

1. Who among the following is referred to the Father of Indian Pharmacy

- (a) M. L. Schroff
- (b) Ashima Chatterjee
- (c) R. N. Chopra
- (d) H. G Khorana



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1901: Achary P.c. Roy along with Kartic Chandra Bose established Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works at Calcutta.

1919: The Poisons Act enacted.

1920: All India Compounders and Dispensers Association was established.

11-8-1930: Drugs Enquiry Committee (D.E.C.) headed by Col R. N. Chopra constituted.

1932: A two year Degree Course in Pharmaceutical Chemistry for B.Sc. - Beginning of pharmacy education at Banaras Hindu University by Prof. Mahadev Lal Schroff (Father of Pharmacy Education in country),

1-11-1933: The Indian Medical Council Act enacted.

1937: Biological Standardization Laboratory (B.S.L.) established at Calcutta.

1940: Biological Standardization Laboratory was named as Central Drugs Laboratory (COL) under DCA.

2. The Pharmacy Act was passed in the year

(a) 1948

(b) 1947

(c) 1950

(d) 1965

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(a) 1948

(b) 1947

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(d) 1965

PHARMACY ACT

➤ IMPORTANT DATE

Act passed	1948
Came into force	4 TH MARCH , 1948
AMENDMENT	1959, 1976, 1981



3. Pharmacy bill introduced by government of India in the year

(a) 1948

(b) 2016

(c) 1940

(d) 1945



3. Pharmacy bill introduced by government of India in the year

- (a) 1948
- (b) 2016
- (c) 1940
- (d) 1945**



HISTORY

1943: Health Survey and Development Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Sir Justice Joseph Bhole.

1944: First I. P. Committee constituted.

1945: Pharmacy bill introduced by government of India.

1949: Dr. K.C.K.E. Raja was nominated by the Central Government as the first President of Pharmacy Council of India.

1953: First Education Regulations (E.R) as approved by the Ministry of Health & F.W., Government of India were notified.

1954: The Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee recommended appointment of graduates in Pharmacy as Chief Pharmacists for all large hospitals.

1954: The first B. Pharmacy Course approved by Pharmacy Council of India at Birla College, Pilani.

4. The first Central Council was constituted by the Central Government in

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1948
- (c) 1949
- (d) 1950

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- (a) 1947
- (b) 1948
- (c) 1949**
- (d) 1950



PHARMACY COUNCIL OF INDIA

- The central council (PCI) is constituent by the Central govt.
- Central council (PCI) constituent in 1949.
- Reconstituted in every 5 year.
- The president and vice president are nominated by its member.
- Dr. B. Suresh is the president of PCI.
- Dr. Saraf is vice-president of PCI.
- If the nominated member and elected member remain constant absent in 3 consecutive meeting of the central council. They have vacant seat.
- Elected and nominated member can resign by written by own hand writing to give president

5. Which act aims at raising the status of pharmacy profession in India

- (a) Pharmacy Act
- (b) Drugs and Cosmetics Act
- (c) DPCO
- (d) Code of Ethics Act

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(a) Pharmacy Act

(b) Drugs and Cosmetics Act

(c) DPCO

(d) Code of Ethics Act



OBJECTIVE OF PHARMACY ACT 1948

1. Raising the state of profession of pharmacy India with two objects:

- To provide uniform education and training for the prospective pharmacist
- To maintain control over the person entry the profession of pharmacy by providing for their registration in every state.

2. To ensure education and training: In this act provides for the constitution of Pharmacy council of India

- Framing the course
- Approving the institution.

3. For registration of pharmacist: In the various state, the Act provides the constitution of state pharmacy council

- Maintaining of register of pharmacist
- Control over practicing pharmacist.



6. Pharmacy council of India is doing all the below function EXCEPT

- (a) To regulate minimum education standard in pharmacy institute
- (b) To prescribe the minimum standard of education required as a pharmacist
- (c) To compile and maintain central register for pharmacist
- (d) To prescribe drugs



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- (b) To prescribe the minimum standard of education required as a pharmacist
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ROLE OF PCI

- i. Education regulation
- ii. The equipment & facilities to be provided for student.
- iii. Approval to the course of study & examination
- iv. Withdrawal of approval
- v. Central Council shall appoint registrar who shall act secretary to the council & if need as its treasure too
- vi. Central council constitute executive committee consist president and vice president & other 5 member elected by central council from among its member.
- vii. Rules are made by central govt and regulation by state govt.



7. The main function of State Pharmacy Council is

- (a) To grant license for the sale of drugs
- (b) To approve pharmacy college of the state
- (c) To conduct examinations of pharmacy courses in state
- (d) To regulate practice of pharmacy in the state



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- (b) To approve pharmacy college of the state
- (c) To conduct examinations of pharmacy courses in state
- (d) To regulate practice of pharmacy in the state**



ROLE OF STATE PHARMACY COUNCIL

1. Preparation and maintenance of register: State Pharmacy Council of each State shall prepare and maintain the register of pharmacists as per the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1948.
2. Entry and removal of name from register: Registrar of each State Council shall enter the names of such persons qualified by Registration Tribunal appointed by State Council Under certain circumstances State Pharmacy Council may remove the name of registered pharmacist from the register.



8. Which of the following is NOT a function of Pharmacy Council of India

Council of India

- (a) To encourage the research and development in pharmacy by providing soft bans to institutions and individuals
- (b) To prescribe minimum standard of education required for qualifying as a pharmacist
- (c) To ensure uniform implementation of the educational standards throughout the country
- (d) To approve qualifications granted outside the territories to which the Pharmacy Act extends ie., the approval of foreign qualification



8. Which of the following is NOT a function of Pharmacy Council of India

Council of India

(a) To encourage the research and development in pharmacy by providing soft bans to institutions and individuals

(b) To prescribe minimum standard of education required for qualifying as a pharmacist

(c) To ensure uniform implementation of the educational standards throughout the country

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- vi. Central council constitute executive committee consist president and vice president & other 5 member elected by central council from among its member.
- vii. Rules are made by central govt and regulation by state govt.

9. The Pharmacy Council of India is constituted by the

- (a) Central government
- (b) State government
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Legislative assembly

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- Dr. Saraf is vice-president of PCI.
- If the nominated member and elected member remain constant absent in 3 consecutive meeting of the central council. They have vacant seat.
- Elected and nominated member can resign by written by own hand writing to give president



10. Who is the current President of Pharmacy Council of India

- (a) Dr. Montu M. Patel
- (b) Dr. B. Suresh
- (c) Dr. Pramod Yeole
- (d) Dr. Shailendra Saraf



10. Who is the current President of Pharmacy

Council of India

(a) Dr. Montu M. Patel

(b) Dr. B. Suresh

(c) Dr. Pramod Yeole

(d) Dr. Shailendra Saraf



PHARMACY COUNCIL OF INDIA

- President of PCI is Dr. Montu Kumar Patel.

11. The Pharmacy Council of India is reconstituted every

- (a) 10 Years
- (b) 1 Year
- (c) 2 Years
- (d) 5 Years

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12. How long do the president and members of central Pharmacy Council of India hold the Position

- (a) 1 year
- (b) 3 years
- (c) 2 years
- (d) 5 years



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(a) 1 year

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13. Which one of the following is NOT an ex-officio member of Pharmacy Council of India

- (a) The Director General of Health Services
- (b) The Director of Central Drugs Laboratory
- (c) The Drug Controller General of India
- (d) The Director of Pharmacopoeia Laboratory

13. Which one of the following is NOT an ex-officio member of Pharmacy Council of India

- (a) The Director General of Health Services
- (b) The Director of Central Drugs Laboratory
- (c) The Drug Controller General of India
- (d) The Director of Pharmacopoeia Laboratory**

PHARMACY COUNCIL OF INDIA MEMBERS



ELECTED MEMBERS

(a) **6 member** :six member including at least four member are teacher are elected by UGC

(b) **1 member**: one member elected by medical council of India

(c) **1 member**: One member shall be pharmacist to represent each state elected by each state

TOTAL= 8

NOMINATED MEMBERS

(a) **6 member**: six member including at least four person possessing degree or diploma pharmacy

(b) **2 member**: one from UGC and one from AICTE

(c) **1 member** : One registered pharmacist to represent each state nominated by state govt./Union territory

TOTAL= 9

EX-OFFICE MEMBERS

(a) The director general of health service

(b) The director of central drug laboratory

(c) The drug controller of India

TOTAL=3



14. Who among the following is NOT an Ex-officio member of central council of Pharmacy Council of India

- (a) Director General, Health Services
- (b) Drugs Controller of India
- (c) Director, Central Drugs Laboratory
- (d) Health Secretary, Govt. of India



14. Who among the following is NOT an Ex-officio member of central council of Pharmacy Council of India

- (a) Director General, Health Services
- (b) Drugs Controller of India
- (c) Director, Central Drugs Laboratory
- (d) Health Secretary, Govt. of India**

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EX-OFFICE MEMBERS

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(b) The director of central drug laboratory

(c) The drug controller of India

TOTAL=3

15. One of the Ex-officio members of Pharmacy Council of India is

- (a) Director General of Health Service
- (b) Government Analyst
- (c) Register of the State Pharmacy Council
- (d) Director General of Indian Veterinary Research Institute



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(a) Director General of Health Service

(b) Government Analyst

(c) Register of the State Pharmacy Council

(d) Director General of Indian Veterinary Research Institute

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(b) The director of central drug laboratory

(c) The drug controller of India

TOTAL=3



16. The ex-officio member of Pharmacy Council of India is

- (a) Teacher in Pharmacology
- (b) A member from MCI
- (c) A representative of UGC
- (d) Director of CDL



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- (a) Teacher in Pharmacology
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- (c) A representative of UGC
- (d) Director of CDL**

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(a) The director general of health service

(b) The director of central drug laboratory

(c) The drug controller of India

TOTAL=3

**17. The eligibility criteria for the PCI member,
Director of Central Drug Laboratory should**

- (a) A registered pharmacist
- (b) Ex-Officio member
- (c) Elected by UGC
- (d) Elected by the members of the Council

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(a) A registered pharmacist

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(c) The drug controller of India

TOTAL=3

18. Who among the following is NOT a member of the Pharmacy Council of India

- (a) The Director General Health Service
- (b) The Drugs Controller of India
- (c) The Director, Central Drugs Laboratory
- (d) The Director, Central Research Institute

18. Who among the following is NOT a member of the Pharmacy Council of India

- (a) The Director General Health Service
- (b) The Drugs Controller of India
- (c) The Director, Central Drugs Laboratory
- (d) The Director, Central Research Institute**

PHARMACY COUNCIL OF INDIA MEMBERS



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EX-OFFICE MEMBERS

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(b) The director of central drug laboratory

(c) The drug controller of India

TOTAL=3

19. Who among the given is NOT the common member of PCI and DTAB

- (a) DGHS
- (b) Director, CDL Kolkata
- (c) Director CDRI
- (d) Drugs Controller of India

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EX-OFFICE MEMBERS

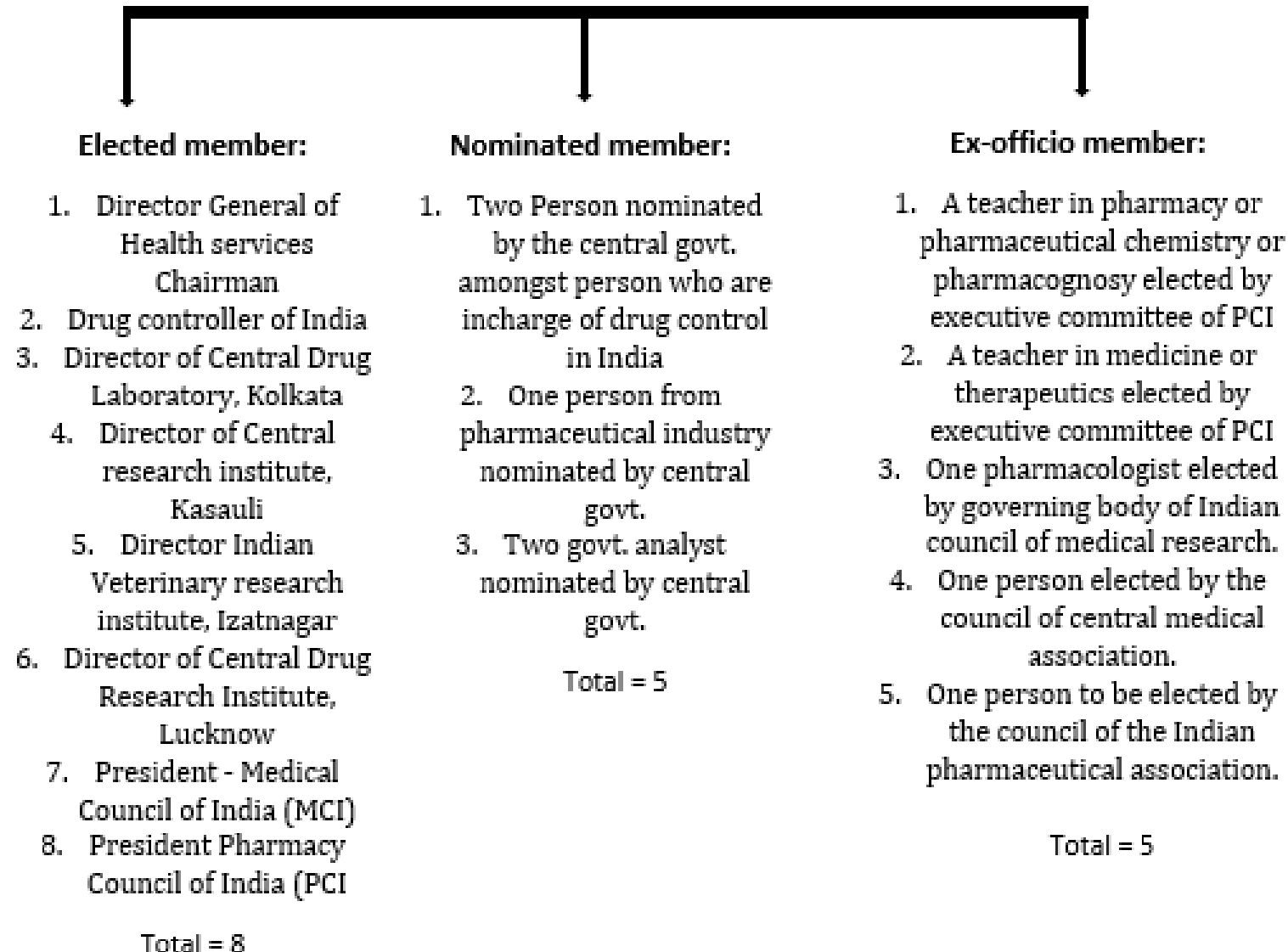
(a) The director general of health service

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TOTAL=3

DRUG TECHNICAL ADVISORY BOARD





20. State Pharmacy Council should have the following numbers of elected members

- (a) 5
- (b) 6
- (c) 9
- (d) 7



20. State Pharmacy Council should have the following numbers of elected members

(a) 5

(b) 6

(c) 9

(d) 7

MEMBER	STATE PHARMACY COUNCIL	JOIN STATE PHARMACY COUNCIL
Elected member	Six registered pharmacist Elected from amongst	Six member elected amongst themselves by registered pharmacist of each participating state.
	One member elected by amongst themselves by the member of medical council of state	One member elected by medical council of the each state from amongst Its member
Nominated member	Five member of whom at least 3 member shall be possess Degree or diploma	2-4 member nominated by each participating state of whom more than half shall be propossing degree of diploma
Ex-officio member	1. Chief administrative medical Office of the state 1. Officer –in –charge of drug and cosmetic act 2. Govt. analyst under the drug and cosmetic act	1. Chief administrative medical Officer of the participating states 1. Officer –in –charge of drug control Administration of each participating state. 2. Govt. analyst of each participating state.



21. The number of registered pharmacists nominated by respective State Government in a state council is

- (a) 6
- (b) 5
- (c) 7
- (d) 8

21. The number of registered pharmacists nominated by respective State Government in a state council is

- (a) 6
- (b) 5**
- (c) 7
- (d) 8

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22. How many registered pharmacists elected amongst themselves for State Pharmacy Council

- (a) 6
- (b) 5
- (c) 4
- (d) 3

22. How many registered pharmacists elected amongst themselves for State Pharmacy Council

(a) 6

(b) 5

(c) 4

(d) 3

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23. The number of nominated members to the State Pharmacy Council are

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 6

23. The number of nominated members to the State Pharmacy Council are

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5**
- (d) 6

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24. For the constitution of State Pharmacy Council, the respective State Government have to appoint _____ Government analyst.

- (a) Two
- (b) One
- (c) Five
- (d) Three

24. For the constitution of State Pharmacy Council, the respective State Government have to appoint _____ Government analyst.

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- (b) One**
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25. Joint State Pharmacy Council is formed

- (a) Under president rule in state
- (b) In Union Territory
- (c) In two or more than two states
- (d) On order of Central council

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DAILY UPDATES



जुड़िए **PHARMACY INDIA**
के साथ.....

**WHATSAPP & TELEGRAM SE JUDNE KE LIYE
ICONS PAR CLICK KARE**



WhatsApp



26. Persons from teaching profession are nominated in PCI by

- (a) State Government
- (b) Central Government
- (c) Executive Committee
- (d) Election

26. Persons from teaching profession are nominated in PCI by

- (a) State Government
- (b) Central Government**
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PHARMACY COUNCIL OF INDIA MEMBERS



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TOTAL= 9

EX-OFFICE MEMBERS

(a) The director general of health service

(b) The director of central drug laboratory

(c) The drug controller of India

TOTAL=3

27. Minimum age prescribed for registration as a pharmacist in India

- (a) 16 yrs
- (b) 18 yrs
- (c) 20 yrs
- (d) 21 yrs

27. Minimum age prescribed for registration as a pharmacist in India

- (a) 16 yrs
- (b) 18 yrs**
- (c) 20 yrs
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Qualification for entry of first register: A person who has attain the age 18 year.



- (a) Hold degree or diploma in pharmacy or pharmaceutical chemistry or a chemist or a druggist diploma of an Indian university or a state govt.
- (b) Hold a degree of Indian university other than a degree or diploma in pharmacy or pharmaceutical chemistry and has been engaged in compounding of drug in a hospital or dispensary or other place which drugs are regularly dispensed for total of not less than
- (c) Has passed an examination recognized an adequate by the state govt for compound or dispensers
- (d) Has engaged in the compounding of drug in a hospital or dispensary or other place in which drug are regularly dispensed or prescription of medical practitioners.
- (e) Has not less than **5 year** experience of compounding and dispensing in hospital or dispensing.



28. How many copies of state register of pharmacists should supply to the central pharmacy council every year

- (a) 5 copies
- (b) 2 copies
- (c) 3 copies
- (d) None of these

28. How many copies of state register of pharmacists should supply to the central pharmacy council every year

(a) 5 copies

(b) 2 copies

(c) 3 copies

(d) None of these



The Central Register:-

- 1. The Central Council shall cause to be maintained in the prescribed manner a register of pharmacists to be known as the Central Register, which shall contain the names of all persons for the time being entered in the register for a State.**
- 2. Each State Council shall supply to the Central Council five copies of the register for the State as soon as may be after the first day of April of each year, and the Registrar, of each State Council, shall inform the Central Council, without delay, all additions to, and other amendments in, the Register for the State made from time to time.**
- 3. It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Central Council to keep the Central Register in accordance with the orders made by the Central Council, and from time to time to revise the Central Register and publish it in the Gazette of India.**
- 4. The Central Register shall be deemed to be public document within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872) and may be proved by the production of a copy of the Register as published in the Gazette of India.**



29. The register of pharmacists also known as the Central Register as per the Pharmacy Act 1948 contains

- (a) Names of all persons for the time being entered in the register for a State
- (b) Public document
- (c) Confidential document
- (d) Both (a) and (b)



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30. Who maintains the Central Register of Pharmacists in India

- (a) Ministry of Ayush
- (b) Pharmacy council of India
- (c) State governments
- (d) Central governments



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31. Who is responsible for preparation and maintenance of first register

- (a) Pharmacy Council of India
- (b) DGHS
- (c) State Pharmacy Councils
- (d) AICTE



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(a) Pharmacy Council of India

(b) DGHS

(c) State Pharmacy Councils

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Preparation of first register:-

- 1. For the purpose of preparing the first register, the State Government shall by notification in the Official Gazette constitute a Registration Tribunal consisting of three persons, and shall also appoint a Registrar who shall act as Secretary of the Registration Tribunal.**
- 2. The State Government shall, by the same or a like notification, appoint a date on or before which applications for registration, which shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee, shall be made to the Registration Tribunal.**
- 3. The Registration Tribunal shall examine every application received on or before the appointed date, and if it is satisfied that the applicant is qualified for registration under section 31, shall direct the entry of the name of the applicant on the register.**
- 4. The first register so prepared shall thereafter be published in such manner as the State Government may direct, and any person aggrieved by a decision of the Registration Tribunal expressed or implied in the register as so published may, within sixty days from the date of such publication, appeal to an authority appointed by the State Government in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette.**
- 5. The Registrar shall amend the register in accordance with the decisions of the authority appointed under sub-section (4) and shall thereupon issue to every person whose name is entered in the register a certificate of registration in the prescribed form.**
- 6. Upon the constitution of the State Council, the register shall be given into its custody, and the State Government may direct that all or any specified part of the application fees for registration in the first register shall be paid to the credit of the State Council.**

32. Which of the following is authorized to compound, prepare, mix or dispense any medicine on the prescription of medical practitioner

- (a) D. Pharm
- (b) Registered Pharmacist
- (c) B. Pharm
- (d) A person having five years of such experience

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(a) D. Pharm

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(d) A person having five years of such experience



On or after such date as the State Government may by notification in the Official Gazette appoint in this behalf, no person other than a registered pharmacist shall compound, prepare, mix or dispense any medicine on the prescription of a medical practitioner.

33. The ER 1991 prescribes practical training for registration of pharmacist is

- (a) 500 hours
- (b) 600 hours
- (c) 450 hours
- (d) 700 hours

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- (a) 500 hours**
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- (c) 450 hours
- (d) 700 hours

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The first education regulations framed in 1953 and were subsequently amended in 1972, 1981 and 1991. The diploma in pharmacy (D. Pharm) under 1991 regulations involves a minimum of 2 years of study besides practical training of 500 hours spread over a period of 3 months in a hospital, dispensary or pharmacy.

34. The Education Regulations for D. Pharma Course have been framed by

- (a) State Pharmacy Council
- (b) Pharmacy Council of India
- (c) Directorate of Technical Education
- (d) All India Council for Technical Education

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35. Pharmacy inspectors are appointed by

- (a) State Government
- (b) State Pharmacy Council
- (c) Drugs Controller
- (d) District Medical Officer

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Inspection:

1. **A State Council may, with the previous sanction of the State Government, appoint Inspectors having the prescribed qualifications for the purposes of Chapters III, IV and V of this Act.**
2. **An Inspector may-**
 - (a) inspect any premises where drugs are compounded or dispensed and submit a written report to the Registrar;**
 - (b) enquire whether a person who is engaged in compounding or dispensing of drugs is a registered pharmacist;**
 - (c) investigate any complaint made in writing in respect of any contravention of this Act and report to the Registrar;**
 - (d) institute prosecution under the order of the Executive Committee of the State Council;**
 - (e) exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of Chapters III, IV and V of this Act or any rules made thereunder.**
3. **Any person wilfully obstructing an Inspector in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by or under this Act or any rules made thereunder shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or with both.**

DAILY UPDATES



जुड़िए **PHARMACY INDIA**
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36. The person other than a registered pharmacist, dispensing any medicine to patients is liable for punishment with imprisonment or fine up

- (a) 6 months or 300 rupees
- (b) 6 months or 500 rupees
- (c) 6 months or 1000 rupees
- (d) 12 months or 500 rupees

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- (b) 6 months or 500 rupees
- (c) 6 months or 1000 rupees**
- (d) 12 months or 500 rupees

OFFENCE AND PENALTIES

S.NO	OFFENCES	PENALTIES	
		FIRST CONVICTION	SECOND CONVICTION
1.	Falsely claiming to be registered pharmacist	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 1000/ 6 month
2.	Dispensing by unregistered person	Rs. 1000/ 6 month	
3.	Failing surrender certificate of registration	Rs. 500/	
4.	For obstructing state pharmacy council inspector	Rs. 50/	

37. The field of pharmacy that concerns with the lawful practices and judiciary approval of different pharmacy products is

- (a) Pharmacy administration
- (b) Drug regulatory affairs
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Pharmacy practice

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A pharmaceutical firm's regulatory affairs (RA) department is in charge of getting clearance for new pharmaceutical items and ensuring that approval is retained for as long as the corporation wishes to keep the product on the market.

38. Which one of the following sentences is CORRECT about the AICTE council members

- (a) Seven other members to be appointed by the State Government
- (b) One member of Parliament who shall be elected by the House of People and one of the Council of states
- (c) The Chairman is appointed by the State Government
- (d) One member to represent the Ministry of Finance to be appointed by the Central

38. Which one of the following sentences is CORRECT about the AICTE council members

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THE COUNCIL



- AICTE is established by central government
- Head quarter DELHI
- New regional committee at Bangalore, Bhopal and Chandigarh. The Council is represented by 51 members of which 3 are AICTE officials, 15 Ex-officio, 31 nominated members and 2 members of parliament (elected)

1. Chairman

2. Vice-Chairman

3. Member-Secretary - Appointed by the Central Government -

4. Ex-officio members (15 members)

(i) Secretary of Education Govt of India

(ii) Educational Adviser (General) Govt. of India

(iii) Chairman of Four Regional Committees of AICTE

(iv) Chairman of Five All India Boards of AICTE

(v) Chairman, University Grants Commission

(vi) Director, Institute of Applied Manpower Research

(vii) Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research

(viii) Director-General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

5. Members appointed by the Central Government (Total 31)

MEMBER	NAME OF MEMBER	APPOINTED BY
1 member	Represent the ministry of finance	By central Got.
1 member	Represent the ministry of science & technology	By central Got.
4 member	Ministry & department other than those specified above	By central Got.
8 member	Represent state & union territories on the recommendation of the govt.	By central Got.
4 member	Represent the organizations in the industries& commerce	By central Got.
7 member	Represent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central advisory board of education • Association of the Indian university • Indian society of technical education • Council of Indian institute of technology • PCI • Council of architecture • The national productivity of council 	By central Got.
4 member	Represent the professional bodies in the field of technical & management education	By central Got.
2 member	Represent the such intrest not cover foregoing clause as central govt.	By central Got.



6. Two members of Parliament of whom one shall be elected by the House of the People and one by the Council of states.

- The term of the office other than ex-officio members is for five years.
- The Council usually meets twice a year.
- The Council also sets up National Board of Accreditation (NBA) in sep 1994 for assessment and accreditation of technical institutions

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (E.C.) OF AICTE

The Council constitutes E.C with the following 20 members

- Chairman of the AICTE - Chairman
- Vice-Chairman of AICTE
- Member-Secretary of AICTE - Member-Secretary

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS (5)

- (i) Secretary of Education, Government of India
- (ii) Member representing Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
- (iii) Chairman, University Grants Commission
- (iv) Director, Institute of Applied Man Power Research

39. Acharya PC Roy In 1901 established the

- (a) Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works at Kolkata
- (b) Alembic Chemical Works at Baroda
- (c) Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical at Kolkata
- (d) A small factory at Parel (Bombay)

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1901: Acharya P.C. Roy along with Kartic Chandra Bose established Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works at Calcutta.

1919: The Poisons Act enacted.

1920: All India Compounders and Dispensers Association was established.

11-8-1930: Drugs Enquiry Committee (D.E.C.) headed by Col R. N. Chopra constituted.

1932: A two year Degree Course in Pharmaceutical Chemistry for B.Sc. - Beginning of pharmacy education at Banaras Hindu University by Prof. Mahadev Lal Schroff (Father of Pharmacy Education in country).

1-11-1933: The Indian Medical Council Act enacted.

1937: Biological Standardization Laboratory (B.S.L.) established at Calcutta.

1940: Biological Standardization Laboratory was named as Central Drugs Laboratory (COL) under DCA.

40. Headquarter of All India Council for Technical Education is located at

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Kolkata

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