

PART A - Pramana/ Pariksha- Vigyaniam**75 marks****1. Pariksha**

- 1.1. Definition, significance, necessity and use of *Pariksha*.
- 1.2. Definition of *Prama*, *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 *Pramanas*.
- 1.6. Practical application of methods of examination (Parikshavidhi) in treatment (Chikitsa).

2. Aptopdesha Pariksha/ Pramana

- 2.1. Lakshana of Aptopadesha, Lakshana of Apta.
- 2.2. Lakshana of Shabda, and its types.
- 2.3. Shabdavritti-Abhidha, Lakshana, Vyanjana and Tatparyakhya. Shaktigrahaheetu.
- 2.4. Vaakya: Characteristics, Vaakyarthagyanahetu- Aakanksha, Yogyata, Sannidhi.

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 of Sannikarsha.
- 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.
- 3.4. Trayodasha Karana, dominance of Antahkaran.
- 3.5. Hindrances in direct perception (*pratyaksha-anupalabdhikaaran*), enhancement of direct perception (Pratyaksha) by various instruments/ equipments, necessity of other Pramanas in addition to Pratyaksha.
- 3.6. Practical study/ application of Pratyaksha in physiological, diagnostic, therapeutics and research grounds.

4. Anumanapariksha/Pramana

- 4.1. Lakshana of Anumana. Introduction of Anumiti, Paramarsha, Vyapti, Hetu, Sadhya, Paksha, Drishtanta. Types of Anumana mentioned by Charaka and Nyayadarshana.
- 4.2. Characteristic and types of Vyapti.
- 4.3. Lakshana and types of Hetu, description of Ahetu and Hetwabhasa.
- 4.4. Characteristic and significance of Tarka.
- 4.5. Practical study/ application of Anumanapramana in physiological, diagnostic, therapeutics and research.

5. Yুক্তipariksha/ Pramana

- 5.1. Lakshana and discussion.
- 5.2. Importance in Ayurveda.
- 5.3. Practical study and utility in therapeutics and research.

6. Upamana Pramana

- 6.1 Lakshana.
- 6.2 Application in therapeutics and research.

7. Karya- Karana Siddhanta (Cause and Effect Theory)

- 7.1. Lakshana of Karya and Karana. Types of Karana.
- 7.2. Significance of Karya and Karana in Ayurveda.
- 7.3. Different opinions regarding the manifestation of Karya from Karana: Satkaryavada, Asatkaryavada, Parinamavada, Arambhavada, Paramanuvada, Vivartavada, Kshanabhangurvada, Swabhavavada, Pilupaka, Pitharpaka, Anekantavada, Swabhavoparamavada.

PART B - Ayurved Itihas

25 marks

1. 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.
2. Introduction to the authors of classical texts during Samhitakaal and their contribution: Atreya, Dhanwantari, Kashyapa, Agnivesha, Sushruta, Bhela, Harita, Charaka,

Dridhabala, Vagbhata, Nagarjuna, Jivaka.

3. Introduction to the commentators of classical Samhitas – Bhattaraharicchandra, Jejjata, Chakrapani, Dalhana, Nishchalakara, Vijayarakshita, Gayadas, Arunadutta, Hemadri, Gangadhara, Yogindranath Sen, Haranachandra, Indu.
4. Introduction to the authors of compendiums (Granthasamgrahakaala) – Bhavmishra, Sharngadhara, Vrinda, Madhavakara, Shodhala, Govinda Das (Author of Bhaishajyaratnawali), Basavraja.
5. 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.
6. Globalization of Ayurveda – Expansion of Ayurveda in Misra (Egypt), Sri Lanka, Nepal other nations.
7.
 - a) Developmental activities in Ayurveda in the post-independence period, development in educational trends.
 - b) Establishment of different committees, their recommendations.
 - 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 Pharmacopeia commission, National Medicinal Plants Board, Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)
 - 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.
- e) Drug and Cosmetic Act.
8. Introduction to national & international popular journals of Ayurveda.
9. Introduction to activities of WHO in the promotion of Ayurved.