

**Faculty of Indian Medical System**  
**Department of Samhitha Siddhanta**  
**Padartha Vigyanam Evum Ayurved Ithihas**

| Unit No | Topic   | Domain  | Time (Hours) |
|---------|---|---|--------------|
| 1.      | <b>Ayurveda Nirupanam</b><br>1.1 Lakshana of Ayu, composition of Ayu.<br>1.2 Lakshana of Ayurveda.<br>1.3 Lakshana and classification of Siddhanta.<br>1.4 Introduction to basic principles of Ayurveda and their significance.   | Must know   | 5            |
| 2.      | <b>Darshana</b><br>2.1 Philosophical background of fundamentals of Ayurveda.<br>2.2 Etymological derivation of the word “Darshana”. Classification and general introduction to schools of Indian Philosophy with an emphasis on: Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Sankhya and Yoga.<br>2.3 Ayurveda as unique and independent school of thought (philosophical individuality of Ayurveda).<br>2.4 Padartha: Lakshana, enumeration and classification, Bhava and Abhava padartha, Padartha according to Charaka (Karana-Padartha).  | Desirable to Know<br><br>Must know<br><br>Nice to know<br><br>Must know | 10           |
| 3.      | <b>Dravya</b><br>3.1 <b>Dravya</b> : Lakshana, classification and enumeration.<br>3.2 <b>Panchabhuta</b> : Various theories regarding the creation (theories of Taittiriyanopanishad, Nyaya-Vaisheshika, Sankhya-Yoga, Sankaracharya, Charaka and Susruta), Lakshana and qualities of each Bhoota.<br>3.3 <b>Kaala</b> : Etymological derivation, Lakshana and division / units, significance in Ayurveda. 3.4 <b>Dik</b> : Lakshana and division, significance in Ayurveda.<br>3.5 <b>Atma</b> :Lakshana, classification, seat, Gunas, Linga according to Charaka, the method / process of knowledge formation (atmanah jnasya pravrittih).<br>3.6 <b>Purusha</b> : as mentioned in Ayurveda - Ativahikapurusha/ Sukshmasharira/ Rashipurusha/ Chikitsapurusha/ Karmapurusha/ Shaddhatvatmakapurusha.<br>3.7 <b>Manas</b> : Lakshana, synonyms, qualities, objects, functions, dual nature of mind | Must know   | 25           |

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|     | <p>(ubhayaatmakatvam), as a substratum of diseases, penta-elemental nature (panchabhutatmakatvam).</p> <p>3.8 <b>Role of Panchamahabhuta</b> and Triguna in Dehaprakriti and Manasaprakriti respectively.</p> <p>3.9 Tamas as the tenth Dravya.</p> <p>3.10 Practical study/application in Ayurveda.</p>  |                                      |    |
| 4.  | <p><b>Guna</b></p> <p>4.1 Etymological derivation, classification and enumeration according to Nyaya- Vaisheshika and Charaka, Artha, Gurvadiguna, Paradiguna, Adhyatmaguna.</p> <p>4.2 Lakshana and classification of all the 41 gunas.</p> <p>4.3 Practical / clinical application in Ayurveda.</p>   | <p>Must know</p> <p>Nice to know</p> | 10 |
| 5.  | <p><b>Karma</b></p> <p>5.1 Lakshana, classification in Nyaya.</p> <p>5.2 Description according to Ayurveda.</p> <p>5.3 Practical study/ application in Ayurveda.</p>  | Must know                            | 2  |
| 6.  | <p><b>Samanya</b></p> <p>6.1 Lakshana, classification.</p> <p>6.2 Practical study/ application with reference to Dravya, Guna and Karma.</p>  | Must know                            | 3  |
| 7.  | <p><b>Visesha</b></p> <p>7.1 Lakshana, classification.</p> <p>7.2 Practical study/ application with reference to Dravya, Guna and Karma.</p> <p>7.3 Significance of the statement “Pravrittirubhayasya tu”.</p>   | Must know                            | 3  |
| 8.  | <p><b>Samavaya</b></p> <p>8.1 Lakshana</p> <p>8.2 Practical study /clinical application in Ayurveda.</p>  | Must know                            | 2  |
| 9.  | <p><b>Abhava</b></p> <p>9.1 Lakshana, classification</p> <p>9.2 Clinical significances in Ayurveda.</p>   | Must know                            | 1  |
| 10. | <p><b>Pariksha</b></p> <p>1.1. Definition, significance, necessity and use of Pariksha.</p> <p>1.2. Definition of Prama, Prameya, Pramata, Pramana.</p> <p>1.3. Significance and importance of Pramana, Enumeration of Pramana according to different schools of philosophy.</p> <p>1.4. Four types of methods for examination in Ayurveda Chaturvidha-Parikshavidhi), Pramana in Ayurveda.</p> <p>1.5. Subsudation of different Pramanas under three Pramanas.</p> | Must know                            | 3  |

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|     | 1.6. Practical application of methods of examination (Parikshavidhi) in treatment (Chikitsa).  |   |   |
| 11. | <b>Aptopadesha</b><br>2.1. Lakshana of Aptopadesha, Lakshana of Apta.<br>2.2. Lakshana of Shabda, and its types.<br>2.3. Shabdavritti-Abhidha, Lakshana, Vyanjana and Tatparyakhya. Shaktigrahahetu.<br>2.4. Vaakya: Characteristics, Vaakyarthagyanahetu-Aakanksha, Yogyata, Sannidhi.  | Must know   | 3 |
| 12. | <b>Pratyaksha</b><br>3.1. Lakshana of Pratyaksha, types of Pratyaksha- Nirvikalpaka- Savikalpaka with description, description of Laukika and Alaukika types and their further classification.<br>3.2. Indriya-prapyakaritvam, six types of Sannikarsha.<br>3.3. Indriyanam lakshanam, classification and enumeration of Indriya. Description of Panchapanchaka, Penta-elemental nature of Indriya by Panchamahabhuta (Panchabhautikatwa of Indriya) and similarity in sources (Tulyayonitva) of Indriya.<br>3.4. Trayodasha Karana, dominance of Antahkaran.<br>3.5. Hindrances in direct perception (pratyaksha-anupalabdihikaran), enhancement of direct perception (Pratyaksha) by various instruments/ equipments, necessity of other Pramanas in addition to Pratyaksha.<br>3.6. Practical study/ application of Pratyaksha in physiological, diagnostic, therapeutics and research grounds. | Must know   | 5 |
| 13. | <b>Anumana</b><br>4.1. Lakshana of Anumana. Introduction of Anumiti, Paramarsha, Vyapti, Hetu, Sadhya, Paksha, Drishtanta. Types of Anumana mentioned by Charaka and Nyayadarshana.<br>4.2. Characteristic and types of Vyapti.<br>4.3. Lakshana and types of Hetu, description of Ahetu and Hetwabhasa.<br>4.4. Characteristic and significance of Tarka.<br>4.5. Practical study/ application of Anumanapramana in physiological, diagnostic, therapeutics and research.   | Must to know<br><br>Nice to know<br>Must know<br><br>Nice to know | 3 |
| 14. | <b>Yukti</b><br>5.1. Lakshana and discussion.<br>5.2. Importance in Ayurveda.<br>5.3. Practical study and utility in therapeutics and research.  | Must know   | 1 |

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| 15. | <b>Upamana</b><br>6.1 Lakshana.<br>6.2 Application in therapeutics and research.  | Must know                     | 1 |
| 16. | <b>Karya karana sidhanta</b><br>7.1. Lakshana of Karya and Karana. Types of Karana.<br>7.2. Significance of Karya and Karana in Ayurveda.<br>7.3. Different opinions regarding the manifestation of Karya from Karana:<br>Satkaryavada, Asatkaryavada, Parinamavada, Arambhavada, Paramanuvada, Vivartavada, Kshanabhangurvada, Swabhavavada, Pilupaka, Pitharpaka, Anekantavada, Swabhavoparamavada. | Must know                     | 8 |
| 16. | <b>Itihias Derivation</b><br>Etymological derivation (Vyutpatti), syntactical derivation (Nirukti) and definition of the word Itihias, 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.   | Must know                     | 1 |
| 17. | <b>Authors of classical Text</b><br>Introduction to the authors of classical texts during Samhitakaal and their contribution:<br>Atreya, Dhanwantari, Kashyapa, Agnivesha, Sushruta, Bhela, Harita, Charaka, Dridhabala, Vagbhata, Nagarjuna, Jivaka.   | Must know                     | 2 |
| 18. | <b>Commentators of Classical Samhitas</b><br>Introduction to the commentators of classical Samhitas – Bhattaraharicchandra, Jejjata, Chakrapani, Dalhana, Nishchalakara, Vijayarakshita, Gayadas, Arunadutta, Hemadri, Gangadhara, Yogindranath Sen, Haranachandra, Indu  | Must know<br><br>Nice to know | 1 |
| 19. | <b>Authors of Compendium</b><br>Introduction to the authors of compendiums (Granthasamgrahakaala) – Bhavmishra, Sharngadhara, Vrinda, Madhavakara, Shodhala, Govinda Das (Author of Bhaishajyaratnawali), Basavraja.  | Must Know<br><br>Nice to know | 2 |
| 20. | <b>Introduction of Authors of Modern Era</b><br>– Gana Nath Sen, Yamini Bhushan Rai, Shankar Dajishastri Pade, Swami Lakshmiram, Yadavji Tikramji, Dr. P. M. Mehta, Ghanekar, Damodar Sharma Gaur, Priyavrat Sharma.  | Must know                     | 1 |

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| 21. | <b>Globalization of Ayurveda</b><br>Expansion of Ayurveda in Misra (Egypt), Sri Lanka, Nepal other nations.  | Must Know                     | 1   |
| 22. | a) Post independence period developmental activities in Ayurveda   | Nice to know                  | 1   |
|     | b) Establishment of different committees, their recommendations.   | Must know                     | 1   |
|     | c) Introduction to and activities of the following Organizations :- Department of AYUSH, Central Council of Indian Medicine, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia commission, National Medicinal Plants Board, Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) | Must know<br><br>Nice to know | 2   |
|     | d) Introduction to the following National Institutions<br>National Institute of Ayurved, Jaipur.<br>IPGT&RA, Gujrat Ayurved University, Jamnagar.<br>Faculty of Ayurved, BHU, Varanasi.<br>Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeetha, New Delhi.<br>e) Drug and Cosmetic Act                                  | Must know                     | 1   |
| 23. | <b>Introduction to National &amp; International Journals of Ayurveda</b>   | Nice to know                  | 1   |
| 24. | <b>Introduction to the activities of WHO</b>   | Must know                     | 1   |
|     | Total Teaching Hours   |                               | 100 |

## CURRICULUM PLANNING

| Unit No | Topic  | Learning objectives (At the end of the session the student should be able to )  | Teaching Guidelines   | Methodology   | Time (Hours) |
|---------|--|---|---|---|--------------|
| 1.      | <b>Ayurveda Nirupanam</b><br>1.1 Lakshana of Ayu, composition of Ayu.<br>1.2 Lakshana of Ayurveda.<br>1.3 Lakshana and classification of Siddhanta.<br>1.4 Introduction to basic principles of Ayurveda and their significance.  | To Define composition and aim of life Ayurveda prayojanam Siddhanta and its types   | To cover Definition, composition and aim of of Ayu, Lakshana of Ayurveda. Its good and bad effects. Definition of Siddhanta and its types with examples. Some basic principles of Ayurveda and their significance | Didactic Power Point Presentation SIS                                   | 5            |
| 2.      | <b>Darshana</b><br>2.1 Philosophical background of fundamentals of Ayurveda.<br>2.2 Etymological derivation of the word “Darshana”. Classification and general introduction to schools of Indian Philosophy with an emphasis on: Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Sankhya and Yoga.<br>2.3 Ayurveda as unique and independent school of thought (philosophical individuality of Ayurveda).<br>2.4 Padartha: Lakshana, enumeration and classification, Bhava and Abhava padartha, Padartha according to Charaka (Karana-Padartha). | Definition of Darshana, Classification, shad darshanas and their importance in ayurveda. Definition of Padartha, number of padartha according to darshana and ayurveda                          | Importance of philosophical background, definition and derivation of darsana, classification, shad darshana and their impact in ayurveda, Padarthas, its number and importance in ayurveda                        | Didactic Power Point Presentation PBL SIS Poster Presentation           | 10           |
| 3.      | <b>Dravya</b><br>3.1 <b>Dravya</b> : Lakshana, classification and enumeration.<br>3.2 <b>Panchabhuta</b> : Various theories regarding the creation (theories of Taittiriyanopanishad, Nyaya-Vaisheshika, Sankhya-Yoga, Sankaracharya, Charaka and Susruta), Lakshana and   | Definition, classification, pancheekarana, importance of kaala,Dik, in ayurveda Role of manas, its guna,vishayas, Atma and its role, different types of purusha, the role of Dravya in chikitsa | Definition, classification , of dravya, Enumeration of panchamahabhuta, their qualities, Kaala, dik and their role, Importance of manas,its definition, guna, vishaya, dosha, atma its role ,                     | Didactic Power Point Presentation PBL Group discussion Students Seminar | 25           |

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|    | <p>qualities of each Bhoota.</p> <p>3.3 <b>Kaala</b>: Etymological derivation, Lakshana and division / units, significance in Ayurveda. 3.4 <b>Dik</b>: Lakshana and division, significance in Ayurveda.</p> <p>3.5 <b>Atma</b>:Lakshana, classification, seat, Gunas, Linga according to Charaka, the method / process of knowledge formation (atmanah jnasya pravrittih).</p> <p>3.6 <b>Purusha</b>: as mentioned in Ayurveda -<br/>Ativahikapurusha/<br/>Sukshmasharira/<br/>Rashipurusha/<br/>Chikitsapurusha/<br/>Karmapurusha/<br/>Shaddhatvatmakapurusha.</p> <p>3.7 <b>Manas</b>: Lakshana, synonyms, qualities, objects, functions, dual nature of mind (ubhayaatmakatvam), as a substratum of diseases, penta-elemental nature (panchabhutatmakatvam).</p> <p>3.8 <b>Role of Panchamahabhuta</b> and Triguna in Dehaprakriti and Manasaprakriti respectively.</p> <p>3.9 Tamas as the tenth Dravya.</p> <p>3.10 Practical study/application in Ayurveda.</p> |  | Different types of purusha and their role in chikitsa   |  |    |
| 4. | <p><b>Guna</b></p> <p>4.1 Etymological derivation, classification and enumeration according to Nyaya- Vaisheshika and Charaka, Artha, Gurvadiguna, Paradiguna, Adhyatmaguna.</p> <p>4.2 Lakshana and classification of all the 41 gunas.</p> <p>4.3 Practical / clinical application in Ayurveda.</p>  | No: of gunas, definition and their utility | Guna definition, derivation, numbers according to different acharyas, lakshanas of each guna and their clinical utility | Didactic<br>PBL<br>Students Seminar<br>Power Point Presentation<br>SIS<br>Poster<br>Presentation | 10 |
| 5. | <p><b>Karma</b></p> <p>5.1 Lakshana, classification in Nyaya. 5.2 Description according to Ayurveda.</p>   | Definition, types and its utility          | Definition, derivation, nuber according to different acharyas and   | Didactic<br>Power Point Presentation<br>SIS  | 2  |

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|     | 5.3 Practical study/ application in Ayurveda.  |   | practical utility  |   |   |
| 6.  | <b>Samanya</b><br>6.1 Lakshana, classification.<br>6.2 Practical study/ application with reference to Dravya, Guna and Karma.  | Definition, classification and utility  | Lakshana, derivation, classification, and clinical utility   | Didactic<br>Power Point<br>Presentation<br>PBL<br>Students Seminar<br>SIS | 3 |
| 7.  | <b>Vishesha</b><br>7.1 Lakshana, classification.<br>7.2 Practical study/ application with reference to Dravya, Guna and Karma.<br>7.3 Significance of the statement “Pravrittirubhayasya tu”.  | Definition, classification  | Definition, classification, comparative study of samanya and vishesha and practical utility  | Didactic<br>PBL<br>Power Point<br>Presentation<br>Group Discussion        | 3 |
| 8.  | <b>Samavaya</b><br>8.1 Lakshana<br>8.2 Practical study /clinical application in Ayurveda.  | Definition  | Definition and utility in Ayurveda and its relationship with all padartha  | Didactic<br>Power Point<br>Presentation<br>SIS                            | 2 |
| 9.  | <b>Abhava</b><br>9.1 Lakshana, classification<br>9.2 Clinical significances in Ayurveda.   | Definition<br>Types   | Definition<br>Types<br>Clinical importance   | Didactic<br>Power Point<br>Presentation<br>Poster<br>Presentation         | 1 |
| 10. | <b>Pariksha</b><br>1.1. Definition, significance, necessity and use of Pariksha.<br>1.2. Definition of Prama, Prameya, Pramata, Pramana.<br>1.3. Significance and importance of Pramana, Enumeration of Pramana according to different schools of philosophy.<br>1.4. Four types of methods for examination in Ayurveda (Chaturvidha-Parikshavidhi), Pramana in Ayurveda.<br>1.5. Subsudation of different Pramanas under three Pramanas.<br>1.6. Practical application of methods of examination (Parikshavidhi) in treatment (Chikitsa). | Pariksa – definition, Terminology, Number of pramana, Its utility in Ayurveda | Definition, terminology, number os pramanas according to different acharyas<br>Number of pramana according to charaka<br>Summarization of other pramanas under these three pramanas<br>Clinical importance | Didactic<br>SIS   | 3 |
| 11. | <b>Aptopadesha</b><br>2.1. Lakshana of Aptopadesha, Lakshana of Apta.<br>2.2. Lakshana of Shabda, and its  | Definition of aptopadesha, lakshanas of apta Shabda, vaakyas                  | Aptopadesha definition, Apta Lakshanas, Lakshana of Shabda, types, shaktigrahaka   | Didactic<br>Student seminar<br>SIS<br>PBL                                 | 3 |



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|     | <p>types.</p> <p>2.3. Shabdavritti-Abhidha, Lakshana, Vyanjana and Tatparyakhya. Shaktigrahahetu.</p> <p>2.4. Vaakya: Characteristics, Vaakyarthagyanahetu-Aakanksha, Yogyata, Sannidhi.</p>   |  | <p>hetu, vaakya, vaakyartha gyana hetu</p>   |  |   |
| 12. | <p><b>Pratyaksha</b></p> <p>3.1. Lakshana of Pratyaksha, types of Pratyaksha- Nirvikalpaka- Savikalpaka with description, description of Laukika and Alaukika types and their further classification.</p> <p>3.2. Indriya-prapyakaritvam, six types of Sannikarsha.</p> <p>3.3. Indriyanam lakshanam, classification and enumeration of Indriya. Description of Panchapanchaka, Penta-elemental nature of Indriya by Panchamahabhuta (Panchabhautikatwa of Indriya) and similarity in sources (Tulyayonitva) of Indriya.</p> <p>3.4. Trayodasha Karana, dominance of Antahkaran.</p> <p>3.5. Hindrances in direct perception (pratyaksha-anupalabdikaaran), enhancement of direct perception (Pratyaksha) by various instruments/ equipments, necessity of other Pramanas in addition to Pratyaksha.</p> <p>3.6. Practical study/ application of Pratyaksha in physiological, diagnostic, therapeutics and research grounds.</p> | <p>Pratyaksha definition, types, shad sannikarsha, Indriya, Trayodasakarana</p> <p>Pratyaksha anupalabdikaarana<br/>Practical utility of pratyaksa</p> | <p>Definition, Types, Indriya, Panchaboutikatva of indriya<br/>Trayodhasakarana<br/>Shad sannikarsha<br/>Pratyaksha anupalabdikaarana<br/>Other pramanas<br/>necessity<br/>Clinical application of Pratyaksa</p> | <p>Didactic<br/>SIS<br/>PBL<br/>Group<br/>Discussion</p> | 5 |
| 13. | <p><b>Anumana</b></p> <p>4.1. Lakshana of Anumana. Introduction of Anumiti, Paramarsha, Vyapti, Hetu,</p>  | <p>Anumana – definition<br/>Types<br/>Terminologies</p>  | <p>Definition of Anumana, Various terminologies in</p>   | <p>Didactic<br/>SIS<br/>Group<br/>Discussion</p>         | 3 |

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|     | <p>Sadhya, Paksha, Drishtanta. Types of Anumana mentioned by Charaka and Nyayadarshana.</p> <p>4.2. Characteristic and types of Vyapti.</p> <p>4.3. Lakshana and types of Hetu, description of Ahetu and Hetwabhasa.</p> <p>4.4. Characteristic and significance of Tarka.</p> <p>4.5. Practical study/ application of Anumanapramana in physiological, diagnostic, therapeutics and research.</p>                    | Hetwabasa<br>Sad hetu<br>Tarka  | <p>anumana,<br/>Types of Anuana,<br/>hetu – types and<br/>definition, Hetwabasa<br/>Tarka and its<br/>importance</p> <p>Practical utility of<br/>Anumana</p> |  |   |
| 14. | <p><b>Yukti</b></p> <p>5.1. Lakshana and discussion.</p> <p>5.2. Importance in Ayurveda.</p> <p>5.3. Practical study and utility in therapeutics and research.</p>  | Definition.<br>Its importance in<br>ayurveda  | Definition, its<br>importance and<br>practical utility   | Didactic<br>SIS<br>Case<br>presentation          | 1 |
| 15. | <p><b>Upamana</b></p> <p>6.1 Lakshana.</p> <p>6.2 Application in therapeutics<br/>and research.</p>   | Upamana definition<br>and types   | Definition<br>types<br>Practical utility   | Didactic<br>Student<br>Seminar<br>Role Model     | 1 |
| 16. | <p><b>Karya karana sidhanta</b></p> <p>7.1. Lakshana of Karya and Karana. Types of Karana.</p> <p>7.2. Significance of Karya and Karana in Ayurveda.</p> <p>7.3. Different opinions regarding the manifestation of Karya from Karana: Satkaryavada, Asatkaryavada, Parinamavada, Arambhavada, Paramanuvada, Vivartavada, Kshanabhangurvada, Swabhavavada, Pilupaka, Pitharpaka, Anekantavada, Swabhavoparamavada.</p> | Definition of Kaarya<br>and kaarana, types<br>of Kaarana<br>Different theories on<br>Kaarya and Kaarana<br>relationship | Definition of Kaarya<br>and kaarana, types of<br>Kaarana<br>Different theories on<br>Kaarya and Kaarana<br>relationship<br>Their utility in<br>Ayurveda      | Didactic<br>Role Model<br>Poster<br>Presentation | 8 |
| 17. | <p><b>Ithihas Derivation</b></p> <p>Etymological derivation (Vyutpatti), syntactical derivation (Niruktti) and definition of the word Itihas,</p>   | Derivation,<br>definition, necessity  | Derivation,<br>definition, necessity,<br>significance, various<br>time periods   | Didactic<br>Power Point<br>Presentation          | 1 |

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|     | 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.   |   |  |  |   |
| 18. | <b>Authors of classical Text</b><br>Introduction to the authors of classical texts during Samhitakaal and their contribution: Atreya, Dhanwantari, Kashyapa, Agnivesha, Sushruta, Bhela, Harita, Charaka, Dridhabala, Vagbhata, Nagarjuna, Jivaka.                       | Period, background, author or commentator of which book, their speciality | Period, back ground, author /commentator of which book, importance of their work, their contribution to Ayurveda | Didactic Power Point Presentation            | 2 |
| 19. | <b>Commentators of Classical Samhitas</b><br>Introduction to the commentators of classical Samhitas – Bhattaraharicchandra, Jejjata, Chakrapani, Dalhana, Nishchalakara, Vijayarakshita, Gayadas, Arunadutta, Hemadri, Gangadhara, Yogindranath Sen, Haranachandra, Indu | Period, background, author or commentator of which book, their speciality | Period, back ground, author /commentator of which book, importance of their work, their contribution to Ayurveda | Didactic Poster presentation Student Seminar | 1 |
| 20. | <b>Authors of Compendium</b><br>Introduction to the authors of compendiums (Granthasamgrahakaala) – Bhavmishra, Sharngadhara, Vrinda, Madhavakara, Shodhala, Govinda Das (Author of Bhaishajyaratnawali), Basavraja.   | Period, background, author or commentator of which book, their speciality | Period, back ground, author /commentator of which book, importance of their work, their contribution to Ayurveda | Didactic SIS                                 | 2 |
| 21. | <b>Introduction of Authors of Modern Era</b><br>– Gana Nath Sen, Yamini Bhushan Rai, Shankar Dajishastri Pade, Swami Lakshmiram, Yadavji Tikramji, Dr. P. M. Mehta, Ghanekar, Damodar Sharma Gaur, Priyavrat Sharma.   | Period, background, author or commentator of which book, their speciality | Period, back ground, author /commentator of which book, importance of their work, their contribution to Ayurveda | Didactic Power Point Presentation SIS        | 1 |
| 22. | <b>Globalization of Ayurveda</b><br>Expansion of Ayurveda in   | State of reach in other countries   | How did it spread, what was spread, specificity of that  | Didactic SIS Power Point                     | 1 |

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|     | Misra (Egypt), Sri Lanka, Nepal other nations.   |  | particular country and growth of ayurveda in that country  | Presentation                             |     |
| 23. | a) Post independence period developmental activities in Ayurveda   | Developmental activities in  | Developmental activities in  | Didactic SIS                             | 1   |
|     | b) Establishment of different committees, their recommendations.   | Name of committee, members, period, recommendation of each committee   | Name of committee, members, period, recommendation of each committee   | Didactic Group Discussion                | 1   |
|     | c) Introduction to and activities of the following Organizations :- Department of AYUSH, Central Council of Indian Medicine, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia commission, National Medicinal Plants Board, Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) | Full form of organizations, Period when it was set up, purpose, its contribution to Ayurveda                   | Full form of organizations, Period when it was set up, Mode of Working, purpose, its contribution to Ayurveda, Research and developmental activities | Didactic Power Point Presentation VISITS | 2   |
|     | d) 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.<br>e) Drug and Cosmetic Act  | Name of the institute, State, period of establishment, developmental activities going on Drug and Cosmetic Act | Name of the institute, State, period of establishment, their contribution to Ayurveda, developmental activities going on, Drug and Cosmetic Act      | Didactic Power Point Presentation VISITS | 1   |
| 24. | <b>Introduction to National &amp; International Journals of Ayurveda</b>   | Name of journals, publisher, content, period, specialty  | Name of journals, publisher, content, period, specialty  | Didactic Power Point Presentation        | 1   |
| 25. | <b>Introduction to the activities of WHO</b>   | Full form, period, composition, activities, recommendations  | Full form, period, composition, activities, recommendations  | Didactic VISITS                          | 1   |
|     | Total Teaching Hours   |  |  |  | 100 |

### Reference Books:- A). Padartha Vigyan:-

1. Padarthavigyan Acharya Ramraksha Pathak
2. Ayurvediya Padartha Vigyana Vaidya Ranjit Rai Desai
3. Ayurved Darshana Acharya Rajkumar Jain
4. Padartha Vigyana Kashikar
5. Padartha Vigyana Balwant Shastri

6. Sankhyatantwa Kaumadi GajananS hastri
7. Psycho Pathology in Indian Medicine Dr. S.P. Gupta
8. Charak Evum Sushrut ke Prof. Jyotirmitra Acharya Darshanik Vishay ka Adhyayan
9. Ayurvediya Padartha Vigyana Dr. Ayodhya Prasad Achal
10. Padartha Vigyana Dr. Vidyadhar Shukla
11. Padartha Vigyana Dr. Ravidutta Tripathi
12. Ayurvediya Padartha Vigyana Vaidya Ramkrishna Sharma Dhand
13. Ayurvediya Padartha Vigyan Parichaya Vaidya Banwarilal Gaur
14. Ayurvediya Padartha Darshan Pandit Shivhare Central Council of Indian Medicine
15. Scientific Exposition of Ayurveda Dr. Sudhir Kumar
16. Relevant portions of Charakasamhita, Sushrutasamhita.

**B) History of Ayurveda:-**

1. Upodghata of Kashyapasamhita Rajguru Hem Raj Sharma Paragraph of acceptance of Indian medicine
2. Upodghata of Rasa Yogasagar Vaidy Hariprapanna Sharma
3. Ayurveda Ka Itihas KaviraSuram Chand
4. Ayurveda Sutra Rajvaidya Ram Prasad Sharma
5. History of Indian Medicine (1-3 part) Dr. GirindrNath Mukhopadhyaya
6. A Short history of Aryan Medical Science Bhagwat Singh
7. History of Indian Medicine J. Jolly
8. Hindu Medicine Zimer
9. Classical Doctrine of Indian Medicine Filiyosa
10. Indian Medicine in the classical age AcharyaPriyavrata Sharma
11. Indian Medicine (Osteology) Dr. Harnley
12. Ancient Indian Medicine Dr. P. Kutumbia
13. Madhava Nidan and its Chief Dr. G.J. Mulenbelt Commentaries (Chapters highlighting history)
14. Ayurveda Ka BrihatItihasa Vaidya Atridev Vidyalkankara
15. Ayurveda Ka Vaigyanikaltihasa Acharya Priyavrata Sharma
16. Ayurveda Ka Pramanikaltihasa Prof. Bhagwat Ram Gupta
17. History of Medicine in India Acharya Priyavrata Sharma
18. Vedomein Ayurveda Vaidya Ram GopalS hastri
19. Vedomein Ayurveda Dr. Kapil Dev Dwivedi

20. Science and Philosophy of Indian Medicine Dr. K.N. Udupa
  21. History of Indian Medicine from Dr. Jyotirmitra Pre-Mauryan to Kushana Period
  22. An Appraisal of Ayurvedic Material in Buddhist literature Dr. Jyotirmitra
  23. Mahayana Granthon mein nihita Dr. RavindraNathTripathi Ayurvediya Samagri
  24. Jain Ayurveda Sahitya Ka Itihasa Dr. Rajendra Prakash Bhatnagar
  25. Ayurveda- Prabhashaka Jainacharya Acharya Raj Kumar Jain
  26. CharakaChintana Acharya Priyavrata Sharma
  27. Vagbhata Vivechana Acharya Priyavrata Sharma
  28. Atharvaveda and Ayurveda Dr. Karambelkara
  29. Ayurvedic Medicine Past and Present Pt. Shiv Sharma
  30. Ancient Scientist Dr. O.P. Jaggi
  31. Luminaries of Indian Medicine Dr. K.R. Shrikanta Murthy
  32. Ayurveda Ke Itihasa Ka Parichaya Dr. RaviduttaTripathi
  33. Ayurveda Ke Pranacharya Ratnakara Shastri
  34. Ayurveda Itihasa Parichaya Prof. Banwari Lal Gaur
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**Note:**

Theory 2 papers – 200 marks (100 each paper)

Total teaching hours: 100

Paper I - Part A- 50 mrks – Sr. No:1-4

Part B – 50 mrks – Sr.No:5-9

Paper II

Part A – 75 Mrks Sr. No: 10-16

Ayurveda Ithihas- 25 mrks Sr. No – 17-25