Question Papers

ExamCode: RPSC_ANAL_RASA

1. **The Particle size of the suspended drug particles in the suspension should be in the range of –**

   1) 0.1 – 1 micron
   2) 0.5 – 5 micron
   3) 5.0 – 5.5 micron
   4) 5.0 – 7.0 micron

2. **The main challenge in designing a liquid dosage form of formulation is–**

   1) Maintenance of mechanical stability
   2) Maintenance of physical stability
   3) Maintenance of chemical stability
   4) Maintenance of physical and chemical stability both

3. **"Bottle method" is used for preparation of emulsions of –**

   1) Volatile oils only
   2) Viscous oils only
   3) Volatile and viscous oils both
   4) Volatile oils and non viscous oils both

4. **Which is the natural coloring agent –**

   1) Alizarin
   2) Alizarin cyanine
   3) orange G1630
   4) Indigo carmine 73015

5. **The dosage form of suppositories are –**

   1) Tablet dosage form
   2) Solid unit dosage form
   3) Semi solid dosage form
   4) Powder dosage form

6. **Process of shodhana as per Ayurvedic Ras Shastra is not –**

   1) Mardana
   2) Murchchana
   3) Bhavana
   4) Maran

7. **For preparation of medicine after which process assafoetida can be use–**

   1) Frying
   2) Roasting
   3) Drying
   4) Melting

8. **In Ayurvedic formulations which group of heavy metal are examined under the quality control –**

   1) Pb, As, Au, Cu
   2) Pb, As, Au, Ag
   3) Pb, As, Cd Hg
   4) Pb, Au, Cd, Ag

9. **The process adopted to remove the residual dosas and to enhance the therapeutic action of bhasma is known as –**

   1) Sodhana
   2) Maran
   3) Amritikarana
   4) Bhavana

10. **Number of plant monographs published in A.P.I. Part – 1, Volume – 1 is –**

    1) 40
    2) 50
    3) 60
    4) 80

11. **The approximate sieve number 22 has nominal mesh aperture size is –**

    1) 355 mm
    2) 250 mm
    3) 425 mm
    4) 710 mm

12. **Parameter not indicated for standardization of vati, Gutika and modaka–**

    1) Melting temperature
    2) Volatile oil
    3) Hardness
    4) Iodine value

13. **All the particles of a powder pass through a sieve with a nominal mesh aperture of 125 µm means powder is –**

1) Moderately fine powder
2) Fine powder
3) Very fine powder
4) Coarse powder

14. **Limits for A.S.U. products for yeast and mould is –**

1) 1 x 10^2 CFU/gm
2) 1x10^3 CFU/gm
3) 1x10^5CFU/gm
4) Absent

15. **Pfizer tablet hardness tester works on the principal of a –**

1) Knife
2) Hammer
3) Scissors
4) Plier

16. **Refractive index of distilled water at 25^{o}C is –**

1) 1.3325
2) 1.5320
3) 1.0235
4) 1.0325

17. **The process by which metals and minerals are ground with liquids and dry reduced to bhasma by heat is known as –**

1) Sodhana
2) Shoshana
3) Maran
4) Patan

18. **According to sharangadhar for preparations of Infusion the drug and water ratio is –**

1) 1 : 4
2) 1 : 6
3) 1 : 8
4) 1 : 16

19. **For preparation of vati relating to drug powder quantity of guggulu is taken –**

1) Equal part
2) Double part
3) Three times
4) Four times

20. **Guggulu paka is done like -**

1) Ghanasatva
2) Gudpak
3) Avalehapak
4) Rasakriya

21. **Test for heavy metals as per W.H.O. permissible limit for lead in herbal formulation is –**

1) 0.30 ppm
2) 1.0 ppm
3) 5.0 ppm
4) 10.0 ppm

22. **Oleo-gum-resin (exudates from incisions in living root) of –**

1) Shallaki
2) Guggulu
3) Hingu
4) Shalmli

23. **Property of liquid which is closely related to the resistance to flow is –**

1) Velocity
2) Viscosity
3) Surface tension
4) Specific gravity

24. **The index of refraction depends on –**

1) Temperature of the sample
2) wave length of light used
3) Temperature of the sample and wave length of light used both
4) Particle shape of sample

25. Opium is good for –

1) Internal haemorrhages
2) External haemorrhages
3) Conjuctivitis
4) Haemorrhoids

26. Which the two phases are immiscible like oil and water they form –

1) Liniment
2) Suspension
3) Gel
4) Emulsion

27. Quantity of Gud as a prakshepa for kalka kalpana is taken –

1) Equal part
2) Double part
3) Three times
4) Four times

28. Which process in following is not essential to prepare metalic calx –

1) Sodhana
2) Bhavana
3) Patan
4) Chakrika nirmana

29. According to yogaratnakar for prepare laksharasa ratio of laksha and water is –

1) 1 : 8
2) 1 :16
3) 1 : 6
4) 1 : 4

30. Which is the sweetening agent –

1) Carboxy methyl cellulose
2) Carbomer
3) Carbopol
4) Mannitol

31. Conventional semisolid dosage form mainly includes -

1) Suspension
2) Ointments, pastes, creams
3) Glycerins
4) Liniments

32. Plant root beneficial in dropsy and lead poisoning is –

1) Jayapala
2) Vatsanabha
3) Khadira
4) Vacha

33. The rate of absorption of drugs affects –

1) Triturations
2) Friction
3) Disintegration
4) Drying

34. Amla Pariksha" used for which dhatu bhasma –

1) Swarna
2) Tamra
3) Rajat
4) Naga

35. Depending upon their physical forms Ayurvedic dosage forms are classified into –

1) Seven groups
2) Six groups
3) Five groups
4) Four groups

36. Quality control methods for medicinal plants and materials book is published by –

1) C.C.I.M.
2) W.H.O.
3) C.C.R.A.S.
4) Ayush

37. The term used for determination of moisture content is –

1) Measurement of liquidity
2) Measurement of viscosity
3) Loss on drying
4) Heavy metal toxicity

38. When two phases are different like one is solid and other is liquid they form –

1) Suspension
2) Gel
3) Emulsion
4) Cream

39. According to sharangadhar "Apsu majjana" is test for –

1) Gud pak kalpana
2) Avaleha kalpana
3) Kalka kalpana
4) Sneha Kalpana

40. For preparation of kshirapaka kalpana ratio of drug, milk and water is taken -

1) 1 : 4 : 8
2) 1 : 8 : 16
3) 1 : 4 : 16
4) 1 : 8 : 32

41. Number of plant covered in "Data base on medicinal plants used in Ayurveda and siddha " volume-1 are –

1) 25
2) 30
3) 40
4) 49

42. Propylparaben is –

1) Buffering agent
2) Solubilizing agent
3) Viscosity modifier
4) Preservative

43. Which of the following is false regarding preservative –

1) Effective against broad spectrum of micro-organisms
2) Should be highly toxic
3) Stable for its self life
4) Should not affect the stability of the active ingredient

44. Limit of Aflatoxin G_2 for Ayurveda siddha and unani products is allow a maximum of –

1) 0.1 ppm
2) 0.5 ppm
3) 1.0 ppm
4) 0.3 ppm

45. "Ayurvedic formulary of India" published in parts –

1) 2 parts
2) 3 parts
3) 4 parts
4) 6 parts

46. Disintegrations time for guggulu tablets is not more than –

1) 60 minutes
2) 30 minutes
3) 15 minutes
4) 10 minutes

47. In which part and volume of A.P.I. metals and minerals are covered –

1) Part – 2, volume – 2
2) Part – 1 , volume – 6
3) Part – 1, volume – 7
4) Part –1, volume – 8

48. Which of the following not done for analytical specification of guggulu

1) PH value
2) Iodine value
3) Taste
4) Test for heavy metals

49. Nishchandrika, Rekhapurnatva and Apunarbhava are analytical specifications of –

1) Ghansatva
2) Pisti
3) Ayaskriti
4) Mandura

50. Pesticide residues Hexa chlorobenzene limit (mg/kg) is –

1) 0.02 2) 0.05
3) 0.1 4) 0.5

51. Determination of total solids is generally required for –

1) Asava and Aristha 2) Kwath
3) Swarasa 4) Arka

52. Ayurvedic formulary of India Part– 1 covers the number of formulations –

1) 450 2) 445
3) 444 4) 440

53. Descriptive terms for coarse powder is –

1) 10/44 2) 22/ 66
3) 85 4) 125

54. Modern scientific classifications of herbal drug is given by –

1) Ayush 2) C.S.I.R.
3) I.C.M.R. 4) W.H.O.

55. Iodine value, Acid value and refractive index parameters are indicated for standardizations of –

1) Asava and Arishta 2) Tail and Ghrita
3) Arka and Netra bindu 4) Pisti and bhasma

56. According to A.P.I. root of Ashwagandha contains water soluble extractive –

1) Not more than 2% 2) Not more than 7%
3) Not less than 15% 4) NIL

57. Satva of mriddar shringa is –

1) Tamra 2) Yashada
3) Naga 4) Vanga

58. Biotite is a type of –

1) Mandura 2) Abhrak
3) Hingula 4) Sasyak

59. Quality assessment tool for the evaluations of botanical materials is –

1) Thin layer chromatography 2) Refrective index
3) High performance thin layer chromatography 4) Loss on drying

60. Vati kalpana is a type of basic preparation –

1) Kalka kalpana 2) Rasakriya
3) Varti kalpana 4) Churna kalpana

61. "Nischandra" test is not essential for Bhasma of –

1) Abhraka 2) Swarna
3) Mayurapichcha 4) Rajat

62. Quantity of Gud as a prakshepa of kwatha is taken –

1) Shana 2) Valla
3) Karsa 4) Gadyana

63. Suitable anti-oxidant for vitamin-A containg preparations is –

1) Gallic acid
2) L-Tocopherol
3) Ascorbic acid
4) Butylated hydroxyl Toluene

64. Therapeutic uses and important formulations mentioned in A.P.I. are based on-

1) C.C.I.M.
2) AYUSH
3) C.D.R.I.
4) A.F.I.

65. Specific gravity of vanga is –

1) 7.3
2) 7.7
3) 11.4
4) 19.4

66. Which of the following is used for Amritikaran of tamra –

1) Kadalimool Jala
2) Manah shila
3) Triphala kwath
4) Gandhak

67. According to sharangadhar self life of "Masi kalpana" is –

1) One day
2) Two months
3) Four months
4) One year

68. Sodhan of Vartalauha is done by –

1) Gomutra
2) Godugdha
3) Ashvamutra
4) Shasha Rudhir

69. Normal percentage of alcohol in draksharista is -

1) 16%
2) 8%
3) 12%
4) 25%

70. Quantity of water is taken for preparation of Tandulodaka –

1) 6 times
2) 8 times
3) 10 times
4) 4 times

71. Factor which decreases colour and increases property of bhasma is –

1) Maran
2) Bhavana
3) Amritikarana
4) Lohitikarana

72. TLC and HPTLC are important analytical tools for –

1) Micro-analytical separation
2) Determination of natural product
3) Both Micro-analytical separation and Determination of natural product
4) Determination of artificial product

73. Specific density of lead is –

1) 7.1
2) 9.7
3) 10.5
4) 11.4

74. Permissible limits for malathion as per F.D.A. is -

1) 1.00 ppm
2) 0.10 ppm
3) 0.05 ppm
4) 0.01 ppm

75. According to Ayurveda prakash colour of shyamangi manahshila is –

1) Tamrabha
2) Rakta varna
3) Hingulvat rakta
4) Peeta (Yellow)

76. For preparation of phanta kalpana the drug-water ratio is taken –

1) 1 : 16
2) 1 : 8
3) 1 : 6
4) 1 : 4

77. According to Rasaratna samuchchaya which of the following used for Hingula shodhana –

1) Water
2) Vasa swarasa
3) Palashmool kwath
4) Ardraka swarasa

78. Quantity of Gold in swarnavanga is –

1) 1/6 Part
2) Absent
3) 1/4 Part
4) 1/8 part

79. For preparation of lauhabhasma best lauha is –

1) Munda Lauha
2) Kant Lauha
3) Tikshna Lauha
4) Kitta Lauha

80. According to sharangdhar for preparation of kwath with one kudava drug, quantity of water should be take –

1) 16 times
2) 8 times
3) 6 times
4) 4 times

81. Which of the following is not used to Apunarbhava test of bhasma –

1) Mitrapanchaka
2) Dhaman Karma
3) Rajat
4) Rajatbhasma

82. Which of the following paka of snehapaka is nirvirya according to sararngadhara -

1) Mridu paka
2) Khara paka
3) Aama paka
4) Dagdhapaka

83. Which in following formulation contains gold –

1) Sarasvatarista
2) Swarnavanga
3) Swarnamakshika bhasma
4) Swarna gairika churna

84. Colour of tikshna lauhabhasma is –

1) Dhoosara
2) Istikabha
3) Krishna
4) Jambuphalavata

85. Which of the following kalpana can be complete in a day –

1) Guggulukalpa
2) Gud kalpa
3) Taila kalpa
4) Ghrita kalpa

86. Where the quantity of prakshepa is not mentioned in Asava-Arista, the quantity of prakshepa is taken –

1) Equal part of Honey
2) Equal part of Gud
3) Half part of Gud
4) 1/10 part of Gud

87. Ratio of parada and khatika in mugdharasa is –

1) 1 : 1
2) 1 : 2
3) 1 : 4
4) 1 : 6

88. Which of the following vati contains Guggulu –

1) Sanjivani vati
2) Vyoshadi vati
3) Aarogyavardhini vati
4) Lavangadi vati

89. For preparation of Kshara kalpana quantity of water is taken –

1) 4 times
2) 6 times
3) 8 times
4) 10 times

90. Which in following specific test is done for Hartala bhasma –

1) Nishchandra
2) Apunarbhav
3) Nirdhuma
4) Niruttha

91. Which process in following is specially used to prepare Nagabhasma –

1) Lohitikarana
2) Jaran
3) Amritikaran
4) Patan

92. Quantity of sugar is indicated to mix in vati if require –

1) Equal part
2) Double part
3) Six times
4) Four times

93. Preparation of kwath for intake the ratio of drug and water is –

1) 1 : 16
2) 1 : 8
3) 1 : 4
4) 1 : 32

94. Which is not commonly used Absorbent -

1) Lecithin
2) Bentonite
3) Magnesium silicate
4) Magnesium oxide

95. An efficient analytical technique used to identify and characterize unknown crystalline materials is –

1) X-Ray fluorescence spectroscopy
2) Energy – dispersive X-Ray spectroscopy
3) X-Ray powder diffraction
4) Inductively – coupled plasma

96. Method of extraction of active constituents from the durg used in the preparation of tinctures and liquids extracts is –

1) Percolation
2) Filtration
3) Sublimation
4) Distilation

97. Viscous emulsions of semisolid consistency intended for application to the skin is –

1) Ointment
2) Gel
3) Jelly
4) Cream

98. The content of volatile oil is expressed as a percentage –

1) Weight / volume
2) Volume / Weight
3) Weight / Weight
4) Volume / volume

99. For preparation of hima kalpana the ratio of drug and water is -

1) 1 : 2
2) 1 : 4
3) 1 : 6
4) 1 : 8

100. While heated on fire, flame colour of vanga is -

1) Yellow
2) Dhoosara
3) Pandura
4) kapotabha