HARYANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

BAYS NO. 1-10, BLOCK-B, SECTOR - 4, PANCHKULA

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The Commission invites online applications from eligible candidates for the posts of Post Graduate Teachers (PGTs) in various subjects for Rest of Haryana Cadre and Mewat Cadre, for which the guidelines / steps for submission of online application form by the candidates are as under:-

- 1. Candidates have to compulsorily register online by visiting regn.hpsc.gov.in directly OR through http://hpsc.gov.in for submitting their online application form.
- 2. After registration, a login ID would be created and the candidates will have to complete the registration process by using the login ID.
- 3. Parivar Pehchan Patra (PPP), Aadhar No. & Virtual ID (VID) is required for Aadhar authentication during Biometric attendance
- 4. After completion of registration, the candidates can apply against the respective advertisement as per their qualifications.
- 5. Duly filled application form can be submitted only after payment of requisite fee.
- 6. After making payment, the candidates have to take a printout of their application form and upload the same after duly checking & signing it.
- 7. Application process would be completed only after submission of duly signed application form by the candidates.

For more information, log on to http://hpsc.gov.in

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Haryana Public Service Commission

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No.	Topic (Details of the syllabus)
1.	Some Basic concepts of Chemistry: Scope of chemistry- Historical approach to nature of matter - states of matter, properties of matter and its measurement, S. system of units, Uncertainty in measurements, dimensional analysis, Laws of chemical combination atomic and molecular masses, Mole concept and molar masses, percentage composition, empirical and molecular masses, equivalent weight, concept of limiting reagent
2	States of Matter: Gases, liquids and solids, three states of matter, types of intermolecular forces. The laws governing ideal gas behaviour, Dalton's law of partial pressure, Kinetic molecular theory of ideal gases Maxwell Boltzmann distribution law on molecular motion, real gases – deviation from ideal behaviour vander Waals equation. <i>Liquid</i> and their properties. <i>Solids</i> : Classification of solids, fundamental types of lattices, two and three dimensional lattice types, Simple crystal structures, Transformation of crystal structure on varying temperature, Bragg's law, density in solids, energy band, band gaps, semiconductors magnetic and dielectric properties, stoichiometric and non-stoichiometric defects in solids.
3	Structure of Atom: Structure of Atom (Classical Theory), Dalton's atomic theory, Bohr's model of atom Structure of atom (modern theory), de Broglie's relationship, Heisenberg's uncertainty principal Classical wave equation, Schrödinger's wave equation, Probability distribution curve, Quantum numbers, Pauli's exclusion principle, Aufbau principle, Hund's rule of maximum multiplicity.
4	Equilibrium: Reversible reactions, criteria of equilibrium, Law of mass action, equilibrium constant, K and K _p , Le Chatelier principle, Ionic equilibrium, Ostwald's dilution Law, solution of acids, bases, ionic equilibria in solution, Common ion effect – its application to qualitative analysis, acids and bases. Bronsted- Lowry theory of acids and bases, Lewis concept of acid and bases, relative strengths of acid and bases, their quantitative estimation, buffer solution and its use, determination of pH, theories of indicators, conductometric titration, Solubility product, hydrolysis.
5.	Surface Chemistry: Adsorption, absorption, sorption, Physical adsorption, Chemisorption adsorption isotherms (Freundlich, Langmuir), application of adsorption, types of Catalysis theories of catalysis classification of colloids, preparation of Colloidal Solution (lyophobic and lyophilic), Special characteristics of colloidal solutions, electrophoresis, Precipitation of colloids — Hardy Schulze law multimolecular and macromolecular colloids, Emulsion and Gels.
6	Chemical Kinetics: Theories of reaction rates, rate of reaction, molecularity and order of reaction, Fast reactions- Luminescence and energy transfer process, reaction mechanisms(Simple and comple reactions).
7	Redox Reaction and Electrochemistry: Oxidation and reduction, redox reaction and its application oxidation number, Strong and weak electrolytes, activity coefficient, conductance and conductivity Kohlrausch law, resistance and resistivity molar conductivity, equivalent conductivity, Qualitative an quantitative aspect of electrolysis, electrochemical cell and electrolytic cell, Electrode and electrode potential and standard electrode potential, Electrochemical series and its applications, Nernst equation an its application, Equilibrium constant and EMF of the cell.
8	Solutions: Solution and its types, expression of concentration of solution, solubility and factors affecting the solubility of a solid in a liquid (temperature and pressure), Vapour pressure of a liquid, Raoult's law for both volatile and non volatile solute, Ideal and nonideal solution, Colligative properties, abnormal molecular masses and Van't Hoff factor.
9	Chemical bonding and Molecular Structure: Valence electrons and Lewis structures, Ionic bon Covalent bond, Bond parameters, Co-ordinate bond, polarity and dipole moment, Quantitative idea of valence bond theory, molecular orbital theory (LCAO), Concept of hybridization involving s, p, orbitals, Hydrogen bond, Resonance.
10.	Thermodynamics: Macroscopic properties of the system, modes of transfer of energy between system an surrounding, Phase transition, phase rule and phase diagram, First Law, second law and third law, of thermodynamics. Internal energy and enthalpy of the reaction, their measurement and application spontaneity of process, Entropy and spontaneity, Helmholtz and Gibb's free energy, Thermodynamics of electrochemical cells.

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- 11. Classification of elements and periodicity in properties: Significance of classification, brief history of the development of periodic table, periodic laws, name of the elements with Z>100 according to IUPAC system, classification of elements into s, p, d, f -block elements and their characteristics, Periodic trends in the properties of elements Ionization enthalpy, Electron gain enthalpy, electronegativity, atomic radii, ionic radii, periodicity of valency or oxidation state.
- 12. **Hydrogen:** Position of Hydrogen in periodic table, occurrence, isotopes, Preparation of hydrogen, on small and commercial scale, hydrides, water, hard and soft water, heavy water, hydrogen peroxide, hydrogen economy, hydrogen as a fuel.
- 13. General principles and processes of isolation of elements and s block elements: Principles and methods of extraction, oxidation and reduction as applied to the extraction procedures of Al, Cu, Zn and Fe. s block elements, general introduction Electronic configuration, occurrence, Anomalous properties of the first element of each group, diagonal relationship,
- 14. **p Block Elements:** Electronic configuration, variation in physical and chemical properties of groups 13 to 18, physical and chemical properties of borax, boric acid, boron hydride, silicones, preparation and uses, preparation, properties and uses of nitrogen, ammonia, nitric acid and oxides of nitrogen, phosphorus allotropic forms, preparation and properties of phosphine, phosphorus pentachloride and phosphorus trichloride, preparation, properties and uses of oxygen and ozone, hydrides and halides of 16 group elements, their structure and nature, allotropic forms of sulphur- their preparation, preparation, properties and uses of sulphur dioxide, industrial preparation of oxo-acids of sulphur, preparation and properties of halogen and halogen acids, inter halogen compounds, pseudohalide ions. Oxo-acids of halogens, their structure and nature, preparation, properties and uses of xenon fluorides, oxides of xenon and xenon oxo fluorides.
- 15. The d and f- Block Elements: General introduction, electronic configuration and general trend in the properties of first row transition metals like metallic character, ionization enthalpy, oxidation states, ionic radii, coloured ion formation, catalytic properties, magnetic properties, oxides, halides and sulphides of first row transition metals, complex compound formation etc. Preparation, properties and structures of KMnO₄ and K₂Cr₂ O₇, lanthanoids and actinoids.
- 16. Co-ordination Compounds and organometallics: Meaning of co-ordination compounds, Werner's theory, ligands their types, IURAC nomenclature of co-ordination compounds, isomerism, bonding in co-ordination compounds, colour, magnetic properties and, stabilities of co-ordination compounds. Chemical and biological importance of co-ordination compounds, metal carbonyls: preparation, properties and bonding organometallic compounds and their classification.
- 17. Organic Chemistry: Some Basic Principles and Techniques: General Classification of organic compounds, Shapes of organic compounds-Hybridisation(sp, sp²,sp³), Structural representation of organic molecules, Functional groups, Homologous, series. Common or trivial names, nomenclature of aliphatic, aromatic and substituted aromatic compounds.

Isomerism: Structural and Stereo isomerism Fundamental Concepts in Reaction Mechanism: Cleavage of covalent bond, Types of attacking species, electron movement in organic reactions, electronic displacement in a covalent bond and types of organic reactions.

Methods of purification of organic compounds: Qualitative analysis, Quantitative analysis, estimation of the elements and determination of empirical and molecular formula.

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Hydrocarbons: Classification of hydrocarbons. 18. Alkanes: Conformations (Newmann and Sawhorse formulae), Physical properties, Chemical reactions Cycloalkanes: Preparation, physical and chemical properties, stability of cycloalkanes (Bayer strain theory), chair and boat forms of cyclohexane. Alkenes:, structure of double bond, geometrical isomerism, physical properties, methods of preparation, chemical reactions. Alkadienes: Classification of dienes, Preparation of conjugated dienes, Chemical properties(1,2 and 1,4addition to conjugated dienes). Alkynes:, structure of triple bond, physical properties, methods of preparation Chemical properties, Acidic nature of alkynes Aromatic Hydrocarbons:, Structure of benzene, resonance, aromaticity (Huckel's rule) Chemical properties, mechanism of electrophilic substitution direct influence of substituents in mono subustituted benzene. Environmental Chemistry: Environmental pollution, Atmospheric pollution, Tropospheric pollution (Air 19. pollution), Major air pollutants, Control of air pollution, Smog (Chemical and Photochemical smog), Stratospheric pollution: Ozone layer and its depletion, Acid rain, Green House Effect and Global warming, Water pollution, Soil pollution and Industrialwaste. Haloalkanes and Haloarenes: Classification, methods of preparation of haloalkanes and haloarenes, their 20. physical properties, tests to distinguish between alkyl and aryl-halides, mechanism of SN1 and SN reactions, elimination reactions (Saytzeff Rule, E1 & E2 mechanism). Poly halogen compounds Preparation and properties. Alcohols, Phenols and Ethers: Classification, preparation, properties and uses, tests to distinguish 21. between primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols. Distinctions between alcoholsand phenols. Preparation of ethers, physical and chemical properties. 22. Aldehydes, Ketones and Carboxylic Acids: Structure of carbonyl group, preparation of aldehydes and ketones, physical, Chemical properties and uses, tests to distinguish between aldehydes and ketones. Preparations of carboxylic acids preparation properties and uses. 23. Amines (Organic compounds containing nitrogen): Classification, Structure of amino group, preparation, Physical, Chemical properties, tests to distinguish between primary, secondary and tertiary amines Polymers: Polymerization, Classification of polymers based on: origin, structure, molecular forces, mode 24. Addition polymerization Condensation polymerization (Step-growth of polymerization. polymerization) Preparation of condensation polymers Synthetic and natural rubber and vulcanization. Determination of molecular mass of polymers: Poly dispersity index (PDI). Bio-degradable polymers like PHBV. Biomolecules(Biochemistry): Carbohydrates: Classification of carbohydrates, Structural determination 25. of glucose and fructose on the basis of their chemical properties, Open chain (Fischer) structure, cyclic structure (Haworth form), and forms of glucose, Mutarotation, anomers and epimers, Chemical reactions of glucose, Reducing and non-reducing sugars, Configuration of glucose and fructosel Disaccharides Sucrose, Haworth representation of disaccharides, Polysaccharides, Starch, Cellulose, and amylopectin structures, Functions of Carbohydrates in living organisms. Carbohydrate metabolism, glycolysis, electron-transport chain, Proteins: Amino acids, Zwitter ion, Iso-electric point, peptides and peptide bond. Fibrous proteins. Globular proteins and their functions, Primary, Secondary (Helix and pleated sheet structures) and tertiary structure of proteins, denaturation and renaturation, Enzymes, specificity and mechanism of enzyme activity, coenzymes, applications of enzymes. Nucleic acids: Nucleosides, Nucleotides, Structure of ATP, Photosynthesis (Light and dark reactions) Primary and Secondary structure of DNA (Double Helix structure), biological functions of nucleic acids, Replication, Protein synthesis (Transcription, Translation, mutation), genetic code, genetic errors, Vitamins, classification, diseases caused by the deficiency of vitamins, Hormones (steroid hormones and non-steroid hormones) and their functions.

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