

Dr. G. N. Singh



**Director, Indian Pharmacopoeia
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Dr. G. N. Singh is the Secretary-cum-Scientific Director of the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission and has been discharging the functions and duties of Chief Scientific and Executive Officer since January, 2009. He completed his Masters and Doctorate degrees in Pharmaceutical Sciences from Banaras Hindu University and MBA from University of Hull, UK. He was recommended by the Union Public Services Commission (UPSC) for the post of Director, Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory (CIPL), Ghaziabad, and discharged the functions and responsibilities of Director, CIPL, from October, 2002 to December, 2008. At his credit, he has a long research and administrative experience of 22 years and has authored and published about 70 Research Papers. He participated/Chaired various national and international seminars. He has been guide for Master's and Doctorate student's in Pharmaceutical Sciences. His Scientific achievements are reflected in publishing Addendum 2002 to IP 1996 and Addendum 2005; 5th edition of IP in the form of IP 2007; Addendum 2008 of IP 2007 and 6th edition of IP 2010. The priority tasks in his hands are publications of Addendum 2011 to IP 2010, National Formulary of India 2010 and ensuring availability of IP Reference substances.

Role of Indian Pharmacopoeia in Assuring the Quality of Pharmaceuticals

Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC) is an Autonomous Institution of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India. IPC is created to set standards of drugs in the country. Its basic function is to update regularly the standards of drugs commonly required for treatment of diseases prevailing in this region. It publishes official documents for improving Quality of pharmaceuticals by way of adding new and updating existing monographs in the form of Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP). The 6th edition of the Indian Pharmacopoeia 2010 has been extended to include products of biotechnology, indigenous herbs and herbal products, veterinary vaccines and additional antiretroviral drugs and formulations, inclusive of commonly used fixed-dose combinations. Standards for new drugs and drugs used under National Health Programmes are added and the drugs as well as their formulations not in use are omitted from this edition. The number of monographs of Excipients, Anticancer drugs, Herbal products and antiretroviral drugs has been increased in this edition. It further promotes rational use of generic medicines by publishing National Formulary of India (NFI). Fourth edition of NFI is going to be released after the gap of 32 years; it covered 427 commonly used medicines monograph and general chapters. Also, IPC has recently started functioning as National Coordination Centre (NCC) for Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (PvPI). As on date 41 Adverse Drug Reaction's Monitoring Centres are functioning under NCC and 24 more centres have been inducted. IPC pledged to ensure the quality and safety of medicine in the country.