2.5.1.

Mechanism of internal assessment is transparent and robust in terms of frequency and mode

2023-2024

2.5.1. Mechanism of internal assessment is transparent and robust in terms of frequency and mode

The college has transparent and robust evaluation process in terms of frequency and mode. In order to ensure transparency of internal assessment, the system of internal assessment is communicated with the students well in time. The Principal holds meetings for the faculty and directs them to ensure effective implementation of the evaluation process. At the entry level, admissions are given purely on merit basis and the lists of merit students are displayed on Notice board. Students who are admitted for the concerned course are assessed continuously through various evaluation processes at college and University level. Continuous evaluation is made through Group Discussion, Unit Tests, Assignments Submission, Field Visit / Field Work and Seminars Presentation. Unit tests are conducted regularly as per the schedule given in academic calendar. The weightage for the unit tests varies as per the concerned faculty. The performance of the students is displayed on the Notice board and communicated to the students. Personal guidance is given to the poor performing the students after their assessment. Students appearing for Second /third year are asked to deliver the seminars of the concerned subject. Topics are given by their teachers to the students to prepare for power point presentation. For transparent and robust for internal assessment, the following mechanisms are conducted

> - Internal Examination Committee.
> - Question Paper Setting.
> - Conduct of Examination
> - Result display
> - Interaction with students regarding their internal assessement.

The method of internal assessment helps the teachers to evaluate the students more appropriately. Due to internal assessment, the interest of the student towards learning and attending the classes has been also increased. It has created the interest among the students to take active participation in various co-curricular and extra-curricular activities for their overall personality development. The seminar presentation improves

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VISWAMBHARA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY

VAAGDEVI COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

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Ramnagar Dist. Hanumakonda- 506001, (T.S)

the communication skills of the students which is very essential to face the interviews. In this way mechanism of internal assessment is transparent and robust in terms of frequency and mode.

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VAAGDEVI COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

(Affiliated to Kakatiya University & Approved by AICTE & PCI)
KISHANPURA, HANAMKONDA - 506 001, Warangal, Telangana.
I/II INTERNAL ASSESSMENT EXAMINATION
SESSIONAL ANSWER BOOKLET

Hall Ticket No. : 1172260 76

Name of the Student : B. Sai Sucharitha.

Course : Bpharmacy   Year : III   Sem : II

Subject : Quality Assurance.   Marks : 9/30 +3   22/30

Signature of the Invigilator

Signature of the Valuer

Answer all   (5×2 = 10M).

1. Discribe Batch master record and master formula record (CO5)

2. what is SOP? List out the benifits of SOP (CO5)

3. define packing and add a note on Importance of pharmaceutical packing (CO4)

4. outline the objectives of TQM.

5. state complaint and what are different Soures of complaints (CO5)

Or bit   Answer any two (2×5 =10M)

6. Discuss Essentials of TQM. (CO1)

7. write a note Quality audit (CO5)

8. Explain the the complaint handling system (CO5)

Or bit   Answer only one (1×10 =10M)

9. Elaborate Quality review and Quality documentation (CO5)

10. in detail Explain Quality control test for primary & container (CO...)

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ASSIGNMENT ANSWER BOOKLET

Hall Ticket No. 11722 6 026

Name of the Student : Seema Banu

Course : B.Pharmacy   Year : IV   Sem : 7+b

Subject : Industrial Pharmacy - II

Marks : 7/10

Signature of the Student

Banu.

Signature of the Valuer

17/3/24

Documentation: The documentation required for the project of technology transfer is very wide ranging. Basically the documented evidence to prove the sucess of technology transfer project should be formalized and stated in a technology transfer summary report. The report should summarize the scope of the transfer. Also the possible discrepancies should be listed along with description of appropriate actions taken to resolve them should be mentioned. Following are some examples of documentation which are required to summarize the process of T

i) Document related to project Definitrion - It involves project plan & quality plan, quality control, risk assesments, gap analysis.

ii) Facility Assessment Document - This involves

Vaagdevi College of Pharmacy
B. Pharmacy VII Sem II Sessional Examination
NDDS, Max. Marks: 30 Time: 90 Min
29/02/2024

CO1: To understand and rationalize fundamental principles and polymers used in the design of controlled drug delivery systems.

CO2: To outline the concepts of formulation and evaluation of oral, mucosal and implantable drug delivery systems.

CO3: To develop and study transdermal, gastroretentive and nasopulmonary drug delivery systems over conventional dosage forms for prolonged action.

I Very short answer questions, Answer all-10M

1. Differentiate between controlled and sustained release drug delivery systems. [CO1] [BTL1]

2. Define and classify polymers. [CO1] [BTL1]

3. Outline the selection criteria of drugs to be formulated as TDDS. [CO3] [BTL2]

4. Enumerate the differences between bioadhesion and mucoadhesion. [CO2] [BTL1]

5. Explain briefly the selection criteria of drugs to be formulated as GRDDS. [CO3] [BTL2]

II Short answer questions, Answer any two-10M

6. Write about the characterization methods of polymers. [CO1] [BTL3]

7. Explain various approaches of GRDDS. [CO3] [BTL2]

8. Describe four types of TDDS. [CO3] [BTL2]

III Long answer questions, Answer any one-10M

9. Discuss in detail about diffusion and dissolution controlled drug delivery systems. [CO1] [BTL6]

10. Write the preparation and evaluation of TDDS. [CO3] [BTL3]

COURSE OUTCOMES AND PROGRAM OUTCOMES MAPPING												Total
	RUBRICS	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	
CO - 1	3												
CO - 2	3												
CO - 3	3												
CO - 4	3												
CO - 5	3												

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25/03/24

Order of reaction:--

The sum of exponents/power of concentration terms in rate equation.

$$Rate = k [c]^c [0]^d$$

$k = $ specific rate constant.

Zero order reaction-

It is the reaction in which the rate of reaction does not depends on the concentration of the reactants.

$$\frac{-dc}{dt} = k_0$$

units - mol/lit sec

Ex: → photochemical degradation of chlorpromazine in aqueous solution

→ Oxidation of vitamin A in oily solution.

Mechanism:-

The rate must be depend on the other factors other than concentration of reactants. such as absorption of light in photochemical reaction. Solubility in suspension.
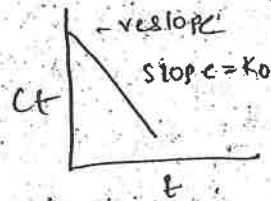
$$\frac{-dc}{dt} = -k_0$$

$$\int_{c_0}^{c_t} dc = -k_0 \int_0^t dt$$

$$c_t - c_0 = -k_0 t$$

$$\boxed{c_t = c_0 - k_0 t}$$

$$\boxed{k_0 = \frac{c_0 - c_t}{t}}$$

$c_0 = $ initial concn

$c_t = $ concn at any time.

-ve slope

slope = k_0

c_t

t

Half life- It is the time required for the concentration of reactant to reduce its half of initial concentration.

$$c_t = c_0 - k_0 t$$

$$\frac{c_0}{2} = c_0 - k_0 t^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{c_0}{2} - c_0 = k_0 \cdot t^{1/2}$$

$$k_0 \cdot t^{1/2} = c_0 - \frac{c_0}{2}$$

$$\boxed{t^{1/2} = \frac{c_0}{2k_0}}$$

$c_t = \frac{c_0}{2}$

$t = t^{1/2}$

shelf life- It is the time required for the concentration of reactants to reduce 90% of its initial concentration.

$$\boxed{t_{90} = \frac{0.1 \, c_0}{k_0}}$$