



Where talent meets opportunity

SRI SATYA SAI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

**VISION, MISSION, PROGRAMME
OUTCOMES, PROGRAMME SPECIFIC
OUTCOMES & COURSE OUTCOMES**

www.sssutms.co.in

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BACHELOR OF AYURVEDIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY
SRI SATYA SAI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

Outcome based Curriculum for
Undergraduate Degree Courses in B.A.M.S.-I Proff.

(1) Vision:

School of Ayurved and Siddha Studies is committed to the highest level of education and treatment in the Ayurvedic system of medicine. To develop Doctors, educators and scientists whose leadership, knowledge and innovations improve the health of our communities.

(2) Mission:

To prepare tomorrow's leaders through innovative teaching, research and clinical practices that translate scientific discoveries into new treatments and models of care to improve both health and quality of life.

(3) Programme Educational Objectives: (PEOs)

PEO1: To offer academic programs of high quality in Ayurveda education which are recognized nationally, regionally and internationally.

PEO2: To ensure that Ayurveda students are equipped with adequate knowledge and skills to enter successfully into the different fields of Ayurveda education & practice.

PEO3: To contribute to the advancement of knowledge of Ayurveda education and practice through research.

(4) Programme learning Outcomes: POs

Program Outcomes: The Program Outcomes of B.A.M.S course (Bachelor of Ayurved Medicine and Surgery) are as follows:

POs-1. Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge and application of the Trisutra concept to explore root causes, identify clinical manifestations of disease to treat ailments and maintain healthy status..

POs-2. Demonstrate knowledge and skills in Ayurveda, acquired through integration of multidisciplinary perspectives and keen observation of clinical and practical experiences.

POs-3. Demonstrate proficiency in holistic, unique assessment of an individual for rational approach and decision-making in management of disease and maintenance of health.

POs-4. Perform procedures and therapeutic maneuvers with skill and dexterity in a variety of situations.

POs-5. Demonstrate knowledge, skills and attitudes to provide holistic quality care and preparedness to practice.

POs-6. Demonstrate agility, virtuous and ethical behavior and compassion to improve the well-being of individuals and society.

POs-7. Demonstrate self-directedness in pursuit of knowledge and skills, which is required for advancing health care and wellbeing of society.

POs-8. Demonstrate the ability to effectively communicate with patients, families, community and peers.

POs-9. Demonstrate an understanding of qualities and required skills as a practitioner, researcher and academician and an aspirations to become one.




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(5) Course Code and Name of Course

| S.No. | Course Code | Name of the Course |
|-------|--------------|--|
| 1 | AyUG SN & AI | Sanskrit and Ayurved Itihas |
| 2 | AyUG-PV | Padartha Vijnanam (Fundamental Principles of Ayurveda and Quantum Mechanics) |
| 3 | AyUG KS | Kriya Sharir (Human Physiology) |
| 4 | AyUG-RS | Rachana Sharir (Human Anatomy) |
| 5 | AyUG-SAI | Samhita Adhyayan 1 |

(6) Course learning outcomes and matched PO's.

SAMSKRITAM EVAM AYURVED ITHIHAS
(SUBJECT CODE-AyUG-SN & AI)
SANSKRIT AND HISTORY OF AYURVEDA

| SRI CO No | A1 Course learning Outcome (CO) AyUG SN & AI At the end of the course AyUG SN & AI, the student should be able to- | B1 Course learning outcomes matched with program learning outcomes. |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Sanskrit | | |
| CO1 | Read and recite Prose (गद्यः) and poem (पद्यः) with the appropriate accent (उच्चारणस्थानानन तथा बाह्याभ्यरप्रयत्नानन). उच्चारणस्थानानां बाह्याभ्यन्तरप्रयत्नानां च सहाय्येन पाठने तथा लेखने सामर्थ्ययम् | PO-5, PO-6, PO-7, PO-8, PO-9 |
| CO 2 | Apply various Technical Terms in Ayurveda (पररभाषाशब्दाः), Nouns & Pronouns (नामरूपानन तथा सर्यनामरूपानन), Verbs (धातुरूपानन), suffixes (प्रत्ययाः), Grammatical Terms (सांज्ञा), Syntax (सांधी) and Compounds (समासाः) from Sanskrit Grammar for enhanced interpretation of Ayurveda texts (आयुर्ेद सांनहताः). पररभाषाशब्देषु नामरूपेषु सर्यनामरूपेषु नियापदेषु प्रत्ययेषु सांज्ञासु सनन्धषु समासेषु च ज्ञानं तद्वारा आयुर्ेदसांनहतासु अथायर्बोधनम् प्रायोनगकनज्ञानञ्च | PO-5, PO-7, PO-9 |
| CO 3 | Discriminate and interpret the Cases & meanings (नर्भाक्तत्यथय) used in various verses of Ayurveda texts (आयुर्ेद सांनहताः). कारकनर्भाक्तत्यथायनदषु पररज्ञानं तथा आयुर्ेदसांनहतासु तेषां प्रयोगपररचयञ्च | PO-5, PO-7, PO-9 |
| CO 4 | Formulate the Prose order (अन्यः) of Slokas/Sutras in Ayurveda Textbooks (सांनहता) to derive the meaning (र्ाच्याथय), to determine the Scientific Meaning (शास्त्राथय) and to Translate (Regional or other | PO-5, PO-6, PO-7, PO-8, PO-9 Registrar |

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| | | |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | language). अत्र्यलेखने र्ान्वाथायर्बोधने शास्त्राथायर्बोधने च सामर्थ्यं अनुरादनपाटञ्च | |
| CO 5 | Interpret the Synonyms (पयाययाः) and Derivations (ननरुनि) of Ayurveda Terms using samskrita dictionaries (सांस्कृत शब्दकोश). कोशग्रन्थानां सहाय्येन आयुर्दे नर्धमानानां पदानां तेषां पयाययानञ्च ननरुनक्तिपूर्वक पररज्ञानां तेषां प्रयोगे पररचयञ्च | PO-5, PO-7, PO-9 |
| CO 6 | Speak, Write and Summarize and Express in Samskrit (सांस्कृतम्). सांस्कृतभाषायां भाषणे लेखने सङ्किनप्य नलखने अथयप्रकाशने च सामर्थययम् | PO-5, PO-6, PO-7, PO-8, PO-9 |
| CO 7 | Develop the ethical responsibility towards the profession, society and human being. सामानिक- औद्योनकक-मानुनषक धमयबोधता | PO-6 & PO-8 |
| Ayurved Itihas | | |
| CO 8 | Analyse and explain the important milestones in the history of Ayurveda | PO-1 |
| CO 9 | Appreciate the status of Ayurveda in different time periods and Contributions made by different Acharyas to Ayurveda. | PO-1 |

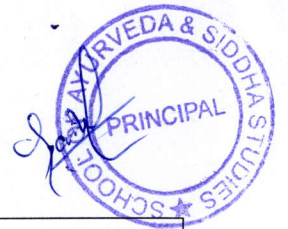
PADARTHA VIJANAM
(SUBJECT CODE- AyUG-PV)

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF AYURVEDA AND QUANTUM MECHANICS

| CO | Course learning Outcomes (CO) AyUG-PV At the end of the course AyUG-PV, the student should be able to- | Course learning Outcome matched with program learning outcomes. |
|-------------|--|--|
| CO 1 | Illustrate the scope and utility of Ayurveda | PO1 |
| CO 2 | Explain Philosophical foundation of Ayurveda, Principles (Siddhantha) of Darshana along with their similarities and relevance in Ayurveda and contemporary sciences. | PO1, PO2, PO6 |
| CO 3 | Analyse and interpret Padartha (Prameya) in Darshana and Ayurveda. Recognize their applications in Ayurveda. | PO1, PO2, PO9 |
| CO 4 | Distinguish, analyse and apply concept of Pramana shastra (Epistemology) in Darshana and Ayurveda. Demonstrate their applications in Ayurveda. | PO1, PO2, PO9 |
| CO 5 | Analyse and apply concept of Karya Karana Bhava in Ayurveda. | PO1, PO2, PO9 |


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KRIYA SHARIRA
(SUBJECT CODE- AyUG-KS)
HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY



| SR1 CO No | A1 Course learning Outcomes (CO) AyUG KS At the end of the course AyUG-KS, the student should be able to- | B1 Course learning Outcomes matched with program learning outcomes. |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| CO 1 | Explain all basic principles & concepts of Kriya Sharir along with essentials of contemporary human physiology and biochemistry related to all organ systems. | PO1, PO2 |

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| | | |
|------|--|-------------------------|
| CO 2 | Demonstrate and communicate normal and abnormal variables pertaining to Kriya Sharir such as Sara, Agni, Koshtha, Srotas etc. | PO2, PO3 |
| CO 3 | Differentiate between Prakriti and Vikriti in the individuals after carrying out relevant clinical examinations. | PO1, PO2, PO3, PO5 |
| CO 4 | Carry out clinical examination and experiments using equipments with interpretation of their results | PO4 |
| CO 5 | Differentiate the strengths & limitations of Ayurved and contemporary sciences | PO2 |
| CO 6 | Present a short project work / research activity covering the role of Kriya Sharir in preventive and promotive healthcare. | PO5, PO6, PO7, PO8, PO9 |
| CO 7 | Show a sense of curiosity and questioning attitude towards the life processes and to display compassion and ethical behaviour | PO2, PO5, PO6, PO7, PO9 |
| CO 8 | Effectively communicate verbally and in writing preferably using Ayurvedic terminology along with contemporary terminology among peers, teachers and community | PO8 |

RACHANA SHARIRA
(SUBJECT CODE- AyUG-RS)
HUMAN ANATOMY

| SR1 CO No | A1 Course learning Outcome (CO) AyUG RS At the end of the course AyUG RS, the student should be able to- | B1 Course learning Outcome matched with program learning outcomes. |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| CO1 | Describe the fundamentals of Rachana Sharir, interpret and analyze it in relevant context and recognize its significance in Ayurveda | PO1, PO2 |
| CO 2 | Explain Garbha Sharir and Embryology in Ayurveda and modern science respectively with clinical significance | PO1, PO2 |
| CO 3 | Describe and demonstrate all the bones and joints with attachments of associated structures and its clinical application | PO1, PO2 |
| CO 4 | Explain the concept of Sira-Dhamani-Strotas, their organization in the human body and its applied aspect | PO1, PO2 |
| CO 5 | Identify the Marmas and understand its classification along with its importance in preventive and therapeutic aspect | PO1, PO2 |
| CO 6 | Explain and demonstrate the gross anatomy of the organs of various systems and their applied anatomy in perspective of Ayurveda and Modern science | PO1, PO2, PO3 |
| CO 7 | Explain the Indriya Sharir and Sensory organs with its application in preventive and therapeutic domain. | PO1, PO2 |
| CO 8 | Identify and locate all the structures of body and mark the topography of the living Sharir. | PO1, PO3 |

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| | | |
|-------|---|---------------|
| CO 9 | Respect the cadaver and perform dissection with commitment to reiterate the theoretical aspect of Ayurved Rachana Sharir and contemporary sciences. | PO1, PO3, PO5 |
| CO 10 | Describe the basic principles of imaging technologies and identify the anatomical structures in the radiograph | PO1, PO2, PO3 |

SAMHITA ADHYAYAN-1

(SUBJECT CODE- AyUG-SA1)

STUDY OF AYURVEDA CLASSICAL TEXT

| SR1 CO No | A1 Course learning Outcomes (CO) AyUG SA1 At the end of the course AyUG-SA1, the students should be able to- | B1 Course learning Outcomes matched with program learning outcomes. |
|-----------------|--|--|
| CO1 | Distinguish the different <i>Samhitas</i> , their importance and methodology and familiarize with the tools of <i>Samhita Adhyayan</i> . (eg: <i>tantrayukti</i>) | PO2, PO9 |
| CO2 | Interpret and apply the <i>sutras</i> from the <i>Samhitas</i> . | PO1 |
| CO3 | Apply and evaluate the <i>Tridosha</i> , <i>Saptadhatu</i> and <i>Mala</i> principles (theory). | PO1, PO3, PO5 |
| CO4 | Practice and prescribe <i>Dincharya</i> (daily regimen), <i>Ritucharya</i> (seasonal regimen) and dietary principles for preservation of health. | PO2, PO7, PO8 |
| CO5 | Explore and distinguish different types of food, food groups and medicinal <i>dravyas</i> mentioned in <i>Samhitas</i> . | PO1, PO2 |
| CO6 | Identify various etiopathological factors and predict different treatment principles | PO1, PO5 |
| CO7 | Recognize and explain the fundamentals behind various therapeutics (<i>Shodhan</i> and allied) and parasurgical therapies. | PO2, PO5 |
| CO8 | Develop a code of behavior and show mature behaviour in particular to the scientific deliberations. | PO 6, PO 9 |

(7) Assessment Summary: Assessment is subdivided in A to H points.

7 A- Number of Papers and Marks Distribution

Number of Papers and Marks Distribution for First Professional BAMS Subjects

| No | Subject Code | P a p e r | Theory | Practical/Clinical Assessment | | | | | Grand Total |
|----|--------------|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------------|------|-------------|----|--------------|----------------|
| | | | | Practical /Clinical | Viva | Electives | IA | Sub Total | |
| 1. | AyUG SN & AI | 2 | 200 | - | 75* | 10 (Set-FA) | 15 | 100 | 300 |
| 2. | AyUG-PV | 2 | 200 | 100 | 60 | 10 (Set-FB) | 30 | 200 | 400 |
| 3. | AyUG KS | 2 | 200 | 100 | 70 | - | 30 | 200 | 400 |
| 4. | AyUG-RS | 2 | 200 | 100 | 70 | - | 30 | 200 | 400 |



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| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|---|-----|---|----|-------------|----|-----|------|
| 5. | AyUG-SAI | 1 | 100 | - | 75 | 10 (Set-FC) | 15 | 100 | 200 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | | 1700 |

*Viva voce examination shall be for Sanskrit and not for Ayurved Ithihasa.
 (Set-FA, FB, FC – sets of Electives for First Professional BAMS)

7 B - Scheme of Assessment (formative and Summative)

| S.No. | PROFESSIONAL COURSE | DURATION OF PROFESSIONAL COURSE | | |
|-------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | First Term (1-6 Months) | Second Term (7-12 Months) | Third Term (13-18 Months) |
| 1. | First | 3 PA & First TT | 3 PA & Second TT | 3 PA & UE |
| | | | | |

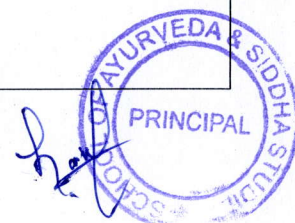
PA: Periodical Assessment; TT: Term Test; UE: University Examinations Theory i.e. Written by the MCQ, SAQ, LAQ as per MSE and Practical Examination by Practical / Clinical/ Viva.

7 C - Calculation Method for Internal assessment Marks (15 Marks)

For Sanskrit and Samhita Adhyayan 1

| TERM | PERIODICAL ASSESSMENT* | | | | | TERM TEST** | TERM ASSESSMENT | |
|-----------------|---|--------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | A | B | C | D | E | | F | G |
| | 1 (15 Marks) | 2 (15 Marks) | 3(15 Marks) | Average (A+B+C/3) | Converted to 15 Marks (D/15* 15) | Term Test (Marks converted to 15) (15 Marks) | Sub Total _/30 Marks | Term Assessment (.../15) |
| FIRST | | | | | | | E+F | E+F/2 |
| SECOND | | | | | | | E+F | E+F/2 |
| THIRD | | | | | | NILL | | E |
| Final IA | Average of Three Term Assessment Marks as Shown in 'H' Column. | | | | | | | |
| | Maximum Marks in Parentheses *Select an Evaluation Method which is appropriate for the objectives of Topics from the Table 6 D for Periodic assessment. Conduct 15 marks assessment and enter marks in A, B, and C. ** Conduct Theory (100 Marks) (MCQ(20*1 Marks), SAQ(8*5), LAQ(4*10)) and Practical (100 Marks) Then convert total to 15 marks. | | | | | | | |

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OR

7 C - Calculation Method for Internal assessment Marks (30 Marks)

For Kriya Sharir, Rachana Sharir and Padartha Vijnana

| TERM | PERIODICAL ASSESSMENT* | | | | | TERM TEST** | TERM ASSESSMENT | |
|-----------------|--|--------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | A | B | C | D | E | | F | G |
| | 1 (15 Marks) | 2 (15 Marks) | 3(15 Marks) | Average (A+B+C/3) | Converted to 15 Marks (D/15*30) | Term Test (Marks converted to 30) | Sub Total /30 Marks | Term Assessment (..../15) |
| FIRST | | | | | | | E+F | E+F/2 |
| SECOND | | | | | | | E+F | E+F/2 |
| THIRD | | | | | | NILL | | E |
| Final IA | Average of Three Term Assessment Marks as Shown in 'H' Column. | | | | | | | |
| | Maximum Marks in Parentheses *Select an Evaluation Method which is appropriate for the objectives of Topics from the Table 6 D for Periodic assessment. Conduct 15 marks assessment and enter marks in A, B, and C. ** Conduct Theory (100 Marks) (MCQ(20*1 Marks), SAQ(8*5), LAQ(4*10)) and Practical (100 Marks) Then convert total to 30 marks. | | | | | | | |

7 D - Evaluation Methods for Periodical Assessment

| S. No. | Evaluation Methods |
|--------|--|
| 1. | Activities Indicated in Table 3 - Column G3 as per Indicated I, II or III term in column I3. |

A detailed list of periodic assessment is given in this table. Chose one activities Indicated in Table 3 - Column G3 as per Indicated I, II or III term in column I3 or any other as per objectives from this table.

Conduct periodic test for 15 marks.

7 E Question Paper Pattern

I PROFESSIONAL BAMS EXAMINATIONS

AyuUG -

PAPER-1

Time: 3 Hours Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS: All questions compulsory

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| | | Number of Questions | Marks per question | Total Marks |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Q 1 | MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ) | 20 | 1 | 20 |
| Q 2 | SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQ) | 8 | 5 | 40 |
| Q 3 | LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQ) | 4 | 10 | 40 |
| | | | | 100 |

Similar for Paper II (If applicable).

7 F Distribution of theory examination

| | | | D Type of Questions "Yes" can be asked. "No" should not be asked. | | |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|--|------------------|-------------------|
| A List of Topics | B Term | C Marks | MCQ (1 Mark) | SAQ (5 Marks) | LAQ (10 Marks) |
| | | | | | |

Question paper Blue print is indicated as per Term, maximum marks allotted to topic and type of Questions.

A indicate List and name of topic and subtopic

B indicate Term

C indicate maximum marks allotted for topic or group of Topics.

D Distribution of type of question MCQ, SAQ, LAQ to be asked. "Yes" indicate can be asked. "No" indicate should not be asked.

7 G Blue print of paper I & II

| A Question Sr. No | B Type of Question | C Question Paper Format |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Q1 | Multiple choice Questions (MCQ) 20 Questions 1 mark each All compulsory | 1. Topic number 2. Topic number 3. Topic number 4. Topic number 5. Topic number 6. Topic number 7. Topic number 8. Topic number 9. Topic number 10. Topic number 11. Topic number 12. Topic number 13. Topic number 14. Topic number 15. Topic number 16. Topic number 17. Topic number |

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| | | |
|----|---|--|
| | | 18. Topic number 19. Topic number 20. Topic number |
| Q2 | Short answer Questions (SAQ) Eight Questions 5 Marks Each All compulsory | 1. Topic number / Topic number 2. Topic number / Topic number 3. Topic number / Topic number 4. Topic number / Topic number 5. Topic number / Topic number 6. Topic number / Topic number 7. Topic number / Topic number |
| Q3 | Long answer Questions (LAQ) Four Questions 10 marks each All compulsory | 1. Topic number / Topic number 2. Topic number / Topic number 3. Topic number / Topic number 4. Topic number / Topic number |

7 G - Blue printing of paper: - Based on 6 F should be used for framing question paper.
A indicates Sr No question

B indicates Type of Questions.

C indicates Topic number from which question is to be framed.

All questions should be compulsory.

For Q 1 MCQ 20 questions to be framed based on the topics indicated in column C. Must to know part 15 MCQ, Desirable to know 3 MCQ, Nice to know 2 MCQs.

For Q 2 SAQ 8 questions to be framed based on the topics indicated in column C. 7 Questions from Must to know 1 Question on Desirable to know and no Questions on Nice to know

For LAQ 4 questions to be framed based on the topics indicated in column C All questions on must know. No Questions on Nice to know and Desirable to know.

Structured Questions should be asked for LAQ. A clear demarcation of the should be given.

A balance of question assessing Knowledge, Comprehension, Application and Analysis should be maintained.

7 H Distribution of Practical Exam

| SN | Heads | Marks |
|----|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Practical (Total Marks 100) | |
| | Heading 1 | |
| | Heading 2 | |
| | Heading 3 | |
| | Heading 4 | |
| | Practical (Total Marks 100) | |
| 2 | Viva Voce | |
| 3 | Internal | |
| 4 | Electives (if applicable) | |
| | Total mark | |

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6 H indicates Marks Distribution as per various heads. Practical, Viva. Internal assessment marks(IA) and Electives (If Applicable).

(8) Course Content

Summary

| | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|--|
| Subject Code: AyUG-SN & AI | | | |
| Total number of Teaching hours: 300 | | | |
| Lecture hours (LH) – Theory | 100 Hours | 100 Hours | |
| Paper I | 50 Hours | (LH) | |
| Paper II (Sanskrit 40+ AI 10) | 50 Hours | | |
| Non-Lecture hours (NLH) – Theory | 140 Hours | 200 Hours | |
| Paper I | 74 Hours | (NLH) | |
| Paper II (Sanskrit 46+ AI 20) | 66 Hours | | |
| Non-Lecture hours (NLH) – Practical | 60 Hours | | |

| Sr No | A2 List of Topics AyUG-SN & AI Paper I | B2 Term | C2 Marks | D2 Lecture hours | E2 Non-Lecture hours |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------|----------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Paper I Sanskrit | | | | | |
| 1 | सांस्कृतर्णायिनाम् पररचयाः – माहेश्वरसूत्रानण, उच्चारणस्थानानन, बाह्यप्रयत्नानन, अभ्यन्तर प्रयत्नानन | I | 05 | 3 | 10 |
| 2 | सांज्ञा- 2.1 - सांयोगः, सांनहता, ह्रस्दीर्यप्लुतः, अनुनानसकः, पदम्, धातुः, उपसगायः, गुणः, र्ःनिः [नस्तीरण पाठनम् - Detailed teaching] 2.2 - इत्, लोपः, प्रत्याहारः, उदाः, अनुदाः, सूरतः, सर्णयः, ननपातः, प्रगृह्यम्, [सङ्किनप्य पाठनम् – Brief teaching] | 2.1 – I 2.2 – II | 05 | 05 | - |
| 3. | उपसगायः- उपसगायः नियायोगे प्र, परा, अप, सम्, अनु, अर, ननस्, ननर्, दुस्, दुर, नर्, आङ्क्, नन, अनप, अनध, अनत, सु, उत्, अनभ, प्रनत, परर, उप | II | 05 | 02 | 03 |
| 4. | अव्ययानन 4.1 - च अनप खलु नह तु नकल ननु र्ा च ए 4.2- पुनः नर्ना उच्चैः ऋते एर्म् सह साधयम् युगपत् यथा –तथा यार्त्- तार्त् इनत यदा-तदा यनद-तनहय साकम् न कुत्र कनत कुतः नकमथयम्, नकयत् इह अत्र तत्र सर्यत्र अन्यत्र कुत्र एकत्र सदा अन्यथा एकथा [नस्तीरण पाठनम् - detailed teaching] A) Identify अव्ययानन | IA II B III C | 5 | I-01 II-01 | I I-0 II-0 III-03 |



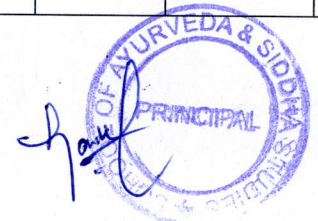
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| | B) Explain the meaning with reference to the context C) Construct the sentences using अव्ययानन | | | | |
| 5. | कारकप्रकरणम् – कृत्यकारकम्, कमयकारकम्, करणकारकम्, सम्प्रदानकारकम्, अपादानकारकम्, अनधकरणकारकम्, सम्बन्धः, उपपदनर्भनक्तिः सूत्रसनहतपाठानां परां परीक्षायां सूत्रव्याख्यानानद प्रश्नानन न प्रव्यानन A) Discriminate the नर्भनि and their meaning. B) Identify the karakas from Ayurveda texts like करणम् कारणम् C) Construct sentences D) Translate sentences from English to Sanskrit & from Sanskrit to English. | IA II B III C, D | 15 | I- 05 | II-05 III-05 |
| 6. | सनन्धः 6.1 - अच् सनन्धः/सूरसनन्धः - यण् सनन्ध -इको यणनच, गुण सनन्धः=आहुणः र्निसनन्धः-र्निरेनच, अयर्ायार् सनन्धः - एचोऽयर्ायर्/र्ान्तो नय प्रत्यये, लोप सनन्धः-लोपः शाकल्यस्य, पररूपसनन्धः-एनङ्क पररूपम्, पूर्यरूपसनन्ध- एङ्कः पदान्तादनत, प्रकृतीभार्- सर्यत्र नर्भाषा गोः, प्लुत प्रगृह्य अनच ननत्यम् सूत्रसहितपाठनं परं परीक्षायां सूत्रव्याख्यानानाहि प्रश्नाहन न प्रष्टव्याहन 6.2 - हल्सनन्धः /व्यञ्जिनसनन्धः - श्रुत्सनन्धः- स्तोः श्रुना श्रुः, ञ्त्सनन्धः- ञ्ना ञ्ः, िशत्र सनन्धः-झलां िशो/न्ते, अनुनानसकसनन्धः-यरोऽनुनानसकेऽनुनानसको र्ा/प्रत्यये भाषायां ननत्यम्, परसरण्यसनन्धः-तोनलयः/र्ा पदान्तस्य, चत्र्यसनन्धः खरर च, पूर्यसरण्यसनन्धः-झयोऽहोऽन्यतरस्याम्, छुत्सनन्धः शशतछोऽनट/ छत्रममीनत र्ाच्यम्, अनुस्ारसनन्धः- मोऽनुस्ारः, तुगागमसनन्धः- नश तुक्/छे च/पदान्तावा, रुत्रआदेशसनन्धः-नशतछव्यप्रशान् सूत्रसहितपाठनं परं परीक्षायां सूत्रव्याख्यानानाहि प्रश्नाहन न प्रष्टव्याहन 6.3 - नर्सगयसनन्धः - रुत्सनन्धः-ससिषो रुः, उत्रसनन्धः-अतो रोरप्लुदादप्लुते/हनश च, रो रर, भो भागो अर्ो अपूर्यस्य योऽनश, रोऽसुनप, एतिदोः सुलोपोऽकोरनञ् समासे हनल, सोऽनच लोपे चेत् पादपूरणम् सूत्रसनहतपाठानां परां परीक्षायां सूत्रव्याख्यानानद प्रश्नानन न प्रव्यानन 6.4.- रुत्रप्रकरणसनन्धः- [सङ्किनप्य पाठनम् – Brief teaching] समः सुनट, कानाम्नेनिते च, अत्रानुनानसको पूर्यस्य तु र्ा.अनुनानसकात्परोऽनुस्ारः, खरसानयोनर्यसियनीयः, नर्सियनीयस्य सः,सम्पुङ्ककानां सो किञ्च्यः | II | 15 | 10 | 10 |


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| <p>7.</p> | <p>समास 7.1 - अव्ययीभासमासः - 7.1.1 - अव्ययम् नर्भनिसमीपसमृनिव्यर्थययथायभार्त्वात्ययसम्प्रतशब्दप्रादुभायभार्पश्चायथानुपू व्यययौगपद्यसादुउश्रतयसम्पनिसाकल्यान्तर्चनेषु 7.1.2. - प्रथमा नननदय □म् उपसियनम्, / उपसियनां पूर्यम् / नाव्ययीभार्ादतो/ म् त्रञ्चम्प्याः/ तृतीयासप्तम्प्योर् बहुलम्/अव्ययीभार्े चाकाले 7.2. - तत्पुरुष समासः - नवतीया नितातीतपनततगतात्यस्तप्राप्तापन्नैः, तृतीया तत्कृताथेन गुणर्चनेन, कतृयकरणे कृता बहुलम्, चतुथी तदथायथय बनलनहतसुखरनितैः, पञ्चमीभयेन, षष्ठी, सप्तमीशौण्िः, नर्शेषणां नर्शेष्येणबहुलम्, उपमानानन सामान्यर्चनैः, नञ्, कमयधारय, नवगुः, उपपद तत्पुरुष 7.3 - बहुव्रीहनह समासः - अनेकमन्यपदाथे 7.4 - वन्त्रसमासः - चाथे वन्वः सूत्रसनहतपाठनां परां परीिायाां सूत्रव्याख्यानानद प्रश्नानन न प्र□व्यानन </p> | <p align="center">II</p> | <p align="center">15</p> | <p align="center">09</p> | <p align="center">10</p> |
| <p>8.</p> | <p>शब्दरूपनण 8.1 - पुनल्लङ्काःशब्दरूपानण अकारान्तः - र्ात, र्ैद्य, रुण, राम आनद इकारान्तः - अनग्न, मुनन आनद उकारान्तः - ऋतु, भानु गुरु आनद ऋकारान्तः - नृ, धातु, नपतृ आनद ओकारान्तः - गो आनद नकारान्त - श्लेशतमन्, रोमगन्, ज्ञाननन् आनद सकारान्त - चत्रमस् आनद तकारान्त - मरुत् आनद दकारान्त - सुहृद् आनद िकारान्त - नभषि, आनद शकारान्तः - कीदृश्, एतादृश् आनद 8.2 - स्त्रीनलङ्काःशब्दरूपानण आकारान्तः - बला, कला, नस्थरा, माला आनद इकारान्तः - सम्प्रानप्त, प्रकृतन, मनत आनद ईकारान्तः - धमनी, नदी आनद उकारान्तः - रज्िु, धेनु आनद ऊकारान्तः - षायभू, धू आनद ऋकारान्तः - मातृ आनद चकारान्तः - र्ाच् आनद तकारान्तः - योनषत्, सररत् आनद दकारान्ताः - पररषद् आनद िकारान्तः - सि आनद सकारान्तः - िलौकस्, सुमनस् आनद षकारान्ताः - प्रार्ूष् आनद 8.3 - नपुंसकनलङ्का शब्दरूपानण अकारान्तः - नपि, र्न आनद उकारान्तः - ङि, मधु आनद इकारान्तः - अनि, अनस्थ, र्ार, दनध आनद</p> | <p align="center">I</p> | <p align="center">10</p> | <p align="center">02</p> | <p align="center">14</p> |

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| | <p>ऋकारान्तः - ज्ञात्, धातु आनद नकारान्तः - त्मयन्, दनण्िन् आनद सकारान्तः - स्रोतस्, मनस् आनद षकारान्तः - सनपयष, आयुष् आनद तकारान्तः - शकृत्, िगत् आनद अ□ ाङ्कगहृदयसांनहतायाम् नर्घमानानाम् अन्यानामनप समाननामरूपाणाम् पररचयकरणम् अनभलषणीयम् प्रश्नपत्रे न प्र□व्यम् 8.4 - सर्यनामपदानन - अस्मद्, युष्मद्, तद्, एतद्, यद्, नकम्, इदम् आनद</p> | | | | |
| 9. | <p>धातुरूपानण - [नस्तीरण पाठनम्-detailed teaching] 9.1 - परस्मैपनद - लट्/लृट्/लङ्क्/नर्धनलङ्क्/लोट् भ्रानद गण - भू सियायाम्, नि िये, गमू(गम्) गतौ, पा पाने, िीर्, पच्, त्यि, दृश् (पशतय) अदानद गण - अद् भिणे, हन् नहम्सागत्योः, र्ा गनतगन्धनयोः पा रिणे, अस्, श्वस्, स्प, ब्रू िुहोत्यानद गण- धा धारणपोषणयोः, पृ - पलनपूरणयोः, हा त्यागे, दा (दाञ्) नदर्ानद गण- नदर्ु िीिादौ, त्रसी उवेगे, पुष् पु□ौ, कुप्, नश्, तुष्, नस्नह, िृ स्रानद गण- नचञ् चयने, शक्, िु तुदानद गण- तुद् व्यथने, कृष् नर्लेखने, नलख् लेखने, नदश्, कृन्त्, निप्, स्पृश्</p> | I | 10 | 05 | 05 |
| 10. | <p>प्रत्ययााः 10.1 - क्ति - क्तिर्त्, तव्यत् - अनीयर्, शतृ - शानच्, ल्युट् - प्रुल्ल, क्त्रा - ल्यप्, नणनः, नक्तिन्, तुमुन् प्रत्ययाणाम् प्रयोगाः एर् पृ□व्याः 10.2 - भार्े र्ज, करणे र्ज, भार्े ष्यञ्, कमयनण ण्यत्, कियरर अच् अप् आयुर्ेदसांनहतायाां नर्घमानानाां भार्/करणे/कियरर/ताच्छील्ये/ आनद प्रत्ययानाां पररचयः करणीयः परां परीाियाम् न पृ□व्याः परीाियाम् र्ाच्य प्रयोगः स्वरूपे पृ□व्यः </p> | II | 10 | 05 | 6 |
| 11 | नशेषण नशेष्य | II | 05 | 02 | 03 |

Paper II – Part A Sanskrit

| A2 List of Topics (Maximum Marks – 80 (SAQ & LAQ only) | B2 Term | C2 Marks | D2 Lecture hours | E2 Non- Lecture hours |
|--|----------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ननरुनक्ति तथा पयायय पदानन- | A- I B – II | 15 | 7 (A-1, | 13 (A- 4, |

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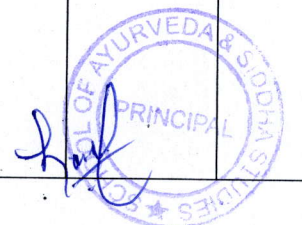


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| | <p>A) आयाः, शरीर , मनः, अनग्नः, िलम्, र्ातः, नपिम्, कफः</p> <p>B) रस, रि, माांस, मेद, अनस्थ, मज्िा, शुि, इनन्नयम्, िोत्रः, चिुः, रसना , , घ्राण</p> <p>C)) धी, धृनत, स्मृनत , बुिी, मनत , प्रजा , मूत्र , पुरीषः, स्ेद, आत्मा, रोगः,ननदानम् , रोनगः, भेषि , नचनकत्सा आनद</p> | C- III | | B-3, C-3) | B-4, C-5) |
| 2 | <p>परभाषापदानन –</p> <p>A) आयुर्ेदः, पञ्चमहाभूतानन, नत्रगुणम्, दोषाः, मलाः, दूष्यम्, सम्पसगयः, सनन्नपातः</p> <p>B) रव्य ,गुण, कमय ,सामान्य, नशेष, गुरु, लर्ु, प्रकृततः, नर्कृततः,चयः, प्रकोपः, प्रसरः, स्थानसम्पियः, दोषगनतः भेदः, रसः, र्ीययम्, नर्पाकः, काययकारणभार्ः</p> <p>C) स्रोतस्, कोष्टः, आमम्, नर्िाहम्, नर्िाहारः, नर्दानह, नर्नम्भ, सात्म्प्यम्, ओकसात्म्प्यम्, देशसात्म्प्यम्, अत्यशनम्, अर्धयशनम्, स्थानी, योगर्ाही, पर्थयम्, अपर्थयम्, कृतान्गयः, अस्थापाकः, र्ेगः, शोधन, शमन, लानं, बृहण, अनुपान आनद</p> | A - I B - II C - III | 20 | 10 (A-2, B-4, C- 4) | 15 (A- 5, B-5, C-5) |
| 3: | <p>अत्रयलेखनम् -</p> <p>A) अाङ्काहृदयम् सूत्रस्थानम् - अध्यायतः सर्ााहण सूत्राहण १.आयुष्कामीयम् २.नदनचयाय ३.रोगानुत्पादनीयम्</p> <p>B) अाङ्काहृदयम् सूत्रस्थानम् - अध्यायतः सर्ााहण सूत्राहण दोषानदनर्ज्ञानीयम् दोषभेदीयम् दोषोपिमणीयम् नवनर्धोपिमणीयम्</p> <p>C) र्ैद्यकीय सुभानषतसानहृत्यम् – shloka numbers – (भास्कर गोनर्न्द र्ाणेकर नलनखत, चौखम्बा प्रकाशन) प्रथमः 1, 2 नवतीयः 1, 7 तृतीयः 9 चतुथयः 2, 3 पञ्चमः 2, 3 षष्टः 1, 4, 7 सप्तमः 2, 5, 17</p> | A - I B - II C - III | 30 | 20 (A- 4, B-8, C-8) | 14 (A- 4, B-5, C-5) |


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|----|--|-----|----|----|----|
| | अ□मः 13, 12 नर्मः 12, 13 दशमः 1, 19 एकादशः 1, 2 वादशः 1, 6 त्रयोदशः 1, 7, 8, 9 चतुदशः 2, 3, 4 पञ्चदशः 7, 10 षोडशः 5, 6 सप्तदशः 1, 4 अ□ादशः 1, 2, 3 एकोननर्ांशनतः 2, 3, 4 नर्ांशनतः , 12, 3, 4 श्लोकपूरणां न प्र□व्यम् परीाियाम् पदच्छेदां नर्गर्हर्ाक्तयम् अन्यः र्ाक्तयाथं भार्ाथं इत्यादयः एर् प्र□व्याः | | | | |
| 4. | पञ्चतन्त्र-अपरीनितकारकम् ५ अर्धयाय कथा -१ नानपतिपणक कथा कथा-२ नकुलीब्रा□णी कथा कथा-३ चिधर कथा कथा-४ नसांहकारक मूखयपनण्ितकथा कथा-५ मूखयपनण्ित कथा श्लोकपूरणां तथा अन्यलेखनां न प्र□व्ये | 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 |
|---|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|
| 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 |



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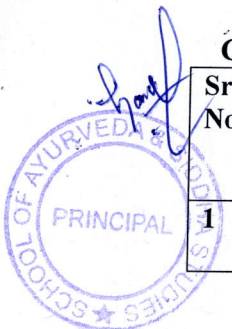
| | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|---|---|---|
| 4 | Structure, Contributions and importance of Laghutrayee and Commentaries: Madhava Nidana, Sharngadhara Samhita, Bhavaprakasha. | II | | 1 | 3 |
| 5 | Origin and period of different systems of medicine in the world. | II | | 1 | 2 |
| 6 | Introduction to Vrukshayurveda, Hastyayurveda and Ashwayurveda. (Included in Transitional Curriculum) | II | 5 | - | 1 |
| 7 | Status of Ayurveda during the period of Ashoka, Mughal and British rule. | II | | 1 | 2 |
| 8 | Contribution of Scholars of modern era: Acharya Gana Nath Sen, Vaidya Yamini Bhushan Rai, Vaidya Shankar Dajishastri Pade, Acharya Swami Lakshmiram, Acharya Yadavji Tikramji, Dr. PM. Mehta, Vaidya B G Ghanekar, Vaidya Damodar Sharma Gaur, Acharya Priyavrat Sharma, Vaidya C Dwarakanath, Vaidya K R Shrikantamurthy, Vaidya VJ Thakkar, Vaidyaratnam PS Varier, Vaidya B V Gokhale. | III | | 1 | 2 |
| 9 | Globalization of Ayurveda | III | | 1 | 2 |
| 10 | 1)Developmental activities in Ayurveda in the post-independence period: • Introduction to various committees and their recommendations • Introduction of activities of the following Organizations : Department of AYUSH, CCIM/ NCISM, CCRAS, 2) National institutions Viz- All India Institute of Ayurved (AIIA), National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur. ITRA, Jamnagar. Faculty of Ayurveda, BHU, Varanasi. Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeetha, New Delhi. | III | 5 | 1 | 2 |

Summary

| | | | |
|--|----------|------------------|------------------|
| Subject Code: AyUG-PV | | | |
| Total number of Teaching hours: 230 | | | |
| Lecture hours (LH) – Theory | | 90 Hours | 90 Hours |
| Paper I | 45 Hours | | (LH) |
| Paper II (Sanskrit 40+ AI 10) | 45 Hours | | |
| Non-Lecture hours (NLH) – Theory | | 140 Hours | 140 Hours |
| Paper I | 70 Hours | | (NLH) |
| Paper II | 70 Hours | | |
| Non-Lecture hours (NLH) – Practical | | Hours | |

Contents of Course: AyUG-PV

| Sr No | A2 List of Topics AyUG-PV Paper I | B2 Term | C2 Marks | D2 Lecture hours | E2 Non-Lecture hours |
|-------|---|---------|----------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Ayurveda Nirupana 1.1 Lakshana of Ayu, composition of Ayu. | I | | 5 | 6 |



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| | | | | | |
|----|---|----|----|----|----|
| | 1.2 Lakshana of Ayurveda. Swaroopa and Prayojana of Ayurveda 1.3 Lakshana and classification of Siddhanta. 1.4 Introduction to Basic Principles of Ayurveda and their significance. | | | | |
| 2. | Padartha and Darshana Nirupana 2.1 Padartha Lakshana, Enumeration and classification of Padartha, Bhava and Abhava Padartha, Padartha according to Acharya Charaka (Karana-Padartha). 2.2 Etymological derivation of the word "Darshana". Classification and general introduction to 9 Schools of Indian Philosophy with an emphasis on: Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Sankhya, Yoga, Meemamsa and Vedanta darshana. 2.3 Ayurveda as unique and independent school of thought (philosophical individuality of Ayurveda). 2.4 Principles and examples in contemporary sciences which will enhance understanding concept of Padartha. 2.5 Relevance of Study of Darshana and Padartha Vignana in Ayurveda | I | 25 | 10 | 14 |
| 3. | Dravya vijñaneeyam 3.1 Dravya: Lakshana, Classification and Enumeration 3.2 Panchabhuta: Various theories regarding the creation (theories of Taittiriyaopanishad, Nyaya-Vaisheshika, Sankhya-Yoga, Sankaracharya, Charaka and Sushruta), Lakshana and qualities of each Mahabhoota. 3.3 Kala: Etymological derivation, Lakshana, division / units and significance. 3.4 Dik: Lakshana, division and significance. 3.5 Atma: Lakshana, classification, seat, Gunas, Linga according to Charaka, the method / process of knowledge formation (atmanah jnasya pravrittih). 3.6 Purusha: According to Ayurveda - Ativahikapurusha/ Sukshmasharira/ Rashipurusha/ Chikitsapurusha/ Karmapurusha/ Shaddhatvatmakapurusha. 3.7 Manas: Lakshana, Synonyms, Qualities, Objects, Functions, dual nature of mind (ubhayaatmakatvam), as a substratum of diseases, Influence of Panchabhoutika aahara and aushadha (penta-elemental diet) on manas. 3.8 Role of Panchamahabhuta and Triguna in Dehaprakriti and Manasaprakriti respectively. 3.9 Tamas as the tenth Dravya. 3.10 Practical study/Application and Importance of each Kaarana dravya in Ayurveda. 3.11 Principles and examples in contemporary sciences which will enhance understanding concept of Kaarana dravya. | II | 48 | 14 | 20 |
| 4. | Guna vijñaneeyam 4.1 Etymological Derivation, Classification and Enumeration according to various Darshana and Charaka, 4.2 Lakshana and Classification of Sartha Guna, | II | | 4 | 6 |



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| | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|----|---|---|
| | Gurvadiguna, Paradiguna, Adhyatmaguna (41 Guna) 4.3 Gunapradhanyata (Importance of Guna) 4.4 Practical / clinical application of each Guna in Ayurveda 4.5 Principles and examples in contemporary sciences which will enhance understanding concept of Guna. | | | | |
| 5. | Karma vijnaneeyam 5.1 – Introduction of concept of Karma According to Darshanaand Ayurveda – Classification of Karma 5.3 - Practical application of karma 5.4 - Principles and examples in contemporary sciences which will enhance understanding concept | II | | 2 | 4 |
| 6. | Samanya vijnaneeyam 6.1 – Introduction of concept of Saamaanya According to Darshana and Ayurveda. – Classification of Saamaanya 6.3 - Practical application of saamaanya 6.4 - Principle and examples in contemporary sciences which will enhance understanding theconcept of Saamanya. | III | | 3 | 6 |
| 7. | Vishesha vijnaneeyam 7.1 – Introduction of concept of Vishesha according to Darshana and Ayurveda 7.2 - Classification of Vishesha 7.3 - Practical Application of vishesha 7.4- Principles and examples in contemporary sciences which will enhance understanding the concept of Vishesha | III | | 3 | 6 |
| 8. | Samavaya vijnaneeyam 8.1 – Introduction of concept of Samavaaya According toDarshana and Ayurveda. 8.2 – Practical application of Samavaaya 8.3- Principles and examples in contemporary sciences which will,enhanceunderstanding theconcept of Samavaya | III | 27 | 2 | 4 |
| 9 | Abhava vijnaneeyam 9.1 – Introduction of concept of Abhaava According to Darshana and Ayurveda. 9.2 – Classification of Abhaava. 9.3 – Practical application of Abhaava 9.4- Principles and examples in contemporary sciences which will enhance understanding the concept of Abhava. | III | | 2 | 4 |


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| Paper II | | | | | |
|----------|--|------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| S.N. | A2 List of Topics – AyUG-PV | B2 Term | C2 Marks | D2 Lecture hours | E2 Non- Lecture hours |
| 1 | <p>1.1. Definition, Significance, Necessity and Use of Pariksha.</p> <p>1.2. Definition of Prama, Aprama, 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 Pariksha.</p> <p>1.6. Practical application of methods of examination (Parikshavidhi) in Nidan and Chikitsa.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pariksha</p> | I | 26 | 6 | 12 |
| 2 | <p>2. Aptopdesha Pariksha/Pramana 2.1. Lakshana of Aptopadesha, Lakshana of Apta.</p> <p>2.2. Lakshana of Shabda, and its types.</p> <p>2.3. Shabdavritti-Abhidha, Lakshana, Vyanjana and Tatparyakhya. Shaktigrahahetu.</p> <p>2.4. Vaakya: Characteristics, Vaakyarthajnanahetu- Aakanksha, Yogyata, Sannidhi.</p> <p>2.5. Importance of Aptopadesha in maintaining Health, Prevention of Diseases, Diagnostics, Therapeutics and Research.</p> | I | | 6 | 10 |
| 3. | <p>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.</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 (<i>Panchabhautikatwa</i> of Indriya) and similarity in sources (<i>Tulyayonitva</i>) of Indriya.</p> <p>3.4. Trayodasha Karana, dominance of Antahkarana.</p> | II | 42 | 8 | 14 |

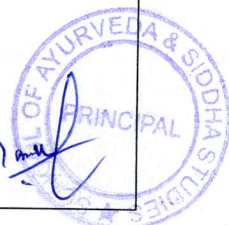
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| | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|----|----|----|
| | 3.5. Hindrances in direct perception (<i>pratyaksha-anupalabdihikaarana</i>), enhancement of direct perception (Pratyaksha) by various instruments/ equipments, necessity of other Pramanas in addition to Pratyaksha. 3.6. Practical study/ application of Pratyaksha in Sharir, Nidan (Diagnosis), Chikitsa (Treatment) and Anusandhan (Research). | | | | |
| 4. | 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. Characteristics and types of Vyapti. 4.3. Lakshana and types of Hetu, Description of Ahetu and Hetwabhasa. 4.4. Characteristics and significance of Tarka (logic). 4.5. Practical study/ application of Anumanapramana in Sharir, Nidan, Chikitsa and Anusandhan. | II | | 10 | 15 |
| 5. | 5. Yuktipariksha/Pramana 5.1. Lakshana and description. 5.2. Importance in Ayurveda. 5.3. Practical study and utility in diagnostics, therapeutics and research. | III | | 2 | 2 |
| 6. | 6. UpamanaPramana 6.1. Lakshana. 6.2. Application in Sharir, diagnostics, therapeutics and research. | III | | 2 | 4 |
| 7. | Karya- Karana Siddhanta 7.1. Lakshana of Karya and Kaarana. Types of Kaarana. 7.2. Significance of Karya and Kaarana in Ayurveda. 7.3. Different opinions regarding the manifestation of Karya from Kaarana: Satkaryavada, Parinamavada, Vivartavada, Asatkaryavada, Arambhavada, Paramanuvada, Kshanabhanguravada, Pilupaka, Pitharpaka, Anekantavada, Swabhavavada, Swabhavoparamavada. Importance/ Utility of each of these in Ayurveda 7.4 Study of cause effect relationship, causality, causation in Contemporary sciences. | III | 32 | 11 | 13 |



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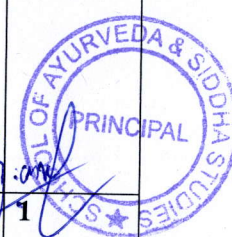
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Summary

| | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Subject Code: AyUG KS | | |
| Total number of Teaching hours: 400 | | |
| Lecture hours (LH) – Theory | 150 Hours | 150 Hours |
| Paper I | 75 Hours | (LH) |
| Paper II (Sanskrit 40+ AI 10) | 75 Hours | |
| Non-Lecture hours (NLH) – Theory | 50 Hours | 250 Hours |
| Paper I | 25 Hours | (NLH) |
| Paper II | 25 Hours | |
| Non-Lecture hours (NLH) – Practical | 200 Hours | |

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 | II | | 4 | 1 |



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| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----|----|---|---|
| | specific locations, specific properties, and specific functions. | | | | |
| 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 |
| 11. | Agni: Definition and importance, synonyms, classification, location, properties and functions of Agni and functions of Jatharagni, Bhutagni, and Dhatvagni. | III | 26 | 4 | 1 |
| 12. | Aharapaka (Process of digestion): Description of Annavaha Srotas and their Mula. Description of Avasthapaka (Madhura, Amla and Katu). Description of Nishthapaka (Vipaka) and its classification. Role of Grahani & Pittadhara Kala. Separation of Sara and 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. | III | | 7 | 2 |
| PART-B (Marks-40) | | | | | |
| 1 | Physiology Homeostasis: Definition and mechanisms of maintenance of homeostasis. Cell physiology. Membrane physiology. Transportation of various substances across cell membrane. Resting membrane potential and action potential. Acid-base balance, water and electrolyte balance. Study of basic components of food. | I | | 5 | 1 |
| 2 | 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. | II | 23 | 5 | 2 |
| 3 | Physiology of Gastrointestinal system: 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 | II | | 7 | 2 |

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|---|---|-----|----|---|---|
| | their control. Enteric nervous system. Digestion and metabolism of proteins, fats and carbohydrates. Vitamins & Minerals- sources, daily requirement, functions, manifestations of hypo and hypervitaminosis. | | | | |
| 4 | 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, intelligence, memory, learning and motivation. Physiology of sleep and dreams, EEG. Physiology of speech and articulation. Physiology of temperature regulation. | III | 17 | 7 | 3 |
| 5 | Physiology of Endocrine glands: General introduction to endocrine system, classification and characteristics of hormones, physiology of all endocrine glands, their functions and their effects. | III | | 6 | 2 |

Paper II – AyUG-KS

| Sr No | A2 List of Topics Paper I I | B2 Term | C2 Marks | D2 Lecture hours | E2 Non-Lecture hours |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|----------|------------------|----------------------|
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|----------|------------------|----------------------|

PART-A (Marks-60)

| | | | | | |
|----|--|---|----|---|---|
| 1 | Dhatu: Etymology, derivation, definition, general introduction of term Dhatu, different theories related to Dhatuposhana (Dhatuposhana Nyaya) | I | 18 | 2 | 1 |
| 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 functioning of Hridaya. Ashtavidha Sara, characteristics of Tvakasara Purusha, conceptual study of Aashraya-Aashrayi Bhaava and its relation to Rasa and Kapha. Manifestations of kshaya and Vriddhi of Rasa | I | | 4 | 1 |
| 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. | I | | 3 | 1 |
| 4. | Mamsa Dhatu: Etymology, derivation, synonyms, location, properties and functions of Mamsa Dhatu, physiology of Mamsavaha Srotas, formation of Mamsa Dhatu, characteristics of Mamsasara Purusha, manifestations of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Mamsa | I | | 2 | 1 |

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| | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|----|---|---|
| | Dhatu, Concept of Peshi. | | | | |
| 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. | I | | 3 | 1 |
| 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. | II | | 2 | 1 |
| 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. | II | | 3 | 1 |
| 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 | 19 | 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 Kshaya of Purisha. Mutra: Etymological derivation, definition, formation, properties, quantity and functions of Mutra. Physiology | III | | 6 | 2 |

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| | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|-----|----|---|---|
| | 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 Kshhaya of Sveda. Discription of Svedvaha Srotas Dhatumala: Brief description of each type of Dhatumala. | | | | |
| 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; Swapnotpatti and types of Swapna. | 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 | | 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 | 18 | 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 | | 2 | 0 |
| 5 | Adipose tissue: lipoproteins like VLDL, LDL and HDL triglycerides. Functions of skin, sweat glands and sebaceous glands. | II | 07 | 2 | 1 |
| 6 | Physiology of male and female reproductive systems: Description of ovulation, spermatogenesis, oogenesis, menstrual cycle. | II | | 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 | 15 | 4 | 2 |
| 8 | Special Senses, Sleep and Dreams: Physiology of special senses. physiology of sleep and dreams | III | | 5 | 1 |

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Summary

| | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Subject Code: AyUG-RS | | |
| Total number of Teaching hours: 500 | | |
| Lecture hours (LH) – Theory | 180 Hours | 180 Hours |
| Paper I | 90 Hours | (LH) |
| Paper II (Sanskrit 40+ AI 10) | 90 Hours | |
| Non-Lecture hours (NLH) – Theory | 80 Hours | 320 Hours |
| Paper I | 40 Hours | (NLH) |
| Paper II | 40 Hours | |
| Non-Lecture hours (NLH) – Practical | 240 Hours | |

Contents of Course AyUG-RS

| Paper I – AyUG-RS | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|---------|----------|------------------|----------------------|
| Sr No | A2 List of Topics AyUG-RS | B2 Term | C2 Marks | D2 Lecture hours | E2 Non-Lecture hours |
| 1. | Shariropkramaniya Shaarira <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kurcha, Kandara, Jala, Asthisamghata, Seemnta, Seevani, Rajju, and lasika • Terminologies related shadang sharir | I | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 3. | Garbha Shaarira <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garbha Vyakhya (Definition of Garbha) • Concept of Shukra and Artava • Garbhavkranti. Masanumasik grabhavruddhi • Role of panchamahabhoot in Garbhavruddhi • Concept of Beeja, Beejabhaga, Beejabhagavayava • Garbhposhana • Apar nirmiti, Garbhanabhinadi • Garbha Angapratyanga utpatti according to different Acharya • Garbha Vikruti | I | 15 | 17 | 5 |

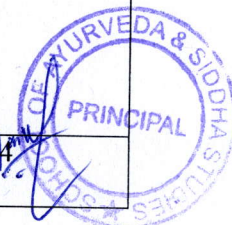


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| | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|----|----|---|
| 4. | Asthi Shaarira Enumeration of Asthi, Types, asthi swarooapa, with its applied aspect | I | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 5. | Sandhi Shaarira • Description of Sandhi and its enumeration, • Types of Sandhi with its 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 |
| 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 | III | 14 | 14 | |

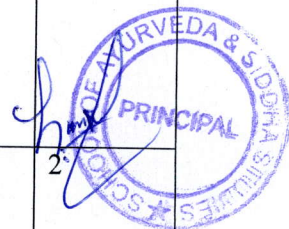
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| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meninges • Description of Brain and Spinal cord. • Description of Peripheral Nervous System: Cranial and Spinal nerves, Brachial, Cervical, Lumbar and Sacral nerve plexus, • Anatomical consideration of Autonomic Nervous System, • Formation and circulation of cerebrospinal fluid • Blood supply of Brain and Spinal cord. | | | | |
| 14 | Endocrinology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction Structure included in lymphatic system: Lymph vessels, Lymph nodes, Lymph glands with their clinical importance. | III | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Paper II AyUG-RS | | | | | |
| SN | A2 List of Topics AyUG-RS | B2 Term | C2 Marks | D2 Lecture hours | E2 Non- Lecture hours |
| 1 | Pramana Sharira: Anguli pramana & Anjali praman with its applied importance | II | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | Koshtha Evam Ashaya Sharira <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of Koshtha with its applied importance and • Enumeration of Koshthanga and its description • Concept of Ashaya with its clinical importance | I | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 3. | Sira Sharir <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Sira • Nirukti, types, enumeration of Sira and its applied aspect • Introduction to Sira vedha | II | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 4. | Dhamani Sharir <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Dhamani • Nirukti, types, enumeration of Dhamani and its applied aspect | II | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 5. | Strotas Shaarira <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Strotas • Nirukti, types, number of Srotas, Strōtomool and its applied aspect • Types of Strotas and its description. • Applied aspect of Strotas | II | 7 | 8 | 3 |
| 6. | Kala Shaarira <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and etymology of Kala • Enumeration and description of Kala | III | 4 | 2 | 2 |



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| | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|----|----|---|
| | • Applied aspect of Kala | | | | |
| 7. | Indriya Shaarira • Definition of Indriya, Indriya artha and Indriya adhisthan, • Number and importance of Indriya • Description of Gyanendriya, Karmendriya and Ubhayendriya (Manas). • Ayurved sharir of Indriya adhistan- Karna, Twacha, Netra, Jivha, Nasa • Applied aspect of Indriya | III | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| 8. | Twacha Sharir Definition, types and characteristics of Twacha with its clinical importance, significance of Twacha adhisthana in disease manifestation, its relation with Dhatu. | III | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 9 | Marma Sharira • Marma: definition, enumeration, classification, location • Surface demarcation of Marma • Explanation of Trimarma • Detail description of Marma with its applied importance. | II | 15 | 13 | 4 |
| 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 | III | 6 | 7 | 3 |

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|----|---|-----|----|----|---|
| | external genital organ in brief and internal reproductive organs in detail, tract and glands with clinical importance. • Histology of all organs | | | | |
| 15 | Sensory organs Description of structures of Eye, Ear, Nose, Tongue and Skin with their clinical aspects. | III | 10 | 14 | 5 |

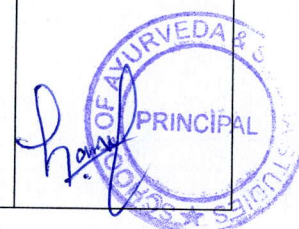
Summary

| | | | |
|--|-----------|------------------|------------------------|
| Subject Code: AyUG-SA1 | | | |
| Total number of Teaching hours: 400 | | | |
| Lecture hours (LH) – Theory | | 140 Hours | 140 Hours (LH) |
| Paper I | 140 Hours | | |
| Non-Lecture hours (NLH) – Theory | | 260 Hours | 260 Hours (NLH) |
| Paper I | 260 Hours | | |

Contents of Course AyUG-SA1

| Paper I – AyUG-SA1 | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Sr No | A2 List of Topics AyUG-SA1 | B2 Term | C2 Marks | D2 Lecture hours | E2 Non-Lecture hours |
| 1. | Introduction to Samhita- i. Definition of Samhita and its types and nomenclature. (Samhita- forms, nomenclature, commentary, types etc.) ii. Brief Introduction of Samhitas (Bruhatrayee), their commentaries and commentators (Preceptors, aut hours, redactors, commentators) iii. Tantrayukti, Tantraguna and Tantradosha iv. RachanaShaili & BhashaShaili (Composition and Language style) of Bruhatrayee. v. Anubandha Chatushtya vi. Ashta-Prashna vii. Trividha Jnyanopaya | 1 | (Indicated in Viva) | 15 | 09 |

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| Ashtang Hriday Samhita - Sutrasthan (1-15 Adhyaya) - | | 50 marks | | |
|---|---|-----------------|----|----|
| 2. | <p>AH Su.1. Ayushkamiya Adhyaya-</p> <p>i. Ashtang Hridaya parichaya (Introduction to Ashtang Hridaya)</p> <p>ii. Dosha-dhatu-mala parichaya (Introduction to dosha, dhatus and mala)</p> <p>iii. Agni- koshta swarup (Concept of digestive fire and bowel habits)</p> <p>iv. Rasa, virya, vipaka prabhav guna parichaya (Introduction to rasa, virya, vipaka, prabhav and guna)</p> <p>v. Rog-aarogya swaroop (Concept of health and disease)</p> <p>vi. Roga-aatur parikshan (Assessment of disease and diseased)</p> <p>vii. Desha and kaala parichaya (Introduction to habitat and time)</p> <p>viii. Chikitsa bheda (Types of treatment)</p> <p>ix. Pada chatushtaya Swaroopam (Concepts of four factors of treatment)</p> <p>x. Vyadhi sadhyasadhyatva (Types of prognosis)</p> <p>xi. Recitation of important shlokas</p> | 1 | 08 | 03 |
| 3. | <p>AH Su.2. Dinacharya Adhyaya-</p> <p>i. Dincharya vihaar (Importance of various regimen in Dincharya)</p> <p>ii. Shuddhi Niyam (Personal hygiene)</p> <p>iii. Dharmapalan evam sadvrutta palan</p> <p>iv. Recitation of important shloka</p> | 1 | 05 | 04 |
| 4. | <p>AH Su.3. Rutucarya Adhyaya-</p> <p>i. Shadrutu (Classification of seasons according to Uttarayan and Dakshinayan)</p> <p>ii. Rutucharya (detailed regimen of the six seasons)</p> <p>iii. Rutusandhi (inter-seasonal period)</p> <p>iv. Recitation of important shlokas</p> | 1 | 05 | 04 |
| 5. | <p>AH Su.4. Roganutpadaniya Adhyaya-</p> <p>i. Adharaneeya vega and chikitsa (symptoms arising due to suppression of natural urges and their treatment)</p> <p>ii. Dharneeya vega (Concept of urges which hav' eto be suppressed)</p> <p>iii. Shodhan chikitsa (Importance of purification treatments)</p> <p>iv. Hita-aahar-vihar sevan (Importance of following healthy lifestyle)</p> <p>v. Recitation of important shlokas</p> | I | 05 | 04 |

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|----|--|----|--|----|----|
| 6. | <p>AH Su.5. Dravadravya Vijnaniya Adhyaya-</p> <p>i. Jala Varga (Water from different sources, various states of water)</p> <p>ii. Dugdha Varga (Milk and milk products)</p> <p>iii. Ikshu Varga (Sugarcane and its products)</p> <p>iv. Madhu varnana (Properties of honey)</p> <p>v. Tail Varga (Oils of various sources)</p> <p>vi. Madya Varga (Types of alcoholic beverages)</p> <p>vii. Mutra Varnana (Types of urine)</p> <p>viii. Recitation of important shlokas</p> | I | | 05 | 04 |
| 7. | <p>AH Su.6. Annaswaroopa Vijnaneeya Adhyaya-</p> <p>i. Shuka- Dhanyanam Samanya Gunah (Properties of various types of cereals)</p> <p>ii. Shimbi- Dhanyanam Samanya Gunah (Properties of various types of Pulses)</p> <p>iii. Mamsasya Samanya Gunah (Properties of meat of various animals)</p> <p>iv. Shakayoh Samanya Gunah (Properties of various types of vegetables)</p> <p>v. Phalayoh Samanya Gunah (Properties of various types of Fruits)</p> <p>vi. Kritanna varganam Samanya Gunah (Properties of various types of cooked food)</p> <p>vii. Aushadhanam Samanya Gunah (Properties of various types of medicinal herbs)</p> | II | | 05 | 03 |
| 8. | <p>AH Su.7. Annaraksha Adhyaya-</p> <p>i. Rajnikate- Vaidyasthiti (Important place of Vaidya in Kings palace)</p> <p>ii. Savishanna Lakshanam (Properties of poisoned food)</p> <p>iii. Savishanna Pariksha (Examination of food contaminated with poison)</p> <p>iv. Savishanna-Lakshana- Aushadha (Signs of food poisoning and its treatment)</p> <p>v. Viruddha Aahar (Incompatible food and food practices)</p> <p>vi. Satmikaran Krama (Method of adaptation of wholesome food habits and to taper unwholesome food habits)</p> <p>vii. Aahar-Shayan-Abrahmacharya – Trayopasthambha (Three accessory pillars of Health)</p> <p>viii. Recitation of important shlokas</p> | II | | 04 | 03 |



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| | | | | | |
| 9. | <p>AH Su.8. Matrashitiya Adhyaya-</p> <p>i. AaharMatra (appropriate quantity of food)</p> <p>ii. Heen-matra, ati-matra bhojan dosha (Demerits of excess and less quantity of food)</p> <p>iii. Alasak, Visuchika (Etiopathogenesis and management principles of Vishuchika and Alasak)</p> <p>iv. Apatarpan chikitsa</p> <p>v. Types of Ajeerna (indigestion) and its causes</p> <p>vi. Bhojan-samyak yog (Ideal regimen and time for taking food)</p> <p>vii. KukshiVibhag (Imaginary parts of the stomach)</p> <p>viii. Details of Anupan (Liquid consumed along with or after food)</p> <p>ix. Recitation of important shlokas</p> | II | | 05 | 04 |
| 10. | <p>AH Su.9. Dravyaadi Vijnaniya Adhyaya-</p> <p>i. Dravya shreshthtva(Predominance of Dravya)</p> <p>ii. Dravyasya panchbhautikatvam (Prevalence of Panmahabhutas in dravyas)</p> <p>iii. Panchbhautik dravyanaam guna(Characteristics of PanchabhautikDravyas)</p> <p>iv. Principles of dravyas viz Veerya-Vipaka- Prabhava</p> <p>v. Recitation of important shlokas</p> | II | | 04 | 04 |
| 11. | <p>AH Su.10. Rasabhediya Adhyaya-</p> <p>i. Shadrasanaam utpatti (Origin of Shadrasa)</p> <p>ii. Shadrasa parichaya (Identity of Six Rasas)</p> <p>iii. Shadrasa karma, guna, atiyoga lakshana (Functions, properties and presentation of excessive intake of Six Rasas.)</p> <p>iv. Recitation of important shlokas</p> | II | | 05 | 04 |
| 12. | <p>AH Su.11. Doshadi Vijnaniya Adhyaya-</p> <p>i. Importance of dosha dhatu mala</p> <p>ii. Dosh dhatu mala prakruta and vaikruta karma (normal and abnormal</p> | III | | 08 | 05 |

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| | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|--|----|----|
| | <p>functions)</p> <p>iii. Dosha dhatu mala ashraya- ashrayi bhava (relation between dosha and dhatus)</p> <p>iv. Samanya chikitsa siddhanta for dosha dhatu mala vrudhi kshaya (treatment principles)</p> <p>v. Agni (Digestive fire)</p> <p>vi. General pathophysiology for origin of diseases</p> <p>vii. Ojus (Essence of dhatus)</p> <p>viii. Vriddhi-kshaya bhesaja</p> <p>ix. Recitation of important shlokas</p> | | | | |
| 13. | <p>AH Su.12. Doshabhedhiya Adhyaya-</p> <p>i. Dosha and dosha bheda (Dosha and their types)</p> <p>ii. Dosha chaya, prakopa, prasham karanani (Causes of dosha accumulation, aggregation and alleviation)</p> <p>iii. Trividhakarana (three causative factors of disease)</p> <p>iv. Trividha Roga marga (three pathways of disease)</p> <p>v. Aatura parikshbhaav (assessment methods)</p> <p>vi. Recitation of important shlokas</p> | III | | 08 | 05 |
| 14. | <p>AH Su.13. Doshopakramaniya Adhyaya-</p> <p>i. Tridosha- upakrama (Treatment principles of vitiated doshas)</p> <p>ii. Shuddha-ashuddha chikitsa lakshana (Accurate and inaccurate treatment)</p> <p>iii. Dosha gati (movement of doshas inside the body)</p> <p>iv. Concept of aama</p> <p>v. Dasha aushadha-kaala (ten types of times for administering medicines)</p> <p>vi. Recitation of important shlokas</p> <p>vii. Research Updates – Langhan : Fasting and autophagy induction – how cell recycle and renew their content, a process called autophagy.</p> | III | | 07 | 06 |
| 15. | <p>AH Su.14. Dvidividhopakramaniya Adhyaya-</p> <p>i. Concept of Langhan and Brihan therapies (Treatment procedures for making the body thin and for nourishment)</p> <p>ii. Concept of Shodhan and shaman</p> | III | | 05 | 05 |



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| | | | | | |
|--|---|-----|-----------------|----|----|
| | therapies (Purification and palliative treatments) iii. Concept of Atistaulya and atikarshya (Obesity and emaciation) iv. Recitation of important shlokas | | | | |
| 16. | AH Su.15. Shodhanadigana Sangraha Adhyaya- i. Groups of dravyas according to specific action ii. Groups of dravyas according to major ingredient as well as action | III | | 02 | 04 |
| Charak Samhita – Sutrasthan (1-12 Adhyaya): | | | 50 marks | | |
| 17. | Ch S Su 1. Deerghanjiviteeya Adhyaya- i. Ayurvedavataranam (Genealogy of Ayurveda) ii. Arogsya chaturvarge pradhanam karanam iii. Trisutra Ayurveda iv. Details of Shat padartha v. Ayurvedasya lakshanam tatha prayojan vi. Ayusho lakshanam paryayashcha vii. Samanyavisheshayorlakhanam viii. Tridanda ix. Vyadhinam trividho hetusamgrah x. Vyadhinam ashraya tatha Arogasya karanam xi. Atmano lakshanam xii. Details about Sharira and manas dosha xiii. Sadhyaasadhyata vikara chikitsa xiv. Rasa varnanam xv. Dravya bheda xvi. Aushadhinam nama-rupa-upyog gyan xvii. Bhashagbubhushoh kartavyam xviii. Yuktasya bhaishajyasya lakshanam xix. Bhashaktamasya lakshanam xx. Recitation of important shlokas | 1 | | 07 | 02 |
| 18. | Ch S Su 2. Apamarga Tanduliya Adhyaya- i. Shiro Virechana Dravya & Main Indications ii. Vamana Dravya & Main Indications iii. Virechana Dravya & Main Indications iv. Asthapana Dravya & Main Indications v. Anuvasana Dravya & Main Indications vi. Ashtavimshathi Yavagu | II | | 02 | 03 |



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|-----|---|----|--|----|----|
| | vii. Panchakarma Mahatwa & Vaidya Guna viii. Recitation of important shlokas | | | | |
| 19. | Ch S Su 3. Aragvadhya Adhyaya- i. Dwa Trimshath Churna Pradeha & Main Indications | II | | 01 | 03 |
| 20. | Ch S Su 4. Shadvirechana-shatashritiya Adhyaya- i. Shadvirechan aashrya ii. Panchkashaya yoni iii. Panchvidh kashaya kalpana iv. Panch kashaya shatani | II | | 03 | 04 |
| 21. | Ch S Su 5. Matrashiteeya Adhyaya- i. MatravatAhara ii. Nature of Ahara (Guru, Laghu) iii. AharaMatra iv. MatravatAharaPhala v. AharaSevanaVidhana on the bases of its nature vi. Swasthavrutta vii. Anjana viii. Dhumapana ix. Nasya x. Dantadhavana xi. Jivhanirlekhana xii. Gandusha xiii. Abyanga xiv. Parimarjana xv. VastraGandhaMalyadiDharana xvi. Shouchavidhi xvii. Kshoura Karma xviii. PadatraDharana xix. ChatraDharana xx. Important Shlokas for recitation xxi. Research Updates: Role of Dinacharya to maintain circadian rhythm Role of therapeutic message for cell rejuvenation Mechanism of satiation and proper quantity of food (Sauhitya Matra) | II | | 03 | 05 |
| 22. | Ch S Su 6. Tasyashiteeya Adhyaya- i. Classification Samvastara ii. Visarga Kala iii. Adana kal;a iv. Shadrutuvivechana and Charya v. Hamsodaka | II | | 04 | 04 |

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|-----|--|----|--|----|----|
| | vi. Saatmya vii. Important shlokas for recitation viii. Research Updates: What causes the season: Summer and winter solistice- Equinoxes- Rotation of earth around sun. | | | | |
| 23. | Ch S Su 7. Naveganadharaniya Adhyaya- i. Adharneeya-Dharneeya vega lakshan, chikitsa ii. Vyayam (Details regarding exercise) iii. Ahita sevan evam varjya vidhi iv. Deha prakruti (Body constitution) v. Agantuja evam Pradnyaapradh janya vyadhi evam chikitsa vi. Impotant Shlokas for recitation vii. Research Updates: Corelation of genomic variation with the classification of Prakriti | II | | 04 | 04 |
| 24. | Ch S Su 8. Indriyopakramaniya Adhyaya- i. Enumeration of Indriya, Dravya, Adhishthana, Artha, Buddhi ii. Manas Lakshana iii. Ekatvam of Manas iv. Sattvikatva, Rajasatva and Tamasatva of Manas v. Indriya PanchaPanchaka vi. Adhyatma Dravya Guna Sangraha vii. Mahabhuta – Indriya sambandh viii. Prakriti – Vikriti hetu ix. SadvrittaAnushthana x. Hetuchatushtaya xi. AnuktaSadvritta xii. Important Shlokas for Recitation xiii. Research updates: Mental health and gut microbiota. | II | | 04 | 03 |
| 25. | Ch S Su 9: Khuddakachatushpada Adhyaya- i. Chikitsa Chatushpada ii. Roga-Arogya Lakshana iii. Chikitsa Lakshana iv. Vaidya, Dravya (Bheshaja), Paricharaka, Aatura guna v. Vaidya pradhanatva vi. Adnya chikitsak dosha vii. Sadvaidya lakshana viii. Vaidya kartavya | II | | 03 | 03 |

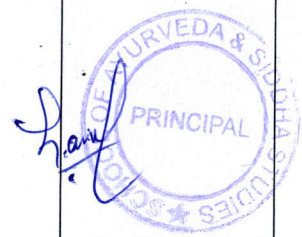
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|-----|--|-----|--|----|----------------------|
| | ix. Vaidya Vritti x. Recitation of important Shlokas xi. Research Updates: Medical ethics-principles Soft Skill development for medical students Emotional Intelligence as a crucial component in medical education | | | | |
| 26. | Ch S Su 10. Mahachatushpada Adhyaya- i. Catuspaada-bheshajam alam aarogyaayeti (aatreya-krta) ii. Bheshaja-abheshajayo tulyatva pratipaadana – (maitreya-krta) iii. Its conclusion by Atreya iv. Pareekshya-kaarino hi kusalaa bhavanthi v. Cikitsaa sootram vi. Cikitsaayaam yasolaabhe kaaranam vii. Asaadhyaroga-cikitsaayaam haani viii. Further division of saadhya-asaadhyata ix. Sukha-saadhya lakshanam x. Krcchra-saadhya lakshanam xi. Yaapya lakshanam xii. Pratyakhyeya lakshanam xiii. Benefit of knowledge of prognosis xiv. The versatile usage of the term 'mithyaa-buddhi' xv. Recitation of important shlokas | II | | 03 | 03 |
| 27. | Ch S Su 11. Tisraishaniya Adhyaya- i. TrividhaEshana (Three Desires of life) ii. Paralokaeshana iii. Chaturvidhpariksha iv. Punarjanma siddhi by Chaturvidhpramanas v. Trayopasthambha vi. Trividhabala vii. Trividhaayatana viii. Atiyoga, Heenayoga and Mithya yoga of artha, karma and kaala ix. Trividharoga x. Treatment for manasavyadhi xi. Trividharogamarga xii. Trividhavaidya xiii. Trividhaoushadha xiv. Ashtatrika xv. Important Shloka for Recitation | III | | 06 | 04 |
| 28. | Ch S Su 12. Vatakalakaliya Adhyaya- | III | | 04 | 05 + 15 (for yearly) |



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|--|--|--|--|--|---------------|
| | i. Vata guna ii. Views of various Acharyas on Vata dosha Guna avum Karma iii. Vayu prakop-prasham karan iv. Akupita, kupita vayu karma v. Vata Dosha – Clinical application vi. Akupita-kupita pitta karma vii. Akupita- kupita kapha karma viii. Atreya's exploration on Tridosha ix. Important shloka for recitation | | | | competitions) |
| Note- In this column distribution of 130 activity is given. Remaining 130 is for Samhita Pathan. | | | | | |


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