सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
Department of Pharmaceuticals

ANNUAL REPORT
2025-26

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CHAPTER 1

Overview

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1.1 Pharmaceutical industry

The Indian pharmaceutical industry is the world's 3rd largest by volume and 11th largest by value. The total annual turnover of pharmaceuticals was ₹4,71,898 crore for financial year (FY) 2024-25 and has grown at a CAGR of 9.5% since FY21. In FY2024-25, the total value of pharmaceuticals exports was ₹2,45,962 crore while that of pharmaceuticals imports was ₹63,573 crore (Chart 1.1).

India is the largest supplier of generic drugs, accounting for about 20 percent of the global supply. India has the global highest number of United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) compliant pharmaceutical plants outside of the United States of America (USA). India contributes significantly to ensuring affordable medicines globally by supplying over 50% of Africa's requirement for generics, nearly 40% of generic demand in the US, and approximately 25% of all medicine in the UK . India is the world's largest supplier of anti-retroviral drugs, providing over 70% of the global supply and ensuring affordable access to the global south.

Table 1.1
Annual turnover and growth of the pharmaceutical sector

Financial Year	Turnover in ₹ crore	Turnover in million USD	Annual rate of growth
2020-21	3,28,054	4,387	13.12
2021-22	3,44,125	4,534	4.89
2022-23	3,79,450	4,673	10.27
2023-24	4,17,345	5,027	9.99
2024-25	4,71,898	5,578	13.07

Source: Pharmarack, National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) and Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS)

India is also one of the biggest suppliers of low-cost vaccines in the world. It is the global leader in the supply of Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertusis (DPT), Bacillus Calmette- Guerin (BCG) and measles vaccines, with Indian manufacturers accounting for 60 percent of the vaccine supplies to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), 40 to 70 percent of the World Health Organisation (WHO) demand for DPT and BCG vaccines and 90 percent of the WHO demand for the measles vaccine.

The estimated size of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) market in India in 2025 was $14.77 billion or approx. ₹1,31,700 crore catering to domestic as well as export requirements of formulations. India is also a significant and reliable supplier in global API supplies. It contributes approx. 57% of APIs on WHO's prequalified list for use in manufacture of finished pharmaceutical products procured by UN agencies .

[1]https://www.ipa-india.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/bain_report-healing_the_world_a_roadmap_for_making_india_a_global_pharma_exports_hub.pdf page 4
[2]https://blogs.pib.gov.in/blogsdescrl.aspx?feaaid=68
[3]https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2058434&reg=3&lang=2
[4]https://www.mordorintelligence.com/industry-reports/india-active-pharmaceutical-ingredients-market

Chart 1.1

Export and import of pharmaceuticals

Source: DGCIS
Note: Data includes bulk drugs, drug intermediates, drug formulations and biologicals.

1.2 Medical device industry

The medical devices sector in India is an essential and integral constituent of the Indian healthcare sector, particularly for the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and management of all medical conditions and disabilities. Medical devices constitute a multi-disciplinary sector, with the following broad classification:(a)Electro-Medical equipment (b) Implants (c) Consumables and Disposables (d) Surgical instruments and (e) In-Vitro Diagnostic Reagents. Several segments in the medical device industry are highly capital-intensive, with long gestation period, requiring continuous induction of new technologies, and continuous training of healthcare professionals to adapt to new technologies in the sector.

India is one of the fastest growing markets in the global medical devices industry, expected to grow at a CAGR of 15 per cent. India is the 4th largest Asian medical devices market after Japan, China, and South Korea and among the top 20 global medical devices markets in the world. India is currently exporting ventilators, PPEs, diagnostic kits, surgical gloves, coronary stents, radio-imaging equipment, body implants etc. The export and import figures for medical devices over the last few years are provided at Tables 1.2 and 1.3, respectively.

[5]https://www.coraldrugs.com/news/india-the-growing-hub-of-api

Chart 1.2

Export and import of medical devices

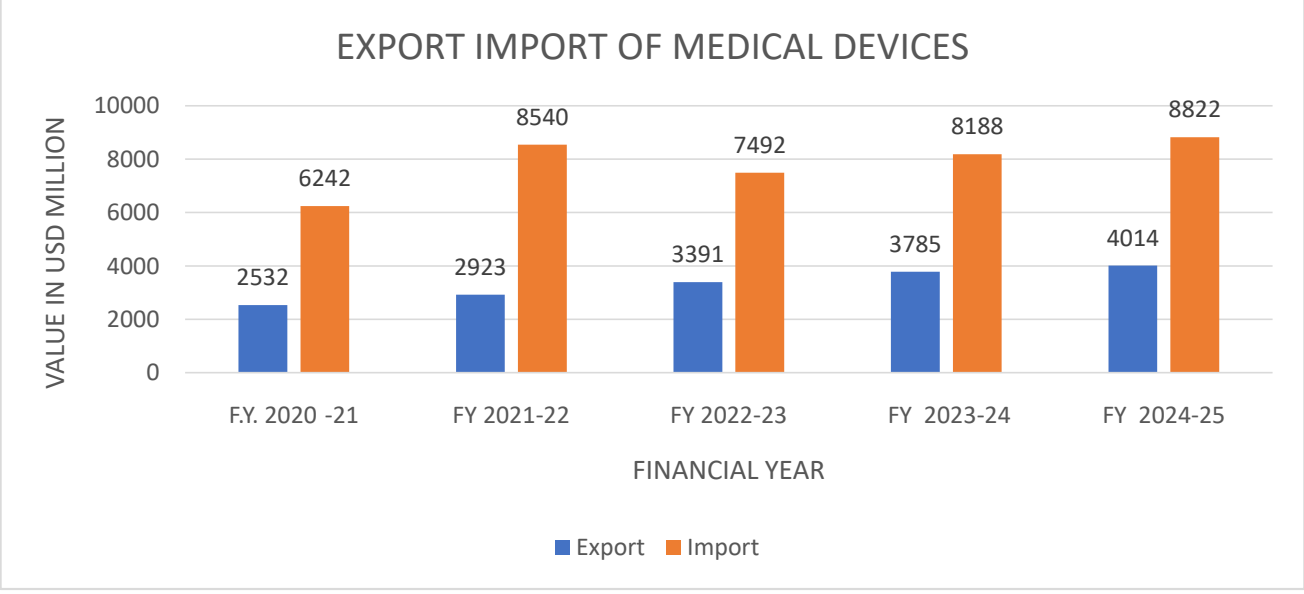

Table 1.2

Category-wise export data of medical devices

In Million US$

Segment	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
Consumables & Disposables	1,290	1,378	1,605	1,752	1,863.1
Electro-Medical Equip.	985	1,163	1,335	1,472	1483
Implants	99	135	188	266	350
In-Vitro Diagnostics	104	176	191	216	231.7
Surgical Instruments	54	71	72	79	86.2
TOTAL	**2,532**	**2,923**	**3,391**	**3,785**	**4,014**

Source: DGCI&S, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Table 1.3

Category-wise Import data of medical devices

In Million US$

Segment	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
Consumables & Disposables	1,471	1,624	1,091	1,185	1,719.6
Electro-Medical Equip.	3,569	5,441	4,884	5,408	5,284
Implants	226	423	540	586	640
In-Vitro Diagnostics	872	883	767	804	915.4
Surgical Instruments	104	169	210	205	263
TOTAL	**6,242**	**8,540**	**7,492**	**8,188**	**8,822**

Source: DGCI&S, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

1.3 Foreign Direct Investment

The Indian pharmaceutical sector has emerged as a favourite destination for foreign investors and is among the top 10 sectors attracting foreign investments in India. The Government has put in place an investor-friendly Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy to promote investment in the sector. As per FDI Policy 2020, up to 100 percent foreign investment is allowed under the automatic route in medical devices sector. In pharmaceuticals, FDI up to 100 percent in Greenfield projects and up to 74 percent in brownfield projects is allowed under the automatic route. Foreign investment beyond 74 percent in brownfield pharma projects requires Government approval. Apart from this, the Department considers all FDI proposals of the pharmaceutical and medical devices sectors where investors or ultimate beneficiaries are from countries sharing land border with India,under Press Note 3 dated 17.4.2020.

The Department of Pharmaceuticals considers FDI proposals falling under Government approval route in pharmaceutical and medical devices sector for approval as per extant FDI Policy and in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. FDI applications are submitted on National Single Window System (NSWS) for Government approval which are processed online through the Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal (FIFP) of Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), for digital, faceless and single-window clearance of such applications.

The sector contributes about 3.8 percent of total FDI inflows in the country. During the period from April 2000 to June 2025, the total FDI inflows in pharmaceutical and medical devices sector was ₹1,80,554 crore (₹1,52,654 crore in pharmaceutical and ₹27,900 crore in medical devices), including through the Government and Automatic route, both. Year-wise and activity-wise break-up of FDI inflows in pharmaceutical and medical devices sector are given in table 1.4.

Table 1.4
FDI inflows in pharmaceutical and meditech activities

(₹ in crore)

FY	FDI inflows in pharmaceutical sector	FDI inflows in medical devices sector	Total FDI inflows
2021-22	10,552	1,545	12,097
2022-23	16,654	3,123	19,777
2023-24	8,844	3,978	12,822
2024-25	7,500	5,253	12,753
2025-26 (up to September, 2025)	10,948	2,245	13,193

CHAPTER 2

Functions and Organisational Set-up

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Functions and Organizational Set-Up

2.1 Department of Pharmaceuticals

The Department of Pharmaceuticals was created on 1st July, 2008 under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, with the objective of providing greater focus and thrust on the development of the pharmaceuticals sector in the country and to regulate various complex issues related to the availability of medicines at affordable prices, research & development, protection of intellectual property rights and international commitments related to the pharmaceuticals sector, which requires coordination with other ministries.

Business on the following subjects is allocated to the Department as per Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961:-

(a) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, excluding those specifically allotted to other Departments;

(b) Medical devices industry issues relating to promotion, production and manufacture; excluding those specifically allotted to other Departments;

(c) Promotion and co-ordination of basic, applied and other research in areas related to the pharmaceuticals sector;

(d) Development of infrastructure, manpower and skills for the pharmaceuticals sector and management of related information;

(e) Education and training including high-end research and grant of fellowships in India and abroad, exchange of information and technical guidance on all matters relating to pharmaceutical sector;

(f) Promotion of public- private partnership in pharmaceutical related areas;

(g) International co-operation in pharmaceuticals research, including work related to international conferences in related areas in India and abroad;

(h) Inter-sectoral coordination including coordination between organizations and institutes under the Central and State Governments in areas related to the subjects entrusted to the Department;

(i) Technical support for dealing with national hazards in pharmaceutical sector;

(j) All matters relating to National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority including related functions of price control/monitoring;

(k) All matters relating to National Institutes of Pharmaceuticals Education and Research;

(l) Planning, development and control of, and assistance to all industries dealt with by the Department;

(m) Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited;

(n) Hindustan Antibiotic Limited;

(o) Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited;

(p) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited; and

(q) Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited.

2.2 Vision

To promote Indian pharmaceuticals as the global leader for quality medicines, and to ensure availability, accessibility and affordability of drugs and medical devices in the country.

2.3 Mission

(a) Investment for Make in India in the pharmaceutical sector;

(b) Make in India in critical APIs and medical devices;

(c) Industry expansion, skilling, research and development, and innovation;

(d) Stable and effective price regulation; and

(e) Ensure availability of Generic medicines by expanding the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana scheme.

2.4 Organization set up

The Department of Pharmaceuticals is the nodal department for policy-making, sectoral planning, promotion and development of the pharmaceutical and medical device industries. The administrative control of the public sector undertakings (PSUs) of the Department, National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) and Pharmaceuticals & Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI) is also vested in the Department.

The Department is headed by a Secretary to the Government of India, who is assisted by a Senior Economic Adviser, two Joint Secretaries, one Economic Advisor and one Deputy Director General.

2.4.1 Divisions of the Department

The Department of Pharmaceuticals has the following Wings/Divisions to handle the various subjects:

(a) Pharmaceuticals Policy: Industry issues relating to drugs and pharmaceuticals policy and allied subjects except trade and pricing; Production Linked Incentive(PLI) Scheme for Bulk Drugs; Production Linked Incentive(PLI) Scheme for Pharmaceuticals; Scheme for Strengthening of Pharmaceuticals Industry(SPI); Assistance to Pharmaceutical Industry for Common Facilities; Revamped Pharmaceuticals Technology Upgradation Scheme (RPTUAS) and Pharmaceutical Promotion and

Development Scheme; Implementation of Scheme for Promotion of Bulk Drug Parks; Public private partnership in drugs and pharmaceuticals; all matters related to Uniform Code for Pharmaceuticals Marketing Practices (UCPMP) and Pharma Bureau.

(b) Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs): All matters relating to five Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the administrative control of the Department of Pharmaceuticals.

(c) Janaushadhi Division: All matters related to PMBI (Pharma and Medical Bureau of India); Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana(PMBJP).

(d) Meditech Policy: All policy matters related to the promotion of medical device industry; Implementation of National Medical Devices Policy, 2023 and Strategy Document on National Medical Devices Policy, 2023; Industry issues relating to the meditech sector, manufacture of medical devices and allied subjects, except trading and pricing; Schemes related to the meditech sector, i.e., Scheme for Strengthening of Medical Device Industry (Common Facilities for Medical Devices Clusters Scheme, Marginal Investment Scheme for Reducing Import Dependence Scheme, Capacity Building and Skill Development in Medical Device Sector Scheme, Medical Device Clinical Studies Support Scheme, Medical Device Promotion Scheme); Legal metrology and standards on medical devices; Export Promotion Council for Medical Devices; PLI scheme for Promoting Domestic Manufacturing of Medical Devices; Scheme for Promotion of Medical Device Parks; Public-private partnership in the meditech sector; Uniform Code for Marketing Practices in Medical Devices (UCMPMD)

(e) Economic regulation: All matters relating to National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) including administrative / establishment budgetary matters / fund release; review cases against NPPA's orders; administration of Drug price Equalisation Account (DPEA) funds; administration of Drug (Prices Control) Order (DPCO) and all issues relating to Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy and pricing of drugs; Processing and monitoring of FDI proposals

(f) Academia & Research Division: Education and training including high end research and grant of fellowships in India and abroad, exchange of information and technical guidance on all matters relating to pharmaceutical sector including all matters relating to National Institutes for Pharmaceuticals Education and Research; Promotion and co-ordination of basic, applied and other research in areas related to the pharmaceutical sector including scheme for Research and Innovation in Pharma MedTech Sector (PRIP).

(g) IT & Cyber Security Division: All matters related to Information Technology (IT) & Cyber Security, website of Department of Pharmaceuticals; Liaison with NIC for maintenance of various portals of the department; Cybersecurity and security audit; Central registry, etc.

(h) International Cooperation: International co-operation in pharmaceutical research, including work related to international conferences in India and abroad; Planning, development and control of international assistance to Pharma and MedTech industry including Free Trade Agreements.

(i) Parliament & Coordination: All Parliament matters involving interface between Lok Sabha Secretariat or Rajya Sabha Secretariat and the Department; All matters related to coordination including output-outcome monitoring framework; Coordination in relation to Centralised Public Grievances Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), e-Samiksha and other portals

(j) Rajbhasha: Implementation of various provisions of the Official Language Policy of the Union of India including those of Official Languages Act, 1963 as well as Official Languages (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 and orders issued thereunder

(k) Integrated Finance Division (IFD) and Budget: Exercising expenditure control and management, ensuring rationalization of expenditure and compliance of economy measures in accordance with the instructions of the Department of Expenditure including regular monitoring of expenditure through monthly/ Quarterly reviews and submission of reports to the concerned. IFD also prepares the budget of the Department in consultation with various Divisions and Department of Expenditure

(l) Vigilance Division: All matters related to Vigilance including interaction with Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)

(m) Establishment Division: All matters related to Establishment i.e. all service-related matters of officers/officials of the Department of Pharmaceuticals, outsourcing of services for support staff, pay & allowances, etc.

(n) Administration and Media Division: All matters related to administration including procurement housekeeping, maintenance of office equipment, etc.

2.4.2 Employment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Economically Weaker Sections and physically handicapped persons in the main secretariat of the Department of Pharmaceuticals

The status of employment of members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Economically Weaker Sections and physically handicapped personsin the main Secretariat of the Department of Pharmaceuticals, as on 01.12.2025 is given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1
Status of employment of members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Economically Weaker Sections and physically handicapped persons in the main Secretariat of the Department of Pharmaceuticals

Group	Total No. of Posts	In position	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Physically Handicapped	Economically Weaker Sections
A	31	26	1	3	8	-	0
B	47	34	11	2	9	-	0
C	21	19	6	0	5	-	3
Total	**99**	**79**	**18**	**5**	**22**	**-**	**3**

Officers in Group A include officers belonging to officers on deputation from All India Services and Central Services under the Central Staffing Scheme as also officer(s) appointed under lateral entry, officers posted against sanctioned posts of Indian Economic Services, Indian Statistical Services and Central Secretariat Service. Appointment to posts in Group B and C is largely done based on nominations made by the Department of Personnel and Training.

The Department also monitors the progress of filling up of the posts reserved for the members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in the Public Sector Undertaking under its administrative control.

2.4.3 Organisation chart

The Organisation chart of the Department is at Appendix.

2.5 Attached Office

The National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) is an attached office of the Department. Its main functions include, fixation and revision of prices of scheduled formulations under the Drugs (Prices control) Order, 2013 as well as monitoring and enforcement of various provisions of the said order. NPPA also provides inputs to Government regarding pharmaceutical policy and issues related to affordability, availability and accessibility of medicines.

2.6 Registered society

Pharmaceutical & Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI) erstwhile known as Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertaking of India (BPPI), was set up in 01.12.2008 by the Department of Pharmaceuticals with the objective to have focused and empowered structure to implement the Janaushadhi Scheme launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals.

2.7 Autonomous institutions

National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) are Institutes of National Importance (INI) set up to promote and nurture quality and excellence in pharmaceuticals education and research. NIPER at SAS Nagar (Mohali), was the first such institution and set up as a registered society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Subsequently Institute was given statutory recognition by an Act of Parliament- NIPER Act, 1998, and was declared as an Institute of National Importance. Six more NIPERs were started at Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Haripur, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Raebareli with the help of Mentor Institutes during FY 2007-08.

2.8 Public Sector undertakings

The Department has five central public sector undertakings under its administrative control. They are:

(a) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL), Gurugram, Haryana

(b) Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. Pimpri, Pune, Maharashtra

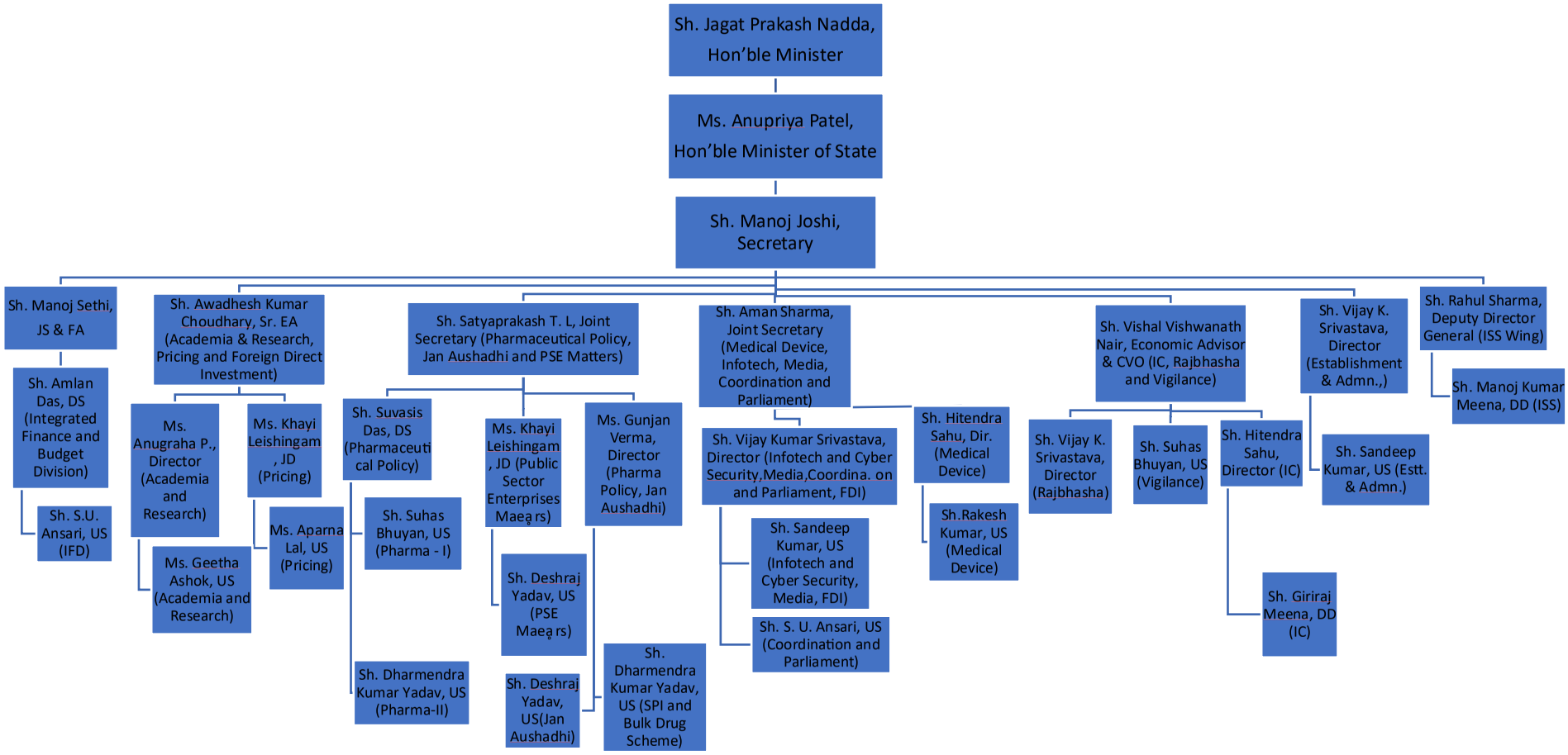
(c) Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Bangalore, Karnataka

(d) Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Kolkata, West Bengal and

(e) Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Jaipur, Rajasthan

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART – DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICALS

(As on 23.02.2026)



CHAPTER 3

Programmatic and non-programmatic interventions

CHAPTER 3

Programmatic interventions

The Department of Pharmaceuticals is implementing the following Central Sector Schemes with the objective of enhancing the efficiency and competitiveness of the domestic pharmaceutical and medical devices industry, enabling it to play a leading role in the global market, while ensuring the accessibility, availability, and affordability of quality pharmaceuticals and medical devices for all. The scheme-wise details are as follows:

3.1 Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes

Out of the total 14 PLI schemes being implemented by the Government of India, the department implements three Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Central Sector Schemes, as detailed below:

a) PLI Scheme for promotion of domestic manufacturing of critical Key Starting Materials (KSMs) /Drug Intermediates (DIs) and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) in India

b) PLI Scheme for Promoting Domestic Manufacturing of Medical Devices

c) PLI Scheme for Pharmaceuticals

The guidelines for implementation of these schemes are available on the Department's website at https://pharma-dept.gov.in/schemes. All three PLI Schemes are being implemented in accordance with the prescribed timelines to achieve their intended objectives and to enhance domestic manufacturing of bulk drugs, pharmaceuticals, and medical devices.

3.1.1 Production Linked Incentive Scheme for promotion of domestic manufacturing of critical Key Starting Materials / Drug Intermediates / Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients in India

With a view to prevent disruption in the supply of critical APIs used in the manufacture of essential and critical drugs for which no alternatives are available and to reduce excessive dependence on single source imports, the Government of India approved the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Promotion of Domestic Manufacturing of Critical Key Starting Materials (KSMs), Drug Intermediates (DIs), and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) in India on 20.03.2020. The Scheme aims to boost domestic manufacturing of identified KSMs, DIs, and APIs by attracting significant investments in the sector, thereby reducing India's import dependence on critical APIs. The implementation guidelines were initially issued on 27.07.2020 and were subsequently revised on 29.10.2020 based on feedback received from investors.

The scheme covers 41 products under the following four categories:

(a) Target segment I - Key fermentation-based KSMs / drug intermediates

(b) Target segment II - Key fermentation-based niche KSMs / drug intermediates

(c) Target segment III - Chemical-synthesis-based KSMs / drug intermediates

(d) Target segment IV - Other chemical-synthesis-based KSMs / drug intermediates / APIs

The financial incentive under the Scheme is provided on the sales of notified products for a period of six years, at the rates specified below:

(a) For fermentation-based products, the incentive rate is 20% from FY 2023–24 to FY 2026–27, 15% in FY 2027–28, and 5% in FY 2028–29.

(b) For chemical synthesis-based products, the incentive rate is 10% from FY 2022–23 to FY 2027–28.

The Scheme is operational for the period from FY 2020–21 to FY 2029–30, with a total financial outlay of ₹6,940 crore. A total of 258 applications were received under the Scheme for 41 products across four target segments, of which 48 projects covering 33 products have been approved. As of September 2025, the following progress has been achieved under the Scheme in terms of investment, sales, incentives, and employment:

(i) Investment (Committed vs Cumulative)

Table 3.1
Status of projects

Sl.No.	Target Segment	Total applicants approved	Total committed investment up to September 2025 (in crore ₹)	Actual investment up to September 2025 (in crore ₹)
1	Key Fermentation based KSMs / Drug Intermediates	5	2,658.8	2,928.09
2	Fermentation based niche KSMs / Drug Intermediates / APIs	5	300.27	455.50
3	Key Chemical Synthesis based KSMs / Drug Intermediates	6	517.9	341.79
4	Other Chemical Synthesis based KSMs/ DIs	32	852.98	1,037.96
	Total	**48**	**4,329.95**	**4,763.34**

(ii) The cumulative sales achieved by the commissioned projects amount to ₹2,313.16 crore, including exports valued at ₹508.12 crore.

(iii) Manufacturing capacities have been created for 26 subscribed products, thereby strengthening supply chain resilience in respect of these products. Domestic manufacturing of these 26 products would cater to production of medicines for critical therapeutic areas, such as management of heart diseases, pain, nervous disorders, immune disorders and infections.

(iv) Under the Scheme, a domestic manufacturing capacity of approximately 55,100 metric tonnes (MT) per annum has been established for the aforesaid 26 products, which were largely imported prior to the Scheme. Key products now being manufactured domestically under the Scheme include:

(a) Penicillin G, which is the KSM for manufacturing of several antibiotics

(b) Clavulanic Acid API, for manufacturing a number of formulations to overcome antimicrobial resistance in conjunction with other antibiotics

(c) Atorvastatin API, for manufacturing formulations to lower cholesterol in the body

(d) Telmisartan API, for manufacturing formulations to treat hypertension

(e) Para Aminophenol, which is the KSM for manufacturing the painkiller Paracetamol

(f) Oxcarbazepine API, for manufacturing formulations to treat seizures and epilepsy

(g) Olmesartan API, for manufacturing formulations to treat hypertension

(h) Sulfadiazine API, for manufacturing formulations to treat number of infections

(i) Diclofenac Sodium API, for manufacturing formulations for pain management

(j) Artesunate API, for manufacturing formulations to treat malaria, and

(k) Rifampicin API, for manufacturing formulations to treat tuberculosis

(v) Employment for 4,929 persons has been generated under the Scheme as of September 2025.

3.1.2 Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for promoting domestic manufacturing of Medical Devices

Indian medical devices industry has grown at a phenomenal pace in the last 6-7 years. With a view to address certain disadvantages in manufacturing of medical devices in India, a scheme called “Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for promoting domestic manufacturing of Medical Devices” was approved by the Government of India on 20.03.2020. The guidelines for implementation of the scheme were issued on 29.10.2020.

This scheme is applicable only to greenfield projects and intends to boost domestic manufacturing and attract large investments in the medical devices sector. The Scheme is operational for the period from FY 2020–21 to FY 2027–28, with a total financial outlay of ₹3,420 crore. Under the Scheme, financial incentives are provided to selected companies at the rate of 5% of incremental sales of medical devices manufactured in India and falling under the target segments of the Scheme, for a period of five years. The details of incentives under the Scheme are as follows:

Table 3.2
Details of Incentive

Category of applicant	Incentive Period	Incentive rate
Category A	FY 2022-23 to FY 2026-27	5%, limited to ₹121 crore per applicant
Category B	FY 2022-23 to FY 2026-27	5%, limited to ₹40 crore per applicant

Glimpses of some of the commissioned projects

Name of applicant along with location of manufacturing unit	Investment (in crore ₹)	Name of approved eligible product
Lyfius Pharma Pvt. Ltd.- Kakinada Andhra Pradesh	1,910	Penicillin G

Name of applicant along with location of manufacturing unit	Investment (in crore ₹)	Name of approved eligible product
Kinvan Pvt. Ltd.-Nalagarh, Himachal Pradesh	450	Clavulanic Acid

Name of applicant along with location of manufacturing unit	Investment (in crore ₹)	Name of approved eligible product
Macleods Pharmaceuticals Ltd.- Dahej, Gujarat	222	Rifampicin

The products under the scheme have been categorized under following four categories:

I. Cancer care / Radiotherapy medical devices

II. Radiology & imaging medical devices (both ionizing & non-ionizing radiation products) and nuclear imaging devices

III. Anaesthetics & cardio-respiratory medical devices, including catheters of cardio-respiratory category & renal care medical devices

IV. All implants, including implantable electronic devices

Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) Ltd. is the Project Management Agency (PMA) for the scheme. The cumulative sales made by the applicants under the scheme is ₹12,344.37 crore (which included exports worth ₹5,869.36 crore) up to September 2025.

Glimpse of some of the commissioned projects

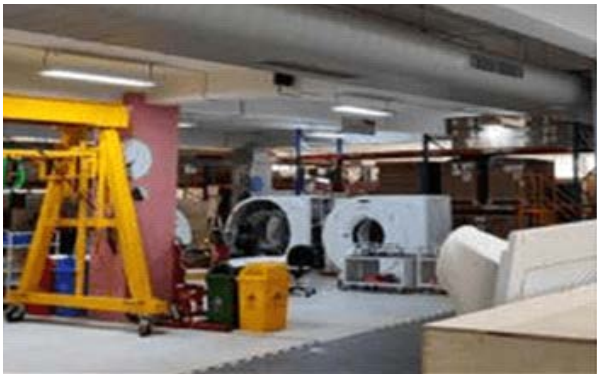
Plant:Philips Global Business Services LLP

Product: MRI Coils

Plant: WIPRO GE Healthcare Private Limited

Product: Cath Lab, CT Scan and trasonography

Plant: Siemens Healthcare Private Limited



Product: CT-Scan and MRI

Glimpse of the projects virtually inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minster of India on 29.10.2024 under the scheme

Plant and Location	Total Investment (In ₹ crore)	Approved Products
Meril Group - Medical Device Manufacturing Facility at Vapi- Gujarat	1,400	Heart Valves, Stents, PTCA Ballon Catheter, Hip Implants, Knee Implant and Trauma Implant, Hernia Surgical Mesh Implants, Endocutter, Linear Stapler, Linear Cutter, Trocar, Litigation Clip, Hemostates, Impella, Vascular Closure Device etc.

BPL Medical Technologies Manufacturing Facility at Jigani Industrial Area, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore

Plant and Location	Total Investment (In ₹ crore)	Approved Products
BPL Technologies - Jigani Industrial Area, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore, Karnataka Jigani Industrial Area, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore, Karnataka	317	Surgical X-Ray C-Arm, Fixed LF and HF X-Ray Products, X-Ray Panels, Ultrasound Products, Anesthesia Workstation, Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs), ECG, Patient Monitoring, Syringe Pump, Defibrillators, Stress Test System

3.1.3 Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for Pharmaceuticals

The Union Cabinet on 24.2.2021 approved the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for Pharmaceuticals with the objective to enhance India's manufacturing capabilities by increasing investment and production in the sector and contributing to product diversification to high value goods in the pharmaceutical sector. The operational guidelines have been issued on 1.6.2021.

The scheme covers pharmaceutical goods under following three categories:

Category 1: Biopharmaceuticals; Complex generic drugs; Patented drugs or drugs nearing patent expiry; Orphan drugs; Complex excipients, etc.

Category 2: Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) / Key Starting Materials (KSMs) / Drug Intermediates (DIs).

Category 3: Repurposed drugs; auto-immune drugs, anti-cancer drugs, anti-diabetic drugs, anti-infective drugs, cardiovascular drugs, psychotropic drugs and anti-retroviral drugs; in vitro diagnostic (IVD) devices.

The details of the total incentive and additional incentive available to each applicant within their respective groups, along with the total incentive available for each group over the entire tenure of the scheme, are provided below:

Table 3.3

Details of Incentive: PLI Scheme for Pharmaceuticals

Group	Incentive ceiling per applicant (in ₹ crore)	Ceiling of additional incentive per applicant, if any (in ₹ crore)	Total incentive ceiling for the group (in ₹ crore)
A	1,000 crore	200 crore	11,000 crore
B	250 crore	50 crore	2,250 crore
C	50 crore	10 crore	1,750 crore

Table 3.4

Incentive rates for the eligible product categories

Product category	Incentive rate	Incentive period
1 and 2:	10% (first 4 years), 8% (5th year) and 6% (6th year)	2022-23 to 2027-28
3:	5% (first 4 years), 4% (5th year) and 3% (6th year)	2022-23 to 2027-28

The total financial outlay of the scheme is ₹15,000 crore and the period of the scheme is from FY2020-2021 to FY2028-29. In total, 278 applications have been received, and 55 applicants have been selected under the scheme, including 20 MSMEs. As of September 2025, in the fourth year of scheme operation, the following progress has been made under the scheme in terms of investment, sales, incentives and employment:

(i) Investment (Committed vs Cumulative)

(ii) Further, cumulative incentive amount of ₹5,433 crore has been released to the applicants, as on October 2025, on achieving the eligible criteria

Table 3.5
Status of projects

Sl.No.	Category of Applicants	Total Applicants approved	Total Committed Investment (in crore ₹)	Actual Investment up to September 2025 (in crore ₹)
1	Group A	11	11,000.00	24,085
2	Group B	9	2,250.00	11,450
3	Group C (Non-MSME)	14	700.00	2,836
4	Group C (MSME)	16	3,161.10	2,201
5	Group C - IVD	5	163.86	318
	Total	**55**	**17,274.96**	**40,890**

(iii) The scheme expects to generate estimated direct employment for approximately 20,000 persons. Against this, reported direct employment has already been generated for approximately 97,000 persons, including contractual and apprentice workers.

(iv) Over 350 manufacturing units have been established, including 28 greenfield projects under this scheme.

(v) 726 APIs/KSMs/DIs are being manufactured under the scheme, including 191 which have been manufactured for the first time under the scheme.

(vi) 30% of India's overall bulk drug exports and 26.5% of overall formulation exports in FY25 has been contributed through production under the scheme.

(vii) Sales have surpassed the entire scheme target of ₹2,94,000 crore by achieving ₹3,16,797 crore in cumulative sales, which includes exports of ₹2,03,730 crore as shown in Table 3.6:

Table 3.6
Details of sales and exports

Category	Products	Total sales up to Sept 2025 (in crore ₹)	Exports up to Sept 2025 (in crore ₹)
Vaccines	15	9,750	5,996
Biopharmaceuticals	31	17,082	10,294
Complex generics	113	27,717	17,684
Patented drugs / near patent expiry	80	31,801	26,769
Bulk drugs	726	68,131	41,958
Anti-cancer drugs	91	43,380	37,123
Others (Autoimmune/Anti-diabetic/ Anti-infective/ Cardiovascular/ Retroviral etc.)	627	1,14,339	62,122
IVD devices	248	4,597	1,784
Total	**1,931**	**3,16,797**	**2,03,730**

(viii) Some of the successful products manufactured under this scheme are shown below:

(a) **Trastuzumab Emtansine** - World's first biosimilar Antibody Drug Conjugate for breast cancer

(b) **Docaravimab-Miromavimab** - World's first anti-rabies monoclonal antibody combination

(c) **Miqnaf** - India's first macrolide antibiotic in three decades, for bacterial pneumonia

(d) **Desidustat** - New Chemical Entity for treating anemia in kidney patients

Glimpse of some of the commissioned projects

Name of applicant along with location of manufacturing unit	Investment (in crore ₹)	Name of approved eligible product
Zydus Lifesciences Ltd.- Ahmedabad, Gujarat and Ponda, Goa	2,890	Doxorubicin, Estradiol, Fluticasone Furoate/ Oxymetazoline, Glycopyrronium/Formoterol, Inactivated Influenza Vaccine, Inactivated Rabies Vaccine, Measles, Mumps & Rubella Vaccine, Rivastigmine, Saroglitazar, Trastuzumab and others.

Name of applicant along with location of manufacturing unit	Investment (in crore ₹)	Name of approved eligible product
Amneal Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. Ahmedabad, Gujarat	1,145	Difluprednate, Lurasidone Hydrochloride, Arsenic Trioxide, Azacitidine, Benazepril Hydrochloride, Bumetanide, Chloroquine Phosphate, Chlorthalidone, Clobazam, Colesevelam Hydrochloride, Colestipol Hydrochloride, Demeclocycline Hydrochloride and others.

Name of applicant along with location of manufacturing unit	Investment (in crore ₹)	Name of approved eligible product
Mylan Laboratories Ltd.- Bengaluru, Karnataka and Nashik, Maharashtra	1,725	Irbesartan / Hydrochlorothiazide, Ciprofloxacin Azithromycin, Gliclazide, Tadalafil

3.2 Scheme for Development of Pharmaceutical Industry

3.2.1 Scheme for promotion of bulk drug parks

The Scheme, "Promotion of Bulk Drug Parks," was approved by the Union Cabinet on 20.03.2020 to promote the establishment of bulk drug parks in the country. The Scheme aims to provide easy access to world-class common infrastructure facilities to units located in these parks, thereby significantly reducing manufacturing costs and enhancing India's self-reliance in bulk drugs. It seeks to strengthen the competitiveness of the domestic bulk drug industry, minimise the country's dependence on imports, and promote excellence in manufacturing.

The scheme envisages-(i) easy access to world class common infrastructure facilities to bulk drug units located in the parks, (ii) help industry meet the standards of environment at a reduced cost through innovative methods of common waste management system, (iii) reap the benefits arising due to optimisation of resources and economies of scale.

Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for creation of common infrastructure facilities (CIF) like (i) central effluent treatment plant(s) (CETP), (ii) solid waste management, (iii) storm water drains network, (iv) common solvent storage system, solvent recovery and distillation plant, (v) common warehouse, (vi) dedicated power sub-station and distribution system with the necessary transformers at factory gate, (vii) raw, potable and demineralised water, (viii) steam generation and distribution system, (ix) common cooling system and distribution network, (x) common logistics, (xi) advanced laboratory testing centre, suitable for even complex testing/ research needs of APIs, including microbiology laboratory and stability chambers, (xii) emergency response centre (xiii) safety/ hazardous operations audits centre and (xiv) centre of excellence etc.

The total financial outlay of the Scheme is ₹3,000 crore. The extended tenure of the Scheme is from FY 2020–21 to FY 2025–26. Financial assistance to a selected Bulk Drug Park is provided at 70% of the project cost of common infrastructure facilities. In the case of North-Eastern States and Hilly States, namely Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, and the Union Territory of Ladakh, financial assistance is provided at 90% of the project cost. The maximum assistance admissible under the Scheme for a single Bulk Drug Park is capped at ₹1,000 crore.

Proposal of the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh have been selected for providing grant-in-aid for creation of common infrastructure facilities in the Bulk Drug Park. In FY2022-23, ₹300 crore were released to Gujarat and ₹225 crore each to Himachal Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh as first instalment. Second installment of ₹300 crore has been released to Gujarat in November, 2025.

Further, based on representations received from the concerned State Governments, the status of projects, the level of fund utilisation, and the anticipated completion of projects in FY 2026–27, the SSC, in its meeting held on 23.06.2025, further extended the tenure of the Scheme up to FY 2026–27. The Department of Expenditure has been requested to permit utilisation of the balance funds during the extended period.

Highlights of the project of Andhra Pradesh are as under:

(a) Total project cost: ₹1,876.66 crore

(i) CIF project cost: ₹1,438.89 crore (₹1,000 crore is grant from the Central Government)

(ii) Physical infrastructure cost (other than CIF): ₹437.77 crore

(b) Area: 2,001.80acres, at Nakkapalli, Anakapalli District Andhra Pradesh

(c) Major CIF being developed under the scheme includes roads, drainage, boundary, green area, water supply, wastewater conveyance network system, common effluent treatment plant and treatment system, marine outfall, power supply, steam co-generation plant including distribution, common solvent recovery system, solid waste management, warehousing and common logistics, analytical testing labs, centre of excellence, etc.

Highlights of the project of Gujarat are as under:

(a) Total project cost: ₹2,507.02 crore

(i) CIF project cost: ₹1,457.01 crore (₹1,000 crore is grant from the Central Government)

(ii) Physical infrastructure cost (other than CIF): ₹1,050.01 crore

(b) Area: 2,015.02 acres, at Jambusar, Bharuch District, Gujarat

(c) Major CIF being developed under the scheme includes steam generation and supply, common effluent treatment plant, centre of excellence, solvent recovery facility, treatment, storage and disposal facilities, raw water supply and effluent collection pipeline, infrastructure of roads and internal drains. Common infrastructure of marine discharge and power infrastructure are being executed with state funds.

Highlights of the project of Himachal Pradesh are as under:

(a) Total project cost: ₹1,923 crore

(i) CIF project cost: ₹1,118.46 crore (₹1,000 crore is grant from the Central Government)

(ii) Physical infrastructure cost (other than CIF): ₹804.54 crore

(b) Area: 1,405.01 acres at Tehsil Haroli, District Una, Himachal Pradesh

(c) Major CIF being developed under the scheme include common effluent treatment plant with zero liquid discharge, solid waste management, storm water drains network, common solvent storage system, solvent recovery and distillation plant, common warehouse, dedicated power substation, steam generation and distribution system, raw, potable and demineralised water, emergency response centre, safety / hazardous operations audit centre, internal road network, advanced laboratory testing centre, centre of excellence etc.

The three bulk drug parks are in various stages of development.

3.2.2 Strengthening of pharmaceutical industry

Department of Pharmaceuticals implements the scheme “Strengthening of Pharmaceutical Industry” (SPI), with a total financial outlay of ₹500 crore. The implementation period of the scheme is from FY 2020-21 to FY 2025-26. The scheme aims to provide support to existing pharmaceutical clusters and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across the country to improve their productivity, quality and sustainability and strengthen the existing infrastructure facilities in the Pharma MSME clusters. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been appointed as the Project Management Consultant (PMC) for the SPI scheme.

This scheme is a central sector scheme and comprises the following sub-schemes:

(a) Assistance to Pharmaceutical Industry for Common Facilities (API-CF)

(b) Revamped Pharmaceutical Technology Upgradation Assistance Scheme (RPTUAS)

(c) Pharmaceutical & Medical Devices Promotion and Development Scheme (PMPDS)

(a) **Assistance to pharmaceutical industry for common facilities:** The Scheme aims to strengthen the capacity of existing pharmaceutical clusters for sustained growth through the creation of common facilities. This will enhance quality standards and ensure the long-term sustainability of the clusters.

Under the Scheme, as on 18.11.2025, final approval has been accorded to eight projects. Of these, two projects were completed in August/September 2025, five projects are scheduled for completion by March 2026, and the remaining one project is expected to be completed in FY 2026–27. The details of the eight projects are provided in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7

Details of projects under API-CF Scheme

S. No.	Name of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)	Project	Place	Approved Grant-in-aid (In crore ₹)	Status (As on 18.11.2025
1.	Jeedimetla Effluent Treatment Limited	Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP)	Hyderabad, Telangana	20.00	Completed. 18 crore grant has been released.
2.	Devbhumi Pharmaceutical Analytical Testing and Training Foundation	Testing Laboratory	Haridwar, Uttarakhand	20.00	Ongoing project and expected to be completed in 2026. 18 crore grant has been released.
3.	Welzo Research & Development Pvt. Ltd.	Research & Development and Testing Laboratory	Baddi, Himachal Pradesh	19.53	Completed. 17.58 crore grant has been released.
4.	Tindivanam Pharma Park Association	Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP)	Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu	15.88	Ongoing project. 6 crore grant has been released.
5.	Telangana Lifesciences Foundation (Earlier Hyderabad Pharma City Limited)	Centre of Excellence on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMRCoE)	Hyderabad, Telangana	18.87	Ongoing project. 4.72 crore grant has been released.
6.	Tirupati Research & Development Private Limited (TREND)	Common Facility Centre for Research & Development and Testing & Training facility	Tirupati Andhra Pradesh	20.00	Ongoing project. 10 crore grant has been released.
7.	Inducare Pharmaceutical & Research Foundation (Phase II)	Upgradation of Common Testing Facility Quality Control Laboratory	Pune, Maharashtra	7.18	Ongoing project 6.46 crore grant has been released.
8.	Himachal Pradesh Testing Lab Limited (HPTLL)	Common Facility entre for Research & Development and centre of excellence for skill development	Baddi, Himachal Pradesh	17.87	Ongoing project. grant has been released yet.

(b) Revamped pharmaceutical technology upgradation assistance scheme:

The Scheme was originally launched as the Pharmaceutical Technology Upgradation Assistance Scheme (PTUAS) to facilitate Micro, Small and Medium Pharmaceutical Enterprises (MSMEs) with a proven track record in meeting national and international regulatory standards—namely World Health Organization–Good Manufacturing Practices (WHO-GMP) or Schedule M—through technology upgradation. The Scheme provided for interest subvention on the eligible loan component, subject to an upper limit of ₹10 crore.

The PTUAS was revised and renamed as the Revamped Pharmaceutical Technology Upgradation Scheme (RPTUAS) on 11.03.2024 with a view to improving uptake and supporting the enhancement of technological capabilities of the pharmaceutical industry in alignment with global standards. Revised guidelines were issued on 14.03.2024 to facilitate existing pharmaceutical units in upgrading to Revised Schedule M and WHO-GMP standards, thereby improving the quality and safety of pharmaceutical products manufactured in the country.

Further, the Scheme was liberalised on 17.09.2024 to enhance participation by pharmaceutical units by increasing the maximum incentive amount from ₹1 crore to ₹2 crore and by including expenditure incurred on production equipment under the list of eligible activities.

Under RPTUAS, pharmaceutical units meeting the prescribed average turnover criteria for the preceding three years are eligible to receive incentives ranging from 10% to 20%, subject to a maximum limit of ₹2.00 crore:

(i) Turnover 1 crore to 50 crore - 20 percent of investment

(ii) Turnover 50 crore to 250 crore - 15 percent of investment

(iii) Turnover 250 crore to 500 crore - 10 percent of investment

Under the Scheme, promotional outreach events have been conducted across various States and Union Territories. The application window was opened with effect from 11.04.2024, and as on 18.11.2025, a total of 369 applications have been received. Of these, 192 applications have been approved by the Scheme Steering Committee (SSC), with a total sanctioned amount of ₹181.59 crore. The balance outlay of ₹118.51 crore is also expected to be fully sanctioned by March 2026.

(c) Pharmaceutical & medical devices promotion and development scheme:

The Scheme aims to facilitate the growth and development of the pharmaceutical and medical devices sectors through the conduct of studies and surveys, awareness programmes, creation of databases, and promotion of industry.

Under the sub-scheme Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Promotion Scheme (PMPDS), approximately 50 events and workshops were organised during the period from FY 2021–22 to FY 2025–26 (as on 18.11.2025), and nine additional events are proposed. Further, twenty-four studies were awarded during the same period, of which sixteen have been completed. Two additional studies are proposed.

3.3 Schematic interventions for promoting the medical device sector

3.3.1 Strengthening of medical device industry

In order to provide support in critical areas of the medical device industry, covering manufacturing of key components and accessories, skill development, support for clinical studies, development of common infrastructure and industry promotion, a new scheme "Strengthening of Medical Device Industry" with five sub-schemes has been launched on 8.11.2024 with a financial outlay of ₹ 500 crore. Various schemes under the scheme are as follows:

(i) **Common Facilities for Medical Device Clusters:** This sub-scheme aims to strengthen existing infrastructure by providing financial assistance to medical device clusters for the creation of common infrastructure facilities, enhancing domestic manufacturing capacity and improving cluster quality. It also seeks to strengthen the availability of medical device testing laboratories to support the manufacture of quality medical devices. The total outlay under this sub-scheme is ₹110 crore.

Under this sub-scheme, in-principle approval has been accorded to four proposals for setting up common facilities and six proposals for establishing testing facilities.

(ii) **Marginal Investment Scheme for Reducing Import Dependence:** This sub-scheme seeks to promote domestic production of key components, raw materials, and accessories used in the manufacture of medical devices, including in-vitro diagnostic devices, with a view to reducing the dependence of Indian manufacturers on imports and deepening domestic value chains. The total outlay under this sub-scheme is ₹180 crore. A total of 10 projects have so far been approved under this sub-scheme.

(iii) **Capacity Building and Skill Development in Medical Device Sector:** The objective of this sub-scheme is to address gaps in education and research in the medical device sector and to ensure quality teaching, training, and nurturing of excellence in medical technology education. It aims to generate a critical mass of trained human resources to meet the requirements of rapidly evolving, multidisciplinary areas of medical technology and to create a robust R&D ecosystem for the sector. The total outlay under this sub-scheme is ₹100 crore.

Under this sub-scheme, in-principle approval has been granted to 13 proposals under Component A and five proposals under Component B.

(iv) **Medical Device Clinical Studies Support Scheme:** This sub-scheme aims to support the medical device industry by fostering the development of devices backed by clinical evidence and by facilitating the generation of clinical data demonstrating the safety and efficacy of medical devices manufactured in India. This will promote the manufacture of quality products with improved efficacy and safety and enhance the credibility of domestic manufacturers, thereby enabling access to international markets. The total outlay under this sub-scheme is ₹100 crore. A total 18 projects have so far been approved under thes sub-scheme.

(v) **Medical Device Promotion Scheme:** This sub-scheme aims to promote the medical device industry by bringing together industry leaders, academia, and policymakers to share knowledge and experience for the overall development of the sector. It also seeks to facilitate sectoral growth through the conduct of studies, organisation of awareness programmes, creation of databases, and industry promotion. The total outlay under this sub-scheme is ₹10 crore.

3.3.2 Scheme for promotion of medical device parks

The Scheme "Promotion of Medical Device Parks" was approved on 20.03.2020 with the objective of providing easy access to world-class common infrastructure facilities to medical device units located within the parks. The total financial outlay of the Scheme was ₹400 crore, with an implementation period from FY 2020–21 to FY 2024–25, which was further extended by one year up to FY 2025–26. As the Scheme period is nearing completion under the original approval and the envisaged objectives are yet to be fully achieved, it has been proposed to seek a further extension of two years, i.e. up to 31.03.2028, without any change in the overall financial outlay of the Scheme.

Under the Scheme, the Department received proposals from 16 States. After evaluation, final approval was accorded to the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, and Himachal Pradesh for the creation of common infrastructure facilities in the proposed medical device parks in these States. Subsequently, the Government of Himachal Pradesh, withdrew from the Scheme 7.9.2024.

In respect of the remaining three Medical Device Parks, civil works have progressed satisfactorily, with most of the structures for housing equipment for the Common Infrastructure Facilities (CIFs) having been completed, and procurement of equipment is currently underway. As on September 2025, land has been allotted to 194 medical device manufacturers in the approved Medical Device Parks (Uttar Pradesh – 101, Madhya Pradesh – 66, and Tamil Nadu – 27). A total area of 298.58 acres has been allotted, with a projected investment of ₹4,775.50 crore and projected employment of 27,362 persons. Further, 32 companies have commenced construction activities, and two companies have commenced commercial operations.

3.4 Scheme for promotion of research and innovation in pharma medtech sector

The Promotion of Research and Innovation in Pharma-MedTech Sector (PRIP) Scheme has been launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals with an approved outlay of ₹5,000 crore for the period up to the financial year 2029–30. The Scheme aims to strengthen India's pharmaceutical and medical technology ecosystem and facilitating the upward movement of the sector in production value-chain from generic manufacturing to innovation-led growth through support for research, product development and industry–academia collaboration.

The Scheme has two components viz., Component A and Component B. Under component A, institutional strengthening of research infrastructure has been undertaken through the setting up of Centres of Excellence (CoEs) at the seven National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPERs), which are Institutes of National Importance for imparting postgraduate and doctoral education and conduct high-end research in various specialisations in pharmaceutical sciences and medical technologies.

These centres set up with total outlay of ₹700 crore, are in the areas of anti-viral and anti-bacterial drug discovery and development, medical devices, bulk drugs, flow chemistry and continuous manufacturing, novel drug delivery system, phyto-pharmaceuticals and biological therapeutics. These CoEs will help build specific research capacities in the identified priority areas at each NIPER, tapping industry-academia linkage. These CoEs would strengthen the research infrastructure in the pharma-MedTech sector by providing advanced facilities at NIPERs for conducting research and help in building a talent pool. As of December 2025, the CoEs have approved 111 research projects to be taken up under the scheme. Further, 52 research papers have been published, and six (6) patents were filed under the CoEs.

Under Component B, financial assistance will be provided to industries, MSMEs, start-ups for research in the identified priority areas in Pharma-MedTech sector. Both Early-Stage Projects and Later-Stage Projects will be eligible for disbursement of financial assistance.

i. *Early-Stage Projects* are R&D projects undertaken by startups and MSMEs, aiming to take products or technologies at Technology Readiness Levels (TRL) 1, 2 or 3 in any priority area to higher stages, but not beyond TRL 5. The approved projects will be provided with financial assistance up to ₹5 crore. Such projects will receive 100% funding support up to ₹1 crore and in case the approved project cost exceeds ₹1 crore, half of the project cost exceeding ₹1 crore will be co-funded by the applicant.

ii. *Later-Stage Projects* are R&D projects undertaken by industry and startups, focusing to take products or technologies from TRL 4, 5, or 6 to higher TRLs. These approved projects will be eligible for milestone-based financial assistance of up to 35% of the project cost or ₹100 crore, whichever is lower. In case of projects under Strategic Priority Innovation areas, such as rare diseases, neglected tropical diseases, drugs for antimicrobial resistance, vaccines and pandemic-related areas etc., a higher support of up to 50% of the project cost will be provided.

Applications under Component B were invited through an online portal. A total of 710 applications from start-ups, MSMEs and industry were received by the final submission date of 19.11.2025. The screening, evaluation and shortlisting of the eligible application is underway.

3.5 Non-schematic interventions

3.5.1 Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices 2024

Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices (UCPMP) Code 2024 was notified on 12.3.2024.

It is derived from the 'Ethical Criteria for Medicinal Drug Promotion' as endorsed by the World Health Organisation. It lays down ethical norms for interaction between pharmaceutical companies and health care practitioners, for an industry critical for patient and health care.

Key Features of the UCPMP 2024:

(a) **Regulating Promotional activities:** Information on the drugs must be balanced and up-to-date and must not mislead. No direct advertising of medicines allowed.

(b) Claim and comparisons must be factual, fair and capable of substantiation.

(c) **Textual and Audio-Visual Promotion:** Clear display of name of the drug, name and address of the holder of authorization of drug, list of active ingredients, using the generic name; recommended dosage, method of use; adverse reactions, warnings, precautions for use etc.

(d) **Medical representatives:** Must not employ any inducement to gain access to a healthcare professional, companies are responsible for the activities of the medical representatives.

(e) **Brand Reminders:** It should not exceed ₹1,000 per item. Sample packs should be limited as specified under the Code; company should maintain details of free samples.

(f) Continuing Medical Education (CME) and Continuing Professional Development (CPD). Both CME & CPD in foreign locations are prohibited. Company should share details of such events, expenditures, on their website and may be subject to independent, random, or risk-based audit for this purpose. Expenditure on such events must comply with the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act 1961.

(g) Relationship with Healthcare Professionals: No gift, no pecuniary advantage in kind, should not extend travel facilities inside or outside the country, unless the person is a speaker for a CME or a CPD program, should not extend hospitality, should not pay cash or monetary grant to any healthcare professional or their family members (both immediate and extended).

Complaint processing:

Ethics Committee for Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices (ECPMP) are at the level of pharmaceutical associations to handle complaints related to violations of UCPMP Code at primary level.

Appeal processing:

Department of Pharmaceuticals (DoP) is the appellate authority in matters related to violations of UCPMP Code.

If a party involved in a complaint, i.e., complainant or respondent, disagrees with the decision made by the ECPMP of respective industry association, they can appeal to the Apex Committee for Pharma Marketing Practices (ACPMP) of DoP.

The ACPMP is led by the Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals and includes a Joint Secretary and a Finance Officer specializing in the relevant subject matter.

Penalties:

Penalties for violations include the suspension or expulsion of the entity from the association, a formal reprimand with full details published, or the requirement for the entity to issue a corrective statement in the same media used for the original promotional material (subject to prior approval of the content, mode and timing by the Committee). Additionally, the entity may be asked to recover money or items given in violation of the Code from the concerned individuals, with written details of the recovery actions submitted to the Committee. In cases where disciplinary, penal, or remedial actions fall under the jurisdiction of a government agency, the Committee may forward its recommendations to the relevant authority through the Department of Pharmaceuticals.

Self-declarations:

Under clause 14.4 and 14.5, promotional expenditure for CME/CPD, conferences, workshops etc. and physician sample is to be disclosed on an annual basis on a portal of association and for a non-member on portal of Department of Pharmaceuticals. Such data is accessible for inquiry into or decision on any complaint made or proceeding instituted before the Ethics Committee for Pharma Marketing Practices, the Apex Committee for Pharma Marketing Practices or to any court or other authority or as such committee, court or authority may direct.

Furthermore, clause 14.4 of the UCPMP obligates the Chief Executive Officer/ executive head of the pharmaceutical company to file annual declarations of compliance, thereby establishing personal accountability.

3.5.2 Uniform Code of Marketing Practices in Medical devices

UCMPMD was implemented on 6th September 2024. The objective of the code is to lay down ethical norms for interaction between medical devices companies and health care practitioners to ensure transparency, fairness and accountability in their interactions, on the principles of self-regulation. Under the code, provisions have been made to constitute Ethics Committee for Marketing Practices in Medical Devices (ECMPMD) at the level of Medical Devices Industry associations. The appeal from such Ethics Committees shall lie with the Apex Committee constituted under the said code and chaired by Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals. In order to remove the difficulties in implementation of this Code and to enhance the ease of doing business, the UCMPMD code was amended vide circular no. 3 dated 01.9.2025.

3.5.3 National policy on Research and Development and Innovation in Pharma-Medtech sector in India

In line with the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee in its Forty-Sixth Report, the Department of Pharmaceuticals constituted a High-Level Inter-Departmental Committee to draft a policy on research and development and innovation in the pharmaceutical and medical technology sectors, with a focus on academia–industry collaboration. Based on the Committee's report, the draft "Policy to Catalyse Research and Development and Innovation in the Pharma-MedTech Sector in India" was prepared to foster innovation, incentivise investment and build a robust ecosystem to position India as a leader in drug discovery and innovative medical devices.

The Policy focuses on three key pillars, namely (i) creation of an enabling regulatory framework for innovation, (ii) provision of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives through interventions such as the Promotion of Research and Innovation in Pharma-MedTech Sector Scheme and (iii) development of an enabling ecosystem through establishment of Centres of Excellence at the National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research and setting up of the Indian Council of Pharmaceuticals and MedTech Research. The Policy was approved by the Union Cabinet on 25.7.2023 and notified on 18.8.2023.

An action plan was circulated on 12.12.2023 for implementing the policy, along with a dedicated research and development policy portal for monitoring progress. A High-Level Task Force (HLTF) was constituted on 26.12.2023 to guide implementation. Further, the Promotion of Research and Innovation in Pharma-MedTech Sector Scheme with an outlay of ₹5,000 crore was launched to promote research and development in the sector and the Indian Council of Pharmaceuticals and MedTech Research was established on 5.3.2024 to facilitate collaboration among industry, academia and research institutions, with representation from concerned Ministries, industry leaders and academia.

3.5.4 National Medical Device Policy

The Union Cabinet approved the National Medical Device Policy, 2023 on 26.04.2023. The Policy envisages placing the Indian medical devices sector on an accelerated growth trajectory, with a patient-centric approach to address evolving healthcare needs. It seeks to build an innovative and globally competitive industry in India by enabling the development of a robust manufacturing ecosystem for medical technology, streamlining the regulatory framework, and ensuring the availability of quality skilled manpower. This, in turn, will facilitate access to patient-centric, innovative, affordable, and high-quality healthcare products.

The Policy proposes a set of strategies covering six broad areas of intervention, as outlined below:

- Regulatory Streamlining
- Enabling Infrastructure
- Facilitating R&D and Innovation
- Attracting investments in the Sector
- Human Resources Development
- Brand Positioning and Awareness Creation

To monitor the timely implementation of the said strategies, the Department is regularly organising review meetings from time to time. As of 31.12.2025, four review meetings have been organized with the concerned stakeholders to ensure the implementation of the National Medical Device Policy, 2023. A dedicated portal has been developed by the Department to monitor the timely progress and facilitate updates.

3.5.5 Reconstitution of National Medical Devices Promotion Council

The National Medical Devices Promotion Council (NMDPC) was set up by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) vide Office Memorandum dated 03.03.2020. In view of the mandate of the Department of Pharmaceuticals for promotion of the medical device industry, and the establishment of dedicated institutional mechanisms such as the Standing Forum of Medical Device Associations, DPIIT conveyed its concurrence for reconstitution of the NMDPC under the chairpersonship of the Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals.

Accordingly, the NMDPC was reconstituted under the Department of Pharmaceuticals on 05.08.2022. The Council comprises representatives from Government and industry and serves as a platform for discussion and resolution of regulatory and other issues to facilitate ease of doing business and promote the medical device sector. As of 31.12.2025, three review meetings have been held with the medical device industry, in the presence of concerned Ministries/Departments, to discuss and address issues raised by the industry.

3.5.6 Setting up of the Export Promotion Council for Medical Devices

The Export Promotion Council for Medical Devices (EPC-MD) was established on 22.05.2023 under the aegis of the Department of Pharmaceuticals, with its headquarters at the Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA), Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh. The administration and management of the Council are overseen by a Committee of Administration (CoA), and an Executive Director has been appointed.

The key objectives of the Council are as follows:

(a) To help exporters in promoting their products in international markets, through various promotional activities including organising / participating in international trade fairs, buyer-seller meets etc., in line with the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) of India.

(b) Organize awareness programs for dissemination of information regarding assistance available for the MSME exporters under various government schemes.

3.5.7 National events for industry promotion

India MedTech Expo 2025

The India MedTech Expo 2025, the 2nd International Exhibition on the Medical Devices Sector, was successfully held from 4th to 6th September 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, covering an exhibition area of over 20,000 square metres. The event was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, and addressed by Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals (DoP), Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

The Expo was organised by the Department of Pharmaceuticals in association with the Export Promotion Council for Medical Devices (EPCMD), with support from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The theme was "Global MedTech Manufacturing Hub: Precision Engineering yet Affordable," reinforcing India's growing stature as a global hub for MedTech innovation and manufacturing.

The event provided a comprehensive platform showcasing India's end-to-end MedTech ecosystem, bringing together start-ups, MSMEs, large enterprises, R&D institutions, hospitals, academia, and dedicated pavilions such as the Future Pavilion and R&D Pavilion. The Expo served as a catalyst for global collaboration, technological innovation, and investment, in alignment with the Government of India's Vision 2047 to establish India as a Global MedTech Hub.

The Expo served as a comprehensive platform showcasing India's end-to-end MedTech ecosystem, bringing together start-ups, MSMEs, large enterprises, R&D institutions, hospitals and academia. It played a strategic role in fostering global collaboration, technology partnerships and investment opportunities, aligned with the Government of India's Vision 2047.

The event witnessed strong multi-stakeholder participation, with a total visitor footfall of 12,106 over three days and 2,980 B2B buyer–seller meetings, indicating robust industry engagement and export potential. The exhibition featured 65 Indian and global companies, start-ups and academic labs, along with 74 live and digital showcases in dedicated pavilions including the State Pavilion, R&D Pavilion, Start-up Pavilion and Future Pavilion. An International Buyer–Seller Meet further strengthened trade linkages. A series of conference sessions and CEO roundtables addressed key policy, manufacturing and technology themes, including:

- India's roadmap as a Global MedTech Manufacturing Hub
- Quality diagnostics for all and future innovation pathways
- Strengthening Medical Device Parks for global-standard manufacturing
- Emerging areas such as SaMD, AI and Cyber Security

The second edition of India MedTech Expo 2025 served as a significant platform for knowledge sharing, collaboration, and the showcasing of innovations in the medical devices sector. It provided valuable insights into the evolving landscape of the sector in India and facilitated meaningful discussions on addressing key challenges and leveraging emerging opportunities.

The overwhelming success of the event was reflected in the active participation of industry leaders, the strong engagement of attendees, and the positive outcomes for all stakeholders involved.

Glimpse of MedTech Expo

3.5.8 Pharma Bureau

The Pharma Bureau facilitates investor engagement and assists in resolving inter-departmental coordination issues in the pharmaceutical and medical devices sector. It comprises experts in the fields of pharmaceuticals, medical devices, research and academia, legal affairs, and foreign direct investment (FDI).

The Pharma Bureau also provides policy support to the Department of Pharmaceuticals in the formulation of incentive schemes for the industry. It helps create an institutional mechanism for sustained engagement with stakeholders of the pharmaceutical and medical devices sectors to address critical sectoral issues and also functions as the Project Development Cell of the Department.

CHAPTER 4

Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP)

4.1 Background of the Scheme

4.2 Progress of the scheme

4.3 Steps taken to increasing viability of kendras

4.4 Achievements during last one year

CHAPTER 4

Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP)

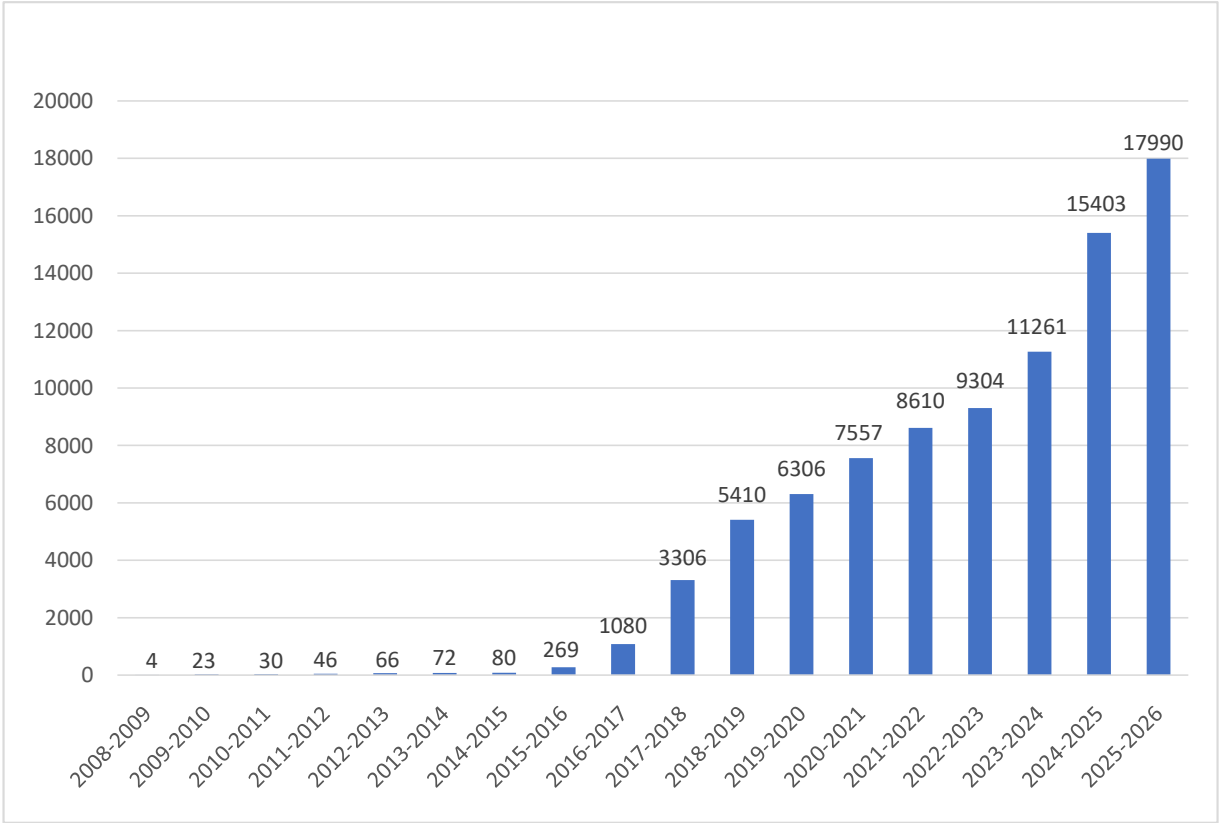
4.1 Background of the scheme

'Jan Aushadhi' Scheme was launched in 2008 with the objective to make quality generic medicines available at affordable prices to all. The Scheme was revamped and renamed the Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana (PMJAY) in September 2015 and was subsequently renamed the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya JanAushadhiPariyojana (PMBJP) in December 2016. Under the Scheme, dedicated outlets known as Jan Aushadhi Kendras (JAKs) are established to provide quality generic medicines at affordable prices to the public.

As on 31.12.2025, a total of 17,990 Jan Aushadhi Kendras have been opened across the country. The PMBJP continues to expand its product basket. As on 31.12.25, 2,110 types of medicines and 315 surgicals, medical consumables, and devices have been included. These products cover all major therapeutic groups, including cardiovascular, anti-cancer, anti-diabetic, anti-infective, anti-allergic, gastro-intestinal medicines, nutraceuticals, and others.

Since December 2017, individual entrepreneurs have increasingly come forward to establish PMBJP Jan Aushadhi Kendras, supported by sustained efforts of the Government through intensive awareness and media campaigns. The year-wise progress in the opening of Jan Aushadhi Kendras is presented in Chart 4.1.

Chart 4.1
Year-wise total number of Jan Aushadhi Kendras opened



Note: Figure for 2025-26 is till 31.12.2025

4.1.1 Implementing Agency

The Scheme is implemented by Pharmaceuticals & Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI), earlier known as the Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertakings of India (BPPI). The Bureau is headed by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The policy decisions are taken by Governing Council, which is set up under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals.

4.1.2 Objectives

(a) To ensure access to quality medicines for all the sections of the population.

(b) To popularise generic medicines among the masses and dispel the prevalent notion that low priced generic medicines are of inferior quality or are less effective.

(c) To ensure easy availability of the menstrual health services to all women across India.

(d) To generate employment by engaging individual entrepreneurs in the opening of Jan Aushadhi Kendras.

4.1.3 Highlights of the Scheme

(a) Generic medicines and medical devices and consumables are procured and are made available through dedicated retail outlets known as JAKs for sale at prices that are about 50% to 80% cheaper than leading branded products in the market.

(b) The Scheme follows a franchisee-like model under which any individual holding a D. Pharma or B. Pharma qualification, or any person or organisation employing a qualified pharmacist for obtaining a drug licence, is eligible to apply for establishing and operating a Jan Aushadhi Kendra.

(c) The Scheme places emphasis on women's menstrual health by making available oxo-biodegradable Jan Aushadhi Suvidha sanitary pads at an affordable price of ₹1 per pad.

4.1.4 Incentive structure under the Scheme

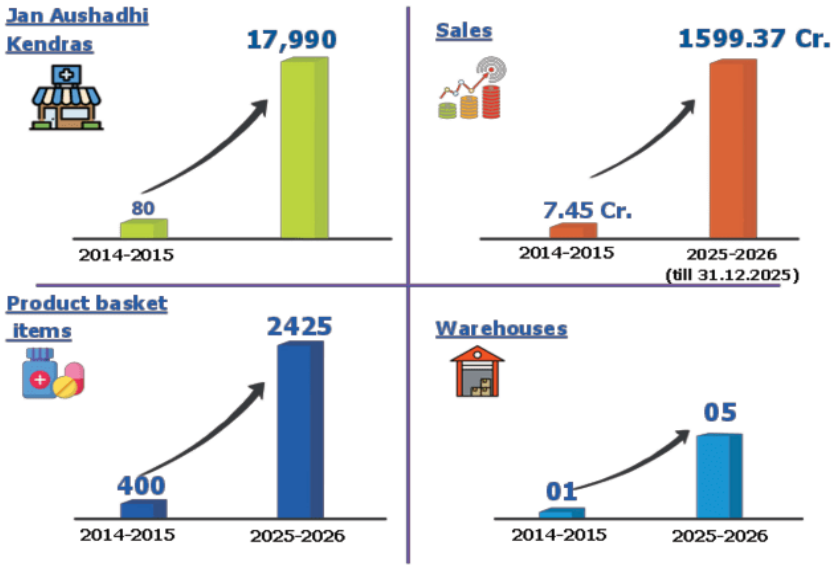
Incentive under the scheme is being provided as follows:

Normal Incentive: Jan Aushadhi Kendras operated by entrepreneurs and linked with the PMBI through the designated software are eligible for an incentive at the rate of 20% of monthly purchases, subject to a ceiling of ₹20,000 per month. The incentive is subject to prescribed conditions, including maintenance of adequate stock of specified medicines.

Additional Incentive: A one-time additional incentive of ₹2.00 lakh, in the form of support for furniture, fixtures, etc., is provided to Jan Aushadhi Kendras opened in North-Eastern States, Himalayan areas, Island territories, and aspirational districts as identified by NITI Aayog, as well as to Kendras opened by women entrepreneurs, ex-servicemen, Divyangjan, and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

4.1.5 Journey so far

With the vision to augment the facility and to make it reach in every corner of the country, Government has set a target to increase the number to 25,000 JAKs by 31.3.2027. Further, against the target to open 20,000 Kendras by March, 2026, a total of 17,990 Kendras have already been opened as on 31.12.2025. Key achievements under the scheme are shown below in Chart 4.2.



4.1.6 Savings to the masses

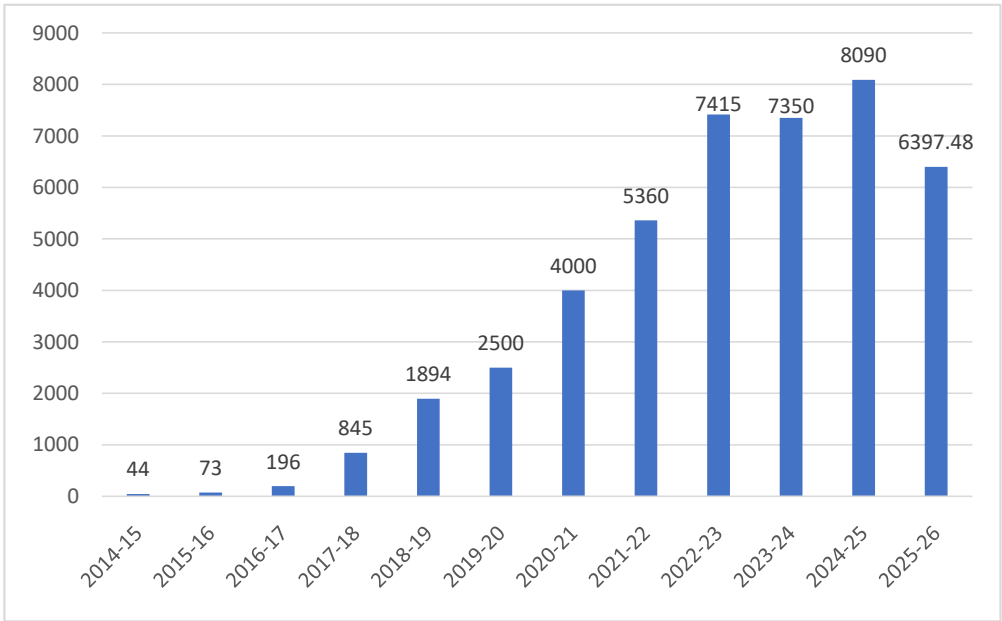
(a) The scheme is doing justice to its tagline *"JanAushadhi - Seva Bhi, Rozgar Bhi"*

(b) PMBJP's affordable healthcare initiative has brought down expenses onhealthcare significantly and thereby leading to substantial savings.

The estimated savings to consumers under PMBJP is shown in Chart 4.3.

Chart 4.3

Savings to consumers under PMBJP (In crore ₹)



Note: Figure for 2025-26 is till 31.12.2025

4.1.7 Procurement of Medicines

The medicines available under the product basket are procured only from World Health Organization – Good Manufacturing Practices (WHO-GMP) certified suppliers for ensuring the quality of the products. In addition, each batch of drugs is tested at laboratories accredited by 'National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories' (NABL). Only after passing the quality tests, the medicines are dispatched to Jan Aushadhi Kendras.

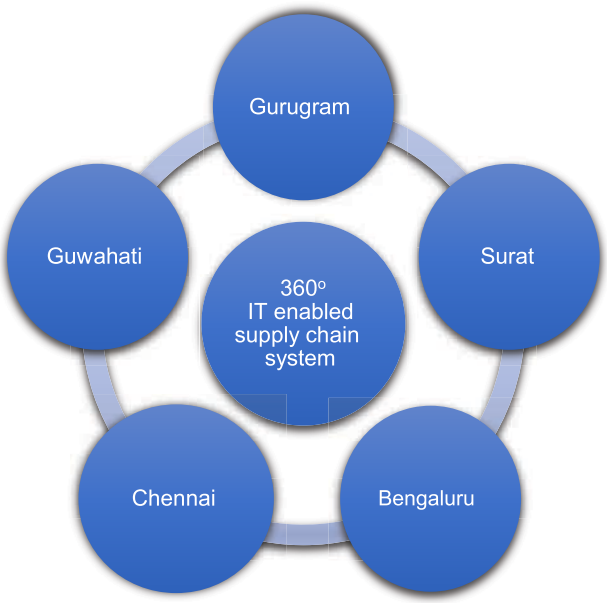
4.1.8 Implementation of IT Enabled Warehousing/Supply Chain System

For smooth supply and product availability, a 360-degree IT-enabled end-to-end supply chain system has been implemented.

(a) It comprises one central warehouse at Gurugram and four regional warehouses at Chennai, Bengaluru, Guwahati & Surat.

(b) Further, it has been planned to open two more warehouses in Western and Central India.

(c) 39 distributors have also been appointed across States/UTs to strengthen the supply chain system.



360° IT enabled supply chain system

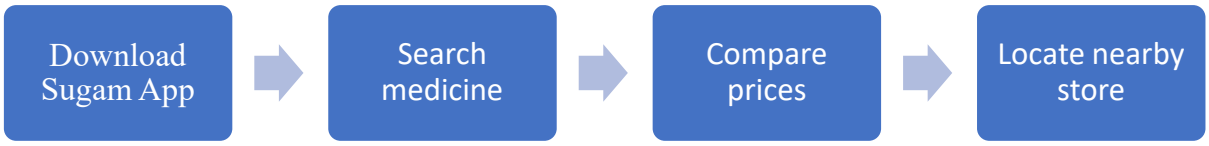
4.1.9 Implementation of IT systems

All billing and ordering activities are being carried out with single IT-enabled system (SAP)/POS to ensure monitoring at every step in the process. All JAKs are provided with this software to have a smooth and transparent ordering and billing process.

4.1.10 Jan Aushadhi SUGAM Mobile App

The "Jan Aushadhi SUGAM" mobile application provides a digital, user-friendly platform for the general public to access a range of services. The app enables users to locate nearby Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendras (PMBJKs) with directions through Google Maps, search for Jan Aushadhi medicines, compare generic and branded medicines in terms of MRP savings, and check the availability of medicines at nearby Kendras.

The process is as follows:



4.1.11 Women's Empowerment with PMBJP

The Department of Pharmaceuticals under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya JanAushadhiPariyojana (PMBJP) gives priority to women by giving them special opportunities to open JanAushadhiKendras and become self-dependent. Under the PMBJP, out of 17,990JanAushadhiKendras, 7,872 JanAushadhiKendras have been opened by women till 31.12.2025.

For ensuring their health security and menstrual health wellness, Jan Aushadhi Suvidha Oxo-biodegradable Sanitary Napkins are sold at ₹1 per sanitary pad by Jan Aushadhi Kendras. JanAushadhi Suvidha Sanitary Napkins are environment friendly, as these pads are made with Oxo-biodegradable material complying with ASTM D-6954 (biodegradability test)standards. Over 98.34 crore Suvidha Sanitary napkins have been sold since 2019 to till 31.12.2025.

Table 4.1

Progress during the last ten financial years

Financial Year	Number of Jan Aushadhi Kendras functional		Sales at MRP (In crore ₹)
	Net Yearly Addition	Cumulative	
2016-17	811	1,080	32.66
2017-18	2,226	3,306	140.84
2018-19	1,834	5,140	315.28
2019-20	1,166	6,306	433.63
2020-21	1,251	7,557	665.83
2021-22	1,053	8,610	893.57
2022-23	694	9,304	1,235.95
2023-24	1,957	11,261	1,470
2024-25	4,142	15,403	2,022.47
2025-26 (Till 31.12.2025)	2,587	17,990	1,599.37

4.3 Steps taken for increasing viability of kendras

(a) PMBJP product basket is continuously expanding to provide a complete range of medicines, covering almost all chronic and acute disease conditions.

(b) Department has taken various steps to ensure market expansion. State Health departments and associated government authorities have been requested to open JanAushadhi Stores in various government hospitals by providing rent free spaces for opening of JAKs.

(c) To ensure awareness among masses, various media platforms like print, outdoor, TV and social media, etc. are being used regularly. Promotion workshops are also being organized across India with stores owners, doctors and other important dignitaries.

(d) To increase access to medicines in rural areas, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has partnered with the Ministry of Cooperation for the opening of Jan Aushadhi Kendras by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and other cooperative societies. Till 31.12.2025, more than 800 Kendras have been opened by PACS and other cooperative societies.

(e) A minimum stocking mandate has been implemented, requiring Jan Aushadhi Kendras to stock 200 fast-moving medicines as an eligibility condition for disbursement of incentives, thereby ensuring improved availability of medicines.

4.4 Achievements during last one year

4.4.1 International presence and co-operation

The inauguration of the first overseas Jan Aushadhi Kendra in Mauritius on 17.07.2024, in the presence of the Prime Minister of Mauritius and the Hon'ble External Affairs Minister of India, marked a significant milestone in extending the reach of affordable and quality generic medicines to the international arena. This initiative generated growing global interest in the PMBJP model, beginning with the visit of a five-member delegation from Burkina Faso in August 2024 for a detailed briefing on the Scheme's operational architecture and its feasibility for adoption. Similarly, a delegation from Fiji Pharmaceuticals and Biomedical Services (FPBS) visited a Jan Aushadhi Kendra in Ghaziabad to closely observe outlet operations, product availability, and patient service systems.

In 2025, the PMBI engaged in a series of high-level international engagements from countries seeking to understand the PMBJP framework. The Health Minister of Fiji visited in April 2025 for detailed discussions on supply-chain efficiencies and affordable medicine distribution, followed by a visit of the Prime Minister of Fiji in August 2025 to explore broader avenues of collaboration. The Health Ministers of Guyana (February), Jamaica (April), and Sri Lanka (August) undertook visits to study pricing structures, logistics, regulatory alignment, and nationwide implementation models. A delegation from the Netherlands visited in March 2025 to review PMBJP's quality assurance systems, procurement processes, and warehousing standards. An academic delegation led by a Professor from the University of Sydney also visited in March 2025 to assess the public health impact of PMBJP and its relevance as a global best-practice model. Additionally, a delegation from Cuba, as part of a policymakers' group, visited Jan Aushadhi Kendras and PMBI facilities in 2025 to understand the Scheme's objectives, governance framework, and potential applicability within their national healthcare system.

4.4.2 Wide range of Products

PMBJP has a large number of products in Diabetic Range and Protein Range (specially designed for Diabetes and Renal care). These products are made available at prices that are approximately 50% to 80% lower than comparable products available in the market.

In addition, several specialised products such as the **Jan Aushadhi Protein Bar**, malt-based protein supplement **"POSHAN,"** and **Jan Aushadhi Madhurak** (a natural stevia-based sweetener available in liquid and tablet/pellet forms) are included in the product basket. The PMBJP surgical and equipment segment also includes items such as electrical nebuliser machines, digital blood pressure monitors, and medical steam vaporisers.

Some of the Medical Devices available at Jan Aushadhi Kendras

4.4.3 Initiatives in the last year

(i) In Delhi, new high visibility Kendras have been opened in government hospitals offering quality generic medicines of PMBJP product basket at significantly lower prices than their branded counterparts. As of now, 29 JAKs have been opened in govt. hospitals of Delhi.

(ii) PMBI has launched an initiative under PMBJP to establish Jan AushadhiKendras (JAKs) at railway stations, providing affordable generic medicines to passengers, staff and nearby residents. As of now, more than 100 JAKs are operational at railway stations across the country

Some of products available at Jan Aushadhi Kendras

(iii) Two JAKs at PGIMER, Chandigarh are functional since 2022-2023, stocking quality generic medicines of PMBJP product basket at low prices. In line with PMBJP's growth objectives and based on the high demand, one additional JAK is being opened at PGIMIER, Chandigarh.

(iv) To cover the 12 uncovered districts of the North Eastern Region (NER), the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI) has invited online applications for opening of Jan Aushadhi Kendras across all districts of the region. In addition, PMBI has opened two new Jan Aushadhi Kendras in the Noklak and Tseminyü districts of Nagaland, which are being operated directly by PMBI. .

(v) To ensure adequate and uninterrupted availability of medicines at all Jan Aushadhi Kendras (JAKs), three additional distributors have been appointed in Hyderabad, Indore, and Bihar, augmenting the existing network of 36 distributors across the country.

(vi) To enhance inward warehouse efficiency and capacity within the supply chain, the Dimensioning, Weighing, and Scanning (DWS) system has been deployed. This system enables faster receipt of consignments through automatic capture of dimensions, weight, and barcode data; increases throughput by handling higher carton volumes per hour; improves accuracy by eliminating manual measurement and SKU identification errors; and ensures seamless real-time integration with the Warehouse Management System (WMS) for efficient put-away decisions. The system also optimises space utilisation through precise dimensional data, thereby enabling warehouses to handle higher volumes with existing resources while maintaining data integrity.

4.4.4 Jan Aushadhi Diwas Celebration:

The Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Pariyojana celebrates Jan Aushadhi Diwas on 7th March every year with events conducted at State / UT level across the country.

All activities and celebrations are conducted in close coordination with PMBJK owners, Beneficiaries, State/UT officials, Public Representatives, Doctors, Health Workers, Nurses, Pharmacists, Jan Aushadhi Mitras and other stakeholders.

Jan Aushadhi Kendra owners are encouraged to actively participate in the week-long celebrations, which are organised around day-wise themes to ensure outreach to all sections of society, including women, children, senior citizens, volunteers, and health professionals.

4.4.5 Participation in two mega events

(a) Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana participated in the India Med Tech Expo 2025 (September 4-6 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi) organized by the Department of Pharmaceuticals.

(b) As in the previous year, PMBJP participated in 44th India International Trade Fair (IITF) 2025 at Pragati Maidan from 14-27 November, 2025.

These exhibitions highlighted PMBJP's milestones and initiatives, including guidance for visitors on opening Jan Aushadhi Kendras and the availability of high-quality generic medicines at affordable prices.

CHAPTER 5

National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research

CHAPTER 5

National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research

5.1 Background

The Indian pharmaceutical industry is a global leader in generic drugs. To attain leadership in drug discovery and development, while continuing to excel in formulations, the Government has recognised the critical importance of a strong human resource and talent base. Accordingly, the National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPERs) were established to ensure the availability of highly skilled manpower for the sector.

NIPER, Mohali was initially set up as a registered society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and was subsequently accorded statutory status through an Act of Parliament, namely the National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Act, 1998, under which it was declared an Institution of National Importance. Following an amendment to the Act in 2007, six additional NIPERs were established at Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Hajipur, Hyderabad, Kolkata, and Raebareli.

The NIPERs impart postgraduate and doctoral education, undertake high-end research across diverse pharmaceutical and medical technology specialisations, and actively promote industry–academia linkages. As per the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) of the Ministry of Education, all seven NIPERs are ranked among the top 30 institutions in the 'Pharmacy' category. The Institutes also demonstrate strong faculty credentials, with 42 faculty members featured in the prestigious Stanford Top 2% Scientists list.

Table 5.1
Status of allotment of land and construction of campuses of the NIPERs

Name of NIPER	Establishment	Status of allotment of land and construction
Ahmedabad	2007	About 60 acres land in Gandhinagar, Gujarat has been allocated for NIPER, Ahmedabad. Construction of campus has been completed and Hon'ble Home Minister inaugurated and dedicated the NIPER, Ahmedabad campus to the nation on 30.9.2023
Guwahati	2008	About 66.02 acres land at Village Sila, ChangsariDist, Kamrup was allocated for NIPER Guwahati. Construction of NIPER Guwahati campus has been completed, and the institute was dedicated to the nation on 12.1.2024
Hajipur	2007	About 12.5 acres of land at Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) Campus, Industrial Area at Hajipur has been allocated by Government of Bihar for NIPER, Hajipur. The work for construction of campus was assigned to the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). After tender, work was awarded in February 2023 and construction started in February 2023. As on November 2025, 72% of work has been completed

Hyderabad	2007	About 50 acres of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited's land has been transferred to NIPER-Hyderabad for construction of its permanent campus. M/s National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC) has been appointed as Project Management Consultant (PMC) for construction of permanent campus. After tender, the work was awarded to the National Projects Construction Corporation, in September 2023 and construction started in January 2024. As on November 2025, 62% of the work has been completed.
Kolkata	2007	About 10 acres of land at Mouza-Gopalpur, P.S. Kalyani, District Nadia has been allocated by Government of West Bengal. Further, the Department has allotted 20.55 acres of land of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Limited (BCPL's) plant at Kolkata for construction of permanent campus of NIPER, Kolkata. The work for construction of campus was assigned to the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). After tender, work was awarded in April 2023 and construction started the same month.As on November 2025, 73% of work has been completed.
Raebareli	2008	About 49 acres land at Village Vinayakpur, Pargana Bachrawan, Tehsil Maharajganj, Raebareli has been allocated for NIPER, Raebareli. The work for construction of campus was assigned to the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). After tender, work was awarded in March 2023 and construction started in March 2023. As on November 2025, 93% of work has been completed.

5.1.1 Aims and objectives

Aims and objectives of the NIPERs are:

(a) To nurture and promote quality and excellence in pharmaceutical education and research.

(b) To concentrate on courses leading to master's degree, doctoral and research in pharmaceutical education.

(c) To hold examinations and grant degrees.

(d) To confer honorary awards or other distinctions.

(e) To cooperate with educational or other institutions having objectives wholly or partly similar to those of the institute by exchange of faculty members and scholars and generally in such manner as may be conducive to their common objective.

(f) To conduct courses for teachers, pharmaceutical technologies, community and hospital pharmacists and other professionals.

(g) To collect and maintain world literature on pharmaceutical and related sciences and technology so as to develop an information centre of its own kind for other institutions within the country and in the developing world.

(h) To create a central faculty of pharmaceutical instrumentation and analysis for use by the research within and outside the institute.

(i) To have a centre to experiment and innovate and to train teachers and other workers in the art or science or pharmaceutical teaching.

(j) To develop a world level centre for the creation of new knowledge and transmission of existing information in pharmaceutical areas with focus on national, educational, professional and industrial commitments.

(k) To develop a multi-disciplinary approach in carrying out research and training of pharmaceutical manpower so that the larger interests of the profession, academia and pharmaceutical industry are better served and a pharmaceutical work culture is evolved which is in tune with the changing world trends and patterns of pharmaceutical education and research.

(l) To organise national or international symposia, seminars and conferences in selected areas of pharmaceutical education, from time to time.

(m) To arrange courses catering to the special needs of developing countries.

(n) To act as nucleus for interaction between academics and industry by encouraging the exchange of scientist and other technical staff between the institute and the industry and by undertaking sponsored and funded research as well as consultancy projects by the institute and

(o) To pay due attention to studies on the distribution and usage of drugs by the rural masses, considering the socio-economic spectrum in the country.

5.1.2 National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)

As per the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) of the Ministry of Education, the National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPERs) have consistently been ranked among the top pharmacy institutes in the country under the 'Pharmacy' category. The year-wise NIRF rankings issued by the Ministry of Education are as follows:

Table 5.2
Details of year-wise NIRF Ranking of NIPERS

NIPERs	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Mohali	3rd	4th	4th	6th	9th	9th
Hyderabad	5th	6th	2nd	1st	2nd	5th
Ahmedabad	8th	10th	10th	13th	15th	21st
Guwahati	11th	19th	13th	12th	12th	12th
Raebareli	18th	13th	27th	14th	14th	17th
Kolkata	27th	33rd	-	32nd	24th	29th
Hajipur	-	-	-	44th	33rd	30th

5.1.3 Funds released during last 5 years

The details of funds released to NIPERs during last 5 years are as under:

Table 5.3
Release of Funds to NIPERs during last 5 years

NIPERs	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26*	Total
Mohali	51.00	84.05	58.00	51.20	54.67	298.92
Ahmedabad	54.00	76.10	33.42	28.00	31.34	222.86
Guwahati	59.45	106.49	22.88	24.80	20.41	234.03
Hajipur	41.00	37.00	18.00	27.50	33.00	156.5
Hyderabad	72.91	69.54	34.00	47.00	57.00	280.45
Kolkata	47.64	45.45	43.50	37.00	26.50	200.09
Raebareli	46.00	32.50	19.00	32.50	35.00	165.00
Total	372.00	451.13	228.80	248.00	257.92	1557.85

**Fund released till December 2025. Fund allocated in FY-2025-26 is 281.07 crore*

5.1.4 Admission process and fellowships:

Admissions to various MS and PhD programmes across all seven NIPERs are conducted through a common Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) held annually during June/July. Candidates who have qualified the Graduate Pharmacy Aptitude Test (GPAT) are eligible to appear for the common JEE. Admission to the NIPERs is granted to successful candidates through a centralised counselling process. All admitted students are provided fellowships, as detailed below:

MS (Pharma): ₹12,400/- per month
PhD :₹37,000- 42,000/ - per month

5.2 NIPER Mohali

NIPER Mohali (S.A.S. Nagar) was set up vide NIPER Act, 1998 as an Institution of National Importance. The Institute has been conceptualised, planned and set up to provide leadership in pharmaceutical sciences and related areas not only within the country, but also to the countries in South East Asia, South Asia and Africa. It is only one of its kind in its domain and is highly valued for its outcomes, namely well trained and focused human resources (students/researchers); publications of high impact and novel processes/outputs of industrial relevance in its chosen areas of working.

NIPER Mohali has a campus that caters for research facilities, three boys' hostels with intake capacity of 472 and a girls' hostel with intake capacity of 220, a married students' hostel with intake capacity of 18;133 quarters (Type–II – 12, Type-III – 36, Type-IV – 30, Type-V – 42, Type-VI – 12, Director Bungalow – 1) for NIPER staff. NIPER offers Masters', integrated Masters-Ph.D.and Ph.D. degrees in 16 streams and caters to the various needs of pharmaceutical industry.

5.2.1 Achievements

Academic excellence: In 2025-26, the Institute has published 158 articles in journals of repute and has filed 20 patents till 30.11.2025. Since the inception of academic programme, 5189 students have passed out (Masters 3,876, MBA 873 and Ph.D. 435).

5.2.2 Research

A. Anti-Bacterial and Anti-Viral Drug Discovery and Development: NIPER Mohali, under Scheme for Promotion of Research and Innovation in Pharma MedTech Sector (PRIP) of Department of Pharmaceuticals, has established a Centre of Excellence for Anti-Bacterial and Anti-Viral (AB-AV) Drug Discovery and Development (CoE-ABAVD3) with following areas of research focus:

(a) Drug repurposing and novel formulations to cater unmet needs in antibacterial and antiviral (AB-AV).

(b) Cost-effective synthesis of AB-AV active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs).

(c) Design of New chemical entity (NCEs) using Computer Aided Drug Designing (CADD)/ Artificial Intelligence (AI)/ Machine Learning (ML) tools and synthesis thereof for AB-AV.

(d) Development of experimental models for screening New Chemical Entity (NCEs)/ Extracts/ Natural Products.

(e) Development of affordable diagnostics platform for AB-AV.

(f) Development of vaccine candidate against hospital acquired infections for AB-AV.

B. Neglected diseases:

Research is carried out in the areas of leishmaniasis, tuberculosis and malaria. New molecules are being synthesized and their mechanisms of action are being worked out.

C. Other diseases:

Metabolic pathways in diseases like inflammation, infection, cancer, diabetes, obesity, Parkinson's disease, neurodegeneration is being worked out. Mitochondrial dysfunction and its involvement in the pathophysiology of diseases, exploring newer druggable targets for diabetic nephropathy/ end-stage renal disease (ESRD), mitigating chemotherapy-induced neuropathic pain, etc.

D. Drug development andformulation

(a) Improvement of oral bioavailability, synergistic anticancer efficacy and reduced toxicity of drugs.

(b) New formulations and Novel Drug Delivery System (NDDS).

(c) Green sustainable synthesis of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs), Key Starting Materials (KSMs) and intermediates.

(d) Standardization of herbal drugs and formulations.

(e) Toxicological studies of in-house developed molecules and those received from the industry.

E. Other areas

(a) Biopharmaceuticals

(b) Herbal medicines and nutraceuticals

(c) Epigenetics

(d) Chemo-enzymatic synthesis of drugs

(e) Monograph on herbals is being developed

(f) Study of the effect of aptamers on stabilization of misfolded proteins

(g) Assessment of an appropriate and reliable method to diagnose neuropathic pain

(h) Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Big data Analytics

(i) Utility of Physiology Based Pharmacokinetic (PBPK) Modelling in prediction of pharmacokinetic of drugs in special populations and in the study of food effects on drug pharmacokinetic

(j) Health Economics and Outcomes Research (HEOR) and pharmacovigilance

(k) Cancer immunology immunotherapy

(l) Medical Devices:

- Diagnostic Devices
- Implantable and Wearable Devices
- Regenerative Devices
- Drug Delivery Systems

5.2.3 Academic and Non –academic Staff

Table 5.4

(Details of Academic and Non – academic Staff)

Man-Power	In-Position
Academic	45 +1(Director)
Non-Academic	120

5.2.4 Total fund allocated by the Government of India during the last 5 years

Table 5.5

Details of Funds allocated during the last 5 years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Total Release
2021-22	43.00	51.00	51.00
2022-23	74.05	84.05	84.05
2023-24	126.00	58.00	58.00
2024-25	43.00	51.20	51.20
2025-26	44.00	62.00	54.67*

Fund released till December 2025

5.2.5 Degrees/ programs and disciplines offered with admission status

Table 5.6

Year-wise details of degree/programmes offered

Degree/Programme		Discipline	Years				
			2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Masters	M.S.(Pharm.)	Medicinal Chemistry	-	-	29	22	39
Doctoral	PhD		6	13	9	2	33
Masters+ Ph.D	Integrated PhD		-	-	-	-	-
Masters	M.S. (Pharm.)	Pharmaco informatics	-	-	18	17	30
Doctoral	PhD		5	4	5	3	19
Masters+ Ph.D	Integrated PhD		-	-	1	-	-
Masters	M.S. (Pharm.)	Natural Products	-	-	21	18	30
Doctoral	PhD		7	6	9	-	21
Masters	M.S. (Pharm.)	Traditional Medicine	-	-	5	5	9
Masters	M.S. (Pharm.)	Pharmaceutical Analysis	-	-	11	10	18
Doctoral	PhD		0	5	3	-	8
Masters + Ph.D	Integrated PhD		-	-	-	-	1
Masters	M.S. (Pharm.)	Pharmacology & Toxicology	-	-	30	25	43
Doctoral	PhD		5	10	11	1	28
Masters + Ph.D	Integrated PhD		-	-	1	-	1
Masters	M.S. (Pharm.)	Regulatory Toxicology	-	-	10	9	15
Masters + Ph.D	Integrated PhD		-	-	-	-	-
Masters	M.Tech. (Pharm.)	Pharmaceutical Technology (Formulations)	-	-	9	8	14
Doctoral	PhD		-	-	-	-	3
Masters	M.Tech. (Pharm.)	Pharmaceutical Technology (Process Chemistry)	-	-	17	9	14
Doctoral	PhD		4	3	6	-	14
Masters	M.Tech. (Pharm.)	Pharmaceutical Technology (Biotechnology)	-	-	12	11	15
Doctoral	PhD		-	-	-	-	3
Masters	M.S. (Pharm.)	Pharmaceutics			24	22	39
Doctoral	PhD		7	8	9	-	26
Masters + Ph.D	Integrated PhD		-	-	1		1
Masters	M.S. (Pharm.)	Biotechnology	-	-	26	20	36
Doctoral	PhD		8	7	14	3	32
Masters + Ph.D	Integrated PhD		-	-	1	-	-
Masters	M.S. (Pharm.)	Pharmacy Practice	-	-	8	10	16
Doctoral	PhD		4	4	4	3	13
Masters	M.S.(Pharm.)	Clinical Research	-	-	8	8	12
Masters	M. Tech	Medical Devices	-	-	9	10	20
Doctoral	PhD		-	-	-	-	5
Masters	MBA	Pharm. Management	-	-	47	52	102
Doctoral	PhD		2	0	-	-	2

Ph.D	210
Masters (2024+2025)	350
MBA (2024+2025)	102
Total	**662**

5.2.6 Student-Faculty ratio

Table 5.7
Student to faculty ratio

Course	Total ratio (Student: Faculty)
Ph.D.	210/45=4.66:1
Masters' (Science)	350/42=8.33:1
MBA (Pharm.)	102/3=34:1
Total	**662/45=14.71:1**

5.2.7 Placement

Table 5.8
Placements status: In campus and off-campus

Academic Year	Total students	No. of students interested	No. of students placed	% of students placed
2018-20	224	188	153	81.38
2019-21	248	218	158	72.47
2020-22	252	243	200	82.30
2021-23	268	254	213	83.86
2022-24	283	262	235	89.69
2023-25	301	284	242	85.21

Most students seeking placements are successfully absorbed by the industry. Some Master's graduates opt to pursue PhD programmes, either within the country or abroad, while a few choose to establish their own entrepreneurial ventures.

5.2.8 Innovation/knowledge transfer

(a) Patents and Commercialization: 270(filed)/133 (granted)/07 (licensed) since inception.

(b) H index- 142.

(c) H Index and Citation per faculty for NIPER S.A.S. is one of the highest among the premier research institutes of India.

(d) Fourteen present faculty members, along with five superannuated professors from NIPER (Mohali), Punjab, have been included in the 2025 Stanford–Elsevier list of the world's top 2% scientists, with eleven securing positions in the career-wise rankings, which evaluate research impact across an entire academic career.

5.2.9 Impact of NIPER Mohali

(a) NIPER Mohali was ranked 100-150 bracket in the world in the 2025 QS World University Rankings in Pharmacy and Pharmacology Category wherein 9th Rank in Pharmacy category in MoE NIRF rankings.

(b) NIPER Mohali has carried out training programmes for personnel from India and abroad under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme, capacity-building programmes (World Bank-sponsored) and the Small Molecule Process Innovation Centre (SMPIC).

(c) The confidence of the industry is also reflected in the establishment of the Chigurupati Centre of Excellence in Innovative and Sustainable Pharmaceutical Development (CCE-ISPD) on the campus. The research centre will focus on the development of polymer-free pharmaceutical formulations and resource and energy-efficient pharmaceuticals, among others. 3 MOUs and 15+ CDA's were signed with Industry for research and consultancy.

(d) For highlighting India's strength in the pharma sector and global quality management in Pharmaceuticals, two ITEC programs were organised. Over the years, the quality of these programmes has been hugely appreciated by the participants as well as the Ministry of External Affairs and the institute will be organizing such 2-3 international ITEC programs every year.

(e) Skill development training under skill vigyan program were sanctioned by Punjab State Council for Science and Technology (PSCST) and Department of Biotechnology (DBT) program for different roles in pharmaceutical industry.

(f) Training and analytical services provided to small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs): Setting up of a centre for SMEs

(g) Member of committee evaluating or monitoring 'Investigational New Drugs'(IND) applications, PLI scheme, Assistance to Pharmaceutical Industry for Common Facilities (APICF), etc.

(h) The institute is working with the Department of Industry, Himachal Pradesh as Part of SIA to establish Bulk Drug Park at Himachal Pradesh.

(i) Member of committee revising Indian pharmacopeia

(j) Contribution of monographs to Ayurvedic pharmacopeia of India

(k) Carried out a study on "Impact of TRIPS on pharmaceutical prices with special focus on generics in India", under the work plan of WHO biennium and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(l) Faculty members are part of various national and international level committees especially in pharmaceuticals and healthcare.

(m) All India NIPER JEE 2025 was organised by NIPER Mohali, after a gap of 7 years. NIPER Mohali received 6150 applications for M.S.(Pharm.)/ M.Pharm. /M.B.A (Pharm.), 3,177 for M. Tech. programme and 302 applications for PhD programme. Out of these, 154 meritorious candidates were admitted into the Science-stream Master's courses, 50 students into the MBA program and 22 into PhD programs at NIPER Mohali.

Events conducted at NIPER Mohali

Inauguration of Dr. Chigurupati Centre of Excellence in Innovative and Sustainable Pharmaceutical Development (CCE-ISPD) on 4.9.2025.

NIPER Mohali organised International Conference on Green Science and Technology on 17th - 18th November 2025

American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists (AAPS) student Chapter organised at NIPER Mohali on 13.8.2025.

5.3 NIPER Kolkata

To foster excellence in the field of pharmaceutical education and research and support the expansion of the pharmaceutical industry in India through teaching, research and scholarship, the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Kolkata, was established in 2007 as an Institution of National Importance under the NIPER Act. The Institute is currently operating from its interim site at Chunilal Bhawan, 168 Maniktala Main Road, Kolkata. The Institute aims to launch a new phase of pharmaceutical development in India and establish itself as a premier centre for pharmaceutical education and related research. Eight disciplines are now offered by NIPER Kolkata, with the addition of the (M.Tech) Biotechnology discipline during the Academic Session 2025–2026.

5.3.1 Achievements

Academic excellence: In 2025-26, the Institute has published 48 articles in journals of repute and has filed 6 patents till 30.11.2025.

5.3.2 Research

(a) Institute has received a project for Efficient Process Development Strategies for Prevalent "Rare Disease" Drugs to address Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD) such as Exondys51, Eliglustat and Tezacaftor with a fund of ₹15 crore from the Department of Science & Technology, New Delhi.

(b) The Institute has published 61 peer-reviewed publications during 2025-2026. Out of 61 publications 48 research papers with more than 3 impact factors.

(c) 15 patents filed till date and 2 patents granted.

Research Initiatives

(a) NIPER Kolkata Research Council – The Institute has established a Research Council with eminent scientists in order to provide a roadmap and facilitate the faculty research activities.

(b) Centre of Excellence (CoE): The Institute has established the CoE in flow chemistry and continuous manufacturing under the PRIP scheme of Department of Pharmaceuticals. The CoE would undertake research and provide expertise, technical consultancy, skilled personnel and product management technology for the small and big pharmaceutical companies and assist in their adoption of flow chemistry and continuous manufacturing.

(c) Development of anti-aging and anti-cancer agent e.g. Urolithin A

(d) Antibody development for dengue

(e) Vaccine development for Salmonella infections in poultry farms

(f) Anti-obesity small molecule development

(g) Organoid development

5.3.3 Academic and Non-Academic staff

As of November 2025, the strength of the Teaching and Non-Teaching staff is as follows:

Regular Faculty	17
Regular Non-Teaching Staff	1
Contractual Faculty	1
DST INSPIRE Faculty*	1
Contractual Research Staff	10
Contractual Non-Teaching Staff	2

**Department of Science and Technology (DST), Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)*

5.3.4 Total funds allocated by the Government of India during the last 5 years

Table 5.9

Details of Funds allocated during the last 5 years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation BE	Allocation RE	Total Release
2021-22	27.64	47.64	47.64
2022-23	50.45	50.45	45.45
2023-24	69.00	43.50	43.50
2024-25	37.00	37.00	37.00
2025-26	29.00	38.00	38.00

**Fund released till December 2025.*

5.3.5 Degrees/ programs and disciplines offered with admission status

Table 5.10

Degrees/ programmes and disciplines offered with admission status

Masters/ Doctoral	Courses	Discipline	No. of Students admitted in 2025-26
Masters	M.S. (Pharm.)/ M Tech	Medicinal Chemistry	13
		Natural Products	10
		Pharmacoinformatics	08
		Pharmacology and Toxicology	13
		Pharmaceutics	12
		Pharmaceutical Analysis	8
		Medical Devices	8
		Biotechnology	9
		Medical Technology	8
		Total	89
Doctoral	Ph.D.	Medicinal Chemistry	04
		Pharmacology and Toxicology	05
		Pharmaceutics	02
		Pharmaceutical Analysis	01
		Medical Devices	03
		Total	**15**
		Grand Total	**104**

5.3.6 Placement

For FY 2025-26, out of 112 postgraduate students, 84 students (75 per cent) were placed and 14 students (13 per cent) opted for further higher studies in June 2025.

5.3.7 Campus Development:

Infrastructure:

(a) The Department allotted 20.55 acres of BCPL's land at Panihati to NIPER-Kolkata for the construction of a permanent campus in June 2022.

(b) The Department of Pharmaceuticals approved a budget of ₹ 78.56 Crore on 27.9.2022 for the construction of a permanent campus.

(c) Administrative Approval & Expenditure Sanction (AA&ES) for Construction of Permanent Campus was awarded to CPWD, Kolkata on 6.10.2022.

(d) Overall Progress of the construction activities of the permanent campus is 73%

5.3.8 Awards and Honors:

(a) Dr Pallab Datta, Assistant Professor at NIPER Kolkata, has been recognised as among the world's top 2% scientists, according to the latest profile review conducted by Stanford University and Elsevier.

(b) Dr Satheesh Kumar Nanjappan, Associate Professor, Department of Natural Products, has been elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Chemistry (FRSC), UK.

5.3.9 Funded research projects:

Table 5.11
List of ongoing funded research projects

Sl. No.	Topics
1	Antibiofilm peptide-functionalised titanium implants.
2	Development of microRNA (miRNA) responsive gene expression platforms for targeting breast cancer.
3	Design and synthesis of Novel Carboline-Nucleosides with Potential Viral RdRp Inhibitor Activity: Development of Broad-Spectrum Antivirals Against RNA Viruses
4	Efficient process development strategies for prevalent rare disease drugs
5	Creation of peptide-based dissipative assembly as emerging soft materials
7	Characterisation of the CRISPR-CaS system in drug-resistant gram-negative bacteria and its application in preventing horizontal gene transfer in bacteria
8	Production of bioavailability spray-dried Argo-protein hydrolysate nano Calcium chelates and their effects on calcium supplementation for improved bone health
9	Affordable synthesis of expensive, complex drug molecules from Marine Sources

10	Efficient Process Development Strategies for Prevalent "Rare Disease" Drugs
11	Understanding the impact of drug-herbal dietary supplements pharmacokinetic interactions: Integrated transcriptomics analysis to study the key metabolism, pathways and safety evaluation
12	Evidence generation for restricting indiscriminate fluoroquinolone usage through a One Health survey of - consumption, residue and emerging resistance in key bacterial and tubercular isolates
13	Evaluation of the inhibition potential of Ayurvedic drugs against cytochrome P450: Implications for drug-drug Interaction
14	Fibre Reinforced Poly (l-lactic acid) for the Fabrication of Bioabsorbable and Antibiotic Surgical Staples for Wound Closing
15	Preclinical Evaluation and the Molecular Mechanism of Ayush-64 against Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD) and Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH) in murine Model
16	Prefabricated silicone grafts with porous surface immobilised with bioactive peptides for tracheal reconstruction in rabbit model
17	Autophagic degradation of PAX9 to maintain stemness in oral cancer stem cells
18	Study on the molecular mechanisms of Podophyllum peltatum mother tincture and its dilutions on HCC; an in vivo study
19	Phytochemical Analysis and Efficacy Study of Selected Homoeopathic Medicines in a Mouse Model of MASH

5.3.10 Innovation/ knowledge transfer/ Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) / Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) signed

Table 5.12

Sl. No.	Institute Name	Signed date	Purpose
1	Dr Anjali Chatterjee Regional Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy	26.8.2025	Research collaboration on Phytochemical Analysis and Efficacy Study of selected Homoeopathic Medicines in a Mouse Model of MASH
2	LeumasFermedicius Labs Private Limited, Bangaluru, Karnataka	29.10.2025	Purpose of the MoU is to set forth the broad framework for collaboration between Leumas and NIPER Kolkata in the fields of software-driven advanced manufacturing, continuous manufacturing technologies and related pharmaceutical research (Collaborative research and activities).

5.3.11 Academics

(a) 112 students have completed their Master's degree in 2025.

(b) 2 research scholars were awarded PhD degrees in 2025

(c) In 2025, a total of 89 students were admitted to the Master's program, and 15 research scholars were admitted to PhD programs.

(d) The curriculum for the M.Tech in Medical Technology has been designed and implemented in accordance with industry needs.

(e) NIPER Kolkata is ranked 29th in the NIRF 2025 ranking under the pharmacy category.

5.3.12 Institution leadership impact of NIPER Kolkata

NIPER Kolkata is collaborating with various undergraduate and post-graduate institutions on various research projects. New strategies for treating infectious diseases, metabolic disorders and neurodegenerative disorders are currently being developed by researchers at the Institute.

Events conducted at NIPER, Kolkata

13th International Day of Yoga 2025 celebrated on 21.6.2025

13th Convocation of NIPER Kolkata held on 4.7.2025, graced by Secretary Department of Pharmaceuticals as Chief guest

SwachhataPakhwada campaign organised at NIPER Kolkata on 1.9.2025

Workshop on R&D Proposal Writing 2025 organised on 13.10.2025

Talk on "Identification of Circulation Proteins for Risk Assessment of Coronary Artery Disease" held on 21.8.2025

5.4 NIPER Raebareli

The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Raebareli, established in 2008, is a premier institute dedicated to excellence in pharmaceutical education and research. The institute offers Ph.D. programmes in Pharmacology & Toxicology, Medicinal Chemistry, Pharmaceutics and Biotechnology. It also offers M.S. (Pharm.) programmes in Medicinal Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Analysis, Pharmaceutics, Regulatory Affairs, Pharmacology & Toxicology and Regulatory Toxicology. In addition, the institute provides M.Tech. programmes in Biotechnology and Medical Devices. With 321 students currently enrolled, NIPER–Raebareli continues to grow as a centre of advanced learning. The institute presently operates from its transit campus in Lucknow, equipped with a state-of-the-art Central Instrumentation Facility and a fully functional animal house for conducting pre-clinical studies.

5.4.1 Achievements

(a) The Institute has filed 1 patent and 4 patents granted during FY 2025-26.

(b) The Institute received nearly ₹2.24 crore as an extramural research grant for research in the thematic areas of the institute.

(c) More than 334 publications contributed in the last 3 years, with publications in the journals of international repute and 97 books contributed to reputed publications.

(d) NIPER Raebareli has various centralized state-of-the-art facilities like Cell Culture Facility, Central Animal Facility, Imaging facility (Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectrometer, Cary Eclipse, 12-Cell Cary 100 UV and Multi-Mode Plate Reader) and Central Instrumentation Facility.

5.4.2 Research

(a) Active Research Areas:

(i) Neurodegenerative diseases
(ii) Heavy metal toxicity
(iii) Japanese Encephalitis
(iv) Tuberculosis
(v) Development and evaluation of drugs using nano formulations.
(vi) Centre of Excellence (CoE) in the Novel Drug Delivery Systems (NDDS)

(b) Development of green and eco-friendly synthetic methods

(c) Projects: Ongoing: 30, worth ₹9.44 crore (approx.)

5.4.3 Academic and non-academic staff

Academic Staff	
Professors	4
Associate Professors	6
Assistant Professors	6
Research Associate	4
Non academic staff	
Administrative staff	15
Staff: Technical	4

5.4.4 Total fund allocation by the Government during the last 5 years

Table 5.13

Allocation of fund by the Government during the last 5 years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation BE	Allocation RE	Total Release
2021-22	26.00	26.00	17.00
2022-23	46.00	46.00	14.50
2023-24	75.00	69.00	19.00
2024-25	48.59	48.59	32.50
2025-26	29.00	36.00	35.00*

**Fund released till December 2025.*

5.4.5 Degrees/programmes and subjects offered year-wise with admission status

Table 5.14

Year	M.S. (Pharm)/M. Tech		PhD		Integrated PhD (Started in session 2022-27)	
	Admission	Completion	Admission	Completion	Admission	Completion
2021-23	87	87	18	Ongoing	-	-
2022-24	108	107	28	Ongoing	03	Ongoing
2023-25	110	110	26	Ongoing	01	Ongoing
2024-26	99	Pursuing	14	Ongoing	-	-
2025-27	116	Pursuing	09	Ongoing	-	-
Current Status	520	304	95		04	-

5.4.6 Student : Faculty ratio - 17:1

5.4.7 Placement

Table 5.15

Year-wise placement status of NIPER-Raebareli

Year	M.S. (Pharm.)	
	No. of students	Placement (in %)
2018-2020	58	90
2019-2021	60	90
2020-2022	73	92
2021-2023	54	90
2022-2024	67	92

5.4.9 Impact of NIPER Raebareli

NIPER Raebareli has emerged as an institution of eminence both in academics and research particularly in central India, with modern laboratories and highly sophisticated instrumentation. The pharma industries has shown interest in collaborating with the institute besides training students for short term and long-term basis.

Five faculty members at NIPER Raebareli featured in the World's Top 2% Scientists' list in the year 2025. The institute initiated collaborative projects with national and international academic and research institutes in the area of immediate importance like Japanese Encephalitis, Tuberculosis and neurodegenerative diseases. An online portal has been created to facilitate seamless sample analysis for drug discovery. The institute also provides highly skilled human resources for the Indian pharmaceutical industry.

Events conducted at NIPER, Raebareli

10th Convocation of NIPER Raebareli held on 13.10.2025, graced by Secretary Department of Pharmaceuticals as Chief guest.

NIPER Raebareli organised the National Symposium on "Innovations on Age-appropriate Therapeutics for the Elderly: Challenges & Opportunities" on 18.8.2025

"Swachhata hi Seva" campaign organised at NIPER Raebareli on 25.9.2025

5.5 NIPER Hyderabad

NIPER Hyderabad was established in 2007 as an Institution of National Importance and started functioning from the premises of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Research and Development Centre, Balanagar, Hyderabad. It is engaged in providing higher education and undertaking research and development in pharmaceutical sciences. The Institute has been conducting Postgraduate and Ph.D. courses and undertaking research in the sector. The students are selected through a Joint Entrance Examination for all the NIPERs every year.

NIPER Hyderabad offers M.S. (Pharm.) in Medicinal Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Analysis, Pharmacology and Toxicology, Pharmaceutics, Biotechnology, Natural Products, Regulatory Affairs, Pharmacoinformatics and M.Tech (Process Chemistry, Medical Devices) and MBA (Pharmaceutical Management). In the NIRF ranking for year 2025, NIPER Hyderabad has secured 5th rank under Pharmacy category.

The Institute has an experienced faculty, furnished classrooms, modern laboratories, an excellent auditorium for seminars/conferences and an extensive library within the campus. Furnished hostel rooms are available for the accommodation of students. Lectures by eminent guest faculty on specialized subjects in the concerned disciplines are also arranged for the benefit of students. Several conferences/workshops have been organised to acquaint the students and faculty with the latest advances in pharmaceutical sciences. Participation of students in the seminars organised by professional bodies is also encouraged for enhancing interaction with researchers in the field of their expertise.

5.5.1 Achievements:

Master Students Passed Out	1925
Master Students pursuing course	429
Students pursuing Ph.D course	165
Doctoral degree awarded	139
Patents (filed)	28
Research Publications	205
Sanctioned extramural research projects	54 ongoing projects

5.5.2 Research:

(a) Integrated Drug Discovery and Product Development Programmes

(b) Cancer, Inflammation and related proliferative diseases

(c) Diabetes and other metabolic disorders

(d) Neurodegenerative diseases

(e) Infectious diseases

(f) Psoriasis

(g) In vitro and in vivo screening

(h) Development of novel Process for New Chemical Entitles (NCEs), Bulk Drugs and Intermediates

(i) Development of Analytical Methods, Impurity Profiling and Stability studies

(j) Solid state characterisation

(k) Targeted drug delivery systems

5.5.3 Academic and non-academic staff

Regular Faculty	23
Regular Staff	22

5.5.4 Total Allocation by the Government during the last 5 years

Table 5.16

Allocation of funds to NIPER, Hyderabad

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation BE	Allocation RE	Total Release
2021-22	38.00	72.91	72.91
2022-23	72.50	72.50	69.54
2023-24	90.00	34.00	34.00
2024-25	44.00	47.00	47.00
2025-26	34.00	57.00	57.00*

Fund released till December 2025.

5.5.5 Student-Faculty ratio: 13:1

5.5.6 Placement

Students have been placed in reputed companies' like BMS, Syngene, Dr Reddy's Laboratories, Troikaa Pharmaceuticals, Sanofi Healthcare India Pvt Ltd, Hetero Pharma Pvt Ltd, Novartis Healthcare Private Limited, Aragen Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd., Biocon Biologics Ltd, Natco Pharma, Jodas Pharma, Zydus Pharmaceuticals Limited, Stryker, Sun Pharma, Emcure, Tech Mahindra, BDR Pharma, etc.

Table 5.17

Year wise placements status

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
In campus placements (In %)	82	80	83	100	99	90	100	100	100	100	100

5.5.7 Teachers

NIPER has a talented and dedicated faculty who come from the best institutions and have received post-doctoral fellowship in their specialisations. The performance of the faculty is assessed periodically. The assessment is based on the student feedback, output from the research activities and contributions to institutional growth assessed by subject experts.

5.5.8 Innovation / knowledge transfer

Patents and commercialisation: 22 patents filed and 6 granted in areas of Cancer Drug Discovery, APIs synthesis, Formulation Development and Analytical Method Development.

5.5.9 Impact of NIPER Hyderabad

The creation of human resources by imparting high quality education and training in pharmaceutical sciences has helped the pharmaceutical industry.

Five faculty members at NIPER Hyderabad featured in the World's Top 2% Scientists' list in the year 2025. The institute serves as a research institute and focuses on thrust areas of national and international relevance. The Institute has helped in fostering academic and industrial collaborations to address some of the key issues in the pharma sector and the needs of pharmaceutical industry in the country.

5.5.10 Collaborations / Memorandum of Understandings

NIPER Hyderabad has signed four MoUs to enhance research areas and multidimensional research. The principal collaborators are:

(a) MoU signed with Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (CSIR-IICT) and NIPER Hyderabad on 26.5.2025

(b) MoU signed with ESIC Medical College on 17.6.2025

(c) ICMR-National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Hyderabad on 4.10.2025.

Events conducted at NIPER, Hyderabad

Industrial Training Program 2025 (28thApril to 16th May, 2025)

MoU Signing between NIPER Hyderabad and CSIR-IICT, Hyderabad on 26.5.2025

11th International Day of Yoga on 21.6.2025 at NIPER Hyderabad

Rashtriya Karmayogi Program held at NIPER Hyderabad on 30.7.2025

5.6 NIPER Hajipur

NIPER Hajipur, an Institution of National Importance, was established in 2007. From inception to 31.10.2018, the Institute functioned under the mentorship of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) – Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences (RMRIMS), Patna. The institute started functioning independently from 1.11.2018 with the assumption of charge by a regular Director.

The mission of the institute is to impart high-quality pharmaceutical education and conduct cutting-edge research that addresses emerging and unmet industry and societal needs. The Institute is dedicated to fostering innovation, promoting advanced research and contributing meaningfully to the progress of the pharmaceutical sector, both in India and globally.

Currently, NIPER Hajipur offers the following postgraduate and doctoral programmes:

(a) M. Pharm. and Ph.D. in Pharmacy Practice

(b) M.S. (Pharm.) and Ph.D. in Pharmacology & Toxicology

(c) M.S. (Pharm.) and Ph.D. in Pharmaceutics

(d) M.S. (Pharm.) and Ph.D. in Pharmaceutical Analysis

(e) M. Tech and Ph.D. in Biotechnology

Table 5.18
Details of students intake in various courses

S.No.	Department	P.G.	Ph.D.	Total Intake
1	Pharmacy Practice	10	01	11
2	Pharmacology and Toxicology	16	-	16
3	Pharmaceutical Analysis	10	-	10
4	Pharmaceutics	12	-	12
5	Biotechnology	12	08	20

5.6.1 Achievements

(a) NIRF Ranking: NIPER Hajipur secured the 30th position in the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) 2025 under the 'Pharmacy' Category. The institute has been continuously improving its ranking over the years. In 2022, the ranking was 75th, which has now improved considerably.

(b) Award in Swachhta Pakhwada: NIPER Hajipur received the 3rd Prize in Swachhata Pakhwada 2025 for its outstanding contribution to the Swachh Bharat Mission and efforts to promote hygiene, sanitation and community cleanliness.

(c) DSIR–SIRO Recognition: The institute continues to be recognized as a DSIR-SIRO certified institution, reaffirming its research capabilities.

(d) Centre of Excellence: Centre of Excellence in Biological Therapeutics has been set up at NIPER, Hajipur, under PRIP Scheme of the Department of Pharmaceuticals.

(e) National Biomonitoring Facility: The ICP-MS facility at NIPER, Hajipur is recognized for participation in the National Biomonitoring Programme of NCDC, New Delhi.

(f) Regional Training Centre: The institute is functioning as a Regional Training Centre for Materiovigilance Activities for the North-Eastern States.

(g) National Pharmacovigilance Ranking: NIPER Hajipur consistently ranks among the Top 10 performing centres in India, contributing to both PvPI and MvPI.

(h) Academic Output: Since its inception, NIPER Hajipur has awarded 746 postgraduate degrees and 31 PhD degrees.

5.6.2 Research

Biotechnology

(a) Nanomedicine for fungal, parasitic and liver diseases

(b) 3D organ development for replacement of animal models in drug screening

(c) Nanozyme development for biomedical applications against oxidative stress-mediated diseases

(d) Quantum dot based drug delivery for antimicrobial resistance

(e) Novel approaches to regenerative medicine (tissue engineering) and nano-engineering of stem cells

(f) Recombinant DNA technology-based development of therapeutic protein/peptides/ monoclonal antibodies/hormones as biosimilars.

Pharmacy Practice

(a) Pharmacovigilance and Materiovigilance.

(b) Patient Reported Outcome Measures (PROMs) and Quality of Life (QoL) studies

(c) Medication safety, drug utilization evaluation, affordability and accessibility

(d) Infectious diseases, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), Human immunodeficiency viruses (HIV) and Tuberculosis (TB).

(e) Clinical efficacy and safety studies

(f) Personalized medicine and biomarker studies

(g) Studies on heavy metals and their impact on human health.

Pharmacology andToxicology

Developing pharmacologic, genetic and stem cell-based interventions for reversing the mood and cognitive deficit ageing, Alzheimer's disease and cancer or chemotherapy-induced brain disorders.

(a) Identifying simple, cost-effective and easy-to-use biomarkers for detection, prognosis and therapeutic assessment of neurological disorders, cancer, diabetes and infectious diseases.

(b) Pharmacokinetic based studies of herbal, synthetic and biological products for establishing its Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion and Toxicity (ADMET) profile.

(c) Toxicological studies of plant based, synthetic and biological product for establishing its safety profile.

Pharmaceutics

(a) Development of conventional, modified-release, site-specific and targeted drug delivery systems.

(b) Development of nanotechnology-based formulations.

(c) Particle engineering and solubility enhancement of poor water-soluble drugs.

(d) Integrating Quality by Design (QbD)/ Design of Experiments (DoE) and computer-aided approach in formulation development.

(e) In-vitro & ex-vivo / in-vivo characterization of active pharmaceutical ingredients and formulations.

PharmaceuticalAnalysis

(a) Liquid Chromatography with High Resolution Mass Spectrometer (LC-HRMS)-based proteomics profiling of microbial, animal tissue and human serum;

(b) Metabolomics database development of C. elegans;

(c) Natural product profiling/identification secondary metabolite (Common Research Plan with NIPER-Guwahati)

(d) Nitrosamine control in pharmaceutical products (Common Research Plan with NIPER-Kolkata)

(e) Proteomics-based target identification and mechanism study of microbial/ cancer drug resistance

(f) Food-omics in cancer therapeutics,

(g) Industry-relevant analytical method development using LC-HRMS, Preparative High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC/Prep.)/ Preparative High Performance Liquid Chromatography by Analytical Quality by Design (HPLC by AQbD)/ Quantitative structure retention relationship (QSRR) International Council for Harmonisation Q 14 Guidelines.

5.6.3 Academic and non-academic staff

Academic	14 (regular) + 01 (short-term contract)
Non-Academic	21(regular)

5.6.4 Fund allocation by the Government during the last 5 years

Table 5.19
Details of fund allocation by the Government

Year	Budget Estimated	Revised Estimated	Total Release (₹ in crore)
2021-22	21.00	41.00	41.00
2022-23	43.00	43.00	37.00
2023-24	63.00	63.00	18.00
2024-25	30.80	27.50	27.50
2025-26	26.00	34.00	33.00*

**Fund released till December 2025.*

5.6.5 Degrees/ programs and disciplines offered with admission status :

Table 5.20
Details of students

Students	Male	Female	Total
PG-II Year (current) (Batch 2024-26)	32	21	53
PG-I Year (current) (Batch 2025-27)	41	19	60
I.Ph.D. (onroll)	3	3	6
Ph.D.(onroll)	37	25	62

5.6.6 Student-Facultyratio: 12:1

5.6.7 Placement

NIPER Hajipur established the "Training and Placement Cell" in 2021 to cater to the needs of students/research scholars for facilitating the right career/placement, requisite knowledge, skill and aptitude to meet the needs of the industry/recruiters The Training and Placement Cell has well-defined objectives and policies on recruitment, internship and training. This cell is responsible for the continuous improvement of the quality systems through maintaining the database of students/scholars and feedback mechanisms from time to time.

Table 5.21
Placement record details of campus placement at graduate exit

Year	Total Graduated	Total Placed	%Placed
2020-21	44	32	72.72
2021-22	51	43	84.31
2022-23	71	63	88.73
2023-24	91	75	82.42
2024-25	108	99	91.67

Recruiters include reputed companies such as Zydus, Serum Institute of India, Intas Pharma, Dr. Reddy's, Aurobindo Pharma, Fryer Solutions, Taj Pharma, Johnsons & Johnsons, Panacea Biotech, Mankind Pharma, GeneSys, Delveinsight, Parexel etc.

5.6.8 Impact of NIPER Hajipur

(a) Six faculty members featured in the World's Top 2% Scientists List – 2025, Stanford University / Elsevier

(b) Prof. K. Ruckmani serving as Core Group Member for the upcoming edition of the National Formulary of India 2026 (NFI 2026) by the Indian Pharmacopeia Commission, New Delhi.

(c) Dr. P. Ramalingam completed the OECD-GLP Inspector Training (DST–NGCMA) and recognised as Fellow Inspector of OECD GLP.

(d) Dr. Sameer Dhingra served on the Quality Review Panel under PvPI, MoHFW.

Research Output (till November 2025)

(a)	Research Grant	:	9 (ICMR, DST-SERB, DNDi, DST and others.
(b)	Total grant value	:	₹4.37 crore
(c)	Total Journal Publication in 2025	:	104
(d)	Total book Chapters in 2025	:	22
(e)	Total Publications (cumulative)	:	690
(f)	Total Citations	:	18028
(g)	Institutional H-index	:	48 (Scopus)
(h)	Total Patents	:	15 (15 filed, 7 granted)
(i)	Patent filed/granted in 2025	:	5 (3 filed, 2 granted)
(j)	MoU	:	26 (2 MoU signed in 2025)

Students' Achievements (till November 2025)

(a) 2 PhD scholars secured postdoc positions at University of Florida (USA) and Rutgers University, New Jersey (USA)

(b) 9 Master students have been selected for PhD in USA, Ireland, Finland, Israel, Thailand (universities include NDSU, Technion, Oulu, Mahidol, LSU, Wyoming, Auburn, Galway)

(c) 9 PhD scholars received best paper / poster awards at prestigious conferences organised by reputed institutions such as, IIT Bombay, AIIMS New Delhi, CUSB Gaya, CSIR-NCL Pune and SRM University.

(d) 08 PhD scholars received travel grants from various government bodies such as ICMR, ANRF, DBT-CTEP, ISPOR, for presentations of their research work in the USA, Japan, Australia, Spain and Austria.

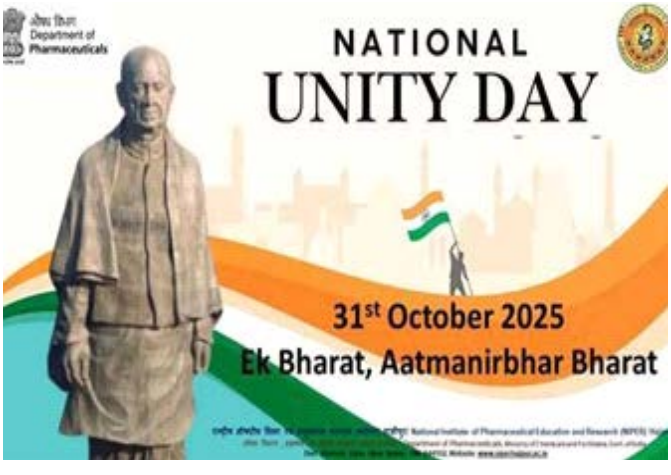
Events conducted at NIPER, Hajipur

7th Convocation of NIPER Hajipur held on 20.9.2025, graced by Secretary Department of Pharmaceuticals as Chief guest.

Celebration of the 18th Foundation Day and Organization of a Symposium on "Biological Therapeutics on 29.11.2025

Director, NIPER Hajipur, received the 3rd Prize in SwachhataPakhwada 2025 on 7.11.2025.

Celebration of International Day of Yoga on 21.6.2025



Celebration of "Rashtriya Ekta Diwas" (National Unity Day) on 31.10.2025

5.7 NIPER Guwahati

NIPER Guwahati started functioning in 2008 under the Mentor Institute, Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati and continued to function under its mentorship up to July 2017. The first regular Director took over the charge of the Institute on 3.11.2016. NIPER Guwahati has been functioning from its permanent campus at Changsari, Kamrup (Rural), North Guwahati, Assam, since January 2020. The Institute was dedicated to the Nation on 12.1.2024. This institute has ten (10) National Centres identified by premium funding agencies of Govt. of India, namely:

(a) National Centre for Pharmacoengineering funded by Technology Development Transfer Board, DST

(b) BioNEST Incubation Centre, BIRAC, DBT

(c) Centre of Excellence Tribal Health Care from Ministry of Tribal Health Care

(d) GMP accredited pilot scale-up extraction facility, DBT

(e) Quality assessment and value addition Centre for herbal industry in the North-Eastern states of India Under TIES, Min. of Commerce

(f) GLP accredited animal house facility from Min. of DoNER

(g) Advanced Centre for Drug Design from MeiTY, Min. of Electronics and IT

(h) Pharmacovigilance Centre from Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC) Ghaziabad, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(i) ATAL Incubation Centre, ATAL Innovation Mission, Niti-Aayog and

(j) Centre of Excellence in Phyto-pharmaceuticals

5.7.1 Achievements

(a) PhD – 179 (enrolled), Degrees Awarded – 49 (since inception),

(b) Total M.S. (Pharm.) /M.Pharm/M.Tech (since inception),

Students enrolled : 1330
Graduated : 1046

(c) 275 students are currently pursuing their PG Programmes, 17 students are currently pursuing their Integrated PG PhD programmes and 7 students pursuing their PG Diploma Programmes

(d) Publications: In total, more than 800 articles have been published in peer-reviewed National and International journals, out of which 107 articles were published in 2024-25 and an additional 59 peer-reviewed articles have also been published till November (2023-24)

(e) The institute has a total of 30 patents, including 2 PCT applications, 4 design patents and 5 copyrights.

5.7.2 Research

Biotechnology:

(a) Target-based and phenotype-based drug discovery in cancer and cardiometabolic disorder

(b) Genetically modified bacteria for therapeutic intervention

(c) Identifying novel targets and developing an assay system

(d) Pharmacogenetics and personalized medicine

(e) Disease mechanisms: Inflammation and energy metabolism

(f) Developmental defects and cardiac reprogramming

(g) Breast Cancer Biology and Drug resistance mechanisms

(h) Novel peptide-based anticancer targeted therapeutics for Ovarian cancers

(i) Biology of clonal evolution in cancer proregression

(j) Basic Biology – Stem cell Biology and Signal Transduction

(k) Biopharmaceutical Technology – Therapeutically Important proteins and peptides

(l) Screening small molecules and plant-derived products

Pharmacology and Toxicology:

(a) Cancer and its complications

(b) Inflammatory conditions: Rheumatoid arthritis, Ulcerative colitis and psoriasis

(c) Respiratory diseases: Asthma, COPD and Lung fibrosis

(d) Neurodegenerative diseases: Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease, Epilepsy, etc.

(e) Fibrotic disorders like renal fibrosis, hepatic fibrosis

(f) Cardio-Renal Pharmacology

(g) Diabetes and its complications, mainly nephropathy, cardiomyopathy and neuropathy

(h) Infectious diseases: Malaria

(i) Toxicological studies as per OECD guidelines

(j) Theranostic approaches

Pharmacy Practice:

(a) Clinical and Translational Research

(b) Biomarkers Discovery

(c) Pharmacogenomics

(d) Clinical Studies to Diseases Management Programs

(e) Medication Utilization Evaluation

(f) Medication Safety Evaluation

(g) Tribal Population Health Outcomes Evaluation

(h) Health Economics and Outcomes Research

(i) Evidence Synthesis

Pharmaceutics:

(a) Dosage form design, development, optimization and evaluations for BCS-II & III drugs

(b) Micro-and nanotheragnosis concepts for the early detection and treatment of malignant diseases and other life-threatening diseases

(c) Eradication of biofilm-producing microorganisms from the surfaces of implanted or inserted medical devices into the human body

(d) Ligand-anchored lipid/polymer-mediated nanoarchitectonics

(e) Pharmacoengineering approaches to fight against neglected diseases

(f) Pharmaceutical Additive Manufacturing Engineering / 3D-4D Printing Technology

(g) Nanomedicines for organ/lymphatic delivery with deep molecular insights

(h) Extrusion based filaments processing for fused filaments applications

(i) Translational cutting-edge pharmaceutical research & development

Pharmaceutical Analysis:

(a) Metabolomics and lipidomic profiling of various cancer, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders

(b) Enantiomeric separation of Chiral pharmaceutical compounds by using chiral chromatography technique

(c) Enantiomeric stability, Pharmacokinetics and Metabolic profiling of chiral drugs

(d) Biomonitoring of endocrine disruptors and other emerging environmental contaminants for characterizing human exposure by using LC-MS/MS and GC/MS

(e) Impact of aggravated environment on the stability of pharmaceuticals

(f) Phyto-metabolomics study of the plant from the Northeast Region of India

(g) Analytical and bioanalytical method development and validation

(h) Pharmacokinetic studies of drugs and metabolites

(i) Identification and characterization of drug metabolites.

(j) Solid State Characterization - Reference material development

(k) Nanotechnological based product development

Medicinal Chemistry:

(a) Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs)/ KSMs/ Intermediates Synthesis

(b) Sustainable development: Atom-efficient, cost-effective and environmentally benign new synthetic routes to access bio-active compounds and NCEs

(c) Carbohydrate chemistry, heterocyclic chemistry and multistep synthesis

(d) Applications of Organic electrochemistry for drug synthesis

(e) Natural Product API (Extraction, Isolation, Purification and Characterization)

(f) Drug DiscoveryTherapeutic Targets: Microorganisms (Hepatitis C Virus and Bacteria), Cancer (HCA, mRNA binding protein-HuR, HDAC), Neurological Disorders (Epilepsy and Alzheimer's disease), ulcerogenic wound healing, etc.

(g) AI-guided Drug Design and Drug metabolism

Pharmaceutical Technology (Formulations):

(a) Preformulation screening

(b) Developing prototype formulations for improved deliverability of BCS class II and IV molecules

(c) including natural bio-actives.

(d) Dosage form optimization based on QbD principles

(e) Amorphous drug delivery technology (amorphous solid dispersions, co-amorphous systems)

(f) Reverse engineering of a product's formulation to create Generic Drugs

(g) Herbal product developments

(h) Osmotic drug delivery systems

(i) Multiparticulate drug delivery systems

Medical Devices:

(a) Biosensors

(b) Ultrathin sensors Paper based Diagnostics

(c) Nanobiotechnology

(d) Microfluidics devices

(e) Multiplexed detection of cancer biomarker

(f) Scaffold based Tissue Engineering

(g) Biomaterials, 3D spheroids

(h) Design and Fabrication of Bioreactors

(i) Mechanical characterization of hypodermic needles, Single use syringes, catheters and Class A and B Medical Devices.

Medical Electronic Devices Calibration and performance measurements as per IS/ISO and regulatory standards.

5.7.3 Academic and non-academic staff:

Administrative Staff		30
(a) Academic Staff		
(i) Professors	:	05
(ii) Associate Professors	:	04
(iii) Assistant Professors	:	17 (1 ad hoc)
Technical Staff		19
Project Fellow (including Research Associate)		31
Multi-Task Staff		36
Ramalingaswami Fellow		1

5.7.4 Total Allocation by the Government during the last 5 years

Table 5.22

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation BE	Allocation RE	Total Release
2021-22	38.70	59.45	59.45
2022-23	35.00	103.53	106.49
2023-24	50.00	22.88	22.88
2024-25	24.20	24.80	24.80
2025-26	20.07	21.07	20.41*

Fund released till December 2025.

Table 5.23

Status of Admissions in various disciplines

Level-Masters/ Doctoral	Degree MS/ MBA/ M.Tech/ Ph.D	Discipline	Year						
			2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Masters	M.S. (Pharm.)	Pharmacology and Toxicology	15	15	18	19	24	22	17
Masters	M.S. (Pharm.)/M.Tech	Biotechnology	10	10	10	15	17	20**	12**
Masters	M.S. (Pharm.)	Pharmaceutical Analysis	18	19	25	26	29	27	20
Masters	M.S. (Pharm.)	Pharmaceutics	18	18	20	24	28	23	16
Masters	M.S. (Pharm.)	Medicinal Chemistry	Not started	11	12	15	19	26	16
Masters	M. Pharm.	Pharmacy Practice	9	10	12	14	20	17	10
Masters	M. Pharm.	Pharmaceutical Technology (Formulations)	Not started	11	12	14	22	17	12
Masters	M. Tech.	Medical Devices	Not started	9	16	16	18	12	10
Masters	M. Tech.	Biopharmaceuticals	Not started	Not started	Not started	Not started	12	NIL	NIL
Integrated PG-PhD	Integrated PG-PhD	Pharmacy Practice	Not started	Not started	Not started	Not started	3	NIL	NIL
Integrated PG-PhD	Integrated PG-PhD	Pharmacology and Toxicology	Not started	Not started	Not started	01	5	NIL	NIL
Integrated PG-PhD	Integrated PG-PhD	Biotechnology	Not started	Not started	Not started	Not started	3	NIL	NIL

Integrated PG-PhD	Integrated PG-PhD	Pharmaceutical Analysis	Not started	Not started	Not started	Not started	4	NIL	NIL
Integrated PG-PhD	Integrated PG-PhD	Pharmaceutics	Not started	Not started	Not started	01	3	NIL	NIL
Integrated PG-PhD	Integrated PG-PhD	Medicinal Chemistry	Not started	Not started	Not started	Not started	4	NIL	NIL
Integrated PG-PhD	Integrated PG-PhD	Pharmaceutical Technology (Formulations)	Not started	Not started	Not started	01	4	NIL	NIL
Integrated PG-PhD	Integrated PG-PhD	Medical Devices	Not started	Not started	Not started	Not started	1	NIL	NIL
Doctoral	Ph.D.	Pharmacy Practice	1	1+1*	3	1+1#	1	NIL	NIL
Doctoral	Ph.D.	Pharmacology and Toxicology	1+2*	2	3	7	3	3+1*	3*
Doctoral	Ph.D.	Biotechnology	0	2	3	6+1*	1	2	1*
Doctoral	Ph.D.	Pharmaceutical Analysis	1+1*	2+1*	5	6	5+1*	3+1*	NIL
Doctoral	Ph.D.	Pharmaceutics	1+3*	4+1*	7	8	3+2*	4+1*	2*
Doctoral	Ph.D.	Medicinal Chemistry	Not started	2	4	4	2	6	2*
Doctoral	Ph.D.	Medical Devices	Not started	Not started	Not started	Not started	4	1	NIL
Doctoral	Ph.D.	Pharmaceutical Technology (Formulations)	Not started	Not started	Not started	Not started	3	2+1*	NIL

**PhD Project Seats*
#PhD DST Inspire Fellow
***from 2024-25 M.Tech Biotechnology has been offered under the Biotechnology Department*

5.7.5 Degrees/ programs and disciplines offered with admission status:

Details of degrees/programmes offered and subjects offered year-wise

5.7.6 Student-Faculty ratio (Masters and Integrated PhD (iPhD) students)

Pharmacy Practice	:	13:1
Pharmacology and Toxicology	:	10:1
Biotechnology	:	11:1
Pharmaceutics	:	10:1
Pharmaceutical Analysis	:	10:1
Pharmaceutical Technology (Formulations)	:	10:1
Medicinal Chemistry	:	10:1
Medical Devices	:	15:1

5.7.7 Placement

Out of 196 students graduated in the year 2024–25, 164 registered for placements. Out of these, 119 students were placed in reputed pharmaceutical industries during on- or off-campus placements. A few companies to mention are Novartis, Glenmark, Lupin, Sun Pharma, BVG Life Sciences, Aurigene, Serum Institute of India and AMTZ. The remaining 32 students opted for higher education and joined for a Ph.D. in national and international institutes.

5.7.8 Student's enrolment

PhD students	:	125
Masters Students	:	275
Integrated PG Ph.D. Students	:	18
PG Diploma Students	:	Medical Devices - 07

Table 5.24
(Year wise status of students enrolled/received Degree)

Sl. No	Batch	Number of students enrolled	Number of students who received degree
1	2021-23	125	120
2	2022-24	147*	144
3	2023-25	216*	120
4	2024-25	164	143
5	2025-26	113#	212
	Total	**765**	**739**

**including iPhD*
#including foreign student

Events conducted at NIPER, Guwahati

7th Convocation of NIPER Guwahati was held on 18.6.2025 graced by Hon'ble Governor of Assam as Chief Guest and Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals as Guest of Honour.

NIPER Guwahati organiosed workshop on Research Grants on 26.4.2025

Inauguration of PARAM Embryo Supercomputing Facility on 14.8.2025

5.7.9 Patents and Commercialisation

The institute has a total of 30 patents, including 2 PCT applications, 4 design patents and 5 copyrights.

5.7.10 Collaboration

NIPER Guwahati has entered into 52 MoUs in the field of Research and Academics. Till date, NIPER-Guwahati has exchanged MoUs with pioneer institutes/organizations like ASEAN-India Network of Universities (AINU), AGH University (Poland), Dabur India, Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre (FFDC), National Research Development Corporation, IISc Bangaluru, CIPET-Guwahati, NPL-New Delhi, CSIR-CDRI, Lucknow, CSIR-National Physics Laboratory (NPL), AIIMS Guwahati, SankardevNethralaya, Guwahati, Assam, Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, AIIMS-Bibinagar, Telangana, Indian Pharmacopoeia Mission, BVG Life Sciences etc.

5.7.11 Impact of NIPER Guwahati

(a) The first and foremost National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research in the entire North East region of India.

(b) Seven faculty members at NIPER Guwahati featured in the World's Top 2% Scientists' list in the year 2025.

(c) To foster and nurture the Innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem in the NER.

(d) To promote local traditional healers and potential entrepreneurs from different states of NE states from regional to global level.

(e) The institute is running 10 National Centres apart from the regular 09 departments funded by different agencies and several extramural funded research projects from funding bodies like DBT, ICMR, SERB, DST, BIRAC, etc.

(f) In the 2025 India NIRF rankings the institute secured 12th position under the pharmacy category.

(g) The institute has been supporting 10 traditional healers from North East for scientific validation of their traditional medicines and products.

5.8 NIPER Ahmedabad

NIPER Ahmedabad was established in 2007 and is currently located at Gandhinagar. The institute is offering MS (Pharm.), Integrated Ph.D and Ph.D programmes in 7 disciplines (Pharmaceutics, Pharmaceutical Analysis, Pharmacology and Toxicology, Biotechnology, Natural Products, Medicinal Chemistry and Medical Devices). The location of the institute ensures a symbiotic association with pharmaceutical and medical devices industries, hospitals and other universities. The Institute aspires to strengthen holistic research ecosystem in pharma sector and provides affordable and quality drugs and devices to the country.

The new building of NIPER Ahmedabad was inaugurated by Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Minister for Home and Minister for Cooperation in the gracious presence of Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, Hon'ble Minister of Chemical and Fertilizers and Minister of Health and Family Welfare and Shri Bhupendra Patel, Hon'ble Chief Minister of State of Gujarat on 30th September, 2023.

5.8.1 Achievements

(a) National Institute Ranking Framework-2025 (NIRF): NIPER Ahmedabad is ranked 21st in All India Ranking of all Pharmacy Educational and Research Institutions in India as per NIRF 2025 released by Ministry of Education, Government of India.

(b) Publications - The institute has published 1349 articles in peer reviewed journals of repute with total citations of 29564 (as per the Scopus database)

(c) Patents - Institute has filed up 34 patents till November 2025 where in faculty or students of NIPER-Ahmedabad are inventors.

(d) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Signed - Institute has 42 MoU signed till now with different academic institutes and industry.

(e) Students in Master Programme

(i) 1360 master students have graduated from NIPER Ahmedabad and are well placed in various pharma industries in India and abroad.

(ii) Presently, 295 students are pursuing their M.S. (Pharm), M. Tech (Pharm), course in 8 disciplines.

(f) Students in PhD Programme

(a) 57 students have been awarded Ph.D. Degree till date.

(b) 20 students are continuing their PhD studies.

(g) Placement of Students - 100% placement of willing students has been achieved.

5.8.2 Research

Department of Biotechnology:

(a) Understanding the Wnt Pathway and long non-coding RNAs (LncRNAs) interaction for the identification of novel therapeutic targets in triple-negative breast cancers

(b) Unravelling the molecular mechanism of lncRNAs involvement in Glioblastoma

(c) Identifying the role of P53 regulated LncRNAs by Crispr/Cas9 in ovarian cancer

(d) Antimicrobial Resistance

(e) Genetic profile and biomarker identification of OSCC patients through transcriptome analysis

Department of Medicinal Chemistry:

(a) Exploration of Peptides, peptidomimetics and Nucleobases towards drug discovery and biomedical applications

(b) Design and development of aqueous organic reactions

(c) Discovery of novel therapeutic quinazolone-tethered benzofulvenes for oral cancer via dual (distal) C–H bond activation relay

(d) Modulation of tumor Pyruvate Kinase M2 (PKM2) to achieve anticancer agents

Department of Medical Devices:

(a) Diagnostics & Implants

(b) Biosensor development for cancer (Oral, Liver, Breast and Lung), cardiovascular disease diagnosis via electrochemical biosensor

(c) Microfluidics device development for disease diagnosis

(d) Materials development for medical devices: Nanomaterials (0D, 1D and 2D) synthesis & characterization, Quantum dots synthesis & characterization

(e) Electrode and substrate development

(f) Chemical and biological modifications of polymers

(g) Three-dimensional (3D) and 4D scaffold (implants) fabrication strategies for tissue repair

(h) Implant surface modification using polymers

(i) Injectable hydrogels for tissue filling, repair and payload release.

(j) In vitro disease models and bioengineered screening platforms.

Department of Natural Product:

(a) NCE research: Discovery of Novel Bioactive Natural Products

(b) Semi-Synthesis and Total Synthesis of Natural Products

(c) Process Optimization for Natural Products Enrichment and Purification for phytopharmaceuticals and nutraceuticals.

(d) Metabolomics for microbial strain prioritization and cancer biomarker discovery

(e) Establishment of standardized Ayurvedic concepts

Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis:

(a) Drug-excipient compatibility studies

(b) Forced degradation studies of APIs and NCEs using HPLC, LC-MS/MS and qNMR

(c) Bioanalysis, drug metabolism and pharmacokinetics

(d) Analytical approaches for polymer characterization

(e) Synthetic peptide characterization

(f) Analytical method development for genotoxic and nitrosamine impurities quantification

(g) Extractable and Leachable study of drug product

(h) Biosimilars characterization

Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology:

Research Focus Areas on Cerebrovascular Disease, Cell Therapy and Drug Repurposing:

(a) Therapies for Stroke

(b) Stroke Comorbidity

(c) Stem Cell Therapy and Stroke

(d) Hyperosmolar Therapy in intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH)

(e) Lipid Rafts in Post-stroke Secondary Neurodegeneration

Research Focus Areas at Spinal Cord Injury and Intravertebral Disc Degeneration (SCiDD) Lab:

(a) Central Nervous System (CNS) and Spinal Cord Injury (SCI)

(b) Neurological Disorders

(c) Intravertebral Disc Degeneration (IVDD)

(d) Pain Mechanisms and Relief

(e) Cancer Research

Department of Pharmaceutics:

(a) Metal Nanoparticles and innovative formulations for Diagnostic and Therapeutic Applications

(b) RNA Interference (RNAi) Therapy

(c) Laser Therapy and Surface Plasmon Resonance-Induced Hyperthermia

(d) Development And Evaluations of Optimized Formulations for Varied Skin Related Disorders And Cancer

(e) Hot Melt Extrusion (HME) in enhancing the oral bioavailability of BCS class 2 & 4 drugs

(f) Development of long-acting implants

Polymeric microparticles, Polymeric nanoparticles and Nanovesicular systems for drug delivery

5.8.3 Academic and non-academic staff

In addition to the post of Director, the following posts are filled up:

Faculty Position	22
Non Faculty Position	34

5.8.4 Total Allocation by the Government during the last 5 years

Table 5.25
Year-wise allocation of fund to NIPER, Ahmedabad

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation BE	Allocation RE	Total release
2021-22	54.00	54.00	54.00
2022-23	74.00	74.00	76.10
2023-24	78.00	33.42	33.42
2024-25	28.00	28.00	28.00
2025-26	18.00	33.00	31.34*

**Fund released till December 2025.*

5.8.5 Degrees/ programs and disciplines offered with admission status

Table 5.26
Degrees/programmes offered and Subjects offered with admission status

Masters/ Doctoral	MS /PhD	Discipline	Number of students admitted				
			2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-26	2026-27
Masters	M.S.(Pharm.)	Biotechnology	15	15	16	-	-
Integrated PG-PhD			-	-	2	-	-
M. Tech.			-	-	-	21	20
Doctoral	PhD		4	3	4	3	2
Masters	M.S.(Pharm.)	Medicinal Chemistry	22	22	24	20	20
Integrated PG-PhD			-	-	4	-	-
M. Tech.						8	10
Doctoral	PhD		5	9	3	-	-
Masters	M.S.(Pharm.)	Medical Devices	15	15	15	-	-
Integrated PG-PhD			-	-	1	-	-
M. Tech.						18	20
Doctoral	PhD		3	3	2	-	-
Masters	M.S.(Pharm.)	Natural Products	12	16	17	20	19
Integrated PG-PhD			-	-	4	-	-
Doctoral	PhD		3	1	9	1	2
Masters	M.S.(Pharm.)	Pharmaceutical Analysis	22	24	27	21	21
Integrated PG-PhD			-	-	3	-	1
Doctoral	PhD		5	8	5	-	1
Masters	M.S.(Pharm.)	Pharmacology & Toxicology	22	22	24	21	20
Integrated PG-PhD			-	-	5	-	2
Doctoral	PhD		5	8	0	-	-
Masters	M.S.(Pharm.)	Pharmaceutics	22	25	25	21	21
Integrated PG-PhD			-	-	3	-	-
Doctoral	PhD		5	7	12	-	-
MBA (Pharm)	MBA (Pharm)		25	26	30	-	-
			185	**204**	**235**	**154**	**159**

5.8.6 Student-Faculty ratio: 19: 1

5.8.7 Placement:

Last 3 academic year's placements status: in campus/off campus

Table 5.27
Last 3 academic year's placements status

Batch	Total no of student	Total no of student placed
2021-23	151	124
2022-24	164	145
2023-25	157	154

5.8.8 Teachers

International Research Collaboration

NIPER Ahmedabad has established an International Research Collaboration with faculties from Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA, University of Miami, USA, University of Copenhagen, Denmark University of Washington, Seattle, USA; the University of Newcastle, School of Biomedical Sciences and Pharmacy, Australia; University of Mississippi School of Pharmacy, USA; Wayne State University Use-inspired Biomaterials and Integrated Nano Delivery Systems Laboratory, USA; and National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland. Under this initiative, research faculties from these foreign Universities/institutes have agreed to establish future research collaborations and academic partnerships with the faculty members from NIPER Ahmedabad.

5.8.9 MoUs signed during 2025-26

Table 5.28
Details of MoUs signed during 2025-26

Sr.no	Name of Organization/Industry	Date
1	Institute of Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar, Gujarat 361008	10.1.2025
2	MoU with Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited (MPIDCL)	24.2.2025
3	CSIR – Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), Sector-30 C, Chandigarh-160030	23.5.2025
4	O2h Pvt Ltd, Ahmedabad	23.5.2025
5	MoU with NITTTR, Bhopal	21.5.2025
6	MoU with CSIR-IICT Hyderabad	4.7.2025
7	IIIT Vadodara	17.10.2025

5.8.10 Impact of NIPER Ahmedabad

NIPER-Ahmedabad is committed to building human resources for promoting research and development in the country and contributing towards 'Make in India' initiative as a part of its national responsibility. The Institute has established itself as one of the top technological pharmacy research institutes in the country, with research collaboration as an integral part of the growth strategy. It has expanded its outreach to the industry as well as collaborated with the best academic institutions of the USA, UK, Australia, Ireland and Malaysia for collaborating research, faculty visit, syllabus up-gradation and regulatory reforms with several industries and leading institutes. The Institute has conducted various conferences, symposiums, and discussions, which were attended by masters' students, PhD, Post Docs and researchers from academia and industry.

Events conducted at NIPER, Ahmedabad

NIPER-Ahmedabad hosted an industry-academia interaction session on 18.1.2025

Hon'ble Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers laid the foundation stone for the Student Utility Centre at NIPER Ahmedabad on 18.1.2025.

NIPER Ahmedabad organised International Conference on Central Nervous System Disorders: From Mechanisms to Medicine (ICCNS-2M- 2025) on 17–19 February 2025

One-Day Rashtriya Karmayogi Workshop organised at NIPER-Ahmedabad on 25.7.2025.

CHAPTER 6

Public Sector Undertakings

CHAPTER 6

Public Sector Undertakings

6.1 Central Public Sector Enterprises

There are five Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the administrative control of the Department of Pharmaceuticals namely:

(a) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Dundahera Industrial Complex, Dundahera, Gurgaon, Haryana.

(b) Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd (HAL), Pimpri, Pune, Maharashtra.

(c) Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL), Bangalore

(d) Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), Kolkata, West Bengal.

(e) Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL), Jaipur.

- The Government took a decision on 28.12.2016, later amended on 17.7.2019, to close the two Pharma PSUs, namely Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and strategically disinvest the other two, viz., Hindustan Antibiotics Limited and Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited. The Government on 1.3.2023 has approved transfer of RDPL to the State Government of Rajasthan.
- The Government on 1.11.2017 has decided to strategically disinvest Central Government equity in the fifth PSU, viz., Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceutical Limited.
- Out of the five PSUs, Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited and Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited are the only profit making CPSEs.
- Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited has stopped production activities since October 2016 and is under process of transfer to Government of Rajasthan.

Table 6.1
Public Sector Undertaking

Particulars	HAL	IDPL	RDPL	BCPL	KAPL
Established in	1954	1961	1978	1901	1981
Net worth (in crore)	-733.72	-7,624.94	- 109.84	217.40 (Provisional)	289.00
Turnover (in crore)	203.28	38.87	NIL	115.44 (Provisional)	294.00*
Operating profit/ loss (in crore)	13.66	-159.77	-3.91	23.48 (Provisional)	16.70 (Profit after Tax)
Liabilities (in crore)	1,356.34	332.58	142.03	77.74 (Provisional)	105.00*
Referred to BIFR	1997	1992	No	1992	No (Profit making since 2016-17)
Total land	260.07 acre	931.17 acre (50 acres transferred to NIPER-Hyderabad) IDPL Gurugram Plant – 89.79 acre. Total= 931.17 acre	9.37 acre	52.66 acre	A) 10 acres land at Peenya Industrial Area Bengaluru. B) 24 acres 20 Guntas at Kadabegere, Bengaluru. C) 6 acres 14 Guntas at Dharwad. D) 50 acres land at DMIC Vikram Udyogpuri, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh.
Lease-hold	Nil	Resumed by respective State Governments	Nil	1.1 acre	50 acres land at DMIC Vikram Udyogpuri, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh for 99 years lease.
Free-hold	260.07 acre	IDPL Hyderabad Land-841.38 acre (50 Acres already transferred to NIPER-Hyderabad), IDPL Gurugram Plant – 89.79 acre. Total= 931.17 acre	9.37 acre	51.56 Acres	A) 10 acres land at Peenya Industrial Area Bengaluru. B) 24 acres 20 Guntas at Kadabeger, Bengaluru. C) 6 acres 14 Guntas at Dharwad.

Notes:

(a) Total liabilities and all other financials in respect of IDPL are derived from 2018-19 Balance Sheet.

(b) lease hold land has already been resumed by respective State Government and/or taken over by Liquidator (Odisha Drugs and Chemicals Limited - Joint Venture) / lease period is over (Rishikesh).

6.2 Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

6.2.1 Background

The Government of India entered in to an agreement with USSR (now Russia) on 29.05.1959 for establishment of 04 Pharma Plants. USSR undertook to provide a loan of 80 million Rouble to cover the technical services including training of Indian technicians at plants in USSR and the cost of such machineries and equipment imported from USSR.

Four contracts were entered into on 10th June 1960 with M/s. Techno-expert, Moscow for the preparation of detailed projects Reports. The Project Reports were delivered by M/s. Techno-expert, Moscow during the period from June to August'1961 and were accepted, subject to modifications if considered necessary as per the suggestions made by a committee of eminent scientist and specialists to improve the economics of production.

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), a CPSE, was incorporated on the 5th April'1961 with its registered office at New-Delhi for manufacture and trading of Drugs, medicines, surgical instruments and appliances and to implement the Govt. of India Projects.

The Antibiotics Plant (Rishikesh unit of IDPL) along with Synthetic Drugs Plant at IDPL-Hyderabad pioneered large-scale manufacturing of various lifesaving drugs/ formulations in the country. Antibiotics plant has played a key & catalytic role in the development of drugs and pharmaceuticals industry throughout the country in the post-independence era. The bulk drugs production was stopped in 1994 because of several reasons prevailing at that time.

Projects	Annual Capacity (initial)	Project Cost (In lacs)		Remarks
		1965-66	1975-76	
At Rishikesh Plant to Manufacture antibiotics	300 tones of antibiotics after expansion-584 tonnes	2369.17	2852.31	Trial runs for the production of Non-sterile medicines commenced during 1966-67
At Hyderabad Plant to Manufacture Synthetic Drugs and intermediates	850 tones of Main Drugs and 4560 tonnes of intermediates	2100.88	4949.94	Trial runs for the production of Phenacetin commenced during 1966-67
At Madras (now, Chennai) Plant to manufacture principal Surgical instruments	2.5 million places per annum of 166 different types of instruments	476.69	200.00	First piece in Forge shop started on 31.07.1965 and production of 25 types of instruments taken up.

Objective of setting up IDPL

- To make available in the country essential lifesaving drugs at a reasonable price in larger quantities.
- To make the nation independent of foreign drug industry.
- To develop indigenous drug manufacturing technology.
- To save foreign exchange

The registered office of the company is located at Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) complex, Dundahera, Gurgaon. The company has three main plants (production activities stopped since October 2018) at Rishikesh (Uttarakhand), Gurugram (Haryana), Hyderabad (Telangana) and two 100 percent wholly owned subsidiaries, namely, IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Limited, Chennai (Tamil Nadu) and Bihar Drugs and Organic Chemicals Limited (BDOCL) at Muzaffarpur (Bihar). In addition, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) has one Joint Venture, promoted in collaboration with Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (IPICOL), Government of Odisha, namely Odisha Drugs and Chemicals Limited (ODCL), Bhubaneswar having shares of 51 percent and 49 percent respectively.

IDPL was declared sick by the erstwhile Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in August, 1992, as various rehabilitation plans failed to revive the company.

6.2.2 Closure of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL)

(a) Union Cabinet decision on 28.12.2016, as modified on 17.7.2019, mandated Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL's) closure as per Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines.

(b) Closure to be executed by selling assets and clearing liabilities.

(c) Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) established for implementation of Cabinet decision; 10 meetings held, latest on 9.1.2026.

Presently, the company has no regular employees as all the regular employees of IDPL have been given Voluntary Retirement Scheme as per Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines dated 14.6.2018.

6.2.3 Various actions taken incompliance with Union Cabinet decision to closed ownl DPL are as under:

(a) All regular employees of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) were relieved on Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) in June 2020 and in the Joint Venture - Odisha Drugs and Chemicals Limited (JV-ODCL) in June 2021.

(b) M/s National Building Constructions Corporation (NBCC) was appointed as land Management Agency (LMA) in 2019, which has valued all freehold land of various plants.

(c) One Time Settlement (OTS) done with consortium of banks led by State Bank of India and released ₹ 356.44 crore.

(d) All the moveable assets of IDPL and its subsidiary units were disposed of through the designated approved auctioning agency, viz., M/s Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited.

(e) Leasehold lands of wholly owned subsidiariesIDPL (Tamil Nadu) Limited and Bihar Drugs and Organic Chemicals Limited (BDOCL) resumed and taken over by the respective State governments. Odisha Drugs and Chemicals Limited (ODCL) under liquidation through official liquidator (Registrar of Companies, Cuttack) appointed by Hon'ble High court of Odisha. Lease of the land of IDPL, Rishikesh plant not extended by the State Government of Uttarakhand and the state government decided to take back the land on 'as-is-where-is' basis.

(f) The warehouse at 34, Kapashera, Delhi of IDPL transferred to National Land Monetisation Corporation (NLMC) by IDPL.

(g) The twelve flats owned by IDPL in Mumbai are under the process of transfer to NLMC.

6.2.4 Status of IDPL plants

1. IDPL Hyderabad Plant (891.38 acres)

The plant was commissioned in 1967 and manufactured wide range of 47 bulk synthetic drugs like Vitamins, Sulpha, Chloroquine, Methyl Dopa, Analgesics etc. from basic stages. Effluent Treatment Plant, (ETP) is being operated for treating effluents of other industries.

The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (NIPER)"has been set-up on 19th October, 2007 at IDPL Research Centre, offering training programmes in all disciplines relating to pharmacy to Graduate / Post Graduate students, thus providing pharma experts to meet the growing needs of Indian Pharma Industry.

2. IDPL-Gurgaon Plant (89.79 acres)

The plant, commissioned in 1979, has production capacities for wide range of formulations like tablets (1296 million nos.), liquid orals (396 kilo liters) and dry syrup (36 lakh bottles). This plant is also having large capacity to manufacture Oral Contraceptive Pills. (OCP) namely MALA-D & MALA-N and has been a regular supplier of Oral Contraceptive Pills to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare under Family Planning Programme of GoI. The Plant also has an Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) and a Formulations Development Research Laboratory.

3. IDPL-Rishikesh Plant (833.878 acres)

The plant was commissioned in 1967 and had largest antibiotics fermentation facility with 44 Fermentors (50m3 capacity each) for penicillin-G, Tetracycline, Oxytetracycline and Streptomycin etc. and their purification facilities.

It is endowed with the capacity to manufacture Oral Contraceptive Pills and Emergency Contraceptive Pills (OCPs & ECPs) and IDPL was the supplier of these pills to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.

It has large production capacity for manufacturing of Formulations like tablets (765 million / per annum) and capsules both Beta & Non-Beta lectum (390 million / per annum)

6.2.5 Present status of wholly owned subsidiaries and joint venture

(a) Bihar Drugs and Organic Chemicals Limited (BDOCL), Muzaffarpur (Bihar)

Bihar Drugs and Organic Chemicals Limited (BDOCL), Muzaffarpur was incorporated in 1979 on 65.12 acres of land leased by the Bihar Government as a bulk organic chemical manufacturing plant. As part of a revival plan duly approved by the erstwhile Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), the BDOCL Plant was made a wholly owned subsidiary of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) with effect from 4.3.1994. The plant manufactured bulk organic chemicals and drugs intermediates up to June 1996. Pursuant to Cabinet's decision, IDPL's Board in its 298th meeting held on 2.12.2019 had, in principle, decided for closure of the subsidiary. Pursuant thereto, all employees were given Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS), leasehold land resumed back by the State Government and plant and machinery disposed of through Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited (MSTC). BDOCL has a total liability of about ₹41.61 crore, which has been conveyed to the Department of Pharmaceuticals for seeking budgetary support from the Ministry of Finance. Further, the Department has also been requested to obtain/ convey approval of the alternative mechanism for closure of BDOCL.

(b) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPLTN) Limited, Chennai

IDPL (Tamil Nadu), Chennai was incorporated in September, 1965, initially as a surgical instruments plant and was later diverted for formulations. The plant was established on 208.67 acres of land leased by the Government of Tamil Nadu. As part of a revival plan duly approved by the erstwhile Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), the IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Plant was made a wholly owned subsidiary of Indian Drugs and

Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) with effect from 11.3.1994. IDPL (Tamil Nadu) was engaged in manufacture of pharmaceuticals formulations up to September 2018.

Pursuant to Cabinet's decision, IDPL's Board in its 298th meeting held on 2.12.2019 had decided, in principle, for closure of subsidiary. Pursuant thereto, all employees were given Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS), leasehold land was resumed back by the state government through Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO)and plant and machinery disposed of through Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited (MSTC). Currently, all the records from IDPL, TN have been transferred to Corporate Office, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL).

(c) Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Limited (ODCL) – Joint venture

Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Limited was co-promoted by Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (IPICOL), a Government of Odisha Undertaking having 49 percent share and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) a Government of India Undertaking having 51 percent share.

All production activities of the company have since been stopped since April 2021 and all regular employees have either superannuated or relieved on Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) with effect from 30.6.2021. Currently, the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa has on 31.7.2025 ordered liquidation of ODCL through official liquidator (RoC, Cuttack) appointed by Hon'ble High Court of Odisha.

6.3 Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited

6.3.1 Background

Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL) was founded in 1901 by Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray, a renowned Scientist and Academician. Government of India took over its Management in 1977.

Subsequently, the Company was nationalized in 1980 and registered as Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL) under the Companies Act in 1981. BCPL played a significant role in strengthening public health infrastructure by manufacturing and supplying essential medicines and chemicals at affordable prices. Its products were widely used in government hospitals and public health programmes, especially for the treatment of diseases such as malaria, cholera, plague, and tuberculosis. During national emergencies, wars, epidemics, and periods of supply disruption, BCPL ensured uninterrupted availability of essential drugs, thereby supporting national resilience.

One of the most significant early milestones was the development and production of India's first anti-snake-venom, which marked a major step in indigenous biopharmaceutical capability and public-health protection. BCPL was the first Indian company to produce Anti-Snake Venom Serum (ASVS) in the country. Production was discontinued around the mid-2000s at its Maniktala (Kolkata) facility due to lack of modern GMP compliance and investment issues.

Lately, during the COVID-19 pandemic also BCPL manufactured and continuously supplied life-saving Drugs (like Chloroquine Tablets) as well as Disinfectant and Cleanliness /Hygiene products to meet the public demand.

At present, BCPL has three factories, which are situated at Maniktala (Kolkata), Panihati (North 24 Parganas) in West Bengal and Kanpur (U.P.).

6.3.2 Business Operations

Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL) is a Kolkata-based Company and, is engaged in the business of industrial chemicals (Ferric Alum), Drugs and pharmaceuticals, and disinfectantssuch as phenol, naphthalene balls, bleaching powder, toilet cleaners, and floor cleaners. Cantharidine hair oil, a reputed product of Bengal Chemicals, is manufactured at Maniktala unit.

6.3.3 Manufacturing locations

At present, Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL)has three factories, which are situated at Maniktala (Kolkata), Panihati (North 24 Parganas) in West Bengal and Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh).

(a) Maniktala unit:

This unit was set up in 1905 and primarily produces pharmaceutical formulations, which include branded as well as unbranded generic medicines. Commercial production of tablets, capsules and ointments is going on. This unit also produces cantharidine hair oil.

(b) Panihati unit:

Panihati unit was set up in 1920, which is located in North-24 Parganas, West Bengal. Panihati unit primarily produces industrial chemicals and Disinfectants such as phenol, naphthalene balls, bleaching powder, toilet cleaners, and floor cleaners. During the pandemic situation, BCPL touched an all-time record of manufacturing 60,680 bottles of phenol 450 ml. in a single day (26.9.2020) as against an average daily production of 30,000 bottles.

(c) Kanpur unit:

Kanpur Unit was set up in 1949. It primarily produces tablets for acute disorders.

(d) Mumbai Unit:

Mumbai unit was set up in 1938 and presently the commercial space developed (in February, 2000) has been leased out, for generation of additional sources of revenue.

6.3.5 Sickness and revival

The Company was referred to erstwhile BIFR in 1992. The revival package for Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL) was approved by the Government in December 2006. The approved package of ₹440.60 crore comprised of restructuring of existing debts of BCPL, capital investments, support for development of marketing infrastructure and promotional measures, grant for wage revision and implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) and funds for payment of non-Government dues.

However, from the FY 2016-17 onwards, the company turned around and reported a net profit of ₹4.51 crore and a gross margin of ₹24.05 crore. In the consecutive FY also i.e., in 2017-18, BCPL reported a net profit of ₹10.06 crore. Thereafter, the company has been earning profits on a continuous basis i.e., ₹25.26 crore for FY 2018-19, ₹13.07 crore for FY 2019-20, ₹6.08 crore for FY 2020-21, ₹7.47 crore for FY 2021-22, ₹10.19 crore for 2022-23. BCPL has achieved a turnover of ₹132.57 crore in FY 2023-24 with a net profit of ₹18.08 crore. BCPL has achieved a turnover of ₹138.31 crore in FY 2024-25, which is the highest in the history of the Company, with a net profit of ₹21.14 crore. Further, BCPL repaid the entire bank loan of ₹28

crore to United Bank of India (which was taken in 1983 by mortgaging the Registered Office building), and now BCPL is a debt free company. After repayment of Government of India loans of ₹23.73 crore, as on 31.3.2021, there was balance in plan loan and non-plan loan, including accrued interest amounting to ₹ 193.71 crore. Government of India on 9.9.2021 has given waiver of loans along with accrued interest amounting to ₹193.71 crore against transfer of physically available 19.78 acres of surplus land at Panihati factory to National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Kolkata.

6.3.6 Product profile and range

The products manufactured under each of these business segments are mentioned in table 6.2:

Table 6.2
Details of products

Division-I	Division-II		Division-III		
Industrial chemicals	**Pharma generics**	**Pharma branded**	**Disinfectants**	**Hair oil**	**Other products**
Alum, bleaching powder	Tablets, Capsules njectables, ointments, liquids, external-liquids, BENSANI+	Aqua ptychotis, kalmegh, eutheria, benflam gel	Phenol, White Tiger, Klin Toilet, Lysol	Cantharidine Hair Oil	Naphthalene balls liquid soap aguru essence

Popular brands : Lamp brand Phenol, White Tiger, Bleaching Powder, Naphthalene Balls, Cantharidine Hair Oil, etc.

6.3.7 Manpower (Category- wise- manpower)

Table 6.3
Category- wise- manpower

Particulars	Manpower (as on 30.11.2025)
Executives	40
Supervisors	19
Workers	38
Grand total	**97**

6.3.8 Distribution network

The company has a strong distribution network pan India with 10 Depots and 6 Clearing and Forwarding (C and F) Agencies. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL) has also opened 3 exclusive retail stores in Kolkata and 1 in Mumbai.

6.3.9 Performance

Details of production, turnover and financial performance of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL) from 2021-22 onwards are as under:

Table 6.4

Year - wise financial status of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL)

Particulars	2025-26 (Up to 31.3.2026 provisional / estimated)	2025-26 YTD (Up to 30.11.2025 Prov.)	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
Production	210.00	129.77	141.04	148.94	137.13	84.73
Sales / turnover	175.78	115.44	138.31	132.57	112.82	72.05
Gross margin	42.17	23.48	31.80	27.38	16.28	15.23
Interest and financial expenses (finance cost)	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03
Depreciation	6.42	3.96	5.94	5.95	5.90	6.15
Net profit (loss)	26.78	14.61	21.14	18.08	10.19	7.47
Net worth	229.57	217.40	202.79	181.65	163.74	153.55

6.3.10 Future projects

(a) Upgradation of Alum plant – Panihati factory:

The Company is renowned for manufacturing Ferric Alum, which is used by many Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) / government organisations for treatment of water, which is finally used for drinking purposes in the respective townships/cities. BCPL is upgrading its ferric alum plant from grade-II to grade-IV and grade-V for developing/expansion of its ferric alum business and after upgradation, the alum plant will be able to produce 40 metric tonnes of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) grade-IV Ferric Alum daily, viz annual capacity of 12000MT.

(b) Snake Venom AntiSerum (ASVS) project:

BCPL is in the process of setting up new facility for manufacturing Anti Snake Venom Serum (ASVS) as the availability of ASVS is less than the demand. The “in-principle approval was granted by Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers on 14.8.2024, for setting up the project.

A technical advisory group has been formed and the roadmap for establishing manufacturing facility carved out.

6.3.11 Decision of strategic sale and status thereof:

Government has decided on 28.12.2016 for strategic sale of the company after meeting all its liabilities from sale of surplus land through open competitive bidding to Government Agencies.

6.3.12 Other activities:

(a) "Swacchata Hi Seva" was observed from 17th September to 2nd October, 2025. Employees of BCPL took part in cleaning the adjacent area of office premises/ factory premises, record room and eminent educational institute of the locality – Presidency University during 'Swachhta Hi Seva' Abhiyan.

Sanitation work carried out during the Swachhata Pakhwada

(b) Vigilance awareness week

Vigilance awareness week 2025 was observed with the theme "Vigilance: our shared responsibility" from 27th October to 2nd November, 2025, at the corporate office, Panihati factory, Maniktala factory, Kanpur factory and Mumbai office of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL).

Workshop/sensitisation programme held at corporate office, Kolkata on 29.10.2025 for vigilance awareness at Maniktala factory on 1-11-2025

One day Hindi workshop was organised at BCPL on 13.6.2025.

'Hindi divas and Hindi pakhwada' was celebrated at Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL) from 14th September to 29th September, 2025. Essay, recitation, extempore competition etc. were organised and prizes were distributed to the winners.

6.4 Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

6.4.1 Background:

Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) is a wholly owned Government of India company engaged in the manufacture and marketing of life-saving drugs. Located in Pimpri, Pune, HAL was established on March 13, 1954, as India's first public sector pharmaceutical company to produce life-saving, affordable drugs. Inaugurated by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in 1955-56, it was founded with WHO/UNICEF support, specializing in antibiotics like Penicillin and Streptomycin. HAL, at present, is focusing on manufacturing Pharma formulation, Ayurvedic, API, Health ATM, AHD and Agro-formulation to cater to wide range of Pharma and Agro market. HAL Pharma products include various dosage forms like Dry Powder Injectable products, Tablets, Capsules, Intra-Venous Fluid (IVF) products, Liquid Syrup etc.

HAL is planning for setting up of Manufacturing Facilities for Anti TB drugs and APIs. HAL has the rare distinction of having invented two new molecules, namely Hamycin and Aurofungin, and has more recently developed four new micronutrient molecules for agro-products.

Hindustan Antibiotics Limited is steadily reviving its productive and efficient work culture and is undertaking comprehensive measures to enhance turnover and achieve sustained profitability.

HAL Cephalosporin Plant

6.4.2 Brief of facilities available

Hindustan Antibiotics Limited manufacturing facilities are situated on approx. 90 acres of land at Pimpri, Pune and include the following:

(a) Bulk Plant: HAL was earlier manufacturing fermentation-based bulk drugs like penicillin-G, streptomycin sulphate, gentamycin etc.

(b) Formulation facility: HAL Pharmaceuticals products include various dosage forms like dry powder injectable products, tablets, capsules, intra-venous fluid (IVF) products, liquid syrup etc.

All formulation plants are being upgraded as per the revised schedule M guidelines and WHO-GMP compliance.

At present, HAL is manufacturing formulations including pharmaceuticals and agro-chem, as follows:

Table 6.5

Details of manufacturing formulation capacities

Sr. No.	Production facilities
A.	Pharmaceutical plants: 1. Dry powder injectables: FR-II i. Cephalosporin ii. Betalactum 2. Tablets: FR-III i. Betalactum ii. Non-Betalactum 3. Capsules (Betalactum): 4. I.V. Fluids: 5. Liquid syrup and external preparation:
B.	Agro-Chem Plants: 1. Streptocycline 2. Humaur formulation
C.	Alcoholic Hand Disinfectant (AHD)
D.	HAL cloud clinic

6.4.3 Performance highlights:

Prior to 2016, Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) was facing severe financial stress and operational challenges, resulting in significant instability and underperformance. Following a change in management in 2016, a series of focused and strategic initiatives were undertaken to revive and strengthen the Company. The major initiatives and outcomes are outlined below:

(a) Consolidation of manufacturing of Agro products and revival of IVF plant:HAL undertook consolidation of its agro-product manufacturing, including products such as Aurofungin and Hamycin, and successfully revived the production and marketing of Intra-Venous Fluids (IVF). With this revival, HAL emerged as the only pharmaceutical Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) having an operational IVF manufacturing facility, thereby strengthening its presence in the healthcare sector.

(b) Setting up of manufacturing facility for Alcoholic Hand Disinfectant (AHD):During the COVID-19 pandemic, Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) spearheaded the rapid establishment of a dedicated facility for Alcoholic Hand Disinfectant (AHD), addressing the critical demand for hygiene solutions and further cementing HAL's commitment to healthcare innovation and public welfare.

(c) Diversified into medical device sector:A defining milestone in Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL's) expansion was its entry into the medical device sector, exemplified by the launch of HAL-clinic-on-cloud, a health ATM capable of measuring 51+ health parameters within minutes, alongside the introduction of Dozee and other advancements. These strategic initiatives resulted in an extraordinary surge in revenue from ₹15.12 crore in 2015-16 to ₹273.20 crore in 2024-25.

(d) Stringent actions on unproductive manpower and VRS implementation:Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) effectively implemented the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for 385 employees, optimising human resource utilisation while fostering enhanced employee commitment, flexibility, and responsiveness. HAL has cultivated a positive and dynamic work culture. The company's Human Resources policies have undergone revolutionary systemic changes, including the introduction of biometric punching for employees and the implementation of effective disciplinary measures, fostering a more structured and efficient workplace by installing CCTVs, gate control system etc.

(e) After implementation of VRS, HAL has outsourced non-core services like transport to third party for better economy.

(f) Diversification in new area:HAL's marketing strategies have seen radical transformations, explored new avenues and diversified its product portfolio. Over the past four to five years, the company has expanded into following areas:

i) Veterinary medicines
ii) Anti Snake Venom Serum (ASVS)
iii) Anti snake venom detection kit
iv) Rapid test kits
v) Diagnostic equipment
vi) Preventive and curative medicines for sickle cell
vii) Ayurvedic products.

(g) Monetisation of idle assets:In addition, HAL has tapped into the vast potential of its previously idle assets, turning them into a steady source of income that ensures the company's financial sustainability. The goal of making HAL self-sufficient and self-reliant, with improved fund positioning and greater availability of working capital, has been successfully realised through its resilient efforts.

(h) Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendra:HAL is operating Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra in various locations of the Country under Jan Aushadhi scheme which provides affordable and quality medicines to the people.

(i) Agrovet product outlet:Additionally, the company has launched an agrovet product outlet at its main gate, providing crucial agricultural and veterinary resources. This step reinforces the commitment to community welfare and sustainable development.

(j) Installation of roof solar panel:Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) has strategically leveraged its plants' rooftops and expansive land area to generate electricity through the installation of solar panels. This forward-thinking initiative not only enhances sustainability but also optimises resource utilisation.

(k) Participation in initiatives of Government of India:HAL actively participates in various Government of India initiatives and programmes such as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Vigilance Awareness Week, International Women's Day, International Yoga Day, Hindi Pakhwara, and initiatives related to environmental protection, among others.

(l) Excellent corporate governance:HAL is getting an excellent corporate governance rating continuously for the last 6 years. HAL's dedication to maintaining transparency, accountability, and ethical practices has fostered a culture of compliance within the organisation, thereby upholding HAL's reputation and integrity in the industry.

(m) HAL has carried out research and development for manufacture of an agro product trichoderma, a bio fungicide used for treatment of plants against fungal infections. HAL has applied for registration of the product with Central Insecticide Board (CIB) and commercial production shall be started once the approval is received from CIB.

6.4.4 Details of production, sales turnover and net profit / loss for 2020-21 to 2025-26 (Up to 30.11.2025)

Table 6.6

Details of production, sales turnover and net profit / loss

Years	Turnover	Production	Operating profit	Net profit / loss	Net worth	Liabilities	Corporate governance rating by DPE
2020-21	94.50	78.80	-16.41	-38.26	-607.24	1057.92	Excellent
2021-22	117.82	89.72	5.06	-16.21	-623.45	1118.55	Excellent
2022-23	154.97	120.85	1.64	-53.88	-677.33	1262.27	Excellent
2023-24	191.83	155.73	4.19	-36.13	-713.46	1288.16	Excellent
2024-25	273.20	216.89	19.42	-11.13	-724.59	1350.68	Excellent
2025-26 (As on 30.9.2025) Provisional	166.71	149.69	10.90	-9.36	-733.95	1405.39	Excellent

i) During the year under review, Hindustan Antibiotics Limited continued to operate the state-of-the-art facility for manufacturing of alcoholic hand disinfectant (brand name HALRUB) and is supplying to all government institutions, ESIs, GMSDs etc.

ii) During the year under review, HAL upgraded "clinic on cloud" - a health kiosk - which was earlier measuring 23 health parameters in 5 minutes; now it measures 51+ health parameters. This is a sort of health ATM which identifies different health parameters. This health kiosk stores data of the person on its cloud storage and can be very useful to health institutions, government hospitals, CPSEs etc.

iii) All the systems including receipt in the Stores, issue for production, consumption of raw material as well as packaging material for the product, out-turn of production to marketing and distribution, personnel records including time-office has been computerised using ERP System.

iv) HAL has entered into ayurvedic segments, developing region/ state specific anti-snake venom serum, anti-snake venom detection kits etc.

v) HAL has also initiated the manufacturing of sanitary napkins, napathalene balls etc.

vi) Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India has awarded HAL with 1st Prize for Swachhta Pakhwada Award 2025.

6.4.5 Manpower

Present manpower of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) is 334 with 87 officers and 247 non-officers workmen.

6.4.6 Strategy for Marketing

HAL'sstrategy for marketing is to focus on the following aspects:

(a) Expanding its product range and customer base by introducing new drugs, formulations etc.

(b) Enhancing its brand image and visibility by improving the quality of its products, adopting good manufacturing practices, and obtaining various certifications and accreditations.

(c) Leveraging its Research and Development capabilities and infrastructure to develop innovative and cost-effective drugs and formulations, and to meet the emerging challenges and opportunities in the pharmaceutical sector.

(d) Reducing its operational costs and liabilities by introducing mechanised processes and automation in its manufacturing and other departments.

(e) Started a hub and spokes system to ensure timely delivery and to avoid transportation costs.

6.4.7 Future plans:

Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL's) future plans include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Setting up of manufacturing facilities for anti TB and its APIs.

(b) Setting up of state-of-the-art Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API); etc.

6.4.8 Award and recognitions during the year 2024-25 and 2025-26:

(a) Indian PSU's Nari Shakti Samman Awards-2025

(b) 1st prize for SwachhtaPakhwada Award 2025.

6.4.9 Various social activities/ days/awards observed/ received in Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

Republic Day Celebration

International Women's Day

Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) Foundation Day (10.3.2025)

Environment Day (5.6.2025)

International Yoga Day (21.6.2025)

Independence Day 2025

Workshop on health and stress management

Swachhta Bharat Abhiyan

6.5 Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited

6.5.1 Background

Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL) was constituted as a joint sector undertaking promoted by Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) in collaboration with Karnataka State Industrial and Investment Development Corporation (KSIIDC) Bangalore. Since HAL was under rehabilitation and not in a position to invest in KAPL for ongoing upgradation of KAPL , it was decided to delink KAPL from HAL and by way of infusion of additional equity capital in KAPL, the Cabinet in its meeting held on 02.01.2009 approved the shareholding pattern to be 59% share by Government of India and 41% share by Government of Karnataka through Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (KSIIDC)]. The registered and corporate office of the company is located at Bangalore (Karnataka). The manufacturing facilities in the state of Karnataka are located at Bangalore and Dharwad.

The basic objective of the Company is to make available lifesaving drugs of good quality to Government Hospitals and other Institutions along with Private Medical Practitioners. The Company has WHO-GMP Certified manufacturing facilities for Dry Powder Injectable, Liquid Injectable, Tablets, Capsules, Dry Syrups, ayurvedic products and Suspensions. The Company also has NABL accredited certification for its in-house cephalosporin's and general QC lab facilities.

Government of India has accorded approval to KAPL under 'PLI Scheme' for Bulk Drug Project 7-ACA. The required construction activities are going on in full swing at DMIC Vikram Udyogpuri, Ujjain. The paid-up share capital of the company as on 5.12.2025 is ₹13.49 crore.

6.5.2 Manufacturing facilities:

A. Pharmaceuticals:

At Peenya, Bangalore plant, pharmaceutical products are being manufactured and the company has WHO-GMP certified manufacturing facilities. The product range includes the following segments;

i) Dry powder parenteral – B-lactam antibiotics (penicillin's)

ii) Dry powder parenteral – Cephalosporin's

iii) Dry powder parenteral – General

iv) Small volume liquid parenteral

v) Non-parenteral block (tablets, capsules, oral liquids and powders)

vi) Oral solid dosage form block

vii) State of the art NABL approved laboratory facility for testing quality.

Research and development department (R and D):

The formulation development department of Peenya, Bangalore plant, has been upgraded into a full-fledged Research and Development unit. Obtained official recognition as in-house Research and Development unit from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Ministry of Science and Technology. (current validity: up to 31.3.2027).

B. Ayurvedic:

At Kotur, Dharwad plant, (Karnataka) ayurvedic products are being manufactured. The product range includes the following segments;

i) Tablets

ii) Liquid orals

iii) Powders

iv) Oils, etc.,

C. 7-ACA bulk drug plant:

Government of India has accorded approval to Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL) under 'PLI scheme' for Bulk Drug project 7-ACA.

6.5.3 Production and sales performance

Table 6.7
Details of year wise production and Sales

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Production	Sales	Profit Before Tax	Profit After Tax
2021-2022	479.76	473.87	32.52	24.66
2022-2023	528.65	527.57	34.25	24.89
2023-2024	464.70	461.33	17.60	11.32
2024-2025 (un-audited)	392.06	402.24	25.40	20.32
2025-2026 (Projected figures)	412.00	425.00	27.50	22.25

View of manufacturing facilities of Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited

Peenya manufacturing unit entrance

Peenya manufacturing unit penicillin block

Peenyamanufacturing unit small volume parentrals (SVP)

Peenyamanufacturing unit new cephalosporin block

Ayush plant at Dharwad

6.5.4 Achievements

(a) WHO GMP accredited company.
(b) State of the art NABL approved Laboratory facility for testing quality.
(c) Pan India presence.
(d) ISO 9001:2015 - Quality Management System (QMS)
(e) ISO 14001:2015 - Effective Environmental Management System (EMS)
(f) ISO 45001:2018 - Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series (OHandSMS)
(g) ISO 50001:2018 - Energy Management System (EnMS).
(h) Pharmaceutical Inspection Co-operation Scheme (PICS) Certification

6.5.5 Popular brands:

Pharmaceutical products:

Table 6.8
Pharmaceutical products

Sl No	Products	Therapy segments
1	Grenil	Anti Migraine
2	Kaptocin(Oxytocin)	Hormone
3	Cyfolac	Probiotics
4	Remcc	Cough and Cold
5	Verclav	Antibiotic
6	PoP E	Platelet Booster
7	Zinfe	Haematinic
8	Numol	Pain Medication
9	Kaplicon	Antifungal

Ayurvedic products:

Table 6.9
Ayurvedic products

Sl No	Products	Therapy Segments
1	PoP-E	Platelet booster
2	Apifeast	Appetizer
3	Husky Powder	Bowl regulator
4	Exol	Hepato-biliary stimulant
5	K-Thrin	Thrombocytopenia
6	Numol H	Pain management
7	Antaf	Antacid-antiflaltulant
8	Appikap	Appetizer

Veterinary Products:

Table 6.10
Veterinary products

Sl No	Products	Therapy segments
1	Pensbiotic	Antibiotics
2	Gentabiotic	Antibiotics
3	Cetriax Group	Antibiotics
4	K-Flox	Antibiotics
5	Kalvimin Group	Feed supplements
6	K- Live Group	Hepato-protective
7	Cal-K Group	Ecto-parasiticide

6.5.6 Distribution network

Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL) continues to strengthen its presence in the domestic retail trade segment with a structured approach aimed at meeting the requirements of private medical practitioners. The company periodically introduces new products across key therapeutic segments to enhance market reach and therapeutic coverage. Its domestic operations extend across the country, supported by a dedicated professional field force and an efficient distribution network that ensures the company's presence in both metropolitan and micro markets.

KAPL operates branch offices in nearly all state headquarters and maintains a robust distribution framework with 19 major branches strategically located across major cities. These branches cater to their respective State markets through an established channel-marketing system. Supplies are routed through approved stockists to retailers, nursing homes, and dispensing doctors in the trade segment, while institutional supplies are made directly under rate contract and non-rate contract arrangements.

6.5.7 Marketing

Pharmaceuticals:

The company's marketing efforts are oriented towards the prescription-driven market segment, which is dominated by multinational and leading private pharmaceutical companies. Institutional business continues to rely significantly on public procurement (PP/PPP) policies, with a strong focus on government hospitals, state medical institutions, corporate hospitals, PSUs, defence establishments, insurance-linked healthcare systems, etc.

Veterinary:

In the veterinary segment, the company markets its products to veterinary practitioners, farmers, state Animal Husbandry Departments, milk unions, etc., The product portfolio includes veterinary formulations as well as feed supplements, catering to the health and productivity needs of livestock across the country.

6.5.8 New products (Pharmaceutical and Veterinary)

Table 6.11
Details of new products

Sl. No.	Products	Therapeutic category
Pharmaceutical		
1	Grenil N Tab.	Pain, inflammation management
2	Rem-CC DX Syrup	Dry allergic cough management

6.5.9 Exports

Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL) products are currently exported to about 17 countries, such as Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Namibia, Uganda, Myanmar, Yemen, South Africa, Fiji, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia, Bhutan, Sudan, Sri Lanka, and Uzbekistan. The Company has planned to export the medicines to countries, such as Cambodia, Brazil, Peru, EU countries, and South Africa.

6.5.10 Various social activities/ days/awards observed/ received

On Independence Day, 15.8.2025, Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL) joined the nation in celebrating the spirit of freedom and unity.

Swachhatha campaign

Swachhatha pledge on 2.9.2025.

World Pharmacists Day celebrated, at Peenya factory on 25.9.2025

Integrity pledge' on the occasion of 'Vigilance Awareness Week' -2025, on 27.10.2025

Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL) celebrated Engineer's Day on 15.9.2025.

Various activities were conducted by KAPL on the occasion of Swachhatha Hi Seva/ special campaign for disposal of pending matters 5.0 (SCDPM 5.0).

Hindi Fortnight–2025 was celebrated with great enthusiasm and several programmes were organized in the office as well as in the workshop (factory). During this period, various competitions such as essay writing, poster making, and fill-in-the-blanks were organized.

6.6 Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

6.6.1 Background:

Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL) is a Joint sector undertaking promoted by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) with Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO, Govt. of Rajasthan) holding 51% and 49% shares respectively. It was incorporated in 1978 and commercial production started in 1981. The Company has its manufacturing facilities & registered office at Road No. 12, VKI Area, Jaipur (Rajasthan). Since IDPL was a sick company and not in a position to invest in RDPL for its expansion and modernization plans, it was decided that Govt of India and RIICO would infuse additional equity capital in RDPL and the Cabinet in its meeting held on 02.01.2009 approved the shareholding pattern to be 59% share by Government of India and 41% share by Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO, Govt. of Rajasthan). The production activities in the Company have stopped since October, 2016.

On 01.03.2023, Union Cabinet decided to transfer RDPL to State Govt. of Rajasthan. Accordingly, RDPL is under active process of transfer to State Govt. of Rajasthan.

6.6.2 Present status of Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL)

(a) Government decided on 28.12.2016 for closure of Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL), after selling its surplus land, which would be required to meet the liabilities.

(b) RDPL is to be transferred to state government of Rajasthan. The fund of ₹21.00 crore and share amount of ₹25.45 lakhs have been transferred to Government of India and the process of share transfer initiated.

CHAPTER 7

National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority

CHAPTER 7

National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority

7.1 Evolution of Drug Policy and Regulatory Framework in the country

(i) The price control over drugs was first introduced in the country in 1962 under the Defence of India Act, 1915 with the promulgation of the Drugs (Display of Prices) Order, 1962 and the Drugs (Control of Prices) Order, 1963 which had the effect of freezing the prices of drugs w.e.f. 1st April, 1963.

(ii) The Drugs Prices (Display & Control) Order, 1966 made it obligatory for the manufacturers of drugs to obtain prior approval of the Government if prices of such formulations as on 30th June 1966 were to be increased. This and subsequent Drug Price Control Orders were issued under the Section 3 of the "Essential Commodities Act, 1955" by declaring drugs as essential commodities under the EC Act, 1955.

(iii) The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 (DPCO 1970) provided for mark-up over cost (including material cost, conversion cost and packaging cost) ranging from 75% (essential drugs) to 150% (for new drugs) for fixation of retail prices by manufacturers. It also stipulated that a company's gross profit before tax should not exceed 15 per cent of its sales along with limits on company profits (maximum 15% of sales). This marked the beginning of direct government control over drug prices and profits.

(iv) The Government promulgated the first Drug Policy of India in March 1978 (Drug Policy, 1978 and DPCO, 1979) aimed at self-reliance in technology and self-sufficiency, so that quality drugs should be adequately available at reasonable price. Based on this, DPCO 1979 was promulgated which placed price control on 370 bulk drugs and formulations made therefrom. It classified drugs into three therapeutic categories with different markup levels-Life-saving (40% markup), Essential (55%), and Less-essential (100%). Formulations made from these 370 drugs constituted more than 80% of the market and the formulations considered most essential were given a lower mark-up so as to keep their prices low.

(v) Government promulgated the Drug Policy, 1986 (DP, 1986) entitled 'Measures for Rationalization, Quality Control and Growth of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in India'. The policy and the Kelkar Committee Report on drug pricing laid down the broad principle for the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 (DPCO, 1987). In DPCO, 1987, the numbers of bulk drugs under price control were reduced from 370 to 142. Also, as laid down in the drug policy, two categories of formulations [viz., drugs required for the National Health Program (category I) and drugs other than those in category I but which are also considered essential for the health needs (category II)] and bulk drugs required to make such formulations were promulgated to be price controlled. The terminology of mark-ups was changed to MAPE (Maximum allowable post manufacturers' margin).

(vi) The DPCO-1995 following the Drug Policy of 1994 was introduced in the context of liberalization of Indian economy. The principle of price control adopted in the policy envisaged control over prices of drugs on the basis of economic criteria as represented in the market share of different companies in the context of total market sales turnover of various drugs. Thus, those drugs were brought under the ambit of price control, where the company turnover was of a particular level and where the market share of leading producers was higher than a particular level. 74 bulk drugs were identified (listed in Schedule-I) for which the prices were to be controlled under DPCO, 1995 and their prices were fixed on the basis of actual costs plus a mark-up.

7.2 National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA)

The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), an attached office of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Pharmaceuticals (DoP), was constituted by the Government of India vide resolution published in the Gazette of India No. 159 dated 29.8.1997. The functions of NPPA, inter-alia, includes fixation and revision of prices of scheduled formulations under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order (DPCO), as well as monitoring and enforcement of prices. NPPA also provides inputs to the Government on pharmaceutical policy and issues related to affordability, availability and accessibility of medicines.

The Government notified the DPCO, 2013 on 15.5.2013 in supersession of DPCO,1995.

7.2.1 Salient features of DPCO, 2013 are as follows:

(a) The National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), released by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is adopted as the primary basis for determining essentiality and is incorporated in the Schedule-I of the DPCO, 2013, which constitutes the list of scheduled medicines for the purpose of price control.

(b) Ceiling prices of scheduled formulations are fixed based on 'market-based data'.

(c) Price control is applied to specific formulations with reference to the medicine (active pharmaceutical ingredient), route of administration, dosage form / strength as specified in Schedule-I of DPCO, 2013.

(d) The National List of Essential Medicines, 2022 (NLEM 2022) was released by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on 13.9.2022. NLEM, 2022 was thereafter notified as the Schedule-I of DPCO, 2013 on 11.11.2022 by the Department of Pharmaceuticals.

7.2.2 The functions of the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) are:

(a) To implement and enforce the provisions of the extant DPCO in accordance with the powers delegated to it

(b) To undertake and/or sponsor relevant studies in respect of pricing of drugs/formulations

(c) To monitor the availability of medicines, identify shortages, if any, and to take remedial steps

(d) To collect/maintain data on production, exports and imports, market share of individual companies, profitability of companies etc. for bulk drugs and formulations

(e) To deal with all legal matters arising out of the decisions of the Authority

(f) To render advice to the Central Government on changes/revisions in pharmaceutical policy

(g) To render assistance to the Central Government in parliamentary matters relating to pharmaceutical pricing

7.3 Pricing

7.3.1 Price Fixation

A. Ceiling Price

NPPA fixes the ceiling price of formulation listed in Schedule-I of DPCO, 2013. Under the market-based approach adopted in DPCO, 2013, the ceiling price of a scheduled formulation is determined by first working out the simple average of price to retailer (PTR) in respect of all branded-generic and generic versions of that particular formulation having a market share of one percent and above and then adding a notional retailer margin of 16 percent to it. The maximum retail price (MRP) for that particular drug formulation must not exceed the notified ceiling price plus applicable taxes.

National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2022 was issued on 13.9.2022 by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Further, Department of Pharmaceuticals through notification S.O. 5249 (E) dated 11.11.2022 has notified it as Schedule-I of DPCO, 2013. There is an addition of 34 drugs while 26 drugs from the previous list (NLEM, 2015) have been dropped. NPPA has fixed the ceiling prices of 935 formulations (776 formulations under NLEM 2022 and 159 formulations under earlier NLEMs) under DPCO, 2013 till 18.12.2025. The details of ceiling prices effective as on 18.12.2025 in various therapeutic categories is given in Table 7.1:

Table 7.1

Categories of Medicines under which Ceiling Prices have been fixed under NLEM, 2022

	Total Ceiling Prices		Ceiling price fixed under NLEM, 2022	
Therapeutic Category	**Drugs**	**Formulations**	**Drugs**	**Formulations**
Anti-infective Medicines	71	196	62	174
Anticancer Medicines	62	131	59	120
Neurological Disorder Medicines	18	63	18	60
Psychiatric Disorder Medicines	14	42	14	41
Cardiovascular Medicines	26	66	26	61
HIV Management Medicines	21	29	20	24
Analgesics, Antipyretics, Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)	12	35	11	24
Anti-Diabetic drugs	8	11	8	11
Hormones, other Endocrine Medicines and Contraceptives	18	37	16	33
Others	158	325	117	228
Unique Drugs / Formulations	388*	935	332*	776

**** Some medicines are listed in various sections. The medicine is counted in both sections, but the formulation is counted only once in one of the sections.***

The prices are notified through various Gazette Notifications, which are also uploaded on NPPA's website at www.nppa.gov.in. The ceiling prices become operative and legally enforceable from the date on which the price is notified in the Gazette.

B. Retail Price

NPPA fixes the retail price of medicine based on the Form-I application received from the manufacturing/marketing companies. The notified retail prices are applicable only to the applicant manufacturing/marketing companies. The retail prices of the medicine are also fixed by the same method as applicable for fixation of ceiling price. NPPA notified retail prices of around 3,609 'new drugs' [those qualifying as 'new drugs' as per para 2(1)(u) of DPCO, 2013] till 18.12.2025 under DPCO, 2013. The details are as given in Table 7.2:

Table 7.2
Retail Prices fixed by NPPA under DPCO 2013

S.No.	Therapeutic Group	Retail Prices of new drugs
1.	Non-Communicable disease	2,167
	(a) Anti-Diabetic drugs	1,348
	(b) Cardiovascular drugs	620
	(c) Anti-hypertensives	199
2.	Others	1,442
	Total	**3,609**

Also, exercising extraordinary powers under DPCO, 2013 in public interest, MRP of 106 non-scheduled drug formulations, including 22 diabetic and 84 cardiovascular drugs was capped in July, 2014. In addition, Trade margin on selected 42 anti-cancer medicines was capped up to 30% in February 2019 on pilot basis.

C. Pricing of Medical Devices:

Coronary Stents:

Coronary Stents were included in Schedule-I of DPCO, 2013 in December 2016. NPPA notified the ceiling prices for Coronary Stents under Para 19 of the DPCO, 2013 vide notification S.O. 412(E) dated 13.2.2017. The ceiling prices were subsequently revised from time to time considering annual Wholesale Price Index (WPI). NPPA vide notification S.O.1473 (E) dated 27.3.2025 has revised the ceiling prices considering WPI @1.74028% during the calendar year 2024 over the corresponding period in 2023.

Condoms :

The Government has fixed ceiling prices for Condoms vide Gazette Notification No. 1791 (E) dated 10.07.2014 under NLEM, 2011. The current ceiling prices of the Condoms were notified vide Notification No. S.O. 1488(E) dated 27.3.2025 under NLEM, 2022.

Intra Uterine Devices (IUD):

The Government had fixed ceiling prices for various categories of IUDs vide Gazette Notifications No.1334 (E) dated 27.4.2017 and 1668(E) dated 24.5.2017. The current ceiling prices of the IUDs were notified vide Notification No. S.O. 1489(E) dated 27.3.2025 under NLEM, 2022.

Orthopaedic Knee Implants for Knee Replacement System :

NPPA fixed the ceiling price of the Orthopaedic Knee Implants, a non-scheduled medical device, for the first time on 16.8.2017 under Para 19 of the DPCO, 2013 vide notification S.O. 2668(E). Subsequently, the validity of the ceiling prices was extended from time to time. Recently, NPPA extended the existing ceiling prices videS.O. 4171(E) dated 15.9.2025 for two (02) months i.e. up to 15.11.2025 due for further deliberation. Thereafter, NPPA extended the existing ceiling prices further for one (01) year i.e. up to 15.11.2026.

7.4 Trade Margin Rationalisation of Medical Devices

With an aim to regulate the prices of medical devices, essential for diagnostic purposes, in general and specifically for COVID-19 management, NPPA on recommendation of Committee on Affordable Medicines and Health Products (CAMHP), NITI Aayog vide Gazette Notification dated 3.6.2021 had capped the trade margin for Oxygen Concentrators at 70% on Price to Distributor (PTD) level. NPPA vide notification S.O. 1519 (E) dated 29.3.2023 had last extended the capping of trade margin for Oxygen Concentrator till 30.6.2023.

Similarly, Trade margin on Pulse Oximeter, Glucometer, Blood Pressure Monitor, Nebulizer and Digital Thermometer was also capped at 70% vide notification S.O. 2808(E) dated 13.7.2021. NPPA vide notification S.O. 1518 (E) dated 29.3.2023 had last extended the capping of trade margin for these five medical devices till 30.6.2023. Further, the capping of trade margin for aforementioned medical devices was not extended further as the situation has gone back to the pre-pandemic level. However, the prices of the same are monitored under the extant provisions of DPCO, 2013.

7.5 Review Order

Any company aggrieved by the orders of NPPA, files review application to Department of Pharmaceuticals under Para 31 of the DPCO, 2013. DoP after physical hearing in the matter gives necessary review directions and NPPA implements the review directions on merit. During the year 2025-26 (up to 31.12.2025), two review order was issued byDoP.

7.6 Price Revision of Anti-Cancer Drugs under NLEM, 2022

As on 18.12.2025, ceiling prices of 131 anti-cancer formulations (including palliative care) are effective. The ceiling prices of 120 anti-cancer formulations (including palliative care) have been fixed under NLEM, 2022. Further, ceiling prices of 11 formulations fixed under NLEM, 2015 are also effective. This has resulted in an annual savings of around ₹294.34 crore on account of fixation of ceiling prices of Anti-cancer formulation under NLEM, 2022.

7.7 Savings to the Consumers

The fixation of ceiling prices of scheduled formulations listed in NLEM 2022 (revised Schedule-I) has enabled savings of ₹3,802 crore (till 18.12.2025) to the consumers. However, the total savings calculated are in the nature of additional savings since prices of many scheduled drugs are historically under price control. The above estimated savings include savings only on account of Ceiling Price fixation under NLEM 2011, NLEM 2015, NLEM 2022 and other specific measures taken such as trade margin rationalisation on Anti-Cancer drugs, Price capping of Anti-diabetic/cardiovascular disease, ceiling price fixation of Stents and price capping of knee implants. Additionally, consumers are also benefited due to 10% cap on annual increase in MRP of non-scheduled drugs. Hence, absolute savings on account of price regulation under DPCO, 2013 are likely to be much more than the above estimate.

7.8 Growth in Therapeutic Segments since 2021-22

Major segments of Indian Pharmaceutical Industry include generic drugs, Over the Counter (OTC) medicines, bulk drugs, vaccines, contract research & manufacturing, biosimilars and biologics. During the last four years viz., 2021-22 to 2024-25 anti-neoplastic, sex stimulants/ rejuvenators, urology, gynaecological, ophthalmic / otologicals, derma and blood related therapeutic category of drugs have registered high sales with Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 16.01%, 14.143%, 12.59%, 11.68%, 11.28%, 11.10% and 10.92% respectively (Table 7.3).

Table 7.3

Sales of drugs in different therapeutic segments

(₹ in crore)

Class	Sales 2021-22	Sales 2024-25	CAGR % From 2021-22 to 2024-25	Sales 2025-26 (up to Sept. 2025)
Anti-Neoplastics	3,382.46	5,281.29	16.01%	2,893.89
Sex stimulants / rejuvenators	831.20	1,236.13	14.14%	620.65
Urology	2,666.69	3,805.86	12.59%	2,135.14
Gynaecological	5,194.62	7,235.14	11.68%	3,871.87
Ophthal / Otologicals	3,125.45	4,306.99	11.28%	2,299.10
Derma	10,739.00	14,726.00	11.10%	7,733.29
Blood related	5,071.45	6,921.45	10.92%	3,854.65
Neuro / Central nervous System (CNS)	11,099.24	15,086.69	10.77%	8,017.76
Stomatologicals	1,150.76	1,561.54	10.71%	838.97
Pain / Analgesics	11,810.17	15,738.56	10.04%	8,345.54
Gastro intestinal	20,797.88	27,715.73	10.04%	14,885.74
Cardiac	22,653.73	30,144.62	9.99%	16,640.86
Others	1,329.91	1,747.65	9.53%	944.13
Hormones	2,824.40	3,667.93	9.10%	1,904.07
Vitamins / Minerals / Nutrients	16,153.52	20,398.20	8.09%	10,880.85
Anti-diabetic	16,837.59	20,637.94	7.02%	10,994.25
Respiratory	14,709.47	17,352.65	5.66%	8,475.85
Vaccines	1,752.39	2,025.02	4.94%	1,157.25
Anti-infectives	24,603.83	26,457.46	2.45%	13,873.02
Anti malarials	620.15	636.40	0.87%	346.81
Grand Total	**1,77,353.92**	**2,26,683.25**	**8.52%**	**1,20,713.67**

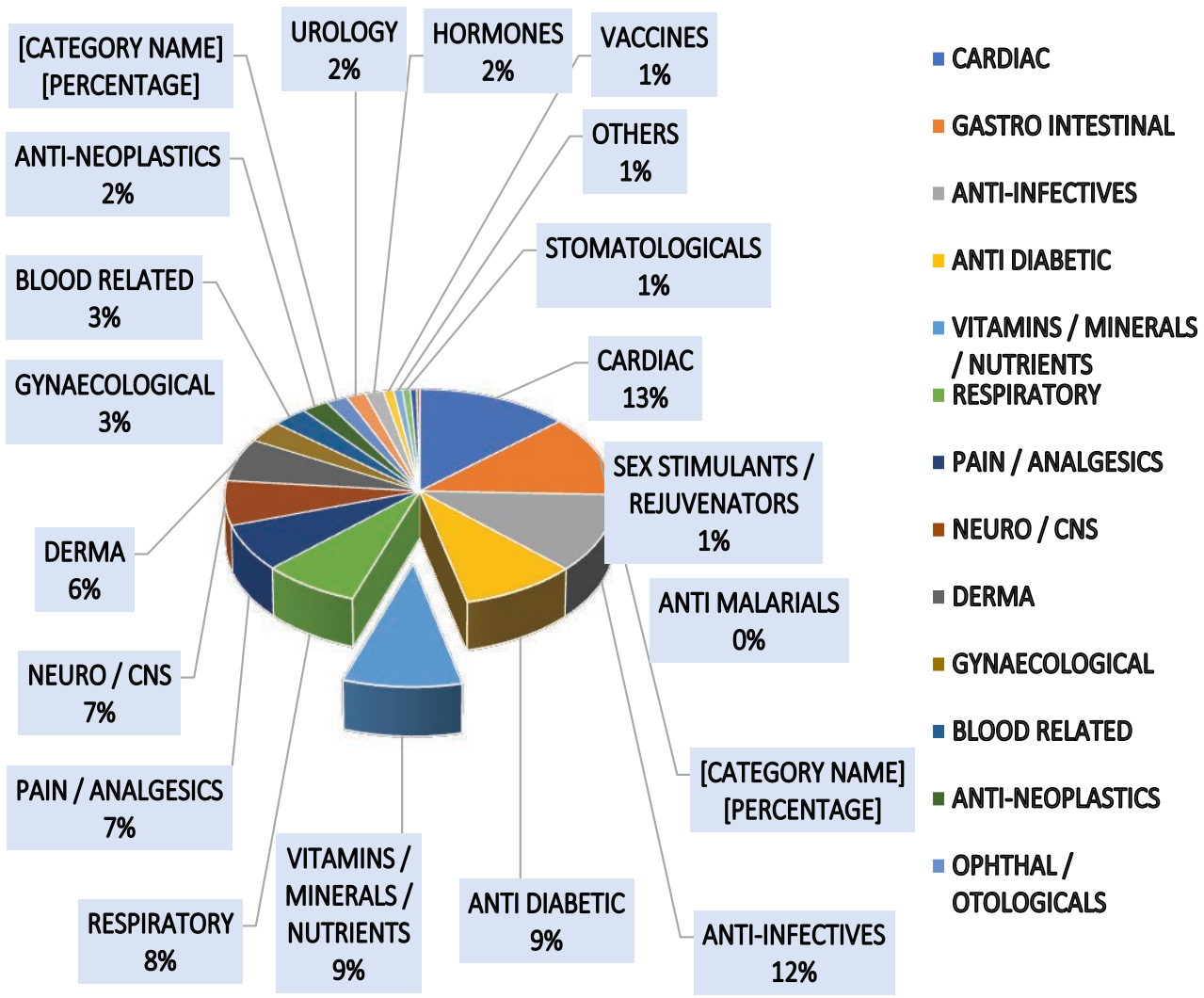
Source: Pharmatrac Market Database (September 2025)

Market analysis of drugs sold under different therapeutic categories

From the sales figures for FY 2024-25 in the above table it can be seen that pharmaceutical market has grown substantially over the years. Presently, maximum sales are registered under Cardiac category, followed by gastro intestinal and anti-infectives drugs.

The present market structure under different therapeutic segments has been shown in chart 7.1:

Chart 7.1
Sales of 2024-25 under different Therapeutic Category



Source: Pharmatrac Market Database (September 2025)

Based on the sales data for the FY 2024-25, it is observed that the overall market share of large, medium and small companies, including all the therapeutic segments, was 79 percent, 16 percent and 5 percent respectively (Table 7.4). In Anti-Infectives, Anti-Malaria, Anti-diabetic, Cardiac, Respiratory, Gastro Intestinal, Hormones, respiratory, Sex Stimulants/ Rejuvenators, Urology and Neuro categories, large companies have a high share (more than 80%) whereas in blood related, pain/analgesics, Gynaecological & Vitamins/ Minerals/ Nutrients etc. the share of large companies was around 65%

Table 7.4
(Group of drugs and company size wise market share during FY 2024-25)

Therapeutic segments	Sale 2024-25 (in crore)	Market Share in % of companies		
		Large	Medium	Small
Anti Diabetic	20,637.94	88%	9%	3%
Anti Malarials	636.40	86%	7%	7%
Anti-Infectives	26,457.46	88%	9%	3%
Anti-Neoplastics	5,281.29	56%	41%	3%
Blood Related	6,921.45	68%	27%	5%
Cardiac	30,144.62	86%	11%	2%
Derma	14,726.00	68%	25%	7%
Gastro Intestinal	27,715.73	83%	12%	4%
Gynaecological	7,235.14	76%	19%	5%
Hormones	3,667.93	87%	10%	3%
Neuro / CNS	15,086.69	84%	10%	6%
Ophthal / Otologicals	4,306.99	58%	35%	7%
Others	1,747.65	50%	34%	15%
Pain / Analgesics	15,738.56	70%	25%	5%
Respiratory	17,352.65	88%	9%	3%
Sex Stimulants / Rejuvenators	1,236.13	89%	8%	2%
Stomatologicals	1,561.54	58%	35%	7%
Urology	3,805.86	83%	14%	3%
Vaccines	2,025.02	55%	34%	11%
Vitamins / Minerals / Nutrients	20,398.20	66%	24%	10%
Grand Total	2,26,683.25	79%	16%	5%

Source: Pharmatrac Market Database (September 2025)
Note: Companies have been classified as Large, Medium and small based on the domestic turnover of ₹1,000 crore and above, between ₹100 crore to ₹1,000 crore and up to ₹100 crore respectively.

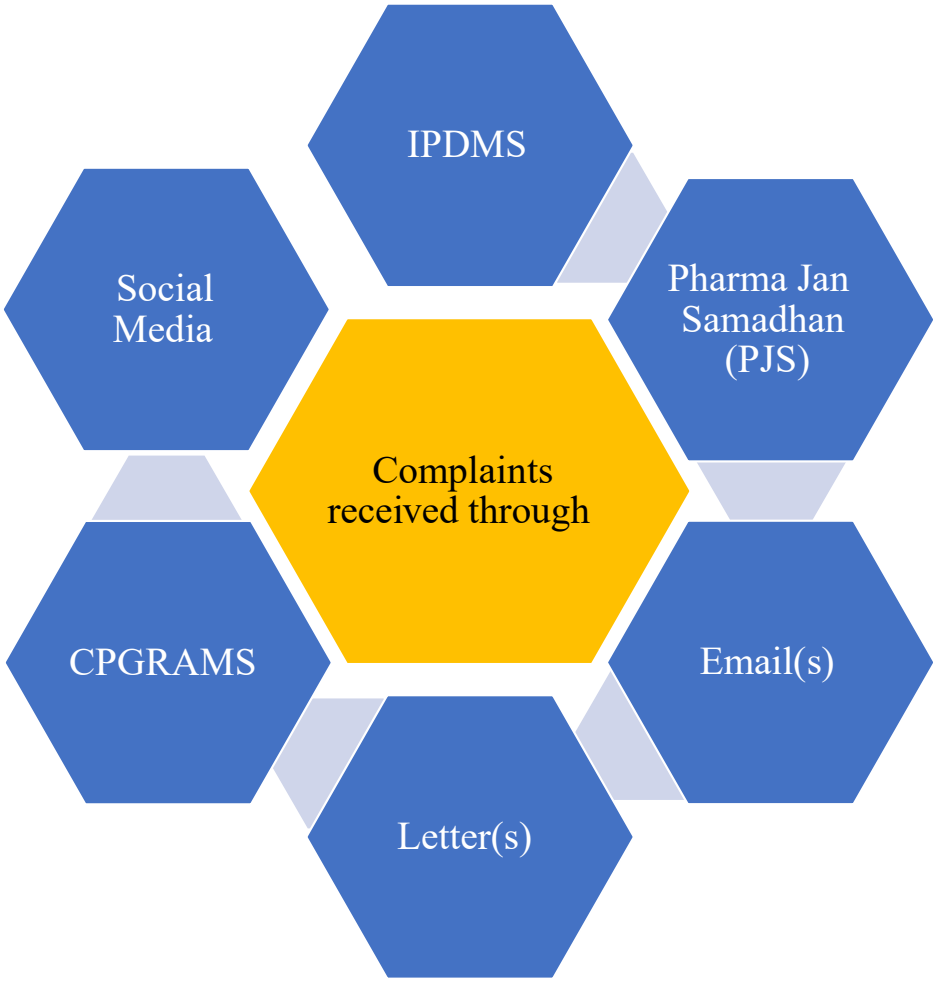
7.9 Monitoring availability of drugs through weekly surveys

The availability of key medicines is being monitored through regular availability surveys conducted by Price Monitoring Resource Units (PMRUs) in their respective States / UTs at chemist shops at various locations across the country.

7.10 Monitoring Availability of Medicines

The Government is effectively monitoring the prices of scheduled as well as non-scheduled medicines under DPCO, 2013 and takes action against companies found overcharging the consumers based on the references/complaints received from the State Drugs Controllers / individuals, samples purchased from the open market and reports from market based database and complaints reported through the grievance redressal websites, 'Pharma Jan Samadhan' and 'Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)'.

Chart 7.2
Platforms for receiving complaints



The monitoring of increase in the price of formulations beyond the permissible limit is also done on the basis of Pharmarack data and individual complaints received.

Whenever companies are found selling scheduled formulations at prices higher than the price notified by NPPA, action is taken against such companies under the relevant provisions of DPCO, 2013 and the overcharged amount, along with interest is levied on the company. Action is also taken whenever companies are found to have taken an increase in price which is more than permissible under the DPCO, 2013. Thus, companies selling non-scheduled formulations at a price which is higher by more than 10% of the MRP during the preceding twelve months for that drug and in case of scheduled formulations companies taking an increase more than that of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) are liable for action for overcharging under the relevant provisions of DPCO, 2013.

NPPA monitors the availability of drugs, identifies shortages, if any, and takes remedial steps to make the drugs available to consumers. As and when the reports for shortages of a particular drug(s), in any part of the country are received, the concerned company is asked to rush the stock to the affected areas and to make the drugs available.

7.11 Price Monitoring and Enforcement activities

To ensure that medicines are available to patients at the notified prices, NPPA works closely with State Drugs Controllers for enforcement activities. Samples of medicines are picked up

from open market regularly and analysed to monitor the price at which the medicines are sold to patients. Enforcement activities from 2010-11 to 2024-25 (till 30.11.2025) are given in the Table 7.5:

Table 7.5

Number of Samples collected and violations

Year	Number of Samples Collected	Prima Facie Violations detected
2010-2011	553	225
2011-2012	559	156
2012-2013	626	165
2013-2014	993	389
2014-2015	3898#	1020
2015-2016	2534 #	613
2016-2017	1817 #	930
2017-2018	2418 #	1032
2018-2019	1391#	324
2019-2020	938#	350
2020-2021	1073#	537 #
2021-22	907#	391#
2022-23	1081#	455#
2023-24	2284#	888#
2024-25	2167#	1126#
2025-26 (till 30.11.2025)	1337#	994#

#Cases of Overcharging referred from State Drug Controllers and PMRUs are included under the 'Samples Collected'.

7.12 Recovery of overcharged amount

The overcharged amount is recovered from the pharmaceutical companies along with interest and penalty thereon as per the provisions of DPCO. Cases of companies not complying with the demand notices are referred to the District Collectors for recovery of overcharged amounts as arrears of land revenue and could also attract prosecution under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

As on 30.9.2025, NPPA has about 2690 overcharging cases. An amount of ₹1,487.1 crore (approx.) under DPCO 1979, DPCO 1987, DPCO 1995 and DPCO 2013 has been recovered from the pharmaceutical companies. Action for recovery of the overcharged amount along with interest thereon is a continuous process. NPPA takes action as per the provisions of DPCO, 1979, DPCO, 1987, DPCO, 1995 & DPCO, 2013 read with the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

7.13 e-Initiatives

NPPA has also undertaken following e-initiatives for better disposal of grievances of general public:

A. Pharma Sahi Daam and Pharma Jan Samadhan APP

Pharma Jan Samadhan (PJS) serves as a robust e-governance tool for protection of consumer interest through effective implementation of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013

with the objective to put in place a speedy and effective complaint redressal system with respect to availability of medicines, overpricing of medicines, sale of 'new drugs' without prior price approval (WPA) and refusal to supply or sell medicines. Complaints can be registered under PJS link available at the NPPAs website i.e. www.nppaindia.gov.in or on Pharma Sahi Daam App and also at the toll free number 1800111255 & Email – monitoring-nppa@gov.in.

Any individual or consumer organisation or stockiest / distributor / dealer / retailer or State Drug Controller can lodge complaints online to NPPA through PJS. Action on the complaint received through PJS with complete information is initiated within 48 hours by the NPPA.

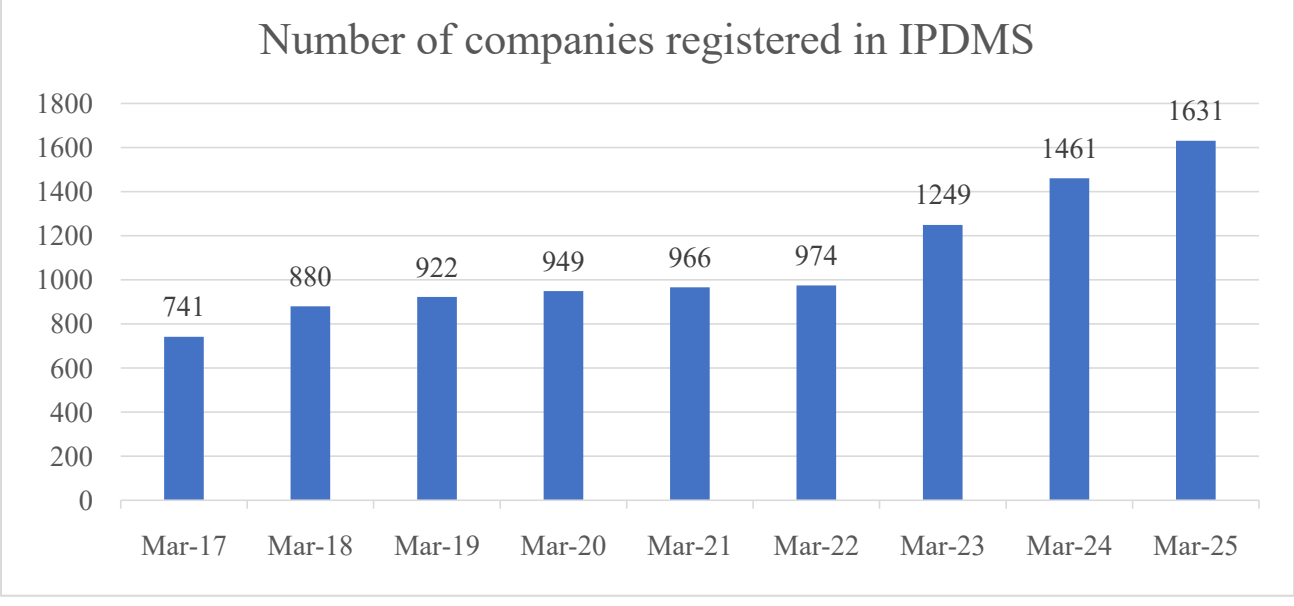
The Pharma Sahi Daam App 2.0 has features like searching of prices for medicines (brand wise or formulation wise), search latest ceiling prices of scheduled drugs, etc. Users can compare the prices of different brands of same formulation; and share price detail on messages etc. The app or search medicine facility tool facilitates consumers to verify whether medicines are being sold within the approved price range and also to detect any case of overpricing by pharmaceutical company/chemist.

Users can also register a complaint or view the status of the complaint, which was raised earlier (OTP authentication). If there is any ceiling price violation, the buyer will be able to lodge a complaint against company/ chemist through Pharma Jan Samadhan/ Pharma Sahi Daam.

B. Integrated Pharmaceutical Database Management System (IPDMS)

Integrated Pharmaceutical Database Management System was launched by NPPA in 2015 which was further upgraded to a more responsive, cloud-based version, IPDMS 2.0 and launched on 29.8.2022. It is a system for online information collection, processing and communication portal to monitor and regulate the prices of medicines and medical devices, to ensure availability and affordability of drugs and medical devices in the country. The number of companies registered in IPDMS from March, 2017 to March 2025 is shown in chart 7.3:

Chart 7.3
Platforms for receiving complaints



Note: Number of companies registered till November, 2025 is 2344.

7.14 Implementation of Consumer Awareness, Publicity and Price Monitoring (CAPPM) Scheme

Consumer Awareness, Publicity and Price Monitoring (CAPPM), a Central Sector Scheme of NPPA, has two components, viz. (i) Assistance to set-up Price Monitoring and Resource Units (PMRUs) in the States / UTs, and (ii) Advertisement and Publicity for CAPPM. PMRUs are societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, having their own Memorandum of Association/ Bye laws, and they function under the direct supervision of the concerned State Drug Controllers for increasing the outreach of NPPA. Under this scheme, 100 percent funds are provided to PMRUs for their recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

NPPA is in the process of establishing Price Monitoring and Resource Units (PMRUs) in all 36 States / UT. As on 31.3.2025, Price Monitoring & Resource Units (PMRUs) had been set up in 31 States / UTs, namely Kerala, Gujarat, Odisha, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Tripura, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Telangana, Maharashtra, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Puducherry, West Bengal, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Assam, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, and Lakshadweep. Subsequently, Delhi PMRU was established on 11.6.2025, thereby increasing the total number of PMRUs to 32. Accordingly, as of 18.12.2025, a total of 32 PMRUs have been established across the country. The setting up of PMRUs in the remaining States/UTs is at various stages of progress.

Under Advertisement and Publicity for CAPPM- both NPPA and PMRUs conduct information, education and communication (IEC) activities like training, seminars, webinars, and awareness campaigns with different stakeholders regarding consumer awareness.

7.15 Rajbhasha Implementation

In NPPA, Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) works under the Chairmanship of Chairman, NPPA and all other officers of NPPA are members of this Committee. The Committee reviews the progressive use of Hindi in day-to-day official work in its quarterly meetings held in the office of NPPA. Members of the Committee discuss about progress in their respective divisions and also give suggestions to improve the use of Hindi in official work. The Committee also ensures compliance with the provisions of the Official Language Policy and works towards creating an environment that encourages the use of Hindi in official work.

7.16 Rajbhasa Protsaahan Pakhwara 2025

Hindi Protsahan Pakhwara 2025 was organised in NPPA from 14.9.2025 to 30.9.2025 with the objective to encourage officers and employees to progressively increase the use of Hindi in their day-to-day official work and to help the Department create an atmosphere conducive to the use of Hindi. During this period, various competitions were organised, in which regular, contractual, and outsourced staff participated enthusiastically. The winners of different competitions were awarded cash prizes and certificates by the Member Secretary and Advisor, NPPA. On the same occasion, awards under the Hindi Incentive Scheme were also presented to recognise outstanding contributions towards promoting the use of Hindi in official communication and documentation.

Prize distribution to the winners of the Rajbhasa Protsaahan Pakhwara 2025

7.17 Swachhata Pakhwada, Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS-2025) campaign and Special Campaign for Disposal of Pending Matters (SCDPM)

(i) Swachhata Pakhwada and Swachhata HiSeva (SHS) campaign

NPPA observed Swachhata Pakhwada along with Swachhta Hi Seva (SHS) Campaign, 2025 from 17.9.2025 to 02.10.2025 with the theme of 'Swachhotsav' aligns with the festive spirit of the period. The message of Hon'ble Minister on the occasion of Swachhata Pakhwada 2025 was disseminated among the officers and staff of NPPA to encourage them to contribute more to the success of Swachhata Pakhwada-2025.

During this period, the staff and officers were sensitized about the Swachhata Phakhwada, 2025 to maintain cleanliness of the office premises including the individual sitting area sand the surroundings. During the Pakhwada,old and unusable furniture, scrap items and e-waste were identified for disposal as per the procedure.

To inculcate the habit of swachhata and to inspire officials of NPPA, a drawing competition on the subject "Swachhata is everyone's business" was organised, and the best three participants in the competition were awarded. The competition was held in September, 2025.

Drawing competition during SwachhataPhakhwada

During the SHS campaign, Safai Mitra Suraksha Shivir (**सफाईमित्र सुरक्षा शिविर**) was also organised wherein one-time disposable multiuse gloves and face mask were provided to the Safai karmis deployed for cleanliness of the premises of NPPA.

Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS) campaign

(ii) Special Campaign for Disposal of Pending Matters (SCDPM) 5.0:

(a) Special Campaign for Disposal of Pending Matters (SCDPM) 5.0 was organised in NPPA from 2nd October to 31st October, 2025. During this period, the target was fixed and action taken accordingly for review of pending matters viz. PG portal appeals; Physical Files/e-Files reviewed/ closed/ weeded out; Office Rules/ Procedure /processes simplified for ease of doing business; Scrap identified for disposal; generation of revenue by disposal of scrap.

During this period, 18,236 files were reviewed in which 2605 files were weeded out as per the Record Retention Schedule.

(b) During this period, under the SCDPM 5.0, NPPA adopted three best practices to enhance operational efficiency within office premises:

(i) The disposal of e-waste was effectively managed, ensuring the safe and environmentally responsible recycling of outdated electronic equipment.

(ii) A systematic approach to scanning and digitisation of physical files was implemented, streamlining record-keeping and reducing physical storage requirements.

(iii) Space was created by weeding out obsolete and unnecessary files, optimising office space and improving the overall organisation of records.

Weeding out obsolete and unnecessary files, optimising office space

These initiatives significantly contributed to the smooth and efficient functioning of NPPA during the campaign.

7.18 Bi-monthly e-Newsletter of NPPA : Aushadh Sandesh

During the year, up to November 2025, four issues of the e-Newsletter were released. The Newsletter carries information on the latest developments in the pharmaceutical sector in India and globally, including updates on the regulatory activities of NPPA. In addition, expert articles by professionals from the pharmaceutical sector were featured in these issues. The following expert articles were published across the four editions:

Month	Topic of Article
April, 2025	India's obesity crisis: opportunity amidst challenges for pharma
June, 2025	Asthma – making inhaled therapy accessible to all! IPDMS: a ten- year journey towards enhancing transparency and compliance in pharma pricing
August, 2025	Cancer control and affordable care: where do we stand?
October, 2025	GST rationalisation: advancing affordability and efficiency in India's pharma and healthcare industry Recommendations for the use of proton pump inhibitors in chronic kidney disease

7.19 Other significant activities undertaken by NPPA

(i) 11th International Day of Yoga was celebrated by NPPA on 21.6.2025, wherein NPPA officials participated enthusiastically, promoting health and well-being.

(ii) NPPA celebrated the 10th Ayurveda Day, 2025 with an insightful lecture on the theme "Ayurveda for People and Planet." The session was delivered by Dr. Ravindra Mohan Acharya, Director (Public Relations), Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana, highlighting the relevance of Ayurveda in promoting holistic health and environmental sustainability. The programme encouraged awareness about traditional knowledge systems and their role in the well-being of people and the planet.

11th International Day of Yoga

10th Ayurveda Day, 2025

CHAPTER 8

Fostering international cooperation

CHAPTER 8

Fostering international cooperation

The International Cooperation Division of the Department of Pharmaceuticals (DoP) handles matters relating to bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the pharmaceutical and medical devices sectors. Bilateral cooperation primarily involves facilitation of institutional collaboration through the National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPERs), resolution of market access issues, and promotion of bilateral investments through webinars and other engagements. These initiatives are pursued through Joint Working Groups (JWGs) on Pharmaceuticals led by the DoP, as well as through bilateral meetings held outside the JWG framework.

The Division also engages in inter-ministerial bilateral mechanisms, including Joint Working Groups led by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Joint Trade Committees and Working Groups led by the Department of Commerce (DoC), Investment Committees led by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), and meetings facilitated by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA). In addition, the Division handles matters relating to engagements under multilateral and plurilateral forums such as the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF), Group of Twenty (G20), BRICS, Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD), World Economic Forum (WEF), as well as interactions with international organisations including the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO).

In 2025, the following activities were undertaken by the Division to advance cooperation in the pharmaceutical and medical devices sectors:

8.1 Memorandum of Understanding / Joint Working Group

A Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in the field of pharmaceuticals and medical device products signed with the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports of the Netherlands, on 19.6.2025. The MoU seeks to establish an India–Netherlands Joint Working Group to enhance cooperation in the field of pharmaceutical and medical device products. The objective of the MoU is to facilitate constructive dialogue and promote bilateral cooperation and exchange of expertise between the two countries in the field of pharmaceuticals and medical device products, on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual benefit, taking into account the applicable laws and legal provisions in each country.

8.2 Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF)

(a) The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) is a multilateral initiative comprising 14 member countries, including India, aimed at strengthening economic cooperation and supply chain resilience in the Indo-Pacific region. The Supply Chain Resilience pillar of IPEF came into force on 24.2.2024. Under this pillar, Action Plan Teams have been constituted across identified sectors, including Healthcare/Pharmaceuticals.

(b) India is the Chair of the Healthcare / Pharmaceuticals Action Plan Team (APT), which comprises 11 member countries. In accordance with Article 10 of the IPEF Supply Chain Agreement, the objective of the APT is to develop a shared understanding of supply chain risks through identification of critical sectors and key goods, taking into account factors such as public health impact, import dependence, concentration of supply, availability of alternatives, domestic manufacturing capacity, and linkages with other critical sectors. So far, two meetings of Action Plan Team have been conducted on 28.4.2025 and 29.8.2025 in virtual format with the member countries.

8.3 International events/meetings

(a) **Meeting with Assistant Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy, United States:** A meeting was held between Ms. Debbie Seguin, Assistant Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), United States and Joint Secretary, Pharmaceutical Policy Division, on 13.8.2025 to discuss the "National Drug Policy Framework' wherein several departments are putting coordinated efforts to address challenges related to illegal drug trafficking. India's current efforts in this matter were discussed and the meeting concluded with a mutual understanding to work together and strengthen the partnership between the US and India in the pharmaceutical sector.

(b) **Meeting with the Investment delegation from Qatar:** The Economic Advisor and Director, International Cooperation attended the meeting held by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) with a high-level delegation from Qatar, led by H.E. Dr. Ahmad bin Mohamed Al-Sayed, Minister of State for Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, on 27.8.2025 whereby investment opportunities in the medical device parks and cooperation in the field of pharmaceuticals and medical device were discussed. Further, a large stakeholder meeting on investment cooperation between India and the Qatari delegation was held on 28.8.2025 led by the Department of Economic Affairs and attended by DoP Officials.

(c) **Meeting with the Foreign Affairs Minister of Egypt:** A meeting between the Hon'ble Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizers (HMCF) and H.E. Dr. Badr Abdelatty, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Emigration and Expatriates' Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, was held on 16.10.2025. The discussions focused on strengthening bilateral cooperation between the two countries with respect to supplies of quality generic, biosimilars and medical devices, regulatory coordination and cooperation in pharmaceuticals education and research.

(d) **Visit of the Brazilian Health Minister:** A meeting between Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals and Mr. Alexandre Padilha, Minister of Health, Brazil was held on 17.10.2025, wherein a list titled 'Preliminary measures to diversify strategic partners' received from the Brazilian and potential area of cooperation in the field of pharmaceuticals and medical device were discussed.

(e) **Visit of the Hon'ble Minister of Health & Family Welfare and Chemicals and Fertilizers and Secretary, Pharmaceuticals to Egypt:** The Hon'ble Minister of Health & Family Welfare and Chemicals and Fertilizers, Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda, visited Egypt from 9th to 12th November, 2025 and met the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister of Health, Deputy Prime Minister for Industry and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Petroleum & Mineral Resources. Hon'ble Minister also addressed the 3rd Global Congress on Population, Health and Human Development, chaired high level roundtables discussions on pharmaceuticals with wide industry participation. The discussions focused on deepening bilateral cooperation in pharmaceuticals and medical devices, including technology transfer, local manufacturing of APIs, vaccines and oncology products, and regulatory alignment.

Hon'ble Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers, Shri Jagat Prasad Nadda and Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals at the round-table interaction with stakeholders from pharmaceuticals industry of India and Egypt at Cairo, Egypt

8.4 Visit of foreign delegations to India hosted by Department of Pharmaceuticals/ international meetings facilitated by Department of Pharmaceuticals

(a) **Trade Mission from the Netherlands:** The meeting between the Netherlands trade mission and the Department of Pharmaceuticals was held on 1.9.2025 at PMBI, World Trade Centre, Nauroji Nagar, whereby a detailed presentation was made highlighting the pharmaceutical and medical device sector, bilateral trade and potential areas of cooperation. Discussion focussed primarily on strengthening Indian–Dutch healthcare cooperation in medical devices, infrastructure, and advanced technologies while scaling innovation, supporting startups, leveraging India's talent, and improving financing and regulations for smoother market access and investment.

Meeting with the Netherlands Trade Mission on 1.9.2025

(b) **Healthcare Trade Mission from Finland:** The meeting between the Healthcare Trade Mission from Finland and the Department of Pharmaceuticals was held on 16.9.2025 at PMBI, World Trade Centre, Nauroji Nagar. A detailed presentation was made highlighting the pharmaceutical and medical device sector, bilateral trade and potential areas of cooperation. Discussion was focussed on strengthening India–Finland

healthcare cooperation in medical devices, infrastructure, and advanced technologies while scaling innovation, supporting startups, leveraging India's talent, and improving financing and regulations for smoother market access and investment.

Meeting with the Healthcare Trade Mission from Finland on 16.9.2025

(c) The meeting of Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals was held on 10.10.2025 at Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi with a delegation from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, led by its Chair, Lady Roslyn Morauta. Senior officials from the Department of Pharmaceuticals and the Export Promotion Council for Medical Devices (EPCMD) represented India's pharmaceutical and medical technology sectors. The discussions focused on strengthening the Global Fund–Government of India partnership, enhancing India's leadership in global health, and exploring the possibility of a financial pledge ahead of the 8th Replenishment Summit.

8.5 Participation of the Department in meetings of Joint Working Group/Trade Committees/ Agreements led by the Department of Commerce/ Department of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)/Department of Health and Family Welfare

(a) **26th session of the India-Russia Joint Working Group (JWG) on Trade and Economic Cooperation:** The 26th session of the India-Russia Joint Working Group (JWG) on Trade and Economic Cooperation, held on 13.11.2025 was attended by officers from DoP. During the meeting, both sides agreed to strengthen cooperation in the pharmaceutical and medical devices sector, underscoring their mutual commitment to maintaining and enhancing the quality, efficacy, and safety of medical products manufactured in India and supplied to the Russian Federation. They also committed to further discuss and advance cooperation in pharmaceuticals through the dedicated Joint Working Group on Pharmaceuticals.

(b) **10th Session of the India–Slovenia Joint Committee on Trade and Economic Cooperation (JCTEC):** DoP officers attended the 10th India-Slovenia JCTEC, held on 25.11.2025 at Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi, wherein potential areas of cooperation in the field of pharmaceutical and medicals device were discussed.

(c) **18th session of the India–Taipei Economic Consultation (ITEC):** DoP officers has attended the 18th session of the India–Taipei Economic Consultation (ITEC) virtually on 3.12.2025, wherein a detailed presentation was made by highlighting the area of cooperation in the pharmaceutical and medical device sector, bilateral trade and potential areas of cooperation.

(d) India-Russia Business Forum - Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals participated in the India-Russia Business Forum held on 4.12.2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, wherein potential areas of cooperation in the field of pharmaceutical and medical device sectors were highlighted. The Russian side proposed the "Far East Cooperation basket", where pharmaceuticals are named as a priority sector in the "Program of India-Russia Cooperation in Trade, Economic and Investment Spheres in the Russian Far East 2024–2029," alongside agriculture, energy, mining, manpower, diamonds and maritime transport. A broader MoU framework on healthcare and medical cooperation, under which pharma collaboration is placed as a key pillar, is also under consideration.

8.6 Training/capacity building workshops attended by the IC Section of the Department

(a) **General Orientation on NTMs (SPS & TBT) from 16th-17th April 2025 –** DoP officers participated in the General Orientation on Non-Tariff Measures (Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and Technical Barriers to Trade), which provided an overview of the conceptual, legal, and practical dimensions of Non-Tariff Measures in international trade. The deliberations also focused on how India can effectively leverage Regional Trade Agreements and Free Trade Agreements to address Sanitary and Phytosanitary and Technical Barriers to Trade issues, drawing inputs from policymakers, legal experts, international organisations, and industry representatives.

(b) **General Orientation Course on Trade, Environment and Sustainable Development, from 21st–22nd August 2025:** International Cooperation (IC) Division participated in the General Orientation on Trade, Environment and Sustainable Development organised by the Centre for WTO Studies (CWTOS). The course provided an overview of the interface between India's trade policies and multilateral sustainability disciplines, covering tariff and non-tariff measures, environmental provisions in trade agreements, and emerging global standards.

CHAPTER 9

Implementation of Rajbhasha

CHAPTER 9

Implementation of Rajbhasha

9.1 Use of Hindi in official work

Department continued to make efforts to ensure effective implementation of the various provisions of the Official Language Policy of the Union of India, including those under the Official Languages Act, 1963, the Official Languages (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, and the orders issued thereunder. All documents specified under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 were issued bilingually, i.e. in Hindi and English.

Further, letters and representations received in Hindi, as well as communications signed in Hindi, were replied to in Hindi in accordance with the provisions of Rule 5 and Rule 7(2) of the Official Languages (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 (as amended in 1987).

9.2 Official Language Implementation Committee

Official Language Implementation Committee(OLIC) of the Department, under the Chairmanship of the Economic Advisor, periodically reviews the progressive use of Hindi in official work and suggests suitable measures to increase the use of Hindi in official work. Annual Programme 2025-26, issued by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs for implementing the use of Hindi in official work of the Union, was reviewed regularly. In this regard, an OLIC meeting was held under the Chairmanship of the Economic Advisor on 20.5.2025.

9.3 Hindi Prayog Protsahan Pakhwara, 2025

Hindi Prayog Protsahan Pakhwara was observed in the Department from 14th to 29th September 2025 with the objective of encouraging officers and employees to progressively increase the use of Hindi in official work and to foster an environment conducive to its usage.

To promote the use of Hindi during the Hindi Pakhwara, a message was issued by the Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals on the occasion of Hindi Diwas, which was circulated to all organisations of the Department with a view to furthering the progressive propagation of Hindi. During the Hindi Pakhwara, various Hindi competitions were organised in which regular officers/employees as well as contractual personnel of the Department participated enthusiastically. Winners of the competitions were awarded.

9.4 Review of use of Hindi in the offices under the Department

Periodic reviews of the use of Hindi in offices under the Department were conducted through quarterly reports submitted in compliance with the targets prescribed in the Annual Programme for use of Hindi for the year 2025–26. During the year, to achieve the stipulated target of inspecting at least 25% offices as laid down in the Annual Official Language Programme 2025–26, inspections of four subordinate offices of the Department of Pharmaceuticals were carried out.

9.5 Conduct of Hindi Workshop

A workshop on the subject ‘Official Language Rules and New format for Hindi Quarterly Progress Report’ was organised on 25.6.2025 to help the officers/employees of the Department of Pharmaceutical to work in the official language in official work and to encourage the use of the official language Hindi.

CHAPTER 10

Right to Information Act, 2005

10.1 Right to Information Act, 2005

CHAPTER 10

Right to Information Act, 2005

10.1 Right to Information Act, 2005

In accordance with the provisions of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005, an RTI Cell has been established in the Coordination Division of the Department, which functions as the Nodal Cell for all RTI-related matters. RTI applications and appeals are transferred by the RTI Cell to the concerned Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs). The Cell also coordinates follow-up action on appeals and orders received from the Central Information Commission (CIC) and submits the requisite returns.

The details of the Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) and Appellate Authorities of the Department are updated regularly on the Department's website (https://pharma-dept.gov.in). In compliance with Section 4 of the RTI Act, proactive measures for transparency are undertaken through suo motu disclosures on the Department's website. The audit report on proactive disclosures under the RTI Act is also uploaded on the Department's website.

The department has taken the following measures in compliance of the RTI Act:

(a) Under Secretary / Section Officer level officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) under section 5(1) of the RTI Act, according to the subjects being handled by them.

(b) Director / Deputy Secretary level officers have been designated as Appellate Authorities in terms of section 19(1) of the RTI Act, in respect of Under Secretaries / Section Officers working as CPIOs under them.

(c) To facilitate the receipt of applications under the RTI Act, 2005, a provision has been made to receive the applications at the Central Registry Cell of the Department. The applications so received are further forwarded by the RTI cell to the CPIOs / Public Authorities concerned.

(d) The Department has started receiving registration of applications and appeals under the RTI Act on the Management Information System (RTI MIS) software available on the website of CIC (http://rti.gov.in).

During the FY 2025-26 till 31.12.2025, a total of 340 RTI applications and 27 RTI First Appeals were received in this Department. These were promptly transferred / forwarded to the concerned public authorities / CPIOs for providing information to the applicants.

CHAPTER 11

Information and Communication Technology

CHAPTER 11

Information and Communication Technology:

Under the Digital India Programme, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has adopted multiple e-Governance initiatives to deliver information and services online, resulting in improved transparency, easier access to services, streamlined internal processes, and stronger decision-making support systems.

An IT-based Computer Centre established by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) is functioning in the Department. NIC provides technical consultancy, networking support, application development and implementation, internet and e-mail services, database management, and training. Leveraging NIC's expertise, the Department has successfully rolled out several IT and e-Governance initiatives. To further enhance service delivery and security, all web applications have been migrated to the cloud environment.

11.1 Local Area Network (LAN)

All workplaces in the Department are connected through an Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) compliant Local Area Network managed by the National Informatics Centre, enabling round-the-clock access to electronic mail, intranet/internet, and database services. IPv6-enabled Information and Communication Technology hardware is available to all officers, divisions, and sections at their desktops. The Department has dual Wide Area Network connectivity to Shastri Bhawan through a 10 Gigabit link from Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and a 1 Gigabit link from Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited.

11.2 Website and Social Media

The Department's bilingual website has been migrated from https://pharmaceuticals.gov.in to https://pharma-dept.gov.in in accordance with the MeitY guidelines. The website is hosted on the National Informatics Centre cloud to enhance security and improve public access. This change has been implemented to strengthen search engine optimisation. The website is being revamped in line with the Digital Brand Identity Manual 3.0, using the prescribed content management framework and is compliant with the Government of India Guidelines on Websites 3.0. It provides comprehensive information on the Department's organisational structure, functions, subordinate offices, policies, publications, and key statistical data. The website is certified by Standardisation Testing and Quality Certification.

In line with the directions of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, the Department of Pharmaceuticals is upgrading the website to full compliance with the Government of India Guidelines on Websites 3.0, including enhanced cyber security and accessibility features for persons with disabilities.

To leverage the outreach potential of social media, the Department maintains active official accounts on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and LinkedIn. Updates on conferences, seminars, and events involving the Minister, Minister of State, Secretary, and other officers are promptly shared. Regular posts highlighting the Department's initiatives and key decisions are published to enhance public awareness and stakeholder engagement.

11.3 Video Conferencing

Video conferencing facilities have been provided to all officers of the Department. This facility is extensively used for conducting seminars, meetings, and interactions under various Government programmes, in response to requests from different nodal ministries and

departments. It enables timely discussion of important issues while saving time and resources. Public Sector Undertakings and National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research have also installed video conferencing facilities in their respective offices, enabling regular interaction with the Department for performance monitoring and communication of decisions.

The Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation (PRAGATI) meeting, a monitoring initiative of the Prime Minister's Office, is conducted every month through video conferencing, during which the Hon'ble Prime Minister interacts with all Secretaries to the Government of India and State Chief Secretaries to address long-pending issues. The video conferencing facility is also utilised for interactions with foreign delegations.

Cloud-based video conferencing facilities are available to the Secretary and Joint Secretaries of the Department, while desktop-based video conferencing is available to other officials. The Department uses the Webex video conferencing application for conducting conferences and meetings.

11.4 Implementation of Government of India E-Mail Policy

Pursuant to the notification of the Electronic Mail Policy of the Government of India in October 2024, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has implemented a new designation-based electronic mail system to enhance information security and prevent possible misuse. The system ensures continuity in workflow and facilitates ease of doing business. Designation-based electronic mail identities have been created for all levels of officers, consultants, and Young Professionals.

11.5 Virtual Private Network (VPN) Facility

The Virtual Private Network facility provided to officers enables them to work from home, as and when required, and dispose of official work efficiently. This facility has been in continuous use and has proved particularly useful for handling urgent official matters beyond office hours, on holidays and weekends. In accordance with the directions of the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, dormant Virtual Private Network accounts are periodically reviewed and closed wherever necessary. During the current year, thirty-seven Virtual Private Network accounts have been deactivated.

11.6 Work Flow Automation

Another major initiative of the Department under the Digital India programme is the automation of internal workflows through the electronic office system. The electronic office is a standardised platform comprising electronic file management, electronic tour management, the Knowledge Management System, the Personnel Information Management System, and the Collaboration and Messaging Service. It enables rule-based file routing, quick search and retrieval of records, use of digital signatures for authentication, and integration of forms and reporting, thereby reducing duplication of work and improving transparency and efficiency.

During the Special Drive on Swachhata Abhiyan, focused efforts were made on the digitisation of physical files, with the File Management System identified as a thrust area for conversion of records into electronic files.

Apart from Department of Pharmaceuticals, National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), and Pharmaceutical & Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI) have also migrated to the eOffice system in FY 2025-26.

11.7 e-Governance:

Leveraging the latest Information and Communication Technology tools, the Department of Pharmaceuticals, with the support of the National Informatics Centre, has adopted several best practices through internally developed digital applications to ensure the timely availability of accurate information and effective monitoring. Key initiatives include the following:

- The Smart Performance Appraisal Report Recording Online Window (SPARROW) application has been successfully implemented for online submission of the Annual Performance Appraisal Reports of Indian Administrative Service and Central Secretariat Service officers.
- The electronic Visitor Management System is a web-based solution that enables citizens to register visit requests online, with access approval granted to authenticated visitors and gate passes issued electronically.
- The Legal Information Management and Briefing System (LIMBS), a web-based portal developed by the Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice, is used for monitoring and managing court cases of the Government of India, including cases before High Courts and Tribunals, and facilitates the generation of analytical reports.
- The Online Right to Information Management Information System (RTI-MIS) has been adopted to efficiently process and monitor Right to Information applications, with necessary training provided to officials and staff.
- The Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) has been implemented in the Department and all attached offices to ensure timely redressal of public grievances received online.
- Electronic publishing of tenders is carried out through the Central Public Procurement Portal, improving transparency and accessibility of procurement processes.
- The Electronic Human Resource Management System (e-HRMS) portal has been implemented in the Department, with personnel data of all employees uploaded and modules for service book details, leave, and Leave Travel Concessions operational.
- The SUPREMO portal (https://supremo.nic.in/), maintained by the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India, serves as a single-user platform for Government employees, with information relating to officers under the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet uploaded on the system.
- The e-Samiksha platform is a digital governance tool for secure exchange of information and monitoring of compliance with pending action points, proposals, projects, schemes, and targets across Ministries, Departments, Organisations of the Government of India, and State Governments.

Department of Pharmaceuticals has further taken the following initiatives at its level to enhance e-Governance.

- A dedicated software application has been developed and implemented for grant-in-aid management under the Plan Scheme “Pharmaceuticals Promotion and Development Scheme.” The scheme supports growth of the pharmaceutical sector through financial assistance for seminars, conferences, exhibitions, international delegations, studies, consultancies, export promotion, investment facilitation, and addressing critical sectoral issues. The Pharmaceuticals Promotion and Development Scheme portal is operational for online processing.

- A Management Information System portal has been developed and hosted on the National Informatics Centre cloud for monitoring activities of the National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research located at Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Hajipur, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Rae Bareli, and Mohali. The portal disseminates information on student stipends to platforms such as the Direct Benefit Transfer Bharat (DBTBharat) system and provides data on research, patents, collaborations, and other institutional parameters.
- A Research Portal (https://research.pharmaceuticals.gov.in/) developed by the National Informatics Centre, Department of Pharmaceuticals, to facilitate collaboration between academia and industry and promote utilisation of research outputs in pharmaceuticals and medical devices, has been transferred to the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Hyderabad, for further development and maintenance, and is in the process of being integrated with their cloud infrastructure.
- A Foreign Direct Investment Portal (http://fdi.pharmaceuticals.gov.in/) has been made operational for companies where FDI has been approved under the government route, to enable company registration and monitoring of equity transfers, production, exports, research and development activities, and investment compliances.
- A Stationery Management Information System has been implemented for online requisition, approval, issuance, and stock management of stationery items within the Department.
- The National Medical Devices Policy Strategies Monitoring Portal (NMDP Portal) (https://nmdp.pharmaceuticals.gov.in) has been developed to track implementation schedules of projects and strategies under the National Medical Devices Policy 2023.
- The Central Drugs Monitoring System Portal (CDMS Portal) (https://cdms.pharmaceuticals.gov.in/) was initially developed to monitor availability of COVID-19 drugs during the pandemic and has since been extended to monitor the availability of medicines listed in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM). The Drugs Controller General of India has been requested to take over management of the portal.
- A portal namely, Medical Technology Monitoring Application (MED-TECH) is under development to track the implementation of the National Policy on Research and Development and Innovation in the Pharma-MedTech Sector.
- Uniform Code for Pharmaceutical / Medical Device Marketing Practices (UCPMP/MD) Portal: The Department of Pharmaceuticals has notified the Uniform Code for Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Marketing Practices 2024 to regulate interactions between pharmaceutical companies and healthcare professionals and prevent undue influence on prescription practices. Under the Code, the Department is empowered to order audits on receipt of complaints, recommend action to Government agencies such as the Income Tax Department and the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority in case of violations, and impose penalties through an appellate body chaired by the Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals. Complaints may be filed on association portals, and appeals can be submitted through the Uniform Code for Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Marketing Practices Management Information System portal, which is operational.

11.8 Capacity Building Initiatives

- GovDrive is a Digital India initiative of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology that provides encrypted storage, collaboration tools, and synchronisation facilities to enhance efficiency and reduce paperwork in inter-departmental information sharing. The Department has organised training programmes under the "GovDrive" initiative for all officers and officials with the support of the National Informatics Centre project team.
- Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has introduced "CollabFiles," a cloud-based platform that functions as a comprehensive web-based office suite, enabling users to create, edit, and manage text documents, spreadsheets, and presentations. It also supports seamless collaboration and secure document sharing among Government officers. With assistance from the National Informatics Centre project team, training sessions were conducted for officers and officials of the Department, including dedicated sessions for all levels from Assistant Section Officers to Deputy Secretaries and Directors on the effective use of the platform.
- Cyber security awareness training programmes are conducted regularly to sensitise all users on cyber security best practices and safe digital behaviour. As part of yearly exercise, the Department conducts Security Audits of its Website/different Department Portals regularly, to identify and remove vulnerabilities.
- Regular dissemination and encouragement to participate in various Awareness Programmes organized by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC), Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C) of Ministry of Home Affairs, through Video Conference mode has been introduced

11.9 Cyber Security

As part of implementing Cyber Crime Monitoring Plans (CCMP) of the Department, and strengthening cyber security measures, the following steps have been taken:-

(a) The Department has nominated a Joint Secretary level Officer as Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) on ex-officio basis under the provisions of Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules 2009

(b) The Department has nominated a Joint Secretary level Officer as Chief Information Officer (CIO) on ex-officio basis as per requirement of DBIM 3.0 Guidelines for Websites.

(c) The Department has nominated a Joint Secretary level Officer as Web Information Manager (WIM) on ex-officio basis, who is responsible for overseeing website content management, updates and compliance under GIGW Guidelines.

(d) Further, the Department has,

- Banned usage of USB storage devices,
- Introduced three-level password security

- Initiated replacement of obsolete Operating System and Obsolete Network Switch replacement,
- Restricted usage of non-Govt WiFi for official purpose,
- Limited admin user rights to officers of the level of Joint Secretary level and above to control the installation of unauthorized software,
- Engaged additional manpower to ensure safeguards on all the end-points and updation thereof with the latest patches of the operating systems and software,
- Mapped MAC-addresses of all end-points with IP addresses and network segregation
- Equipped all end-user systems with Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) software, including antivirus and malware protection programs, which are regularly updated with the latest security signatures.
- Carried out Security Audits of the department website and portals regularly to remove vulnerabilities.

CHAPTER 12

Other Activities of the Department

CHAPTER 12

Other Activities of the Department

12.1 Overview of the activities carried out by department

During the year 2025–26, the Administration Division undertook several activities guided by the principles of a "Whole of Government" approach and citizen-centric governance. A major thrust area during the year continued to be implementation of the Annual Capacity Building Plan under Mission Karmayogi, aimed at enhancing the capacities and capabilities of government employees through their onboarding on the iGOT platform of the Special Purpose Vehicle, Karmayogi Bharat. The nodal Ministry/Department for this programme is the Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT), in coordination with the Capacity Building Commission. Further, important initiatives were taken under the Swachh Bharat Mission; starting with Swachhata Pakhwada during 1st to 15th September 2025, Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS) from 17th September to 2nd October 2025 under the theme of `Swachhotsav', followed by Special Campaign on Disposal of Pending Matters (SCDPM) 5.0. While Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation was the Nodal Department for coordinating Swachhata Pakhwada and Swachhata Hi Seva (Rural), Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs had coordinated Swachhata Hi Seva (Urban). In the case of SCDPM 5.0, Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) was the Nodal Department.

The Department participated in programmes of other Ministries/Departments such as (i) 11th International Day of Yoga by Ministry of AYUSH, (ii) 150th Birth Anniversary of Bhagwan Birsa Munda and to celebrate 5thJanjatiya Gaurav Diwas 2025 on 15th November 2025 coordinated by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (iii) 'Angdaan – Jeevan Sanjeevani Abhiyaan' by the National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (NOTTO) of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to commemorate the first deceased donor organ transplant on 13th August every year (iv) The Model Youth Gram Sabha (MYGS) on 30.10.2025 for students of Class IX to XII by Ministry of Panchayati Raj (v) Commemoration of 150 years of national song 'Vande Mataram' on 7th November, coordinated by Ministry of Culture, etc.

In addition to the above, the Department observed International Women's Day, the "Har Ghar Tiranga" programme on Independence Day, Rashtriya Ekta Diwas, World Mental Health Day and Constitution Day through wide dissemination of information and pledge-taking by employees, reaffirming their commitment to upholding the spirit and objectives of these observances.

12.2 Mission Karmayogi – Annual Capacity Building Plan (ACBP)

Under the National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB) – Mission Karmayogi, DoPT has introduced a scheme for Mandatory Course Completion and Comprehensive Assessment, as a way forward. During the current year, all regular officers/officials under different levels (MTS, SO/ASO, US and equivalent, DS/Director and equivalent, JS and above) have to complete six courses on iGOT Platform and 50 per cent of which will be taken up for Comprehensive Assessment linked to Annual Performance Appraisal Report (APAR).

12.3 Rashtriya Karmayogi Jan Seva Programme – Phase II

Under Phase II of the Rashtriya Karmayogi Jan Seva Programme, the Department has imparted one-day training to all its 67 regular employees as on end March 2025. Further, 413

Officers/Officials of Organizations under its purview were also trained under this programme during current year. Further, the Department created a pool of Lead Trainers/Master Trainers, who would give training to employees on occasions that may arise in future under such programmes.

Rashtriya Karmayogi Jan Seva Programme –
Phase II conducted by Department of Pharmaceuticals at CSOI, KG Marg, New Delhi

In addition, the officers and staff continue to attend online lectures from prominent personalities in various fields, as part of iGOTKarmayogi Lecture Series.

12.4 Development of Domain Modules to be uploaded on iGOT Platform

As part of the overall Capacity Building Plan, the Department of Pharmaceuticals in association with three of its NIPERs, prepared the Modules on (a) Know Your Ministry/Department; (b) Emerging Technologies in Pharmaceuticals; and (c) Emerging Technologies in Medical Devices. These courses are in advanced stage of finalization and onboarding on iGOT Platform.

12.5 SwachhataPakhwada from 1st to 15th September, 2025

As per the Calendar of Activities approved by the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, SwachhataPakhwada was observed by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, along with all twelve organisations under its administrative control, namely the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), Pharmaceutical & Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI), seven National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (NIPERs), and three Public Sector Undertakings, viz. Karnataka Antibiotics Ltd. (KAPL), Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL), and Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL).

As part of the campaign, activities such as dissemination of Swachhata messages from Hon'ble Ministers, Swachhata Pledge-taking by employees, cleanliness drives at public places of importance, and awareness generation through distribution of pamphlets were undertaken.

जगत प्रकाश नड्डा
JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA

सत्यमेव जयते

मंत्री
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण
व रसायन एवं उर्वरक
भारत सरकार
Minister
Health & Family Welfare
and Chemicals & Fertilizers
Government of India

MESSAGE

The year 2025 marks the tenth consecutive year of *Swachhata Pakhwada* being observed across all Central Government Ministries, Departments and Organisations.

I am pleased to note that the Department of Pharmaceuticals, along with the organisations under its purview, has planned a 15-day calendar of activities from the 1st to the 15th of September 2025. I sincerely hope that all employees will participate wholeheartedly in maintaining cleanliness and hygiene at their respective offices and in surrounding areas and public spaces connected with their daily activities. Such collective efforts will not only create a positive and healthy work environment but also contribute towards enhancing overall organisational efficiency.

On this occasion, I would like to acknowledge the visionary leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, whose call to make *Swachhata* "everyone's business" has brought about a remarkable transformation in the upkeep of government buildings and their surroundings.

I wish the Department of Pharmaceuticals and its family of organisations the very best for successful observance of *Swachhata Pakhwada*.

(Jagat Prakash Nadda)

23 August, 2025
New Delhi

अनुप्रिया पटेल
ANUPRIYA PATEL

राज्य मंत्री
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण
व रसायन एवं उर्वरक
भारत सरकार
MINISTER OF STATE
HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE
AND CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Message

I am pleased to note that the Department of Pharmaceuticals, along with the organisations under its purview, is observing *Swachhata Pakhwada* during September 1-15, 2025.

With this year marking the tenth consecutive observance of *Swachhata Pakhwada*, our efforts should be to make the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of making *swachhata* "everyone's business", the driving force for collective awareness and action towards a cleaner India. The focus this year should be on reinforcing individual responsibility, fostering community participation and promoting hygiene practices among all employees and institutions to ensure sustained and dedicated efforts. These actions will undoubtedly result in marked improvements in our working environment and enhance the overall ambience of government offices.

I urge all officers and staff members to participate wholeheartedly in this campaign and work together to bring about qualitative improvements in cleanliness and hygiene and wish to the Department the very best for successful observance of *Swachhata Pakhwada 2025*.

(Anupriya Patel)

August 12, 2025
New Delhi.

Swachhata Pledge being administered to Officers by the Secretary

Before and after photos in Shastri Bhawan

Swachhata Drive at the Finance Department of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited - Before and After

Swachhata Pledge by NIPER Guwahati Employees

Tree Plantation by Director and other officials, NIPER-Ahmedabad

Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI) initiative

12.6 Swachhata Hi Seva Campaign 2025 "Swachhotsav 2025"

The Department actively participated in the Swachhata Hi Seva Campaign 2025 on the theme "Swachhotsav 2025", observed from 17th September to 2nd October 2025. As part of the "Ek Din, Ek Ghanta, Ek Saath" initiative, a Shramdaan activity was organised at the park outside Shastri Bhawan, which was led by the Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals, on 25th September 2025.

The Campaign was organised following a "Whole of Society" approach, emphasising people's participation and reinforcing the message that sanitation is a shared responsibility. The Department also set up a Selfie Point at the park to encourage public engagement.

All organisations under the administrative purview of the Department of Pharmaceuticals organised a range of activities and actively involved the public while undertaking cleanliness drives at public places. Under the Swachhata Award category, Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Bureau of India, and National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Hajipur, were awarded the first, second, and third prizes, respectively.


`Ek Din, Ek Ghanta, Ek Saath' Programme of Department of Pharmaceuticals

12.7 Special Campaign on Disposal of Pending Matters (SCDPM 5.0)

In continuation of the Government of India's policy to reduce pendency in Ministries/Departments and their attached/subordinate offices, autonomous bodies, and PSUs, with a view to enhancing efficiency in functioning, and in line with the directions issued by the Cabinet Secretary, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) decided to continue the campaign during 2025 as Special Campaign for Disposal of Pending Matters (SCDPM) 5.0.

The Special Campaign 5.0 was launched by the Hon'ble Minister of State (PP), Government of India, on 16.9.2025, with a dedicated portal to be operated by the respective Nodal Officers of Ministries/Departments. The Campaign comprised two phases, namely:

(i) Preparatory Phase from 16.9.2025 to 30.9.2025, and

(ii) Implementation Phase from 02.10.2025 to 31.10.2025.

The Department of Pharmaceuticals undertook various measures for effective implementation of the Campaign, including issuance of circulars to all organisations under its administrative control and designation of Nodal Officer and Deputy Nodal Officer for day-to-day review and monitoring of progress against the criteria prescribed by DARPG. The thrust areas covered under SCDPM 5.0 included disposal of pending matters such as:

- References from Members of Parliament
- Parliamentary Assurances
- Inter-Ministerial Consultations (Cabinet proposals)
- State Government references
- Public Grievances
- References from PMO
- Public Grievance Appeals
- Easing of Rules/Processes

In addition, focused attention was given to record management, including review and disposal of physical files, closure of e-files, cleanliness campaigns, revenue generation through disposal of scrap, freeing of office space, reporting of best practices, social media outreach, issuance of PIB statements, and submission of the Self-Assessment Form.

The Special Campaign this year also emphasised activities in field and outstation offices, including attached/subordinate offices, autonomous bodies, and PSUs, with the objective of achieving saturation in weeding out old records/files, disposal of scrap and unserviceable equipment, management of plastic and other waste, and cleaning of public places to create awareness among the general public. E-waste management was accorded special focus under SCDPM 5.0.

The campaign was also implemented by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA); NIPERs at Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Mohali, Hajipur, Kolkata and Rae Bareli; Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune; Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited, Bengaluru; Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited, Kolkata; and the Pharmaceuticals & Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI).

Some of the key achievements of the Department during the Campaign are highlighted below. Details of the Campaign achievements, along with photographs of the cleanliness drives conducted by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, are provided in the following sections.

SCDPM 5.0 TARGET FORM versus ACHIEVEMENT AS ON 31.10.2025

S.No.	Thrust Areas	Target	Achievement
1.	MP References	1	1
2.	Parliamentary Assurance	5	0
3.	State Govt. Reference	1	1
4.	Public Grievances	85	85
5.	PMO Reference	Nil	-
6.	IMC Reference	1	1
7.	Total Physical Files for Review	20529	20529 reviewed 10336 digitized 9620 uploaded on e-office 4900 weeded out.
8.	Total e-Files for Review	32	32
9.	Cleaning Campaigns	11134	11158
10.	e-Wastes identified	Identification and segregation of around 3000 Kgs of e-Wastes and 25 metric tonnes of LDPE scrap in the form of lumps-empty ICF bottles	
10.	Total PG Appeals	55	30
11.	Total No. of Easing of Rules/ Processes identified	Nil	Nil
12.	Revenue generated (Total)	-	Rs.19,20,587/-
13.	Space freed	-	21115 sq.ft
14.	PIB Statements issued		Four
15.	Social Media Posts on X, Facebook & LinkedIn posted in SCDPM 4.0 Portal		Forty approx.
16.	Before/After Photographs uploaded on weeding out of old records/papers on Portal as per DARPG requirement		Eight
17.	Best Practices: Best Practices across various activities including e-waste management and disposal, managing office space, reclaiming unused space for productive use, Cyber Security and Good Governance.	-	Seventeen

Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

(Before the Campaign)

(After the Conduct of Campaign)

Best Practice adopted by NIPER-Hyderabad

12.8 Commemoration of 150 years of National Song "Vande Mataram"

The Department of Pharmaceuticals (DoP) commemorated the Inaugural Event marking 150 years of the National Song "Vande Mataram" on 7th November 2025, with participation from all officers of the Department, as also from Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI).

The programme was led by the Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals, who guided the mass singing of "Vande Mataram". The gathering also witnessed the live telecast of the Hon'ble Prime Minister's address delivered during the inaugural ceremony.

Recitation of the National Song "Vande Mataram" on 7th November 2025

12.9 Celebration of International Day of Yoga (IDY) 2025

The Department of Pharmaceuticals observed the International Day of Yoga (IDY) 2025 on 21st June 2025, along with other Ministries and Departments, with the objective of raising awareness and encouraging the adoption of yoga as part of daily life. Officers and officials of the Department actively participated in the programme. To further encourage active involvement of employees, T-shirts and caps bearing the IDY 2025 logo were distributed.

The attached office, National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA); autonomous bodies, namely the National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPERs); Public Sector Undertakings (Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Karnataka Antibiotics &Pharmaceuticals Limited, and Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited); and the Society under the Department, Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI), also actively participated in the observance.

12.10 Rashtriya Ekta Diwas Celebration

The department observed Rashtriya Ekta Diwas on 31st October, 2025 by taking Online pledge on My Bharat Portal by its employees.

12.10 Constitution Day Celebrations

Department of Pharmaceuticals celebrated the Constitution Day by reading the Preamble of the Constitution by all officers on 26th November 2025 at 11.00 AM.

CHAPTER 13

ANNEXURES

13.1. C&AG's Audit Paras

13.2. Annexures

Annexure I-A List of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

Annexure I-B Address and name of head of PSUs

Annexure I-C List of responsibility centres and subordinate organisations

Annexure II Organisational chart of NPPA

CHAPTER 13

Annexures

13.1. C&AG's Audit Paras

As on date 02.02.2026, 12 Audit paras are pending in the Department.

13.2 Annexures

Annexure I-A

List of public sector undertakings

(a) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL), Dundahera Industrial Complex, Dundahera, Gurgaon, Haryana

(b) Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL), Pimpri, Pune, Maharashtra

(c) Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL), Bangalore, Karnataka.

(d) Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL), Kolkata, West Bengal

(e) Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL), Road No. 12, V.K.I. Area, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Annexure I-B

Address and name of heads in PSUs

Table 13.1

Address and name of heads in PSUs under the Department of Pharmaceuticals

S. No.	Organisation and address	Name	Designation
1	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL), Gurgaon, Haryana-122016	Shri Satyaprakash T L	Chairman and Managing Director (Additional Charge)
2	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL), Pimpri, Pune, Maharashtra- 411018	Ms. Nirja Saraf	Managing Director
3	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (KAPL), Bangalore, Karnataka- 560010	Shri Anurag Danayak	Managing Director
4	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL), Kolkata, West Bengal-700013	Shri Srikumar Ghose Choudhury	Managing Director (Additional Charge)
5	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL), Jaipur, Rajasthan-302013	Shri Anurag Danayak	Managing Director (Additional Charge)

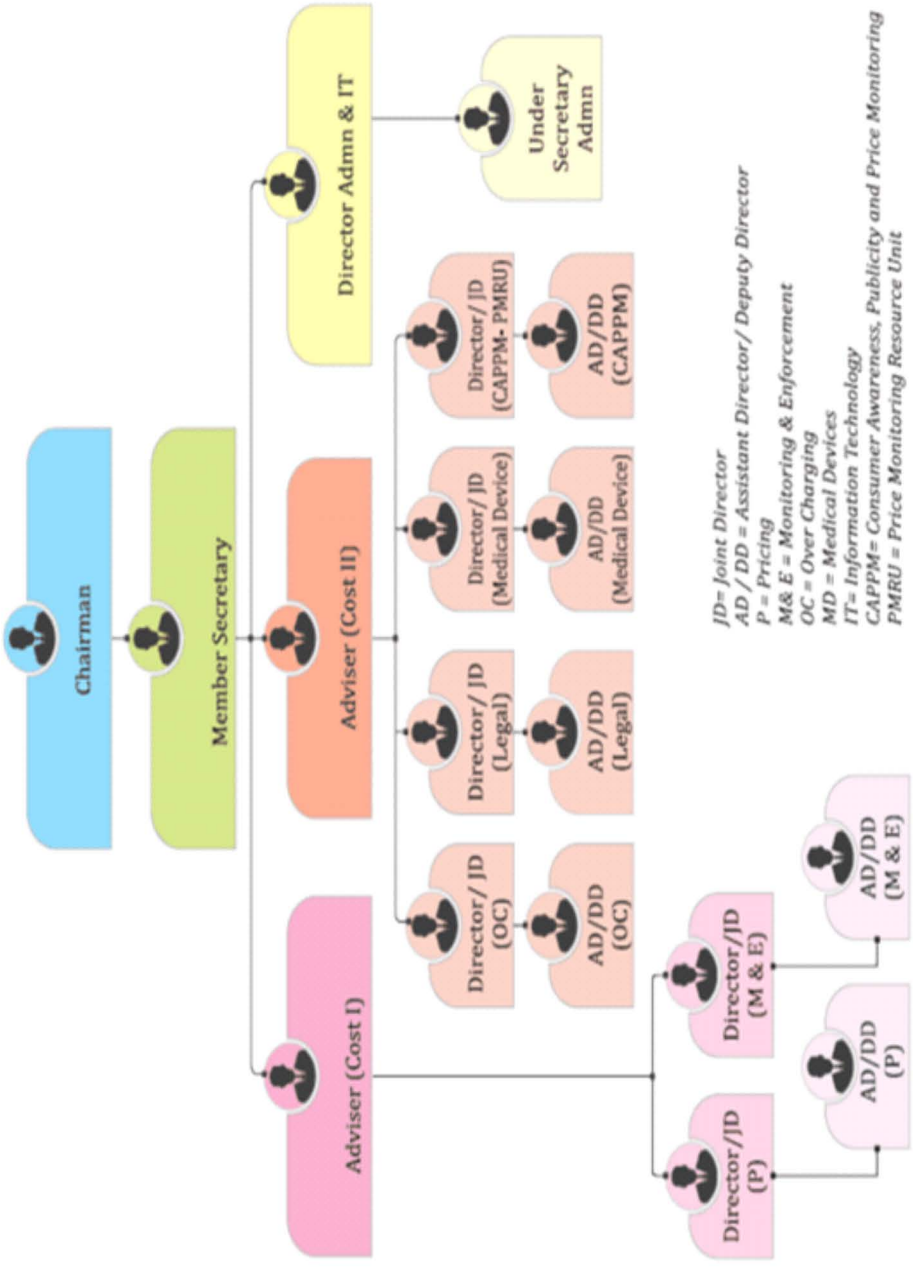
Annexure I-C

List of responsibility centres and subordinate organisations

Table 13.2
List of responsibility centres and subordinate organisations

S.No.	Directors of NIPER	Landline Number	Email	Address
1.	Prof. Dulal Panda, NIPER Mohali	0172-2214690 0172-2214697	director@niper.ac.in	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (NIPER), Mohali, Sector 67, S.A.S. Nagar Punjab- 160062
2.	Prof. Shailendra Saraf, NIPER Ahmedabad	+91 079 65181200	director@niperahm.ac.in	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (NIPER), Ahmedabad, Opposite Air force Station, Palaj, Gandhinagar, Gujarat 382355
3.	Prof. K. Ruckmani, NIPER Hajipur	+91 (06224)-277226	director@niperhajipur.ac.in	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (NIPER), Hajipur, Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) Industrial Area Hajipur, Dist: Vaishali, Bihar- 844102
4.	Prof. Shailendra Saraf (Additional Charge), NIPER Hyderabad	040-23073741	director.niperhyd@gov.in	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (NIPER), Hyderabad, Balanagar, Hyderabad, Telangana 500037
5.	Prof. USN Murty, NIPER , Guwahati	0361-2800401	director@niperguwahati.ac.in	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (NIPER), Guwahati, Sila Katamur (Halugurisuk) P.O Changsari, Dist: Kamrup, Assam, India, Pin : 781101
6.	Prof. USN Murty (Additional Charge), NIPER Kolkata	033-23200086	director@niperkolkata.edu.in	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (NIPER), Kolkata Chunilal Bhawan,168, Maniktala Main Road Kolkata West Bengal – 700054
7.	Prof. Shubhini A. Saraf, NIPER Raebareli	0522-2975587	director@niperraebareli.edu.in director@niperrbl.ac.in	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Raebareli, Bijnor-Sisendi Road, Sarojini Nagar, Near CRPF Base Camp, Lucknow (UP)- 226002

Annexure II Organisational chart of NPPA



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
Department of Pharmaceuticals