रजिस्ट्री सं. डीएल (एन)-04/0007/2003--05 REGISTERED No. DL(N)—04/0007/2003—05

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

साप्ताहिक/WEEKLY

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं॰ 19] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, मई 10—मई 16, 2008 (वैशाख 20, 1930)

No. 19] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MAY 10—MAY 16, 2008 (VAISAKHA 20, 1930)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

(Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation)

भाग III—खण्ड 4

[PART III—SECTION 4]

[सांविधिक निकायों द्वारा जारी की गई विविध अधिसूचनाएं जिसमें कि आदेश, विज्ञापन और सूचनाएं सम्मिलित हैं]

[Miscellaneous Notifications including Notifications, Orders, Advertisements and Notices issued by Statutory Bodies]

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक

मुंबई-400001, दिनांक 9 अप्रैल 2008

सदर्भ : बैंपविवि. सं. आईबीडी.-14241/23.13.048/2007-08--भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 (1934 का 2) की धारा 42 की उप-धारा (6) के खण्ड (ग) के अनुसरण में भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक इसके द्वारा निदेश देता है कि उक्त अधिनियम की दूसरी अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित परिवर्तन किये जाएं :--

''अरब बांगलादेश बैंक लिमिटेड'' शब्दों के स्थान पर ''एबी बैंक लिमिटेड'' शब्द होंगे।

आनन्द सिन्हा

कार्यपालक निदेशक

[PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, No.19, PART III, SECTION 4]

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
(Pharmacy Council of India)

New Delhi, 10th May, 2008.

Pharm.D. Regulations 2008

Regulations framed under section 10 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 (8 of 1948).

(As approved by the Government of India, Ministry of Health vide, letter No.V.13013/1/2007-PMS, dated the 13th March, 2008 and notified by the Pharmacy Council of India).

No.14-126/2007-PCI.— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 (8 of 1948), the Pharmacy Council of India, with the approval of the Central Government, hereby makes the following regulations, namely:-

CHAPTER-I

1. Short title and commencement. – (1) These regulations may be called the Pharm.D. Regulations 2008.

   (2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

2. Pharm.D. shall consist of a certificate, having passed the course of study and examination as prescribed in these regulations, for the purpose of registration as a pharmacist to practice the profession under the Pharmacy Act, 1948.

CHAPTER-II

3. Duration of the course. –

a) Pharm.D: The duration of the course shall be six academic years (five years of study and one year of internship or residency) full time with each academic year spread over a period of not less than two hundred working days. The period of six years duration is divided into two phases –

Phase I – consisting of First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth academic year.

Phase II – consisting of internship or residency training during sixth year involving posting in speciality units. It is a phase of training wherein a student is exposed to actual pharmacy practice or clinical pharmacy services and acquires skill under supervision so that he or she may become capable of functioning independently.

b) Pharm.D. (Post Baccalaureate): The duration of the course shall be for three academic years (two years of study and one year internship or residency) full time with each academic year spread over a period of not less than two hundred working days. The period of three years duration is divided into two phases –

Phase I – consisting of First and Second academic year.
Phase II – consisting of Internship or residency training during third year involving posting in speciality units. It is a phase of training wherein a student is exposed to actual pharmacy practice or clinical pharmacy services, and acquires skill under supervision so that he or she may become capable of functioning independently.

4. Minimum qualification for admission to. –

a) Pharm.D. Part-I Course – A pass in any of the following examinations -

(1) 10+2 examination with Physics and Chemistry as compulsory subjects along with one of the following subjects:

Mathematics or Biology.

(2) A pass in D.Pharm course from an institution approved by the Pharmacy Council of India under section 12 of the Pharmacy Act.

(3) Any other qualification approved by the Pharmacy Council of India as equivalent to any of the above examinations.

Provided that a student should complete the age of 17 years on or before 31st December of the year of admission to the course.

Provided that there shall be reservation of seats for the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in accordance with the instructions issued by the Central Government/State Government/Union Territory Administration as the case may be from time to time.

b) Pharm.D. (Post Baccalaureate) Course -

A pass in B.Pharm from an institution approved by the Pharmacy Council of India under section 12 of the Pharmacy Act:

Provided that there shall be reservation of seats for the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in accordance with the instructions issued by the Central Government/State Government/Union Territory Administration as the case may be from time to time.

5. Number of admissions in the above said programmes shall be as prescribed by the Pharmacy Council of India from time to time and presently be restricted as below –
   i) Pharm.D. Programme – 30 students.
   ii) Pharm.D. (Post Baccalaureate) Programme – 10 students.

6. Institutions running B.Pharm programme approved under section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, will only be permitted to run Pharm.D. programme. Pharm.D. (Post Baccalaureate) programme will be permitted only in those institutions which are permitted to run Pharm.D. programme.

7. Course of study. – The course of study for Pharm.D. shall include the subjects as given in the Tables below. The number of hours in a week, devoted to each subject for its teaching in theory, practical and tutorial shall not be less than that noted against it in columns (3), (4) and (5) below.

T A B L E S

First Year :

S.No.	Name of Subject	No. of hours of Theory	No. of hours of Practical	No. of hours of Tutorial
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.1	Human Anatomy and Physiology	3	3	1
1.2	Pharmaceutics	2	3	1
1.3	Medicinal Biochemistry	3	3	1
1.4	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry	3	3	1
1.5	Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry	2	3	1
1.6	Remedial Mathematics/ Biology	3	3*	1
	Total hours	**16**	**18**	**6 = (40)**

* For Biology

Second Year:

S.No	Name of Subject	No. of hours of Theory	No. of hours of Practical	No. of hours of Tutorial
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
2.1	Pathophysiology	3	-	1
2.2	Pharmaceutical Microbiology	3	3	1
2.3	Pharmacognosy & Phytopharmaceuticals	3	3	1
2.4	Pharmacology-I	3	-	1
2.5	Community Pharmacy	2	-	1
2.6	Pharmacotherapeutics-I	3	3	1
	Total Hours	**17**	**9**	**6 = 32**

Third Year:

S.No.	Name of Subject	No. of hours of Theory	No. of hours of Practical	No. of hours of Tutorial
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
3.1	Pharmacology-II	3	3	1
3.2	Pharmaceutical Analysis	3	3	1
3.3	Pharmacotherapeutics-II	3	3	1
3.4	Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence	2	-	-
3.5	Medicinal Chemistry	3	3	1
3.6	Pharmaceutical Formulations	2	3	1
	Total hours	**16**	**15**	**5 = 36**

Fourth Year:

S.No.	Name of Subject	No. of hours of Theory	No. of hours of Practical/ Hospital Posting	No. of hours of Tutorial
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
4.1	Pharmacotherapeutics-III	3	3	1
4.2	Hospital Pharmacy	2	3	1
4.3	Clinical Pharmacy	3	3	1
4.4	Biostatistics & Research Methodology	2	-	1
4.5	Biopharmaceutics & Pharmacokinetics	3	3	1
4.6	Clinical Toxicology	2	-	1
	Total hours	**15**	**12**	**6 = 33**

Fifth Year:

S.No.	Name of Subject	No. of hours of Theory	No. of hours of Hospital posting*	No. of hours of Seminar
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
5.1	Clinical Research	3	-	1
5.2	Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacoeconomics	3	-	1
5.3	Clinical Pharmacokinetics & Pharmacotherapeutic Drug Monitoring	2	-	1
5.4	Clerkship *	-	-	1
5.5	Project work (Six Months)	-	20	-
	Total hours	**8**	**20**	**4 = 32**

***** Attending ward rounds on daily basis.

Sixth Year:

Internship or residency training including postings in speciality units. Student should independently provide the clinical pharmacy services to the allotted wards.

(i) Six months in General Medicine department, and

(ii) Two months each in three other speciality departments

8. Syllabus. – The syllabus for each subject of study in the said Tables shall be as specified in Appendix -A to these regulations.

9. Approval of the authority conducting the course of study. – (1) No person, institution, society or university shall start and conduct Pharm.D or Pharm.D. (Post Baccalaureate) programme without the prior approval of the Pharmacy Council of India.

(2) Any person or pharmacy college for the purpose of obtaining permission under sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, shall submit a scheme as prescribed by the Pharmacy Council of India.

(3) The scheme referred to in sub-regulation (2) above, shall be in such form and contain such particulars and be preferred in such manner and be accompanied with such fee as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Pharmacy Council of India shall not approve any institution under these regulations unless it provides adequate arrangements for teaching in regard to building, accommodation, labs., equipments, teaching staff, non-teaching staff, etc., as specified in Appendix-B to these regulations.

10. Examination. – (1) Every year there shall be an examination to examine the students.

(2) Each examination may be held twice every year. The first examination in a year shall be the annual examination and the second examination shall be supplementary examination.

(3) The examinations shall be of written and practical (including oral nature) carrying maximum marks for each part of a subject as indicated in Tables below :

T A B L E S

First Year examination :

S.No.	Name of Subject	Maximum marks for Theory			Maximum marks for Practicals		
		Examination	Sessional	Total	Examination	Sessional	Total
1.1	Human Anatomy and Physiology	70	30	100	70	30	100
1.2	Pharmaceutics	70	30	100	70	30	100
1.3	Medicinal Biochemistry	70	30	100	70	30	100
1.4	Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry	70	30	100	70	30	100
1.5	Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry	70	30	100	70	30	100
1.6	Remedial Mathematics/ Biology	70	30	100	70*	30*	100*
				600			600 = 1200

* for Biology.

Second Year examination :

S.No.	Name of Subject	Maximum marks for Theory			Maximum marks for Practicals		
		Examination	Sessional	Total	Examination	Sessional	Total
2.1	Pathophysiology	70	30	100	-	-	-
2.2	Pharmaceutical Microbiology	70	30	100	70	30	100
2.3	Pharmacognosy & Phytopharmaceuticals	70	30	100	70	30	100
2.4	Pharmacology-I	70	30	100	-	-	-
2.5	Community Pharmacy	70	30	100	-	-	-
2.6	Pharmacotherapeutics-I	70	30	100	70	30	100
				600			300 = 900

Third Year examination :

S.No.	Name of Subject	Maximum marks for Theory			Maximum marks for Practicals		
		Examination	Sessional	Total	Examination	Sessional	Total
3.1	Pharmacology-II	70	30	100	70	30	100
3.2	Pharmaceutical Analysis	70	30	100	70	30	100
3.3	Pharmacotherapeutics-II	70	30	100	70	30	100
3.4	Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence	70	30	100	-	-	-
3.5	Medicinal Chemistry	70	30	100	70	30	100
3.6	Pharmaceutical Formulations	70	30	100	70	30	100
				600			500 = 1100

Fourth Year examination :

S.No.	Name of Subject	Maximum marks for Theory			Maximum marks for Practicals		
		Examination	Sessional	Total	Examination	Sessional	Total
4.1	Pharmacotherapeutics-III	70	30	100	70	30	100
4.2	Hospital Pharmacy	70	30	100	70	30	100
4.3	Clinical Pharmacy	70	30	100	70	30	100
4.4	Biostatistics & Research Methodology	70	30	100	-	-	-
4.5	Biopharmaceutics & Pharmacokinetics	70	30	100	70	30	100
4.6	Clinical Toxicology	70	30	100	-	-	-
				600			400 = 1000

Fifth Year examination :

S.No.	Name of Subject	Maximum marks for Theory			Maximum marks for Practicals		
		Examination	Sessional	Total	Examination	Sessional	Total
5.1	Clinical Research	70	30	100	-	-	-
5.2	Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacoeconomics	70	30	100	-	-	-
5.3	Clinical Pharmacokinetics & Pharmacotherapeutic Drug Monitoring	70	30	100	-	-	-
5.4	Clerkship *	-	-	-	70	30	100
5.5	Project work (Six Months)	-	-	-	100**	-	100
				300			200 = 500

***** Attending ward rounds on daily basis.

****** 30 marks – viva-voce (oral)
70 marks – Thesis work

11. Eligibility for appearing Examination.— Only such students who produce certificate from the Head of the Institution in which he or she has undergone the Pharm.D. or as the case may be, the Pharm.D. (Post Baccalaureate) course, in proof of his or her having regularly and satisfactorily undergone the course of study by attending not less than 80% of the classes held both in theory and in practical separately in each subject shall be eligible for appearing at examination.

12. Mode of examinations.— (1) Theory examination shall be of three hours and practical examination shall be of four hours duration.

    (2) A Student who fails in theory or practical examination of a subject shall re-appear both in theory and practical of the same subject.

    (3) Practical examination shall also consist of a viva –voce (Oral) examination.

    (4) Clerkship examination – Oral examination shall be conducted after the completion of clerkship of students. An external and an internal examiner will evaluate the student. Students may be asked to present the allotted medical cases followed by discussion. Students' capabilities in delivering clinical pharmacy services, pharmaceutical care planning and knowledge of therapeutics shall be assessed.

13. Award of sessional marks and maintenance of records.— (1) A regular record of both theory and practical class work and examinations conducted in an institution imparting training for Pharm.D. or as the case may be, Pharm.D. (Post Baccalaureate) course, shall be maintained for each student in the institution and 30 marks for each theory and 30 marks for each practical subject shall be allotted as sessional.

    (2) There shall be at least two periodic sessional examinations during each academic year and the highest aggregate of any two performances shall form the basis of calculating sessional marks.

    (3) The sessional marks in practicals shall be allotted on the following basis:-

        (i) Actual performance in the sessional examination (20 marks);
        (ii) Day to day assessment in the practical class work, promptness, viva-voce record maintenance, etc. (10 marks).

14. Minimum marks for passing examination.— A student shall not be declared to have passed examination unless he or she secures at least 50% marks in each of the subjects separately in the theory examinations, including sessional marks and at least 50% marks in each of the practical examinations including sessional marks. The students securing 60% marks or above in aggregate in all subjects in a single attempt at the Pharm.D. or as the case may be, Pharm. D. (Post Baccalaureate) course examination shall be declared to have passed in first class. Students securing 75% marks or above in any subject or subjects shall be declared to have passed with distinction in the subject or those subjects provided he or she passes in all the subjects in a single attempt.

15. Eligibility for promotion to next year.— All students who have appeared for all the subjects and passed the first year annual examination are eligible for promotion to the second year and, so on. However, failure in more than two subjects shall debar him or her from promotion to the next year classes.

16. Internship.— (1) Internship is a phase of training wherein a student is expected to conduct actual practice of pharmacy and health care and acquires skills under the supervision so that he or she may become capable of functioning independently.

    (2) Every student has to undergo one year internship as per Appendix-C to these regulations.

17. Approval of examinations.— Examinations mentioned in regulations 10 to12 and 14 shall be held by the examining authority hereinafter referred to as the university, which shall be approved by the Pharmacy Council of India under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948. Such approval shall be granted only if the examining authority concerned fulfills the conditions as specified in Appendix–D to these regulations.

18. Certificate of passing examination.— Every student who has passed the examinations for the Pharm.D. (Doctor of Pharmacy) or Pharm.D. (Post Baccalaureate) (Doctor of Pharmacy) as the case may be, shall be granted a certificate by the examining authority.

CHAPTER-III
Practical training

19. Hospital posting.— Every student shall be posted in constituent hospital for a period of not less than fifty hours to be covered in not less than 200 working days in each of second, third & fourth year course. Each student shall submit report duly certified by the preceptor and duly attested by the Head of the Department or Institution as prescribed. In the fifth year, every student shall spend half a day in the morning hours attending ward rounds on daily basis as a part of clerkship. Theory teaching may be scheduled in the afternoon.

20. Project work.— (1) To allow the student to develop data collection and reporting skills in the area of community, hospital and clinical pharmacy, a project work shall be carried out under the supervision of a teacher. The project topic must be approved by the Head of the Department or Head of the Institution. The same shall be announced to students within one month of commencement of the fifth year classes. Project work shall be presented in a written report and as a seminar at the end of the year. External and the internal examiners shall do the assessment of the project work.

    (2) Project work shall comprise of objectives of the work, methodology, results, discussions and conclusions.

21. Objectives of project work.— The main objectives of the project work is to—

    (i) show the evidence of having made accurate description of published work of others and of having recorded the findings in an impartial manner; and

    (ii) develop the students in data collection, analysis and reporting and interpretation skills.

22. Methodology.— To complete the project work following methodology shall be adopted, namely:—

    (i) students shall work in groups of not less than *two* and not more than *four* under an authorised teacher;

    (ii) project topic shall be approved by the Head of the Department or Head of the Institution;

    (iii) project work chosen shall be related to the pharmacy practice in community, hospital and clinical setup. It shall be patient and treatment (Medicine) oriented, like drug utilisation reviews, pharmacoepidemiology, pharmacovigilance or pharmacoeconomics;

    (iv) project work shall be approved by the institutional ethics committee;

    (v) student shall present at least three seminars, one in the beginning, one at middle and one at the end of the project work; and

    (vi) two-page write-up of the project indicating title, objectives, methodology anticipated benefits and references shall be submitted to the Head of the Department or Head of the Institution.

23. Reporting .— (1) Student working on the project shall submit jointly to the Head of the Department or Head of the Institution a project report of about 40-50 pages. Project report should include a certificate issued by the authorised teacher, Head of the Department as well as by the Head of the Institution

(2) Project report shall be computer typed in double space using Times Roman font on A4 paper. The title shall be in bold with font size 18, sub-tiles in bold with font size 14 and the text with font size 12. The cover page of the project report shall contain details about the name of the student and the name of the authorised teacher with font size 14.

(3) Submission of the project report shall be done at least one month prior to the commencement of annual or supplementary examination.

24. Evaluation.— The following methodology shall be adopted for evaluating the project work—

(i) Project work shall be evaluated by internal and external examiners.

(ii) Students shall be evaluated in groups for four hours (i.e., about half an hour for a group of four students).

(iii) Three seminars presented by students shall be evaluated for twenty marks each and the average of best two shall be forwarded to the university with marks of other subjects.

(iv) Evaluation shall be done on the following items:

	Marks
a) Write up of the seminar	(7.5)
b) Presentation of work	(7.5)
c) Communication skills	(7.5)
d) Question and answer skills	(7.5)
Total	(30 marks)

(v) Final evaluation of project work shall be done on the following items:

	Marks
a) Write up of the seminar	(17.5)
b) Presentation of work	(17.5)
c) Communication skills	(17.5)
d) Question and answer skills	(17.5)
Total	(70 marks)

Explanation.— For the purposes of differentiation in the evaluation in case of topic being the same for the group of students, the same shall be done based on item numbers b, c and d mentioned above.

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Directorate of Academic Planning

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA
KAKINADA-533003, Andhra Pradesh, INDIA
(Established by AP Government Act No. 30 of 2008)

Lr. No. JNTUK/DAP/RAC/ II Year/Pharm D/2021 *Date: 29-10-2021*

Dr. R. Srinivasa Rao,
Director, Academic Planning
JNTUK, Kakinada

To
All the Principals of Affiliated Colleges,
JNTUK, Kakinada.

Revised Academic Calendar of II Year Pharm D Academic year 2021-22
(As per G.O. Rt. No.242, Higher Education (U.E) Dept., dated 13.09.2021)

Description	From	To	Weeks
Commencement of Class Work	**01.11.2021**		
I Unit of Instruction	01.11.2021	15.01.2022	11W
I Mid Examinations	17.01.2022	22.01.2022	1W
II Unit of Instructions	24.01.2022	09.04.2022	11W
II Mid Examinations	11.04.2022	16.04.2022	1W
III Unit of Instructions	18.04.2022	02.07.2022	11W
III Mid Examinations	04.07.2022	09.07.2022	1W
Preparation & Practical Exams	11.07.2022	16.07.2022	1W
End Examinations	18.07.2022	30.07.2022	2W
Commencement of next Year Class Work	**01.08.2022**		
Note: Calendar is prepared with 8 hrs/day hence 7 weeks per instruction period			

R. Srinivasa Rao
Director Academic Planning

Director
Academic Planning
JNTUK Kakinada

Copy to the Secretary to the Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, JNTUK
Copy to Rector, Registrar, JNTUK
Copy to Director Academic Audit, JNTUK
Copy to Director of Evaluation, JNTUK

INSTITUTIONAL EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

VIJAYA INSTITUTE OFPHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES FOR WOMEN
Enikepadu, Vijayawada – 521108

Date: 26-07-2021

OFFICE ORDER

INSTITUTIONAL EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

The Institutional Examination Committee for the academic year 2021 – 2022 is constituted as follows and it is effective for a period of 06-09-2021 to 06-08-2022. Following staff members are appointed as Institutional Examination Committee.

S.NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	POSITION	SIGNATURE
1	Dr. K. Padmalatha	Principal	Chairman	
2	Mr. S. Venkateswara Rao	Assoc. Professor	College Examination Officer	
3	Mr. A. Jayarami Reddy	Assoc. Professor	Member	
4	Mrs. A.V.S. Hima bindu	Asst. Professor	Member	
5	Dr. N. Prathibha	Asst. Professor	Member	
6	Dr. S. Sundar	Professor	Member	

Functions and Responsibilities:

1. Ensure proper dissemination of information with regard to examination among all the stakeholders' viz. students / faculty / non – teaching staff / university authorities etc.
2. Receive and submission of exam notification / schedule from JNTUK web portal.
3. To ensure proper organization of in semester assessments / sessional / end semester examinations in the college.
4. Ensure proper communication with JNTUK with regards to examination and fulfillment of university circulars.
5. Appoint alternative external senior supervisor / chairman / internal examiners / external examiners for conduct of end semester theory / practical examination with permission of university authorities.
6. Record and issue the answer books and other exam related stationary to the invigilators / internal examiners 30 minutes before start the exam
7. Download and print the appropriate number of question papers at least 20 minutes before the commencement of the exam and maintaining absolute confidentiality
8. Resolve students / faculty / university grievances with regards to examinations.
9. Uploading internal theory / practical examination marks on JNTUK web portal.
10. Maintain records with regards to conduct of examination and results.

Copy to: 1. Establishment File
2. Concerned Faculty member

Dr. K. Padmalatha
PRINCIPAL
VIJAYA INSTITUTE OF
PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES FOR WOMEN
ENIKEPADU, VIJAYAWADA - 521 108

Vijaya Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences for Women
ENIKEPADU
VIJAYAWADA

Vijaya Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences for Women
Enikepadu, Vijayawada

TIME TABLE FOR III/VI Pharm. D II MID THEORY AND LAB EXAMINATION (2021 – 2022)

Time: 10:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M.

DAY	DATE	NAME OF THE SUBJECT	NAME OF THE FACULTY	SIGNATURE
MON	14-03-2022	Pharmacology-II	Mrs. K. Radha	
TUE	15-03-2022	Medicinal Chemistry	Mrs. D. Prasanna	
WED	16-03-2022	Pharmaceutical Formulations	Mrs. B. Hemalatha	
THU	17-03-2022	Pharmaceutical Analysis	Mrs. Ch. Archana	
FRI	18-03-2022	Pharmacotherapeutics-II	Dr. Tabitha Sharon. M	
SAT	19-03-2022	Jurisprudence	Ms. S. Sai Tejaswini	

Vijaya Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences for Women
ENIKEPADU
VIJAYAWADA

Principal
VIJAYA INSTITUTE OF
PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES FOR WOMEN
ENIKEPADU, VIJAYAWADA
PIN - 521 108

VIJAYA INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES FOR WOMEN

ENIKEPADU, VIJAYAWADA - 521108

III, IV & V PHARM. D II MID EXAMS
STAFF INVIGILATION DUTIES

Time: 10.00 AM to 12.00 PM **DATE: 10.03.2022**

DATE	Room - 1		Room - 2		Room - 3	
	Staff	Sign	Staff	Sign	Staff	Sign
14.03.2022 (Monday)	Mrs. K. Radha	K. Radha	Mrs. K. V. R. Rajeswari	K.V.R.Rajeswari	Dr. Y. Naveen	
15.03.2022 (Tuesday)	Dr. Y. Naveen		Mrs. K. Radha	K. Radha	Dr. M. Tabitha Sharon	
16.03.2022 (Wednesday)	Dr. K. Purushothama Reddy		Dr. N. Prathibha		Dr. Y. Naveen	
17.03.2022 (Thursday)	Mrs. K. V. R. Rajeswari	K.V.R.Rajeswari	Dr. M. Tabitha Sharon			
18.03.2022 (Friday)	Dr. N. Prathibha		Mrs. A. V. S. Hima Bindu			
19.03.2022 (Saturday)	Mrs. K. V. R. Rajeswari	K.V.R.Rajeswari	Dr. I. Reshma Naidu	Reshma		

S. Venkateswara Rao

Exams Incharge
(Dr. S. Venkateswara Rao)
VIJAYA INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES FOR WOMEN
ENIKEPADU, VIJAYAWADA
PIN - 521 108

Vijaya Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences for Women
ENIKEPADU
VIJAYAWADA

Principal
(Dr. K. Padmalatha)
VIJAYA INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES FOR WOMEN
ENIKEPADU, VIJAYAWADA
PIN - 521 108

INTERNAL SQUAD COMMITTEE

VIJAYA INSTITUTE OFPHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES FOR WOMEN
Enikepadu, Vijayawada – 521108

Date: 26-07-2021

OFFICE ORDER

INTERNAL SQUAD COMMITTEE

The Internal Squad Committee has been constructed for smooth conduct of sessional / end semester examinations for the academic year 2021 – 2022 for the period of 06-09-2021 to 06-08-2022. Following staff members are appointed as Internal Squad Committee.

S.NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	POSITION	SIGNATURE
1	Dr. K. Padmalatha	Principal	President	
2	Mr. S. Venkateswara Rao	Assoc. Professor	Chairman	
3	Mr. A. Jayarami Reddy	Asst. Professor	Member	
4	Mrs. A.V.S. Hima bindu	Asst. Professor	Member	
5	Mrs. Ch. Anupama Swathi	Asst. Professor	Member	

Responsibilities:

1. Strict checking of unfair means is sole responsibility of members of committee.
2. Before the start of examination, the committee members should check every student.
3. Care should be taken by committee members, that the students should not carry mobile phones, calculator or any sort of electronic material inside the examination hall.
4. Check weather students are carrying hall tickets by committee members to maintain environment of examination. Any issue related to the unfair means should immediately report to the principal or college examination officer.

Copy to: 1. Establishment File
2. Concerned Faculty member

Dr. K. Padmalatha
PRINCIPAL

Vijaya Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences for Women
ENIKEPADU VIJAYAWADA

PRINCIPAL
VIJAYA INSTITUTE OF
PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES FOR WOMEN
ENIKEPADU, VIJAYAWADA - 521

VIJAYA INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES FOR WOMEN

ENIKAPDU,VIJAYAWADA-521108.

III PHARM. D / MID EXAMS
ATTENDANCE DIARY

SUBJECT NAME: Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence (T3104)

S.NO	ROLL.NO	STUDENT SIGNATURE		
		I MID	II MID	III MID
1	197N1T0001	-AB-	G.Kaarunya	G.kaarunya
2	197N1T0002	D.Sai Sushma	D.Sai Sushma	D.Sai Sushma
3	197N1T0003	K.Srilekha	K.Srilekha	K.Srilekha
4	197N1T0004	-AB-	-AB-	U.Swapna
5	197N1T0005	S.Divya Sri	S.Divya Sri	S.Divya Sri
6	197N1T0006	K.Mahalakshmi	K.Mahalakshmi	K.Mahalakshmi
7	197N1T0007	P.Jahnavi	P.Jahnavi	P.Jahnavi
8	197N1T0008	Md.Shagufa	Md.Shagufa	Md.Shagufa
9	197N1T0009	P.Sonya	P.Sonya	P.Sonya
10	197N1T0010	P.Shanika	P.Shanika	P.Shanika
11	197N1T0011	K.Varalakshmi	K.Varalakshmi	K.Varalakshmi
12	197N1T0012	B.Roshini	B.Roshini	B.Roshini
13	197N1T0013	D.Velangini	D.Velangini	D.Velangini
14	197N1T0014	C.Lasya	C.Lasya	-AB-
15	197N1T0015	P.Harshitha	P.Harshitha	P.Harshitha
16	197N1T0016	-AB-	K.Bhargavi	K.Bhargavi
17	197N1T0017	P.Aruna	P.Aruna	P.Aruna
18	197N1T0018	B.Esther Rani	Esthel Rani.B	B.Esthel Rani
19	197N1T0019	T.Srivalli	T.Srivalli	T.Srivalli
20	197N1T0020	O.Krishti	O.Krishti	O.Krishti
21	197N1T0022	V.Sai Harshini	V.Sai Harshini	V.Sai Harshini
22	197N1T0023	G.Sucharitha	G.Sucharitha	G.Sucharitha
23	197N1T0024	T.Gautham	-AB-	T.Gautham
Total Number of Students		20	20	22
Signature of Invigilator		B.Lakshmi	K V Rajeswari	B.Lakshmi
Exams Incharge		S.Venkateswarlu	S.Venkateswarlu	S.Venkateswarlu
Signature of Head of the Institution				

Model of Evaluated Mid Exam

Answer Script

SRK FOUNDATION'S

VIJAYA INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES FOR WOMEN

ENIKEPADU, VIJAYAWADA

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

SRK FOUNDATION

VIJAYAWADA

20 - 20

SESSIONAL BOOK

Name : D. SAI SUSHMA

Class : PHARM.D 3rd YEAR

Roll No. : 197N1T0002

Subject : PHARMACEUTICAL JURISPRUDENCE

Internal	Objective	Subjective	Assignment	Total	Staff Sign	Student Sign
I		27		27		D. Sai Sushma
II		30		30		D. Sai Sushma
III		30		30		D. Sai Sushma

Final Average : 30

Staff Sign

HOD Sign

MID - I

1. Code of Pharmaceutical Ethics:-

The code of pharmaceutical ethics was approved by Pharmacy Council of India. There are four code of pharmaceutical ethics.

1. Relation with his job.
2. Relation with his trade.
3. Relation with his profession.
4. Relation with his medical profession.

24 1/2 / 30 ⇒ 26 1/2 / 30

1. Relation with his job:-

i, Pharmaceutical profession:-

- Pharmacist plays an important role in any pharmacy.
- The pharmacist should give the standard drugs.

ii, Handling of drugs:-

- The pharmacist should properly weighed and measured the all requirements for preparation of drugs.
- Then the drugs should be compounding, dispensing and packed in a standard manner.
- The pharmacist can't fill the drugs in the prescribed form.

iii, Handling of prescriptions:-

- After taking the prescription, the pharmacist should not comment and doubt on the prescription.
- He should not change the facial expression after

seeing the prescription, it gives fear to the patients.
- Pharmacist shall explain each drug to the person with any caution provided and prescribed.
- If the pharmacist has any doubt in the prescription, then ask the doctor.
- He should not give the own drug and he can't fill the drug in the prescription.

2. Relation with his trade:-

i. Price structure:-

The cost of the price should be fair in the pharmacist. In the pharmacy, the low cost medicines, high cost medicines and moderate cost medicines are seperately placed.

ii. Fair trade practice:-

The labelling and trade of any drugs are should be fair to the public.

iii. Purchase of drugs:-

The drugs should be purchased from general sources. The purchasing drugs are also needed for the health of the people. The drugs which are prepared from natural sources will have more beneficial effect. Before purchasing drugs, read the labelling of that drug.

iv. Hawking of drugs:-

Hawking means the selection or searching. In the the some pharmacies, the persons are taken it on its own drug and that leads to side effects and adverse effects. So that the searching of drugs in the pharmacies are prohibited.

v, Advertisements / Displays:-

- The advertisements and displays ~~are~~ on drugs are prohibited.
- Sexual weakness, loss of virility and ageing.
- The word 'cure' is not used for any drugs.
- An misleading or claims.
- An appeal to fear.
- Brand names / drug names of advertisements are should not be used.

3. Relation with his profession:-

i, Pharmaceutical vigilance:-

- The profession that helps to other persons to fulfill their profession also.
- The experienced pharmacists who have skills on the pharmacy should trainee the new pharmacists also.
- They also help to other pharmacists in needs like scientifically and technically.
- The pharmacist should give information to the public.

ii. Law abiding citizens:-

- The pharmacist should advancement to enactment of procuring the food, land, water, laws etc.
- 100% assurance should be appropriated.

iii. Pharmaceutical organisation:-

- The pharmacy should develop the organization to advanced the pharmacy.
- The pharmacist should also trainee the new pharmacists with their experience.

iv. Decorum and propriety:-

- Misused and misbranded drugs are not used in any pharmacy that leads to abuse of the patient and cause severe side effects and sometimes cause death also.

4. Relation with his medical profession:-

i, Professional organization:-

- Pharmacists can't do any diagnostic procedures to the patients.
- The medical professionals only do diagnosis and prescribed ~~for~~ medicines.
- That medicines are should be given to ph patients by pharmacists.
- The pharmacists should not given any remedies to the patient and if any emergency, then we give remedies.

- If any queries asked by patient, the pharmacist should given in appropriate manner.

ii, Clandestine arrangements:-

The pharmacist ~~did~~ should not take any commission or challan from the patients. The pharmacist should not ~~take~~ talk secretely to the patients. Also the pharmacist should not ~~sale~~ sell any drug at very high cost to the patients.

iii, Liasion with the public:-

- Pharmacist plays an important role in between doctor and public.
- The pharmacist should give detailed information to the public -
- That means disease of that patient, each and every drug in the prescription, and its side effect should tell to the public.
- The caution should be tell to the patient.

Pharmacist Oath:-

- I swear to the code of ethics approved by Pharmacy council of India.
- I shall follow all rules and regulations of Pharmacy council of India.
- I shall enlarge my knowledge by reading books, journals and magazines.
- I shall interact with public in decent manner.
- I swear to all rules and regulations of code of

ethics approved by Pharmacy Council of India (PCI).

2 a. Functions of Pharmacy Council of India :-

There are some functions of Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) as per the Pharmacy Act, 1948 They are of -

1. Pharmacy Council of India frames the rules for fixing duties and powers of Excise Commissioner, President, Vice-president and Inspectors.
2. Pharmacy Council of India gives annual accounts and activities to the Central Government.
3. Pharmacy Council of India frames the rules and regulations to the institutes to conduct the Pharmacy courses. Those regulations are called 'Education regulations'.
4. Pharmacy Council of India maintains registers and in those registers, all names of registered pharmacists will enter.

b. First register :-

The Pharmacy Act, 1948 provides the registration of pharmacists in all states. According to the Pharmacy act, 1948 the names of all registered pharmacists.

enter in the register. This was prepared by state Government and handed over to state Pharmacy Council (SPC). State Pharmacy Council maintain the first register and subsequent register. To register the name in the first register the following particulars are enter. They are -

i, name of the person and his ~~resendi~~ residential address.
ii. His first admission date enter in the register.
iii. His qualification.
iv. Professional address and if he is employed by any person, mention that name of the person.
v, other particulars to be filled.

Qualifications to enter into first register:-

- He should be above 18 years of age.
- He should be qualification in pharmacy in ~~all~~ any state.
- He should hold degree or diploma in pharmacy or Pharmaceutical Chemistry in Indian University or 3 years of compounding and dispensing of drugs in University or not less than 5 years experience of compounding and dispensing the prescriptions in an hospital.

Preparation of register:-

For the preparation of first register, it has constitute the registration tribunal consists of 3 persons and also approve the registrar-cum-secretary to the registr-ation tribunal. The state Government fixes a date, and

the person should ē ap prescribed fee and application reach the tribunal. After verification of applications, if the tribunal satisfies, then he enter the name in first register. Thus first register is prepared and enter in Official Gazette.

Subsequent registers:-

After entering in the first register, that person application along ē prescribed fee enter.

Qualifications to enter in subsequent registers:-

Before the Education regulations:-

- He should be above 18 years of age.
- He should have qualification of pharmacy in the state.
- He should satisfy the qualifications to enter in the first register.
- He should have registered pharmacist in another state.

After the Education regulations:-

- He should be above 18 years of age.
- He should passed the examination approved by Pharmacy council of India.
- If any person is studied in over the state, he should write the examination approved by Pharmacy Council of India.
- He should be registered pharmacist in another state.

- He should have qualification of Pharmacy in India.

Special provisions:-

The Pharmacy Act (Amendment), 1955 it shows some special provisions to enter in the registers.

- who are affected by the State reorganisation, 1955.
- who are affected by the trade in 1947.
- who are of studying in the foreign and settled in the India.
- who are migrated to India from other states.

These all applications are verified, if the State registrar is satisfied, then enters the name in the register.

If he rejects the approval, that registered person will go to the state Government within three months. The State registrar will be the final decision.

3, In Bonded Manufactory:-

In Inbonded manufactory, premises or any part of the premises that are approved and licensed by manufacturing and storage of medicinal & toilet preparations containing alcohol and narcotic drugs on which duty has not been paid. There are steps in inbonded manufactory.

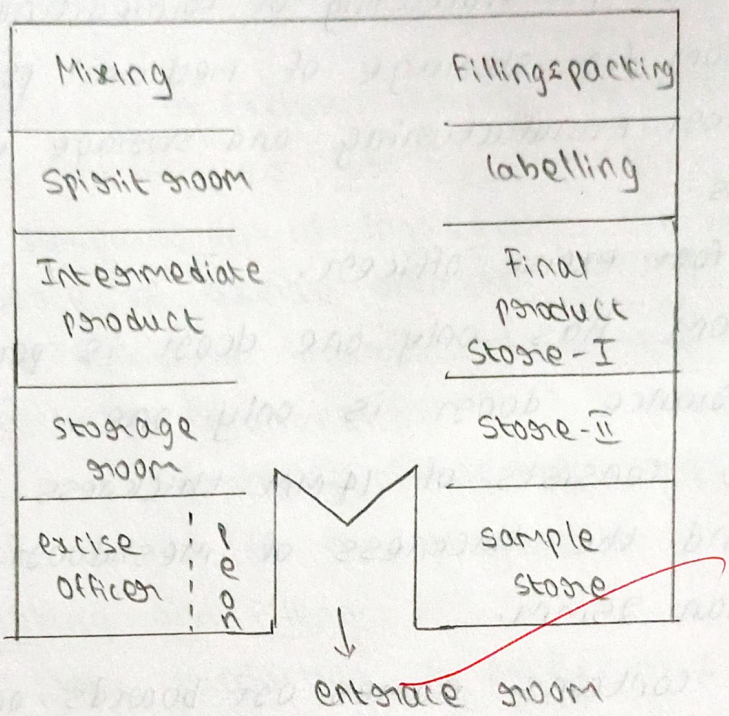
1. Issue of License.
2. Bonded Laboratory - General description.

3. Rectified spirit - procurement.
4. Rectified spirit - issued for manufacturing
5. Sampling, packing and filling.
6. Wastage of spirit.
7. Collection of medicinal and toilet preparation.
8. Preparation exempted under excise duty payment.

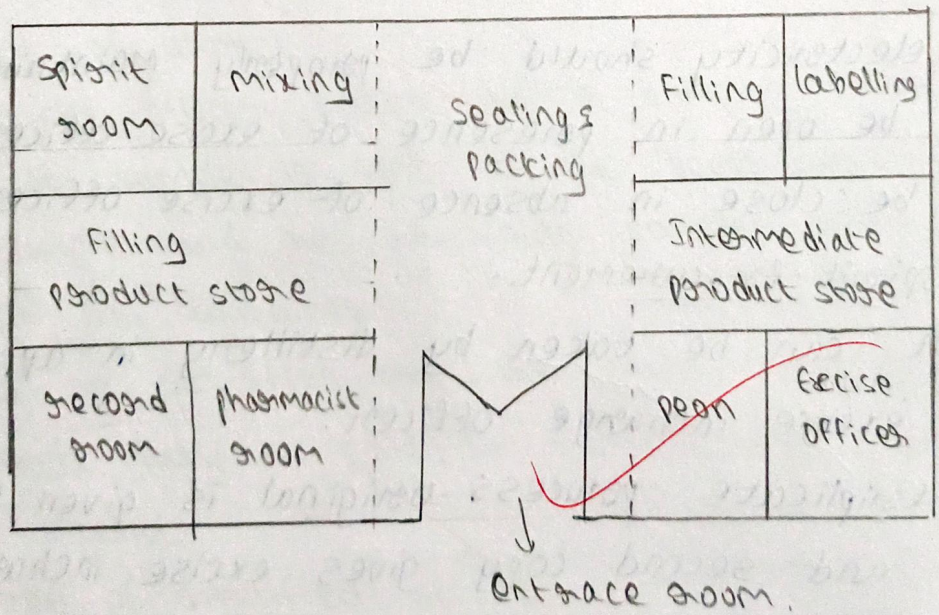
1, Issue of License:-

- The medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol and narcotic drugs in which duty has not been paid.
- The duty is paid when the alcohol is final product is removed with alcohol.
- The application should be written in the prescribed form and gives to State Excise Commissioner.
- The application should be given along with prescribed fee and challan.
- Site and elevation of plan in building laboratories, equipments and vats are required should be attach to the prescribed form.
- The details of the plan should be attached.
- Capital invest the alcohol in maximum amount should be checked.
- If the Excise commissioner should satisfies the details in the application, then he issue the license.

2, Bonded Laboratory - General description:-



Type - I plan



Type - II plan

i, a, One large spirit room.
b, One room for manufacturing of ~~to~~ medicinal preps.
c, One/more room for storage of medicinal preparations.
d, One room for manufacturing and storage of toilet preparations.
e, One room for excise officer.

ii. a. Each room has only one door is present.
b, Main entrance door is only one.

iii, Each window consists of 14 MM thickness and distance is 102 mm and the thickness of meshdoor is not greater than 25MM.

iv, Each room contains names on boards on the walls.

v, Pipes or vats are connected directly to the drainage.

vi, Gas or electricity should be properly maintained.

vii, Lab can be open in presence of excise officer and lab can be close in absence of excise officer.

3. Rectified spirit - Procurement:-

1, The spirit can be taken by distillery in approval of State excise incharge officer.

2, It has triplicate process - original is given to the distillery and second copy gives excise incharge and he gives to estate excise incharge and third copy is kept in the record.

3. The minimum amount of alcohol is used.
4. The concentration of rectified spirit is not less than 50.
5. It is given by ~~st~~ Excise incharge or officer.

4. Rectified spirit - issued for manufacturing:-
- After the preparation of ingredients, the alcohol is added in the presence of excise officer.
- Then fill the following particulars on the containers.
  - Name and batch number
  - Description and quantity of alcohol used.
  - Removal of alcohol in the preparation.

5. Sampling, packing and filling:-
- As soon as, the production of medicinal & toilet preparations, the excise officer can send the samples to analysis.
- In presence of excise officer, destroy the remaining amount of alcohol.
- The excise officer takes the 2 samples from each batch and one sample is sent to the government for analysing the sample and the remaining samples are filled in the bottles or containers.
- ~~The~~ If he satisfies, then the samples should be packed.
- The final duty is paid, to remove the final product with alcohol.

6. Wastage of rectified spirit:-
- If ~~any~~ was alcohol is remained, it destroys in the presence of excise officer.

- If more amount of alcohol is wasted, the duty has been paid.

7. Collection of medicinal and toilet preparations:-

Payment of goods	Amount
1. Medicinal preparations:-	
i. Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha system:-	
a. The medicinal preparations containing alcohol which can't be capable to consuming as ordinary alcoholic beverages.	
The ~~medicinal~~ preparation	
a. Patent medicines	20% ad valorem
• Others.	20% ad valorem
b. The medicinal preparations contain alcohol which are capable to consume as ordinary alcoholic beverages.	
• active ingredients in prepn	20% ad valorem
• Others.	20% ad valorem
ii. Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha system:-	
a. The medicinal prepn contain self generated alcohol which are not capable to consume	
b. The medicinal prepn contain self generated alcohol which are	4% ad valorem

capable to consume.	4% ad valorem
c, The medicinal prepn using alcohol by distillery process.	6% ad valorem
d, does not containing alcohol in prepn.	20% ad valorem
iii, Homeopathic prepn	4% ad valorem
2 Toilet preparations containing alcohol	50% ad valorem.

8. Preparation exempted under excise duty payment:-

- Hospitals/dispensaries under the central/state Government
- Hospitals/dispensaries subsidized under central/state Government
- To charitable hospitals under the management of local body.
- To the institutions, who supply the medicines to the poor.

29½/30

MID-II

1, Aim and objectives:-

- Prevention of cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 is to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering, for that purpose the act is established.
- Before the enactment of this act, local acts were made to prevention of the residents from animals.
- Two types of organisations - Society organization
  Voluntary organization.
- Society organization like SPCA (Society for prevention of Cruelty to Animals) were doing yeoman service for the protection of animals.
- Voluntary organization like Blue Cross were good at doing health care service of unprotected animals.
- The Act provides constitution of Animal Welfare Board of India and also provides committee for protection and performing animals and giving constitution and functions of those.
- Similarly cruelty of animals and performing experiments on animals are dealt with this act, & penalty for offense.

Cruelty to Animals Act:-

- If any person beats, over-rides, over-drives, gives trouble to animals subject to infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering
- If any person unwillingly or unreasonably inject the injurious drugs or injurious substances to animals.
- If any person confines or convinces to in a vehicle in or out, it suffers with pain.
- The animal is kept in any cage that is with insufficient height, length or breadth, width, the animal losses the its movement.

- If any person abandons animals and take them to unfavourable conditions, it suffers with pain, starvation and thirsty.
- If any person gets owner to animal, if it fails to provide food, water and shelter, this act is useful.
- Some are injected the strychnine injections in the heart of the animal and some are behaves as cruel to the animals, for that purpose this act is established.

Animal Welfare Board of India:-

Constitution and Composition:-

The Animal Welfare Board of India consist of the following members.

1. The Inspector of General Forest, Government of India, ex-officio member.
2. The Animal husbandry Commissioner, Government of India, Ex-officio member.
3. Two members to represent the Ministries of Home and Education appointed by Central Government.
4. One member to represent Indian Board of Wild life appointed by Central Government.
5. Three members to represent/enganged in animal welfare elected by Central Government.
6. One member to represent each of the Municipal Corporation in Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai. One member to represent any three of the Municipal corporations decided by Central Government.
7. Two members to represent the medical department.
8. One member to represent any 3 voluntary-organizations.

9. One members to represent any three societies related to prevention of cruelty to Animals Act.
10. Any three members nominated by central Government.
11. Six members from parliament.
    - Four from Lok Sabha
    - Two from Rajya Sabha.

The Central Government elected one Chairman and one vice Chairman from the above members to represent Animal Welfare Board of India.

Functions:-

1. Advise Government on Amendments of Act taken by time to time.
2. Advise Government on making rules of the Act.
3. Advise Government on local authorities to the improvement of vehicle design which transports animals.
4. ~~Advise~~ Take steps for the improvement of providing facilities like constructing the sheds, water troughs and veterinary assistance.
5. Advise Government to improve the slaughtering houses and method of slaughtering animals.
6. Advice to killing the unwanted animals.
7. Give financial assistance to provide pinjrapoles where the birds and animals made shelter when they become old and useless.
8. Give financial assistance and other assistance to animal hospitals.
9. Advise the Government relating matters to animal welfare.
10. Advise the Government on matters connected to animal

3, Opium:-

a. Opium is a coagulated juice of Opium Poppy.

b. It is a mixture, with or without any natural material of coagulated juice of Opium poppy.

Production and Supply of Opium:-

1. The production of cultivation on the behalf of the Central Government under license granted for that purpose.

2. The cultivation can be done in some areas as decided by Central Government in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan.

3. The licenses are granted by District opium officer. The District Opium officer appoints any one of the licensed cultivator as lumbardar who performs duties specified by Narcotic Commissioner.

4. The cultivators taken each day collection to the lumbardar for ~~and~~ weighing and entering in the records which are signed by Cultivator and lumbardar. The records are checked by District opium officer.

5. All the opium is collected by District Opium Officer and weighed, examined and classified the opium as in a prescribed manner.

6. The whole opium is collected by District Officer delivered to Opium factory.

7. The cultivators are paid off for the Opium produced by them and delivered as per the price fixed by

Central Government time to time.

8. The opium is produced by cultivators should not be adulterated with any foreign substance.

9. The cultivator should not be dispose off any of the part of the plant Opium Poppy.

10. The cultivator should cultivate in full area in which he was recieved advanced amount by the Government.

11. The opium is not manufactured in anywhere of India except Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

These are all under the central Opium Rules in the year of 1934.

Sale of Opium:-

The opium is saled by under the permission of State Government or Central Government. The following points are related to sale of Opium.

1. Sale to the State Government by the orders of central Government.
2. Sale to the manufactured chemists or other institutions under the permit of state Government.
3. The application has submitted to sale of opium by the permission of state Government.
4. The following particulars include
   - the purpose of the opium is requisted.
   - Stock in hand on date of application.
   - quantity of the opium is requisted.
   - Requirement of six months.

Then, the Government gives permission if satisfied and the opium is saled.

5. The three copies has to be permitted to the concerned factory.
6. The price should be fixed by the Government from time to time. The price is one kilogram as a for a standard consistence.
7. The amount is sanctioned to the factory for the purchase of opium by the bank draft along with the order of purchase.
8. If any opium mixtures are not permittable in accordance with the Opium Officer rules.

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4. Drugs and Magic Remedies Rules:-

The rules were made in 1955 was known as Drugs and Magic Remedies Rules, 1955. They are -

1. Scrutiny of misleading or misguiding advertisements related to drugs.
2. Procedure to follow the prohibiting import into and export from India for the advertisements relating to drugs.
3. Advertisements relating to drugs sent confidentially to registered pharmacist.
4. If any person wants to publish an advertisement, the application has to be submitted to authorised officers.
5. In the application, the following particulars should be mentioned
   - Registered Name
   - Trade mark of drug.
   - Detailed composition of drug.
   - Copy of the proposed advertisements in a reason justifying the sanction of the government.

Prohibited advertisements:-

Following classes of advertisements are prohibited under this act.

1. Advertisements related to drugs for use in the following diseases and disorders.
   i. For the procurement of miscarriage or prevention of conception in women.
   ii. For the improvement or maintainance of capacity of human beings for sexual pleasure.
   iii. For the correction of menstrual disorder in women.
   iv. For diagnosis, cure, treatment or prevention of disease specified under the schedule of this act.
2. Misleading advertisements related to drugs in which
   i. directly or indirectly gives false impression regarding true character of drug.
   ii. which makes false claim of drug.
   iii. Otherwise false or misleading in any particular material.
3. Advertisements relating to magic remedies.
4. Ayurvedic medicines to cure liver disorders and memory enhancement.

These are prohibited under the rule 106 and schedule I of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and rules, 1945.

Import and Export:-

The claims of the above following advertisements are considered as goods and advertisements are prohibited ~~and~~ import into and Export from India as per section 17 of Sea customs Act, 1878.

Exempted advertisements:-

Restrictions are not applicable for the following classes of advertisements.

1. Sign boards or notices are displayed by the Registered Medical Practitioner on his premises for treatment given to any disease.
2. Books or treatises which deals with matter of any disease or ailments which are prohibited, provided and they are published.
3. If The advertisement sent confidentially to Registered Medical Practitioner. If it is sent by post, it should have the following words on Top " For the use of Registered Medical Practitioner.
4. The advertisement related to drugs which is printed or published by Government.
5. The advertisements in medical, pharmaceutical, scientific and technical journals / leaflets accompanying the packages of drugs permitted under permission if they contain information related to therapeutic indications of drug, side effects, administration, dosage and precautions for the ~~the~~ disease.
6. Advertisements, labels, pamphlets are permitted under Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules.
7. The list of exempted advertisements are given below.

Advertisements	Conditions..
1, Leaflets.	1, Advertisement contains the information required under the guidance of Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP) contain - Therapeutic indication of drug - Administration

	- Side effects - Dosage - Precautions. 2. It shall be the responsibility of the advertiser to proove the claim of the advertisement is not false.
2. Medical, Pharmaceutical, scientific and technical journals.	1. Advertisement contains the information required under the guidance of RMP contains - Therapeutic indication of drug. - Administration - Side effects - Dosage - Precautions. 2. It shall be the responsibility of the advertiser to proove the claim of the advertisement is not false.
3. Price lists / Therapeutic index by manufacturers, licensers, under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act (D&C Act)	1. Advertisement contains the information required under the guidance of RMP contains - Therapeutic indication of drug - Administration - S.E. - Dosage - Precautions. 2. The distribution of license is confined only to RMP, hospitals, dispensaries, medical and research institutions under D&C Act. 3. It shall be the responsibility of the advertiser to proove the claim of the advertisement is not false.

4. Medical dispensaries by medical retailers by distributors, manufacturers issued by license under D&C act.	1. Advertisement contains the information required to under the guidance of RMP contain - Therapeutic indication of drug. - S.E. - Administration - dosage form - precautions. 2. The distribution of license is confined to RMP, hospitals, dispensaries, medical and research institutions under D&C Act 3. It shall be the responsibility of the advertiser to proove the claim of the advertisement is not false.
5. Advertisements related to chemical contraceptives for oral use.	1. Composition. i. DL-Norgesterol - 0.30 mg Ethinyl Estradiol - 0.30 mg ii. Levonorgesterol - 0.15 mg Ethinyl Estradiol - 0.30 mg iii. Centchroman - 30 mg. 2. It shall be the responsibility of the advertiser to proove the claim of the advertisement is not false.

Penalty:-

If any one of the taking part in prohibited advertisements → imprisonment for six months or fine or both on first conviction and imprisonment for 1 year or fine or both on subsequent conviction.

MID-III

30/30

1. Essential Commodities act:- Parliament of India, April 1st 1955.

Aims and objectives:-

- To ensure the essential commodities and to protect them from exploitation by unscrepulous traders.
- This act empowers the Central Government by regulating the production, supply, distribution, storage and transport of drugs.
- These commodities are established under the sec 3 of central Government.

Functions:-

- To regulate the manufacture & production.
- To regulate the manufacture of good quality of product.
- To easily available the essential commodities to the consumers.

History of Essential Commodities Act:-

There are several commodities and some of them are included in the act are called Essential commodities.

- In 1955, 70 essential commoditiens were listed.
- At present, only 7 essential commodities were there.
- In Feb 2002, 11 essential commodities were removed.
- At the time of Mar, 24, 50 essential commodities were removed.
- The list of 7 essential commodities are.

1, Drugs.
2. Fertilizers - Organic / inorganic / Mixed.
3. Food products like edible oil seeds and oils.
4. Yarn made from cotton.
5. Poisonous substances.

6. Food stuffs
7. Seeds:
   - seeds are from cotton
   - jute, textile and other substances.

Powers of the act:-

The essential commodities act is present under the section 3 of central government.

- Section 3 is the power of the central Government.
- The essential commodities will present under the following rules.
- They are regulated by licenses given from central Government.
- They are cultivated on any waste land.
- District collectors will checked time to time on their work.
- If they satisfied gives permission.
- If anyone unfollow (contravened) the order, may seize the property and given to the Government
- Only essential commodities were listed in this act under section 3.

Offences and penalty:-

- Imprisonment for 3-7 yrs if they are contravened the rules.
- If they unfollow the rules/contravening the order, may be fortified their land to Government.

- offences are unidentifiable and non-bialable.

4. - Most of the people thinks that the non-prescription drugs are safe but not harmful.
- Both the prescription and non-prescription (over the counter) medicines are not safe.

Prescription Drugs:-
- These drugs are written in the orders in prescription by doctor, physician or nurse practitioner.
- The prescription tells about the pharmacist to dispense the particular medication.
- The prescribed medicine is given by the doctor to treat the severe disease.

Ex:- Antibiotics, Antacids, cardiovasculars etc.
Mostly common used drugs are Amoxycillin, Furosemide, Diclofenac, Telmisartan etc.

Over-the Counter Drugs:-(OTC drugs)
- These are the drugs given illegally to the customers who doesn't have a prescription.
- The persons who intended to treat with self care.
- They think that to or considered safe, if follow the instructions on label.

Ex:- Vitamins, Cough suppressants, Paracetamol, Aspirin, pain killers, (analgesics) etc

Interesting facts of OTC drugs:-
- In India, over the global market OTC drugs are used in 11th position of global market
- Expected to reach the 9th position over the 5 yrs.

- Normally 3 out of 4 people go used the over the counter medications.

OTC medications are safe but not risk free:

OTC medications are risk for

- To seeking the symptoms of the ~~dis~~ severe disease.
- To reduce the drug-drug interactions and drug-food interactions
- To reduce adverse events.
- Potential misuse, abuse and dependent.

OTC medications are harmful

- To reduce the symptoms
- To prevent overdose.
- To prevent other complications.

Abuse of OTC medications:-

- Most of the people ~~can~~ 10% can read the instructions given on the label.
- ~~But~~ If they read, they do not follow the instructions on the label.
- Abuse is the most commonly seen in adolscents age like 10-17 years.
- In India, most of the persons are likely to die due to the overusage of OTC drugs.

Switching policy to FDA:-

- FDA approves the drug products from the market from the manufacturers. The FDA switches the drug to release on the market.
- 700 drug products are released by FDA from the manufacturers
- It is not there below 30 yrs.

Conclusion:-

After seeing the so many case studies, we conclude that both non prescription and prescription drug products have one not safe. Both have some adverse effects depending on the drug. But the non prescription drugs have more toxicity than prescription drugs due to overdose, misuse, interactions like drug-drug, drug food, overdosage.

2, Drug Price control Order:-

- In 1966, the parliament members are charged on the manufacturers of drugs due to high prices get afford.
- To obtain this control of prices, the Drugs (Display and Control) Order, 1966 under section 3 of Central Government is established.
- In 1970, it was replaced by Drugs (Price and Control) Order

Drugs (Display and Control) Order, 1966

↓

Drug (Price and control) order, 1970

↓

Drug (Price and control) Order, 1988

↓

Drug price control Order, 1995

↓

Drug Price control Order, 2003.

Objectives:-

- To control the equitable distribution of bulk drug.
- To fix the maximum retail price by Central Government.

- To regulate the affordable prices.
- To reduce the prices for the products.

Schedules:- 3 schedules

Schedule - 1 :- List of 74 bulk drugs.

Schedule - 2 :- Forms of approval or revision of scheduled drugs.

Schedule - 3 :- To return the pre-tax and sales turn over and informed licenses.

→ Schedule- 2:- 6 forms in schedule 2.

Form - 1:- Approval or revision for prices of scheduled bulk drugs.

Form- 2:- Approval or revision for prices of non-scheduled bulk drugs.

Form- 3:- Forms of approval or revision for prices of scheduled formulations.

Form- 4:- Forms of approval or revision for prices of scheduled formulates imported finished.

Form- 5:- Forms of price lists.

Form- 6:- Forms for sale turn over and expenses.

→ Schedule- 3:-

Category - A:- Large unit i turn over exceeding 6 crores.

B:- Medium unit with turn over 1-6 crores.

C:- Small unit with turn over not more than 1 crore.

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Form - 1:- Approval or revision for prices of scheduled bulk drugs.

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→ Schedule- 3:-

Category - A:- Large unit i turn over exceeding 6 crores.

B:- Medium unit with turn over 1-6 crores.

C:- Small unit with turn over not more than 1 crore.

Price fixation for bulk drugs:-

- The price is fixed by Central Government time to time.
- After manufacturing of new drugs, the price will be fixed.
  - Pre-return tax - 14% net worth.
  - 22% by large companies employee for capital
  - For new drug - 12% should be fixed.
- For manufacture of new drug - Pre-return tax - 18% net worth.
  - capital employe - 26%.

Non-scheduled:-

- It is applicable to non-scheduled drugs.
- The production of new drug, the price will excluding more than the 5 years.
- The pre-tax return and capital employee should be checked.

Price fixation for formulation:-

- The price fixed by Government time to time.
- The fixed price is calculated by using the formula

$$R.P = [M.C + C.C + P.M + P.C] \times \left[1 + \frac{MAPE}{100}\right] + ED$$

where, R.P = Retail Price
M.C = Material cost
C.C = Conversion cost
P.M = Packaging Material cost
P.C = Packing Charges
MAPE = Maximum Allowable Post-manufacturing expenses.
ED = Excise Duty.

Ceiling Price for formulation:-

- The Price is fixed time to time

$$P_C = P_S + \left[1 + \frac{M}{100}\right]$$

Where, P_C = ceiling price

P_S = Sum of branded & generic products ~~that~~ to retailers/ total no. of branded and generic products.

M = Margin to retailer.

Other Provisions:-

- To decrease the maximum retail Price of drug.
- The instructions are displayed on label that "Retail Price is not exceeding".

Offences and Penalty:-

- Imprisonment for 1 year and fine
- If not followed any other order, imprisonment for 3 months ~~not~~ exceed and fine.
- If contravened any order, imprisonment for not less than 3 months and ~~if~~ not exceeding 7 years.

→ National Drug Policy (NDP):-

To This ~~act~~ policy is to ensure the availability of drugs which is safety, efficacy and useful to the people and to control rational use of drugs.

Objectives:-

- To promote rational use of drugs.
- To ensure safety and efficacy.
- To increase the quality of the product.
- To improve the pharmaceutical industry.
- To ensure the pharmaceutical products, cosmetics and

industries.

Policy strategies:-

1, Management of drug:-

i, Selection of essential drug:-

The policy aims to the mate the essential drugs those mostly used for the people.

ii, Procurement, storage, dispensing, transport of drugs:-

After manufacturing of drugs, they can be dispensed by time to time. They can dispense under the Central Government. The drugs procurement under the tenders of substances. The drugs are stored and preserved in suitable conditions.

2, Quality assurance and regulatory control measures:-

- They follow the GMP (Good Manufacturing Process) Guidelines to attains the good quality of product.
- The pharmacist should follow the measuring control and the Guidelines from GMP.
- The good quality of product is obtained at the final.

3. Rational use of Drugs:-

Education and training:-

- The pharmacist should be trained and experienced in most of the situations.
- The trained pharmacist should also trained other pharmacists.

4, Man power development:-

To develop the policy, the educated pharmacist should be well known about the drugs and their uses and side-effects.

5, National Drug Industry:-

The drugs are transported to industry and depends on public or private sector. The public sector gives first priority to domestic products.

6. Research and development:-

The pharmacists should also research on drugs and develope the research industries and pharmaceutical industries.

Mid exam marks scored by students are entered in the Mother register

SUB: PHARMACEUTICAL JURISPRUDENCE (T3104)

S.NO	Reg NO	Name of the Student	MID-I Theory	MID-I Practical	MID-II Theory	MID-II Practical	MID-III Theory	MID-III Practical	Avg of best of 2 mids Theory	Avg of best of 2 mids Practicals
1	197N1T0001	Gadde. Kaarunya	0	Not Practical	30	Not Practical	29	Not Practical	30	
2	197N1T0002	Dala. Sai Suhma	27	Practical	30	Practical	30	Practical	30	
3	197N1T0003	Kasu. Srilekha	30	Practical	30	Practical	30	Practical	30	
4	197N1T0004	Undrajavarapu. Swapna	0	Practical	0	Practical	26	Practical	13	
5	197N1T0005	Sattu. Divyasri	27	Practical	0	Practical	29	Practical	28	
6	197N1T0006	Kancherla. Maha Lakshmi	27	Practical	30	Practical	30	Practical	30	
7	197N1T0007	Potharlanka Jahnavi	26	Practical	28	Practical	29	Practical	29	
8	197N1T0008	MD. Shagufa Afsheen	23		26		28		27	
9	197N1T0009	Perumaka. Sony	28		30		30		30	
10	197N1T0010	Pacha. Phanika	12		29		30		30	
11	197N1T0011	Kalangi. Vasalakshmi	28	Not Practical	27	Not Practical	28	Not Practical	28	
12	197N1T0012	Borra. Roshini	26	Practical	30	Practical	29	Practical	30	
13	197N1T0013	Deta. Velangini	30	Practical	30	Practical	30	Practical	30	
14	197N1T0014	Cheruvu Sri Lasya Priya	26	Practical	29	Practical	0	Practical	28	
15	197N1T0015	Pallagani. Harshitha	29	Practical	30	Practical	29	Practical	30	
16	197N1T0016	Ketavarapu Bhargavi	0	Practical	29	Practical	29	Practical	29	
17	197N1T0017	Pagidipalli. Aruna	20		29		29		29	
18	197N1T0018	Bulla. Esther Rani	28		30		30		30	
19	197N1T0019	Tottala. Satya Sri Valli	30		30		30		30	
20	197N1T0020	Deva. Krishti	30		30		29		30	

S.No	Reg No.	Name of the Student	MID-I Theory	MID-I Practical	MID-II Theory	MID-II Practical	MID-III Theory	MID-III Practical	Avg of best of 2 mids Theory	Avg of best of 2 mids Practical
21	197N1T0022	Vankuru. Sai Harshini	24	N O P r a c t i c a l	29	N O P r a c t i c a l	30	N O P r a c t i c a l	30	
22	197N1T0023	Gorrivindapalli. Sucharitha	20		29		28		29	
23	197N1T0024	Tirumalasetti. Gowthami.	25		0		30		28	

Entered By : Ch. Mahitha

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PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE
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VIJAYA INSTITUTE OF
PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES FOR WOMEN
ENIKEPADU, VIJAYAWADA - 521 108

Mid exam marks uploaded to JNTUK University online portal

HTNO	SUBJECT	MID_1	MID_2	MID_3	FINAL	SUB_TYPE	YEAR
207N1T0027	T2109	0	0	25	25	L	2
207N1T0028	T2101	24	28	27	28	T	2
207N1T0028	T2102	15	21	25	23	T	2
207N1T0028	T2103	19	24	24	24	T	2
207N1T0028	T2104	11	20	27	24	T	2
207N1T0028	T2105	21	23	27	25	T	2
207N1T0028	T2106	17	22	29	26	T	2
207N1T0028	T2107	0	0	25	25	L	2
207N1T0028	T2108	0	0	26	26	L	2
207N1T0028	T2109	0	0	26	26	L	2
207N1T0029	T2101	11	24	24	24	T	2
207N1T0029	T2102	7	20	25	23	T	2
207N1T0029	T2103	10	10	25	18	T	2
207N1T0029	T2104	15	15	8	15	T	2
207N1T0029	T2105	0	15	22	19	T	2
207N1T0029	T2106	0	24	24	24	T	2
207N1T0029	T2107	0	0	24	24	L	2
207N1T0029	T2108	0	0	22	22	L	2
207N1T0029	T2109	0	0	27	27	L	2
197N1T0001	T3101	0	27	29	28	T	3
197N1T0001	T3102	0	19	19	19	T	3
197N1T0001	T3103	18	25	20	23	T	3
197N1T0001	T3104	0	30	29	30	T	3
197N1T0001	T3105	0	25	25	25	T	3
197N1T0001	T3106	29	28	0	29	T	3
197N1T0001	T3107	0	0	25	25	L	3
197N1T0001	T3108	0	0	24	24	L	3
197N1T0001	T3109	0	0	27	27	L	3
197N1T0001	T3110	0	0	26	26	L	3
197N1T0001	T3111	0	0	29	29	L	3
197N1T0002	T3101	30	29	29	30	T	3
197N1T0002	T3102	28	29	28	29	T	3
197N1T0002	T3103	28	29	20	29	T	3
197N1T0002	T3104	27	30	30	30	T	3
197N1T0002	T3105	23	28	28	28	T	3
197N1T0002	T3106	0	30	29	30	T	3
197N1T0002	T3107	0	0	26	26	L	3
197N1T0002	T3108	0	0	27	27	L	3
197N1T0002	T3109	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0002	T3110	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0002	T3111	0	0	29	29	L	3
197N1T0003	T3101	30	30	30	30	T	3
197N1T0003	T3102	29	27	29	29	T	3
197N1T0003	T3103	28	29	30	30	T	3
197N1T0003	T3104	30	30	30	30	T	3
197N1T0003	T3105	26	29	29	29	T	3
197N1T0003	T3106	30	30	30	30	T	3
197N1T0003	T3107	0	0	28	28	L	3

HTNO	SUBJECT	MID_1	MID_2	MID_3	FINAL	SUB_TYPE	YEAR
197N1T0003	T3108	0	0	29	29	L	3
197N1T0003	T3109	0	0	29	29	L	3
197N1T0003	T3110	0	0	29	29	L	3
197N1T0003	T3111	0	0	29	29	L	3
197N1T0004	T3101	0	0	19	10	T	3
197N1T0004	T3102	0	0	15	8	T	3
197N1T0004	T3103	0	0	23	12	T	3
197N1T0004	T3104	0	0	26	13	T	3
197N1T0004	T3105	0	0	13	7	T	3
197N1T0004	T3106	0	0	30	15	T	3
197N1T0004	T3107	0	0	10	10	L	3
197N1T0004	T3108	0	0	12	12	L	3
197N1T0004	T3109	0	0	10	10	L	3
197N1T0004	T3110	0	0	12	12	L	3
197N1T0004	T3111	0	0	14	14	L	3
197N1T0005	T3101	27	29	0	28	T	3
197N1T0005	T3102	23	22	22	23	T	3
197N1T0005	T3103	26	25	20	26	T	3
197N1T0005	T3104	27	0	29	28	T	3
197N1T0005	T3105	27	29	15	28	T	3
197N1T0005	T3106	28	29	29	29	T	3
197N1T0005	T3107	0	0	25	25	L	3
197N1T0005	T3108	0	0	25	25	L	3
197N1T0005	T3109	0	0	26	26	L	3
197N1T0005	T3110	0	0	27	27	L	3
197N1T0005	T3111	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0006	T3101	30	28	0	29	T	3
197N1T0006	T3102	27	29	18	28	T	3
197N1T0006	T3103	28	28	24	28	T	3
197N1T0006	T3104	27	30	30	30	T	3
197N1T0006	T3105	27	22	19	25	T	3
197N1T0006	T3106	30	30	0	30	T	3
197N1T0006	T3107	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0006	T3108	0	0	26	26	L	3
197N1T0006	T3109	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0006	T3110	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0006	T3111	0	0	29	29	L	3
197N1T0007	T3101	27	27	28	28	T	3
197N1T0007	T3102	23	26	22	25	T	3
197N1T0007	T3103	27	27	26	27	T	3
197N1T0007	T3104	26	28	29	29	T	3
197N1T0007	T3105	21	26	25	26	T	3
197N1T0007	T3106	29	29	0	29	T	3
197N1T0007	T3107	0	0	25	25	L	3
197N1T0007	T3108	0	0	24	24	L	3
197N1T0007	T3109	0	0	27	27	L	3
197N1T0007	T3110	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0007	T3111	0	0	28	28	L	3

HTNO	SUBJECT	MID_1	MID_2	MID_3	FINAL	SUB_TYPE	YEAR
197N1T0008	T3101	29	28	0	29	T	3
197N1T0008	T3102	20	27	21	24	T	3
197N1T0008	T3103	27	28	0	28	T	3
197N1T0008	T3104	23	26	28	27	T	3
197N1T0008	T3105	26	21	21	24	T	3
197N1T0008	T3106	28	29	0	29	T	3
197N1T0008	T3107	0	0	24	24	L	3
197N1T0008	T3108	0	0	26	26	L	3
197N1T0008	T3109	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0008	T3110	0	0	27	27	L	3
197N1T0008	T3111	0	0	30	30	L	3
197N1T0009	T3101	28	27	0	28	T	3
197N1T0009	T3102	18	24	20	22	T	3
197N1T0009	T3103	22	28	27	28	T	3
197N1T0009	T3104	28	30	30	30	T	3
197N1T0009	T3105	26	25	24	26	T	3
197N1T0009	T3106	29	29	29	29	T	3
197N1T0009	T3107	0	0	26	26	L	3
197N1T0009	T3108	0	0	25	25	L	3
197N1T0009	T3109	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0009	T3110	0	0	27	27	L	3
197N1T0009	T3111	0	0	29	29	L	3
197N1T0010	T3101	0	29	30	30	T	3
197N1T0010	T3102	23	27	24	26	T	3
197N1T0010	T3103	27	29	0	28	T	3
197N1T0010	T3104	12	29	30	30	T	3
197N1T0010	T3105	29	27	26	28	T	3
197N1T0010	T3106	29	30	0	30	T	3
197N1T0010	T3107	0	0	25	25	L	3
197N1T0010	T3108	0	0	27	27	L	3
197N1T0010	T3109	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0010	T3110	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0010	T3111	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0011	T3101	27	28	27	28	T	3
197N1T0011	T3102	24	27	25	26	T	3
197N1T0011	T3103	26	29	28	29	T	3
197N1T0011	T3104	28	27	28	28	T	3
197N1T0011	T3105	22	27	23	25	T	3
197N1T0011	T3106	29	29	28	29	T	3
197N1T0011	T3107	0	0	24	24	L	3
197N1T0011	T3108	0	0	25	25	L	3
197N1T0011	T3109	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0011	T3110	0	0	27	27	L	3
197N1T0011	T3111	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0012	T3101	25	27	29	28	T	3
197N1T0012	T3102	23	24	22	24	T	3
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197N1T0012	T3104	26	30	29	30	T	3

HTNO	SUBJECT	MID_1	MID_2	MID_3	FINAL	SUB_TYPE	YEAR
197N1T0012	T3105	25	27	24	26	T	3
197N1T0012	T3106	28	29	29	29	T	3
197N1T0012	T3107	0	0	25	25	L	3
197N1T0012	T3108	0	0	25	25	L	3
197N1T0012	T3109	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0012	T3110	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0012	T3111	0	0	30	30	L	3
197N1T0013	T3101	30	30	30	30	T	3
197N1T0013	T3102	30	26	28	29	T	3
197N1T0013	T3103	24	29	20	27	T	3
197N1T0013	T3104	30	30	30	30	T	3
197N1T0013	T3105	29	29	27	29	T	3
197N1T0013	T3106	29	29	29	29	T	3
197N1T0013	T3107	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0013	T3108	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0013	T3109	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0013	T3110	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0013	T3111	0	0	29	29	L	3
197N1T0014	T3101	26	27	29	28	T	3
197N1T0014	T3102	17	23	18	21	T	3
197N1T0014	T3103	19	24	17	22	T	3
197N1T0014	T3104	26	29	0	28	T	3
197N1T0014	T3105	27	27	0	27	T	3
197N1T0014	T3106	30	29	0	30	T	3
197N1T0014	T3107	0	0	26	26	L	3
197N1T0014	T3108	0	0	27	27	L	3
197N1T0014	T3109	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0014	T3110	0	0	27	27	L	3
197N1T0014	T3111	0	0	29	29	L	3
197N1T0015	T3101	25	28	27	28	T	3
197N1T0015	T3102	24	25	20	25	T	3
197N1T0015	T3103	23	26	27	27	T	3
197N1T0015	T3104	29	30	29	30	T	3
197N1T0015	T3105	24	29	28	29	T	3
197N1T0015	T3106	29	29	29	29	T	3
197N1T0015	T3107	0	0	26	26	L	3
197N1T0015	T3108	0	0	23	23	L	3
197N1T0015	T3109	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0015	T3110	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0015	T3111	0	0	29	29	L	3
197N1T0016	T3101	0	28	21	25	T	3
197N1T0016	T3102	12	18	17	18	T	3
197N1T0016	T3103	22	27	0	25	T	3
197N1T0016	T3104	0	29	29	29	T	3
197N1T0016	T3105	0	15	20	18	T	3
197N1T0016	T3106	0	28	30	29	T	3
197N1T0016	T3107	0	0	21	21	L	3
197N1T0016	T3108	0	0	24	24	L	3

HTNO	SUBJECT	MID_1	MID_2	MID_3	FINAL	SUB_TYPE	YEAR
197N1T0016	T3109	0	0	26	26	L	3
197N1T0016	T3110	0	0	25	25	L	3
197N1T0016	T3111	0	0	29	29	L	3
197N1T0017	T3101	14	26	24	25	T	3
197N1T0017	T3102	23	23	18	23	T	3
197N1T0017	T3103	20	28	15	24	T	3
197N1T0017	T3104	20	29	29	29	T	3
197N1T0017	T3105	21	19	23	22	T	3
197N1T0017	T3106	29	29	20	29	T	3
197N1T0017	T3107	0	0	24	24	L	3
197N1T0017	T3108	0	0	23	23	L	3
197N1T0017	T3109	0	0	26	26	L	3
197N1T0017	T3110	0	0	26	26	L	3
197N1T0017	T3111	0	0	29	29	L	3
197N1T0018	T3101	26	28	29	29	T	3
197N1T0018	T3102	25	26	24	26	T	3
197N1T0018	T3103	23	28	27	28	T	3
197N1T0018	T3104	28	30	30	30	T	3
197N1T0018	T3105	25	22	27	26	T	3
197N1T0018	T3106	28	28	30	29	T	3
197N1T0018	T3107	0	0	25	25	L	3
197N1T0018	T3108	0	0	26	26	L	3
197N1T0018	T3109	0	0	26	26	L	3
197N1T0018	T3110	0	0	27	27	L	3
197N1T0018	T3111	0	0	29	29	L	3
197N1T0019	T3101	29	30	29	30	T	3
197N1T0019	T3102	26	24	16	25	T	3
197N1T0019	T3103	26	27	26	27	T	3
197N1T0019	T3104	30	30	30	30	T	3
197N1T0019	T3105	20	26	27	27	T	3
197N1T0019	T3106	29	29	29	29	T	3
197N1T0019	T3107	0	0	27	27	L	3
197N1T0019	T3108	0	0	26	26	L	3
197N1T0019	T3109	0	0	26	26	L	3
197N1T0019	T3110	0	0	27	27	L	3
197N1T0019	T3111	0	0	30	30	L	3
197N1T0020	T3101	0	25	28	27	T	3
197N1T0020	T3102	23	20	18	22	T	3
197N1T0020	T3103	24	25	18	25	T	3
197N1T0020	T3104	30	30	29	30	T	3
197N1T0020	T3105	22	26	24	25	T	3
197N1T0020	T3106	30	29	30	30	T	3
197N1T0020	T3107	0	0	25	25	L	3
197N1T0020	T3108	0	0	27	27	L	3
197N1T0020	T3109	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0020	T3110	0	0	27	27	L	3
197N1T0020	T3111	0	0	29	29	L	3
197N1T0022	T3101	25	25	0	25	T	3

HTNO	SUBJECT	MID_1	MID_2	MID_3	FINAL	SUB_TYPE	YEAR
197N1T0022	T3102	23	19	21	22	T	3
197N1T0022	T3103	18	26	21	24	T	3
197N1T0022	T3104	24	29	30	30	T	3
197N1T0022	T3105	21	26	23	25	T	3
197N1T0022	T3106	30	29	0	30	T	3
197N1T0022	T3107	0	0	24	24	L	3
197N1T0022	T3108	0	0	26	26	L	3
197N1T0022	T3109	0	0	26	26	L	3
197N1T0022	T3110	0	0	27	27	L	3
197N1T0022	T3111	0	0	28	28	L	3
197N1T0023	T3101	14	21	26	24	T	3
197N1T0023	T3102	20	17	17	19	T	3
197N1T0023	T3103	27	26	11	27	T	3
197N1T0023	T3104	20	29	28	29	T	3
197N1T0023	T3105	0	15	20	18	T	3
197N1T0023	T3106	29	28	30	30	T	3
197N1T0023	T3107	0	0	24	24	L	3
197N1T0023	T3108	0	0	25	25	L	3
197N1T0023	T3109	0	0	25	25	L	3
197N1T0023	T3110	0	0	26	26	L	3
197N1T0023	T3111	0	0	29	29	L	3
197N1T0024	T3101	15	24	23	24	T	3
197N1T0024	T3102	16	19	17	18	T	3
197N1T0024	T3103	25	15	15	20	T	3
197N1T0024	T3104	25	0	30	28	T	3
197N1T0024	T3105	17	25	19	22	T	3
197N1T0024	T3106	28	29	0	29	T	3
197N1T0024	T3107	0	0	24	24	L	3
197N1T0024	T3108	0	0	23	23	L	3
197N1T0024	T3109	0	0	26	26	L	3
197N1T0024	T3110	0	0	27	27	L	3
197N1T0024	T3111	0	0	29	29	L	3
187N1T0001	T4101	27	29	0	28	T	4
187N1T0001	T4102	0	23	27	25	T	4
187N1T0001	T4103	23	26	0	25	T	4
187N1T0001	T4104	27	30	30	30	T	4
187N1T0001	T4105	26	28	29	29	T	4
187N1T0001	T4106	25	10	29	27	T	4
187N1T0001	T4107	0	0	29	29	L	4
187N1T0001	T4108	0	0	11	11	L	4
187N1T0001	T4109	0	0	28	28	L	4
187N1T0001	T4110	0	0	28	28	L	4
187N1T0002	T4101	23	26	0	25	T	4
187N1T0002	T4102	0	22	0	11	T	4
187N1T0002	T4103	0	17	0	9	T	4
187N1T0002	T4104	23	0	0	12	T	4
187N1T0002	T4105	0	21	0	11	T	4
187N1T0002	T4106	0	0	20	10	T	4