

Ordinance Governing
1st year BAMS/ Professional
Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery
(Revised Scheme)
Syllabus/Curriculum
2015-16

(Applicable to 2015, 2016 and 2017 batches)



Accredited 'A' Grade by NAAC
Placed in Category 'A' by MHRD (GoI)

KLE UNIVERSITY
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Edition Year : 2015

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Printed at:

[REDACTED] RAJAWADEE-SETU

To be an outstanding University of excellence ever in pursuit of newer horizons to build self reliant global citizens through assured quality educational programs.

- [REDACTED]
- To promote sustainable development of higher education consistent with statutory and regulatory requirements.
 - To plan continuously provide necessary infrastructure, learning resources required for quality education and innovations.
 - To stimulate to extend the frontiers of knowledge, through faculty development and continuing education programs.
 - To make research a significant activity involving staff, students and society.
 - To promote industry / organization, interaction/collaborations with regional/national / international bodies.
 - To establish healthy systems for communication among all stakeholders for vision oriented growth.
 - To fulfill the national obligation through rural health missions.

[REDACTED]

The objectives are to realize the following at university and its constituent institutions:

- To implement effectively the programs through creativity and innovation in teaching, learning and evaluation.
- To make existing programs more careers oriented through effective system of review and redesign of curriculum.
- To impart spirit of enquiry and scientific temperament among students through research oriented activities.
- To enhance reading and learning capabilities among faculty and students and inculcate sense of life long learning.
- To promulgate process for effective, continuous, objective oriented student performance evaluation.
- To ordinate periodic performance evaluation of the faculty.
- To incorporate themes to build values. Civic responsibilities & sense of national integrity.

- To ensure that the academic, career and personal counseling are in-built into the system of curriculum delivery.
- To strengthen, develop and implement staff and student welfare programs.
- To adopt and implement principles of participation, transparency and accountability in governance of academic and administrative activities.
- To constantly display sensitivity and respond to changing educational, social, and community demands.
- To promote public-private partnership.

INSIGNIA



The Emblem of the University is a Philosophical statement in Symbolic.

The Emblem...

A close look at the emblem unveils a pillar, a symbol of the “University of Excellence” built on strong values & principles.

The Palm and the Seven Stars...

The Palm is the palm of the teacher- the hand that acts, promises & guides the students to reach for the Seven Stars...

The Seven Stars signify the ‘Saptarishi Dnyanamandal’, the Great Bear-a constellation made of Seven Stars in the sky, each signifying a particular Domain. Our culture says: The true objective of human birth is to master these Knowledge Domains.

The Seven Stars also represent the Saptarishis, the founders of KLE Society whose selfless service and intense desire for “Dnyana Dasoha” laid the foundation for creating the knowledge called KLE Society.

Hence another significance of the raised palm is our tribute to these great Souls for making this University a possibility.

Empowering Professionals...

‘Empowering Professionals’, inscription at the base of the Emblem conveys that our Organization with its strength, maturity and wisdom forever strive to empower the student community to become globally competent professionals. It has been a guiding force for many student generations in the past, and will continue to inspire many forth coming generations.



KLE UNIVERSITY

(Formerly known as KLE Academy of Higher Education & Research)

[Established under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 vide Government of India Notification No. F. 9-19/2000-U.3(A)]

Office of the Registrar, KLE University,

Accredited 'A' Grade by NAAC Placed in Category 'A' by MHRD (G01)

JNMC Campus, Nehru Nagar, Belagavi-590 010, Karnataka State, India

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Ref.No.KLEU/14-15/D-3738

2nd February 2015

NOTIFICATION

**Sub: Ordinance governing the syllabus/curriculum of 1st Year/
Professional BAMS (Revised Scheme).**

Ref: Minutes of the meeting of the Academic Council of the
University held on 16th January 2015.

In exercise of the powers conferred under Rule A-04 (i) of the Memorandum of Association of the University, the Academic Council of the University in its meeting held on **16th January, 2015** has approved the Ordinance governing the syllabus / curriculum for **1st year BAMS** program of revised scheme.

The Ordinance shall be effective for the students admitted to **1st Year BAMS** program (revised scheme) under the Faculty of Ayurveda in the constituent college of the University viz. **KLEU Shri B. M. Kankanawadi Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Belagavi** applicable to 2015, 2016 and 2017 batches from the academic session 2015-16.

By Order
REGISTRAR

To
The Dean
Faculty of Ayurveda,
BELAGAVI.

CC to:

1. The Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi
2. The PA to Hon. Chancellor, KLE University, Belagavi
3. The Special Officer to Hon. Vice-Chancellor, KLE University, Belagavi
4. All Officers of the University, Academic Affairs / Examination Branch.
5. The Principal. KLEU. Shri.B.M.Kankanawadi Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya Belagavi.

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Section I

Preamble:

Ayurveda is upaveda of Atharva Veda. It is the oldest system of medicine in the world. The word Ayurveda derived from two samskrit words, **AYUR** (life) and **VEDA** (science/knowledge) means the 'science of life'. It has complimented its therapeutic benefits to many chronic and unhealed ailments. Also it is a suitable system of medicine for life style disorders and to meet the changes in pathological conditions due to modern life style.

It is revealed that there were three World famous Universities teaching Ayurveda – all located in ancient India, namely 'Takshashila', 'Vikramshila' and 'Nalanda'. Students from all over the world studied in these universities and through them, the Principles of *Ayurveda* spread to other many countries. Other Systems of Medicine developed taking inspiration from Ayurveda that was learnt by foreign students from India and carried all over the World. Ayurveda therefore can be considered – in true sense – the 'Mother of all Medical branches'.

During the period 2000-1000BC Ayurveda a unique system of medicine developed in India by the sages with use of their observations, natural resources and their experience. Under the **Guru Shishya Parampara** the regular teaching and training began with creation of Samhitas. Gradually it institutionalized at ancient University of 'Takshashila', 'Vikramshila' and 'Nalanda' during 7th century.

Recent years in India various courses were like Ayurveda Vaidya Visharad(AVV), Ayurved Bhishak(AB), etc., conducted by different establishments. To rejuvenate, regularize and to bring uniformity in teaching and training of Ayurveda in India, the 'Central Council of Indian Medicine' a regulatory body for Ayurvedic Education was established. Now Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery, MD/MS in various discipline of Ayurveda started with the intention to encourage integrated teaching and de- emphasis compartmentalization of disciplines so as to achieve horizontal and vertical integration in different phases which helps to support National Health Services.

Looking in to the health services provided to the public, understanding the need of Practitioners of Ayurvedic system of medicine, as per the guidelines of apex body CCIM and suggestions provided by the faculty of various sections, stake holders and strategy of University this governance is framed.

Section II

Goal of the Course:

To Produce a Physician of first contact and capable of functioning independently in both urban and rural environment,

Section III

Aims:

To produce graduates of Ayurveda with profound scholarship having deep basis with scientific knowledge in accordance with Ayurvedic fundamentals with extensive practical training who would be able to become an efficient teacher, research worker and Kaya Chikitsak (Physician) and Shalayachikitsak (Surgeon) competent to serve and render health services

Objectives:

ATTITUDE AND SKILLS:

- With competent knowledge of Ayurveda science, relevant modern subjects, common investigations and their clinical interpretation, art of diagnosis of common ailments, selection and administration of suitable Pancha karma procedures, common single and compound drug formulations, Pathyaapathya, preventive measures, Rasayana, National Health Programme.
- Able to perform Para surgical procedures, conduct deliveries and resuscitate new born babies.

Section IV

Regulations Governing the BAMS course

1. Eligibility:

- a) Students must have passed the Two year Pre University Course examination of the P.U.C. education Board or any other examination recognized as equivalent therein with English as one of the languages and Physics, Chemistry and Biology as optional subjects with minimum of 50% of marks in aggregate of the relevant science subjects (Physics, Chemistry and Biology) of the Second year P.U.C. examination.

- b) In case of students belonging to SC/ST, Category 1, 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, Aas per CET Karnataka ordinance of admission to First Professional B.A.M.S.
- c) For foreign students any other equivalent qualification approved by the University.

2. Intake of the Student:

Total 75 students per batch

3. Medium of instructions:

English with use of Ayurvedic technical terms

4. Duration of the Course Study:

Total Duration of Course - Five and Half Years

- a) First Profession - Twelve (12) months
- b) Second Profession - Twelve (12) months
- c) Third Profession - Twelve (12) months
- d) Final Profession - Eighteen (18) months
- e) Compulsory Internship - Twelve (12) months

5. Attendance and Progress:

A minimum of 75% of the attendance in theory and practical separately in each subject is required to be eligible for examination at the end of academic year subject to the condition that his/her progress and conduct are counted to be satisfactory by the Principal.

6. Subjects taught, Number of lectures/practical and demonstrations for various subjects:

| NO. | SUBJECT | LECTURES (one hour each) | PRACTICAL & DEMONSTRATIONS (two hours each) |
|-----|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Padartha Vijnana Evam Ayurved Itihas | 200 | -- |
| 2 | Sanskrit | 100 | -- |
| 3 | Kriyasharira | 200 | 200 |
| 4 | Rachanasharira | 200 | 200 |
| 5 | Maulik siddhanta Evam Ashtang Hridaya (Sutra Sthan) | 150 | -- |

7. Scheme of Examinations:

a) Internal Assessment Examination-

- 20% of the theory marks of that subject will be the IA Theory Exam marks
- 10% of the Practical marks of that subject will be the IA Practical Exam marks
- If total Practical marks of the subject less than 100, the IA Practical Exam marks 10 only
- A student must secure at least 35% of total marks fixed for internal assessment in a particular subject theory and practical separately, in order to be eligible to appear for University Examination.
- There will be three Internal assessment examinations (Theory and Practicals separately) during the course and average of best of two examination marks will be taken into consideration while calculating the marks of Internal assessment examination.

b) University Examination:

1ST B.A.M.S. Subjects Taught, Number of Theory Papers, Practicals & Marks Division

| NO | SUBJECT | PAPER | THEORY MARKS | PRACTICAL/ VIVA MARKS | GRAND TOTAL |
|----|---|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Padartha Vijnana evam Ayurved Itihas | Paper - 1 | 100 | - | 200 |
| | | Paper - 2 | 100 | | |
| 2 | Sanskrit | One | 100 | - | 100 |
| 3 | Kriyasharira | Paper - 1 | 100 | 100 | 300 |
| | | Paper - 2 | 100 | | |
| 4 | Rachanasharira | Paper - 1 | 100 | 100 | 300 |
| | | Paper - 2 | 100 | | |
| 5 | Maulik siddhanta evam Ashtang Hridaya (Sutra Sthan) | One | 100 | - | 100 |

1ST B.A.M.S., Marks division of Theory papers & Practical, Internal Assessment Examinations:

| | SUBJECT | PAPER | THEORY MARKS | | | PRACTICAL MARKS | | | | Grand Total |
|---|---|-----------|------------------------|-----|-------|----------------------|------|-----|-------|-------------|
| | | | University Examination | I A | Total | University Practical | | I A | Total | |
| | | | | | | Pract | VIVA | | | |
| 1 | Padartha Vijnana evam Ayurved Itihas | Paper – 1 | 80 | 40 | 200 | - | - | - | - | 1000 |
| | | Paper – 2 | 80 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Sanskrit | One | 80 | 20 | 100 | - | - | - | - | |
| 3 | Kriyasharira | Paper – 1 | 80 | 40 | 200 | 50 | 40 | 10 | 100 | |
| | | Paper – 2 | 80 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Rachanasharira | Paper – 1 | 80 | 40 | 200 | 50 | 40 | 10 | 100 | |
| | | Paper – 2 | 80 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Maulik siddhanta evam Ashtang Hridaya (Sutra Sthan) | One | 80 | 20 | 100 | - | - | - | - | |

c) University Theory Question paper pattern:

| No | Division | No of Questions | Marks Per Question | Total Marks | Grand Total |
|----|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 01 | MCQ | 20 | 1 | 20 | 80 |
| 02 | Long Essay Questions | 2 | 10 | 20 | |
| 03 | Short Essay | 5 | 5 | 25 | |
| 04 | Short Answers | 5 | 3 | 15 | |

- Question papers in English language only.

d) University Practical Examination:

- 5% of the total Practical marks of that subject will be the Practical records marks,
- If total Practical marks of the subject less than 100, the Practical records marks will be 5 only

Marks distribution for Practical Examination

| Sl.No | Subject | Practical | Marks | Total |
|-------|----------------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 | Kriyasharira | Long Practical | 25 | 50 |
| | | Short Practical | 10 | |
| | | Spotters | 10 | |
| | | Practical records | 5 | |
| 2 | Rachanasharira | Long Practical | 25 | 50 |
| | | Short Practical | 10 | |
| | | Spotters | 10 | |
| | | Practical records | 5 | |

• Eligibility to appear in 1st Professional BAMS Examination:

- The candidate must have undergone satisfactorily the approved course of the study in the subject within prescribed duration
- He/ She Should have at least 75 % of attendance in both theory and practical separately.
- A student must secure at least 35% of total marks fixed for internal assessment in a particular subject theory and practical separately, in order to be eligible to appear for University Examination.

e) Criteria for Pass:

For declaration of pass at the University examination, a candidate shall pass both in Theory and Practical separately in the same examination, and as stipulated below:

- To pass theory/ practical examination in each subject minimum marks to be obtained in theory and practical separately is 40%
- To declare as pass in theory a candidate shall secure 40% minimum marks and in Aggregate for that subject 50% including marks obtained in theory and internal assessment added together.

- To declare as pass in practical a candidate shall secure 40% minimum marks and in aggregate 50% including practical examination and internal assessment added together.
- A candidate not securing 50% marks in theory and practical examination in a subject shall be declared to have failed in that subject and is required to appear for both theory and practical again in the subsequent examination in the subject.

f) Declaration of Class

- Student who secures 50% to 59.9% of the marks in the aggregate of university Examination of 3rd professional BAMS will be declared as Second class, 60% to 74.9% as First Class and 75% and above as distinction.
- A candidate passing a university examination in more than one attempt shall be placed in Pass class irrespective of the percentage of marks secured by him / her in the examination.

- **Supplementary Examination**

Supplementary examination will be conducted within four to six months. The failed student will have to appear in the subsequent Examination.

8. Migration

The students may be allowed to take the migration to continue his/her study to another college after passing the first year examination. Failed students transfer and mid term migration will not be allowed. For migration, the students shall have to obtain the mutual consent of both colleges and universities and will be against the vacant seat after obtaining NOC from CCIM.

Syllabi

| | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Name of the Subject : <u>PADARTHA VIGYAN EVUM AYURVEDA ITIHAS</u> (Philosophy and History of Ayurveda) Theory- Two papers– 200 marks (100 each) Total teaching hours: 200 hours | | |
| PAPER I- Padartha Vigyanam: | | Maximum Marks: Theory- 100 |
| Teaching Scheme: Theory: 79 Hrs | | Practical: NIL |
| Contents (Theory) | | No. of Hours |
| PART- A | | Marks: 50 |
| Unit – 1 | Ayurveda Nirupana - Lakshana of Ayu, composition of Ayu. Lakshana of Ayurveda. Lakshana and classification of Siddhanta. Introduction to basic principles of Ayurveda and their significance. | 10 hours |
| Unit – 2 | Ayurveda Darshana Nirupana – Philosophical background of fundamentals of Ayurveda. Etymological derivation of the word "Darshana". Classification and general introduction to schools of Indian Philosophy with an emphasis on: Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Sankhya and Yoga. Ayurveda as unique and independent school of thought (philosophical individuality of Ayurveda). Padartha: Lakshana, enumeration and classification, Bhava and Abhava padartha, Padartha according to Charaka (Karana-Padartha). | 08 Hrs |
| Unit – 3 | Dravya Vigyaniam – Dravya: Lakshana, classification and enumeration. Panchabhuta: Various theories regarding the creation (theories of Taittiriyaopanishad, Nyaya-Vaisheshika, Sankhya-Yoga, Sankaracharya, Charaka and Susruta), Lakshana and qualities of each Bhoota. Kaala: Etymological derivation, Lakshana and division / units, significance in Ayurveda. Dik: Lakshana and division, significance in Ayurveda. Atma: Lakshana, classification, seat, Gunas, Linga according to Charaka, the method / process of knowledge formation (<i>atmanah jnasya pravrittih</i>). Purusha: as mentioned in Ayurveda - Ativahikapurusha/ Sukshmasharira/ Rashipurusha/ Chikitsapurusha/ Karmapurusha/ Shaddhatvatmakapurusha. Manas: Lakshana, synonyms, qualities, objects, functions, dual nature of mind (<i>ubhayaatmakatvam</i>), as a substratum of diseases, penta-elemental nature (<i>panchabhutatmakatvam</i>). Role of Panchamahabhuta and Triguna in Dehaprakriti and Manasaprakriti respectively. Tamas as the tenth Dravya. Practical study/application in Ayurveda. | 25 Hrs |
| PART- B | | Marks: 50 |
| Unit – 4 | Gunavigyaniam – Etymological derivation, classification and enumeration according to Nyaya-Vaisheshika and Charaka, Artha, Gurvadiguna, Paradiguna, Adhyatmaguna. Lakshana and classification of all the 41 gunas. Practical / clinical application in Ayurveda. | 14 Hrs |

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| Unit – 5 | Karma Vigyaniam - Lakshana, classification in Nyaya. Description according to Ayurveda.- Mode of action of Drugs Practical study/ application in Ayurveda. | 5 Hrs |
| Unit – 6 | Samanya Vigyaniam - 1 Lakshana, classification. 2 Practical study/ application with reference to Dravya, Guna and Karma. | 5 Hrs |
| Unit – 7 | Vishesha Vigyaniam - Lakshana, classification. Practical study/ application with reference to Dravya, Guna and Karma. Significance of the statement " <i>Pravrittirubhayasya tu</i> ". | 5 Hrs |
| Unit – 8 | Samavaya Vigyaniam - 1 Lakshana 2 Practical study /clinical application in Ayurveda. | 4 Hrs |
| Unit – 9 | Abhava Vigyaniam- 1 Lakshana, classification 2 Clinical significances in Ayurveda | 3 Hrs |

| Name of the Subject : PADARTHA VIGYAN EVUM AYURVEDA ITIHAS (Philosophy and History of Ayurveda) | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| PAPER 2- Padartha Vigyanam and Ayurveda Itihas | | Maximum Marks: Theory-100 |
| Teaching Scheme: Theory: 75 Hrs ; Practical: NIL | | |
| Contents (Theory) | | No. of Hours |
| PART- A | | Marks:75 |
| Unit – 1 | Pariksha- Definition, significance, necessity and use of <i>Pariksha</i> . Definition of <i>Prama, Prameya, Pramata, Pramana</i> . Significance and importance of <i>Pramana</i> , Enumeration of <i>Pramana</i> according to different schools of philosophy. Four types of methods for examination in <i>Ayurveda</i> (Chaturvidha-Parikshavidhi), <i>Pramana</i> in Ayurveda. Subsudation of different <i>Pramanas</i> under three <i>Pramanas</i> . Practical application of methods of examination (Parikshavidhi) in treatment (Chikitsa). | 10 Hrs |
| Unit – 2 | Aptopdesha Pariksha/ Pramana- Lakshana of Aptopadesha, Lakshana of Apta. Lakshana of Shabda, and its types. Shabdavritti-Abhidha, Lakshana, Vyanjana and Tatparyakhya. Shaktigrahahetu. Vaakya: Characteristics, Vaakyarthagyanahetu- Aakanksha, Yogyata, Sannidhi. | 5 Hrs |
| Unit – 3 | Pratyaksha Pariksha/ Pramana - Lakshana of Pratyaksha, types of Pratyaksha- Nirvikalpaka- Savikalpaka with description, description of Laukika and Alaukika types and their further classification. Indriya-prapyakaritvam, six types of Sannikarsha (Receptor's theory) Indriyanam lakshanam, classification and enumeration of Indriya. Description of Panchapanchaka, Penta-elemental nature of Indriya by Panchamahabhuta (<i>Panchabhautikatwa</i> of Indriya) and similarity in sources (<i>Tulyayonitva</i>) of Indriya. Trayodasha Karana, dominance of Antahkaran. Hindrances in direct perception (<i>pratyaksha-anupalabdhikaaran</i>), enhancement of direct perception (Pratyaksha) by various instruments/ equipments, necessity of other Pramanas in addition to Pratyaksha. Practical study/ application of Pratyaksha in physiological, diagnostic, therapeutic and research grounds. | 10Hrs |
| Unit – 4 | Anumanapariksha/Pramana - Lakshana of Anumana. Introduction of Anumiti, Paramarsha, Vyapti, Hetu, Sadhya, Paksha, Drishtanta. Types of Anumana mentioned by Charaka and Nyayadarshana. Characteristic and types of Vyapti. Lakshana and types of Hetu, description of Ahetu and Hetwabhasa. Characteristic and significance of Tarka. Practical study/ application of Anumanapramana in physiological, diagnostic, therapeutic and research. | 10 Hrs |
| Unit – 5 | Yuktipariksha/ Pramana- Lakshana and discussion.Importance in Ayurveda. Practical study and utility in therapeutics and research. | 4 Hrs |
| Unit – 6 | Upamana Pramana - Lakshana. Application in therapeutics and | 3 Hrs |

| | | |
|-----------|--|--------|
| | research. | |
| Unit – 7 | Karya- Karana Siddhanta (Cause and Effect Theory) - Lakshana of Karya and Karana. Types of Karana. Significance of Karya and Karana in Ayurveda. Different opinions regarding the manifestation of Karya from Karana: Satkaryavada, Asatkaryavada, Parinamavada, Arambhavada, Paramanuvada, Vivartavada, Kshanabhangurvada, Swabhavavada, Pilupaka, Pitharpaka, Anekantavada, Swabhavoparamavada. | 10 Hrs |
| | PART- B Ayurved Itihas 25 Marks | |
| Unit – 8 | Etymological derivation (Vyutpatti), syntactical derivation (Niruktti) and definition of the word Itihas, necessity of knowledge of history, its significance and utility, means and method of history, historical person (Vyakti), subject (Vishaya), time period (Kaal), happening (Ghatana) and their impact on Ayurveda. Introduction to the authors of classical texts during Samhitakaala & their contribution, Atreya, Dhnavantari, Kashyapa, Angivesha, Sushruta, Bhela, Harita, Charaka, Dridhabala, Vagbhata, Nigarjun, Jivaka. | 6 Hrs |
| Unit – 9 | Introduction to the Commentators of classical Samhitas, Bhattarahaischndra, Jejjata, Chakrapani, Dalhana, Nishchhalakara, Vijayarakshita, Gayadas, Arunadutta, Hemadri, Gangadhara, Yogindranath Sen, Haranachandra, Indu. | 3 Hrs |
| Unit – 10 | Introduction to the authors of compendiums (Granthasamgrahakaala) – Bhavmishra, Sharngadhara, Vrinda, Madhavakara, Shodhala, Govinda Das (Author of Bhaishajyaratnawali), Basavraja. | 3 Hrs |
| Unit –11 | Introduction to the authors of Modern era –Gana Nath Sen, Yamini Bhushan Rai, Shankar Dajishastri Pade, Swami Lakshmiram, Yadavji Tikramji, Dr. P. M. Mehta, Ghanekar, Damodar Sharma Gaur, Priyavrat Sharma. | 3 Hrs |
| Unit – 12 | Globalization of Ayurveda – Expansion of Ayurveda in Misra (Egypt), Sri Lanka, Nepal other nations. | 1 hour |
| Unit – 13 | Developmental activities in Ayurveda in the post-independence period, development in educational trends. Establishment of different committees, their recommendations. Introduction to and activities of the following Organizations :- Department of AYUSH, Central Council of Indian Medicine, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, Ayurvedic Pharmacopeia commission, National Medicinal Plants Board, Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) Introduction to the following National Institutions : National Institute of Ayurved, Jaipur. IPGT&RA, Gujrat Ayurved University, Jamnagar. Faculty of Ayurved, BHU, Varanasi. Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeetha, New Delhi. Drug and Cosmetic Act. | 5 Hrs |
| Unit – 14 | Introduction to national & international popular journals of Ayurveda. Introduction to activities of WHO in the promotion of Ayurved | 1 Hrs |
| Unit-15 | Introduction of activities of WHO in the promotion of Ayurveda | 1 Hrs |

Reference Books

| .NO | Name of Authors/ commentators | Title of the Book | Latest Edition | Name of the Publisher |
|-----|----------------------------------|--|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Acharya Ramraksha Pathak | Padarthavigyan | Ed7 1984 | Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhavan |
| 2 | Ranjit Rai Desai | Ayurvediya Padartha Vigyana | Ed1 1956 | Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhavan |
| 3 | Rajkumar Jain | Ayurved Darshana | Ed4 2003 | Pranavayu Shodhan Sansthan |
| 4 | Kashikar | Padartha Vigyana | 1953 | K SMhaskar Bombay |
| 5 | Balwant Shastri | Padartha Vigyana | | |
| 6 | GajananS hatri | Sankhyatantwa Kaumadi | 2005 | Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan |
| 7 | Dr. S.P. Gupta | Psycho Pathology in Indian Medicine | | Jay Publishers Aligarh |
| 8 | Prof. Jyotirmitra Acharya | Charak Evum Sushrut ke Darshanika Vishay Ka adhyayan | | |
| 10 | Dr. Ayodhya Prasad Achal | Ayurvediya Padartha Vigyana | Ed1 1991 | Yoga Ayurveda Shodha Sansthan Gaya |
| 11 | Dr. Vagishwar Shukla | Padartha Vigyana | Ed1 1965 | Chaukhambha Bharati Academy Varanasi |
| 12 | Dr. Ravidutta Tripathi | Padartha Vigyana | Ed1 2003 | Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishtan Delhi |
| 13 | Vaidya Ramkrishna Sharma Dhand | Ayurvediya Padartha Vigyana | 1974 | Murali Mishra |
| 14 | Banwarilal Gaur | Ayurvediya Padartha Vigyan Parichaya | | |
| 15 | Pandit Shivhare | Ayurvediya Padartha Darshan | | |
| 16 | Dr. Sudhir Kumar | Scientific Exposition of Ayurveda | | |
| | | B) History of Ayurveda:- | | |
| 1 | Rajguru Hem Raj Sharma | 1. Upodghata of Kashyapasamhita | Ed1 2010 | Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi |
| 2 | Vaidy Hariprapanna Sharma | Upodghata of Rasa Yogasagar | Ed1 2004 | Chaukhambha Krishnadas Academy Varanasi |
| 3 | KaviraSuram Chand | Ayurveda Ka Itihas | Ed1 1952 | Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series Office Varanasi |
| 4 | Rajvaidya Ram Prasad Sharma | Ayurveda Sutra Sharma | Ed1 1956 | Khemaraj Shrikrishnadas Bombay |
| 5 | Dr. GirindrNath Mukhopadhyaya | History of Indian Medicine (1-3 part) | Ed1 2003 | MunishiramManoharil al Publishers Pvt Ltd |
| 6 | Bhagwat Singh | A Short history of Aryan Medical Science | | |
| 7 | J. Jolly | History of Indian Medicine | Ed1 1977 | MunishiramManoharil al Publishers Pvt Ltd |
| 8 | Zimer | Hindu Medicine | | |
| 9 | Filiyosa | Classical Doctrine of Indian Medicine | | |

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|----|--------------------------------|--|--------------|--|
| 10 | AcharyaPriyavrata Sharma | Indian Medicine in the classical age | Ed2 2000 | Chaukhambha amarbharati Prakashan Varanasi |
| 11 | Dr. Harnley | Indian Medicine (Osteology) | | |
| 12 | Dr. P. Kutumbia | Ancient Indian Medicine | | |
| 13 | Dr. G.J. Mulenbelt | Madhava Nidan and its Chief | | |
| 14 | | Commentaries (Chapters highlighting history) | | |
| 15 | Vaidya Atridev Vidyalkara | Ayurveda Ka BrihatItihasa | Ed2 1991 | Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan Lucknow |
| 16 | Acharya Priyavrata Sharma | Ayurveda Ka VaigyanikaItihasa | Ed7 2003 | Chaukhambha Orientalia Varanasi |
| 17 | Prof. Bhagwat Ram Gupta | Ayurveda Ka PramanikaItihasa | Ed2 2003 | Chaukhambha Krishnadas academy Varanasi |
| 18 | Acharya Priyavrata Sharma | History of Medicine in India | | |
| 19 | Vaidya Ram GopalS hastri | Vedomein Ayurveda | Ed2 2003 | Parimala Publications Delhi |
| 20 | Dr. Kapil Dev Dwivedi | Vedomein Ayurveda | | |
| 21 | Dr. K.N. Udupa | Science and Philosophy of Indian Medicine | Ed1 1990 | Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhavan Nagpur |
| 22 | Dr. Jyotirmitra | History of Indian Medicine from | 1974 | Jyotiriloka Prakashan Varanasi |
| 23 | Dr. Jyotirmitra | Critical Appraisal of Ayurvedic Materials in Buddhist literature | 1985 | Jyotiriloka Prakashan Varanasi |
| 24 | Dr. RavindraNathTripathi | Mahayana Granthon mein nihita Ayurvediya Samagri | | |
| 25 | Dr. Rajendra Prakash Bhatnagar | Jain Ayurveda Sahitya Ka Itihasa | | |
| 26 | Acharya Raj Kumar Jain | Ayurveda-Prabhashaka Jainacharya | | |
| 27 | Acharya Priyavrata Sharma | CharakaChintana | Ed1 1983 | Chaukhambha Bharari Academy Varanasi |
| 28 | Acharya Priyavrata Sharma | Vagbhata Vivechana | 1968 | Chaukhambha Vidyabhavan Varanasi |
| 29 | Dr. Karambelkara | Atharvaveda and Ayurveda | Ed 2 2003 | Chaukhambha Krishnadas academy Varanasi |
| 30 | Pt. Shiv Sharma | Ayurvedic Medicine Past and Present | 1987 | Chaukhambha Krishnadas academy Varanasi |
| 31 | Dr. O.P. Jaggi | Ancient Scientist | | |
| 32 | Dr. K.R. Shrikanta Murthy | Luminaries of Indian Medicine | 1997 | Chaukhambha Orientalia Varanasi |
| 33 | Dr. RaviduttaTripathi | Ayurveda Ke Itihasa Ka Parichaya | Ed1 2005 | Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishtan Delhi |
| 34 | Ratnakara Shastri | Ayurveda Ke Pranacharya | | |
| 35 | Prof. Banwari Lal Gaur | Ayurveda Itihasa Parichaya | | |

| Name of the Subject : SANSKRIT Theory- One paper– 100 Marks Total teaching hours: 100 Hours | | |
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| PAPER- one: SANSKRIT | | Maximum Marks: Theory-100 |
| Teaching Scheme: Theory: 100 Hrs | | Practical: NIL |
| Contents (Theory) | | Hours |
| PART- A | | Marks:50 |
| Unit – 1 | Samjna Prakaran • Maheshwara sutra • Pratyahara • Varnotpatti sthanas | 10 hrs |
| Unit – 2 | Vibhaktyaarthaah(Kaaraka prakaranam) • 6 karaka | 10 hrs |
| Unit – 3 | Sandhi Prakarana-(Sandhi vicchedah, Sandhi Karanam) | 10 hrs |
| Unit – 4 | Shadlinga Prakaram- (shabdha prakaram) | 03 hrs |
| Unit – 5 | Dhatu Prakaranam(Dhaturupaanyeva) Bhvadi Ganiya dhatunaam pancha lat-lota-Lringa,vidhilinga Lakareshu rupaani) | 03 hrs |
| Unit – 6 | Vachya prayogaha(Kartari-karmani-bhava vaachya prayogah) | 03 hrs |
| Unit – 7 | Samaasa prakaranam Pratyayah (Nich,kta, Shatru,Shaanach, tuman, Tavyat, tuch,ktvaa,lyap,lyut, aniyar, matupa,Eni, Tan, itach, Ana,Ea.tya, taa,Dhanu,Em, nich,tah, tra, daa, tarap,Tamap,Tap,Ap. | 10 hrs |
| Unit – 8 | • Translation from English / Hindi / regional language to Sanskrit * • Translation from Sanskrit to English / Hindi / regional language * • Identification and correction of grammatical errors in the given sentences * | 08 hrs |
| PART- B | | Marks:50 |
| Unit – 9 | Bhaashaa Adhyayanam -Stepwise method of study of Ayurveda Aarsha Granthas (Susruta Samhita-Shareerasthanam, Chapter-4) | 05 hrs |
| Unit – 10 | Vaidhyakeeya Subhaashita Sahitya (1-10 Chapters) | 28 hrs |
| Unit – 11 | Panchatantram-Aparikshakarakam [From-Kshapanaka story- to Murkha Pandita katha- (05 Stories)] | 10 hrs |

***The sentences for translation should be selected from the under mentioned Reference books**

| NO | Name of Authors/ commentators | Title of the Book | Latest Edition | Name of the Publisher |
|----|---|-------------------------|----------------|---|
| 1 | Acharya Varadaraja (Commentary by Shri Dhananand Shastry) | Laghusiddhanta Kaumudi | Ed4/2000 | Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi |
| 2 | Chakradhara Hansa Nautiyal | Anuvada Chandrika- | Ed22/1979 | Motilal Banarasidas Varanasi |
| 3 | Dr. Banwari Lal Gaur | Sanskruta Ayurved Sudha | | |
| 4 | Dr. Kapildev Dwivedi | Rachananuvada Kaumudi | | |
| 5 | Dr. Kapildev Dwivedi | Bhasha Sopanam | | Published by Rashtreeya Samskruta Samsthanam, New Delhi |

Reference Books:

| NO | Name of Authors/ commentators | Title of the Book | Latest Edition | Name of the Publisher |
|-----------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | Ambikadatta Shastri | Susruta Samhita, | Ed1 2010 | Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan |
| 2 | Chakrapani | Charaka Samhita, | Ed1 2007 | Choukhamba Publishers |
| 3 | Vagbhat | Ashtanga Hridayam | Ed2 2008 | Krishnadas Academy |
| 4 | Dr Bhaskar Govinda Ghanekar | Vaidyakeeya Subhashitani Sahityam | Ed7 2002 | Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi |
| 5 | Vishnu sharma | Panchatantra(Apareekshat karakam) | Ed1 1996 | Sundarlal Jain Varanasi |

| Name Of The Subject : 1.3 KRIYA SHARIR Theory- Two Papers– 200 Marks (100 Each) Total Teaching Hours: 200 Hours, Practical: 200 Hrs. | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| PAPER- 1 | | Maximum Marks: Theory- 100 |
| Teaching Scheme: Theory: 100 Hrs | | |
| Contents (Theory) | | Hours |
| PART- A | | Marks:50 |
| Unit – 1 | Conceptual study of fundamental principles of Ayurvediya Kriya Sharir e.g - Panchamahabhuta, Tridosha, Triguna, Loka-Purusha Samya, Samanya-Vishesha. Description of basics of Srotas. | 03 hrs |
| Unit – 2 | Definition and synonyms of the term Sharir, definition and synonyms of term Kriya, description of Sharir Dosha and Manasa Dosha. Mutual relationship between Triguna- Tridosha & Panchmahabhuta. Difference between Shaarir and Sharir. Description of the components of Purusha and classification of Purusha, role of Shatdhatupurusha in Kriya Sharira and Chikitsa. | 04hrs |
| Unit – 3 | Dosha- General description of Tridosha. Inter relationship between Ritu-Dosha-Rasa-Guna. Biological rhythms of Tridosha on the basis of day-night-age-season and food intake. Role of Dosha in the formation of Prakriti of an individual and in maintaining of health. Prakrita and Vaikrita Dosha. | 04 hrs |
| Unit – 4 | Vata Dosha: Vyutpatti (derivation), Nirukti (etymology) of the term Vata, general locations, general properties and general functions of Vata, five types of Vata (Prana, Udana, Samana, Vyana, Apana) with their specific locations, specific properties, and specific functions. Nidana, vriddhi and kshaya lakshana Respiratory Physiology in Ayurveda, Physiology of speech in Ayurveda. | 06 hrs |
| Unit – 5 | Pitta Dosha: Vyutpatti, Nirukti of the term Pitta, general locations, general properties and general functions of Pitta, five types of Pitta (Pachaka, Ranjaka, Alochaka, Bhrajaka, Sadhaka) with their specific locations, specific properties, and specific functions. Nidana, vriddhi and kshaya lakshana Similarities and differences between Agni and Pitta. | 06 hrs |
| Unit – 6 | Kapha Dosha: Vyutpatti, Nirukti of the term Kapha, general locations, general properties and general functions of Kapha, five types of Kapha (Bodhaka, Avalambaka, Kledaka, Tarpaka, Śleshaka) with their specific locations, specific properties, and specific functions. Nidana, vriddhi and kshaya Lakshana | 07 hrs |
| Unit – 7 | Concept of Kriyakala: Definition, stage wise nidana and lakshana of doshas , Importance of Kriyakala | 03 hrs |
| Unit – 8 | Prakriti: Deha- Prakriti: Vyutpatti, Nirukti, various definitions and synonyms for the term 'Prakriti'. Intra-uterine and extra-uterine factors influencing Deha-Prakriti, classification and characteristic features of each kind of Deha-Prakriti | 04 hrs |
| Unit – 9 | Manasa- Prakriti: Introduction and types of Manasa- Prakriti. | 01 hr |
| Unit –10 | Ahara: Definition, classification and significance of Ahara, Ahara-vidhi-vidhana, Ashta Aharavidhi Viseshayatana, Ahara Parinamkar Bhava. | 02 hrs |
| Unit – 11 | Aharapaka (Process of digestion): Description of Annavaaha Srotas and their Mula. Role of Grahani & Pittadhara Kala. Description of Avasthapaka (Madhura, Amla and Katu). Description of Nishthapaka (Vipaka) and its classification. Separation of Sara and | 08 hrs |

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| | Kitta. Absorption of Sara. Genesis of Vata-Pitta-Kapha during Aharapaka process. Definition of the term Koshtha. Classification of Koshtha and the characteristics of each type of Koshtha. | |
| Unit – 12 | Agni – Definition and importance, synonyms, classification, location, properties and functions of Agni and functions of Jatharagni, Bhutagni, and Dhatvagni. | 02 hrs |
| PART- B | | 50 marks |
| Unit – 13 | Definition and mechanisms of maintenance of homeostasis. Cell physiology. Membrane physiology. Transportation of various substances across cell membrane. - | 05 hrs |
| Unit – 14 | Resting membrane potential and action potential. | 02 hrs |
| Unit – 15 | Physiology of respiratory system: functional anatomy of respiratory system. Definition of ventilation, mechanism of respiration, exchange and transport of gases, neural and chemical control of respiration, artificial respiration, asphyxia, hypoxia. Introduction to Pulmonary Function Tests. | 10 hrs |
| Unit – 16 | Physiology of Nervous System: General introduction to nervous system, neurons, mechanism of propagation of nerve impulse, physiology of CNS, PNS, ANS; physiology of sensory and motor nervous system, Functions of different parts of brain and physiology of special senses, intelligence, memory, learning and motivation. Physiology of sleep and dreams, EEG. Physiology of speech and articulation. Physiology of temperature regulation. | 12 hrs |
| Unit – 17 | Functional anatomy of gastro-intestinal tract, mechanism of secretion and composition of different digestive juices. Functions of salivary glands, stomach, liver, pancreas, small intestine and large intestine in the process of digestion and absorption. Movements of the gut (deglutition, peristalsis, defecation) and their control. Enteric nervous system. | 12 hrs |
| Unit – 18 | Acid-base balance, water and electrolyte balance. Study of basic components of food. Digestion and metabolism of proteins, fats and carbohydrates. | 04 hrs |
| Unit – 19 | Vitamins & Minerals- sources, daily requirement, functions, manifestations of hypo and hypervitaminosis | 05 hrs |

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| Name Of The Subject : 1.3 KRIYA SHARIR | | |
| PAPER- 2 | Maximum Marks: Theory-100 | |
| Teaching Scheme: Theory: 100 Hrs ; | | |
| Contents (Theory) | | Hours |
| PART- A | | Marks:50 |
| Unit – 1 | Dhatu: Etymology, derivation, definition, general introduction of term Dhatu, different theories related to Dhatuposhana (Dhatuposhana Nyaya) Concept of Ashraya-Ashrayi bhava i.e. inter-relationship among Dosha, Dhatu Mala and Srotas. | 02 hrs |
| Unit – 2 | Rasa Dhatu: -Etymology, derivation, location, properties, functions and Praman of Rasa-dhatu. Physiology of Rasavaha Srotas, Formation of Rasa Dhatu from Aahara Rasa, circulation of Rasa (Rasa-Samvahana), role of Vyana Vayu and Samana Vayu in Rasa Samvahana. Description of | 02hrs |

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| | functioning of Hridaya. Ashtavidha Sara (8 types of Sara), characteristics of Tvakasara Purusha, conceptual study of mutual interdependence (Aashraya-Aashrayi Bhaava) and its relation to Rasa and Kapha. Manifestations of kshaya and Vriddhi of Rasa | |
| Unit – 3 | Rakta Dhatu: -Etymology, derivation, synonyms, location, properties, functions and Praman of Rakta Dhatu. Panchabhautikatva of Rakta Dhatu, physiology of Raktavaha Srotas, formation of Raktadhatu, Ranjana of Rasa by Ranjaka Pitta, features of Shuddha Rakta, specific functions of Rakta, characteristics of Raktasara Purusha, manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Raktadhatu, mutual interdependence of Rakta and Pitta. | 02hrs |
| Unit – 4 | Mamsa Dhatu : -Etymology, derivation, synonyms, location, properties and functions of Mamsa Dhatu, physiology of Mamsavaha Srotasa, formation of Mamsa Dhatu, characteristics of Mamsasara Purusha, manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Mamsa Dhatu .Concept of Peshi. | 02hrs |
| Unit – 5 | Meda Dhatu : - Etymology, derivation, location, properties, functions and Praman of Meda Dhatu, physiology of Medovaha Srotas, formation of Medo Dhatu, characteristics of Medasara Purusha and manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Meda. | 02hrs |
| Unit – 6 | Asthi Dhatu: - Etymology, derivation, synonyms, location, properties, functions of Asthi Dhatu. Number of Asthi. Physiology of Asthivaha Srotas and formation of Asthi Dhatu, characteristics of Asthisara Purusha, mutual interdependence of Vata and Asthi Dhatu, manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Asthi Dhatu. | 02hrs |
| Unit – 7 | Majja Dhatu : - Etymology, derivation, types, location, properties, functions and Praman of Majjaa Dhatu, physiology of Majjavaha Srotas, formation of Majja Dhatu, characteristics of Majja Sara Purusha, relation of Kapha, Pitta, Rakta and Majja, manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Majja Dhatu. | 02hrs |
| Unit – 8 | Shukra Dhatu: - Etymology, derivation, location, properties, functions and Praman of Shukra Dhatu, physiology of Shukraravaha Srotas and formation of Shukra Dhatu. Features of Shuddha Shukra, characteristics of Shukra-Sara Purusha, manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Shukra Dhatu. | 02 hrs |
| Unit – 9 | Ojas: Etymological derivation, definition, formation, location, properties, Praman, classification and functions of Ojas. Description of Vyadhikshamatva. Bala Vriddhikara Bhava. Classification of Bala. Etiological factors and manifestations of Ojavisramsas, Vyapat and Kshaya. | 02 hrs |
| Unit –10 | Upadhatu: General introduction, etymological derivation and definition of the term Upadhatu. Formation, nourishment, properties, location and functions of each Upadhatu. Stanya: Characteristic features and methods of assessing Shuddha and Dushita Stanya, manifestations of Vriddhi and Kshaya of Stanya. Artava: Characteristic features of Shuddha and Dushita Artava. Differences between Raja and Artava, physiology of Artavavaha Srotas. Tvak: classification, thickness of each layer and functions. | 03 hrs |
| Unit – 11 | Mala: Etymological derivation and definition of the term Mala. Aharamala: Enumeration and description of the process of formation of Aharamala. Purisha: Etymological derivation, definition, formation, properties, quantity and functions of Purisha. Physiology of Purishavaha Srotas, manifestations of Vriddhi and Kshaya of Purisha. Mutra: Etymological derivation, definition, formation, properties, quantity and functions of Mutra. Physiology of Mutravaha Srotas, physiology of urine formation in Ayurveda, manifestations of Vriddhi and Kshaya of | 03 hrs |

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| | Mutra. Sveda: Etymological derivation, definition, formation and functions of Sveda. Manifestations of Vriddhi and Kshaya of Sveda. Description of Svedvaha Strotas Dhatumala: Brief description of each type of Dhatumala | |
| Unit – 12 | Panchagyanendriya: Physiological description of Panchagyaanendriya and physiology of perception of Shabda, Sparsha, Rupa, Rasa and Gandha. Physiological description of Karmendriya. | 01hrs |
| Unit – 13 | Manas: Etymological derivation, definition, synonyms, location, properties, functions and objects of Manas. Physiology of Manovaha Strotas. | 03hrs |
| Unit – 14 | Atma: Etymological derivation, definition, properties of Atma. Difference between Paramatma and Jivatma; Characteristic features of existence of Atma in living body. | 02hrs |
| Unit – 15 | Nidra: Nidrotpatti, types of Nidra, physiological and clinical significance of Nidra; Svapnotpatti and types of Svapna. | 02hrs |
| PART –B | | |
| Modern Physiology | | |
| Unit – 16 | Haemopoetic system Blood: composition, functions of blood and blood cells, Haemopoiesis (stages and development of RBCs, and WBCs and platelets), composition and functions of bone marrow, structure, types and functions of haemoglobin, mechanism of blood clotting, anticoagulants, physiological basis of blood groups, plasma proteins, introduction to anaemia and jaundice. | 09 hrs |
| Unit – 17 | Immunity,- classification of immunity: Innate, acquired and artificial. Different mechanisms involved in immunity: Humoral (B-cell mediated) and T-Cell mediated immunity. Hypersensitivity. | 08 hrs |
| Unit – 18 | Muscle physiology – comparison of physiology of skeletal muscles, cardiac muscles and smooth muscles. Physiology of muscle contraction. | 05 hrs |
| Unit – 19 | Physiology of cardio-vascular system: Functional anatomy of cardiovascular system. Cardiac cycle. Heart sounds. Regulation of cardiac output and venous return. Physiological basis of ECG. Heart-rate and its regulation. Arterial pulse. Systemic arterial blood pressure and its control. | 10 hrs |
| Unit – 20 | Adipose tissue, lipoproteins like VLDL, LDL and HDL triglycerides. | 03 hrs |
| Unit – 21 | Skin : Functions of skin, sweat glands and sebaceous glands. - | 04 hrs |
| Unit – 22 | Physiology of male and female reproductive systems. Description of ovulation, spermatogenesis, oogenesis, menstrual cycle. | 11 hrs |
| Unit – 23 | Physiology of Excretion – functional anatomy of urinary tract, functions of kidney. Mechanism of formation of urine, control of micturition. Formation of faeces and mechanism of defecation. | 08 hrs |
| Unit – 24 | Endocrine glands – General introduction to endocrine system, classification and characteristics of hormones, physiology of all endocrine glands, their functions and their Effects | 10 hrs |

PRACTICAL:**100 marks****200 Hours****Ayurvedic Practical**

| Sl.No | Practical's | Content | Hours |
|-------|---|---|--------|
| 1 | Assessment of Prakuti | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shareerika and Manasika Prakruti Sharirika Prakruti- Vataja, Pittaja, Kaphaja, Dvandvaja Prakruti, Sama Prakruti. Manasika Prakruti- Saatvika, Rajasika, Tamasika Prakruti. | 15 Hrs |
| 2 | Assessment of Dosha Vridhhi- Kshaya Laxanas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vata Vridhhi- Kshaya Laxanas Pitta Vridhhi- Kshaya Laxanas, Kapha Vridhhi-Kshaya Laxanas | 15hrs |
| 3 | Assessment of Dhatu Vridhhi- Kshaya Laxanas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rasa, Rakta, Mamsa, Medha, Asthi, Majja, Shukra Dhatu Vridhhi- Kshaya Laxanas | 15 Hrs |
| 4 | Assessment of Agni | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of Vishamaagni, Tikshagni, Mandaagni According to Doshas. | 3 Hrs |
| 5 | Assessment of Koshta | Mridu, Madhyama and Krura Koshta | 3hrs |
| 6 | Assessment of Sara | Seven Dhatu Saras | 10 Hrs |
| 7 | Nadi Pariksha | Doshika Nadi Pareeksha | 3 Hrs |

Modern Practicals

| Sl.No | Practicals | Content | Hours |
|-------|---|---|--------|
| 1. | Simple & Compound Microscope | Introduction, Parts & Protocol | 5 Hrs |
| 2. | Introduction to Laboratory Instruments | Sahli'shaemometer, Haemocytometer, Pipettes, Urinometer, Albuminometer, Stethoscope, B.P. Apparatus, Harpenden's Calliper, Clinical Hammer, Tuning Fork, Stop Watch, Thermometer, Centrifuge Machine, ECG Machine | 15 Hrs |
| 3. | Collection of Blood Sample | Scalp Vein Set, Bulbs For Blood Collection, Prick, Vain-Puncture Method, Use of Anticoagulants - | 4 Hrs |
| 4. | Preparation of Blood Smear And Staining | - | 4 Hrs |
| 5. | Estimation of Hemoglobin | - | 10 Hrs |
| 6. | Microscopic Examination of Blood | a. Total RBC Count b. Differential Leucocyte Count c. Total WBC Count | 20 Hrs |
| 7. | Packed Cell Volume (PCV) | Demonstration | 3 Hrs |
| 8. | ESR | Demonstration | 5 Hrs |

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| 9. | Bleeding Time, Clotting Time | - | 8 Hrs |
| 10. | Blood Grouping And Rh Typing | - | 5 Hrs |
| 11. | Examination Of Cardio-Vascular System | Pulse Examination Arterial Blood Pressure Measurement Examination of Heart Sounds ECG Demonstration | 15 Hrs |
| 12. | Examination of Respiratory System | Respiratory Rate Breath Sounds Spirometry | 12 Hrs |
| 13. | Examination of Nervous System | Sensory & Motor | 15 Hrs |
| 14. | Urine Examination | Physical Examination Chemical Examination. Test for Normal Constituents of Urine. | 15 Hrs |

Reference Books

| No. | Name of Authors/ commentators | Title of the Book | Latest Edition | Name of the Publisher |
|-----|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| 1 | Ranjit Rai Desai | Ayurvediya Kriyasharir | 2006 | Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhawan Ltd |
| 2 | C. Dwarkanath | Kayachikitsa Parichaya | Ed3 1996 | Chaukhambha Orientalia |
| 3 | C. Dwarkanath | Prakrit Agni Vigyan | | |
| 4 | Shiv Charan Dhyani | Sharir Kriya Vigyan | Ed42006 | Chaukhambha Orientalia varanasi |
| 5 | Acharya Priyavrata Sharma | Abhinava Sharir Kriya Vigyana | Ed 5 1986 | Chaukhambha Bharati Academy Varanasi |
| 6 | Shankar Gangadhar Vaidya | Dosha Dhatu Mala Vigyana | 2005 | Chaukhambha Surbharati Academy Vatanasi |
| 7 | Acharya Niranjana Dev | Prakrita Dosha Vigyana | Ed1 1971 | Ayurvedic evam Tibbi Academy Lucknow |
| 8 | Shri Upendranath Das | Tridosha Vigyana | Ed11982 | Chaukhamba Amarbharti Prakashan |
| 9 | Harihara Sharma | Sharira Tatva Darshana | Ed1 1997 | Chaukhamba Publications |
| 10 | Niranjana Dev | Prakrita Agni Vigyana | | |
| 11 | Vd. Pt. Haridatt Shastri | Deha Dhatvagni Vigyana | | |
| 12 | Acharya Purnchandra Jain | Sharir Kriya Vigyana (Part 1&2) | Ed1 2003 | Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan Varanasi |
| 13 | Shri Moreshwar Dutt. Vd. | Sharir Kriya Vigyana | Ed 1 2008 | Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan Varanasi |
| 14 | Nandini Dhargalkar | Sharira Kriya Vijnana (Part 1 and 2) | Ed1 2006 | Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series Office Varanasi |
| 15 | Basant Kumar Shrimal | Dosha Dhatu Mala Vigyana | Ed1 1994 | Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan Varanasi |
| 16 | Dr. Shiv Kumar Gaur | Abhinava Sharir Kriya Vigyana | Ed 1 | Nath Pustak Bhandar Rohatak |
| 17 | Acharya P.C. Jain | Pragyogik Kriya Sharir | Ed 1 2006 | Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan Delhi |
| 18 | Dr. C. Dwarkanath | Kaya Chikitsa Parichaya | | |
| 19 | Vd. Bhagwan Das | Concept of Agni in ayurveda | Ed1 1977 | Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series Office Varanasi |
| 20 | Acharya V.J. Thakar | Purush Vichaya | | |
| 21 | Prof. Yogesh Chandra Mishra | Kriya Sharir | Ed1 2008 | Chaukhambha Publications n Delhi |
| 22 | Prof. Jayaram Yadav | Sharir Kriya Vigyana | | |

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|----|--|--|------------|--|
| | &Dr. Sunil Verma. | | | |
| 23 | Dr. Srikant Kumar Panda | Basic Principles of Kriya-Sharir | Ed 1 2006 | Chaukhambha Orientalia Delhi |
| 24 | Dr. Ranade, Dr. Deshpande & Dr. Chobhe | Sharir Kriya – Part I & Part II | Ed1 2007 | Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan Delhi |
| 25 | Dr Kishor Patwardhan | Human Physiology in Ayurveda | Ed 1 2005 | Chaukhambha Orientalia Varanasi |
| 26 | Dr.Ranade, Dr.Chobhe, Dr. Deshpande | Sharirkriya Vignyan Practical Hand Book– | Ed 1 2007 | Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan Delhi |
| 27 | Dr.R.R.Deshapande, Dr.Wavhal | Sharir Kriya Part 1 | Ed1 2009 | Shantanu Prakashan |
| 28 | Dr. R.R.Deshapande, Dr.Wavhal | Sharir Kriya Part 2 | 2010 | Shantanu Prakashan |
| 29 | Yogesh Chandra Mishra | Ayurveda Kriya Sharira | Ed1 2008 | Chaukhambha Publications n Delhi |
| 30 | Gyton & Hall | Textbook of Physiology | 2004 | Saunders |
| 31 | A.K.Jain | A Textbook of Human Physiology | Ed 4 2010 | Avichal Publishing Company Sirmour |
| 32 | Sembulingam, K. | Essentials of Medical Physiology | Ed3 2005 | Jaypee Brothers N. Delhi |
| 33 | Chaudhari, Sujit K. | Concise Medical Physiology | Ed4 2002 | New Central Book Agency Calcutta |
| 34 | Tortora & Grabowski | Principles of Anatomy & Physiology | Ed 10 2003 | John Wiley 7 Sons Inac |
| 35 | Indu Khurana | Textbook of Medical Physiology | | |

| Name Of The Subject : 1.4 RACHANA SHARIR Theory- Two Papers– 200 Marks (100 Each) Total Teaching Hours: 200 Hours, Practical: 200 Hrs | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| PAPER- 1 | Maximum Marks: Theory- 100 | |
| Teaching Scheme: Theory: 100 Hrs | | |
| Contents (Theory) | | Hours |
| PART- A | | Marks:50 |
| Unit – 1 | Shariropkramaniya Shaarira - Sharira and shaarira vyakhya (definitions of sharira and shaarira), shadangatvam (six regions of the body), anga pratyanga vibhaga (sub divisions). Mrita sharir samshodhan. Shaarira shastra vibhaga, shaarira gyan prayojana . Constitution of purusha according to dhatubheda, panchabhautikatvam, trigunatmakatvam, tridoshamayatvam, karma purusha, and doshadhatumala-mulakatvam. | 05 hrs |
| Unit – 2 | Paribhasha Shaarira - Kurcha, kandara, jala, asthisanghat, seemanta, seevani, rajju, snayu and lasika. | 02 hrs |
| Unit – 3 | Garbha.Shaarira -Garbha definitions, explanation of shukra, artava, garbhadhana. Role of tridosha and panchmahabhuta in the fetal development. Beeja, beejabhaga and beejabhagavayava, linga vinischaya, masanumasika garbha vriddhi-krama, garbhottpadakbhava, garbhavridhikara bhava, garbha poshana, apara nirmana , nabhinadi nirmana. Aanga pratyanga utpatti | 18 hrs |
| Unit – 4 | Pramana Shaarira: Anguli pramana. – | 01 hr |
| Unit – 5 | Asthi Shaarira –Asthi vyakhya, number, types, asthi swaroopa, vasa, meda and majja. | 01 hr |
| Unit – 6 | Sandhishareera -Sandhi vyakhya, numbers, types of asthi sandhi. | 01 hr |
| Unit – 7 | Sira, Dhamani, Srotas Shaarira -Definition, types and number of sira and dhamani.Description of Hridaya. Sroto shaarira: Definition, types of srotas and srotomula. | 03 hr |
| Unit – 8 | Peshi Shaarira --Peshi vyakhya, structure, types, number and importance. Description of Peshi. | 01 hr |
| Unit – 9 | Koshtha Evam Ashaya Shaarira --Definition of koshta and number of koshtanga.Types and description of ashaya. | 01 hr |
| Unit – 10 | Kalaa Shaarira -- Kalaa: definition and types. | 01 hr |
| Unit –11 | Uttamangiya Shaarira -- Shatchakra, ida, pingala and sushumna nadi - brief description. | 01 hr |
| Unit – 12 | Marma Shaarira - Marma: definition, number, location, classification, clinical importance with vidha lakshana. Explanation of trimarmas. Detail description of marmas. | 06 hrs |
| Unit – 13 | Indriya Shaarira - Definition of indriya, indriya artha and indriya adhisthan, their number and importance. Description of gyanendria, karmendriya and ubhayendriya (manas). | 01 hr |
| PART-B | | 50 marks |
| Unit – 14 | Introduction- Definition and branches of anatomy. Preservation methods of the cadaver. | 02 hrs |
| Unit – 15 | Anatomical Terminologies –Anatomical position, Planes, and explanation of anatomical terms related to skin, fasciae, bones, joints and their movements, muscles, ligaments, tendons, blood vessels, nerves,. | 10 hrs |

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| Unit – 16 | Embryology –Definitions and branches of embryology. Embryo and fetus. Sperm and ovum, fertilization. Cleavage. Germ layers formation and their derivatives. Laws of heredity, Sex determination and differentiation, Month-wise development of embryo. Foetal circulation, placenta formation, Umbilical cord formation. | 10 hrs |
| Unit – 17 | Osteology -Bone: Definition, ossification, structure and types. Description of bones with clinical anatomy. | 10 hrs |
| Unit – 18 | Arthrology -Joints: Definition, structure types and movements. Description of joints of extremities, vertebral joints and temporomandibular joint with their clinical anatomy. | 06 hrs |
| Unit – 19 | Cardiovascular system -Definition, types and structure of arteries and veins. Description of heart and blood vessels with their course and branches. Pericardium with applied aspect. | 12 hrs |
| Unit – 20 | Lymphatic system - Definition, types and structure of lymph vessels, lymph glands with their clinical aspect. | 03 hrs |
| Unit – 21 | Myology -a) Structure and types of muscles. b) Description of muscles; their origin, insertion, actions, nerve supply and clinical anatomy. | 05 hrs. |

| Name Of The Subject : 1.4 RACHANA SHARIR | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| PAPER- 2 | Maximum Marks: Theory- 100 | |
| Teaching Scheme: Theory: 100 Hrs | | |
| Contents (Theory) | | Hours |
| PART- A | | Marks:50 |
| Unit – 1 | Respiratory System -Bronchial tree and lungs with their clinical aspects. Respiratory tract: nasal cavity, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchial tree. Pleura with its clinical aspects. Diaphragm. | 10hrs |
| Unit – 2 | Digestive system – Organs of digestive tract (alimentary tract) with their clinical aspects. Digestive glands: liver, spleen and pancreas. Description of peritoneum with its clinical aspects | 20 hrs |
| Unit – 3 | Urinary System -Urinary tract: kidney, ureter, urinary bladder and urethra with their clinical aspects. | 13 hrs |
| Unit – 4 | Reproductive system -a. Male Reproductive system: reproductive organs, tract and glands (prostate and seminal vesicles) with their clinical aspects. b. Female reproductive system: reproductive organs, tract and glands with their clinical aspects. | 15 hrs |
| Unit – 5 | Endocrinology - Definition, classification & description of endocrine glands (pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, thymus and suprarenal glands) with clinical aspects. | 08 hrs |
| PART B | | 50 marks |
| Unit – 6 | Nervous System - Nervous system: definition, classification and its importance. Description of brain and spinal cord. Description of peripheral nervous system: cranial and spinal nerves, nerve plexuses, and autonomic nervous system, formation and circulation of cerebrospinal fluid and blood supply of brain and spinal cord. | 14 hrs |
| Unit – 7 | Sensory organs -Description of structures of eye, ear, nose, tongue and skin with their clinical aspects. | 14 hrs |
| Unit – 8 | Surface and radiological anatomy - a. Study of radio-imaging of limbs, abdomen, pelvis and vertebral column with its clinical application. | 06 hrs |

b. Surface anatomy of thoracic and abdominal viscera.

PRACTICALS

100 Marks

200 Hours

| Sl.no | Practical's | Content | Hours |
|-------|---|---|---------|
| 1 | Practical study of bones | Clavicle bone Scapula bone Humerus bone Radius bone Ulna bone Carpel bones Hip bones Femur bones Tibia bones Fibula & Tarsal bones Sternum Ribs Vertebrae Sacrum and Coccyx Introduction to Skull Mandible bone | 50 hrs |
| 2 | Practical study of organs | CNS- Cerebrum, cerebellum, mid brain, pons, medulla oblongata, spinal cord, cranial nerves. GI- oral cavity, salivary gland, teeth, Esophagus, stomach, small intestine (duodenum, jejunum, ileum) large intestine, rectum, anus Biliary System- Liver, spleen, gall bladder, bile duct, pancreas, US- Kidney, ureter, bladder, urethra CVS- Heart, pericardium (rt and lf atrium, rt and lt ventricle) RS- Lung, pleura (RT and LT), trachea, ES- Pituitary, thyroid, supra renal gland RPS- Penis, scrotum, testis, epididymis, seminal vesicle, prostate gland, spermatic cord, Vagina, uterus, fallopian tube, ovary, external genital Sense Organs- Eye, ear, nose, tongue, skin Peritoneum, abdominal quadrants, | 100 hrs |
| 3 | Practical study of surface and radiological anatomy | Upper limb bones and lower limb bones, thorax and abdomen | 10 hrs |
| 4 | Practical study of location of marma | | 05 hrs |

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|---|--|--------|----------------|
| 5 | Shava vichhedana – detailed dissection of the whole body | Weekly | 10 hrs |
| 6 | Demonstration of histology slides (10 slides) | | 10 hrs |
| 7 | Joints and muscles | | 15 hrs |
| | Total | | 200 hrs |

Reference Books

| No. | Name of Authors/ commentators | Title of the Book | Latest Edition | Name of the Publisher |
|-----|--|--|----------------|---|
| 1 | P.S. Varrier | Brihat Shariram Vaidyaratna- | 2005 | Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series Office Varanasi |
| 2 | Acharya Damodar Sharma Gaur | Abhinava Shariram- | Ed 1 1982 | Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhawan |
| 3 | Prof. Dinkar Govind Thatte | Manava Sharir (Revised Edition)- | Ed1 2005 | Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series Office Varanasi |
| 4 | Prof. Dinkar Govind Thatte | Manava Bhruna Vigyana - | Ed 1 1976 | Ayurvedic Avam Tibbi Academy |
| 5 | Prof. Dinkar Govind Thatte | Manava Anga Rekhankan Vikrian - | | |
| 6 | Vaidya P.G. Athawale | Sharir Rachana Vigyan (English)- | | |
| 7 | | Manual of Practical Anatomy Cunnigham Practical Manual Vol-1, Vol-2, Vol-3 | Ed5 2005 | Oxford University Press |
| 8 | Prof. D.G. Thatte & Prof. Suresh Chandra | Clinical Anatomy in Ayurveda - | | |
| 9 | Prof. D.G. Thatte | Sharir Rachana Vigyan (English)- | Ed 1 2005 | Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series Office Varanasi |
| 10 | Prof. Dr. Giridhar M. Kanthi | Ayurvedic Human Anatomy - | Ed 1 2008 | Chaukhambha Orientalia Varanasi |
| 11 | B. D. Chaurasia | Regional Anatomy - | | |
| 12 | Dr. Mahendra Sing | Rachana Sharir Vigyana - | Ed1 2009 | Chaukhambha Orientalia Varanasi |
| 13 | | elevant chapters of Brihtrayee and Laghuthrayee | | |
| 14 | Gray | Gray 's Anatomy | Ed 38 2005 | Churchill Livingston |
| 15 | Inderbir Singh | Text Book of Human Anatomy- | Ed8 2009 | Jaypee Brothers |
| 16 | Richard S Snell | Clinical Anatomy- | Ed5 2000 | Little,Brownand Company |
| 17 | Dr. Chakraborty | Fundamentals of Human Anatomoy- | Ed1 1995 | New Central Book agency Kolkatta |
| 18 | Poddar | Human Osteology - | Ed12 2008 | Scientific book Company Patna |

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|--|---|-----------------------|
| Name of the Subject : <u>1.5 Maulik Siddhant Evum Ashtang Hridaya</u> | | |
| Theory- One paper– 100 Marks | | |
| Total teaching hours: 150 Hours | | |
| PAPER- one: Maulik Siddhant Evum Ashtang Hridaya | Maximum Marks: Theory: 100 | |
| Teaching Scheme: Theory: 150 Hrs | | Practical: NIL |
| Contents (Theory) | | Hours |
| PART- A | | Marks:50 |
| Unit – 1 | Ashtang Hridaya Sutrasthana Adhyaya 1 to 15 | 75 hrs |
| PART- B | | Marks:50 |
| Unit – 2 | Ashtang Hridaya Sutrasthana Adhyaya 16 to 30 | 30 hrs |
| Unit – 3 | Srushti Utpatti krama, Description of Ashta Prakriti | 10 hrs |
| Unit – 4 | Shastra Lakshan (Tantra guna), Tantrayukti, Tantradosha, Tachilya, Arthashraya, Kalpana | 25 hrs |
| Unit – 5 | Practical application of Tridosha and Panch Mahabhoota in reference to Desha, Kala, Prakruti, Ritu and its significance | 10 hrs |

Reference Books:

| No. | Name of Authors/ commentators | Title of the Book | Latest Edition | Name of the Publisher |
|------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1 | Lalchanda Vaidya | Astang Hridaya : Hindi | | |
| 2 | Vd. B.L. Gaur | Astang Hridaya : Hindi | Ed1 2010 | Chaukhambha Orientalia Varanasi |
| 3 | Dr. T. Sreekumar | Astang Hridaya : English | Ed 1 2008 | Harishree Hospital Thrissur |
| 4 | Vishwavasudhan Gaur | Astang Hridaya : English | | |
| 5 | Hemadri | Astang Hridaya : Sanskrit | 2000 | Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series Office Varanasi |
| 6 | Arunadatta | Astang Hridaya : Sanskrit | 2000 | Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series Office Varanasi |

LAW –INDIAN CONSTITUTION

GOAL: The students should gain the knowledge and insight into the Indian Constitution so that they are aware of the fundamental rights and freedom bestowed through the democratic governance of our country.

Objectives:

a) Knowledge:

At the end of the course the student is expected to know:

- Basic knowledge of the Indian Constitution.
- Democratic Institutions created by the Constitution.
- Special right created by the Constitution for regional and linguistic minorities.
- Election commission.
- Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers and their functions in India.

b) Skills:

At the end of the course the student is expected to make use of knowledge:

- To perform his/her duties towards the society.
- Judiciously and with conscious effort for self-development.
- To utilize state policies in their future practice.

Duration of the Module: Module will be taught in 1st year BAMS.

Attendance and Progress: A minimum of 75% of the attendance is required to be eligible to appear for examination, provided his/her progress and conduct are counted to be satisfactory by the Principal.

Examination: Examination will be conducted as Institutional Examination along with 1st Internal Assessment Examination for 2 hours duration and marks will be added in the University marks card of 1st year BAMS.

Theory Question paper pattern

| No | Division | No of Questions | Marks Per Question | Total Marks | Grand Total |
|----|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 01 | MCQ | 10 | 1 | 10 | 50 |
| 02 | Long Essay Questions | 1 | 10 | 10 | |
| 03 | Short Essay | 3 | 5 | 15 | |
| 04 | Short Answers | 5 | 3 | 15 | |

Criteria for Pass:

- A candidate must obtain 35% (18 marks) marks to declare as pass.
- Failed candidates must appear supplementary examination along with subsequent Internal Assessment Examination.
- The result of the 1st year BAMS examinations will be withheld in case if the student fail to pass the subject.
- The marks will not be considered for declaration of University Rank/ Distinction / Class.

COURSE CONTENTS

Marks- 50

Hours-25

| Unit | Content |
|---------|---|
| Unit-1 | a) Meaning of term Constitution b) Making of Indian Constitution-1946 -1949 and role played by Dr.B.R.Ambedkar c) Salient features of the Constitution d) Preamble of the Constitution |
| Unit-2 | The democratic institutions created by the Constitution Bicameral system of Legislature at the Center and in the states Devolution of powers to Panchayat Raj institutions |
| Unit-3 | Fundamental Rights and Duties-Their content and significance |
| Unit-4 | Directive Principles of states policies- The need to balance Fundamental Rights with Directive Principles |
| Unit-5 | Special rights created in the constitution for Dalits, Backwards, women and children and the religious and Linguistic Minorities |
| Unit-6 | Doctrine of separation of Powers - Legislative, Executive and judicial and their functions in India |
| Unit-7 | The Election Commission and state Public service Commissions |
| Unit-8 | Method of amending the Constitution |
| Unit-9 | Enforcing rights through Writs Certiorari, Mandamus, Quo warranto and Habeas corpus |
| Unit-10 | Constitution and sustainable Developments in India |

Reference books

| Sl.No | Title | Author | Year | Publisher's Name, Place of publication |
|-------|---|------------------|------|---|
| 1 | The Constitution of India-A Politico –Legal study | J.C.Johari | - | Sterling publication, Pvt Ltd New Delhi |
| 2 | Constitution Law of India | J.N.Paney | 1998 | Central Law agency |
| 3 | The Indian Constitution | Granville Austin | 2000 | Corner stone of nation Oxford, New Delhi |