Table 2: Contents of Course AyUG-RS

Paper I					
SN	**A2 List of Topics AyUG-RS**	**B2 Term**	**C2 Marks**	**D2 Lecture hours**	**E2 Non-Lecture hours**
1	**Shariropkramaniya Shaarira** • Sharir and Shaarir vyakhya (definitions of sharira and sharira) • Shadangatvam (Six regions of the body) • Anga Pratyanga vibhaga (subdivisions) • Sharir shastra vibhag • Sharir gyan prayojan and its description in contemporary science with its clinical importance	**I**	6	4	2
2	**Paribhasha Shaarira** • Kurcha, Kandara, Jala, Asthisamghata, Seemnta, Seevani, Rajju, and lasika • Terminologies related shadang sharir	**I**	4	3	1
3.	**Garbha Shaarira** • Garbha Vyakhya (Definition of Garbha) • Concept of Shukra and Artava • Garbhavkranti. Masanumasik grabhavruddhi • Role of panchamahabhoot in Garbhavruddhi • Concept of Beeja, Beejabhaga, Beejabhagavayava • Garbhposhana • Apara nirmiti, Garbhanabhinadi • Garbha Angapratyanga utpatti according to different Acharya • Garbha Vikruti	**I**	15	17	5
4.	**Asthi Shaarira** Enumeration of Asthi, Types, asthi swaroopa, with its applied aspect	**I**	4	2	1
5.	**Sandhi Shaarira** • Description of Sandhi and its enumeration, • Types of Sandhi with its clinical importance • Introduction of diseases of Sandhi explained in Ayurveda	**II**	4	2	3
6.	**Snayu sharir** Concept of Snayu and its clinical importance	**II**	3	2	1
7.	**Peshi Shaarira** • Description of Peshi, • Utpatti, types, Swaroop, function with its importance	**II**	3	2	1
8.	**Kesha, Danta, Nakha Sharir** • Description of Panchbhautik swaroop and its applied value • Explanation of its swabhava (Pitruja) and its applied value • Description of Prakrita (normal) and Vikruta(abnormal) Swaroop (appearance) of kesha, danta, nakha in concern with disease • Importance of examination of kesha, danta, nakha	**II**	4	2	1

	as diagnostic tool				
9	**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. • Fetal circulation, Placenta formation, Umbilical cord formation	**I**	5	7	2
10	**Osteology** • Bone: structure, types and ossification. • Description of each bone with clinical anatomy	**I**	12	9	6
11	**Arthrology** • Joints: structure, types and movements. • Description of joints of extremities, inter-vertebral joints and temporomandibular joint with their clinical anatomy.	**II**	10	10	6
12	**Myology** • Structure and types of muscles. Description of important muscles: origin, insertion, actions, nerve supply and clinical anatomy. • Muscle movements in Yogasana	**II**	4	6	2
13	**Nervous System** • Nervous system: Introduction and classification • Meninges • Description of Brain and Spinal cord. • Description of Peripheral Nervous System: Cranial and Spinal nerves, Brachial, Cervical, Lumber and Sacral nerve plexus, • Anatomical consideration of Autonomic Nervous System, • Formation and circulation of cerebrospinal fluid • Blood supply of Brain and Spinal cord.	**III**	14	14	4
14	**Endocrinology** • Description of endocrine glands (Pituitary, Thyroid, Parathyroid, Thymus, Pineal and Suprarenal glands) with clinical aspects. • Histology of all glands.	**III**	8	8	3
15	**Lymphatic system** • Introduction Structure included in lymphatic system: Lymph vessels, Lymph nodes, Lymph glands with their clinical importance.	**III**	4	2	2

	• Detail description of Marma with its applied importance.				
10	**Respiratory System** • Bronchial tree and Lungs with their clinical aspects. • Respiratory tract: Nasal cavity, Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea • Pleura with its clinical aspects • Diaphragm and its opening • Histology of all organs	**II**	10	6	4
11	**Digestive system** • Regions of abdomen • Organs of digestive tract (alimentary tract) with their clinical aspects. • Digestive glands: Liver, Spleen and Pancreas. • Description of peritoneum with its clinical aspects • Histology of all organs	**I**	12	10	6
12	**Cardiovascular system** • Description of Heart • Structure of artery & vein • Importance blood vessels with their course and branches. • Pericardium with applied aspect • Histology of Heart	**II**	8	8	3
13	**Urinary System** • Urinary tract: Kidney, Ureter, Urinary Bladder and Urethra with their clinical aspects • Histology of all organs	**II**	10	8	3
14	**Reproductive system** • Male Reproductive system: Reproductive organs, Scrotum and glands (Testis, Prostate and Seminal vesicles) with their clinical aspects. • Female reproductive system: Introduction of external genital organ in brief and internal reproductive organs in detail, tract and glands with clinical importance. • Histology of all organs	**III**	6	7	3
15	**Sensory organs** Description of structures of Eye, Ear, Nose, Tongue and Skin with their clinical aspects.	**III**	10	14	5

Table 2 : Contents of Course AyUG KS

Paper I – AyUG-KS					
Sr No	**A2 List of Topics AyUG-KS** **Paper I**	**B2 Term**	**C2 Marks**	**D2 Lecture hours**	**E2 Non-Lecture hours**
PART-A (Marks-60)					
1	**Sharir:** Definition and synonyms of term Kriya, Sharir & Shaarir. Description of Sharir Dosha and Manasa Dosha. Mutual relationship between Triguna-Tridosha & Panchmahabhuta.	**I**	08	2	1
2	**Basic principles of Ayurveda:** Dosha dhatu mala mulam hi shariram. Description of basics of Srotas	**I**		2	1
3.	**Tridosha:** 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.	**I**		3	0
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.	**I**	26	6	2
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. Similarities and differences between Agni and Pitta.	**I**		5	1
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.	**II**		4	1
7.	**Dosha Vriddhi-Kshaya:** Etiological factors responsible for Dosha Vriddhi, Dosha Kshaya and their manifestations.	**II**		1	1
8.	**Kriyakala:** Concept of Kriyakala, applied physiology of diseases produced due the vitiation of vata, pitta and kapha.	**II**		1	1
9	**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. **Manasa- Prakriti:** Introduction and types of Manasa- Prakriti	**II**		7	3
10.	**Ahara**: Definition, classification and significance of Ahara,	**III**		3	1

	Majja Dhatu.				
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.	**II**		3	1
9	**Concept of Ashraya-Ashrayi bhava** i.e. inter-relationship among Dosha, Dhatu Mala and Srotas. Applied physiology of diseases asserting saptadhatu enlisted under dhatu pradoshaj vikar.	**II**		1	1
10.	**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 Ojavisramsa, Vyapat and Kshaya.	**II**		3	1
11.	**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 layer and functions.	**II**	23	6	1
12.	**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 Kshhaya 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 Kshhaya of Mutra. **Sveda**: Etymological derivation, definition, formation and functions of Sveda. Manifestations of Vriddhi and Kshaya of Sveda. Discription of Svedvaha Srotas **Dhatumala**: Brief description of each type of Dhatumala.	**III**		6	2
13	**Indriya vidnyan**: Physiological description of Panchagyaanendriya and physiology of perception of Shabda, Sparsha, Rupa, Rasa and Gandha. Physiological description of Karmendriya.	**III**		1	1
14	**Manas**: Properties, functions and objects of Manas. Physiology of Manovaha Srotas.	**III**		2	1
15	**Atma**: Properties of Atma. difference between Paramatma and Jivatma; Characteristic features of existence of Atma in living body.	**III**		2	0
16	**Nidra & Swapna**: Nidrotpatti, types of Nidra, physiological and clinical significance of Nidra; Svapnotpatti and types of Svapna.	**III**		2	0

PART-B (Marks-40)					
1	**Haemopoetic system**: 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.	**I**	18	5	2
2	**Immunity**: classification of immunity: Innate, acquired and artificial. Different mechanisms involved in immunity: Humoral (B-cell mediated) and T-Cell mediated immunity. Hypersensitivity.	**I**		2	0
3	**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.	**I**		5	2
4	**Muscle physiology**: comparison of physiology of skeletal muscles, cardiac muscles and smooth muscles. Physiology of muscle contraction.	**II**	07	2	0
5	**Adipose tissue**: lipoproteins like VLDL, LDL and HDL triglycerides. Functions of skin, sweat glands and sebaceous glands.	**II**		2	1
6	**Physiology of male and female reproductive** systems: Description of ovulation, spermatogenesis, oogenesis, menstrual cycle.	**II**	15	5	2
7	**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.	**III**		4	2
8	**Special Senses, Sleep and Dreams**: Physiology of special senses. physiology of sleep and dreams	**III**		5	1

Paper II					
	A2 List of Topics – AyUG-PV	**B2 Term**	**C2 Marks**	**D2 Lecture hours**	**E2 Non-Lecture hours**
1	Pariksha 1.1. Definition, Significance, Necessity and Use of Pariksha. 1.2. Definition of Prama, Aprama, Prameya, Pramata, Pramana. 1.3. Significance and importance of Pramana, Enumeration of Pramana according to different schools of Philosophy. 1.4. Four types of methods for examination in Ayurveda (Chaturvidha-Parikshavidhi), Pramana in Ayurveda. 1.5. Subsudation of different Pramanas under three Pariksha. 1.6. Practical application of methods of examination (Parikshavidhi) in Nidan and Chikitsa.	I	26	6	12
2	**2. Aptopdesha Pariksha/Pramana** 2.1. Lakshana of Aptopadesha, Lakshana ofApta. 2.2. Lakshana of Shabda, and its types. 2.3. Shabdavritti-Abhidha, Lakshana, Vyanjana and Tatparyakhya.Shaktigrahahetu. 2.4. Vaakya: Characteristics, Vaakyarthajnanahetu- Aakanksha, Yogyata, Sannidhi. **2.5.** Importance of Aptopadesha in maintaining Health, Prevention of Diseases, Diagnostics, Therapeutics and Research.	**I**		6	10
3.	**3. Pratyaksha Pariksha/Pramana** 3.1. Lakshana of Pratyaksha, types of Pratyaksha- Nirvikalpaka- Savikalpaka with description, description of Laukika and Alaukika types and their further classification. 3.2. Indriya-prapyakaritvam, six types ofSannikarsha. 3.3. Indriyanam lakshanam, classification and enumeration of Indriya. Description of Panchapanchaka, Penta-elemental nature of Indriya (*Panchabhautikatwa* of Indriya) and similarity in sources (*Tulyayonitva*) ofIndriya. 3.4. Trayodasha Karana, dominance ofAntahkarana. 3.5. Hindrances in direct perception (*pratyaksha-anupalabdhikaarana*), enhancement of direct perception (Pratyaksha) by various	**II**	42	8	14

	चतुर्दशः 2, 3, 4 पञ्चदशः 7, 10 षोडशः 5, 6 सप्तदशः 1, 4 अष्टादशः 1, 2, 3 एकोनविंशतिः 2, 3, 4 विंशतिः , 12, 3, 4 श्लोकपूरणं न प्रष्टव्यम् परीक्षायाम्। पदच्छेदं विग्रहवाक्यम् अन्वयः वाक्यार्थं भावार्थं इत्यादयः एव प्रष्टव्याः।				
4.	पञ्चतन्त्र-अपरीक्षितकारकम् ५ अध्याय कथा -१ नापितक्षपणक कथा कथा-२ नकुलीब्राह्मणी कथा कथा-३ चक्रधर कथा कथा-४ सिंहकारक मूर्खपण्डितकथा कथा-५ मूर्खपण्डित कथा श्लोकपूरणं तथा अन्वयलेखनं न प्रष्टव्ये।	**III**	**15**	**03**	**04**

Paper II – Part B – Ayurved Itihas –					
	A2 **List of Topics AyUG SN & AI** **(Maximum Marks – 20 (MCQ only)**	**B2** **Term**	**C2** **Marks**	**D2** **Lecture hours**	**E2** **Non-Lecture hours**
1	Derivation (Vyutpatti and Niruktti) and definition of Itihasa. Necessity, Significance and Utility of knowledge of Ayurveda itihasa. Means and method of study of Ayurveda itihasa. Different Time periods relevant for the Study of Ayurveda itihasa (viz, Prevedic, Vedic, Samhita kala, Sangraha kala etc.)	**I**	**5**	1	2
2	Origin and lineage of Ayurveda (Ayurvedavatarana) and Introduction of references of Ayurveda in Veda, Upanishat and Puarana.	**I**		1	2
3	Structure, Specialities, Time period of Ayurveda Samhitas and their commentaries (including Special contributions of authors and commentators): Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita, Ashtanga Sangraha, Ashtanga Hridaya, Bhela Samhita, Hareeta Samhita, Kashyapa Samhita.	**I**	**5**	2	2