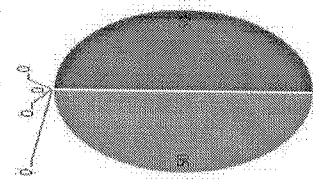


CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| CO1 | Understand the historical development of Pharmacognosy and about the natural sources of crude drugs. |
| CO2 | Apply the techniques in the cultivation and production of crude drugs                                |
| CO3 | Understand the role of Pharmacognosy in allopathy and traditional system of medicine                 |
| CO4 | Evaluate techniques for the herbal drugs   |
| CO5 | Understand fundamental aspects of plant tissue culture   |
| CO6 | Analyze the biological source, chemical nature and uses of crude drugs                               |

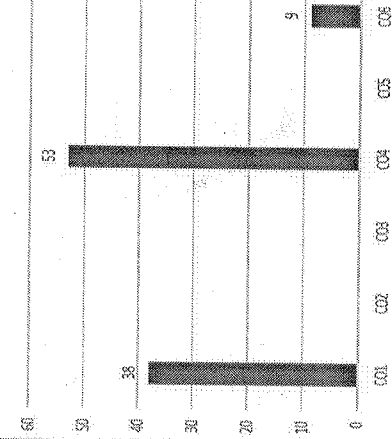
### GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



\*K1: 53 \*K2: 38 \*K3: 9

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



**ARKA JAIN University**  
Jharkhand



**1<sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION**  
School of Pharmacy

|                                |   |                |                 |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------|
| Branch                         | B. Pharmacy   | Program        | Pharmacy        |
| Subject Name                   | Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry I - Theory   | Semester       | IV              |
|                                |   | Year           | March 2026      |
| Time: 1 Hour<br>Max. Marks: 30 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)</li> <li>Answer Any <i>One</i> out of <i>Two</i> of Section B</li> <li>Answer Any <i>Two</i> out of <i>Three</i> of Section C</li> <li>Possession of <u>Mobile Phones</u> or any kind of <u>Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student</u> will come under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result in the Cancellation of the Papers.</u></li> </ul> |                |                 |
| Knowledge Level (KL)           | K1 : Remembering  | K3 : Applying  | K5 : Evaluating |
|                                | K2 : Understanding  | K4 : Analysing | K6 : Creating   |

| Section A (Each question Carry 01 Marks from Q1-i to Q1-x) – 10 Marks |   |       |     |        |     |
|---|---|-------|-----|--------|-----|
| Q. N1   | QUESTIONS   | Marks | COs | KL     | PO  |
| i   | <p>Pharmacognosy is best defined as:</p> <p>A. Study of synthetic drugs</p> <p>B. Study of drugs obtained from natural sources</p> <p>C. Study of drug marketing</p> <p>D. Study of drug toxicity</p> <p>फार्माकोजोसी को सर्वोत्तम रूप से किस प्रकार परिभाषित किया जाता है?</p> <p>A. सिंथेटिक (कृत्रिम) दवाओं का अध्ययन</p> <p>B. प्राकृतिक स्रोतों से प्राप्त दवाओं का अध्ययन</p> <p>C. दवाओं के विपणन (मार्केटिंग) का अध्ययन</p> <p>D. दवाओं की विषाक्तता (टॉक्सिसिटी) का अध्ययन</p> <p>Which of the following is an example of a drug obtained from animal source?</p> <p>A. Senna</p> <p>B. Honey</p> <p>C. Agar</p> <p>D. Digitalis</p> <p>निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा उदाहरण पशु स्रोत से प्राप्त औषधि का है?</p> <p>A. सेना</p> <p>B. शहद</p> <p>C. एगर</p> <p>D. डिजिटलिस</p> | 1     | CO1 | K1, K2 | PO1 |
| ii  | <p>Which of the following is an example of a drug obtained from animal source?</p> <p>A. Senna</p> <p>B. Honey</p> <p>C. Agar</p> <p>D. Digitalis</p> <p>निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा उदाहरण पशु स्रोत से प्राप्त औषधि का है?</p> <p>A. सेना</p> <p>B. शहद</p> <p>C. एगर</p> <p>D. डिजिटलिस</p>   | 1     | CO6 | K1, K2 | PO1 |
| iii   | <p>Gum acacia is classified as:</p> <p>A. Organized drug</p> <p>C. Synthetic drug</p> <p>गम अकासिया का वर्गीकरण किस प्रकार किया जाता है?</p> <p>A. संगठित औषधि</p> <p>B. Unorganized drug</p> <p>D. Semi-synthetic drug</p> <p>B. असंगठित औषधि</p>  | 1     | CO6 | K1, K2 | PO1 |

|      |  |  |   |     |           |             |
|------|--|--|---|-----|-----------|-------------|
|      | C. कृत्रिम औषधि  | D. अर्ध-कृत्रिम औषधि   |   |     |           |             |
| iv   | Digitalis is classified under pharmacological classification as at:<br>A. Laxative<br>C. Antiseptic<br>फार्माकोलॉजिकल वर्गीकरण के अंतर्गत डिजिटलिस को किस रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है?<br>A. विरिचक<br>C. जीवाणुनाशक   | B. Cardiotonic<br>D. Analgesic<br>B. हृदय-उत्तेजक<br>D. वेदनाशामक  | 1 | CO6 | K1,<br>K2 | PO1,<br>PO2 |
| v    | Adulteration of crude drugs means:<br>A. Proper ID<br>C. Drying<br>कच्ची औषधियों (Crude drugs) में मिलावट का अर्थ है:<br>A. सही पहचान<br>C. सुखाना   | B. Add inferior/harmful<br>D. Extract actives<br>B. घटिया/हानिकारक पदार्थ मिलाना<br>D. सक्रिय घटकों का निष्कर्षण | 1 | CO1 | K1,<br>K2 | PO1,<br>PO2 |
| vi   | The Lycopodium spore method is mainly used for the determination of:<br>A. Adulterants<br>C. Starch count<br>लाइकोपोडियम स्पोर विधि मुख्य रूप से किसके निर्धारण के लिए उपयोग की जाती है?<br>A. मिलावट<br>C. स्टार्च कणों की संख्या   | B. Moisture content<br>D. Volatile oil content<br>B. नमी की मात्रा<br>D. वाष्पशील तेल की मात्रा                  | 1 | CO4 | K1,<br>K2 | PO1,<br>PO2 |
| vii  | Ash value is useful in determining:<br>A. Volatile oil content<br>C. Inorganic impurities<br>ऐश वैल्यू (अस मान) किसके निर्धारण में उपयोगी है?<br>A. वाष्पशील तेल की मात्रा<br>C. अकार्बनिक अशुद्धियाँ  | B. Organic matter<br>D. Alkaloid content<br>B. कार्बनिक पदार्थ<br>D. एल्कलॉइड की मात्रा                          | 1 | CO4 | K1,<br>K2 | PO1,<br>PO2 |
| viii | Biological evaluation of crude drugs involves:<br>A. Determination of ash value<br>B. Determination of extractive value<br>C. Testing on living organisms<br>D. Microscopic evaluation<br>कच्ची औषधियों का जैविक मूल्यांकन शामिल करता है:<br>A. ऐश वैल्यू का निर्धारण<br>B. एक्सट्रैक्टिव वैल्यू का निर्धारण<br>C. जीवित प्राणियों पर परीक्षण<br>D. सूक्ष्मदर्शी परीक्षण |  | 1 | CO4 | K1,<br>K2 | PO1,<br>PO2 |
| ix   | Evaluation of crude drugs by extractive value mainly indicates:<br>A. Inorganic salts<br>C. Sand content   | B. Soluble active constituents<br>D. Stomatal count  | 1 | CO4 | K1,<br>K2 | PO1,<br>PO2 |

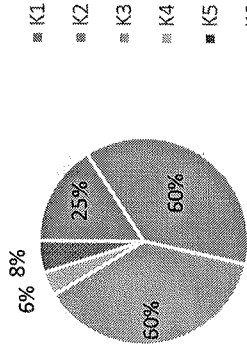
|   |  |  |              |            |           |             |
|---|--|--|--------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| x   | एक्सट्रैक्टिव वैल्यू द्वारा कच्ची औषधियों का मूल्यांकन मुख्यतः किसको दर्शाता है?<br>A. अकार्बनिक लवण<br>C. रेत की मात्रा   | B. घुलनशील सक्रिय घटक<br>D. रंध्र संख्या                 | 1            | CO6        | K1,<br>K2 | PO1,<br>PO2 |
|   | In chemo-taxonomical classification, plants containing tropane alkaloids are commonly grouped under:<br>A. Leguminosae<br>C. Liliaceae<br>कीमो-टैक्सोनॉमिकल वर्गीकरण में ट्रौपेन एल्कलॉइड युक्त पौधों को सामान्यतः किस कुल में रखा जाता है?<br>A. लेग्यूमिनोसी<br>C. लिलिएसी | B. Solanaceae<br>D. Rutaceae<br>B. सोलानेसी<br>D. रूटेसी |              |            |           |             |
| <b>Section B (Answer any One out of Two) [1 x 10 = 10 Marks]</b>  |  |  |              |            |           |             |
|   | <b>QUESTIONS</b>   |  | <b>Marks</b> | <b>COs</b> | <b>KL</b> | <b>PO</b>   |
| Q. No.  |  |  |              |            |           |             |
| 2   | Describe the various methods of physical evaluation of crude drugs.<br>कच्ची औषधियों के भौतिक मूल्यांकन की विभिन्न विधियों का वर्णन कीजिए।   |  | 10           | CO4        | K2,<br>K4 | PO1,<br>PO2 |
| 3   | Explain in detail the different systems of classification of crude drugs. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each system.<br>कच्ची औषधियों के विभिन्न वर्गीकरण प्रणालियों का विस्तार से वर्णन कीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रणाली के लाभ और हानियों की चर्चा कीजिए।             |  | 10           | CO1        | K1,<br>K2 | PO1,<br>PO2 |
| <b>Section C (Answer any Two out of Three) [2 x 5 = 10 Marks]</b> |  |  |              |            |           |             |
|   | <b>QUESTIONS</b>   |  | <b>Marks</b> | <b>COs</b> | <b>KL</b> | <b>PO</b>   |
| Q. No.  |  |  |              |            |           |             |
| 4   | Describe the various methods of microscopic evaluation of crude drugs.<br>कच्ची औषधियों के सूक्ष्मदर्शी मूल्यांकन की विभिन्न विधियों का वर्णन कीजिए।   |  | 5            | CO4        | K1,<br>K2 | PO1,<br>PO2 |
| 5   | What is adulteration of crude drugs? Describe the types of adulteration with proper examples.<br>कच्ची औषधियों में मिलावट क्या है? मिलावट के प्रकारों का उचित उदाहरणों सहित वर्णन कीजिए।   |  | 5            | CO1        | K1,<br>K2 | PO1         |
| 6   | Describe the chemical evaluations of crude drugs.<br>कच्ची औषधियों के रासायनिक मूल्यांकन का वर्णन कीजिए।   |  | 5            | CO4        | K1,<br>K2 | PO1,<br>PO2 |

CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome

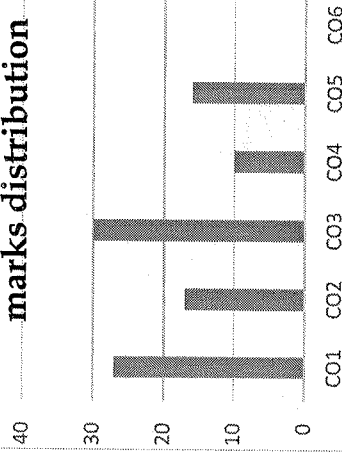
|     |   |
|-----|---|
| CO1 | Understand the correlation between pharmacology of a disease and its mitigation or cure   |
| CO2 | Understand the drug metabolic pathways, adverse effect and therapeutic value of drugs   |
| CO3 | Analyze the Structural Activity Relationship (SAR) of different class of drugs  |
| CO4 | Understand the classification, mode of action, structure-activity relationship and use of different drugs acting on autonomic nervous system (ANS). |
| CO5 | Apply the synthesis of some important class of drugs.   |
| CO6 | Apply reaction mechanisms involved in the synthesis of medicinally important compounds  |

### GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

**Bloom's level wise marks distribution**



**Course outcome wise marks distribution**



|                              |                                |  |                 |                    |                |  |            |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|--|------------|
|                              |                                | <b>ARKA JAIN University</b><br>Jharkhand   |                 |                    |                | <b>1<sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION</b><br>School of Pharmacy |            |
| Branch                       | B. Pharmacy                    | Program  | Pharmacy        | Semester           | IV             | Year   | March 2026 |
| Subject Name                 | Medicinal Chemistry I (Theory) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)</li> <li>Answer Any <i>One</i> out of <i>Two</i> of Section B</li> <li>Answer Any <i>Two</i> out of <i>Three</i> of Section C</li> <li>Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of <u>Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student will come under Unfair Means and will Result in the Cancellation of the Papers.</u></li> </ul> |                 |                    |                |  |            |
| Time: 1 Hour Max. Marks : 30 |                                |  |                 |                    |                |  |            |
| Knowledge Level (KL)         | K1 : Remembering               | K3 : Applying  | K5 : Evaluating | K2 : Understanding | K4 : Analysing | K6 : Creating  |            |

| Section A (Each question Carry 01 Marks from Q1-i to Q1-x) - 10 Marks |  |        |     |        |           |  |  |
|---|--|--------|-----|--------|-----------|--|--|
| Q. N1   | QUESTIONS  | Mark s | COs | KL     | PO        |  |  |
| i   | Increased hydrogen bonding in a drug molecule usually results in:<br>A. Increased lipid solubility<br>B. Increased membrane permeability<br>C. Decreased absorption<br>D. Faster metabolism<br><br>किसी औषधि के अणु में हाइड्रोजन बंधन बढ़ने से आमतौर पर निम्न परिणाम होते हैं:<br>A. लिपिड में घुलनशीलता में वृद्धि<br>B. झिल्ली पारगम्यता में वृद्धि<br>C. अवशोषण में कमी<br>D. चयापचय में तेजी        | 1      | CO1 | KL, K2 | PO1       |  |  |
| ii  | Bioisosteres are groups that:<br>A. Have same molecular weight<br>C. Are chemically identical<br>बायोआइसोस्टेरेस ऐसे समूह हैं जो:<br>A. समान आणविक भार रखते हैं<br>C. रासायनिक रूप से एक समान होते हैं<br>B. श्रिली पारगम्यता में वृद्धि<br>D. चयापचय में तेजी<br><br>Bioisosteres are groups that:<br>A. Have similar biological activity<br>D. Always increase toxicity                                | 1      | CO3 | KL, K2 | PO1, PO2  |  |  |
| iii   | A weak acid drug (pKa = 4.5) administered orally will show maximum absorption in:<br>A. Stomach due to high solubility<br>B. Intestine due to large surface area despite ionization<br>C. Colon due to low pH<br>D. Blood due to buffering capacity<br>एक दुर्बल अम्ल औषधि (pKa = 4.5) जिसे मौखिक रूप से दिया जाता है, उसका अधिकतम अवशोषण निम्न में से किसमें होगा:<br>A. उच्च घुलनशीलता के कारण पेट में | 1      | CO1 | KL, K3 | PO1, PO10 |  |  |

|      |   |   |     |                  |              |
|------|---|---|-----|------------------|--------------|
|      | B. आयनीकरण के बावजूद बड़े सतही क्षेत्रफल के कारण अंत में<br>C. कम pH के कारण बृंहदान में D. बफरिंग क्षमता के कारण रक्त में  |   |     |                  |              |
| iv   | Cis-trans isomers differ significantly in activity because of differences in:<br>A. Molecular weight<br>B. Spatial arrangement affecting receptor fit<br>C. Chemical composition<br>D. pKa value only<br>रिस-ट्रांस आइसोमर्स की गतिविधि में महत्वपूर्ण अंतर निम्न कारणों से होता है:<br>A. अणुविक भार<br>B. रिसेप्टर फिट को प्रभावित करने वाली स्थानिक व्यवस्था<br>C. रासायनिक संरचना<br>D. केवल pKa मान  | 1 | CO3 | K1,<br>K2        | PO1,<br>PO2  |
| v    | A drug that binds receptor but produces no response and blocks agonist action is called:<br>A. Partial agonist<br>B. Inverse agonist<br>C. Competitive antagonist<br>D. Non-competitive antagonist<br>वह दवा जो रिसेप्टर से जुड़ती है लेकिन कोई प्रतिक्रिया उत्पन्न नहीं करती और एगोनिस्ट क्रिया को अवरुद्ध करती है, कहलाती है:<br>A. आंशिक एगोनिस्ट<br>B. व्युत्क्रम एगोनिस्ट<br>C. प्रतिस्पर्धी प्रतिपक्षी<br>D. वैर-प्रतिस्पर्धी प्रतिपक्षी              | 1 | CO1 | K1,<br>K2        | PO1          |
| vi   | Which receptor subtype is primarily responsible for increased gastric acid secretion?<br>A) M1<br>B) M2<br>C) M3<br>D) Nn<br>कौन सा रिसेप्टर सबटाइप मुख्य रूप से गैस्ट्रिक एसिड साइट में वृद्धि के लिए जिम्मेदार है?<br>A) M1<br>B) M2<br>C) M3<br>D) Nn  | 1 | CO4 | K1,<br>K2,<br>K4 | PO1          |
| vii  | The quaternary ammonium structure in parasympathonomic drugs mainly:<br>A) Increases lipid solubility<br>B) Enhances CNS penetration<br>C) Reduces oral absorption<br>D) Facilitates BBB crossing<br>पैरसिम्पैथोमिमेटिक दवाओं में चतुर्थवर्गक अमोनियम संरचना मुख्य रूप से:<br>A) लिपिड घुलनशीलता बढ़ाती है<br>B) केंद्रीय तंत्रिका तंत्र में प्रवेश बढ़ाती है<br>C) मौखिक अवशोषण कम करती है<br>D) रक्त वाहिका अवरोध (बीबीबी) को पार करने में सहायता करती है | 1 | CO4 | K1,<br>K2        | PO1,<br>PO10 |
| viii | Which anticholinergic drug is a tertiary amine and crosses the BBB?<br>A) Ipratropium<br>B) Atropine<br>C) Neostigmine<br>D) Edrophonium<br>कौन सी एंटीकोलीनर्जिक दवा तृतीयक एमीन है और रक्त वाहिनी झिल्ली (बीबीबी) को पार कर जाती है?<br>A) इप्राट्रोपियम B) एट्रोपिन<br>C) नियोस्टिग्मिन D) एड्रोफोनियम   | 1 | CO4 | K1,<br>K2        | PO1,<br>PO2  |

|   |   |               |            |                  |                      |
|---|---|---------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|
| ix  | Addition of $\beta$ -methyl group to Acetylcholine results in:<br>A) Carbachol<br>B) Bethanechol<br>C) Methacholine<br>D) Neostigmine<br>एसिटिलकोलीन में $\beta$ -मिथाइल समूह के जुड़ने से क्या बनता है:<br>A) कार्बाकोल<br>B) बेथेनेकोल<br>C) म्थेकोलीन<br>D) नियोस्टिग्मिन  | 1             | CO3        | K1,<br>K2        | PO1,P<br>O2          |
| x   | Among the following, which modification increases resistance to cholinesterase hydrolysis most?<br>A) $\alpha$ -Methyl substitution<br>B) $\beta$ -Methyl substitution<br>C) Carbamate substitution<br>D) Tertiary amine formation<br>निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा संशोधन कोलिनरेस्टरेज हाइड्रोलासिस के प्रति प्रतिरोध को सबसे अधिक बढ़ाता है?<br>A) $\alpha$ -मिथाइल प्रतिस्थापन<br>B) $\beta$ -मिथाइल प्रतिस्थापन<br>C) कार्बामेट प्रतिस्थापन<br>D) तृतीयक एमीन निर्माण | 1             | CO3        | K1,<br>K2        | PO1,<br>PO2          |
| <b>Section B (Answer any One out of Two) [1 x 10 = 10 Marks]</b>  |   |               |            |                  |                      |
| Q. No.  | <b>QUESTIONS</b>  | <b>Marks</b>  | <b>COs</b> | <b>KL</b>        | <b>PO</b>            |
| 2   | Explain ionization, solubility and partition coefficient. Discuss their importance in drug absorption and distribution.<br>अयनन, विलेयता और विभाजन गुणांक की व्याख्या कीजिए। औषधि अवशोषण और वितरण में इनके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।  | 10            | CO1        | K1,<br>K2        | PO1,<br>PO10         |
| 3   | Write a detailed note on the SAR of Acetylcholine and explain how structural modifications affect its activity. एसिटिलकोलीन के एसएआर पर एक विस्तृत टिप्पणी लिखें और समझाएं कि संरचनात्मक संशोधन इसकी गतिविधि को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं।   | 10            | CO3        | K1               | PO1,<br>PO2          |
| <b>Section C (Answer any Two out of Three) [2 x 5 = 10 Marks]</b> |   |               |            |                  |                      |
| Q. No.  | <b>QUESTIONS</b>  | <b>Mar ks</b> | <b>COs</b> | <b>KL</b>        | <b>PO</b>            |
| 4   | Explain the role of cytochrome P450 enzymes in drug metabolism.<br>दवा चयापचय में साइटोक्रोम P450 एंजाइमों की भूमिका स्पष्ट कीजिए।  | 5             | CO2        | K1,<br>K2        | PO1,<br>PO2          |
| 5   | Write a note on synthesis of neostigmine from m-nitroaniline.<br>एम-नाइट्रोएनीलीन से नियोस्टिग्मिन के संश्लेषण पर एक टिप्पणी लिखिए।   | 5             | CO5        | K1,<br>K2<br>K3  | PO1,P<br>O9          |
| 6   | Discuss the chemical synthesis of Carbachol with a labeled reaction diagram.<br>अभिक्रिया आरेख सहित कार्बाकोल के रासायनिक संश्लेषण पर चर्चा कीजिए।  | 5             | CO5        | K1,<br>K2,<br>K3 | PO1,<br>PO9,P<br>O10 |

|                      |  |                                 |                                  |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Branch               | B. Pharmacy                            | Program                         | Pharmacy                         |
| Subject Name         | Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-III   | Semester                        | IV                               |
| Time: 1 Hr           |  | Year                            | March 2026                       |
| Max. Marks : 30      |  |                                 |                                  |
| Knowledge Level (KL) | K1 : Remembering<br>K2 : Understanding | K3 : Applying<br>K4 : Analysing | K5 : Evaluating<br>K6 : Creating |

• Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)

• Answer Any *one* out of *Two* of Section B

• Answer Any *Two* out of *Three* of Section C

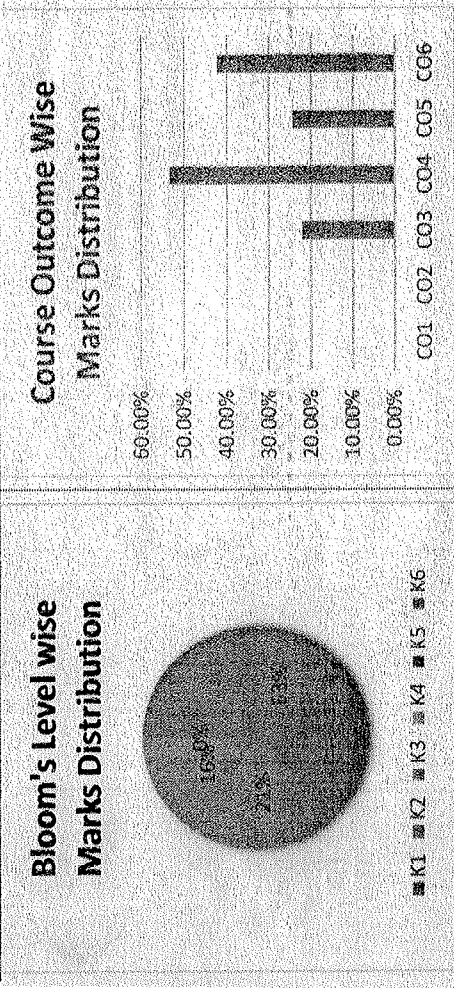
• Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of Written Material, Arguments with the Investigator or Discussing with Co-Student will comes under Unfair Means and will Result in the Cancellation of the Papers.

| Q. No | QUESTIONS  | Marks | COs | KL       | PO  |
|-------|--|-------|-----|----------|-----|
| i     | Sulphonyl urea used an oral hypoglycemic contains _____ moiety in its structure.<br>a.) Pyroline b.) Pyrrole c.) Pyrrolidine d.) Pyrazolidine<br>ओरल हाइपोग्लाइसेमिक के तौर पर इस्तेमाल होने वाले सल्फोनिल यूरिया की बनावट में _____ हिस्सा होता है।<br>a.) पाइरोलीन b.) पाइरोल c.) पाइरोलिडीन d.) पाइराज़ोलीडीन   | 1     | CO4 | K1<br>K2 | PO1 |
| ii    | Beckmann's Rearrangement is seen with ketoximes reacting with:-<br>a.) P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> b.) H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> c.) POCl <sub>3</sub> d.) All of these<br>बेकमैन की पुनर्व्यवस्था कीटोक्सीमस के साथ प्रतिक्रिया करते हुए देखी जाती है:-<br>a.) P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> b.) H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> c.) POCl <sub>3</sub> d.) ये सभी   | 1     | CO6 | K1<br>K2 | PO2 |
| iii   | Reagent for Clemmensen's Reduction Reaction of acetaldehyde is:-<br>a.) Zinc amalgam + Conc. HCl b.) Zinc amalgam + dil. HCl<br>c.) Conc. H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> d.) Conc. HCl<br>एसिटैल्डिहाइड के क्लेमसन रिडक्शन रिएक्शन के लिए अभिकर्मक है:-<br>a.) जिंक अमलगम + सांद्र HCl b.) जिंक अमलगम + तल HCl<br>c.) सांद्र H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> d.) सांद्र HCl | 1     | CO6 | K1<br>K2 | PO1 |

CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO - Program Outcome

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| CO1 | Learn stereo-isomerism and racemic modification and resolution of racemic mixture.  |
| CO2 | Understand the geometrical isomerism and conformations, stereoselective and stereospecific reaction mechanism             |
| CO3 | Understand the nomenclature and numbering of five, six membered heterocyclic compounds with fused heterocyclic structures |
| CO4 | Understand the physical and chemical properties of five, six membered heterocyclic and fused ring compounds               |
| CO5 | Learn about the drugs and their therapeutic usage, derived from heterocyclic compounds                                    |
| CO6 | Describe detailed mechanisms for common naming reactions.   |

**GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION**



|      |  |   |     |          |             |
|------|--|---|-----|----------|-------------|
| iv   | Which is the correct statement for Birch reduction<br>a) Magnesium in ammonia with alcohol acts as catalyst<br>b) Lithium in Ammonia with alcohol acts as catalyst<br>c) Sodium in Ammonia with water acts as a catalyst<br>d) None of the above<br>बर्च रिडक्शन के लिए कौन सा स्टेटमेंट सही है<br>a) अल्कोहल के साथ अमोनिया में मैग्नीशियम कैटलिस्ट का काम करता है<br>b) अल्कोहल के साथ अमोनिया में लिथियम कैटलिस्ट का काम करता है<br>c) पानी के साथ अमोनिया में सोडियम कैटलिस्ट का काम करता है<br>d) इनमें से कोई नहीं | 1 | CO6 | K1<br>K2 | PO2         |
| v    | Two moles of Acetylene react with Ammonia produces<br>a) Pyrrolidine b) Pyrrole c) Imidazole d) Pyrazole<br>2 मोल एसिटिलीन अमोनिया के साथ अभिक्रिया करके क्या बनाता है<br>a) पाइरोलिडीन b) पाइरोल c) इमिडाजोल d) पाइराजोल  | 1 | CO4 | K1<br>K2 | PO2         |
| vi   | $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ is popularly called as:<br>a) Acetophenone<br>c) Acetamide<br>b) Acetonitrile<br>d) Ethane cyanide<br>$\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ को आम तौर पर क्या कहते हैं:<br>a) एसिटोफेनोन b) एसिटोनाइट्राइल<br>c) एसिटामाइड d) इथेन साइनाइड   | 1 | CO4 | K1<br>K2 | PO1,<br>PO2 |
| vii  | Enalapril contains _____ heterocyclic moiety.<br>a) Pyrrolidine b) Pyrrole c) Pyrrolidine d) Pyrazolidine<br>एनालाप्रिल में _____ हैटरोसाइक्लिक हिस्सा होता है।<br>a) पाइरोलिन b) पाइरोल c) पाइरोलिडीन d) पाइराजोलिडीन   | 1 | CO5 | K1<br>K2 | PO1,<br>PO2 |
| viii | Knorr-Pyrrole synthesis involves reaction of:<br>a) $\alpha$ -amino ester and $\beta$ -amino ketone<br>b) $\alpha$ -amino ketone and $\beta$ -keto ester<br>c) 1,4-dicarbonyl compound<br>d) None of the above<br>नॉर-पाइरोल सिंथेसिस में इनका रिएक्शन होता है:<br>a) $\alpha$ -एमिनो एस्टर और $\beta$ -एमिनो कीटोन<br>b) $\alpha$ -एमिनो कीटोन और $\beta$ -कीटो एस्टर<br>c) 1,4-डाइकार्बोनिल कंपाउंड<br>d) इनमें से कोई नहीं  | 1 | CO6 | K1<br>K2 | PO1,<br>PO2 |
| ix   | Reduction of pyrrole with divalent metal ion and weak acid gives:-<br>a) Pyrrolidine<br>c) both (a) and (b)<br>b) Pyrroline<br>d) None of these<br>डाइवैलेंट मेटल आयन और वीक एसिड के साथ पाइरोल का रिडक्शन देता है:-<br>a.) पाइरोलिडीन b.) पाइरोलाइन<br>c.) (a) और (b) दोनों d.) इनमें से कोई नहीं   | 1 | CO4 | K1<br>K2 | PO2         |

|   |   |     |                |              |             |
|---|---|-----|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| x   | Halogenation of Pyrrole gives _____ halo-derivative of Pyrrole:-<br>a.) mono- d.) di- c.) tri- d.) tetra-<br>पाइरोल के हैलोजनीकरण से _____ पाइरोल का हैलो-डेरिवेटिव प्राप्त होता है:-<br>a.) मोनो- d.) टेट्रा- c.) ट्राई- d.) टेट्रा- | 1   | CO4            | K1<br>K2     | PO1,<br>PO2 |
| <b>Section B Answer any One out of Two [1 x 10 = 10 Marks]</b>  |   |     |                |              |             |
| <b>QUESTIONS</b>  |   |     |                |              |             |
| Q. No.  | Marks   | COs | KL             | PO           |             |
| 2   | 10  | CO3 | K1<br>K2<br>K3 | PO1,<br>PO10 |             |
| 3   | 10  | CO6 | K1<br>K2<br>K3 | PO1,<br>PO2  |             |
| <b>Section C Answer any Two out of Three [2 x 5 = 10 Marks]</b> |   |     |                |              |             |
| <b>QUESTIONS</b>  |   |     |                |              |             |
| Q. No.  | Marks   | COs | KL             | PO           |             |
| 4   | 5   | CO6 | K1             | PO1,<br>PO2  |             |
| 5   | 5   | CO6 | K1<br>K2<br>K3 | PO1          |             |
| 6   | 5   | CO4 | K1<br>K2<br>K3 | PO1,<br>PO2  |             |



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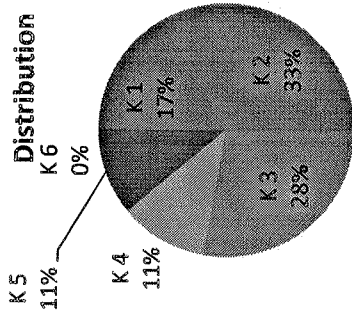
1<sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION  
School of Pharmacy

CO- Course Outcomes, K/L- Knowledge Level, PO - Program Outcome

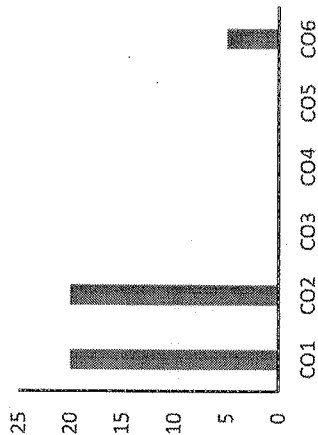
|     |   |
|-----|---|
| CO1 | Understand the concept of colloidal dispersion systems.                                   |
| CO2 | Apply fundamentals and pharmaceutical applications of rheology and deformation of solids. |
| CO3 | Understand the concept of formulation and stabilization of suspension                     |
| CO4 | Understand the concept of formulation and stabilization of emulsions                      |
| CO5 | Understand of micromeritics and its application in pharmacy.                              |
| CO6 | Analyze the reaction kinetics and chemical stability of various drug products             |

**GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION**

**Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution**



**Course outcome wise marks distribution**



|                             |   |               |                |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------|----------------|
| Branch                      | B. Pharmacy   | Program       | Pharmacy       |
| Subject Name                | Physical Pharmaceutics II (Theory)  | Semester      | IV             |
|                             |   | Year          | March 2026     |
| Time: 1 Hour Max. Marks: 30 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)</li> <li>Answer Any One out of Two of Section B</li> <li>Answer Any Two out of Three of Section C</li> <li>Possession of <u>Mobile Phones</u> or any kind of <u>Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student will come under Unfair Means and will Result in the Cancellation of the Papers.</u></li> </ul> |               |                |
| Knowledge Level (KL)        | K1: Remembering   | K3: Applying  | K5: Evaluating |
|                             | K2: Understanding   | K4: Analysing | K6: Creating   |

| Section A (Each question Carry 01 Marks from Q1-i to Q1-x) - 10 Marks |   |       |     |    |     |
|---|---|-------|-----|----|-----|
| Q. N  | QUESTIONS   | Marks | COs | KL | PO  |
| 1   |   |       |     |    |     |
| i   | <p>The Tyndall effect is due to:</p> <p>किस प्रकार किस कारण होता है?</p> <p>A) Absorption of light प्रकाश का अवशोषण<br/>B) Reflection of light प्रकाश का परावर्तन<br/>C) Scattering of light by colloidal particles D) Refraction of light कोलॉइडल कणों द्वारा प्रकाश का प्रकीर्ण प्रकाश का अपवर्तन</p>   | 1     | CO1 | K1 | PO1 |
| ii  | <p>The particle size range of colloidal dispersion is / कोलॉइडल प्रसार का कण आकार सीमा क्या है?</p> <p>A) &lt; 1 nm<br/>B) 1-1000 nm<br/>C) &gt; 1000 nm<br/>D) 10-10000 nm</p> <p>In electrophoresis, if particles move toward the positive electrode, they are / इलेक्ट्रोफोरेसिस में यदि कण धनाग्र की ओर जाते हैं तो वे:</p> <p>A) Positively charged धनावेशित<br/>B) Neutral उदासीन<br/>C) Negatively charged ऋणावेशित<br/>D) Uncharged आवेशहीन</p> | 1     | CO1 | K2 | PO2 |
| iii   |   |       |     |    |     |
| iv  | <p>Which of the following is a characteristic of lyophobic colloids? निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा लायफोबिक कोलॉइड का गुण है?</p> <p>A) Strong attraction with dispersion medium प्रसार माध्यम से प्रबल आकर्षण<br/>B) Easily formed and highly stable आसानी से बनने वाले और अत्यधिक स्थिर<br/>C) Easily precipitated by electrolytes इलेक्ट्रोलाइट द्वारा आसानी से अवक्षेपित</p>   | 1     | CO1 | K2 | PO7 |

|      |   |   |     |    |      |
|------|---|---|-----|----|------|
| v    | D) High solvation of particles<br>कणों का उच्च सॉल्वेशन<br>Micelle formation starts at<br>माइसेल का निर्माण प्रारम्भ होता है:<br>A) Solubility limit<br>संवृत्त बिंदु<br>B) Saturation point<br>सुलनशीलता सीमा<br>C) Critical Micelle Concentration (CMC)<br>क्रिटिकल माइसेल कंसंट्रेशन (CMC)<br>D) Iso-electric point<br>समविद्युत बिंदु   | 1 | CO1 | K1 | PO1  |
| vi   | In a plastic flow system, the material will start flowing only when:<br>प्लास्टिक फ्लो सिस्टम में पदार्थ तभी बहना शुरू करता है जब:<br>A) Shear rate becomes constant<br>शियर रेट स्थिर हो जाए<br>B) Shear stress equals zero<br>शियर स्ट्रेस शून्य हो<br>C) Applied stress exceeds yield value<br>लगाया गया स्ट्रेस यील्ड वैल्यू से<br>D) Viscosity becomes zero<br>विस्कोसिटी शून्य हो जाए   | 1 | CO2 | K3 | PO9  |
| vii  | In a pseudoplastic system, when shear rate increases, what happens to viscosity?<br>स्यूडोप्लास्टिक प्रणाली में शियर रेट बढ़ने पर विस्कोसिटी का क्या होता है?<br>A) Increases exponentially<br>घातीय रूप से बढ़ती है<br>B) Remains constant<br>स्थिर रहती है<br>C) Decreases (shear thinning)<br>घटती है (शियर थिनिंग)<br>D) Becomes infinite<br>अनंत हो जाती है  | 1 | CO2 | K2 | PO1, |
| viii | The Arrhenius-type equation for temperature dependence of viscosity suggests that when temperature increases:<br>विस्कोसिटी के तापमान पर निर्भरता के अनुसार, तापमान बढ़ने पर:<br>A) Viscosity increases due to stronger bonds<br>बंध मजबूत होने से विस्कोसिटी बढ़ती है<br>B) Viscosity decreases due to increased molecular motion<br>अणुओं की गति बढ़ने से विस्कोसिटी घटती है<br>C) Viscosity remains unaffected<br>विस्कोसिटी पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं<br>D) Density becomes zero<br>घनत्व शून्य हो जाता है | 1 | CO2 | K3 | PO1  |
| ix   | In a thixotropic system, the hysteresis loop in a rheogram indicates: /विस्कोसिटी सिस्टम में रियाग्राम का हिस्टेरिसिस लूप दर्शाता है:<br>A) Instant viscosity recovery<br>तुरंत विस्कोसिटी पुनर्प्राप्ति<br>B) Time-dependent structural breakdown and recovery<br>समय-निर्भर संरचनात्मक टूटन और पुनर्निर्माण<br>C) Constant shear stress<br>स्थिर शियर स्ट्रेस<br>D) Newtonian behaviour<br>न्यूटोनियन व्यवहार   | 1 | CO2 | K4 | PO2  |

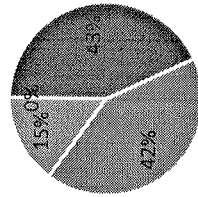
|  |   |       |     |           |               |
|--|---|-------|-----|-----------|---------------|
| x  | In a Newtonian fluid, if shear stress is doubled while temperature remains constant, what will happen to viscosity?<br>न्यूटोनियन द्रव में यदि शियर स्ट्रेस दोगुना कर दिया जाए और तापमान स्थिर रहे, तो विस्कोसिटी पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?***<br>A) Viscosity doubles<br>विस्कोसिटी दोगुनी हो जाएगी<br>B) Viscosity becomes half<br>विस्कोसिटी आधी हो जाएगी<br>C) Viscosity remains constant<br>विस्कोसिटी शून्य हो जाएगी<br>D) Viscosity becomes zero<br>विस्कोसिटी शून्य हो जाएगी | 1     | CO2 | K4        | PO1           |
| Section B Answer any One out of Two [1 x 10 = 10 Marks]  |   |       |     |           |               |
| Q No   | QUESTIONS   | Marks | COs | KL        | PO            |
| 2  | Describe plastic, pseudoplastic and dilatant flow. Explain their behaviour using rheograms and give one pharmaceutical example for each.<br>प्लास्टिक, सूडोप्लास्टिक और डाइलटेंट फ्लो के बारे में बताएं। रिओग्राम से उनके व्यवहार को समझाएं और हर एक का एक फार्मास्यूटिकल उदाहरण दें।   | 10    | CO2 | K3        | PO1,<br>PO2   |
| 3  | Explain the electrical properties of colloidal systems.<br>कोलॉइडल प्रणाली के विद्युत गुणों का वर्णन कीजिए।   | 10    | CO1 | K1,<br>K2 | PO1,<br>PO2   |
| Section C Answer any Two out of Three [2 x 5 = 10 Marks] |   |       |     |           |               |
| Q. No  | QUESTIONS   | Marks | COs | KL        | PO            |
| 4  | Write a short note on<br>a) DLVO theory<br>b) Schulze-Hardy rule in relation to colloidal stability.<br>एक छोटा नोट लिखें<br>a) DLVO थ्योरी<br>b) शुल्ज-हार्डी रूल पर एक छोटा नोट लिखें   | 5     | CO1 | K2        | PO9,<br>PO10, |
| 5  | Write down the differences between pseudoplastic flow and dilatant flow with suitable examples.<br>स्यूडोप्लास्टिक फ्लो तथा डाइलटेंट फ्लो के बीच अंतर उदाहरण सहित लिखिए।  | 5     | CO2 | K2        | PO1,<br>PO2   |
| 6  | Define the order of reaction. Derive the expression for the half-life of a zero-order reaction.<br>अभिक्रिया का क्रम (Order of Reaction) परिभाषित कीजिए। शून्य-क्रम अभिक्रिया की अर्ध-आयु (Half-life) के लिए व्यंजक व्युत्पन्न कीजिए।   | 5     | CO6 | K3        | PO9           |

CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| CO1 | Explain the general principles of pharmacology  |
| CO2 | Describe the pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic, adverse drug reactions and drug interactions   |
| CO3 | Explain drug discovery and clinical evaluation of new drugs   |
| CO4 | Explain the drugs acting on the peripheral nervous system   |
| CO5 | Describe the drugs acting on the central nervous system   |
| CO6 | Strengthen the basic knowledge in the field of pharmacology and to impart recent advances in the drugs used for the treatment of various diseases |

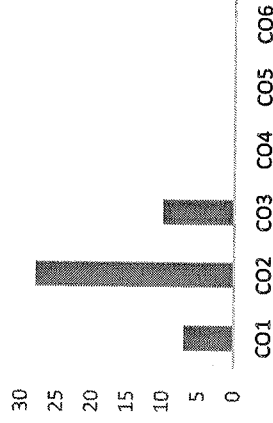
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level Wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution




|                             |  |                |                 |  |    |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------|--|----|
|                             |  |                |                 | <b>1<sup>ST</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION</b><br>School of Pharmacy |    |
| Branch                      | B. Pharmacy  | Program        | Pharmacy        | Semester   | IV |
| Subject Name                | Pharmacology I (Theory)  | Year           | March 2026      |  |    |
| Time: 1 Hour Max. Marks: 30 | • Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)<br>• Answer Any <i>One</i> out of <i>Two</i> of Section B<br>• Answer Any <i>Two</i> out of <i>Three</i> of Section C<br>• Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student will come under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation</u> of the Papers. |                |                 |  |    |
| Knowledge Level (KL)        | K1 : Remembering   | K3 : Applying  | K5 : Evaluating |  |    |
|                             | K2 : Understanding   | K4 : Analysing | K6 : Creating   |  |    |

| Section A (Each question Carry 01 Marks from Q1-i to Q1-x) – 10 Marks |  |       |     |        |               |
|---|--|-------|-----|--------|---------------|
| Q. N  | QUESTIONS  | Marks | COs | KL     | PO            |
| i   | The relationship between drug dose and its pharmacological effect is known as the:<br>a. Pharmacokinetic relationship<br>b. Therapeutic index<br>c. Dose-response relationship<br>d. Bioavailability curve<br>दवा की डोज और उसके फार्माकोलॉजिकल असर के बीच के रिश्ते को इस तरह जाना जाता है:<br>a. फार्माकोकैनेटिक रिश्ता<br>c. डोज-रिस्पॉन्स रिश्ता | 1     | CO2 | K1, K2 | PO1, PO2, PO9 |
| ii  | A drug that binds to a receptor but produces no intrinsic activity is called a:<br>a. Agonist<br>c. Antagonist<br>एक दवा जो रिसेप्टर से जुड़ती है लेकिन कोई अंदरूनी एक्टिविटी नहीं करती, उसे क्या कहते हैं:<br>a. एगोनिस्ट<br>c. एंटागोनिस्ट<br>b. Partial agonist<br>d. Potentiator   | 1     | CO2 | K1, K2 | PO1, PO2      |
| iii   | The ability of a drug to produce a desired effect is referred to as:<br>a. Potency<br>c. Bioavailability<br>किसी दवा की मनचाहा असर करने की क्षमता को कहा जाता है:<br>a. पोटेंसी<br>c. बायोअवेलेबिलिटी<br>b. Efficacy<br>d. Affinity  | 1     | CO2 | K1     | PO1, PO9      |

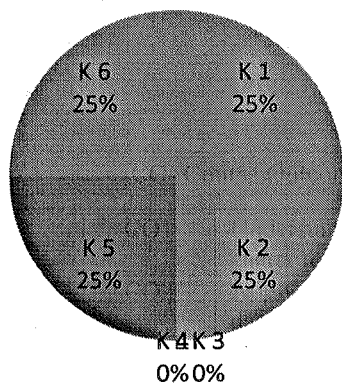
|      |  |   |     |        |               |
|------|--|---|-----|--------|---------------|
|      |  |   |     |        |               |
| iv   | The process by which a drug is converted into metabolites is called:   | 1 | CO1 | K1, K2 | PO1, PO9      |
|      | a. Absorption<br>b. Distribution<br>c. Biotransformation<br>d. Excretion   |   |     |        |               |
|      | जिस प्रोसेस से कोई दवा मेटाबोलाइट्स में बदलती है, उसे कहते हैं:  |   |     |        |               |
|      | a. एब्जॉर्प्शन<br>b. डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन<br>c. बायोट्रांसफॉर्मेशन<br>d. एक्सक्रिशन  |   |     |        |               |
| v    | The branch of pharmacology that deals with adverse effects of drugs is called:   | 1 | CO1 | K1, K2 | PO1, PO3, PO9 |
|      | a. Pharmacodynamics<br>b. Toxicology<br>c. Pharmacokinetics<br>d. Posology   |   |     |        |               |
|      | फार्माकोलाजी की वह शाखा जो दवाओं के साइड इफ़ेक्ट से डील करती है, उसे कहते हैं:   |   |     |        |               |
|      | a. फार्माकोडायनामिक्स<br>b. टॉक्सिकोलॉजी<br>c. फार्माकोकाइनेटिक्स<br>d. पोसोलॉजी   |   |     |        |               |
| vi   | A drug with high lipid solubility is most likely to be absorbed by:  | 1 | CO2 | K1, K2 | PO1, PO2      |
|      | a. Pinocytosis<br>b. Active transport<br>c. Passive diffusion<br>d. Endocytosis  |   |     |        |               |
|      | हाई लिपिड सॉल्यूबिलिटी वाली दवा के एब्जॉर्ब होने की सबसे ज्यादा संभावना होती है:   |   |     |        |               |
|      | a. पिनेसाइटोसिस<br>b. एक्टिव ट्रांसपोर्ट<br>c. पैसिव डिफ्यूजन<br>d. एंडोसाइटोसिस   |   |     |        |               |
| vii  | Bioavailability of a drug is defined as:   | 1 | CO2 | K1, K2 | PO1, PO2      |
|      | a. Fraction of drug excreted unchanged<br>b. Fraction of administered drug reaching systemic circulation<br>c. Rate of drug metabolism<br>d. Total drug bound to plasma proteins |   |     |        |               |
|      | किसी दवा की बायोअवेलेबिलिटी को ऐसे बताया जाता है:  |   |     |        |               |
|      | a. बिना बदले निकली दवा का हिस्सा<br>b. दी गई दवा का हिस्सा जो सिस्टमिक सर्कुलेशन तक पहुँचता है<br>c. दवा के मेटाबोलिज्म की दर<br>d. प्लाज्मा प्रोटीन से जुड़ी कुल दवा            |   |     |        |               |
| viii | Activation of Gs protein leads to stimulation of a.  | 1 | CO2 | K1, K2 | PO1, PO2, PO9 |
| i    | Phospholipase C<br>Tyrosine kinase<br>Gs प्रोटीन के एक्टिवेशन से इनमें से कौन सा स्टिमुलेशन होता है:   |   |     |        |               |
|      | a. फॉस्फोलिपेज C<br>b. एड्रेनिलिन साइक्लेज<br>c. टायरोसिन काइनेज<br>d. गुआनिलिन साइक्लेज   |   |     |        |               |
| ix   | Which of the following mechanisms requires energy for drug transport across a membrane?  | 1 | CO2 | K1, K2 | PO1, PO3, PO9 |
|      | a. Passive diffusion<br>b. Facilitated diffusion<br>c. Active transport<br>d. Filtration   |   |     |        |               |

|  |  |              |            |            |               |
|--|--|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|
|  |  |              |            |            |               |
| x  | इनमें से किस मैकेनिज्म में मोन्केन के पार ड्रग ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए एनर्जी की जरूरत होती है?   |              |            |            |               |
|  | a. पैसिव डिफ्यूजन<br>b. फैसिलिटेड डिफ्यूजन<br>c. एक्टिव ट्रांसपोर्ट<br>d. फिल्ट्रेशन   |              |            |            |               |
|  | Cytochrome P450 enzymes are primarily present in the:  | 1            | CO2        | K1, K2     | PO1, PO3, PO9 |
|  | a. Kidney<br>b. Intestinal lumen<br>c. Liver microsomes<br>d. Plasma   |              |            |            |               |
|  | साइटोक्रोम P450 एंजाइम मुख्य रूप से इनमें मौजूद होते हैं:  |              |            |            |               |
|  | a. किडनी<br>b. इंटेस्टिनल ल्यूमेन<br>c. लिवर माइक्रोसोम<br>d. प्लाज्मा   |              |            |            |               |
| Section B Answer any One out of Two [1 x 10 = 10 Marks]  |  |              |            |            |               |
|  |  |              |            |            |               |
|  | <b>QUESTIONS</b>   | <b>Marks</b> | <b>COs</b> | <b>KL</b>  | <b>PO</b>     |
| 2  | Explain the concept of receptors. Add a detailed note on G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) and second messenger systems.                           | 10           | CO2        | K1, K2, K3 | PO1, PO3, PO9 |
|  | रिसेप्टर्स का कॉन्सेप्ट समझाएं। G-प्रोटीन कपल्ड रिसेप्टर्स (GPCRs) और सेकंड मैसेंजर सिस्टम पर एक डिटेल नोट जोड़ें।                                   |              |            |            |               |
| 3  | Discuss in detail the nature and sources of drugs, routes of drug administration, and factors affecting drug absorption.                             | 10           | CO2        | K1, K2     | PO1, PO3, PO9 |
|  | दवाओं के नेचर और सोर्स, दवा देने के तरीकों और दवा के एब्जॉर्प्शन पर असर डालने वाले फैक्टर्स पर डिटेल में चर्चा करें।                                 |              |            |            |               |
| Section C Answer any Two out of Three [2 x 5 = 10 Marks] |  |              |            |            |               |
|  |  |              |            |            |               |
|  | <b>QUESTIONS</b>   | <b>Marks</b> | <b>COs</b> | <b>KL</b>  | <b>PO</b>     |
| 4  | Describe in detail the processes of Absorption and Distribution of drugs. Discuss few factors affecting drug absorption.                             | 5            | CO1        | K1, K2     | PO1, PO3, PO9 |
|  | दवाओं के एब्जॉर्प्शन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में विस्तार से बताएं। दवा के एब्जॉर्प्शन पर असर डालने वाले कुछ फैक्टर्स पर चर्चा करें। |              |            |            |               |
| 5  | Define Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR) Classify ADRs with suitable examples.   | 5            | CO3        | K1, K2, K3 | PO1, PO3, PO9 |
|  | एडवर्स ड्रग रिएक्शन (ADR) को समझें। सही उदाहरणों के साथ ADRs को क्लासिफाई करें।  |              |            |            |               |
| 6  | Define Clinical Trial Describe the different phases of clinical trials (Phase I-IV) with their objectives.   | 5            | CO3        | K1, K2     | PO1, PO3, PO9 |
|  | क्लिनिकल ट्रायल को समझें। क्लिनिकल ट्रायल के अलग-अलग फेज (फेज I-IV) और उनके मकसद बताएं।  |              |            |            |               |

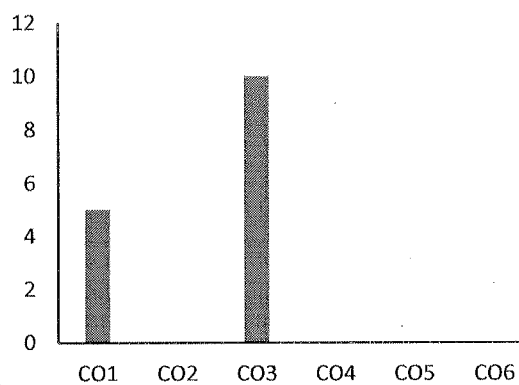
| SCHOOL OF PHARMACY   |  |  |                               | 1 <sup>ST</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION |          |
|----------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Program Name         | BACHELOR OF PHARMACY   | Program Code  | B.PHARM                       |                                      |          |
| Course Name          | Computer Applications in Pharmacy – Practical  | Semester  | 4 <sup>th</sup> Semester (LE) |                                      |          |
| Course Code          | PHM22023   | Year  | March 2026                    |                                      |          |
| Time: 4 Hours        | All the Questions are COMPULSORY   | Maximum Marks   | 20                            |                                      |          |
| Knowledge Level (KL) | K1 : Remembering   | K3 : Applying   | K5 : Evaluating               |                                      |          |
|                      | K2 : Understanding   | K4 : Analysing  | K6 : Creating                 |                                      |          |
| Section A            |  |   |                               |                                      |          |
| [1 x 05 = 05 Marks]  |  |   |                               |                                      |          |
| Q. No.               | Questions  | Marks   | COs                           | KL                                   | PO       |
| I                    | <b>Synopsis</b><br>संक्षेप<br>Explain the concept of One's Complement and Two's Complement in binary arithmetic.<br>बाइनरी अंकगणित में एक के पूरक और दो के पूरक की अवधारणा को समझाइए।  | 05  | CO 1                          | K1,K2                                | PO1,PO2  |
| Section B            |  |   |                               |                                      |          |
| [1 x 10 =10 Marks]   |  |   |                               |                                      |          |
| Q. No.               | Questions  | Marks   | COs                           | KL                                   | PO       |
| II                   | <b>Experiment</b><br>प्रयोग<br>Design a questionnaire using a word processing package to gather information about a particular database.<br>किसी विशेष डाटाबेस के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र करने के लिए वर्ड प्रोसेसिंग पैकेज का उपयोग करके प्रश्नावली डिजाइन करें। | 10  | CO 3                          | K5, K6                               | PO2, PO3 |
| Section C            |  |   |                               |                                      |          |
| [05 Marks]           |  |   |                               |                                      |          |
| Q. No.               | Questions  | Marks   | COs                           | KL                                   | PO       |
| III                  | <b>Viva voce</b><br>मौखिक  | 05  |                               |                                      |          |



|                 |     |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| Course Outcomes | CO1 | Understand different types of software for structural drawings and prepare tables and charts for presentations of chemical and biological data  |
|                 | CO2 | Apply their knowledge by the access of various search engines, scientific journals, and databases, & various pharmaceutical websites for scientific information.                          |
|                 | CO3 | Understand the use of Computers in pharmacy for the information of drug data, records, and files, drug management.  |
|                 | CO4 | Know the role of computer in Receiving the details, storing it and processing it and its dissemination and this continuous flow of information shows effective functioning of any system. |

**Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution**



**Course outcome wise marks distribution**

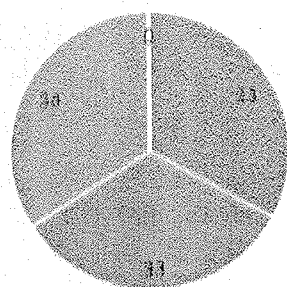


|                            |   |  |  |  |                      |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|--|----------------------|
| <b>SCHOOL OF PHARMACY</b>  |   |  <b>ARKA JAIN University</b><br>Jharkhand  |  | <b>1<sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION</b> |                      |
| Program Name               | <b>BACHELOR OF PHARMACY</b>   | Program Code   | <b>B. PHARM</b>                          |  |                      |
| Course Name                | <b>Pharmacology I (Practical)</b>   | Semester   | <b>4<sup>th</sup> Semester (Group-D)</b> |  |                      |
| Course Code                | <b>PHM24039</b>   | Year   | <b>March 2026</b>                        |  |                      |
| Time: 4 Hours              | <b>All the Questions are Compulsory</b>   | Maximum Marks  | <b>40</b>                                |  |                      |
|                            |   | Time   | <b>4 hrs.</b>                            |  |                      |
| Knowledge Level (KL)       | <b>K1 : Remembering</b>   | <b>K3 : Applying</b>   | <b>K5 : Evaluating</b>                   |  |                      |
|                            | <b>K2 : Understanding</b>   | <b>K4 : Analysing</b>  | <b>K6 : Creating</b>                     |  |                      |
| <b>Section A</b>           |   |  |  |  |                      |
| <b>[1 x 10 = 10 Marks]</b> |   |  |  |  |                      |
| <b>Q. No.</b>              | <b>Questions</b>  | <b>Marks</b>   | <b>COs</b>                               | <b>KL</b>                                  | <b>PO</b>            |
| <b>I</b>                   | Describe different laboratory animals used in experimental pharmacology and their importance.<br>प्रायोगिक औषध विज्ञान में प्रयुक्त विभिन्न प्रयोगशाला पशुओं और उनके महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए।  | <b>10</b>  | <b>CO2</b>                               | <b>K1, K2, K3</b>                          | <b>PO1, PO2, PO3</b> |
| <b>Section B</b>           |   |  |  |  |                      |
| <b>[15 + 10=25 Marks]</b>  |   |  |  |  |                      |
| <b>Q. No.</b>              | <b>Questions</b>  | <b>Marks</b>   | <b>COs</b>                               | <b>KL</b>                                  | <b>PO</b>            |
| <b>II</b>                  | a. Discuss the objectives, functions, and guidelines of CCSEA. Explain animal house requirements, ethical approval process (IAEC).<br>सीपीसीएसईए के उद्देश्यों, कार्यों और दिशा-निर्देशों पर चर्चा करें। पशुशाला संबंधी आवश्यकताओं और नैतिक अनुमोदन प्रक्रिया (आईईसी) की व्याख्या करें।                         | <b>15</b>  | <b>CO3</b>                               | <b>K1, K2, K3</b>                          | <b>PO1, PO2, PO3</b> |
|                            | b. Describe various routes of drug administration in laboratory animals. Explain the technique of intraperitoneal and subcutaneous administration in rodents.<br>प्रयोगशाला पशुओं में दवा देने के विभिन्न तरीकों का वर्णन कीजिए। कृन्तकों में इंटापेरिटोनियल और सबक्यूटेनियस तरीके से दवा देने की तकनीक समझाइए। | <b>10</b>  | <b>CO3</b>                               | <b>K1, K2, K3</b>                          | <b>PO1, PO2, PO3</b> |
| <b>Section C</b>           |   |  |  |  |                      |
| <b>[05 Marks]</b>          |   |  |  |  |                      |
| <b>Q. No.</b>              | <b>Questions</b>  | <b>Marks</b>   | <b>COs</b>                               | <b>KL</b>                                  | <b>PO</b>            |
| <b>III</b>                 | Viva voce   | <b>05</b>  |  |  |                      |

CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome

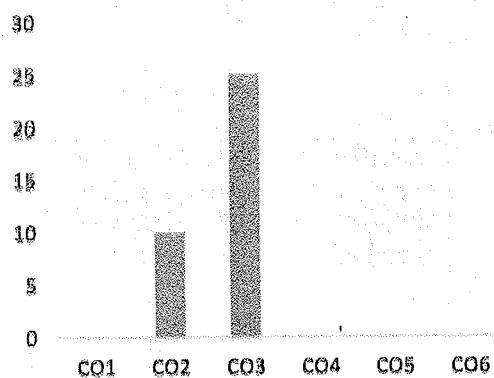
|                 |     |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| Course Outcomes | CO1 | Explain the general principles of pharmacology  |
|                 | CO2 | Describe the pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamics, adverse drug reactions and drug interactions  |
|                 | CO3 | Explain drug discovery and clinical evaluation of new drugs   |
|                 | CO4 | Explain the drugs acting on the peripheral nervous system   |
|                 | CO5 | Describe the drugs acting on the central nervous system   |
|                 | CO6 | Strengthen the basic knowledge in the field of pharmacology and to impart recent advances in the drugs used for the treatment of various diseases |



Bloom's level wise marks distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course outcome wise marks distribution

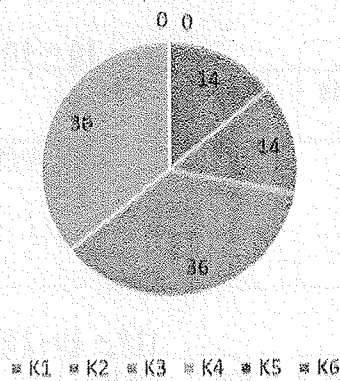


| SCHOOL OF PHARMACY          |   |  <b>ARKA JAIN University</b><br>Jharkhand  |  | 1 <sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION |          |  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|----------|--|
| Program Name                | <b>BACHELOR OF PHARMACY</b>   | Program Code   | <b>B. PHARM</b>                          |                                      |          |  |
| Course Name                 | <b>Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry I - Practical</b>   | Semester   | <b>4<sup>th</sup> Semester (Group-A)</b> |                                      |          |  |
| Course Code                 | <b>PHM24040</b>   | Year   | <b>March 2026</b>                        |                                      |          |  |
| Time: 4 Hours               | <b>All the Questions are Compulsory</b>   | Maximum Marks  | <b>40</b>                                |                                      |          |  |
|                             |   | Time   | <b>4 hrs.</b>                            |                                      |          |  |
| Knowledge Level (KL)        | <b>K1 : Remembering</b>   | <b>K3 : Applying</b>   | <b>K5 : Evaluating</b>                   |                                      |          |  |
|                             | <b>K2 : Understanding</b>   | <b>K4 : Analysing</b>  | <b>K6 : Creating</b>                     |                                      |          |  |
| <b>Section A</b>            |   |  |  |                                      |          |  |
| <b>[1 x 10 = 10 Marks]</b>  |   |  |  |                                      |          |  |
| Q. No.                      | Questions   | Marks  | COs                                      | KL                                   | PO       |  |
| I                           | Write about the history, scope and development of Pharmacognosy.<br>फार्माकोप्रोसी के इतिहास, कार्यक्षेत्र और विकास के बारे में लिखिए।  | 10   | CO3                                      | K1, K2                               | PO1, PO2 |  |
| <b>Section B</b>            |   |  |  |                                      |          |  |
| <b>[15 + 10 = 25 Marks]</b> |   |  |  |                                      |          |  |
| Q. No.                      | Questions   | Marks  | COs                                      | KL                                   | PO       |  |
| II                          | a. Perform an experiment to determine the extractive values (water-soluble and alcohol-soluble) of the given crude drug. Write the principle, procedure, calculation and result of the experiment.<br>a. दी गई कच्ची औषधि के निष्कर्षण मान (जल में घुलनशील और अल्कोहल में घुलनशील) निर्धारित करने के लिए एक प्रयोग कीजिए। प्रयोग का सिद्धांत, प्रक्रिया, गणना, परिणाम और महत्त्व लिखिए। | 15   | CO4                                      | K3, K4                               | PO1, PO9 |  |
|                             | b. Perform the experiment for analysis of crude drug by chemical test – Gelatin. Write the principle, procedure, observation and inference.<br>जिलेटिन नामक कच्चे पदार्थ का रासायनिक परीक्षण द्वारा विश्लेषण करने का प्रयोग कीजिए। सिद्धांत, प्रक्रिया, अवलोकन और निष्कर्ष लिखिए।   | 10   | CO4                                      | K3, K4                               | PO1, PO9 |  |
| <b>Section C</b>            |   |  |  |                                      |          |  |
| <b>[05 Marks]</b>           |   |  |  |                                      |          |  |
| Q. No.                      | Questions   | Marks  | COs                                      | KL                                   | PO       |  |
| III                         | Viva voce   | 05   |  |                                      |          |  |

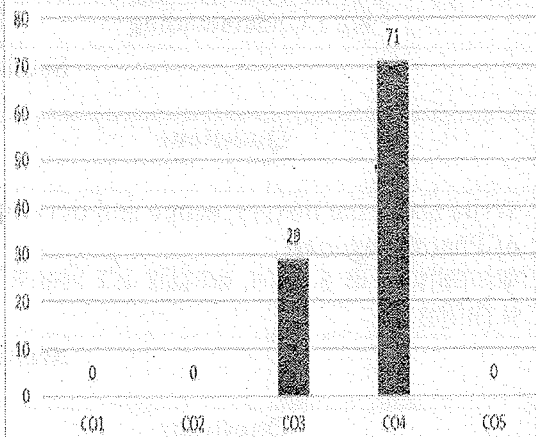
CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome


|                 |     |  |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| Course Outcomes | CO1 | Understand morphology, microscopy and powder characteristics of crude drugs. |
|                 | CO2 | Know the techniques in the cultivation and production of crude drugs         |
|                 | CO3 | Know the crude drugs, their uses and chemical nature                         |
|                 | CO4 | Know the evaluation techniques for the herbal drugs                          |
|                 | CO5 | Carry out the microscopic and morphological evaluation of crude drugs        |

**Bloom's level wise marks distribution**



**Course outcome wise marks distribution**

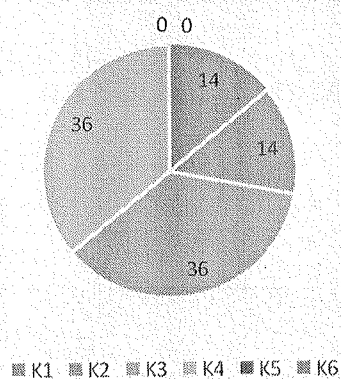


|                            |  |  |  |  |                 |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|-----------------|
| <b>SCHOOL OF PHARMACY</b>  |  |  |  | <b>1<sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION</b> |                 |
| Program Name               | <b>BACHELOR OF PHARMACY</b>  | Program Code   | <b>B. PHARM</b>                          |  |                 |
| Course Name                | <b>Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry I - Practical</b>  | Semester   | <b>4<sup>th</sup> Semester (Group-B)</b> |  |                 |
| Course Code                | <b>PHM24040</b>  | Year   | <b>March 2026</b>                        |  |                 |
| Time: 4 Hours              | <b>All the Questions are Compulsory</b>  | Maximum Marks  | <b>40</b>                                |  |                 |
|                            |  | Time   | <b>4 hrs.</b>                            |  |                 |
| Knowledge Level (KL)       | <b>K1 : Remembering</b>  | <b>K3 : Applying</b>   | <b>K5 : Evaluating</b>                   |  |                 |
|                            | <b>K2 : Understanding</b>  | <b>K4 : Analysing</b>  | <b>K6 : Creating</b>                     |  |                 |
| <b>Section A</b>           |  |  |  |  |                 |
| <b>[1 x 10 = 10 Marks]</b> |  |  |  |  |                 |
| <b>Q. No.</b>              | <b>Questions</b>   | <b>Marks</b>   | <b>COs</b>                               | <b>KL</b>                                  | <b>PO</b>       |
| <b>I</b>                   | Define Pharmacognosy and explain the classification of crude drugs with examples.<br>फार्माकोगोसी को परिभाषित करें और उदाहरणों सहित कृषि औषधियों के वर्गीकरण की व्याख्या करें।   | <b>10</b>  | <b>CO3</b>                               | <b>K1, K2</b>                              | <b>PO1, PO2</b> |
| <b>Section B</b>           |  |  |  |  |                 |
| <b>[15 + 10=25 Marks]</b>  |  |  |  |  |                 |
| <b>Q. No.</b>              | <b>Questions</b>   | <b>Marks</b>   | <b>COs</b>                               | <b>KL</b>                                  | <b>PO</b>       |
| <b>II</b>                  | a. Perform quantitative evaluation of the given crude drug by determining its moisture content (Loss on Drying method).<br>दी गई कच्ची औषधि का मात्रात्मक मूल्यांकन उसकी नमी की मात्रा (सुखाने पर होने वाली हानि विधि) निर्धारित करके करें।  | <b>15</b>  | <b>CO4</b>                               | <b>K3, K4</b>                              | <b>PO1, PO9</b> |
|                            | b. Perform the experiment for analysis of crude drug by chemical test – Tragacanth. Write the principle, procedure, observation and inference.<br>ट्रैगाकैथ नामक कच्ची औषधि का रासायनिक परीक्षण द्वारा विश्लेषण करने का प्रयोग कीजिए। सिद्धांत, प्रक्रिया, अवलोकन और निष्कर्ष लिखिए। | <b>10</b>  | <b>CO4</b>                               | <b>K3, K4</b>                              | <b>PO1, PO9</b> |
| <b>Section C</b>           |  |  |  |  |                 |
| <b>[05 Marks]</b>          |  |  |  |  |                 |
| <b>Q. No.</b>              | <b>Questions</b>   | <b>Marks</b>   | <b>COs</b>                               | <b>KL</b>                                  | <b>PO</b>       |
| <b>III</b>                 | Viva voce  | <b>05</b>  |  |  |                 |

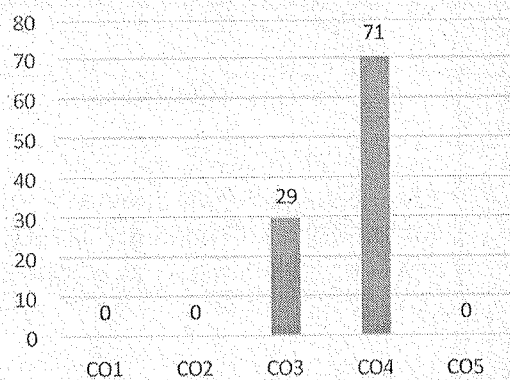
CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome



|                 |     |  |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| Course Outcomes | CO1 | Understand morphology, microscopy and powder characteristics of crude drugs. |
|                 | CO2 | Know the techniques in the cultivation and production of crude drugs         |
|                 | CO3 | Know the crude drugs, their uses and chemical nature                         |
|                 | CO4 | Know the evaluation techniques for the herbal drugs                          |
|                 | CO5 | Carry out the microscopic and morphological evaluation of crude drugs        |

**Bloom's level wise marks distribution**



**Course outcome wise marks distribution**

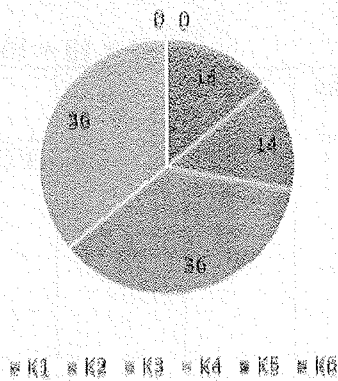


| SCHOOL OF PHARMACY          |  |  <b>ARKA JAIN University</b><br><small>Jharkhand</small> |  |  <b>NAAC</b><br><small>GRADE A</small> |                 | 1 <sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION |  |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Program Name                | <b>BACHELOR OF PHARMACY</b>  | Program Code  | <b>B. PHARM</b>                          |   |                 |                                      |  |
| Course Name                 | <b>Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry I - Practical</b>  | Semester  | <b>4<sup>th</sup> Semester (Group-C)</b> |   |                 |                                      |  |
| Course Code                 | <b>PHM24040</b>  | Year  | <b>March 2026</b>                        |   |                 |                                      |  |
| Time: 4 Hours               | <b>All the Questions are Compulsory</b>  | Maximum Marks   | <b>40</b>                                |   |                 |                                      |  |
|                             |  | Time  | <b>4 hrs.</b>                            |   |                 |                                      |  |
| Knowledge Level (KL)        | <b>K1 : Remembering</b>  | <b>K3 : Applying</b>  | <b>K5 : Evaluating</b>                   |   |                 |                                      |  |
|                             | <b>K2 : Understanding</b>  | <b>K4 : Analysing</b>   | <b>K6 : Creating</b>                     |   |                 |                                      |  |
| <b>Section A</b>            |  |   |  |   |                 |                                      |  |
| <b>[1 x 10 = 10 Marks]</b>  |  |   |  |   |                 |                                      |  |
| Q. No.                      | Questions  | Marks   | COs                                      | KL  | PO              |                                      |  |
| <b>I</b>                    | Explain quantitative microscopy and its parameters (stomatal index, vein-islet number, palisade ratio).<br>क्याटिटेटिव माइक्रोस्कोपी और इसके मापदंडों (स्टोमेटल इंडेक्स, वेन-आइलेट संख्या, पैलिसेड अनुपात) की व्याख्या करें।   | <b>10</b>   | <b>CO1</b>                               | <b>K1, K2</b>   | <b>PO1, PO2</b> |                                      |  |
| <b>Section B</b>            |  |   |  |   |                 |                                      |  |
| <b>[15 + 10 = 25 Marks]</b> |  |   |  |   |                 |                                      |  |
| Q. No.                      | Questions  | Marks   | COs                                      | KL  | PO              |                                      |  |
| <b>II</b>                   | a. Perform quantitative evaluation of the given crude drug by determining its alcohol-soluble and water-soluble extractive values.<br>दी गई कच्ची औषधि का अल्कोहल में घुलनशील और जल में घुलनशील निष्कर्षण मान निर्धारित करके उसका मात्रात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।                     | <b>15</b>   | <b>CO4</b>                               | <b>K3, K4</b>   | <b>PO1, PO9</b> |                                      |  |
|                             | b. Perform the experiment for analysis of crude drug by chemical test – Castor oil. Write the principle, procedure, observation and inference.<br>अरंडी के तेल पर रासायनिक परीक्षण द्वारा कच्ची औषधि के विश्लेषण का प्रयोग कीजिए। सिद्धांत, प्रक्रिया, अवलोकन और निष्कर्ष लिखिए। | <b>10</b>   | <b>CO4</b>                               | <b>K3, K4</b>   | <b>PO1, PO9</b> |                                      |  |
| <b>Section C</b>            |  |   |  |   |                 |                                      |  |
| <b>[05 Marks]</b>           |  |   |  |   |                 |                                      |  |
| Q. No.                      | Questions  | Marks   | COs                                      | KL  | PO              |                                      |  |
| <b>III</b>                  | Viva voce  | <b>05</b>   |  |   |                 |                                      |  |

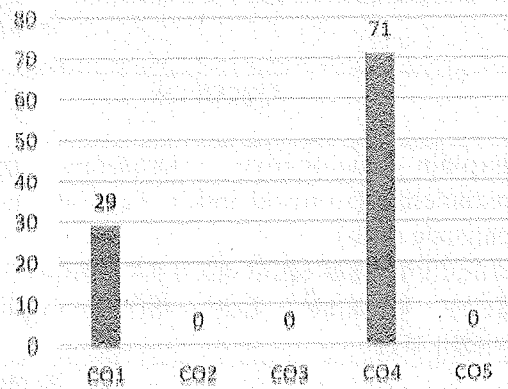
CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO - Program Outcome



|                 |     |  |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| Course Outcomes | CO1 | Understand morphology, microscopy and powder characteristics of crude drugs. |
|                 | CO2 | Know the techniques in the cultivation and production of crude drugs         |
|                 | CO3 | Know the crude drugs, their uses and chemical nature                         |
|                 | CO4 | Know the evaluation techniques for the herbal drugs                          |
|                 | CO5 | Carry out the microscopic and morphological evaluation of crude drugs        |

**Bloom's level wise marks distribution**



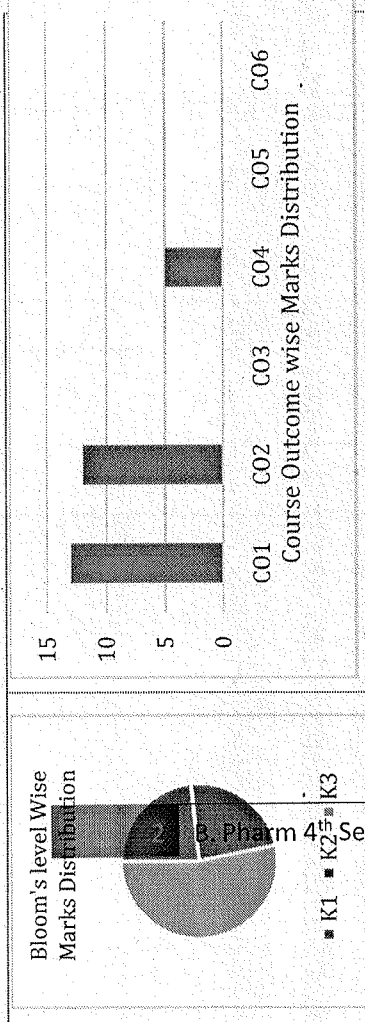
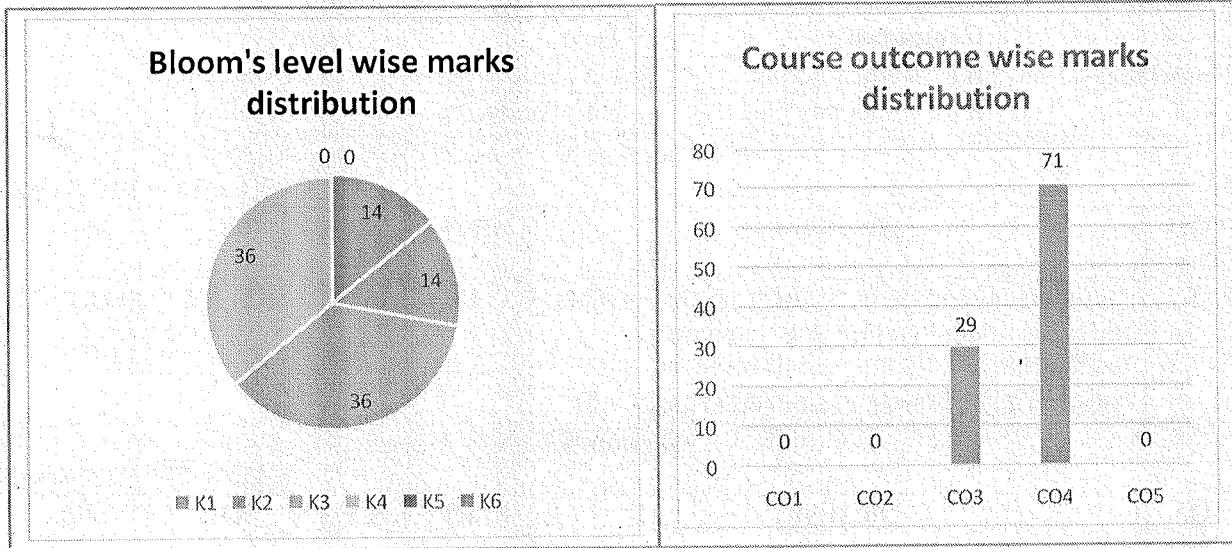
**Course outcome wise marks distribution**




|                            |  |  |  |  |                 |  |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|-----------------|--|
| <b>SCHOOL OF PHARMACY</b>  |  |  <b>ARKA JAIN University</b><br>Jharkhand  |  | <b>1<sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION</b> |                 |  |
| Program Name               | <b>BACHELOR OF PHARMACY</b>  | Program Code   | <b>B. PHARM</b>                          |  |                 |  |
| Course Name                | <b>Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry I - Practical</b>  | Semester   | <b>4<sup>th</sup> Semester (Group-D)</b> |  |                 |  |
| Course Code                | <b>PHM24040</b>  | Year   | <b>March 2026</b>                        |  |                 |  |
| Time: 4 Hours              | <b>All the Questions are Compulsory</b>  | Maximum Marks  | <b>40</b>                                |  |                 |  |
|                            |  | Time   | <b>4 hrs.</b>                            |  |                 |  |
| Knowledge Level (KL)       | <b>K1 : Remembering</b>  | <b>K3 : Applying</b>   | <b>K5 : Evaluating</b>                   |  |                 |  |
|                            | <b>K2 : Understanding</b>  | <b>K4 : Analysing</b>  | <b>K6 : Creating</b>                     |  |                 |  |
| <b>Section A</b>           |  |  |  |  |                 |  |
| <b>[1 x 10 = 10 Marks]</b> |  |  |  |  |                 |  |
| <b>Q. No.</b>              | <b>Questions</b>   | <b>Marks</b>   | <b>COs</b>                               | <b>KL</b>                                  | <b>PO</b>       |  |
| <b>I</b>                   | Define Adulteration in crude drugs and explain the types of adulteration with examples.<br>कच्ची औषधियों में मिलावट को परिभाषित करें और उदाहरणों सहित मिलावट के प्रकारों की व्याख्या करें।   | <b>10</b>  | <b>CO3</b>                               | <b>K1, K2</b>                              | <b>PO1, PO2</b> |  |
| <b>Section B</b>           |  |  |  |  |                 |  |
| <b>[15 + 10=25 Marks]</b>  |  |  |  |  |                 |  |
| <b>Q. No.</b>              | <b>Questions</b>   | <b>Marks</b>   | <b>COs</b>                               | <b>KL</b>                                  | <b>PO</b>       |  |
| <b>II</b>                  | a. Perform quantitative evaluation of the given crude drug by determining its Ash Value.<br>दी गई कच्ची औषधि का मात्रात्मक मूल्यांकन उसके राख मान का निर्धारण करके करें।   | <b>15</b>  | <b>CO4</b>                               | <b>K3, K4</b>                              | <b>PO1, PO9</b> |  |
|                            | b. Perform the experiment for analysis of crude drug by chemical test – Honey. Write the principle, procedure, observation and inference.<br>रासायनिक परीक्षण द्वारा शहद नामक कच्चे पदार्थ के विश्लेषण का प्रयोग कीजिए। सिद्धांत, प्रक्रिया, अवलोकन और निष्कर्ष लिखिए। | <b>10</b>  | <b>CO4</b>                               | <b>K3, K4</b>                              | <b>PO1, PO9</b> |  |
| <b>Section C</b>           |  |  |  |  |                 |  |
| <b>[05 Marks]</b>          |  |  |  |  |                 |  |
| <b>Q. No.</b>              | <b>Questions</b>   | <b>Marks</b>   | <b>COs</b>                               | <b>KL</b>                                  | <b>PO</b>       |  |
| <b>III</b>                 | Viva voce  | <b>05</b>  |  |  |                 |  |

CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome

|                 |     |  |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| Course Outcomes | CO1 | Understand morphology, microscopy and powder characteristics of crude drugs. |
|                 | CO2 | Know the techniques in the cultivation and production of crude drugs         |
|                 | CO3 | Know the crude drugs, their uses and chemical nature                         |
|                 | CO4 | Know the evaluation techniques for the herbal drugs                          |
|                 | CO5 | Carry out the microscopic and morphological evaluation of crude drugs        |



| SCHOOL OF PHARMACY   |   |  |                                    | 1 <sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION |           |
|----------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Program Name         | BACHELOR OF PHARMACY  | Program Code  | B. PHARM                           |                                      |           |
| Course Name          | Medicinal Chemistry I (Theory)  | Semester  | 4 <sup>th</sup> Semester (Group-A) |                                      |           |
| Course Code          | PHM24033  | Year  | March 2026                         |                                      |           |
| Time: 4 Hours        | All the Questions are Compulsory  | Maximum Marks   | 40                                 |                                      |           |
|                      |   | Time  | 4 hrs.                             |                                      |           |
| Knowledge Level (KL) | K1 : Remembering  | K3 : Applying   | K5 : Evaluating                    |                                      |           |
|                      | K2 : Understanding  | K4 : Analysing  | K6 : Creating                      |                                      |           |
| <b>Section A</b>     |   |   |                                    |                                      |           |
| [1 x 10 = 10 Marks]  |   |   |                                    |                                      |           |
| Q. No.               | Questions   | Marks   | COs                                | KL                                   | PO        |
| I                    | <b>Synopsis:</b><br>Write a synopsis on 4-benzylidene-2-phenyl oxazole-5-one (Azlactone) uses and properties?<br><b>सारांश:</b><br>4-बेंज़िलिडीन-2-फेनिल ऑक्सज़ोल-5-वन (एज़लैक्टोन) के उपयोग और गुणों पर एक संक्षिप्त विवरण लिखिए?  | 10  | CO1                                | K2                                   | PO1, PO10 |
| <b>Section B</b>     |   |   |                                    |                                      |           |
| [15 + 10=25 Marks]   |   |   |                                    |                                      |           |
| Q. No.               | Questions   | Marks   | COs                                | KL                                   | PO        |
| II                   | <b>a. Major Experiment</b><br>Explain the Aim, Principal, reaction, material required, procedure, calculation and report for the Synthesis of Phenytoin.<br><b>क. प्रमुख प्रयोग</b><br>फेनिटोइन के संश्लेषण के उद्देश्य, सिद्धांत, अभिक्रिया, आवश्यक सामग्री, प्रक्रिया, गणना और रिपोर्ट की व्याख्या कीजिए। | 15  | CO4                                | K3                                   | PO1, PO9  |
|                      | <b>b. Minor Experiment</b><br>Explain the Aim, reaction, material required, procedure, calculation and report for the Synthesis of Barbituric acid.<br><b>ख. लघु प्रयोग</b><br>बार्बिट्यूरिक अम्ल के संश्लेषण के उद्देश्य, अभिक्रिया, आवश्यक सामग्री, प्रक्रिया, गणना और रिपोर्ट की व्याख्या कीजिए।         | 10  | CO4                                | K3                                   | PO1, PO9  |
| <b>Section C</b>     |   |   |                                    |                                      |           |
| [05 Marks]           |   |   |                                    |                                      |           |
| Q. No.               | Questions   | Marks   | COs                                | KL                                   | PO        |
| III                  | Viva voce   | 05  |                                    |                                      |           |

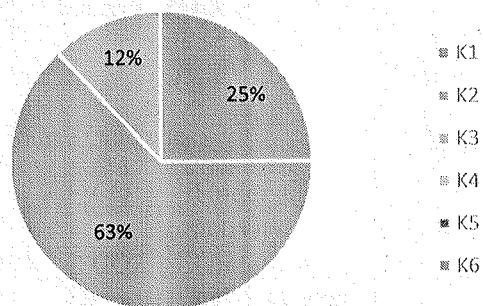
CO- Course Outcomes,

KL- Knowledge Level,

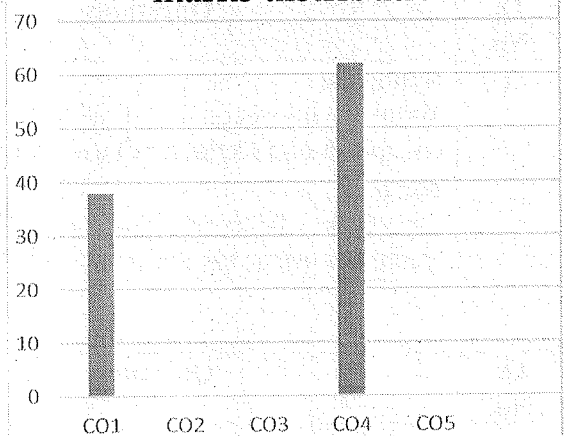
PO – Program Outcome


|                 |     |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| Course Outcomes | CO1 | Understand the chemistry of drugs with respect to their pharmacological activity.   |
|                 | CO2 | Understand the drug metabolic pathways, adverse effects and therapeutic value of drugs.                                     |
|                 | CO3 | Analyze the Structural Activity Relationship (SAR) of different classes of drugs.   |
|                 | CO4 | Apply the chemical synthesis of some drugs.   |
|                 | CO5 | Apply skills of recrystallization, Chromatography and vacuum distillation for purification of drugs and drugs intermediate. |

**Bloom's level wise marks distribution**



**Couse outcome wise marks distribution**



| SCHOOL OF PHARMACY   |   |  |                                    | 1 <sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION |           |
|----------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Program Name         | BACHELOR OF PHARMACY  | Program Code   | B. PHARM                           |                                      |           |
| Course Name          | Medicinal Chemistry I (Theory)  | Semester   | 4 <sup>th</sup> Semester (Group-B) |                                      |           |
| Course Code          | PHM24033  | Year   | March 2026                         |                                      |           |
| Time: 4 Hours        | All the Questions are Compulsory  | Maximum Marks  | 40                                 |                                      |           |
|                      |   | Time   | 4 hrs.                             |                                      |           |
| Knowledge Level (KL) | K1 : Remembering  | K3 : Applying  | K5 : Evaluating                    |                                      |           |
|                      | K2 : Understanding  | K4 : Analysing   | K6 : Creating                      |                                      |           |
| <b>Section A</b>     |   |  |                                    |                                      |           |
| [1 x 10 = 10 Marks]  |   |  |                                    |                                      |           |
| Q. No.               | Questions   | Marks  | COs                                | KL                                   | PO        |
| I                    | <b>Synopsis:</b><br>Write a synopsis on Phenytoin uses and properties?<br><b>सारांश:</b><br>फेनिटोइन के उपयोग और गुणों पर एक संक्षिप्त सारांश लिखिए?  | 10   | CO1                                | K1,K2                                | PO1, PO10 |
| <b>Section B</b>     |   |  |                                    |                                      |           |
| [15 + 10=25 Marks]   |   |  |                                    |                                      |           |
| Q. No.               | Questions   | Marks  | COs                                | KL                                   | PO        |
| II                   | <b>a. Major Experiment</b><br>Explain the Aim, Principal, reaction, material required, procedure, calculation and report for the Synthesis of Benzimidazole.<br><b>क. मुख्य प्रयोग</b><br>बेज़िमिडाज़ोल के संश्लेषण के उद्देश्य, सिद्धांत, अभिक्रिया, आवश्यक सामग्री, प्रक्रिया, गणना और रिपोर्ट की व्याख्या कीजिए। | 15   | CO4                                | K2, K3,K4                            | PO1, PO9  |
|                      | <b>b. Minor Experiment</b><br>Explain the Aim, reaction, material required, procedure, calculation and report for the Synthesis of Benzocaine.<br><b>ख. लघु प्रयोग</b><br>बेज़ोकेन के संश्लेषण के उद्देश्य, अभिक्रिया, आवश्यक सामग्री, प्रक्रिया, गणना और रिपोर्ट की व्याख्या कीजिए।                                | 10   | CO4                                | K2, K3                               | PO1, PO9  |
| <b>Section C</b>     |   |  |                                    |                                      |           |
| [05 Marks]           |   |  |                                    |                                      |           |
| Q. No.               | Questions   | Marks  | COs                                | KL                                   | PO        |
| III                  | Viva voce   | 05   |                                    |                                      |           |

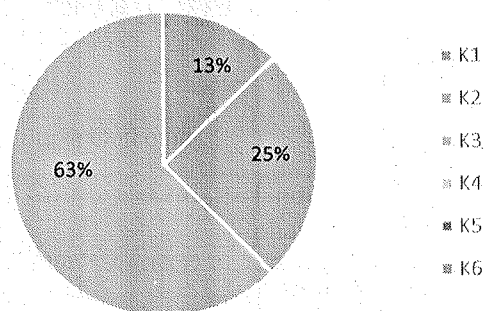
CO- Course Outcomes,

KL- Knowledge Level,

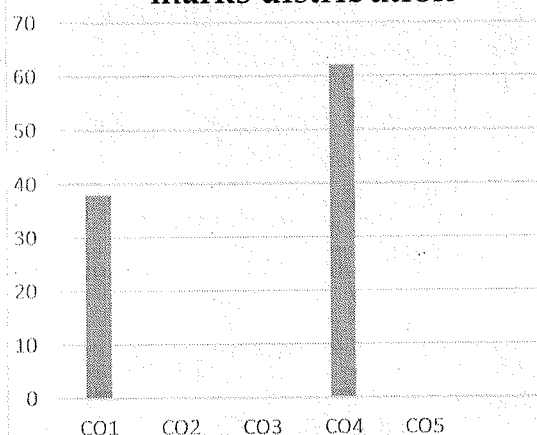
PO – Program Outcome



|                 |     |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| Course Outcomes | CO1 | Understand the chemistry of drugs with respect to their pharmacological activity.   |
|                 | CO2 | Understand the drug metabolic pathways, adverse effects and therapeutic value of drugs.                                     |
|                 | CO3 | Analyze the Structural Activity Relationship (SAR) of different classes of drugs.   |
|                 | CO4 | Apply the chemical synthesis of some drugs.   |
|                 | CO5 | Apply skills of recrystallization, Chromatography and vacuum distillation for purification of drugs and drugs intermediate. |

**Bloom's level wise marks distribution**



**Couse outcome wise marks distribution**



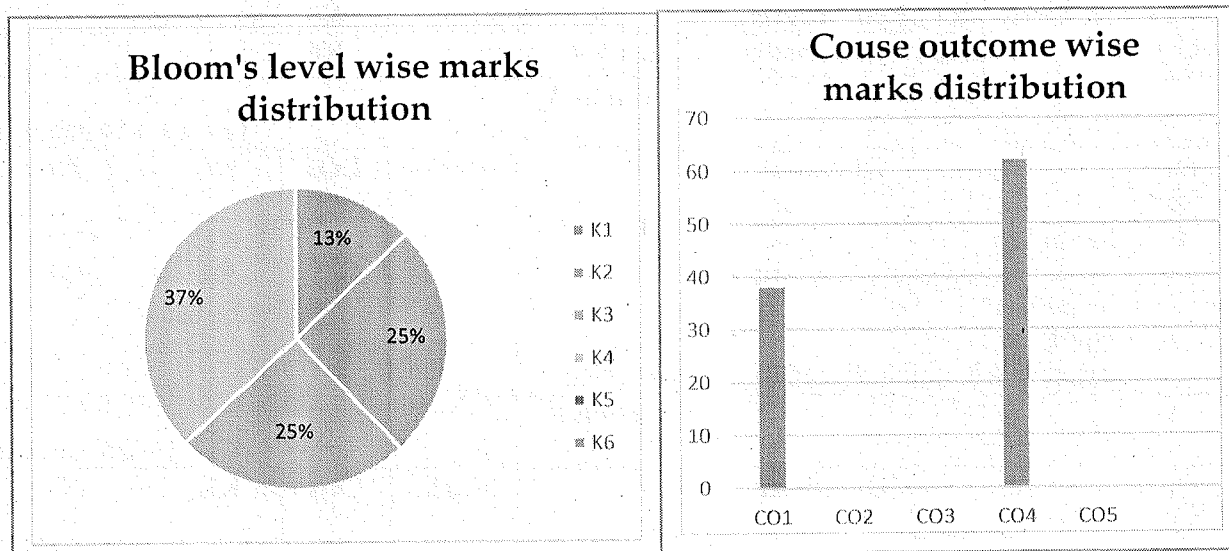
| SCHOOL OF PHARMACY         |   |  <b>ARKA JAIN University</b><br>Jharkhand  |                                    | 1 <sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION |           |
|----------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Program Name               | BACHELOR OF PHARMACY  | Program Code   | B. PHARM                           |                                      |           |
| Course Name                | Medicinal Chemistry I (Theory)  | Semester   | 4 <sup>th</sup> Semester (Group-C) |                                      |           |
| Course Code                | PHM24033  | Year   | March 2026                         |                                      |           |
| Time: 4 Hours              | All the Questions are Compulsory  | Maximum Marks  | 40                                 |                                      |           |
|                            |   | Time   | 4 hrs.                             |                                      |           |
| Knowledge Level (KL)       | K1 : Remembering  | K3 : Applying  | K5 : Evaluating                    |                                      |           |
|                            | K2 : Understanding  | K4 : Analysing   | K6 : Creating                      |                                      |           |
| <b>Section A</b>           |   |  |                                    |                                      |           |
| <b>[1 x 10 = 10 Marks]</b> |   |  |                                    |                                      |           |
| Q. No.                     | Questions   | Marks  | COs                                | KL                                   | PO        |
| I                          | <b>Synopsis:</b><br>Write a synopsis on Benzotriazole uses and properties?<br><b>सारांश:</b><br>बेंज़ोट्रियाज़ोल के उपयोग और गुणों पर एक सारांश लिखिए?  | 10   | CO1                                | K1, K2                               | PO1, PO10 |
| <b>Section B</b>           |   |  |                                    |                                      |           |
| <b>[15 + 10=25 Marks]</b>  |   |  |                                    |                                      |           |
| Q. No.                     | Questions   | Marks  | COs                                | KL                                   | PO        |
| II                         | <b>a. Major Experiment</b><br>Explain the Aim, Principal, reaction, material required, procedure, calculation and report for the Synthesis of Benzocaine.<br><b>क. प्रमुख प्रयोग</b><br>बेंज़ोकेन के संश्लेषण के उद्देश्य, सिद्धांत, अभिक्रिया, आवश्यक सामग्री, प्रक्रिया, गणना और रिपोर्ट की व्याख्या कीजिए।                     | 15   | CO4                                | K2, K3, K4                           | PO1, PO9  |
|                            | <b>b. Minor Experiment</b><br>Explain the Aim, reaction, material required, procedure, calculation and report for the Synthesis of 3-methyl-1-phenyl pyrazole-5-one.<br><b>ख. लघु प्रयोग</b><br>3-मिथाइल-1-फेनिल पाइराज़ोल-5-वन के संश्लेषण के उद्देश्य, अभिक्रिया, आवश्यक सामग्री, प्रक्रिया, गणना और रिपोर्ट की व्याख्या कीजिए। | 10   | CO4                                | K2, K3                               | PO1, PO9  |
| <b>Section C</b>           |   |  |                                    |                                      |           |
| <b>[05 Marks]</b>          |   |  |                                    |                                      |           |
| Q. No.                     | Questions   | Marks  | COs                                | KL                                   | PO        |
| III                        | Viva voce   | 05   |                                    |                                      |           |


CO- Course Outcomes,

KL- Knowledge Level,

PO – Program Outcome

|                 |     |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| Course Outcomes | CO1 | Understand the chemistry of drugs with respect to their pharmacological activity.   |
|                 | CO2 | Understand the drug metabolic pathways, adverse effects and therapeutic value of drugs.                                     |
|                 | CO3 | Analyze the Structural Activity Relationship (SAR) of different classes of drugs.   |
|                 | CO4 | Apply the chemical synthesis of some drugs.   |
|                 | CO5 | Apply skills of recrystallization, Chromatography and vacuum distillation for purification of drugs and drugs intermediate. |



|                      |  |  |                                    |                                      |           |
|----------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| SCHOOL OF PHARMACY   |  |  <b>ARKA JAIN University</b><br>Jharkhand  |                                    | 1 <sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION |           |
| Program Name         | BACHELOR OF PHARMACY   | Program Code   | B. PHARM                           |                                      |           |
| Course Name          | Medicinal Chemistry I (Theory)   | Semester   | 4 <sup>th</sup> Semester (Group-D) |                                      |           |
| Course Code          | PHM24033   | Year   | March 2026                         |                                      |           |
| Time: 4 Hours        | All the Questions are Compulsory   | Maximum Marks  | 40                                 |                                      |           |
|                      |  | Time   | 4 hrs.                             |                                      |           |
| Knowledge Level (KL) | K1 : Remembering   | K3 : Applying  | K5 : Evaluating                    |                                      |           |
|                      | K2 : Understanding   | K4 : Analysing   | K6 : Creating                      |                                      |           |
| <b>Section A</b>     |  |  |                                    |                                      |           |
| [1 x 10 = 10 Marks]  |  |  |                                    |                                      |           |
| Q. No.               | Questions  | Marks  | COs                                | KL                                   | PO        |
| I                    | <b>Synopsis:</b><br>Write a synopsis on Barbituric acid uses and properties?<br><b>सारांश:</b><br>बार्बिट्यूरिक अम्ल के उपयोग और गुणों पर एक सारांश लिखिए?   | 10   | CO1                                | K1,K2                                | PO1, PO10 |
| <b>Section B</b>     |  |  |                                    |                                      |           |
| [15 + 10=25 Marks]   |  |  |                                    |                                      |           |
| Q. No.               | Questions  | Marks  | COs                                | KL                                   | PO        |
| II                   | <b>a. Major Experiment</b><br>Explain the Aim, Principal, reaction, material required, procedure, calculation and report for the Synthesis of 4-benzylidene-2-phenyl oxazole-5-one.<br><b>क. मुख्य प्रयोग</b><br>4-बेज़िलिडीन-2-फेनिल ऑक्साज़ोल-5-वन के संश्लेषण के उद्देश्य, सिद्धांत, अभिक्रिया, आवश्यक सामग्री, प्रक्रिया, गणना और रिपोर्ट की व्याख्या कीजिए। | 15   | CO4                                | K2, K3                               | PO1, PO9  |
|                      | <b>b. Minor Experiment</b><br>Explain the Aim, reaction, material required, procedure, calculation and report for the Synthesis of Phenytoin.<br><b>ख. लघु प्रयोग</b><br>फेनिटोइन के संश्लेषण के उद्देश्य, अभिक्रिया, आवश्यक सामग्री, प्रक्रिया, गणना और रिपोर्ट की व्याख्या कीजिए।  | 10   | CO4                                | K2, K3                               | PO1, PO9  |
| <b>Section C</b>     |  |  |                                    |                                      |           |
| [05 Marks]           |  |  |                                    |                                      |           |
| Q. No.               | Questions  | Marks  | COs                                | KL                                   | PO        |
| III                  | Viva voce  | 05   |                                    |                                      |           |

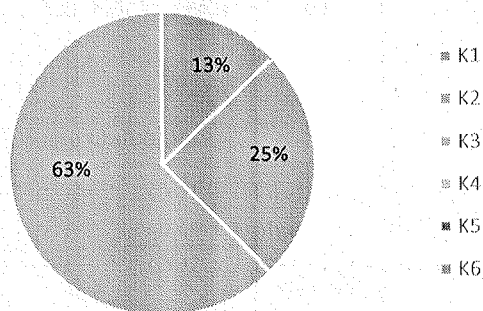
CO- Course Outcomes,

KL- Knowledge Level,

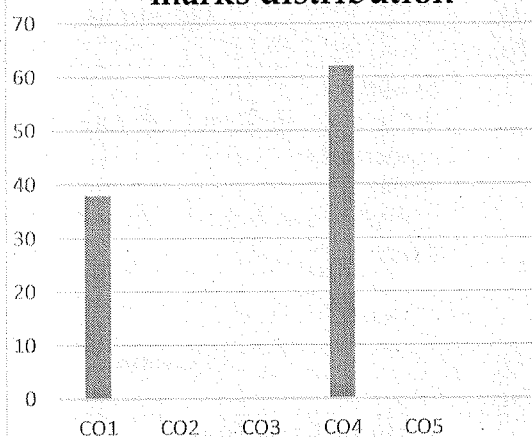
PO – Program Outcome



|                 |     |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| Course Outcomes | CO1 | Understand the chemistry of drugs with respect to their pharmacological activity.   |
|                 | CO2 | Understand the drug metabolic pathways, adverse effects and therapeutic value of drugs.                                     |
|                 | CO3 | Analyze the Structural Activity Relationship (SAR) of different classes of drugs.   |
|                 | CO4 | Apply the chemical synthesis of some drugs.   |
|                 | CO5 | Apply skills of recrystallization, Chromatography and vacuum distillation for purification of drugs and drugs intermediate. |

**Bloom's level wise marks distribution**



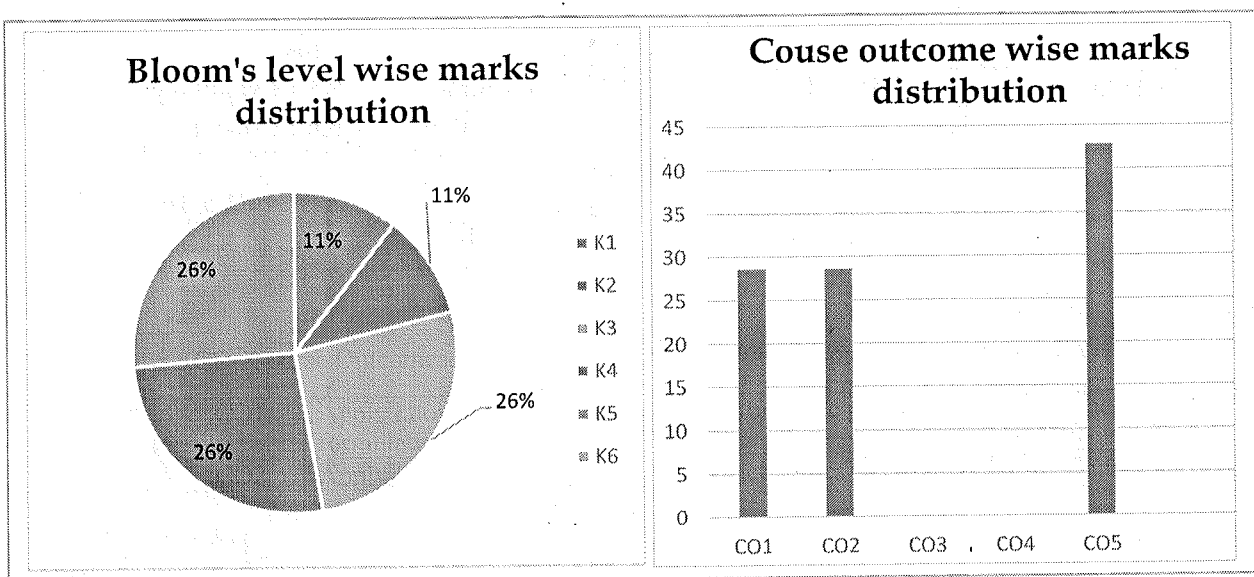
**Couse outcome wise marks distribution**





|                             |  |                       |  |            |           |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|------------|-----------|
| SCHOOL OF PHARMACY          |  <b>ARKA JAIN University</b><br>Jharkhand                                        |                       | <b>1<sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION</b> |            |           |
| Program Name                | <b>BACHELOR OF PHARMACY</b>  | Program Code          | <b>B. PHARM</b>                            |            |           |
| Course Name                 | <b>Physical Pharmaceutics II(Practical)</b>  | Semester              | <b>4<sup>th</sup> Semester (Group-A)</b>   |            |           |
| Course Code                 | <b>PHM24038</b>  | Year                  | <b>March 2026</b>                          |            |           |
| Time: 4 Hours               | <b>All the Questions are Compulsory</b>  | Maximum Marks         | <b>40</b>                                  |            |           |
|                             |  | Time                  | <b>4 hrs.</b>                              |            |           |
| Knowledge Level (KL)        | <b>K1 : Remembering</b>  | <b>K3 : Applying</b>  | <b>K5 : Evaluating</b>                     |            |           |
|                             | <b>K2 : Understanding</b>  | <b>K4 : Analysing</b> | <b>K6 : Creating</b>                       |            |           |
| <b>Section A</b>            |  |                       |  |            |           |
| <b>[1 x 10 = 10 Marks]</b>  |  |                       |  |            |           |
| <b>Q. No.</b>               | <b>Questions</b>   | <b>Marks</b>          | <b>COs</b>                                 | <b>KL</b>  | <b>PO</b> |
| <b>I</b>                    | <b>Synopsis</b><br>Write a synopsis on different types of viscometer with examples.<br>उदाहरणों सहित विभिन्न प्रकार के विस्कोमीटरों का संक्षिप्त विवरण लिखिए।  | <b>10</b>             | CO2  | K1, K2     | PO1       |
| <b>Section B</b>            |  |                       |  |            |           |
| <b>[15 + 10 = 25 Marks]</b> |  |                       |  |            |           |
| <b>Q. No.</b>               | <b>Questions</b>   | <b>Marks</b>          | <b>COs</b>                                 | <b>KL</b>  | <b>PO</b> |
| <b>II</b>                   | a. Major<br>Perform an experiment to determine the particle size, particle size distribution using sieving method of supplied sample.<br>दिए गए नमूने के कण आकार और कण आकार वितरण को निर्धारित करने के लिए छलनी विधि का उपयोग करके एक प्रयोग करें। | <b>15</b>             | CO5  | K3, K4, K5 | PO1, PO2  |
|                             | b. Minor<br>Perform an experiment to determine the angle of repose of supplied Powder.<br>दिए गए पाउडर के विश्राम कोण को निर्धारित करने के लिए एक प्रयोग करें।   | <b>10</b>             | CO1  | K3, K4, K5 | PO1, PO2  |
| <b>Section C</b>            |  |                       |  |            |           |
| <b>[05 Marks]</b>           |  |                       |  |            |           |
| <b>Q. No.</b>               | <b>Questions</b>   | <b>Marks</b>          | <b>COs</b>                                 | <b>KL</b>  | <b>PO</b> |
| <b>III</b>                  | Viva voce<br>विवा वीस  | <b>05</b>             |  |            |           |

CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome

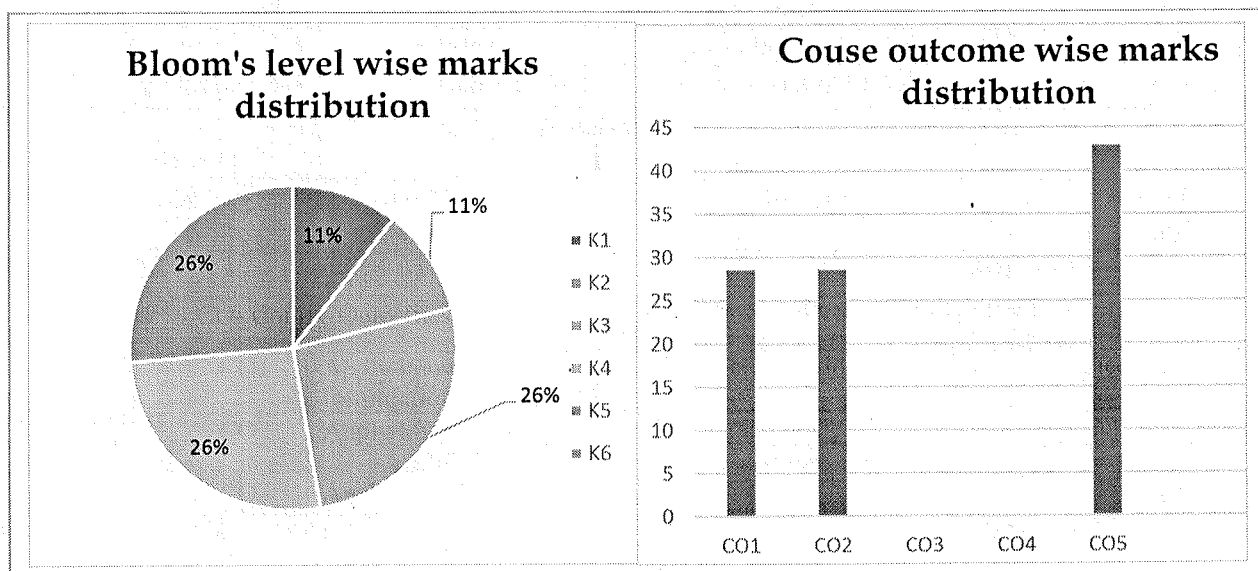
|                 |     |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| Course Outcomes | CO1 | Apply knowledge about effect of micromeritic parameters for pharmaceutical formulation. |
|                 | CO2 | Apply knowledge effect of flow characteristics of fluid for pharmaceuticals             |
|                 | CO3 | Analyse the stability of dispersions.   |
|                 | CO4 | Apply accelerated stability studies   |
|                 | CO5 | Apply the methods to determine particle size and its role in formulation development    |





|                             |   |  |  |  |           |                                      |  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|-----------|--------------------------------------|--|
| SCHOOL OF PHARMACY          |   |  <b>ARKA JAIN University</b><br>Jharkhand |  |  |           | 1 <sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION |  |
| Program Name                | <b>BACHELOR OF PHARMACY</b>   | Program Code   | <b>B. PHARM</b>                          |  |           |                                      |  |
| Course Name                 | <b>Physical Pharmaceutics II(Practical)</b>   | Semester   | <b>4<sup>th</sup> Semester (Group-B)</b> |  |           |                                      |  |
| Course Code                 | <b>PHM24038</b>   | Year   | <b>March 2026</b>                        |  |           |                                      |  |
| Time: 4 Hours               | <b>All the Questions are Compulsory</b>   | Maximum Marks  | <b>40</b>                                |  |           |                                      |  |
|                             |   | Time   | <b>4 hrs.</b>                            |  |           |                                      |  |
| Knowledge Level (KL)        | <b>K1 : Remembering</b>   | <b>K3 : Applying</b>   | <b>K5 : Evaluating</b>                   |  |           |                                      |  |
|                             | <b>K2 : Understanding</b>   | <b>K4 : Analysing</b>  | <b>K6 : Creating</b>                     |  |           |                                      |  |
| <b>Section A</b>            |   |  |  |  |           |                                      |  |
| <b>[1 x 10 = 10 Marks]</b>  |   |  |  |  |           |                                      |  |
| <b>Q. No.</b>               | <b>Questions</b>  | <b>Marks</b>   | <b>COs</b>                               | <b>KL</b>  | <b>PO</b> |                                      |  |
| <b>I</b>                    | <b>Synopsis</b><br>Write a synopsis on Sieving Method.<br>छानने की विधि पर एक संक्षिप्त निबंध लिखिए।  | <b>10</b>  | CO5                                      | K1, K2   | PO1       |                                      |  |
| <b>Section B</b>            |   |  |  |  |           |                                      |  |
| <b>[15 + 10 = 25 Marks]</b> |   |  |  |  |           |                                      |  |
| <b>Q. No.</b>               | <b>Questions</b>  | <b>Marks</b>   | <b>COs</b>                               | <b>KL</b>  | <b>PO</b> |                                      |  |
| <b>II</b>                   | a. Major<br>Perform an experiment to determine the viscosity of the sample liquid by Ostwald Viscometer.<br>ओस्टवाल्ड विस्कोमीटर का उपयोग करके नमूना तरल की श्यानता निर्धारित करने के लिए एक प्रयोग करें। | <b>15</b>  | CO2                                      | K3, K4, K5   | PO1, PO2  |                                      |  |
|                             | b. Minor<br>Perform an experiment to determine the Carr's Index of the supplied powder.<br>दिए गए पाउडर का कैर इंडेक्स निर्धारित करने के लिए एक प्रयोग करें।  | <b>10</b>  | CO1                                      | K3, K4, K5   | PO1, PO2  |                                      |  |
| <b>Section C</b>            |   |  |  |  |           |                                      |  |
| <b>[05 Marks]</b>           |   |  |  |  |           |                                      |  |
| <b>Q. No.</b>               | <b>Questions</b>  | <b>Marks</b>   | <b>COs</b>                               | <b>KL</b>  | <b>PO</b> |                                      |  |
| <b>III</b>                  | Viva voce<br>विवा वॉस   | <b>05</b>  |  |  |           |                                      |  |

CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome

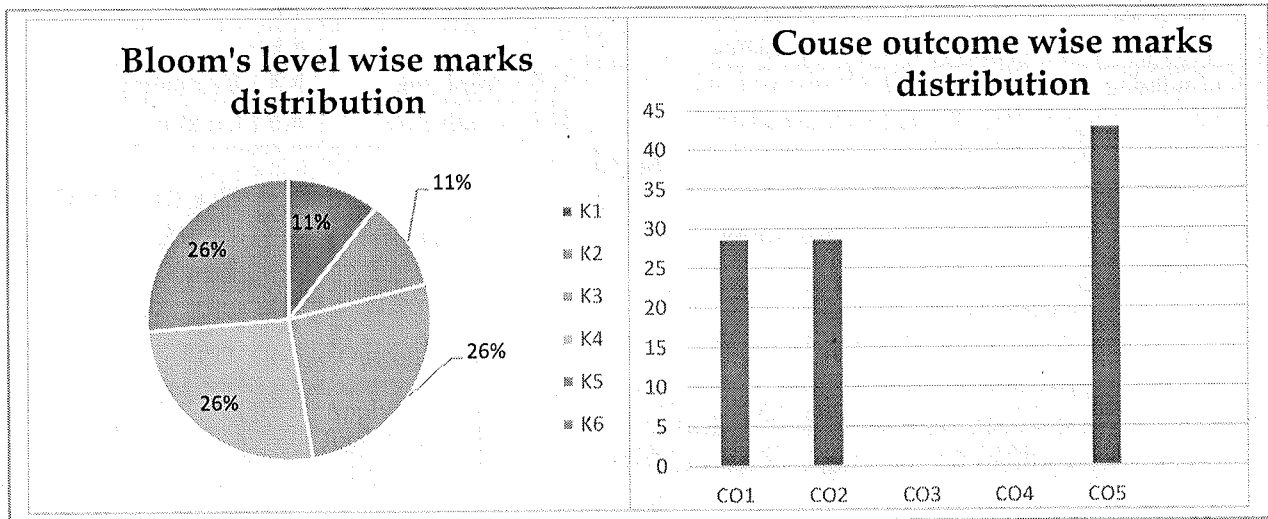
|                 |     |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| Course Outcomes | CO1 | Apply knowledge about effect of micromeritic parameters for pharmaceutical formulation. |
|                 | CO2 | Apply knowledge effect of flow characteristics of fluid for pharmaceuticals             |
|                 | CO3 | Analyse the stability of dispersions.   |
|                 | CO4 | Apply accelerated stability studies   |
|                 | CO5 | Apply the methods to determine particle size and its role in formulation development    |




| SCHOOL OF PHARMACY   |  |  <b>ARKA JAIN University</b><br>Jharkhand  |                                    | 1 <sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION |          |  |
|----------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|--|
| Program Name         | BACHELOR OF PHARMACY   | Program Code  | B. PHARM                           |                                      |          |  |
| Course Name          | Physical Pharmaceutics II (Practical)  | Semester  | 4 <sup>th</sup> Semester (Group-C) |                                      |          |  |
| Course Code          | PHM24038   | Year  | March 2026                         |                                      |          |  |
| Time: 4 Hours        | All the Questions are Compulsory   | Maximum Marks   | 40                                 |                                      |          |  |
|                      |  | Time  | 4 hrs.                             |                                      |          |  |
| Knowledge Level (KL) | K1 : Remembering   | K3 : Applying   | K5 : Evaluating                    |                                      |          |  |
|                      | K2 : Understanding   | K4 : Analysing  | K6 : Creating                      |                                      |          |  |
| <b>Section A</b>     |  |   |                                    |                                      |          |  |
| [1 x 10 = 10 Marks]  |  |   |                                    |                                      |          |  |
| Q. No.               | Questions  | Marks   | COs                                | KL                                   | PO       |  |
| I                    | <b>Synopsis</b><br>Write a synopsis on Plastic, Pseudoplastic and Dilatant systems of flow.<br>प्लास्टिक, स्यूडोप्लास्टिक और डाइलैटेंट प्रवाह प्रणालियों पर एक संक्षिप्त विवरण लिखिए।  | 10  | CO2                                | K1, K2                               | PO1      |  |
| <b>Section B</b>     |  |   |                                    |                                      |          |  |
| [15 + 10 = 25 Marks] |  |   |                                    |                                      |          |  |
| Q. No.               | Questions  | Marks   | Cos                                | KL                                   | PO       |  |
| II                   | a. Major<br>Perform an experiment to determine the particle size, particle size distribution using sieving method of supplied sample.<br>दिए गए नमूने के कण आकार और कण आकार वितरण को निर्धारित करने के लिए छलनी विधि का उपयोग करके एक प्रयोग करें। | 15  | CO5                                | K3, K4, K5                           | PO1, PO2 |  |
|                      | b. Minor<br>Perform an experiment to determine the Carr's Index and Hausner Ratio of the supplied powder.<br>दिए गए पाउडर का कैर इंडेक्स और हॉसनर अनुपात निर्धारित करने के लिए एक प्रयोग करें।   | 10  | CO1                                | K3, K4, K5                           | PO1, PO2 |  |
| <b>Section C</b>     |  |   |                                    |                                      |          |  |
| [05 Marks]           |  |   |                                    |                                      |          |  |
| Q. No.               | Questions  | Marks   | COs                                | KL                                   | PO       |  |
| III                  | Viva voce<br>विवा वॉस  | 05  |                                    |                                      |          |  |

CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome

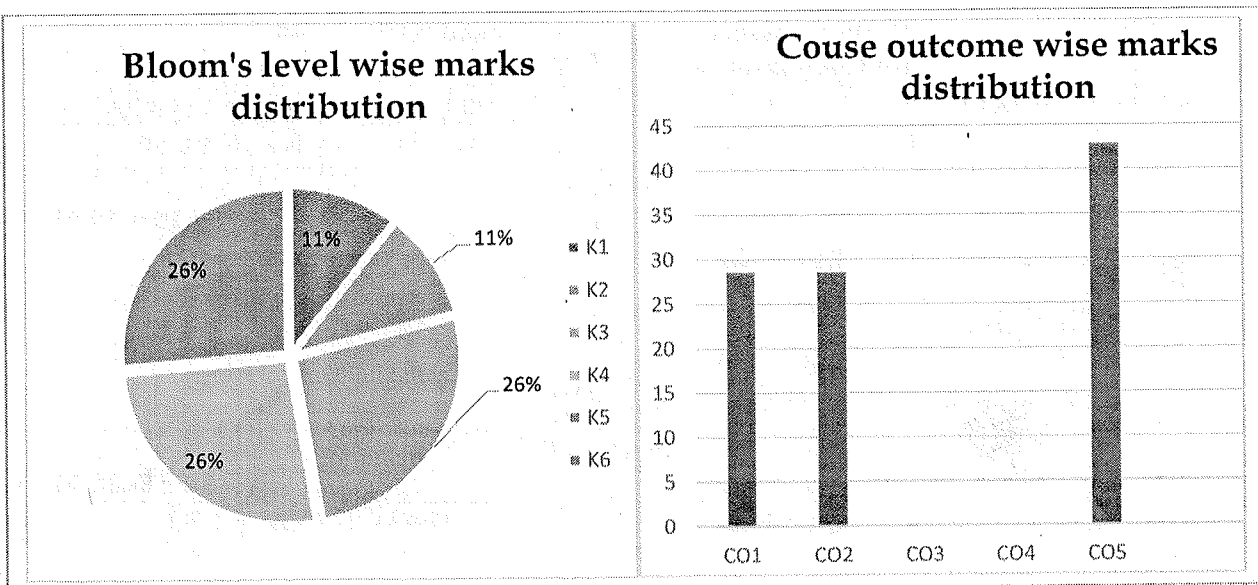
|                 |     |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| Course Outcomes | CO1 | Apply knowledge about effect of micromeritic parameters for pharmaceutical formulation. |
|                 | CO2 | Apply knowledge effect of flow characteristics of fluid for pharmaceuticals             |
|                 | CO3 | Analyse the stability of dispersions.   |
|                 | CO4 | Apply accelerated stability studies   |
|                 | CO5 | Apply the methods to determine particle size and its role in formulation development    |





|                      |   |                |                                      |            |          |
|----------------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------|----------|
| SCHOOL OF PHARMACY   |    |                | 1 <sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION |            |          |
| Program Name         | BACHELOR OF PHARMACY  | Program Code   | B. PHARM                             |            |          |
| Course Name          | Physical Pharmaceutics II(Practical)  | Semester       | 4 <sup>th</sup> Semester (Group-D)   |            |          |
| Course Code          | PHM24038  | Year           | March 2026                           |            |          |
| Time: 4 Hours        | All the Questions are Compulsory  | Maximum Marks  | 40                                   |            |          |
|                      |   | Time           | 4 hrs.                               |            |          |
| Knowledge Level (KL) | K1 : Remembering  | K3 : Applying  | K5 : Evaluating                      |            |          |
|                      | K2 : Understanding  | K4 : Analysing | K6 : Creating                        |            |          |
| <b>Section A</b>     |   |                |                                      |            |          |
| [1 x 10 = 10 Marks]  |   |                |                                      |            |          |
| Q. No.               | Questions   | Marks          | COs                                  | KL         | PO       |
| I                    | <b>Synopsis</b><br>Write a synopsis on Sieving Method.<br>छानने की विधि पर एक संक्षिप्त निबंध लिखिए।  | 10             | CO5                                  | K1, K2     | PO1      |
| <b>Section B</b>     |   |                |                                      |            |          |
| [15 + 10=25 Marks]   |   |                |                                      |            |          |
| Q. No.               | Questions   | Marks          | COs                                  | KL         | PO       |
| II                   | a. Major<br>Perform an experiment to determine the viscosity of the sample liquid by Ostwald Viscometer.<br>ओस्टवाल्ड विस्कोमीटर का उपयोग करके नमूना तरल की श्यानता निर्धारित करने के लिए एक प्रयोग करें। | 15             | CO2                                  | K3, K4, K5 | PO1, PO2 |
|                      | b. Minor<br>Perform an experiment to determine the angle of repose of supplied Powder.<br>दिए गए पाउडर के विश्राम कोण को निर्धारित करने के लिए एक प्रयोग करें।  | 10             | CO1                                  | K3, K4, K5 | PO1, PO2 |
| <b>Section C</b>     |   |                |                                      |            |          |
| [05 Marks]           |   |                |                                      |            |          |
| Q. No.               | Questions   | Marks          | COs                                  | KL         | PO       |
| III                  | Viva voce<br>विवा वोस   | 05             |                                      |            |          |

CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome

|                 |     |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| Course Outcomes | CO1 | Apply knowledge about effect of micromeritic parameters for pharmaceutical formulation. |
|                 | CO2 | Apply knowledge effect of flow characteristics of fluid for pharmaceuticals             |
|                 | CO3 | Analyse the stability of dispersions.   |
|                 | CO4 | Apply accelerated stability studies   |
|                 | CO5 | Apply the methods to determine particle size and its role in formulation development    |

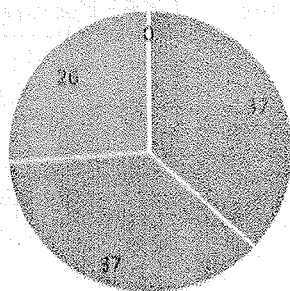


| SCHOOL OF PHARMACY         |  |  <b>ARKA JAIN University</b><br>Jharkhand  |  | 1 <sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION |                      |  |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Program Name               | <b>BACHELOR OF PHARMACY</b>  | Program Code   | <b>B. PHARM</b>                          |                                      |                      |  |
| Course Name                | <b>Pharmacology I (Practical)</b>  | Semester   | <b>4<sup>th</sup> Semester (Group-A)</b> |                                      |                      |  |
| Course Code                | <b>PHM24039</b>  | Year   | <b>March 2026</b>                        |                                      |                      |  |
| Time: 4 Hours              | <b>All the Questions are Compulsory</b>  | Maximum Marks  | <b>40</b>                                |                                      |                      |  |
|                            |  | Time   | <b>4 hrs.</b>                            |                                      |                      |  |
| Knowledge Level (KL)       | <b>K1 : Remembering</b>  | <b>K3 : Applying</b>   | <b>K5 : Evaluating</b>                   |                                      |                      |  |
|                            | <b>K2 : Understanding</b>  | <b>K4 : Analysing</b>  | <b>K6 : Creating</b>                     |                                      |                      |  |
| <b>Section A</b>           |  |  |  |                                      |                      |  |
| <b>[1 x 10 = 10 Marks]</b> |  |  |  |                                      |                      |  |
| Q. No.                     | Questions  | Marks  | COs                                      | KL                                   | PO                   |  |
| <b>I</b>                   | Explain different sources of drug information and their importance.<br>दवाओं से संबंधित जानकारी के विभिन्न स्रोतों और उनके महत्व को समझाइए।  | <b>10</b>  | <b>CO2</b>                               | <b>K1,K2</b>                         | <b>PO1, PO2, PO3</b> |  |
| <b>Section B</b>           |  |  |  |                                      |                      |  |
| <b>[15 + 10=25 Marks]</b>  |  |  |  |                                      |                      |  |
| Q. No.                     | Questions  | Marks  | COs                                      | KL                                   | PO                   |  |
| <b>II</b>                  | a. Discuss the objectives, functions, and guidelines of CCSEA. Explain animal house requirements, ethical approval process (IAEC). सीपीसीएसईए के उद्देश्यों, कार्यों और दिशा-निर्देशों पर चर्चा करें। पशुशाला संबंधी आवश्यकताओं और नैतिक अनुमोदन प्रक्रिया (आईईसी) की व्याख्या करें।                         | <b>15</b>  | <b>CO3</b>                               | <b>K1,K2, K3</b>                     | <b>PO1, PO2, PO3</b> |  |
|                            | b. Describe various routes of drug administration in laboratory animals. Explain the technique of intraperitoneal and subcutaneous administration in rodents. प्रयोगशाला पशुओं में दवा देने के विभिन्न तरीकों का वर्णन कीजिए। कृन्तकों में इंटापेरिटोनियल और सबक्यूटेनियस तरीके से दवा देने की तकनीक समझाइए। | <b>10</b>  | <b>CO3</b>                               | <b>K1,K2, K3</b>                     | <b>PO1, PO2, PO3</b> |  |
| <b>Section C</b>           |  |  |  |                                      |                      |  |
| <b>[05 Marks]</b>          |  |  |  |                                      |                      |  |
| Q. No.                     | Questions  | Marks  | COs                                      | KL                                   | PO                   |  |
| <b>III</b>                 | Viva voce  | <b>05</b>  |  |                                      |                      |  |

CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome

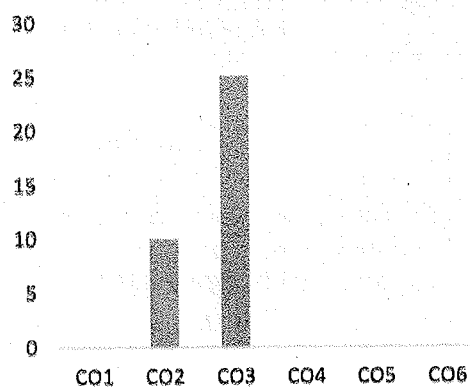
|                 |     |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| Course Outcomes | CO1 | Explain the general principles of pharmacology  |
|                 | CO2 | Describe the pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamics, adverse drug reactions and drug interactions  |
|                 | CO3 | Explain drug discovery and clinical evaluation of new drugs   |
|                 | CO4 | Explain the drugs acting on the peripheral nervous system   |
|                 | CO5 | Describe the drugs acting on the central nervous system   |
|                 | CO6 | Strengthen the basic knowledge in the field of pharmacology and to impart recent advances in the drugs used for the treatment of various diseases |


**Bloom's level wise marks distribution**



※ K1 ※ K2 ※ K3 ※ K4 ※ K5 ※ K6

**Course outcome wise marks distribution**

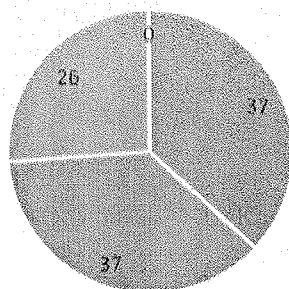


| SCHOOL OF PHARMACY   |   |  |                                    | 1 <sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION |               |
|----------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Program Name         | BACHELOR OF PHARMACY  | Program Code   | B. PHARM                           |                                      |               |
| Course Name          | Pharmacology I (Practical)  | Semester   | 4 <sup>th</sup> Semester (Group-B) |                                      |               |
| Course Code          | PHM24039  | Year   | March 2026                         |                                      |               |
| Time: 4 Hours        | All the Questions are Compulsory  | Maximum Marks  | 40                                 |                                      |               |
|                      |   | Time   | 4 hrs.                             |                                      |               |
| Knowledge Level (KL) | K1 : Remembering  | K3 : Applying  | K5 : Evaluating                    |                                      |               |
|                      | K2 : Understanding  | K4 : Analysing   | K6 : Creating                      |                                      |               |
| <b>Section A</b>     |   |  |                                    |                                      |               |
| [1 x 10 = 10 Marks]  |   |  |                                    |                                      |               |
| Q. No.               | Questions   | Marks  | COs                                | KL                                   | PO            |
| I                    | Differentiate between agonist, partial agonist, competitive antagonist, and non-competitive antagonist.<br>एगोनिस्ट, पार्शियल एगोनिस्ट, कॉम्पिटिटिव एंटागोनिस्ट और नॉन-कॉम्पिटिटिव एंटागोनिस्ट के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।  | 10   | CO2                                | K1,K2                                | PO1, PO2, PO3 |
| <b>Section B</b>     |   |  |                                    |                                      |               |
| [15 + 10=25 Marks]   |   |  |                                    |                                      |               |
| Q. No.               | Questions   | Marks  | COs                                | KL                                   | PO            |
| II                   | a. Describe commonly used laboratory animals in pharmacological research also discuss their selection for any type of experiment.<br>औषध विज्ञान अनुसंधान में आमतौर पर उपयोग किए जाने वाले प्रयोगशाला पशुओं का वर्णन करें और किसी भी प्रकार के प्रयोग के लिए उनके चयन पर भी चर्चा करें। | 15   | CO3                                | K1,K2, K3                            | PO1, PO2, PO3 |
|                      | b. Describe the principle, construction, and uses of the student organ bath. Add a neat labeled diagram.<br>छात्र ऑर्गन बाथ के सिद्धांत, निर्माण और उपयोगों का वर्णन करें। एक सुव्यवस्थित आरेख भी संलग्न करें।  | 10   | CO3                                | K1,K2, K3                            | PO1, PO2, PO3 |
| <b>Section C</b>     |   |  |                                    |                                      |               |
| [05 Marks]           |   |  |                                    |                                      |               |
| Q. No.               | Questions   | Marks  | COs                                | KL                                   | PO            |
| III                  | Viva voce   | 05   |                                    |                                      |               |

CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome

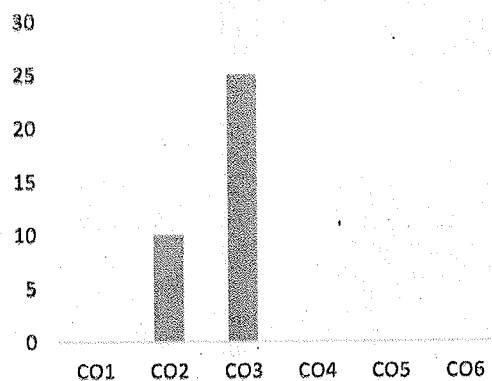
|                 |     |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| Course Outcomes | CO1 | Explain the general principles of pharmacology  |
|                 | CO2 | Describe the pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamics, adverse drug reactions and drug interactions  |
|                 | CO3 | Explain drug discovery and clinical evaluation of new drugs   |
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**Bloom's level wise marks distribution**



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

**Course outcome wise marks distribution**

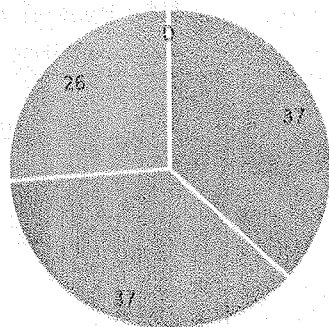


| SCHOOL OF PHARMACY         |   |  <b>ARKA JAIN University</b><br>Jharkhand  |  | 1 <sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION |                      |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Program Name               | <b>BACHELOR OF PHARMACY</b>   | Program Code   | <b>B. PHARM</b>                          |                                      |                      |
| Course Name                | <b>Pharmacology I (Practical)</b>   | Semester   | <b>4<sup>th</sup> Semester (Group-C)</b> |                                      |                      |
| Course Code                | <b>PHM24039</b>   | Year   | <b>March 2026</b>                        |                                      |                      |
| Time: 4 Hours              | <b>All the Questions are Compulsory</b>   | Maximum Marks  | <b>40</b>                                |                                      |                      |
|                            |   | Time   | <b>4 hrs.</b>                            |                                      |                      |
| Knowledge Level (KL)       | <b>K1 : Remembering</b>   | <b>K3 : Applying</b>   | <b>K5 : Evaluating</b>                   |                                      |                      |
|                            | <b>K2 : Understanding</b>   | <b>K4 : Analysing</b>  | <b>K6 : Creating</b>                     |                                      |                      |
| <b>Section A</b>           |   |  |  |                                      |                      |
| <b>[1 x 10 = 10 Marks]</b> |   |  |  |                                      |                      |
| Q. No.                     | Questions   | Marks  | COs                                      | KL                                   | PO                   |
| <b>I</b>                   | Write a note on ethical considerations in animal experimentation.<br>पशु प्रयोगों में नैतिक पहलुओं पर एक टिप्पणी लिखिए।   | <b>10</b>  | <b>CO2</b>                               | <b>K1,K2</b>                         | <b>PO1, PO2, PO3</b> |
| <b>Section B</b>           |   |  |  |                                      |                      |
| <b>[15 + 10=25 Marks]</b>  |   |  |  |                                      |                      |
| Q. No.                     | Questions   | Marks  | COs                                      | KL                                   | PO                   |
| <b>II</b>                  | a.Explain the role of Experimental Pharmacology in drug discovery and development. Describe in detail the preclinical evaluation process.<br>औषधि खोज और विकास में प्रायोगिक औषध विज्ञान की भूमिका स्पष्ट कीजिए। पूर्व-नैदानिक मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया का विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए।  | <b>15</b>  | <b>CO3</b>                               | <b>K1,K2, K3</b>                     | <b>PO1, PO2, PO3</b> |
|                            | b. Classify commonly used laboratory animals and describe the identification, handling, and applications of Wistar Rats in experimental pharmacology.<br>प्रयोगशाला में आमतौर पर उपयोग किए जाने वाले जानवरों का वर्गीकरण करें और प्रयोगात्मक औषध विज्ञान में विस्तार चूहों की पहचान, देखभाल और अनुप्रयोगों का वर्णन करें। | <b>10</b>  | <b>CO3</b>                               | <b>K1,K2, K3</b>                     | <b>PO1, PO2, PO3</b> |
| <b>Section C</b>           |   |  |  |                                      |                      |
| <b>[05 Marks]</b>          |   |  |  |                                      |                      |
| Q. No.                     | Questions   | Marks  | COs                                      | KL                                   | PO                   |
| <b>III</b>                 | Viva voce   | <b>05</b>  |  |                                      |                      |

CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome

|                 |     |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| Course Outcomes | CO1 | Explain the general principles of pharmacology  |
|                 | CO2 | Describe the pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamics, adverse drug reactions and drug interactions  |
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Bloom's level wise marks distribution



※ K1 ※ K2 ※ K3 ※ K4 ※ K5 ※ K6

Course outcome wise marks distribution

