

Evolution and Historical Progression of Drugs from Ancient to Modern Eras

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Abstract

The advancement of drugs, from antique periods to the modern period, vitrines a progression from primarily natural remedies to the development of synthetic and complex pharmacological agents. Early pharmacology fundamentally depends on herbal therapies and plant sources for treating several disorders. Opium, used for pain release, and other natural substances were applied in early cures. Pharmacological medicines and transcripts like Avicenna's "The Canon of Medicine" recognized the use of normal materials. Ancient cultures like those of the Greeks and Romans acknowledged their awareness of medications and actions in medical texts, which regularly encompassed data about the medicinal properties of plants. The exercise of learning the restorative peculiarities of plants, known as pharmacology, prospered during the medieval span. Similarly, the ancient era, the middle ages in the 18th Century persistent to emphasize on natural substances as the primary foundation of medications. "While the nineteenth and twentieth centuries witnessed" the upsurge of artificial drugs, containing the detection of enzymes, the creation of gelatin capsules, and the use of hypodermic needles for medication delivery. "The era of twenties and the era of twenty-first century" saw the continual progress of man-made drugs, leading to the formation of a huge collection of medications for various disorders. Modern drug improvement consist of progressive skills like molecular biology and bioinformatics to determine and develop new drugs. In this article author aims to emphasize on evolution and historical progression of drugs spans from Ancient remedies like plant-based medicines to modern chemically synthesized pharmaceuticals that effectively describes the ride of drug change from its initial systems using natural remedies to the sophisticated, science-based treatments of today.

Keywords: Progression, Pharmacology, Herbal Therapies, Ancient Drugs, Modern Drug

Introduction

To trace out the first person who discovered the first medicine is extremely difficult. Perhaps the origin of medicine and drug and its early history has been lost in myths. The use of medicinal plants dates back not only to human civilization but to ancient people also. Plants have been crucial in sustaining human health and wellbeing of mankind. The word Drug, taken from French word Drogue which means "Dry Herb", strongly suggests that earliest drugs were taken out from plant sources.

Earliest people used to treat diseases by some unconventional methods, using plants, animal products and minerals, of them plants were given priority. World's ancient systems of medicine e.g. Chinese, Ayurveda and Greek Medicine, despite, having wider differences in their principles of treatment agree upon the point, that disease is due to imbalance within the constituents of the body and that the aim of treatment is to restore the balance with the help of herbs. So, herbs played vital role in the development of Pharmacology and Pharmacy. The splendid architect of today's advanced Pharmacology was not built in a day, but its foundation stone has been laid on old base.

Pharmacology from its very beginning to the age of Chemotherapy and on words, has traversed long voyage. In this article travelogue of the Pharmacology has been discussed briefly. They can affect the way your brain works, how you feel and behave, your understanding and your senses. This makes them unpredictable and dangerous, especially for young people. The effects of drugs are different for each person and drug

Dr. Ryan's assertion in the olden period that it was strong belief that God is the creator of all medicines. Almost in every civilization it is recognized that plants played a significant role in therapeutics and there use was indispensable in all classification of medicine, like Western, Ayurveda, and Chinese having their origin in Mesopotamia, India, and China respectively. In the ancient times drugs were used for various purposes like mood-altering, painkilling and oppressive.

The effect of its use was exciting. Earlier times surgeons recommended drugs grounded on their pharmaceutical-therapeutic activities. Drug misuse rise since people were not concerning with prescription and its applications which was used for attaining an euphoric condition of brain, that was essential constituent of religious belief and traditions Drug practice was normal phenomenon in prehistoric time and is prevailing in nearly all culture.

There were records on paper related to drug strategy mentioning the use of chemicals by the persons to seek pleasure to change their frame of mind. A drug is a chemical substance that is administered or taken to incite a biological effect in the body of an organism. Due to its pharmacogenomics characteristics, it is administered in health-linked determination or entertaining nearly psychotropic. It may make biotic impact relying on their configurations, quantity and way of applying. Few of them consists of only one working element; they are a combination of different substances in a single unit.

The material is extracted organically or by chemical processes like obtained from plant, aquatic, animals, microscopic

organisms, or using research laboratory based technologies. Substances utilized for health treatment is classified grounded on its genealogical performance, anesthetics, painkillers, Antibiotics, steroids substitutions, stimulating substance, sedatives, birth control pills

Problem of the Study

The problem of study in exploring the transformation and chronological progression of drugs from ancient to modern emphasis on realizing the development of pharmacological consciousness and studies, comprising the challenges and boundaries come across along the way. This consist of outlining the swing from natural remedies to synthetic drugs, examining the evolution of drug distribution methods, and studying the factors that have persuaded drug progress and access.

Objectives of the Study

The article aims

To study evolutionandhistoricprogressionofdrugs fromancientto present

To study medical significance of plant as a source of narcotic drugs

To study legal provision to combat with unlawful trading in narcotic drugs

Research Methodology

Researcher has used fully Doctrinal, non-empirical, reference library based research constructed on secondary data gathered from various appropriate sources like Books, Articles, NDPS Act, 1985. Thesis of earlier researchers, Magazines, Reports of government agencies and different organizations, online study material available on authentic websites, Newspapers.

Definition of drug

Drug is explained as a constituent accepted by an authorized pharmacopoeia or formulary projected for usage in the analysis, therapy, alleviation, treatment, or avoidance of sickness. Conservatively, it denotes a blended medicinal particle intended for use in the analysis, therapy, modification, dealing, or stoppage of illness. The pharmacological business practices the word minor fragment drug concern for this kind of medication

Medicinal substances may be some material but not food prearranged to interrupt the edifice or any working of the body. Biologics are comprised within this, broader definition and are generally covered by the same laws and regulations, but differences exist regarding their manufacturing processes (chemical process versus biological process) U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

Psychoactive medicines are matters that, when in use and directed into person's body influence psychological progressions, e.g. awareness cognizance understanding or temper and sentiments. Psychoactive drugs are placed in a larger group of psychoactive elements at the global level; worldwide drug agreements concerned with the regulator of the making and circulation of psychoactive medicines

Drugs have properties like inspiring, sedative, painkilling, oppressive mind-altering, mesmerizing and exciting that were in practice in different forms during the antique period. General practitioners recommended medicines depending upon its essence and restorative actions. Persons manipulate drugs for their own satisfaction, to attain exhilarated mood as an essential component of divinity and mythos

Early Greek work on healing specified the role of plant as necessary ingredients of various drugs. Work related to the creation of antique drugs was devoted by Pedanius Dioscorides throughout his lifespan. Herbs identical to hellebore, opium shrub, henbane soft wood of mandrake frankincense and dorycnium, Strychnos were utilized in medicines for the handling of mental syndromes. Production of drugs was done by way of dehydration, crushing, pressing or steaming of the plants' roots with a creation of a fluid, oil or mush take out. Specialists in ancient time completely refer these said drugs, examining different warning signs for the cure of physical and psychotomimetic complaints.

Many of these drugs have an effect on the central nervous system. Due to painkilling characteristics, the doctor of medicine applies them for the administration of severe and long-lasting painful conditions. The soporific effects of some drugs were applicable to be used as analgesics for clinical processes and in the act of coagulating blood and destroying tissues using heat and cold, or a chemical agent.

Drug performs vital role in the primary application of medical intervention in case of seizure during pregnancy irrespective of its effect. Situations like community sacraments and traditions increased drug consumption outside the domain of medication. Individual affected by the narcotic and psychedelic impact of drugs suffers the self-restraint that leaves him powerless to regulate his activity and feelings. This awareness of changing drugs was the common concentration of old beliefs, under such circumstances one can command and direct to another individual that in any. State of affairs may not be executed. This provides a route to the establishment of the notion of the magic potion (Theophrastus, father of botany)

Historical evolution of therapeutic plants'

Since manhood itself, herbs were used for treatment in the ancient period. Man was always on the hunt of drugs in nature.

Plenty of indications show different origin like written leaflets, conserved memorials and real inventive plant producing drugs. This could be possible due to the constant fight of man for several centuries to make conscious about medicinal use of various species of plant against illness that tempted man to study and explore drugs in the protective outer layer of woody plants kernels, sporocarp, and extra portions of the vegetation. A variety of drugs of plant origin, identified by early cultures and used entirely over a period of thousands of years are encompassed in present pharmacogenetics

From prehistoric time, the people considered drugs in nature to get rid of disease. Natural use of medicinal plants was found in the early stages of life. Due to lack of awareness as to which plants play significant role as a cure to get recovered from illness. Adequate evidence regarding causes of ailment was not available, and everything was grounded on understanding; during time, the use of medical plant practices for certain diseases was revealed.

Its application progressively abandoned the research and developed on detailed understanding. Till the introduction of chemical prescriptions in the sixteen century, plants had been the foundation of preventive treatment to reduce the risk of contagion. However, the decreasing effectiveness of artificial drugs and the increasing opposition of their tradition make the custom of natural drugs up-to-date again

Practice of herbs having medicinal peculiarity for investigation was witnessed on a Sumerian clay slab from Nagpur around 5k periods ago. It encompassed twelve methods for drug making stating to over 250 numerous plants, some of them are practiced in drugs mandrake, henbane, and poppy. Emperor Shen Nung circa 2500 BC wrote the Chinese manuscript on roots and grasses “Pen T Sao” indulgence more than 350 drugs derived from dry portion of medicinal plants some examples are cinnamon bark, the great yellow gentian, Rhei rhizoma, camphor, ginseng, ephedra and jimson weed Theae folium and Podophyllum,

Reference of plant role in cure of disease is found in the divine records of ‘Vedas’ on paper. Abundance of plants in the country which includes various spice plants usage at present emerge from our country: clove, pepper and nutmeg are some of the examples.

In 1550 BC, the Ebers Papyrus was marked down in Ancient Egypt, circa having records of eight hundred drugs action mentioning of nearly seven hundred herbs species and sedatives species practiced for therapy like *Ricinus communis* (castor oil), *Aloe Babadensis* Miller (aloe), *Cassia alata* Linnaeus (senna), *Allium cepa* (onion), (*Allium sativum*) garlic, *Ficus carica* (fig), *Centaury*, herb (*Centaureum*), juniper berry (*juniperus communis*). Cilantro (coriander). Records of use of pleasant smelling plants during numerous sacraments associated cure like *Myrtus communis* and incense is observed in the Bible and the sacred Jewish document named ‘Talmud’

Reference of nearly sixty-three kinds of plants is evident in Homer’s legend The Iliad and The Odysseys produced circa eight hundred BC, from drug therapy of Egyptian Assyrian Mycenaean, and Minoan civilization. Gathering of medicinal records of three hundred pharmaceutical plants categorized by biological actions is credited to Hippocrates (459– 370 BC) and his supporters, for the treatment of fever Wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium* var) and common centaury (*Centaureum umbellatum* Gilib) were useful.

Garlic used for intestine vermin; narcotics like mandrake deadly nightshade, henbane, and opium; oak and pomegranate as astringents; fragrant hellebore and haselwort as vomiting; basil, asper grass; Indian squill; root celery as salt pills were experienced in the health cure A classification and description of more than five hundred medicinal plants identified that time was generated in the book of Theophrast (371-287 BC) named “De Causis Plantarum”— Plant Etiology and “De Historia Plantarum”—Plant History. He further mentioned cinnamon, (Dalchini) false hellebore, mint, aromatic hellebore, cardamom, iris rhizome, (Ginger), monkshood pomegranate, onwards.

The legendary author Celsus (25 BC-50AD in his work “De re medica” on medicine cited around 250 medicinal plants like Aloe, henbane, poppy, pepper cinnamon etc. In Ancient (prehistoric) times Discords, “the father of pharmacognosy,” was the greatest distinguished novelist, Circa 77 AD “De Materia Medica” was his traditional work of antiquity offers abundantly information on the medicinal plants founding the simple materia medica up to the late Middle Ages and the Reawakening. Six hundred fifty-seven out 944 drugs are sourced from plants that described the external look, area, and way of gathering, medicinal making groundings, and its healing impact, locality where it is grown, names in different languages are afforded. Plants showing slight outcome are dominant, and those containing alkaloids and having strong effects are also mentioned. Costly indigenous vegetation of him, Camomile (*Matricaria recucita* L.), famous as Chamaemelon, is practiced as an antiphlogistic for the treatment of burns, ulcers, stings, and wounds, and later for cleaning and rinsing the ears, eyes, nose, and mouth.

Mentha, is grown-up and used to release pain and abdominal problems. Sea squill and parsley were applied as a water pill, oak bark used for pregnancy purposes, whereas white willow was applied as an antipyretic. As retained by Dioscorides, *Scillae bulbus* was useful as a cardiac stimulant, expectorant, and antihydrotic Dioscorides indicated towards the likelihood of imitation of drugs, being local like opium fake by a yellow poppy. Arab merchants carried rich valued drugs like caradmomum, incense, iris, calamus, etc. commencing the Far East, in addition to poppy and latex a secondary metabolite produced by plant

In his book “Historia naturalis” Pliny the Elder (23 AD-79), a fellow of Dioscorides recorded about one thousand therapeutic plants which includes information of plants having medicinal value The greatest notable Roman physician and a pharmacist Galen (131 AD–200), prepared first list of matching action drugs and can be exchangeable – “De succedanus.” He had launched numerous first-hand plant drugs in therapy

The medieval period witnessed the movement of agriculture of medicinal plants, the competence of healing and planning

of drugs to friary (Matha). Different sixteen medicinal plants were used for treatment, and they were grown by the monastic doctor (physician- monk) inside the monasteries as white sage (saliva apiana), anise (aniseed or rarely anix), mint, Fenugreek seed (Greek clover)

In his “Capitularies” sequence Charles the Great (742 AD–814), mentioned state owned land, used for growing medicinal plants. In all Catholic monasteries Sage is an obligatory plant. Various novel varieties of plants with medicinal value in pharmacy treatment typically from India were launched by Arabs and have been preserved in every pharmacopoeias in the globe until present. They used aloe, henbane, coffee, ginger, clearing nut tree, saffron, turmeric, pepper, cinnamon etc.

Arab work in medicine was studied in the middle ages by European surgeons and by “Liber Magnae Collectionis Simplicum Alimentorum Et Medicamentorum” by Ibn Baitar (1197- 1248) that depicted more than 1000 medicinal plants.

Marco Polo's expeditions (1254-1324) in the warm and humid Asia, China, and Persia, the finding of America (1492), and Vasco De Gama's voyages to India (1498), bring about a lot of medicinal plants transported into Europe. Efforts were made for the agriculture of local medical. Materia medica has become improved by a big number of new medicinal plants like, Cacao, , Jalapa, , Vanilla, Mate, tobacco, red pepper, Quinine bark Cinchona, (17th century) etc.

Paracelsus (1493-1541) being the supporter of chemically made drugs derived from raw plants and mineral elements and collection of those are controlled with the help of astrology, and he laid emphasis on his conviction to back the “Signatura doctrinae”—his faith was that God endorsed his own sign on the healing substances,

Between 16th and 18th centuries, i.e. in the medieval period, witnessed growing response to composite drugs. It encompassed plants of medicinal value besides animal and plant- sourced drugs. Drug theriac when generated from medicinal plants, rare animals and minerals was costly due to high value Awareness and practice of medicinal plants prevailed in the initial period of the 19th century. The findings, validation, and segregation of alkaloids from poppy (1806), ipecacuanha (1817), strychnos (1817), quinine (1820), pomegranate (1878), glycosides and other plants noticed strong emergence of technical pharmacy functional components like tannins (phenol), saponosides (senna glycosides), etheric oils (essential oil), vitamins (micronutrients), hormones.

Lately in the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, perceived substantial threat of removal of medicinal plant from therapy. Plant sourced drugs had numerous deficiencies due to critical accomplishment of enzymes.

In 19th century, therapeutics, alkaloids, and glycosides separated in pure form were progressively replacing drugs, pure alkaloids faster in action and it was full and long- standing. Reinforcement technique was projected for fresh medicinal plants in the beginning of the 20th century. Moreover, significant efforts were taken to learn the situation of preparation and farming of medicinal plants.

In the modern situation, all the pharmacopeia containing directions for the identification of medicinal products with lawful effect prohibit medical plant drugs of true price. Germany, U.K. and Russia refer to their distinct herbal related guidelines, but in reality, a considerable greater quantity of unauthorized drugs is in practice, and presentation of it is based on the understanding of traditional or conventional medicines.

Several medicinal value plants are administered through personal medication, pharmacist or chemist and used as balancing medicines. Knowledge of the medicinal plants along with their effect is needed for the treatment of any ailment. In therapeutic action, plant drugs, active elements, substantiated act, and therapeutic effectiveness are exercised.

Plants as a source of drugs

The two important standards named Rig Veda, Atharveda (about 1200 BC), Charak Samita and Sushruta Samhita (1000-500 BC) provide comprehensive explanations above seven hundred herbs historically, medication is a transformative progression as societies and individuals carry on exploring novel skills to rebuild the nutrient substances that can modernize into curative practices Plant (herbal), marine (aquatic), mineral (Inorganic) and biological (biotic), are the foundations of acquiring drugs. Ancient manuscripts on medicine revealed that plants as a matter of course played a significant role in the beginning of narcotics.

Records of medicinal plants have been collected and preserved. Nearly one thousand six hundred types and sixteen thousand biological specimen sheets are stored in herbarium. Around 300 families and 10500 categories of plant existed on the globe, at the minimum 100-150 kind of pharmaceutical plants are grown and almost 30-40 are the big measure field crops.

Plants are a noteworthy basis of drugs and medications; various present narcotics resulting from natural combinations originate in plant life. An important part of the sphere's recommended drugs initiate from plant foundations, and these natural products remain to be a prized reserve for drug detection. Information of plant-grounded drugs transformed to future peers delivering appreciated visions into the prospective healing peculiarities of plants

Contribution of plants in drug development in India

Cannabis (hemp) plant

Mention of cannabis drugs is found in the traditional texts as well as in old medical works of many states in the world. Period between two thousand and one thousand four hundred disclose about usage of Bhang in specific regions of

Punjab besides the state of Kashmir (Atharva Veda) for exterior application against rheumatic pains.

Different forms of cannabis like Bhang and ganja are recommended widely by Hakims and Vaidyas in gastrointestinal issues and are acclaimed as appetizers, as nervous restorative and a source of unlimited stamina, a consequence of critical physical drowsiness. Crushed dehydrated leaves are used as snuff "for clearing the brain". The juice taken out from the leaves is applied to the head to eliminate dandruff and vermin. Let fall into the ear; it is said to relieve pain. It is also believed to extinguish worms. It makes sure the release from the bowels in diarrheal disorders and also the urethral ejection in gonorrhea. Fine particles prepared from dried leaves and bark applied to fresh wounds and sores are believed to promote granulation.

Except Bhang, the other forms of cannabis like Charas, Ganja and Hashish (Narcotic drugs) are prohibited by law. These are also recognized and called cannabinoids that are obtained from different parts of the cannabis plant and also known as hemp plant. It plays an important role particularly spiritual customs or festival (Holi) and is also appreciated in public social gatherings on event. Bhang is prepared using dehydrated leaves, stem, male and female flowers. Gum (resin) of cannabis herb produces charas. It is traditionally believed to be useful for conditions like malaria, headaches, mania, and different illnesses. Hashish is a concentrated form of cannabis. Leaves and stem of an extremely agricultural non-flowering plant produce. Ganja is supposed to be an influential psychoactive prescription as compared to bhang. The main ingredients of cannabis plant are Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), which is present between 4 and 12 percent

Opium poppy plant (*Papaver somniferum*)

It, produces opium, an effective downer its derivatives consist of OxyContin. Heroin, codeine and morphine, the word "narcotic" denotes to opium, opium end product, and their semisynthetic alternatives. Sedatives are used medicinally to treat ache, quash cough, relieve diarrhea, and cause anesthesia. Contrarily, man know them as the greatest habit-forming materials and regularly smoldered, inhaled, or vaccinated as harmed medications The original mention to opium development and practice dates back to 3,400 B.C. While it was agriculture in lower Mesopotamia (Southwest Asia). Hul Gil, the "joy plant." The name was given by, The Babylonian who swiftly supplied that to the Akkadian Assur then to disseminated to the city of Misr Response to it enlarged when public become aware of the strength of opium, several nations started producing and develop opium to increase its obtainability and to cut its price. Its farming widened alongside the Silk Road, from the Mediterranean through Asia and lastly to China where it played the role of catalytic agent for the Opium Warfare in the middle of eighteen hundred

Plants contain a huge collection of biologically active substances, comprising alkaloids, glycosides, polyphenols, and terpenes, having healing results. While researchers are learning their technique of achievement and possible presentations, these combinations are often applied as clues for drug progress. Drug discovery research is continuously being focused on drugs that are plant based with new plant-based drugs that are settled and accepted for use.

Upcoming scenario

Plants make available an abundant source of natural products that can work as opening points for the progress of new drugs. While researchers are looking to classify new convincing mediators from the plant domain. Struggles to search and recognize the pharmaceutical characteristics of plants are continuing. Heading Uniting customary awareness with present logical procedures heading to the location of initial plant-based drugs.

Since around for a hundred years cannabis, coca, and the opium poppy plants are under the work of farming on large scale. Morphine droplets in clinics has come from opium poppy. While cocaine has been provided for medical surgery. Numerous hemp yields has come from the cannabis plant

Flowers: In customary medicine flowering plants are widespread that include Chamomile flowers and clove parts of floras like saffron stamens are also used. Deeply use of fruits for pharmaceutical determinations is observed.

Fruit: Fruits have been heavily used for pharmaceutical determinations.

Different parts of plant like leaves roots, bark, and seeds are mentioned as plant source of drugs and helpful in the treatment of several sickness. It is in practice through generations for thousands of years, current narcotic substances are procured from plant centered elements

The plant has a lot of divergent biochemical amalgams, comprising tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), which has hallucinogenic, and mind fluctuating consequences THC with cannabis compounds can bring about deviations in sensitivities, feelings and temperament of certainty. These constituents give rise to effect relating to damage wellbeing, mind and other parts of the body of the person

Natural, Synthetic, and Biosynthetic are plant originated drugs. Plant, animal, microbiological, marine, mineral, geographical based organize the natural sources. The sources of plant drugs cover the complete plant, its parts, excretion and fluid.

Plant-Derived Drugs

Aspirin: It is drawn out from the yap of *Salix tetrasperma* (willow tree) and effective component in decreasing pain and supports in falling irritation and distress in the body structure.

Morphine: Acquired from the opium poppy, it's an intoxicating analgesic used to be able to control acute pain.

Heroine: It is an opioid extracted from opium, which is dehydrated fluid obtained from the seed capsules of the *Papaver somniferum* used in medicine to moderate agony.

Digoxin: Taken out from foxglove, it is useful to tackle heart disorders like irregular heartbeat. Quinine: produced from Peruvian bark, it is a vital component in the cure of malaria.

Galantamine: Alzheimer's illness is treated using Galantamine Pull out from the daffodil plant

Vincristine and Vinblastine: Obtained from the Madagascar periwinkle, they are used in the Treatment of some cancers. Extracted from the sweet wormwood plant, it's an effective antimalarial drug.

Historical development of Opium in India

In the 9th century, the Arab Traders made their entry in India, they bring together Opium drug along with them having medicinal value useful in the treatment as the medicine to get rid of the illness and to observe its effect on painkilling. People started using it on a large scale and became addicted. Growing of Opium in the country's western coastline in 1300 years, the need of the drug arise in the country on large scale and the demand could not be fulfilled by the opium growers later the opium was trade in from mid of the world.

In 1720 Britishers arrived India and realized the commercial value of opium business resulting into great income generating source decided to shipping the opium to different countries and China, they saw this product as the great source of business and started exporting the Opium to the other countries and China being the first purchaser to demand 14 Tons of opium drug in the same year. Due to the heavy increase in smoking, China barred smoking in 1729, but continued and allowed importation of the same. In seventeen twenty nine Indian government prohibited agriculture of opium after that the control of it came under East India Company allowing uninterrupted flow of opium exportation remained continued, which give rise Britishers to earn enormous profit, and they further started expanding the cultivation of opium to increase the business

In 1799 importation and use of opium was totally banned in China, which gives rise to the illicit trafficking. The China strongly protested the infiltration of the opium drug which resulted in the first Opium War with British army with the support of Indian army in 1839 that continued until 1842; British military defeated China in war and determined to take over the control of business China one again faced defeat in the Second Opium War in 1857 and finally made the opium business legalized.

Overseas Régime ratified Opium Act 1877 in the calendar year eighteen seventy-seven. That authorized the guideline of law for the farming, produce, internal sale and export situations, Intake of opium on the road was allowed by law in eighteen seventy eight. In eighteen nineteen three, the Royal commission witnessed that consuming opium in uncontrolled manner produce damaging consequence on the well-being of the populaces and further directed to bar its excessive consumption.

In 1912 Britain signed an agreement in The Hague International Opium Convention declaring that manufacturing and business of Opium will continue to be in operation in the region where under regulation in 1920, that keeping in excess ten grams of Opium was authenticated to be prohibited, in India Dangerous Drugs Act 1930 was administered by foreign management in nineteen thirty executed seizure of consumption of Opium Drug but in limited purpose and allowed for medicinal use only.

India got independence in 1947, after that Commission on Narcotic Drugs in close association with World Health Organization accepted resolution pertaining to Psychotropic substances which compelled Indian government to finish habit of drug consumption by passing the NDPS Act.

Indian parliament amended this Act in 1988 & named as The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988. In twenty fourteen India's regime provided assured approvals in the NDPS Act, 1985 and permitted the practice of Morphine prescription, being the significant constituents contained in opium poppy for healing intent.

Major discussion

The discussion revealed that prehistoric progression of drugs demonstrates a transference from being dependent on natural bases like plants and animals to modern synthetic and organic drugs. Early medications were often customary therapies based on guess and check, whereas present treatment finding operates unconventional expertise and procedures for recognizing and developing new prescriptions. Premature human beings have faith in plants, animals, and mineral deposits for pharmaceutical determinations, seeing and inheriting information of their possessions. Old-style Therapies repeatedly delivered through Multiplication were built on practical monitoring and native awareness. Methods established for segregating energetic constituents from natural bases, such as morphine from opium, rise to the improvement of extra powerful and operational drugs. Drugs like Morphine, ether, and aspirin symbolize noteworthy signposts in primary remedy finding increase in Artificial and Natural Drugs. The Evolution of imitation drugs through natural procedures improved drug detection, allowing for the creation of advanced biochemical things. The medical manufacturing appeared, motivating exploration and expansion of fresh drugs for healing dedications. Focus shifted towards screening natural products and isolating active ingredients, as well as developing synthetic versions. Radical technologies like genomics, proteomics, and bioinformatics are utilized in drug detection and change. For Modern drug discovery targets to develop drugs that mark specific illness instruments.

The supremacy of man-made and biotic drugs in recent medication was observed. Contemporary drug sighting systems in further effective and particular treatments are found. The lengthy and expensive practice of drug discovery and development, with numerous applicant drugs inadequate to reach market. Modern research focuses on developing drugs that specifically target disease mechanisms and cellular pathways. Science or study of drugs and further linked arenas play a vital character in drug encounter and change.

Conclusion

Since centuries old people have attempted to explore remedies to relieve pain and to get rid of various diseases. In each historic phase of life and in all succeeding centuries from the progress of civilization and radical evolutions, the curative characteristics of assured medicinal plants were recognized, distinguished, and passed on to the next peers. The profits of one social order were delivered to the other, which promoted the old possessions, ascertained, new ones till recent. The nonstop and long-lasting curiosity of people in medicinal plants has brought almost nowadays up-to-date and cultured style of their procedure and practice. Since the dawn of recorded history, human beings have purposefully learned about variety of new drugs in nature and by way of performing scientific research. Besides practicing the use of animal, plant and mineral science has proceeded through these components and additionally its improved forms and chemical elements come out from natural laboratory. Remarkable development in drug business is seen due to the use of drugs and innovative knowledge in the domain of pharmacology and chemistry. Life strengthening and extending drugs are being developed and regularly brought to light. During the historical development of pharmacology, many useful and valuable drugs are accessible and evolved.

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