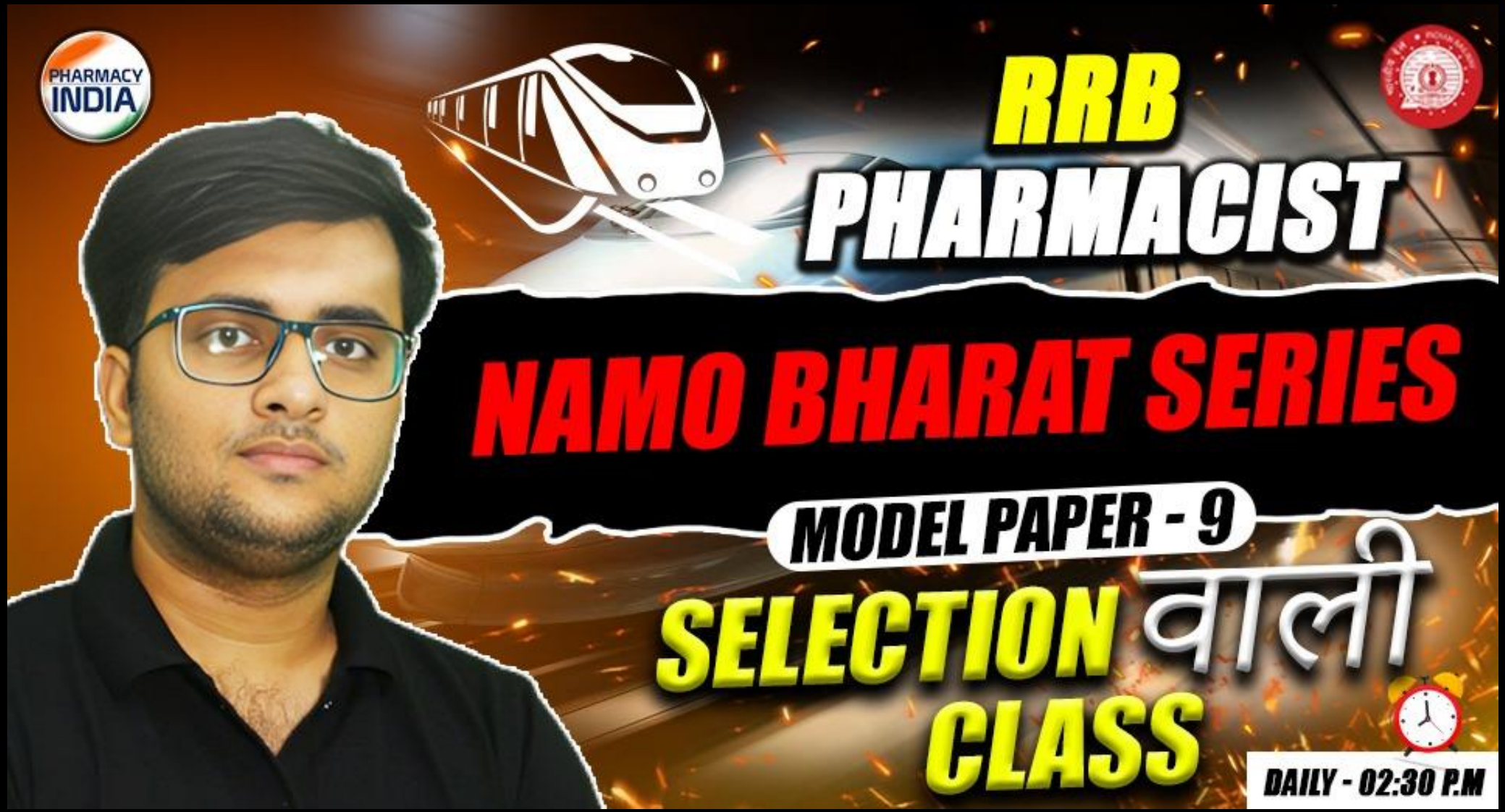

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1. **Schedule FF to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 contains the list of**

(a) Drugs which can be marked under generic names only

(b) Drugs which are habit forming

(c) Standard for ophthalmic preparation

(d) Drugs which are exempted from certain provisions applicable to manufacturing

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(c) Standard for ophthalmic preparation

(d) Drugs which are exempted from certain provisions applicable to manufacturing

Explanation -

SCHEDULE	SCHEDULE RELATED WITH THE INFORMATION	
F	Part XII B-Requirement for the functioning and operation of blood bank and/ or for the preparation of blood bank or Provisions applicable to blood **Licence to operate "Blood Bank" is granted by Drug Licencing Authority of state	
F_1	Part I	Provision applicable to the production of bacterial and viral vaccine
	Part II	Part-II Provision applicable to the production of all sera from living animals.

2. **Analysis and test of samples of vaccines are carried out at**

(a) Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad

(b) Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor

(c) Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Thane

(d) Central Research Institute, Kasauli

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(b) Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor

(c) Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Thane

(d) Central Research Institute, Kasauli

Explanation -

INSTITUTE AND THEIR SPECIFICATION

INSTITUTES	KNOWN FOR
Central Research Institute (CRI), Kasauli	For analysis of biological preparations such as vaccines, sera, toxins, toxoids, etc., and also bacteriophages, surgical sutures and ligatures
Indian Venterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Izzatnagar	For analysis of all biological products and other veterinary products meant for animals.
Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory (CIPL) Ghaziabad	For analysis of all homoeopathic medicines and condoms
National Institute of Communicable Diseases	For analysis of Oral Polio

3. Digitalis belongs to

(a) Schedule C

(b) Schedule C(1)

(c) Schedule G

(d) Schedule X

3. Digitalis belongs to

(a) Schedule C

(b) Schedule C(1)

(c) Schedule G

(d) Schedule X

Explanation -

S.NO	SCHEDULES	DRUGS
1	Schedule C	1. Sera, Vaccine, Toxoids, Antigen and Antitoxins 2. Insulin 3. Sterilized ligatures and sutures 4. Ophthalmic preparations 5. Pituitary extract 6. Adrenaline and salt of adrenaline 7. Sterilized surgical ligature and sterilized sutures. 8. Bacteriophages 9. Various antibiotics and their parenteral preparations: Penicillin, Streptomycin, Tetracycline, Bacitracin, Vancomycin, Erythromycin, Polymyxin B, Aminoglycoside.

Explanation -

2	Schedule C_1	1. Digitalis group 2. Ergot and its preparation 3. Fish liver oil and its preparation 4. vitamins, hormones, antibiotics 5. Liver extract and its preparation 6. Non parenteral vaccines. 7. Hormones and preparations containing hormones not in a form to be administered parenterally. 8. Following drugs and preparation containing them not in a form to be administered parenterally: Penicillin, Streptomycin, Tetracycline, Bacitracin, Vancomycin, Erythromycin, Polymyxin B, Aminoglycoside

4. The Vice President of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) is

(a) Appointed by the President of PCI

(b) Elected by its members

(c) Nominated by the Central Government

(d) Selected by the UGC

4. **The Vice President of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) is**

(a) Appointed by the President of PCI

(b) Elected by its members

(c) Nominated by the Central Government

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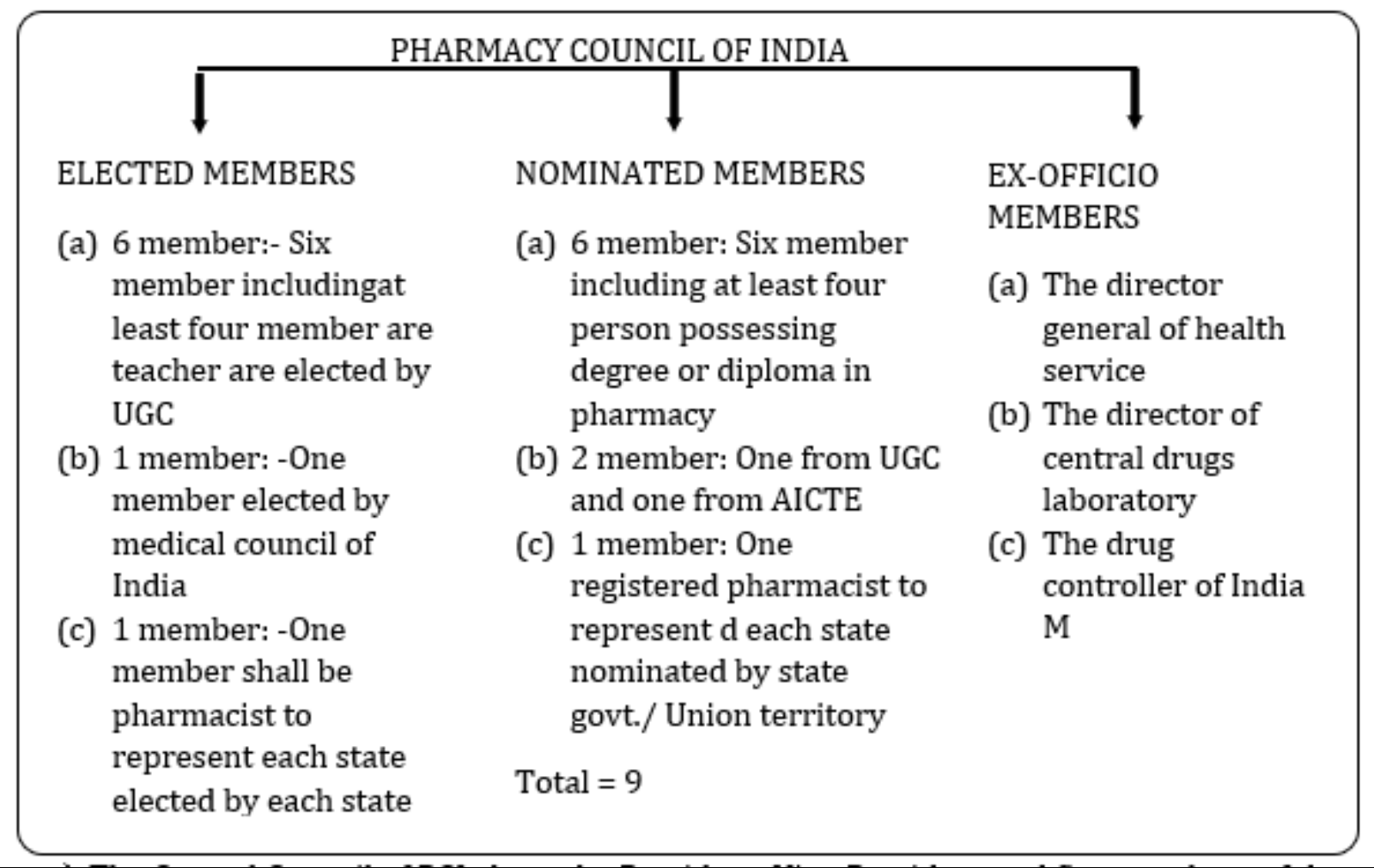
Explanation -

The composition of Members of Pharmacy Council of India are depicted below



5. Opium does not include any preparation containing not more than 861

(a) 0.2% morphine

(b) 0.02% morphine

(c) 0.1% morphine

(d) 0.01% morphine

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(a) 0.2% morphine

(b) 0.02% morphine

(c) 0.1% morphine

(d) 0.01% morphine

Explanation -

OPIUM

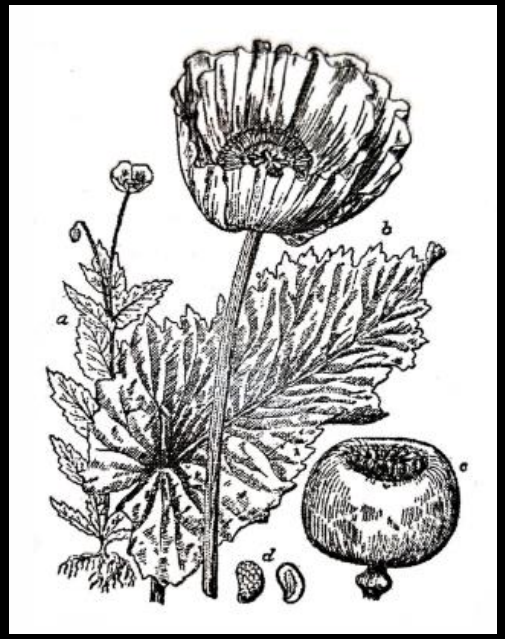
(a) Medicinal opium-the opium in powder, granulated or any other form which has undergone the processes necessary to adopt it for medicinal use in accordance with the requirements of Indian Pharmacopoeia or any other Pharmacopoeia.

(b) Prepared product of opium obtained by series of operations designed to transform opium into any extract suitable for smoking.

(c) Phenanthrene alkaloids namely, morphine, thebaine, codeine and their salts,

(d) Diacetyl morphine i.e., the alkaloid known as diamorphine or heroine and its salts and

(e) All preparations containing more than 0.2% of morphine or containing any diacetyl morphine.



6. Poppy straw means all parts, EXCEPT

(a) Flower

(b) Stem

(c) Root

(d) Seed

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(a) Flower

(b) Stem

(c) Root

(d) Seed

Explanation -

TERMS	DEFINITION/MEANING/DESCRIPTION
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.
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.

7. **Ganja means which of the following parts of the plant**

(a) Only seeds

(b) Only leaves

(c) Only flowering or fruiting tops

(d) All parts of the plant

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8. License for the manufacture of medicinal and toilet preparation in bond are issued by

(a) Custom controller

(b) Excise commissioner

(c) Central government

(d) None of the above

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(a) Custom controller

(b) Excise commissioner

(c) Central government

(d) None of the above

Explanation -

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 month before the proposed date of commencement of the manufacture.

The licensed authority shall enquire into:

- The qualification and previous experience of the technical personnel employed.
- The equipment of the bonded laboratory.
- Suitability of the bonded laboratory.

Validity of applicant financial position.

9. Indian penal code, 1860 considers causing miscarriage a punishable offence but, the Medical Termination of pregnancy Act, permits termination of pregnancy under certain conditions. Which conditions permit this

(a) Continuance of pregnancy would involve a risk to the life of pregnancy woman

(b) Cause grave injury to the physical and mental health of the pregnancy woman

(c) Child to be born would suffer from US physical or mental abnormalities physical or mental abnormalities

(d) All of the above

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(c) Child to be born would suffer from US physical or mental abnormalities physical or mental abnormalities

(d) All of the above

Explanation -

LAW REGARGING ABORTION SPECIALLY KEEPING THE FOLLOWING BACKGROUNDS

1	**Humanitarian aspects**	**Pregnancy arises due to sex crime, intercourse with a lunatic woman**
2	Health aspects	Pregnancy gave risk to life or physical or mental health of a woman
3	Eugenic aspects	Where child to be born is likely to have deformalities and/or serious defects

No pregnancy shall be terminated without the consent of pregnant woman expect

(a)The pregnant woman is less than 18 years in age

(b)The pregnant woman lunatic although she has attained the age 18.

10. Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industries are kept under which Schedule of the Factories Act, 1948

(a) The First Schedule

(b) The Second Schedule

(c) The Third Schedule

(d) None of the above

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(a) The First Schedule

(b) The Second Schedule

(c) The Third Schedule

(d) None of the above

Explanation -

Under First schedule of the Factories Act, 1948 following industries are included

- Ferrous Metallurgical Industries
- Non-ferrous metallurgical Industries
- Coal (including coke) industries
- Power Generating Industries
- Pulp and paper (including paper products) industries
- Cement Industries
- Petroleum Industries
- Petro-chemical Industries
- Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industries
- Fertilizer Industries
- Fermentation Industries (Distilleries and Breweries)
- Rubber (Synthetic) Industries
- Paints and Pigment Industries
- Leather Tanning Industries
- Electro-plating Industries
- Chemical Industries

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11. **Under the Factories Act, 1948 who is authorized to undertake the safety and occupational Health survey in any factory**

(a) Chief Inspector of Factories

(b) Director General of factory advice service

(c) Director General of Health Services to Govt of India

(d) Such other officer as may be authorized by the state Government, in addition to abovementioned authorities

11. **Under the Factories Act, 1948 who is authorized to undertake the safety and occupational Health survey in any factory**

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Explanation :-

APPROVAL. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION OF FACTORIES

Rules made by-State government.

- Submission of plan or description of factories to the chief inspector or state govt.
- Previous permission in writing of the state government or chief inspector for the site on which factories situated.
- Payment of prescribed fee for the registration,
  licensing any renewal of licenses 1

If Approval by the post to the chief inspector and state govt.

If no order or no communication is received by the applicant within 3 month - The permission applied for shall be deemed to

12. The number of hours for an adult which constitute a normal working day and the maximum limit with intervals of rest provided under the Minimum Wages Act and Rules made there under are

(a) 6 hours and 9 hours respectively

(b) 9 hours and 12 hours respectively

(c) 8 hours and 10 hours respectively

(d) 6½ hours and 9 ½ hours respectively

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(a) 6 hours and 9 hours respectively

(b) 9 hours and 12 hours respectively

(c) 8 hours and 10 hours respectively

(d) 6½ hours and 9 ½ hours respectively

Explanation -

WORKING HOURS

1. **Daily and weekly hours:**

Adult:

- Not more than 48 hour in a week
- Not more than 9 hour in a day (per day maximum 10½ hour)
- For more than 5 hour (need Interval of ½ hour)

Woman:

- 6A.M-7.P.M

Child:

- Not more than 4.5 hour in a day.
- During night between 10 PM-6 AM
- No female child allowable to work in any factory except between 8 AM and 7 P.M.

1. Holidays: No work on the 1 days of the week (unless will have holiday for a whole days on one of the 3 days immediately before or after said days)
2. Shift: No worker shall be required or allowed to work continuously in two consecutive. Shift
3. Overtime: If any worker for more than 9 hour in any days and 48 hours in a week-he shall entitled to wages at the rate of twice his ordinary rate of wages for overtime work.

13. If a drug

[I] Consists any filthy, putrid or decomposed substance

[II] It is kept under insanitary condition

[III] If its container is composed of any poisonous substance

[IV] If it contains any harmful be toxic substance which may be injurious to health

Such drugs are called

(a) Misbranded Drugs

(b) Adulterated Drugs

(c) Spurious Drugs

(d) All of the above factory shall

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(d) All of the above factory shall

Explanation -

MISBRANDED DRUGS	ADULTERATED DRUGS	SPURIOUS DRUGS
• **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.**	• 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. • If it contain harmful or toxic substance injurious to health. • Any substance mixed which reduce the quality.	• 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.

14. **A non-bonded manufactory shall inspected by the other officer at least**

(a) Once every month

(b) Once every two months

(c) Once every six months

(d) Once every every year

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

(a) Once every month

(b) Once every two months

(c) Once every six months

(d) Once every every year

Explanation -

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BONDED AND NON-BONDED

BONDED	NON-BONDED
Licensed	Licensed
Construction of bonded lab as per law necessary compound raw spirit, store manufacturing room store room for finished goods excise staff office.	Consumption of non-bonded lab. As per law necessary compartment (raw sprit store manufacturing room finished goods store)
Excise duty payable on removal of goods from bonded lab.	Excise duty payable of the time of spirit purchase
Bonded lab to function under excise staff	No excise staff.
Suitable for large scale manufacture.	Suitable for small scale.

15. **Which of the following is violation of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act**

(a) Display of signboard by a registered medical practioner offering treatment for any disease

(b) Publication of a book only for scientific purpose, suggesting the use of a drug in the treatment of any disease

(c) Advertisement relating to any drug sent confidentially to a registered medical practioner

(d) None of the shove

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(a) Display of signboard by a registered medical practioner offering treatment for any disease

(b) Publication of a book only for scientific purpose, suggesting the use of a drug in the treatment of any disease

(c) Advertisement relating to any drug sent confidentially to a registered medical practioner

(d) None of the shove

Explanation -

DISCUSSION PROHIBITION OF ADVERTISEMENT

1. The procurement of miscarriage in woman or prevention of conception in woman.
2. The maintenance and Improvement of capacity of human for sexual pleasure.
3. The correction of menstrual disorder in woman.
4. The diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of any disease, disorder or condition specified in the schedule or rules made under this act
5. Directly given a false impression regarding the true character of drug.
6. Make false claim for the drug.

16. Animal Welfare Board of India constituted under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act is situated in

(a) Bengaluru

(b) Mumbai

(c) Chennai

(d) Ballabhgarh

16. Animal Welfare Board of India constituted under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act is situated in

(a) Bengaluru

(b) Mumbai

(c) Chennai

(d) Ballabhgarh

Explanation -

The Animal Welfare Board of India was established in 1962 under Section 4 of The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. Its headquarters was in Chennai, which moved to Ballabhgarh of Faridabad district in Haryana state in early 2018.

17. **Powers of the Inspectors appointed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 are mentioned under which of the following Section of the Act**

(a) 20

(b) 21

(c) 22

(d) 23

17. **Powers of the Inspectors appointed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 are mentioned under which of the following Section of the Act**

(a) 20

(b) 21

(c) 22

(d) 23

Explanation :-

DRUG INSPECTOR

Drug Inspector is appointed by Central Government or State Government under section 21. He should have no financial interest in import, manufacture, distribution or sale of the drug or cosmetic.

QUALIFICATION

A person to be appointed as drug inspector should be graduate in pharmacy or pharmaceutical chemistry or medicine with specialization in Clinical Pharmacology or Microbiology from recognized University established in India.

Explanation :-

Provided that

1. A person who has not less than 18 months experience in the manufacture of at least one of the substances specified in Schedule C; or
2. Who has not less than 18 months experience in testing of at least one of the substances specified in schedule C; or
3. Who has not less than 3 years' experience in inspection of firms manufacturing at least one of the substances specified in Schedule C.

Drug Inspector works under the Drug Controlling Authority under State Government or Central Government as the case may be. Powers of the Inspectors appointed under Section 22 in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

18. If any person willfully obstructs a Drugs Inspector in the exercise of his powers, then this is a

(a) Noncognizable and nonbailable offence.

(b) Noncognizable and bailable offence

(c) Cognizable and nonbailable offence

(d) Cognizable and bailable offence

18. If any person willfully obstructs a Drugs Inspector in the exercise of his powers, then this is a

(a) Noncognizable and nonbailable offence.

(b) Noncognizable and bailable offence

(c) Cognizable and nonbailable offence

(d) Cognizable and bailable offence

Explanation -

Offences to be cognizable and non-bailable in certain cases.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure

(2) The limitation on granting of ball specified in chuse (b) of sub-section (1) is in addition to the limitations under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973(2 of 1974)or any other law for the time being in force on granting of bail

(3) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to affect the special powers of the High Court regarding bail under section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973(2 of 1974) and the High Court may exercise such powers including the power under clause (b)of sub-section (1) of that section as if the reference to "Magistrate in that section includes also a reference to a “Special Court” designated under section 36AB.

19. Establishments licensed for sale of drugs shall be inspected at least

(a) Not less than once in a month

(b) Not less than once in a year

(c) Not less than once in every two years

(d) Not less than once in every three years.

19. Establishments licensed for sale of drugs shall be inspected at least

(a) Not less than once in a month

(b) Not less than once in a year

(c) Not less than once in every two years

(d) Not less than once in every three years.

Explanation -

Duties of Inspectors of Premises Licensed for Sale

Subject to instructions of Controlling Authority, it shall be the duty of an Inspector authorised to inspect premises licensed for the sale of drugs.

(i) To inspect, not less than once a year, all establishment for sale.

(ii) To satisfy himself that conditions of licences are being observed

(iii) To procure and send the drug for test or analysis if he has reason to suspect that drug is sold or stocked in contravention with provisions of the Act or Rules.

(iv) To investigate complaint in writing.

(v) To maintain a record of inspections.

(vi) To make necessary enquiries.

(vii) To institute prosecutions in respect of breaches of the Act and Rules.

(viii) When authorized by the State Government, to detain imported packages which he has reason to believe contain drugs, the import of which is prohibited

20. Which of the following diseases (which a drug may not purport to prevent or cure) is not covered under Schedule J to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945

(a) Diabetes

(b) Obesity

(c) Hypertension

(d) Parkinsonism

20. Which of the following diseases (which a drug may not purport to prevent or cure) is not covered under Schedule J to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945

(a) Diabetes

(b) Obesity

(c) Hypertension

(d) Parkinsonism

Explanation -

SCHEDULES	DRUGS
Schedule J	AIDS, Atheriosclerosis, Cancer, Diabletes, Disease and disorder of brain, Leprosy, Goiter, Tuberculosis, jaundice, Paralysis, Genetic disorder, Thypoid, Small pox, Ulcer, Obesity, Pneumonia, Epilepsy, blood poisoning, Plague, Syphillis, Gonorrhoea, Sterility in woman, Gangrene, etc.

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21. **No colour is permitted to be used in drugs except mentioned in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 under**

(a) Rule 126

(b) Rule 127

(c) Rule 128

(d) Rule 129

21. No colour is permitted to be used in drugs except mentioned in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 under

(a) Rule 126

(b) Rule 127

(c) Rule 128

(d) Rule 129

Explanation -

According to Section 127 in The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945
List of colours permitted to be used in drugs. -

(1) No drug shall contain a colour other than that specified below:

(2) Natural Colours Annatto Carotene Chlorophyll Cochineal Curcumin Red Oxide of iron Yele Oxide of iron, Titanium Oxide and Black Oxide of Iron

(3) Artificial Colours Caramel 4[Riboflavin]

(4) Coal Tar Colours

22. Schedule E(1) of Indian Drugs Cosmetics and cosmetics Rules deals with

(a) Biological products

(b) Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani poisons

(c) Prescription drugs

(d) Life periods of drugs

22. Schedule E(1) of Indian Drugs Cosmetics and cosmetics Rules deals with

(a) Biological products

(b) Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani poisons

(c) Prescription drugs

(d) Life periods of drugs

Explanation -

E_1	**List of poisonous substances under the Ayurvedic, Siddha and systems of the medicine.**	
F	Part XII B-Requirement for the functioning and operation of blood bank and/ or for the preparation of blood bank or Provisions applicable to blood **Licence to operate "Blood Bank" is granted by Drug Licencing Authority of state	
F_1	**Part I**	Provision applicable to the production of bacterial and viral vaccine
	PART II	Part-II Provision applicable to the production of all sera from living animals.

23. The Essential Commodities Act is comes under which department

(a) Department of External affairs

(b) Department of Consumer affairs

(c) Department of finance

(d) Export import

23. The Essential Commodities Act is comes under which department

(a) Department of External affairs

(b) Department of Consumer affairs

(c) Department of finance

(d) Export import

Explanation -

- The Essential Commodities Act (ECA) is comes under Department of Consumer affairs The Essential Commodities Act is an act of the Parliament of India that was established to ensure the delivery of certain commodities or products, the supply of which, if obstructed due to hoarding or black marketing, would affect the normal life the people.
- This includes foodstuff, drugs, fuel (petroleum products) etc. This act was modified by the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020 as part of the 2020 Indian farm reforms
- The ECA was enacted in 1955, and has since been used by the Government to regulate the
- production, supply, and distribution of a whole host of commodities that it declares 'essential In order to make them available to consumers at fair prices. Additionally, the government can also fix the minimum support price (MSP) of any packaged product that it declares an "essential commodity". The list of items under the Act includes drugs, fertilizers, pulses, and edible oils, as well as petroleum and petroleum products.

24. What is the full name of IPDMS

(a) Indian Pharmaceutical Development monograph system

(b) International pharmaceutical development management system

(c) Integrated Pharmaceutical Data base management system

(d) Institute of Pharmaceutical development management system

24. What is the full name of IPDMS

(a) Indian Pharmaceutical Development monograph system

(b) International pharmaceutical development management system

(c) Integrated Pharmaceutical Data base management system

(d) Institute of Pharmaceutical development management system

Explanation -

- The full name of IPDMS is Integrated Pharmaceutical Data base management system.
- National drug pricing regulator NPPA has introduced for all pharmaceutical firms to register themselves under the Integrated Pharmaceutical Database Management System (IPDMS) for online filing of returns for monitoring, fixing and revision of drug prices.

25. Which chapter of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 deals with the Registration of Pharmacists

(a) Chapter II

(b) Chapter III

(c) Chapter IV

(d) Chapter V

25. Which chapter of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 deals with the Registration of Pharmacists

(a) Chapter II

(b) Chapter III

(c) Chapter IV

(d) Chapter V

Explanation -

The Chapters covered under the Pharmacy Act are as follows:

Chapter I- Introductory

Chapter II- Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) PAT

Chapter III- State Pharmacy Council (SPC)

Chapter IV- Registration of Pharmacists Chapter V-Miscellaneous

The Chapters I and II came into force immediately on enactment of the Act Chapters III, IV and V were to be implemented within the timeframe given by the Central Government to the State Government by publication into the Official Gazette or the respective Union Territory.

26. When can a person interested may make an application to the controller for grant of compulsory licence on patent on specific grounds

(a) After the expiration of seven years from the date of grand of patent
(b) After the expiration of ten years from the date of grant of a patent
(c) After the expiration of twenty years from the date of grant of a patent
(d) After the expiration of three years from the date of grant of a patent

26. When can a person interested may make an application to the controller for grant of compulsory licence on patent on specific grounds

(a) After the expiration of seven years from the date of grand of patent
(b) After the expiration of ten years from the date of grant of a patent
(c) After the expiration of twenty years from the date of grant of a patent
(d) After the expiration of three years from the date of grant of a patent

Explanation -

At any time after the expiration of three years from the date of the grant of a patent, any person interested may make an application to the Controller for grant of compulsory licence on patent on any of the following grounds, namely:

(a)that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patented invention have not been satisfied or

(b)that the patented invention is not available to the public at a reasonably affordable price, or

(c)that the patented invention is not worked in the territory of India.

Explanation -

TERM OF PATENT

1	Any invention claiming the method of process of manufacture of a subst. where the subst. in intended for use or is capable of being used as food or as medicine or drug	5 year from the date of sealing or 7 years from the date of patent whichever is easier
2	Patent of addition	Term equal to that of the patent for the main invention or so much there of as has not expired
3	Any other invention	14 years from the date of paten

27. Design office is located at

(a) Chennai

(b) Delhi

(d) Kolkata

(c) Mumbai

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(a) Chennai

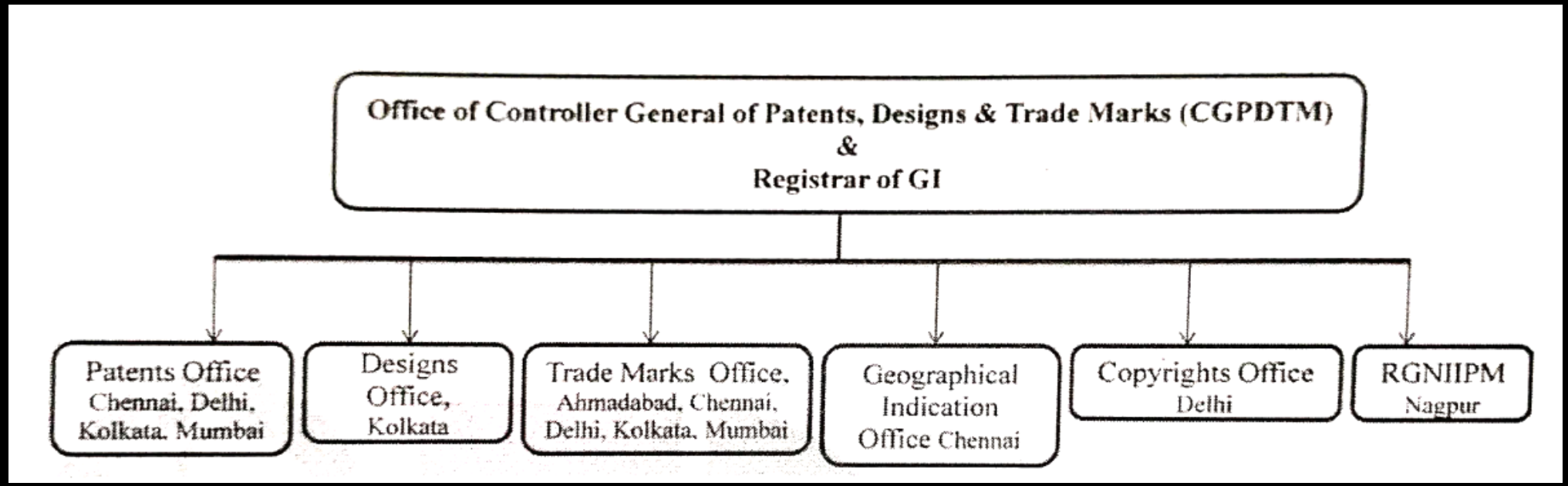
(b) Delhi

(d) Kolkata

(c) Mumbai

Explanation -

Along with the duties of Controller of patents this Authority discharges duties of Controller of Designs, Registrar of Trademark and Controller - General of patents Designs and Trademark.



28. Under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 the word 'Advertisement' means

(a) Notice

(b) Circular and label

(c) Announcement made by any audio - visual means

(d) All of the above.

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(a) Notice

(b) Circular and label

(c) Announcement made by any audio - visual means

(d) All of the above.

Explanation -

DEFINITION

- **Advertisement;** It include any notice, circular, label, wrapper, or other document and any announcement by light, sound, and orally.
- **Magic remedy:** It include talisman, mantra, kavach, and any other charm of any kind whichalleged to possess miraculous power for or in the diagnosis, cure mitigation, treatment.

29. Which authority is competent under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 to frame rules for carrying the purpose of the act

(a) State Government

(b) Central Government

(c) Drugs controller General of India

(d) Director General of Health Services:

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(d) Director General of Health Services:

Explanation -

- **Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act** was established to control the advertisement of drugs in certain cases and to prohibit the advertisement for certain purposes of remedies alleged to possess magic qualities. The Act extends to the whole d India. It was notified on 30th April 1954 and amended in 1963.
- The Central Government through the customs officer controls the import or export of prohibited materials under Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement Act, 1954.

30. **Schedule attached to the medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 gives details of**

(a) Medicinal preparations Allopathic containing alcohol or narcotics.

(b) Medicinal preparations of allopathic, ayurvedic, Unani and other indigenous system of medicines

(c) Description of dutiable goods Medicinal toilet preparations with their rate of duty

(d) Description of dutiable goods Medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or narcotics with their rate of duty

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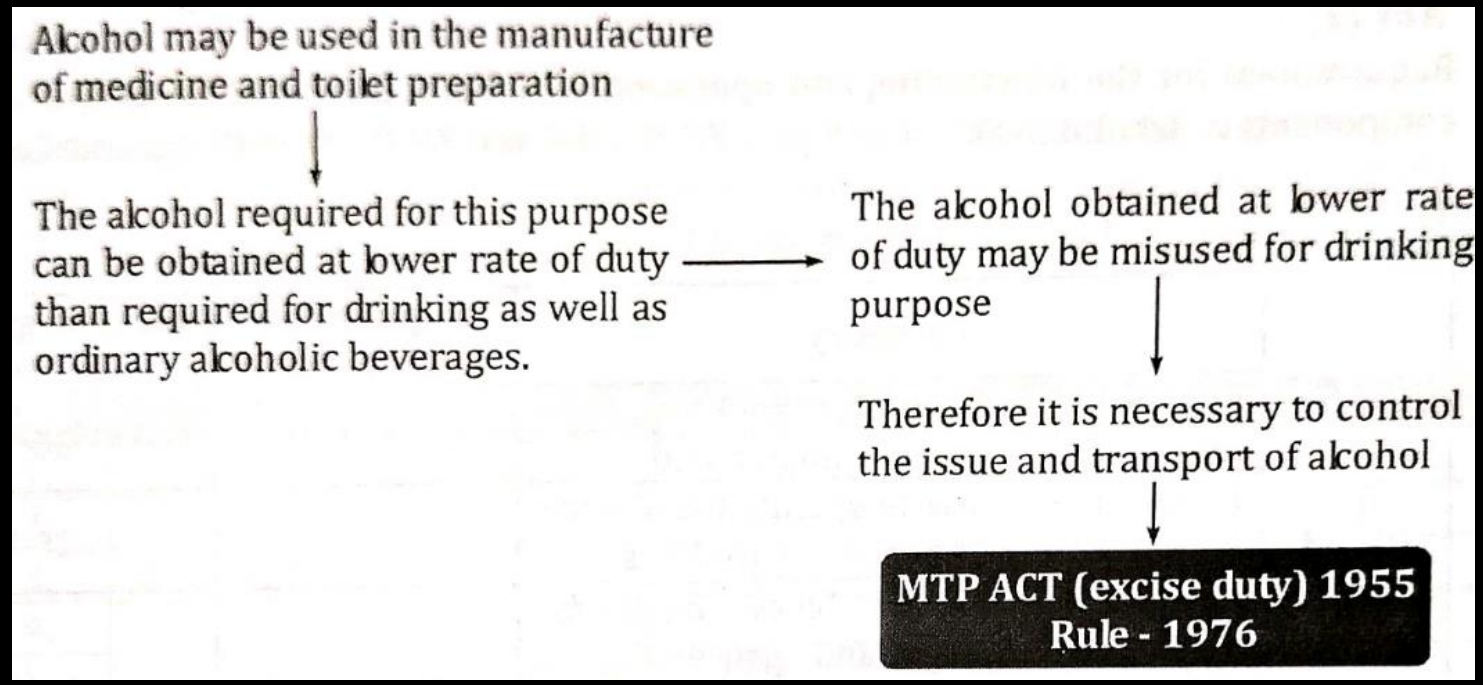
(c) Description of dutiable goods Medicinal toilet preparations with their rate of duty

(d) Description of dutiable goods Medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or narcotics with their rate of duty

Explanation -

MEDICINAL AND TOILE PREPARATION ACT AND RULE

- To provide the collection of level and duties of excise on medical and toilet preparation containing alcohol narcotic drugs.
- To provide for uniformly in the rules and rate of excise duties leviable on such preparation throughout the country.



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