**Common for the Subjects/Streams Mentioned below**

Max. Marks: 30 (In 100 Marks MCQ)

1. Aptitude (10 Marks):

Averages, Percentages, Problems on Ages, Time and Work, Time Speed and Distance, Geometry, Trigonometry, problems on basic Algebraic formula

1. Reasoning (10 Marks):

Analogies, Coding and Decoding, Verbal and figural classification, Discrimination, Arithmetical Number Series, Arithmetical Reasoning.

1. English (10 Marks):

Error Recognition, Antonyms, Synonyms, Fill in the blanks: Articles, Fill in the blanks: Verbs, Fill in the blanks: Prepositions.

**SYLLABUS**

**For**

**Lecturer (Commercial Art / Applied Art / Fine Art) (0212202101)**

**Applied Art (Max. Marks: 70)**

# Elements & principles of design

The term ‘Graphic Design’ and William Addison Diggings; Basics of Graphic Design/Applied Art: Image and Text; Developing message to promote product.

Terms and terminologies relevant to advertising Industry: Understanding of the ‘Portmanteau’ terms such as, Advertorials, Info graphics, Infomercials, Edutainment etc.

# Innovations and Movements

History of advertising in India and rest of the world; Calligraphy, Advent of moveable types, Typefaces, fronts and families; Architecture and anatomy of letters; Classifications of types and size, Early Typographers and study of traditional hand writing and script like Indian manuscripts, Persian, Chinese, Japanese and Roman etc.

Development of printing processes in India and rest of the world: letterpress, gravure, silk- screen and Offset etc.

Movements that influenced graphic design: Art Nouveau, The Art of War), The ISMs of Art: Futurism, Dada, De Stijl, & Constructivism, Art and Craft movement, Bauhaus movement and new typography, history of graphic design and the nature of advertising history, Illustrated Modernism & Psychedelia, New Wave and Post Modernism, Digital Expressionism & Postscript, The Digital Future.

# Advertising forms and media

Print, outdoor, electronic and new media advertising; Media Options: newspapers and magazines, radio, TV and cinema, posters, Direct Mail, Ambient and Guerrilla advertising, digital and online advertising. Viral Advertising. Boom in Outdoor advertising: billboards and transits, innovative Materials and advantages.

Emergence of Poster as a ‘new genre of art’: Study of posters with reference to Poland, Japan, UK and America and Bolshevik Russia. Placards and propagandas, Protest and Wartime posters, Subway culture.

Cultural frames of advertising phases: Idolatry, Iconology, Narcissism, and Transition from ‘Totemism’ (the fourth cultural frame) to ‘Mise-en-Scene’ (Fifth Frame); Evolution from Traditional to Industrial to Consumer society & development of communications media. Future of advertising and advertising agencies. Blurring the lines between advertising and entertainment

The impact of Graphic Design with advance technology; Re-defining “Graphic design”; Attributes needed by the modern designers.

# Design, campaign and packaging

Designing of logo, rebus, symbol, mark and corporate identity; stories behind the development of most well-known symbols/identities the world; Brands, rebranding and brand positioning; Precursors and prophets of advertising theories and principles; Designing events

–Event Mascots and other global entertainments, films and festivals.

Campaign planning and strategy: the client, market research, account planning, creative brief.

Developing visuals and messages for print-ads (newspaper and magazines), Direct Mail, posters, outdoor advertising (billboards and transits), merchandising, show-windows and supermarket items (Point of sales / Point of Purchase items, dispensers, stands, stalls etc.)

Media selection, Approaches& the target audience. Innovations in media. New technologies, TV graphics, multimedia presentation, web-page designing and understanding of rector and vector software; Internet – its use in advertising products and services, net marketing.

Prepress, Printing presses, and Post-press: manipulations of pixels and resolutions, colour corrections, knowledge of computer-to-plate graphic reproductions, offset printing, Finishing and Converting. Additive and subtractive colours, four colour printing mechanics, Spot Colours and Lainations, UVs etc.

Design of packaging, merchandising and novelties.

# Advertising corporate and new trends

Origin and growth of advertising agencies: Role and responsibilities of a Graphic designer. Creative core: Creative/Art Director, Visualizer, and Copywriter, interaction in developing concepts.

World’s leading Advertising Corporates, Multinationals and Indian scenario: Indian Advertising Agencies with all India branches. Ad-Gurus or remarkable Ad-Men and epoch making advertising campaigns by them. Highest honours, Awards in the advertising creativity and extraordinary contribution.

Famous designers of the world on branding and corporate identity design, Film titles.

Interdisciplinary participation approach with disciplines of art, collaboration and internship with industries and corporates.

Computers and its role in creating new visual effects (Photography, Digital Graphics, Film titles, Multimedia presentations, Image Editing, Web Graphics and types of online Advertising, Web page designing); Importance of market research in advertising. Print media vs. Electronic Media.

**SYLLABUS**

**For**

**Lecturer (Economics) (0212202103)**

**Economics (Max. Marks : 70)**

# Unit-1 : Micro Economics

* Theory of Consumer Behaviour
* Theory of Production and Costs
* Decision making under uncertainty Attitude towards Risk
* Game Theory – Non Cooperative games
* Market Structures, competitive and non-competitive equilibria and their efficiency properties
* Factor Pricing
* General Equilibrium Analysis
* Efficiency Criteria: Pareto-Optimality, Kaldor – Hicks and Wealth Maximization
* Welfare Economics: Fundamental Theorems , Social Welfare Function
* Asymmetric Information: Adverse Selection and Moral Hazard

# Unit-2 : Macro Economics

* National Income: Concepts and Measurement
* Determination of output and employment: Classical & Keynesian Approach
* Consumption Function
* Investment Function
* Multiplier and Accelerator
* Demand for Money
* Supply of Money
* IS – LM Model Approach
* Inflation and Phillips Curve Analysis
* Business Cycles
* Monetary and Fiscal Policy
* Rational Expectation Hypothesis and its critique

# Unit-4 : Mathematical Economics

* + Sets, functions and continuity, sequence, series
  + Differential Calculus and its Applications
  + Linear Algebra – Matrices, Vector Spaces
  + Static Optimization Problems and their applications
  + Input-Output Model, Linear Programming
  + Difference and Differential equations with applications

# Unit-5 : International Economics

* + International Trade: Basic concepts and analytical tools
  + Theories of International Trade
  + International Trade under imperfect competition
  + Balance of Payments: Composition, Equilibrium and Disequilibrium and Adjustment Mechanisms
  + Exchange Rate: Concepts and Theories
  + Foreign Exchange Market and Arbitrage
  + Gains from Trade, Terms of Trade, Trade Multiplier
  + Tariff and Non-Tariff barriers to trade; Dumping
  + GATT, WTO and Regional Trade Blocks; Trade Policy Issues
  + IMF & World Bank

# Unit-6 : Public Economics

* + Market Failure and Remedial Measures: Asymmetric Information, Public Goods, Externality
  + Regulation of Market – Collusion and Consumers’ Welfare
  + Public Revenue: Tax & Non-Tax Revenue, Direct & Indirect Taxes, Progressive and non-Progressive Taxation, Incidence and Effects of Taxation
  + Public expenditure
  + Public Debt and its management
  + Public Budget and Budget Multiplier
  + Fiscal Policy and its implications

# Unit-7 : Money and Banking

* + Components of Money Supply
  + Central Bank
  + Commercial Banking
  + Instruments and Working of Monetary Policy
  + Non-banking Financial Institutions
  + Capital Market and its Regulation

# Unit-8 : Growth and Development Economics

* + Economic Growth and Economic Development
  + Theories of Economic Development: Adam Smith, Ricardo, Marx, Schumpeter, Rostow, Balanced & Unbalanced growth, Big Push approach.
  + Models of Economic Growth: Harrod-Domar, Solow, Robinson, Kaldor
  + Technical progress – Disembodied & embodied; endogenous growth
  + Indicators of Economic Development: PQLI, HDI, SDGs
  + Poverty and Inequalities – Concepts and Measurement
  + Social Sector Development: Health, Education, Gender

# Unit-9 : Environmental Economics and Demography

* + Environment as a Public Good
  + Market Failure
  + Coase Theorem
  + Cost-Benefit Analysis and Compensation Criteria
  + Valuation of Environmental Goods
  + Theories of Population
  + Concepts and Measures: Fertility, Morbidity, Mortality
  + Age Structure, Demographic Dividend
  + Life Table
  + Migration

# Unit-10 : Indian Economy

* + Economic Growth in India: Pattern and Structure
  + Agriculture: Pattern & Structure of Growth, Major Challenges, Policy Responses
  + Industry: Pattern & Structure of Growth, Major Challenges, Policy Responses
  + Services: Pattern & Structure of Growth, Major Challenges, Policy Responses
  + Rural Development – Issues, Challenges & Policy Responses
  + Urban Development – Issues, Challenges and Policy Responses.
  + Foreign Trade: Structure and Direction, BOP, Flow of Foreign Capital, Trade Policies
  + Infrastructure Development: Physical and Social; Public-Private Partnerships
  + Reforms in Land, Labour and Capital Markets
  + Centre-State Financial Relations and Finance Commissions of India; FRBM
  + Poverty, Inequality & Unemployment

**SYLLABUS**

**For**

**Lecturer (English) (0212202104)**

**&**

**Assistant Professor (Face the World Skill) (0212202117)**

**English (Max. Marks : 70)**

Unit –I : Drama Unit –II : Poetry

Unit –III : Fiction, short story Unit –IV : Non-Fictional Prose

**NOTE:** The first four units must also be tested through comprehension passages to assess critical reading, critical thinking and writing skills. These four units will cover all literatures in English.

Unit –V : Language: Basic concepts, theories and pedagogy. English in Use. Unit –VI : English in India: history, evolution and futures

Unit –VII : Cultural Studies Unit –VIII : Literary Criticism

Unit –IX : Literary Theory post World War II

Unit –X : Research Methods and Materials in English

**SYLLABUS**

**For**

**Lecturer (Mathematics) (0212202105)**

**MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES (Max. Marks: 70)**

**UNIT – 1**

**Analysis:** Elementary set theory, finite, countable and uncountable sets, Real number system as a complete ordered field, Archimedean property, supremum, infimum.

Sequences and series, convergence, limsup, liminf.

Bolzano Weierstrass theorem, Heine Borel theorem.

Continuity, uniform continuity, differentiability, mean value theorem. Sequences and series of functions, uniform convergence.

Riemann sums and Riemann integral, Improper Integrals.

Monotonic functions, types of discontinuity, functions of bounded variation, Lebesgue measure, Lebesgue integral.

Functions of several variables, directional derivative, partial derivative, derivative as a linear transformation, inverse and implicit function theorems.

Metric spaces, compactness, connectedness. Normed linear Spaces. Spaces of continuous functions as examples.

**Linear Algebra:** Vector spaces, subspaces, linear dependence, basis, dimension, algebra of linear transformations.

Algebra of matrices, rank and determinant of matrices, linear equations. Eigenvalues and eigenvectors, Cayley-Hamilton theorem.

Matrix representation of linear transformations. Change of basis, canonical forms, diagonal forms, triangular forms, Jordan forms.

Inner product spaces, orthonormal basis.

Quadratic forms, reduction and classification of quadratic forms

**UNIT – 2**

**Complex Analysis:** Algebra of complex numbers, the complex plane, polynomials, power series, transcendental functions such as exponential, trigonometric and hyperbolic functions.

Analytic functions, Cauchy-Riemann equations.

Contour integral, Cauchy’s theorem, Cauchy’s integral formula, Liouville’s theorem, Maximum modulus principle, Schwarz lemma, Open mapping theorem.

Taylor series, Laurent series, calculus of residues. Conformal mappings, Mobius transformations.

**Algebra:** Permutations, combinations, pigeon-hole principle, inclusion-exclusion principle, derangements.

Fundamental theorem of arithmetic, divisibility in Z, congruences, Chinese Remainder Theorem, Euler’s Ø- function, primitive roots.

Groups, subgroups, normal subgroups, quotient groups, homomorphisms, cyclic groups, permutation groups, Cayley’s theorem, class equations, Sylow theorems.

Rings, ideals, prime and maximal ideals, quotient rings, unique factorization domain, principal ideal domain, Euclidean domain.

Polynomial rings and irreducibility criteria.

Fields, finite fields, field extensions, Galois Theory.

**Topology**: basis, dense sets, subspace and product topology, separation axioms, connectedness and compactness.

**UNIT – 3**

**Ordinary Differential Equations (ODEs):**

Existence and uniqueness of solutions of initial value problems for first order ordinary differential equations, singular solutions of first order ODEs, system of first order ODEs.

General theory of homogenous and non-homogeneous linear ODEs, variation of parameters, Sturm-Liouville boundary value problem, Green’s function.

**Partial Differential Equations (PDEs):**

Lagrange and Charpit methods for solving first order PDEs, Cauchy problem for first order PDEs.

Classification of second order PDEs, General solution of higher order PDEs with constant coefficients, Method of separation of variables for Laplace, Heat and Wave equations.

**Numerical Analysis :**

Numerical solutions of algebraic equations, Method of iteration and Newton-Raphson method, Rate of convergence, Solution of systems of linear algebraic equations using Gauss elimination and Gauss-Seidel methods, Finite differences, Lagrange, Hermite and spline interpolation, Numerical differentiation and integration, Numerical solutions of ODEs using Picard, Euler, modified Euler and

Runge-Kutta methods. **Calculus of Variations:**

Variation of a functional, Euler-Lagrange equation, Necessary and sufficient conditions for extrema. Variational methods for boundary value problems in ordinary and partial differential equations.

**Linear Integral Equations:**

Linear integral equation of the first and second kind of Fredholm and Volterra type, Solutions with separable kernels. Characteristic numbers and eigenfunctions, resolvent kernel.

**Classical Mechanics:**

Generalized coordinates, Lagrange’s equations, Hamilton’s canonical equations, Hamilton’s principle and principle of least action, Two-dimensional motion of rigid bodies, Euler’s dynamical equations for the motion of a rigid body about an axis, theory of small oscillations.

**UNIT – 4**

Descriptive statistics, exploratory data analysis

Sample space, discrete probability, independent events, Bayes theorem. Random variables and distribution functions (univariate and multivariate); expectation and moments. Independent random variables, marginal and conditional distributions. Characteristic functions. Probability inequalities (Tchebyshef, Markov, Jensen). Modes of convergence, weak and strong laws of large numbers, Central Limit theorems (i.i.d. case).

Markov chains with finite and countable state space, classification of states, limiting behaviour of n-step transition probabilities, stationary distribution, Poisson and birth-and-death processes.

Standard discrete and continuous univariate distributions. sampling distributions, standard errors and asymptotic distributions, distribution of order statistics and range.

Methods of estimation, properties of estimators, confidence intervals. Tests of hypotheses: most powerful and uniformly most powerful tests, likelihood ratio tests. Analysis of discrete data and chi-square test of goodness of fit. Large sample tests.

Simple nonparametric tests for one and two sample problems, rank correlation and test for independence. Elementary Bayesian inference.

Gauss-Markov models, estimability of parameters, best linear unbiased estimators, confidence intervals, tests for linear hypotheses. Analysis of variance and covariance. Fixed, random and mixed effects models. Simple and multiple linear regression. Elementary regression diagnostics. Logistic regression.

Multivariate normal distribution, Wishart distribution and their properties. Distribution of quadratic forms. Inference for parameters, partial and multiple correlation coefficients and related tests. Data reduction techniques: Principle component analysis, Discriminant analysis, Cluster analysis, Canonical correlation.

Simple random sampling, stratified sampling and systematic sampling. Probability proportional to size sampling. Ratio and regression methods.

Completely randomized designs, randomized block designs and Latin-square designs. Connectedness and orthogonality of block designs, BIBD. 2K factorial experiments: confounding and construction.

Hazard function and failure rates, censoring and life testing, series and parallel systems.

Linear programming problem, simplex methods, duality. Elementary queuing and inventory models. Steady-state solutions of Markovian queuing models: M/M/1, M/M/1 with limited waiting space, M/M/C, M/M/C with limited waiting space, M/G/1.

All students are expected to answer questions from Unit I. Students in mathematics are expected to answer additional question from Unit II and III. Students with in statistics are expected to answer additional question from Unit IV.

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**SYLLABUS**

**For**

**Lecturer (Physics) (0212202106) & Assistant Professor (Physics) (0212202116)**

**PHYSICS (Max. Marks : 70)**

**PH**

# Section 1: Classical Mechanics

Lagrangian formulation: D'Alembert's principle, Euler-Lagrange equation, Hamilton's principle, calculus of variations; symmetry and conservation laws; central force motion: Kepler problem and Rutherford scattering; small oscillations: coupled oscillations and normal modes; rigid body dynamics: interia tensor, orthogonal transformations, Euler angles, Torque free motion of a symmetric top; Hamiltonian and Hamilton's equations of motion; Liouville's theorem; canonical transformations: action-angle variables, Poisson brackets, Hamilton-Jacobi equation.

Special theory of relativity: Lorentz transformations, relativistic kinematics, mass-energy equivalence.

# Section 2: Electromagnetic Theory

Solutions of electrostatic and magnetostatic problems including boundary value problems; method of images; separation of variables; dielectrics and conductors; magnetic materials; multipole expansion; Maxwell's equations; scalar and vector potentials; Coulomb and Lorentz gauges; electromagnetic waves in free space, non-conducting and conducting media; reflection and transmission at normal and oblique incidences; polarization of electromagnetic waves; Poynting vector, Poynting theorem, energy and momentum of electromagnetic waves; radiation from a moving charge.

# Section 3: Quantum Mechanics

Postulates of quantum mechanics; uncertainty principle; Schrodinger equation; Dirac Bra-Ket notation, linear vectors and operators in Hilbert space; one dimensional potentials: step potential, finite rectangular well, tunneling from a potential barrier, particle in a box, harmonic oscillator; two and three dimensional systems: concept of degeneracy; hydrogen atom; angular momentum and spin; addition of angular momenta; elementary scattering theory, Born approximation; symmetries in quantum mechanical systems.

# Section 4: Atomic and Molecular Physics

Spectra of one-and many-electron atoms; spin-orbit interaction: LS and jj couplings; fine and hyperfine structures; Zeeman and Stark effects; electric dipole transitions and selection rules; rotational and vibrational spectra of diatomic molecules; electronic transitions in diatomic molecules, Franck-Condon principle; Raman effect; EPR, NMR, ESR, X-ray spectra; lasers: Einstein coefficients, population inversion, two and three level systems.

# Section 5: Solid State Physics

Elements of crystallography; diffraction methods for structure determination; bonding in solids; lattice vibrations and thermal properties of solids; free electron theory; band theory of solids: nearly free electron and tight binding models; metals, semiconductors and insulators; conductivity, mobility and effective mass; Optical properties of solids; Kramer's-Kronig relation, intra- and inter-band transitions; dielectric properties of solid; dielectric function, polarizability, ferroelectricity; magnetic properties of solids; dia, para, ferro, antiferro and ferri-magnetism, domains and magnetic anisotropy; superconductivity: Type-I and Type II superconductors, Meissner effect, London equation, BCS Theory, flux quantization.

# Section 6: Electronics

Semiconductors in equilibrium: electron and hole statistics in intrinsic and extrinsic semiconductors; metal-semiconductor junctions; Ohmic and rectifying contacts; PN diodes, bipolar junction transistors, field effect transistors; negative and positive feedback circuits; oscillators, operational amplifiers, active filters; basics of digital logic circuits, combinational and sequential circuits, flip- flops, timers, counters, registers, A/D and D/A conversion.

**SYLLABUS**

**For**

**Lecturer [Computer Engineering (Computer Application/ Computer Engineering / Computer Science/ Information Technology Enabled Services And Management)] (0212202107)**

**Computer Science and Information Technology (Max Marks : 70)**

**CS**

# Section 1: Digital Logic

Boolean algebra. Combinational and sequential circuits. Minimization. Number representations and computer arithmetic (fixed and floating point).

# Section 2: Computer Organization and Architecture

Machine instructions and addressing modes. ALU, data-path and control unit. Instruction pipelining, pipeline hazards. Memory hierarchy: cache, main memory and secondary storage;

# Section 3: Programming and Data Structures

Programming in C. Recursion. Arrays, stacks, queues, linked lists, trees, binary search trees, binary heaps, graphs.

# Section 4: Algorithms

Searching, sorting, hashing. Asymptotic worst case time and space complexity. Algorithm design techniques: greedy, dynamic programming and divide-and-conquer. Graph traversals, minimum spanning trees, shortest paths

# Section 5: Theory of Computation

Regular expressions and finite automata. Context-free grammars and push-down automata. Regular and contex-free languages

# Section 6: Compiler Design

Lexical analysis, parsing, syntax-directed translation. Runtime environments. Intermediate code generation. Local optimisation, common subexpression elimination.

# Section 7: Operating System

System calls, processes, threads, inter-process communication, concurrency and synchronization. Deadlock. CPU and I/O scheduling. Memory management and virtual memory.

# Section 8: Databases

ER-model. Relational model: relational algebra, tuple calculus. Integrity constraints, normal forms. Transactions and concurrency control.

# Section 9: Computer Networks

Concept of layering: OSI and TCP/IP Protocol Stacks; Basics of packet, circuit and virtual circuit- switching; Data link layer: framing, error detection, Fragmentation and IP addressing, IPv4

**SYLLABUS**

**For**

**Lecturer (Electrical Engineering) (0212202109)**

**Electrical Engineering (Max. Marks : 70)**

**EE**

# Section 1: Electric circuits

Network elements: ideal voltage and current sources, dependent sources, R, L, C, M elements; Network solution methods: KCL, KVL, Node and Mesh analysis; Network Theorems: Thevenin’s, Norton’s, Superposition and Maximum Power Transfer theorem; Transient response of dc and ac networks, sinusoidal steady-state analysis, resonance, two port networks, balanced three phase circuits, star-delta transformation, complex power and power

factor in ac circuits.

# Section 2: Electromagnetic Fields

Coulomb's Law, Electric Field Intensity, Electric Flux Density, Gauss's Law, Divergence,

Electric

field and potential due to point, line, plane and spherical charge distributions, Effect of dielectric medium, Capacitance of simple configurations, Biot-Savart’s law, Ampere’s law,Curl, Faraday’s law, Lorentz force, Inductance, Magnetomotive force, Reluctance, Magnetic circuits, Self and Mutual inductance of simple configurations.

# Section 3: Signals and Systems

Representation of continuous and discrete time signals, shifting and scaling properties, linear time invariant and causal systems, Fourier series representation of continuous and discrete time periodic signals, sampling theorem, Applications of Fourier Transform for continuous and discrete time signals, Laplace Transform and Z transform. R.M.S. value, average value calculation for any general periodic waveform

# Section 4: Electrical Machines

Single phase transformer: equivalent circuit, phasor diagram, open circuit and short circuit tests, regulation and efficiency; Three-phase transformers: connections, vector groups, parallel operation; Auto-transformer, Electromechanical energy conversion principles; DC machines: separately excited, series and shunt, motoring and generating mode of operation and their characteristics, speed control of dc motors; Three-phase induction machines: principle of operation, types, performance, torque-speed characteristics, no-load and blocked-rotor tests, equivalent circuit, starting and speed control; Operating principle of single-phase induction motors; Synchronous machines: cylindrical and salient pole machines, performance and characteristics, regulation and parallel operation of generators, starting of synchronous motors; Types of losses and efficiency calculations of electric machines

# Section 5: Power Systems

Basic concepts of electrical power generation, ac and dc transmission concepts, Models and performance of transmission lines and cables, Economic Load Dispatch (with and without considering transmission losses), Series and shunt compensation, Electric field distribution and insulators, Distribution systems, Per-unit quantities, Bus admittance matrix, Gauss- Seidel and Newton-Raphson load flow methods, Voltage and Frequency control, Power factor correction, Symmetrical components, Symmetrical and unsymmetrical fault analysis, Principles of over-current, differential, directional and distance protection; Circuit breakers, System stability concepts, Equal area criterion.

# Section 6: Control Systems

Mathematical modeling and representation of systems, Feedback principle, transfer function, Block diagrams and Signal flow graphs, Transient and Steady-state analysis of linear time invariant systems, Stability analysis using Routh-Hurwitz and Nyquist criteria, Bode plots, Root loci, Lag, Lead and Lead-Lag compensators; P, PI and PID controllers; State space model, Solution of state equations of LTI systems

# Section 7: Electrical and Electronic Measurements

Bridges and Potentiometers, Measurement of voltage, current, power, energy and power factor; Instrument transformers, Digital voltmeters and multimeters, Phase, Time and Frequency measurement; Oscilloscopes, Error analysis.

# Section 8: Analog and Digital Electronics

Simple diode circuits: clipping, clamping, rectifiers; Amplifiers: biasing, equivalent circuit and frequency response; oscillators and feedback amplifiers; operational amplifiers: characteristics and applications; single stage active filters, Active Filters: Sallen Key, Butterwoth, VCOs and timers, combinatorial and sequential logic circuits, multiplexers, demultiplexers, Schmitt triggers, sample and hold circuits, A/D and D/A converters.

# Section 9: Power Electronics

Static V-I characteristics and firing/gating circuits for Thyristor, MOSFET, IGBT; DC to DC conversion: Buck, Boost and Buck-Boost Converters; Single and three-phase configuration of uncontrolled rectifiers; Voltage and Current commutated Thyristor based converters; Bidirectional ac to dc voltage source converters; Magnitude and Phase of line current harmonics for uncontrolled and thyristor based converters; Power factor and Distortion Factor of ac to dc converters; Single-phase and three-phase voltage and current source inverters, sinusoidal pulse width modulation.

**SYLLABUS**

**For**

**Lecturer [Fashion Design (Fashion Designing / Textile Technology / Garment And Fashion Technology)] (0212202111)**

**Textile Engineering and Fibre Science (Max. Marks : 70)**

**TF**

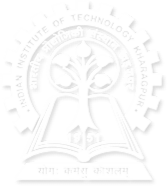
# Section 1: Textile Fibres

Classification of textile fibres; Essential requirements of fibre forming polymers; Gross and fine structures of natural fibres like cotton, wool, silk; Introduction to bast fibres; Properties and uses of natural and man-made fibres including carbon, aramid and ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene fibres; Physical and chemical methods of fibre and blend identification and blend analysis.

Molecular architecture, amorphous and crystalline phases, glass transition, plasticization, crystallization, melting, factors affecting Tg and Tm; Polymerization of nylon-6, nylon-66, poly (ethylene terephthalate), polyacrylonitrile and polypropylene; Melt spinning processes for PET, polyamide and polypropylene; Preparation of spinning dope; Principles of wet spinning, dry spinning, dry-jet-wet spinning and gel spinning; Spinning of acrylic, viscose and other regenerated cellulosic fibres such as polynosic and lyocell; Post spinning operations such as drawing, heat setting, tow-to- top conversion;Spin finish composition and applications; Different texturing methods.

Methods of investigating fibre structure such as density, x-ray diffraction, birefringence, optical and electron microscopy such as SEM and TEM, I.R. spectroscopy, thermal methods such as DSC, DMA, TMA and TGA; Structure and morphology of man-made fibres; Mechanical properties of fibres; Moisture sorption of fibres; Fibre structure-property correlation.

# Section 2: Yarn Manufacture, Yarn Structure and Properties

Principles of ginning; Principles of opening, cleaning and blending; Working principles of modern blow room machines; Fundamentals of carding; Conventional vs. modern carding machine; Card setting; Card clothing; Periodic mass variation in card sliver; Card auto leveller; Principles of roller drawing; Roller arrangements in drafting systems; Periodic mass variation in drawn sliver; Draw frame auto leveller; Principles of cotton combing; Combing cycle and mechanisms; Recent developments in combing machine; Principles of drafting, twisting, and bobbin building in roving formation; Modern developments in roving machine; Principles of drafting, twisting and cop building in ring spinning; Causes of end breakages; Modern developments in ring spinning machine; Working principles of ring doubler and two-for-one twister; Relationship between single yarn twist and folded yarn twist; Principles of compact, rotor, air-jet, air-vortex, friction, core, wrap and twist-less spinning processes.

Influence of fibre geometry, fibre configuration and fibre orientation in yarn; Fibre packing density of yarn; Yarn diameter; Yarn twist and its relation to yarn strength; Helical arrangement of fibres in yarns; Yarn contraction; Fibre migration in yarns; Stress-strain relation in yarn; Mass irregularity of yarn; Structure-property relationship in ring, compact, rotor, air-jet and friction spun yarns.

# Section 3: Fabric Manufacture, Structure and Properties

Principles of winding processes; Classification of winding methods; Patterning mechanism; Yarn clearers and tensioners; Different systems of yarn splicing; Warping objectives and classification; Different types of warping creels; Features of beam and sectional warping machines; Different sizing systems; Sizing of spun and filament yarns;Drawing-in process; Principles of pirn winding.

Primary and secondary motions of loom; Shedding motion; Positive and negative shedding mechanisms; Type of sheds; Tappet, dobby and jacquard shedding; Weft insertion; Mechanics of weft insertion with shuttle; Shuttle picking and checking; Beat-up; Kinematics of sley; Loom timing diagram; Cam designing; Effect of sley setting and cam profile on fabric formation; Take-up and Let- off motions; Warp and weft stop motions; Warp protection; Weft replenishment; Principles of weft insertion systems of shuttle-less weaving machines such as projectile, rapier, water-jet and air-jet; Principles of functioning of multiphase and circular looms; Types of selvedges.

Basic woven fabric constructions and their derivatives; Crepe, cord, terry, gauze, leno and double cloth constructions; Drawing and lifting plans.

Fundamentals of weft knitting; Classification of weft knitting technologies; Weft knitted constructions such as plain, rib, interlock and purl; Different knit stitches such as loop, tuck and float.

Principle of warp knitting; Classification of warp knitting technologies; Swinging and shogging motion of guide bar; Basic warp knit construction such as pillar, tricot, atlas, inlay and nets.Fibre preparation processes for nonwovens; Web formation and bonding processes;Spun-bonding and melt-blowing technologies; Applications of nonwoven fabrics.

Principles of braiding; Type of braids; Maypole braiding technology.

Peirce’s equations for plain woven fabric geometry; Elastic a model of plain-woven fabric; Thickness, cover and maximum set of woven fabrics; Geometry of plain weft knitted loop; Munden’s constants and tightness factor for plain weft knitted fabrics; Geometry of tubular braids.

# Section 4: Textile Testing

Sampling techniques for fibres, yarns and fabrics; Sample size and sampling errors.

Moisture in textiles; Fibre length, fineness, crimp, maturity and trash content; Tensile testing of fibres; High volume fibre testing.

Linear density of sliver, roving and yarn; Twist and hairiness of yarn; Tensile testing of yarns; Evenness testing; Fault measurement and analysis of yarns.

Fabric thickness, compressibility, stiffness, shear, drape, crease recovery, tear strength, bursting strength, pilling and abrasion resistance; Tensile testing of fabrics; Objective evaluation of low stress mechanical characteristics; Air permeability; Wetting and wicking; Water-vapour transmission through fabrics; Thermal resistance of fabrics.

# Section 5: Chemical Processing

Impurities in natural fibre; Singeing; Chemistry and practice of preparatory processes for cotton; Preparatory processing of wool and silk; Mercerization of cotton; Preparatory processesfor manmade fibres and their blends; Optical brightening agent.

Classification of dyes; Dyeing of cotton, wool, silk, polyester, nylon and acrylic with appropriate classes of dyes; Dyeing of polyester/cotton and polyester/wool blends; Dyeing machines; Dyeing processes and machines for cotton knitted fabrics;Dye-fibre interaction;Introduction to thermodynamics and kinetics of dyeing; Brief idea about the relation between colour and chemical constitution; Beer-Lambert’s law;Kubelka-Munk theory and its application in colour measurement; Methods for determination of wash, light and rubbing fastness.

Methods of printing such as roller printing and screen printing; Preparation of printing paste; Various types of thickeners; Printing auxiliaries; Direct styles of printing of (i) cotton with reactive dyes, (ii) wool, silk, nylon with acid and metal complex dyes, (iii) polyester with disperse dyes; Resist and discharge printing of cotton, silk and polyester; Pigment printing; Transfer printing of polyester; Inkjet printing; Printing faults.

Mechanical finishing of cotton; Stiff, soft, wrinkle resistant, water repellent, flame retardant and enzyme (bio-polishing) finishing of cotton; Milling, decatizing and shrink resistant finishing of wool; Antistatic and soil release finishing; Heat setting of synthetic fabrics; Minimum application techniques.

Pollution control and treatment of effluents.

**SYLLABUS**

**For**

**Lecturer (Pharmacy (Pharmacy / Medical Laboratory Technology)) (0212202114)**

**Max. Marx : 70**

**PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY**

1. **Composition & physical states of matter**

Intermolecular forces & their impact on the state of the matter. Various physical properties of matter, dipole moment, dielectric constant, Van Der Waal's equation & critical phenomenon, liquefaction of gases, aerosols.

# Colligative Properties

The liquid state, vapor pressure, ideal & real solutions. Raoult's law, elevation of boiling point, depression of freezing point, osmotic pressure, determination of molecular weight based on colligative properties.

# Thermodynamics

First, second & third law of thermodynamics. Thermochemical laws, isothermic & adiabatic processes, reversible processes, work of expansion, heat content, enthalpy, heat capacity. Gibb's & Helmholtz equation & chemical potential.

# Refractive index

Refractive index, specific refractivity, molar refractivity, refractometers.

# Solutions

Solubility, factors affecting solubility, solubility curves. Types of solutions, effect of co-solvency, pH & other factors on solubility. Solubility of gases in liquids, liquids in liquids, & solids in liquids, critical solution temperature, law of partitioning & its applications. Solute-solvent interactions. Expression of the concentration of pharmaceutical solutions & calculations. Molarity, molality, mole fraction & percentage expressions.

# Electrochemistry

Properties of electrolyte solutions, electrolysis. Faraday's law of electrolysis, electron transport, electrical cell, single electrode potential, concentration cells, half-cells & half-cell potential, types of half cells, sign convention, Nernst equation, salt bridge, electromotive series, standard potential, SHE. Measuring the relative voltage of half cells, Calculation of standard potential. Reference & indicator electrodes. Standard oxidation-reduction potential.

# Ionic equilibrium

Theory of conductivity, equivalent conductance, mobility of ions, specific conductance.

# Kinetics

Order of reactions, derivation & internal form of rate laws, molarities of reaction, derivation of rate constants.

**PHYSICAL PHARMACY**

1. **Matter, properties of matter**

States of matter, change in the state of matter, latent heat and vapor pressure, sublimation- critical point, eutectic mixtures, gases, aerosols- inhalers, relative humidity, liquid complexes, liquid crystals, glasses state, solid crystalline and amorphous polymorphism.

# Micromeritics and powder rheology

Particle size and distribution, average particle size number and weight distribution, particle number, methods of determining particle size and volume, optical microscopy, sieving, sedimentation, determining surface areas, permeability, adsorption, derived properties of powders, porosity, packing arrangement densities, bulkiness and flow properties.

# Surface and interfacial phenomenon

Liquid interface, surface and interfacial tensions, surface free energy, measurement of surface and interfacial tension, spreading coefficient, adsorption and liquid interfaces, surface active agents, HLB classification, solubilization, detergency, absorption at solid interfaces, solid gas and solid-liquid interfaces, complex films, electrical properties of interfaces.

# Viscosity and rheology

Newtonian systems, law of flow, kinematics viscosity, effect of temperature, non- Newtonian systems, pseudoplastics, dilatant, plastic, thixotropy in formulations, determination of viscosity and thixotropy by capillary, falling ball, rotational viscometer, application of theology in pharmacy

# Dispersion systems

* 1. Colloidal dispersions: Definition, types, properties of colloids, protective colloids, application of colloids in pharmacy.
  2. Suspensions and emulsions: Interfacial properties of suspended particles settling in suspension, theory of sedimentation, effect of Brownian movement, sedimentation of flocculated particles, sedimentation parameters, wetting of particles, significance of electrical properties in dispersions, controlled flocculation, flocculation in structured vehicles, rheological considerations, emulsions: types, theories, physical stability.

# Complexation

Classification of complexes, methods of preparations and analysis, applications.

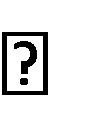
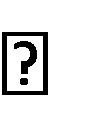
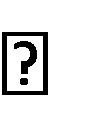
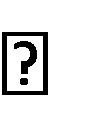
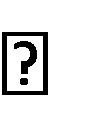
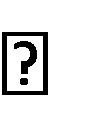
# Buffer

Buffer equations and buffer capacity in general. Buffers in pharmaceutical systems, preparations and stability, buffered isotonic solutions. Measurements of tonicity calculations and methods of adjusting isotonicity.

# Solubility

1. Miscibility-influence of foreign substances  three component systems;

dielectric constant and solubility, solubility of solids in liquids



ideal and non-ideal solutions solvation and association in solutions solubility of salts in water

solubility of slightly soluble and weak electrolyte

calculating solubility of weak electrolytes as influenced by pH, influence of solvents on the solubility of drugs

combined effect of pH and solvents, distribution of solutes between immiscible solvents, effect of ionic dissociation and molecular association on partition, extraction, preservatives action of weak acids in emulsions, drug action and distribution coefficient.

1. Concepts of dissolution and diffusion.

**ORGANIC CHEMISTRY**

* 1. **General principles**

3 2A brief review of classification & sources of organic compounds, sp , sp , sp hybridization, sigma & pi- bonds, bond lengths, bond angles & bond energies along with their significance in reactions should be carried out. An overview of bond polarization, hydrogen bonds, inductive effects, resonance, and hyperconjugation be taken. Concept of homolytic & heterolytic bond fission, acidity & basicity with different theories should be covered briefly. Ease of formation & order of stabilities of electron deficient & electron rich species along with the reasons for the same should be covered. Relationships between energy content, stability, reactivity &

their importance in chemical reactions should be covered. Calculations for determining empirical & molecular formula should be covered.

# Different classes of compounds

The following classes of compounds should be taught in detail with respect to their IUPAC / systematic nomenclature, industrial [wherever applicable] & laboratory methods of preparations, physical properties & chemical reactions with emphasis on reaction mechanisms [arrow based] & stereochemistry [wherever applicable].

* + - Alkanes [including cyclic compounds]
    - Alkenes [including cyclic compounds]
    - Alkynes [only open-chain compounds]
    - Aliphatic hydroxyl compounds
    - Alkyl halides
    - Aldehydes & Ketones
    - Carboxylic acids
    - All functional derivatives of carboxylic acids.

# Protection & deprotection of groups

Introduction to protection & deprotection of functional groups. Two examples each for amino, hydroxyl, & carbonyl groups. The significance of these in syntheses should be explained.

# Aromaticity & chemistry of aromatic compounds

Concept of aromaticity, Huckel's rule & its use in determining the aromatic/non-aromatic

character of a compound. A brief coverage of structure of benzene. Detailed coverage of electrophilic & nucleophilic aromatic substitution reactions. Reactivity & orientation in these reactions. Reactivity & orientation in mono- & disubstituted benzenes. Benzyne mechanism.

# Different aromatic classes of compounds

The following classes of compounds with respect to their IUPAC / systematic nomenclature, industrial [wherever applicable] & laboratory methods of preparations,

physical properties & chemical reactions with emphasis on reaction mechanisms [arrow based] & stereochemistry [wherever applicable].

Aromatic hydrocarbons.

Phenolic compounds.

Aromatic & aliphatic amines. Diazonium salts.

Aromatic nitro- compounds, aryl halides, & ethers.

# Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

Syntheses & reactions with mechanisms of bi & tricyclic fused carbocyclic rings like naphthalene, anthracene, & phenanthrene.

# Carbonyl Chemistry

Carbonyl chemistry involving group conversions & their reaction mechanisms along with stereochemistry wherever applicable.

1. Wolf-Kishner reduction & Huang-Minlong modification.
2. Reduction of arylsulfonyl hydrazine/hydrazones to alkanes.
3. Bamford Steven reaction.
4. DCC Oxidation of alcohol.
5. Michael addition / 1,4-addition / conjugate addition.
6. Mannich condensation / reaction.
7. Robinson annulation.
8. Stobbe condensation.
9. Darzen's glycidic ester synthesis.
10. Beckmann rearrangement.
11. Baeyer Villiger rearrangement.
12. Curtius, Wolff, & Lossen rearrangements.
13. Willgerodt rearrangement.
14. Pinacol-pinacolone rearrangement.
15. Methylene transfer reactions. Use of diazomethane & sulphur ylides in the same.
16. Mono- & dialkylations in 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds.
17. Formation & use of enol ethers, enol acetates & enamines as protective groups & in regiospecific alkylations.

# Heterocyclic Chemistry

IUPAC Nomenclature of heterocyclic rings [3-10 membered] containing O, S, & N atoms. Nomenclature of above rings containing mono-, di-, & multiple [same or different] heteroatoms should also be covered. Nomenclature of 2 & 3 fused rings containing mono-, di-, & multiple heteroatoms [same or different] should also be covered. Syntheses & reactions of three to six- membered rings in detail. Syntheses of five & six-membered rings containing mono- or any di- heteroatoms [O, S, & N]. Syntheses of quinoline, isoquinoline, benzoxazole, benzothiazole, & benzimidazole, benzotriazole, and benzothiazole.

# Bridged rings

Bridged ring systems & their nomenclature.C8, C9, C11 bridged bicyclic alkanes. Chemistry of hexamine, morphan, biperiden, amantadine, diazabicyclo[2.2.2] octane

# Kinetic & thermodynamic control

Kinetic & thermodynamic control of sulfonation, enolate anion formation & alkylation of enamine reactions.

# Stereochemistry

Stereochemistry. Chirality & asymmetry [introduction of the same to S, P, & N]. Definition & classification [different types of isomerisms]. Enantiomers, diastereomers. Enantiomerism & diastereomerism. Meso compounds & their optical activity. Stereochemistry in acyclic compounds. Newman projection formulae & their significance. Conformational analysis of n- butane. Absolute & relative configuration. Assigning R & S configuration based on Cahn Ingold & Prelog system. Racemic mixture- its definition & resolution. Definitions of terms stereoselective, stereospecific, Enantiomeric excess & diastereomeric excess. Stereochemistry in cyclic systems. Conformations of cyclohexane. Cis-trans relationship in cyclohexane. Prediction of stability of different conformations of 1, 2- 1,3- & 1,4- disubstituted cyclohexanes. Effect of multiple substitutions on the stability of cyclohexane conformations. Chair conformations of cis-, & trans-decalins, perhydrophenanthrenes, & a tetracyclic steroidal nucleus. An introduction to atropisomerism.

# Carbohydrates

Carbohydrates. Definition & classification. D & L nomenclature in sugars. Different ways of drawing / representing a sugar molecule [including cyclic Structure], interconversion of these representations. Anomers & epimers. Mutarotation. Reactions of glucose. Chain extension & chain reduction of a sugar.

# Amino acids & proteins

Amino acids & proteins. Definition & classification. D & L Amino acids, natural, essential, & non- essential amino acids. Denaturation, Strecker, Gabriel phthalimide methods for the preparation of amino acids. Peptide bond & its formation. Two protective groups each, for -NH2 & -COOH functionalities during protein synthesis. Sequencing of a protein by chemical & enzymatic methods.

# Pericyclic reactions

Pericyclic reactions. Concept of HOMO & LUMO. Drawing of HOMO & LUMO of 1, 3-butadiene, allylic cation, radical & anion, & 1, 3, 5-hexatriene, Diel's-Alder & retro Diel's Alder reaction.

**PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY**

1. **Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry**

# Pharmaceutical Impurities

Impurities in pharmaceutical substances, sources, types & effects of impurities. Limit tests for heavy metals like lead, iron, arsenic, mercury & for chloride & sulphate as per Indian Pharmacopoeia [I. P.].

# Monographs

(a) Monograph & its importance, various tests included in monographs as per I. P. A study of the following compounds with respect to their methods of preparation, assay, & pharmaceutical uses of sodium citrate, calcium carbonate, copper sulphate, light & heavy kaolin, ammonium chloride & ferrous gluconate.

# Isotopes

Isotopes- stable & radioactive, mode & rate of decay. Types & measurement of radioactivity. Radiopharmaceuticals & their diagnostic & therapeutic applications in pharmacy & medicine

125 32 51 60 59 99

such as I, P, Cr, Co, 4 in medicine.

Fe, Tc-M. Radiocontrast media, use of BaSO

# Dentifrices, desensitizing agents, & anticaries agents

1. **Medicinal Chemistry**

# Therapeutic classes of drugs

The following topics should be dealt with covering nomenclature [including stereochemical aspects], biological activity [including side & toxic effects], mode of action, structure-activity relationship [where ever applicable] & syntheses of reasonable molecules.

1. General anesthetics.
2. Local anesthetics.
3. Diagnostic agents.
4. Coagulants, anticoagulants & plasma expanders.
5. Antiseptics, disinfectants, sterilants, & astringents.
6. Purgatives, laxatives & antidiarrhoeal agents.

# Various classes of therapeutic agents

A detailed study of the following classes with respect to drug nomenclature, classification, physicochemical properties, mode of action [MOA], structure-activity relationships [SAR],

wherever applicable, synthesis of simple & prototype molecules, drug metabolism, therapeutic uses & side effects. Drug resistance, wherever applicable, should be covered in respective classes of drugs.

1. Antimalarials
2. Antiamoebic agents.
3. Anthelmintic agents.
4. Antibacterial sulpha drugs [only].
5. Quinolone antibacterials.
6. Antimycobacterial drugs.
7. Antifungal agents.
8. Antiviral agents including HIV & anti-HIV drugs.
9. Thyroid & antithyroid drugs.
10. Antiallergic agents.
11. Antiulcer agents & Proton Pump Inhibitors.
12. Hypoglycemic agents.

# Different classes of therapeutic drugs

A detailed study of the following classes with respect to drug nomenclature, classification, physicochemical properties, mode of action [MOA], structure-activity relationships [SAR], wherever applicable, synthesis of simple & prototype molecules, drug metabolism, therapeutic uses & side effects. Drug resistance, wherever applicable, should be covered in respective classes of drugs.

1. a. Sedative-hypnotics
   1. Antiepileptic agents.
   2. Neuroleptics.
   3. Anti-anxiety drugs.
2. Antibiotics. Penicillins, cephalosporins & other beta-lactam antibiotics like imipenem & aztreonam. Beta-lactamase inhibitors such as clavulanic acid & sulbactam. Chloramphenicol. Tetracyclines. Aminoglycoside antibiotics. Macrolide antibiotics. Lincomycins. Polypeptide antibiotics. Anticancer antibiotics.
3. Steroids. Corticosteroids [gluco- & mineralocorticoids] & anti-inflammatory steroids. Sex steroids. Male & female contraceptive agents. Anabolic steroids.

Anticancer agents.

# Different classes of therapeutic drugs

A detailed study of the following classes with respect to drug nomenclature, classification, physicochemical properties, mode of action [MOA], biosynthesis, structure-activity

relationships [SAR], wherever applicable, synthesis of simple & prototype molecules, drug metabolism, therapeutic uses & side effects. Drug resistance, wherever applicable, in respective classes of drugs.

1. Narcotic [centrally acting] analgesics [analgetics]. Morphine & all its structural modifications [peripheral & nuclear]. Narcotic agonists & antagonists [dual & pure]. Non-narcotic analgesics [NSAIDS]. Difference between narcotic & non-narcotic agents.
2. Adrenergic drugs. Neurotransmitters & their role. General & specific adrenergic agonists

& antagonists [up to alpha-2 & beta-2 only].

1. Cholinergic agents. Muscarinic & nicotinic cholinergic agonists & antagonists [up to M2 & N2]. Neuronal [transmission] blockers.
2. Drugs used in neuromuscular disorders. Drugs used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease. Central & peripheral muscle relaxants.
3. Hypertensive, antihypertensive, & antianginal agents.
4. Diuretics.
5. Eicosanoids. Prostaglandins, prostacyclins, & thromboxanes. Their biochemical role, biosynthesis, & inhibitors.
6. Introduction to quantitative structure-activity relationship. [QSAR]. Linear free energy relationship. Hammett's equation. Use of substituent constants such as π,

σ, Es, & physicochemical parameters such as pKa, partition coefficient, Rm, chemical shifts, molar refractivity, simple & valance molecular connectivity to indicate electronic effects, lipophilic effects, & steric effects. Introduction, methodology, advantages & disadvantages/limitations of Hansch analysis.

1. Asymmetric synthesis. Chirality, chiral pool, sources of various naturally available chiral compounds. Eutomers, distomers, eudismic ratio. Enantioselectivity & enantiospecificity. Enantiomeric & diastereomeric excess. Prochiral molecules. Asymmetric synthesis of captopril & propranolol.
2. Combinatorial chemistry. Introduction & basic terminology. Databases & libraries. Solid phase synthesis technique. Types of supports & linkers, Wang, Rink, & dihydropyran derivatized linkers. Reactions involving these linkers. Manual parallel & automated parallel synthesis. Houghton's tea bag method, micromanipulation, recursive deconvolution. Mix & split method for the synthesis of tripeptides. Limitations of combinatorial synthesis. Introduction to throughput screening.

**PHARMACEUTICS**

1. **Pharmacy Profession & Introduction to Pharmaceuticals**

Pharmacy as a career, evaluation of Pharmacy, earlier period middle to modern ages. Definition, importance of pharmaceuticals, areas concerned, scope of Pharmaceutics, history and development of the profession of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical industry in India. A brief review of present Indian Pharma. Industry in global perspective.

# Introduction to dosage form

Definition of the drug. New drug and dosage form. The desirable properties of a dosage form, the need of dosage form. Ideas about the available type of dosage forms and new drug delivery system.

# Sources of drug information

Introduction to Pharmacopoeia with reference to IP, BP, USP and International Pharmacopeia. Study of structure/features (index) general notice and compartment of monographs of excipients, drug and drug product. Other sources. Textbooks, journals, internet (drug information system, online database, patient/ consumer information and non- print material. Classification of information, primary, secondary and tertiary. Nomenclature of the drug.

# Allopathic dosage form

Merits/demerits, importance, formulation development - vehicles/excipients with examples for the dosage form: liquid dosage form: monophasic liquid dosage form. Aromatic waters, syrup, elixir, linctus, lotion, liniment, glycerites, solutions, spirits, ENT preparations, mixtures, paints, mouthwash.

# Crude extract

Infusion, decoction, maceration, percolation, tincture and extract. Methods of preparations of dry, soft and liquid extract.

# Allergenic extract

Types of allergens, preparation of extract, testing and standardization of extracts.

# Biological products

Absorbable and non-absorbable material types, sutures and ligatures, processing, manufacturing, sterilization, packing, QC tests of materials like catgut and nylon.

# Pharmaceutical Plant, location, layout

Plant location and layout of an industry. Various factors affecting locational aspects of chemical and pharmaceutical plants. The layout of plant building and importance of flow sheet, the difference between scientific process and technological process, the layout of various departments, equipment, and product layout v/s process layout.

# Dosage Form Necessities and Additives

Antioxidants, preservatives, coloring agents, flavoring agents and diluting agents, emulsifying agents, suspending agents, ointment bases, solvents, and others.

# Powders

Advantages and limitations as dosage form, manufacturing procedure and equipment, special care and problems in manufacturing powders, powders of IP, effervescent granules and salts.

# Capsules

Hard gelatin capsules, shell formulation and manufacturing, capsule sizes, storage, filing, cleaning process general formulation contents and evaluation. Soft gelatin capsules, shell formulation, formulation contents, filing, sealing and storage. Microencapsulation, advantages, encapsulation materials, methods of microencapsulation, I.P. formulations

# Tablets

Types, ideal requirement, classification, granulation methods, general formulation, compression machines, different types of tooling’s, difficulties in tableting, troubleshooting aspects, evaluation, sugar coating, compression coating, film coating, problems in tablet coatings and their troubleshooting aspects. IP formulations.

# Parenterals - product requiring sterile packaging

Definition, types advantages and limitations, general formulation, vehicles, production procedure, production facilities, controls, tests, selected IP injections, sterile powders, implants, emulsions, suspensions.

# Suspensions

Formulation of deflocculated and flocculated suspension, manufacturing procedure, evaluation methods, IP suspensions.

# Emulsions

Types, emulsifying agents, general formulation, manufacturing procedure, evaluation methods, IP emulsions.

# Suppositories

Ideal requirements, bases, manufacturing procedure, evaluation methods, IP products.

# Semisolids

Definitions, bases, general formulation, manufacturing procedure, evaluation methods, IP products.

1. **Liquids (solutions, syrups, elixirs, spirits, aromatic water, liquid for external uses)** Definition, types, general formulation, manufacturing procedure, evaluation methods, IP products.

# Pharmaceutical Aerosols

Definition, propellants, general formulation, manufacturing and packaging methods, pharmaceutical applications. Impacts of propellants on the environment.

# Ophthalmic preparations

Requirement, formulation, methods of preparation, containers, evaluation, IP products.

# Preformulations

Consideration of Importance, physical properties, physical forms, particle size, crystal forms, bulk control, solubility, wetting, flow cohesiveness, compressibility, organoleptic properties and its effect on final product consideration of Chemical properties, hydrolysis, oxidation, recemization, polymerization, isomerization, decarboxylation, enzymatic decomposition, formulation additives, stabilizers, suspending and dispersing agents dyes, solid excipients etc. and its effect on quality of finished product.

# Stability of formulated products

Requirements, drug regulatory aspects, pharmaceutical products stability, shelf life, overages, containers, closures.

Reaction rate and order, acid-base catalysis, destabilization and accelerated stability testing.

# Prolonged Action Pharmaceuticals

Benefits, limitations, oral products, terminology, drug elimination rate, types and construction of implants products, product evaluation, parenteral products, absorption and evaluation.

# Novel Drug delivery system

Critical fluid technology, transdermal drug delivery system, controlled drug delivery system, multiple emulsion, nanoparticles, targeted drug delivery system, aerosols, inhalation & new products reported etc.

# GMP and Validation

Introduction to GMP, QC and QA. Concept and need of good manufacturing practice guidelines. Elements of GMP covering controls of area and processes and product. Regulations related to GMP. Introduction of the validation process. Types of validation. The brief methodology of process, equipment and instrument validation.

# Packaging Materials

Role and features of Pharmaceutical packing materials. Glass, plastic, rubber, metal and paper as pharmaceutical packaging material. General quality control of pharmaceutical packages. Primary, secondary and tertiary packaging materials. Child resistant and pilfer-proof packaging.

# Cosmetics

Formulation and preparation of dentifrices, hair creams, lipsticks, face powders, shaving preparations, skin creams, shampoos, hair dyes, depilatories, manicure preparations etc.

# Pilot plant scale-up techniques

Need, organization and layout, scale-up techniques for solid and liquid dosage forms. Technology transfer.

**PHARMACOLOGY**

1. **General Pharmacology**

Introduction to Pharmacology- Definition, scope and source of drugs, dosage forms and routes of drug administration. Pharmacodynamics-Mechanism of drug action, Receptors, classification and drug-receptor interactions, combined effects of drugs, factors modifying drug actions.

Pharmacokinetics-Mechanism and principle of absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of drugs. Principles of basic and clinical pharmacokinetics. Pharmacogenetics. Adverse drug reactions.

Discovery and development of new drugs-Preclinical and clinical studies.

## Detailed pharmacology including classification, mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of following classes:

1. **Nerohumoral transmission in autonomic and central nervous system:**

Neurohumoral transmission (Autonomic and somatic). Neurohumoral transmission in the

C.N.S with special emphasis on Pharmacology of various neurotransmitters. Nitric oxide: Biosynthesis of nitric oxide and its physiological role.

Therapeutic use of nitric oxide and nitric oxide donors. Clinical condition in which nitric oxide may play a part.

## Peptides and proteins as mediators:

General Principal of peptide pharmacology Biosynthesis and regulation of peptides Peptide antagonists. Protein and peptide as drugs.

## Pharmacology of peripheral nervous system

Parasympathomimetics, Parasympatholytics, Sympathomimetics, Sympatholytics, Ganglionic stimulants and blockers. Neuromuscular blocking agents and skeletal muscle relaxants (peripheral).

Local anesthetic agents. Drugs used in Myasthenia Gravis.

## Pharmacology of central nervous System

General anesthetics. Alcohols and disulfiram. Sedatives, hypnotics and centrally acting muscle relaxants, Psychopharmacological agents: Antipsychotics, antidepressants, antianxiety agents, anti-manics and hallucinogens.

Anti-epileptic drugs. Anti-parkinsonism drugs. Nootropics.

Narcotic analgesics, drug addiction, drug abuse, tolerance and dependence.

## Pharmacology of cardiovascular system

Introduction of hemodynamics and Electrophysiology of heart.

Anti-hypertensive drugs, Anti-anginal agents, Anti-arrhythmic drugs. Drugs used in congestive heart failure. Anti-hyperlipidemic drugs. Drugs used in the therapy of shock.

Haematinics, anticoagulants and haemostatic agents. Fibrinolytics and antiplatelet drugs.

Blood and plasma volume expanders.

## Drugs acting on urinary system

Diuretics and anti-diuretics.

## Drugs acting on Respiratory system

Anti-asthmatic drugs, Mucolytics and nasal decongestants, Anti-tussives and expectorants. Respiratory stimulants

## Pharmacology of Endocrine system

Basic concepts in endocrine pharmacology. Hypothalamic and pituitary hormones. Thyroid hormones and antithyroid drugs, Parathormone, Calcitonin and vitamin-D. Insulin, oral hypoglycemic agents and glucagon. ACTH and corticosteroids. Androgens and anabolic steroids. Estrogens, progesterone and oral contraceptives. Drugs acting on the uteru.

## Chemotherapy

General principles of chemotherapy. Sulphonamides and co-trimoxazole.

Antibiotics- Penicillins, cephalosporins, chloramphenicol, Macrolides, quinolones and fluoroquinolons,. Tetracyclines. Aminoglycosides and miscellaneous antibiotics. Chemotherapy of tuberculosis, leprosy, fungal diseases, viral diseases, AIDS, protozoal diseases, worm infections, urinary tract infections and sexually transmitted diseases. Chemotherapy of malignancy.

## Autacoids and their Antagonists

Histamine, 5-HT and their agonsists and antagonists.

Prostaglandins, thromboxanes and leukotrienes. pentagastrin, cholecystokinin, angiotensin, bradykinin and substance P.,Analgesic, anti-pyretic, anti-inflammatory and anti-gout drugs.

## Pharmacology of drug acting on the gastrointestinal tract

Antacids, anti-secretary and antiulcer drugs.

Laxatives and antidiarrheal drugs. Appetite stimulants and suppressants. Digestants and carminatives. Emetics and anti-emetics.

## Chronopharmacology

Definition of rhythm and cycles. Biological clocks and their significance leading to

chronotherapy.

## Immnopharmacology

Immunostimulants and immunosuppressants.

## Vitamins & Minerals

Vitamin deficiency diseases and their management. Role of minerals in health & diseases.

## Principles of toxicology

Definition of poison. General principles of treatment of Poisoning. Treatment of poisoning due to Heavy metals, insecticides, opioids and other addict forming drugs. Study of acute, sub acute and chronic toxicity as per OECD guidelines (guidelines 420,423,425,407,408,451/452; only names and significance, detailed procedures and minute details are not expected).

**PHARMACOGNOSY**

* 1. **Introductory Pharmacognosy**

Historical development, modern concept and scope of Pharmacognosy. The significance of Pharmacognosy in various systems of medicine practiced in India *viz:* Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathic and Siddha.

# Classification of crude drugs

Based on alphabetical, morphological, pharmacological, chemical, taxonomical and chemotaxonomic methods: organized and unorganized drugs: official and unofficial drugs.

Plants, animals and minerals: marine products: plant tissue culture.

# Factors influencing quality of crude drugs

Exogenous factors: temperature, rainfall, daylight, altitude and soil. Endogenous factors: Mutation, polyploidy, & hybridization in medicinal plants. Production factors including collection, drying, storage and transport methods.

Study of morphological and histological characters of crude drugs, Ergastic cell inclusions, anatomical structures of both monocot and dicot stems, leaves and roots: barks, fruits and seeds.

# Techniques in microscopy

Details of mountants, clearing agents, chemomicroscopic (microchemical) reagents.

# Introduction to phytoconstituents

Definition, classification, chemical tests and pharmaceutical importance of: carbohydrates and their derivatives, fats and proteins, alkaloids, glycosides, flavonoids, steroids, saponins, tannins, resins, lipids and volatile oils.

# Principles of plant classification

Diagnostic features and medicinal significance of important plants with special reference to:

**Algae**: Rhodophyceae (Agar, Alginic acid, Diatoms).

**Fungi**: Ergot, Yeast and penicillium.

**Gymnosperm**: Pinaceae (Turpentine, Colophony), Gnetaceae (Ephedra).

**Angiosperm**: Apocynaceae, Asteraceae, Lamiaceae, Rubiaceae, Rutaceae, Solanaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Leguminosae, Papaveraceae, Acanthaceae and Apiaceae.

**Pteridophytes:** Male fern.

# Pharmaceutical aids

Biological sources, chemical constituents, adulterants and uses of: Starches, acacia gum, tragacanth, sterculia, guar gum, pectin, arachis oil, castor oil, sesame oil, cottonseed oil, olive oil, cotton, silk, wool, regenerated fibers, asbestos, kaolin, prepared chalk, kieselguhr.

# Animal products

Biological sources, chemical constituents, adulterants and uses of: Shellac, cochineal, cantharides, woolfat, lard, beeswax, honey, musk, lanolin, gelatin.

# Plant products

Introduction to plant bitters, sweeteners, nutraceuticals, cosmeceuticals and photosensitizing agents.

# Toxic drugs

Study of allergens, hallucinogens, narcotics.

# Enzymes

Biological sources, preparation, characters, and uses of: diastase, papain bromelain, ficin, yeast, pancreatin, urokinase, pepsin, trypsin, penicillinase, hyaluronidase and streptokinase.

# Natural pesticides and insecticides

Introduction to herbicides, fungicides, fumigants and rodenticides tobacco, pyrethrum, & neem.

# Adulteration and evaluation of crude drugs

Different methods of adulteration: Evaluation of drugs by organoleptic, microscopic, physical, chemical and biological methods. Deterioration of herbal drugs by insects.

# Quantitative microscopy

Definition and determination of stomatal index, stomatal number, palisade ratio, vein islet number, vein termination number, lycopodium spore method. Micrometers and measurement of microscopic characters.

# Biogenetic pathways

Formation of primary and secondary metabolites. Study of Calvin cycle, TCA cycle, Shikimic acid pathway, Embden-Mayerhoff pathway, acetate hypothesis, isoprenoid pathway. Biosynthesis of carbohydrates, lipids and volatile oils.

# Carbohydrates & lipids

Biological sources, salient morphological features, chemical constituents, and uses of: Plantago, bael, chaulmoogra oil, neem oil, shark liver oil, cod liver oil, guggul lipids.

# Tannins

Biological sources, morphology, chemical constituents, chemical test and uses of: Pale catechu, black catechu, nutgalls, *Terminalia belerica, Terminalia chebula, Terminalia arjuna.*

# Volatile oils

Biological sources, morphology, chemical constituents, adulterants and uses of: Black pepper, turpentine, mentha, coriander, cardamom, cinnamon, cassia, lemon peel, orange peel, lemongrass, citronella, cumin, caraway, dill, spearmint, clove, anise, star anise, fennel, nutmeg, eucalyptus, chenopodium, ajowan, sandalwood.

# Resinous drugs

Classification, formation, sources, chemical constituents, identification test, adulterants and uses of: benzoin, Peru balsam, tolu balsam, colophony, myrrh, asafoetida, jalap, colocynth, ginger, turmeric, capsicum, cannabis, podophyllum.

# Glycosides

Nature and classification. Biological sources, morphology, chemical constituents, adulterants and uses of: Digitalis, strophanthus, squill, thevetia, oleander, cascara, aloe, rhubarb, senna, quassia, dioscorea, quillaia, glycyrrhiza, ginseng, gentian, wild cherry, withania, bitter almond. Biosynthesis of cardiac and anthraquinone glycosides.

# Alkaloids

Nature, classification, biological sources, morphology, chemical constituents, adulterants and uses of: Areca nut, belladonna, hyoscymous, stramonium, duboisea, coca, coffee, tea, cinchona, opium, ipecac, nux vomica, ergot, rauwolfia, vinca, kurchi, ephedra, colchicum,

vasaca, pilocarpus, aconite, *Solanum xanthocarpum.* Biosynthesis of tropane, cinchona and opium alkaloids.

# Extraction and Isolation Techniques

General methods used for the extraction, isolation and identification of alkaloids, lipids, glycosides, flavonoids, saponins, volatile oils and resins. Application of column, paper and thin layer chromatographic techniques, for the isolation of phytopharmaceuticals.

# Phytopharmaceuticals

Isolation, identification and estimation of: caffeine, eugenol, digoxin, piperine, tannic acid, diosgenin, hesperidin, berberine, calcium sennosides, rutin, glycyrrhizin, menthol, ephedrine, quinine, andrographolides and guggul lipids.

# Quality control and Standardization of herbal drugs

Quality control of herbal drugs as per WHO, AYUSH and Pharmacopoeial guidelines-Extractive values, ash values, chromatographic techniques (TLC, HPTLC and HPLC) for determination of chromatographic markers. Determination of heavy metals, insecticides, pesticides and microbial load in herbal preparations.

# Herbal formulations

Principals involved in Ayurveda, Sidha, Unani, Chinese and Homeopathic systems of medicines. Preparation of Ayurvedic formulations like aristas, asava, ghutika, tailia, churna, avaleha, ghrita and bhasmas: Unani formulations like majooms, Safoofs. Determination of alcohol contents in arishtas & asavas.

# Worldwide trade of crude drugs and volatile oils

Study of drugs having high commercial value and their regulations pertaining to trade.

# Herbal cosmetics

Importance of herbals as shampoos (soapnut), conditioners and hair darkeners, (amla, henna, hibiscus, tea), skin care (aloe, turmeric, lemon peel, vetiver).

# Traditional herbal drugs

Common names, sources, morphology, active constituents and uses (traditional, folklore), pharmacological and clinical uses of: *punarnava (Boerhaviadiffusa),* shankhpushpi (Convolvulus

*microphylla),* lehsun *(Allium sativum),* guggul *(Commiphora mukul),* kalmegh *(Andrographis peniculata),* tulsi *(Ocimum sanctum),* valerian *(Valerian officinalis),* artemisia *(Artemisia annua),* chirata *(Swertia chirata),* ashoka *(Saraca indica).*

# Plants based industries and research institutes in India

Knowledge about the herbal products being manufactured by premier herbal industries and thrust area of the institutes involved in plant research.

# Patents

Indian and International patent laws, proposed amendments as applicable to herbal/natural products and processes: Intellectual Property Rights with special reference to phytoconstituents.

# Ayurvedic system of medicine

Theory, basic concept, diagnosis, various branches of treatment in ayurveda, types of the drug formulation in Ayurveda and important Ayurvedic drugs and their uses, formulation of asavas, arishtas, watika, churna, tailas, ghruta, lep.

# Homeopathic system of medicine

Theory, basic concept, diagnosis, treatment, source of homeopathic medicines and important homeopathic drugs and their uses

**PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS**

1. **Importance of quality control in pharmacy**

# Acid-base titrations

Definitions of acids & bases according to Arrhenius & Lewis theory. Definitions of normality, molarity, molality, & equivalent weight. Primary & secondary standards with examples & differences between them. Standardization of strong acids & bases using primary & secondary standards. Preparation of standard solutions of & calculations of equivalent weights of oxalic acid, potassium acid phthalate, calcium chloride dihydrate, & sodium carbonate. Calculation of factors involved in standardization of sodium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid, & oxalic acid. Direct, back & differential titrations. Application of direct & back titrations to preparations like boric acid & borax in a mixture, ammoniated mercury, milk of magnesia, & zinc oxide ointment.

Law of mass action, acid-base equilibria, pH scale, pH & hydronium ion concentrations in aqueous systems, calculations of pH for weak acids & weak bases. Use & applications of pH meter. Hydrolysis of salts. Strengths of acids & bases, dissociation constant.

Theory of acid-base indicators. Neutralization [titration] curves.

Definition, different types of buffers [chemical & biological], & their composition. Buffer capacity, buffered isotonic solutions. Calculations involving preparation of various buffer capacity solutions. Biological & pharmaceutical applications of buffers.

# Non-aqueous titrations

Acid-base definitions according to Lowry-Bronsted, Lewis & Arrhenius concept. Factors affecting strengths of acids & bases. Intrinsic structure & surrounding environment. Protophilic, protogenic, amphiprotic & aprotic solvents. Acid-base equilibria in non- aqueous media. Titrants & indicators used for the assay of acidic & basic substances. Preparation of perchloric

o o oacid, formation of onium ion. Assay of 1 2 3 amines & amine hydrochlorides perchloric acid & the reactions involved in it. Standardization of sodium ethoxide solution. Assay of phenols & phenobarbitone. General applications of non-aqueous titrations

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# Oxidation-reduction titrations

Definition of oxidation, reduction, oxidizing & reducing agent. Equivalent weight, the concept of half reactions. Systematic balancing of half reactions with respect to:

1. Oxalic acid-KMnO4,
2. FeSO4-ceric nitrate, &
3. I2-sodium thiosulphate solution titrations.

Calculation of equivalent weight of oxalic acid, KMnO4, FeSO4, permanganate & I2 from half- reactions. Calculation of factors for titrations mentioned in a, b & c.

* 1. Redox titrations:

KMnO4 as a self indicator, it's preparation, standardization, & use in the assay of ferrous gluconate tablets, H2O2, & NaNO2 solution.

* 1. Iodimetric & iodometric titrations. Definitions & difference between iodimetry & iodometry. Preparation, standardization of iodine solution. Assay of ascorbic acid & sulphur ointment by iodimetry. Assay of copper sulphate & ferric chloride by iodometry.
  2. Bromometric titrations.
  3. Iodate titrations. Definition. Preparation, standardization & use of KIO3 in the assay of ascorbic acid & KI.
  4. Cerimetric titrations. Preparation, standardization & use of ceric solutions in the assay of paracetamol tablets. Its advantages over permanganate solutions.
  5. Bromine titrations. Preparation, standardization & use of bromine solution in the assay of phenol & isoniazid tablets.
  6. Potassium dichromate titrations. Preparation, standardization & use of potassium dichromate solution in the assay of ferrous ammonium sulphate.

# Precipitation titrations

The principle of solubility product & sparingly soluble salts.

Titrants & indicators used in Mohr's, Volhard's, & Fajan's methods. Preparation & standardization of silver nitrate & ammonium thiocyanate solutions. Assay of sodium chloride by Mohr's method, use of nitrobenzene in the assay of halides, ammonium chloride, & thiourea by Volhard's method. Calculation of factors in argentometric titrations. Titration curve method. General applications of precipitation titrations.

# Complexometric titrations

Difference between double salts & co-ordinate compounds. Definitions of coordination number of metal ions, ligands- uni-, bi-, & multidentate. Complexing, chelating, & sequestering agents with respective examples. Structure of complexes of platinum with ammonia. Ethylenediamine tetraacetate [EDTA] as a multidentate ligand in complexometry. Coordinate compounds of

EDTA with bi-, tri-, & tetravalent metal ions. Stability of complexes & factors affecting it, use of buffers in EDTA titrations. Selective analysis of ions based on pH adjustments, use of masking & demasking agents, pM or metal ion indicators. Standardization of EDTA solution, titration curves, and examples of assays carried out by direct & back titrations & by replacement of one complex by the other. Applications of complexometry in the assays of calcium gluconate, milk of magnesia, zinc undecenoate ointment, & aluminium hydroxide gel. Assay of NaF by indirect titration.

# Gravimetry

Principles of gravimetry. Factors affecting precipitation, formation, & properties of the precipitate. Colloidal state. Impurities in the precipitate, conditions of precipitation. Precipitation from homogenous solutions, washing, drying, & ignition of the precipitate.

Experimental techniques of drying & ignition. Applications of gravimetry in pharmacy.

# Extraction techniques

Liquid-liquid extraction, separation of mixtures by extraction. Distribution law. Successive & multiple extraction [Craig method], continuous counter- current extraction. Effect of temperature & pH on extraction. Inert solute, associate ion pair formation, emulsion problem in extractions. Applications in pharmacy.

# Potentiometry

Theory, ion-selective electrodes, measurement of potential, red-ox titration curve, pH measurement, the relation of pH to potential. Applications in pharmacy.

# Miscellaneous methods of analysis

Diazotization titrations. Kjeldahl nitrogen estimation. Karl Fisher titrations. Liquid gelenicals. Oxygen flask Determination of alcohol content in liquid gelenicals. Oxygen flask combustion method.

# Calibration

Calibration of instruments.

# General principles of spectroscopy

Wave-particle duality, wave properties, particulate properties. Line & band spectrum.

Electromagnetic spectrum. Absorption & emission spectroscopy. Understanding of terms such as absorbance, transmittance, absorptivities, molar absorptivity, E 1cm 1%,

λmax, the effect of solvent & pH on λmax.

# Ultraviolet-visible Spectrometry

Different electronic transitions. Auxochromes & their effects, auxochromic, bathochromic & hypsochromic shifts [red & blue shifts]. Beer-Lambert law, its derivation, deviations in Beer's law. Single & double beam spectrophotometers covering sources of radiations, different monochromators, detectors such as barrier cell, photocell, photomultiplier tube. Photodiode array detector. Applications of this technique in qualitative & quantitative estimations giving emphasis on problem-solving. Fieser-Woodward rules for calculations of theoretical λmax values.

# Spectrofluorimetry

Principle, definitions & types of luminescence. Mechanism of fluorescence & phosphorescence. Singlet & triplet states & intersystem crossing. Fluorescence yield & factors affecting it. Quenching of fluorescence & fluorescence quenchers. Structure & fluorescence. A brief discussion of instrumentation. Applications of fluorimetry in pharmacy.

# Flame photometry & atomic absorption spectrometry

Principle & instrumentation with emphasis on working & importance of different

components. Temperature, flame absorption & emission profiles. Interferences & their avoidance. Quantitative estimations & applications.

# Infrared spectrometry

Infrared region in EM spectrum. The principle, different stretching & bending vibrations. Components [& their working] of a dispersive instrument. Fourier transform [FT] technique, FT instruments & their comparison with dispersive instruments. Sample handling techniques. Functional group & fingerprint regions in the spectrum. Functional groups identification & their use in the characterization of compounds. Problems based on the identification of functional groups from spectra of unknown compounds.

# Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometry

The principle involved in the technique. Knowledge about fundamental terms involved such as quantized absorption, flipping of nucleus, spin number, magnetic moment, magnetogyric ratio, relaxation, etc. Equations relating these terms to the frequency of radiation & magnetic field

[without derivation of the equations]. Types of relaxation processes. Low & high-resolution instruments. A brief discussion on the low-resolution instrumentation [60 MHz]. Quantitative knowledge of the relationship between MHz & magnetic field. An introduction to superconductivity magnets. Solvents & reference standards used. Setting up of NMR scale. Sample preparation. Shielding & deshielding of a proton & its effect on chemical shifts. Discussion on & importance of equivalent & non equivalent protons [number of signals], chemical shifts [position of signal] & their calculation from the spectrum, chemical shifts of different H's, splitting [multiplicity] of a signal, coupling constants [J values] , integration [area under the signal]. Importance of these terms in identification [or confirmation] of different functional groups. Significance & contribution of J value in stereochemistry. Prediction [expected theoretical values] of chemical shifts & multiplicities for all protons from simple structures containing up to 12-15 carbons. An introduction to FT-technique & its significance in

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C-NMR spectrometry.

# Mass spectrometry

Principle. Low & high-resolution instruments. Components & importance of each in brief. Different types of mass spectrometric techniques. Brief knowledge of Chemical Ionization mass spectrometry. Calculations of hydrogen deficiency index [HDI] or unsaturation index [UI]. Base or parent peak, molecular ion, M + 1, M + 2 peaks. Calculations of molecular weight based on M

+1 & M + 2 peaks. Formation of molecular ion & further fragmentation. Rearrangements in mass spectrometry. Major modes of fragmentations of hydrocarbons, hydroxyl compounds, halogen compounds, aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids, and amines. Introduction [only] to recent advances in MS.

# Polarography.

Principle & instrumentation. Ilkovich equation [no derivation] & its importance. Dropping mercury electrode [DME], saturated calomel electrode. Liquid-liquid junction potential, polarographic cell. Explanation of origin of the S-shaped C-V curve. Applications

of this technique. Amperometric titrations, principles, instrumentation, & applications.

# Nephelometry & Turbidimetry

Principles, Tyndall effect. Duboscq turbidimeter. Eeel's nephelometer. Applications.

# Chromatography.

Principle, rate & plate theory, Van Deemter equation & the parameters affecting separation/band broadening. Classification of chromatography, retention factor. A detailed

study of thin layer chromatography [TLC], preparative TLC, paper chromatography [PC], column chromatography, gas chromatography [GC / GLC].

Qualitative & quantitative applications of the above techniques. An introduction to high performance TLC [HPTLC], comparison of TLC & HPTLC. A brief introduction to high pressure / performance liquid chromatography [HPLC].

# Miscellaneous

An introduction to electrophoresis. An introduction to lasers & masers.

Statistical treatment to experimental data. Sampling techniques & applications in pharmaceutical industry.

**BIOCHEMISTRY**

1. **Cell**

Revision of ultrastructure of the cell, functions of various cellular constituents. Applications of biochemical principles to the pharmacy.

# Carbohydrates

Types of carbohydrates, their functions, digestion, & absorption. Aerobic & anaerobic oxidation with energetics. Glycogenesis, glycogenolysis, & gluconeogenesis. Hexose monophosphate shunt [HMP shunt]. Diseases associated with carbohydrate metabolism.

# Proteins

Different types of proteins. Their functions, digestion & absorption. Denaturation & its effect on biological activity. Renaturation of proteins. Urea formation, urea cycle, creatinine formation. Transamination & deamination. Proteins as enzymes.

# Lipids

Different types of lipids. Their functions, digestion, absorption & metabolism. (Beta-Oxidation of fatty acids with energetics. Biosynthesis of cholesterol [from acetate], adrenocorticoids, androgens, progesterone, estrogens, & bile acids / salts. Ketone bodies, their formation & biochemical significance. Diseases associated with lipid metabolism.

# Vitamins

Definition. Classification, structures [except B12] biochemical role, sources, daily requirements, & deficiency symptoms. Vitamins as co-factors in biochemical reactions.

# Biological oxidations & reductions

Oxidation-reduction systems in the body their role. Oxidative phosphorylation & Electron transport chain. Cytochromes & inhibitors of the same.

# Enzymes

Classification & their various roles. Enzyme co-factors. Enzyme kinetics. Michaelis-Menton equation along with its transformations. Double reciprocal plot. Factors affecting enzyme action. Enzyme inhibition, competitive & non-competitive, & kinetics.

# Nucleic acids

Different types of nucleic acids [NAs] & their composition. Purine & pyrimidine bases, sugars, &

phosphoric acid. Nucleosides & nucleotides. Formation of NAs & their backbone. Different ways of representing DNA & RNA molecules. Physico-chemical properties of NAs. Their stability in acidic & basic solutions. Isolation, purification & identification, buoyant density, sedimentation coefficient, & Svedberg constant of NAs. De-novo biosynthesis of NAs. DNA & the Watson-Crick model & its features. DNA as

the bearer of genetic information. The Central dogma of molecular genetics & the processes defined in the same. Replication of DNA. Different types of RNAs with their special features & functions. Minor or rare bases. Transcription & translation. Different post-translational modifications of proteins. Triplet codon & the codon dictionary. Mutations. An introduction to different types of mutations. Their nature & repair.

# Hereditary diseases.

Eliptocytosis, spherocytosis, HNPCC, diabetes insipidus.

**BIOTECHNOLOGY**

**1. Plant Cell and Tissue Culture**

Structure of plant cell, DNA, Genes and chromosomes.

1. Cell and tissue culture,
   1. Requirements.
   2. Callus culture, suspension culture, batch culture.
   3. The concept of somatic hybridization, somatic embryogenesis.
2. Processes and applications,
   1. Isolation and immobilization of enzymes and plant cells and application.
   2. Protoplast and cell fusion.
   3. Germplasm conservation.
   4. Production of secondary metabolites by plant tissue culture.
   5. Gene transfer techniques.

# Animal Cell Culture

Introduction to animal cell culture, medium used in ATC. Use of FCS, primary culture, secondary culture, cell line. Cloning: concept and application with technical hurdles. Transgenic animals as a source of food, organs and tissues, concept of xeno transplant.

# Fermentation Technology and Industrial Microbiology

1. Fermentation as a biochemical process, types of fermentation.
2. Fermenter - working and construction, accessory components, modification.
3. Fermentation monitoring and in situ recovery of products.

# Recombinant DNA Technology

Basic concepts

* 1. Introduction.
  2. Role of a restriction endonuclease, DNA ligase, DNA polymerase, Reverse transcriptase.

# Process and Applications

* 1. Constructing Recombinant DNA molecules.  DNA Clones sources of DNA for cloning.  DNA vectors, role of expression vectors.

 Host cell for recombinant work.

 Method for screening and selecting transformants.

 Expression of foreign genes.  Uses of recombinant DNA.

* 1. PCR and applications.

 Human gene therapy concept and applications.

* 1. Drug delivery systems in gene therapy.

# Biotechnology Derived Products

* 1. Sources and upstream processing. Introduction.

 Escherichia coli as a source of recombinant, therapeutic protein. Additional production systems,

Yeast.

Fungal production systems. Transgenic animals.

Transgenic plants.

Insects cell-based systems.

 Upstream processing.

* 1. Downstream processing.

Product analysis,

Introduction.

Protein-based contaminant.

Removal of an altered form of the protein of interest from the product stream.

 Determination of protein concentration.

* 1. Immunological approaches to detection of contaminant, Endotoxin and other pyrogenic contaminants.

 Pyrogen detection. DNA as a contaminant.

 Microbial and viral contaminant. Viral assays.

 Miscellaneous contaminants. Validation studies.

* 1. Production and purification of recombinant proteins like, Insulin, Growth hormones, somatostatin, interferons, only examples of recombinant blood products.

**MICROBIOLOGY**

1. **Introduction to Microbiology**

Scope and application to pharmacy field. Whittaker's Five Kingdom concept, historical development - biogenesis Vs. abiogenesis, Germ theory of fermentation, Germ theory of disease, the contribution of Leeuwenhoek, Robert Koch, Jenner, Louis Pasteur and Ehrlich.

# Microscopy and staining technique

The principle, ray diagram, construction, working and applications of light compound, dark field, phase contrast, Fluorescence & electron microscope. The concept of resolving power, Magnification power, numerical aperture and angular aperture and working distance. The principle application of oil immersion microscopy. Theory of staining, principle and technique of staining procedure - Monochrome, Gram, acid-fast, negative, capsule, endospore.

# Biology of Microorganisms

Cultural characteristics, pure culture techniques

1. Bacteria - Morphology and fine structure of bacteria, Nutritional requirement and type of culture media, growth and growth curve of bacteria, physical condition for growth, measurement of bacterial growth (Counting Methods), Reproduction in bacteria, genetic exchange - transformation, conjugation, and transduction, development of drug resistance by recombination and mutation, preservation of bacterial culture. Biochemical properties (sugar fermentation and IMVIC test). Pathogenesis of Staphylococcus, Mycobacterium. Salmonella Introductory study of disease-causing rickettsia, the importance of actinomycetes in antibiotic production.

# Fungi and Viruses

1. Fungi:- Introduction, general characteristics, morphology, the industrial and medical significance of Saccharomyces Cerevisae, Penicillium and Aspergillus, Candida Albicans, Epidermophyton, and trichophyta.
2. Viruses: - Introduction, structure and general properties Bacteriophages - Lytic and Lysogenic cycle, Epidemiological uses of Bacteriophages, human viruses - Cultivation and Multiplication virus-host cell interaction, Pathogenesis of HIV and Prions, types of Tumor viruses.

# Aseptic Technique

The omnipresence of microorganisms, the importance of asepsis, sources of contamination and

methods of prevention, Principle, construction & working of laminar airflow bench.

# Sterilization & Disinfection

* 1. Concept and classification, principle and methods of sterilization, Mechanisms of cell injury.
  2. Construction working & applications of moist heat & dry heat sterilizer, gamma radiation sterilizer, filtration sterilizer. Indicators of sterilization, microbial death, kinetic terms-D value, z value.
  3. Terminology of chemical antimicrobial Agents, Chemical classification of different disinfectants, characteristics of ideal disinfectants, factors affecting the action of disinfectants, evaluation methods (RW Coeff.), Kelsey Sykes test, Chick Martin test.

# Microbial spoilage

Types of spoilage, factors affecting spoilage of pharmaceutical products.

# Vaccines & Sera

Manufacturing (seed lot system) and quality control of bacterial vaccines & Toxoids (Tetanus, TAB, Cholera, BCG, DPT), Viral vaccine (Polio- Salk Sabin, Rabies, MMR, Hepatitis, Chickenpox, influenza), Antisera (diphtheria, tetanus), antiviral Antisera (rabies). Preparation of allergenic extracts & diagnostics.

# Microbial Assay

Importance, general methods of assay of antibiotics (Cup & plate method, paper disc method, turbidometry, dilution method), methods for fungicidal & antiviral compounds, assay, microbial limit tests.

**PATHOPHYSIOLOGY**

1. **Basic principles of cell injury and adaptation**

Causes, pathogenesis and morphology of cell injury, apoptosis and necrosis.

# Basic mechanisms of inflammation and repair

Pathogeneses of inflammation. Chemical mediators in inflammation. Pathogenesis of chronic inflammation. Repair of wounds in the skin, factors influencing healing of wounds.

# Disorders of fluid, electrolyte and acid-base balance

1. **Disorders of homeostasis: white blood cells, lymphoid tissues, and red blood cells related diseases.**

# Immunopathology including amyloidosis

* 1. Host parasite Relationship: - normal microbial flora of human body, infection vs. disease, Pathogenicity vs. Virulence, Koch & Rivers Postulates, Reservoir of infection-sources of infection, Portals of Entry, Portals of exit, vectors of infection, communicability of disease, recognized symptoms of microbial disease, classification of immunity.
     + External defense mechanism of host: Skin, Mucus membrane, chemical Secretions, Naturally occurring microbial flora.
     + Internal defense Mechanism: Inflammation, fever, natural killer Cells, Phagocytic Cells, Soluble mediators-complement Lymphokines, Interferons.
  2. Immune response :
     + Specific immunity & immune response
     + Humoral immunity antibody response, mediators of Humoral immunity, basic structure of antibody, antibody classes & functions, maturation of immune response, immunologic memory.
     + Antigens: specificity & Immunogenicity, Natural vs. artificial Antigens, Soluble, cellular antigens, thymus independent antigen, adjuvant.
     + Hypersensitivity and its types

Cellular immunity: Transplantation immunity, Cellular immunity to viruses, Implications of T-cell response. Acquisition of specific immunity: Natural vs. Passive acquisition.

Mechanism of autoimmunity. Classification of autoimmune diseases in man. Transplantation and allograft reactions, mechanism of rejection of allograft. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

# Infectious diseases

Hepatitis - Infective hepatitis.

Sexually transmitted diseases (syphilis, gonorrhea, HIV). Pneumonia, typhoid, urinary tract infections. Tuberculosis. Leprosy. Malaria. Dysentery (Bacterial and amoebic).

# Neoplastic diseases

Disturbances of growth of cells. General biology of tumors, differences between benign and malignant tumors. Classification of tumors. Historical diagnosis of malignancy. Etiology and pathogenesis of cancer. Invasions, metastasis, patterns of spread of cancer. Environmental carcinogenesis.

# Pathophysiology of common diseases

Parkinsonism. Schizophrenia. Depression and mania

Stroke (ischemic and hemorrhage). Hypertension. Angina. Myocardial infarction, CCF. Atherosclerosis.

Diabetes mellitus.

Peptic ulcer and inflammatory bowel disease. Cirrhosis and alcoholic liver diseases. Acute and chronic renal failure.

Asthma and chronic obstructive airway diseases.

# Laboratory tests for Liver function tests and kidney function tests

**BIOPHARMACEUTICS AND PHARMACOKINETICS**

# Bio-pharmaceutics

* 1. The fate of drug after drug absorption, various mechanisms for drug absorption, drug concentration in blood, biological factors in drug absorption, physicochemical factors, dosage form consideration for gastrointestinal absorption.
  2. Drug Absorption:

Gastrointestinal absorption-biological considerations. Gastrointestinal absorption - physicochemical considerations. Gastrointestinal absorption-role of the dosage form.

Pharmacokinetics. Compartmental and non-compartmental pharmacokinetics. Biotransformation, drug disposition - distribution, drug disposition - elimination. Variability-Body weight, age, sex and genetic factors. Pharmacokinetic variability- diseases. Pharmacokinetic variability-drug interactions. Individualization and optimization of drug dosing regimens.

# Bio-availability & Bio-equivalence

Quality parameters of dosage forms. Assay methods & its validation.

Physicochemical properties of drugs & added substances and its effect on preparations and biological availability of dosage forms. Pharmaceutical properties of dosage forms, disintegration, dissolution rate. Biological, pharmacological effects of dosage forms. Factors affecting Bioavailability, Determination of bioavailability.

Significance of bio-equivalence studies. Statistical analysis of bioequivalence studies. Development, scale up & post approval changes [SUPAC] & *in vitro* [dissolution] *in vivo* [plasma concentration profile] correlation or IV/IV correlation (IVIVC). Multi stage - Bioequivalence studies. Therapeutic equivalence. Titration design for clinical rationales. New Drug Application [NDA].

# Bio- pharmaceutical statistics

Post Marketing Surveillance. Process Validation.

**CLINICAL PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS**

1. General Principles, preparation, maintenance, analysis of observational records in clinical Pharmacy.
2. Clinical trials, type and phases of clinical trials, placebo, ethical and regulatory issues including Good clinical practice in clinical trials.
3. Therapeutic drug monitoring, adverse drug reaction (ADR), types of ADR, Mechanism of ADR. Drug interaction, Monitoring and reporting of ADR and its significance.
4. Drug information services, Drug interactions.
5. Drug interaction in pediatric and geriatric patients, drug treatment during pregnancy, lactation and menstruation.
6. Pharmacovigilance, Therapeutic drug monitoring, Neutraceuticals, essential drugs and rational drug usage.
7. Age-related drug therapy: concept of posology, drug therapy for neonates, pediatrics and geriatrics. Drugs used in pregnancy and lactation.
8. Drug therapy in gastrointestinal, hepatic, renal, cardiovascular and respiratory Disorders.
9. Drug therapy for neurological and psychological disorders.
10. Drug therapy in infections of respiratory system, urinary system, infective meningitis, TB, HIV, malaria and filaria.
11. Drug therapy for thyroid and parathyroid disorders, diabetes mellitus, menstrual cycle disorders, menopause and male sexual dysfunction.
12. Drug therapy for malignant disorders like leukemia, lymphoma and solid tumors.
13. Drug therapy for rheumatic, eye and skin disorders.

**HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY**

1. **Cell physiology**

Cell, Cell junctions, transport mechanisms, homeostasis, ion channels, secondary messengers.

# The Blood

Composition and functions of blood, RBC, WBC, platelets. Homeostasis, blood groups, mechanism of clotting. Introduction to disorders of the blood.

# Gastrointestinal tract

Structure of the gastrointestinal tract, functions of its different parts including those of liver,

pancreas and gallbladder, various gastrointestinal structures and their role in the digestion and absorption of food.

# Respiratory System

Structure of respiratory organs, functions of respiration mechanism and regulation of respiration, respiratory volumes and vital capacity.

# Autonomic nervous system

Physiology and functions of the autonomic nervous system. Mechanism of neurohumoral transmission in ANS.

# Sense organs

Structure and physiology of eye (vision), ear (hearing), taste buds, nose (smell) and skin.

# Skeletal System

Structure and function of the skeleton. Articulation and movement. Disorders of bones and joints.

# Central Nervous system

Functions of different parts of the brain and spinal cord. Neurohumoral transmission in the central nervous system, reflex action, electroencephalogram, specialized functions of the brain, cranial nerves and their functions.

# Urinary System

Various parts Structure and functions of the kidney and urinary tract. Physiology of urine formation and acid-base balance. Brief Introduction to disorders of the kidney.

# Endocrine Glands

Basic anatomy and physiology of pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal glands and pancreas. Local hormones. A brief introduction to disorders of various endocrine glands.

# Reproductive System

Structure and functions of male and female reproductive system. Sex hormones, physiology of menstrual cycle, and various stages of pregnancy and parturition.

# Cardiovascular system

Anatomy of heart and blood vessels, physiology of blood circulation, cardiac cycle, conducting system of the heart, heart sound, electrocardiogram, blood pressure and its regulation.

# Lymphatic system

Composition, formation and circulation of lymph. Spleen and its functions.

**PHARMACEUTICAL ENGINEERING**

1. **Fluid flow**

Type of flow, Reynold's number, viscosity, the concept of the boundary layer, basic equation of fluid flow, the study of valves, flow meters, manometers and measurement of flow and pressure including mathematical problems.

# Heat transfer

Source of heat, mechanism of heat transfer, the laws of heat transfer, steam and electricity as heating media, determination of requirement of the amount of steam/electrical energy, steam pressure, boiler capacity, mathematical problems on heat transfer, steam traps and reducing valve, lagging etc.

# Evaporation

The basic concept of phase equilibrium, factors affecting evaporation, evaporators, film evaporators, single effect and multiple effect evaporators, mathematical problems on evaporation.

# Distillation

Raoult's law, phase diagram, volatility: simple steam and flash distillation, principles of rectification, Mc-Cabe Thiele method for calculations of a number of theoretical plates, azeotropic and extractive distillation, mathematical problems on distillation.

# Drying

Moisture content and mechanism of drying, the rate of drying and time of drying calculations, classifications and types of dryers, dryers used in pharmaceutical industries and special drying methods like freeze drying and lyophilization, mathematical problems in drying.

# Size reduction and size separation

Definition, objectives of size reduction, factors affecting size reduction, laws governing in energy and power requirement of a mill, types of mills including ball mill, hammer mill, fluid energy mill, micronizer, Quadro co-mil, multi mill etc.

# Extraction

Theory of extraction, extraction methods, equipment for various types of the extraction

process.

# Mixing

Theory of mixing, solid-solid, solid-liquid and liquid-liquid mixing equipment.

# Crystallization

Characteristics of crystals like purity, size, shape, geometry, habit, forms, size and factors affecting them. Solubility curves and calculation curves and calculations of heat balance around S Swanson's Walker crystallizer , supersaturation theory and its limitations, Nucleation mechanism, crystal growth, study of various types of crystallizers, tanks, agitated batch, Swanson’s Walker, single vacuums, circulating magma and crystal crystallizers, cracking of crystals and its prevention. Numerical problems on yields. Introduction to polymorphism.

# Filtration and Centrifugation

Theory of filtrations, filter aids, filter media, industrial filters, including filter press, rotary filter, edge filters, filter leaf and laboratory filtration equipment etc., Factors affecting filtration, mathematical problems on filtrations, optimum cleaning cycle in batch filters. Principles of centrifugation, industrial centrifugal filters and centrifugal sedimentars.

# Dehumidification and humidity control

Basic concept and definition, wet bulb and adiabatic saturation temperatures, psychometric count and measurement of humidity, application of humidity measurement in pharmacy, equipment for humidification and dehumidification operations

# Refrigeration and air conditioning

Principles and applications of refrigeration and air conditioning.

# Material of constructions

General study of composition, corrosion, resistance, properties and applications of the materials of construction with special reference to stainless steel, glass, ferrous metals, cast iron, non ferrous metals, copper and alloys, aluminum and alloys, lead, tin, silver, nickel and alloys, chromium and non metals, stone, slate, brick, asbestos, plastics, rubber, timber, concrete. Corrosion and its prevention with reference to commonly used material in pharmaceutical plants.

# Automated process control systems

A process variable, temperature, pressure, flow level and vacuum and their measurement. Elements of automatic process control and introduction to automatic process control. Elements of computer-aided manufacturing (CAM).

# Industrial hazards & safety precautions

Mechanical, chemical, electrical, fire, dust, noise hazards, Industrial dermatitis, accident, records, safety requirements/equipment etc.

**PHARMACEUTICAL MANAGEMENT**

1. **Introduction to management**

Types of management. Basic concepts of management, management process, function and principles. Levels of management, pharmaceutical management art, science or profession.

Social responsibilities of management, functions of management.

# Planning and Forecasting

Planning: Nature, process and types of planning, steps in the planning process, planning premises. Advantages and limitations of planning. Management by objective, meaning, objective features, advantages and limitations. Forecasting: meaning, nature, importance, limitations. Techniques of forecasting.

# Organization

Definition, nature, theories, functions, line and staff organization concepts.

# Research Management

R & D organizations and research categories. Elements needed for an R & D organization. Technology transfer.

# Inventory Management

Objective and functions of inventory control. Types of inventories. Requirements of effective inventory control.

# Communication

Nature, types of communication, process, channels and barriers of communication. Limitations of communications. Importance in pharmaceutical industries.

# Marketing Research

New product selection, product management, advertising.

# Leadership and motivation

Leadership: meaning, nature, leadership styles. Theories of leadership. Motivation: meaning, nature, importance. Theories of motivation.

# Human resource and development (HRD)

Definition, HRD methods, HRD process, HRD in Indian industry.

# GATT

General Agreement on Tariff and Trade and its impact on the pharmaceutical industry. History of GATT, its impact on the pharmaceutical industry. Pharmaceutical market in

India.

# World trade organization (WTO) and trade-related intellectual property rights (TRIPS)

Introduction to WTO. Types of intellectual property rights: industrial property and copyrights Indian Patent Acts, 1970 with the latest amendment. Definition, types of patents.

# Standard institutions and regulatory authorities

* 1. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).
  2. International Organization for Standardization (ISO).
  3. United States of Food and Drug Administration (USFDA).
  4. Central Drug Standard Control Organization (CDSCO).
  5. International Conference on Harmonization (ICH).
  6. World Health Organization (WHO).

**PHARMACEUTICAL JURISPRUDENCE**

* + 1. Historical background Drug legislation in India, Code of Ethics for Pharmacists.
    2. The Pharmacy Act 1948 (inclusive of recent amendments).
    3. Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940, Rules 1945, including New Drug applications.
    4. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, and Rules thereunder.
    5. Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act 1954.
    6. Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act 1955, Rules 1976.
    7. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1970 and Rules 1975.
    8. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960.
    9. Drug (Price Control) Order.
    10. Shops and Establishment Act.
    11. Factory Act.
    12. Consumer Protection Act.
    13. Indian Pharmaceutical Industry- An Overview.
    14. Industrial Development and Regulation act 1951.
    15. Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights and Indian Patent Act 1970.
    16. An Introduction to Standard Institutions and Regulatory Authorities such as BIS, ASTM, ISO, TGA, USFDA, MHRA, ICH, WHO.
    17. Minimum Wages Act 1948.
    18. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 and Rules

**DISPENSING & HOSPITAL PHARMACY**

1. Introduction to laboratory equipment, weighing methodology, handling of prescriptions, labeling instructions for dispensed products.
2. Posological calculations involved in the calculation of dosage for infants. Enlarging and reducing formula, displacement value.
3. Preparations of formulations involving allegation, alcohol dilution, isotonic solution.
4. Study of current patent and proprietary products, generic products and selected brand products, indications, contraindications, adverse drug reactions, available dosage forms and packing of

Antihypertensive drug Antiamoebic drugs Antihistaminic drugs Antiemetic drugs

Antacids and ulcer healing drugs. Antidiarrheals and laxatives Respiratory drugs

Antibiotics

Analgesics and antipyretic drugs.

# Compounding and dispensing of following prescriptions

Mixtures Solutions Emulsions

Lotions (External preparations) Liniments (External preparations) Powder

Granules Suppositories Ointments / Paste Cream

Incompatibility: Prescription based on physical, chemical and therapeutic incompatibility. Tablets

Inhalations

# Reading and counseling of prescriptions from the clinical practice.

 Designing from mock Pharmacy: Layout and structure of retail Pharmacy, compounding, dispensing, storing, labeling, pricing, recording and counseling of prescription.

Procurement of information for the given drug for drug information services. Preparation of Hospital Formulary.

**SYLLABUS**

**For**

**Assistant Professor (Computer Applications / Data Analytics & Data Science) (0212202118)**

**Computer Science & Applications (25 Marks):**

**Discrete Structures and Optimization**

**Mathematical Logic:** Propositional and Predicate Logic, Propositional Equivalences, Normal Forms, Predicates and Quantifiers, Nested Quantifiers, Rules of Inference.

**Sets and Relations:** Set Operations, Representation and Properties of Relations, Equivalence Relations, Partially Ordering.

**Counting, Mathematical Induction and Discrete Probability:** Basics of Counting, Pigeonhole Principle, Permutations and Combinations, Inclusion- Exclusion Principle, Mathematical Induction, Probability, Bayes’ Theorem.

**Group Theory:** Groups, Subgroups, Semi Groups, Product and Quotients of Algebraic Structures, Isomorphism, Homomorphism, Automorphism, Rings, Integral Domains, Fields, Applications of Group Theory.

**Graph Theory:** Simple Graph, Multigraph, Weighted Graph, Paths and Circuits, Shortest Paths in Weighted Graphs, Eulerian Paths and Circuits, Hamiltonian Paths and Circuits, Planner graph, Graph Coloring, Bipartite Graphs, Trees and Rooted Trees, Prefix Codes, Tree Traversals, Spanning Trees and Cut-Sets.

**Boolean Algebra:** Boolean Functions and its Representation, Simplifications of Boolean Functions.

**Optimization:** Linear Programming - Mathematical Model, Graphical Solution, Simplex and Dual Simplex Method, Sensitive Analysis; Integer Programming, Transportation and Assignment Models, PERT-CPM: Diagram Representation, Critical Path Calculations, Resource Levelling, Cost Consideration in Project Scheduling.

# Database Management Systems

**Database System Concepts and Architecture:** Data Models, Schemas, and Instances; Three-Schema Architecture and Data Independence; Database Languages and Interfaces; Centralized and Client/Server Architectures for DBMS.

**Data Modeling:** Entity-Relationship Diagram, Relational Model - Constraints, Languages, Design, and Programming, Relational Database Schemas, Update Operations and Dealing with Constraint Violations; Relational Algebra and Relational Calculus; Codd Rules.

**SQL:** Data Definition and Data Types; Constraints, Queries, Insert, Delete, and Update Statements; Views, Stored Procedures and Functions; Database Triggers, SQL Injection.

**Normalization for Relational Databases:** Functional Dependencies and Normalization; Algorithms for Query Processing and Optimization; Transaction Processing, Concurrency Control Techniques, Database Recovery Techniques, Object and Object-Relational Databases; Database Security and Authorization.

**Enhanced Data Models:** Temporal Database Concepts, Multimedia Databases, Deductive Databases, XML and Internet Databases; Mobile Databases, Geographic Information Systems, Genome Data Management, Distributed Databases and Client-Server Architectures.

**Data Warehousing and Data Mining:** Data Modeling for Data Warehouses, Concept Hierarchy, OLAP and OLTP; Association Rules, Classification, Clustering, Regression,

Support Vector Machine, K-Nearest Neighbour, Hidden Markov Model, Summarization, Dependency Modeling, Link Analysis, Sequencing Analysis, Social Network Analysis.

**Big Data Systems:** Big Data Characteristics, Types of Big Data, Big Data Architecture, Introduction to Map-Reduce and Hadoop; Distributed File System, HDFS.

**NOSQL:** NOSQL and Query Optimization; Different NOSQL Products, Querying and Managing NOSQL; Indexing and Ordering Data Sets; NOSQL in Cloud.

# Data Structures and Algorithms

**Data Structures:** Arrays and their Applications; Sparse Matrix, Stacks, Queues, Priority Queues, Linked Lists, Trees, Forest, Binary Tree, Threaded Binary Tree, Binary Search Tree, AVL Tree, B Tree, B+ Tree, B\* Tree, Data Structure for Sets, Graphs, Sorting and Searching Algorithms; Hashing.

**Performance Analysis of Algorithms and Recurrences:**Time and Space Complexities; Asymptotic Notation, Recurrence Relations.

**Design Techniques:** Divide and Conquer; Dynamic Programming, Greedy Algorithms, Backtracking, Branch and Bound.

**Lower Bound Theory:** Comparison Trees, Lower Bounds through Reductions.

**Graph Algorithms:** Breadth-First Search, Depth-First Search, Shortest Paths, Maximum Flow, Minimum Spanning Trees.

**Complexity Theory:** P and NP Class Problems; NP-completeness and Reducibility.

**Selected Topics:** Number Theoretic Algorithms, Polynomial Arithmetic, Fast Fourier Transform, String Matching Algorithms.

**Advanced Algorithms:** Parallel Algorithms for Sorting, Searching and Merging, Approximation Algorithms, Randomized Algorithms.

**Statistics (25 Marks):**

Stochastic Processes: Markov chains with finite and countable state space, classification of states, limiting behaviour of n-step transition probabilities, stationary distribution, Poisson process, birth- and-death process, pure-birth process, pure-death process, Brownian motion and its basic properties.

Estimation: Sufficiency, minimal sufficiency, factorization theorem, completeness, completeness of exponential families, ancillary statistic, Basu’s theorem and its applications, unbiased estimation, uniformly minimum variance unbiased estimation, Rao-Blackwell theorem, Lehmann-Scheffe theorem, Cramer-Rao inequality, consistent estimators, method of moments estimators, method of maximum likelihood estimators and their properties; Interval estimation: pivotal quantities and confidence intervals based on them, coverage probability.

Regression Analysis: Simple and multiple linear regression, R2 and adjusted R2 and their applications, distributions of quadratic forms of random vectors: Fisher-Cochran theorem, Gauss- Markov theorem, tests for regression coefficients, confidence intervals**.**

**Economics (20 Marks):**

# Statistics and Econometrics

* + Probability Theory: Concepts of probability, Distributions, Moments, Central Limit theorem
  + Descriptive Statistics – Measures of Central tendency & dispersions, Correlation, Index Numbers
  + Sampling methods & Sampling Distribution
  + Statistical Inferences, Hypothesis testing
  + Linear Regression Models and their properties – BLUE
  + Identification Problem
  + Simultaneous Equation Models – recursive and non-recursive
  + Discrete choice models
  + Time Series Analysis

# Mathematical Economics

* + Sets, functions and continuity, sequence, series
  + Differential Calculus and its Applications
  + Linear Algebra – Matrices, Vector Spaces
  + Static Optimization Problems and their applications
  + Input-Output Model, Linear Programming
  + Difference and Differential equations with applications