List of Courses for the AY 2020-21

S. No	Name of the Course
1	Chem Informatics & Compound library design
2	Pharmaceutical Quality assurance & Regulatory Compliance and validation
3	Spectroscopic Methods
4	Ethnopharmacology: Traditional medicine and modern Applications
5	Innovations in Nanoparticle – Based Drug Delivery Systems
6	Advance Topics in Drug Interactions
7	Quality assurance in Clinical Trials & Drug Development
8	SWAYAM

T. Sai Yogesh

PRINCIPAL
Sarojini Naidu Vanita Pharmacy Maha Vidyalaya
Vijayapuri Colony, S.Lalaguda, Tarnaka
Secunderabad-500 017.

Value Added Course on "Cheminformatics and Compound Library Design"

Course Assessment

Time: 10 mins Marks: 10

Please tick the right answer:

1. **What is the primary goal of cheminformatics?**
   A) To predict the biological activity of compounds
   B) To design new drugs with desired properties
   C) To manage and analyze chemical data efficiently
   D) All of the above

2. **What are the key components of a compound library?**
   A) Diversity, size, and quality
   B) Purity, solubility, and stability
   C) Selectivity, potency, and efficacy
   D) All of the above

3. **What are the different types of virtual screening techniques?**
   A) Ligand-based and structure-based methods
   B) In silico and in vitro methods
   C) High-throughput and low-throughput methods
   D) All of the above

4. **How can cheminformatics be used to optimize lead compounds?**
   A) By identifying structural features that improve potency
   B) By predicting ADME/Tox properties
   C) By suggesting synthetic routes for compound synthesis
   D) All of the above

5. **What are the challenges associated with compound library design?**
   A) Balancing diversity with cost and feasibility
   B) Ensuring the quality and purity of compounds
   C) Managing and analyzing large datasets of chemical information
   D) All of the above

6. **Which of the following is NOT a common type of chemical descriptor used incheminformatics?**
   (a) Fingerprints
   (b) Topological descriptors
   (c) Physicochemical properties
   (d) Biological activity data

7. **What is the primary purpose of using similarity measures in cheminformatics?**
   (a) To identify molecules with similar structures
   (b) To predict the biological activity of new molecules
   (c) To optimize the design of synthetic routes
   (d) All of the above

8. **Which of the following similarity measures is most sensitive to changes in the functionalgroups of a molecule?**
   (a) Tanimoto coefficient
   (b) Euclidean distance
   (c) Shape descriptors
   (d) MACCS keys
9. **How can you assess the quality of a similarity measure for a specific application?**
   (a) By comparing it to other measures on a standard dataset
   (b) By calculating its sensitivity and specificity
   (c) By evaluating its ability to predict biological activity
   (d) All of the above

10. **What is the main advantage of using virtual screening for compound selection?**
    (a) It is faster and cheaper than traditional high-throughput screening.
    (b) It can be used to screen millions of molecules in silico.
    (c) It can identify novel and unexpected leads.
    (d) All of the above

Feel free to adapt these questions based on the specific focus and content of your Value-Added course.

Answers

1.D) All of the above
2.A) Diversity, size, and quality
3.A) Ligand-based and structure-based methods
4.D) All of the above
5.D) All of the above
6.D) Biological activity data
7.D) All of the above
8.C) Shape descriptors
9.D) All of the above
10.D) All of the above

SAROJINI NAIDU VANITA
PHARMACY MAHA VIDYALAYA
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Affiliated to Osmania University
Approved by AICTE & PCI
ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Institution, NBA Accredited
B. Pharmacy Course

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

This is presented to ---------- Vandana E ----------

for successful completion of Value Added Course on

"CHEM INFORMATICS & COMPOUND LIBRARY DESIGN"

Held from 1st October to 23rd October, 2020

DR. VEMURI JYOTHI
PRINCIPAL

SAROJINI NAIDU VANITA
PHARMACY MAHA VIDYALAYA
(Sponsored by the Exhibition Society) Tarnaka, Secunderabad
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B. Pharmacy Course

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

This is presented to ---------- Najoju pravalika ----------

for successful completion of Value Added Course on

"CHEM INFORMATICS & COMPOUND LIBRARY DESIGN"

Held from 1st October to 23rd October, 2020

DR. VEMURI JYOTHI
PRINCIPAL

Value added Course on "Pharmaceutical Quality assurance & Regulatory Complianceand validation"

Course Assessment

Time: 10 mins Marks: 10

Please tick the right answer:

1. What is the primary objective of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) in pharmaceuticals?

(a) Reducing production costs

(b) Ensuring consistent quality and safety of medications

(c) Enhancing marketing strategies

(d) Implementing cutting-edge technologies

2. Which regulatory body enforces GMP regulations in the United States?

(a) World Health Organization (WHO)

(b) International Council for Harmonisation (ICH)

(c) Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

(d) European Medicines Agency (EMA)

3. What is the main purpose of Quality Management Systems (QMS) in pharmaceuticals?

(a) Maintaining consistent quality and minimizing risks

(b) Implementing new technologies quickly

(c) Increasing production output

(d) Reducing employee training costs

4. What type of document outlines standard procedures for equipment cleaning in apharmaceutical facility?

(a) Batch records

(b) Product specifications

(c) Standard operating procedures (SOPs) for cleaning

(d) Quality assurance reports

5. What is the key characteristic of a well-validated analytical method for drug analysis?

(a) Low cost

(b) Accuracy, precision, and specificity

(c) Fast analysis time

(d) User-friendliness for any operator

6. What type of validation study assesses the effectiveness of sterilization processes inpharmaceutical manufacturing?

(a) Analytical method validation

(b) Sterilization validation

c) Cleaning validation

(d) Process validation

7. What is the main difference between data integrity and data accuracy?

(a) Data integrity ensures data is relevant, while accuracy just measures correctness.

(b) Data integrity involves completeness and reliability, while accuracy only assessescorrectness.

(c) There is no significant difference; both terms mean the same thing.

(d) Data integrity focuses on digital format, while accuracy checks physical measurements.

8. How does change control contribute to quality assurance in a pharmaceutical setting?

(a) Reducing documentation requirements

(b) Ensuring any changes to equipment, processes, or materials are evaluated and approved

(c) Minimizing employee training needs

(d) Speeding up production timelines

9. What type of regulatory audit typically focuses on data integrity procedures in apharmaceutical company?

(a) cGMP inspection

(b) Data integrity focused inspection

(c) Pre-approval inspection

(d) For-cause inspection

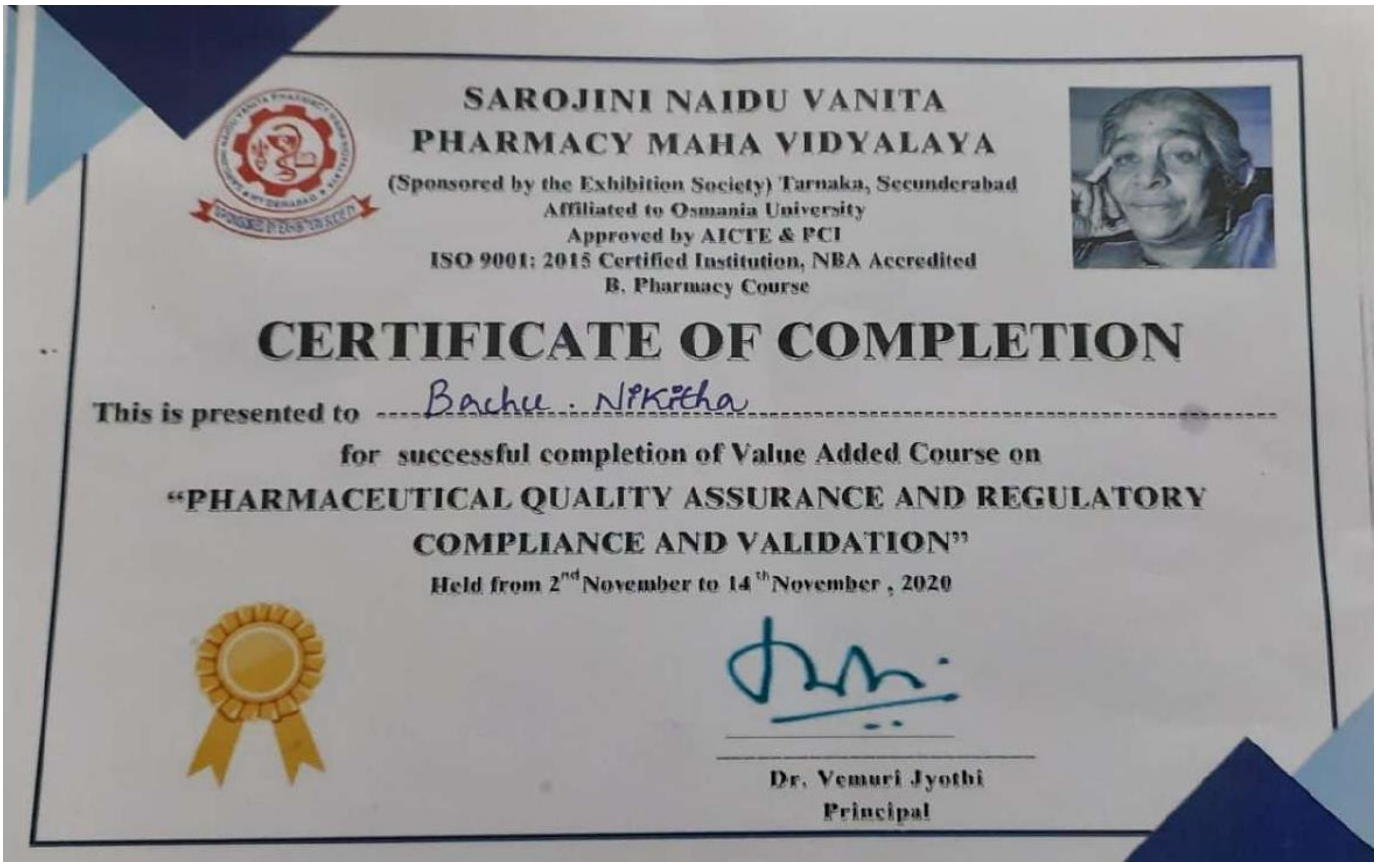
10. What is the ultimate goal of continuous improvement in pharmaceutical quality assurance?

(a) Reducing employee workload
(b) Cost-cutting measures
(c) Proactively identify and address potential quality issues, minimizing regulatory risks andensuring patient safety.
(d) Marketing new drugs faster

Feel free to adapt these questions based on the specific focus and content of your Value-addedcourse.

Answers for the Multiple-Choice Questions:

Questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Answers	b	c	a	c	b	b	b	b	b	c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B. Pharmacy Course

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

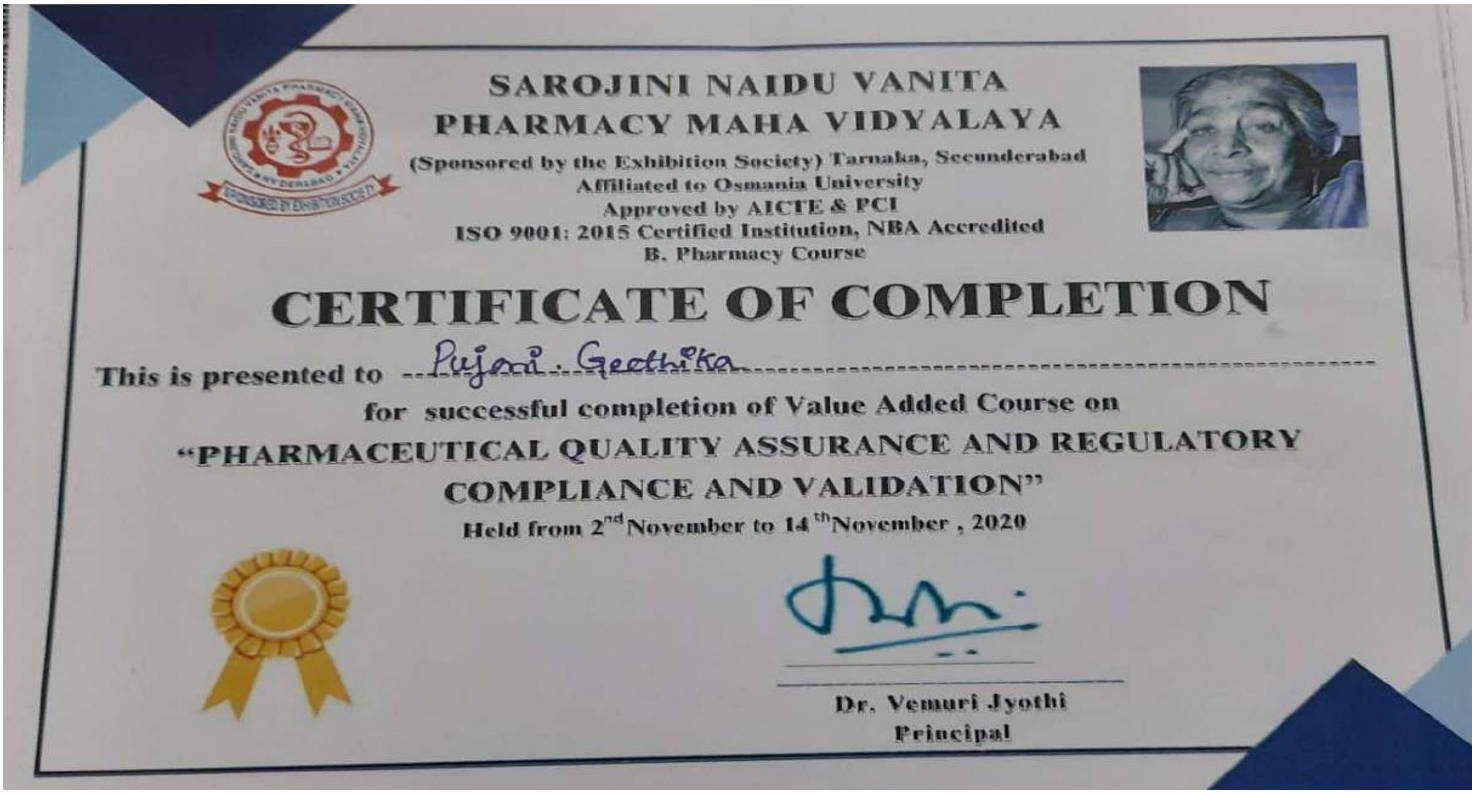
This is presented to Bachu. Nikitha

for successful completion of Value Added Course on

"PHARMACEUTICAL QUALITY ASSURANCE AND REGULATORY COMPLIANCE AND VALIDATION"

Held from 2nd November to 14th November , 2020

Dr. Vemuri Jyothi
Principal



SAROJINI NAIDU VANITA
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B. Pharmacy Course

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

This is presented to Pujari. Geethika

for successful completion of Value Added Course on

"PHARMACEUTICAL QUALITY ASSURANCE AND REGULATORY COMPLIANCE AND VALIDATION"

Held from 2nd November to 14 th November , 2020

Dr. Vemuri Jyothi
Principal

Value Added Course on "Spectroscopic methods of Pharmaceutical Analysis"

Course Assessment

Time: 10 mins Marks: 10

Please tick the right answer:

1. What does spectroscopy study?
A) Electrical currents
B) Interactions between matter and electromagnetic radiation
C) Mechanical properties of materials
D) Thermodynamic reactions

2. In absorption spectroscopy, what is measured to identify and quantify substances?
A) Emission of light
B) Scattering of photons
C) Absorption of light
D) Reflection of light

3. Which type of absorption spectroscopy is commonly used to analyze the electronic transitions oforganic molecules?
A) UV-Visible spectroscopy
B) Infrared (IR) spectroscopy
C) X-ray absorption spectroscopy
D) Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) spectroscopy

4. How is absorption spectroscopy utilized in pharmaceutical analysis?
A) To measure electrical conductivity
B) For temperature control in reactions
C) Identifying and quantifying drug compounds
D) Monitoring pressure changes

5. What is the primary focus of emission spectroscopy?
A) Absorption of light
B) Scattering of photons
C) Emission of light
D) Reflection of light

6. What distinguishes fluorescence from phosphorescence spectroscopy?
A) Color of emitted light
B) Duration of emitted light after excitation
C) Intensity of emitted light
D) Wavelength of excitation light

7. How is emission spectroscopy applied in pharmaceutical analysis?

A) Identifying and quantifying drug compounds
B) Measuring electrical conductivity
C) Analyzing temperature changes
D) Monitoring pressure variations

8. What property of atomic nuclei does NMR spectroscopy exploit?

A) Electrical charge
B) Magnetic moment
C) Electron density
D) Atomic weight

9. How is NMR spectroscopy used in pharmaceutical analysis?

A) To measure temperature changes
B) Identifying and characterizing drug structures
C) Monitoring pressure variations
D) Measuring electrical conductivity

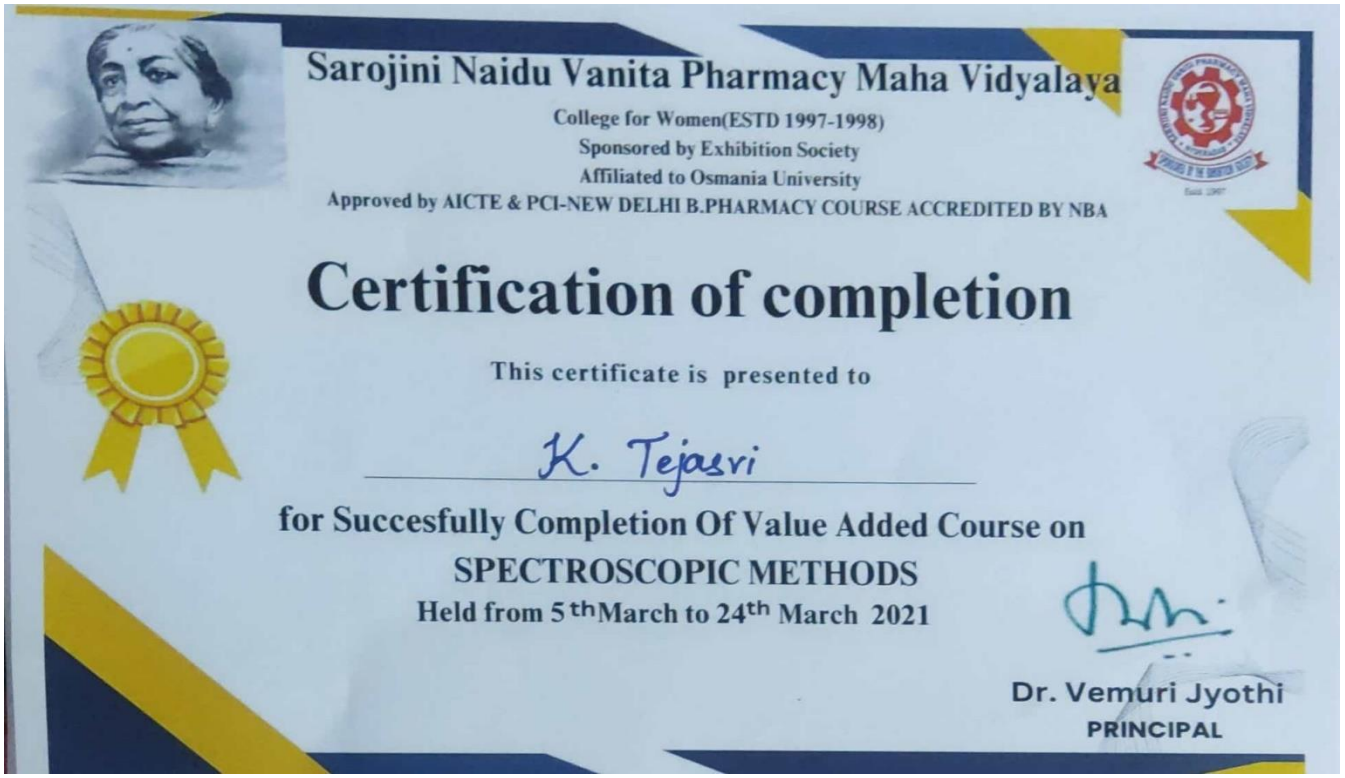
10. What does mass spectrometry measure to provide information about molecular structures?

A) Absorption of light
B) Emission of electrons
C) Mass-to-charge ratio of ions
D) Nuclear magnetic resonance

Feel free to adapt these questions based on the specific focus and content of your certificatecourse.

Answers for multiple choice questions:

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Answer	B	C	A	C	C	B	A	B	B	C



Sarojini Naidu Vanita Pharmacy Maha Vidyalaya

College for Women(ESTD 1997-1998)
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Certification of completion

This certificate is presented to

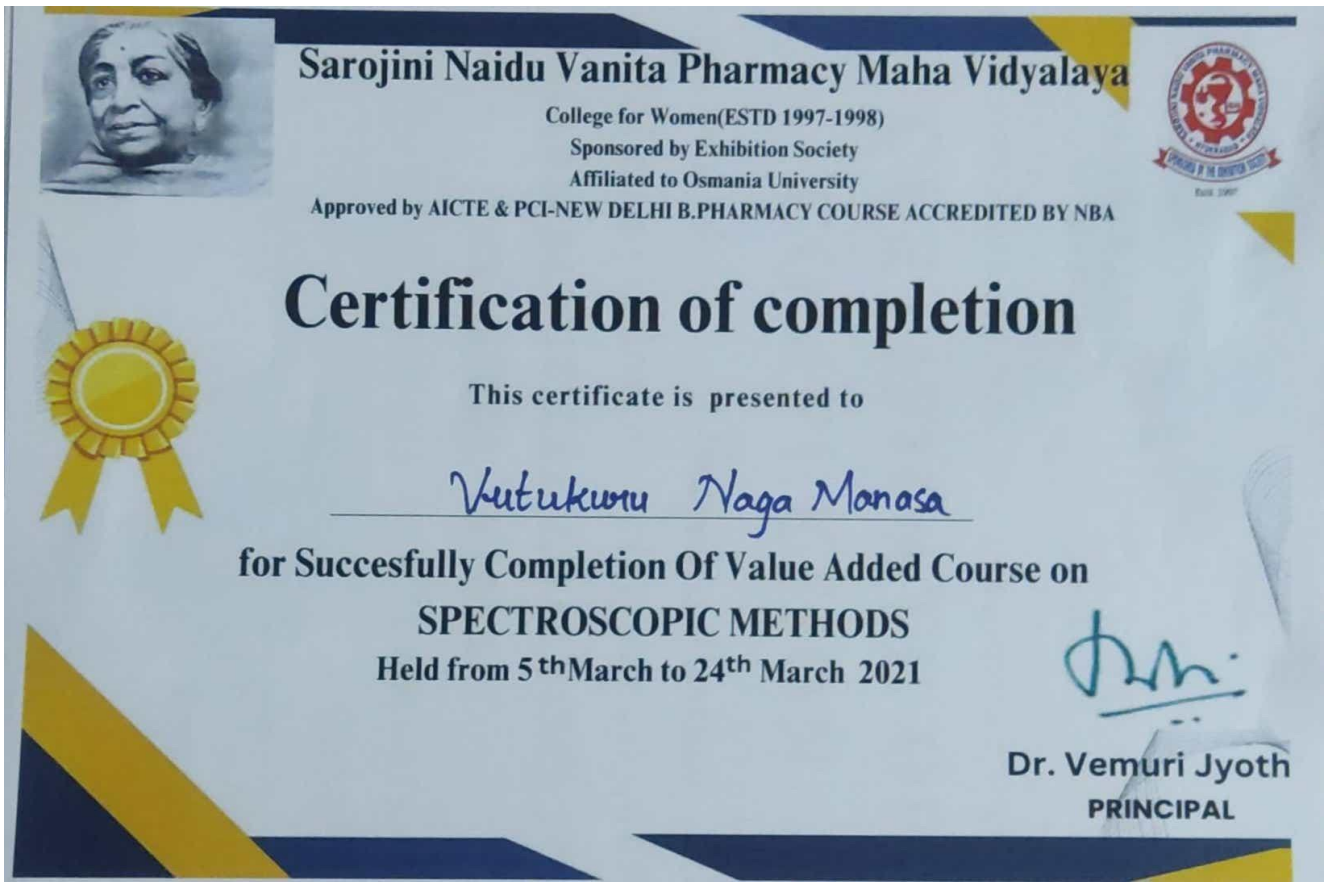
K. Tejasri

for Succesfully Completion Of Value Added Course on

SPECTROSCOPIC METHODS

Held from 5 th March to 24th March 2021

Dr. Vemuri Jyothi
PRINCIPAL



Sarojini Naidu Vanita Pharmacy Maha Vidyalaya

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Certification of completion

This certificate is presented to

Vutukuru Naga Manasa

for Succesfully Completion Of Value Added Course on

SPECTROSCOPIC METHODS

Held from 5 th March to 24th March 2021

Dr. Vemuri Jyoth
PRINCIPAL

Value added course on "Ethnopharmacology: Traditional Medicine andModern Applications"

Course Assessment

Time: 10 mins Marks: 10

Please tick the right answer:

1. **What is ethnopharmacology?**
   a. Study of plant genetics
   b. Exploration of drug interactions
   c. Investigation of traditional medicine
   d. Analysis of synthetic drugs

2. **Traditional medicine often relies on:**
   a. Laboratory-based research
   b. Synthetic chemicals
   c. Natural remedies from plants
   d. Radioactive elements

3. **Which term refers to the use of medicinal plants by a specific cultural group?**
   a. Pharmacogenomics
   b. Ethnobotany
   c. Ethnopharmacology
   d. Pharmacokinetics

4. **Modern applications of ethnopharmacology include**:
   a. Developing new synthetic drugs
   b. Ignoring traditional knowledge
   c. Disregarding cultural practices
   d. Incorporating traditional medicine into healthcare

5. **What is a key focus of ethnopharmacological research?**
   a. Elimination of all traditional practices
   b. Preservation of endangered species
   c. Integration of cultural beliefs into medicine
   d. Exclusive reliance on pharmaceutical drugs

6. Which factor influences the variability of traditional medicinal practices across different cultures?

   a. Genetic predispositions
   b. Environmental factors
   c. Socioeconomic status
   d. Political ideologies

7. Which of the following statements about traditional medicine is true?

a. Traditional medicine is universally practiced in the same manner across all cultures.
b. Traditional medicine relies solely on empirical evidence without scientific validation.
c. Traditional medicine often incorporates spiritual and cultural beliefs into healingpractices.
d. Traditional medicine has no relevance in modern healthcare systems.

8. What role do ethnopharmacologists play in conservation efforts?

a. They advocate for the destruction of medicinal plant habitats.
b. They promote the unsustainable harvesting of medicinal plants.
c. They collaborate with indigenous communities to develop sustainable harvestingpractices.
d. They ignore the impact of human activity on medicinal plant populations.

9. How does the globalization of traditional medicine impact cultural diversity?

a. It leads to the homogenization of healthcare practices worldwide.
b. It encourages the preservation and appreciation of cultural diversity.
c. It promotes the dominance of Western medical practices.
d. It has no significant impact on cultural diversity.

10. How can ethnopharmacology contribute to drug discovery and development?

a. By solely focusing on synthetic compounds in laboratories
b. By ignoring traditional medicinal knowledge
c. By exploring the potential of natural products in traditional medicine
d. By disregarding cultural practices and beliefs in medicine

Feel free to adapt these questions based on the specific focus and content of your Value-added course.

Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	c	b	d	c	b	c	c	a	c

SAROJINI NAIDU VANITA PHARMACY MAHA VIDYALAYA

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NBA Accredited B. Pharmacy Course

CERTIFICATE

OF COMPLETION

This is presented to Tahimeen Begum

for successful completion of VALUE ADDED COURSE on

"ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY: TRADITIONAL MEDICINE AND MODERN APPLICATIONS"

Held from 1st March to 19th March, 2021

Dr. Vemuri Jyothi
Principal

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This is presented to Venreddy Madhubasini Reddy

for successful completion of VALUE ADDED COURSE on

"ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY: TRADITIONAL MEDICINE AND MODERN APPLICATIONS"

Held from 1st March to 19th March, 2021

Dr. Vemuri Jyothi
Principal

Value Added Course on "Innovations in Nanoparticle – Based Drug Delivery Systems"

Course Assessment

Time: 10 mins Marks: 10

Please tick the right answer:

1. Which of the following advantages is NOT typically associated with nanoparticle-baseddrug delivery systems?
(a) Increased drug bioavailability
(b) Reduced side effects
(c) Enhanced drug stability
(d) Easier administration through oral route

2. A major challenge in designing effective nanoparticle drug carriers is:
(a) Large size hindering tissue penetration
(b) Difficulty in controlling drug release
(c) Lack of biocompatible materials
(d) All of the above

3. Liposomes are vesicles formed by:
(a) Phospholipids arranged in a bilayer membrane
(b) Polymers with amphiphilic properties
(c) Metal nanoparticles coated with ligands
(d) Conjugated polymers with specific targeting moieties

4. Polymer-drug conjugates offer the advantage of:
(a) Prolonged drug circulation in the bloodstream
(b) Site-specific targeting through functionalized polymers
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Enhanced drug solubility in aqueous solutions

5. Which innovative approach utilizes magnetic nanoparticles for controlled drug delivery?
(a) Ultrasound-triggered release
(b) Enzymatic degradation of carrier
(c) Externally applied magnetic field
(d) pH-sensitive response

6. CRISPR-Cas9 technology holds potential for engineering nanoparticles with:
(a) Enhanced cellular uptake
(b) Targeted gene delivery and editing
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Improved drug encapsulation efficiency

7. Microfluidic devices can be used for:
(a) Precise fabrication of nanoparticles with controlled size and properties
(b) High-throughput screening of drug candidates
(c) Real-time monitoring of drug delivery in vivo
(d) All of the above

8. Challenges in translating nanoparticle drug delivery systems from bench to bedside include:
(a) Regulatory hurdles and high production costs
(b) Scalability of manufacturing processes
(c) Long-term safety and potential toxicity concerns
(d) All of the above

9. Which emerging field combines nanotechnology with 3D printing for personalized medicine?
(a) Nanotoxicology
(b) Nanorobotics
(c) Bioprinting
(d) Nano fluidics

10. The future of nanoparticle-based drug delivery lies in:
(a) Developing multifunctional platforms for theranostics (combined therapy and diagnostics)
(b) Integrating artificial intelligence for personalized drug design and delivery
(c) Overcoming current limitations and ensuring clinical translation of promisingtechnologies
(d) All of the above

Feel free to adapt these questions based on the specific focus and content of your Value-Added course.

Answers for the multiple choice questions

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Answer	d	b	a	c	c	c	a	d	c	d

SAROJINI NAIDU VANITA PHARMACY MAHA VIDYALAYA
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ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution , NBA Accredited B.Pharmacy Course

CERTIFICATE

Of Completion

This certificate is presented to

B. Apoorva

for successful completion of VALUE ADDED COURSE on
"INNOVATIONS IN NANOPARTICLE - BASED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS"
Held from 01.04.2021 to 19.04.2021

Dr. Vemuri Jyothi
PRINCIPAL

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ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution , NBA Accredited B.Pharmacy Course

CERTIFICATE

Of Completion

This certificate is presented to

M. Akhila

for successful completion of VALUE ADDED COURSE on
"INNOVATIONS IN NANOPARTICLE - BASED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS"
Held from 01.04.2021 to 19.04.2021

Dr. Vemuri Jyothi
PRINCIPAL

Value Added Course on "Advance Topics in Drug Interactions"

Course Assessment

Time: 10 mins Marks: 10

Please tick the right answer:

1. What does pharmacokinetics refer to in the context of drug interactions?
a. Drug metabolism
b. Drug binding
c. Drug effects
d. Drug formulation

2. In the context of drug interactions, what is pharmacodynamics concerned with?
a. Drug absorption
b. Drug-receptor interactions
c. Drug metabolism
d. Drug distribution

3. Enzyme-Drug Interactions primarily affect which phase of drug metabolism?
a. Absorption
b. Distribution
c. Metabolism
d. Excretion

4. What role do transporters play in drug interactions?
a. Enhancing drug absorption
b. Modulating drug distribution
c. Influencing drug metabolism
d. Facilitating drug excretion

5. Which term refers to the combined effect of two drugs being greater than the sum oftheir individual effects?
a. Synergism
b. Antagonism
c. Additive effect
d. Cumulative effect

6. Herb-Drug Interactions may occur due to:

a. Similar therapeutic effects
b. Opposing pharmacological actions
c. Shared metabolic pathways
d. Identical chemical structures

7. Regulatory authorities primarily focus on drug interactions related to:
a. Efficacy
b. Safety
c. Cost
d. Packaging

8. What is the primary purpose of regulatory guidelines on drug interactions?
a. Standardizing drug formulations
b. Ensuring drug affordability
c. Promoting drug innovation
d. Protecting patient safety

9. Personalized medicine in the context of drug interactions involves:
a. One-size-fits-all treatment approaches
b. Tailoring drug therapy based on individual characteristics
c. Ignoring patient-specific factors
d. Promoting mass-produced drug formulations

10. Which regulatory agency is renowned for its guidelines on drug interactions in thepharmaceutical industry?
a. FDA (Food and Drug Administration)
b. EMA (European Medicines Agency)
c. WHO (World Health Organization)
d. CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

Feel free to adapt these questions based on the specific focus and content of your Value-Addedcourse.

Answers for the multiple choice questions

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Answer	a	b	c	b	a	c	b	d	b	a

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NBA Accredited B. Pharmacy Course

CERTIFICATE
OF COMPLETION

This is presented to Togu Sowmedha
for successful completion of VALUE ADDED COURSE on
"ADVANCE TOPICS IN DRUG INTERACTIONS"
Held from 1st April to 23rd April, 2021

Dr. Vemuri Jyothi
Principal

SAROJINI NAIDU VANITA PHARMACY MAHA VIDYALAYA
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CERTIFICATE
OF COMPLETION

This is presented to Vengala Suma
for successful completion of VALUE ADDED COURSE on
"ADVANCE TOPICS IN DRUG INTERACTIONS"
Held from 1st April to 23rd April, 2021

Dr. Vemuri Jyothi
Principal

Value added Course on "Quality assurance in Clinical Trials & Drug Development"

Course Assessment

Time: 10 mins Marks: 10

Please tick the right answer:

1. What is the primary objective of Quality Assurance (QA) in clinical trials?
(a) To accelerate drug development timelines.
(b) To ensure data integrity and reliability throughout the trial.
(c) To maximize marketing potential of the new drug.
(d) To minimize financial costs associated with the trial.

2. What type of document defines the standard operating procedures (SOPs) for conducting aclinical trial?
(a) Study protocol
(b) Investigator's Brochure (IB)
(c) Clinical Trial Manual (CTM)
(d) Informed Consent Form (ICF)

3. What is a major risk to data integrity in clinical trials?
(a) Using the latest technological tools for data collection.
(b) Data manipulation or falsification.
(c) Having diverse patient populations in the trial.
(d) Utilizing standardized case report forms (CRFs).

4. What is the main role of an independent monitoring committee (IMC) in a clinical trial?
(a) To approve the study protocol and recruitment strategies.
(b) To assess participant safety and recommend data integrity checks.
(c) To analyze and interpret the clinical trial data.
(d) To market the drug to potential investors and partners.

5. What type of audit is typically conducted by QA personnel during a clinical trial?
(a) Financial audit
b) Site audit
(c) Regulatory audit
(d) Patient compliance audit

6. What is the most important factor to consider when selecting a Clinical Research Organization (CRO) for QA purposes?
(a) Their brand recognition and reputation
(b) Their experience and expertise in QA for clinical trials.
(c) Their competitive pricing and cost-effectiveness
(d) Their geographical location and proximity to the trial sites

7. What is the most effective way to ensure patient safety in a clinical trial?
(a) Implementing strict eligibility criteria for participant selection.
(b) Developing a comprehensive adverse event reporting system.
(c) Minimizing the dosage of the investigational drug used.
(d) Relying solely on the expertise of the principal investigator.

8. What is a key indicator of good clinical practice (GCP) adherence in a clinical trial?
(a) Rapid enrollment of participants to meet deadlines.
(b) Transparent documentation and adherence to study protocol.
(c) Extensive marketing campaigns to attract potential participants.
(d) Prioritizing financial gain over participant well-being.

9. What is the main consequence of poor QA practices in a clinical trial?
(a) Increased marketing costs
(b) Delayed drug development and approval
(c) Improved public perception of the pharmaceutical industry
(d) Enhanced profits for investors and shareholders

10. What is the primary responsibility of a QA professional in drug development?
(a) To design and conduct the clinical trials themselves.
(b) To ensure compliance with regulations and quality standards throughout the process.
(c) To market the new drug to healthcare professionals and patients.
(d) To manage the financial budget for the drug development program.

Feel free to adapt these questions based on the specific focus and content of your Value-addedcourse.

Answers for the Multiple-Choice Questions:

Questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Answers	b	c	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b

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CERTIFICATE
OF COMPLETION

This is presented to Gurram. Sowjanya
for successful completion of VALUE ADDED COURSE on
"QUALITY ASSURANCE IN CLINICAL TRIALS & DRUG DEVELOPMENT"
Held from 1st June to 18th June, 2021

Dr. Vemuri Jyothi
Principal

SAROJINI NAIDU VANITA PHARMACY MAHA VIDYALAYA
(Sponsored by the Exhibition Society), Tarnaka, Secunderabad Affiliated to Osmania University, Approved by AICTE & PCI (ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Institution)
NBA Accredited B. Pharmacy Course

CERTIFICATE
OF COMPLETION

This is presented to Balasani. Pranitha
for successful completion of VALUE ADDED COURSE on
"QUALITY ASSURANCE IN CLINICAL TRIALS & DRUG DEVELOPMENT"
Held from 1st June to 18th June, 2021

Dr. Vemuri Jyothi
Principal

(MARCHA, 2021)

NO OF STUDENTS ENROLLED FOR SWAYAM COURSE-1

S. No	Roll Number	Hall Ticket Number	Course Name	Student Name	Timeline
1	1704-17-881-050	4010210157	Industrial Pharmacy I	Mammella Aishwarya	March 2021

swayam
Massive Open Online Course

SWAYAM ONLINE COURSE CERTIFICATION

This certificate is awarded to
Mammella Aishwarya
for successfully completing the four credit course
Industrial Pharmacy-I
with a consolidated score of 71%
from the evaluation based on continuous online assessments and the Proctored examination held in month of March 2021.

Roll No. : 4010210157

*This course was offered by **Dr. Ajay Semalty** of **HNB Garhwal University***

Marks in Online Assignments		Marks in Proctored Exam		Total Score	
Total	Obtained	Total	Obtained	Total	Obtained
30	**30**	**70**	**41**	**100**	**71**

J. B. Nadda
National Coordinator
Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC),
New Delhi

CEC

Prof. Arun Singh Rawat
Controller of Examination
H.N.B. Garhwal University, Garhwal

Issued On : 03/08/2021

To validate and check scores: https://swayam.gov.in