 Advantage:

* The drug is already dissolved in the solvent system, hence drug action is rapid.
* Solutions provide dose uniformity, and specific volumes of the liquid solutions that can be measured accurately; this allows arrange of different doses to be easily administered
* Oral solutions are easily swallowed and are beneficial for patients for whom swallowing may be difficult, e.g. children and older people.
* Solution are easier to manufacture compared to other dosage forms.
* Easy to swallow, especially for pediatric and geriatric patients Dissolved drug is immediately available for GI tract, thus onset of therapeutic response is fast.

Disadvantage:

* Some drugs are inherently unstable , and instability is increased when a drug is present in solution.
* Some drugs are poorly soluble in water.
* Liquids are bulky and less easy for the patient to carry compared to solid dosage forms.
* Liquids are also more expensive to transport, which increases the medicine’s cost
* Stability is poor due to hydrolysis active drug and exceptions may chemically interact more readily in solution than in solid dosage form suitable medium for microbial growth

## Literature Survey

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| --- | --- |
| Team id | PNT2022TMID17438 |
| Project Name | Traffic And Capacity Analaytics For Major Ports |
| Team Leader | P.Gomathi |
| Team Memer | Dhivyadharshini,Venkatesan,Selavanthan |
|  |  |

Paper 2:

Traffic and Capacity Analaytics For Major Ports

Abstract:

Ports serve as an important link in global supply chain. Worldwide more than 75 percent of cargo move by sea. Over the years, the Indian Union has endeavoured to invest on major ports of the country to meet up to the global standards. Yet the share of major ports under the government of India has decrease from 90 to 70 percentage of total sea borne cargo in the country. The major ports lost its share to the minor ports under the state governments. Two reasons could be hypothesized for the said problem. One, the investments are not made in the right direction and other that the efficiency needs to be improved in functioning of the ports. In this paper an attempt has been made to identify the dimensions of port performance and the causality between the dimensions. It chooses to take average turn round time (ATRT) as an indicator of port performance. The paper proposes an analytical framework to identify the causality that would aid the decision makers. The causal approach has been based on identifying the dimensions (factors) using multi-variate data analysis, establishing the linea causal association between the ATRT and the factors, analyzing the relationship so obtained to propose an System.

Advantages:

* Reduction of unit transport costs (three marime 40-footers containers into two domestic 53-footers).
* Added-value activities (sorting,packing,labeling).
* Routing flaxibility through postponement.
* Less respositioning of empty containers.
* Higher asset utilization(faster container turnover).
* Applicaple in traffic and road engineering.

Disadvantages:

* Transloading costs and delays (at least one day).
* Possible shortage of domestic containers.
* Not all cargo is suitable.
* Reconciling different container loads (additional delays).
* Risk of damage or theft of cargo during transloading.
* Risk of container damage.
* Less equipment available inland for exports.
* Large numper of variable.
* 

Advantages:

* Useful to know the cause of failure to attend the objective and the unmet demand.
* Adequacy of corrective action taken, can be reviewed.
* The ability to identify the projects that maximize the welfare of the country.
* The ability to objectively assess and quantify the purpose project in relation to community needs .Exposure of the basis for decision-making for projects and opportunity for public criticism.
* Ability to rank and prioritize limited resources so that the maximum benefit is realize
* In depth analysis of individual cases based on electronic patient’s file.

Disadvantage:

* Only compare programs with similar outcomes there is not enough information to assign a value to the outcome.
* Methodological inconsistency ambiguity in assessing overall improvement or decrement in health.
* Cannot address the issue of allocative efficiency.
* potential inaccuracies in identification and monetary valuation of costs and benefits for example valuation of benefits such as satisfaction.
* Complex procedure and method of monetary valuation might be biased.
* subjectivity: people use expectation or biased expenciences to assign different values to benefit.