



Pharmaceutical Research and Development University Needed

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In Nepal like developing countries, the pharmacist role is frequently discusses topic. Nepal doesn't have a long history of established pharmacy profession; still it is in growing phase. But a lot of changes happened in last 3 decade. Before starting pharmacy education (started in 1972, I. Pharm, IOM, TU), Nepalese used to go foreign country for pharmacy education mostly in South Asian countries like India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan under self-funding or several fellowship program. Now also 1000's of Nepalese are studying pharmacy education in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and other countries for their higher research studies. Large groups of educated and registered pharmacist are moving other countries for higher studies or for other employment better opportunities like Australia, Canada, South Korea, and USA etc.

Nepal is located in between the two large countries; China and India with large land and population. It is our great opportunity if we are able to establish a pharmaceutical university and offer world class quality pharmacy education a large group of people will choose for pharmacy study in Nepal and we can grow far beyond than the western universities (Figure 1).

After the Drug act 1978, DDA was established in 1979; then in 1981 DDA started a 3 days very basic orientation program about drug dispensing to address the shortage of people to store, distribute and dispense medicines. Still those trained person are working in our pharmaceutical market. Several times there is quarrel between these orientation course person, CMA and the D. Pharm, B. Pharm person who studied more detailed about drugs (Figure 2).

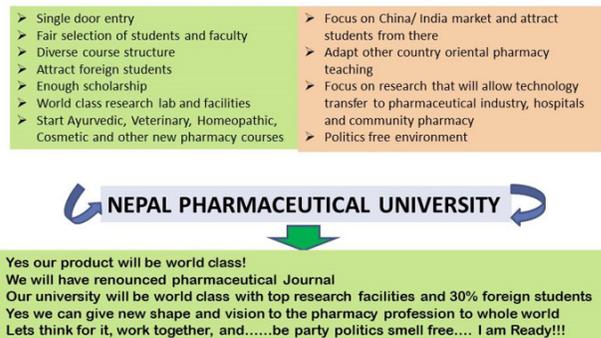


Figure 1



Figure 2

Although we setup our pharmacy course D. Pharm (CTEVT), B. Pharm (PU, PoU, KU and TU) and M. Pharm, many of our skilled graduates are unemployed in Nepalese market but still we are liberal to the orientation program and related person. They still try to make political and economic lobbying to open such orientation course and there after license. Still many uneducated, unskilled, unqualified, non-licensed person are running pharmacy in remote areas of Nepal. We need to give last warning to make them minimum D. Pharm compulsory or immediately cancel their license, check all retail pharmacy and immediately shutdown their practice with heavy punishment as much as possible. If our rules and regulation don't allow it enough then we need to make a change in policy immediately.

The need for elaboration of DDA is very important like not limited to drug only the cosmetic, surgical, and other supplementary products need to be regulated properly. Where ever the drug and related products it should be strictly followed to be a pharmacist there.

The rational of need for pharmaceutical university incudes above problem, opportunities and the future of our country development via supplying enough qualified pharmacy professionals. If we step forward in a bigger vision of pharmaceutical development, primarily we need a qualified enough human resources in the sector of community pharmacy, wholesale pharmacy, hospital pharmacy, drug regulatory bodies, pharmaceutical industry, pharmaceutical raw material manufacturing industry (in future), pharmacy institutions, research institute and many more.

Through this university, we can teach several courses like D. Pharmacy, B. Pharmacy (Veterinary, Ayurvedic, Human Allopathic, Yunani, Chinese, Korean, Japanese and other oriental pharmacy courses), M. Pharm, Pharm D, PhD in Pharmacy and many more in a broader sense. If we make them believe about our teaching we can attract foreign students from several countries to study their countries oriental pharmacy courses in Nepal (currently many Nepalese are studying Korean oriental pharmacy in Korea, and similar in other countries could be our teaching resources in future).

A need for high level of research is very important in graduate and postgraduate level of pharmacy education. In foreign coun-

tries several research publication are publishing every week with their great research output in society. Our research level is very weak, due to scarcity of sufficient research environment and involvement of political influences in the academic institution. In the name of pharmacy society all of them are somewhat polluted with the political ideology and many more bad influence in our country, so we all need to work hard, think positive and put profession in first position to address its issue rapidly, smoothly and to make our activities widely accepted.

We need to design our courses suitable to our country and to the neighbor (China and India). Single door entry to pharmaceutical education need to be followed. Highly competent with good research output teaching faculty need to be enrolled with fair selection process. Let's work together with putting profession in first position.

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