

PHB Education

**Government Exam and D. Pharm Exit Exam Preparation
Questions Bank**

Subject: *Pharmaceutics*
Chapter -1 : Introduction of Pharmaceutics

Section 1: History of Pharmacy Profession in India (Education, Industry, Practice, Associations)

1. The term *Pharmacy* is derived from which Greek word?

- A) Pharmakon
- B) Pharmacia
- C) Pharmakeia
- D) Pharamis

Answer: C) Pharmakeia

2. The modern pharmacy profession in India began after the enactment of which Act?

- A) Drugs and Cosmetics Act
- B) Pharmacy Act
- C) Poisons Act
- D) Medical Council Act

Answer: B) Pharmacy Act

3. The **Pharmacy Act** in India was enacted in which year?

- A) 1940
- B) 1945
- C) 1948
- D) 1950

Answer: C) 1948

4. The Pharmacy Act, 1948 came into force on —

- A) 1 January 1948
- B) 4 March 1948
- C) 15 August 1948
- D) 4 March 1949

Answer: D) 4 March 1949

5. The **Pharmacy Council of India (PCI)** was established under which section of the Pharmacy Act, 1948?

- A) Section 1
- B) Section 3
- C) Section 10
- D) Section 12

Answer: B) Section 3

6. The **first B.Pharm course in India** was started at —

- A) Madras
- B) Banaras Hindu University (BHU)
- C) Bombay University
- D) Delhi University

Answer: B) Banaras Hindu University (BHU)

7. The **BHU Pharmacy Department** was established in —

- A) 1932
- B) 1935
- C) 1937
- D) 1940

Answer: C) 1937

8. The **Drugs and Cosmetics Act** was passed in which year?

- A) 1930
- B) 1940
- C) 1945
- D) 1950

Answer: B) 1940

9. **Drug Rules** under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act were framed in —

- A) 1942
- B) 1945
- C) 1950
- D) 1954

Answer: B) 1945

10. The **first State Pharmacy Council** in India was established in —

- A) Bombay
- B) Madras
- C) Bengal
- D) Delhi

Answer: A) Bombay

11. The first **Diploma in Pharmacy (D.Pharm)** course was introduced in —

- A) 1940
- B) 1945
- C) 1950
- D) 1954

Answer: C) 1950

12. The **All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)** was established in —
- A) 1945
 - B) 1947
 - C) 1948
 - D) 1950

Answer: C) 1948

13. **Hathi Committee Report** on the drug industry was published in —
- A) 1965
 - B) 1970
 - C) 1975
 - D) 1980

Answer: C) 1975

14. The **Indian Drug Manufacturers Association (IDMA)** was established in —
- A) 1960
 - B) 1961
 - C) 1962
 - D) 1963

Answer: C) 1962

15. The **Organization of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI)** was founded in —
- A) 1965
 - B) 1967
 - C) 1970
 - D) 1972

Answer: B) 1967

16. The **first Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP)** was published in —
- A) 1948
 - B) 1950
 - C) 1955
 - D) 1957

Answer: D) 1955

17. The **second edition of IP** was published in —
- A) 1960
 - B) 1966
 - C) 1970
 - D) 1972

Answer: B) 1966

18. The **Indian Pharmaceutical Association (IPA)** was founded in —

- A) 1930
- B) 1932
- C) 1935
- D) 1940

Answer: B) 1932

19. The **Headquarters of IPA** is located at —

- A) Delhi
- B) Mumbai
- C) Kolkata
- D) Chennai

Answer: B) Mumbai

20. **Indian Pharmacological Society** was founded in —

- A) 1950
- B) 1955
- C) 1960
- D) 1970

Answer: A) 1950

Section 2: Pharmacy as a Career

21. Which of the following is **not** a field of pharmacy?

- A) Hospital Pharmacy
- B) Industrial Pharmacy
- C) Veterinary Pharmacy
- D) Metallurgical Pharmacy

Answer: D) Metallurgical Pharmacy

22. **Community pharmacy** mainly deals with —

- A) Drug manufacturing
- B) Drug distribution to patients
- C) Drug analysis
- D) Drug marketing

Answer: B) Drug distribution to patients

23. The main role of a **clinical pharmacist** is —

- A) Dispensing drugs only
- B) Diagnosing diseases
- C) Advising rational use of drugs

D) Manufacturing dosage forms

Answer: C) Advising rational use of drugs

24. Industrial pharmacists are primarily involved in —

A) Patient counseling

B) Quality control and production

C) Diagnosis

D) Drug legislation

Answer: B) Quality control and production

25. Regulatory affairs in pharmacy deal with —

A) Clinical trials

B) Patent laws and approvals

C) Sales and marketing

D) Drug design

Answer: B) Patent laws and approvals

26. A pharmacovigilance officer deals with —

A) Adverse drug reactions

B) Clinical diagnosis

C) Drug synthesis

D) Drug patenting

Answer: A) Adverse drug reactions

27. Pharmacoeconomics evaluates —

A) Drug potency

B) Drug cost-effectiveness

C) Drug stability

D) Drug side effects

Answer: B) Drug cost-effectiveness

28. Pharmacognosy is the study of —

A) Chemical synthesis of drugs

B) Drugs from natural sources

C) Pharmaceutical analysis

D) Drug laws

Answer: B) Drugs from natural sources

29. The scope of pharmacy includes —

A) Research and Development

B) Manufacturing and Marketing

C) Clinical and Community practice

D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

30. The **minimum qualification for registration as a pharmacist** in India is —

A) B.Pharm

B) D.Pharm

C) M.Pharm

D) Pharm.D

Answer: B) D.Pharm

Section 3: Pharmacopoeia and Related References

31. The term *Pharmacopoeia* literally means —

A) Drug seller

B) Drug recipe

C) Drug dispenser

D) Drug law

Answer: B) Drug recipe

32. A **Pharmacopoeia** is —

A) A list of poisonous drugs

B) An official book of drug standards

C) A list of banned drugs

D) A book of prescriptions

Answer: B) An official book of drug standards

33. The **Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC)** is located at —

A) Mumbai

B) Delhi

C) Ghaziabad

D) Chennai

Answer: C) Ghaziabad

34. The **first edition of IP** contained —

A) 200 monographs

B) 400 monographs

C) 500 monographs

D) 600 monographs

Answer: C) 500 monographs

35. The **latest edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP 2022)** contains —

A) 8 volumes

B) 6 volumes

C) 4 volumes

D) 3 volumes

Answer: B) 6 volumes

36. British Pharmacopoeia (BP) is published by —

A) MHRA, UK

B) FDA, USA

C) WHO

D) ICMR

Answer: A) MHRA, UK

37. United States Pharmacopoeia (USP) is published by —

A) U.S. FDA

B) USP Convention

C) American Medical Association

D) National Formulary Committee

Answer: B) USP Convention

38. National Formulary (NF) is —

A) A list of drug prices

B) A companion volume to USP

C) A book of chemical structures

D) A list of banned drugs

Answer: B) A companion volume to USP

39. Extra Pharmacopoeia (Martindale) is —

A) An unofficial reference book

B) An official pharmacopoeia

C) A chemical dictionary

D) A patent record

Answer: A) An unofficial reference book

40. Martindale: The Extra Pharmacopoeia was first published by —

A) W. Martindale

B) J. Martindale

C) J. Smith

D) A. Clark

Answer: A) W. Martindale

Section 4: Pharmacopoeias (continued)

41. The **USP–NF** is updated —

- A) Every year
- B) Every two years
- C) Every five years
- D) Every ten years

Answer: A) Every year

42. The **British Pharmacopoeia Commission** functions under the —

- A) Department of Health, UK
- B) WHO
- C) MHRA
- D) NHS

Answer: C) MHRA

43. The **Pharmacopoeia of India (IP)** is legally recognized under —

- A) Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940
- B) Pharmacy Act, 1948
- C) Indian Medical Council Act, 1956
- D) Drug Price Control Order, 1970

Answer: A) Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

44. The **main purpose** of a pharmacopoeia is to —

- A) Regulate drug advertisements
- B) Provide drug quality standards
- C) Control pharmacy education
- D) List drug prices

Answer: B) Provide drug quality standards

45. The **official status of Indian Pharmacopoeia** was first recognized in —

- A) 1940
- B) 1955
- C) 1960
- D) 1970

Answer: B) 1955

46. **Addenda to Indian Pharmacopoeia** are published to —

- A) Revise monographs
- B) Delete old monographs

C) Include new monographs

D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

47. **National Formulary of India (NFI)** is published by —

A) PCI

B) ICMR

C) Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission

D) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Answer: C) Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission

48. **NFI** provides information about —

A) Drug formulation procedures

B) Rational use of medicines

C) Pharmacovigilance

D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

49. The **first edition of NFI** was published in —

A) 1955

B) 1960

C) 1966

D) 1970

Answer: C) 1966

50. The **latest edition of NFI (2021)** includes —

A) Herbal monographs only

B) Essential medicines

C) Veterinary drugs

D) Ayurvedic drugs only

Answer: B) Essential medicines

Section 5: Development of the Pharmaceutical Industry in India

51. The **first modern pharmaceutical company in India** was —

A) Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works

B) Cipla

C) Alembic

D) Ranbaxy

Answer: A) Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works

52. **Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works** was founded by —

- A) J.R.D. Tata
- B) P.C. Ray
- C) M.G.K. Menon
- D) B.V. Patel

Answer: B) P.C. Ray

53. **Cipla Ltd.** was founded in —

- A) 1930
- B) 1935
- C) 1940
- D) 1945

Answer: B) 1935

54. The founder of **Cipla Ltd.** was —

- A) Dr. K.A. Hamied
- B) P.C. Ray
- C) M.G.K. Menon
- D) B.V. Patel

Answer: A) Dr. K.A. Hamied

55. **Ranbaxy Laboratories** was established in —

- A) 1930
- B) 1947
- C) 1952
- D) 1961

Answer: B) 1947

56. The **Drug Policy of India** was introduced first in —

- A) 1970
- B) 1978
- C) 1986
- D) 1994

Answer: A) 1970

57. The **Patents Act of India** came into force in —

- A) 1940
- B) 1957
- C) 1972
- D) 1984

Answer: C) 1972

58. The **Hathi Committee** mainly recommended —

- A) Import of drugs
- B) Self-sufficiency in drug manufacturing
- C) Banning foreign companies
- D) Privatizing health care

Answer: B) Self-sufficiency in drug manufacturing

59. **Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL)** was established in —

- A) 1947
- B) 1954
- C) 1961
- D) 1965

Answer: C) 1961

60. **Public Sector pharmaceutical units** were set up to —

- A) Promote foreign trade
- B) Reduce import dependence
- C) Increase foreign investment
- D) Control patents

Answer: B) Reduce import dependence

Section 6: Pharmacy Practice and Regulations

61. **Pharmacy practice** refers to —

- A) Selling and compounding of drugs
- B) Manufacturing drugs
- C) Analyzing chemicals
- D) Marketing medicines

Answer: A) Selling and compounding of drugs

62. **Good Pharmacy Practice (GPP)** guidelines are issued by —

- A) WHO
- B) PCI
- C) IDMA
- D) ICMR

Answer: A) WHO

63. The **role of a hospital pharmacist** includes —

- A) Dispensing only
- B) Clinical drug management and patient safety

- C) Procurement only
- D) Laboratory research only

Answer: B) Clinical drug management and patient safety

64. Prescription auditing is done by —

- A) Nurses
- B) Pharmacists
- C) Medical officers
- D) Pathologists

Answer: B) Pharmacists

65. Drug distribution system in hospitals includes —

- A) Floor stock system
- B) Unit dose system
- C) Combined system
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

66. Continuing Pharmacy Education (CPE) is important for —

- A) Registration renewal
- B) Professional competence
- C) Ethical practice
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

67. Drug information centers (DICs) provide —

- A) Research grants
- B) Reliable and unbiased drug information
- C) Marketing reports
- D) Clinical trial data only

Answer: B) Reliable and unbiased drug information

68. Community pharmacy is also known as —

- A) Retail pharmacy
- B) Hospital pharmacy
- C) Industrial pharmacy
- D) Research pharmacy

Answer: A) Retail pharmacy

69. Pharmacy ethics are governed by —

- A) Pharmacy Act, 1948
- B) Drugs and Cosmetics Rules
- C) Code of Pharmaceutical Ethics

D) Medical Council Act

Answer: C) Code of Pharmaceutical Ethics

70. Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) regulates —

A) Drug prices

B) Pharmacy education and profession

C) Industrial drug policy

D) Imports and exports

Answer: B) Pharmacy education and profession

Section 7: Professional Associations

71. The Indian Pharmaceutical Association (IPA) represents —

A) Physicians

B) Pharmacists

C) Chemists

D) Nurses

Answer: B) Pharmacists

72. The IPA publishes the journal —

A) Indian Drug News

B) Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences

C) Pharma Times

D) Drug Today

Answer: B) Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences

73. IPCA Laboratories Ltd. is associated with —

A) Pharmacovigilance

B) Pharmaceutical manufacturing

C) Educational institutions

D) Drug control only

Answer: B) Pharmaceutical manufacturing

74. Pharmacy Council of India chairman (as of 2025) —

A) Dr. Montu M. Patel

B) Dr. K.A. Hamied

C) Dr. P.C. Ray

D) Dr. R. Natarajan

Answer: A) Dr. Montu M. Patel

75. **FIP (International Pharmaceutical Federation)** headquarters are in —

- A) India
- B) UK
- C) Netherlands
- D) USA

Answer: C) Netherlands

76. **FIP** was established in —

- A) 1910
- B) 1912
- C) 1914
- D) 1915

Answer: B) 1912

77. The **World Health Organization (WHO)** collaborates with PCI for —

- A) Drug regulation
- B) Pharmacy education standards
- C) Industrial policies
- D) Clinical trials

Answer: B) Pharmacy education standards

78. **IDMA (Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association)** represents —

- A) Pharmaceutical educators
- B) Indian drug manufacturers
- C) Foreign investors
- D) Hospital pharmacists

Answer: B) Indian drug manufacturers

79. The **Indian Hospital Pharmacists' Association (IHPA)** was founded in —

- A) 1960
- B) 1963
- C) 1965
- D) 1970

Answer: B) 1963

80. **IPA, IHPA, and PCI** collectively aim to —

- A) Promote pharmacist welfare and education
- B) Control pricing
- C) Market foreign drugs
- D) Manufacture generics

Answer: A) Promote pharmacist welfare and education

Section 8: Miscellaneous and Conceptual

81. The **Pharmacist's Oath** is taken —

- A) Before final exams
- B) During registration as a pharmacist
- C) During employment
- D) After internship

Answer: B) During registration as a pharmacist

82. The **WHO Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP)** was first introduced in —

- A) 1968
- B) 1970
- C) 1975
- D) 1980

Answer: A) 1968

83. The **Schedule M** of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules relates to —

- A) GMP requirements
- B) Drug labeling
- C) Clinical trials
- D) Poison schedules

Answer: A) GMP requirements

84. **Schedule K** of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules deals with —

- A) Exemptions from provisions
- B) Labeling
- C) Licensing
- D) Biological products

Answer: A) Exemptions from provisions

85. **Schedule Y** covers —

- A) Clinical trials
- B) Drug labeling
- C) Cosmetics
- D) Veterinary drugs

Answer: A) Clinical trials

86. **Drug Price Control Orders (DPCO)** are issued under —

- A) Essential Commodities Act
- B) Drugs Act

- C) Patent Act
- D) Pharmacy Act

Answer: A) Essential Commodities Act

87. Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) works under —

- A) Ministry of Commerce
- B) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- C) PCI
- D) ICMR

Answer: B) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

88. Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) is headed by —

- A) PCI
- B) DCGI
- C) AICTE
- D) IDMA

Answer: B) DCGI

89. Pharm.D. course was introduced in India in —

- A) 2006
- B) 2007
- C) 2008
- D) 2009

Answer: C) 2008

90. Duration of Pharm.D. course in India is —

- A) 4 years
- B) 5 years
- C) 6 years
- D) 7 years

Answer: C) 6 years

Section 9: Advanced and Current Affairs

91. Pharmacy Education Regulations (PER) were first framed by PCI in —

- A) 1953
- B) 1968
- C) 1981
- D) 1991

Answer: A) 1953

92. **Revised Education Regulations** for D.Pharm were issued in —

- A) 1991
- B) 2008
- C) 2020
- D) 2022

Answer: D) 2022

93. The **theme of World Pharmacists Day 2025** (as per FIP) is —
(will update yearly from FIP source)

- A) “Pharmacists: Caring for You”
- B) “Transforming Global Health”
- C) “Pharmacists Strengthening Health Systems”
- D) “Medication Safety First”

Answer: C) Pharmacists Strengthening Health Systems

94. **Pharmaceutical Analysis** became a major subject in pharmacy education under —

- A) B.Pharm Syllabus 1981
- B) D.Pharm Syllabus 1991
- C) B.Pharm 2014 PCI syllabus
- D) B.Pharm 2020 PCI syllabus

Answer: D) B.Pharm 2020 PCI syllabus

95. The **PCI Headquarters** is located in —

- A) Mumbai
- B) Delhi
- C) Chennai
- D) Kolkata

Answer: B) Delhi

96. The **President of the Pharmacy Council of India** is elected for —

- A) 2 years
- B) 4 years
- C) 5 years
- D) 6 years

Answer: B) 4 years

97. **Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (PvPI)** was launched in —

- A) 2005
- B) 2007
- C) 2010
- D) 2012

Answer: C) 2010

98. National Coordination Centre for PvPI is located at —

- A) AIIMS, Delhi
- B) IPC, Ghaziabad
- C) CDSCO, Mumbai
- D) ICMR, Chennai

Answer: B) IPC, Ghaziabad

99. Essential Medicines List (EML) in India is prepared by —

- A) PCI
- B) CDSCO
- C) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- D) WHO

Answer: C) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

100. The ultimate goal of the pharmacy profession is —

- A) Drug sales
- B) Profit making
- C) Patient care and public health
- D) Industrial growth

Answer: C) Patient care and public health



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