



The examination will be a single paper of 100 marks, divided into two parts.

- Part A: Non-Technical Section 25 Marks
- Part B: Technical (Pharmacy) Section 75 Marks

#### Part A: Non-Technical Section (Total 25 Marks)

This section assesses the candidate's general awareness and aptitude. The topics are standard for competitive exams in Madhya Pradesh.

#### 1. General Knowledge (सामान्य ज्ञान)

- Current Affairs: National and International events, major government schemes.
- Madhya Pradesh GK: History, geography, culture, tourism, economy, political scenario, major personalities, and welfare schemes of Madhya Pradesh.
- Indian History: Major events in ancient, medieval, and modern Indian history, with a focus on the Indian freedom struggle.
- Indian & World Geography: Physical, social, and economic geography of India and the world.
- Indian Polity: Indian Constitution, Panchayati Raj, administrative structure, fundamental rights, and duties.
- Indian Economy: Basic economic concepts, Five Year Plans, and the current state of the Indian economy.
- General Science & Environment: Basic concepts of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology relevant to everyday life. Environmental ecology, biodiversity, and climate change.
- Awards, Honors, Books & Authors.

#### 2. General Hindi (सामान्य हिन्दी)

- शब्द-रूपांतरण (लिंग, वचन, कारक)
- संधि एवं संधि-विच्छेद
- समास
- उपसर्ग एवं प्रत्यय
- विलोम शब्द एवं पर्यायवाची शब्द
- म्हावरे एवं लोकोक्तियाँ





- वाक्यांश के लिए एक सार्थक शब्द
- वाक्य-रचना एवं वाक्य-श्द्धि
- तत्सम एवं तद्भव शब्द
- अपठित गदयांश पर आधारित प्रश्न

#### 3. General English

- Vocabulary: Synonyms, Antonyms, One-Word Substitution, Idioms & Phrases.
- Grammar: Tenses, Articles, Prepositions, Verbs, Voice (Active/Passive), Narration (Direct/Indirect).
- Sentence Structure: Error Spotting, Sentence Correction, Sentence Improvement.
- Reading Comprehension: A passage followed by questions.
- Jumbled Sentences (Para jumbles).

#### 4. General Mathematics (सामान्य गणित)

- Number System
- Simplification and Approximation
- Percentage, Profit & Loss
- Simple and Compound Interest
- Ratio and Proportion
- Average
- Time and Work, Time, Speed & Distance
- Mensuration (Area, Perimeter, Volume)
- Data Interpretation (Bar Graphs, Pie Charts, Tables)

#### 5. General Aptitude / Reasoning (सामान्य अभिरूचि)

- Analogies
- Classification
- Series (Number, Alphabet, Figure)
- Coding-Decoding
- Blood Relations





- Direction Sense Test
- Logical Venn Diagrams
- Syllogism
- Problem Solving and Decision Making

#### Part B: Technical (Pharmacy) Section (Total 75 Marks)

#### 1. Pharmaceutics

This subject covers the art and science of dosage form design and manufacturing.

#### Introduction to Dosage Forms:

- Definitions, classification of dosage forms (Solid, Liquid, Semi-solid, Gaseous).
- Advantages, disadvantages, and specific applications of each type.
- New Drug Delivery Systems (NDDS): Concepts of sustained release, controlled release, targeted drug delivery, transdermal patches, etc.

#### Pharmacopoeias:

- History and significance of the Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP), British Pharmacopoeia (BP), and United States Pharmacopeia (USP).
- Structure of a monograph and its importance.

#### Unit Operations:

- o Size Reduction: Principles, objectives, and equipment (Hammer Mill, Ball Mill, Fluid Energy Mill).
- Size Separation: Sieves as per IP standards, sedimentation methods.
- Mixing and Homogenization: Principles, types of mixers (for solids, liquids, semi-solids), equipment like Silverton mixer, Triple Roller Mill.
- o **Filtration & Clarification:** Theory, types of filters (membrane, sintered glass).
- Drying: Principles and equipment (Tray Dryer, Fluidized Bed Dryer).

#### Sterilization:

- Concepts of sterilization, disinfection, antiseptics, and asepsis.
- Methods: Physical (Dry Heat Hot Air Oven; Moist Heat Autoclave), Chemical (Gaseous -Ethylene Oxide), Radiation (UV, Gamma), and Mechanical (Filtration).





Sterility Testing: Principles and methods as per IP.

#### Processing of Tablets & Capsules:

- Tablets: Manufacturing steps, granulation (wet/dry), compression, tablet defects (capping, chipping, picking, sticking, mottling), and evaluation tests (hardness, friability, disintegration, dissolution). Tablet coating (sugar, film, enteric).
- o Capsules: Hard and soft gelatin capsules, manufacturing, filling, sealing, and evaluation.

#### • Immunological Products:

Preparation, storage, and handling of Sera, Vaccines (live, attenuated, inactivated), and Toxoids.
 Concept of the cold chain.

#### 2. Pharmaceutical Chemistry (Inorganic & Organic)

This subject deals with the chemical aspects of drugs.

- Inorganic Chemistry:
  - Acids, Bases, and Buffers: Theories and importance in pharmacy.
  - Gastrointestinal Agents: Antacids (systemic vs. non-systemic, combination therapy), Acidifiers,
    Cathartics (saline type), and Adsorbents.
  - Major Electrolytes: Physiological role and preparations of Sodium, Potassium, Calcium, and Chloride (ORS, Ringer's Lactate).
  - o **Topical Agents:** Protectives (Talc, Zinc Oxide), Antimicrobials (H₂O₂, KMnO₄), Astringents (Alum).
  - Quality Control: Principles of limit tests for Chloride, Sulphate, Iron, Arsenic, and Heavy Metals as per IP.

#### • Organic Chemistry (Pharmaceutical Chemistry II):

- Nomenclature, chemical structure, stability, storage, and uses of key organic drug classes, including:
  - Anesthetics, Sedatives & Hypnotics, Antipsychotics, Antidepressants.
  - Analgesics (Narcotic and Non-narcotic), NSAIDs.
  - Antihistamines, Antihypertensives, Diuretics.
  - Antibiotics (Penicillins, Cephalosporins, Tetracyclines, Macrolides), Sulphonamides.
  - Antineoplastic, Antiviral, and Antifungal agents.

#### 3. Pharmacognosy





The study of crude drugs from natural sources.

- Introduction: Definition, history, and scope.
- Classification of Crude Drugs: Alphabetical, Morphological, Taxonomical, Pharmacological, and Chemical systems.
- **Drug Evaluation & Adulteration:** Organoleptic, microscopic, physical, chemical, and biological evaluation methods. Types of adulteration.
- **Study of Plant Constituents:** Occurrence, properties, and identification tests for Alkaloids, Glycosides, Tannins, Volatile Oils, Resins, and Gums.
- Pharmacological Study of Crude Drugs:
  - Laxatives: Senna, Isabgol, Castor Oil.
  - Cardiotonics: Digitalis, Arjuna.
  - Carminatives & GI Regulators: Coriander, Fennel, Ginger, Clove, Cardamom.
  - Astringents: Catechu.
  - Drugs acting on CNS: Opium, Cannabis, Nux Vomica, Belladonna, Ephedra.
  - Antihypertensives: Rauwolfia.
  - Antitussives: Vasaka, Tolu Balsam.
  - Antidiabetics: Gymnema, Pterocarpus.
  - Antimalarials: Cinchona.
  - Antineoplastics: Vinca.
- Surgical Fibres & Dressings: Source, preparation, and identification of Cotton, Silk, Wool.

#### 4. Biochemistry & Clinical Pathology

The study of chemical processes within living organisms.

- Introduction to Biochemistry.
- Macromolecules:
  - o Carbohydrates: Classification, chemistry, and related diseases (Diabetes Mellitus).
  - o **Proteins:** Amino acids, classification, and structure of proteins.
  - o **Lipids:** Classification, chemistry, and related diseases (Atherosclerosis).
- Vitamins, Minerals, and Water: Their biochemical roles and deficiency diseases.





- Enzymes: Definition, classification, and factors affecting enzyme activity.
- Clinical Pathology:
  - o **Blood:** Composition, blood cell counts (normal and pathological values).
  - Urine: Composition of normal urine and pathological constituents (glucose, ketones, proteins, bile salts).

#### 5. Human Anatomy and Physiology (HAP)

The study of the human body's structure and function.

- Introduction: Scope, definition of terms, structure of the cell.
- Tissues of the Body: Epithelial, Connective, Muscular, Nervous.
- Skeletal System: Bones, joints, and their functions.
- Cardiovascular System: Heart structure, cardiac cycle, blood vessels, blood pressure, composition and functions of blood.
- Respiratory System: Organs of respiration, mechanism of breathing.
- Digestive System: Anatomy and physiology of the GI tract and accessory organs.
- Nervous System: Structure of neurons, classification of CNS and PNS.
- Urinary System: Kidneys, ureters, bladder, and physiology of urine formation.
- Endocrine System: Major glands and their hormones.

#### 6. Health Education & Community Pharmacy

Focuses on public health and the role of the pharmacist.

- Concepts of Health: Definitions, indicators of health, concept of disease.
- **Epidemiology & Disease Control:** Definitions, modes of transmission, and control of communicable diseases (Tuberculosis, Hepatitis, Malaria, HIV/AIDS).
- Non-Communicable Diseases: Causative agents and prevention of Cancer, Diabetes, and Cardiovascular diseases.
- First Aid: Emergency treatment for shock, burns, poisoning, fractures.
- Demography & Family Planning: Different methods (natural, chemical, mechanical, hormonal).
- Nutrition and Health: Balanced diet, vitamins, minerals.
- Immunization: National Immunization Schedule, concept of immunity.





#### 7. Dispensing Pharmacy

The practical aspect of preparing and dispensing medications.

- Prescriptions: Parts of a prescription, handling, and reading.
- **Incompatibilities:** Physical, chemical, and therapeutic incompatibilities with examples and correction methods.
- Posology: Dose calculation for adults and children (based on age, weight, and body surface area).
- Dispensed Preparations:
  - o **Liquid Oral Dosage Forms:** Syrups, Elixirs, Linctus, Solutions.
  - o **Biphasic Liquids:** Suspensions and Emulsions (theory of emulsification, HLB scale).
  - Semi-Solid Dosage Forms: Ointments (bases), Creams, Pastes, Gels.
  - Sterile Dosage Forms: Parenteral (Injections) and Ophthalmic preparations.

#### 8. Pharmacology & Toxicology

The study of drug action and adverse effects.

- Introduction: Scope, routes of drug administration.
- Pharmacokinetics: Processes of Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, and Excretion (ADME).
- Pharmacodynamics: Mechanism of drug action, receptors, agonists, antagonists.
- Pharmacological Classification and Study of Drugs Acting on:
  - Central Nervous System (CNS): General and local anesthetics, analgesics, antipyretics, sedatives, hypnotics, anti-convulsants.
  - o Autonomic Nervous System (ANS): Cholinergic and Adrenergic drugs.
  - Cardiovascular System (CVS): Antihypertensives, anti-arrhythmics, drugs for angina.
  - o **Respiratory System:** Antitussives, expectorants, bronchodilators.
  - o **Blood & Blood Forming Organs:** Anticoagulants, haematinics.
  - o **Hormones:** Oral contraceptives, corticosteroids, antidiabetic drugs.
  - o **Chemotherapy:** Antibiotics, antivirals, antifungals.

#### 9. Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence

The study of laws related to pharmacy.

Origin and Nature of Pharmaceutical Legislation in India.





- Key Acts and Rules:
  - The Pharmacy Act, 1948: Objectives, constitution and functions of PCI and State Pharmacy Councils.
  - The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945: Objectives, definitions, and detailed study of Schedules (G, H, H1, X, M, P, etc.).
  - o The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954.
  - The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.
- Pharmaceutical Ethics: A brief study of the Code of Pharmaceutical Ethics.

**Study Tip:** For comprehensive preparation, refer to standard textbooks for D.Pharma and B.Pharma. Focus on understanding the core concepts, classifications, examples, and practical applications relevant to the daily work of a pharmacist.







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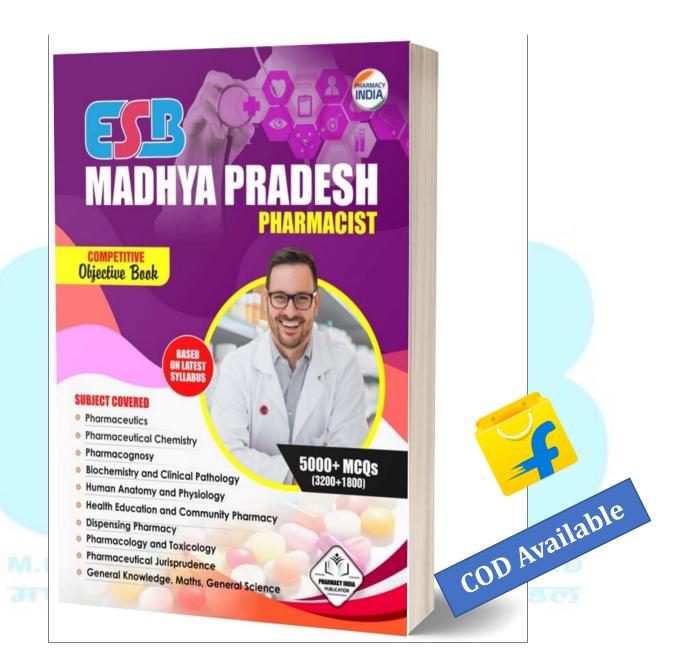


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