



End Term (Even) Semester Examination May-June 2025

Roll no.....

Name of the Program and semester: B.Pharm. VI

Name of the Course: Herbal Drug Technology

Course Code: BP 603 T

Time: 3-hour

Maximum Marks: 75

Note:

- (i) This question paper contains three sections
- (ii) All the sections are compulsory
- (iii) All questions should cover COs of the course as per syllabus coverage.

Section-A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

20 X 1 = 20 MARKS

S.No.	QUESTIONS	
1.	Herbal medicines are primarily made from: a) Minerals b) Synthetic chemicals c) Plant parts and extracts d) Animal products	
2.	The initial step in processing herbal raw material is: a) Authentication b) Extraction c) Drying and cleaning d) Marketing	CO-1
3.	Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for medicinal plants include: a) Use of contaminated water b) Crop rotation and organic farming c) Heavy use of pesticides d) Genetic modification	
4.	Organic farming promotes the use of: a) Synthetic pesticides b) Chemical fertilizers c) Natural manures and biopesticides d) Genetically modified seeds	
5.	Nutraceuticals are defined as: a) Synthetic drugs b) Food or part of food that provides medical or health benefits c) Only dietary supplements d) Artificial preservatives	
6.	Alfalfa is primarily used for its: a) Digestive benefits b) Anti-inflammatory properties c) Blood-purifying properties d) Pain-relieving properties	CO-2
7.	Chicory is often used as a substitute for: a) Tea b) Coffee c) Milk d) Cocoa	



8.	Which herb is widely used to aid digestion and reduce nausea? a) Chicory b) Garlic c) Ginger d) Spirulina	
9.	Fixed oils of herbal origin are mainly used in cosmetics as: a) Preservatives b) Moisturizing agents c) Bleaching agents d) Color enhancers	
10.	Which of the following is a common plant-based wax used in skin care products? a) Beeswax b) Carnauba wax c) Paraffin wax d) Silica	CO-3
11.	Natural gums like acacia are primarily used in cosmetics and formulations as: a) Bleaching agents b) Thickening and stabilizing agents c) Colorants d) Antioxidants	
12.	Which natural product is commonly used as a protective agent in skincare? a) Aloe vera b) Sodium chloride c) Petroleum jelly d) Formaldehyde	
13.	WHO guidelines for herbal drug evaluation primarily focus on: a) Marketing strategies b) Quality, safety, and efficacy c) Cost analysis d) Branding	
14.	Stability testing of herbal drugs is conducted to check: a) Market demand b) Color and flavour only c) Shelf life and chemical consistency over time d) Packaging design	CO-4
15.	IPR stands for: a) Indian Patent Regulation b) International Product Registration c) Intellectual Property Rights d) International Patenting Rules	
16.	Farmers' rights refer to: a) Right to fix the prices of herbal drugs b) Right to save, use, exchange, and sell farm-saved seeds c) Right to sell patented products d) Right to import herbal products	
17.	The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) was established under the: a) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare b) Ministry of Environment c) Ministry of AYUSH d) Ministry of Education	
18.	Schedule T of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act pertains to: a) Testing of cosmetics b) GMP for Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani medicines c) Export regulations of herbal drugs d) Trademark issues in herbal products	CO-5



19.	Documentation and records in GMP practices help in: a) Marketing products faster b) Tracing batch history and ensuring quality c) Reducing taxes d) Promoting brand names	
20.	The Schedule T guidelines ensure that herbal products are: a) Chemically synthesized b) Safely manufactured under controlled conditions c) Expensive and luxurious d) Freely available without control	

Section B

Short Questions: Attempt any seven questions.

7x5 = 35 marks

S.No.	QUESTIONS	CO's
1.	Write a short note on the selection, identification, and authentication of herbal materials.	CO 1
2.	Elaborate on good agricultural practices (GAP) for the cultivation of medicinal plants.	CO 1
3.	What are herbal-drug interactions? Explain the general classification of herb-drug and herb-food interactions.	CO2
4.	Discuss the therapeutic importance of Fenugreek and Honey as nutraceuticals.	CO 2
5.	Discuss the role of natural gums and colors in skin care products with examples.	CO 3
6.	Explain how natural excipients are better than synthetic excipients in herbal formulations, with examples.	CO 3
7.	Explain the role of ASU DTAB in the regulation of herbal drugs.	CO 4
8.	Enumerate the WHO guidelines for the assessment of herbal drugs.	CO 4
9.	Discuss the present scope and future prospects of the herbal drug industry.	CO 5

Section C

Long questions: Attempt any two questions

2x10 = 20 marks

S.No.	QUESTIONS	CO's
1.	Explain the preparation and standardization processes of following Ayurvedic formulations: a) Aristas and Asawas b) Ghutika c) Bhasma	CO 1
2.	Explain the concept of Schedule T – Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) for Indian systems of medicine.	CO 4
3.	Discuss the ICH guidelines for the evaluation and assessment of herbal drugs.	CO 4