PHARMACEUTICAL JURISPRUDENCE

UNIT 3 NOTES

- PHARMACY ACT 1948
- MEDICINAL & TOILET PREPARATION ACT
- NARCOTICS & PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES ACT

IMPERFECT PHARMACY

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PHARMACY ACT 1948

- In order to regulate the practice of Pharmacy in India, The Pharmacy Act was passed in 1948.
- It provides rules for education, registration & practice of pharmacists.
- The act has been divided into 5 chapters & 46 sections.

Objectives Of Pharmacy Act

- To regulate the profession & practice of pharmacy in India.
- To ensure that only qualified & trained person prepare & dispense medicines.
- To set uniform standard of pharmacy education across India
- To establish Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) & State Pharmacy Councils for regulating education & registration.
- To maintain State & Central registers of pharmacists.
- To protect public health by ensuring safe dispensing & preventing misuse of medicines.

SOME DEFINITIONS

① **Central Council**

It means 'Pharmacy Council of India'

② **State Council**

The state pharmacy council was established under the act and also includes 'The Joint State Pharmacy Councils'.

③ **Central Register**

It is a register, where all the registered pharmacist's histories are maintained

④ **Medical Practitioner**

A person with a medical qualification recognized by Indian Law or eligible for medical registration.

⑤ **Registered Pharmacist**

A registered pharmacist is a person whose name is listed in the state's official register of pharmacists & who currently lives there or works in profession or business of pharmacy.

PHARMACY COUNCIL OF INDIA

- The Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) is a governing body formed by Government of India to ensure that pharmacy education & practice in the country meet uniform standards.
- It is constituted by Central Goverment every five years.
- First Pharmacy Council was constituted in the year, 1949.

FUNCTIONS OF PCI

- Regulates pharmacy education at diploma, degree & post-graduate levels.
- Prescribe minimum qualification standards for institutions offering pharmacy courses.
- Approves pharmacy colleges & courses.
- Maintains central register of Pharmacists.
- Frames code of ethics for pharmacists.
- Advices Central & State government on matters related to Pharmacy.
- Ensures uniform education & proffessional standards across India.

MEMBERS OF PCI

There are 3 types of members :

① Ex- Officio Members
② Nominated Members
③ Elected Members

① Ex- Officio Members

- The Director general of health service.
- The Director general of Central drug laboratory.
- The Drug Controller General of India.

② Elected Members

- Six members are elected by UGC from teaching profession.
- One member elected by Medical Council of India.
- One member elected by State Pharmacy Council.

③ Nominated Members

- Six members are nominated by Central Government
- One representative of UGC & AICTE
- One registered pharmacist from each state.

EDUCATION REGULATIONS

- As per the section 10 of Pharmacy Act 1948, PCI with approval of central government make certain regulations prescribing the qualification required for registration of a person as a pharmacist.
- These regulations are known as Education Regulations.

OBJECTIVES

- Minimum Qualifications : ER defines what academic requirments students must meet to enter pharmacy courses.
- Training Requirments : Specifies both academic training & practical training.
- Institutional Facilities : PCI requires institutions to maintain certain standard of infrastructure - labs, classrooms, library, equipment
- Examination standards : PCI defines subjects, examination format & minimum standards students must achieve in theory & practical exams.

APPROVAL PROCESS FOR INSTITUTIONS

To start a pharmacy course, an institution must :

① Application

- Institutes first apply to PCI for approval of the course and their institution.

② Inspection

- PCI sends inspectors to verify whether the institution meets required facilities & infrastructure.

③ Approval

- If PCI is satisfied from the inspection, approval is granted.
- The approval is formally declared & published in Official Gazette.

④ Withdrawl of Approval

- If later, the institution fails to maintain standards, PCI can issue a notice & withdraw approval.

Recognition Of Foreign Qualifications

- PCI can recognize pharmacy qualifications obtained outside India, under specified conditions, for Indian Citizens.
- Citizens of foreign nationality can be eligible for registration when an Indian national holding the same qualification is allowed enter & practice in that country.

Central Register Of Pharmacist

- PCI maintains a central register, listing pharmacist who are legally registered.
- Each state pharmacy council submits data anually to PCI, which consolidates & revises the Central Register.

STATE PHARMACY COUNCIL

- The state pharmacy council established under the Pharmacy Act, 1948 to regulate the profession & practice of pharmacy at state level.
- It is constituted by State Government under section 19 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948.
- It ensure that pharmacy practice is carried out safely, ethically & in accordance with national standards.

COMPOSITION OF STATE PHARMACY COUNCIL

The state pharmacy council generally consist of:

① **Elected Members:**
- Six members are elected by & from the registered pharmacists within that state
- One member elected from amongst themselves by the members of Medical council of the state.

② **Nominated Members:**
- Five members nominated by the State Government.

③ **Ex- Officio Members:**
- Chief Administrative medical officer of the state.
- Government Analyst nominated by State goverment
- Officer in charge of drugs control organization of the State.

JOINT STATE PHARMACY COUNCIL

- A Joint State Pharmacy Council formed, when two or more states agree to share a common pharmacy council.
- It performs all the functions of a State Pharmacy Council but serves multiple states together, especially useful when individual states are small or have fewer registered pharmacists.

CONSTITUTION OF JOINT STATE PHARMACY COUNCIL

The joint state pharmacy council generally consist of :

① Elected Members :
- 3-5 members elected amongst themselves by the Registered Pharmacists of each participating state
- One member elected amongst themselves by the member of each Medical Council of each state

② Nominated Members :
- 2-4 members nominated by each participating state of whom more than half should be possessing Degree or Diploma.

③ Ex- Officio Member :
- The Chief administrative medical officer of each participating state.
- The Gouverment analyst of each participating state
- The officer in-charge of drugs control organisation of each participating state.

FUNCTIONS OF STATE & JOINT STATE PHARMACY COUNCIL

- Registration of eligible pharmacists in the state.
- Prepares & maintains the Register of Pharmacists.
- Approves pharmacy institutions for training as per Education Regulations.
- Ensures only registered pharmacists dispense medicines.
- Inspect pharmacies to check proper practice & compliance with law.
- Sends regular updates & corrections to PCI.
- Removes names from register in case of misconduct & non renewals.
- Conducts elections for council members as per rules.

REGISTRATION OF PHARMACIST

- The Pharmacy Act, 1948 provides a legal framework for the registration, regulation & control of pharmacy profession in India.
- Registration ensures that only qualified & competent persons practice Pharmacy

PURPOSE OF REGISTRATION

- To maintain a professional register of qualified pharmacists.
- To ensure that only registered person can compound, prepare or dispense medicines.
- To regulate the standard of pharmacy.
- To protect public from unqualified persons handling medicines.

TYPES OF REGISTER

There are mainly two types of register:

① First Register
② Subsequent Register

① FIRST REGISTER

- It was prepared only once when a state pharmacy council was constituted for the first time.
- It was handled by a Registration Tribunal appointed by State Government
- It included all persons who were already ~~practitioni~~ practicing pharmacy before the Act came into force

Qualifications for entry on first Register :

- Applicant should be atleast 18 years old.
- Must recide or practice pharmacy in that state.
- Qualifications :
  - A degree / diploma in Pharmacy / Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
  - "Chemist & Druggist" diploma
  - foreign qualification approved by PCI.
  - 3 years' experience in compounding / dispensing in pharmacy with the degree of an Indian university.
  - 5 years experience of compounding / dispensing in hospital.

② SUBSEQUENT REGISTER

- After the first Register, all future registration are done under Subsequent Registration.
- This is the actual current register used today

Requirments (Before Education Regulation)

- Minimum Age : 18 years.
- Applicant must be resident or practicing in that state.
- Qualifications :
  - Same as first register
  - Already registered in another state.

Requirments (After Education Regulation)

- Minimum Age : 18 years
- Residence / practicing in that state
- Qualifications :
  - D. Pharm / B. Pharm / Pharm D from a PCI approved institute
  - Already registered in another state.

MAINTAINANCE OF REGISTER

The State Pharmacy council maintains the register containing:

- Full name & permanent address.
- Professional Address
- Date of first registration
- Approved Qualifications
- Employment Details.

RENEWAL & REMOVAL OF NAME

- The registration required periodic renewal (usually every 5 years)
- A Pharmacist's name may be removed if:
  - Renewal fee is not paid.
  - Name entered due to an error.
  - Professional misconduct occurs.
  - Any legal disqualification arises

OFFENCES	PENALTIES
Falsely claiming to be a Registered Pharmacist.	First Conviction - 500/- fine Second Conviction - 1000/- Fine / 6 Month Jail
Dispensing by Unregistered Person	6 Month imprisonment or Fine upto 1000/- or both.
Failure to surrender certificate of Registration.	Fine upto 50/-
Obstructing state pharmacy council	6 Month imprisonment / 1000/- fine/ Both

MEDICINAL & TOILET PREPARATION ACT

- The Medicinal & Toilet preparation act, 1955 is an Indian legislation enacted to regulate the levy & collection of excise duty on Medicinal & Toilet preparations containing Alcohol, narcotic drugs or narcotics.
- The primary objective of the act is to ensure uniformity in duty rates and procedures across India, thereby facilitating the pharmaceutical & cosmetic industries operations.

SOME DEFINITIONS UNDER THE ACT

① Alcohol

- Ethyl Alcohol of any strength & purity
- Chemical formula C_2H_5OH

② Dutiable Goods

- Medicinal & Toilet Preparations specified in the schedule that are subjected to excise duty

③ Medicinal Preparations

- It includes all the drugs intended for internal or external use in humans or animals, aimed at treating, reducing or preventing disease.

④ Toilet Preparations

- Any product intended for use in the toilet of human body or for perfuming apparel, including substances used to cleanse, improve or alter the complexion, skin, hair or teeth.

⑤ Bonded Manufactory

- Premises approved and licensed for the manufacture and storage of medicinal & toilet preparations containing alcohol or narcotics on which duty has not been paid.

⑥ Non- Bonded Laboratory

- Premises approved & licensed for the manufacture & storage of medicinal & toilet preparations containing Alcohol or narcotics on which duty has been paid.

⑦ Restricted Preparations

- These are the medicinal preparations which are considered capable of being misused as ordinary alcoholic beverages.

⑧ Unrestricted Preparations

- These are the medicinal preparations which are considered to be not capable of being misused as ordinary alcoholic beverages.

LICENSING PROCEDURE

Obtaining a license to manufacture medicinal & toilet preparations containing alcohol or narcotic substances in India involves a structural procedure governed by Medicinal & Toilet Preparation Act, 1955.

CONDITIONS FOR LICENSE

- License can be issued only to those applicants, ~~which~~ who have license to manufacture drugs under D&C Act.
- The application of license should be submitted in the prescribed form along with fee at least 2 month before the proposed date of manufacture.
- Application is made to :

- Manufacturing In Bond : Excise Commissioner
- Manufacturing Outside Bond : State government authorized officer.

ENQUIRY BY LICENSING AUTHORITY

- Qualifications, skills and experience of technical staff.
- Equipments in Bonded / Non bonded laboratory.
- Applicants Financial stability
- Evaluation of building for manufacturing.

DETAILS IN APPLICATION

- Name & Address of applicant.
- If applicant is a firm then name & address of partners
- If applicant is company then name of directors, managers, managing agents and reg. no. of company.
- Name & address of the place / site
- Amount of capital proposed to be invested.
- List & description of equipments, including maximum allowable alcohol storage quantity.
- The kind & number of license held by applicants as per D & C act.
- Approximate date of starting production.

MANUFACTURING IN BOND

Manufacturing in bond refers to the process of manufacturing medicinal & toilet preparations under conditions that exempt them from excise duty until they are removed from bonded warehouse.

IDEAL REQUIRMENTS

- Spirit store
- Room for manufacturing of medicinal preparations.
- Room for storage of finished products.
- Room for manufacturing & storage of Toilet preparations.
- Accomodation for office - in charge with necessary furniture.
- Every room should bear a board indicating room & serial no.
- Sinks & wash basins connected to general drainage of laboratory.
- Only 1 entry for bonded laboratory & one door to each compartment.
- No alteration in bonded premises shall be made without excise commissioner ~~comm~~ permission.
- All vessels ~~to hold~~ intended to hold final preparations should bear distinctive serial number & packing capacity.

STEPS IN MANUFACTURING

- Obtaining the spirit from spirit warehouse
- Verification & Storage of spirit received
- Issue of spirit from store to manufacturers
- Storage of Finished Product
- Issue of preparation from bonded laboratories.

① Obtaining the Spirit From Spirit Warehouse

- The spirit should be obtained from spirit warehouse approved by the excise commissioners
- The indent should be sent in prescribed form & signed by office in charge of the laboratory
- After receiving the indent, spirit warehouse officer issue the spirit in properly sealed containers.
- Spirit should not be wasted during its transit, otherwise manufacturer has to pay excise duty for any loss amount of spirit.

② Verification & Storage Of Spirit Received

- After arrival, the spirit is measured for strength & volume.
- Entries are made in register & spirit is stored in spirit store.
- The alcohol is issue from spirit store time to time when needed.

③ Issue of Spirit from Spirit store to manufacturer

- The manufacturer should calculate requirment of Alcohol & hand it over to the office in charge.
- Office incharge then issue the alcohol to the manufacturer.
- All ingredients should be kept ready and on receipt of alcohol the solvent should be mixed immediately in presence of office in charge.

④ Storage Of Finished Product

- All finished preparations should be stored in bulk in jars or bottles, each containing not less than 2.25 litres of preparation.
- Every container should be properly labelled.
- It can be stored for period of 3 years or more with permission of Excise Commissioner.

⑤ Issue of Preparation from Bonded Laboratories

- Alcoholic preparations from a bonded laboratory can be taken out by the manufacturer by making an application to the office-in charge & after payment of excise duty.
- However, preparations for export to a place outside India are free from Excise Duty.

MANUFACTURE OUTSIDE BOND

Manufacturing of Medicinal & Toilet preparation outside bond refers to the process of manufacturing of alcoholic preparations in non-bonded laboratories for which excise duty is already paid.

REQUIRMENTS

- Obtain a license from state excise ~~commissioner~~ officer
- Establish separate areas for spirit storage, manufacturing and finished product storage.
- Ensure security measures, such as single entrance, secured windows with iron bars & proper locking mechanisms.
- Maintain facilities like sinks & washbasins connected to general discharge system.

RECEIVING OF ALCOHOL

- The spirit is obtained from an approved spirit warehouse after paying the applicable excise duty.
- Prepare an indent in triplicate : 1 for warehouse keeper.
  1 for office in charge.
  1 Retained by licensee.
- Submit proof of duty payment along with indent.
- Spirit is transported in sealed containers from warehouse to spirit store

MANUFACTURING PROCESS

- Manufacturing should be carried out in licensed premises only
- All product should be assigned with batch numbers.
- After preparation, finished product should be transferred from laboratory to finished store.
- Finished product should be labelled with details such as product name, batch number, alcohol quantity & date of processing.

SAMPLING & INSPECTION

- Excise officers, without any prior notice, may take samples for analysis to verify alcohol content.
- If the actual alcohol content exceeds the declared amount by more than 3%, penalties may apply including fines upto 2,000 per batch.

EXPORT OF ALCOHOLIC PREPARATIONS

- No duty shall be paid on alcoholic preparations which are exported from India.
- It has mainly 2 types.

① Export of duty paid goods (non-bonded) under claim of rebate
② Export of Non-Duty Paid Goods (under bond)

① EXPORT OF DUTY PAID GOODS

- Should be export under claim of rebate of duty
- The owner should give at least 48 hours notice to the Proper Excise officer for supervising the goods to be exported.
- The officer send the samples to the chemical examiner for analysis.
- Chemical examiner gives the report in duplicate. Based on the alcoholic content excise duty rebated.

② EXPORT OF NON DUTY PAID GOODS

- Application is submitted in triplicate to excise officer
- Mention the way of transport
- Office in charge verify the application for details provided
- All the packages should be sealed.
- Excise officer puts his official seal on each package.

OFFENCES & PENALTIES

① For Licensee

OFFENCES	PENALTIES
ⓐ Contravention of any provision • ⓑ Failure to pay any duty of excise payable under this act ⓒ Failure to supply required info.	• Imprisonment upto 6 months or fine upto 2000/- or both
• Obstruction to officer to perform his duty.	• Fine upto Rs 500/-
• Disorderly keeping of stocks & account	• Fine upto Rs 1000/-
• Maintaining false accounts of stocks.	• Fine upto Rs 2000/-
• Illegal sale of Dutiable goods	• Fine upto Rs 1000/-
• Warehousing related offence	• Fine upto Rs 2000/-

② FOR EXCISE OFFICER

OFFENCES	PENALTIES
• Vexatious search, seizure by officer	• Fine Rs 2000/-
• Disclosure of Information	• Fine upto Rs 1000/-
• Refusal to Perform Duty	• Imprisonment upto 3 months

NARCOTIC DRUGS & PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES ACT -1985 & RULES

- The historian civilization shows that plant - based drugs are often more valuable than other natural drugs
- While substances like Hemp, Opium, Cocoa have medicinal worth, they can be additive & harmful for human health.
- The opium act of 1857 was established to regulate drug use & reduce negative effect of uncontrolled consumption.
- Still, a new law was needed to address the serious abuse of harmful drugs, resulting in 'Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act & Rules 1985.

OBJECTIVES

- The Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act of 1985 enforces international narcotic regulations.
- These rules are used to seize property involved in drug trafficking.
- Revise drug laws to establish stricter regulations & mind altering substances.

DEFINITIONS

① ADDICT : A drug dependent Person

② BOARD : Stands for the board established by Central Board of Revenues Act 1963 & is the main authority for Excise & Customs.

③ CANNABIS : (i) Charas : It is a resin extracted from cannabis plant
(ii) Ganja : Includes flower & fruitening top of cannabis

④ MEDICINAL CANNABIS : It refers to hemp extract or tinctures derived from cannabis.

⑤ NARCOTIC DRUGS / PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCE : Cocoa leaves, Cannabis, Opium & Poppy straw are plants used to make drugs & psychotropic substances

AUTHORITIES & OFFICERS

① NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU (NCB)

- The narcotics control bureau (NCB) is the main agency that enforces the NDPS Act.
- NCBs headquarters is situated in New Delhi.
- It was setup in 1986.
- The NCBs main role is to unite State & Central authorities to manage & inforces narcotics law.

② CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR ILLICIT USE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

- Various officials & authorities manage tasks under this act & related laws.
- The central government prioritize combaching Narcotics, Psychotropics substances & illegal trafficking.
- Supporting addicts through recognition, treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation & reintegration.

③ OFFICERS OF CENTRAL GOVERMENT

- Under the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act 1985, specific central goverment officers implement the law in collaboration with various Domestic & International organization to combat drug related crimes.
- key agencies involved include the Narcotic Control Bureau, the Central Bureau of Narcotics & Custom Department.

④ NARCOTICS & PSYCHOTROPIC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

- The committee will advice the central government, managing this Act.
- This committee is made up of a chairman & upto 20 other members.

⑤ NATIONAL FUND FOR CONTROLLING DRUG ABUSE

- The central goverment can establish a national fund for Drug Abuse Control by announcing it in official gazette & adding funds.
- The central government will use this fund to cover cost for controlling drug abuse.
- The Goverment group will have a Chairman & upto Six Members appointed by Central Government.
- The central goverment can establish a governing body to advise & approve funding within its set limit.

PROHIBITION, CONTROL & REGULATION

(a) Prohibition of Certain Operations

- Growing any cocoa plant
- Growing opium poppy or any cannabis plant
- Create, sell, own, buy, move, store, use, consume, import or export narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances only for medical or special purposes in India
- All licensed services must adhere to their terms & services.
- All ganja related activities are banned.

(b) Power of Central Gouverment to Permit, Control & Regulate

- The central gouverment may establish rules per section 8 guidelines.
- The cultivation & trade of cocoa leaves, opium poppy, cannabis & medicinal opium as well as Narcotic & Psychotropic substances.
- Update the limits & licenses regularly.

(c) Power of State Government to Permit, Control & Regulate

- The state government may establish rules as per section 8 guidelines.
- The cultivation & trade of cocoa leaves, opium poppy, cannabis & medicinal opium as well as Narcotic & Psychotropic substances.
- Update the limits & licenses regularly.
- Restriction on activities involving illegal drugs & mind altering substances.
- Special rules for cocoa-plant & leaves used in flavouring agent.

NARCOTIC & PSYCHOTROPIC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

- The Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic substances consultative committee is an advisory board established by Central Government of India under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances act 1985.
- Its primary role is to advise the government on matters related to administration of the Act.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE

- Establishment : The Central Goverment may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute the committee.
- Composition : The committee comprises a Chairman & upto twenty other members appointed by the Central Government.
- Sub Committees : For efficient discharge of its functions, the committee can form one or more sub-committees.
- Procedures & Meetings : The committee convenes meetings as required by the Central Government and has authority to regulate its own procedures.

FUNCTIONS OF NARCOTIC & PSUCHOTROPIC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

- The primary function of Narcotic & Psychotropic Consultative Committee, established under Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 is to provide guidance on the administration of NDPS Act
- It includes :

- Policy Formulation : Advising on the development of national drug control policies to effectively regulate and control narcotic drugs & psychotropic substances.

- Regulatory Oversight : Recommending measures for the control and regulation of operations related to these substances, ensuring compliance with the provision of NDPS Act.

- Coordination : Facilitating collaboration between the Central Government, State Governments and international bodies to address issue related to Drugs abuse.

- Prevention Strategies : Suggesting measures for preventing the abuse and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs & Psychotropic substances

Opium Poppy

- The Opium Poppy, scientifically known as Papaver Somniferum, is a flowering plant that has been cultivated for centuries for its medicinal & narcotic properties.
- In India, the cultivation & production of Opium Poppy are strictly regulated under Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

Cultivation Of Opium Poppy

- The cultivation of opium poppy can be done only on behalf of Central goverment under license granted for purpose.
- Cultivation can only be done in those areas, notified by goverment. Licenses are granted by district opium officers for cultivation.
- He appoints one licensed cultivators who perform duties as specified by narcotic commissioner with help of small cultivatoss under him.

Production Of Opium Poppy

- During Harvesting, each day's collection is weighed & entered in records which is signed by cultivator.
- The records are then checked by district opium officer.
- The whole opium collected by district officer is then delivered to Goverment Opium Factory.

- Cultivator should cultivate full area of land for which he may have received advance amount from the government.
- Opium should not cultivated in any part of India except UP & MP
- Licensee should not consume any part of coop himself or to others.
- Two Goverment factories are :

① Neemuch in Madhya Pradesh
② Ghazipur in UP, near Varanasi

SALE OF OPIUM

- Opium is sale to state government on orders of central goverment.
- Sale to Manufacturing chemist is possible only under the permission of state government.
- The permit application include :

- Purpose.
- Stock in hand on date
- Required quantities.

- The price to be charged for opium sold by the Government Factory shall be fixed, from time to time by the Central Goverment.

MANUFACTURING

- Morphine, thebaine, dihydro-morphine, codeine, dihydro codiene and salts are manufactured at government factory, Ghazipur.
- Manufacture of crude cocaine, cocaine salts, diacetylmorphine and its salt is prohibited.
- Manufacturing of cocaine and its salt is prohibited, except cocaine hydrochloride which can be prepared from confiscated cocaine only.

OFFENCES & PENALTIES

OFFENCES	PENALTIES
• Contraventions of provisions in the Act or Rules in relation to poppy straw, opium poppy, coca leaves • Illegal Import / Export or external dealings in narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.	• First conviction: Upto 10-20 years / fine NLT ₹ 1 lakh • Second Conviction: Upto 15-30 years / fine NLT ₹ 2 lakh
• Contravention in relation to the Cannabis plant	• First Conviction: 10-20 years / NLT 1 lakh Second Conviction: 15-30 years / NLT 2 lakh
• Illegal possession in small quantities for personal consumption or Consumption of cocaine, morphine	Upto 1 year imprisonment or fine or both
• keeping false accounts or making false statements. • failure to produce a license, permit or authorization on demand	Upto 5 years imprisonment or fine or both

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