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GPAT
2027-28



**PHARMACEUTICAL
JURISPRUDENCE**

CLASS- 4



TIME- 8 : 30 P.M

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND DRUG LEGISLATION IN
INDIA, CODE OF ETHICS FOR PHARMACISTS**

UPDATED QUESTIONS TILL GPAT 2026

Class dekhne ke liye banner pe click karein

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GPAT



VIDEO
LECTURE



PDF



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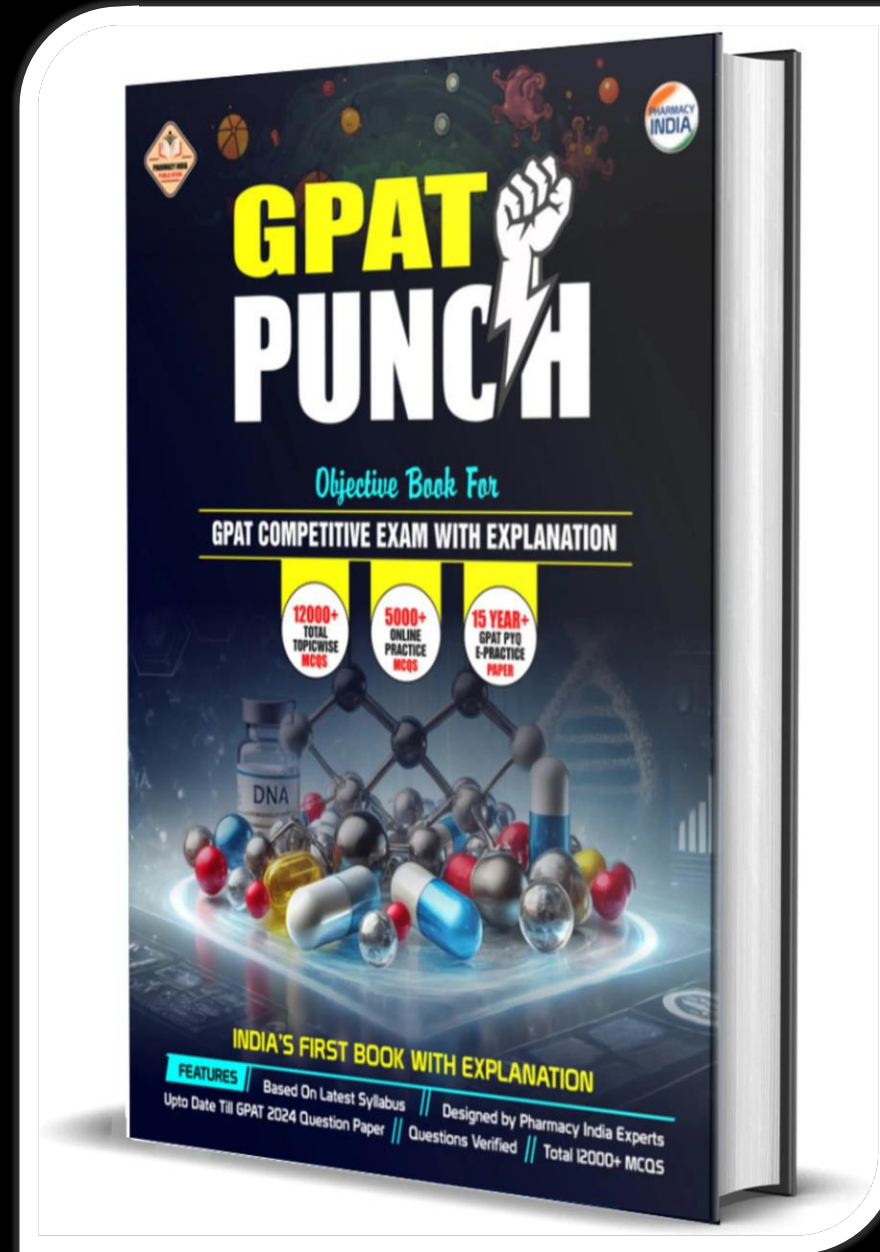
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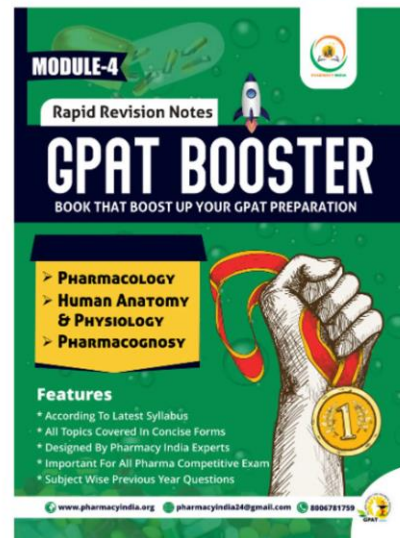
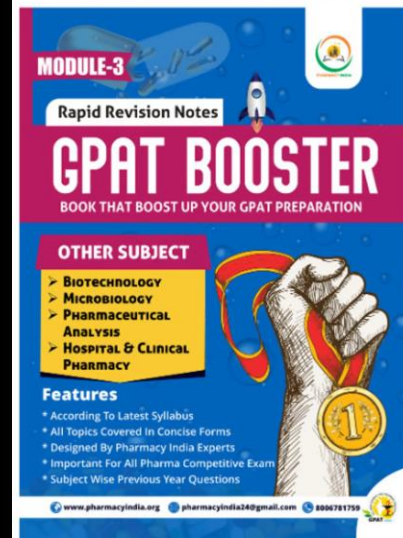
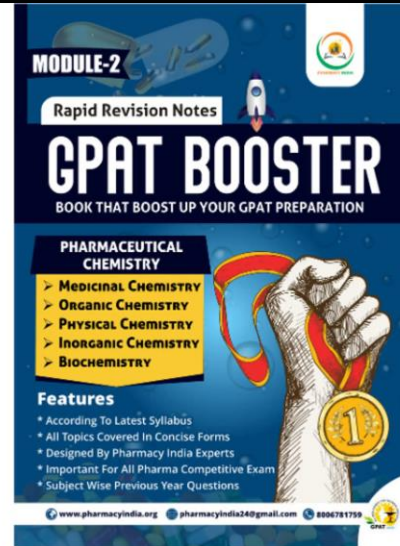
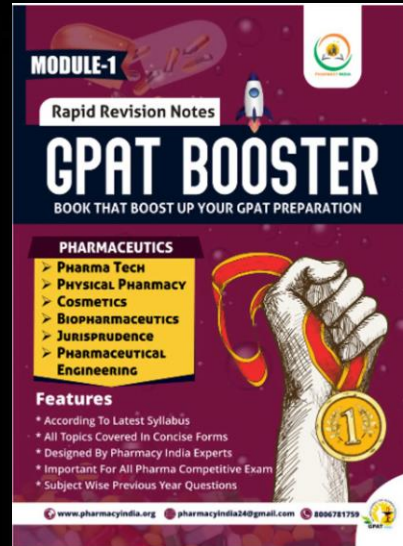


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1.

The “Durham–Humphrey Amendment of 1951” primarily impacted the practice of pharmacy by: [GPAT 2026]

- A. Creating the five schedules for controlled substances**
- B. Establishing a legal distinction between prescription (legend) and OTC drugs**
- C. Requiring drugs to be proven effective before marketing**
- D. Prohibiting the reimportation of drugs manufactured in the U.S.**



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1.

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- D. Prohibiting the reimportation of drugs manufactured in the U.S.**



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Durham-Humphrey Amendment of 1951



U.S. Law passed in **1951** to **regulate drug distribution and labeling**.



Primary Impact

Established a legal distinction between **Prescription (Legend)** and **OTC** drugs.

Prescription (Legend) Drugs



Require prescription of a licensed practitioner

VS

OTC Drugs



Available without prescription



Why Important?

Protected public from unsafe and misbranded drugs by **ensuring**:



Proper labeling



Professional supervision



Patient safety



Not about

- ✗ Creating **five schedules** for controlled substances
- ✗ Requiring drugs to be proven **effective** before marketing
- ✗ Prohibiting **reimportation** of U.S. manufactured drugs



Key Takeaway: Durham-Humphrey Amendment (1951) mainly created a legal distinction between **prescription (legend)** and **OTC** drugs.





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2.

Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works was started by:

A. Prof. T.K. Gajjar in 1901

B. Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray in 1903

C. Prof. T.K. Gajjar in 1903

D. Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray in 1901



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2.

Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works was started by:

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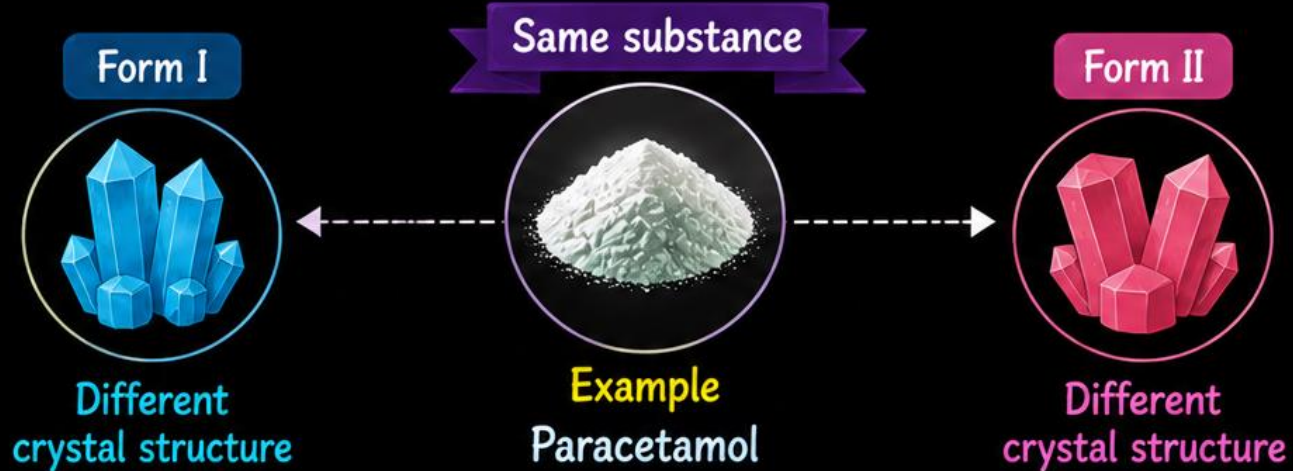


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The ability of a substance to exist in **two or more crystalline phases** is:

Polymorphism

A phenomenon where a substance can exist in **two or more different crystalline forms**.

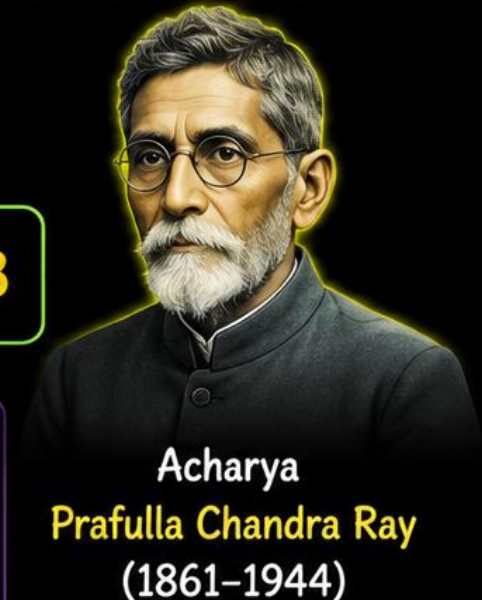


Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works
was started by:



B. Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray in 1903

About: ★ Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray (1861–1944) was a pioneer of the Indian chemical industry and **founded** Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works in **1903**.



Acharya
Prafulla Chandra Ray
(1861–1944)



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3.

Chairman of Drugs Enquiry Committee (1927) was: [GPAT 2020]

A. R.N. Chopra

B. Joseph Bhole

C. S.S. Bhatia

D. B. Mukherjee



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3.

Chairman of Drugs Enquiry Committee (1927) was: [GPAT 2020]

A. R.N. Chopra

B. Joseph Bhole

C. S.S. Bhatia

D. B. Mukherjee



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Drugs Enquiry Committee (1927)

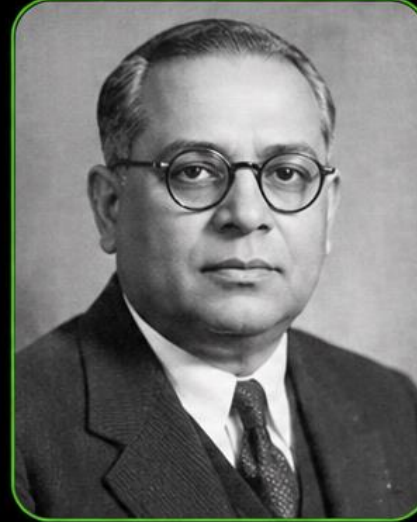


Key Fact

The Drugs Enquiry Committee was constituted in **1927** to **review the drug situation** in India.



Chairman



R. N. Chopra

He was the **Chairman of the Drugs Enquiry Committee (1927).**



Important Contribution



The committee made **recommendations** for the **regulation**, **quality control**, and **standardization** of drugs in India.



Quick Takeaway: Chairman of Drugs Enquiry Committee (1927) was

R. N. Chopra



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4.

The committee appointed by Government of India to look into the drug industry and aspects like licensing, price control, imports, role of foreign sector, and quality control was headed by:

A. Mudaliar

B. Bhatia

C. Hathi

D. Bhore



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4.

The committee appointed by Government of India to look into the drug industry and aspects like licensing, price control, imports, role of foreign sector, and quality control was headed by:

A. Mudaliar

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D. Bhore



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सत्यमेव जयते
GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA

HATHI COMMITTEE

Drug industry review in India



Headed by
Jaisukhlal Hathi



Government committee on
drugs & pharmaceutical
industry



Reviewed licensing,
price control and imports



Also examined foreign
sector role and
quality control



POLICY



LICENSING



PRICE CONTROL



IMPORTS



FOREIGN
SECTOR



QUALITY
CONTROL



REGULATION



COMMITTEE



PHARMACEUTICALS



PUBLIC
HEALTH



INDUSTRY
GROWTH



GOVERNMENT



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5.

For the first time in India, a chemist's shop was opened by _____, who came to India with East India Company in Calcutta.

A. Mr. Bathgate

B. Mr. Hamilton

C. Ms. Elizabeth

D. Mr. Smith



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5.

For the first time in India, a chemist's shop was opened by _____, who came to India with East India Company in Calcutta.

A. Mr. Bathgate

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C. Ms. Elizabeth

D. Mr. Smith



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FIRST CHEMIST SHOP IN INDIA



Opened in
Calcutta



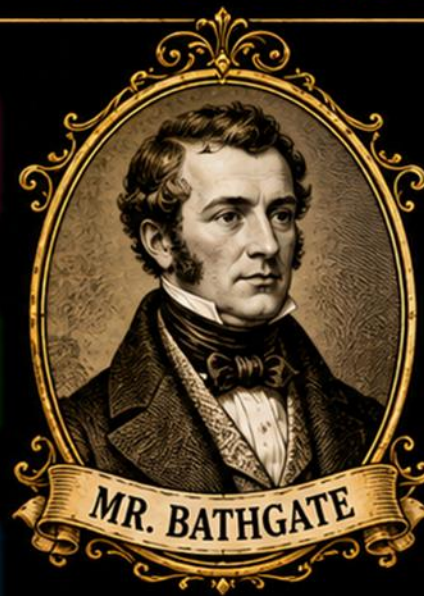
Started by
Mr. Bathgate



He came with the
East India Company



Year:
1811



EAST INDIA
COMPANY

— EST. 1600 —



1811





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6.

In 1903, who started a small factory at Parel, which later led to development of Alembic Chemical Works Ltd. at Baroda?

A. Prof. T.K. Gajjar

B. Smith Stanistreet

C. Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray

D. Mr. Bathgate



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6.

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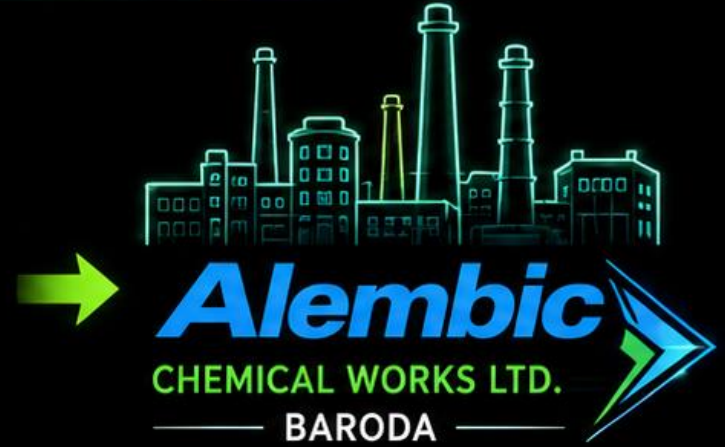
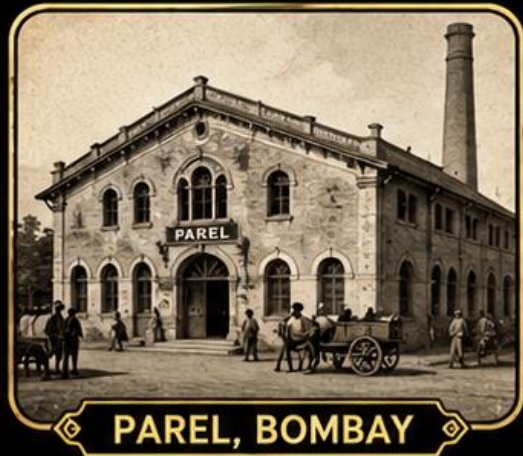
C. Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray

D. Mr. Bathgate



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PAREL FACTORY → ALEMBIC



In **1903**, Prof. **T.K. Gajjar** started a small factory at **Parel**



It encouraged **indigenous pharmaceutical manufacturing**



This effort later led to **Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda**





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7.

Who is known as the pioneer and Father of Pharmaceutical Education in India?

A. Prof. T.K. Gajjar

B. Prof. M.L. Schroff

C. R.N. Chopra

D. A.P. Chandra Ray



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7.

Who is known as the pioneer and Father of Pharmaceutical Education in India?

A. Prof. T.K. Gajjar

B. Prof. M.L. Schroff

C. R.N. Chopra

D. A.P. Chandra Ray



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FATHER OF PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

Prof. M. L. Schroff



► Pioneer of pharmacy education in India



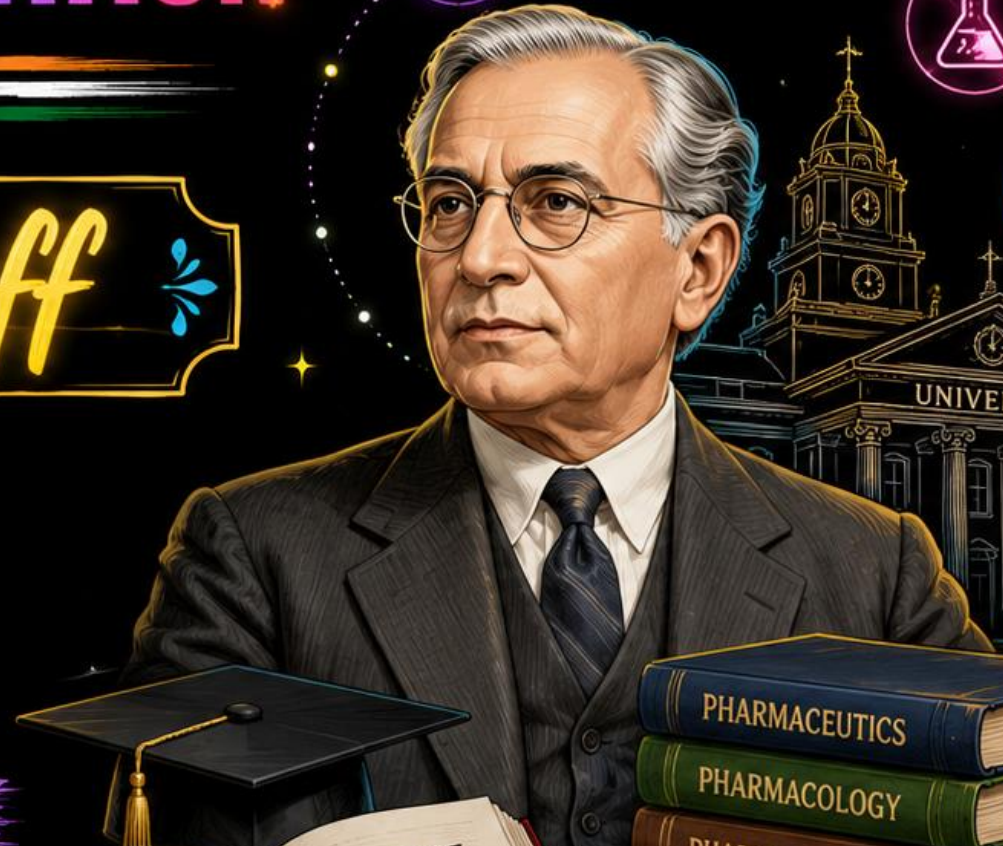
► Started university-level pharmacy education



► Built the academic foundation of the profession



► Widely known as the Father of Pharmaceutical Education in India





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8.

For the first time in India, a chemist shop was opened in which year?

- A. 1711**
- B. 1946**
- C. 1811**
- D. 1902**



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8.

For the first time in India, a chemist shop was opened in which year?

A. 1711

B. 1946

C. 1811

D. 1902



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FIRST CHEMIST



SHOP IN INDIA



Opened in **Calcutta**



Started by **Mr. Bathgate**



He came with the
East India Company



Year: **1811**

1811





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9.

Who started the Indian Journal of Pharmacy?

A. Prof. Schroff

B. Prof. Srivastava

C. Prof. G.N. Ghosh

D. Dr. Nityanand



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9.

Who started the Indian Journal of Pharmacy?

A. Prof. Schroff

B. Prof. Srivastava

C. Prof. G.N. Ghosh

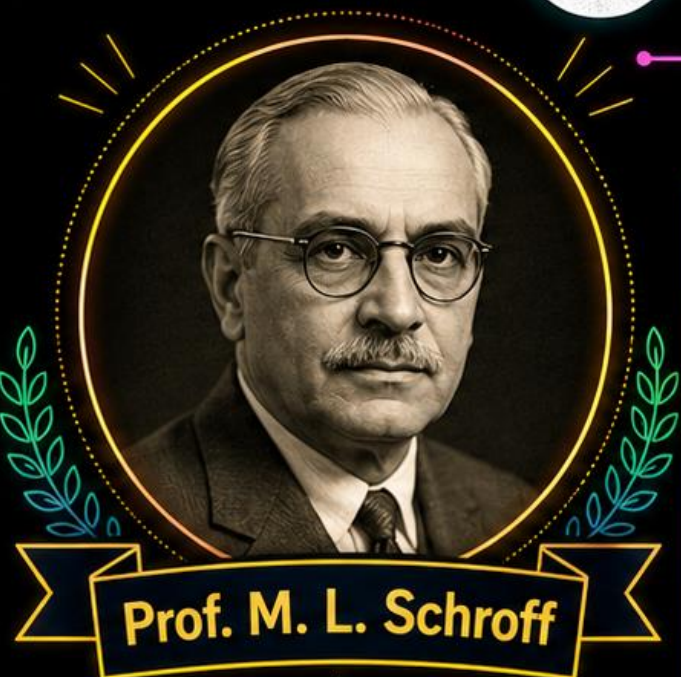
D. Dr. Nityanand



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INDIAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY



Prof. M. L. Schroff



Prof. M. L. Schroff



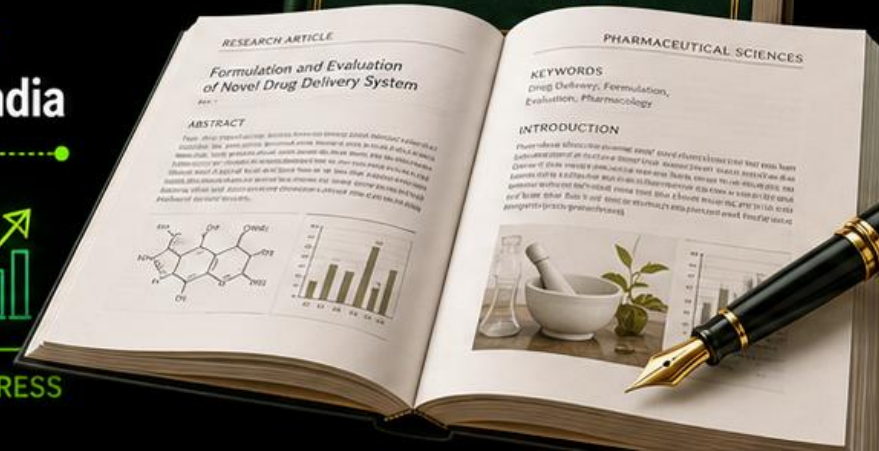
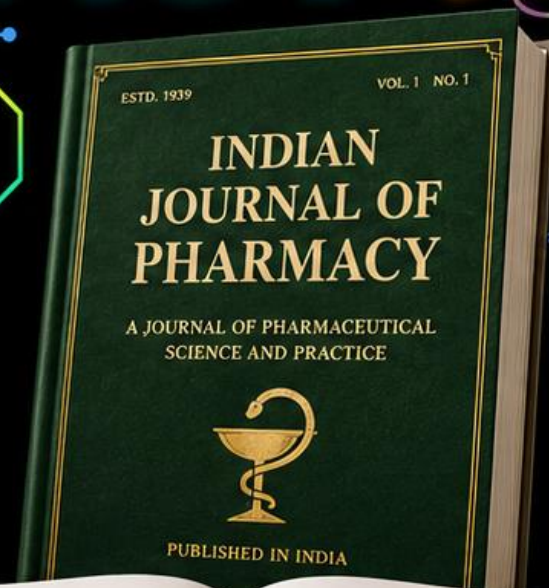
Started by Prof. M. L. Schroff



Launched in 1939



Helped spread pharmacy
science and practice in India



RESEARCH



SCIENCE



PHARMACY



PRACTICE



EDUCATION



KNOWLEDGE



PROGRESS



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10.

Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties is an International Drug Compendium from: [GPAT 2021]

- A. German Pharmaceutical Association**
- B. Canadian Pharmaceutical Association**
- C. Australian Pharmaceutical Association**
- D. Indian Pharmaceutical Association**



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10.

Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties is an International Drug Compendium from: [GPAT 2021]

A. German Pharmaceutical Association

B. Canadian Pharmaceutical Association

C. Australian Pharmaceutical Association

D. Indian Pharmaceutical Association



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CPS DRUG COMPENDIUM

Compendium of *Pharmaceuticals and Specialties*



An international
drug compendium from Canada



Published by the
Canadian Pharmacists Association



CANADIAN
PHARMACISTS
ASSOCIATION



Used as a **trusted**
drug reference source



COMPREHENSIVE
CONTENT



CLINICALLY
RELEVANT



ACCURATE
INFORMATION



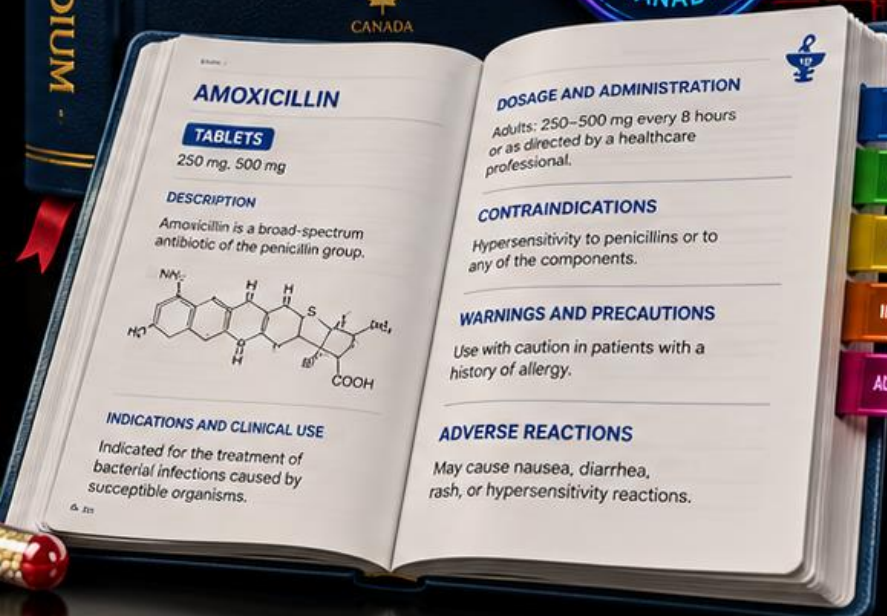
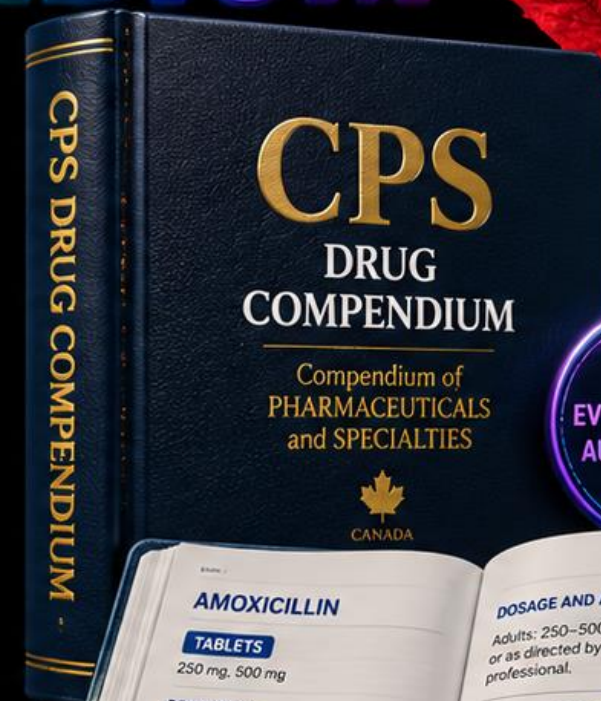
EVIDENCE
BASED



RELIABLE
& AUTHORITATIVE



INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD



MONOGRAPHS

INDICATIONS

DOSAGE

INTERACTIONS

ADVERSE EFFECTS



11.

The 8th Edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia (2018) saw the replacement of a crucial test for parenteral products with a more modern and specific method.

Which test was replaced?

- A. The sterility test was replaced by PCR analysis.**
- B. The pyrogen test was replaced by the Bacterial Endotoxin Test (BET).**
- C. The dissolution test was replaced by the disintegration test.**
- D. The heavy metals test was replaced by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.**



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IP 2018 — KEY TEST UPDATE

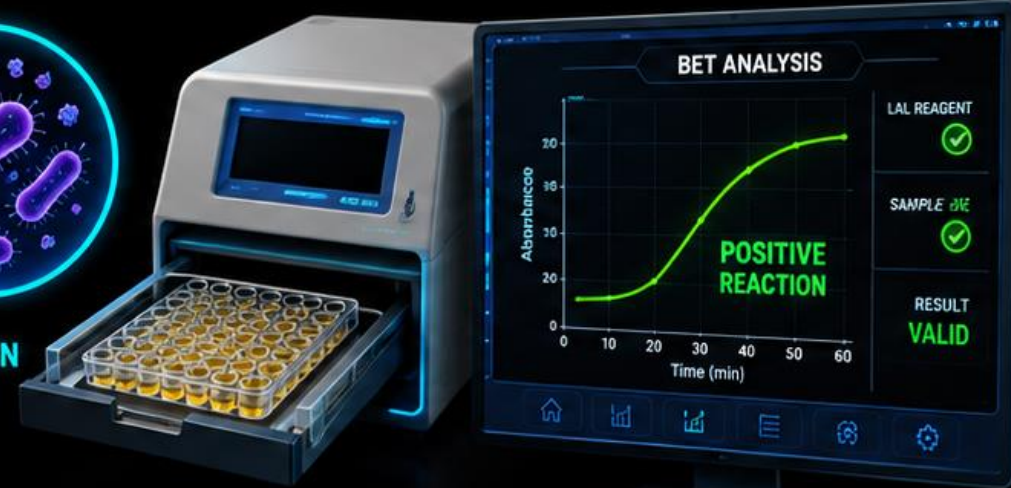
OLD METHOD PYROGEN TEST



NEW METHOD BACTERIAL ENDOTOXIN TEST (BET)



ENDOTOXIN



In the **8th edition** of Indian Pharmacopoeia (**2018**)



For **parenteral products**, the pyrogen test was **replaced**



New method: Bacterial Endotoxin Test (**BET**)



BET is a more **modern** and **specific** method



MORE SPECIFIC



MORE RELIABLE



FASTER RESULTS



HIGHER SENSITIVITY



BETTER ACCURACY



GLOBALLY
ACCEPTED



12.

Who is revered as the "Father of Pharmaceutical Education in India" for his pioneering efforts in starting pharmaceutical chemistry as a subject and establishing a full-fledged degree course? [GPAT – 2019]

- A. Prof. T.K. Gajjar
- B. Col. R.N. Chopra
- C. Dr. B.N. Ghosh
- D. Prof. M.L. Schroff



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12.

Who is revered as the "Father of Pharmaceutical Education in India" for his pioneering efforts in starting pharmaceutical chemistry as a subject and establishing a full-fledged degree course? [GPAT – 2019]

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B. Col. R.N. Chopra

C. Dr. B.N. Ghosh

D. Prof. M.L. Schroff



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FATHER OF PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA



PROF. M. L. SCHROFF



Introduced **pharmaceutical chemistry**
as a subject at **BHU** in **1932**



Introduced **pharmaceutical chemistry**
as a subject at **Banaras Hindu
University (BHU)** in **1932**



Instrumental in starting the
first **B.Pharm** degree course at **BHU**



Pioneer of modern
pharmacy education in India



LEGACY: Laid the foundation of **quality pharmaceutical education**
and inspired generations of pharmacists.





13.

The Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee of 1953, which reviewed the state of the pharmaceutical industry and education, was established under the chairmanship of:

- A. Dr. B. Mukherji**
- B. Sir Joseph Bhole**
- C. Major General S. L. Bhatia**
- D. Dr. A. L. Mudaliar**



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13.

The Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee of 1953, which reviewed the state of the pharmaceutical industry and education, was established under the chairmanship of:

A. Dr. B. Mukherji

B. Sir Joseph Bhore

C. Major General S. L. Bhatia

D. Dr. A. L. Mudaliar



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PHARMACEUTICAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE OF 1953



MAJOR GENERAL
S. L. BHATIA

★ CHAIRMAN ★



Constituted by
Government of India in **1953**



Reviewed the state of
pharmaceutical industry
and **education** in India



Made important recommendations
on drug standards, quality control,
industry growth & education



IMPORTANCE

Laid the foundation for
strengthening pharmaceutical sector,
regulation and **education** in India.





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14.

The Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory (CIPL) is a key statutory laboratory for testing and analysis. Where is it located?

- A. Kolkata**
- B. Kasauli**
- C. Lucknow**
- D. Ghaziabad**



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14.

The Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory (CIPL) is a key statutory laboratory for testing and analysis. Where is it located?

A. Kolkata

B. Kasauli

C. Lucknow

D. Ghaziabad



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CENTRAL INDIAN PHARMACOPOEIA LABORATORY (CIPL)



LOCATION:
GHAZIABAD, UTTAR PRADESH



KEY LABORATORY

Principal laboratory of the
Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC)



FUNCTION

Responsible for testing, analysis
and setting standards for drugs
in India



ROLE

Ensures quality, safety and efficacy
of medicines as per IP standards



IMPORTANCE

Maintains uniformity in drug standards and promotes
public health by quality control of medicines.





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15.

In which year was the first Indian Pharmacopoeial list, a precursor to the full pharmacopoeia, published under the chairmanship of Col. R. N. Chopra?

A. 1940

B. 1944

C. 1946

D. 1948



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15.

In which year was the first Indian Pharmacopoeial list, a precursor to the full pharmacopoeia, published under the chairmanship of Col. R. N. Chopra?

A. 1940

B. 1944

C. 1946

D. 1948



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FIRST INDIAN PHARMACOPOEIAL LIST

PUBLISHED IN 1946



Prepared by the Indian Pharmacopoeia Committee



Under the chairmanship of Col. R. N. Chopra



Published as an interim list before the first full edition of IP (1955)



Laid the foundation for standardization of drugs in India



SIGNIFICANCE

This list was a major step towards the development of the Indian Pharmacopoeia.



PURPOSE

To ensure quality, safety and efficacy of medicines.



16.

Which of the following is an International Drug Compendium, first published in 1883 by William Martindale, known for providing information on official, unofficial, and proprietary preparations?

- A. United States Pharmacopoeia (USP)**
- B. British Pharmacopoeia (BP)**
- C. European Pharmacopoeia (EP)**
- D. Extra Pharmacopoeia (Martindale)**



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16.

Which of the following is an International Drug Compendium, first published in 1883 by William Martindale, known for providing information on official, unofficial, and proprietary preparations?

- A. United States Pharmacopoeia (USP)**
- B. British Pharmacopoeia (BP)**
- C. European Pharmacopoeia (EP)**
- D. Extra Pharmacopoeia (Martindale)**



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EXTRA PHARMACOPOEIA (MARTINDALE)



PHARMACY



KNOWLEDGE



INFORMATION



AUTHORITY



REFERENCE



First published
in 1883 by
William Martindale

1883



An **international**
drug compendium



Covers **official**,
unofficial and
proprietary
preparations



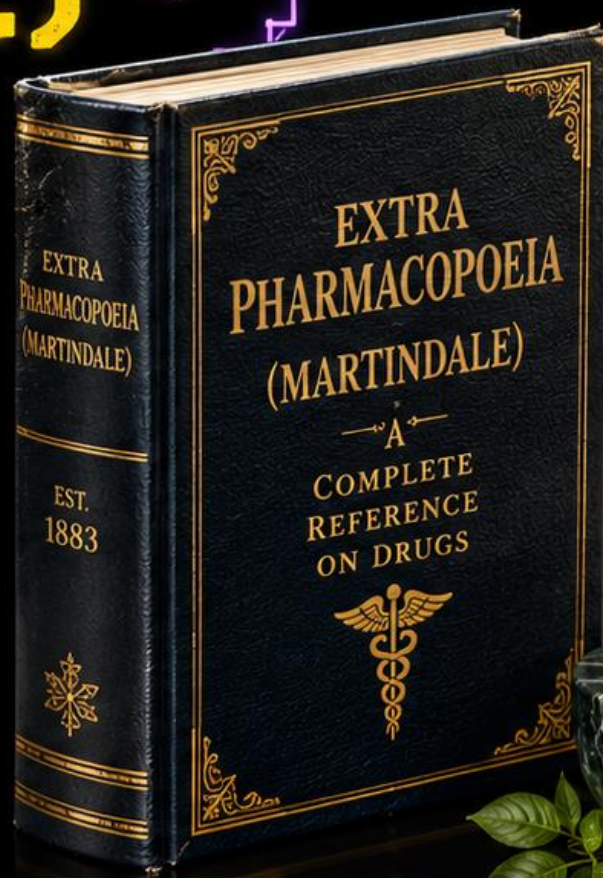
OFFICIAL



UNOFFICIAL



PROPRIETARY



AUTHORITATIVE
SOURCE



SCIENTIFIC
ACCURACY



TRUSTED
WORLDWIDE



GLOBAL STANDARD
IN DRUG INFORMATION



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17.

The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act was passed in 1954. When did the rules under this act come into force?

A. 10th April 1940

B. 4th March 1948

C. 1st April 1955

D. 1st April 1957



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17.

The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act was passed in 1954. When did the rules under this act come into force?

A. 10th April 1940

B. 4th March 1948

C. 1st April 1955

D. 1st April 1957



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DRUGS & MAGIC REMEDIES RULES



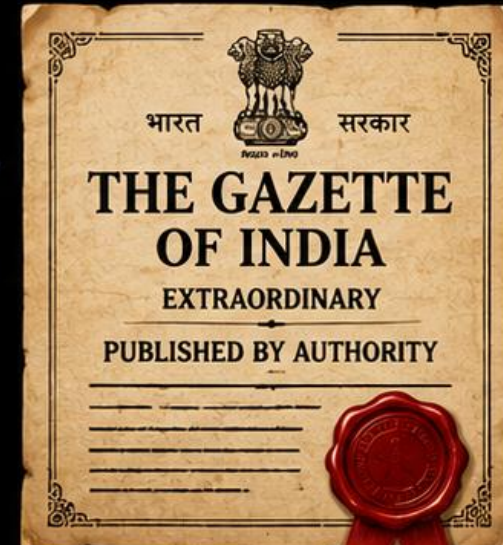
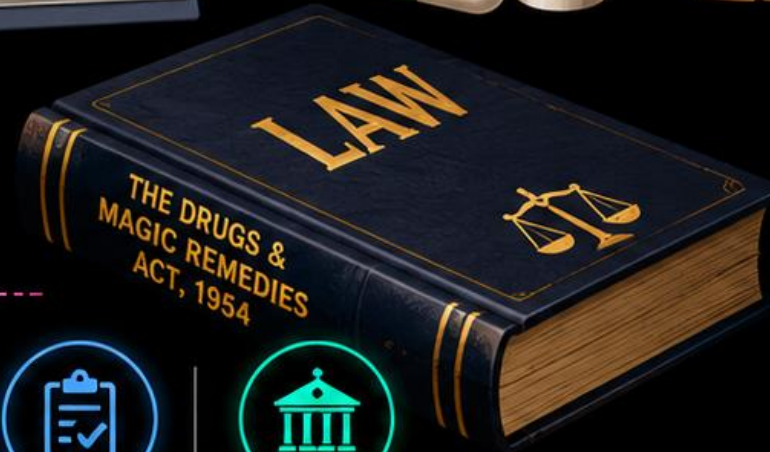
➤ The Act was passed in **1954**



➤ Its rules came into force on **1 April 1955**



➤ These rules controlled **objectionable** and **misleading** drug advertisements



PUBLIC PROTECTION



CONSUMER RIGHTS



QUALITY ASSURANCE



SCIENTIFIC VALIDITY



SCIENTIFIC CLAIMS



REGULATION



GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT



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18.

The Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) is reconstituted at regular intervals. What is the tenure of the PCI before it is reconstituted?

A. 2 years

B. 3 years

C. 5 years

D. 7 years



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18.

The Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) is reconstituted at regular intervals. What is the tenure of the PCI before it is reconstituted?

A. 2 years

B. 3 years

C. 5 years

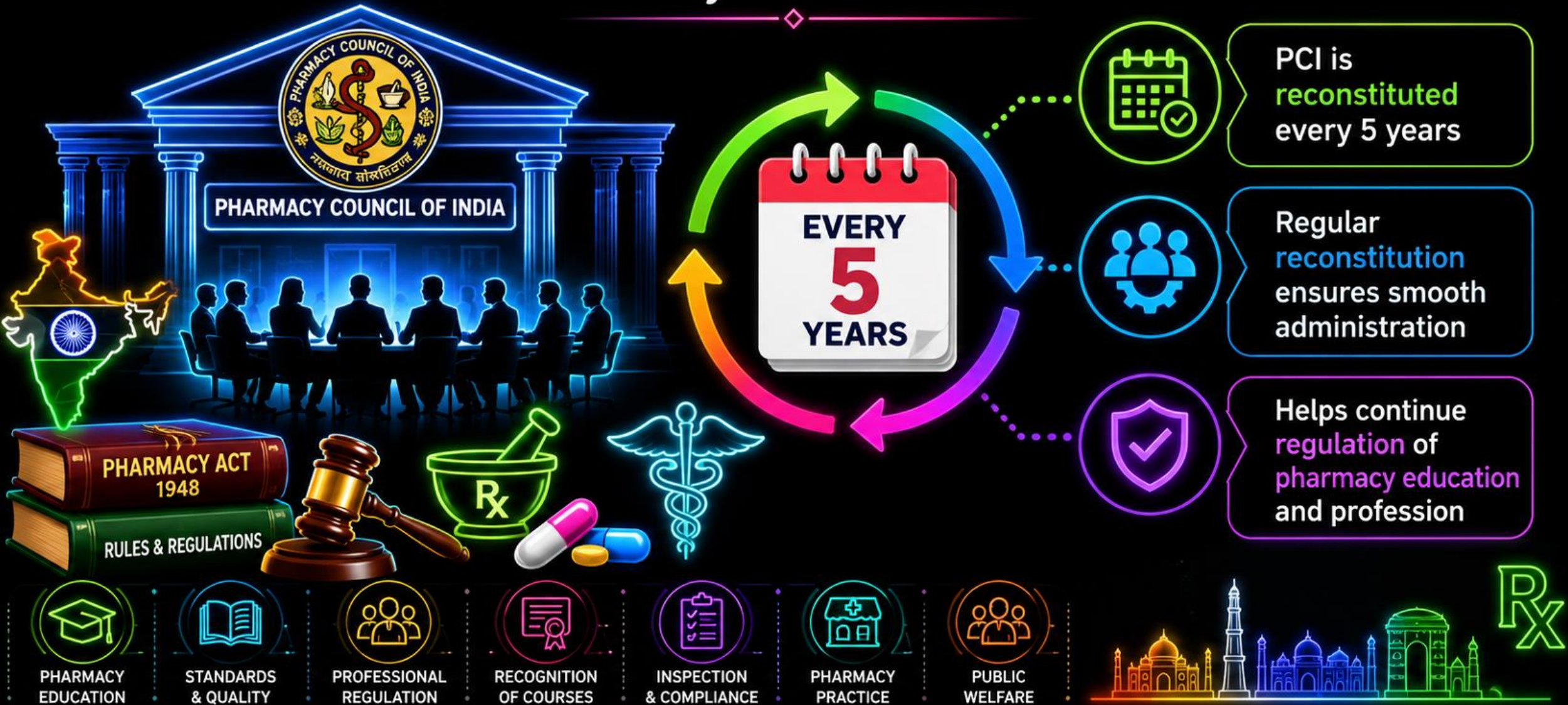
D. 7 years



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PCI RECONSTITUTION

Pharmacy Council of India





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19.

As per the historical composition of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), how many members are elected from amongst the teachers of pharmacy, chemistry, pharmacology, or pharmacognosy?

- A. One**
- B. Four**
- C. Six**
- D. Eight**



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19.

As per the historical composition of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), how many members are elected from amongst the teachers of pharmacy, chemistry, pharmacology, or pharmacognosy?

A. One

B. Four

C. Six

D. Eight



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PCI COMPOSITION

Teachers' representation



6

MEMBERS

ARE ELECTED



6 members are elected



Chosen from teachers of pharmacy subjects



Includes pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacology and pharmacognosy



Ensures academic representation in PCI



PHARMACY



PHARMACEUTICAL
CHEMISTRY



PHARMACOLOGY



PHARMACOGNOSY





20.

The Code of Ethics for pharmacists, while not a single document in the provided text, is built upon the principles of the Pharmacy Act. A core ethical duty is dispensing by a registered person. What is the penalty for a person who, not being a registered pharmacist, dispenses medicines?

- A. A fine of Rs. 500
- B. Imprisonment up to 3 months or a fine of Rs. 500, or both
- C. A fine of Rs. 1000
- D. Imprisonment up to 6 months or a fine of Rs. 1000, or both



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20.

The Code of Ethics for pharmacists, while not a single document in the provided text, is built upon the principles of the Pharmacy Act. A core ethical duty is dispensing by a registered person. What is the penalty for a person who, not being a registered pharmacist, dispenses medicines?

- A. A fine of Rs. 500
- B. Imprisonment up to 3 months or a fine of Rs. 500, or both
- C. A fine of Rs. 1000
- D. Imprisonment up to 6 months or a fine of Rs. 1000, or both



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UNREGISTERED DISPENSING PENALTY



○ Pharmacy Act principle ○



Medicines must be dispensed by a **registered pharmacist**



Unregistered dispensing is an **offence**



Penalty: **imprisonment up to 6 months**



or fine **up to Rs. 1000**



or **both**



OFFENCE

IMPRISONMENT
UP TO
6
MONTHS

OR

FINE
UP TO
Rs. 1000

OR BOTH



REGISTERED TODAY, SAFE TOMORROW.

PROTECT HEALTH. OBEY THE LAW.



21.

Where is the Central Research Institute (CRI) located, which is a key center for the testing of antitoxins, sera, and vaccines?

- A. Lucknow**
- B. Ghaziabad**
- C. Kasauli**
- D. Kolkata**



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21.

Where is the Central Research Institute (CRI) located, which is a key center for the testing of antitoxins, sera, and vaccines?

A. Lucknow

B. Ghaziabad

C. Kasauli

D. Kolkata



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Central Research Institute (CRI)

—  **Kasauli**, Himachal Pradesh —



Premier medical & public health research institute



Key center for testing **antitoxins**, **sera** & **vaccines**



Designated **statutory laboratory** in India



Ensures **quality control** & standardization of **immunobiologicals**





22.

Which Indian scientist is credited with establishing the "Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works" in 1901, a pioneering venture in the Indian pharmaceutical industry?

A. Prof. M.L. Schroff

B. Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray

C. Prof. T.K. Gajjar

D. Dr. B. Mukherji



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22.

Which Indian scientist is credited with establishing the "Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works" in 1901, a pioneering venture in the Indian pharmaceutical industry?

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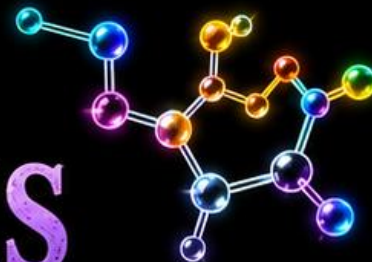
D. Dr. B. Mukherji



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BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS



Founded in **1901** by **Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray**



Renowned Indian **chemist** and **visionary**



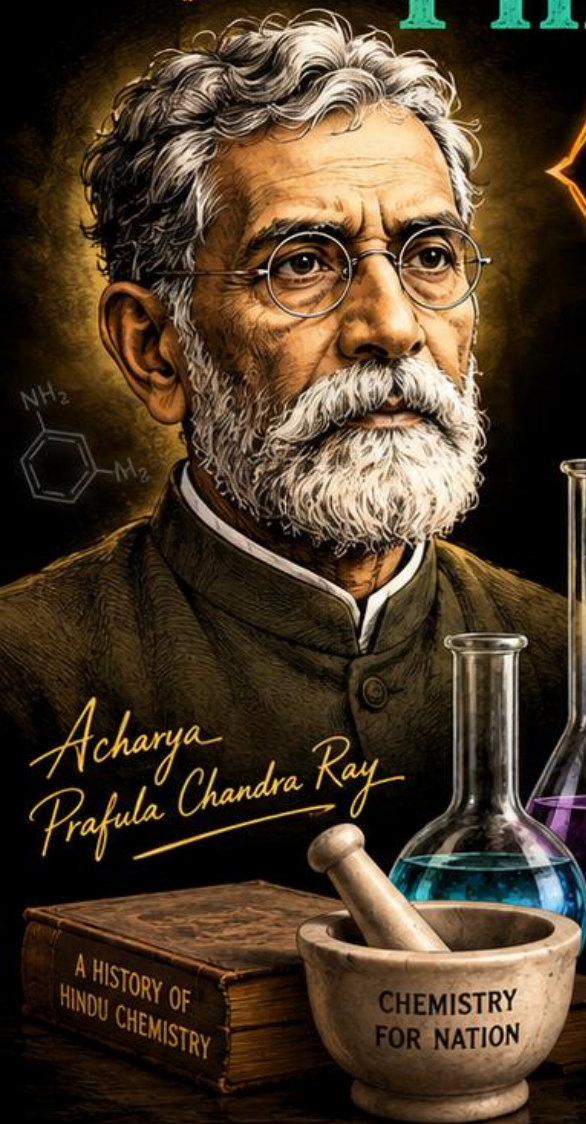
Established in **Calcutta**



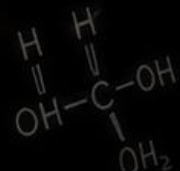
Considered India's **first** pharmaceutical company



A major step toward **self-reliance** in the **drug industry**



*Acharya
Prafulla Chandra Ray*



TINCT.
NUX VOMICA

SOD.
SALICYLATE

CHEMISTRY
FOR NATION

A HISTORY OF
HINDU CHEMISTRY





23.

The 2nd edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia, published in 1966 under the chairmanship of Dr. B. Mukherji, introduced a significant change in the language used for monograph titles. What was this change?

- A. All titles were changed from English to Hindi.**
- B. The titles of monographs were changed from Latin to English.**
- C. A dual-language system of Latin and English was introduced.**
- D. Scientific IUPAC names were adopted for all titles.**



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The 2nd edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia, published in 1966 under the chairmanship of Dr. B. Mukherji, introduced a significant change in the language used for monograph titles. What was this change?

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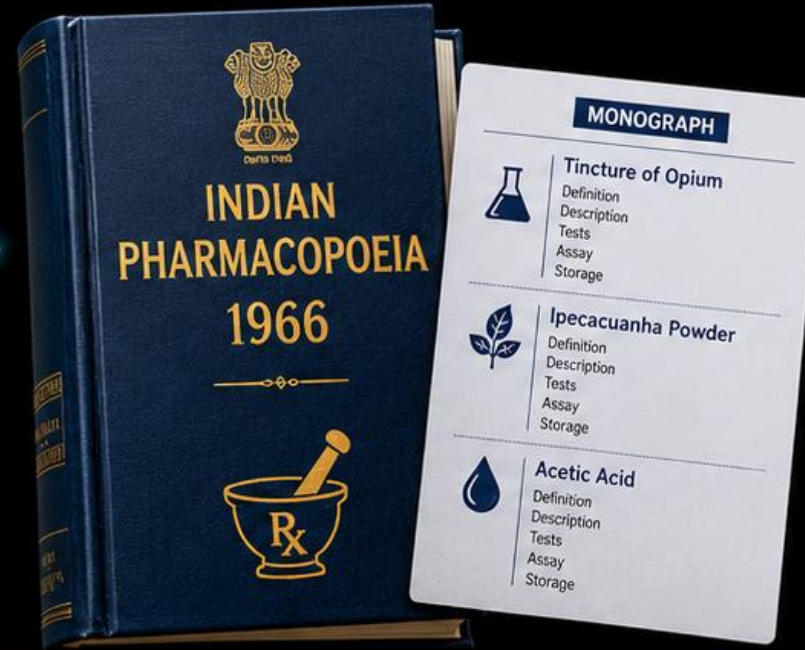


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INDIAN PHARMACOPOEIA — 2nd EDITION (1966)



Major Change: Monograph titles shifted from **LATIN** to **ENGLISH**



- **1st IP (1955)** used Latin titles



- **2nd IP (1966)** modernized the naming style



- **English titles** improved accessibility



- **Helped align with** contemporary practice



1955



1966



IP

**QUALITY
SAFETY
EFFICACY**



STANDARDS



TESTING



QUALITY



SAFETY



**THERAPEUTIC
EFFECTIVENESS**



Chairman:
Dr. B. Mukherji



24.

The Poisons Act was enacted in 1919 to consolidate and amend the law regulating the import, possession, and sale of poisons. When exactly was this act passed?

A. 4th March 1919

B. 1st April 1919

C. 3rd September 1919

D. 15th December 1919



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A. 4th March 1919

B. 1st April 1919

C. 3rd September 1919

D. 15th December 1919



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THE POISONS ACT, 1919



ENACTED TO

Consolidate & amend the law regulating **import, possession** and **sale of poisons**.



PURPOSE

To **control** and **prevent** misuse of **hazardous substances**.



IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

One of the **early laws** for public **health & safety**.



DATE OF ENACTMENT

3rd SEPTEMBER 1919



25.

Which committee recommended that a "Chemist and Druggist" must employ the services of a "Qualified Person" but may not necessarily compound against a prescription, distinguishing it from a "Pharmacy"?

A. Chopra Committee

B. Bhore Committee

C. Hathi Committee

D. Bhatia Committee



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25.

Which committee recommended that a "Chemist and Druggist" must employ the services of a "Qualified Person" but may not necessarily compound against a prescription, distinguishing it from a "Pharmacy"?

A. Chopra Committee

B. Bhole Committee

C. Hathi Committee

D. Bhatia Committee



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Bhore Committee – Key Concept

Foundation for pharmacy regulation



Bhore Committee report laid down **key concepts** for regulating pharmacy practice.



It distinguished **two setups**:



These ideas were later reflected in the **Drugs & Cosmetics Rules**.



Clear distinction



Defines roles



Qualified person required



Regulates sale of drugs



Ensures public safety

PHARMACY



Compounding + dispensing

QUALIFIED PHARMACIST

VS

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST



Sale of drugs

QUALIFIED PERSON

Compounding not necessary



Later formalized in
Drugs & Cosmetics Rules



26.

According to the provided historical timeline, when did the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Act come into being?

A. November 1945

B. March 1948

C. November 1945, but the Act was passed in 1987

D. December 1987



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26.

According to the provided historical timeline, when did the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Act come into being?

A. November 1945

B. March 1948

C. November 1945, but the Act was passed in 1987

D. December 1987



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AICTE ACT



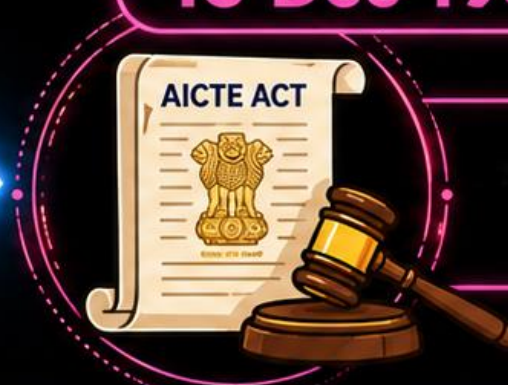
Statutory status: **15 December 1987**

Nov 1945



AICTE set up
as **advisory body**

15 Dec 1987



AICTE Act
enacted

1



Started first
as an
advisory body

2



Later
became a
statutory body

3



For planning
& coordination
of **technical**
education in India



Remember: 1945 = formation, **1987** = Act





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27.

What is the primary purpose of the 'Extra Pharmacopoeia (Martindale)'?

- A. To serve as the sole legal standard for drugs in Great Britain.**
- B. To provide information on official, unofficial, and proprietary preparations currently in use.**
- C. To list only the drugs approved for use within the European Union.**
- D. To provide manufacturing guidelines for pharmaceutical companies.**



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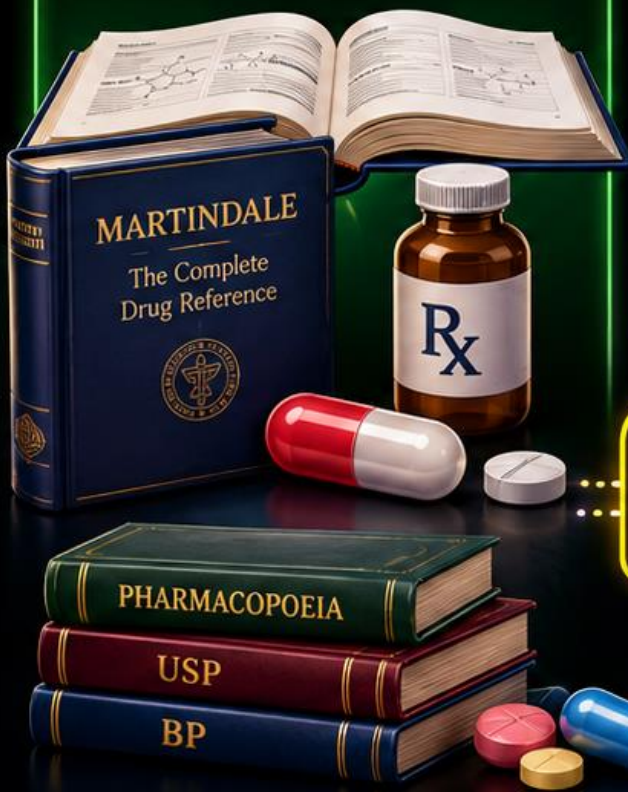
EXTRA PHARMACOPOEIA (MARTINDALE)



Comprehensive Drug Reference

1 PRIMARY PURPOSE

Provides information on **drugs** and **medicines** currently in use.



2 COVERS



Official preparations



Unofficial preparations



Proprietary preparations

3 NOT A LEGAL STANDARD

Unlike BP or USP, it is a **broad reference source**, not the sole **legal standard**.



4 USED BY

Helpful for **pharmacists** and **physicians**.



PHARMACISTS



PHYSICIANS



Remember: Martindale = **wide drug information**, regardless of **official status**.





28.

Who was the chairman of the committee for the 4th edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia (1996), which introduced features like IR and UV spectrophotometry tests?

A. Dr. B. N. Ghosh

B. Dr. B. Mukherji

C. Dr. Nityanand

D. Dr. Gulab Nabi Azad



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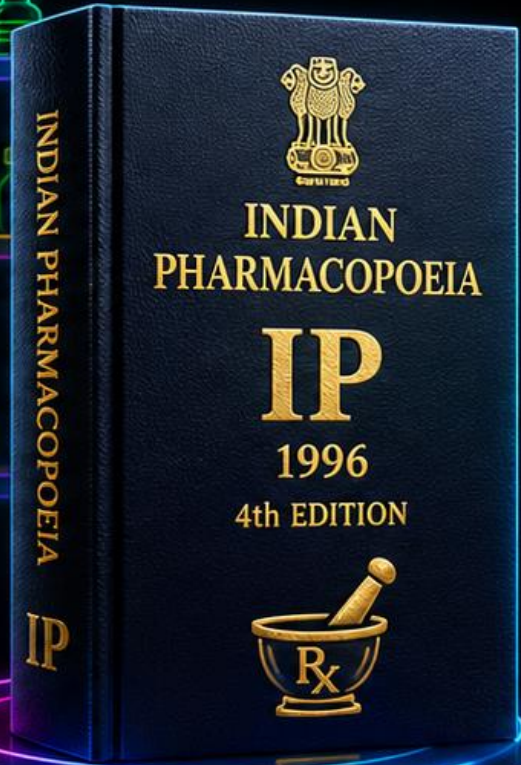
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INDIAN PHARMACOPOEIA

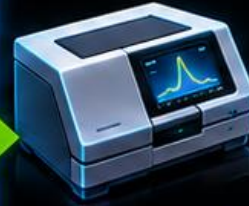
4th Edition (1996)



Chairman:
Dr. Nityanand



Led the
**3rd, 4th &
5th IP**
editions



4th edition
added
IR & UV
spectrophotometry
tests



Improved
specificity in
**drug quality
standards**



**Major contribution to
Indian drug standardization**





29.

A core ethical principle for a pharmacist is to ensure the integrity of the supply chain. If a pharmacist fails to surrender their certificate of registration to the authorities when required, what is the penalty?

- A. A fine of Rs 50**
- B. A fine of Rs 500**
- C. Imprisonment for 3 months**
- D. Imprisonment for 6 months**



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C. Imprisonment for 3 months

D. Imprisonment for 6 months



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Pharmacy Act – Key Penalty



If a pharmacist **fails to surrender** their **certificate of registration** when required



PENALTY

★ Fine of ★

₹50



Penalty: Fine of Rs. 50



The **certificate of registration** is the **legal proof** of a pharmacist's qualification & **right to practice**.



Failing to surrender it upon lawful request is an **offense** under the **Pharmacy Act**.



The penalty for this specific offense is a **FINE OF Rs. 50**.



Remember:

Certificate → **Legal Right** → **Surrender When Required** → **Avoid Penalty**



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30.

The first edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia (USP) was published on December 15th, 1820. In what languages was it published?

- A. English only**
- B. Latin only**
- C. Both Latin and English**
- D. Both English and French**



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30.

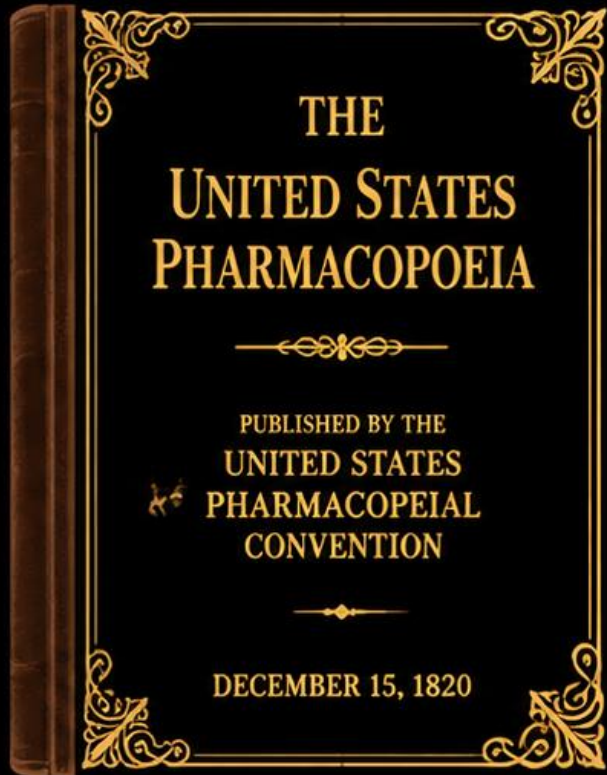
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- C. Both Latin and English**
- D. Both English and French



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First Edition of USP – 1820



Published in **BOTH LATIN** and **ENGLISH**

LATIN

Scientia
Est
Potentia



ENGLISH

Science
is
Power



Published by **United States Pharmacopeial Convention** in **1820**.



Bilingual publication reflects the **medical** & **scientific** traditions of the time.



31.

The State Pharmacy Council has the power to nominate a certain number of registered pharmacists. How many registered pharmacists are nominated by the state government to the State Pharmacy Council?

A. Six

B. Five

C. Four

D. Three



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31.

The State Pharmacy Council has the power to nominate a certain number of registered pharmacists. How many registered pharmacists are nominated by the state government to the State Pharmacy Council?

A. Six

B. Five

C. Four

D. Three



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State Pharmacy Council

- **State government** nominates **5** registered **pharmacists**.
- These are **nominated** members of the council.
- At least **3** of the **5** nominees must have **pharmacy qualification** (Degree/Diploma).



Key Point:

5 registered pharmacists nominated by **state government**.



STATE GOVERNMENT



Min. **3** out of 5 must have Degree/Diploma in **Pharmacy** or **Pharmaceutical Chemistry**.



32.

The term "Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence" refers to:

- A. The study of court cases related to pharmacy.**
- B. The rules of human conduct binding on all persons in a state.**
- C. The science of human conduct with reference to an ideal moral code.**
- D. A branch of pharmacy dealing with the knowledge of laws related to drugs, pharmaceuticals, and the pharmacy profession.**



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- D. A branch of pharmacy dealing with the knowledge of laws related to drugs, pharmaceuticals, and the pharmacy profession.**



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Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence

- A branch of pharmacy related to laws.
- Deals with legal aspects of drugs, pharmaceuticals & pharmacy profession.
- Covers Acts, Rules, Regulations governing pharmacy practice.



Key Point:

Applies the philosophy of law to the field of pharmacy.



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33.

Where is the BCG Vaccine Laboratory, responsible for the production and quality control of the Tuberculosis vaccine in India, located?

A. Chennai

B. Kasauli

C. Pune

D. Mumbai



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33.

Where is the BCG Vaccine Laboratory, responsible for the production and quality control of the Tuberculosis vaccine in India, located?

A. Chennai

B. Kasauli

C. Pune

D. Mumbai



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BCG Vaccine Laboratory

- ➔ Located in **Guindy, Chennai** (Tamil Nadu).
- ➔ Responsible for **production & quality control** of **BCG vaccine** in India.
- ➔ Used in India's **National Immunization Program** against **Tuberculosis (TB)**.



Key Point:

A key **public health institute** ensuring **safe & effective TB** vaccination.



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34.

The term of the President and Vice-President of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) is for:

A. 1 year

B. 3 years

C. 5 years

D. Co-terminus with their membership in the council



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The term of the President and Vice-President of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) is for:

A. 1 year

B. 3 years

C. 5 years

D. Co-terminus with their membership in the council



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PCI President & Vice-President

- Elected by **PCI members** from amongst themselves.
- Term of office is **5 years**.
- Same as the **full term** of the council.
- Hold office until **new elections**.



Key Point:

President & Vice-President serve for **5 years**, same as **council term**.





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35.

Who was the chairman of the Indian Pharmacopoeia committee for the 7th edition (2014), which added many radiopharmaceutical monographs?

A. Dr. PK Pradhan

B. Dr. Gulab Nabi Azad

C. Dr. Nityanand

D. Dr. B. Mukherji



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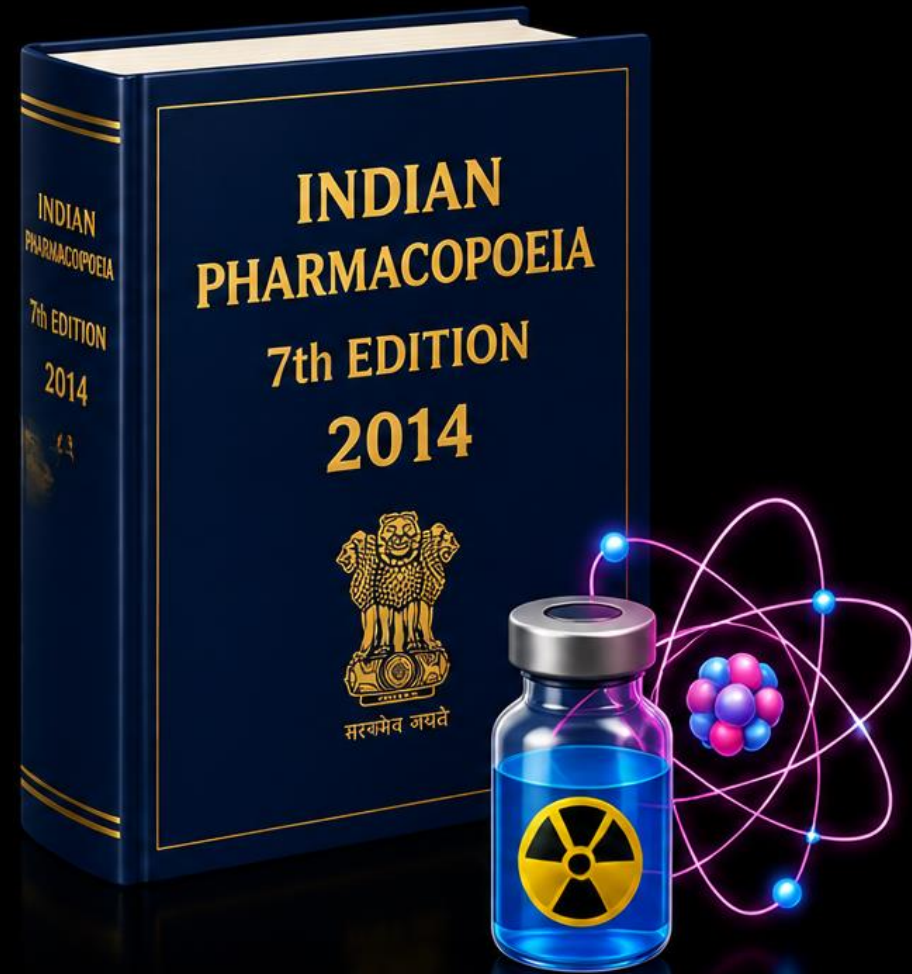


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Indian Pharmacopoeia (7th Edition, 2014)

- ➔ **7th Edition** published in **2014**.
- ➔ Chaired by **Dr. Gulab Nabi Azad** (IP Committee).
- ➔ Added many **radiopharmaceutical** monographs.
- ➔ **Expanded scope** to include **new drugs & dosage forms**.



Key Point:

The **7th Edition (2014)** strengthened quality standards and introduced **radiopharmaceutical** monographs.





36.

The Drugs and Cosmetics Act was passed in 1940.

However, when did the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules get framed and come into effect?

A. 1940

B. 1942

C. 1945

D. 1948



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36.

The Drugs and Cosmetics Act was passed in 1940.

However, when did the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules get framed and come into effect?

A. 1940

B. 1942

C. 1945

D. 1948

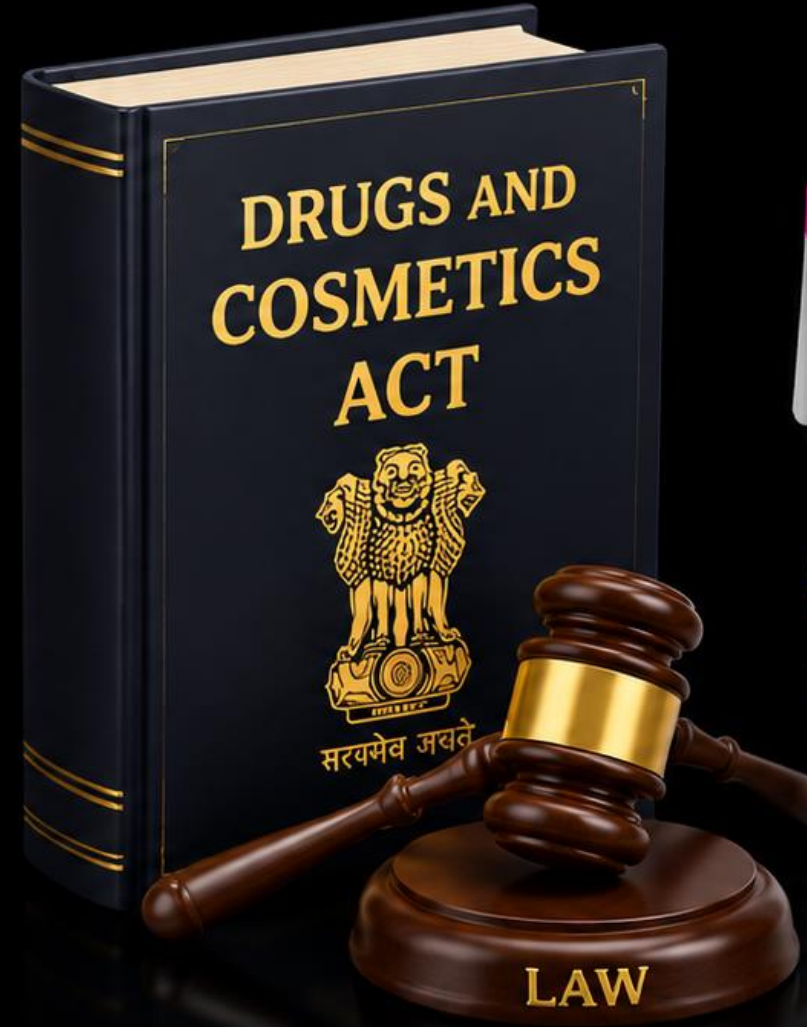


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Drugs and Cosmetics Act & Rules

- Act passed on **10th April 1940**.
- Rules **framed** & came into effect in **1945**.
- Act provides **legal framework**, **Rules** provide detailed **procedures**.



ACT PASSED

1940



RULES ENACTED

1945



Key Point:

Act = Law | **Rules = Implementation**

Together ensure **safe** & **effective** drugs for public.





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37.

Which of the following defines the "positive moral code" and the "ideal moral code" related to human conduct?

A. Law

B. Jurisprudence

C. Ethics

D. Pharmacy



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37.

Which of the following defines the "positive moral code" and the "ideal moral code" related to human conduct?

A. Law

B. Jurisprudence

C. Ethics

D. Pharmacy



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Ethics in Pharmacy Profession

- ➔ Ethics is the **science** of **human conduct**.
- ➔ Guides **pharmacists** to do what is **right**.
- ➔ Based on **values** like **honesty**, **integrity** & **respect**.
- ➔ Beyond **legal rules** – it is a **moral commitment**.



Key Point:

Ethics shapes the **character** of a pharmacist and **protects** the **well-being** of **patients & society**.





38.

The First Schedule of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act contains:

- A. The fees for testing and analysis of drugs.**
- B. The standards to be complied with by imported drugs.**
- C. A list of forms for applications and licenses.**
- D. A list of authoritative books of the Ayurvedic, Siddha, and Unani Tibb systems.**



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- C. A list of forms for applications and licenses.**
- D. A list of authoritative books of the Ayurvedic, Siddha, and Unani Tibb systems.**



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FIRST SCHEDULE

Drugs & Cosmetics Act



Contains
authoritative
books/texts



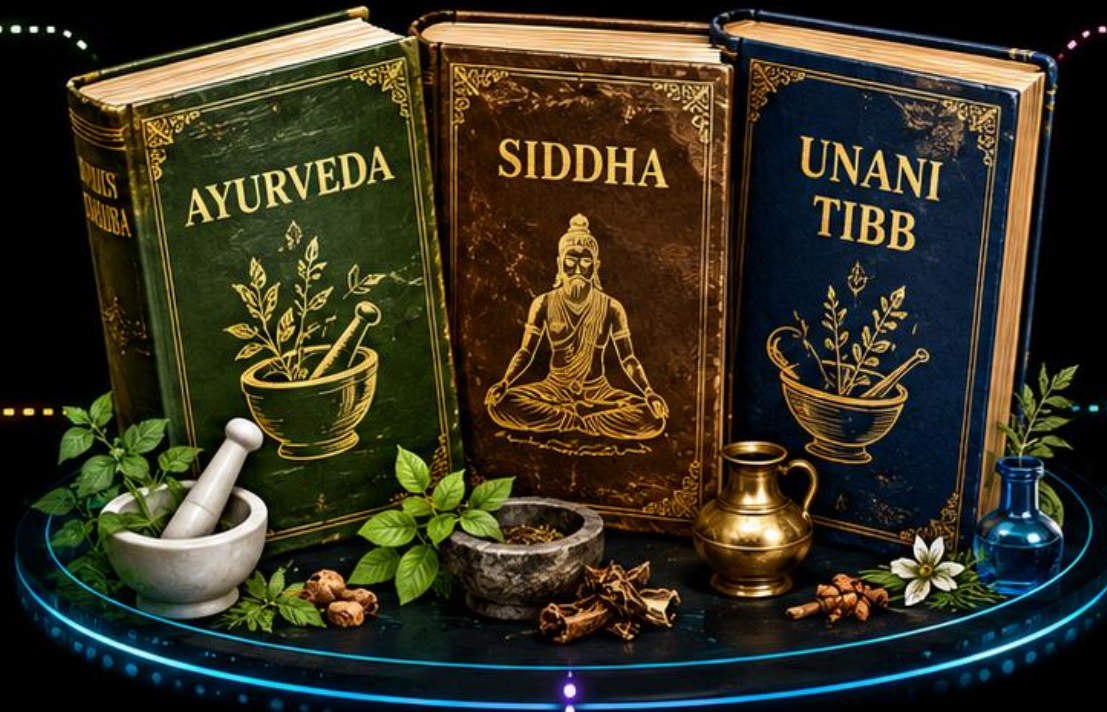
Ayurvedic
• Siddha •
Unani Tibb



Applies to
traditional
Indian systems



Helps identify
recognized
classical
references



Different from
the Schedules in the Rules





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39.

Historically, where was the second chemist shop, "Apothecary Shop," opened in 1821 in India?

- A. Bombay (Mumbai)**
- B. Madras (Chennai)**
- C. Parel**
- D. Calcutta (Kolkata)**



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Historically, where was the second chemist shop, "Apothecary Shop," opened in 1821 in India?

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C. Parel

D. Calcutta (Kolkata)



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APOTHECARY SHOP - 1821

Early Pharmacy History in India



Opened in **Calcutta**
(**Kolkata**) in **1821**



Established by
Mr. Smith Stanistreet & Co.



Followed the first
chemist shop by **Mr. Bathgate (1811)**



Calcutta became an
early **hub** for **pharmacy** in **India**



CALCUTTA
(**KOLKATA**)

1811



First Chemist Shop
by **Mr. Bathgate**



1821



Apothecary Shop
by **Smith Stanistreet & Co.**



Remember:
Calcutta was a **key**
early center of
pharmacy.





40.

In the context of pharmaceutical legislation, what does "Ethics" primarily concern itself with?

- A. The legal penalties for manufacturing substandard drugs.**
- B. The science of human conduct and moral code for the pharmacy profession.**
- C. The rules for importing and exporting pharmaceutical products.**
- D. The educational qualifications required to become a pharmacist.**



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In the context of pharmaceutical legislation, what does "Ethics" primarily concern itself with?

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C. The rules for importing and exporting pharmaceutical products.

D. The educational qualifications required to become a pharmacist.



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ETHICS IN PHARMACY

Moral code guiding professional conduct



1. Ethics =
science of
human conduct



2. Guides the
moral code of
pharmacists



3. Focus:
patient well-being
& public trust



4. Beyond law:
do the right
thing

CORE PRINCIPLES



HONESTY

truthful
guidance



INTEGRITY

right practice
always



COMPETENCE

proper
knowledge &
skill



CONFIDENTIALITY

protect patient
information



**Ethics protects patients,
profession, and public health.**





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41.

The Pharmacy Act was passed in 1948 to regulate the profession. When did this act officially come into force?

A. 10th April 1940

B. 15th August 1947

C. 4th March 1948

D. 26th January 1950



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41.

The Pharmacy Act was passed in 1948 to regulate the profession. When did this act officially come into force?

A. 10th April 1940

B. 15th August 1947

C. 4th March 1948

D. 26th January 1950



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PHARMACY ACT, 1948

CAME INTO FORCE



- ➔ The Pharmacy Bill was passed by the **Constituent Assembly**.
- ➔ It received the assent of the **Governor-General** and became an Act.
- ➔ Officially came into force on **4th March, 1948**.



This Act was enacted to **regulate** the **profession** and **practice** of pharmacy in **India**.



Ensures only **qualified & trained** persons practice pharmacy.



42.

Which key feature was a major highlight of the 6th edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia (2010)?

- A. Introduction of the metric system.**
- B. First edition to be published in two volumes.**
- C. Inclusion of products of biotechnology and antiretroviral drugs.**
- D. Replacement of the pyrogen test with the BET.**



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Which key feature was a major highlight of the 6th edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia (2010)?

A. Introduction of the metric system.

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C. Inclusion of products of biotechnology and antiretroviral drugs.

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6th EDITION OF IP (2010)

KEY HIGHLIGHT



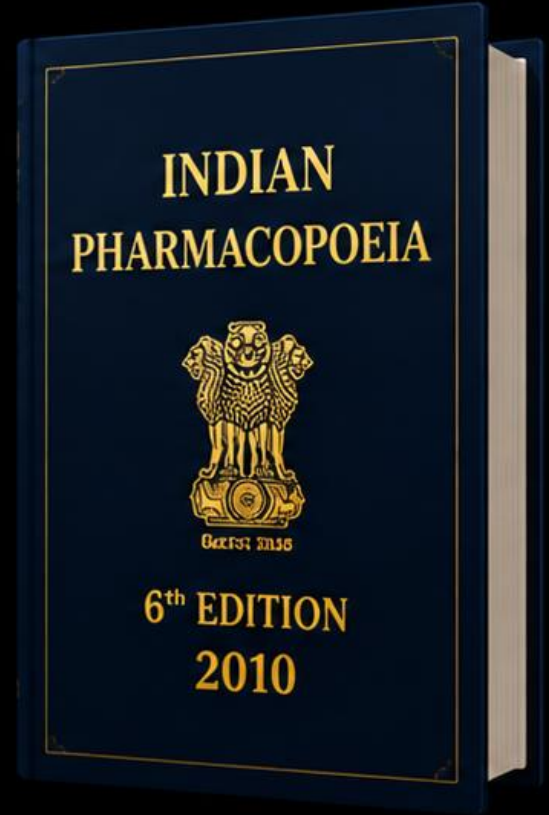
- ★ Reflected medical **advancements** at that time.



- ★ Included products of **biotechnology**.



- ★ Included **antiretroviral drugs**.
(Crucial in fight against **HIV/AIDS**)



A significant edition that added **modern & life-saving therapies** to IP.



43.

What is the fundamental objective of the Pharmacy Act, 1948?

- A. To control the prices of essential medicines.**
- B. To regulate the import and export of drugs.**
- C. To regulate the profession and practice of pharmacy in India.**
- D. To lay down standards for drug manufacturing.**



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What is the fundamental objective of the Pharmacy Act, 1948?

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B. To regulate the import and export of drugs.

C. To regulate the profession and practice of pharmacy in India.

D. To lay down standards for drug manufacturing.



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OBJECTIVE OF PHARMACY ACT, 1948



➤ To regulate the **profession** of **pharmacy** in India.



➤ To regulate the **practice** of **pharmacy**.



➤ To ensure **only qualified & trained persons** practice.



➤ To safeguard **public health** and **safety**.



The Act aims to **standardize** the pharmacy profession in **India**.



44.

Which early Indian pharmaceutical legislation was specifically enacted to control the manufacture, sale, and distribution of dangerous and habit-forming drugs?

- A. The Poisons Act, 1919**
- B. The Opium Act, 1878**
- C. The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930**
- D. The Pharmacy Act, 1948**



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C. The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930

D. The Pharmacy Act, 1948



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DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1930

ENACTED TO



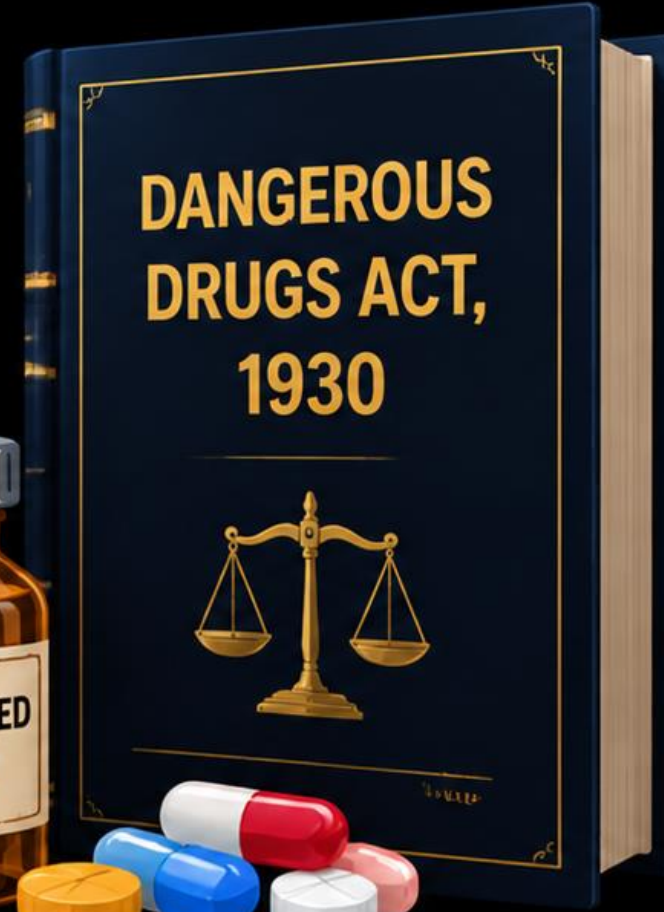
➤ Give effect to
Geneva Convention.



➤ **Control** manufacture,
possession, trade.



➤ **Control** export / import of
**narcotic & other
dangerous drugs.**



A comprehensive law to **control** the
manufacture, possession, trade,
export & import of dangerous drugs.



One of the earliest
major **drug control**
laws in **India.**



45.

For the first time, the titles of drugs and preparations in the British Pharmacopoeia were given in English instead of Latin in which edition?

- A. 1st Edition - 1864**
- B. 3rd Edition - 1885**
- C. 5th Edition - 1914**
- D. 8th Edition - 1953**



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45.

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C. 5th Edition - 1914

D. 8th Edition - 1953



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BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA

8th EDITION - 1953

MAJOR SHIFT



For the first time, titles were given in **ENGLISH** instead of Latin.



The **metric system** was fully adopted.



A major step towards **modernization** and global scientific standards.



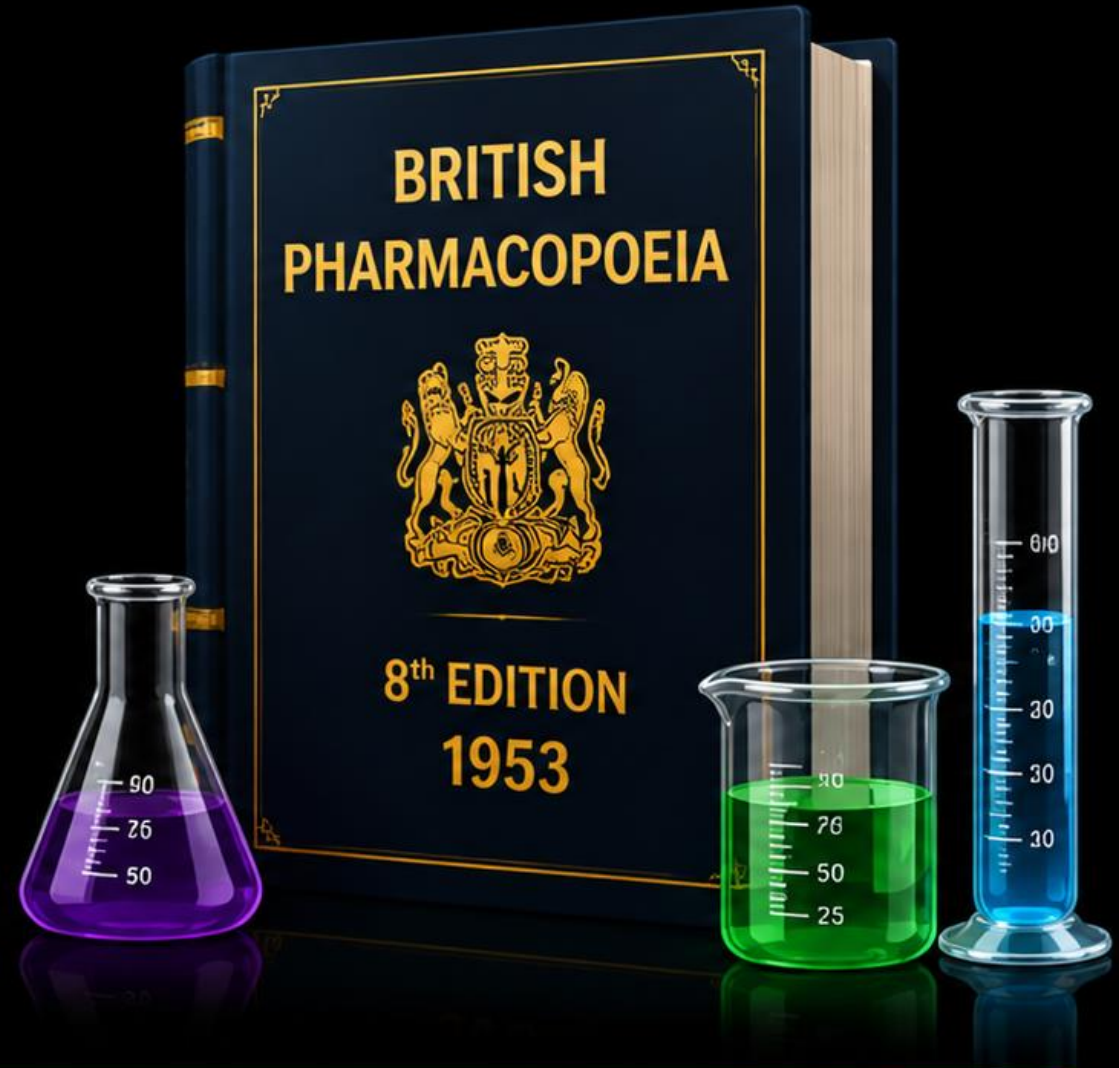
Made the BP more **accessible** and **user-friendly** worldwide.



Enhanced **clarity**, **understanding** & practical application.



Aligned BP with **modern pharmacy** & **scientific** development.





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46.

Where is the headquarter of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) located?

A. Mumbai

B. Delhi

C. Bangalore

D. Kolkata



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46.

Where is the headquarter of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) located?

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AICTE HEADQUARTER

ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION



National-level statutory body for technical education.



Regulates courses like **Engineering**, **Technology**, **Architecture**, **Pharmacy** etc.



Ensures **quality**, **standards** & approvals of institutions.



AICTE plays a key role in **promoting**, **planning** & **coordinating** technical education across **India**.



Approval



Regulation



Standards



Development



Location:
New Delhi





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47.

The first Central Council of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) was constituted by the Central Government in which year?

A. 1948

B. 1949

C. 1953

D. 1955



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A. 1948

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D. 1955



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PHARMACY COUNCIL OF INDIA (PCI)

CONSTITUTED IN 1949



➤ Statutory body under Pharmacy Act, 1948.



➤ Regulates the pharmacy profession in India.



➤ Approves pharmacy courses and institutions.



➤ Maintains standards of education & practice.



➤ Ensures registration of pharmacists.



REGULATION

Regulates pharmacy education & practice.



APPROVAL

Approves courses & institutions.



REGISTRATION

Registers qualified pharmacists.



STANDARDS

Maintains standards for education & ethics.



PROTECTION

Protects public health & ensures quality care.



48.

An ethical pharmacist must maintain accurate records as per law. A "Loan license" is a provision under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. It refers to:

- A. A license to loan drugs from one pharmacy to another.**
- B. A license to import drugs on a temporary basis.**
- C. A license granted to a person who uses the manufacturing facilities of another licensee.**
- D. A license granted with a bank loan for setting up a factory.**



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LOAN LICENSE

Rule 69A, Drugs & Cosmetics Rules



Allows use of another manufacturer's **premises, equipment & staff**.



Loan licensee does **NOT** own manufacturing facilities.



Loan licensee is **fully responsible** for **quality** of the product.



Legal & ethical arrangement in pharmaceutical manufacturing.



Ensures **compliance** with legal requirements.



Helps **small entrepreneurs** enter industry.



Promotes **efficiency** in manufacturing operations.



Quality & safety remain the primary responsibility.

HOW IT WORKS



USES FACILITIES
(Premises, Equipment, Staff)





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49.

The Indian Pharmacopoeia Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. B. N. Ghosh, published the first supplement to the first edition of the IP in which year?

A. 1958

B. 1960

C. 1962

D. 1966



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49.

The Indian Pharmacopoeia Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. B. N. Ghosh, published the first supplement to the first edition of the IP in which year?

A. 1958

B. 1960

C. 1962

D. 1966



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FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO THE FIRST EDITION OF IP



Indian Pharmacopoeia Committee
Under the Chairmanship of
Dr. B. N. Ghosh

1955

First Edition
of IP



1960

First Supplement
to First Edition



KEY POINTS



Pharmacopoeias are regularly updated through **supplements** to include new monographs and **revisions**.



The first edition of the **IP (1955)** was followed by its **first** supplement in the year **1960**, under the same committee leadership.



This point is important for understanding **drug legislation**, **pharmacy education**, and **professional ethics**.



FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO FIRST EDITION OF IP – 1960



50.

What core ethical principle is established by the legal requirement of a minimum age of 18 years for a person to be eligible for training as a pharmacist under the Education Regulations?

- A. The principle of advanced scientific knowledge.**
- B. The principle of professional maturity and legal accountability.**
- C. The principle of financial independence.**
- D. The principle of ensuring long-term service.**



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50.

What core ethical principle is established by the legal requirement of a minimum age of 18 years for a person to be eligible for training as a pharmacist under the Education Regulations?

- A. The principle of advanced scientific knowledge.
- B. The principle of professional maturity and legal accountability.**
- C. The principle of financial independence.
- D. The principle of ensuring long-term service.



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MINIMUM AGE OF **18 YEARS** FOR PHARMACIST TRAINING

CORE ETHICAL PRINCIPLE: **PROFESSIONAL MATURITY AND LEGAL ACCOUNTABILITY**

LEGAL REQUIREMENT



18+

Minimum age of **18 years** to be eligible for training as a pharmacist under the Education Regulations.

WHY 18 YEARS?



18 years is the age of **legal majority** in India.



Ensures individuals are **mature** enough to understand and handle professional responsibilities.



Ensures **legal accountability** for actions and decisions.

IMPORTANCE IN PHARMACY PROFESSION



Protects **public health** and safety.



Ensures **responsible handling** of drugs and patient care.



Promotes **ethical practice** and professional integrity.



Aligns with **legal and regulatory** standards.



The age requirement of 18 years upholds the ethical principle of **professional maturity** and **legal accountability**, ensuring that future pharmacists are prepared to serve society responsibly.





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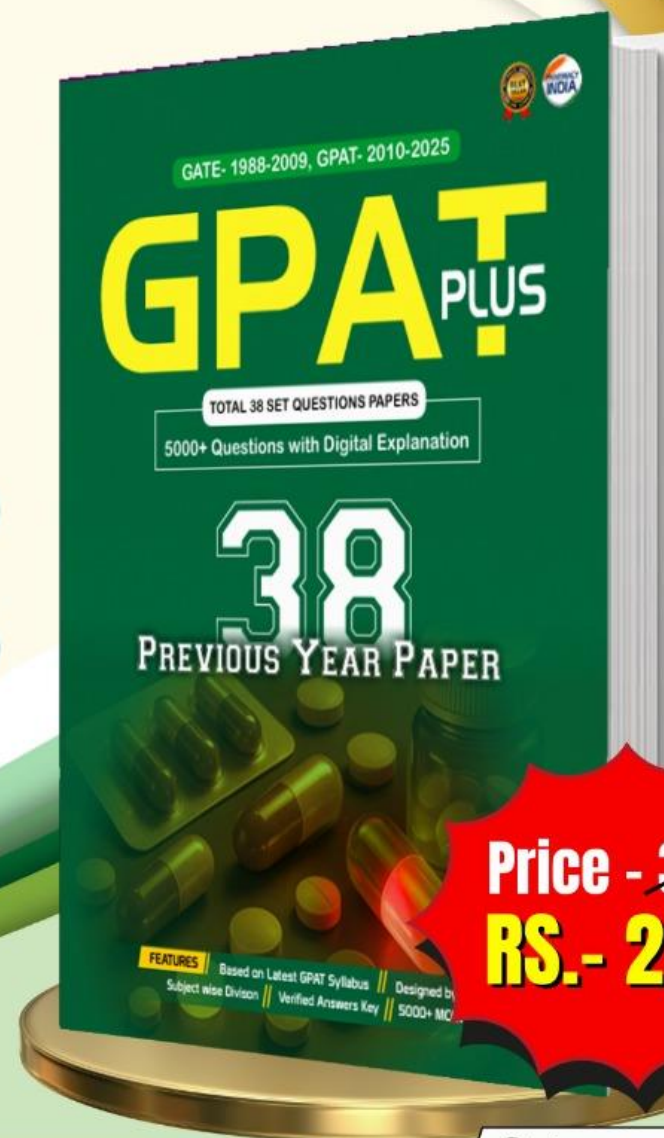
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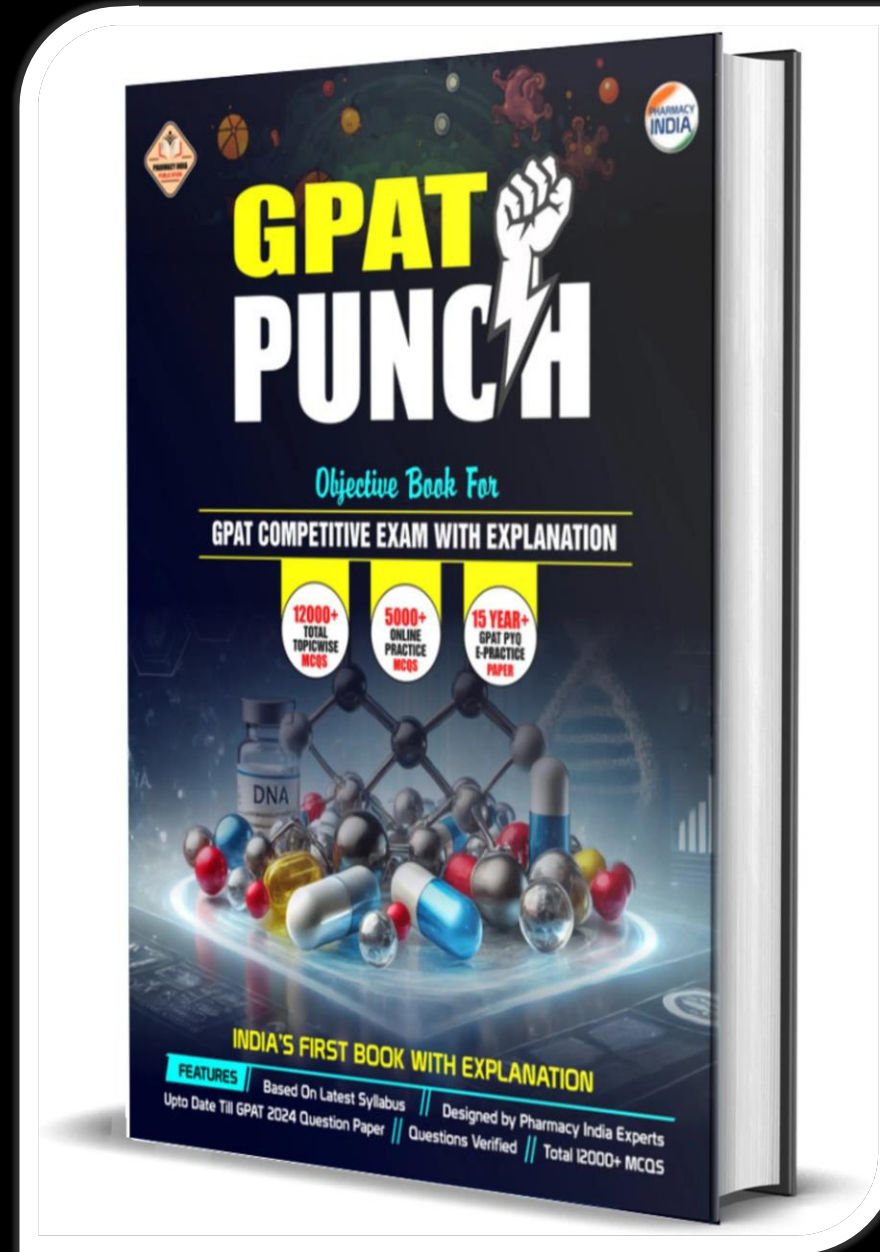


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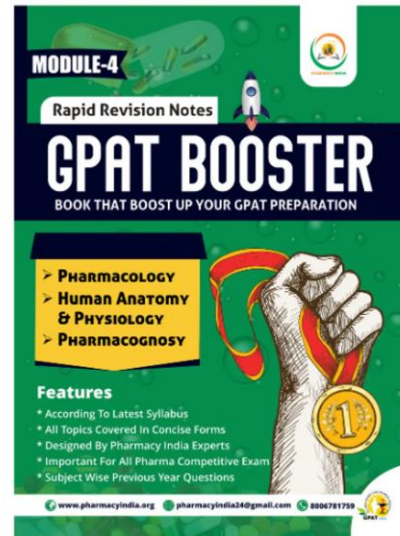
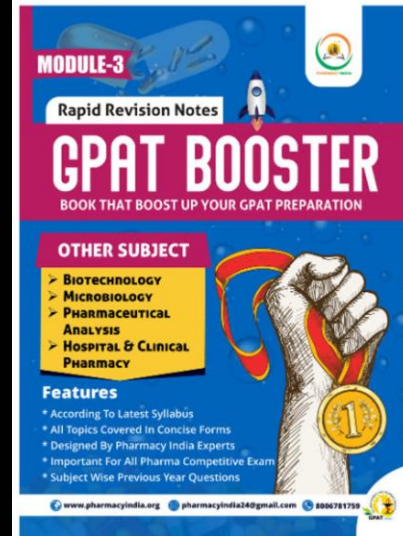
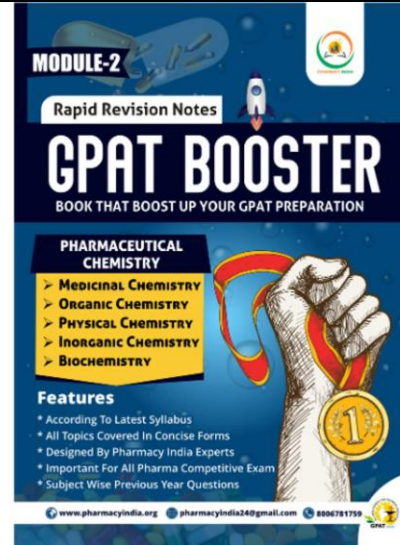
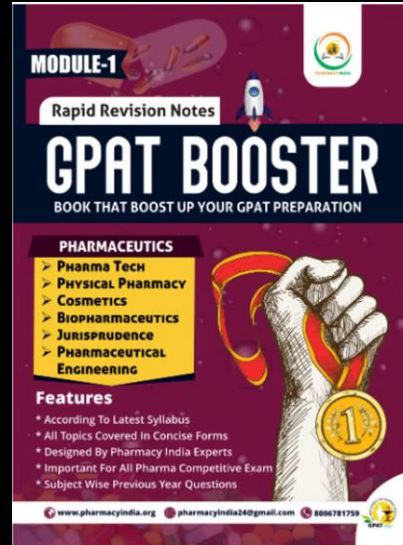
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