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CONTENT

6.2.1 Strategy Development and Deployment

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6.2 Strategy Development and Deployment.

6.2.1: *The institutional perspective plan is effectively deployed and functioning of the institutional bodies is effective and efficient as visible from policies, administrative setup, appointment, service rules, and procedures, etc*

A tried-and-true method for guaranteeing an institution's success and steady advancement is the bottom-up approach to growth plans. This strategy fosters involvement, ownership, and a shared feeling of responsibility for the institution's progress by incorporating people at all levels of the organization. The steps that bottom-up development plans normally take are listed below:

Inquiry: To learn more about the institution's current situation, the first step is to undertake a thorough inquiry. To do this, you may examine key performance metrics, carry out surveys or interviews, and evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of certain locations. A group of specialists or selected persons assess the evidence to reach judgments based on the investigation's findings. This entails identifying areas that need to be improved, seeing chances for expansion, and estimating the possible effects of various initiatives. After reaching conclusions, the team calculates the resources, spending plan, and time frame needed to put the suggested initiatives into action. This aids in assessing the viability and usefulness of the proposals.

Strategic Plan

- Planned to introduce Carrier oriented opportunities in Pharmaceutical's.
- Offering certificate and diploma courses through various excellence
- Introduce skill development and value oriented courses

Implementation

- Research, cultural activities were carried out through various activities held in institute.

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- Students Development Programmes were conducted to enhance the skill and knowledge Pharmacy.
- The college established functional Announcement of Understanding with variousorganizations for skill development training
- To conduct skill oriented training programmes like Research and Development ,Seminars , Conferences , Practical Models Making.
- To identify and to educate the sharp students from rural areas in sports activities.
- Motivate all the M.Pharm Faculty to enroll PhD .
- To Improve the employability skills of the students, by arranging the campus interviews .
- To encourage the students participating in co-curricular/ extracurricular activities
- To encourage the Faculty for Paper publishing & UGC approved national and internationaljournal Publishing.

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RULE BOOK

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Our Vision

To emerge as the center of Pharmaceutical education, enrichment and excellence.

Our Mission

To impart pharmacy education customized to the needs of pharmaceutical industries, the health care system and higher education and generate pharmacy graduates capable of serving society with Passion and Compassion.

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GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Students should respect the property and rights of others, including faculty, staff, and other students, as well as the college grounds.
2. Mobile phone, electronic, and other device use should be limited during class times and in accordance with college policies.
3. Students should behave in a courteous and orderly manner toward their instructors, coworkers, and other students.
4. Bullying, harassment, and discrimination in any form are absolutely forbidden.
5. Regular attendance at school and active participation in extracurricular and academic pursuits are expectations for students.
6. It is completely forbidden to engage in any illicit activity on college property, including smoking, drinking, or using narcotics.
7. All of the spaces used by students—including their classrooms, labs, and common areas—should be kept tidy and hygienic..
8. Both good and bad effects may result from prohibiting political engagement on campus. On the plus side, it may contribute to preserving a calm and concentrated learning atmosphere free from any disputes and disturbances that might result from political activity and arguments. It can also stop radical or polarizing views from using the school as a forum. On the downside, a prohibition like this may restrict students' freedom of speech and their capacity to participate in political dialogue, which is crucial in democracies. It's crucial to strike a balance between upholding order and allowing students to respectfully use their rights and voice their thoughts.
9. Separate common rooms and toilets are provided for ladies and gents. They are strongly directed to use only the toilet and dining hall allotted them separately . They can use the class/common rooms allotted for them for taking meals. Verandas and stair case should not be used for that purpose.

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10. Strict disciplinary action will be taken against students bringing outsiders to the college campus without prior permission of the principal.

11. Students are forbidden to organize or attend any meeting in the college campus, circulated any notice or petition of any kind , display posters, banners or boards , use mega phones/ loud speakers and paste or write any thing in the college campus and premises without the permission of the principal. No students, on any account, shall make chalk or pencil marks or drawing on walls , black board and furniture.

12. All students are bound to obey the rules, regulations and instructions given by the principal and maintain the decorum of the institution.

13. Attendance is marked at the commencement of the class. Late comers therefore though permitted to attend the classes by the teacher concerned, will not be given attendance.

14. Every students must wear neat lab coats and have the prescribed laboratory records, dissecting instruments, weight box, weighing bottle etc.

15. Use of internet by the students in the campus is expected to be for their academic enrichment .

16. Attendance is inevitable on the occasion of co-circular or extra-curricular activities. In case of absence, their parents should report the matter directly to the authorized concerned.

LIBRARY RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. To promote a positive learning environment, students should adhere to the following rules when they are in the library:

2. Respect for Library Policies: Students are expected to abide by all policies and guidelines established by the library. These guidelines are meant to keep everyone's use of the library calm and productive.

3. Silence and Strict Discipline: In the library, silence and strict discipline are required. The use of excessive volume, superfluous noise, and other disruptive behaviors should also be avoided by students.

4. Students should fill out and sign the entry register located at the door before accessing the library. Accountability is ensured while keeping track of library patrons is aided.

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5. Each student will receive a library card so they may check out books. The library card acts as identification and facilitates the management of borrowed materials. Anytime a student wants to borrow or return a book, they must show their library card.

6. Restrictions on Personal Items: Students are often not permitted to bring bags, personal books, or notes into the library in order to preserve a clutter-free atmosphere and prevent damage to library resources. They may bring one piece of paper, though, to take notes. This regulation must be followed in order to protect library materials.

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Anti Ragging Committee

(Constituted as per Maharashtra Prohibition of Ragging Act 1999)

Ragging, sometimes known as hazing, is a worrying reality in the higher education system of many nations, including India. You are true in this assertion. Ragging is the practice of seniors or classmates abusing freshmen students physically, psychologically, or emotionally. Tragic results, including as fatalities and serious psychological anguish, have been the result.

Although ragging is generally criticized and efforts have been made to stop it, some people still believe that it is a way of acclimating incoming students to the college atmosphere or serving as an introduction to the real world. This idea is false and harmful since ragging frequently degenerates into harassment, bullying, and violence, which has a lasting detrimental impact on the victims.

It might be difficult to define ragging because of the various viewpoints and meanings attached to it. To give a framework for tackling the issue, several organizations and authorities have made an effort to define ragging. The specific perspective and knowledge of the organization or body in issue are frequently reflected in these definitions.

It is critical to acknowledge that ragging is a *significant issue that jeopardizes the values of* decency, respect, and equality in educational settings. Comprehensive rules, stringent enforcement of laws and regulations, public awareness campaigns, counseling assistance, and the active participation of students, professors, and administrators are all required to properly handle this issue. Educational institutions may stimulate their students' personal development and build healthy connections by fostering a safe and welcoming atmosphere.

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Grievance Redressal Cell

- The institution's Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) is tasked with investigating and resolving grievances brought forth by students. Its main goal is to give students a forum where they may express their concerns about any academic or extracurricular issue on campus.
- Students can report their complaints using a variety of avenues provided by the GRC. One choice is a website where students may log in and express their grievances digitally. The grievance/suggestion box is an additional choice that enables students to voice their complaints anonymously if they so want.
- The organization understands the value of immediately and effectively resolving student complaints. As a result, it has established a precise deadline for the GRC to address the problems brought up by students. This time frame makes sure that complaints aren't ignored for too long and that students get prompt responses and the right solutions to their problems.
- By creating the Grievance Redressal Cell and putting these procedures in place, the school shows its dedication to preserving a friendly and welcoming atmosphere for all students. It recognizes that both academic and extracurricular concerns may have a big impact on a student's experience, and it attempts to deal with any problems that could come up in a fair and effective way.

Objectives:

The Grievance Redressal Cell has been developed to settle the grievances of the students and other stakeholders within a reasonable time period for further strengthening the bond of the students with the institution by providing them with all kind of facilities to a satisfaction level for maintaining a convenient ambience of academic teaching and learning.

Mechanism of the GRC-

- 1. Grievance Redressal committee (GRC) shall consider only individual grievances of specific nature of students and staff.

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- 2. The GRC shall not consider any grievance of general applicability or of collective nature of raised collectively by more than one employee/student.
- 3. Post receipt of the complaint/application the committee will decide on the merit of case regarding scope of further discussion investigation and act promptly.
- 4. The GRC may mediate between complainant and defendant against who the complaint has been made, it required.
- 5. GRC shall consider redressing of grievances within a reasonable time.
- 6. The cell will give report to the authority about the cases attended to and seek guidance from the higher authorities if required.

Scope :

The students may lodge grievance about any academic and non- academic matters related to -

- Timely issue of duplicate Mark-sheets, Transfer Certificates, Conduct Certificates or other examination and scholarship related matters.
- to dues and payments for various items from the library, hostels and other financial matters.
- certain misgivings about conditions of sanitation, preparation of food, availability of transport, victimization by teachers and any other offensive activity.

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Leave Policy

Here, information about leaves is provided that applies to institutions affiliated with Savitribai Phule Pune University and run by Dr. N. J. Paulbudhe College of Paulbudhe, Ahmednagar.

- General Leaves and Regulations :

The following general leaves, rules shall govern all type of leaves available to employee.

1. A right to leave must be asserted.
2. Emergency leave may be requested in advance through the right channels by submitting an application to the appropriate authorities.
3. Each faculty member adjusts their workload to that of a fellow employee while on leave.
4. The calendar year's entitlement to leave will be determined using the university's given academic calendar.
5. Teaching personnel from SPPU-affiliated colleges and AICTE-approved institutions are included in the category of vocational employees.
6. Non-vocational staff members comprise all non-teaching staff members as well as

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UNDERTAKING

I, ----------,have carefully read all the information, rules mentioned in the college rule book and undertake to abide by them.

Yours Sincerely,

(Name and signature of student)

Place:

Date:

I,----------,have carefully read all the information, rules mentioned in the college rule book and undertake to abide by them.

Yours Sincerely

(Name and signature of parents)

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Place:

Date:

10. Absences taken in excess of authorized leave without authorization will be considered LWP.
11. If an employee takes a leave of absence without a suitable application to the appropriate authorities, the time of absence will be considered a breach of service and will result in termination.
12. If an employee is terminated from their position, they are no longer eligible to file for or make leave claims as of the date of the termination or removal.
13. The employee is not permitted to take any leaves of absence while resigning.

Sr. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioning Authority
1.	Principal	Campus In charge
2.	Teaching Staff	Principal
3.	Non-Teaching Staff	Principal

- Type of Leaves for employees :

To confirm teaching or non-teaching employee shall be entitled for following type of leave:

1. Casual Leave
2. On Duty leave
3. Medical leave
4. Maternity leave
5. Study leave

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1. Casual Leave :

General rules:

1. It is only offered for a brief length of time for private reasons, such as mild illnesses.
2. One CL must be taken within 40 days of continuous duty.
3. The maximum number of days that CL may be taken is three.
4. Casual leave that has not been used will expire at the end of every year.
5. In the event of unforeseeable circumstances, one day of casual leave may be taken without previous approval, provided that the "Competent Authority" is quickly notified of the circumstances.

2. On Duty Leave :

Duty leave may granted by the sanctioning authority for the following

1. Employees who attend conferences or seminars on the Institute's behalf are eligible for OD.
2. Participation in panels that a university or academic organization has constituted.
3. A teacher who is asked to share their knowledge with academic bodies may be granted duty leave.
4. Giving a lecture at another institute with authorization from the director or principal.

3. Medical Leave :

1. ML is a paid leave of absence given to an employee when they are unwell.
2. Each regular or permanent employee who has served a full year without interruption is eligible for ML.
3. Anyone who has served an employer for a full year continuously is eligible for 10 Days of ML.

4. From point on, every year on May 31, 10 days of ML will be awarded.
5. Upon conclusion of the ML time, the employee must present a medical certificate from a licensed physician.

When reporting for duty, the employee must produce a medical fitness certificate.

4. Maternity leave :-

1. In addition to other leaves, female employees are also given maternity leave.
2. Subject to submitting a medical certificate, all permanent employees are entitled for maternity leave for duration of 90 days.
3. Employees who have less than two years of continuous employment but more than one year of maternity leave should be provided half pay; in such a scenario, the probationary period may be extended in accordance with any relevant laws.
4. Up to two children who are still alive throughout the employment period are eligible for maternity leave.
5. A female employee is entitled to leave in the event of a miscarriage, abortion, or medical termination of pregnancy for the benefit of the employee's health or the health of the unborn child.

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5. Study Leave:-

1. Regular full-time faculty who have worked for at least two years will be eligible for study leave.

2. In India, a PhD student may be awarded a study leave with full pay and benefits.

3. With the director's prior agreement, a total of 15 days of leave may be given during the time between registration and Ph.D. completion.

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Lien Policy

What is a Lien?

A legal claim or legal right that is established against the assets that are used as collateral to pay off a debt is referred to as a lien. A lien may be created by a court order or a creditor. The lien's main function is to ensure the fulfillment of an underlying obligation, such as loan repayment. The lender or creditor has the legal power to take the asset that is the subject of the lien if the borrower fails to fulfill this fundamental requirement. Liens of many kinds are employed to protect assets.

Why Have A Lien Strategy?

The question posed by this heading has a very simple answer: **To get paid.**

A lien strategy supports and improves a business's receivables through a number of channels, and each of these channels is designed to achieve a single goal: getting businesses paid and getting them paid more promptly. Below are listed five of a lien strategy's main purposes:

1. Guards the ability to file a lien
2. Orders bills in priority
3. Requires clients to adhere to a deadline
4. Offers consumers opportunity, visibility, and payment reminders
5. Enhances the procedure of collecting debts

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What are the different types of Liens?

It is time to study about the many kinds of liens that exist now that we understand what the term "lien" means, how it functions, and why it is significant in the financial world. There are many different kinds of liens and lien holders, as was already mentioned. Governments, financial

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organizations, and small enterprises can all file liens. We'll look at five of the most typical forms of liens: tax liens, mechanic's liens, judgment liens, bank liens, and judgment liens on real estate.

Loan Lien When a person obtains a loan from a bank to buy an asset, a bank lien is frequently granted. You may, for instance, get a loan from a bank to buy a car for yourself. The loan amount will cover the cost of the vehicle. The bank now has the authority to place a lien on the vehicle. Now, the bank has the right to seize the asset, which is the automobile, in the event that you fail to pay back the loan and interest that were guaranteed at the time of borrowing the loan.

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CAUSAL LEAVE ENTRY FORM

A.Y. : 2022 - 2023

Sanctioned Casual Leave

Name : Mrs. Dhal Vijayalaxmi Shriniva Designation Accountant Department Pharmacy

Date of Application	CL Demand			Remaining Leave	Reason of Leave	Sign. of Employee	Alternative Arrangement	Sign	HOD Sign	Principal Sign
	Form	To	Total							
25/6/22	27/6/	27/6/	01	11	Personal		Bhokare S			
29/6/22	30/6/	30/6/	01	10	Exam A' Bad		Bhokare S			
29/7/22	30/7	30/7	01	09	Personal		Shinde S. P			
11/11/22	14/11/	14/11/	01	08	Personal		Bhokare M			
30/3/23	31/3/23	31/3/23	01	07	Personal		Shinde			
17/4/2023	18/4/2023	18/4	01	06	Medical		Bhokare M			
20/4/23	21/4/2023	21/4	01	05	Medical		Bhokare M			
3/5/2023	04/5/23	4/5/	01	04	Personal		Bhokare M			

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CAUSAL LEAVE ENTRY FORM

A.Y. : 2022 - 2023

Sanctioned Casual Leave

Name : Tarade Vijay Onyandeo Designation Professor Department Pharmaceutic

Date of Application	CL Demand			Remaining Leave	Reason of Leave	Sign. of Employee	Alternative Arrangement	Sign	HOD Sign	Principal Sign
	Form	To	Total							
23/06/22	24/06/22	24/06/22	01	11	Personal		Khugamber			
30/06/22	01/07/22	01/07/22	01	10	Personal		pawar			
25/06/022	Half day	Half day	1/2	9.5	personal		Anmal			
24/11/022	25/11/022	25/11/022	1	08.5	personal		Gade Sahe			
04/04/023	04/05/023	-	1	7.5	personal		Anmal			

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CAUSAL LEAVE ENTRY FORM

A.Y. : 2022 - 2023

Sanctioned Casual Leave

Name : Ghugarpar prasad Gorakshanath Designation Asst prof. Department Pharmacy

Date of Application	CL Demand			Remaining Leave	Reason of Leave	Sign. of Employee	Alternative Arrangement	Sign	HOD Sign	Principal Sign
	Form	To	Total							
08/08/22	17-08	17-08	01	11	personal		Tarade Vinay.			
24/11/22	25/11 (Half Day)		01	10	personal		M Shaikh M.S.			
24/11/22 ~~25/11/22~~	28/11 (Half Day)		~~01~~	~~09~~	personal					
01/12/22	07/12	09/12/22	03	07	personal					
03/02/22	~~24~~ 25/02	~~25~~ 26/02	02	05	personal					

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Service Book

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SERVICE BOOK

सेवा पुस्तक

TO BE KEPT BY NON-GAZETTED OFFICER

अराजपत्रित शासकीय कर्मचाऱ्यांकरिता

Subject to the revised Leave Rules, 1935, Promulagated
in Government Notification, Finance Department
No. 2706 - C, dated 12th November 1935

शासकीय अधिसूचना, वित्त विभाग क्र. २७०६ सी, दिनांक १२ नोव्हेंबर १९३५
मध्ये प्रस्थापित, सुधारित रजा नियम, १९३५ च्या अधीन

Name of the Employee Dr. Vijay Dnyandeo Tonade

Address At-post Rahuri Factory, Korale
wadi, Tal. Rahuri, Dist - Ahmednagar

Date of Appointment : 01/08/2017

Dr. N. J. Paulbudhe College of Pharmacy
Shaneshwar Nagar
Ahmednagar

PRINCIPAL
Dr. N. J. Paulbudhe College of Pharmacy
Shaneshwarnagar, Ahmednagar-414003

Academic Qualifications in full

Sr. No.	Examination	Subject taken	University	Year of Passing	Class Obtained
1.	SSC	SSC Marathi	State Board	2007	1st Class
2.	HSC	HSC Science	State Board	2009	Higher 2nd Class
3.	B.Pharm	Pharmacy	SPPU, Pune	2013	1st Class
4.	M.Pharm	M.Pharm in Pharmaceutics	SPPU, Pune	2015	Distinction
5.	Ph.D.	Ph.D. in Pharmaceutics	BU, Raj.	2022	Distinction

Professional Teaching Qualifications in full

Sr. No.	Examination	Subject in which the teacher is trained to teach	University	Year of Passing	Class Obtained
1.	M.Pharm	M.Pharm in Pharmaceutics	SPPU, Pune	2015	Distinction
2.	Ph.D.	Ph.D. in Pharmaceutics	BU, Raj.	2022	Distinction

Special Qualifications (if any)

Sr. No.	Examination	Subject taken	University	Year of Passing	Class Obtained
1.	Ph.D.	Ph.D. in Pharmaceutics	BU, Raj.	2022	Distinction

Signature & Designation of Employee

Date - 01/08/2022

Signature of the Head

J. Paulbudhe College of Pharmacy, Shaneshwar Nagar

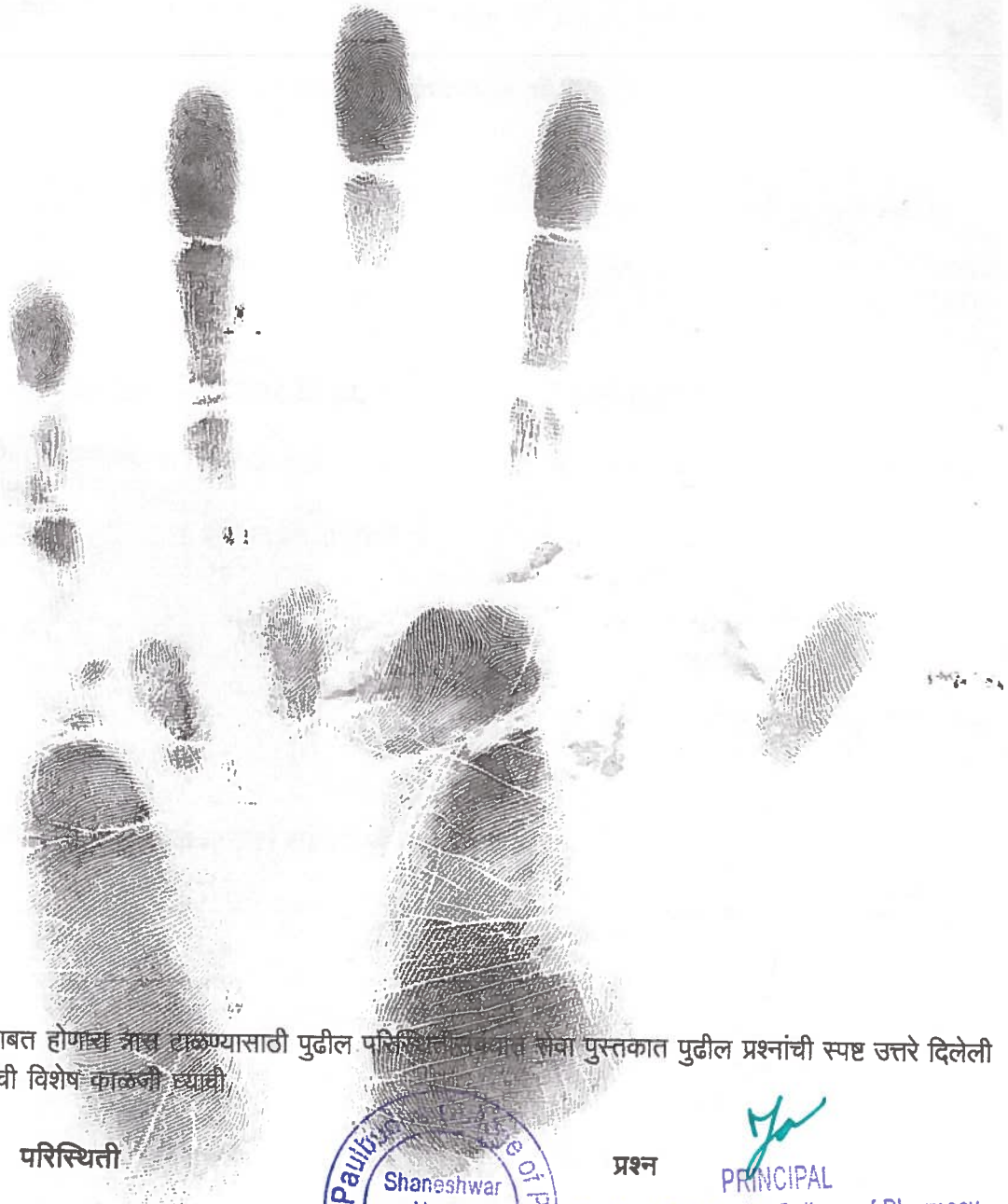
PRINCIPAL

(1) Name (१) नाव –	Dr. Vijay Dnyandeo Tarade
(2) Race (२) वंश–	Hindu - Maratha
(3) Residence - (३) राहण्याचे ठिकाण –	At Post Rahuri Factory, Karrale Wadi, Tal Rahuri Dist. Ahmednagar
(4) Father's Name and Residence - (४) वडिलांचे नाव व राहण्याचे ठिकाण –	Dnyandeo Sukhdeo Tarade At post Rahuri factory, karrale wadi, Tal. Rahuri, Dist. Ahmednagar
(5) Date of Birth by the Christian Era as Nearly as can be ascertained - (५) जन्मतारीख नक्की करुन ती ख्रिस्ती सनाप्रमाणे लिहिता येईल तेवढी अचूक लिहावी –	27/10/1991
(6) Exact height by measurement - (६) तंतोतंत उंची –	5'6"
(7) Personal marks for identification - (७) ओळखण्यासाठी अंगावरील खुणा –	
(8) Educational qualifications - (८) शैक्षणिक अर्हता –	M.pharm. Ph.D.
(9) Signature of Government Servant - (९) शासकीय कर्मचाऱ्याची सही –	
(10) Signature & Designation of the Head of the Office or other Attesting Officer - (१०) कार्यालय प्रमुखाची अथवा इतर कोणत्याही साक्षांकन अधिकाऱ्याची सही व पदनाम –	PRINCIPAL Dr. N. J. Paulbudhe College of Pharmacy Shaneshwarnagar, Ahmednagar-414003
(11) Report of medical check up - (i) Certificate No. and date - (ii) Issuing Authority and his designation- (११) वैद्यकीय तपासणीचा अहवाल – (अ) प्रमाणपत्र क्रमांक व दिनांक – (ब) प्रमाणपत्र देणारा अधिकारी व त्याचे पदनाम –	Dr. N. J. Paulbudhe College of Pharmacy Shaneshwar Nagar Ahmednagar PRINCIPAL Dr. N. J. Paulbudhe College of Pharmacy Shaneshwarnagar, Ahmednagar-414003

N.B. The entries in this page should be renewed or re-attested at least every five years and the Signature in lines (9) and (10) should be dated - Finger prints need not be taken afresh every five years under this rule.

टीप –या पृष्ठावरील नोंदी निदान प्रत्येक पाच वर्षानंतर नव्याने करण्यात याव्यात किंवा त्या पुन्हा साक्षांकित करण्यात याव्यात आणि (९) व (१०) या ओळीतील सहीखाली तारीख घालण्यात यावी.
या नियमान्वये प्रत्येक पाच वर्षानंतर बोटांचे ठसे नव्याने घेण्याची आवश्यकता नाही.

जो अराजपत्रित शासकीय कर्मचारी इंग्रजीत, हिंदीत किंवा मराठीत आपली सही करण्याइतपत साक्षर नसेल अशा कर्मचाऱ्याच
अंगठ्याचे व बोटांचे ठसे घ्यावेत.



टीप – निवृत्तिवेतनाबाबत होणारा त्रास टाळण्यासाठी पुढील परिस्थितीबाबत सेवा पुस्तकात पुढील प्रश्नांची स्पष्ट उत्तरे दिलेली असतील, याची विशेष काळजी घ्यावी.

परिस्थिती	प्रश्न
१) कायम कनिष्ठ कर्मचाऱ्यांची वरिष्ठ श्रेणीत जेव्हा स्थानापन्न म्हणून काम करण्यासाठी नियुक्ती करण्यात आली असेल.	१) सदर पद्याचे स्वरुप कोणते ? हे पूर्ण वेळ पद आहे की दुसरा एखादा अधिकारी त्याच पदावरील नेमणूकीचा तोच कालावधी निवृत्तीवेतनासाठी हिशोबात घेत आहे ?
सेवेचा प्रारंभ जेंव्हा पुढीलप्रमाणे होत असेल –	
२) ''स्थानापन्न''	– वरील प्रमाणे
३) ''परिवीक्षाधीन''	– ही विशेषरित्या नेमून दिलेली परिवीक्षाधीन नेमणूक आहे की, केव्ह (२) खालील प्रकरण आहे ?
४) तात्पुरत्या नेमणूकीत स्थानापन्न	– तात्पुरती नेमणूक नंतर कायम करण्यात आली काय ?
५) निलंबित केल्यानंतर पुन्हा सेवेत घेऊन	– निलंबनाचा कालावधी रजा व निवृत्तीवेतन यासाठी हिशोबात घेण्याचे आदेश देण्यात आले आहेत काय ?

कार्यालय प्रमुखाने किंवा इतर साक्षांकन अधिकाऱ्याने दिलेले प्रमाणपत्र

प्रमाणित करण्यात येते की, सेवा पुस्तकाच्या पहिल्या पृष्ठावरील सर्व नोंदी मी रितसर पुनःसाक्षांकित केल्या आहेत आणि

* — चा अपवाद करता त्या बरोबर असल्याचे आढळून आले.

दिनांक : 01 /08 /2017

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* अपवाद नसेल तेव्हा हे खोडून टाकावेत.

कार्यालय प्रमुखाने किंवा इतर साक्षांकन अधिकाऱ्याने दिलेले प्रमाणपत्र

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दिनांक : 01 /08 /2017

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दिनांक : 01 /08 /2017

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* अपवाद नसेल तेव्हा हे खोडून टाकावेत.

कार्यालय प्रमुखाने किंवा इतर साक्षांकन अधिकाऱ्याने दिलेले प्रमाणपत्र

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* — चा अपवाद करता त्या बरोबर असल्याचे आढळून आले.

दिनांक : 01 /08 /2017

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* अपवाद नसेल तेव्हा हे खोडून टाकावेत.

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R&D

Research paper

Sr.no	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal
1	**DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF UV VISIBLE SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC METHOD FOR ESTIMATION OF QUERCETIN IN *Tagetes Erecta* EXTRACT**	**Rajashri Sumbe1*., Ashwini Gawade1., Bhingare C.L2 and Ashwin Kuchekar3**	Pharmaceutical chemistry	*International Journal of Recent Scientific Research* Research *Vol. 12, Issue, 01(A), pp. 40465-40468, January, 2021*
2	**Formulation of topical polymeric nanosponge of tretionine, clindamycin & benzoyl peroxide by using ers 100 and es100 polymer**	**V.D Tarade* Research Scholar, Department of Pharmaceutical Science. .**	Pharmaceutics	*Journal of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda ISSN: 0025-0422 2021*
3	**NANOSPONGE BASED CONTROLLED RELEASE TOPICAL ANTI ACNE GEL**	**V.D Tarade* Research Scholar, Department of Pharmaceutical Science.**	Pharmaceutics	*Journal of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda ISSN: 0025-0422 2021*
4	**A Review on Nanosponge: Nanosponge based Controlled Release Topical Anti acne Gel**	**V.D Tarade* Research Scholar, Department of Pharmaceutical Science.**	Pharmaceutics	*Journal of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda ISSN: 0025-0422 2021*

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5	**Development and Validation of HPTLC Method for Estimation of Gymnemic Acid in Microencapsulated Antidiabetic Polyherbal Formulations**	**A.N. PATIL, S.A. NIRMAL*, AND A.K. CHAVAN**	Pharmacognosy	*Acta Chromatographica 25(2013)4, 601–612 DOI: 10.1556/AChrom.25.2013.4.1*
6	**The Recent Trends in The Era of Analytical Chemistry: Hplc Vs Uplc**	**Roshani Uttamrao Suryavanshi 1 , Rajasekaran S.**	Pharmaceutical Chemistry	*INTERNATIONAL JOURANL OF REASEARCH AND ANALYATICAL REVEIES (IJRAR)*
7	**HPLC VS UPLC: THE EXTENT OF THE AREA IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY**	**Suryavanshi R. U.Assistant professor,**	Pharmaceutical Chemistry	*INTERNATIONAL JOURANAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS*
8	**ANALYTICAL METHOD DEVELOPMENT OF DIACERINE AND BULK FORMULATION**	**Suryavanshi R. U.Assistant professor,**	Pharmaceutical Chemistry	*INTERNATIONAL JOURANAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS*

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IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

ANALYTICAL METHOD DEVELOPMENT OF DIACERINE AND BULK FORMULATION

Roshani Uttamrao Suryavanshi [1], Research Scholar

Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan, 305004, India.

Rajasekaran S.[2]

Department of Pharmacology, Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan, 305004, India.

ABSTRACT:

The drug analysis is playing an important role in the development of drugs, their manufacture and therapeutic use. For the simultaneous estimation of drugs present in dosage forms, lot of suitable methods are adopted like uv –spectrophotometer, HPLC, HPTLC etc These methods are powerful and rugged method. They are also extremely precise, specific, accurate, linear and rapid. A pharmaceutical industry depends upon quantitative chemical analysis to ensure that the raw material used and the final product obtained meets the required specification. The drugs will occur as a single component or multi component dosage forms. The later proves to be effective due to its combined mode of action on the body.

KEYWORDS: HPLC, HPTLC, spectrophotometer, Glucosamine Diacerein, Ramipril, Analytical method.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE

The number of drugs or drug formulations introduced into the market is increasing at a fast rate. These may be either new entries in the market or structural modification of the existing drugs or novel dosage forms or multi component dosage forms. The complexity in the dosage forms, including that of the multi component dosage forms creates considerable challenges to the analytical chemist during the development of assay procedure for its accurate estimation. The estimation of individual drugs in these multi component dosage forms becomes difficult due to tedious extraction or isolation procedure. The combination of Glucosamine Diacerein and Methyl sulfonyl methane, combination of Ramipril and hydrochlorothiazide was selected for the present study.

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

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HPLC VS UPLC: THE EXTENT OF THE AREA IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

Suryavanshi R. U. Assistant professor,

Dr. N. J. Paulbudhe college of pharmacy, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra,

Rajasekaran S, Associate professor,

Bhagwant university, Ajmer, Rajasthan.

ABSTRACT-

Chromatography is used in various analytical as well as biochemical areas for separating a mixture of compounds into individual component. High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is one of the most important methods used for separation, identification and quantification of a compounds present in a mixture. HPLC has main drawbacks are it is relatively time consuming to run a chromatogram and consumes high amounts of solvents. UPLC is the new approach which opens novel directions in the field of liquid chromatography. It works on same principle like HPLC. UPLC improves runtime and sensitivity with less than 2 µm particle size. Separation process in UPLC is carried out in very high pressure up to 100 MPa. It reduces the cost of reagents with shorter run time as compared to conventional HPLC. UPLC can be regarded as a new direction for liquid chromatography. It improves in three ares speed, resolution and sensitivity, in this system fine particles are used i.e., less than 2.5µm so decrease the length of column, it saves time and reduces solvent consumption.

KEYWORDS- Chromatography, influence, migration, efficiency.

INTRODUCTION-

High performance liquid chromatography is a qualitative and quantitative analysis of drugs and widely used in liquid chromatographic techniques. It is used in identifications and quantifications process of drug development. The principle behind the separation of compounds is given by van deemter equation in which the relationship between linear velocity (flow rate) and plate height (HETP, column efficacy) is explained.The efficacy of the separation, speed and resolution increases as the particle size of column material decreases.

PRINCIPLE-

The UPLC is based on the principle that use of stationary phase containing particle of 2µm while in HPLC particle size is of 3 to 5 µm. The principle is totally based on the van deemter equation which is an empirical formula and describes the relationship between linear velocity (flow rate) and plate height (HETP or column efficiency). It was found that HETP decreases to a minimum value and then increases with increasing flow rate. However, with the 1.7µm particles used in UPLC, HETP is lowered compared to the larger particles and does not increase at higher flow rates. This allows faster separations to be carried out on shorter columns with higher flow rates, it increases resolution between specific peak pairs and increased peak

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The Recent Trends in The Era of Analytical Chemistry: Hplc Vs Uplc

Roshani Uttamrao Suryavanshi [1], Rajasekaran S.[2]

Research scholar, Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan, 305004, India.

Department of Pharmacology, Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan, 305004, India.

ABSTRACT:

In analytical chemistry chromatography is used in various analytical as well as biochemical areas for separating a mixture of compounds into individual component. UPLC is the new approach which opens novel directions in the field of liquid chromatography. It works on same principle like HPLC. UPLC improves runtime and sensitivity with less than 2 µm particle size. Separation process in UPLC is carried out in very high pressure up to 100 MPa. It reduces the cost of reagents with shorter run time as compared to conventional HPLC. UPLC can beregarded as a new direction for liquid chromatography. It improves in three areas speed, resolution and sensitivity, in this system fine particles are used i.e., less than 2.5µm so decrease the length of column, it saves time and reduces solvent consumption. High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is one of the most important methods used for separation, identification and quantification of a compounds present in a mixture. HPLC has main drawbacks are it is relatively time consuming to run a chromatogram and consumes high amounts of solvents

KEYWORDS- Chromatography, influence, migration, efficiency

INTRODUCTION-

High performance liquid chromatography is a qualitative and quantitative analysis of drugs and widely used in liquid chromatographic techniques. It is used in identifications and quantifications process of drug development. The principle behind the separation of compounds is given by van deemter equation in which the relationship between linear velocity (flow rate) and plate height (HETP, column efficacy) is explained. The efficacy of the separation, speed and resolution increases as the particle size of column material decreases.

Principle

In ultra-performance liquid chromatography *i.e. UPLC system waters changed the landscape* and future of chromatography with the acquity. Chromatographers need no longer choose between the speed of short columns and the resolution of long columns. Separation's scientist can use both speed and resolution of long columns with the bonus of increased sensitivity 1. UPLC deliver more information faster without compromising data integrity.

REVIEW ARTICLE

HERBAL DRUGS FOR THE TREATMENT OF POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (PCOS) AND ITS COMPLICATIONS

Shantaram Gajanan Khanage[1*], Tarkasband Yogita Subhash[2] and Inamdar Rahat Bhaiyyasaheb[3]

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[2]Department of Pharmacognosy, N. M. S. M.' S Abasaheb Kakade College of B. Pharmacy, Bodhegaon, Tal-Shevgaon, Dist.-Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India-414503.

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ABSTRACT:

The polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a hyperandrogenic disorder associated with chronic oligo-anovulation. Asians are less influenced by PCOS also to develop hirsutism. The ages of 18 and 44 influenced approximately 5% to 10% of this age group. Infertility, failure to conceive over 1year period of continuous exposure to normal unprotected coitus regularly during the appropriate period of menstrual cycle, is the common global problem. Female infertility accounts to 35%-40% of the overall infertility in humans. So there is more need for study as well as awareness of PCOS. On the basis of above factors there is need to develop polyhedral formulation to reduce the cost, duration, and side effects of existed treatment. Now a day's herbal drugs are used to overcome polycystic ovary syndrome and its complications, associated sign and symptoms like obesity, irregulation of menstrual cycles, excessive hair growth etc.

Keywords: Polycystic ovary syndrome, hyperandrogenic, infertility, polyhedral formulation.

Introduction

1. Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS):

Polycystic ovarian syndrome, first described in 1935 by Stein and Leventhal, is allied with chronic oligo-anovulation and polycystic ovarian morphology also with psychological impairments, metabolic derangements mainly insulin resistance and compensatory hyperinsulinemia, which may be responsible for altered androgen production and metabolism reproductive age. The lack of well-defined diagnostic criteria confuses the identification of this common disease to many clinicians [1]. Women with PCOS are at increased risk of reproductive abnormalities [2]. This is a major cause of infertility in women, also known as stein-Leventhal syndrome. With no definite cause known various theories describes the imbalance of hormones. It is characterized by hyperandrogenism, polycystic ovaries, and multiple metabolic aberrations (such as insulin resistance and hyperinsulinaemia) [3]. Currently, the standard care treatment for women with PCOS ranges from lifestyle modification to pharmacological interventions. Lifestyle modifications are associated with diet, weight loss, and exercise. Pharmacological interventions include antiandrogens (spironolactone, flutamide), hypoglycemic agents (metformin and thiazolidinediones), and estrogen - progestin combination (oral contraceptives). Though effective, such treatment is associated with substantial cost and may cause various side effects, such as irregular menstruation, gastrointestinal symptoms, weight gain, and increased insulin resistance [7]. There has been a special attention to medicinal plants since ancient times and today, with numerous studies performed, worthwhile and beneficial medicinal plants are discovered [8]. As the side effects of these medicines and their identification have significant importance, so many studies including randomized controlled trials, case studies, and animal experiments

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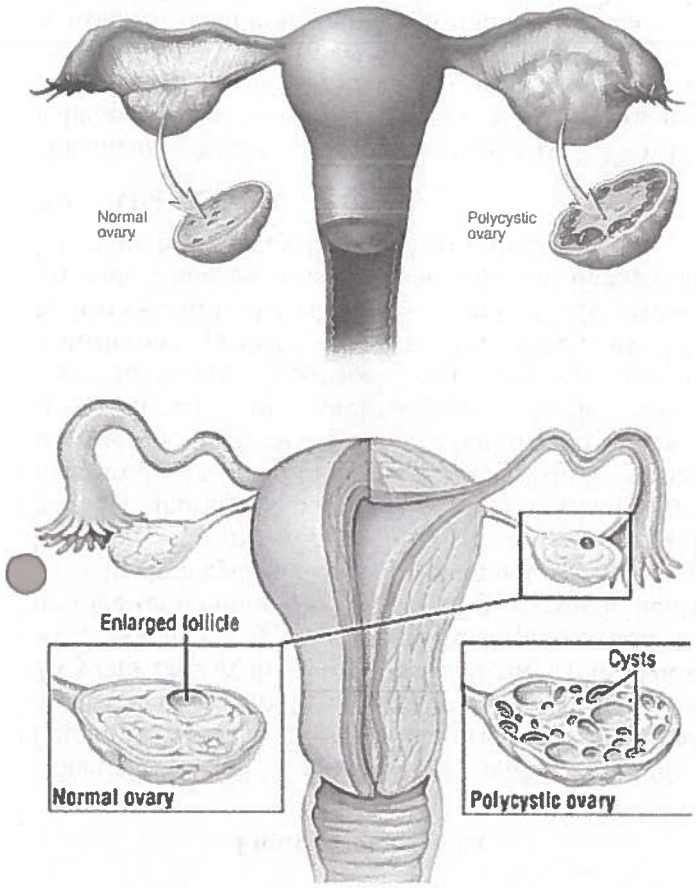

Figure 1: Polycyst Ovary and Histological Features of PCOS.

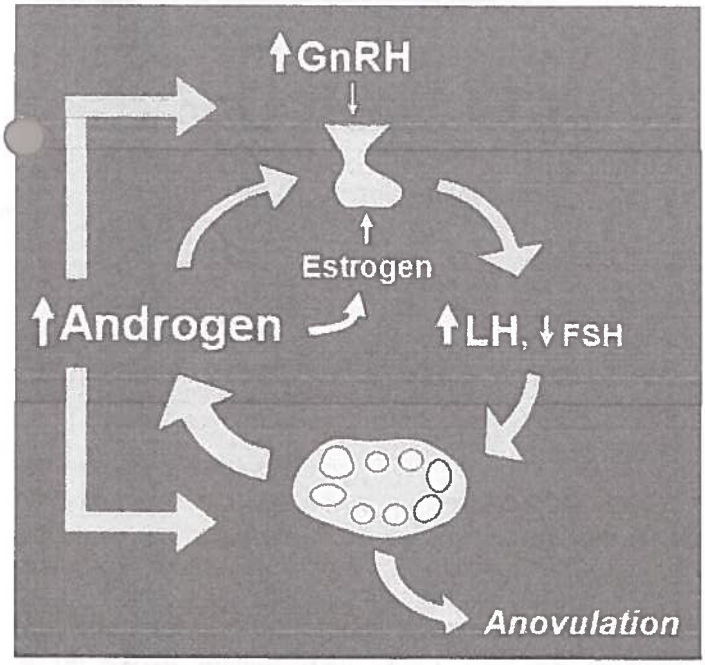

Figure 2: Hypotylamic-Pitutary-Ovarian Dystruction In PCOS.

study carried by the department of endocrinology and metabolism, AIIMS, shows that about 20-25% of childbearing aged women are suffering from PCOS. While 60% of women with PCOS are obese, 35-50% has a fatty liver. About 70% have insulin resistance, 60-70 has high level of androgen and 40-60 has glucose intolerance. Though the pathophysiology of PCOS is not clear, some women with PCOS have higher than normal insulin levels. Too-high levels of insulin can cause the ovaries to produce more androgens, such as testosterone. Insulin resistance can make it harder to lose weight, which is why women with PCOS often struggle with obesity issue. [15] The reason it is dangerous is that if this condition is left unchecked or undiagnosed, it can lead to infertility among other long-term health concerns. Girls and women suffering from PCOS exhibit a range of symptoms such as weight gain, fatigue, unsolicited hair growth, thinning of hair, infertility, acne, pelvic pain, headaches, sleep problems, and mood changes. Whereas, if caused in ageing individuals it causes diabetes mellitus, high blood pressure, and abnormal blood lipid. In comparative studies of Allopathy, Ayurveda, and Homeopathy, the Allopathy does not cure PCOS, but helps in managing and controlling effects and requires more money and duration while Ayurveda and homeopathy can be considered as best cure and promising treatment with no side effects. So there is more need for study as well as awareness of PCOS. On the basis of above factors there is need to develop polyhedral formulation to reduce the cost, duration, and side effects of existing treatment.

Herbs can be defined generally in commerce as a plant, plant part, or extract there of used for flavor, fragrance, or medicinal purposes. Traditional herbal medicines are naturally occurring substances with minimal or no industrial processing that have been used to treat various illnesses. Traditional herbal medicines are getting significant attention in global health debates. Traditional medicine has established preventive, curative, and rehabilitative role.[1] Herbal therapies can be a very effective treatment option for PCOS because they are usually quite tender on the body and have fewer side effects than medication. [20] Herbal therapy has reached a whirling point. It is fighting to be renowned as a science-a particular field with its own uniqueness. It has become necessary to show that herbal rehabilitation can match other fields of medicine in the thoroughness of its scientific work and its practical use. Benefit of herbal therapy compared to conventional therapy is that herbal therapy is safe with lesser side effects and presence of multiple active compounds in medicinal herbs altogether provides a potentiating effect. [16]

One can use herbs for a longer duration with fewer

Figure 6: Gymnema sylvestre (Gymnema)

pancreas. The plant part used as medicine is the leaf. Gymnema is well indicated for PCOS, due to its insulin modulating activity and the added benefits of reducing the elevated triglycerides associated with PCOS. [21-23] Key constituents of Gymnema include saponins, especially the gymnemic acids. Gymnemic acid suppresses the sweet taste on the taste buds, so if taken before food masks the sweet sensation.

Gymnema has demonstrated hypoglycemic activity in experimental models of diabetes and regulatedblood sugar in hyperglycemia. The mechanism of action also includes the inhibition of glucose absorption in the intestine. The daily dose of Gymnema is 3.5 to 11 mL of 1:1 liquid extract. Since conventional medical models are focussing on pharmaceutical agents such as metformin to control PCOS, Gymnema may prove to be one of the most significant herbs in the treatment of the underlying factor of insulin resistance.

7.5 Fennel Seeds:

Fennel seeds are said to help in treating PCOS as they have anti hirsutism properties and help decrease androgen (male hormones) levels. [24]

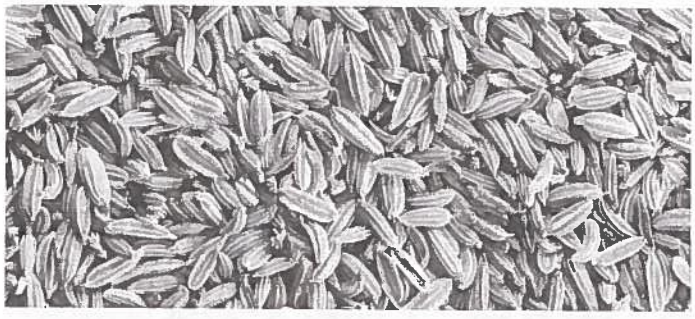

Figure 6: Fennel Seeds

7.6 Cinnamon

Botanical Name: *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, Family: Lauraceae. Cinnamon extract has been shown to reduce insulinresistance in in vitro and in vivo studies by increasing phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase activity

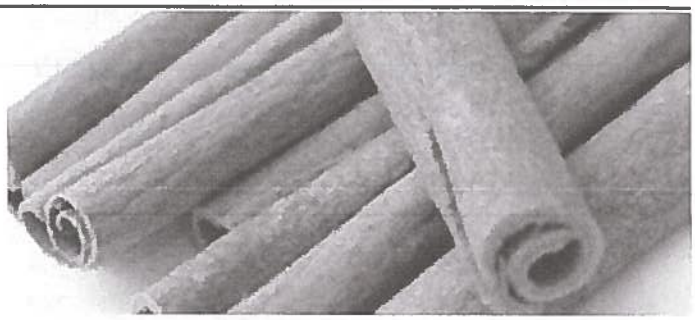

Figure 8: Cinnamon

in the insulin signaling pathway and thus potentiating insulin action. Fifteen women with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) were randomized to daily oral cinnamon and placebo for 8 weeks. [25] Comparisons of post-treatment to baseline insulin sensitivity indices using fasting and 2-hour oral glucose tolerance tests showed significant reductions in insulin resistance in the cinnamon group but not in the placebo group.

7.7 Chaste berry:

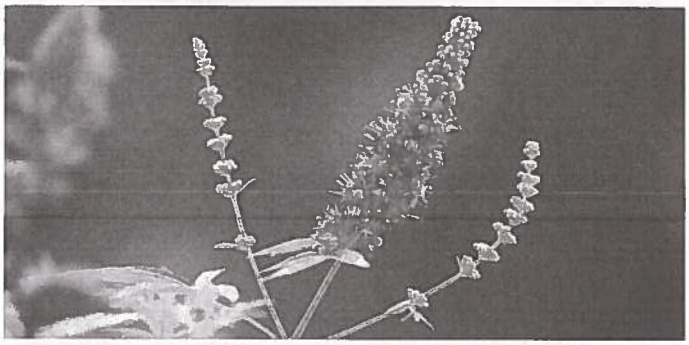

Figure 9: Chaste berry (*Vitex agnus-castus*)

This herb has been used for centuries for hormone imbalances and is considered an adaptogen. Chaste berry is one of the most common herbs used to treat PCOSbecause it helps to stimulate and stabilize the function of the pituitary gland. The pituitary gland is responsible for the release of luteinising hormone which can reduce the level of estrogen and androgen levels while raising progesterone levels.

Side effects: This herb is not associated with major side effects but it can cause dizziness, rash and stomach issues. Since it affects the hormones women who are pregnant or taking birth control pills should avoid this herb. People taking dopamine related drugs such as Parkinson's medications or antipsychotics should also not take chaste berry.

7.8 Stinging Nettle (*Urtica Dioica*):

The root of this plant increases the production of SHBG (sex hormone-binding globulin) which

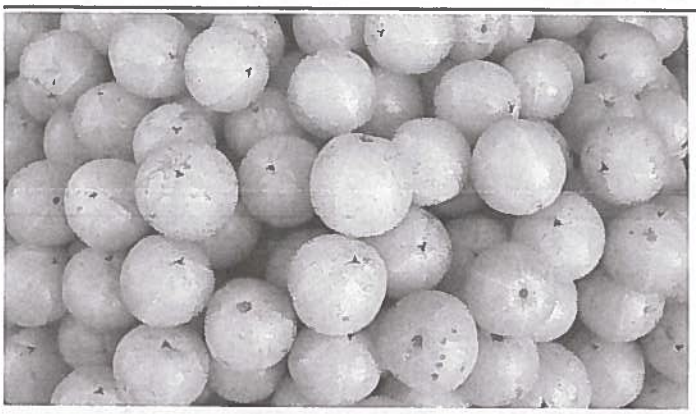

Figure 14: Amla

Figure 15: Sesame Seeds

magnesium, and zinc.

7.14 Pumpkin Seeds:

Pumpkin seeds also contain the healthy omega-3 fatty acids that can help manage the high cholesterol and high insulin levels seen in PCOS. They also contain beta-sitosterol that can remove excess androgens and treat the hirsutism, acne and weight gain symptoms of PCOS. [28]

Figure 16: Pumpkin Seeds

7.15 Tulsi:

The androgens are not utilized because the ovulation process does not take place. Also, the SHBG protein produced by liver is also pretty low. This is why

Figure 17: Tulsi

women have excessive facial hair growth and acne, and trouble conceiving. Tulsi can control androgens and moderate insulin levels. It's also an excellent antioxidant. Chew at least 10 leaves early in the morning on an empty stomach. Consume boiled tulsi water on a regular basis.

7.16 Curcumin:

Curcumin showed beneficial effects in Letrozole induced PCOS in female Wistar rats. Its effect was comparable to that of Clomiphene citrate, most widely used treatment for ovulation induction in PCOS condition

Figure 18: Curcumin

8. Conclusion:

An ovarian cyst is a health condition becoming very common now a days. Nature has given us so many herbal remedies for ovarian cysts which can be used in both benign and malignant cases along with the other remedies you are taking. These herbs help other treatments to work better and sometimes these herbs are so effective that they alone are good enough to cure ovarian cysts naturally.

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Research Article

DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF UV VISIBLE SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC METHOD FOR ESTIMATION OF QUERCETIN IN *Tagetes Erecta* EXTRACT

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Extract, ICH guidelines, Quercetin, *Tagetes Erecta*, UV Spectrophotometer.

ABSTRACT

For the determination of Quercetin in the Tagetes Erecta extract, a rapid, clear, selective and accurate UV Visible Spectrophotometric method has been developed. The detection was carried out using ethyl acetate as a solvent at an absorption maximum of 369 nm. As per ICH guidelines, the procedure was validated. Quercetin was found to be 0.82±0.020w/w present in the Tagetes Erecta extract. The techniques obey the law of Beers-Lamberts in concentration ranges used for evaluation. The outcome of the study was statistically confirmed. The approach proposed can therefore be used to accurately measure the active marker compound in the crude drug.

INTRODUCTION

In traditional cultures around the world, medicinal plants and derived medicine are commonly used and they are becoming increasingly popular in modern society as natural alternatives to synthetic chemicals[1]. The plant Tagetes Erecta belongs to the family Asteraceae, locally known as Genda Phul (Marigold) (Compositae).In the tropics and subtropics, including India and Bangladesh, it is a stout, branching herb, native to Mexico and other warmer parts of America and naturalized elsewhere. It has been demonstrated that Tagetes Erecta contains quercetagetin, quercetagetin glucoside, phenolic acid, syringic acid, methyl-3, 5-dihydroxy-4-methoxy benzoate, quercetin, thienyl and ethyl gallate. Various parts of this herb, including flowers, are used to treat different diseases in folk medicines[2]. Within the genus Tagetes L., flavonoids are the primary components and can to some degree have the sense in chemosystematics interpretations. A total of forty-nine flavonoids from the genus Tagetes L have been described. In the free or glycoside type, flavonoids occur within this genus[3]. Several laboratory studies indicate that quercetin can have anti-inflammatory effects and a wide variety of possible health benefits are being investigated[4]. 2-(3,4-dihydroxy phenyl)-3,5,7-trihydroxy-4H-chromen-4-on Quercetin, a flavanols, is a flavonoid extracted from plants present in fruits, flowers, herbs, leaves and grains. Other clinical applications include gout therapy, pancreatitis, prostatitis, and under inflammatory conditions. Literature research shows that several techniques such as U.V., HPLC, HPTLC, and quercetin electrochemical determination have been documented for Quercetin estimation[5].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Plant Material

In the month of October, the fresh flower plant Tagetes Erecta was collected from Wakad, Pune District, Maharashtra State, India. Botanical Survey of India, Western Regional Centre 7, Pune, described and authenticated the plant and deposited a voucher specimen with voucher specimen sample No. 2012/431. BSI/WRC/Tech./2012/431.

Apparatus

The instrument used was a SHIMADZU model 1800 (Japan) UV Visible spectrophotometer with a spectral width of 2 nm, a wavelength precision of 0.5 nm and a pair of 10 mm matched quartz cells to test the absorption of all the solutions. For weighing the sample, an electronic analytical balance was used.

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Original Research Papers

Development and Validation of HPTLC Method for Estimation of Gymnemic Acid in Microencapsulated Antidiabetic Polyherbal Formulations

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Summary. Gymnemic acid (GA) is one of the phytoconstituents present in *Gymnema sylvestre*. Estimation of GA was carried out first time from microencapsulated polyherbal formulation. Microencapsulated polyherbal formulations (F1 and F2) contain various plant extracts; hence, proper resolution of GA peak in high-performance thin-layer liquid chromatography (HPTLC) analysis of F1 and F2 is the problem. Hence, HPTLC analysis method for F1 and F2 is developed and validated for quantitative determination of GA. HPTLC analysis of F1 and F2 was carried out using TLC aluminum plates precoated with silica gel $60F_{254}$ eluted with chloroform–methanol–water (6.5 mL + 4.5 mL + 1.0 mL), and densitometric analysis was carried out at 580 nm. Complete validation was performed using standard methods. This HPTLC method was found to be reproducible, accurate, and can detect GA at microgram level. The new optimized mobile phase gave good resolution of GA peak for its proper quantification in microencapsulated polyherbal formulation.

Key Words: *Gymnema sylvestre*, gymnemic acid, HPTLC, microencapsulated polyherbal formulation, validation

Introduction

Standardization of natural products like polyherbal formulation is a complex task due to their heterogeneous composition, which is in the form of whole plant, plant parts or extracts obtained thereof. To ensure reproducible quality of herbal products, proper quality control of formulation is upmost essential. Thus, the problems faced in the standardization of herbal formulations are numerous. For identification of the crude drug in the polyherbal formulation, it is necessary to possess the authentic reference standard of that particular crude drug [1]. Markers are compound(s) of unique/characteristic to the plant in question and are preferably present in detectable amounts and can be easily isolated. The concentration of markers in a particular drug could be appropriately fixed and each batch of the drug

capsulated formulation using HPTLC. Current research reports evaluation of gymnemic acid from a microencapsulated formulation of six plants.

The objective of present study is to develop a rapid and simple method for quantification of gymnemic acid from polyherbal microencapsulated formulation using HPTLC.

Experimental

Materials and Reagents

Gymnemic acid standards were procured from Natural Remedies Pvt. Ltd., Banglore, India. Silica gel $60F_{254}$ TLC plates (20×10 cm, layer thickness 0.2 mm, E. Merck, Germany) were used as a stationary phase. All chemicals and reagents were of analytical grade and obtained from Qualigens Fine Chemicals. Prepared formulations F1 and F2 were used for analysis. Formulation F1 contains drug–polymer ratio in 1:1 proportion while in formulation F2 it is 1:1.5.

Plant Material and Extraction

Bulbs of *Allium sativum* (Liliaceae), whole fruit of *Momordica charantia* (Cucurbitaceae), leaves of *Murraya koenigii* (Rutaceae), and fruit pulp of *Tamarindus indica* (Fabaceae) were collected from Ahmednagar district (M.S.) and authenticated at Botanical Survey of India (Pune). Voucher specimen number ALLISANU, MOMCHANU2, MURKANU3, and TAMIANU1, respectively, were deposited at the department. Hydroalcoholic extract of *G. sylvestre* (Asclepiadaceae) and aqueous extract of *Stevia rebaudiana* (Asteraceae) were obtained from Herbex Laboratories, Jalana. Dried powdered leaves of *M. koenigii* and fruit pulp of *T. indica* were extracted by reflux distillation using purified water. These extracts were vacuum dried to yield 24.49% and 58.10% of aqueous extracts, respectively. Dried powdered bulbs of *A. sativum* and whole fruit of *M. charantia* were extracted by reflux distillation using 70% ethanol. These extracts were vacuum dried to yield 15.80% and 5.08% of hydroalcoholic extracts, respectively. Microencapsulations of above plant extracts were prepared by ionotropic gelation method [9, 10].

Chromatographic Condition

Chromatographic separation was performed on Merck TLC plates precoated with silica gel $60F_{254}$. The HPTLC system (CAMAG, Muttenz, Switzerland) consisted of (i) TLC scanner connected to a PC running winCATS

Linearity

In this study, each calibration curve was analyzed with three to four different concentrations using the same HPTLC condition as described above. The calibration graphs were plotted based on linear regression analysis on the integrated peak areas (y) versus concentrations (x). The regression equation was calculated in the form of $y = ax + b$, where y and x were the values of peak area and sample amount, and a and b are slope of line and intercept, respectively.

Repeatability

System repeatability was determined by six replicate applications and six times measurement of the same spot (6 µg for F1 and 8 µg for F2 per spot) of gymnemic acid. The repeatability of sample application and measurement of peak area for gymnemic acid were expressed in terms of relative standard deviation (RSD). Method repeatability was obtained from RSD value by repeating the assay six times on the same day for intra-day precision.

Intermediate Precision

Intermediate precision expresses within-laboratories variations: different days, different analysts, different equipments, etc. Intermediate precision of sample application and measurement of peak area were carried out using six replicates of the same spot (6 µg for F1 and 8 µg for F2 per spot of gymnemic acid) and were expressed in terms of percent relative standard deviation (% RSD) and standard error (SE). The samples were analyzed on the same day and on the next day.

Reproducibility

Reproducibility expresses the precision between laboratories (collaborative studies, usually applied to standardization of methodology). Repeatability of sample application and measurement of peak area were carried out using six replicates of the same spot (6 µg per spot of gymnemic acid). The intra- and inter-day variation for the determination of gymnemic acid was carried out at concentration levels of 6 µg per spot. As per ICH guideline, reproducibility of sample application and measurement of peak area were carried out using sixteen replicates of the same spot (6 µg for F1 and 8 µg for F2 per spot of gymnemic acid).

Development of the Optimum Mobile Phase

The TLC procedure was optimized with a view to quantify gymnemic acid in microencapsulated polyherbal formulations. Because of more number of plant extracts, proper resolution of gymnemic acid peak was quite difficult amongst peaks of various compounds present in various extracts; hence,

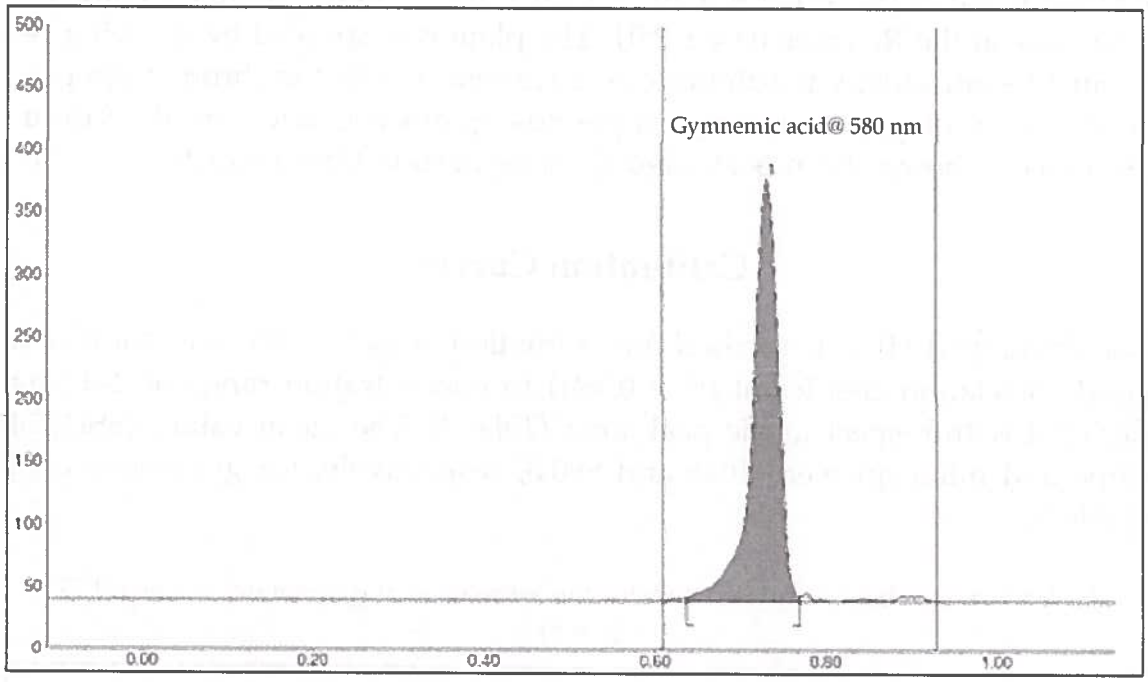

Fig. 1. HPTLC chromatogram of standard gymnemic acid

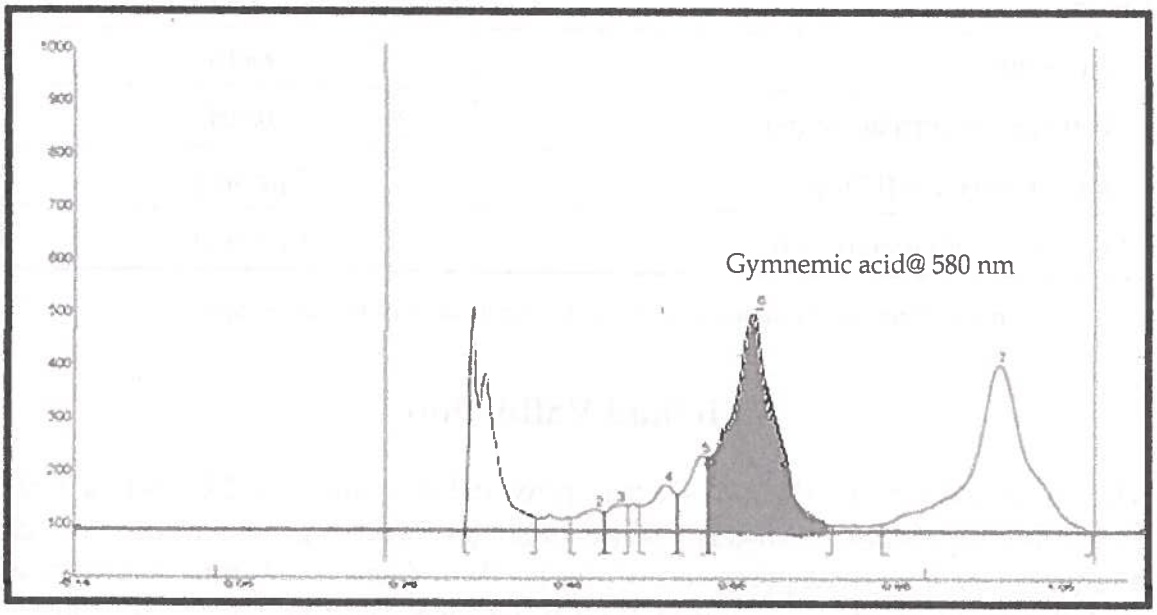

Fig. 2. HPTLC chromatogram of microencapsulation formulation F1

The amount of gymnemic acid present was determined using calibration curve plotted between concentration and area of standard. The regression equation was found to be $y = 1046x + 890.8$ with a correlation coefficient of $r^2 = 0.994$ *(Table I)*. The calibration curve was linear in the range of 2 to 14 µg of gymnemic acid. Further, a correlation coefficient 0.994 indicates good linearity between concentration and area. The formulation was analyzed and found to contain 4.13 mg for F1 and 4.52 for F2 of gymnemic acid in a microencapsulated capsule *(Table III)*. In recovery studies, the analyzed samples were spiked with extra 80, 100, and 120% of the standard gymnemic acid and the mixtures were reanalyzed by the proposed method. The experiment was conducted in triplicate. This was done to check the recovery of the drug at different levels in the formulation. The proposed method when used for estimation of gymnemic acid from the formulation

Table II. Precision of HPTLC method for gymnemic acid

Parameters	Formulation	Gymnemic acid				
		Mean area	% Found	SD	% RSD	SE
Repeatability	F1 (6 µg)	4466.7	100.05	25.380	0.039	14.653
	F2 (8 µg)	5800.5	99.89	41.750	0.023	24.104
Intermediate precision	F1 (6 µg)	4427.4	99.65	6.8	0.140	3.928
	F2 (8 µg)	5760.7	99.20	67.583	0.014	39.019
Reproducibility	F1 (6 µg)	4202.28	94.58	136.50	0.007	34.125
	F2 (8 µg)	5898.3	101.51	53.272	0.018	30.757

Determinations were carried out using six replicates of the same spot

Table III. Analysis of capsule by HPTLC

Drugs	Formulation	R_F	Amount found	% Drug found
Gymnemic acid	F1	0.64	4.13	98.16%
	F2	0.65	4.52	109.44%

Determinations were carried out using six replicates of the same spot

presence of other minor or major phytoconstituents present in the extract of *G. sylvestre* in various concentrations.

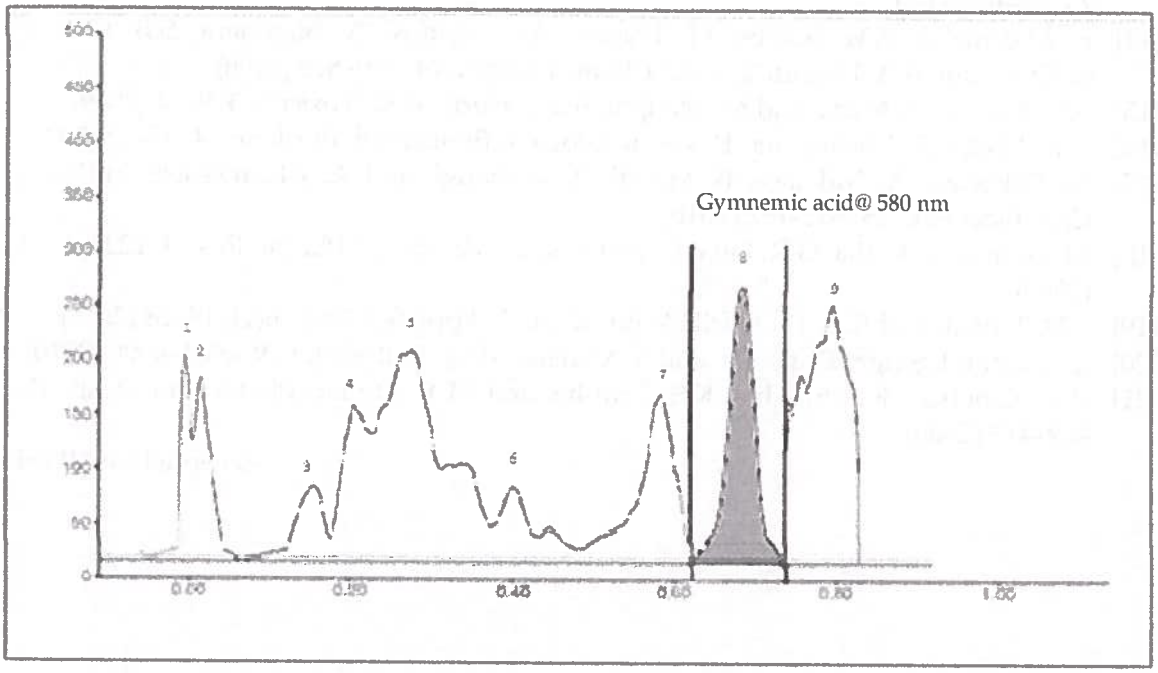

Fig. 3. HPTLC chromatogram of microencapsulation formulation F2

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Conference/Workshop/Seminar Attended (National/International)

Year	Name of the Faculty	Conference/Workshop/Seminar Attended (National/International)	paper/Poster presentation Topic	Date/Month/Year	Poster Proceeding (Oral/Poster
2020	1.Mr. Tarade Vijay Dnyandeo 2.Mrs. Suryawanshi Roshani U.	ASPIRE A Multidisciplinary International Conference, 21Nov2020, G.H.Raisoni College of Commerce Science & Technology ; Nagpur in Associated with NDEJJE University ;Uganda.	Formulation & Evaluation of Ant acne Gel	21Nov2020	Poster
2021	1.Mr. Tarade Vijay Dnyandeo	8 th February 2021 , International E Conference on "Recent Developments in Bio-Pharmaceutical Science. MNR College of Pharmacy Hyderabad.502-294 India.	Nanosponge based Controlled release Topical Antiacne Gel	8 th February 2021	Poster
2021	1.Mr. Tarade Vijay Dnyandeo	Science & Biotechnology Centre ,13 th Feb2021,DVCP 2021142	Nanosponge based Controlled release Topical Antiacne Gel	13 th Feb 2021	Seminar

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2021	2.Mrs. Suryawanshi Roshani U.	Devasthali Vidyapeeth College of Pharmacy Affiliated to ATU ,Deharadoon Uttarakhand . Recent Advancement in Pharmaceutical	Give seminar on osteoarthritis medication & treatment	13 th Feb 2021	Seminar
2020	2.Mrs. Suryawanshi Roshani U.	ASPIRE A Multidisciplinary International Conference, 21Nov2020, G.H.Raisoni College of Commerce Science & Technology ; Nagpur in Associated with NDEJJE University ;Uganda.	Paper present on novel drug delivery system in spectrophoto metric method	20-21 November 2020	Paper present

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DVCP 2021142

Certificate of Participation

This is certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs. Vijay Dnyandeo Tarade
of Bhagwant University Ajmer
has attended Three days national conference on theme "Recent Advancement in Pharmaceutical Sciences & Biotechnology Sector"
from 11th-13th February 2021.

Dr. Ashok Kumar
Convener

Dr. Abhishek Tiwari
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Mr. Maneendra Koshyari
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Vijay Tarde
has presented a paper entitled **Formulation and Evaluation of topical Anti acene gel at ASPIRE- A Multidisciplinary International Conference** held on 20th & 21st November 2020.

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MNR Higher Education & Research Academy Campus, Sangareddy, Dt. Hyderabad-502 294, India

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **TARADE VIJAY DNYANDEO** Give Oral /Web Presentation on"Nanosponge based Controlled Release Topical Anti acne Gel" of **BHAGWANT UNIVERSITY AJMER,RAJSTHAN** actively participated in **International e-conference on Recent Developments in Bio-Pharmaceutical Sciences** held at MNR College of Pharmacy, Sangareddy on 8th February 2021.

Dr. V. Ahgarasamy
Convenor & Principal
MNR College of Pharmacy

Shri. M. V. Raju
Chairman
MNR Educational Trust

Shri. Ravi Varma Manthena
Vice-Chairman
MNR Educational Trust

Dr. N. J. Paulbudhe College of Pharmacy
Shaneshwar Nagar
Ahmednagar

PRINCIPAL
Dr. N. J. Paulbudhe College of Pharmacy
Shaneshwarnagar, Ahmednagar-414003

Seva Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's
DR. N. J. PAULBUDHE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Survey No. 45/1B, Shaneshwar nagar, Vasant Tekadi, Savedi, Ahmednagar
Mob.No. 7774036749 Ph. : (0241) 2423640 I Email : bpharmacydnjp@gmail.com I Website : bpharmacy.sspmonline.org DTE Code : 5451 I AISHE Code C-59365 I PCI.2002

Purchase Policy

Seva Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's
DR. N. J. PAULBUDHE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
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Purchase Policy :

Definitions :

1.1.1 Delegation of Financial Power (DOFP) refers to the Delegation of Financial Power set forth at Annexure '1' and as authorized and modified from time to time by the Institute's Council.

1.1.2 Competent Authority - as per the DOFP's provisions for various purposes; provided, however, that in the absence of a definition, the *President shall serve in that capacity.*

Objectives of the Purchase Policy :

To guarantee that the appropriate item, of the necessary quality, is available at the appropriate location, in the appropriate amount of time, and at the appropriate price, while adhering to the established administrative and financial standards.

- To describe processes, including their authority and duties, in a way that will enable the purchasing authority to achieve the following goals:
- To acquire supplies for the Institute's usage as inexpensively as possible while maintaining the standards of quality and delivery time.
- To make sure that accountability is properly delegated in order to improve procurement's efficiency, economy, and transparency.
- To be in close contact with the state of the market and investigate options for finding new sources of supply at affordable prices.
- To make sure suppliers are treated fairly and to encourage competition in the procurement process.
- To handle supplier invoices as soon as possible to guarantee accurate and timely payment.
- To continue to keep track of all purchases that are subject to audit.
- To make sure that products and services are provided in accordance with user needs.

Shaneshwar Nagar Ahmednagar

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Outword No. : SSPM/DRNJCP/ Date : / / 202

NOTICE

SCRAP DISPOSAL COMMITEE

This is for information of all concerned that declaration and disposal (SDD) committee has been constituted with immediate till further orders for scrap declaration and disposal (SDD) :_

Sr. No.	Name of Faculty	Designation
1	Dr. Nilesh Y. Jadhav	Principal – Chairperson
2	Dr. Vijay D. Tarade	C Ordinator
3	Mr. Rahul Lawande.	Bursar
4	Ms. Domal Vijaylaxmi	Section Office (Accounts)
5	Mr. Sayambar Avinash	Assistant
6	Mr. Sunil Shinde	Caretaker

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DR. N. J. PAULBUDHE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Shaneshwarnagar, Vasant Tekadi, Savedi, Ahmednagar

No. 401

INDENT

Date / /20

Following items are required for the Department / Section _____

Sr. No.	Items with details	Quantity Demanded	Quantity Issued	Purpose	Remarks
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					

Dr. N. J. Paulbudhe College of Pharmacy Shaneshwar Nagar Ahmednagar

PRINCIPAL
Dr. N. J. Paulbudhe College of Pharmacy
Shaneshwarnagar, Ahmednagar-414003

Lab Incharge **Store Keepar** **Principal**

Seva Shikshan

Dr. J. PAULBUDHE
Shaneshwarnagar, Vasant

GENERAL PURCHASE

Sr No	GPR No	Date	P.O. No & Date	Name of Suppliers & Address	Bill No & Date	Description of Material	Unit Qt.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Dr. N. J. Paulbudhe College of Pharmacy, Shaneshwarnagar, Ahmednagar

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Shaneshwarnagar, Ahmednagar-414003

Prasarak Mandal's

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Tekadi, Savedi, Ahmednagar.

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REGISTER

Vat Taxes	Bill Amount	discount if Any	Amount Paid	Bill Passed Date	Debit Allocation			Depart. Dead/Consu Stock Number	Indent No	Sign of Store Keeper	Remarks	Sign of Head of Insti
					Dead Stock	Consu-mable	Semi Cons-umable					
10	11	12	13	14		15		16	17	18	19	20

PRINCIPAL

Seva Shikshan

N. J. PAULBUDHE
Shaneshwarnagar, Vasant

DEAD STOCK

Sr No	GPR No	Date	P.O. No & Date	Name of Suppliers & Address	Discription of Material	Unit Qt.	Rate	Taken	Total Cost	Bill Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Dr. N. J. Paulbudhe College of Pharmacy
Shaneshwar Nagar
Ahmednagar

Dr. N. J. Paulbudhe College of Pharmacy
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REGISTER

Bill No. & Date	Sign. of Lab Incharge	Issued to		Autho. Sign. Incharge	Amount of Material Issued	Amount Return	Balance in Stock			Sign. of Principal
		Name of Laboratory	Qty.				Qty.	Cost	Sign. of Incharge	
12	13	14		15	16	17		18		19

Seva Shikshan

DR. N. J. PAULBUDHE
Shaneshwarnagar, Vasant

MATERIAL

Name of Material _____

Sr. No	Date	Opening Stock	Added During the Year	Total	Bill No & Date	Suppliers Name

Dr. N. J. Paulbudhe College of Pharmacy Shaneshwar Nagar Ahmednagar

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Shaneshwarnagar, Ahmednagar-414003

Prasarak Mandal's

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Tekadi, Savedi, Ahmednagar.

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STOCK REGISTER

Name of Department	Issue Receipt No	Qty Issued	Balance	GPR No & Date	Principales Remark