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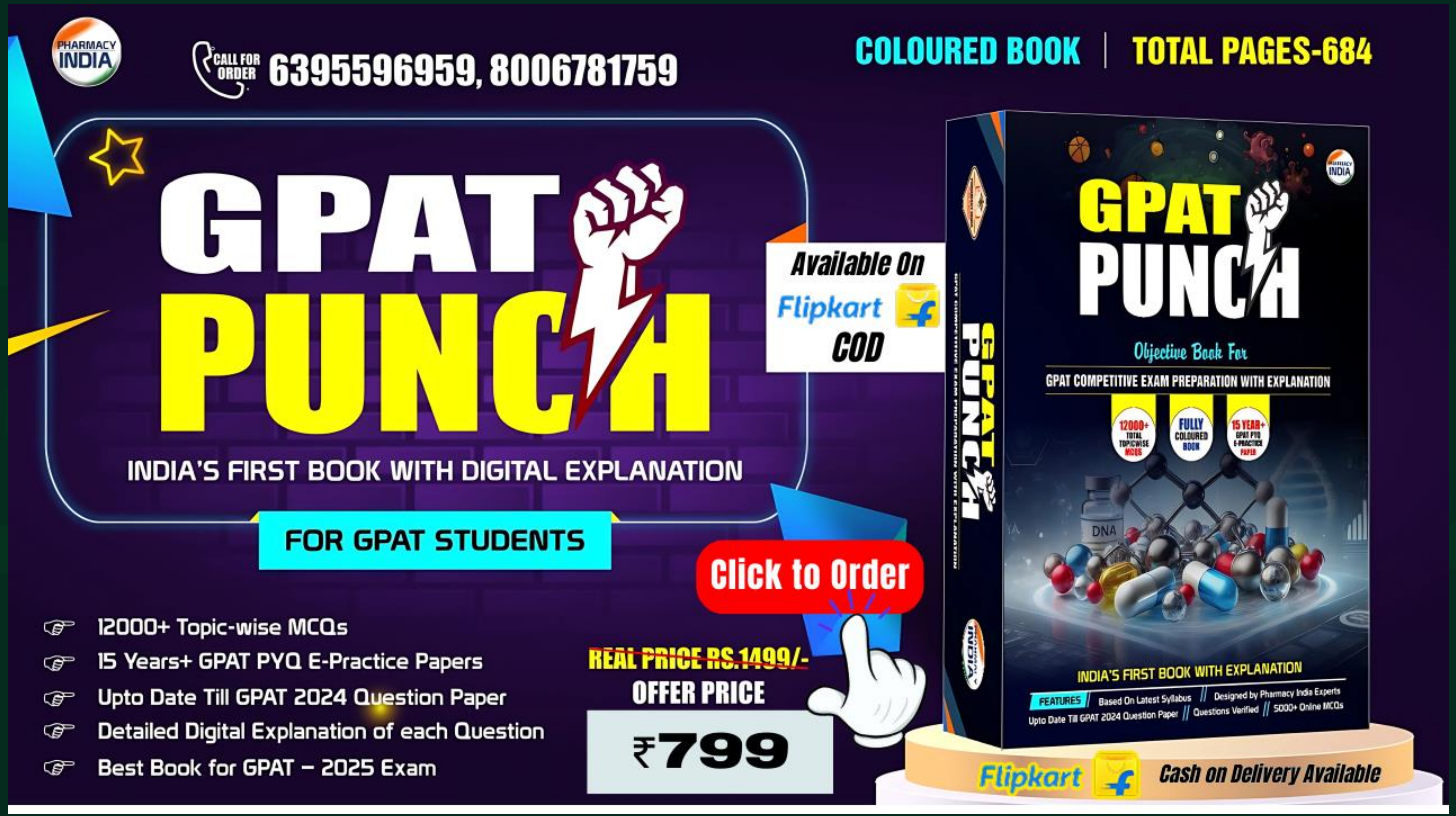

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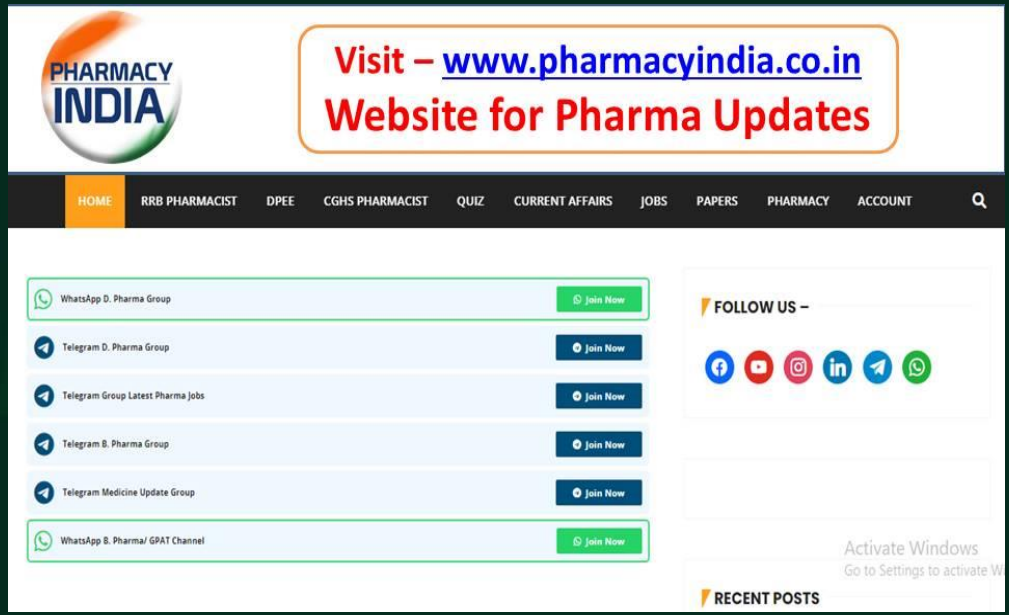

1. **Person contravening any provision of the drugs an magic remedies (objectionable advertisements) act is punishable with [GPAT 2015]**

(a) Imprisonment up to three months or fine or both

(b) Imprisonment up to four months or fine or both

(c) Imprisonment up to five months or fine or both

(d) Imprisonment up to six months or fine or both

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(c) Imprisonment up to five months or fine or both

(d) Imprisonment up to six months or fine or both

- **Explanation:**

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

- Whoever contravenes any of the provision of this Act or Rules made thereunder shall be punishable with imprisonment up to six months or with fine or both on first conviction, and imprisonment up to one year or fine or both on any subsequent conviction.

- **Offence by a Company:** If a company violates provisions of the Act, persons in charge of the company at the time are held responsible.
- **Guilt and Punishment:** Both the company and the responsible individuals are deemed guilty and punished accordingly.
- **Defence for Individuals:** Individuals can avoid liability if they prove the offence was committed without their knowledge or they exercised due diligence to prevent it.
- **Director Liability:** If the offence was committed with the consent, connivance, or due to the neglect of a director, they are also held accountable.

2. **Which act provides regulations for objectionable advertisement**

(a) Poisons Act

(b) Drug and Magic Remedies Act

(c) Medicinal and toilet preparations act

(d) Pharmacy Act

2. **Which act provides regulations for objectionable advertisement**

(a) Poisons Act

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- **Explanation:**

The Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, 1954 was passed with the object to control the advertisements of drugs in certain cases, to prohibit the advertisements for certain purposes for remedies alleged to possess magic qualities and to provide for related matters.

3. **The objective of the Drug and Magic Remedies (OA) Act 1954 is**

(a) To control sale of drugs

(b) To prohibit certain types of advertisements relating to magic remedies which falsely claim and mislead public

(c) To market the drugs

(d) To analyse the drugs

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- **Explanation:**

The Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, 1954 was passed with the object to control the advertisements of drugs in certain cases, to prohibit the advertisements for certain purposes for remedies alleged to possess magic qualities and to provide for related matters.

4. Advertisement made by the company for the treatment of rheumatism, is permitted by Government for six months and if the company is making advertisement after this specified period, then it will _____ advertisement

(a) Prohibited

(b) Permitted

(c) Exempted

(d) Both (a) and (b)

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(a) Prohibited

(b) Permitted

(c) Exempted

(d) Both (a) and (b)

- **Explanation:**

Prohibition of Certain Advertisements

No person can take part in the publication of any advertisement referring to any drug in terms which suggest or are calculated to lead to the use of that drug for—

(a) the procurement of miscarriage in woman, or prevention of conception in woman; or
(b) the maintenance or improvement of the capacity of human beings for sexual pleasure; or
(c) the correction of menstrual disorder in woman; or

(d) the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of any disease, disorder or condition specified in the Schedule J, or any other disease, disorder or condition which may be specified in the rules made under this Act.

2. No person shall take part in the publication of any advertisement relating to a drug if the advertisement contains any matter which—
(a) directly gives a false impression regarding the true character of the drug; or
(b) makes a false claim for the drug; or
(c) is otherwise false or misleading in any material particular.

3. No person carrying on or purporting to carry on the profession of advertising magic remedies should take part in the publication of any claims to be efficacious for any magic remedy which directly or indirectly relates to or is used for any of the purposes specified in (1) above.

4. No person shall take part in the publication of any advertisement of any drug in terms which suggest or are calculated to lead to the use of that drug for the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of any disease, disorder or condition in Asthma and AIDS.

5. **Which of the following disease is not listed in the schedule 3 (d) of Drugs & Magic Remedies Act 1954**

(a) Diarrhoea

(b) Deafness

(c) Diabetes

(d) Dropsy

5. **Which of the following disease is not listed in the schedule 3 (d) of Drugs & Magic Remedies Act 1954**

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- **Explanation**:

THE SCHEDULE

- *Prohibition of advertisement of certain drugs for treatment of certain diseases and disorders*
- AIDS, Appendicitis, Arteriosclerosis, Asthma, Blindness, Blood poisoning, Bright's disease, Cancer, Cataract, Deafness, Diabetes, Diseases and disorders of brain, optical system and uterus; Disorders of menstrual flow, nervous system and prostatic gland;

- Dropsy, Epilepsy, Female diseases (in general), Fevers (in general), Fits, Form and structure of female bust; Gall stones, kidney stones and bladder stones; Gangrene, Glaucoma, Goitre, Heart diseases, High or low blood pressure; Hydrocele, Hysteria, Infantile Paralysis, Insanity, Leprosy, Leucoderma, Lockjaw, Locomotor ataxia, Lupus, Nervous debility, Obesity, Paralysis, Plague, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Ruptures, Sexual impotence, Smallpox, Stature of persons, Sterility in women, Trachoma, Tuberculosis, Typhoid fever, Ulcers of gastrointestinal tract, Venereal diseases including syphilis, gonorrhoea, soft chancre, venereal granuloma and lympho granuloma.

6. **Advertisement of a drug claiming to cure a disease mentioned in schedule J is**

(a) Permitted

(b) Exempted

(c) Prohibited

(d) None of the above

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(b) Exempted

(c) Prohibited

(d) None of the above

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No person can take part in the publication of any advertisement referring to any drug in terms which suggest or are calculated to lead to the use of that drug for—

(a) the procurement of miscarriage in woman, or prevention of conception in woman; or

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3. No person carrying on or purporting to carry on the profession of advertising magic remedies should take part in the publication of any claims to be efficacious for any magic remedy which directly or indirectly relates to or is used for any of the purposes specified in (1) above.

4. No person shall take part in the publication of any advertisement of any drug in terms which suggest or are calculated to lead to the use of that drug for the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of any disease, disorder or condition in Asthma and AIDS.

7. **Taking part in the publication advertisement means**

(a) Printing and publication advertisement in any country

(b) Advertising any notice

(c) Advertising magic remedy

(d) None of the above

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(a) Printing and publication advertisement in any country

(b) Advertising any notice

(c) Advertising magic remedy

(d) None of the above

- **Explanation:**

- **Advertisement** includes any notice, circular, label, wrapper, or other documents, and any announcement made orally or by means of producing or transmitting light, sound or smoke;
- The target of any advertisement or publicity or sale or promotion of prescription drugs could only be the doctors who would prescribe them.
- The distribution of the samples of the drugs to the doctors is to make them aware that such drugs are available in the market in relation to the cure of a particular disease and, therefore, to persuade them to prescribe the same in appropriate cases. So doing is tantamount to publicity and sales promotion.

8. **Which one of the following is exempted advertisement**

(a) Advertisement made by any person

(b) Advertisement made by the Government

(c) Advertisement made for the treatment of diabetes

(d) None of the above

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Explanation: CLASSES OF EXEMPTED ADVERTISEMENT

Class of Advertisement	Conditions
1. Leaflets or literature accompanying packing of drugs	1. The advertisement contains only such information as is required for the guidance of registered medical practitioners in respect of matters relating to: (a) Therapeutic indications of the drug. (b) Its administration. (c) its dosage; (d) its side effects; and (e) the precautions to be observed in the treatment with the drug.

Class of Advertisement	Conditions
2. Advertisements of drugs in medical, pharmaceutical, scientific, and technical journals.	2. The responsibility to prove that any claim made in the advertisement in respect of the drug is not false, exaggerated or misleading; lies on the advertiser.
3. Price lists or therapeutic indexes published by manufacturers, importers, or distributors of drugs duly licensed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules thereunder.	• The advertisement contains only such technical information as is required for the guidance of registered medical practitioners in regard to therapeutic indications of drugs, the manner of their administration, their dosage, side effects, and the precautions to be observed in the treatment.

Class of Advertisement	Conditions
4. Medical literature distributed by medical retailers appointed by manufacturers, importers, or distributors of drugs, duly licensed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder.	• The distribution of such literature is confined only to the registered medical practitioners, hospitals, dispensaries, medical and research institutions, and chemists and druggists or pharmacies duly licensed under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. • The responsibility to prove that any claim made in the advertisement in respect of the drug is not false, exaggerated or misleading; lies on the advertiser.

Class of Advertisement	Conditions
5. Advertisement of chemical contraceptives for oral use.	Advertisement relates to chemical contraceptives for oral use having the following composition per tablet— (a) DL-Norgestrel–0.30 mg, Ethinyl Estradiol–0.30 mg. Or (b) Levo-norgestrel–0.15 mg, Ethinyl Estradiol–0.03 mg. Or (c) Centchroman–30 mg. The responsibility to prove that any claim made in the advertisement in respect of the drug is not false, exaggerated or misleading; lies on the advertiser

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9. **Which of the following is an example of magic remedies**

(a) Kavachas

(b) Mantras

(c) Talismans

(d) All the above

9. **Which of the following is an example of magic remedies**

(a) Kavachas

(b) Mantras

(c) Talismans

(d) All the above

- **Explanation:**
- In India it is a common practice that in the streets in any city some persons might be selling some magic remedies like **kavachas**, **mantras**, **talismans** etc. which are claimed to be universal cure for any disease etc.
- Similarly, one may find advertisements in the magazines, newspapers and on the premises of certain doctors, **hakims** or **vaids** (so called) claiming cure of diseases for which no drug or no treatment is yet available. Innocent people always fall in the trap of such unsocial elements and waste their time, money and worse of all, spoil their health and sometimes forced to leave this world prematurely.

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

(a) State Govt

(b) Central Govt

(c) Drug Controller General of India

(d) Director General of Health Service

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(a) State Govt

(b) Central Govt

(c) Drug Controller General of India

(d) Director General of Health Service

- **Explanation**:

Under the **Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954**, the **Central Government** is the competent authority to frame rules to carry out the purposes of the Act. This is explicitly mentioned in the Act itself, where it grants the Central Government the power to make rules regarding the implementation, enforcement, and interpretation of provisions under this legislation.

Central Government's Role:

- The Central Government ensures the uniform implementation of the Act across the country.
- It frames rules to prohibit objectionable advertisements of drugs and magic remedies.

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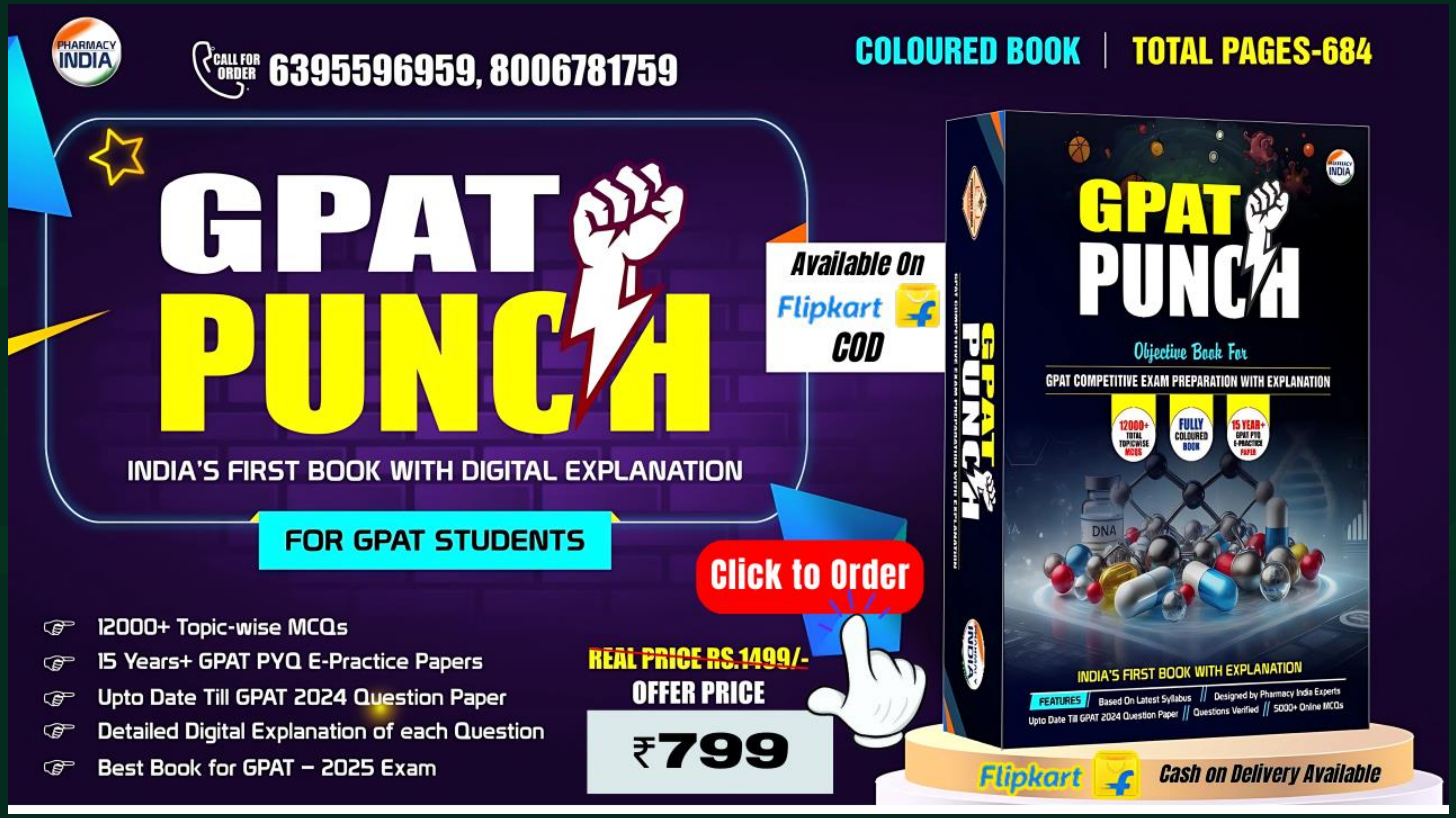

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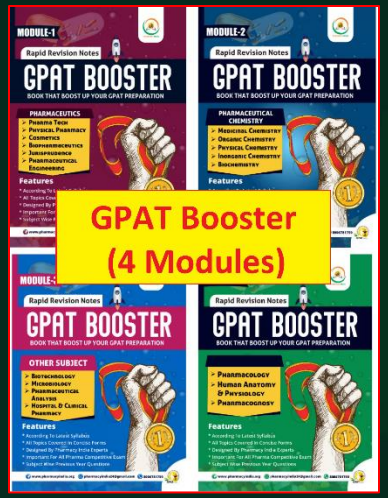

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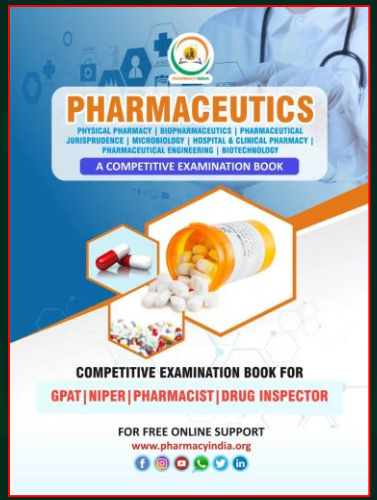

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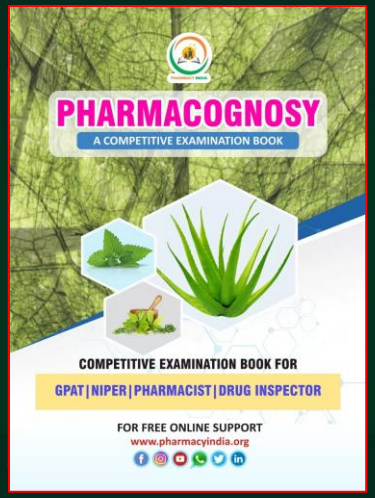

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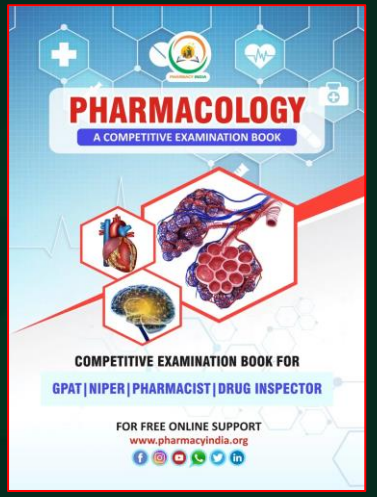

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11. **Under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act 1954, the word Advertisement means**

(a) Notice

(b) Circular and label

(c) Announcement made by audio visual means

(d) All of the above

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- **Explanation:**
- **Advertisement** includes any notice, circular, label, wrapper, or other documents, and any announcement made orally or by means of producing or transmitting light, sound or smoke;
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12. **Penalty for use of Govt. analyst report for advertisement is**

(a) Rs 5000

(b) Rs 10000

(c) Rs 100

(d) Rs 500

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(a) Rs 5000

(b) Rs 10000

(c) Rs 100

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- **Explanation**:
- **Prohibition**:
  - It is prohibited to use a Government Analyst's report in advertisements to claim the effectiveness of a drug or remedy for treating diseases.
  - This restriction aims to prevent misleading claims based on official reports.
- **Penalty**:
  - Any person found guilty of contravening this provision is liable to pay a fine of **up to Rs. 500**.

- **Objective of the Penalty**:
  - The penalty is intended to deter individuals or companies from misusing official reports to mislead consumers through advertisements.

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13. **Which of the following is violation of the drugs and magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act**

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

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

of any disease

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

(d) None of the above

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14. **Person contravening any provision of the Drugs and magic Remedies Act is punishable with**

(a) Imprisonment up to three months or fine or both

(b) Imprisonment up to four months or fine or both

(c) Imprisonment up to five months or fine or both

(d) Imprisonment up to six months or fine or both

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- **Explanation:**

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

- Whoever contravenes any of the provision of this Act or Rules made thereunder shall be punishable with imprisonment up to six months or with fine or both on first conviction, and imprisonment up to one year or fine or both on any subsequent conviction.
- If the person contravening any of the provisions of this Act is a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible for the conduct of its business,

- As well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty and punished accordingly, unless it is proved that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised due diligence to prevent the commission of that offence. If it is proved that the offence by a company was committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director.

15. **Publication of the advertisement is prohibited that refers to the use of any drug for the treatment of**

(a) Cancer

(b) Plague

(c) Tuberculosis

(d) All the above

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(a) the procurement of miscarriage in woman, or prevention of conception in woman; or

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(c) the correction of menstrual disorder in woman; or

(d) the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of any disease, disorder or condition specified in the Schedule J, or any other disease, disorder or condition which may be specified in the rules made under this Act.

2. No person shall take part in the publication of any advertisement relating to a drug if the advertisement contains any matter which—
(a) directly gives a false impression regarding the true character of the drug; or
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3. No person carrying on or purporting to carry on the profession of advertising magic remedies should take part in the publication of any claims to be efficacious for any magic remedy which directly or indirectly relates to or is used for any of the purposes specified in (1) above.

4. No person shall take part in the publication of any advertisement of any drug in terms which suggest or are calculated to lead to the use of that drug for the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of any disease, disorder or condition in Asthma and AIDS.

16. **Cure for cancer is an example of the following advertisements**

(a) Prohibited

(b) Exempted

(c) Bonafide

(d) Permitted

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(b) Exempted

(c) Bonafide

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17. **Penalty for contravention of any provision of the DMR Act on subsequent conviction**

(a) Imprisonment up to one year

(b) Imprisonment up to six months

(c) Imprisonment up to one year or with fine

(d) Imprisonment up to one year or with fine or both

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(b) Imprisonment up to six months

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- **Explanation:**

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

S.NO.	OFFENCES	PENALTIES
1.	First conviction: Whoever contravenes any provision of this act or rules	Imprisonment up to 6 month or with fine or both.
2.	Second conviction: Subsequent of the first conviction	Imprisonment up to one year or fine or both any subsequent

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S.NO.	OFFENCES	PENALTIES
3.	By company:	• Every person who at the time of commission of the offences was in charge and responsible for the conduct of company business liable for the punishment. •However such person is not liable for the punishment if he proves that offences was committed without his knowledge or that he has taken all the precaution to prevent the commission of such offence

18. **Which of the following is the class of exempted advertisement as per DMR(OA) Act**

(a) Advertisement published by Government

(b) Magical powers to cure diseases

(c) Advertisements of magic remedies for the treatment of certain diseases and disorders

(d) Kavach possessing miraculous powers

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Explanation: CLASSES OF EXEMPTED ADVERTISEMENT

Class of Advertisement	Conditions
1. Leaflets or literature accompanying packing of drugs	1. The advertisement contains only such information as is required for the guidance of registered medical practitioners in respect of matters relating to: (a) Therapeutic indications of the drug. (b) Its administration. (c) its dosage; (d) its side effects; and (e) the precautions to be observed in the treatment with the drug.

Class of Advertisement	Conditions
2. Advertisements of drugs in medical, pharmaceutical, scientific, and technical journals.	2. The responsibility to prove that any claim made in the advertisement in respect of the drug is not false, exaggerated or misleading; lies on the advertiser.
3. Price lists or therapeutic indexes published by manufacturers, importers, or distributors of drugs duly licensed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules thereunder.	• The advertisement contains only such technical information as is required for the guidance of registered medical practitioners in regard to therapeutic indications of drugs, the manner of their administration, their dosage, side effects, and the precautions to be observed in the treatment.

Class of Advertisement	Conditions
4. Medical literature distributed by medical retailers appointed by manufacturers, importers, or distributors of drugs, duly licensed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder.	• The distribution of such literature is confined only to the registered medical practitioners, hospitals, dispensaries, medical and research institutions, and chemists and druggists or pharmacies duly licensed under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. • The responsibility to prove that any claim made in the advertisement in respect of the drug is not false, exaggerated or misleading; lies on the advertiser.

Class of Advertisement	Conditions
5. Advertisement of chemical contraceptives for oral use.	Advertisement relates to chemical contraceptives for oral use having the following composition per tablet— (a) DL-Norgestrel–0.30 mg, Ethinyl Estradiol–0.30 mg. Or (b) Levo-norgestrel–0.15 mg, Ethinyl Estradiol–0.03 mg. Or (c) Centchroman–30 mg. The responsibility to prove that any claim made in the advertisement in respect of the drug is not false, exaggerated or misleading; lies on the advertiser

19. **Which of the following examples is a prohibited advertisement**

(a) Advertisements of magic remedies for the treatment of certain diseases and disorders

(b) Advertisements by Government

(c) Leaflets or literature along with packings of drugs

(d) Therapeutic index published by a licensed manufacturer

19. **Which of the following examples is a prohibited advertisement**

(a) Advertisements of magic remedies for the treatment of certain diseases and disorders

(b) Advertisements by Government

(c) Leaflets or literature along with packings of drugs

(d) Therapeutic index published by a licensed manufacturer

- **Explanation:**

Prohibition of Certain Advertisements

No person can take part in the publication of any advertisement referring to any drug in terms which suggest or are calculated to lead to the use of that drug for—

(a) the procurement of miscarriage in woman, or prevention of conception in woman; or

(b) the maintenance or improvement of the capacity of human beings for sexual pleasure; or

(c) the correction of menstrual disorder in woman; or

(d) the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of any disease, disorder or condition specified in the Schedule J, or any other disease, disorder or condition which may be specified in the rules made under this Act.

2. No person shall take part in the publication of any advertisement relating to a drug if the advertisement contains any matter which—
(a) directly gives a false impression regarding the true character of the drug; or
(b) makes a false claim for the drug; or
(c) is otherwise false or misleading in any material particular.

3. No person carrying on or purporting to carry on the profession of advertising magic remedies should take part in the publication of any claims to be efficacious for any magic remedy which directly or indirectly relates to or is used for any of the purposes specified in (1) above.

4. No person shall take part in the publication of any advertisement of any drug in terms which suggest or are calculated to lead to the use of that drug for the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of any disease, disorder or condition in Asthma and AIDS.

20. **The following are the examples of a prohibited advertisement EXCEPT**

(a) Leaflets or literature along with packings of drugs

(b) Magic Remedies

(c) Mantra and Kavach

(d) Prevent contraception in women

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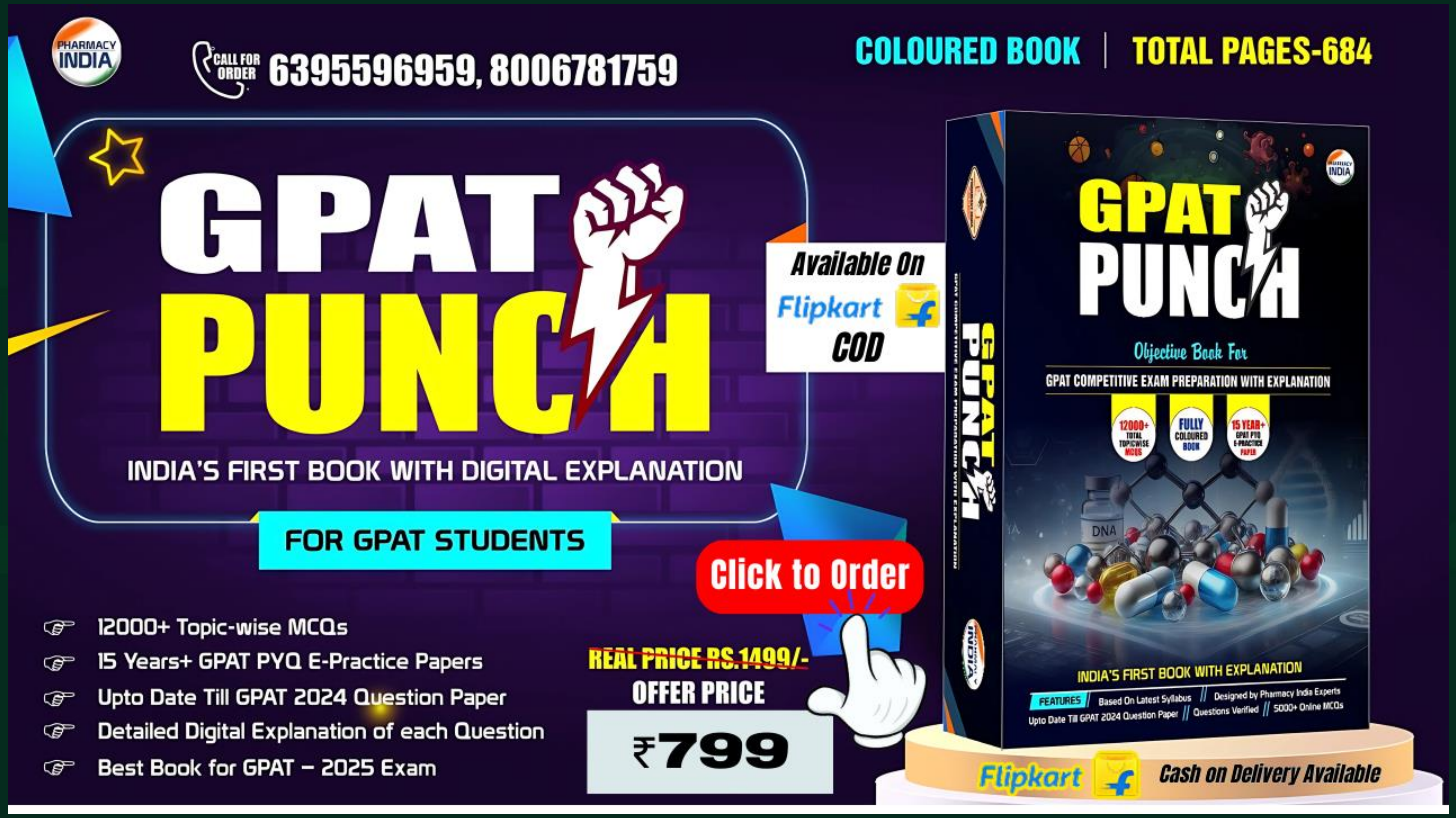

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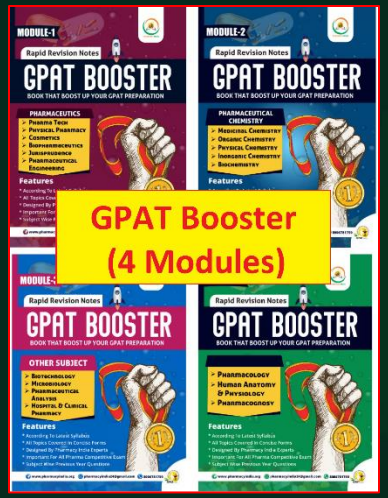

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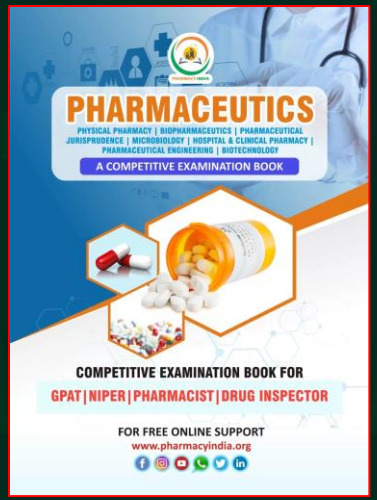

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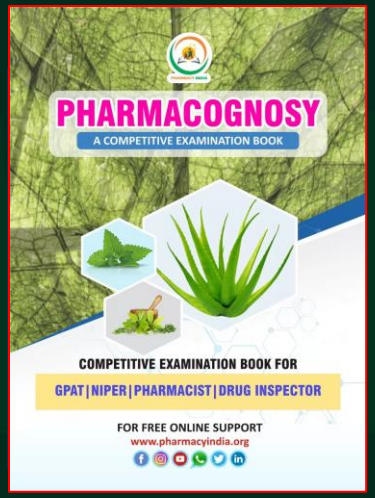

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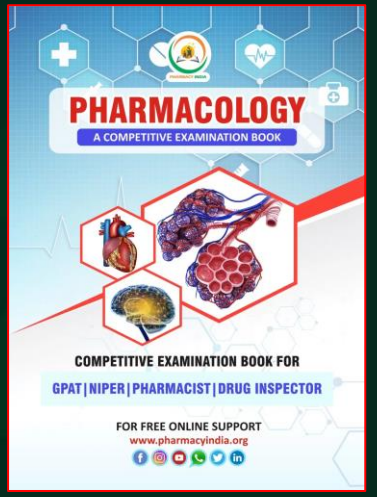

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21. Under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 advertisement of certain drugs for treatment of certain diseases and disorders are prohibited and a schedule is annexed with the Act. This 'Schedule contains

(a) List of certain drugs

(b) List of certain names of the diseases disorder or conditions

(c) List of certain drugs and diseases

(d) List of types of advertisement

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(a) List of certain drugs

(b) List of certain names of the diseases disorder or conditions

(c) List of certain drugs and diseases

(d) List of types of advertisement

- **Explanation**:

THE SCHEDULE

- *Prohibition of advertisement of certain drugs for treatment of certain diseases and disorders*
- AIDS, Appendicitis, Arteriosclerosis, Asthma, Blindness, Blood poisoning, Bright's disease, Cancer, Cataract, Deafness, Diabetes, Diseases and disorders of brain, optical system and uterus; Disorders of menstrual flow, nervous system and prostatic gland;

- Dropsy, Epilepsy, Female diseases (in general), Fevers (in general), Fits, Form and structure of female bust; Gall stones, kidney stones and bladder stones; Gangrene, Glaucoma, Goitre, Heart diseases, High or low blood pressure; Hydrocele, Hysteria, Infantile Paralysis, Insanity, Leprosy, Leucoderma, Lockjaw, Locomotor ataxia, Lupus, Nervous debility, Obesity, Paralysis, Plague, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Ruptures, Sexual impotence, Smallpox, Stature of persons, Sterility in women, Trachoma, Tuberculosis, Typhoid fever, Ulcers of gastrointestinal tract, Venereal diseases including syphilis, gonorrhoea, soft chancre, venereal granuloma and lympho granuloma.

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22. **Find the odd one out for permitted advertisements**

(a) Advertisement published by Government

(b) Displayed signboards by Registered Practitioners

(c) Advertisement of drugs in medical, pharmaceutical scientific-technical journals

(d) Advertisement of Magic remedy

22. **Find the odd one out for permitted advertisements**

(a) Advertisement published by Government

(b) Displayed signboards by Registered Practitioners

(c) Advertisement of drugs in medical, pharmaceutical scientific-technical journals

(d) Advertisement of Magic remedy

- **Explanation**:

Advertisements in the below-mentioned manner can be made without any prohibition—

- Any sign board or notice displayed by a registered medical practitioner on his premises indicating that treatment for any disease, disorder, or condition is undertaken relating to which advertisements otherwise are prohibited; or
- Any treatise or book dealing with any of the matters relating to the diseases or conditions which are otherwise prohibited to be advertised, provided published from a bona fide scientific or social standing; or

- Any advertisement relating to any drug sent confidentially in the prescribed manner only to a registered medical practitioner; or
- Any advertisement relating to a drug printed or published by the Government, or by any person with the previous sanction of the Government granted prior to the commencement of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Amendment) Act, 1963. Such sanction could be obtained by making an application to the officer authorised in this behalf by the Central or the State Government, mentioning the registered name and the trade mark of the drug, its detailed composition, and any special reasons justifying the sanction of the Government.

- ✓ Such sanction covers advertisement relating to a disease and its treatment made by the Government.

  Such sanction can be withdrawn by the Government after giving the person an opportunity of showing cause against such withdrawal.
- ✓ The Central Government may, in the public interest, permit the advertisement of any specified drug or classes of drugs which is otherwise prohibited under the Act.

- Any advertisement, labels, or sets of instructions which are permitted under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act or Rules thereunder.

23. The drugs and magic Remedies Act regulates followings

[P] Advertisements of some drugs

[Q] Advertisements of all drugs

[R] Advertisement of magic remedies

[S] Advertisement of drugs belonging to CNS acting drugs

(a) Only[Q]

(b)[P] and [R]

(c) (P], [R] and [S]

(d) All of the above

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[S] Advertisement of drugs belonging to CNS acting drugs

(a) Only[Q]

(b)[P] and [R]

(c) (P], [R] and [S]

(d) All of the above

- **Explanation:**

The Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, 1954 was passed with the object to control the advertisements of drugs in certain cases, to prohibit the advertisements for certain purposes for remedies alleged to possess magic qualities and to provide for related matters.

24. How much duty has to charge for the Ayurveda Preparations which can be consumed as alcoholic beverages as per IP litre [GPAT 2013]

(a) Rs. 2/-

(b) Rs. 1/-

(c) Rs. 5/-

(d) Rs. 30/-

24. How much duty has to charge for the Ayurveda Preparations which can be consumed as alcoholic beverages as per IP litre [GPAT 2013]

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(b) Rs. 1/-

(c) Rs. 5/-

(d) Rs. 30/-

- **Explanation:**

CATEGORY	DUTY
Ayurvedic preparation containing self-generating alcohol and not capable of consumption as alcoholic beverages	Nil
Ayurvedic preparation containing self-generating alcohol and capable of consumption as alcoholic beverages	Rs. 1.6 (Appr. 2)
All other Ayurvedic preparation prepared by distillation or to which alcohol is added	Rs. 52.80

25. Objectives of Medicinal and Toilet preparations Act

(a) To establish uniformity of excise duties throughout the country

(b) Levy and collection of excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol and other narcotic drugs

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of the above

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(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of the above

- **Explanation**:

OBJECTIVE

- 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.

26. **Medicinal and Toilet preparations are stored in bulk jars or bottles. Each containing**

(a) Not less than 2,200 mL

(b) Not less than 2,273 ml

(c) Not less than 2,500 mL

(d) None of the above

26. **Medicinal and Toilet preparations are stored in bulk jars or bottles. Each containing**

(a) Not less than 2,200 mL

(b) Not less than 2,273 ml

(c) Not less than 2,500 mL

(d) None of the above

- **Explanation:**

✓ **Storage of finished products:** Medicinal and toilet preparations are to be stored in jars or bottles each containing not less than 2,273 ml.

✓ Such ready for use preparations may be filled in bottles or containers of not less than 57 ml content but the Excise Commissioner may permit filling in bottles or containers of small capacity.

27. **Under the Medicinal and Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, Toilet manufacture of any dutiable goods without a valid licence is punishable with**

(a) Imprisonment up to six years or fine of twenty thousand rupees or both

(b) Imprisonment up to six months or fine of two thousand rupees or both

(c) Imprisonment up to six months or fine of twenty thousand rupees or both

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. Explanation: OFFENCE AND PENALTIES

S.NO	OFFENCE	PEANALTIES
1.	By licenses	
	(a) Failure to follow license condition / pay duty	Fine 2000/ 6 month
	(b) Disorderly keeping of stokes/account	Fine 2000 /
	(c) Illegal sale of dutiable goods	Fine 1000 /
	(d) Failure to furnish export proof	Fine 20000
	(e) Obstruction to officer /false information	Fine 5000
	(f) Failure to provide / maintain weighing	Fine 1000 /
	g) Failure to provide / maintain facility for locking	Fine 200 /

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S.NO	OFFENCE	PEANALTIES
2.	By excise officer	
	(a) Failure to do duty	Imprisonment up to 3 month
	(b) Vexatious searches / seizures	Fine 2000 /
	(c) Disclosure of information	Fine 1000 /
3.	By Public	
	(a) Melicious information	Imprisonment up to 2 year or fine 2000/
	(b) Connivance by owner /occupiers of hand	Imprisonment up to 6 month or fine up to Rs. 500 /-

28. **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: EXCISE RATE OF DUTIABLE GOODS**

The schedule to the Act has prescribed the following rates of excise duty on dutiable goods:

S.No	DUTAIABLE GOODS	RATE OF EXCISE
1.	Allopathic medical preparation	20% ad valorem
2.	Medicinal preparation in Ayurvedic, Unani or other indigenous system of medicine containing self-generated alcohol	4% ad valorem

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S.No	DUTAIABLE GOODS	RATE OF EXCISE
3.	Other preparation containing alcohol prepared by distillation or to which alcohol has been added	6% ad valorem
4.	Medical preparation not containing alcohol but containing narcotic drug	20% ad valorem
5.	Homeopathic preparation containing alcohol	4% ad valorem
6.	Toilet preparation containing alcohol or narcotic drug or narcotic	50% ad valorem

29. **Bonded manufactory/laboratory**

(a) Drug has not been paid

(b) Duty has been paid

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of the above

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(a) Drug has not been paid

(b) Duty has been paid

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of the above

. **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.

30. **The non-bonded laboratory shall be inspected by the proper excise officer alert**

(a) Once in a month

(b) Once in year

(c) Twice a two year

(d) Once in four years

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(a) Once in a month

(b) Once in year

(c) Twice a two year

(d) Once in four years

- **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.

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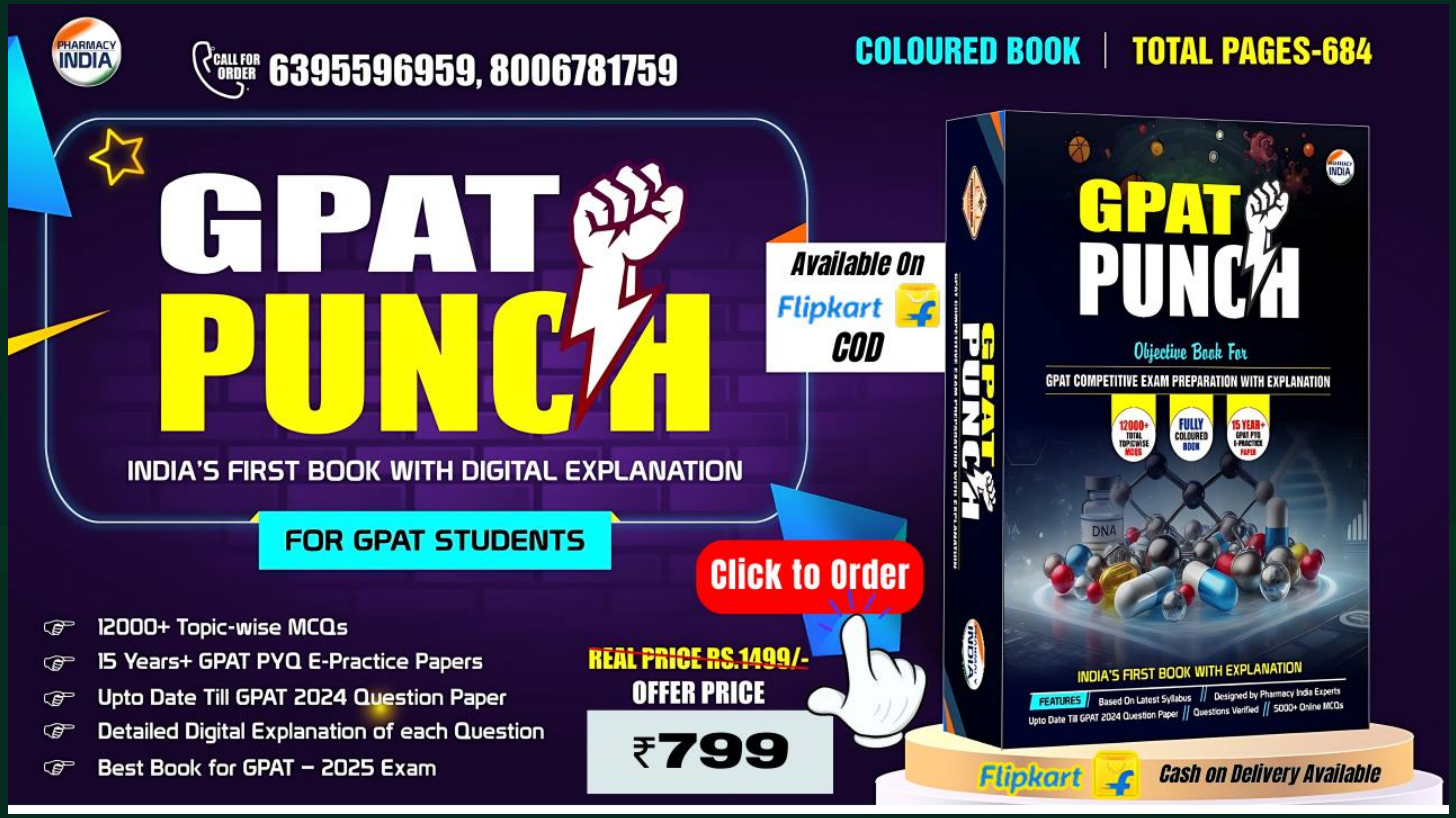

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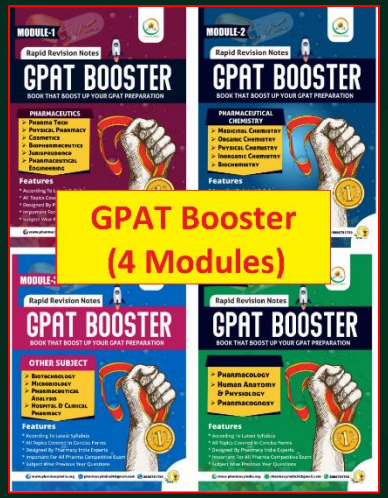

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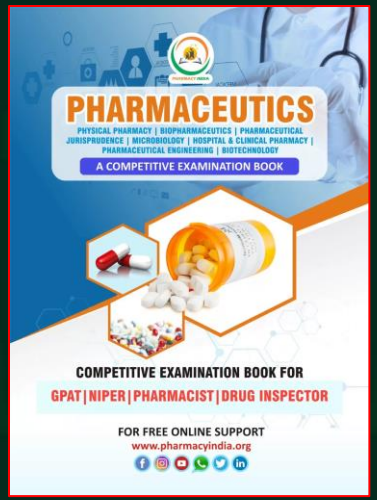

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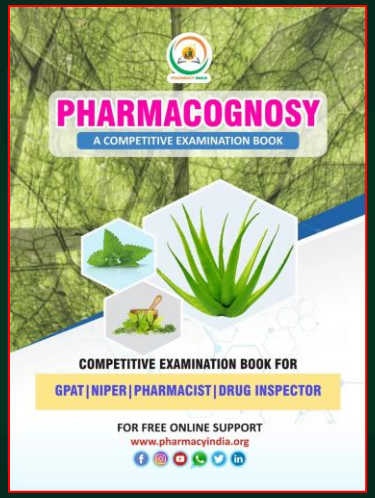

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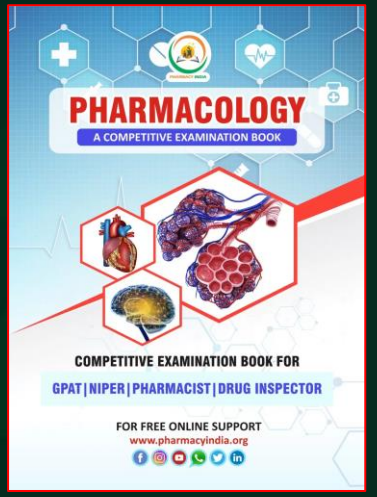

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31. From a bonded laboratory the spirituous preparations are sent to the following for the determination of the alcohol strength

(a) Government Analyst

(b) Excise Commissioner

(c) Chemical examiner

(d) Drug Inspector

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(a) Government Analyst

(b) Excise Commissioner

(c) Chemical examiner

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- **Explanation**:

✓ All entries in the stock register relating to the batches of finished preparations should be initialled by the officer-in- charge. He can also take two samples from each batch, each not more than 150 ml of which one may be sent to the chemical examiner.

✓ The duplicate sample is kept under excise ticket lock. After the receipt of the report from the chemical examiner, the duplicate sample should be returned to the finished goods store.

32. **The substances or preparations use to cleanse, improve or alter the complexion hair skin**

or teeth and include deodorants and perfumes are called as

(a) Toilet preparations

(b) Medical preparation

(c) Dispensing preparation

(d) None of the above

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(a) Toilet preparations

(b) Medical preparation

(c) Dispensing preparation

(d) None of the above

- **Explanation:**

Toilet preparation:

✓ Preparation intended for used in the toilet of the human body or in perfuming appeal of any description or any substance intended to clears, improve or alter the complex ion, hairs, skin, or teeth include deodorants and perfume.

33. **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 propose date of commencement of the manufacture.

34. **License issue for bonded and non-bonded laboratory by**

(a) Central Government

(b) State Government

(c) Excise commissioner

(d) Director of health services

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35. **The excise inspector may allow manufacturer to take the sample for analysis with excise**

(a) 250 ml

(b) 100 ml

(c) 500 ml

(d) 80 ml

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(d) 80 ml

- **Explanation:**
- **Purpose of the Sample**: The sample is taken for testing and analysis to ensure compliance with excise regulations, particularly for medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, narcotics, or other excisable substances.
- **Permitted Quantity**: The specified quantity of **250 ml** is sufficient for laboratory analysis without exceeding regulatory limits on excisable substances.
- **Regulatory Compliance**: This provision ensures manufacturers can verify the composition and quality of their products while adhering to excise laws.

36. What is the license fee for manufacturing allopathic medicinal preparations containing alcohol where consumption of alcohol is 125 L.P. liters or less per annum?

(a) Rs. 10 under bond and Rs. 25 outside bond

(b) Rs. 10 under bond and Rs. 10 outside bond

(c) Rs. 100 under bond and Rs. 25 outside bond

(d) Rs. 200 under bond and Rs. 25 outside bond

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(c) Rs. 100 under bond and Rs. 25 outside bond

(d) Rs. 200 under bond and Rs. 25 outside bond

- **Explanation:**

For consumption of alcohol **125 L.P. liters or less per annum**, the license fee is specified as:

Rs. 10 under bond
Rs. 10 outside bond

This fee is the lowest in the category because the alcohol consumption level is minimal, and the regulatory requirements are less stringent compared to higher levels of alcohol consumption.

37. **The percentage of wastage in the production of Medicinal and Toilet preparation is fixed by**

(a) State government

(b) Central government

(c) Both State and central government

(d) None of the above

37. The percentage of wastage in the production of Medicinal and Toilet preparation is fixed by

(a) State government

(b) Central government

(c) Both State and central government

(d) None of the above

- **Explanation:**

Wastage in manufacture:

- ✓ The percentage of wastage in the production of a particular medicinal or toilet preparation is fixed by the State Government from time to time.
- ✓ Any wastage exceeding the permissible limit and not properly accounted for shall be charged with the duty together with such penalty not exceeding the duty leviable thereon as the Excise Commissioner may deem fit.

38. As per the medicinal and Toilet preparations Act "Bonded laboratories " means

(a) Excise duty has not been paid

(b) Excise duty has been not be paid

(c) Excise duty need not be paid

(d) None of the above

38. As per the medicinal and Toilet preparations Act "Bonded laboratories " means

(a) Excise duty has not been paid

(b) Excise duty has been not be paid

(c) Excise duty need not be paid

(d) None of the above

- **Explanation:**

✓ **Bounded manufactory;** It means the permit approved and licensed for the manufacture and storage of medicinal and toilet preparation containing alcohol, opium Indian hemp, which duty had paid.

✓ **Non bounded manufactory:** Means premises approved and licensed for the manufacture and storage of the medicinal and toilet preparation containing alcohol, opium Indian hemp, which duty has paid.

39. **Which of the following medicines are recognized as non-alcoholic under the medicinal and Toilet preparation Act**

(a) Ayurvedic medicines containing self-generated alcohol up to 2% proof spirit

(b) Homoeopathic medicines

(c) Small volume injectable products

(d) All of the above

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(b) Homoeopathic medicines

(c) Small volume injectable products

(d) All of the above

- **Explanation:**
- Ayurvedic preparations:
- Asavas and Aristas are the principal types of Ayurvedic preparations which contain self-generated alcohol. The pharmacopoeias that are used in various States are presently recognized as standard Ayurvedic pharmacopoeias.
- Ayurvedic preparations containing self-generated alcohol in which the alcohol content does not exceed 2% proof spirit are deemed to be non-alcoholic and hence are exempted from the payment of the excise duty.

40. Any person who manufactures dutiable goods without a proper licence, then he is liable to imprisonment up to

(a) 5 months

(b) 4 months

(c) 6 months

(d) 3 months

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. Explanation: OFFENCE AND PENALTIES

S.NO	OFFENCE	PEANALTIES
1.	By licenses	
	(a) Failure to follow license condition / pay duty	Fine 2000/ 6 month
	(b) Disorderly keeping of stokes/account	Fine 2000 /
	(c) Illegal sale of dutiable goods	Fine 1000 /
	(d) Failure to furnish export proof	Fine 20000
	(e) Obstruction to officer /false information	Fine 5000
	(f) Failure to provide / maintain weighing	Fine 1000 /
	g) Failure to provide / maintain facility for locking	Fine 200 /

S.NO	OFFENCE	PEANALTIES
2.	By excise officer	
	(a) Failure to do duty	Imprisonment up to 3 month
	(b) Vexatious searches / seizures	Fine 2000 /
	(c) Disclosure of information	Fine 1000 /
3.	By Public	
	(a) Melicious information	Imprisonment up to 2 year or fine 2000/
	(b) Connivance by owner /occupiers of hand	Imprisonment up to 6 month or fine up to Rs. 500 /-

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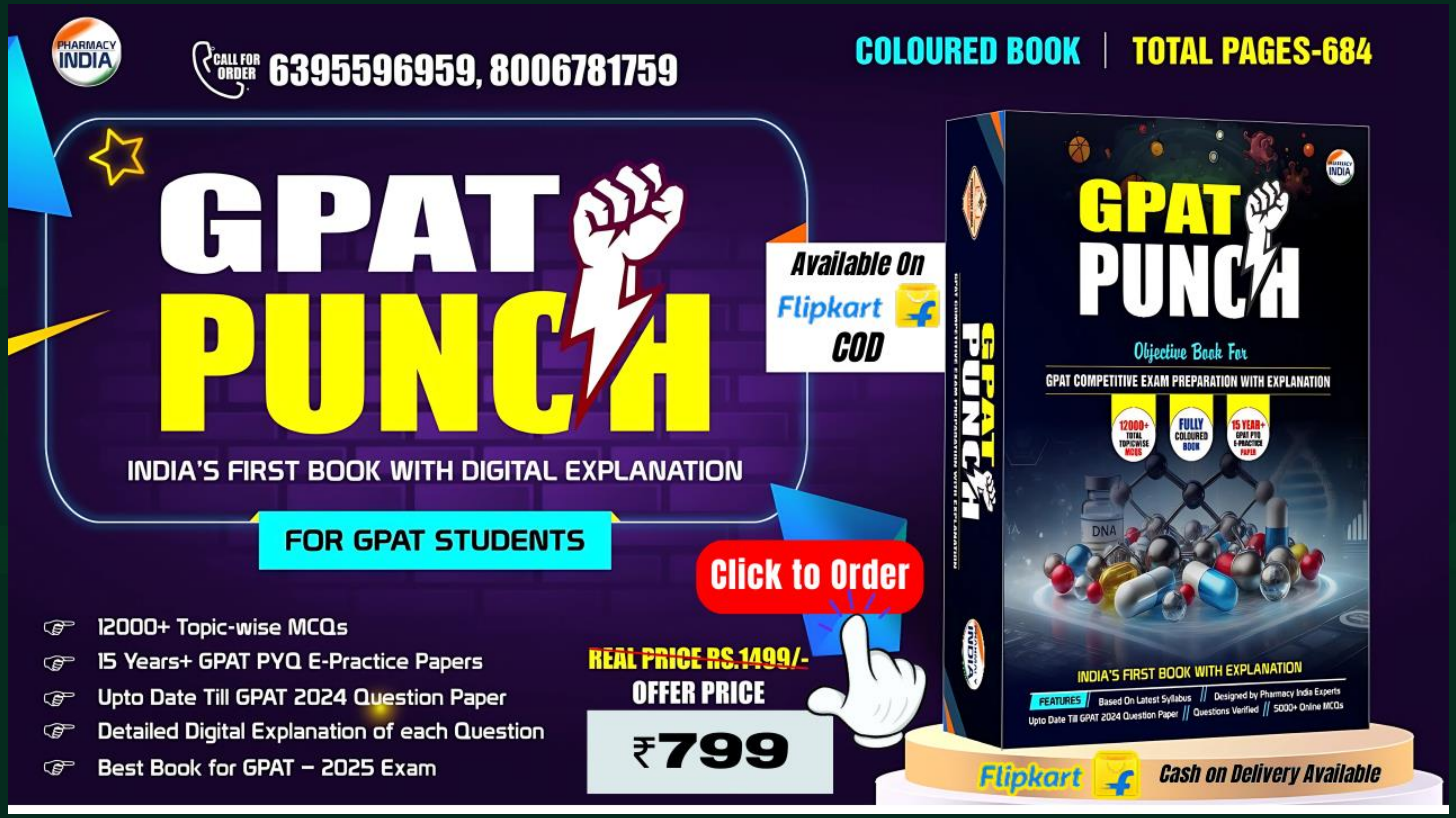

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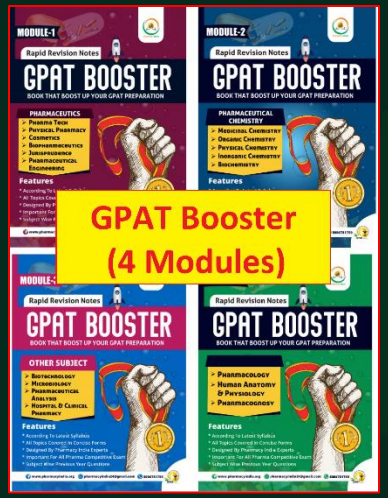

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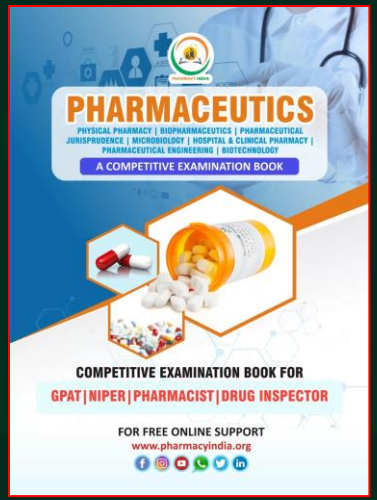

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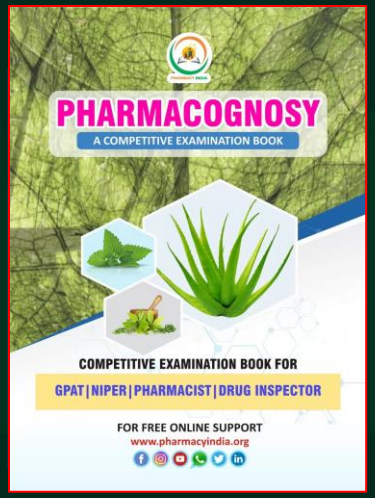

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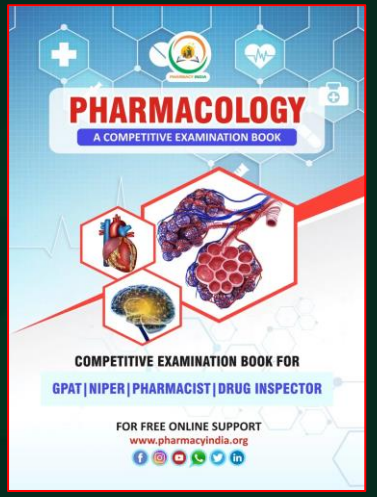

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41. **The working hours for non-bonded laboratory are fixed by**

(a) Drug Inspector

(b) Drug analyst

(c) Excise commissioner

(d) Officer in Charge

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- **Explanation:**

Manufacture Outside the Bond

The manufacture and sale in a non-bonded manufactory has to be conducted between sunrise and sunset and on such days and hours as fixed by the Excise Commissioner.

42. The non-bonded manufactory can be operated

(a) Throughout the day

(b) During sunrise and sunset

(c) In the afternoon

(d) Public holidays

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(a) Excise commissioner

(b) Drugs Controller of India

(c) Central drug licencing authority

(d) Police commissioner

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(b) Drugs Controller of India

(c) Central drug licencing authority

(d) Police commissioner

- **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 propose date of commencement of the manufacture.

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44. **Schedule attached to the medicinal and Toilet Substance 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

(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**:

Under the **Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955**, the **Schedule attached to the Act** provides detailed information about:

1. **Dutiable Goods**:
    - It lists the medicinal and toilet preparations that are subject to excise duty.
2. **Products Covered**:
    - The preparations listed are those containing **alcohol**, **opium**, **Indian hemp**, or other **narcotic drugs**.

3. Rates of Duty:

- The Schedule specifies the rates of excise duty applicable to these dutiable goods.

4. Categories Included:

- Both medicinal (allopathic, ayurvedic, homeopathic, Unani, and other indigenous systems) and toilet preparations that contain excisable substances are included in the Schedule.

45. **Which of the following statements is true regarding the storage of finished products?**

(a) Finished products can be stored only in metallic containers.

(b) Bottles used for storage should not exceed 80 fluid ounces capacity.

(c) No labels are required for alcoholic preparations stored in bulk.

(d) Storage containers for finished products must be unsealed at all times.

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(c) No labels are required for alcoholic preparations stored in bulk.

(d) Storage containers for finished products must be unsealed at all times.

- **Explanation**:

✓ The text mentions that medicinal and toilet preparations are to be stored in jars or bottles not exceeding **80 fluid ounces**.

✓ This ensures proper handling and identification.

✓ Other options are incorrect as the text specifies proper labeling for identification, and metallic containers are not a mandatory requirement.

46. **What should be done if finished products in bulk are reported as deficient in alcohol content?**

(a) Such products should be destroyed immediately.

(b) The deficiency can be ignored if approved by the Excise Commissioner.

(c) The alcohol content must be adjusted to meet prescribed standards.

(d) Products must be labeled as substandard and sold at reduced rates.

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(c) The alcohol content must be adjusted to meet prescribed standards.

(d) Products must be labeled as substandard and sold at reduced rates.

- **Explanation:**

1. If deficiencies in alcohol content are reported, the manufacturer can adjust the alcohol to meet prescribed limits.
2. The adjustment process must be supervised by the Excise Officer and adhere to the Commissioner's directives.
3. Substandard products are not directly sold unless permitted under specific guidelines.

47. **What is the role of the Standing Committee in regulating patent and proprietary preparations?**

(a) Issuing manufacturing licenses for allopathic medicines

(b) Deciding whether a preparation is a restricted preparation

(c) Collecting excise duty on restricted preparations

(d) Monitoring the sale of Ayurvedic products

47. **What is the role of the Standing Committee in regulating patent and proprietary preparations?**

(a) Issuing manufacturing licenses for allopathic medicines

(b) Deciding whether a preparation is a restricted preparation

(c) Collecting excise duty on restricted preparations

(d) Monitoring the sale of Ayurvedic products

- **Explanation:**

The **Standing Committee** evaluates whether a patent or proprietary preparation qualifies as a **restricted preparation**.

Its decision ensures that products misused as alcoholic beverages are controlled.

It is composed of government officials, including the Drugs Controller of India and representatives from the Ministry of Health.

48. What is the excise duty for homeopathic preparations containing alcohol?

(a) ₹1 per liter

(b) ₹3 per liter

(c) Exempted if they comply with classification as medicine

(d) Same as other alcoholic beverages

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(a) ₹1 per liter

(b) ₹3 per liter

(c) Exempted if they comply with classification as medicine

(d) Same as other alcoholic beverages

- **Explanation:**
- **Incorrect options:**
  - a) & b) Excise duties apply to Ayurvedic, not homeopathic, preparations.
  - d) Homeopathic products are not taxed as alcoholic beverages.
- **Correct procedure:** Homeopathic preparations are exempt from excise duty if they comply with medicinal classification.

49. **Which of the following is NOT part of the Standing Committee for patent and proprietary preparations?**

(a) Drugs Controller of India

(b) Director General of Health Services

(c) A representative from the State Government

(d) Chief Controller, Central Revenues Laboratory

49. **Which of the following is NOT part of the Standing Committee for patent and proprietary preparations?**

(a) Drugs Controller of India

(b) Director General of Health Services

(c) A representative from the State Government

(d) Chief Controller, Central Revenues Laboratory

Explanation:

Option	Explanation
a) Drugs Controller of India	Correct; part of the Standing Committee.
b) Director General of Health Services	Correct; advises on health-related matters.
c) A representative from the State Govt.	Incorrect; not mentioned as part of the committee.
d) Chief Controller, Central Revenues Lab	Correct; evaluates technical aspects of excise-related formulations.

50. **Which document must the owner of a non-bonded manufactory submit to export duty-paid goods?**

(a) Duplicate application with details of goods and alcohol content
(b) Certificate of clearance issued by the Excise Commissioner
(c) A signed declaration from the exporter only
(d) Packaging labels of the goods

50. **Which document must the owner of a non-bonded manufactory submit to export duty-paid goods?**

(a) Duplicate application with details of goods and alcohol content

(b) Certificate of clearance issued by the Excise Commissioner

(c) A signed declaration from the exporter only

(d) Packaging labels of the goods

- **Explanation:**

1. The text specifies that the owner must present a **duplicate application** containing details such as:
   - Name and address of the consignee
   - Description of goods
   - Alcoholic content in L.P. gallons
   - Gross weight of the package
2. This document is submitted for verification and supervision by the officer-in-charge before export.

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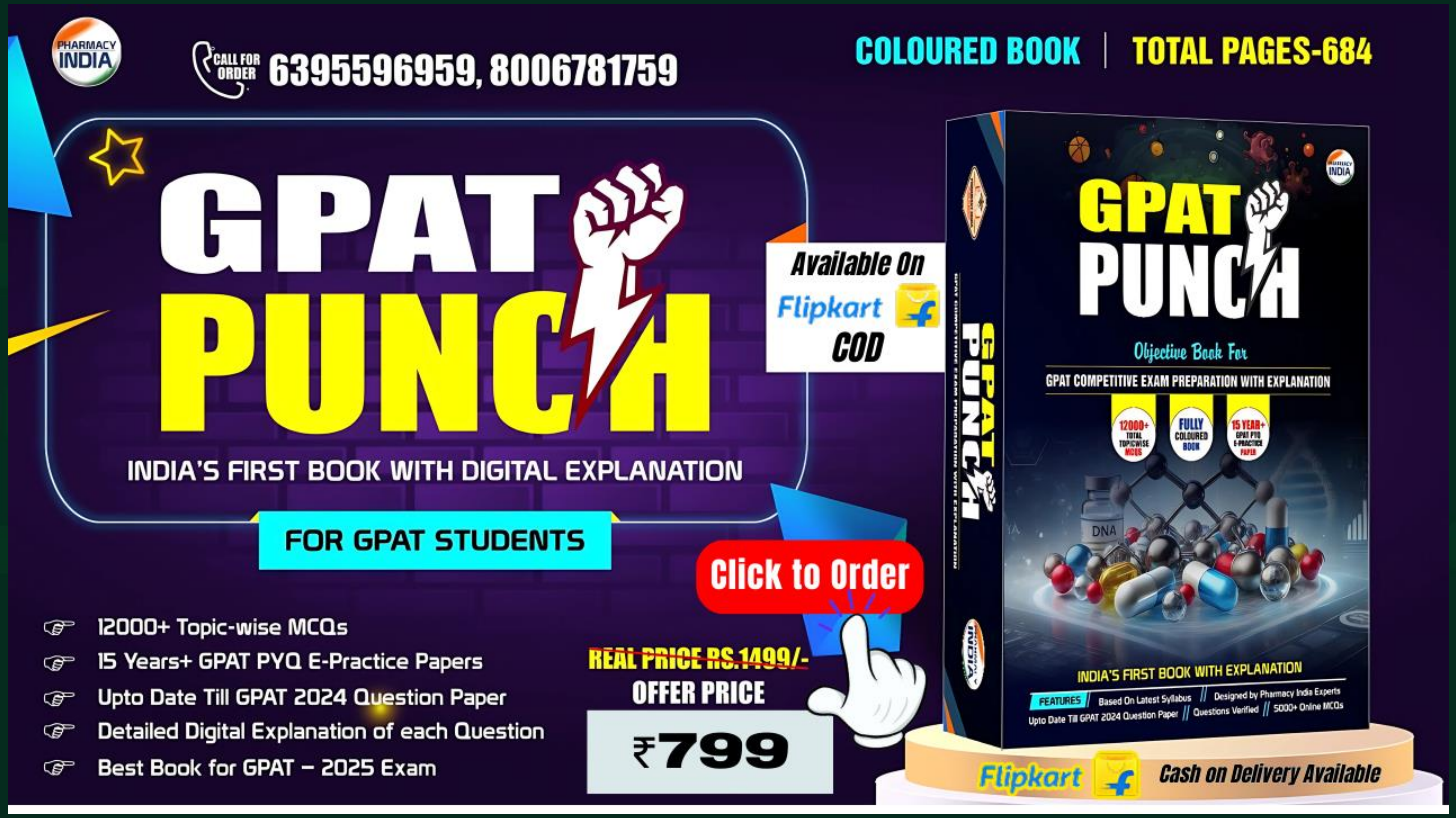

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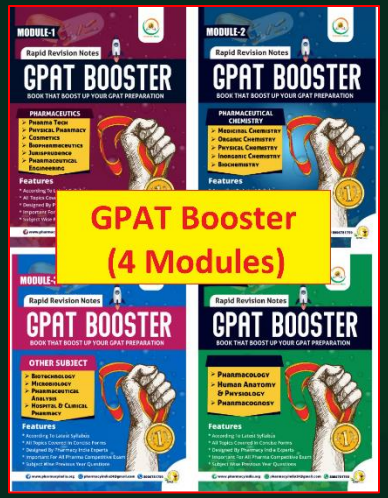

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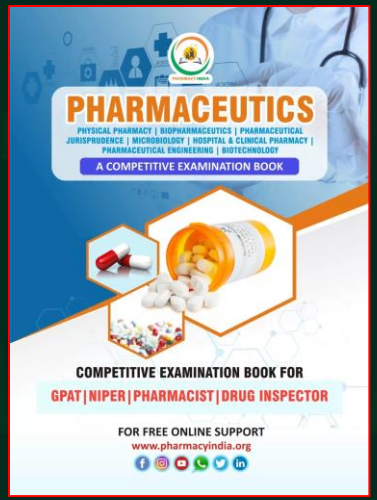

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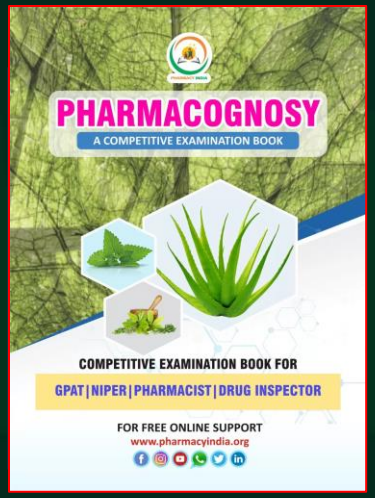

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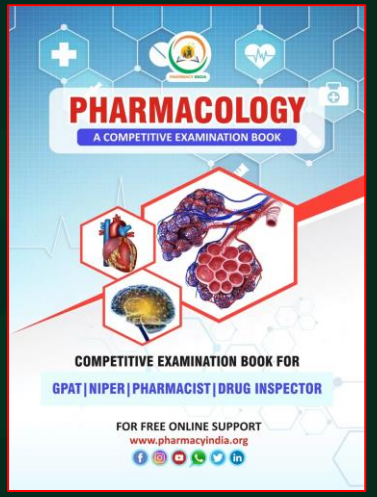

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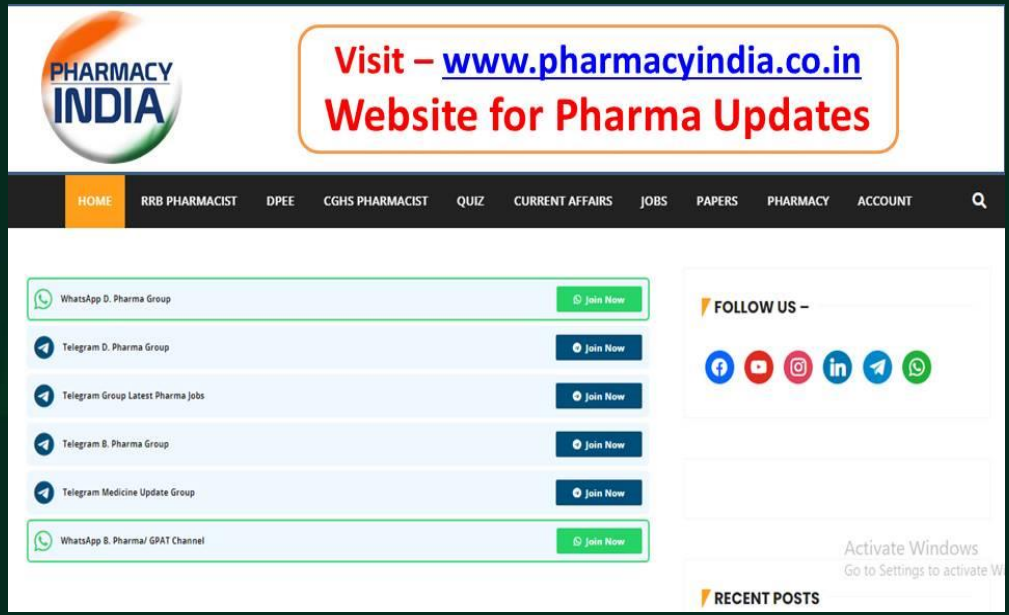

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