

1.1 PADARTHA VIGYAN EVUM AYURVEDA ITIHAS
(Philosophy and History of Ayurveda)

Theory- Two papers– 200 marks (100 each paper)
Total teaching hours: 150 hours

PAPER-I Padartha Vigyanam 100marks

PART A 50 marks

1. Ayurveda Nirupana

- 1.1 Lakshana of Ayu, composition of Ayu.
- 1.2 Lakshana of Ayurveda.
- 1.3 Lakshana and classification of Siddhanta.
- 1.4 Introduction to basic principles of Ayurveda and their significance.

2. Ayurveda Darshana Nirupana

- 2.1** Philosophical background of fundamentals of Ayurveda.
- 2.2** Etymological derivation of the word "Darshana". Classification and general introduction to schools of Indian Philosophy with an emphasis on: Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Sankhya and Yoga.
- 2.3** Ayurveda as unique and independent school of thought (philosophical individuality of Ayurveda).
- 2.4** Padartha: Lakshana, enumeration and classification, Bhava and Abhava padartha, Padartha according to Charaka (Karana-Padartha).

3. Dravya Vigyaniam

- 3.1 **Dravya:** Lakshana, classification and enumeration.
- 3.2 **Panchabhuta:** Various theories regarding the creation (theories of Taittiriyanopanishad, Nyaya-Vaisheshika, Sankhya-Yoga, Sankaracharya, Charaka and Susruta), Lakshana and qualities of each Bhoota.
- 3.3 **Kaala:** Etymological derivation, Lakshana and division / units, significance in Ayurveda.
- 3.4 **Dik:** Lakshana and division, significance in Ayurveda.
- 3.5 **Atma:** Lakshana, classification, seat, Gunas, Linga according to Charaka, the method / process of knowledge formation (*atmanah jnasya pravrittih*).
- 3.6 **Purusha:** as mentioned in 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, penta-elemental nature (*panchabhutatmakatvam*).
- 3.8 Role of Panchamahabhuta and Triguna in Dehaprakriti and Manasaprakriti respectively.
- 3.9 Tamas as the tenth Dravya.
- 3.10 Practical study/application in Ayurveda.

PART B**50 marks****4. Gunavigyaniyam**

- 4.1 Etymological derivation, classification and enumeration according to Nyaya-Vaisheshika and Charaka, Artha, Gurvadiguna, Paradiguna, Adhyatmaguna.
- 4.2 Lakshana and classification of all the 41 gunas.
- 4.3 Practical / clinical application in Ayurveda.

5. Karma Vigyaniyam

- 5.1** Lakshana, classification in Nyaya.
- 5.2** Description according to Ayurveda.
- 5.3** Practical study/ application in Ayurveda.

6. Samanya Vigyaniyam

- 6.1 Lakshana, classification.
- 6.2 Practical study/ application with reference to Dravya, Guna and Karma.

7. Vishesha Vigyaniyam

- 7.1** Lakshana, classification.
- 7.2** Practical study/ application with reference to Dravya, Guna and Karma.
- 7.3** Significance of the statement "*Pravrittirubhayasya tu*".

8. Samavaya Vigyaniyam

- 8.1 Lakshana
- 8.2 Practical study /clinical application in Ayurveda.

9. Abhava Vigyaniyam

- 9.1 Lakshana, classification
- 9.2 Clinical significances in Ayurveda.

PAPER II**Padartha Vigyan and Ayurveda Itihas****100 marks****PART A - Pramana/ Pariksha- Vigyaniyam****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. Shaktigrahahetu.
- 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-anupalabdihikaaran*), 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. Yuktipariksha/ 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 (Nirukti) 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.

Reference Books:-

A). Padartha Vigyan:-

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| 1. Padarthavigyan | Acharya Ramraksha Pathak |
| 2. Ayurvediya Padartha Vigyana | Vaidya Ranjit Rai Desai |
| 3. Ayurved Darshana | Acharya Rajkumar Jain |
| 4. Padartha Vigyana | Kashikar |
| 5. Padartha Vigyana | Balwant Shastri |
| 6. Sankhyatantwa Kaumadi | GajananS hastri |
| 7. Psycho Pathology in Indian Medicine | Dr. S.P. Gupta |
| 8. Charak Evum Sushrut ke Darshanik Vishay ka Adhyayan | Prof. Jyotirmitra Acharya |
| 9. Ayurvediya Padartha Vigyana | Dr. Ayodhya Prasad Achal |
| 10. Padartha Vigyana | Dr. Vidyadhar Shukla |
| 11. Padartha Vigyana | Dr. Ravidutta Tripathi |
| 12. Ayurvediya Padartha Vigyana | Vaidya Ramkrishna Sharma Dhand |
| 13. Ayurvediya Padartha Vigyan Parichaya | Vaidya Banwarilal Gaur |
| 14. Ayurvediya Padartha Darshan | Pandit Shivhare |

15. Scientific Exposition of Ayurveda Dr. Sudhir Kumar
16. Relevant portions of Charakasamhita, Sushrutasamhita.

B) History of Ayurveda:-

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| 1. Upodghata of Kashyapasamhita
Paragraph of acceptance of Indian medicine | Rajguru Hem Raj Sharma |
| 2. Upodghata of Rasa Yogasagar | Vaidy Hariprapanna Sharma |
| 3. Ayurveda Ka Itihas | KaviraSuram Chand |
| 4. Ayurveda Sutra | Rajvaidya Ram Prasad Sharma |
| 5. History of Indian Medicine (1-3 part) | Dr. GirindrNath Mukhopadhyaya |
| 6. A Short history of Aryan Medical Science | Bhagwat Singh |
| 7. History of Indian Medicine | J. Jolly |
| 8. Hindu Medicine | Zimer |
| 9. Classical Doctrine of Indian Medicine | Filiyosa |
| 10. Indian Medicine in the classical age | AcharyaPriyavrata Sharma |
| 11. Indian Medicine (Osteology) | Dr. Harnley |
| 12. Ancient Indian Medicine | Dr. P. Kutumbia |
| 13. Madhava Nidan and its Chief
Commentaries (Chapters highlighting history) | Dr. G.J. Mulenbelt |
| 14. Ayurveda Ka BrihatItihasa | Vaidya Atridev Vidyalankara |
| 15. Ayurveda Ka VaigyanikaItihasa | Acharya Priyavrata Sharma |
| 16. Ayurveda Ka PramanikaItihasa | Prof. Bhagwat Ram Gupta |
| 17. History of Medicine in India | Acharya Priyavrata Sharma |
| 18. Vedomein Ayurveda | Vaidya Ram GopalS hastri |
| 19. Vedomein Ayurveda | Dr. Kapil Dev Dwivedi |
| 20. Science and Philosophy of Indian Medicine | Dr. K.N. Udupa |
| 21. History of Indian Medicine from
Pre-Mauryan to Kushana Period | Dr. Jyotirmitra |
| 22. An Appraisal of Ayurvedic Material in
Buddhist literature | Dr. Jyotirmitra |
| 23. Mahayana Granthon mein nihita
Ayurvediya Samagri | Dr. RavindraNathTripathi |
| 24. Jain Ayurveda Sahitya Ka Itihasa | Dr. Rajendra Prakash Bhatnagar |
| 25. Ayurveda- Prabhashaka Jainacharya | Acharya Raj Kumar Jain |
| 26. CharakaChintana | Acharya Priyavrata Sharma |
| 27. Vagbhata Vivechana | Acharya Priyavrata Sharma |
| 28. Atharvaveda and Ayurveda | Dr. Karambelkara |
| 29. Ayurvedic Medicine Past and Present | Pt. Shiv Sharma |
| 30. Ancient Scientist | Dr. O.P. Jaggi |
| 31. Luminaries of Indian Medicine | Dr. K.R. Shrikanta Murthy |
| 32. Ayurveda Ke Itihasa Ka Parichaya | Dr. RaviduttaTripathi |
| 33. Ayurveda Ke Pranacharya | Ratnakara Shastri |
| 34. Ayurveda Itihasa Parichaya | Prof. Banwari Lal Gaur |
