

# SCHOOL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES (FORMERLY UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY)

**C.S.J.M.U. KANPUR**

## Information Brochure

### IMPORTANT DATES AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION 2022-2023

1. ONLINE APPLICATION STARTS FROM 31.5.2022
2. LAST DATE OF FILLING ONLINE APPLICATION FORM: 30.6.2022
3. DATE OF ENTRANCE : SECOND WEEK OF JULY (TENTATIVE)

APPLICATION FEES FOR ENTRANCE TEST: 1250/ (FOR GENERAL/OBC CANDIDATES)

APPLICATION FEES FOR ENTRANCE TEST: 1000/ (FOR SC/ST CANDIDATES)

\*The application fees includes registration fees also.

Sr. No.	Course	Eligibility criteria	Mode of admission	Fees	Seats Available
1	D.Pharm.	Minimum qualification for admission to Diploma in Pharmacy-A pass in 10+2 examination (science academic stream) with Physics, Chemistry and Biology or Mathematics. Provided that there shall be reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes candidates in accordance with the instructions issued by the Central Government /State Governments /Union territory administrations as the case may be from time to time.	ENTRANCE TEST CONDUCTED BY C.S.J.M. UNIVERSITY, KANPUR	1,00,000/ year	60 + 6 EWS
2	B.Pharm. 1 <sup>st</sup> year	Candidate shall have passed 10+2 examination conducted by the respective state/central government authorities recognized as equivalent to	ENTRANCE TEST CONDUCTED BY CSJM UNIVERSITY, KANPUR	1,10,000/ year	60 + 6 EWS (currently)  100 seats proposed

		10+2 examination by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) with English as one of the subjects and Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics (P.C.M) and or Biology (P.C.B/P.C.M.B.) as optional subjects individually. Any other qualification approved by the Pharmacy Council of India as equivalent to any of the above examinations.			
3	B.Pharm. lateral 3 <sup>rd</sup> semester	A pass in D.Pharm. course from an institution approved by the Pharmacy Council Of India under section 12 of the Pharmacy Act.	MERIT BASIS OF D.PHARM. RESULT	1,10,000/ year	06 seats
4	M. Pharm. specializations: <b>1.Pharmaceutics</b> <b>2.Pharmaceutical Chemistry</b> <b>3.Pharmacology</b>	A Pass in the following examinations a)B.Pharm Degree examination of an Indian university established by law in India from an institution approved by Pharmacy Council of India and has scored not less than 55% of the maximum marks (aggregate of 4 years of B.Pharm.)	MERIT BASIS OF B. PHARM. RESULT	89,200/ year	<b>1.Pharmaceutics (15 seats)</b> <b>2.Pharmaceutical Chemistry (15 seats)</b> <b>3.Pharmacology (10 seats)</b>

) Reservations : The reservation criteria for the state quota are as per the norms of the respective State Government

# SYLLABUS FOR ENTRANCE TEST FOR B.PHARM. AND D.PHARM. COURSES

The entrance test shall comprise of 100 questions to be answered in 2 hours. Questions will be of objective type with multiple choices, out of which only one will be correct. A candidate must select only the correct answer to score full marks. For each correct answer a candidate will earn 4 marks. If a question has not been attempted no credit will be given. The questions will be distributed into various areas as follows and the details syllabus is given below.

) No Negative marking

Section	Subject	No. of Questions
A	Physics	33
B	Chemistry	33
C	Biology	34

## SECTION A: PHYSICS

Measurement: Dimensional analysis and error estimation, dimensional compatibility and significant figures.

Motion in one dimension: Average velocity, instantaneous velocity, one-dimensional motion with constant accelerations, freely falling bodies.

Laws of Motion: Force and inertia, Newton's laws of motion, and their significance.

Motion in two dimensions: Projectile motion, uniform circular motion, tangential and radial acceleration in curve-linear motion, relative motion and relative acceleration.

Work, Power and Energy: Work done by a constant and variable forces, kinetic and potential energy, power, Conservative and non-conservative forces, conservation of energy, gravitational energy, work energy theorem, potential energy stored in a spring.

Linear Momentum & collisions: Linear momentum & impulse, conservation of linear momentum for two particle system, collisions, collision in one dimension, collision in two dimension, rocket propulsion.

Rotation of a rigid body about a fixed axis: Angular velocity and angular acceleration, rotational kinematics, rotational motion with constant angular acceleration relationship between angular and linear quantities, rotational energy, moment of inertia for a ring, rod, spherical shell, sphere and plane lamina, torque and angular acceleration, work and energy in rotational motion, rolling motion of a solid sphere and cylinder.

Gravitation: Gravitational field, Kepler's laws and motion of planets, planetary and satellite motion, geostationary satellite.

Oscillatory motion: Harmonic motion, oscillatory motion of mass attached to a spring, kinetic & potential energy, Time Period of a simple pendulum, comparing simple and harmonic motion with uniform circular motion, forced oscillations, damped oscillations and resonance.

Mechanics of solids and fluids: States of matter young's modulus, bulk modulus, shear modulus of rigidity, variations of pressure with depth, Buoyant forces and Archimedes principle, Pascal's law, Bernoulli's theorem and its application, surface energy, surface tension, angle of contact, capillary rise, coefficient of viscosity, viscous force, terminal velocity, Stoke's law, stream line motion, Reynold's numbers.

Heat and thermodynamics: First law of thermodynamics, specific heat of an ideal gas at constant volume and constant pressure, relation between them, thermodynamics process (reversible, irreversible, isothermal, adiabatic), second law of thermodynamics, concept of entropy and concept of absolute scale, efficiency of a Carnot engine, thermal conductivity, Newton's law of cooling, black body radiation, Wien's displacement law, Stefan's law.

Wave: Wave motion, phase, amplitude and velocity of wave, Newton's formula for longitudinal waves, propagation of sound waves in air, effect of temperature and pressure on velocity of sound, Laplace's correction, Principle of superposition, formation of standing waves, standing waves in strings and pipes, beats, Doppler's effect.

Electrostatics: Coulomb's law, electric field and potential due to point charge, dipole and its field along the axis and perpendicular to axis, electric flux, Gauss's theorem and its applications to find the field due to infinite sheet of charge, and inside the hollow conducting sphere, capacitance, parallel plate capacitor with air and dielectric medium between the Plates, series and parallel combination of capacitors, energy of a capacitor, displacement currents.

Current Electricity: Concept of free and bound electrons, drift velocity and mobility, electric current, Ohm's law, resistivity, conductivity, temperature dependency of resistance, resistance in series and parallel combination, Kirchhoff's law and their application to network of resistances, principle of potentiometer, effect of temperature on resistance and its application.

Magnetic Effect of Current: Magnetic field due to current, Biot- Savart's law, magnetic field due to solenoid, motion of charge in a magnetic field, force on a current carrying conductors and torque on current loop in a magnetic field, magnetic flux, forces between two parallel current carrying conductors, moving coil galvanometer and its conversion into ammeter and voltmeter.

Magnetism in Matter: The magnetization of substance due to orbital and spin motions of electrons, magnetic moment of atoms, diamagnetism, para magnetism, ferromagnetism, earth's magnetic field and its components and their measurement.

Electromagnetic induction: Induced e.m.f., Faraday's laws, Lenz's law, electromagnetic induction, self and mutual induction, B-H curve, hysteresis loss and its importance, eddy currents.

Ray Optics and optical instruments: Sources of light, luminous intensity, luminous flux, illuminance, photometry, wave nature of light, Huygen's theory for propagation of light and rectilinear propagation of light, reflection of light, total internal reflection, reflection and refraction at spherical surfaces, focal length of a combination of lenses, spherical and chromatic aberration and their removal, refraction and

dispersion of light due to a prism, simple and compound microscope, reflecting and refracting telescope, magnifying power and resolving power.

Wave Optics: Coherent and incoherent sources of light, interference, young's double slit experiment diffraction due to a single slit, linearly polarized light, Polaroid.

Modern Physics: Photo-electric equation, matter waves, quantization, Planck's hypothesis, Bohr's model of hydrogen atom and its spectra, ionization potential, Rydberg constant, solar spectrum and Fraunhofer lines, fluorescence and phosphorescence, X-Rays and their productions, characteristic and continuous spectra. Nuclear Instability, radioactive decay laws, Emission of  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$  rays, Mass - defect, Mass Energy equivalence, Nuclear Fission Nuclear Reactors, Nuclear Fusion.

## **SECTION B : CHEMISTRY**

Atomic Structure: Bohr's concept. Quantum numbers, Electronic configuration, molecular orbital theory for homo-nuclear molecules, Pauli's exclusion principle.

Chemical Bonding: Electrovalency, co-valency, hybridization involving s, p and d orbitals hydrogen bonding. Redox Reactions: Oxidation number, oxidising and reducing agents, balancing of equations.

Chemical Equilibrium and Kinetics: Equilibrium constant (for gaseous system only) Le Chatelier's principle, ionic equilibrium, Ostwald's dilution law, hydrolysis, pH and buffer solution, solubility product, common-ion effect, rate constant and first order reaction.

Acid-Base Concepts: Bronsted Lowry, Arrhenius concept & Lewis concept

Electrochemistry: Electrode potential and electro-chemical series.

Colloids: Types and preparation, Brownian movement, Tyndall effect, coagulation and peptization. Colligative Properties of Solution: Lowering of vapor pressure, Osmotic pressure, depression of freezing point, elevation of boiling point, determination of molecular weight.

Periodic Table: Classification of elements on the basis of electronic configuration, properties of s,p and d block elements, ionization potential, electronegativity & electron affinity.

Preparation and Properties of the following: Hydrogen peroxide. copper sulfate, silver nitrate, plaster of paris, borax, Mohr's salt, alums, white and red lead, microcosmic salt and bleaching powder, sodium thiosulfate.

Thermo-chemistry: Exothermic & endothermic reactions Heat of reaction, Heat of combustion & formation, neutralization, Hess's law.

General Organic Chemistry: Shape of organic compounds, Inductive effect, mesomeric effect, electrophiles & nucleophiles.

Reaction intermediates: carbonium ion, carbanions & free radical, Types of organic reactions, Cannizzaro Friedel Craft, Perkin, Aldol condensation.

Isomerism: Structural, Geometrical & Optical IUPAC: Nomenclature of simple organic compounds.

Polymers: Addition & condensation polymers

Carbohydrates: Monosaccharides.

Preparation and Properties Of the Followings: Hydrocarbons, monohydric alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, monocarboxylic acids, primary amines, benzene, nitrobenzene, aniline, phenol, benzaldehyde, benzoic acid, Grignard Reagent.

Solid State: Structure of simple ionic compounds, Crystal imperfections (point defects only),

Born-Haber cycle Petroleum: Important industrial fractions, cracking, octane number, anti-knocking compounds.

## **SECTION C: BIOLOGY**

### **ZOOLOGY**

Origin of Life: Oparin's theory, Miller's Experiment, Viruses - structure, properties, distribution, classification and pathogenesis (Eg. AIDS, CANCER), Viroids & Prions, Biotic balance.

Organic Evolution: Relationship among organisms and Evidences of organic Evolution - Principles of Evolution - Lamarckism, Darwinism and Speciation.

Mechanism of Organic Evolution: Variations - Definition, causes and types, Mutations (Principles of Hugo de Vries), Role of mutations in speciation. Evolution through ages and human evolution

Human Genetics and Eugenics: Human hereditary traits, study of Twins, A.B.O. blood groups and their inheritance, Rh-factor, Sex determination. Chromosomal aberrations, Important human syndromes, Sex linked characters and their inheritance, Applied Genetics - eugenics, euthenics, euphenics & I.Q. Test.

Applied Biology: Wild life of India

Endangered species: Biosphere Reserves, National Parks and sanctuaries, Project Tiger, Conservation of wild life, Bio-energy, Poultry, Fisheries (edible fishes), Human Population, Population explosion, problems & control. Test-Tube babies, & Amniocentesis, Application of Biotechnology in human welfare. Human Aging.

Mammalian Anatomy (Eg. Rabbit): Reproductive system (excluding embryonic development) Osteology, structure and organization of different systems.

Animal Physiology:

(A) Animal Nutrition: Food, Balanced diet, Nutritional imbalances and deficiency diseases, Digestion, Absorption, Assimilation of food, (comparison between human and Rabbit).

(B) Animal Excretion and Osmoregulation: Chemical nature of excretory products in various animals, Physiology of excretion, Function of liver and kidney (Homeostatic regulatory functions of kidneys), Formation of urine, Osmoregulation by kidneys.

(C) Respiratory system: Exchange and transport of gases (O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>) factors affecting O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> transport, Cellular respiration, different lung volumes, breathing and sound production.

(D) Nervous systems: Central, autonomic and peripheral nervous system, Receptors, Effectors, Reflex action. Nature and conduction of Nerve- impulses, Synapse, Sense organs - Structure & working of Eye & Ear, Biochemistry of vision and taste buds.

(E) Endocrine System: Different endocrine glands and Hormones - definition, types, characteristics and their functions, (in relation to human beings), Hormonal disorders and pheromones.

(F) Circulatory System: Circulation of body fluids- Blood and lymph, Open and closed vascular systems, Structure and working physiology of Heart, Comparison between arteries and veins, Lymphatic system.

(G) Animal Diversity: Classification of Animal kingdom (Based on Storer & Eusinger), Characteristic feature of different phyla and classes with examples.

Detailed studies of followings:

A. Protozoa

B. Amoeba-Habit & Habitat, structure, locomotion, reproduction, Osmoregulation, Parasitic amoeba

C. Entamoeba histolytica and Entamoeba gingivalis, structure, diseases caused by them and their control measures.

D. Plasmodium vivax-life-cycle, malaria therapy and control.

E. Protozoan and diseases

F. Porifera: A simple sponge (Leucosolenia); detailed study of structure & physiology, Sponge industry.

G. Coelenterata: Hydra - Habit and Habitat, morphology, tissue differentiation in relation to physiological division of labour and regeneration.

H. Aschelminthes: Ascaris- morphology, life-cycle, therapy and control. I. Annelida: Pheretima posthuma - Bionomics and economic importance.

J. Arthropoda: (Periplaneta): Structure- external and internal. Comparison between Periplaneta and Blatta. (i) House fly & Mosquito: structure and life-cycle (ii) Economic importance of insects & their control.

## **BOTANY**

Plant Cell: Structure & functions electron microscopic structured mitochondria, Plastids centrosomes. Lysosomes, microsomes, endoplasmic reticulum, Nucleus, Golgibodes, D.N.A & R.N.A. Cytoplasm, membranes and cell wall. Protoplasm: structure, components physical and chemical properties. Cell division (formation) - free cell formation, Amitosis & Meiosis, Duplication of D.N.A. Ecology: Ecological factors (atmospheric, edaphic, climatic, geological & biotic factors). Ecosystem: Structure, components of ecosystem eg. Water soluble minerals and gases, producers consumers, decomposers, Pond and forest ecosystem. Atmospheric pollution-causes and control, Types of pollution - Detergents, chemicals automobile exhaust, Radioactive matter, Smog, sound, Pesticides. Genetics: Mendalism, Mendals experiment and law of inheritance. Modern Classification of plant kingdom- (according to Ostwald & Tippo) (outline). Seeds in angiospermic plants: description of development of angiospermic plants (life history of angiospermic plants). Fruits: Dispersal of fruits and seeds Cell differentiation Plant

Tissue: Meristematic classification of meristematic & permanent tissue and functions and classification of tissue system. Anatomy of Root, stem and leaf: difference between dicot and Monocot stem. Secondary growth of stem and root. Anatomy of hydrophytes, Xerophytes & Mesophytes. Important phylums: Algae: Habitat, general characters & uses, description of ulothrix & spirogyra. Bacteria: structure - types of nutrition, reproduction and economic importance. Fungi: structure description of Rhizopus and yeast and their economic importance, Fermentation. Bryophyta: structure and economic importance, description of Funaria (Moss) Pteridophyta: general structures of pteridophytes description of fern (Dryopteris) General study of gymnosperms and life history of cycas. Classification of angiosperm, Description of families - identification and economic importance Cruciferae, Malvaceae, Leguminosae, Compositae, Cucurbitaceae. Soil: Absorption of water through root hairs osmosis, Translocation and Root pressure Nitrogen cycle. Special modes of nutrition in plants (Autotrophic, heterotrophic, Parasites, saprophytes, Symbionts insectivorous and their ecological relation. Photosynthesis: Chloroplast, light, chlorophyll and Carbon dioxide, Mechanism of photosynthesis formation of A.T.P. and their functions and importance of photosynthesis. Transpiration: factors and importance, Mechanism of opening and closing of stomata. Respiration: aerobic, anaerobic respiration, mechanism of respiration (Glycolysis, Krebs's cycle, E.T.S.) Growth & movement: definition of growth, Region of growth & their measurements, types of movements in plants, Growth hormone.