



Sanjay Ghodawat University

Kolhapur

Established under section 2(f) of UG Cact1956Sanjay Ghodawat University
Act XL of 2017 of Govt. of Maharashtra

Empowering Lives Globally!

School of Pharmaceutical Sciences

F.Y.D.Pharm.

Curriculum

AcademicYear2022-23



**The Education Regulations,
2020 for Diploma Course in
Pharmacy (D. Pharm),
Pharmacy Council of India.**

**Rules & Syllabus (framed under
Regulation 7, under Appendix-A of
The Education Regulations, 2020) for
the Diploma in Pharmacy
(F.Y.D.Pharm) Course**



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SANJAYGHODAWATUNIVERSITYKOLHAPUR

Sanjay Ghodawat University (SGU) is established in the Academic Year 2017-18, as a State Private University under Govt. of Maharashtra Act No. XL of 2017 dated 3rd May 2017, with the approval of the UGC and the State Government. "For the true measure of giving is giving without measure." Spread across 150 Acres, Sou. Sushila Danchand Ghodawat Charitable Trust's Sanjay Ghodawat University (SGU) is situated in a serene atmosphere amidst idyllic hills and lush green meadows to study in harmony with Nature. The Institution aspires to run along the lines of best-in-the-world education and become a world-class institution where the teaching-learning process gets a far deeper meaning. SGU always stands as the guiding star of brilliance, quality, and deliverance beyond expectations. Innovativeness and Creativity are the hallmarks of a genius enterprise and SGU stands to be a stage where these qualities would be nurtured, encouraged, and blossomed. The genius is incomplete without the sense of social responsibility and SGU's ultimate goal remains the development of an attitude of gratitude that freely gives back without expectations. The Sanjay Ghodawat University stands as a beacon of light to guide the younger generation of the day on the right path to fulfillment in career and life. The USP of the University is its research-based curriculum and academically-oriented teaching staff. The world-class ambiance and infrastructure help the students to easily accommodate themselves in an environment that is conducive to the teaching-learning process. Hands-on experience, challenge-based case studies, maximum participation of students in the classroom, use of modern digital technology, smart classrooms, solution-oriented thinking promotion, stress on research and innovation, international tie-ups, choice-based credit system for flexibility in choosing areas of interest, etc. are some of the features of the University. The university will help students develop as unique individuals to be educated as a whole person, intellectually, emotionally, socially, ethically, and spiritually. The educational program designs are worked out meticulously in line with best in class universities with a special focus on:

- Flexible Choice Based Credit System
- OBE-Outcome Based Education System
- Experiential Learning
- Project-Based Learning
- Case-Based Learning
- Training need analysis based on Performance Appraisal System
- Active Learning tools for effective delivery
- Mentoring/Proctorship
- Online learning/Self-learning platforms
- Flipped Classroom concept
- Effective Student Feedback Mechanism



SCHOOL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

Vision

To be recognized as the to pharmaceutical education provider in the region by imparting high level of academic and research outcomes which are aligned with better regional and global needs.

Mission

- **M1–Outcomes based quality education:**

To provide outcomes-based quality education to produce competent and ethical pharmacy professionals to face emerging challenges of the globalized pharmaceutical industry.

- **M2-Research and lifelong learning:**

To establish the strong industry connections, develop research profile and lifelong learning to optimize adequate care and healthcare delivery.

- **M3-Inculcating values and ethics:**

To inculcate the professional ethics and human values in pharmacy professionals and developing them to serve the healthcare needs of society.

- **M4-Fostering leadership qualities:**

To provide conducive environment to boost the practical skills, entrepreneur traits and leadership qualities in budding pharmacists to stay ahead in the competitive world.

CORE VALUES

- Integrity
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Equality
- Empathy
- Stewardship

QUALITY POLICY

Sanjay Ghodawat University is committed to establish high standards in value-based quality education to enhance and nurture young minds to excel in their chosen profession and develop into socially responsible citizens through resourceful collaboration, innovation and research

OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) MODEL

Sanjay Ghodawat University (SGU) has implemented OBE model of education, which is a learner-centered approach. SGU has witnessed a sea change in the entire academic system with the implementation of all three components of OBE – Design, Delivery, and Assessment. The SGU model of autonomy focuses on experiential learning which believes in learning by doing. This is achieved through hands-on experience, industrial assignments, mini-projects, and live problem solving and collaboration with industries.

SGU is set into dynamic of transformation and witnessing a shift in focus from teaching to learning and the entire academic system of SGU is designed to provide multiple learning opportunities for students to acquire and demonstrate the Knowledge, Skills, and Attitudes (KSA) for rewarding career. The Vision and Mission of the Management, the contribution from eminent BOG members and knowledgeable members of Academic Council and Board of Studies, the motivation and drive of the Director, the relentless efforts of the fellow Deans and Head of Departments and all teaching and non-teaching staff along with a commitment to the learning of students made it possible to successfully transform the institute and stand out to carve a niche for itself as an Institute of repute.

OBE is an approach to curriculum design and teaching that focuses on what students should be able to do (attained) at the end of the course/ program. Outcome-based education (OBE) is a student-centered instruction model that focuses on measuring student performance through outcomes. Outcomes include knowledge, skills, and attitudes (KSA). Its focus remains on the evaluation of outcomes of the program by stating the knowledge, skill and behavior a graduate is expected to attain upon completion of a program and after 4 – 5 years of graduation. In the OBE model, the required knowledge and skillsets for a particular degree are predetermined and the students are evaluated for all the required parameters (Outcomes) during the program.

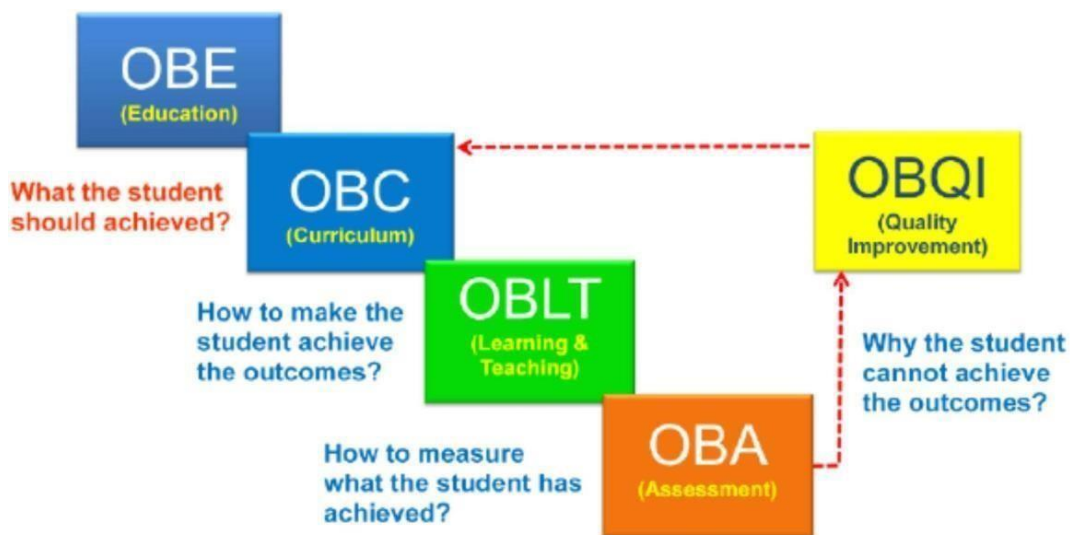
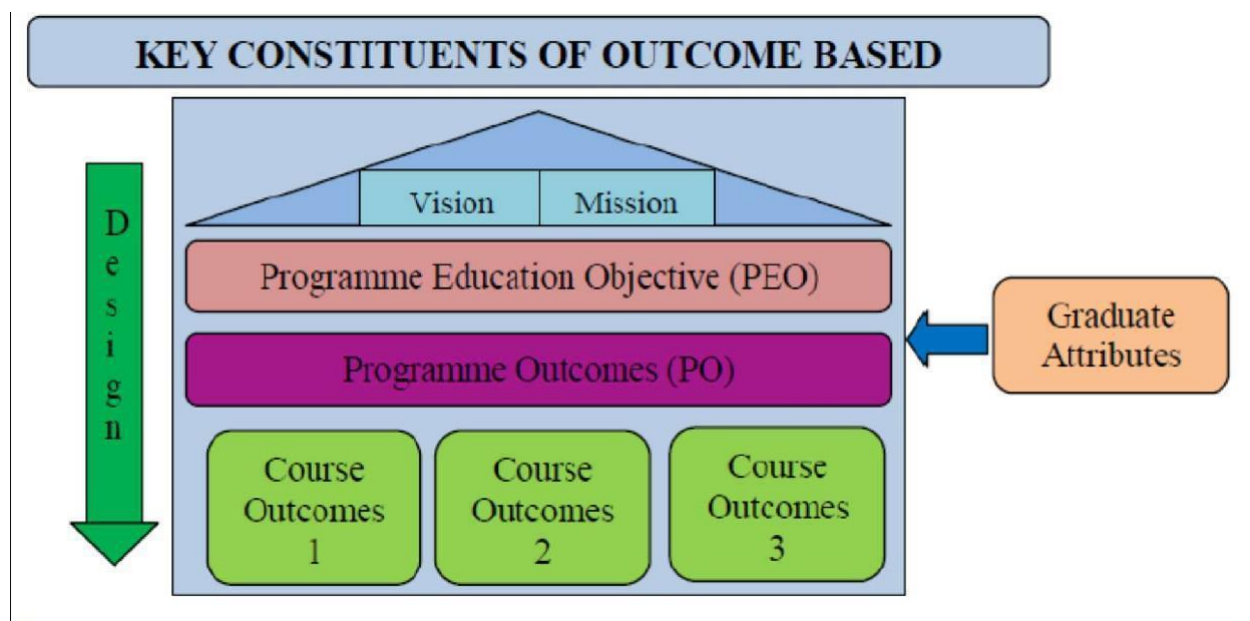


Figure 1: OBE flows and description



The OBE model measures the progress of the graduate in three parameters, which are

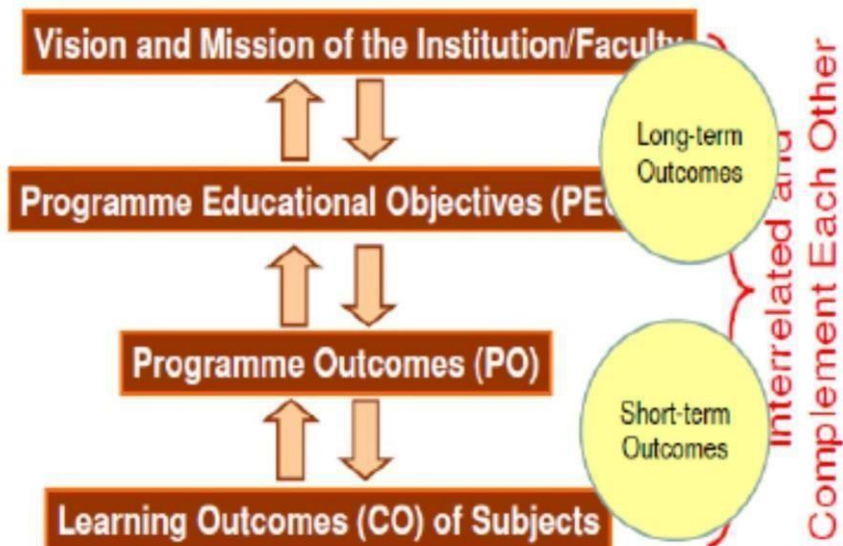
- Programme Educational Objectives (PEO)
- Programme Outcomes (PO)
- Course Outcomes (CO)

Program Educational Objectives (PEO) are broad statements that describe the career and professional accomplishments that the program is preparing the graduate to achieve. PEO's are measured 4-5 years after graduation. Program outcomes are narrower statements that describe what students are expected to know and be able to do by the time of graduation. They must reflect the Graduate attributes. Course outcomes are the measurable parameters that evaluate each student's performance for each course that the student undertakes every semester.

The various assessment tools for measuring Course Outcomes include Tests and End Semester Examinations, Tutorials, Assignments, Project work, Labs, Presentations, Employer/Alumni Feedback, etc. These course outcomes are mapped to Graduate attributes and Program outcomes based on relevance. This evaluation pattern helps Institutions to measure the Program Outcome. The Program Educational Objective is measured through Employer satisfaction survey (Yearly), Alumni survey (Yearly), Placement records, and higher education records.

Outcomes in OBE

A Model Hierarchy of Outcomes



Special Features of OBE

- OBE is an educational process that focuses on what students can do or the qualities they should develop after they are taught.
- OBE involves the restructuring of curriculum, assessment, and reporting practices in education to reflect the achievement of high order learning and mastery rather than an accumulation of course credits.
- Both structures and curricula are redesigned to achieve those capabilities or qualities.
- Discourage traditional education approaches based on direct instruction of facts and standard methods.
- It requires that the students demonstrate that they have learned the required skills and content.



About D.Pharmcourse:

The 'Education Regulations 2020' (ER-2020) has been notified in the Gazette of India in October 2020. This new regulation has given due consideration for the fact that, universally the role of pharmacist has undergone continuous evolution from 'dispenser of medicines' to 'medicine expert' in the multidisciplinary health care team.

SR2.CompetenciesfortheIndianD.PharmHolders(ProgramOutcome)

Competency is defined as "A distinct composite of knowledge, skill, attitude and value that is essential to the practice of the profession in real life contexts". The candidates who successfully complete the Diploma in Pharmacy (D.Pharm) program of Education Regulations 2020 (ER-2020), from the institutions approved by the Pharmacy Council of India are expected to attain the following professional competencies.

1. Review Prescriptions
 2. Dispense Prescription/Non-Prescription Medicines
 3. Provide Patient Counselling/Education
 4. Hospital and Community Pharmacy Management
 5. Expertise on Medications
 6. Proficiency on drugs/pharmaceuticals
 7. Entrepreneurship and Leadership
 8. Deliver Primary and Preventive Healthcare
 9. Professional, Ethical and Legal Practice
 10. Continuing Professional Development
1. **Review Prescriptions:** The student should receive and handle prescriptions in a professional manner and be able to check for their completeness and correctness. Also, the prescribers should be contacted for any clarifications and corrections in the prescriptions with suggestions if any.
 2. **Dispense Prescription/Non-Prescription Medicines:** The student should be able to dispense the various scheduled drugs / medicines as per the implications of the Drug & Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder. Also, the non-prescription medicines (over-the-counter drugs) should be dispensed judiciously to the patients as required.
 3. **Provide Patient Counselling/Education:** The student should be able to effectively counsel / educate the patients/caretakers about the prescription/non-prescription medicines and other health related issues. Effective communication includes using both oral and written communication skills and various communication techniques.
 4. **Hospital and Community Pharmacy Management:** The student should be able to manage the drug distribution system as per the policies and guidelines of the hospital pharmacy, good community pharmacy practice and the recommendations of regulatory agencies. Also, be able to manage the procurement, inventory, and distribution of medicines in hospital /community pharmacy settings.
 5. **Expertise on Medications:** The student should be able to provide an expert opinion on



medicationstohealthcareprofessionalsonsafeandeffectivemedication-use,relevantpolicies and procedures based on available evidences.

- 6. **Proficiency on Pharmaceutical Formulations:** The student should be able to describe the chemistry, characteristics, types, merits and demerits of both drugs and excipients used in pharmaceutical formulations based on her/his knowledge and scientific resources.
- 7. **EntrepreneurshipandLeadership:**Thestudentshouldbeabletoacquiretheentrepreneurial skills in the dynamic professional environments. Also, be able to achieve leadership skills through teamwork and sound decision- making skills.
- 8. **Deliver Primary and Preventive Healthcare:** The student should be able to contribute to various healthcare programs ofthe nation including disease prevention initiatives to improve public health. Also contribute to the promotion of national healthpolicies.
- 9. **Professional,EthicalandLegalPractice:**Thestudent shouldbeabletodeliverprofessional services inaccordance with legal, ethical, and professional guidelines with integrity.
- 10. **ContinuingProfessionalDevelopment:** The student should be able to recognize the gaps in the knowledge and skills in the effective delivery of professional services from time to time and be self-motivated to bridge such gaps by attending continuing professional development programs.

SR3.CompetencyMappingwiththeCourses(PartI,II&III)ofER 2020

Competencies(POs)		Pharmaceutics	Pharmaceutical Chemistry	Pharmacognosy	HumanAnatomy&Physiology	SocialPharmacy	Pharmacology	CommunityPharmacy & Management	Biochemistry & ClinicalPathology	Pharmacotherapeutics	Hospital&Clinical Pharmacy	PharmacyLaw&Ethics	Practicaltraining
1.	Review Prescriptions	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2.	DispensePrescription/Non-Prescription Medicines	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3.	ProvidePatientCounselling/ Education	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.	HospitalandCommunity Pharmacy Management					√		√			√	√	√
5.	ExpertiseonMedications	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
6.	Proficiency on pharmaceuticalformulations	√	√	√			√			√			√
7.	Entrepreneurshipand Leadership							√			√		√
8.	Deliver Primary and PreventiveHealthcare				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
9.	Professional,Ethicaland Legal Practice					√		√		√	√	√	√
10	ContinuingProfessional Development	√	√	√		√	√	√		√	√	√	√



CHAPTER-I:

REGULATIONS



The Education Regulations, 2020 for Diploma Course in Pharmacy Regulations made under section 10 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948. (As approved by the Government of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare vide letter No. Z-28020/59/2019- AHS/FTS-8012809 dated 7.10.2020 and notified by the Pharmacy Council of India.)

ER.CHAPTER:1

R1.Shorttitleandcommencement-

- (1) These regulations may be called the Education Regulations, 2020 for Diploma course in Pharmacy.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

R2.QualificationforPharmacist-

The minimum qualification required for registration as a pharmacist shall be a pass in Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-I & Part-II) and satisfactory completion of Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-III).

Or

Any other qualification approved by the Pharmacy Council of India as equivalent to the above.

R3.DiplomainPharmacy(Part-I,Part-IIandPart-III):

shall consist of a certificate of having completed the course of study and passed the examination after satisfactory completion of the practical training as prescribed in Chapter-2 and Chapter-3 of these regulations.

ER.CHAPTER:2

R4.DiplomainPharmacy(Part-IandPart-II)-

Minimum qualification for admission to Diploma in Pharmacy - A pass in 10+2 examination (science academic stream) with Physics, Chemistry and Biology or Mathematics. or

Any other qualification approved by the Pharmacy Council of India as equivalent to the above examination. Provided that there shall be reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes candidates in accordance with the instructions issued by the Central Government/State Governments/Union territory administrations as the case may be from time to time.

R5.Durationofthecourse-

- [1] The duration of the course shall be for two academic years. Each academic year shall be spread over a period of not less than one hundred and eighty working days.
- [2] In addition there shall be a five hundred hours of practical training spread over a period of not less than three months.



R6.Courseofstudy-

Thecourseofstudyfor Diploma inPharmacyPart-I andDiploma inPharmacyPart-II shall include the subjects as given in the Tables I & II below. The number of hours devoted to eachsubjectforitsteachinginTheoryandPractical, shallnotbelessthanthat noted against itincolumns2and3oftheTablesbelow.However,thecourseofstudyandpracticaltraining may be modified by the Pharmacy Council of India from time totime.

Table-I.DiplomainPharmacyPart-I

Nameofthecourse	Theory	Practical	Tutorial
Pharmaceutics	75	75	25
PharmaceuticalChemistry	75	75	25
Pharmacognosy	75	75	25
HumanAnatomy&Physiology	75	75	25
SocialPharmacy	75	75	25
Total	375	375	125

Table-II.DiplomainPharmacyPart-II

Nameofthecourse	Theory	Practical	Tutorial
Pharmacology	75	50	25
CommunityPharmacy& Management	75	75	25
Biochemistry&ClinicalPathology	75	50	25
Pharmacotherapeutics	75	25	25
HospitalandClinicalPharmacy	75	25	25
PharmacyLaw&Ethics	75		25
Total	450	225	150

Table-III.DiplomainPharmacyPart-III

	Activities	Hr/activity	TotalHrs
1)	StockingofDrugsandMedicalDevices		PracticalTraining– 500 hours
2)	InventoryControlProcedures		
3)	Handlingofprescriptions		
4)	Dispensing	(250 hours)	
5)	Patientcounseling		

R7. Syllabus-

The syllabus for each subject of study shall be as prescribed by the Pharmacy Council of India from time to time.



SR-2020D.PharmSyllabus–AnOverview

The ER-2020 D.Pharm Syllabus has the following structure in every course. Though the theory and practical courses are not mutually exclusive, as per the Regulations, the theory and practical are to be considered as individual courses.

Scope: These are broader statements on the purpose of the course in the curriculum, key contents of the course that will contribute to the specific knowledge and/or skill developments. The students will be orient by the teacher about the scope of the particular course at the beginning and intermittently.

Course Objectives: The course objectives describe the key topics that are intended by the teacher to be covered in the course. In general, these are more specific than the scope and broader than the course outcomes. The teacher will discuss the objectives of the course with the students and break-down the course objectives into micro levels as objectives of a specific topic/objectives of a specific lecture, etc. This will make the students to understand the significance of the course /topic /lecture and enhance their attention on the course/topic/lecture.

Course Outcomes: The course outcomes are more specific than the course objectives describe that describe the abilities of the students to perform/act, upon successful completion of the course. Hence, conventionally the course outcomes are described with verbs that are measurable or observable actions. The teacher will describe the desired outcomes of the particular course, so that the students shall understand the various assessment criteria, modalities, and parameters. This also serves as a broader guideline for preparing the assessment plan. A well-structured assessment plan associated with the course outcomes shall enable to mapping with the professional competencies and their attainment levels that are attributed to the program outcomes.

Theory Courses: The theory courses basically provide concepts and explain the relationships between the concepts. Understanding of the theoretical courses enable the students to identify the problems in real life situation and make a plan for addressing such problems. Also, the theory course help to understand what is not known and thus is the tool for accumulation of knowledge. The syllabus of the theory courses has been systematically and logically described as different chapters and the minimum number of hours to be spent on teaching are mentioned chapter wise and course wise. The total hours of any given chapter can be distributed among the sub-topics as required by the subject matter.

Practical Courses: The practical courses are designed for applying the theoretical knowledge in the given experimental/ simulated conditions. The practical courses deepen the understanding of theories, develop the skills, hone professional competencies, provide opportunities to observe, think and analyse problem solving methods. Further, they help to gain experience with the real things in practice.

Tutorials: The purpose of the tutorial hour is typically to engage the students in smaller groups in order to pay a closer attention on their learning process. This is an opportunity for the students to complete their assignments, develop specific skills, discuss any problems in the study topics in a less formal way. During the tutorial hour, the students shall exchange their ideas within the small group, and learn to accept constructive criticism and listen to others. Also, the tutorial hour enables the teachers to closely monitor the progress of the individual student and provide additional academic support to individuals, if necessary.

Assignments: The purpose of the assignments are to encourage the students for self-directed



learning. Further, the assignments will provoke critical thinking, enhance the skills such as literature search, data mining, data interpretation, report formatting, time-management, and written communication. This is also a mode of self assessment for the student about the level of understanding of the concepts of a particular course. The assignment topics will be selected at a micro level alignment with the topics given in the syllabus. The assignments shall be evaluated against a set of criteria. A typical format for the assessment of an assignment is given in Appendix -1.

Field Visits: The purpose of field visits is to provide a real-world experience to the students. The field visits will help them to realize that what they learn within the walls of the classroom / laboratory can help them solve the problems they see in the world around them. Also, this is helpful to widen the horizon of knowledge and broadening the scope of the syllabus. Every student shall submit a report describing their objectives, experience, learning points, etc. pertaining to the field trip, in the typical format given in Appendix-2.

Recommended Books: For each course, a list of recommended books is given in the syllabus. The list shall be considered as an important and common resource for the teaching-learning process, but not the complete list. It is always encouraged to use the latest edition of the books specified. Further, the teachers and students are encouraged to explore more primary, secondary, and tertiary resources as required.

Practical Training: The goal of the practical training for the students is to provide a real-time, supervised experience on the professional tasks emphasized in their course of study. Further, it helps them to apply their acquired knowledge and skills in the professional working environment. The practical training intensively prepares the students with adequate competencies and qualifications required for the career opportunity in the future.

The summary of the curriculum, courses and other activities and their metrics across the ER- 2020 D.Pharm program (Part I, II & III) are given here.

Criteria	Metrics
Number of subject areas (considering both theory & practical together)	11
Number of theory courses	11
Number of practical courses	10
Number of theory hours	825
Number of practical hours	600
Number of practical training hours	500
Number of tutorial hours	275
Number of course outcomes for theory courses	45
Number of course outcomes for practical courses	40
Number of courses which have given assignments	9
Number of assignment topics given	75
Number of assignments report each student shall submit	27
Number of courses which have field visit	5
Number of field visit report each student shall submit	9
Number of professional competencies	10



The ER 2020 D. Pharm syllabus is designed to nurture the students in all the three domains of Bloom’s Taxonomy viz. cognitive (knowledge), affective (attitude) and psychomotor (skills). Further, it also provides ample of scope to the students for different learning styles viz. visual, auditory and kinaesthetic, i.e., ‘see, hear and do’.

R9. Examinations:

- 1) There shall be an annual examination at the end of the academic year.
- 2) If necessary, there shall be a supplementary examination for the students who are not able to pass Diploma in Pharmacy Part-I or Part-II, as the case may be, as per the criteria specified by the examining authority.
- 3) The examinations shall be of written and practical (including viva – voce) nature, carrying maximum marks for each part of a subject, as indicated in Table IV and V below.

Table-IV. Diploma in Pharmacy Part-I Examination

Name of the course	Theory (Maximum Marks)			Practical (Maximum Marks)		
	SE	EAE	Total	SE	EAE	Total
Pharmaceutics	20	80	100	20	80	100
Pharmaceutical Chemistry	20	80	100	20	80	100
Pharmacognosy	20	80	100	20	80	100
Human Anatomy & Physiology	20	80	100	20	80	100
Social Pharmacy	20	80	100	20	80	100
Total			500			500

Table-V. Diploma in Pharmacy Part-II Examination

Name of the course	Theory (Maximum Marks)			Practical (Maximum Marks)		
	SE	EAE	Total	SE	EAE	Total
Pharmacology	20	80	100	20	80	100
Community Pharmacy & Management	20	80	100	20	80	100
Biochemistry & Clinical Pathology	20	80	100	20	80	100
Pharmacotherapeutics	20	80	100	20	80	100
Hospital and Clinical Pharmacy	20	80	100	20	80	100
Pharmacy Law & Ethics	20	80	100			
Total			600			500

EAE=End Annual Exam; SE=Sessional Exam

Note: 75% attendance in theory and practical separately is compulsory to attend the examinations

R10. Eligibility for appearing at the Diploma in Pharmacy Part-I and Part II examination-

Only such candidates who produce certificate from the Head of the academic institution in which he/she has undergone the Diploma in Pharmacy Part-I and Part-II course in proof of his/her having regularly and satisfactorily undergone the course of study by attending not less than 75% of the classes held both in theory and in practical separately in each subject shall be eligible for appearing at the Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-I) or (Part II) examination, as the case may be.



R11.Modeofexaminations-

- (1) Theoryand Practicalexamination in the subjects mentioned in Tables – IV & V shall be of three hours duration. Both Theory and Practical are considered as two separatepapers.
- (2) Acandidate who fails intheoryor practicalexaminationofa subject shallre-appear for the failed subject. Theory and Practical of a particular subject are considered as individual subjects for the purpose of pass criteria.
- (3) Practicalexaminationshallalso consistofaviva-voceexamination.

SR5.Theoryexaminations

SessionalExaminations(Theory):

There shall be two or more periodic sessional (internal assessment) examinations during each academic year. The durationofthe sessionalexamshall be 90 minutes. The highest aggregateof any two performances shall formthe basis ofcalculating the sessional marks. The scheme ofthe question paper for theory sessional examinations shall be as given below.

I.	LongAnswers(Answer3outof4)	3x5=15
II.	ShortAnswers(Answer5outof6)	5x3=15
III.	Objective type Answers (Answer all 10 out of 10) (Multiple Choice Questions/Fill-intheBlanks/OnewordORoneSentencequestions)	10x1=10
	Totalmarks	=40

Internalassessment:

The marks secured by the students out of the total 40 shall be reduced to20 in each sessional, and thenthe internalassessment shall be calculated based onthe best two averages for 20marks

UniversityFinalTheoryExaminations(AnnualTheoryExam):

The scheme of the question paper for the theory examinations conducted by the examining authority(Board/ University) shall be asgiven below.The durationofthe finalexaminationshall be 3 hours.

I.	LongAnswers(Answer6outof7)	=6x5=30
II.	ShortAnswers(Answer10outof11)	=10x3=30
III.	ObjectivetypeAnswers(Answerall20)(MultipleChoiceQuestions/ Fill-in the Blanks /One word OR one Sentence questions)	=20x1=20
	Totalmarks	=80

SR6.Practicalexaminations

SessionalExaminations(Practical):

Thereshallbetwoor moreperiodicsessional(internalassessment) practicalexaminationsduring eachacademicyear.Thedurationofthesessionalexamshallbethreehours.Thehighestaggregate of any two performances shall form the basis of calculating the sessional marks. The scheme of the question paper for practical sessional examinations shall be as givenbelow.



I.	Synopsis	=10
II.	Experiments(Majorexperiment=30;Minorexperiment/spotteretc=20)	=50*
III.	Vivavoce	=10
IV.	PracticalRecordMaintenance	=10
	Totalmarks	=80
	Convertedto	=10

Internalassessment:

The marks secured by the students out of the total of 80 shall be reduced to 10 in each sessional, and then the internal assessment shall be calculated based on the best two averages for 10 marks from the sessional and other 10 marks shall be awarded as per the details given below.

Actual performance in the sessional examination	=10 marks
Assignment marks (Average of three)	=5 marks*
Field Visit Report marks (Average for the reports)	=5 marks\$
Total marks	=20 marks
*,\$ Only for the courses given with both assignments and field visit/s	

Note:

1. For the courses having either assignments or field visit/s, the assessments of assignments or field visit/s shall be done directly for 10 marks and added to the sessional marks.
2. For the courses not having both assignment and field visit, the whole 20 marks shall be calculated from the sessional marks.

University Final Practical Examinations (Annual Practical Exam):

The scheme of the question paper for the practical examinations conducted by the examining authority (Board / University) shall be as given below. The duration of the final examinations shall be 3 hours.

I.	Synopsis	=10
II.	Experiments(Majorexperiment=35;Minorexperiment/spotteretc=25)	=60*
III.	Vivavoce	=10
	Totalmarks	=80
*The marks for the experiments shall be divided into various categories, viz. major experiment, minor experiment, spotters, etc. as per the requirement of the course		



SR.Appendix-19

AtypicalformatfortheassessmentofanAssignment

Nameofthe College:	
Nameofthe Student:	
Academic Year ofthe Student:	
Nameofthe Subject:	
Titleofthe Assignment:	
DateonwhichtheAssignmentwas given:	
DateonwhichtheAssignmentwassubmitted:	
Name&DesignationoftheEvaluator:	
SignatureoftheEvaluatorwithDate:	

Directions:Forevaluation,enterratingofthestudent utilizingthe followingscale: 5 – Excellent; 4 - Very Good; 3 – Good; 2 – Satisfactory; 1 – Poor

AssessmentCriteria	Score	Commentsifany
a.Relevancewiththecontent		
b.Useofresource material		
c.Organization&mechanicalaccuracy		
d. Cohesion&coherence		
e. Languageproficiency&Timelysubmission		
TotalScore		
SignatureoftheStudentwithDate:		

Note: Subject teacher should tryto cover allassignments mentioned in the list for each practical subject by assigning the topics to the students. Students should be encouraged to submit an assignment (ina format decided bythe Institute)and encouraged to present assignments(at least any one assignment per subject) in the class.



SR.Appendix-20

AtypicalformatfortheassessmentofaFieldVisitReport

Nameofthe College:	
Nameofthe Student:	
AcademicYear ofthe Student:	
Nameofthe Subject:	
Name&fulladdressoftheorganizationvisited:	
DateandDurationofVisit:	
Name&DesignationoftheEvaluator:	
SignatureoftheEvaluatorwith Date:	
Objectivessetforthe fieldvisit: (give2-4objectivesonebyone)	
Priorpreparationofthestudentforthe fieldvisit:(minimum100words)	
Describethegeneralexperiencesduringthe fieldvisit:(minimum100 words)	
Learningpoints:Describewhattheoreticalconceptthat iscorrelatedduringthe fieldvisit: (minimum 300 words)	

R12.Awardofsessionalmarksandmaintenanceofrecords-

- (1) A regular record of both theory and practical class work and examinations held in an institution imparting training for diploma in Pharmacy Part-I and diploma in Pharmacy Part-II courses, shall be maintained for each student in the institution and 20 marks for each theory and 20 marks for each practical subject shall be allotted as sessional marks.
- (2) There shall be two more periodic sessional (internal assessment) examinations during each academic year. The highest aggregate of any two performances shall form the basis of calculating sessional marks.
- (3) These sessional marks in practicals shall be allotted on the following basis:-
 - (i) Actual performance in the sessional/spacing examination = 10 marks.
 - (ii) Day to day assessment in the practical class/spacing work = 10 marks.



R13. Minimum marks for passing the examination –

A student shall not be declared to have passed Diploma in Pharmacy examination unless he/she secures at least 40% marks in each of the subjects separately in the theory as well as the practical examinations, including sessional marks.

The candidates securing 60% marks or above in aggregate in all subjects shall be declared to have passed in first class.

The candidates securing 75% marks or above in any subject or subjects shall be declared to have passed with distinction in that subject or those subjects.

The grant of first class and distinctions shall be subject to the condition that the candidates shall pass all the subjects in a single attempt.

R14. Eligibility for promotion to Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-II)-

All candidates who have appeared for all the subjects and passed the Diploma in Pharmacy Part-I examination are eligible for promotion to the Diploma in Pharmacy Part-II class. However, failure in more than two subjects shall debar him/her from promotion to Diploma in Pharmacy Part II class.

R15. Improvement of sessional marks-

The candidates who wish to improve sessional marks can do so, by appearing in two additional sessional examinations during the next academic year. The average score of the two examinations shall be the basis for improved sessional marks in theory as well as in practical. Marks awarded to a candidate for day to day assessment in the practical class cannot be improved unless he/she attends a regular course of study again.

R16. Approval of examinations-

The examinations mentioned in regulations 9 to 15 shall be held by an examining authority.

R17. Certificate of passing examination for Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-II)-

Certificate of having passed the examination for the Diploma in Pharmacy Part-II shall be granted by the examining authority to a successful student.

ER.CHAPTER-3

Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-III) (Practical Training)

R18. Period and other conditions for practical training-

(1) After having appeared in Part-II examination for the Diploma in Pharmacy held by an approved Examining Authority a candidate shall be eligible to undergo practical training in one or more of the following institutions namely:

(i) Hospitals/Dispensaries run by Central/State Governments.

(ii) A pharmacy licensed for retail sale of drugs under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 having the services of registered pharmacists.

(iii) Hospital and Dispensary other than those specified in sub-regulation (i) above for the purpose of giving practical training shall have to be recognized by Pharmacy Council of India on



fulfilling the conditions specified in Appendix-C to these regulations.

(2) The institutions referred in sub-regulation (1) shall be eligible to impart trainings subject to the condition that number of student pharmacists that may be taken in any hospital, dispensary or pharmacy licensed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, shall not exceed four where there is one registered pharmacist engaged in the work in which the student pharmacist is undergoing practical training, where there is more than one registered pharmacist similarly engaged, the number shall not exceed two for each additional such registered pharmacist.

(3) In the course of practical training, the trainee shall have exposure to-

(i) Working knowledge of keeping of records required by various Legislative Acts concerning the profession of pharmacy; and

(ii) Practical experience in activities mentioned in Table III under regulation 6 of these regulations.

(4) The practical training shall be not less than five hundred hours spread over a period of not less than three months provided that not less than two hundred and fifty hours are devoted to actual dispensing of prescriptions.

Table III. Diploma in Pharmacy (Part III) Practical Training – 500 hours	
Activities	
1)	Stocking of Drugs and Medical Devices
2)	Inventory Control Procedures
3)	Handling of prescriptions
4)	Dispensing (250 hours)
5)	Patient counseling

R19. Procedure to be followed prior to commencement of the training.-

(1) The head of institution imparting practical training, on application, shall supply in triplicate 'Practical Training Contract Form for Pharmacist' (hereinafter referred to as the Contract Form) to the candidate eligible to undertake the said practical training. The Contract Form shall be as specified in Appendix-D to these regulations.

(2) The head of institution imparting practical training shall fill Section I of the Contract Form. The trainee shall fill Section II of the said Contract Form and the head of the institution agreeing to impart the training (hereinafter referred to as the Apprentice Master) shall fill Section III of the said Contract form.

(3) It shall be the responsibility of the trainee to ensure that one copy (hereinafter referred to as the first copy of the Contract Form) so filled is submitted to the head of institution imparting practical training and the other two copies (hereinafter referred to as the second copy and the third copy) shall be filed with the Apprentice Master (if he so desires) or with the trainee till completion of the training.

20. Certificate of passing Diploma in Pharmacy Part-III

On satisfactory completion of the practical training period the Apprentice Master shall fill Section IV of the second copy and third copy of the Contract Form and forward it to the head of institution imparting practical training who shall suitably enter in the first copy of the entries



from the second copy and the third copy and shall fill Section V of the three copies of Contract Form and thereafter hand over both the second copy and the third copy to the trainee.

This Contract Form, completed in all respects, shall be regarded as a certificate of having successfully completed the course of Diploma in Pharmacy (Part- III).

ER.CHAPTER-4

21. Certificate of Diploma in Pharmacy-

A certificate of Diploma in Pharmacy shall be granted by the examining authority to a successful candidate on producing certificates of having passed the Diploma in Pharmacy Part I and Part II and satisfactory completion of practical training for Diploma in Pharmacy (Part-III).

University Facilities, Rules and Regulations

1. Audit Course:

A student may have to register for an audit course in a D. Pharm Part-I or Part-II which could be an institute requirement or department requirement.

An audit course may include either a) a regular course required to be done as per structure or required as a pre-requisite of any higher-level course or b) the programs like practical training, industry visits, societal activities etc

Audit courses shall not carry any credits but shall be reflected in Grade Card as "PP"/"NP" depending upon the satisfactory performance in the semester evaluation as per the course curriculum structure.

2. Facilitation to Students:

Faculty Advisor:

On joining the institute, a student or a group of students shall be assigned to a faculty advisor who shall be a mentor for a student throughout his/her tenure in the institute. A student shall be expected to consult the faculty advisor on any matter relating to his/her academic performance and the courses he/she may take in various semesters/summer term. A faculty advisor shall be the person to whom the parents/guardians should contact for performance-related issues of their ward.

The role of the Faculty Adviser is outlined below:

- a) Guide the students about the rules and regulations governing the courses of study for a particular degree.
- b) Advise the students for registering courses as per the curriculum given. For this purpose, the Faculty Adviser has to discuss with the student his/her academic performance during the previous semester and then decide the number and nature of the courses for which He/ She can register during the semester as per the curriculum.
- c) Approve the registration of the students.
- d) Advise students to overload/ drop one or more courses/activities based on her/his academic performance as per the prescribed rules.



- e) At the end of the first semester/year, the Faculty Adviser may even advise a reduced load program for a poorly performing student.
- f) Pay special attention to weak students and carefully monitor the performance of students recommended for the slow track option.
- g) Advise students for Course Adjustment/Dropping of courses during the Semester within the stipulated time frame given in the Academic calendar.
- h) Advise students seeking semester drop either during the ongoing semester or before the commencement of the semester. FA has to ensure strict compliance with rules and regulations laid down for this purpose. Recommend the cases to the appropriate authorities for consideration.
- i) Make a revised plan of study for weak/bright students based on their semester-wise performance.
- j) Suggest modalities for course/credit requirements for the students recommended for the exchange program.
- k) Guidance and liaison with parents of students for their performance.
- l) To ensure that students are not permitted to re-register for courses, which they have already passed.
- m) Inform students that any academic activity (course/Lab./seminar/project/noncredit requirement etc.) undergone without proper registration will not be counted towards the requirements of his/her degree.
- n) Strictly warn students that if she/he fails to register during any semester without prior approval, his/her studentship is liable to be canceled.
- o) Keep the students updated about the Academic Administration of the University.

2.2. Helping Weaker Students:

A student with backlog/s should continuously seek help from his/her faculty advisor, Head of the Department and the Dean of respective schools. Additionally, he/she must also be in constant touch with his/her parents/local guardians for keeping them informed about academic performance. The university also shall communicate to the parents/guardians of such student at-least once during each semester regarding his/her performance in various tests and examinations and also about his/her attendance. It shall be expected that the parents/guardians to keep constant touch with the concerned faculty advisor or Head of the Department, and if necessary - the Dean of the respective school.

3. Discipline and Conduct:

- Every student shall be required to observe discipline and decorous behavior both inside and outside the campus and not to indulge in any activity, which shall tend to bring down the prestige of the university.
- Any act of indiscipline of a student reported to the Dean, Student Development, shall be discussed in a Disciplinary Action Committee of the institute. The Committee shall enquire into the charges and recommend suitable punishment if the charges are substantiated.
- If a student while studying in the university is found indulging in anti-national



activities contrary to the provisions of acts and laws enforced by the Government, he/she shall be liable to be expelled from the institute without any notice.

- If a student is involved in any kind of ragging, the student shall be liable for strict action as per provisions in the Maharashtra anti-ragging act.
- If any statement/information supplied by the student in connection with his/her admission is found to be false/ incorrect at any time, his/ her admission shall be canceled and he/she shall be expelled from the university, and fees paid shall be forfeited.
- If a student is found guilty of malpractice in examinations, then he/she shall be punished as per the recommendation of the Grievance Redressal Committee (CRC) constituted by the Board of Examinations.
- Every admitted student shall be issued a photo identification (ID) card which must be retained by the student while he/she is registered at Sanjay Ghodawat University Kolhapur. The student must have a valid ID card with him/her while on the University Campus.
- Any student who alters or intentionally mutilates an ID card or houses the ID card of another student or allows his/her ID card to be used by another, the student shall be subjected to disciplinary action.
- The valid ID card must be presented for identification purposes as and when demanded by authorities. Any student refusing to provide an ID card shall be subjected to disciplinary action.
- Students should switch off the Mobiles during the Instructional hours and in the academic areas of the university Building, Library, Reading room etc. Strict action will be taken if students do not adhere to this.
- During the conduct of any Tests and Examinations, students must not bring their mobiles. A student in possession of the mobile whether in use or switched off condition will face disciplinary action and will be debarred from appearing for the Test / Examination.

4. Academic Calendar

The academic activities of the institute are regulated by Academic Calendar and is made available to the student's/ faculty members and all other concerned in electronic form or hard copy. It shall be mandatory for students/faculty to strictly adhere to the academic calendar for the completion of academic activities.



CHAPTER-II:

FirstYearD.Pharm(Part-I) **SYLLABUS**



DiplomainPharmacy(Part-I)

Course Code	Course Title	ComponentHr/Year			ComponentHr/week			Exam	WT		MinPassing (%)	
		L	T	P	L	T	P					
ER20-11T	Pharmaceutics– Theory(100 Marks)	75	25	-	3	1	-	Sessional-1	40	20	40%	
								Sessional-2	40			
								Sessional-3	40			
								EAE	80			
ER20-11P	Pharmaceutics– Practical(100 Marks)	-	-	75	-	-	3	Sessional-1	80	10	40%	
								Sessional-2	80			
								Sessional-3	80			
								Assignment-1	05			
								Assignment-2	05	05		
								Assignment-3	05			
								FVR	05			
								EAE	80	80		
ER20-12T	Pharmaceutical Chemistry– Theory(100 Marks)	75	25	-	3	1	-	Sessional-1	40	20	40%	
								Sessional-2	40			
								Sessional-3	40			
								EAE	80			
ER20-12P	Pharmaceutical Chemistry– Practical(100 Marks)	-	-	75	-	-	3	Sessional-1	80	10	40%	
								Sessional-2	80			
								Sessional-3	80			
								Assignment-1	10			
								Assignment-2	10	10		
								Assignment-3	10			
								EAE	80			
								ER20-13T	Pharmacognosy– Theory(100 Marks)	75		
Sessional-2	40											
Sessional-3	40											
EAE	80	80										
ER20-13P	Pharmacognosy– Practical(100 Marks)	-	-	75	-	-	3	Sessional-1	80	10	40%	
								Sessional-2	80			
								Sessional-3	80			
								Assignment-1	05			
								Assignment-2	05	05		
								Assignment-3	05			
								FVR	05			
								EAE	80	80		
ER20-14T	Human Anatomy & Physiology– Theory(100 Marks)	75	25	-	3	1	-	Sessional-1	40	20	40%	
								Sessional-2	40			
								Sessional-3	40			
								EAE	80			
ER20-14P	Human Anatomy & Physiology– Practical(100 Marks)	-	-	75	-	-	3	Sessional-1	80	20	40%	
								Sessional-2	80			
								Sessional-3	80			
								EAE	80			80
ER20-15T	Social Pharmacy– Theory(100 Marks)	75	25	-	3	1	-	Sessional-1	40	20	40%	
								Sessional-2	40			
								Sessional-3	40			
								EAE	80			80
ER20-15P	Social Pharmacy– Practical(100 Marks)	-	-	75	-	-	3	Sessional-1	80	10	40%	
								Sessional-2	80			
								Sessional-3	80			
								Assignment-1	05			
								Assignment-2	05	05		
								Assignment-3	05			
								FVR	05			
								EAE	80	80		
Total									1000		400	

EAE=EndAnnualExam;FVR=FieldVisitReport

Note: 75% attendance in theory and practical separately is compulsory to attend the examinations



DIPLOMA IN PHARMACY- PART I

With effect from: 2022-23

Duration: 32 weeks

Sr. no.	Course Title	Course Abbreviation	Course code	Components Hr/week			Examination Scheme														Grand Total
				L	T	P	Theory						Practical								
							Exam Duration in Hrs.	TH	Min	TM	Min	Total	Min	PR	Min	PM	Min	Total	Min		
								Max Marks	Marks	Max Marks	Marks	Max Marks	Marks	Max Marks	Marks	Max Marks	Marks	Max Marks	Marks		
1	PHARMACEUTICS-Theory	PH T	ER20-11T	3	1	-	3	80	00	20*	00	100	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
2	PHARMACEUTICS-Practical	PH P	ER20-11P	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	80#	00	20*	00	100	40	100	
3	PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY- Theory	PC T	ER20-12T	3	1	-	3	80	00	20*	00	100	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
4	PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY- Practical	PC P	ER20-12P	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	80#	00	20*	00	100	40	100	
5	PHARMACOGNOSY - Theory	PY T	ER20-13T	3	1	-	3	80	00	20*	00	100	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
6	PHARMACOGNOSY - Practical	PY P	ER20-13P	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	80#	00	20*	00	100	40	100	
7	HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY- Theory	HP T	ER20-14T	3	1	-	3	80	00	20*	00	100	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
8	HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY- Practical	HP P	ER20-14P	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	80#	00	20*	00	100	40	100	
9	SOCIAL PHARMACY - Theory	SP T	ER20-15T	3	1	-	3	80	00	20*	00	100	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
10	SOCIAL PHARMACY - Practical	SP P	ER20-15P	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	80#	00	20*	00	100	40	100	
Total				15	5	15	-	400	-	100	-	500	-	400	-	100	-	500	-	1000	

Student Contact Hours Per Week: 35 Hrs

Theory and Practical periods of 60 minutes each.

Abbreviations: TH- Theory, PR- Practical, TM- Theory Sessional, PM, Practical Sessional, L- Lectures, T- Tutorial, P- Practical

External Assessment

*Internal Assessment

Candidate shall be declared as “detained” in case of not fulfilling the condition in regulation R10 as per ER2020 for Diploma Course in Pharmacy.

**Specification Table****Program: Diploma in Pharmacy****Year: First Year****Course Title: ER20-11T****Course Name: PHARMACEUTICS- TH**

Chapter	Chapter Title	Teaching Hours	Distribution of marks as per Blooms Taxonomy			Total
			Remember Level	Understand Level	Apply Level	
1	History of the profession of Pharmacy in India	7	3	5	0	8
2	Packaging materials	5	2	3	0	5
3	Pharmaceutical aids	3	3	0	0	3
4	Unit operations	9	4	5	3	12
5	Tablets	8	2	5	3	10
	Capsules	4	0	5	0	5
	Liquid orals	6	1	5	0	6
	Topical preparations	8	2	3	3	8
	Nasal & Ear preparations	2	2	0	0	2
	Powder & granules	3	0	3	0	3
	Sterile formulations	6	0	5	3	8
	Immunological products	4	1	5	0	6
6	Basic structure, layout, sections, and activities of pharmaceutical manufacturing plants Quality control and quality assurance	5	0	3	3	6
7	Novel drug delivery systems	5	0	3	3	6
Total		75	20	50	18	88

**Specification Table****Program: Diploma in Pharmacy****Year: First Year****Course Title: ER20-12T****Course Name: PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY- TH**

Chapter	Chapter Title	Teaching Hours	Distribution of marks as per Blooms Taxonomy			Total
			Remember Level	Understand Level	Apply Level	
1	Introduction to Pharmaceutical Chemistry	8	1	3	5	9
2	Volumetric analysis	8	1	3	5	9
3	Inorganic Pharmaceuticals	7	2	0	5	7
4	Introduction to nomenclature of organic chemical systems with particular reference to heterocyclic compounds containing up to three rings	2	4	0	0	4
5	Drugs Acting on Central Nervous System	9	2	3	5	10
6	Drugs Acting on Autonomic Nervous System	9	2	3	5	10
7	Drugs Acting on Cardiovascular System	5	2	3	0	5
8	Diuretics	2	1	3	0	4
9	Hypoglycemic Agents	3	0	3	0	3
10	Analgesic And Anti-Inflammatory Agents	3	2	3	0	5
11	Anti-Infective Agents	8	1	3	5	9
12	Antibiotics	8	1	3	5	9



13	Anti-Neoplastic Agents	3	1	3	0	4
Total		75	20	33	35	88

Specification Table**Program: Diploma in Pharmacy****Year: First Year****Course Title: ER20-13T****Course Name: PHARMACOGNOSY- TH**

Chapter	Chapter Title	Teaching Hours	Distribution of marks as per Blooms Taxonomy			Total
			Remember Level	Understand Level	Apply Level	
1	Definition, history, present status and scope of Pharmacognosy	2	0	3	0	3
2	Classification of drugs	4	0	5	0	3
3	Quality control of crude drugs	6	2	3	3	8
4	Brief outline of occurrence, distribution, isolation, identification tests, therapeutic activity and Pharmaceutical application of alkaloids, terpenoids, glycosides, volatile oils, tannins and resins	6	3	3	0	6
5	Biological source, chemical constituents and therapeutic efficacy of the following categories of crude drugs	30	12	18	0	30
6	Plant fibres used as surgical dressings	3	1	3	0	4
7	Basic principles involved in the traditional systems of medicine	8	2	6	0	8
8	Role of medicinal and aromatic plants in national economy and their export potential	2	0	3	0	3
9	Herbs as health food	4	1	3	3	7



10	Introduction to herbal formulation	4	1	3	0	4
11	Herbal Cosmetics	4	2	5	0	7
12	Phytochemical investigation of drugs	2	0	3	0	3
Total		75	24	58	6	88

**Specification Table****Program: Diploma in Pharmacy****Year: First Year****Course Title: ER20-14T****Course Name: HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY- TH**

Chapter	Chapter Title	Teaching Hours	Distribution of marks as per Blooms Taxonomy			Total
			Remember Level	Understand Level	Apply Level	
1	Scope of Anatomy and Physiology Definition of various terminologies	2	2	0	0	2
2	Structure of Cell	2	0	3	0	3
3	Tissues of the human body	4	1	3	0	4
4	Osseous system	6	2	5	0	7
5	Haemopoietic system	8	3	5	0	8
6	Lymphatic system	3	0	3	0	3
7	Cardiovascular system	8	2	5	3	10
8	Respiratory system	4	2	0	3	5
9	Digestive system	8	2	7	0	9
10	Skeletal muscles	2	2	0	0	2
11	Nervous system	8	2	8	0	10
12	Sense organs - Anatomy and physiology	6	2	6	0	8
13	Urinary system	4	1	5	0	6
14	Endocrine System (Hormones and their functions)	6	3	3	0	6
15	Reproductive System	4	2	3	0	5
Total		75	26	56	6	88

**Specification Table****Program: Diploma in Pharmacy****Year: First Year****Course Title: ER20-15T****Course Name: SOCIAL PHARMACY- TH**

Chapter	Chapter Title	Teaching Hours	Distribution of marks as per Blooms Taxonomy			Total
			Remember Level	Understand Level	Apply Level	
1	Introduction to Social Pharmacy	9	4	3	5	12
2	Preventive healthcare – Role of Pharmacists	18	4	6	10	20
3	Nutrition and Health	10	2	6	0	8
4	Introduction to Microbiology and common microorganisms	28	5	12	15	32
5	Introduction to health systems and all ongoing National Health programs	8	4	3	5	12
6	Pharmacoeconomics	2	1	3	0	4
Total		75	20	33	35	88



ER20-11T.PHARMACEUTICS(Theory)

75Hours(3Hours/week)

Course Code	CourseTitle	Hours			Component	Exam	WT		Passing Min.(%)
		L	T	P					
ER20-11T.	Pharmaceutics (Theory)	3/wk 75/yr	1/wk 25/yr	-	Theory (100Marks)	Sessional-1	40	20	40%
						Sessional-2	40		
						Sessional-3	40		
						EAE	80	80	

CourseContent:

Scope:

Scope: This course is designed to impart basic knowledge and skills on the art and science of formulating and dispensing different pharmaceutical dosage forms..

CourseObjectives:

This course will discuss the following aspects of pharmaceutical dosage forms.

1. Basic concepts, types and need
2. Advantages and disadvantages, methods of preparation/formulation
3. Packaging and labelling requirements
4. Basic quality control tests, concepts of quality assurance and good manufacturing practices

CourseLearningOutcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, the students will be able to

CLO1. Describe about the different dosage forms and their formulation aspects

CLO2. Explain the advantages, disadvantages, and quality control tests of different dosage form.

CLO3. Discuss the importance of quality assurance and good manufacturing practices.

CH	Topic	Hours
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> History of the profession of Pharmacy in India in relation to Pharmacy education, industry, pharmacy practice, and various professional associations. Pharmacy as a career Pharmacopoeia: Introduction to IP, BP, USP, NF and Extra Pharmacopoeia. Salient features of Indian Pharmacopoeia 	7
2.	Packaging materials: Types, selection criteria, advantages and disadvantages plastic, metal, rubber as packaging materials	5
3.	Pharmaceutical aids: Organoleptic (Colouring, flavouring, and sweetening) agents Preservatives: Definition, types with examples and uses	3
4.	Unit operations: Definition, objectives/applications, principles, construction, and working of: Size reduction: hammer mill and ball mill	9



Sizeseparation: Classification of powders according to IP, Cyclone separator, Sieves and standards of sieves.

Mixing: Double cone blender, Turbine mixer, Tripleroller mill and Silverson mixer homogenizer.

Filtration: Theory of filtration, membrane filter and sintered glass filter

Drying: working of fluidized bed dryer and process of freeze drying.

Extraction: Definition, Classification, method, and applications

5. Tablets – coated and uncoated, various modified tablets (sustained release, extended-release, fast dissolving, multilayered, etc.)	8
Capsules – hard and soft gelatine capsules	4
Liquid oral preparations – solution, syrup, elixir, emulsion, suspension, dry powder for reconstitution	6
Topical preparations – ointments, creams, pastes, gels, liniments and lotions, suppositories, and pessaries	8
Nasal preparations, Ear preparations	2
Powders and granules – Insufflations, dusting powders, effervescent powders, and effervescent granules	3
Sterile formulations – Injectables, eye drops and eye ointments	6
Immunological products: Sera, vaccines, toxoids, and their manufacturing methods.	4
6. Basic structure, layout, sections, and activities of pharmaceutical manufacturing plants	5
Quality control and quality assurance: Definition and concepts of quality control and quality assurance, current good manufacturing practice (cGMP), Introduction to the concept of calibration and validation	
7. Novel drug delivery systems: Introduction, Classification with examples, advantages, and challenges	5

Recommended Books

1. History of Pharmacy in India by Dr. Harikishan Singh
2. Indian Pharmacopoeia, Govt. of India Publication
3. A Text book of Pharmaceuticals Formulation by B.M. Mithal, Vallabh Prakashan.
4. Bentley's Text book of Pharmaceutics, Editor E.A. Rawlins, Elsevier Int.,
5. The Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy. Leon Lachman, Herbert Lieberman and Joseph Kanig, Editors, Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia. Varghese Publishing House
6. Responsible Use of Medicines: A Layman's Handbook, www.ipapharma.org/publications



ER20-11P.PHARMACEUTICS(PRACTICAL)

75Hours(3Hours/week)

Course Code	Course Title	Hours			Component	Exam	WT		Passing Min.(%)
		L	T	P					
ER20-11P	Pharmaceutics (Practical)	-	-	3/wk 75/yr	Practical (100marks)	Sessional-1	80	10	40%
						Sessional-2	80		
						Sessional-3	80		
						Assignment-1	05	05	
						Assignment-2	05		
						Assignment-3	05		
						FVR	05	05	
EAE	80	80							

Scope:

This course is designed to train the students in formulating and dispensing common pharmaceutical dosage forms.

Course Objectives:

This course will discuss and train the following aspects of preparing and dispensing various pharmaceutical dosage forms

1. Calculation of working formula from the official master formula
2. Formulation of dosage forms based on working formula
3. Appropriate packaging and labelling requirements
4. Methods of basic quality control tests

Course Learning Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, the students will be able to

CLO1. Calculate the working formula from the given master formula

CLO2. Formulate the dosage form and dispense in an appropriate container

CLO3. Design the label with the necessary product and patient information

CLO4. Perform the basic quality control tests for the common dosage forms

No.	Practicals
1.	Handling and referring the official references: Pharmacopoeias, Formularies, etc. for retrieving formulas, procedures, etc.
2.	Formulation of the following dosage forms as per monograph standards and dispensing with appropriate packaging and labelling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquid Oral: Simple syrup, Piperazine citrate elixir, Aqueous Iodine solution • Emulsion: Castor oil emulsion, Cod liver oil emulsion • Suspension: Calamine lotion, Magnesium hydroxide mixture • Ointment: Simple ointment base, Sulphur ointment • Cream: Cetrinide cream • Gel: Sodium alginate gel



- **Liniment:** Turpentine liniment, White liniment BPC
 - **Dry powder:** Effervescent powder granules, Dusting powder
 - **Sterile Injection:** Normal Saline, Calcium gluconate Injection
 - **Hard Gelatine Capsule:** Tetracycline capsules
 - **Tablet:** Paracetamol tablets
3. Formulation of at least five commonly used cosmetic preparations – e.g. cold cream, shampoo, lotion, toothpaste etc
 4. Demonstration on various stages of tablet manufacturing processes
 5. Appropriate methods of usage and storage of all dosage forms including special dosage such as different types of inhalers, spacers, insulin pens
 6. Demonstration of quality control tests and evaluation of common dosage forms viz. tablets, capsules, emulsion, sterile injections as per the monographs

Assignments

The students shall be asked to submit written assignments on the following topics (One assignment per student per sessional period. i.e., a minimum of THREE assignments per student)

1. Various systems of measures commonly used in prescribing, compounding and dispensing practices
2. Market preparations (including Fixed Dose Combinations) of each type of dosage forms, their generic name, minimum three brand names and label contents of the dosage forms mentioned in theory/practical
3. Overview of various machines / equipments / instruments involved in the formulation and quality control of various dosage forms / pharmaceutical formulations.
4. Overview of extemporaneous preparations at community / hospital pharmacy vs. manufacturing of dosage forms at industrial level
5. Basic pharmaceutical calculations: ratios, conversion to percentage fraction, alligation, proof spirit, isotonicity.

Field Visit

The students shall be taken for an industrial visit to pharmaceutical industries to witness and understand the various processes of manufacturing of any of the common dosage forms viz. tablets, capsules, liquidorals, injectables, etc. Individual reports from each student on their learning experience from the field visit shall be submitted.

Recommended Books

1. Indian Pharmacopoeia, Govt. of India Publication
2. A Text book of Pharmaceuticals Formulation by B.M. Mithal, Vallabh Prakashan.
3. Bentley's Textbook of Pharmaceutics, Editor E.A. Rawlins, Elsevier Int.,
4. The Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy. Leon Lachman, Herbert Lieberman and Joseph Kanig, Editors, Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia. Varghese Publishing House

**ER20-12T.PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY(Theory)****75Hours(3Hours/week)**

Course Code	Course Title	Hours			Component	Exam	WT		Passing Min.(%)
		L	T	P					
ER20-12T.	Pharmaceutical Chemistry (Theory)	3/wk 75/yr	1/wk 25/yr	-	Theory (100Marks)	Sessional-1	40	20	40%
						Sessional-2	40		
						Sessional-3	40		
						EAE	80	80	

Scope:

This course is designed to impart basic knowledge on the chemical structure, storage conditions and medicinal uses of organic and inorganic chemical substances used as drugs and pharmaceuticals. Also, this course discusses the impurities, quality control aspects of chemical substances used in pharmaceuticals.

Course Objectives:

This course will discuss the following aspects of the chemical substances used as drugs and pharmaceuticals for various disease conditions

1. Chemical classification, chemical name, chemical structure
2. Pharmacological uses, doses, stability and storage conditions
3. Different types of formulations/ dosage form available and their brand names
4. Impurity testing and basic quality control tests

Course Learning Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, the students will be able to

- CLO1. Describe** the chemical class, structure and chemical name of the commonly used drugs and pharmaceuticals of both organic and inorganic nature
- CLO2. Discuss** the pharmacological uses, dosage regimen, stability issues and storage conditions of such chemical substances commonly used as drugs
- CLO3. Describe** the quantitative and qualitative analysis, impurity testing of the chemical substances given in the official monographs
- CLO4. Identify** the dosage form & the brand names of the drugs and pharmaceuticals popular in the marketplace

CH	Topic	Hours
1.	Introduction to Pharmaceutical chemistry: Scope and objectives Sources and types of errors: Accuracy, precision, significant figures Impurities in Pharmaceuticals: Source and effect of impurities in Pharmacopoeial substances, importance of limit test, Principle and procedures of Limit tests for chlorides, sulphates, iron, heavy metals and arsenic.	8
2.	Volumetric analysis: Fundamentals of volumetric analysis, Acid-base titration, non-aqueous titration, precipitation titration, complexometric	8



titration, redox titration

Gravimetric analysis: Principle and method.

3. Inorganic Pharmaceuticals: Pharmaceutical formulations, market preparations, storage conditions and uses of

- **Haematinics:** Ferrous sulphate, Ferrous fumarate, Ferric ammonium citrate, Ferrous ascorbate, Carbonyl iron
- **Gastro-intestinal Agents:** Antacids : Aluminium hydroxide gel, Magnesium hydroxide, Magaldrate, Sodium bicarbonate, Calcium Carbonate, Acidifying agents, Adsorbents, Protectives, Cathartics
- **Topical agents:** Silver Nitrate, Ionic Silver, Chlorhexidine Gluconate, Hydrogen peroxide, Boric acid, Bleaching powder, Potassium permanganate
- **Dental products:** Calcium carbonate, Sodium fluoride, Denture cleaners, Denture adhesives, Mouth washes
- **Medicinal gases:** Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, oxygen

4. Introduction to nomenclature of organic chemical systems with particular reference to heterocyclic compounds containing up to Three rings

Study of the following category of medicinal compounds with respect to classification, chemical name, chemical structure (compounds marked with *) uses, stability and storage conditions, different types of formulations and their popular brand names

5. Drugs Acting on Central Nervous System

9

- **Anaesthetics:** Thiopental Sodium*, Ketamine Hydrochloride*, Propofol
- **Sedatives and Hypnotics:** Diazepam*, Alprazolam*, Nitrazepam, Phenobarbital*
- **Antipsychotics:** Chlorpromazine Hydrochloride*, Haloperidol*, Risperidone*, Sulpiride*, Olanzapine, Quetiapine, Lurasidone
- **Anticonvulsants:** Phenytoin*, Carbamazepine*, Clonazepam, Valproic Acid*, Gabapentin*, Topiramate, Vigabatrin, Lamotrigine
- **Anti-Depressants:** Amitriptyline Hydrochloride*, Imipramine Hydrochloride*, Fluoxetine*, Venlafaxine, Duloxetine, Sertraline, Citalopram, Escitalopram, Fluvoxamine, Paroxetine

6. Drugs Acting on Autonomic Nervous System

9

- **Sympathomimetic Agents: Direct Acting:** Nor-Epinephrine*, Epinephrine, Phenylephrine, Dopamine*, Terbutaline, Salbutamol (Albuterol), Naphazoline*, Tetrahydrozoline. **Indirect Acting Agents:** Hydroxy Amphetamine, Pseudoephedrine. Agents With Mixed Mechanism: Ephedrine, Metaraminol
- **Adrenergic Antagonists:** Alpha Adrenergic Blockers: Tolazoline, Phentolamine



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Phenoxybenzamine, Prazosin. Beta Adrenergic Blockers: Propranolol*, Atenolol*, Carvedilol• Cholinergic Drugs and Related Agents: Direct Acting Agents: Acetylcholine*, Carbachol, and Pilocarpine. Cholinesterase Inhibitors: Neostigmine*, Edrophonium Chloride, Tacrine Hydrochloride, Pralidoxime Chloride, Echothiopate Iodide• Cholinergic Blocking Agents: Atropine Sulphate*, Ipratropium Bromide• Synthetic Cholinergic Blocking Agents: Tropicamide, Cyclopentolate Hydrochloride, Clidinium Bromide, Dicyclomine Hydrochloride*	
7.	Drugs Acting on Cardiovascular System	5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anti-Arrhythmic Drugs: Quinidine Sulphate, Procainamide Hydrochloride, Verapamil, Phenytoin Sodium*, Lidocaine Hydrochloride, Lorcaïnide Hydrochloride, Amiodarone and Sotalol• Anti-Hypertensive Agents: Propranolol*, Captopril*, Ramipril, Methyldopate Hydrochloride, Clonidine Hydrochloride, Hydralazine Hydrochloride, Nifedipine,• Antianginal Agents: Isosorbide Dinitrate	
8.	Diuretics: Acetazolamide, Frusemide*, Bumetanide, Chlorthalidone, Benzthiazide, Metolazone, Xipamide, Spironolactone	2
9.	Hypoglycemic Agents: Insulin and Its Preparations, Metformin*, Glibenclamide*, Glimepiride, Pioglitazone, Repaglinide, Gliflozins, Gliptins	3
10.	Analgesic And Anti-Inflammatory Agents: Morphine Analogues, Narcotic Antagonists; Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Agents (NSAIDs) - Aspirin*, Diclofenac, Ibuprofen*, Piroxicam, Celecoxib, Mefenamic Acid, Paracetamol*, Aceclofenac	3
11.	Anti-Infective Agents	8
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Antifungal Agents: Amphotericin-B, Griseofulvin, Miconazole, Ketoconazole*, Itraconazole, Fluconazole*, Naftifine Hydrochloride.• Urinary Tract Anti-Infective Agents: Norfloxacin, Ciprofloxacin, Ofloxacin*, Moxifloxacin,• Anti-Tubercular Agents: INH*, Ethambutol, Para Amino Salicylic Acid, Pyrazinamide, Rifampicin, Bedaquiline, Delamanid, Pretomanid*• Antiviral Agents: Amantadine Hydrochloride, Idoxuridine, Acyclovir*, Foscarnet, Zidovudine, Ribavirin, Remdesivir, Favipiravir• Antimalarials: Quinine Sulphate, Chloroquine Phosphate*, Primaquine Phosphate, Mefloquine*, Cycloguanil, Pyrimethamine,	



	Artemisinin	
	• Sulfonamides: Sulfanilamide, Sulfadiazine, Sulfamethoxazole, Sulfacetamide*, Mafenide Acetate, Cotrimoxazole, Dapsone*	
12.	• Antibiotics: Penicillin G, Amoxicillin*, Cloxacillin, Streptomycin, • Tetracyclines: Doxycycline, Minocycline, • Macrolides: Erythromycin, Azithromycin, • Miscellaneous: Chloramphenicol* Clindamycin	8
13.	Anti-Neoplastic Agents: Cyclophosphamide*, Busulfan, Mercaptopurine, Fluorouracil*, Methotrexate, Dactinomycin, Doxorubicin Hydrochloride, Vinblastine Sulphate, Cisplatin*, Dromostanolone Propionate	3

Recommended Books:

1. Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Chemistry by Harikishan Singh and V.K. Kapoor
2. Wilson and Griswold's Textbook of Organic Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Chemistry
3. Practical Organic Chemistry by Mann and Saunders.
4. Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Volume- I & II by Beckett and J.B. Stenlake
5. Indian Pharmacopoeia
6. Vogel's textbook of Practical Organic Chemistry

**ER20-12P.PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY (Practical)****75Hours(3Hours/week)**

Course Code	Course Title	Hours			Component	Exam	WT		Passing Min. (%)
		L	T	P					
ER20-12P	Pharmaceutical Chemistry (Practical)	-	-	3/wk 75/yr	Practical (100marks)	Sessional-1	80	10	40%
						Sessional-2	80		
						Sessional-3	80		
						Assignment-1	10	10	
						Assignment-2	10		
						Assignment-3	10		
						EAE	80	80	

Scope:

This course is designed to impart basic training and hands-on experiences to synthesis chemical substances used as drugs and pharmaceuticals. Also, to perform the quality control tests, impurity testing, test for purity and systematic qualitative analysis of chemical substances used as drugs and pharmaceuticals.

Course Objectives:

This course will provide the hands-on experience on the following aspects of chemical substances used as drugs and pharmaceuticals

1. Limit tests and assays of selected chemical substances as per the monograph
2. Volumetric analysis of the chemical substances
3. Basics of preparatory chemistry and their analysis
4. Systematic qualitative analysis for the identification of the chemical drugs

Course Learning Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, the students will be able to

CLO1. Perform the limit tests for various inorganic elements and report

CLO2. Prepare standard solutions using the principles of volumetric analysis

CLO3. Test the purity of these selected inorganic and organic compounds against the monograph standards

CLO4. Synthesize these selected chemical substances as per the standard synthetic scheme

CLO5. Perform qualitative tests to systematically identify the unknown chemical substances

No.	Experiment
1.	Limit test for: Chlorides; sulphate; Iron; heavy metals.
2.	Identification tests for Anions and Cations as per Indian Pharmacopoeia
3.	Fundamentals of Volumetric analysis Preparation of standard solution and standardization of Sodium Hydroxide, Potassium Permanganate.
4.	Assay of the following compounds



- **Ferroussulphate**-byredox titration
- **Calciumgluconate**-bycomplexometric
- **Sodiumchloride**-byModifiedVolhard'smethod
- **Ascorbicacid**byiodometry
- **Ibuprofen**byalkalimetry

5. **Fundamentals of preparative organic chemistry**
Determination of Melting point and boiling point of organic compounds
6. **Preparation of organic compounds**
 - Benzoic acid from Benzamide
 - Picric acid from Phenol
7. **Identification and test for purity of pharmaceuticals**
Aspirin, Caffeine, Paracetamol, Sulfanilamide
8. Systematic Qualitative analysis experiments (4 substances)

Assignments

The students shall be asked to submit the written assignments on the following topics (One assignment per student per sessional period. i.e., a minimum of THREE assignments per student)

1. Different monographs and formularies available and their major contents
2. Significance of quality control and quality assurance in pharmaceutical industries
3. Overview on Green Chemistry
4. Various software programs available for computer aided drug discovery
5. Various instrumentations used for characterization and quantification of drug

Recommended Books:

1. Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Chemistry by Harikishan Singh and V.K. Kapoor
2. Wilson and Griswold's Textbook of Organic Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Chemistry
3. Practical Organic Chemistry by Mann and Saunders.
4. Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Volume-I & II by Beckett and J. B. Stenlake
5. Indian Pharmacopoeia
6. Vogel's textbook of Practical Organic Chemistry



ER20-13T. PHARMACOGNOSY(Theory)

Theory(75Hours)

Course Code	CourseTitle	Hours			Component	Exam	WT		Passing Min.(%)
		L	T	P					
ER20-13T.	Pharmacognosy (Theory)	3/wk 75/yr	1/wk 25/yr	-	Theory (100Marks)	Sessional-1	40	20	40%
						Sessional-2	40		
						Sessional-3	40		
						EAE	80	80	

Scope:

This course is designed to impart knowledge on the medicinal uses of various drugs of natural origin. Also, the course emphasizes the fundamental concepts in the evaluation of crude drugs, alternative systems of medicine, nutraceuticals, and herbal cosmetics.

CourseObjectives:

This course will discuss the following aspects of drug substances derived from natural resources.

1. Occurrence, distribution, isolation, identification tests of common phytoconstituents
2. Therapeutic activity and pharmaceutical applications of various natural drug substances and phytoconstituents
3. Biological source, chemical constituents of selected crude drugs and their therapeutic efficacy in common diseases and ailments
4. Basic concepts in quality control of crude drugs and various systems of medicines
5. Applications of herbs in health foods and cosmetics:

CourseLearningOutcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, the students will be able to

CLO1. Identify the important/common crude drugs of natural origin

CLO2. Describe the uses of herbs in nutraceuticals and cosmeceuticals

CLO3. Discuss the principles of alternative system of medicines

CLO4. Describe the importance of quality control of drugs of natural origin

CH	Topic	Hours
1.	Definition, history, present status and scope of Pharmacognosy	2
2.	Classification of drugs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alphabetical • Taxonomical • Morphological • Pharmacological • Chemical • Chemo-taxonomical 	4
3.	Quality control of crude drugs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different methods of adulteration of crude drugs 	6



	• Evaluation of crude drugs	
4.	Brief outline of occurrence, distribution, isolation, identification tests, therapeutic activity and pharmaceutical applications of alkaloids, terpenoids, glycosides, volatile oils, tannins and resins.	6
5.	Biological source, chemical constituents and therapeutic efficacy of the following categories of crude drugs.	30
	Laxatives	Aloe, Castor oil, Ispaghula, Senna
	Cardiotonic	Digitalis, Arjuna
	Carminatives and G.I. regulators	Coriander, Fennel, Cardamom, Ginger, Clove, Black Pepper, Asafoetida, Nutmeg, Cinnamon
	Astringent Drugs acting on nervous system	Myrobalan, Black Catechu, Pale Catechu, Hyoscyamus, Belladonna, Ephedra, Opium, Tea leaves, Coffee seeds, Coca
	Anti-hypertensive	Rauwolfia
	Anti-tussive	Vasaka, Tolu Balsam
	Anti-rheumatics	Colchicum seed
	Anti-tumour	Vinca, Podophyllum
	Antidiabetics	Pterocarpus, Gymnema
	Diuretics	Gokhru, Punarnava
	Anti-dysenteric	Ipecacuanha
	Antiseptics and disinfectants	Benzoin, Myrrh, Neem, Turmeric
	Antimalarials	Cinchona, Artemisia
	Oxytocic	Ergot
	Vitamins	Cod liver oil, Shark liver oil
	Enzymes	Papaya, Diastase, Pancreatin, Yeast
	Pharmaceutical Aids	Kaolin, Lanolin, Beeswax, Acacia, Tragacanth, Sodium alginate, Agar, Guar gum, Gelatine
	Miscellaneous	Squill, Galls, Ashwagandha, Tulsi, Guggul
6.	Plant fibres used regenerated fibres	assurgical dressings: Cotton, silk, wool and 3
	Sutures —Surgical Catgut and Ligatures	
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic principles involved in the traditional systems of medicine like: Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy • Method of preparation of Ayurvedic formulations like: Arista, Asava, Gutika, Taila, Churna, Lehya and Bhasma 	8
8.	Role of medicinal and aromatic plants in national economy and their export potential	2



9.	Herbs as health food: Brief introduction and therapeutic applications of: Antioxidants, Pro-biotics, Pre-biotics, Dietary fibres, acids, Spirulina, Carotenoids, Soya and Garlic	Nutraceuticals, Omega-3-fatty	4
10.	Introduction to herbal formulations		4
11.	Herbal cosmetics: Sources, chemical constituents, commercial preparations, therapeutic and cosmetic uses of: Aloe vera gel, Almond oil, Lavender oil, Olive oil, Rosemary oil, Sandal Wood oil		4
12.	Phytochemical investigation of drugs		2

Recommended Books:

1. Kokate CK, Purohit AP, Gokhale SB. **Pharmacognosy**. Pune: Nirali Prakashan.
2. Text book of Pharmacognosy by C.S. Shah and J.S. Qadry, CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd.
3. Text Book of Pharmacognosy by T.E. Wallis. CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd.
4. Study of crude drugs by M.A. Iyengar, Manipal Press Ltd, Manipal
5. Powder crude drugs by M.A. Iyengar, Manipal Press Ltd, Manipal
6. Anatomy of crude drugs by M.A. Iyengar, Manipal Press Ltd, Manipal
7. Augmented Text Book of Homeopathic Pharmacy by Dr. D.D. Banerjee, B. Jain Publishers (P) Ltd



ER20-13P.PHARMACOGNOSY(PRACTICAL)

75Hours(3Hours/week)

Course Code	Course Title	Hours			Component	Exam	WT		Passing Min.(%)
		L	T	P					
ER20-13P	Pharmacognosy (Practical)	-	-	3/wk 75/yr	Practical (100marks)	Sessional-1	80	10	40%
						Sessional-2	80		
						Sessional-3	80		
						Assignment-1	05	05	
						Assignment-2	05		
						Assignment-3	05		
						FVR	05	05	
EAE	80	80							

Scope:

This course is designed to train the students in physical identification, morphological characterization, physical and chemical characterization, and evaluation of commonly used herbal drugs.

Course Objectives:

This course will provide hands-on experience to the students in

1. Identification of the crude drugs based on their morphological characteristics
2. Various characteristic anatomical characteristics of the herbal drugs studied through transverse section
3. Physical and chemical tests to evaluate the crude drugs

Course Learning Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, the students will be able to

- CLO1. Identify** the given crude drugs based on their morphological characteristics
- CLO2. Take** a transverse section of the given crude drugs
- CLO3. Describe** the anatomical characteristics of the given crude drug under microscopical conditions
- CLO4. Carry out** the physical and chemical tests to evaluate the given crude drugs

No.	Practicals
1.	Morphological Identification of the following drugs: Ispaghula, Senna, Coriander, Fennel, Cardamom, Ginger, Nutmeg, Black Pepper, Cinnamon, Clove, Ephedra, Rauwolfia, Gokhru, Punarnava, Cinchona, Agar.
2.	Gross anatomical studies (Transverse Section) of the following drugs: Ajwain, Datura, Cinnamon, Cinchona, Coriander, Ashwagandha, Liquorice, Clove, Curcuma, Nux vomica, Vasaka.
3.	Physical and chemical tests for evaluation of any FIVE of the following drugs: Asafoetida, Benzoin, Pale catechu, Black catechu, Castor oil, Acacia, Tragacanth, Agar, Guar gum, Gelatine.



Assignments

The students shall be asked to submit the written assignments on the following topics (One assignment per student per sessional period. i.e., a minimum of THREE assignments per student)

1. Market preparations of various dosage forms of Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathic (Classical and Proprietary), indications, and their labeling requirements
2. Market preparations of various herbal formulations and herbal cosmetics, indications, and their labelling requirements.
3. Herb-Drug interactions documented in the literature and their clinical significances

Field Visit

The students shall be taken in groups to a medicinal garden to witness and understand the nature of various medicinal plants discussed in theory and practical courses. Additionally, they shall be taken in groups to the pharmacies of traditional systems of medicines to understand the availability of various dosage forms and their labelling requirements. Individual reports from each student on their learning experience from the field visit shall be submitted.

Recommended Books:

1. Kokate CK, Purohit AP, Gokhale SB. **Pharmacognosy**. Pune: Nirali Prakashan
2. Textbook of Pharmacognosy by C.S. Shah and J.S. Qadry, CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd.
3. Textbook of Pharmacognosy by T.E. Wallis. CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd.
4. Study of crude drugs by M.A. Iyengar, Manipal Press Ltd, Manipal
5. Powder crude drugs by M.A. Iyengar, Manipal Press Ltd, Manipal
6. Anatomy of crude drugs by M.A. Iyengar, Manipal Press Ltd, Manipal
7. Augmented Text Book of Homeopathic Pharmacy by Dr. D.D. Banerjee, B. Jain Publishers (P) Ltd



ER20-14T.HUMANANATOMYANDPHYSIOLOGY(Theory)

75Hours(3Hours/week)

Course Code	Course Title	Hours			Component	Exam	WT		Passing Min.(%)
		L	T	P					
ER20-14T.	HumanAnatomy and Physiology (Theory)	3/wk 75/yr	1/wk 25/yr	-	Theory (100Marks)	Sessional-1	40	20	40%
						Sessional-2	40		
						Sessional-3	40		
						EAE	80	80	

Scope:

This course is designed to impart basic knowledge on the structure and functions of the human body. It helps in understanding both homeostasis mechanisms and homeostatic imbalances of various systems of the human body.

CourseObjectives:

This course will discuss the following:

1. Structure and functions of the various organs systems and organs of the human body
2. Homeostatic mechanisms and their imbalances in the human body
3. Various vital physiological parameters of the human body and their significances

CourseLearningOutcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, the students will be able to

- CLO1. Describe** the various organs systems of the human body
- CLO2. Discuss** the anatomical features of the important human organs and tissues
- CLO3. Explain** the homeostatic mechanisms regulating the normal physiology in the human system
- CLO4. Discuss** the significance of various vital physiological parameters of the human body

:

CH	Topic	Hours
1.	Scope of Anatomy and Physiology Definition of various terminologies	2
2.	Structure of Cell: Components and its functions	2
3.	Tissues of the human body: Epithelial, Connective, Muscular and Nervous tissues – their sub-types and characteristics.	4
4.	Osseous system: structure and functions of bones of axial and appendicular skeleton Classification, types and movements of joints, disorders of joints	3 3
5.	Haemopoietic system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition and functions of blood • Process of Hemopoiesis • Characteristics and functions of RBCs, WBCs, and platelets • Mechanism of Blood Clotting • Importance of Blood groups 	8



6.	Lymphatics system	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lymphatic system, composition, function and its formation.• Structure and function of spleen and lymph node.	
7.	Cardiovascular system	8
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anatomy and Physiology of heart• Blood vessels and circulation (Pulmonary, coronary and systemic circulation)• Cardiac cycle and Heart sounds, Basics of ECG• Blood pressure and its regulation	
8.	Respiratory system	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anatomy of respiratory organs and their functions.• Regulation, and Mechanism of respiration.• Respiratory volumes and capacities – definitions	
9.	Digestive system	8
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anatomy and Physiology of the GIT• Anatomy and function of accessory glands• Physiology of digestion and absorption	
10.	Skeletal muscles	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Histology• Physiology of muscle contraction• Disorders of skeletal muscles	
11.	Nervous system	8
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Classification of nervous system• Anatomy and physiology of cerebrum, cerebellum, midbrain• Function of hypothalamus, medulla oblongata and basal ganglia• Spinal cord-structure and reflexes• Names and function of cranial nerves.• Anatomy and physiology of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system (ANS)	
12.	Sense organs- Anatomy and physiology of	6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eye• Ear• Skin• Tongue• Nose	
13.	Urinary system	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anatomy and physiology of urinary system• Physiology of urine formation	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Renin-angiotensinsystem• Clearancetestsandmicturition	
14.	Endocrinesystem(Hormonesandtheirfunctions)	6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pituitarygland• Adrenalgland• Thyroidandparathyroidgland• Pancreasandgonads	
15.	Reproductivesystem	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anatomyofmaleandfemalereproductivesystem• Physiologyofmenstruation• SpermatogenesisandOogenesis• Pregnancyandparturition	

RecommendedBooks:

1. HumanPhysiologybyC.C.Chatterjee
2. DerasariandGandhi'selementsofHumanAnatomy, PhysiologyandHealthEducation
3. S.R.KaleandR.R.Kale,TextbookofPracticalAnatomyandPhysiology
4. Tortora GJ, Derrickson BH. **Principles of Anatomy and Physiology**. Singapore: John Wiley & Sons (Asia) Pte Ltd
5. Waugh A. Grant A. **Ross and Wilson's Anatomy and physiology in health and illness**. New York: Churchill Livingstone (Elsevier).Human Anatomy and Physiology by S. Chaudhary and A. Chaudhary
6. FundamentalsofMedicalPhysiologybyK.SambulingamandPSambulingam
7. RanadeV.G.TextBookofPracticalPhysiology
8. GoyalR.K.,NatvarM.P.andShahS.A.,PracticalAnatomy,PhysiologyandBiochemistry, ExperimentalPhysiology.



ER20-14P.HUMANANATOMYANDPHYSIOLOGY(Practical)

75Hours(3Hours/week)

Course Code	Course Title	Hours			Component	Exam	WT		Passing Min.(%)
		L	T	P					
ER20-14P	Human Anatomyand Physiology (Practical)	-	-	3/wk 75/yr	Practical (100 marks)	Sessional-1	80	20	40%
						Sessional-2	80		
						Sessional-3	80		
						EAE	80	80	

Scope:

This course is designed to train the students and instil the skills for carrying out basic physiological monitoring of various systems and functions.

Course Objectives:

This course will provide hands-on experience in the following:

1. General blood collection techniques and carrying out various haematological assessments and interpreting the results
2. Recording and monitoring the vital physiological parameters in human subjects and the basic interpretations of the results
3. Microscopic examination of the various tissues permanently mounted in glass slides
4. Discuss the anatomical and physiological characteristics of various organs/systems of the body using models, charts, and other teaching aids

Course Learning Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, the students will be able to

- CLO1. Perform** the haematological tests in human subjects and interpret the results
- CLO2. Record,** monitor and document the vital physiological parameters of human subjects and interpret the results
- CLO3. Describe** the anatomical features of the important human tissues under the microscopical conditions
- CLO4. Discuss** the significance of various anatomical and physiological characteristics of the human body

No.	Practicals
1.	Study of compound microscope
2.	General techniques for the collection of blood
3.	Microscopic examination of Epithelial tissue, Cardiac muscle, Smooth muscle, Skeletal muscle, Connective tissue, and Nervous tissue of ready/pre-prepared slides.
4.	Study of Human Skeleton-Axial skeleton and appendicular skeleton
5.	Determination of a. Blood group



-
- b. ESR
 - c. Haemoglobincontentofblood
 - d. BleedingtimeandClottingtime
-
- 6. DeterminationofWBC countofblood
 - 7. DeterminationofRBC countofblood
 - 8. DeterminationofDifferentialcountofblood
 - 9. Recording of Blood Pressure in various postures, different arms, before and after exertion and interpreting the results
 - 10. RecordingofBodytemperature(usingmercury,digitalandIRthermometersatvarious locations), Pulse rate/ Heart rate (at various locations in the body, before and after exertion), Respiratory Rate
 - 11. RecordingPulseOxygen(beforeandafterexertion)
 - 12. Recordingforceofair expelledusingPeakFlowMeter
 - 13. Measurementofheight,weight,andBMI
 - 14. Studyofvariousystemsandorganswiththehelpofchart,models,andspecimens
 - a) Cardiovascularsystem
 - b) Respiratorysystem
 - c) Digestivesystem
 - d) Urinarysystem
 - e) Endocrinesystem
 - f) Reproductivesystem
 - g) Nervoussystem
 - h) Eye
 - i) Ear
 - j) Skin
-

RecommendedBooks:

- 1. HumanPhysiologybyC.C.Chatterjee
- 2. HumanAnatomyandPhysiologybyS. ChaudharyandA.Chaudhary
- 3. DerasariandGandhi'selementsofHumanAnatomy, PhysiologyandHealth Education
- 4. S.R.KaleandR.R.Kale,TextbookofPracticalAnatomyandPhysiology
- 5. FundamentalsofMedicalPhysiologybyK.SambulingamandPSambulingam
- 6. RanadeV.G.TextBookofPracticalPhysiology
- 7. GoyalR.K.,NatvarM.P.andShahS.A.,PracticalAnatomy,Physiologyand Biochemistry, Experimental Physiology



ER20-15T.SOCIALPHARMACY(Theory)

75Hours(3Hours/week)

Course Code	CourseTitle	L	T	P	Component	Exam	WT		Passing Min.(%)
ER20-15T.	SocialPharmacy (Theory)	3/wk 75/yr	1/wk 25/yr	-	Theory (100Marks)	Sessional-1	40	20	40%
						Sessional-2	40		
						Sessional-3	40		
						EAE	80	80	

Scope:

This course is designed to impart basic knowledge on public health, epidemiology, preventive care, and other social health related concepts. Also, to emphasize the roles of pharmacists in the public health programs.

CourseObjectives:

This course will discuss about basic concepts of

1. Public health and national health programs
2. Preventive healthcare
3. Food and nutrition related health issues
4. Health education and health promotion
5. General roles and responsibilities of pharmacists in public health

CourseLearningOutcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, the students will be able to

- CLO1.** Discuss about roles of pharmacists in the various national health programs
- CLO2.** Describe various sources of health hazards and disease preventive measures
- CLO3.** Discuss the healthcare issues associated with food and nutritional substances
- CLO4.** Describe the general roles and responsibilities of pharmacists in public health

CH	Topic	Hours
1.	Introduction to Social Pharmacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and Scope. Social Pharmacy as a discipline and its scope in improving the public health. Role of Pharmacists in Public Health. (2) • Concept of Health -WHO Definition, various dimensions, determinants, and health indicators. (3) • National Health Policy – Indian perspective (1) • Public and Private Health System in India, National Health Mission (2) • Introduction to Millennium Development Goals, • Sustainable Development Goals, FIP Development Goals (1) 	9

2.	Preventive healthcare–Role of Pharmacists in the following	18
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demography and Family Planning (3)• Mother and child health, importance of breastfeeding, ill effects of infant milk substitutes and bottle feeding (2)• Overview of Vaccines, types of immunity and immunization (4)• Effect of Environment on Health–Water pollution, importance of safe drinking water, waterborne diseases, air pollution, noise pollution, sewage and solid waste disposal, occupational illnesses, Environmental pollution due to pharmaceuticals (7)• Psychosocial Pharmacy: Drugs of misuse and abuse – psychotropics, narcotics, alcohol, tobacco products. Social Impact of these habits on social health and productivity and suicidal behaviours (2)	
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3.	Nutrition and Health	10
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basics of nutrition–Macronutrients and Micronutrients (3)• Importance of water and fibres in diet (1)• Balanced diet, Malnutrition, nutrition deficiency diseases, ill effects of junk foods, calorific and nutritive values of various foods, fortification of food (3)• Introduction to food safety, adulteration of foods, effects of artificial ripening, use of pesticides, genetically modified foods (1)• Dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, food supplements – indications, benefits, Drug-Food Interactions (2)	
<hr/>		
4.	Introduction to Microbiology and common microorganisms (3)	28
	<p>Epidemiology: Introduction to epidemiology, and its applications. Understanding of terms such as epidemic, pandemic, endemic, mode of transmission, outbreak, quarantine, isolation, incubation period, contact tracing, morbidity, mortality, (2)</p> <p>Causative agents, epidemiology and clinical presentations and Role of Pharmacists in educating the public in prevention of the following communicable diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Respiratory infections–chickenpox, measles, rubella, mumps, influenza (including Avian-Flu, H1N1, SARS, MERS, COVID-19), diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal meningitis, acute respiratory infections, tuberculosis, Ebola (7)	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intestinal infections – poliomyelitis, viral hepatitis, cholera, acute diarrhealdiseases, typhoid, amebiasis, worm infestations, food poisoning (7)• Arthropod-borne infections - dengue, malaria, filariasis and, chikungunya (4)• Surfaceinfections–trachoma,tetanus,leprosy(2)• STDs,HIV/AIDS(3)	
5.	Introduction to health systems and all ongoing National Healthprograms in India, their objectives, functioning, outcome, and the role ofpharmacists.	8
6.	Pharmacoeconomics –Introduction,basicterminologies,importanceof pharmacoeconomics	2

RecommendedBooks

1. SocialPharmacy–Innovationanddevelopment.GeoffHarding,SarahNettletonand Kevin Taylor. The Pharmaceutical Press.
2. TextBookofCommunityPharmacyPractice. RPSGBPublication
3. CommunityPharmacyHandbook-JonathanWaterfield
4. SKhurana,PSureshandRKalsi.HealthEducation&CommunityPharmacy. SVikas & Co
5. SocialPharmacy:Tayler,Geoffrey.PharmaceuticalPress.London.
6. TextbookbyDandiyapc,ZaferZYK,ZaferA.Healtheducation&Community Pharmacy. Vallabh Prakashan.
7. WebsitesofMinistryofHealthandFamilyWelfare,NationalHealthPortal
8. PharmacistsattheFrontlines:ANovelApproachatCombatingTBwww.ipapharma.org Visit Publications
9. WhereThereIsNoDoctor:AVillageHealthCareHandbookbyDavid Werner ,2015 updated version
10. VariousWHOpublicationswww.who.int



ER20-15P.SOCIALPHARMACY(PRACTICAL)

75Hours(3Hours/week)

Course Code	Course Title	Hours			Component	Exam	WT		Passing Min.(%)
		L	T	P					
ER20-15P	Social Pharmacy (Practical)	-	-	3/wk 75/yr	Practical (100marks)	Sessional-1	80	10	40%
						Sessional-2	80		
						Sessional-3	80		
						Assignment-1	05	05	
						Assignment-2	05		
						Assignment-3	05		
						FVR	05	05	
EAE	80	80							

Scope:

This course is designed to provide simulated experience in various public health and social pharmacy activities.

Course Objectives:

This course will train the students on various roles of pharmacists in public health and social pharmacy activities in the following areas:

1. National immunization programs
2. Reproductive and child health programs
3. Food and nutrition related health programs
4. Health education and promotion
5. General roles and responsibilities of the pharmacists in public health
6. First Aid for various emergency conditions including basic life support and cardiopulmonary resuscitation

Course Learning Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course, the students will be able to

CLO1. Describe the roles and responsibilities of pharmacists in various National health programs

CLO2. Design promotional materials for public health awareness

CLO3. Describe various health hazards including microbial sources

CLO4. Advise on preventive measures for various diseases

CLO5. Provide first aid for various emergency conditions

Note: Demonstration / Hands-on experience / preparation of charts / models / promotional materials / role plays / enacting / e-brochures / e-flyers / podcasts / video podcasts / any other innovative activities to understand the concept of various elements of social pharmacy listed here. (At least one activity to be carried out for each one of the following):



No.	Practicals
1.	National immunization schedule for children, adult vaccine schedule, Vaccines which are not included in the National Immunization Program
2.	RCH–reproductive and child health–nutritional aspects, relevant national health programmes.
3.	Family planning devices
4.	Microscopical observation of different microbes (ready made slides)
5.	Oral Health and Hygiene
6.	Personal hygiene and etiquettes–hand washing techniques, Cough and sneeze etiquettes
7.	Various types of masks, PPE gear, wearing/using them, and disposal.
8.	Menstrual hygiene, products used
9.	First Aid – Theory, basics, demonstration, hands on training, audio-visuals, and practice, BSL (Basic Life Support) Systems [SCA - Sudden Cardiac Arrest, FBAO - Foreign Body Airway Obstruction, CPR, Defibrillation (using AED) (Includes CPR techniques, First Responder).
10.	Emergency treatment for all medical emergency cases viz. snake bite, dog bite, insecticide poisoning, fractures, burns, epilepsy etc.
11.	Role of Pharmacist in Disaster Management.
12.	Marketed preparations of disinfectants, antiseptics, fumigating agents, antilarval agents, mosquito repellents, etc.
13.	Health Communication: Audio / Video podcasts, Images, Power Point Slides, Short Films, etc. in regional language(s) for mass communication/ education/ Awareness on 5 different communicable diseases, their signs and symptoms, and prevention.
14.	Water purification techniques, use of water testing kit, calculation of Content/percentage of KMnO ₄ , bleaching powder to be used for wells/tanks
15.	Counselling children on junk foods, balanced diets – using Information, Education and Communication (IEC), counselling, etc. (Simulation Experiments).
16.	Preparation of various charts on nutrition, sources of various nutrients from Locally available foods, calculation of caloric needs of different groups (e.g. child, mother, sedentary lifestyle, etc.). Chart of glycemic index of foods.
17.	Tobacco cessation, counselling, identifying various tobacco containing products through charts/pictures



Assignment

The students shall be asked to submit the written assignments on the following topics (One assignment per student per sessional period, i.e., a minimum of THREE assignments per student)

1. An overview of Women's Health Issues
2. Study the label of various packed foodstuffs to understand their nutritional contents
3. Breastfeeding counselling, guidance – using Information, Education and Communication (IEC)
4. Information about the organizations working on de-addiction services in the region (city / district, etc.)
5. Role of a pharmacist in disaster management – A case study
6. Overview of the National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP)
7. Drug disposal systems in the country, at industry level and citizen level
8. Various Prebiotics or Probiotics (dietary and market products)
9. Emergency preparedness: Study of local Government structure with respect to Fire, Police departments, health department
10. Prepare poster/presentation for general public on any one of the Health Days. e.g. Day, AIDS Day, Handwashing Day, ORS day, World Diabetes Day, World Heart Day, etc.
11. List of home medicines, their storage, safe handling, and disposal of unused medicines
12. Responsible Use of Medicines: From Purchase to Disposal
13. Collection of newspaper clips (minimum 5) relevant to any one topic and its submission in an organized form with collective summary based on the news items
14. Read a minimum of one article relevant to any theory topic, from Pharma / Science / or other Periodicals and prepare summary of it for submission
15. Potential roles of pharmacists in rural India

Field Visits

The students shall be taken in groups to visit any THREE of the following facilities to witness and understand the activities of such centers/facilities from the perspectives of the topics discussed in theory and/or practical courses. Individual reports from each student on their learning experience from the field visits shall be submitted.

1. Garbage Treatment Plant
2. Sewage Treatment Plant



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3. Bio-medicalWasteTreatmentPlant
 4. EffluentTreatmentPlant
 5. Waterpurificationplant
 6. Orphanage/Elderly-Care-Home/SchoolandorHostel/Homeforpersons with disabilities
 7. Primaryhealthcarecentre
-

RecommendedBooks

1. SocialPharmacy–Innovationanddevelopment.GeoffHarding,SarahNettletonand Kevin Taylor. The Pharmaceutical Press.
2. TextBookofCommunityPharmacyPractice. RPSGBPublication
3. CommunityPharmacyHandbook-JonathanWaterfield
4. SKhurana, PSureshandRKalsi. HealthEducation&CommunityPharmacy. SVikas & Co
5. SocialPharmacy:Tayler,Geoffrey.PharmaceuticalPress.London.
6. TextbookbyDandiyaPC,ZaferZYK,ZaferA.Healtheducation&Community Pharmacy. Vallabh Prakashan.
7. WebsitesofMinistryofHealth andFamilyWelfare,NationalHealthPortal
8. PharmacistsattheFrontlines:ANovelApproachatCombatingTB www.ipharma.org Visit Publications
9. WhereThereIsNoDoctor:AVillageHealthCareHandbookbyDavid Werner ,2015 updated version
10. VariousWHOpublicationswww.who.int

Facilities



Administrative Building



Auditorium



Reading Hall



Well Equipped Classroom



Sophisticated Computer Lab



Advanced Laboratories



Workshop



Food Court



Stadium



Gymnasium



Music Academy



Transport



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