

Future of pharmacy professional in India

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Abstract:

Past of pharmacy in India started in 1899. Firstly started graduation course in Banaras Hindu University. Ancient, Ayurveda also has this task with different terminology. Current scenario in India is not in a better position as per Western Countries. This paper summarizes the past, present and future of the Pharmacy profession with its challenges and future road map.

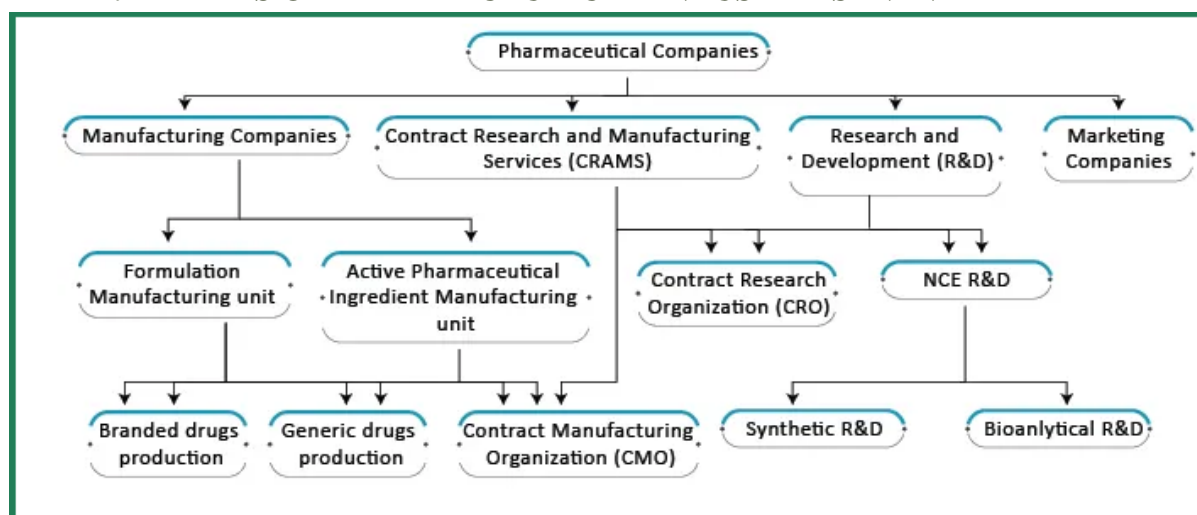
I. INTRODUCTION:

Pharmacy practice started in 1899 in India. Firstly Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in pharmacy started by Banaras Hindu University in 1932 by Professor Mahadeva Lal Schroff. He is also called as “Father of Pharmaceutical Education in India”. After that it started in Bengal, Madras, Punjab Universities. In initial days, it was only focused on pharmaceutical chemistry, analytics, applied chemistry and compounding. Later on it expanded the area of coverage. Now days it includes the manufacturing, Research & Development, Storing, Packaging, Distribution, labeling and marketing. So courses are also modified as per the above parameters.

II. PAST OF PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY :

In the early of nineties, pharmacy profession started in India for the manufacturing. Later on, it started for Research & Development and then for marketing, distribution, labeling. In 1947, Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) was formed to regularize this profession. Before it pharmacy practitioners were treated as druggists and unethical work profession. There was only one course for Bachelor degree in Graduation.

III. TYPES OF PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES IN INDIA



Pic1 : Type of Pharmaceutical industries in India

There are following types of companies related to pharmaceutical industries. It is manufacturing companies, contract research companies, contract manufacturing companies, Development & research ore companies, Sales and marketing companies. In the manufacturing companies, there are two types : Formulation manufacturing types of companies and active ingredient manufacturing companies. For contract and manufacturing companies, there are Branded drug manufacturing companies, generic during manufacturing companies, contract manufacturing companies.

IV. PRESENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY:

(A) Academic Level

Now a days Bachelor of pharmacy (B.Pharma), Master of Pharmacy (M.Pharma), Diploma course in pharmacy, P.hd in Pharmacy, Pharma.D, M.Tech (Pharmacy), M.Pharma + MBA, B.Pharma+ MBA courses are running by the approval of Pharmacy council of India. It has digree, diploma, Master Degree, Research , Post Doc courses.

For opening the pharmacy college, one need to approval from AICTE (all India council of technical Education) & PCI (Pharmacy council of India) as well as respective university for running the courses and awarding degrees.

Before 2004, there were less than 500 colleges in India which was producing pharmacy professionals. But now days there are 2500 + Colleges in all over India with 10000 ready students in these colleges per year.

Mostly diploma courses and graduation courses are made for developing the students only for two mean. One: For medical stores, two: For marketing of medicines.

V. COMPARISON OF PHARMACY PROFILE INDIAN TO WESTERN PROFESSIONALS:

In India, pharmacy graduates task is only to selling medicines in medical stores and working as marketing representative for the selling medicines in the market.

But in western Country, this profession is the bridge between doctors and patients. Pharmacist find out the combinations of salts and quantities of the drug prescribed to particular patients. They keep all the information of patient like allergy from particular drug & previous case history etc. It is novel helping job in health care industry. Peoples see it with a best profession.

(B) Research Level

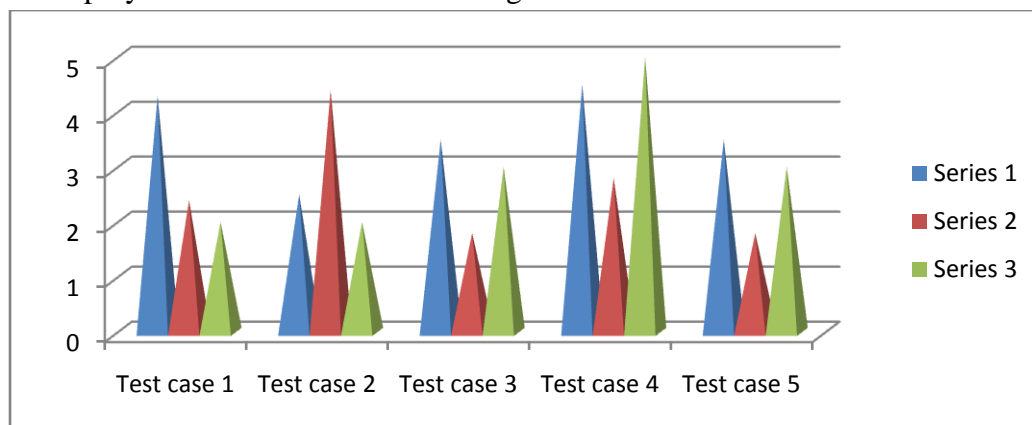
In research level, India is doing better as recently few Covid Vacancies were also research and developed by Indian companies. Also there are few more important inventions made in India. It need some more focus.

(C) Manufacturing level

The quality produced in pharmacy sector is India is mostly not as per the International standard. It need more standard operating procedures and specifications for produce more quality level products.

(D) Challenges in present scenario:

- (a) Academic syllabus is not updated as per the industry need
- (b) Faculty Quality is not good to produce industry ready professionals
- (c) Training program is not going on in most of colleges neither in graduation level nor in post graduation level. Condition of diploma level is worst.
- (d) Labs in the colleges are upto date.
- (e) No centralized procedure for taking admission in different courses of pharmacy.
- (f) No proper training to the faculties of colleges.
- (g) There is no proper communication skills imrovemental integrated syllabus for the students.
- (h) For research students, there is no any proper funding pattern in universities. All are standing on the help of private pharmaceutical companies.
- (i) No proper stipend to research scholars.
- (j) NO clear roadmap of SOPs for the manufacturing
- (k) Quality control system is very week.
- (l) Unemployment due to lack of knowledge.



VI. FUTURE OF INDIA PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Pharmacy marketing in the globe is increasing with the exponential mode. So India can also become a hub in pharmacy by adding few following futuristic approaches in its sector:

- (a) Courses of graduation, PG students should be as per need of International market.
- (b) Mostly teachers should be industrial experienced.
- (c) 3 – 4 month training must be compulsory to all students at all levels.
- (d) Industrial visit should be in a record and efficient manners.
- (e) There should be proper quality monitoring panels for different levels which include research and industry personnel.
- (f) Faculty should be aware of latest updates of their subjects.
- (g) Proper strong hold in communication skills and patients handling.
- (h) Proper frame work and environment to research students.
- (i) Proper standard operating procedures for the manufacturing unite for ensuring quality standard as per International norms.

VII. CONCLUSION:

This paper discussed all the scenario of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Given the problem statement and solution for the futuristic grown of the pharmacy profession and pharmaceutical industry with the proper quality standard. This paper also compared with our industry to the western industry in the lance of better understanding the industry and its vision.

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