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