



CURRICULUM STRUCTURE OF ALTERNATIVE MEDICINES

Eligibility : 12th Std

Duration : 1 year (Every Six months June / December) examinations will be Conducted

DIPLOMA IN AYURVEDIC PHARMACY

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Description	Maximum Marks
1	DAP 1	Padartha Vigyanam evam Ayurveda Ithihas	100
2	DAP 2	Kriya Sharir evam Rachna Sharir	100
3	DAP 3	Dravyaguna Vignanam	100
4	DAP 4	Rasa Shastra and Bhaishjya Kalpana	100
5	DAP 5	Ayurvedic Pharmaceutics	100
6	DAP 6	Internship Training	100

1. PADARTHA VIGYANAM EVAM AYURVEDA ITHIHAS

1. PARIKSHA

- > Definition, significance, necessity and use of Pariksha.
- > Definition of Prama, Prameya, Pramata, Pramana.
- > Significance and importance of Pramana, Enumeration of Pramana according to different schools of philosophy.
- > Four types of methods for examination in Ayurveda (Chaturvidha-Parikshavidhi), Pramana in Ayurveda.
- > Subsumption of different Pramanas under three Pramanas.
- > Practical application of methods of examination (Parikshavidhi) in treatment (Chikitsa) to basic principles of Ayurveda and their significance

2. APTOPADESHA PARIKSHA / PRAMANA

- > Lakshana of Aptopadesha, Lakshana of Apta.
- > Lakshana of Shabda, and its types.
- > Shabdavritti-Abhidha, Lakshana, Vyanjana and Tatparyakhya. Shaktigraha Hetu Vaakya

3. PRATYAKSHA PARIKSHA / PRAMANA

- > Lakshana of Pratyaksha, types of Pratyaksha- Nirvikalpaka-Savikalpaka with description, description of Laukika and Alaukika types and their further classification.
- > Indriya-prapyakaritvam, six types of Sannikarsha.
- > Indriyanam lakshanam, classification and enumeration of Indriya. Description of Panchapanchaka, Panchaelemental nature of Indriya by Panchamahabhuta (Panchabhautikatwa of Indriya) and similarity in sources (Tulyayonitva) of Indriya.
- > Trayodasha Karana, dominance of Antahkaran.
- > Hindrances in direct perception (pratyaksha-anupalabdihikaran), enhancement of direct perception (Pratyaksha) by various instruments/ equipments, necessity of other Pramanas in addition to Pratyaksha.
- > Practical study/ application of Pratyaksha in physiological, diagnostic, therapeutics and research grounds.

4. ANUMANAPARIKSHA/PRAMANA

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

5. YUKTI-PARIKSHA/ Pramana

- > Lakshana and discussion, Importance in Ayurveda, Practical study and utility in therapeutics and research.

6. Upamana Pramana

- > Lakshana, Application in therapeutics and research.

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

- > Lakshana of Karya and Karana. Types of Karana.
- > Significance of Karya and Karana in Ayurveda.
- > Different opinions regarding the manifestation of Karya from Karana: Satkaryavada, Asatkaryavada, Parinamavada, Arambhavada, Paramanuvada, Vivartavada,

8. Ayurveda Itihasa

- 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.
- Introduction to the commentators of classical Samhitas – Bhattarahaaricchandra, Jejjata, Chakrapani, Dalhana, Nishchalakara, Vijayarakshita, Gayadas, Arunadutta, Hemadri, Gangadhara, Yogindranath Sen, Haranachandra, Indu.
- Introduction to the authors of compendiums (Granthasamgrahakaala) – Bhavmishra, Sharnagadhara, Vrinda, Madhavakara, Shodhala, Govinda Das (Author of Bhaishajyaratnawali), Basavraja.
- 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.
- Globalization of Ayurveda – Expansion of Ayurveda in Misra (Egypt), Sri Lanka, Nepal other nations.
- Developmental activities in Ayurveda in the post-independence period, development in educational trends.
- Establishment of different committees, their recommendations.
- Introduction to and activities of the following Organizations :- Department of AYUSH, Central Council of Indian Medicine, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia commission, National Medicinal Plants Board, Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)
- Introduction to the following National Institutions :
 - National Institute of Ayurved, Jaipur.
 - IPGT&RA, Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar.
 - Faculty of Ayurved, BHU, Varanasi.
 - Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeetha, New Delhi.
 - Drug and Cosmetic Act.
 - Introduction to national & international popular journals of Ayurveda.
 - Introduction to activities of WHO in the promotion of Ayurveda.

2. KRIYA SHARIR EVAM RACHNA SHARIR

1. CONCEPTUAL STUDY

- Conceptual study of fundamental principles of Ayurvediya Kriya Sharir e.g - Panchamahabhuta, Tridosha, Triguna, Loka-Purusha Samya, Samanya-Vishesha. Description of basics of Srotas.
- Definition and synonyms of the term Sharir, definition and synonyms of term Kriya, description of Sharir Dosha and Manasa Dosha. Mutual relationship between Triguna-Tridosha & Panchmahabhuta. Difference between Shaarir and Sharir. Description of the components of Purusha and classification of Purusha, role of Shatdhatupurusha in Kriya Sharira and Chikitsa.
- Dosha- 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.

- 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. Respiratory Physiology in Ayurveda, Physiology of speech in Ayurveda.
- 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.
- 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, Sleshaka) with their specific locations, specific properties, and specific functions.
- Etiological factors responsible for Dosha Vriddhi, Dosha Kshaya and their manifestations.
- Concept of Kriyakala
- 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.
- Ahara: Definition, classification and significance of Ahara, Ahara-vidhi-vidhana, Ashta Aharavidhi Viseshayatana, Ahara Parinamkar Bhava.
- Aharapaka (Process of digestion): Description of Annavaha Srotas and their Mula. Role of Grahani & Pittadhara Kala.
- Description of Avasthapaka (Madhura, Amla and Katu). Description of Nishthapaka (Vipaka) and its classification. 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.
- Agni - Definition and importance, synonyms, classification, location, properties and functions of Agni and functions of Jatharegni, Bhutagni, and Dhatvagni

2. RACHNA SHARIR

- Shariropkramaniya Shaarira Sharira and shaarira vyakhya (definitions of sharira and shaarira), shadangatvam (six regions of the body), anga pratyanga vibhaga (sub divisions). Mrita sharir samshodhan. Shaarira shastra vibhaga, shaarira gyan prayojana . Constitution of purusha according to dhatubheda, panchabhautikavim, trigunatmakatvam, tridoshamayatvam, karma purusha, and doshadhatumalamulakatvam.
- Paribhasha Shaarira Kurcha, kandara, jala, asthisanghat, seemanta, seevani, rajju, snayu and lasika.
- Garbha Shaarira Garbha definitions, explanation of shukra, artava, garbhadhana. Role of tridosha and panchmahabhuta in the fetal development. Beeja, beejabhaga and beejabhagavayava, linga vinischaya, masanumasika garbha vriddhikrama, garbhottpadakbhava, garbhavridhikara bhava, garbha poshana, apara nirmana, nabhinadi nirmana. Aanga pratyanga utpatti.
- Pramana Shaarira: Anguli pramana.
- Asthi Shaarira Asthi vyakhya, number, types, asthi swaroopa, vasa, meda and majja.
- Sandhi Shaarira Sandhi vyakhya, numbers, types of asthi sandhi.
- Sira, Dhamani, Srotas Shaarira o Definition, types and number of sira and dhamani. Description of Hridaya. o Sroto shaarira: Definition, types of srotas and srotomula.
- Peshi Shaarira.
 - Peshi vyakhya, structure, types, number and importance.
 - Description of Peshi.
- Koshtha Evam Ashaya Shaarira 3. Definition of koshta and number of koshtanga. 4. Types and description of ashaya.

- Kalaa Shaarira Kalaa: definition and types.
- Uttamangiya Shaarira Shatchakra, ida, pingala and sushumna nadi - brief description.
- Marma Shaarira Marma: definition, number, location, classification, clinical importance with viddha lakshana. Explanation of trimarmas. Detail description of marmas.
- Indriya Shaarira Definition of indriya, indriya artha and indriya adhithan, their number and importance. Description of gyanendria, karmendriya and ubhayendriya (manas).

3. DRAVYAGUNA VIGNANAM

- Dravyaguna Shastra Paribhasa- Lakshana of Sapta Padartha of Dravyaguna Vijnana viz Dravya- Rasa-Guna- Virya- Vipaka- Prabhava and Karma.
- Dravya: Etymological derivation, definition, panchabhoutikatwa. Classification of Dravya according to Samhitas and Nighantus. Taxonomical classification.
- Guna: Etymological derivation, definition and Classification of Guna. Detailed knowledge of Gurvadi Guna & Paradi gunas.
- Rasa: Etymological derivation, definition, Meaning of "Rasa" in various contexts. Shad Rasas (Madhura, Amla, Lavana, Katu, Tikta, and Kashaya), Panchabhautik constitution of Rasas, Nirvritivisheshakrama (manifestation in general and particular), Ritu and shad rasa Rasanurasayoh bheda (Difference between rasa and anurasa), Lakshana (characteristics), Guna and Karma of shad Rasas, Kopana and Shamana of Dosha and dushya by Shad rasas. Effects of excess usage of Rasa. Rasopalabdhhi, Rasaskandha.
- Vipaka: Etymological derivation and definition, difference between Avasthapaka and Vipaka, Types of Vipaka, (Dvividha-Trividha, Panchavidha) Guna and karma of Vipaka. Grades of Vipaka (taratamya), Vipakopalabdhhi hetu (Factors to determine Vipaka).
- Veerya: Etymological derivation, definition and Swarupa of Virya, Number of Virya. (Dvividha & Ashtavidha), Panchabhautikatva Virya karmani (Effects of Virya), General principles in determination of virya along with exceptions.
- Prabhava: Definition, Effects of Prabhava.
- Interrelation of Rasa-Guna-Virya-Vipaka-Prabhava with respect to their strength (balabal nirupana). Samanapratyayarabdha and Vichitrapratyayarabdha dravyas.
- Karma: Lakshana, swaroopa and bheda of karma (Definition, nature and types of action). Explanation of the following Karmas with examples:
Deepana, Pachana, Samshodhana, Samshamana, Anulomana, Sransana, Bhedana, Rechana, Chhedana, Lekhana, Grahi, Sthambhana, Madakari, Pramathi, Abhishyandi, Vyavayi, Vikashi, Rasayana, Vajeeekarana, Jeevaneeya, Balya, Brimhana, Langhana, Medhya
- Brief information on Karmas of dashemani gana of Charak Samhita.
Mishraka Gana: Audbhida Gana (Vegetable origin) Brihatpanchamoola, Laghu pancha moola, Valli panch amoola, Kantaka pancha moola, Trina pancha moola, Madhyama pancha moola, Jeevaneeya panchamoola, Panchapallava, Panchavalakala, Triphala, Trikatu, Trimada, Chaturusana, Panchakola, Shadusana, Chaturbeeja, Jeevaniya gana, Ashtavarga, Trijataka, Chaturajataka, Katuchaturjataka Panchatikta, Amlapanchaka, Chaturbhadra, Trikarshika, Swalpatirphala, Madhuratriphala, Mahavisha, Upavisha, Agrya aushadh varga- Knowledge of Agrayaushadha Varga with example.
Jangama Gana (Animal origin)- Ksheerashtaka, Mutrashtaka, Pitta panchaka.
Parthiva Gana (Mineral origin) - Lavana Panchaka, Kshara dvaya, Kshara Ashtaka.
- Basis of nomenclature: Basis of nomenclature of dravya, Basis & Derivation of synonyms.
- Bheashaja Pariksha vidhi (as described in Charaka samhita vimana sthana, Dravya Sangraha (collection of dravya)- Ecology- Classification of desha (geographical area) and bhumi (soil), swarupa of sangrahaniya dravya of (Nature and quality of drug to be collected). Sangraha vidhi (Method of collection) -Vegetable and Animal origin drugs according to part used. Period of collection according to virya, samrakshana vidhi (preservation of collected dravyas), bhesajagara (Storehouse), study on different prayojyanga (useful plant parts).

4. RASA SHAstra AND BHAISHJYA KALPANA

1. Rasa Shastra

- Definition of Rasa Shastra, importance in Ayurveda and brief history of Rasa Shastra, its relevance in vedicera, Ayurvedic literature and in Modern science.
- Define (Pribhashas) Shodhana, Sanskar, Marana, Satvapatan, Nirvap, Avap, Dhanvantaribhag, Rudrabhag, kajjali, Patanpisht, Dhanyabhrak, Bubhukshitparad, Hinguloth Parad.
- Parada – Its synonyms, origin, its impurities, gatis, Samanya – Vishesh Shodhana, Shudh parad lakshana paradiya Kalpnana – Kajjali, Parpati, Pottali, Kuppipakva rasayana and Kharliya Rasayana.
- Brief descriptions of Yantra, puta and Musha, Yantra – Dolayantra. Vidyadhar yantra, Taptakhalva yantra,
- Musha – Samanya, Vajra, Vajradravani, Yog, Gar, Var, Varnya, Ropya. Bid, Gostani, Vrintaak, Gol, Malla, Pakva, Maha, Manduk, Musha.
- Classification of drugs in Rasa Shastra.
- Maharasas – their synonyms, indentification, types impurities shodhana, Marana, therapeutic doses and compound formulations, side effects and its antidote.
- Aushadh Yogas:
 1. Panchamrit Parpati 2. Shweta Parpati 3. .Abragarbha pottali 4. Hemagarbha pottali
 5. Rasa Sindur 6. Mallasindur 7. Makardhwaj 8. Suvarnabang 9. Saptamrita loha
 - 10 .Kamadudha rasa Their composition, properties and uses.

BHAISHJYA KALPANA

- Definition of Bhaishaja-Bhaishjya kalapn-its brief history in vedas Ayurvedic samhitas and in samgrah period.
- Paribhashas-Deepana, Paachana, Rasayana, Vajikarna, Stambhana, Stransana, Virechak, Vamana.
- Maana Paribhasha according to Sharangdhar samhita.
- Panchavidha kashaya kalpna, their method of preparation and their uses.
- Preparation methods of Avaleha Kalpana, Churna, Vati, Guggula Kalpana.
- Aushadh Yoga : Dashamool Kwath, Phalatrikadi Kwath, Pathyadi Kwath, Rasnasaptak Kwath, Vasavaleha, Chyavanaprashavaleha, Sitopaladi Churna Talisaadi Churna, Dashanasamskar Churna, Lavanbhaskar Churna, Triphala Guggulu, Abha Guggulu, Yograj Guggulu, Bala Chaturbhadra Churna . Their composition, properties and uses.

5. AYURVEDIC PHARMACEUTICS

Introduction of Different dosage forms. 2. Introduction to Pharmacopoeias with special reference to the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India. 3. Metrology – Systems of Weight and measures. 4. Packaging of Pharmaceuticals. 5. Sterilization – Concept of Sterilization and its types. 6. Brief introduction to processing of tablets, capsules, syrups, etc. 7. Prescriptions – Reading and understanding of prescriptions, Latin terms commonly used Modern methods of prescribing, adoption of metric system. Calculations involved in dispensing. Incompatibilities in Prescriptions. Posology – Dose and dosage of drugs. 8. Brief introduction to semi-solid form like ointment etc. 9. Brief introduction to sterile Dosage form with special reference to precautions in their handling and storage. 10. Hospital pharmacy. 11. Drug distribution system in Hospital.

6. INTERNSHIP TRAINING