



RRB PHARMACIST

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2024

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40 QUESTIONS
WITH DETAILED EXPLANATION

SUBJECT:-
PHARMACEUTICAL JURISPRUDENCE

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के साथ.....

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ICONS PAR CLICK KARE**



1. Licence in operate "Blood Bank" is granted by

- (a) Director of medical and Health Services of the State
- (b) Medical council of state
- (c) Drug Licensing Authority of state
- (d) Chief Medical and Health Officer of the concerned district

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The Drugs Controller General (India) is the Central Licence Approving Authority whereas the regulatory control remains under the dual authority of the State and the Central Government.

The blood banks under the Act require a manufacturing licence.

2. List of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani poisons are given in the Schedule

- (a) F(1)
- (b) E(1)
- (c) E
- (d) F(11)

2. List of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani poisons are given in the Schedule

- (a) F(1)
- (b) E(1)
- (c) E
- (d) F(11)

SCHEDULES TO THE RULES

A- Performa for application for the licenses, issues and renewal of licenses, for sending

B- Rates of fee for test or analysis by the Central Drugs Laboratory or the state drug laboratories

B₁ - Fee for the test or analysis by the pharmacopeia laboratory for Indian medicine or the

C - List of biological and other special products whose import, sale, distribution and manufacture are governed by special provision.

C₁ - List of other special products whose import, sale, distribution and mfg are governed by special provision.

D - List of drugs exempted from the provisions to import of drugs.

E₁ - List of poisonous substances under the Ayurvedic (including Sidha) and Unani systems of medicine.

3. In chapters of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, provision relating to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs are given in the chapter

- (a) V
- (b) I
- (c) IV
- (d) IVA

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- (a) V
- (b) I
- (c) IV
- (d) IVA**



DRUGS AND COSMETICS ACT AND RULES

OBJECTIVE

- This is an act to regulate the import, manufacture, distribution and sales of drugs. The Act consists of five chapters:
- Chapter I- Introductory
- Chapter II - Administrative bodies
- Chapter III-Import of drugs and cosmetics
- Chapter IV- Manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs and cosmetics
- Chapter IV-A Provisions relating to Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs
- Chapter V- Miscellaneous

4. The samples taken from drug store by Drug Inspector for analysis shall be divided into

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 2

4. The samples taken from drug store by Drug Inspector for analysis shall be divided into

- (a) 3
- (b) 4**
- (c) 5
- (d) 2

The sample withdrawn or seized from drug store should be divided into 4 parts.

The seizure of medicine should be carried out in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 in presence of witnesses.

The samples should be sealed and the seal of drug store owner should also be allowed.

5. What is the objective of Drugs and Cosmetics Act

- (a) To regulate the sale of drugs and cosmetics
- (b) To regulate the import, manufacture and sale of drugs and cosmetics
- (c) To regulate the import and sale of drugs and cosmetics
- (d) To regulate the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs and cosmetics

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- Chapter V- Miscellaneous

6. What does a Drug Consultative committee consist of

- (a) Chief administrative medical officer of each state and government analyst appointed
- (b) One person from pharmaceutical industry and 2 persons from in-charge of drug control department of each state
- (c) 6 members elected by registered pharmacists of each state
- (d) 2 representative of central government and one representative of each state governments

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Drugs Consultative Committee

The Drugs Consultative Committee shall consist of two representatives of the Central Government to be nominated by that Government and one representative of each State Government to be nominated by the State Government concerned.

7. License required to start a new retail store is issued by

- (a) Drug controller
- (b) Drug inspector
- (c) Govt. analyst
- (d) Registrar of state pharmacy council

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- (a) Drug controller
- (b) Drug inspector**
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POWERS OF DRUG INSPECTOR

Within the local limits for which the drug Inspector is appointed may9

1. Inspect

- a. Any premises wherein any drug or cosmetic is being manufactured and the means employed for testing and standardizing the drug or cosmetic.
- b. Any premises wherein any drug or cosmetic is being sold, stocked or offered for sale or is being distributed.

2. Takes samples of any drug or cosmetic

- a. From premises wherein any drug or cosmetic is being manufactured or sold or offered for sale or is being distributed.
- b. From any person who is in the course of conveying, preparing, delivering, preparing to deliver any drug or cosmetic to a purchaser.

3. Search any person in connection with the offence under this chapter at all reasonable time

4. Enter and search any premises or any places in which he has reason to believe that an offence has been committed or is being committed.



5. Stop and search any vehicle or vessel or any other conveyance which is used for carrying any drug or cosmetic in respect of which offence has been committed or is being committed
6. Give order (in writing) in possession of drug or cosmetic in respect of which the offence has been committed or is being committed; not to dispose stock of any drug or cosmetic for a specified period not exceeding 20 days or unless the defects may be removed by the possessor of the drug or cosmetic, if necessary he may seize it.
7. Examine any register or any record of drug or cosmetic which is in contravention of the provisions of this Act.
8. Exercise the powers of Drug Inspectors for carrying out the purpose of this Act.

8. The minimum manufacturing space required for tablet formulation for the Ayurvedic and Siddha system of medicine is

- (a) 400 sq. ft
- (b) 150 sq. ft.
- (c) 200 sq. ft.
- (d) 100 sq. ft

8. The minimum manufacturing space required for tablet formulation for the Ayurvedic and Siddha system of medicine is

- (a) 400 sq. ft
- (b) 150 sq. ft.
- (c) 200 sq. ft.
- (d) 100 sq. ft**

Minimum manufacturing space required for the Ayurvedic and Siddha system of medicine

S. No.	Category of medicine	Mini. Space required
1	Anjana/Pisti	100 sq. ft.
2	Churna/Nasya, Manjan/Lepa, Kwath Churn	200 sq. ft.
3	Pills/Vatti/Gutika, Matrai	100 sq. ft.
4	Tablets	100 sq. ft.
5	Kupipakva/ksara/Parpati/Lavana, Bhasma, Satva/Sindura, Karpu	100 sq. ft.
6	Kajal	150 sq. ft.
7	Capsules	100 sq. ft.
8	Ointment/Marham/Param	100 sq. ft.
9	Pak/Avaleh/Khand/Modak/Lakayam	100 sq. ft.
10	Panak, Syrup/pravahi, Kwath, Manapaku	100 sq. ft.
11	Asava/Arishtha	150 sq. ft.
12	Sura	200 sq. ft.
13	Ark Tinir	100 sq. ft.
14	Tail/Ghrit Ney	100 sq. ft.

9. A sample of paracetamol tablets claims to contain 500 mg of paracetamol. But, on analysis by Govt. Analyst, it was found to contain 200 mg. As per Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, this product would be categorized as what

- (a) Misbranded drug
- (b) Adulterated drug
- (c) Spurious drug
- (d) Unethical drug

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- (d) Unethical drug

MISBRANDED DRUG	ADULTERATED DRUG	SPURIOUS DRUG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If it is not labeled in the prescribed manner • If it is so coloured, coated, powdered or polished that damage is concealed or if it is made appear of better or greater therapeutic value than it's really. • If it is label or container or anything accompanying the drug bears any statement, design or device which make any false claim for the drug or which is false or misleading in any particular. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If it is consist in whole or in part, of any filthy, putrid, of decomposed substance • If it has been prepared packed or stored under insanitary conditions whereby have been render injurious to health. • If its container is composed, in whole or in part of any poisonous substance to health. cel • If it contain harmful or toxic substance injurious to health. • Any substance mixed which reduce the quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If it is imported (manufactured in relation to manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs) under a name which belong to another drugs • If it has been substituted wholly or in part by another drugs or substance • If it purports to be the product of a manufacture of whom it is not truly a product.

10. Which of the following can be marketed under generic name

- (a) Analgin
- (b) Glutethimide
- (c) Barbital
- (d) Meprobamate

10. Which of the following can be marketed under generic name

- (a) Analgin
- (b) Glutethimide
- (c) Barbitol
- (d) Meprobamate

This includes only five drugs that shall be marketed under generic names only :

- 1. Analgin**
- 2. Aspirin and its salt**
- 3. Chlorpromazine and its salt**
- 4. Ferrous sulfate**
- 5. Piperazine and its salt**



PREPARING FOR PHARMACIST EXAM

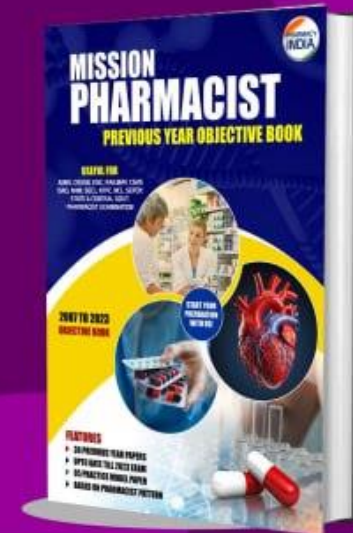
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11. Opium was brought under legislative control in the year

- (a) 1957
- (b) 1857
- (c) 1859
- (d) 1051

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- (a) 1957
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NDPS Act IMPORTANT DATES

Opium act passed	1857
Dangerous drug act passed	1930
Narcotic drug & psychotropic substance act and rule passed	1985
Narcotic drug & psychotropic substance act and came into force	4th November 1985

12. Narcotic Drugs and Psychiatric Substances Act was enacted in the year

- (a) 1895
- (b) 1857
- (c) 1985
- (d) 1980

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**13. The Dangerous drugs act was passed
in the year**

- (a) 1903
- (b) 1985
- (c) 1993
- (d) 1930

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in the year**

(a) 1903

(b) 1985

(c) 1993

(d) 1930

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14. Diacetylmorphine is also known as

- (a) Cocaine
- (b) Ganja
- (c) Heroin
- (d) Charas

14. Diacetylmorphine is also known as

- (a) Cocaine
- (b) Ganja
- (c) Heroin**
- (d) Charas

Diacetylmorphine hydrochloride binds to opioid receptors in the central nervous system. It is a type of analgesic agent and a type of opiate. Also called diamorphine hydrochloride and heroin.

15. As per Narcotic Drugs Act. Controlled Substance means

- (a) Drug banned by states
- (b) Drug notified in the central government gazette
- (c) Drug dispensed by registered medical practitioner's order
- (d) Drug included in controlled price list

15. As per Narcotic Drugs Act. Controlled Substance means

- (a) Drug banned by states
- (b) Drug notified in the central government gazette**
- (c) Drug dispensed by registered medical practitioner's order
- (d) Drug included in controlled price list

"Controlled substance" means any substance which the Central Government may, having regard to the available information as to its possible use in the production or manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances or to the provisions of any International Convention, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be a controlled substance.

16. Penalty for the cultivation of any Cannabis plant to produce sell purchase, and transport in contravention of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act and Rules on first conviction is

- (a) Fine up to 10 lakhs
- (b) Rigorous imprisonment up to 6 months
- (c) Rigorous imprisonment up to 10 years or fine up to 1 lakh
- (d) Rigorous imprisonment up to 10 years or fine up to 10 lakhs

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- (c) Rigorous imprisonment up to 10 years or fine up to 1 lakh**
- (d) Rigorous imprisonment up to 10 years or fine up to 10 lakhs

OFFENCE AND PENALTIES



S.NO	OFFENCE	FIRST COVICTION	SECOND COVICTION
1.	In relation to poppy plant (Opium) – transport , sale, purchase, import, export		
	Where contravention involves small quantity	6 m/ 10000	
	lesser than commercial quantity but greater than small q.	10 Y / 1 lakh	
	Commercial quantity	10-20 Y / 1-2 lakh	
2.	In relation to poppy plant (Opium) – transport , sale, purchase, import, export		
	Where contravention involves small quantity	6 M / 10000	
	lesser than commercial quantity but greater than small q.	10 Y / 1 lakh	
	Commercial quantity	10-20 Y / 1-2 lakh	
3.	In relation to poppy plant (Opium) – transport , sale, purchase, import, export		
	Where contravention involves small quantity	6 M / 10000	
	lesser than commercial quantity but greater than small q.	10 Y / 1 lakh	
	Commercial quantity	10-20 Y / 1-2 lakh	
4.	Illegal transport, sale, purchase, import, export of psychotropic substance		
	Where contravention involves small quantity	6 M / 10000	
	lesser than commercial quantity but greater than small q.	10 Y / 1 lakh	
	Commercial quantity	10-20 Y / 1-2 lakh	

17. Keeping take accounts of making fake statement under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985 is punishable with

- (a) Imprisonment with 1 year or fine or both
- (b) Imprisonment with 2 year or fine or both
- (c) Imprisonment with 3 year or fine or both
- (d) Imprisonment with 5 year or fine or both

17. Keeping take accounts of making fake statement under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985 is punishable with

- (a) Imprisonment with 1 year or fine or both
- (b) Imprisonment with 2 year or fine or both
- (c) Imprisonment with 3 year or fine or both**
- (d) Imprisonment with 5 year or fine or both

Keeps accounts or makes statements which are false or he knows it to be false; and. wilfully or knowingly does any act in violation of the conditions of the licence. The punishment for the offence includes imprisonment for a term up to three years or with fine, or both.

18. Application for cultivation license of opium is made on form

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 8
- (d) 10

18. Application for cultivation license of opium is made on form

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 8
- (d) 10

फार्म नम्बर 2

(देखिए नियम 8 एन.टी.पी.एस. नियम 1985)

अफीम की खेती, अफीम अथवा डोडा घूरा पैदा करने के अनुसार/लाइसेन्स प्राप्त करने हेतु

प्रार्थना पत्र

कृषि वर्ष

- (1) कृषक का नाम
- (2) पिता का नाम
- (3) गांव
- तहसील
- जिला
- (4) अफीम पैदा करने वाले खेत का खसरा नम्बर
- (5) क्या खेत राजस्व अभिलेख (रेवेन्यू रेकार्ड) के अनुसार प्रार्थी के नाम में है, यदि नहीं तो किसके नाम है ।
- (6) क्या कॉलम नम्बर 4 में वर्णित खेत में सिंचाई के साधन हैं (सिंचाई के उपलब्ध प्रकार जैसे कुंआ, ट्यूबवेल आदि)
- (7) अफीम कास्त के लिए रकबे की मांग
- (8) क्या प्रार्थी ने पूर्व में भी अफीम की कास्त की थी, यदि हां तो वह वर्ष जिसमें अन्तिम बार अफीम की कास्त की हो ।
- (9) क्या कृषक कभी अफीम कास्त हेतु बाधित (प्रोसक्राइन्ड) था या मिश्रित अफीम देने, वेशी कास्त करने, विभागीय नियमों की अवहेलना करने के कारणों से अनुज्ञा-पत्र प्राप्त करने से वंचित रहा । यदि हां तो वर्ष व किन् कारणों से बाधित (प्रोसक्राइन्ड) रहा ।

मैं एतद द्वारा घोषणा करता हूँ कि उपरोक्त तथ्य/दिये गए विवरण सही है और भूमि (खेत) जिसके कास्त करनी है वह विवादग्रस्त नहीं है ।

19. Coca, opium and hemp come under

- (a) Dangerous drug Act
- (b) Poison Act
- (c) Drug Act and cosmetics Act
- (d) None of these

19. Coca, opium and hemp come under

- (a) Dangerous drug Act**
- (b) Poison Act
- (c) Drug Act and cosmetics Act
- (d) None of these

The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 was enacted with an aim to suppress the contraband traffic in and abuse of Dangerous Drugs especially those derived from opium, Indian hemp (cannabis) and coca leaf.

20. Drugs classified under narcotic drugs and psychotropic agents include all EXCEPT

- (a) Ephedrine
- (b) Cocaine
- (c) Heroin
- (d) Hashish

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(a) Ephedrine

(b) Cocaine

(c) Heroin

(d) Hashish

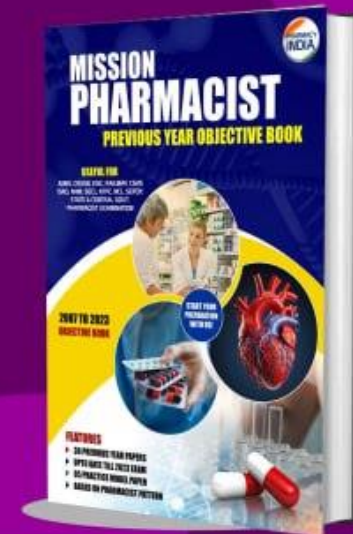
Drugs under NDPS Act

Example: Cocaine, Heroin, Hashish, Ganja, Bhang, Lysergic acid derivatives (LSD), Psilocybine, Alprazolam, Amphetamine Benzodiazepam, Estrazolam, Midazolam, Diazepam, Ketamine, Mazindol, Amobarbita Muscaline, Glutathimide, pentazocine, Pentobarbital etc. salt and preparation of all drugs.



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21. Coca, opium and hemp come under which Act

- (a) Insecticide Act
- (b) Poisonous Act
- (c) Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances Act
- (d) Spurious Drug Act

21. Coca, opium and hemp come under which Act

- (a) Insecticide Act
- (b) Poisonous Act
- (c) Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances Act
- (d) Spurious Drug Act

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS Act) prohibits the non-medical and non-scientific use of 'narcotic drugs' and 'psychotropic substances', as well as activities related to them, including the cultivation of coca plants (the source of cocaine), opium poppies (the source of opium, heroin, etc.

22. Example of narcotic drug

- (a) Cannabis leaves without tops
- (b) Coca leaf without ecgonine
- (c) Poppy seed
- (d) None of these

22. Example of narcotic drug

- (a) Cannabis leaves without tops
- (b) Coca leaf without ecgonine
- (c) Poppy seed
- (d) Cannabis leaves with tops

Narcotic Drugs

1. Coca plant: It means the plant any species of the genus erythroxyton. Coca derivatives:

- Extract of coca leaf
- All preparation containing not more than 0.1% of cocaine.

2. Cannabis:

- **Bhang:** Leaves of plant cannabis sativa.
- **Ganja:** flowering or fruiting tops of the cannabis plant (exclude seed or leaves)
- **Charas:** separated resin and resin known as hashish oil or liquid hashish

3. Opium:

- Coagulated juice of the opium poppy but does not include any preparation containing not more than 0.2% of morphine.

Opium derivatives:

- All preparation containing more than 0.2% of morphine or containing any diacetylmorphine.
- Poppy straw means all part (except the seed) of the opium poppy.

23. Which of the following is a psychotropic substance

- (a) Mazindol
- (b) Methyprylon
- (c) Pentazocine
- (d) All of these

23. Which of the following is a psychotropic substance

- (a) Mazindol
- (b) Methyprylon
- (c) Pentazocine
- (d) All of these**

Psychotropic substance

It means any substance natural or synthetic or any sale or preparation of such substance or material which is included in the list of psychotropic substance specified in schedule:

Example: Lysergic acid derivatives (LSD), Psilocybine, Alprazolam, Amphetamine Benzodiazepam, Estrazolam, Midazolam, Diazepam, Ketamine, Mazindol, Amobarbita Muscaline, Glutathimide, pentazocine, Pentobarbital etc. salt and preparation of all drugs.

24. Government opium factory is situated at

- (a) Ghazipur
- (b) Izzatnagar
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Kolkata

24. Government opium factory is situated at

- (a) Ghazipur
- (b) Izzatnagar
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Kolkata



NAME OF LABORATORIES AND THEIR PLACE IN INDIA

S.NO	NAME OF LABORATORY	PLACE
1	Government opium factory	Ghazipur, Neemuch
2	Institute of Microbial technology (IMTech)	Chandigarh
3	BCG vaccines laboratory	Chennai
4	Central drug laboratory (CDL)	Kolkata
5	Central drug research institute (CDRI)	Lucknow
6	Central research institute (CRI) (For testing of antitoxin, sera, vaccine antigen)	Kasauli
7	Indian drug manufacturers association (IDMA)	Mumbai
8	Indian veterinary research institute (IVRI)	Izatnagar
9	Central Indian Pharmacopoeia laboratory (CIPL)	Ghaziabad
10	Indian society of blood transfusion and immunology	Pune
11	Indian plasma fractionation center	Mumbai
12	National institute of communicable diseases (NICD) (FOR polio vaccine)	New Delhi
13	National institute of virology	Pune

25. Offences committed under NDPS Act, 1985 shall be triable by the Special Court constituted under the Act, where the punishment is

- (a) More than 5 years
- (b) More than 3 years
- (c) More than 2 years
- (d) More than 1 year

25. Offences committed under NDPS Act, 1985 shall be triable by the Special Court constituted under the Act, where the punishment is

- (a) More than 5 years
- (b) More than 3 years**
- (c) More than 2 years
- (d) More than 1 year

Section 36A of the NDPS Act provides that all offences under the Act which are punishable with imprisonment for a term of more than three years shall be triable only by the Special Court.

26. Example of Narcotic drug is

- (a) Crocin
- (b) Opium
- (c) Caramel
- (d) Ciprofloxacin

26. Example of Narcotic drug is

- (a) Crocin
- (b) Opium**
- (c) Caramel
- (d) Ciprofloxacin

Narcotic Drugs

1. Coca plant: It means the plant any species of the genus erythroxyton. Coca derivatives:

- Extract of coca leaf
- All preparation containing not more than 0.1% of cocaine.

2. Cannabis:

- **Bhang:** Leaves of plant cannabis sativa.
- **Ganja:** flowering or fruiting tops of the cannabis plant (exclude seed or leaves)
- **Charas:** separated resin and resin known as hashish oil or liquid hashish

3. Opium:

- Coagulated juice of the opium poppy but does not include any preparation containing not more than 0.2% of morphine.

Opium derivatives:

- All preparation containing more than 0.2% of morphine or containing any diacetylmorphine.
- Poppy straw means all part (except the seed) of the opium poppy.

27. As per the definition in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985, 'Medicinal hemp' is also known as

- (a) Medicinal opium
- (b) Medicinal Calotropis
- (c) Medicinal poppy
- (d) Medicinal cannabis

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- (a) Medicinal opium
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- (c) Medicinal poppy
- (d) Medicinal cannabis**

“Medicinal cannabis” that is a medicinal hemp, means any extract or tincture of cannabis (hemp).

28. District opium officer appoints one cultivator as

- (a) Drug inspector
- (b) Lambardar
- (c) Narcotic commissioner
- (d) Executive commissioner

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The licence for cultivation of opium poppy shall specify the area and designate the plots to be cultivated with opium poppy.

The District Opium Officer may designate one of the cultivators of opium poppy as Lambardar in each village where opium poppy is cultivated.

Lambardar shall perform such functions and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Narcotics Commissioner.

29. According to NDPS Act, 1985 cultivating coca plant or gathering any portion of coca plant is termed as

- (a) Production
- (b) Illicit traffic
- (c) Preparation
- (d) Manufacture

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- (a) Production
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- (c) Preparation
- (d) Manufacture

"illicit traffic", in relation to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances means,

(i) cultivating any coca plant or gathering any portion of coca plant;

(ii) cultivating the opium poppy or any cannabis plant;

(iii) engaging in the production, manufacture, possession, sale, purchase, transportation, warehousing, concealment, use or consumption, import inter-State, export into India, export from India or transshipment, of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances;

(iv) dealing in any activities in narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances other than those provided in sub-clauses (i) to (iii); or

(v) handling or letting any premises for the carrying on of any of the activities referred to in sub-clauses (i) to (iii), other than those permitted under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, or any rules or order made, or any condition of any licence.

30. Opium derivatives as per the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act are

- (a) Amphetamine
- (b) Morphine, Codeine, Thebaine
- (c) Ketamine
- (d) All of these

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PREPARING FOR PHARMACIST EXAM

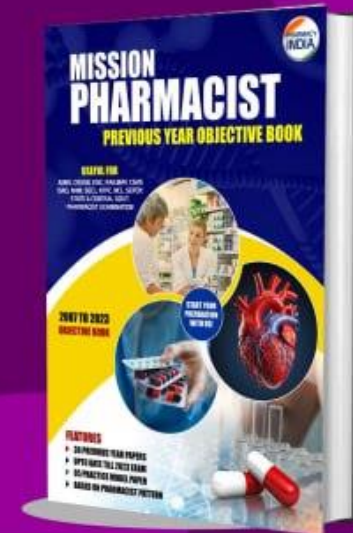
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31. What is the penalty for commercial quantity sake of drug that cause dependence or abuse

- (a) Rigorous imprisonment for 56 years fine of 3 to 4 lakh Rs
- (b) Rigorous imprisonment for 10 to 20 years fine of 1 to 2 lakh Rs.
- (c) Rigorous Imprisonment for 4 to 6 years fine of 50.000 to 60,000 Rs.
- (d) Rigorous Imprisonment for 1 to 2 years fine of 10.000 to 20,000 Rs

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OFFENCE AND PENALTIES



S.NO	OFFENCE	FIRST COVICTION	SECOND COVICTION
1.	In relation to poppy plant (Opium) – transport , sale, purchase, import, export		
	Where contravention involves small quantity	6 m/ 10000	
	lesser than commercial quantity but greater than small q.	10 Y / 1 lakh	
	Commercial quantity	10-20 Y / 1-2 lakh	
2.	In relation to poppy plant (Opium) – transport , sale, purchase, import, export		
	Where contravention involves small quantity	6 M / 10000	
	lesser than commercial quantity but greater than small q.	10 Y / 1 lakh	
	Commercial quantity	10-20 Y / 1-2 lakh	
3.	In relation to poppy plant (Opium) – transport , sale, purchase, import, export		
	Where contravention involves small quantity	6 M / 10000	
	lesser than commercial quantity but greater than small q.	10 Y / 1 lakh	
	Commercial quantity	10-20 Y / 1-2 lakh	
4.	Illegal transport, sale, purchase, import, export of psychotropic substance		
	Where contravention involves small quantity	6 M / 10000	
	lesser than commercial quantity but greater than small q.	10 Y / 1 lakh	
	Commercial quantity	10-20 Y / 1-2 lakh	

32. As per Controlled substance act any chemical that is used in manufacturing a controlled substance is referred

- (a) API
- (b) Listed chemical
- (c) Generic drug
- (d) Narcotic drug

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(a) API

(b) Listed chemical

(c) Generic drug

(d) Narcotic drug



Controlled substances can be drugs or chemicals that are regulated by the government in terms of their manufacture, possession, and use. This includes prescription medications and illicitly used drugs. Some precursor chemicals used to make illegal drugs are also controlled substances, even if they don't have the same pharmacological effects as the drugs themselves.

33. Under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act and Rules, the cultivation of opium poppy and the production of opium is supervised by

- (a) Drugs Controller of India
- (b) Drugs Inspector of India
- (c) Narcotics Commissioner
- (d) Director General of Health Services

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34. The license for the cultivation of opium is granted by

- (a) Lambardar
- (b) District opium officer
- (c) Narcotics commissioner
- (d) Drugs controller

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The opium poppy for the production of opium or poppy straw can be cultivated only on behalf of the Central Government in the notified tracts in States of M.P., U.P. and Rajasthan in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued by the District Opium Officer. Application for the grant of such a licence can be made in Form 2 accompanied by a fee of Rs 5 and the licence is issued in Form 1.

35. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Consultative Committee consists of

- (a) 20 members headed by Chairman
- (b) 18 members headed by Chairman
- (c) 20 members headed by Narcotic Commissioner
- (d) 18 members headed by Narcotic Commissioner

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- (a) 20 members headed by Chairman**
- (b) 18 members headed by Chairman
- (c) 20 members headed by Narcotic Commissioner
- (d) 18 members headed by Narcotic Commissioner



The Committee shall consist of a Chairman and such other members, not exceeding twenty, as may be appointed by the Central Government. The Committee shall meet when required to do so by the Central Government and shall have power to regulate its own procedure.

36. The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act came into force in

- (a) 1957
- (b) 1967
- (c) 1958
- (d) 1968

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- (a) 1957**
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THE MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATION ACT AND RULES



The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act was passed in 1955 and the Rules were passed in 1956 to provide for the collection of levy and collection of duties of excise on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, narcotic drugs or narcotics. The Act extends to whole of India. It came into force on 1st April, 1957.

37. Alcoholic preparation can be stored in a warehouse for a maximum period of

- (a) 5 years
- (b) 4 years
- (c) 3 years
- (d) 2 years

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- (c) 3 years**
- (d) 2 years



Alcoholic preparations can be stored in warehouse for a maximum period of Three years.

38. The license to manufacture in bonded laboratories is issued by

- (a) Drug Controller
- (b) Excise Commissioner
- (c) Excise Officer
- (d) Excise Inspector

38. The license to manufacture in bonded laboratories is issued by

(a) Drug Controller

(b) Excise Commissioner

(c) Excise Officer

(d) Excise Inspector



LICENSING

Application for the license or for a renewal is to be made to licensing authority who is

(a) Bonded: The excise commissioner in the case of a bonded manufactory or warehouse.

(b) Non-Bonded: In other case, such officer as the state government may authorize in this behalf. Application should be submitted in the prescribed form at least two months before the proposed date of commencement of the manufacture.

39. A non-bonded manufactory shall be inspected by the other officer at least

- (a) Once every month
- (b) Once every two months
- (c) Once every six months
- (d) Once every year

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- (a) Once every month**
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- (d) Once every year

Explanation:

Inspection

- By excise officer of the Jurisdiction
- Inspected at least once in a month.
- **State govt.-** Authorize inspection by any officer of prohibition, land, revenue, medical and public health department

40. Person who wishes to manufacture of preparations containing alcohol or other narcotic substance is required to obtain license from

- (a) Drugs inspector
- (b) Excise Commissioner
- (c) Drugs Controller
- (d) Director of Health Services

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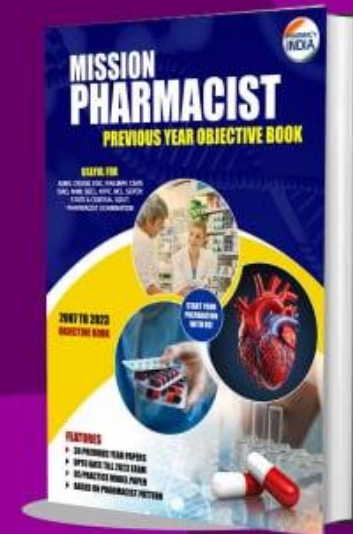
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