APEX INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY

APEX PARAMEDICAL INSTITUTE

Approved by PCI-New Delhi, Affiliated to AKTU, BTE-Lucknow (Gov. of U.P.)

Run By Apex Welcare Trust

NH-35, Varanasi Highway, Samaspur, Chunar, Mirzapur-231304 (U.P.)

Course Offered: D. Pharm. (Code- 4826), B. Pharm./Pharm.D/M.Pharm. (Code-904)

Email ID-aims.mzp@gmail.com, Website-https://apexims.org/ PHONE-+91-9893926205, +91-9076500791

Ref.AIP/2026/ 68 Date. 25/04/2026

आवश्यक सूचना

बी0 फार्म0 **VI-**सेमेस्टर (तृतीय वर्ष) सत्र–2025–26 एवं डी0फार्म0 प्रथम वर्ष के सभी छात्र/छात्राओं को सूचित किया जाता है कि आप सभी लोगों का **फार्मा0 इण्डस्ट्रीयल विजिट** दिनांक : 27/04/2026 को **Krishna & Murti Pharmaceuticals-Anand Nagar, Kandwa, Varanasi** में होना सुनिश्चित किया गया है। अतः सभी छात्र/छात्राओं को दिनांक : 27/04/2026 सुबह 09:00 बजे कॉलेज परिसर में उपस्थित होना अनिवार्य है। फार्मा0 इण्डस्ट्रीयल विजिट हेतु ट्रांसपोर्ट की सुविधा कॉलेज द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी।

कोआर्डिनेटर

1. डॉ0 अभय कुमार वर्मा, प्रोफेसर
2. योगेश कुमार शर्मा, असिस्टेण्ट प्रोफेसर
3. निर्भय कुमार, असिस्टेण्ट प्रोफेसर

निदेशक
प्रो. डॉ. सुनिल मिस्त्री
एपेक्स इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ फॉर्मेसी

APEX INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY
APEX PARAMEDICAL INSTITUTE
Approved By - PCI New Delhi. Affiliated to AKTU, BTE - Lucknow (Govt. of U.P.)
Run by Apex Welcare Trust
N.H.- 35, Varanasi Highway, Samaspur, Chunar, Distt. Mirzapur-231304 (U.P.)
COURSE OFFERED - D. Pharm (College Code : 4826), **B. Pharm./Pharm.D/M. Pharm.** (College Code : 904),
E-MAIL : aims.mzp@gmail.com **Website :** https://apexims.org **PHONE :** +91-9893926205, +91-9076500799

Ref. No. AIP/2026/ 65 Date : 25/04/2026

To,

Dr. M. B. Singh, Director
Krishna & Murti Pharmaceutical
Kandawa, Anand Nagar, Varanasi

Subject : Regarding permission of Industrial Visit.

Dear/Sir/Madam

At the outset, I am taking this opportunity to introduce our Institute as one of the Premier Pharmacy College of the Country. We are imparting D.Pharm/B.Pharm/Pharm.D/M.Pharm Course, which is affiliated to Board of Technical Education & AKTU-Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh and approved by Pharmacy Council of India.

In B. Pharm VI-Semester (3rd Year) & D.Pharm. 1st Year each Student has to undergo Industrial Visit and Submit a dissertation for Examination as part of course curriculum. Thus, it is an Academic need of each Student in his/her under Graduate Study.

We are writing this letter for your permission to visit your esteemed Organization and kind co-operation and patronage for the development of students and the future of the nation. Kindly permit students of our Institute to undertake this visit on 27/04/2026.

The numbers of students of 156 + 03 Faculties Members. we shall be grateful if you do so and oblige.

Thanks & Regards.

कृते एपेक्स मूर्ति फार्मास्युटिकल

MB

Principal
Prof. Dr. Sunil Mishra
Principal
Apex Institute of Pharmacy
Samaspur, Chunar, Mirzapur, U.P.

Co-ordinators
Dr. Abhay Kumar Verma
Mr. Yogesh Kumar Sharma
Mr. Nirbhay Kumar

Krishna And Murti Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.

Krishna And Murti Pharmaceuticals Pvt, Ltd, is privately held pharmaceutical companies in India, headquartered at varanasi was incorporated as Private Limited Company**,** it has been developing and manufacturing pharmaceutical products and selling and distributing these in India. An integrated healthcare solutions provider with pharmaceutical product basket, it caters to a wide range of therapeutic areas that include orthopaedic, gyaenaecology, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, analgesics, haematinics, anti-infectives, antibiotics, and antidiabetics and immunologicals. The company focuses on providing high quality, appropriately priced products to its customers. Krishna and Murti Pharmaceutical has a multilingual workforce of more than hundreds of employees.

Board of Directors

- Dr. MB.Singh

Dr. MB Singh with his rich experience of over decades in Pharma Industry, has taken Krishna and Murti Pharmaceuticals to the market with sole objective to manufacture Quality Products and deliver them intime.

The company has state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities conforming to the most stringent international WHO-GMP norms. Krishna and Murti Pharmaceuticals manufacturing facility at varanasi. the cynosure of all eyes, well equipped with world-class production facilities.

A responsible corporate conscious of its duty towards various sections of the society; This industry nurtures young talents and believes in bringing talent to it's best.

Krishna and Murti Pharmaceuticals Pharma Division is a multi-specialty division. It maps general practitioners, consulting physicians, orthopedics, surgeons, cardiologists, gastroenterologists, gynaecologists, and nephrologists.

Infrastructure of Krishna And Murti Pharmaceuticals Pvt, Ltd

Krishna and Murti Pharmaceuticals manufacturing facility is at Varanasi latest manufacturing automatic plant and machinery as per WHO GMP / ISO 9001:2008 – Certification to manufacture a wide range of Pharmaceutical Formulations with an assurance of Quality and Reliability.

It maintain the highest standards of Quality; the products meet relevant pharmacopeial standards and statutory requirements. In addition, the company ensures that all the steps involved in design, development and manufacture of a product leads to the intended level of quality performance in the market. This commitment to Quality requires us to ensure that our facility is geared up to provide the right environment, our personnel are trained and Quality conscious.

These factories are well equipped with modern automatic plant. Plants have additive production capacity to match marketing aspiration and have separate sections namely tablet Section, capsule sections, syrup Sections.

Efficiency of Pharma depends on quality. Krishna and Murti Pharmaceuticals Conscious of it for maintaining high quality control. During manufacturing process .The entire process is carrying under GMP assisted by well equipped analytical Laboratory.

- Excellent Support Services.
- Finished Products - Oral Dosage Form, Injectables, Freeze Dried Sterile Injections.
- API - Multi Product, Versatile Facility, Upgraded to International Standards.
- Hygiene Zones – Process step dependent special zones created for each type of activity.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

1. Tablet Section

* Tablet manufacturing section.

* Tablet coating section.

* Packing & labelling section.

2. Capsule section

3. Liquid Section

* Liquid production section.

* Filling & sealing section.

* Packing & labelling section.

4. Quality Control Section

5. Raw Material Store

6. Prepared Goods Store

7. Packaging Department

TABLET SECTION

TABLET

Tablets are the solid unit dosage forms containing a medicament or mixture of medicament and excipients compressed or moulded into solid cylindrical shape having either flat or convex surface.

Types of Tablets:

- Coated tablets
- Uncoated tablets
- Chewable tablets
- Sublimgual tablets
- Lozenges
- Soluble Tablets
- Effervescent tablets
- Inserts

Tablet manufacturing Process:

[A] Wet granulation:

Introduction

The most widely used process of agglomeration in pharmaceutical industry is wet granulation. Wet granulation process simply involves wet massing of the powder blend with a granulating liquid, wet sizing and drying.

Important steps involved in the wet granulation:

i) Mixing of the drug(s) and excipients

ii) Preparation of binder solution

iii) Mixing of binder solution with powder mixture to form wet mass.

iv) Drying of moist granules

v) Mixing of screened granules with disintegrant, glidant, and lubricant.

Advantages

(a) permits mechanical handling of powders without loss of mix quality:

(b) improves the flow of powders by increasing particle size and sphericity:

(c) increases and improves the uniformity of powder density:

(d) improves cohesion during and after compaction:

(e) reduces air entrapment:

(f) reduces the level of dust and cross-contamination:

(g) allows for the addition of a liquid phase to powders (wet process only): and

(h) Makes hydrophobic surfaces hydrophilic.

Limitation of wet granulation:

i) The greatest disadvantage of wet granulation is its cost. It is an expensive process because of labor, time, equipment, energy and space requirements.

ii) Loss of material during various stages of processing

iii) Stability may be major concern for moisture sensitive or thermo labile drugs

iv) Multiple processing steps add complexity and make validation and control difficult

v) An inherent limitation of wet granulation is that any incompatibility between formulation components is aggravated.

[B] Dry granulation

Introduction

In dry granulation process the powder mixture is compressed without the use of heat and solvent. It is the least desirable of all methods of granulation. The two basic procedures are to form a compact of material by compression and then to mill the compact to obtain a granules. Two

methods are used for dry granulation. The more widely used method is slugging, where the powder is recompressed and the resulting tablet or slug are milled to yield the granules. The other method is to precompress the powder with pressure rolls using a machine such as Chilosonator.

Roller compaction

The compaction of powder by means of pressure roll can also be accomplished by a machine called chilsonator. Unlike tablet machine, the chilsonator turns out a compacted mass in a steady continuous flow. The powder is fed down between the rollers from the hopper which contains a spiral auger to feed the powder into the compaction zone. Like slugs, the aggregates are screened or milled for production into granules.

Use: Use in the production of directly compressible excipients, the compaction of drugs and drug formulations, the granulation of inorganic materials, the granulation of dry herbal material and the production of immediate/sustained release formulations.

Processing steps:

Weighing of raw material-screening-mixing-compression to slugs-milling-mixing-compression to finished tablets

Advantages:

The main advantages of dry granulation or slugging are that it uses less equipments and space. It eliminates the need for binder solution, heavy mixing equipment and the costly and time consuming drying step required for wet granulation. Slugging can be used for advantages in the following situations:

i) For moisture sensitive material

ii) For heat sensitive material

iii) For improved disintegration since powder particles are not bonded together by a binder

Disadvantages:

i) It requires a specialized heavy duty tablet press to form slug

ii) It does not permit uniform colour distribution as can be

iii) Achieved with wet granulation where the dye can be incorporated into binder liquid.

iv) The process tends to create more dust than wet granulation, increasing the potential contamination.

[D] The direct compression process

This method is used when a group of ingredients can be blended and placed in a tablet press to make a tablet without any of the ingredients having to be changed. This is not very common because many tablets have active pharmaceutical ingredients which will not allow for direct compression due to their concentration or the excipients used in formulation are not conducive to direct compression. Granulation is the process of collecting particles together by creating bondsbetween them. There are several different methods of granulation. The most popular, which is used by over 70% of formulation in tablet manufacture is wet granulation. Dry granulation is another method used to form granules.

Advantages of Direct Compression:

1. Cost Effectiveness

The prime advantage of direct compression over wet granulation is economic since the direct compression requires fewer unit operations. This means less equipment, lower power consumption, less space, less time and less labor leading to reduced production cost of tablets.

2. Stability

Direct compression is more suitable for moisture and heat sensitive APIs, since it eliminates wetting and drying steps and increases the stability of active ingredients by reducing detrimental effects. Changes in dissolution profiles are less likely to occur in tablets made by direct compression on storage than in those made from granulations5. This is extremely important because the official compendium now requires dissolution specifications in most solid dosage forms10.

3. Faster Dissolution

Disintegration or dissolution is the rate limiting step in absorption in the case of tablets of poorly soluble API prepared by wet granulation. The tablets prepared by direct compression disintegrate into API particles instead of granules that directly come into contact with dissolution fluid and exhibits comparatively faster dissolution.

4. Less wears & tears of punches

The high compaction pressure involved in the production of tablets by slugging or roller

compaction can be avoided by adopting direct compression. The chances of wear and tear of punches and dies are less.

5. Simplified Validation

Materials are "in process" for a shorter period of time, resulting in less chance for contamination or cross contamination, and making it easier to meet the requirement of current good manufacturing practices. Due to fewer unit operations, the validation and documentation requirements are reduced. Due to the absence of water in granulation, chance of microbial growth is minimal in tablets prepared by direct compression.

imitations of direct compression

1. Segregation

Direct compression is more prone to segregation due to the difference in density of the API and excipients. The dry state of the material during mixing may induce static charge and lead to segregation. This may lead to the problems like weight variation and content uniformity.

2. Cost

Directly compressible excipients are the speciality products produced by patented spray drying, fluid bed drying, roller drying or co-crystallization Hence, the products are relatively costly than the respective raw materials.

3. Low dilution potential

Most of the directly compressible materials can accommodate only 30-40 % of the poorly compressible active ingredients like acetaminophen that means the weight of the final tablet to deliver the 500 mg of acetaminophen would be more than 1300 mg. The large tablets may create difficulty in swallowing.

4. Re-workability

All the spray-dried directly compressible adjutants show poor rework ability since on preparation of tablets the original spherical nature of the excipient particles is lost. API that has poor flow properties and/or low bulk density is difficult to process by direct compression.

5. Lubricant sensitivity

Lubricants have a more adverse effect on the filler, which exhibit almost no fracture or shear on compression (e.g. starch 1500). The softening effects as well as the hydrophobic effect of alkaline stearates can be controlled by optimizing the length of blending time to as little as 2-5 min.

6. Variation in functionality

There is a lack of awareness in some situations that the excipient behave differently, depending upon the vendor so much so that substitution from one source to that of another is not possible. Hence, there is a need for greater quality control in purchasing of raw material to assure batch uniformity.

Various Equipments Of Section:

1. **Weighing:**--Digital double pan
2. **Shifting :-** Vibro Shifter
3. **Mixing & Blending:-**Double cone blander
4. **Drying :--**Fluid bed dryer
    i. Tray dryer
5. **Milling:--**Multimill
6. **Granulation:--**Oscillator
7. **Compression:--**Rotatory tableting press
8. **Coating:-** Coationg pan
    i. Automatic coater
9. **Packing:--** Strip packing machine.
    i. Blister packing machine

CAPSULE SECTION

There are well equiped capsule section in the industry

LIQUID SECTION

Pharmaceutical syrups are produced by mixing purified water, sweeteners,active ingredients (API), aromas, flavours and other ingredients (thickeners, etc.). The ingredients are added by means of metering or dosing systems like flow meters and load cell s to one or more reactors, the order and quantity of the ingredients to add specified in the recipe. Usually, preparations are heatedbefore finishing the addition of components. Solid products are added by means of solid-liquid blenders or vacuum systems. When the process is finished, the end product is filtered (if required) and sent to a storage tank. The product is transferred from the storage tanks to the filling machines by pumps.

Various Equipmentsfor Syrup Section:

1. **Washing :---**Bottle washer
    i. Vaccum bottle cleaning machine.
2. **Liquid Production:--**Steam jacketted
3. **Filling & Sealing :--** Automatic filling & sealing machine.
4. **Capping:-**Bottle capper
5. **Packing & Labelling :--**Flat bottle labelling Machine .Automatic rotatory packing machine

QUALITY CONTROL SECTION

Quality

A measure of excellence or a state of being free from defects, deficiencies and significant variations.

Quality assurance:

Obtaining confidence that, required quality of product or service is satisfactoryfor their intended use

Quality control:

Part of GMP concerned with sampling, testing and specifications.

Functions of QA in Pharmaceutical industry

- To prepare and approve Quality Policy, Quality Objectives, Quality Manual and Validation Master Plan.

- Periodic Monitoring of the Quality Objectives.
- Monitors all validation & stability activities are completed as per the schedule.
- Ensures that all changes impacting the product and the established systems are documented and reviewed to analyze the impact.
- Ensures that all deviations, OOS/OOT & Market complaints are logged, investigated to identify the root cause so as to take CAPA to prevent recurrence.
- Preparation of Annual product quality reports, trending of data, determining product and process performance.
- To arrange and conduct the self inspection, identify gaps and take CAPA.
- Review of related batch manufacturing records and QC testing data Prior to release the products.

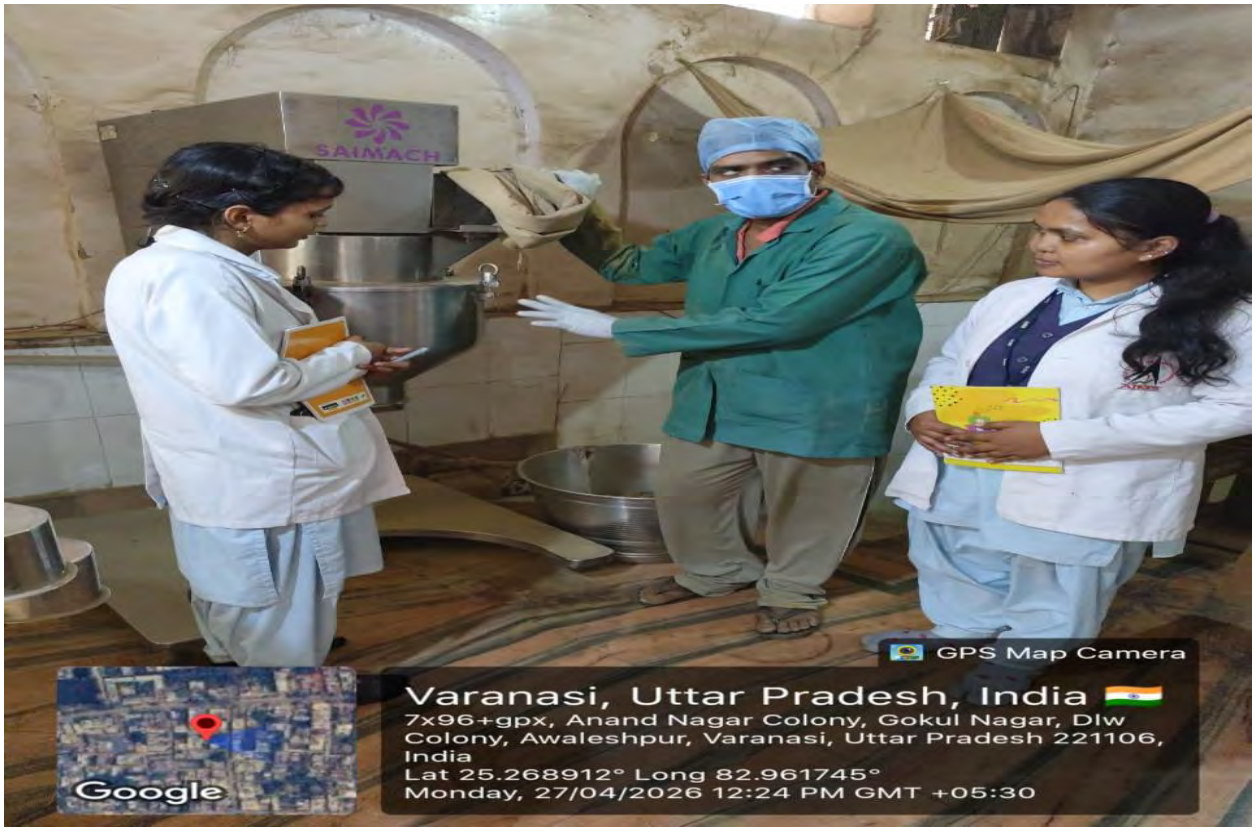
Various Equipments Of Quality Control Department:---

1. Gas Chromatograph
2. Water bath
3. Cesil HPLC
4. U.V. Dissolution Tester
5. Tablet Disintegration Tester
6. S.S. Tablet Inspection Machine
7. Tablet Hardness Tester
8. Tablet friabilator .
9. Rotameter
10. Melting Point Appratus
11. Leak Detector System
12. Visual Bottle Inspection Machine
13. Brock field Viscometer
14. PotentiometryTitrator
15. U.V. Spectrophotometer
16. Autoclave
17. Incubator

RAW MATERIAL STORAGE

Raw material storage is a sector of the manufacturing business that is essential to continuous production operations. Everything from the production of steel parts for cars and trucks to silicon for electronic components, including computers, comes originally from raw materials, and the proper storage of these materials involves controlled temperature, humidity, and more.

Even in production lines for foodstuffs, ingredients must be stored in optimum conditions for quality control purposes. Most pre-packaged food sold at the grocery store is a product of the combining of many ingredients, all of which must be kept a certain way to maintain the quality and freshness of these ingredients for when they are ready to be used.



Food storage sometimes involves keeping ingredients in refrigerated rooms for weeks at a time, and the ingredients must then be thawed, either naturally or by machine, when they are ready to go into production.

Raw material storage is something that companies have carefully engineered according to their own unique storage needs to be able to produce a consistent product. Auto parts manufacturing companies and auto repair shops keep a steady stock and rotation of materials in their facilities.

Spare parts storage is essential to the auto repair business, letting mechanics fix common problems on cars and trucks without waiting days or weeks for parts to arrive from the manufacturer. Automobile manufacturers also implement spare parts storage so they have parts on hand that have already been made for current and recent models, ensuring that they can meet the demand for parts from individuals, repair shops, and dealerships.

PREPARED AND STORAGE

Pharmaceutical products should be packed in a well closed container that protects the contents from contamination by extraneous solids, liquids or vapors and the loss of the products under normal conditions of handling and storage. The following factors to be taken in consideration for proper storage:

1. Sanitation
2. Temperature
3. Light
4. Moisture
5. Ventilation
6. Segregation

Different pharmaceutical product storage temperature on the basis of stability studies as given below:

Freezer: A place in which the temperature is maintained thermostatically between -25ºC and 10ºC (-13 ºF and -14 ºF).

Cold: Any temperature not exceeding 8ºC (46 ºF). A refrigerator is a cold.

Cool: Any temperature between 8 ºC and 15 ºC. Any pharmaceutical products for which storage in a cool place directed may, alternatively, be stored in a refrigerator, unless otherwise specified in the individual monograph.

Good storage practice (GSP) is applicable in all circumstances where pharmaceutical products are stored through the distribution processes. For additional guidelines relating the general principles of storage of pharmaceutical products, refer to the WHO guidelines on good storage practices.

Storage condition on label

Storage conditions for pharmaceutical products and materials should be in compliance with the labelling, which is based on the results of stability testing Storage conditions should be defined and described on the label of the product. All drugs should be stored according to the conditions described on the label. When specified on the label, controls for humidity, light, etc., should be in place. Storage areas should be designed or adapted to ensure good storage conditions. The label should specify any special storage conditions required for the product.

Storage of Tablet

Storage on label:

Store in a cool, protected from light and moisture.

Store in a cool and dark place, protected from light and moisture.

Keep in a dry dark place.

Store in cool dry and dark place.

Storage of Capsule

Storage on label:

Store in a cool and dry place, protected from light

Storage of syrup

The syrup should be stored in well closed and stopper bottle in a cool dark place. The syrup should be stored at a temperature not exceeding 25 ºC.

Storage on label:

Store in cool, dry and dark place.

Store in a cool and dry place, protected from light.

Store in a cool place, protected from direct sunlight.

PACKAGING DEPARTMENT

Industrial packaging is an important part of the production process, allowing industrialgrade goods and products to be protected while they're shipped and transported.It comes in a variety of shapes and sizes, with various materials to choose between. Each product has its own requirements when it comes to packaging, so it's important to know which type of industrial packaging works best in any given situation.

Industrial packaging is designed to both store and protect industrial goods. pIt is often purpose-built or specifically tailored to suit particular products that are used on a large, industrial scale. This can be anything from chemicals to concrete, so there is a broad range of industrial packaging to suit the varied demands.

Industrial packaging needs to be robust and heavy-duty. It should make transportation and storage easier, and it must be able to protect contents from bumps, dents, or spillage during transit.

It is also required to label and track products, and in some cases to advertise them too. It often comes with instructions or warnings on the outside, relating to the product stored within.

Materials used in industrial packaging

Industrial packaging comes in an array of shapes and sizes, but there are a few key materials commonly found in their designs.

Steel

Industrial packaging often needs to be strong, hardwearing, resilient and reusable. Steel fits all of those requirements, which is why it's a great material for industrial transportation and storage. You most commonly find steel in the form of steel drums, which are used to transport liquids andsemi-solids such as foodstuffs or oils. Steel frames are also used to provide extra layers of protection for industrial products.

Plastic

Industrial packaging often comes in the form of plastic, which is sturdy, reliable and reusable.Plastic drums are used to transport and store an array of liquids and foodstuffs, but they are also used to transport corrosive and hazardous chemicals (and hazardous waste).It is cheap to manufacture and can be easily moulded into a versatile range of shapes and sizes to fit many industrial needs.

Cardboard

Cardboard is one of the most commonly used materials found in industrial packaging. The most obvious use for cardboard is cardboard boxes. They are affordable, recyclable and come in a huge variety of sizes. Cardboard boxes are surprisingly resilient. If you have heavy items in need of protection, double-walled cardboard boxes provide a greater level of security.

Importance of industrial packaging

Industrial packaging is important for a variety of reasons. As mentioned above, it helps to protect products while they are being stored in warehouses and while they are being shipped to their destinations.

In many cases, industrial packaging allows products to be stored and transported safely, especially if they're potentially dangerous to human health (chemicals or hazardous substances, for instance).

Even just for health and safety reasons, industrial packaging is indispensable. But it also helps to label products and organise large amounts of the same product.

LIST OF PRODUCTS

1. DIABIC CARE JUICE

2. Ayush Kwath

3. VAISWANARA CHURNA

4. ESYCONSTIPAN

5. K.M. FUNGAL GUARD CREAM

किताबों से निकलकर फैक्ट्री तक, एपेक्स फार्मेसी के छात्रों ने सीखी दवा निर्माण की असली दुनिया!

जगप्रकाश संवाददाता

मिर्जापुर। Apex Institute of Pharmacy के छात्रों ने इस बार पढ़ाई को सिर्फ क्लासरूम तक सीमित नहीं रखा, बल्कि औद्योगिक इकाइयों के भ्रमण के जरिए दवा निर्माण की वास्तविक प्रक्रिया को करीब से समझा। एपेक्स वेलकेयर ट्रस्ट के तहत आयोजित इस शैक्षिक भ्रमण में बी.फार्म छठे सेमेस्टर और डी.फार्म प्रथम वर्ष के छात्र–छात्राओं ने सक्रिय भागीदारी की। प्रधानाचार्य प्रो. डॉ. सुनील मिस्त्री के निर्देशन में आयोजित इस भ्रमण के दौरान छात्रों ने Krishna – Murti Pharmaceutical Pvt. Ltd. का दौरा किया। यहां उन्होंने उत्पादन प्रबंधन, टेस्टिंग लैब, दवा निर्माण और पैकेजिंग की बारीकियों को नजदीक से देखा और समझा। प्रो. डॉ. अभय कुमार वर्मा, प्रो. योगेश शर्मा और प्रो. निर्भय कुमार के मार्गदर्शन में छात्रों को दवा निर्माण के दौरान अपनाए जाने वाले सुरक्षा मानकों और गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण की जानकारी दी गई। संस्थान के चेयरमैन प्रो. डॉ. एस.के. सिंह ने कहा कि आज के प्रतिस्पर्धी दौर में केवल सैद्धांतिक ज्ञान पर्याप्त नहीं है, बल्कि व्यावहारिक अनुभव भी उतना ही जरूरी है। ऐसे शैक्षिक भ्रमण छात्रों को उद्योग की वास्तविक चुनौतियों से परिचित कराते हैं और उन्हें भविष्य के लिए तैयार करते हैं।

संक्षिप्त न्यूज

औद्योगिक इकाइयों के भ्रमण से लाभान्वित हुए एपेक्स फार्मेसी के छात्र

आपका मेट्रो मिर्ज़ापुर 28.4.26

मीरजापुर(आपका मेट्रो)। एपेक्स वेलकेयर ट्रस्ट द्वारा संचालित एपेक्स इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ फार्मेसी के प्रधानाचार्य प्रो डॉ. सुनील मिस्त्री के दिशा निर्देशन में बीफार्म छठे सेमेस्टर एवं डीफार्म प्रथम वर्ष के छात्र छात्राओ हेतु दवा बनाने वाली औद्योगिक इकाइयों का शैक्षिक भ्रमण आयोजित किया गया। एपेक्स कॉलेज के प्रो डॉ अभय कुमार वर्मा, प्रो योगेश शर्मा एवं प्रो निर्भय कुमार ने वाराणसी में स्थित कृष्णा एंड मूर्ति फार्मास्यूटिकल प्रा. लिमिटेड के एमडी एम.बी.सिंह से संपर्क करते हुए शैक्षिक भ्रमण हेतु अनुमोदन प्राप्त किया। औद्योगिक भ्रमण के दौरान छात्रो ने उत्पादन प्रबंधन, टेस्टिंग लैबोरेटरी, ड्रग्स मैन्युफेक्चरिंग एंड पेकेजिंग का लाभ उठाते हुए उत्पादन के समय ली जाने वाले सावधानियों एवं मानकों का ज्ञान अर्जित किया। एपेक्स के चेयरमैन प्रो.डॉ.एस.के सिंह ने वर्त्तमान परिपेक्ष्य में फार्मेसी क्षेत्र में बढती हुयी स्पर्धा को देखते हुए गुणवत्ता पूर्ण अध्ययन के लिए इस प्रकार के शैक्षिक भ्रमण को अति आवश्यक बताया।

पीड़ित के खाते में 53000 रु0 धनराशि को कराया गया वापस

भदोही(आपका मेट्रो)। जनपद में हो रहे साइबर अपराध की रोकथाम हेतु

श्री अभिनव त्यागी, पुलिस अधीक्षक जनपद भदोही द्वारा साइबर हेल्प डेस्क थाना सरियावां जनपद भदोही