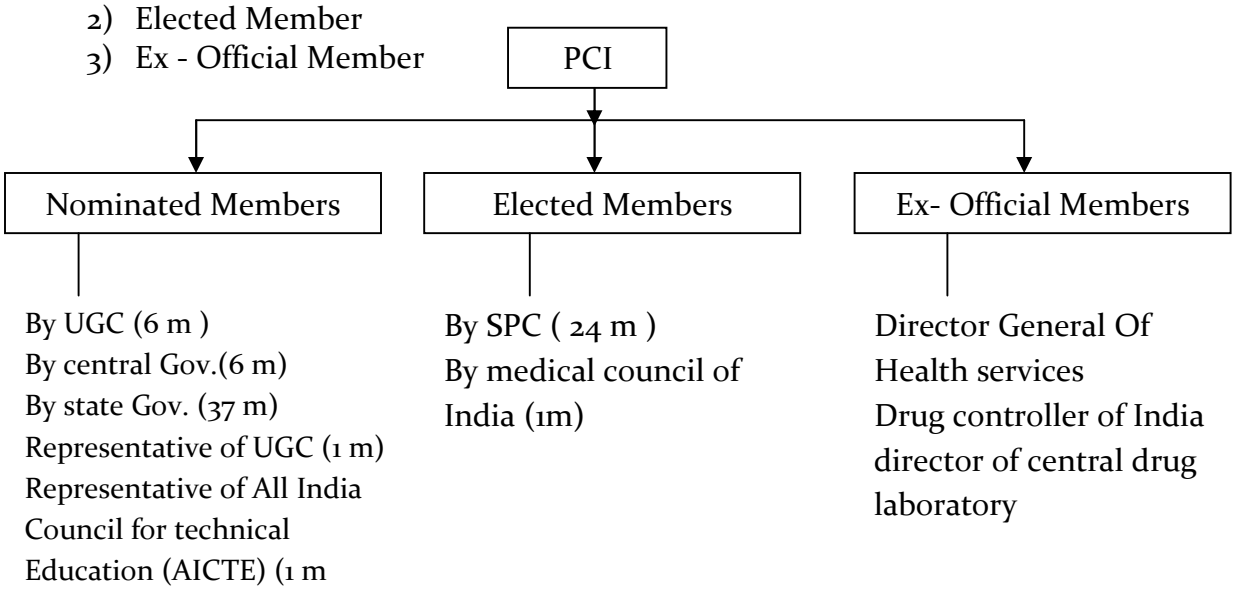
- ➢ The pharmacy act 1948 is passed with the main objects to regulate the profession and practice of pharmacy are as follows
  - To make better provisions for requlating profession and practicing of pharmacy.
  - To rise the status of "Profession of Pharmacy" in India.
  - To constitute "Pharmacy Council of India" For setting new standards in pharmacy education.
  - To regulate pharmacy institution specially "Diploma in Pharmacy" through education requlations with registration of pharmacist.

Q2. Give the Constitution and functions of Pharmacy Council of India.

Ans.

PCI (Pharmacy Council Of India)

- → PCI was constituted (created) under Section 3rd of pharmacy Act 1948. First time it was created by Central Government in 1949, to regulate Pharmacy practice and profession .
- → It is reconstituted over every 5 years.
- → It consist of Following types Of members.
  1) Nominated Member
  2) Elected Member
  3) Ex - Official Member



Constitution of PCI and methods used

1. **Nominated Members (51)**
    - **By UGC :** 6 members are Nominated by UGC From among the teachers are working in Indian Universities or college affiliated (joined) to Indian universities . Out of 6 teachers at least one should be specialist of Pharmacology , Pharmaceutical chemistry , and pharmacognosy.
    - **By Central Government** : 6 Members are nominated Central government , out of 6 at least 4 should have minimum qualification , diploma in pharmacy.
    - **State Government :** 37 members are nominated by state government . One nominee of each state government . They should be registered pharmacist.
    - 1 representative of UGC.
    - 1 representative of AICTE (All India Council of Technical Education).
2. **Elected members (25)**
    - **State Pharmacy Council :** 24 members are elected by SPC. Each state Pharmacy council select one registered Pharmacist from themselves.
    - **MIC :** Medical Council of India select 1 member from themselves.
3. **Ex - Official Members (3)**
    - The director general of health services.
    - The Director of Central Drug laboratory.
    - The Director of drug Controller of India.

Function of PCI

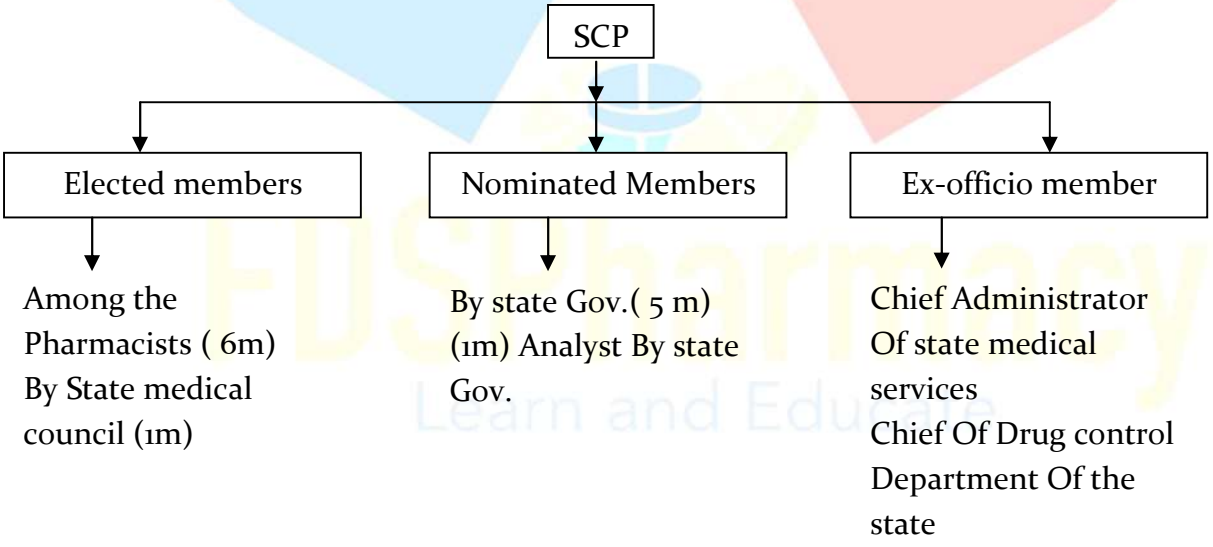
- ✓ To regulate pharmacy institution specially Diploma in Pharmacy through education regulation.
- ✓ To frame periodically "Education Regulation" with approval of central government for setting new standard for pharmacy education.
- ✓ To approve or disapprove course of study and examination in pharmacy.
- ✓ To recognise foreign qualification in pharmacy for purpose of registration.
- ✓ To maintain central register of pharmacist.

Q3. Give the Constitution of State Pharmacy Council.

Ans.

State Pharmacy Council (SPC)

- According to the Pharmacy Act , a State Pharmacy Council is constituted under each state government .
- This council Maintains a register for the Pharmacists of the state , and monitor their activities regarding the profession .
- These members hold their positions for five years , from themselves a president is nominated by Gov. and vice - President is elected by themselves.
- Section-19 of pharmacy Act 1948 provides for constitution and composition of state council. Every state government has to constitute state council accordingly which consists of following members.
    1. Elected members
    2. Nominated Members
    3. Ex-officio member



1. **Elected members :** Six members elected from among themselves by registered Pharmacist of state. One member elected by the state Medical council from amongst its member.
2. **Nominated Members :** Five members are nominated by the state government of whom atleast three should be degree are D.Pharma or pharmaceutical chemistry or should be registered Pharmacist.
3. **Ex-officio members :** The chief administrative medical officer of the state ex-officio.
    - The officer incharge of drug controller department of State.
    - The government analyst deputed by the state government.
    - President and Vice President of shall be elected by the members from amongst themselves.
    - Subject to membership they hold office for the five years and are also eligible for re-election

Q4. Give the Constitution of Joint state pharmacy council.

Ans.

Joint State Pharmacy Council

- → Under the Joint State Pharmacy Council , two or more states do an agreement , and according to this agreement , State Pharmacy Council of one state help and fulfill the needs of other state/ states.
- → Member of Joint State Pharmacy Council are nominated by each state governments.
    - 3- 5 members from state Pharmacy council
    - 2-4 other members from each state (not from state council)
    - 1 member from medical council
    - and chief administrative medical officer , Government analyst ,drug controller.

Q5. Write a note on registration of Pharmacist.

Ans.

Registration of Pharmacist

- → The pharmacy act provides for registration of the pharmacist to regulate the entry of person in "Pharmacy professions" only person having requisite, qualifications, training, and experience are allowed to enter the professions. Name of registered Pharmacist are entered in the Register maintain by state council and central council.
- → The register include particulars
    - Full name and resisdental address of registered Pharmacist.
    - Date of first addmission to register.
    - Qualification for registration
    - Professional address,
    - Name of employer if employed.
    - Such other particulars are may be prescribed

Q6. Give the Offences and Penalties under registration of Pharmacist.

Ans.

Offences and Penalties

- ◈ **Falsely claiming to be a registered Pharmacist :** If a person who is not a registered Pharmacist , and he claims to be registered pharmacist or uses such words which signify (show) that he is a reg. Pharmacist , he can be punished with a fine up to 500 rupees.
- ◈ **Dispensing drug without registration :** If a person is not reg. Pharmacist and dispensing prescribed drugs , he could be punished with a fine of Rs 1000 . or imprisonment up to six months or with both.
- ◈ **Failure to surrender the Certificate Of registration** : If some ones name has been removed , and he has not surrendered his certificate to the registrar without a reason ,he can be punished with Rs 50.