

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION BANK FOR ONLINE EXAMINATION**  
**FINAL YEAR B.PHARM (SEMESTER VII) CBCS SYLLABUS**  
**SUBJECT: PHARMACEUTICAL JURISPRUDANCE**

**SET 1**

Q.1. In which year Pharmacy Act was passed and implemented?

- a. 1950
- b. 1951
- c. 1949
- d. 1948

Q. 2 Which of the following is NOT the objective of pharmacy act

- a. Regulation of pharmacy profession
- b. Provide uniform training to pharmacy profession personnel
- c. Raising the status of pharmacy profession in india
- d. provide regulation for sales of drugs in India

Q. 3 Pharmacy council is reconstituted after every \_\_\_\_\_years

- a. 2 yrs
- b. 5 yrs
- c. 10 yrs
- d. None of the above

Q. 4 The composition of Pharmacy council of India includes

- a. Exofficio members
- b. Nominated members
- c. Elected members
- d. All of the above

Q. 5 Which of the following is a function of State Pharmacy Council

- a. Inspection
- b. Maintaining the state pharmacy register
- c. Entry and or removal of names from the register
- d. All of the above

Q. 6 As per the drugs and cosmetics act, Which of following is considered as a misbranded drug

- a. if it consists, in whole or in part, of any filthy, putrid or decomposed substance
- b. if it has been prepared, packed or stored under insanitary conditions whereby it may have been contaminated with filth or whereby it may have been rendered injurious to health
- c. if its container is composed in whole or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render the contents injurious to health
- d. If it not labelled in the prescribed manner

Q. 7 Which of the following is the definition of Registered medical practitioner

- a. Holding a qualification granted by authority specified in Indian Medical Degrees Act 1916
- b. Registered or eligible for registration in medical register of state meant for registration of persons practicing modern scientific system of medicine (excluding homoeopathic)
- c. Registered in register of dentist for a state under Dentists Act 1948
- d. All of the above

Q. 8 License issued by licensing authority to a applicant who does not have its own arrangements (factory) for manufacture but who intends to avail himself of the manufacturing facilities owned by another licensee is called as

- a. Repacking license
- b. Loan license
- c. License for retail sale
- d. None of the above

Q. 9 Which indication must be prescribed on the label of ophthalmic ointments?

- a) Use within 1 month of opening
- b) It is dangerous to take this preparation except under medical supervision
- c) Consult to Physician if irritation persist, continue the use
- d) Not for human use

Q. 10 The Schedule H on the label denotes

- a) To be sold by retail on the prescription of registered medical practitioner only
- b) Biologicals
- c) Ophthalmic

d) Good manufacturing Practices

Q. 11 The Central Drug laboratory act is located at

a) Calcutta

b) Chennai

c) Mumbai

d) Bhopal

Q. 12. What is the minimum education qualification is required to register as a Pharmacist?

a) Bachelor of computer science

b) Diploma in Pharmacy

c) Management of Business Administration

d) Bachelor of Pharmacy

Q. 13. Who is the Ex-officio member of Central Pharmacy council of India?

a) Drug controller of India

b) Drug Inspector

c) Drug Analyst

d) Production In-charge

Q. 14. Which of the following committee is formed by Central Government for efficient administration of NDPS Act 1985?

a) Local Committee

b) Narcotic drug and Psychotropic substances Consultative committee

c) Authorities and officers

d) DTAB Committee

Q. 15. Which price is fixed by the Government for scheduled formulations in accordance with the provisions of DPCO order 2013?

- a) Ceiling Price
- b) MRP
- c) Discounted price
- d) Manufacturing cost

Q. 16. When was Food safety and standard Act enacted in India?

- a) 2006
- b) 1955
- c) 1948
- d) 1930

Q. 17. As per drugs and cosmetics act which of the following is spurious drug.

- a) Tablet formulations
- b) Genetically modified product
- c) Lacking authenticity, substitution or imitation
- d) Excipients

Q. 18. As per Drug and Cosmetic Act, which of the following is not defined as medicine?

- a) Glucometer
- b) Paracetamol
- c) Glimpiride
- d) Medical shop

19. What is cognizable offence?

- a) Arrest without warrant
- b) Pay fine
- c) Arrest with warrant
- d) No investigation without the orders of the Magistrate.

Q. 20. Which products are tested at Central Research Institute Kasauli (CDL)?

- a) Vaccines

b) Tablets

c) Ointments

d) Syrups and suspensions

Q. 21 What is the duty of government analyst?

a) To test drug and cosmetic samples received

b) To sell the medicines

c) To distribute the medicines.

d) To manufacture the medicines.

Q. 22 Which of the following is not power/duty of Drug inspector?

a) Enter and search

b) Stop and search

c) Inspect and sample

d) Market and sell the products

Q. 23. Which activity is controlled by Schedule Y

a) Clinical trials

b) Formulation of medicines

c) Analysis of drugs

d) Sell of drugs.

Q. 24. When was Factory Act implemented in India?

a) 1947

b) 1948

c) 1949

d) 1940

Q. 25 What is objective of factory act

a) To import and export the drugs

b) To protect the employee against industrial and occupational hazards

c) To protect the employer against industrial and occupational hazards

d) To sell the drugs

Q. 26. Which act ensures the implementations of ER?

- a) Bombay shop act
- b) NDPS act
- c) Pharmacy act
- d) FASSAI

Q. 27 . Which products can be recalled from the market as per the guidelines issued by FASSAI?

- a) Unsafe drinking water
- b) Unsafe food products
- c) Unsafe labelling
- d) Unsafe packaging

Q. 28 The main feature of DPCO act is to

- a. Regulate sale of the drugs
- b. Bring prices of drugs under control
- c. to regulate Narcotic drugs
- d. To manufacture the drugs

Q. 29 As per Indian Patent law, the intellectual property does not includes

- a. Patent
- b. Max retail price
- c. Trademark
- d. Copyright

Q. 30 Bombay shop and establishment act was brought in to force in the year

- a. 1948
- b. 1949
- c. 1950
- d. 1951

Q. 31 Which of the following act Aims “to provide for the collection of levy and duties of excise on medicinal and toilet preparation containing alcohol, narcotic drugs or narcotics?

- a. Bombay shop and establishment act

- b. Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances act
- C. Medicinal and toilet preparation (Excise duties act)
- d. All of the above

Q. 32 As per D and C act, this schedule contains regulations and standards for ophthalmic ointments and solutions

- a. Schedule C
- b. Schedule F-F
- c. Schedule M
- D. Schedule P

Q. 33 In order to be patentable, which of the following statement holds true?

- a. The invention must be nobel
- b. The invention must be useful
- c. The invention must be nonobvious
- d. All of the above

Q. 34 Which law is developed to protect the invention from being copied from being imitated without the consent?

- a. Indian penal Code
- b. Indian Patent act
- c. Both A and B
- d. None of the above

Q. 35 The types of patent which are granted under the Indian patent act are

- a. An ordinary patent
- b. A patent of addition
- c. A patent of convention
- d. All of the above

Q. 36 As per the Indian Patent Act, the term "NEW" means

- a. Published in India or elsewhere
- b. In prior public knowledge
- c. Not be claimed before in any specification in India
- d. None of the above

Q. 37 As per the Factories Act 1947, the term factory means a premises whereon \_\_\_\_\_ or more persons are engaged if power is used in manufacturing process

- a. 25
- b. 10
- c. 50
- d. 100

Q. 38 As per the Factories Act, which of the following health provisions has to be implemented

- a. Working conditions should be clean
- b. Floor should be clean at least once a week by washing
- c. Both A and B
- d. None of the above

Q. 39 As per Drugs and Cosmetics Act which schedule deals with the minimum equipment required for the efficient running of the pharmacy

- a. Schedule P
- B. Schedule N
- C. Schedule O
- d. Schedule T



