



Sessional II (Even) Semester Examination May 2025

Roll no.....

Name of the Course: B. Pharma

Semester: VIII

Name of the Paper: Social and Preventive Pharmacy

Paper Code: BP802T

Time: 1.5 hour

Maximum Marks: 30

Note:

- (i) This question paper contains three sections
- (ii) All the sections are compulsory

Section-A**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION****10 X 1 = 10 MARKS**

S.NO.	CONTENTS	Cos
1.	The National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) was first launched in India in: a) 1991 b) 1995 c) 2000 d) 1987	CO-3
2.	The main objective of the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) is to: a) Provide free medicines for common diseases b) Establish a comprehensive surveillance system for communicable diseases c) Focus only on vector-borne diseases d) Conduct clinical trials for new vaccines	
3.	The main treatment approach under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme is: a) Antiretroviral therapy (ART) b) Chemotherapy using multi-drug therapy (MDT) c) Vaccine administration d) Surgical interventions	
4.	The major cause of hearing impairment targeted by the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness is: a) Genetic factors b) Noise exposure c) Birth-related complications d) All of the above	
5.	Which of the following vaccines is NOT part of the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)? a) BCG vaccine b) Polio vaccine c) Hepatitis A vaccine	



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	d) DTP (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis) vaccine	
6.	The primary objective of the National Health Intervention Program for Mother and Child is to: a) Provide free immunization to children only b) Improve maternal health and reduce infant mortality c) Eradicate maternal tuberculosis d) Promote breastfeeding only	CO-4
7.	The World Health Organization (WHO) collaborates with the Indian government to implement which of the following strategies for national health programs? a) Providing technical assistance and research support b) Enforcing local government regulations c) Financing large-scale health projects exclusively d) Conducting international travel health campaigns	
8.	The National Family Welfare Program in India was initiated in: a) 1951 b) 1965 c) 1974 d) 1980	
9.	The legislation that governs tobacco control in India is: a) NDPS Act b) COTPA, 2003 c) Food Safety Act d) Cigarettes Act, 1999	
10.	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), under the NHM, was launched in: a) 2000 b) 2005 c) 2010 d) 2012	

Section B

Short Questions: Attempt any two

2x5 = 10

S.NO.	QUESTIONS	CO's
1.	Explain in detail the HIV and AIDS control programme.	CO 3
2.	Explain the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP). Discuss its components and treatment protocols under DOTS.	CO 3
3.	Write a short note on National tobacco control programme.	CO 4



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Section C

Long questions: Attempt any one

1x10 = 10

S.NO.	QUESTIONS	CO's
1.	Discuss the structure and importance of the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP). How does it contribute to the early detection and response to disease outbreaks?	CO 3
2.	Discuss in detail the objectives and components of the National Health Intervention Programme for Mother and Child in India. How does it contribute to the reduction of maternal and infant mortality?	CO 4