

જગ્યાનું નામ: સરકારી વિનયન, વાણિજ્ય અને વિજ્ઞાનની કોલેજો ખાતે રસાયણશાસ્ત્રના મદદનીશ પ્રાધ્યાપક, ગુ. શ. સે. વર્ગ-૨ (કો.શા) જાહેરાત ક્રમાંક ૮૪/૨૦૧૬-૧૭

વિષય: પ્રાથમિક કસોટીમાં ભાગ-૧ અને ભાગ-૨ ના ૧૫૦ મિનિટના સંયુક્ત પ્રશ્નપત્રનો અભ્યાસક્રમ

ભાગ-૧ સામાન્ય અભ્યાસ

માધ્યમ: ગુજરાતી		પ્રશ્નો: ૧૦૦	કુલ 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	ભારતીય રાજનીતિ અને ભારતનું બંધારણ: (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; કેન્દ્રીયસતર્કતા 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		

Syllabus of Preliminary Test

part-1

Medium: Gujarati

Questions: 100

Total 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

भाग-२ (विषयने लगती अभ्यासक्रम)

Marks: 200

Questions: 200

Medium: English

Inorganic Chemistry

- (1). Chemical periodicity
- (2). Structure and bonding in homo- and heteronuclear molecules, including shapes of molecules (VSEPR Theory).
- (3). Concepts of acids and bases, Hard-Soft acid base concept, Non-aqueous solvents.
- (4). Main group elements and their compounds: Allotropy, synthesis, structure and bonding, industrial importance of the compounds.
- (5). Transition elements and coordination compounds: structure, bonding theories, spectral and magnetic properties, reaction mechanisms.
- (6). Inner transition elements: spectral and magnetic properties, redox chemistry, analytical applications.
- (7). Organometallic compounds: synthesis, bonding and structure, and reactivity. Organometallics in homogeneous catalysis.
- (8). Cages and metal clusters.
- (9). Analytical chemistry- separation, spectroscopic, electro- and thermoanalytical methods.
- (10). Bioinorganic chemistry: photosystems, porphyrins, metalloenzymes, oxygen transport, electron- transfer reactions; nitrogen fixation, metal complexes in medicine.
- (11). Characterisation of inorganic compounds by IR, Raman, NMR, EPR, Mössbauer, UV-vis, NQR, MS, electron spectroscopy and microscopic techniques.
- (12). Nuclear chemistry: nuclear reactions, fission and fusion, radio-analytical techniques and activation analysis.

2. Physical Chemistry:

- (1). Basic principles of quantum mechanics: Postulates; operator algebra; exactly-solvable systems: particle-in-a-box, harmonic oscillator and the hydrogen atom, including shapes of atomic orbitals; orbital and spin angular momenta; tunneling.
- (2). Approximate methods of quantum mechanics: Variational principle; perturbation theory up to second order in energy; applications.
- (3). Atomic structure and spectroscopy; term symbols; many-electron systems and antisymmetry principle.
- (4). Chemical bonding in diatomics; elementary concepts of MO and VB theories; Huckel theory for conjugated π -electron systems.
- (5). Chemical applications of group theory; symmetry elements; point groups; character tables; selection rules.
- (6). Molecular spectroscopy: Rotational and vibrational spectra of diatomic molecules; electronic spectra; IR and Raman activities – selection rules; basic principles of magnetic resonance.
- (7). Chemical thermodynamics: Laws, state and path functions and their applications; thermodynamic description of various types of processes; Maxwell's relations; spontaneity and equilibria; temperature and pressure dependence of thermodynamic quantities; Le Chatelier principle; elementary description of phase transitions; phase equilibria and phase rule; thermodynamics of ideal and non-ideal gases, and solutions.
- (8). Statistical thermodynamics: Boltzmann distribution; kinetic theory of gases; partition functions and their relation to thermodynamic quantities – calculations for model systems.
- (9). Electrochemistry: Nernst equation, redox systems, electrochemical cells; Debye-Huckel theory; electrolytic conductance – Kohlrausch's law and its applications; ionic equilibria; conductometric and potentiometric titrations.
- (10). Chemical kinetics: Empirical rate laws and temperature dependence; complex reactions; steady state approximation; determination of reaction mechanisms; collision and transition state theories of rate constants; unimolecular reactions; enzyme kinetics; salt effects; homogeneous catalysis; photochemical reactions.

- (11). Colloids and surfaces: Stability and properties of colloids; isotherms and surface area; heterogeneous catalysis.
- (12). Solid state: Crystal structures; Bragg's law and applications; band structure of solids.
- (13). Polymer chemistry: Molar masses; kinetics of polymerization.
- (14). Data analysis: Mean and standard deviation; absolute and relative errors; linear regression; covariance and correlation coefficient.

3. **Organic Chemistry**

- (1). IUPAC nomenclature of organic molecules including regio- and stereoisomers.
- (2). Principles of stereochemistry: Configurational and conformational isomerism in acyclic and cyclic compounds; stereogenicity, stereoselectivity, enantioselectivity, diastereoselectivity and asymmetric induction.
- (3). Aromaticity: Benzenoid and non-benzenoid compounds – generation and reactions.
- (4). Organic reactive intermediates: Generation, stability and reactivity of carbocations, carbanions, free radicals, carbenes, benzyne and nitrenes.
- (5). Organic reaction mechanisms involving addition, elimination and substitution reactions with electrophilic, nucleophilic or radical species. Determination of reaction pathways.
- (6). Common named reactions and rearrangements – applications in organic synthesis.
- (7). Organic transformations and reagents: Functional group interconversion including oxidations and reductions; common catalysts and reagents (organic, inorganic, organometallic and enzymatic). Chemo, regio and stereoselective transformations.
- (8). Concepts in organic synthesis: Retrosynthesis, disconnection, synthons, linear and convergent synthesis, umpolung of reactivity and protecting groups.
- (9). Asymmetric synthesis: Chiral auxiliaries, methods of asymmetric induction – substrate, reagent and catalyst controlled reactions; determination of enantiomeric and diastereomeric excess; enantio-discrimination. Resolution – optical and kinetic.

- (10). Organic reaction mechanisms involving addition, elimination and substitution reactions with electrophilic, nucleophilic or radical species. Determination of reaction pathways.
- (11). Common named reactions and rearrangements – applications in organic synthesis.
- (12). Organic transformations and reagents: Functional group interconversion including oxidations and reductions; common catalysts and reagents (organic, inorganic, organometallic and enzymatic). Chemo, regio and stereoselective transformations.
- (13). Concepts in organic synthesis: Retrosynthesis, disconnection, synthons, linear and convergent synthesis, umpolung of reactivity and protecting groups.
- (14). Asymmetric synthesis: Chiral auxiliaries, methods of asymmetric induction – substrate, reagent and catalyst controlled reactions; determination of enantiomeric and diastereomeric excess; enantio-discrimination. Resolution – optical and kinetic.
- (15). Pericyclic reactions – electrocycloisatation, cycloaddition, sigmatropic rearrangements and other related concerted reactions. Principles and applications of photochemical reactions in organic chemistry.
- (16). Synthesis and reactivity of common heterocyclic compounds containing one or two heteroatoms (O, N, S).
- (17). Chemistry of natural products: Carbohydrates, proteins and peptides, fatty acids, nucleic acids, terpenes, steroids and alkaloids. Biogenesis of terpenoids and alkaloids.
- (18). Structure determination of organic compounds by IR, UV-Vis, ^1H & ^{13}C NMR and Mass spectroscopic techniques.

4. Interdisciplinary topics

- (1). Chemistry in nanoscience and technology.
- (2). Catalysis and green chemistry.
- (3). Medicinal chemistry.
- (4). Supramolecular chemistry.
- (5). Environmental chemistry.