

જીયાનું નામ: લેકચરર (હોમિયોપેથીક ફોરેન્સિક મેડીસીન એન્ડ ટોક્સિકોલોજી) ,વર્ગ-૨

(જાહેરાત ક્રમાંક:-૬૯/૧૮-૧૯)

કુલ પ્રશ્નો:૩૦૦	પ્રાથમિક કસોટીનો અભ્યાસક્રમ	કુલ ગુણ -૩૦૦
માધ્યમ: ગુજરાતી	Part-I સામાન્ય અભ્યાસ	ગુણ -૧૦૦
૧	ભારતની ભૂગોળ- ભૌગોલિક, આર્થિક, સામાજિક, કુદરતી સંસાધન અને વસ્તી અંગેની બાબતો- ગુજરાતના ખાસ સંદર્ભ સાથે	
૨	ભારતનો સાંસ્કૃતિક વારસો- સાહિત્ય, કલા, ધર્મ અને સ્થાપત્યો- ગુજરાતના ખાસ સંદર્ભ સાથે	
૩	ભારતનો ઇતિહાસ - ગુજરાતના ખાસ સંદર્ભ સાથે	
૪	ભારતની અર્થવ્યવસ્થા અને આયોજન	
૫	<u>ભારતીય રાજનીતિ અને ભારતનું બંધારણ:</u> (૧) આમુખ (૨) મૂળભૂત અધિકારો અને ફરજો (૩) રાજ્યનીતિના માર્ગદર્શક સિદ્ધાંતો (૪) સંસદની રચના (૫) રાષ્ટ્રપતિની સત્તા (૬) રાજ્યપાલની સત્તા (૭) ન્યાયતંત્ર (૮) અનુસૂચિત જાતિ, અનુસૂચિત જનજાતિ અને સમાજના પછાત વર્ગો માટેની જોગવાઈઓ (૯) એટર્ની જનરલ (૧૦) નીતિ આયોગ (૧૧) પંચાયતી રાજ (૧૨) નાણા પંચ (૧૩) બંધારણીય તથા વૈધનિક સંસ્થાઓ- ભારતનું ચૂંટણી પંચ, સંઘ લોક સેવા આયોગ, રાજ્ય લોક સેવા આયોગ, કોમ્પ્ટ્રોલર એન્ડ ઓડિટર જનરલ; કેન્દ્રીય સતર્કતા આયોગ, લોકપાલ તથા લોકાયુક્ત અને કેન્દ્રીય માહિતી આયોગ	
૬	સામાન્ય બૌદ્ધિક ક્ષમતા કસોટી	
૭	સામાન્ય વિજ્ઞાન, પર્યાવરણ અને ઈન્ફર્મેશન એન્ડ કોમ્યુનિકેશન ટેકનોલોજી	
૮	ખેલ જગત સહિત રોજબરોજના પ્રાદેશિક, રાષ્ટ્રીય અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય મહત્વના બનાવો	

Post: Lecturer (Homoeopathic Forensic Medicine and Toxicology) , Class –II (Advt.No.69/18-19)	
Total Questions:300 Syllabus of Preliminary Test Total Marks-300	
Part-I	
Medium: Gujarati	General Study
Marks- 100	
1	Geography of India- Physical, Economic, Social, Natural Resources and population related topics- with special reference to Gujarat
2	Cultural heritage of India- Literature, Art, Religion and Architecture- with special reference to Gujarat
3	History of India with special reference to Gujarat
4	Indian Economy and Planning
5	<u>Indian Polity and the Constitution of India:</u> (1) Preamble (2) Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties (3) Directive Principles of State Policy (4) Composition of Parliament (5) Powers of the President of India (6) Powers of Governor (7) Judiciary (8) Provisions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes of the society (9) Attorney General (10) NITI Aayog (11) Panchayati Raj Institutions (12) Finance Commission (13) Constitutional and Statutory Bodies: Election Commission of India, Union Public Service Commission, State Public Service Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General; Central Vigilance Commission, Lokpal and Lokayukta, Central Information Commission
6	General Mental Ability
7	General Science, Environment and Information & Communication Technology
8	Daily events of Regional, National and International Importance including Sports

Part-II Syllabus of Concerned Subject

(Homeopathy) (Forensic Medicine and Toxicology)

Medium: English

Questions: 200

Marks: 200

1. Anatomy

General Anatomy: Modern concepts of cell and its components, cell division, types with their significance, Tissues, Genetics. Development Anatomy. Regional anatomy.

2. Physiology

General physiology: Introduction of cellular physiology, cell junction, transport through cell membrane and resting membrane potential, body fluids compartments, homeostatic. Body Fluids. Cardio-vascular system. Respiratory system and environmental physiology. Digestive system. Renal physiology and skin. Endocrinology. Reproductive system. Central nervous system. Special senses. Nerve muscle physiology. Bio-physical sciences.

3. Biochemistry

Carbohydrates, Lipids, Proteins, Enzymes, Vitamins and Minerals. Organ function tests.

4. Forensic medicine

Definition of forensic medicine, History of forensic medicine in India, Medical ethics and etiquette, Duties of registered medical practitioner in medico-legal cases.

Legal procedure: Inquests, courts in India, legal procedure, Medical evidences in courts, dying declaration, dying deposition, including medical certificates, and medico-legal reports.

Personal identification: Determination of age and sex in living and

dead; race, religion, Dactylography, DNA finger printing, foot print, Medico-legal importance of bones, scars and teeth, tattoo marks, handwriting, anthropometry, Examination of biological stains and hair.

Death and its medico-legal importance: Death and its types, their medico-legal importance, Signs of death immediate, early, late and their medico-legal importance, Asphyxia death (mechanical asphyxia and drowning, Deaths from starvation, cold and heat etc.

Injury and its medico-legal importance: Mechanical, thermal, firearm, regional, transportation and traffic injuries; injuries from radiation, electrocution and lightening.

Forensic psychiatry: Definition; delusion, delirium, illusion, hallucinations; impulse and mania; classification of Insanity, Development of insanity, diagnosis, admission to mental asylum.

Post-mortem examination (autopsy): Purpose, procedure, legal bindings; difference between pathological and medico-legal autopsies, External examination, internal examination of adult, foetus and skeletal remains.

Impotence and sterility: Impotence; Sterility; Sterilization; Artificial Insemination; Test Tube Baby; Surrogate mother, Virginity, defloration; pregnancy and delivery.

Abortion and infanticide: Abortion: different methods, complications, accidents following criminal abortion, MTP, Infant death, legal definition, battered baby syndrome, cot death, legitimacy.

Sexual Offences: Rape, incest, sodomy, sadism, masochism, tribadism, bestiality, buccal coitus and other sexual perversions.

5. Toxicology

General Toxicology: Forensic Toxicology and Poisons, Diagnosis of poisoning in living and dead, General principles of

management of poisoning, Medico-legal aspects of poisons, Antidotes and types.

Clinical toxicology: Types of Poisons- Corrosive poisons (Mineral acids, Caustic alkalis, Organic acids, Vegetable acids), Irritant poisons (Organic poisons - Vegetable and animal ; Inorganic poisons - metallic and non-metallic; Mechanical poisons), Asphyxiant poisons (Carbon monoxide; Carbon dioxide; Hydrogen sulphide and some war gases) Neurotic poisons (Opium, Nux vomica, Alcohol, Fuels like kerosene and petroleum, products , Cannabis indica, Dhatura, Anaesthetics Sedatives and Hypnotics, Agrochemical compounds, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Curare, Conium), Cardiac poisons (Digitalis purpurea , Oleander, Aconite, Nicotine), Miscellaneous poisons (Analgesics and Antipyretics, Antihistaminics, Tranquillisers, antidepressants, Stimulants, Hallucinogens, Street drugs etc.)

6. Research methodology

Research Biomedicine, Need of Research and Research Challenges in Homoeopathy, Types of Research Studies. Planning of Research Studies, Design and control of clinical trials, Data collection and Data management, Assessing and reporting adverse events, Ethical issues in biomedical research, Writing & Publishing research studies.

7. Biostatistics

Definition and scope of Biostatistics in clinical research, Types of data methods of data presentation, Descriptive statistics (Mean, Median, Mode, SD and Variance etc.), Correlation and regression, sampling techniques and sample size estimation, Measure of Mortality, Data analysis, Use of statistical software, Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic philosophy, Homoeopathic material medica, and Repertory.

8. Legislations relating to medical profession

The Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973). The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (34 of 1971); the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940) and the rules made therein; Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994. Homoeopathic Practitioners (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Code of Ethics) Regulations, 1982.

9. Current Trends and recent Advancements in the field of Homeopathy.