# REPORT OF <br> THE SHUDDHA AYURVEDIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE 



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

- MINISTRY OF HEALTH

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Report
OF

## THE SHUDDHA AYURVEDIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE

D. H. 41

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## CONTENTS

Chapters Pages
CHAIRMAN'S LETTER
1 THE APPOINTMENT, THE TERMS OF REFERENCE AND THE PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE ..... 1-. 4
II THE PROCEDURE ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ..... 5
†I GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ..... $6-13$
IV. THE CONCEPT OF SHUDDHA AYURVEDA ..... 14-18
V SHUDDHA AYURVEDA AND RE-ORIENTATION IN RESEARCH ..... 19-21
VI OBJECTIVES AND GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS ..... 22-30
VII •CURRICULUM AND SYLLABUS ..... 31-75
VIII PROFORMA ..... 76-86
IX SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 87-89
APPENDIX ..... 90

No.
Sachivalaya, Almedabad.
Dated, April 10, 1963.

## From

Sri Mohanlal P. Vyas,
Minister for Health and Labour, Gujarat State,
Chairman of the Shuddha Ayurvedic Education Committee,
(Ministry of Health, Government of India).
To
The Secretary,
Ministry of Health,
Government of India, New Delhi.

SIR,
I submit herewith the Report of the Shuddha Ayurvedic Education Committee appointed under your communication No. F. 14-17/62-ISM, dated the lst January, 1963.

The Report is unanimous.
Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
Mohanlal P. Vyas, Chairman, The Shuddha Ayurvedic Education Committee.

## CHAPTER I

## APPOINTMENT, TERMS OF REFERENCE AND THE PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE

It was with a view to implement the Resolution No. XVI of the Meeting of the Central Council of Health which met at Mahabaleshwar, that the following communication was issued by the Ministry of Health, Government of India on January 1, 1963:-

No. F. 14-17/62-ISM
Government of India, MINISTRY OF HEALTH, New Delhi-2, the 1st January, 1963.
From
Sri R. Murthi,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.
To
The Accountant General Central Revenues,
New Delhi.
Subject:-Ayurveda-Curriculum and Syllabus of Studies as envisaged by the Central Council of Health-Preparation thereof-Constitution of a Shuddha Ayurvedic Education Committee.
Sir,
I am directed to say that the Government of India in the Ministry of Health, in pursuance of the resolutions of the Central Council of Health which met at Mahabaleshwar in October, 1962, is pleased to constitute a Shuddha AyurvedicEducation Committee consisting of the following persons:-

1. Shri M.P. Vyas, Minister for Health and Labour, Ahmedabad .. • ..

Chairman
2. Pt. Hari Dutt Shastri, Universal Health Institute, Neelam Mansion, Lamington, Road, Bombay

Member
3. Vaidya Shri N.H. Joshi, Shri Samratha Kripa, Near Plaza, Bombay-28
4. Vaidya Sitaram Mishra, Secretary, Akhil Bharatiya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, Rashtriya Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Panchbatti, Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur . .

Member
5. Acharya Badri Vishal Tripathi, 74/71 Dhanakutti, Kanpur .. .. .. .. .. .. .. Member
6. Shri Ananta Tripathi Sarma, M.P., Siromani Press, Berhampur, Ganjam (Orissa) .. Member
7. Vaidyaratna Pandit Shiv Sharma, Honorary Ayurvedic Adviser to the Planning Commission, 'Baharestan' Bomanji Petit Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay
2. The Director of Ayurved, Government of Gujarat, Ahmedabad shall be Additional-Secretary to the Committee.
3. The terms of reference of the Committee will be:-
(i) to draw up a curriculum and syllabus of study in pure (unmixed) Ayurveda extending to over four years, which should not include any subject of modern medicine or allied sciences in any form or language; and.
(ii) to submit the same to the Government of India by the 15 th March, 1963.
4. The President has been further pleased to decide that non-official members of the Committee shall draw travelling and daily allowance in connection with their journey to attend the meetings of the Committee at the rates. laid down in S. R. 190 as amended from time to time.
5. The expenditure involved will be met from the sanctioned grant of the Ministry of Health.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- R. MURTHI,
Under Secretary.

No. F. 14-17/62-ISM

## Copy to-

(1) Members of the Committee.
(2) Ministry of Education.
(3) All State Governments/Union Territories.
(4) Director General of Health Services.
(5) Planning Commission, New Delhi.
(6) Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat.
(7) Deptt. of Parliament Affairs.

By Order, Sd/- R. MURTHI, Under Secretary.

Copy to P.S. to H.M/P.S. to D.M./P.S. to Secretary/D.S.(P)/Adviser (ISM)/ Cash/Budget/Planning Sections.

The second term of reference was subsequently amended by the Health Ministry as follows:-

No. F. 14-17/62-ISM
Government of India
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
New Delhi, the 8th March, 1963
From
Shri R. Murthi,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

## To

A.G.C.R.,

New Delhi,
Subsect:-Ayurveda-Curriculum and Syllabus of studies as envisaged by the Central Council of Health-Constitution of a Shuddha Ayurvedic Education Committee-Terms of reference-regarding.

Sir,
In continuation of the Ministry of Health letter No. F. 14-17/62-ISM, dated the 1st January, 1963, I am directed to say that the Government of India is pleased to decide that the Shuddha Ayurvedic Education Committee may submit its report by the 10th April, 1963, instead of the 15th March】1963 as stated earlier.

Yours faithfully, Sd/- R. MURTHI, Under Secretary.

No. F. 14-17/62-ISM
Copy to-
(1) The Chairman/Members of the Committee.
(2) Ministry of Education.
(3) All State Governments/Union Territories.
(4) Directorate General of Health Services.
(5) Planning Commission, New Delhi.
(6). Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Sectt.
(7). Deptt of Parliamentary Affairs.

By Order, Sd/- R. MURTHI, Under Secretary.

Copy to P.S. to H.M./P.S. to D.M./P.S. to Secretary/P.A. to D.S. (P)/P.A. to A.A./Cash/Budget/Planning Sections.
This was further amended as under:-

> No. F. 14-17/62-ISM
> Government of INDIA, MINISTRY OF HEALTH.
> New Delhi-2, the 119th April, 1963

## From

Shri, R. Murthi,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.
To
The Accountant General Central Revenues, New Delhi.
M4Healti/63-2

SUBJECT:-Ayurveda-Curriculum and Syllabus of studies as envisaged by the Central Council of Health-Constitution of a Shuddha Ayurvedic Education Committee-Terms of reference-Regarding.

Sir,
In continuation of the Ministry of Health letter No. F. 14-17/62-ISM, dated the 8th March, 1963, I am directed to say that the Government of India is pleased to decide that the Shuddha Ayurvedic Education Committee may submit its report on or before the 30th April, 1963, instead of the 10th April, 1963, as decided earlier.

Yours faithfully, Sd/- R. MURTHI, Under Secretary

No. F. $\cdot 14-17 / 62$-ISM
Copy forwarded in continuation of this Ministry's endorsement of even number dated the 8th March, 1963 to the:-
(i) Chairman/Members of the Committee.
(ii) Ministry of Education.
(iii) All State Governments/ Union Territories.
(iv) Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi.
(v) Planning Commission, New Delhi.
(vi) Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat.
(vii) Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

By Order, Sd/- R. MURTHI, Under Secretary.

Copy to P.S. to H.M./P.S. to D.M./P.S. to Secretary/P.A. to D.S.(P)/P.A. to Ayurvedic Adviser/Cash/Planning/Budget Sections.

## CHAPTER II

## THE PROCEDURE ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

The Committee received several representations from individuals and institutions interested in the subject of Ayurvedic Education including one from Dr. Sampurnanand, Governor of Rajasthan, who was formerly the Chairman of the U.P. Government Committee for reorganising Ayurvedic Education which produced a very valuable report on the subject. Attention of the Committee was also drawn to various articles and editorial comments, which appeared in news-papers and periodicals, expressing different views on the prospect of the adoption of a Shuddha Ayurvedic Course of Education by the Government.

Detailed examination, and valuable contributions to the solution of various problems relating to Ayurveda, or Indigenous Systems of Medicine, are to be found in a large number of official publications, and reports of the various Committees constituted from time to time by the Central and the State Goverments to advise them on-various aspects of the subject. The Report of the Chopra Committee on Indigenous systems of Medicine (1948) contains a Summary of the observations and the recommendations of nearly a dozen such Committees which had preceded it. These and several other reports which appeared subsequently, were duly taken into account by the Committee. It also carefully considered the reasons for rejecting the Shuddha Ayurvedic Course advanced by the Mudalier Committee (Health Survey and Planning Committee-1962), as recorded in the minutes of the Education Sub-Committee of the 'Fourth Meeting of the Central Council of Ayurvedic Research,' which was held on the 22nd January, 1962 and in the summaryof the proceedings of the latter which was held at New Delhi on 25th January, 1962.

Having given due consideration to the mass of data referred to in the two foregoing paragraphs, the Committee felt that it was fully posted with all view-points on the subject and with arguments usually advanced for or against them.

In view of the fact that there was very little prospect of adding further to the data already available to the Committee and the short time within which it had to submit its report to the Government, it was decided not to issue any questionnaire or to undertake any tours to any parts of the country. A number of comprehensive questionnaires had already been issued by the former Committees which were available to the Committee in the reports referred to above.

The Committee, therefore, proceeded with the task of formulating a course of studies in Shuddha Ayurveda in the light of the terms of reference as elaborated in Chapter IV of the Report. In doing so the Committee took into consideration the available Shuddha Ayurvedic Courses prevailing in different States.

A special Syllabus Sub-committee, consisting of Pandit Shiv Sharma, Shri Hari Dutt Shastri and Shri N. H. Joshi, was constituted to prepare the drafts on various subjects for the consideration of the Committee at its plenary meetings.

## CHAPTER III

## ; : : : $\quad$ : : GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The Committee held five meetings in all. The first, the second and the fifth meetings were held in Ahmedabad, Bombay and Jaipur respectively and the third and the fourth in Delhi.

The discussions at the meetings covered a wide range of subjects relating to the Ayurvedic education. The main considerations which influenced the decisions of the committee were as under:-
(i) The knowledge of Sanskrit among the students of the Ayurvedic colleges is, in most cases, too poor to enable them to master the Ayurvedic texts satisfactorily. It was, therefore, imperative that facilities should be provided for imparting adequate knowledge of Sanskrit to the students of Ayurveda. The qualifications for admission should also ensure, on the part of the candidate, the minimum necessary knowledge of Sanskrit required for a thorough study of Ayurveda.
(ii) It was observed that the students of the mixed courses invariably demand a condensed course in allopathy. They never demand a similar course in Ayurveda. When the Health Minister of a State, on being approached by the students of an Ayurvedic college demanding a condensed course to enable them to get the degree of M.B.B.S., offered them a condensed course in higher Ayurveda, not a single student came forward in favour of it. The Committee is, therefore, strongly of opinion that, to strengthen the preAyurvedic base, it is very essential to prescribe, as one of the conditions for admission to Ayurvedic course, a good knowledge of Sanskrit.
(iii) Although, in places, there may be some divergence between the fundamentals of Ayurveda and other systems of medicine, the definition of therapeutics in Ayurveda is broad-based. The following aphorism illustrates as to how vast and comprehensive is the medical field covered by the Ayurvedic tenets:-

उदशयः पुनर्हेतुव्याधिविपरीताणां
विपरीतार्थकारिणां चौषधान्नावहाराणां उपदोग : सखानबन्ध : :-

Charaka, Nidana, I, 9
"Salubrious use of drugs, diets and practices, contrary to the cause of the diesease or contrary to the disease or contrary to both the cause and the disease; or similar to the cause of the disease, similar to the disease or similar to both the cause and the disease, prescribed jointly and severally, constitutes treatment."

In view of the above definition, Ayurveda does not clash with any other system of medicine, be it naturopathy, homeopathy or allopathy. It will therefore be agreed, in principle, that the benefit of equipment or the methods used by other systems of medicine can never be legitimately denied to the Ayurvedic scholars.
(iv) The number of entrants, even if small, should not deter the Government from introducing a true Ayurvedic course. The continued official support enjoyed by the mixed course for over a quarter of a century has caused a famine of proficient Vaidyas in the country It is, therefore, imperative that the remaining , talent should be sought out, pooled and made full use of, casting aside all parochial considerations. The aim of the Government should be to nurture and develop Ayurveda and to produce Vaidyas of high quality.
(v) Amongst the Vaidyas favourng Shuddha Ayurveda, there is a difference of opinion on whether the teaching should be text-wise or subject-wise. The former, that is, the 'grantha-pradhana' or text wise teaching, excels in giving the student an integrated view of the science and the patient. It is an ideal method of teaching for producing good general practitioners whose disappearance from the field of medical practice is mourned even by the medically advanced countries like the United Kingdom. The Editor of the celebrated British medical magazine, The Practitioner (January 1953), sums up the deterioration in the art of general practice, under the impact of the modern emphasis on specialisation, in the following words-
"For the past few years the British medicine has been disintegrating before our eyes. It must be re-integrated before it is too late and the first step in this re-integration must be the revitalising of this, the largest and oldest Branch (general practice)",

However, the subject-wise teaching gives the students a much desired training in the analytical approach to health and disease. As both these approaches excel in their own ways a course which trains the students in both the analytical and the synthetical studies in Ayurveda would prove most useful to them. Since the training is to be imparted in one system alone, namely, the Ayurveda, such an approach would considerably strengthen the mastery of the subject; and the two respective complaints that the "teaching of science as literature" deprives the practitioner of the benefit of accurate analytical discernment and that the isolated concentration on separate subjects kept in water-tight compartments deprives the mind of developing a comprehensive perspective of the Science and the patient as a whole, levelled by the respective supporters of the subject-wise teaching and the text-wise teaching, are met with fully and effectively. No confusion analogous to that resulting from the mixed teaching can arise in this case as it is not a case of two different sciences being taught simultaneously but an identical science being taught as a whole and in parts without the former, i.e., the whole, contradicting the latter, i.e., the parts, in the least. On the contrary, the training shall be more intensive and conducive to a firmer and a clearer grasp of the subject by the student. The syllabus has been prepared in the light of this view which the Committee unanimously approved of, after a thorough consideration of various aspects of the subject.
(vi) The Committee feels that special attention should be paid to the means of imparting practical knowledge to the students. In this
connection the need of an adequate bed ratio has been specially emphasised.
(vii) A large number of Ayurvedic teachers in the institutions imparting mixed education train students in Ayurveda at the colleges and themselves practise allopathy in their own private dispensaries. So far as the future development of the practice of Ayurveda is concerned, it has disastrous effects on the minds of the students. Care should, therefore, be taken that such situations do not arise while implementing the courses recommended by the Committee.
(viii) The Planning Commission, whom the Committee met with the concurrence of the Health Ministry and whose views were conveyed to the Committee by the Minister of Planning, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda himself, who specially attended the 4th meeting of the Committee held at Delhi for this purpose, impressed upon the Committee the desirability of the reorientation of the Ayurvedic research as distinct from the way it had been condcted during the last 15 years or more. Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, who has been presiding over all the panel meetings on Ayurveda ever since the first such meeting was called at the time of drawing up the First Five Year Plan, informed the Committee that the Planning Commission was desirous of the Ayurvedic research being so directed as to have the specific development and expansion of the Ayurvedic science as its main object. The march of Ayurvedic progress had been held up by extraneous factors and the time has now come to impart a new fillip to its advance which remained neglected for a long time. It is a natural corollary of the welcome shift of policy evidenced by the Government's decision to initiate a course of intensive Ayurvedic training that the responsibility of the Ayurvedic research should be borne by eminent Ayurvedists and not by those whose knowledge of Ayurveda was inadequate for the purpose. It should now be made quite clear that the term 'qualified' or 'highly qualified' Vaidya does not include graduates of the mixed Ayurveda and allopathy the discontinuation of whose further production is the specific aim of the present syllabus.
(ix) Additions have continued to be made to Ayurveda from time to time. Not even one tenth of the metallic preparations, compelling catalytics and effective rasas, now numbering 1954, existed when the Charaka and the Sushruta Samhitas were written. Subsequently, a number of herbs and drugs were assimilated from the Arab medicine during the middle ages. A chapter on syphilis was added in the 16th century by Bhava Mishra. Trimalla Bhatta introduced arsenic therapy against the disease at a time when it was still called large pox in Europe. The All India Ayurvedic Congress, more than 30 years ago, had formed a committee which gave a lead, as early as the twenties of this century, on the use of Sarpagandha (Rauwolfia serpentina) in high blood pressure as a specific symptom, for the first time.
(x) The Committee, during its deliberations, felt that some knowledge of comparative medicine and, particularly, its fundamentals in their relationship to Ayurveda, must be made available to the students.
It is desirable from other angles as well. Firstly, no other medical system is fundamentally so broad-based as Ayurveda. The basic
aphorism on treatment referred to earlier, sets up boundaries which have not been transcended by any basic concept or concepts of any other medical system. This creates a mother-daughter relationship between Ayurveda and the later systems of medicine which the students should be fully conversant with. Secondly, the allopathic materia medica is full of drugs having deleterious side-effects which sometimes assume serious proportions and require a more expert medical care than the diseases for which the drugs are originally prescribed. The Ayurvedic graduate should be equipped with sufficient knowledge of these drugs to handle their reactions at the dispensary or hospital level. Thirdly, the vanguard of the Western medicine seems to be moving, for some .time past, towards what may be regarded as typically Ayurvedic concepts. The division of the human constitution into three categories, ectomorph, endormorph and mesomorph, is characteristically Ayurvedic in nature and, if developed further with a wider study of the human constitutional relationship to physical, physiological and psychological phenomena, it may become difficult to differentiate between the Ayurvedic and the Allopathic approach to the human constitution in its relation to disease and health. The concepts of psychosomatic medicine, infection, immunity, susceptibility, endocrine metabolism, stress and other similar phenomena are extremely Ayurvedic in nature if not as advanced in their synthetic inter-conceptual wholeness as the Ayurvedic concepts are. Publications such as Dr. Selye's work work on 'Stress' and Dr. Sheldon's 'Varieties of Human Temperament' and 'Varieties of Human Physique' are bringing the vanguard of Western medicine closer to Ayurveda, and the Ayurvedic students should not miss a contact with these neo-Ayurvedic learnings.

The Committee, therefore, attaches great importance to the inclusion of the study of comparative medicine in the Shuddha Ayurvedic course as it will keep the graduate abreast of the latest trends in medical and scientific thought and, by broadening his horizon, enable him to understand and appreciate better the basic principles of Ayurveda in relation to other systems of medicine.

The Committee is conscious of the absence of suitable texts on comparative medicine covering the aspects referred to above. But it is also aware that the need for the text books on the subject shall arive five years after the introduction of the proposed syllabus and it is confident that the text books on the subject will be made available by the time the students first need them. The Committee felt that the Government should take immediate steps to ensure the timely preparation of these text-books by enlisting the services of the few eminent Vaidyas of the old school of Ayurveda still left in our midst, particularly those who have subsequently equipped themselves with a good knowledge of English language and western medicine.
(xi) It is considered desirable that the students be asked to answer their question papers in Sanskrit only at the post graduate level. For all other examinations they should be permitted to answer the questions in the regional languages.
(xii) The claim that the mixed course has nearly the same curriculum of Ayurveda as has been usually prescribed for the Shuddha Ayurvedic courses in the past. also received the attention of the Commititee. This claim cannot be entertained as the training of Ayurveda is too superficial, in the mixed courses, to give adequate mastery of the subject to the scholar. It is the adequacy of the time and attention devoted to the study of the subject as a whole that enables the students to make the grade. Even in the case of the allopathic studies, the text-books on anatomy, physiology, pathology, therapeutics, materia medica, etc., are, in some cases, identical at the licentiate, graduate and the post-graduate levels. Yet the fact that the text books are indetical does not minimise the difference of standards amongst the three categories accepted in the world of allopathic medicine. If the number of Ayurvedic text books and subjects remain the same on paper while the actual periodgiven to study thereof adds up to only one and a half year in one case and five years in another, the wide gap in the grasp of the subject obtained through the two respective courses would be easily understood.
(xiii) The Committee is of the opinion that in the study of anatomy the Ayurvedic collages should continue the practice of employing the present day methods of dissection of dead bodies. The research workers at a higher level may investigate the merits of the methods of dissection laid down by Sushruta (if they choose to do so). But they have remained abandoned for such a long time that, unless preliminary trials on them are conducted successfully, it will hardly be advisable to introduce them straight away.
(xiv) The Committee also took into consideration the question of the popularity and esteem enjoyed by different Ayurvedic texts in different States. An attempt has been made to accommodate the view, points and convenience of the Ayurvedic traditions of different areas. Thus, when it was found that the Ashtangahridaya is the prevalent text in Malabar although, on certain items, it contains less information than the earlier work Ashtangasangraha, the Committee with a view to respect the sentiments of the Malabar Vaidyas, decided to recommend the former as the main text, but made up the deficiency by adding an appendix containing all the additional information missing therein.
(xv) The Committee also feels the necessity of upgrading the poorly equipped Ayurvedic institutions. Arrangements to extend financial aid to them should be made by the Government concerned to give them a sound lease of life.
(xvi) The Committee has decided to present the report including the recommendations and directives in English language and the outline of the curriculum as well as the syllabus in Sanskrit. It has also prepared a proforma for recording case histories.
(xvii) The Committee is strongly of the opinion that the dispensaries in charge of the graduates or diploma holders in mixed courses cannot be utilised to train scholars going in for intensive study of Ayurveda required by the Shuddha Ayurvedic Course.
(xviii) The training in Ayurveda should not fail to bring out the fact that Ayurveda is not just a 'pathy', but' a whole science of life. Even within the field of treatment by drugs the fact that Ayurveda has tamed medical treatment so as to bring it up to the level of nature-cure should be specially impressed upon the students.
(xix) The Committee, after giving considerable thought to the term, 'modern : medicine', 'scientific medicine', 'western medicine's 'allopathy' etc., feels that the application of the former two epithest 'modern' and 'scientific' exclusively to one medical system is unjustifiable and prejudicial to others. Theoretically; the tridoshic basis of the human constitution: in the Ayurvedic system appears to be more consistent and coherent as a whole than that of the stray and non-coordinated concepts of individual idiosyncracies, susceptibilities, immunities and allergies. From this angle the former may be considered more scientific and modern than the latter, particularly as long as the former concept remains undisproved. As stated earlier, far from effectively disproving the constitutional approach, the western medicine is itself veering round to what may, with good reason, be called a neo-Ayurvedic approach, as revealed by the introduction of the terms, ectomorph, endomorph, mesomorph, stress; natural immunities and susceptibilities psychosomatic conditions, etc. The Committee is, therefore, of the opinion that the exclusive reservation of the term 'scientific' for a single system of medicine, howsoever well organised it may be, should always be avoided:
Similarly, if the chronological considerations are to decide the application of the terms 'modern' and 'ancient', homoeopathy is far more modern than Ayurveda and allopathy. And since, consistent with its fundamental principles, no system of medicine can ever be morally debarred from drawing upon any useful knowledge of any other branch of science, e.g., physics, chemistry, zoology, materia medica, etc., unless one denies the universal nature of scientific truths, the word 'modern' too, cannot be reserved in the opinion of the Committee for any one medical science. The terms 'allopathic' or the 'Western' medicine have no stigma attached to them today as in a number of the Central and the State Government publications the term allopathy has been freely used by the graduates of the system themselves. Even the 'Unani' 'Tib' which literally means 'Greek medicine', is not the Greek but the Arab medicine. But since the word Unani (Ionian) has come to convey a specific meaning without creating any confusion, any change in name has been considered unnecessary; and in this particular context the word 'Greek' shall continue to mean 'Arab'. In view' of the foregoing discussion the Committee has shown preference tor the use of the terms 'allopathy' and 'western medicine'.
(xx) A close study of the Ayurvedic works in their chronological order would reveal that the Ayurvedic texts continued to assimilate all useful knowledge that came their way through the ages right up to the Moghul period. The period of stagnation is not only as old as that of the British rule, and subsequent obstruction to growth can be demonstrably traced not merely to negative factors such as absence of adequate patronage but to positive interference resulting in prevention of the natural growth of the science.
(xxi) The Committee feels that the time has now come when early steps should be taken to place the fate of Ayurveda in the hands of practitioners of Ayurveda.
(xxii) The Committee, after considering all the pros and cons, has come to the conclusion that the reintroduction of the Ayurvedic teaching through gurushishya-parampara, that is, passage of knowledge from preceptor to disciple, would now be redundant as, firstly, the mixed teaching which held sway for a long period has failed to produce any great masters who could carry on with the tradition and, secondly, the people left over in the field by the old school are too few and too old to meet the demand successfully. Under such conditions the standards of the products are bound to differ widely. Besides, all the good that this system offers can be preserved and assimilated within the institutional teaching by creating personal and group contacts between the students and the teachers.
(xxiii) The Committee feels that the publication of the Ayurvedic text books should now be taken over by the Central and the State Governments themselves or to entrust it to recognised public bodies instead of leaving it to private firms.
(xxiv) The question of recognition of the Ayurvedic qualifications by the Universities was also reviewed. It is observed that in most of the Universities the creation of the Ayurvedic faculties is chiefly opposed by the representatives of the medical councils serving on the University bodies. Since they are autonomous bodies the Government has no power to induce the Universities to start the Ayurvedic faculties. Therefore, in case the Universities refuse to catch up with the progress in imparting education in Ayurveda made at the national level, the Government should institute State Faculties to run the course, and also create a separate University for Ayurveda.
(xxv) The Committee realises the importance of the adoption of a uniform course of intensive Ayurvedic study by the entire country, which should lead to inter-state registration of the Ayurvedic graduates and solve the problem of their status. The Committee would fail in its duty if its labour did not end in framing a course which should succeed in producing highly proficient Vaidyas with ability not only to practise Ayurveda at a high level but also to deal with general health problems independently. It is, therefore, imperative to exploit to the fullest extent the new policy laid down by the National Planning Commission which is being implemented by the Health Ministry of India to yield the maximum benefit to the science, the profession and the country.
(xxvi) A statutory Central Council of Ayurveda mainly consisting of eminent scholars and practitioners of Shuddha Ayurveda should be constituted without delay to supervise and conduct the course and also organise other Ayurvedic activities.
(xxvii) The Committee recommends that every State Government should establish and conduct Government Ayurvedic Colleges to maintain high standards of Ayurvedic education and get the
maximum benefit thereof for the people of the area, and also give liberal grants to upgrade the existing Ayurvedic teaching institutions.
(xxviii) The Committee recommends that the Central Government should take early steps to establish an Ayurvedic University or encourage and assist any State wherein the conditions are ripe and favourable for, and whose Government is desirous of, establishing an Ayurvedic University.

## CHAPTER IV

## THE CONCEPT OF SUDDHA AYURVEDA

The Committee, at the outset, took up the terms of reference for discussion and clarification.

The main term of reference reads as follows:-
"(i) to draw up a curriculum and syllabus of study in pure (unmixed) Ayurveda extending to over four year, which should not include any subject of modern medicine or allied sciences in any form or language".
A correct interpretation of the term of reference was all the more important in view of the fact that ever since the question of the Ayurvedic education, research and medical relief was taken up at the government level the stand of the Central Government had unequivocally and consistently favoured what has come to be called the 'integrated', 'concurrent' or 'mixed' teaching of Ayurveda and western medicine together and that it was for the first time in the history that the Central Health Ministry had constituted a committee to prepare a curriculum ensuring intensive Ayurvedic training advocated by the believers in what has come to be called the 'Shuddha' or the 'unmixed' Ayurveda

The Committee feels that this decision of the Ministry of Health in favour of assuring an intensive and advanced training for the Ayurvedic graduates and diploma holders will prove a great boon to Ayurvedic as also of great utility to the public and the profession by becoming instrumental in turning out Ayurvedic physicians of a higher quality than those who have to devide their attention between the study of two different systems, each one of which required individually, for adequate mastry of the subject, approximately the same period of study as is allotted to both of them jointly.

The most encouraging aspect of the new policy of the Ministry of Health is the co-ordinated ideological approach to the Ayurvedic education between the Ministry of Health and the Planning Commission. This will ensure a more rapid progress for the Ayurvedic projects and a smoother and more effective implementation thereof by the ministries of Health and Planning at the Centre.

The First Five Year Plan contains the following directive on the Ayurvedic education:-
"It is evident that the Ayurvedic portion of the curriculum was to be considerably strengthened and enlarged under the direction of the experts in the field. The minimum qualification for admission should include the equipment for acquiring a mastery of Ayurveda." First Five Year Plan (Peoples Edition), pp. 214-15.
The Third Five Year Plan, continues to advocate the policy laid down in the First Five Year Plan in the following words:-
"The recommendation of the Panel on Ayurveda appointed by the Planning Commission, on the basis of consensus of opinion of its members, was as follows:-
There should be a four-year diploma course in Ayurveda which will be devoted to an intense study of Ayurveda with the


#### Abstract

provision that elements of science, i.e., Physics, Chemistry and Biology; will be included in the pre-Ayurvedic course of one year. This should also include preliminary training in Darshana, Padartha Vijnan, Sanskrit, etc., in the first year. The preclinical subjects (first two years) should include Sharir Vijnan, Dravya Guna and Rasa Shastra. Those who wish to qualify themselves for degree course with a view to enter Government service should undergo an additional two years course. In the clinical subjects (last three years) arrangements should be made to teach Nidana, Chikitsa, Swastha Vritta, Prasuti Tantra, Striroga, Balaroga, Shalya, Shalakya and Vyavahara Ayurveda. Along with teaching these subjects there should be compulsory teaching of one of the 'Vriddha Trayi', namely, Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita or Vagbhata Samhita during the period. At the end of the training of six years the degree of Ayurvedacharya should be awarded. The first four years should be devoted exclusively to the study of Ayurveda. For the purpose of the last two years the instruction will include the exposition of scientific aspects and provide necessary practical training. There will also amplification in the teaching of Ayurveda with reference to the scientific advancement in allied sciences. Minor surgery, communicable diseases, midwifery, preventive medicine which would enable the Graduates to serve in the Healthion Organisat of the State will also be taught.".


The Committee might have failed to take note of the two directives quoted above, in spite of the importance of their source, namely, the Planning Commission, the supreme planning body of the nation, but for the fact that the Ministry of Helth forwarded to the Committee, with its tacit approval, an official request of the Planning Commission to the effect that the Commission and the Committee should meet before the latter finalised its Report. The Planning Commission and the Shuddha Ayurvedic Education Committee conferring together before drafting the Report constituted in itself, an important step signifying the expediency of extending due consideration to the views of the Planning Commission in formulating the recommendations for the Committee.

Prior to the move for joint consideration of the issue of Ayurvedic Education by the Planning Commission and the Committee, an official note was sent by the Planning Ministry to the. Ministry of Health. It contained the following request:-
"The Committee now appointed may be requested to take into consideration the recommendations of the Panel on Ayurveda appointed by the Planuing Commission which are embodied in the Chapter on 'Health and Family Planning' in the Third Plan. I hope you will issue suitable instructions".-D.O. No. HLH/1(15)/60-I of January 16, 1963.
A copy of the communication containing the above quoted passage was forwarded to the member Secretary of the Committee for consideration of the latter by the Chief of the Health Division of the Planning Commission. Naturally, the Planning Commission supports the same line as it has been consistently advocating for the last fifteen years.

Specific mention of the policy of the Planning Commission has been made in Resolution XVI of the Central Council of.Health (formerly called The Health:

Ministers' Conference) held during the month of October, 1962, at Mahabaleshwar. The relevant portion of this resolution, in pursuance whereof the Health Ministry appointed the Committee, is reproduced below:-
"In so far as the practice of Ayurveda is concerned, it should be developed, as the Planning Commission have urged, on purely Ayurvedic lines, involving deep and intense study of the Classical Ayurvedic literature including its materia medica and pharmacy. Subjects. of Modern Medicine in any form or language should not be included in the course.".
It will be seen that the term of reference is identical with the relevant clause of Resolution XVI of the Central Council of Health, except that the latter, does not mention the Planning Commission.

The Committee had the unique advantage of having, for its Chairman Shri Mohanlal Vyas, the chief supporter of the Resolution XVI al the meeting of the Central Council of Health held at Mahabaleshwar. The members of the Committee, therefore, were of the mind that the Chairman, being the main supporter of the Mahabaleshwar resolution upon which the constitution of the Committee was based, would be the best authority to interpret, for the benefit of the Committee, the meaning and purpose of the resolution adopted by the meeting of the Central Council of Health.

The Committee found the Chairman's interpretation and directions clear and unambiguous, and, not inconsistent with the views of the Planning Commission as embodied in the Third Plan or expressed by the members of the body personally to the members of the Committee. His use of the words indicative of keeping out the modern medicine from the Ayurvedic course was never intended to mean a total exclusion of relevant and useful material which could be assimilated by Ayurveda, which was not inconsistent, with, and did not run counter to, the fundamental tenets of Ayurveda, and which could make the graduate more useful to the public without making him spend undue time and energy to the detriment of his ability as an Ayurvedic physician. Shuddha Ayurveda was not a static concept.

In this context, it may be mentioned that only two days before the Central Council of Health passed its 16th resolution at Mahabaleshwar. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India also announced in Ceylon that he was averse to a science remaining static. Replying on behalf of the Ayurvedic profession in general, the member-Secretary of the Committee. Pandit Shiv Sharma, a staunch supporter of Shuddha Ayurveda, gave the Prime Minister the following assurance :-
"We welcome the guidance of our great leader that we should learn from all the other sciences which have something to give. As Charaka said, "Learn even from your enemies", and here are no enemies but only friends. We will very gratefully work according to that advice".

The first Chief Minister to officially introduce "Shuddha Ayurvedic Education in his State, Shri Morarji Desai, before he took over the portfolio of Finance at the Centre, and who also devoted considerable thought to the subject before pioneering the move, in an inaugural address which is available
both in print and in sound at the office of the All India Ayurvedic Congress, has defined the concept of Shuddha Ayurveda in the following words :--
"There is a great controversy about Shuddha Ayurveda and Ayurveda or Mishra Ayurveda as its is called. Unfortunately this controversy is very artificial and we in Bombay have added to it a little by establishing the Shuddha Ayurvedic Course. But when we call it the Shuddha Ayurvedic Course it is not done in order to show that there is any great purity in what we are doing and that there is a great impurity in what others are doing. But as one system of Ayurveda was already established by us in Bombay, the Government to distinguish the new system, had to give some other name to it, and therefore we call it the Shuddha Ayurveda. Otherwise there is nothing in this world which can be called Shuddha in a strict sense. There is always bound to be some mixture here and there, everywhere. By Shuddha Ayarvedic Course, we only want to imply that it is a course taught by people who have faith only in Ayurveda and who are trying to teach it by the methods of Ayurveda and not by any other method superimposed on it.
"The Mishra Course, to mind is neither fish nor fowl, for, as I see, the graduates who are turned out of these colleges in my own State (undivided Bombay State), I do not know about any other State, practise allopathy rather than Ayurveda. How can we call them Ayurvedic Colleges? If a man who learns physics shows that he knows chemistry, how can he ever be called a student of Physics? If those who pass out of "Ayurvedic Colleges practise Allopathy all the while how can the teaching which producer them ever be called Ayurvedic Teaching? That is why, in order to distinguish that from the new system we have started we call the latter the Shuddha Ayurvedic course."
This concept of Shuddha Ayurveda is accepted by the protagonists of Shuddha Ayurveda not only in India but even outside it.

It appeared obvious that the Committee could not be expected by the Government of India to adopt a policy radically opposed to the letter and the spirit of the views enunciated by the Prime Minister publicly at an international level, nor could the Ministry of Health possibly advocate an absolute reverse of the policy which it had doughtily upheld since the advent of Independence and which, in fact, owed its existence today entirely to the support it received from the Centre. In any case, the communication from the Health Ministry to the members of the Committee conveying the wishes of the Planning Commission to meet the Committee, the consistently unequivocal stand of the Planning Commission in favour of a progressive as against a static Ayurveda, the pointer in the Mahabaleshwar resolution that the decision is based on the directive of the Planning Commission, the specification in the order appointing the Shuddha Ayurvedic Education Committee that it was being appointed "in pursuance of resolutions of the Central Council of Health which met at Mahabaleshwar in October, 1962", the concept of Shuddha Ayurveda enunciated by the then Chief Minister of the former Bombay State which initiated the official support to the system, and the clarification of the meaning and purposes of the resolution by the Chairman of the Committee who was its chief supporter, all pointed out to the same direction that the limiting clause
was not intended to be restrictive but protective, that the intention of the clause could never have been to "contain" and stagnate Ayurveda but to: stimulate and develop it, giving it the widest scope for expansion without creating any confusion or contradictions.

It is in this widely accepted sense that the Committee has drawn up the curriculum for a Shuddha Ayurvedic Course, and all the members of the Committee, each one of whom is well-known for his strict adherence to the creed. of Shuddha Ayurveda, have been unanimous in their approval of its being the only feasible interpretation consistent with the progressive outlook of the Government of India.

## CHAPTER V

## SHUDDHA AYURVEDA AND RE-ORIENTATION IN RESEARCH

The continuity of the development of Ayurveda can only be maintained through constant research. The Five Year Plans have laid strong and repeated emphasis on Research in relation to its progress and growth. In view of the re-orientation of the Government approach to the whole question of education in the Ayurvedic system, the programme of research acquires crucial importance. The growth of this system was arrested for a long time. In more favourable circumstances it would have absorbed the advances of science in keeping with its own fundamentals. It was never intended that Ayurveda should continue to remain for ever in a state of near stagnation. It has to be a major objective for those who are interested in the advancement of this system, to ensure its dynamic growth by bringing to bear on its theory and practice all that new knowledge has to offer.

Quite often the "Ayurvedic Research" is used to denote the analysis of Ayurvedic herbs and drugs, in modern laboratories, by those who explore the possibility of isolating some useful and active therapeutic agents for the purposes of enlarging the allopathic pharmacopoeia. It is also being applied to clinical trials of Ayurvedic drugs in the allopathic hospitals with a view to testing their efficacy for rejection or acceptance thereof by the allopathic doctors.

In the opinion of this Committee such research activity does not contribute towards the development or enlargement of the Ayurvedic science To meet the expenditure of such activities from the funds earmarked for Ayurveda violates the very principle of allocation. With , the introduction of the Shuddha Ayurvedic education by the Government, the term 'Ayurvedic Research' or 'Research in Ayurveda' should mean research conducted by the Ayurvedic physicians along the Ayurvedic lines, if necessary, with the assistance of any non-Ayurvedic talent of their choice, in order to benefit the science of Ayurveda by enlarging its ambit and assessing the clinical value of its methods and the scientific value of its 'methods and the scientific value of its fundamentals. In view of the fact that large sums of money are being spent all' over the world to achieve the objective of tapping all available sources for the development of Allopathy, it is all the more imperative that India should not dissipate the insignificant funds earmarked for the Ayurvedic research in an activity which may not in any way benefit Ayurveda. The change of approach here is intended to be radical vis-a-vis the question of development of Ayurveda and does not contemplate mere replacement of one Ayurvedic herb for another for the indentical purpose of isolation of active principles as mentioned above.

However, the right of any group of scientists to test the bona fides of Ayurveda is inviolable. Any research scholar conducting such trials, will be well within his rights only if he makes use of the funds earmarked for the development of that science for which he is working.

This has been stated with a view only not to consolidate and safeguard the future of the Ayurvedic research in this country but also to : make it more fruitful and truly conducive to the development of Ayurveda proper in the best interests of the science and the people in general who are ultimately going to be benefited by it.
M4Health/63-4

The following observations are basic to the general approach to the Ayurvedic research :-
(1) It should be conducted by the experts in Ayurveda proper.
(2) The research sholars should not merely be the masters of the subject but also devoted to it.
(3) If a stranger to the subject of Ayurveda is brought in, it should be done on the basis of his outstanding performance in research in his own subject and his established aptitude for the grasp of Ayurvedic fundamentals.
(4) There should be no undue interference on the part of unsympathetic elements. Effort should be made to encourage and enthuse the research scholar into putting his best and most concentrated effort.
(5) The security of his career should be assured to prevent his mind from diverting itself to problems of material needs.
(6) The research should be conducted for the development of the science which forms its main subject.
(7) It should be assured that the credit of the research work goes to the research scholar himself. He should be fully relieved of the feeling that he is expected to sweat for the glorification of other people.
Modern methods which are scientific and fruitful should be employed where necessary. In certain respects the Ayurvedic approach is so very different from the allopathic one that the allppathic method shall prove utterly futile in standardising large groups of Ayurvedic drugs. One of the commonest and the most widely used Ayurvedic medicines, Sudarshana Churana, can never be standardised in the modern sense of the word even at an expense of large sums of money and prolonged efforts. The same applies to hundreds of other Ayurvedic medicines.

A few decades are not long period in the life of a nation if they fail to yield any useful results from research conducted in the country. Yet one cannot help feeling that the medical research in India, conducted by the Indian workers, whether Ayurvedic or otherwise, has proved to be exceptionally barren as compared with the work done in other countries. The march of the allopathic medicine cannot be impeded by any slackening or failure of efforts in that direction in this country as the standards of research in Western Medicine conducted in America, Russia, England, West Germany and other advanced countries are very much higher than in India. But in case of Ayurveda, failutre of India to initiate or maintain the progress of the system practically amounts to a total failure. It is in this context that the suggestion made by the Planning Commission to the Committee to consider the question of making the Ayurvedic Research more effective and fruitful assumes considerable importance.

The whole problem of Ayurvedic Research should be re-examined by a committee of front rank Ayurvedic physicians, representatives of the departments connected with the subject and experts from other sciences sympathetic to Ayurveda and acceptable as colleagues to the Ayurvedic workers. It is suggested that the three ministries concerned, viz., the Finance Ministry, the Planning Ministry and the Health Ministry should join hands in appointing a committee to survey and assess the previous work done and to report on the ways and means to reorientate the Ayurvedic Research in a way that it should be more productive and useful to the science.

It may be noted here that the Committee has gone into the question of the Ayurvedic Research on the specific wishes of the Planning Commission.

In the meeting with the Committee the Planning Commission stressed the importance of an intensive study in Shuddha Ayurveda along the lines recommended by the Committee, i.e.. (a) keeping the portals of Ayurveda open for further development and expansion through research, (b) keeping the Ayurvedic Graduate abreast of the times to the extent possible within the confines of a $6 \frac{1}{2}$ year course, and (c) reorientation of Ayurvedic Research in the light of (a) and (b).

The Committee has not given any specific directives on the proposed reorientation of the Ayurvedic Research as the issues of re-orientation of Research and Post-graduate training relevant to the Shuddha Ayurvedic Education cannot be dealt with fully and effectively within the very short period available to the Committee. It is, therefore recommended that a fresh committee be consistuted to deal with these subjects.

## CHAPTER VI

## OBJECTIVES AND GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

(1) The aim of this course is to produce Ayurvedic Graduates who would be fully conversant with the theory and practice of Ayurveda and would prove efficient and skillful Vaidyas capable of handling the health problems of the day effectively and creditably, Their mastery of Ayurveda should enable them to render improved medical service to the people of this country.
(2) The Vaidyas trained through this course would be competent to serve effectively in the field of medical aid and health schemes of the country.
(3) These graduates shall, after undergoing training in specialised courses in Ashtanga Ayurveda, be eligible for the posts of Professors and Lecturers in the Ayurvedic Colleges.

## Three types of courses

The complete Shuddha Ayurvedic Training shail consist of three courses, those of Ayurved Pravina (Diploma in Shuddha Ayurvedic Course), Ayurvedacharya, (Bachelor of Shuddha Ayurvedic Course) and Pranacharya, (Master of Shuddha Ayurvedic Course). The Diploma and Degree coursee are intended to produce Ayurvedic physicians who would be devoted and take to the practice of Ayurvedic medicine as their profession. The post graduats course is intended to yield specialists in different subjects ${ }_{\downarrow}$ so as to produce good teachers and research workers in Ayurveda.

## Duration of the Degree Course

The period of the Dagree Course shall be $6 \frac{1}{2}$ years after admission to the college. The admission qualifications are Matriculation or the Prathama or an equivalent thereof (see Appendix). The first year of this period will be devoted to the study of the three Ayurvedic subjects, namely Padartha Vijnana and the necessary knowledge of Sanskrit. Of the remaining $5 \frac{1}{2}$ years, the first four years shall be devoted to intensive study of Suddha Ayurveda. The last year and a half shall, in addition to the study of Ayurveda, be devoted to the comparative study of other medical systems prevalent in the country. In addition, the student will spend more time on practicals and clinical work at the Hospital.

## General Instructions

(1) The madium of instruction will be the regional language of the area concerned.
(2) Admissions to the Course shall be made once a year in the month of June.
(3) The academic year shall consist of two terms, viz.,
(a) The first term commencing from 20th June and ending on 20th October.
(b) The second term commencing from 10th November and ending on 20th April.
(4) Conditions for passing the Examination.-(i) To pass any examination he candidates shall have to obtain 50 per cent of the total marks in both the Theory and the Practicals separately.
(ii) A candidate will be declared successful when he passes all the subjects of the Examination.
(iii) Those candidates who pass six subjects but fail cnly in' cne of the following two subiects :-
(a) Swasthavritta and Janapadodhvansa-pratikara and
(b) Sanskrit
of the first examination (professional) shall be allowed to keep terms for the Second Examination.
(iv) A candidate shall be exempted from reappearing in the examination for those subjects which he has passed once.
(v) A candidate failing in any one or more subjects of the first or any examination shall have to produce a certificate of having pursued a further course of study of one term in the subect or subjects to the satisfaction of the Head of a recognised institution before reappearing in an examination for the subject or subjects.
(5) The duration of the course will be of $6 \frac{1}{2}$ years as follows :-

First Year : 'Pre-Ayurvedic Course
Second Year : Professional Examination (1st)
Third Year : Professional Examination (2nd)
Fourth Year : Professional Examination (3rd)
Fifth Year : Professional Examination (4th)
Sixth Year : (18 months) : Professional Examination (5th) with Internship for six months.
The subjects of the course should be divided as under :-
I. 1st Year (Pre-Ayurvedic Course):
(i) Sanskrit ... .. ... .. 2 papers 200 marks
(ii) Padartha Vijanana .. !. 1 paper 100 marks
(ii) Ayurved Siddhanta .. .. 1 paper 100 marks
(iv) Panchamahabhuta Siddhanta .. 1 paper 100 marks
(v) History of Ayurveda ... '.. 1 paper 100 marks

## II. The First Examination for the Degree in Shuddha Ayurveda

(A) A candidate in order to be admitted to the examination, must produce a certificate from the Head of a recognised institution for having engaged in Shuddha Ayurvedic studies for two terms after joining the institution and for having attended at least 75 per cent of the periods of instructions, theoretical and practical, in each subject.
(B) Subjects for the Examination :-
(i) Bribat-Trayi
(ii) Laghu-Trayi
(iii) Sharira
(iv) Dosha-Dhatu-Mala Vijnana
(v) Vanaspati-parichaya and Dravyaguna:
(vi) Rasashastra
(vii) Swasthavritta, Roga-pratishedha and Janapadcdhvansa-pratikara;
(viii) Sanskrit
(C) Number of lectúrés and Practicals for the subjects :-
(i) Brihat-Trayi .. .. .. 200 lectures
(ii) Laghu-Trayi .. '. $\quad . \quad 100$ lectures \& 50 practicals
(iii) Sharira .. ... .. 100 lectures and 50 practicals
(iv) Dosha-Dhatu-Mala Vijnana $\quad$. ' 150 lectures and

50 practicals
(v) Vanaspati-parichaya and Dravya-, $1: 50$ lectures and guna.

100 practicals
(vi) Rasashastra . . .. .. .. 150 lectures and 100 practicals
(vii) Swasthavritta Roga-pratishedha and 150 lectures and Janapadodhvansa-patikara. .50 practicals
(viii) Sanskrit- 100 lectures.
(D) The Examination shall consist of :-
(i) Brihat-Trayi :-One written paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(ii) Laghu-Trayi.-(a) One written paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(b) A practical test carrying 50 marks.
(iii) (a) One written paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(b) A practical test carrying 50 marks
(iv) Dosha-Dhatu-Mala Vijnana.-(a) One written paper of 3 hour duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(b) A practical test carrying 50 marks
(v) Vanaspati-parichaya and Dravyaguna.-(a) One written paper of 3 ,hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(b) A practical test carrying 50 marks
(vi) Rasashastra-(a) One written paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(b) A practical test carrying 50 marks.
(vii) Swasthavritta Roga-pratishedha and Janapadodhvansapratikara. One written paper of 3 hours durtion carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(viii) Sanskrit.-One written paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(E) The first examination for the Degree in Shuddha Auyrveda shall be held at the end of two terms from the date of commencement of the course and shall embrace examinations in all the subject mentioned above.
(F) Examination shall be held twice every year in the month of $/$ April and in October.

## III. The second Qualifying Examination'for Degree in Shuddha Ayurveda

No candidate shall be admitted to the second examination for the Degree in Shuddha Ayurveda unless he has passed the first examination in all the major and minor subjects and shall have been engaged in studies at á fecognised
institution for a period of two terms after passing six subjects but not having failed in more than one of the two subjects, namely (i) Swasthavritta Janapa-dodhavansa-pratikara and (ii) Sanskrit.

Subjects for the Examination :

1. Brihat-Trayi
2. Laghu-Trayi
3. Sharira
4. Dosha-Dhatu Mala Vijnana
5. Vanaspati-parichaya and Dravyaguná
6. Rasashastra
7. Sanskrit

Number of Lectures and Practicals for the subjects :

1. Brihat-Trayi .. .. .. 200 lectures
2. Laghu-Taryi. : . . .. .. 100 lectures
3. Sharira .. .. .. .. 100 lectures

50 Practicals
4. Dosha-Dhatu-Mala-Vijnana .. 150 lectures and

50 practicals
5. Vanaspati-parichaya and Dravyaguna 150 lectures

100 practicals
6. Rasashastra

150 lectures
100 practicals
7. Sanskrit—100 lectures.

The examination shall consist of :-

1. Brihat -Trayi.-Two written papers, each of 50 marks 3 hours duration, carrying 100 marks each with two sections.
2. Laghu-Trayi. - One written paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
3. Sharira.-(a) One written paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(b) A practical test carrying 50 marks.
4. Dosha-Dhatu-Mala Vijnana.-(a) One written paper 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(b) A practical test carrying 50 marks.
5. Vanaspati-parichaya and Dravyaguna.-(a) One written paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks, with two sections of 50 marks each.
(b) A practical test carrying 50 marks.
6. Rasashastra.-(a) One written paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(b) A practical test carrying 50 marks.
7. Sanskrit.-One written paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.

## IV. The Third Year Degree Examination

Subjects for the examination :
(i) Brihat-Trayi
(ii) Laghu-Trayi
(iii) Roga-Nidana
(iv) Kayachikitsa
(v) Shalyashalkya Tantra
(vi) Prasuti Tantra
(vii) Nyayavaidyaka \& Vishatantra

Number of Lectures and Practicals for the subjects :-
(i) Brihat-Trayi .. .. .. 200 lectures
(ii) Laghu-Trayi .. .. .. 100 lectures
(iii) Roga-Nidana .. .. .. 150 lectures and 2 terms in medical ward.
(iv) Kayachikitsa . .. .. .. 300 lectures and 2 terms in medical ward.
(v) Shalyashalakya Tantra .. .. 100 lectures and 1 term in surgical ward.
(vi) Prasuti Tantra .. .. .. 100 lectures and 1 term in meaical ward.
(vii) Nyayavaidyaka Vishatantra .. 100 lectures and 3 months practicals in casuality department.

The examination shall consist of :-
(i) Brihat-Trayi.-Two written papers, each of 3 hours duration, carrying 100 marks each with two sections of 50 marks apiece.
(ii) Laghu-Tarayi--One written paper of three hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(iii) Roga-Nidana.-(a) One written paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(b) A practical test carrying 100 marks.
(iv) Kayachikitsa.-(a) One written paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(b) A practical and clinical test carrying 200 marks.
(v) Nyayavaidyaka.-One written paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.

## V. The Fourth Year Degree Examination

Subjects of the Examination :-
(i) Brihat-Trayi
(ii) Roga-Nidana
(iii) Kayachikitsa
(iv) Shalyashalakya Tantra
(v) Prasuti Tantra.
(vi) Nyayavaidyaka and Vishatantra

Number of Lectures and Practicals for the subjects :-
(i) Brihat-Trayi .. .. .. 200 lectures
(ii) Roga-Nidana .. .. .. 150 lectures and 2 terms in medical ward.
(iii) Kayachikitsa .. .. .. 300 lectures and 2 terms in medical ward.
(iv) Shalya Tantra .. .. .. 100 lectures and 1 terms in surgical ward.
(v) Shalakya Tantra .. .. .. 100 lectures and 1 term in surgical ward.
(vi) Prasuti Tantra .. .. .. 100 lectures in 1 term in medical ward.
The Examination shall consist of :-
(i) Brihat-Trayi-Two written papers of 3 hours duration each carrying 100 marks and each with two sectins of 50 marks apiece.
(ii) Roga-Nidana.-(a) One written paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(b) A practical test carrying 100 marks.
(iii) Kayachikitsa.-(a) Two written papers each of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks each with two sections of 50 marks apiece.
(b) A practical and clinical test carrying 200 marks.
(iv) Shalya Tantra.-(a) One written paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(b) A practical test carrying 50 marks.
(v) Shalakya Tantra.-(a) One written paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(b) A practical test carrying 50 marks.
(vi) Prasuti Tantra.-(a) One written paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(b) A practical test carrying 50 marks.

## VI. Final Examination for the Degree of Ayurvedacharya

The candidate shall be admitted to the final or the Degree examination after passing the Fourth or the Ayurveda Pravina examination and having been engaged in studies at a recognised institution for a period of not less than three terms covering a minimum period of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ years.

Subjects for examination :
(i) Atyayika Vyadhi Nidana,
(ii) Atyayika Vyadhi Chikitsa,
(iii) Comparative Medicine I (Study of other systems in relation to Ayurveda).
(iv) Comparative Medicine II (Study of other systems in relation toAyurveda).
(v) Thesis based on clinical record of not less than 100 cases attended during internship.
M4Health/63-5

Number of Lectures and Practicals for the subjects:-
(i) Atyayika Vyadhi Nidana-150 lectures.
(ii) Atyayika Vyadhi Chikitsa- 150 lectures.
(iii) Comparative Medicine- 300 lectures.

The Examination shall consist of :-
(i) Atyayika Vyadhi Nidana.-(a) One written paper of three hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(b) A practical test carrying 50 marks.
(ii), Atyayika Vyadhi Chikitsa.-(a) One written paper of 3 hours duration carrying 100 marks, with two sections of 50 marks each.
(b) A practical test carrying 50 marks.
(iii) Comparative Medicine.-(a) Two written papars, each of 3 hours duration, each carrying 100 marks and each having two sections of 50 marks apiece.
(b) A practical test carrying 100 marks.
(iv) Thesis.- 100 marks for the written thesis and 100 marks for viva voci on the subject of the thesis.

Notes: (a) Internship for at least one term of the final $11 / 2$ year period of study shall be compulsory for the student.
(b) Training and coaching during the internship should be strictly based on Ayurvedic lines.
(c) The student shall select the subject of the thesis with the approval of the Principal of his college.
(d) The thesis should be submitted to the examination body at least three months before the date of commencement of the final examination.
(e) A candidate shall be permitted to sit for the final examination only if his thesis has been approved by the examining body.
(f) A candidate whose thesis has been approved.by examining body but has otherwise failed in the degree examination shall be exempted from resubmitting the thesis when he takes the examination for the second time.

## Departmental Requirements.

(1) Padartha Vijnana.-Collection of draviyas for'study of Bhautik characteristics, with a section on Research in Panchamahabhutas.
(2) Dravya-Guna Vijnana.-(i) Botanical Garden with medicinal plants.
(ii) Museum with the following sections :-
(a) Herbs and drugs including dried and preserved spëcimens.
(b) Minerals products.
(c). Animal products models and preserved specimens.
(d) Animal House (for housing of animals under study for experimentation, with drugs)
(e) Health foods:
(f) Samples of genuine, dubious and spurious raw drugs.
(3) Rasa Shastra.-(a) Musetm of Yantras (appratuses).
(b) Pharmacy, including arrangement for Satva-patana, Druti, and other specific Ayurvedic pharmaceutical processes.
(c) Museum of prepared medicines.
(4) Sharira.-(a) Models, dissected specimens, charts, etc.
(b) Dissection Hall.
(5) Dosha-Dhatu-Mala Vijnana.-(a) Charts, diagrams and models depicting functions of various organs.
(b) Diagrams and charts depicting the habits of different peoples and various geographical and climatic characteristics from the Doshic view-point:
(c) Charts and material to aid Prakritiparikshana with reference to Sara-Asara, etc.
(6) Swashta-Vritta.-(i) Models and charts depicting cilies, towns, villages and diminutive villages.
(ii) Collection of new food-articles, e.g., tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.
(iii) Collection of ancient and modern fumigations, powders, etc., used for disinfection.
(7) Visha Vijnana, Agada Tantra.-(i) Collection of poisons.
(ii) Collection of models, pictures and diagrams of poisoneous animals, and living and presered specimens thereof; and an animal house containing animals mentioned in the Ayurvedic texts for demonstration of efforts of poisons thereon.
(8) Panchakarma Vijnana.-(i) Equipment for Svedana, Vastiyantras, Droni, Dhara Patra, etc.
(ii) Materials for Ashchyotana, Anjana, Nasyakarma, etc.
(9) Shalya, Shalakya.-(i) Charts of diagrams depicting Jivanus described in Atharva Veda.
(ii) Surgical instruments and appliances.
(iii) Leeches.
(iv) Materials depicting 64 modes of treating wounds.
(v) Material for Payana (Sterlisation).
(10) Roga Pariksha.-(i) Apparatus for the eight-fold examination of urine, faeces, etc.
(ii) Models, charts and diagrams of various parts and viscera of the body in Vikrita State.
(11) Prasuti Tantram.-(i) Collection of foetus' in different stages of normal and abnormal development.
(ii) Relevant instruments and appliances.
(iii) Model of Kashyapa Griha.
(iv) Collection of various relevant catalytic external contact drugs and fumigations (Prasava-prabhava bahyopayogi dravyas).
(12) Rasayana.-(i) Material and appliances for Kuti-Praveshika treatment.
(13) Kaumarabhritya.-Children's Ward in the Indoor hospital. Children's health and welfare museum.
(14) Kaya-Chikitsa.-Indoor Hospital with a min'mum of 4 beds per student.
(15) Sankramaka Roga.-Separate Infectious Diseases Hospital.
(16) Bhuta Vidya-Manasa Roga.-Șeparate hospital for patients of Manasa Rogas.
(17) Atyayika Chikitsa Vibhaga (Casuality Department): - Separate casualty ward.
(18) Shalakya.-(i) Dental Ward.
(ii) Ear, Nose, Throat, Ward,
(iii) Eye Ward.
(19) Library.-(i) General library of Ayurvedic and allied books.
(ii) Special library of reference and text books with reading Room.
(20) Gymnasium.-with various apparatuses for exercise, yogasanas, etc.

# शुद्धायुर्बेद पाठ्यक्रम समिति : <br> केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य विभाग नियुक्ता, त्रायुर्वेद—पाठ्यक्रम : 

1. प्रवेराः संस्कृतशिक्षया सह एस० एस० सी० तथा मैट्रिक ग्रथवा वाराणसेयसंस्कृत विइवविद्यालयस्य संस्कृतप्रथमा ग्रथवा तन्समा ग्रन्या परीक्षा : यासां परिरिश्टे सूच्याम् निर्देशा: कृंतोऽस्ति।
2. प्रवेशाहं वय: (प्रवेशा-समये) 16 वर्षाणां पूर्णता वयस:
3. ग्रध्ययन काल: 6 वर्षाणि।

प्रथम वर्षे श्रायुर्वेद प्रवेशिका परीक्षायाम्
द्वितीय वर्षे ग्रयुयुवेद पदवी परीक्षायाम्, प्रथमवर्ष:
तृतीय वर्षे श्रायुर्वेद पदवी परीक्षायाम्, द्वितीयवर्ष:
चतुर्थ वर्ष ग्रायुर्वेद पदवी परीक्षायाम्। तृतीयवर्ष:
पंचम वर्षे ग्रायुर्वेद पदवी परीक्षायाम्, चतुर्थ वर्षः श्रायुर्वेद प्रनीण परीक्षायाम् ।
ग्रायुर्वेदप्रवीण परीक्षासमुत्तीर्णतासमनन्तरम् ग्रायर्वेदाचार्येपरीक्षाया: पाठ्यक्रम: सार्धवर्षस्य भविप्यति।
सार्थषष्ठवर्ष (विशिखानुप्रवेश: Internship कर्माम्यासस्तथा निबंध ग्रायुर्वेदाचार्य परीक्षायाम्) ।

| प्रायुर्वेंद-प्रवेशिका-पर्रीक्षा |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| विषया: अं ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ ( | व्या | नानि | बिभाग: | ग्रन्बोग्रंयांशइच |
| (1) संस्कृतम् | 100 | 150 | 1 | प्रारंभिकपाणिनीयम्, पर्मलघुसिद्धांत कौमुदी |
| (1) संस्कृतम् | 100 | 150 | 1 2 | प्रारंभिक पाणिनीयम्, श्रथवा परमधघुसिद्धांत कौमुदी । मोतीलाल बनारसीदास द्वारा प्रकाशितम् । पंचतंत्रस्य ग्रपरीक्षितकारक- भागमात्रम् |
| (2) संस्कृतम् | 100 | 150 | 1 | रघुवंरासगों 1 - 2 <br> नीतिशतकम् (भर्तृ हरिकृतम्) |
| (3) पदार्थ-विज्ञानम् | 100 | 250 | 1 | ग्रायुर्वेद-पदार्थ-विज्ञानम् श्री काइीकरकृतं, बोडं झ्राफ रीसर्च इन ग्रायुर्वेद मुंबई |



विषया: ग्रंका: ग्रंका: व्यास्या- कमा- विभागः ग्रंथोः ग्रंथांशाइच लिखिते प्रत्यक्षे नानि म्यास:
(1) बृहत्त्र्यी $100 \quad 02001$ ग्रष्टांग-संग्रह-सूत्रस्थानम्
(श्रथवा ग्रष्टांगह्ददयं सूत्रस्थानं-संग्रह्स्यपरिशिष्टस्थल समेतम्)

| (2) लघुत्रयी | 190 | 50 | 100 | 50 | 1 भावप्रकाशपूर्वंखंडम् <br> 2 शार्गघर मघघ्यमखंडम् |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (3) शारीरम् | 100 | 50 | 150 | 50 | 1 घकृति-विज्ञानम् <br> 2 शरीरार वर्णनम् |

विषया: अ्रंका: श्रंकाः व्यास्या- कर्मा- विभागः ग्रंथो:ग्रंथांशाइच लिखिते प्रत्यक्षे •नानि म्यासः
(4) दोषधातुमल-
विज़ानम्
(5) वनस्पति परिचय:
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { तथा व्रव्यगुण } 100 & 150 & 100 & 1\end{array}$ पांच-भोतिक-द्रव्यविचार:-
परिचय:

| (6) रसशास्त्रम् | 100 | 50 | 150 | 100 | 1 परिभाषा रसोपरसादी- <br> नाम् सविस्तरं ज्ञानम् <br> 2 रसरसायनादिकल्पानाम् निर्माण-विघय: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (7) स्वस्थवृतं तथा जनपदोघ्वंसंनम | 100 | 50 | 150 | 50 | 1 स्वस्थवृत्तम् <br> 2 जनपदोध्वंस्रतीकारः |
| (8) संस्कृतम् | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 1 कणादगौतमीयम् <br> 2 पदार्थनुुासासम् वेदमन्दिर, कांकरिया रोड, ग्रह्हमदाबाद द्वारा प्रकाशितम् |

## श्रायुर्वेद पदवी परोका-द्वितोयवर्षम्

(1) बृहत्त्र्यी $100 \quad 0 \quad 200 \quad 0 \quad 1$ चरकीयं शारीरं विमान-
कल्पस्थानं संपूर्णम्
2 ग्रष्टांगसंग्रारीरम्
कल्पस्थानम्



विषया: ग्रंका: ग्रंका: व्याख्या- कमी- विभाग: ग्रंथोग्रंथांशाइच लिखिते प्रत्यक्षे नानि भ्यास:
(9) न्यायवैद्यकम् $100 \quad 50 \quad 100$ त्रयोमासा: 1. श्रत्रिदेवकृतम् न्यायवैद्यकम विषतंत्रं-व्यवहार ग्रात्ययिक विभागे ग्रायुर्वेदरच
सूचना-चिह्न्तविषयाणां परीक्षा श्रस्मिन्न वर्षे न भवेयु: किन्तु श्रन्तिमवर्ष एव भवेयु: किन्तु एतद् निषयाणां प्रत्यक्षसमेता रिक्षा तु ग्रस्मादेवर्षत ग्रारप्स्यते ।

प्रायुर्वेद पदवी पर्रोक्षा चतुर्य: वर्ष:

(5) कायचिकित्सा 100100

नं० 2
$\left.\begin{array}{lll}\text { (6) शाल्यम् } & 100 & 50 \\ \text { (7) शालंन्यम } & 100 & 50\end{array}\right\} \quad$ प्रथम सते रुणालये
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { (7) शालіक्यम् } & 100 & 50 \\ \text { (8) प्रसितितंत्रम् } & 100 & 50 & 100 & \text { द्वादशाप्रसव कर्माम्यास }\end{array}$
कौमारभृत्यम्
श्र युर्वेदाचiर्य (पदवी परीक्षा-श्रन्तिम साधे वर्षे
विषय: अ्यंका: स्रंका: व्याख्या- कर्माभ्यास: विभाग: ग्रंथांशां: लिखिते प्रत्यक्षे नानि
(1) ग्रात्ययिक

व्यधिनिदानम् $100 \quad 50 \quad 150$ विशिखानप्रवेशः I गुरूपदेशा:
(2) ग्रात्ययिक-

व्यधिचिकित्सt 100 . $50 \quad 150$ विशिखानप्रवेशः 1.. गुरूपदेशा:
(3) ग्राग्रुवेंदेतर-

चिकित्सi-पद्धति-
तुलनाऊ्मक-
परिचय:(नं.1) $100 \quad 50 \quad 150 \quad$ - $\quad 1$
(4) ग्रायुवेदे देतर-

चिकित्सा-पद्धति
तुलनांत्मक
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { परिचय: (नं.2) } \quad 100 & 50 & 150 & - & 1\end{array}$
M4Health/63-6

विषया: ग्रंका: ग्रंका: व्याख्या- कर्मा- विभागः ग्रंधो:ग्रंथांशाइच लिखिते प्रत्यक्षे नानि म्यास:
(5) महानिबंघ: ग्रयवा

निबंब विशोष: 100100
सूचना :-विशिखानुप्रवेशः (इण्टर्नरिप) काले प्रत्यक्ष चिकित्सित چ्ग्णानाम्
(क) रातसंख्यकानां विस्त़त-परिचय-समेतः
विझोष: ग्रस्य ग्रन्तिम-वर्षस्य प्रारम्भात् प्रागेव प्रथमसत्रे विशिखानुप्रवेशाकार्य छात्न: ग्रवइयंकरणीयम् तथा विशिखानुप्रवेशाकार्य ग्रायुर्वेदपद्धतिद्वारा एव।
(ख) प्रथमसत्र उपर्युक्तविरिखानिप्रवेशकर्माभ्यासं कृत्वा द्वितीय सत्रे छात्रा: तुलनात्मक व्याख्यानं विद्यालयकक्षाय/मेव पुनः श्रध्येष्यन्ति।
(ग) महानिवन्वस्य विषयनिण्णंय: विद्यालयप्राचार्य एव करिष्यति, तथा छात्रद्वारा महानिबन्च: सज्जैकृत्य ग्रन्तिमपरीक्षाया मासत्र्यात् ग्रागेव परीक्षाव्यवस्थापकाय दातव्यो भविष्यति एतत् ं ग्रावर्यक-निर्णयप्राप्तिसमनन्तरमेव ग्रन्तिमपरीक्षायां छात्रस्य प्रवेशा: भविष्यति इति।

## प्रायुर्वंद प्रवेशिका-प्रथम वर्ष:

ज्ञेयांशा :-
प्रथमपत्रम्-ख्याकरणे —__्रंका: 50 व्याख्यानानि 75 संज्ञा प्रकरणम्
1 पंच संधय:

शान्दसाधने

धातुरपसाधने

कृदन्ता:

1 षर्ड्लिगरब्दा:
श्रव्ययति
कारकप्रकरणम्
समास प्रकरणम्
तद्धित प्रकरणम्
स्त्री प्रन्यया:
1 दशगणीया: प्रसिद्ध घातुराब्दा:
प्रक्रिया त्यम्
पयन्त सन्नन्त भावकर्मझपम् ग्रन्थांशः प्रारम्भिक पाणिनीयम् (परम लघ् कौमुदी)

ग्रनुवाद: संस्कृत साहित्यं च लोकभाषात: सरल संस्कृते

ग्रन्वाद:
पंचतंत्रस्य श्रपरीक्षित कारकांशः

अंक्रंक 25
ग्रंका: 25
योग: 100

सद्वृतीयपत्रम् :--संस्कृत साहित्यजानम्—स्रंका: 100 व्यास्यानानि 150, ग्रंथांशा: रघुवंशा—1-2 सर्गों, भतृहरिनीतिशतकम्, इलोकानां व्यारुयानाम् ।
fितीय पत्रम् :—पदार्थ विज्ञानम्-—्र्रंका: 100 व्याख्यानानि 150
 प्रमाण लक्षणानि, प्रमाण संख्या, प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाणम् इन्द्रियंथंसन्निकर्ष:, ज्ञानेन्द्रियस्वरुपम् ज्ञानोत्पत्ति: श्रन्मानम्, व्याफ्ति: उ्याष्तिग्रहः:, परामर्श:, पक्षता, सहेतु:, हेत्वंभासा:, अ्यनुमितिकरणविचार: स्वार्थनुमानम् परार्थानुमनम्, तद्विद्यसंभाषा, उपमानप्रमणन्, श़्दप्रमाणम्- शक्तिग्रह: लक्षणा वाक्य,र्थज्ञान हेतु:, वाव्येंप्रकरणम्, युक्ति प्रमाणम् (चरकियम्)

## कार्यकारणभावविवेचनल्

कारण सामान्य लक्षणम्-समवायि कारणम्-उपदान. कारणम् ग्रसमवायि कारणम्, निमित्त कारणणम्, (चरकीयः कारण वि.चार:) कार्यलक्षणम्, अ्रारम्भवाद:, सत्कांयंवाद:, परिणामवंद: श्रायुर्वेदेय कार्यकारण विचारः, संम्य वैषम्यसिद्धान्तः, संस्कारः श्रनयवसमुदाय प्रमाणौ। सुश्रुतोक्तानि षट्कारणाति

## प्रमेय विचार:

प्रमेय स्वऱपम्; लक्षण विचार:, द्रव्यं, गुण:, कर्म, सामान्यं, विशोष:, संमवाय:, ग्रभाव: ग्रायुर्वेदे द्रव्य विभागःपरमतणुवादः; सष्टि विचारः सर्गप्रयलौ पाकजोत्पतिः ईईवर विचारः, ग्रात्म विचार:, दिक्काल विवेक:
 ग्रार्मर्मिगानि, सांख्य,युर्वेदयोर्मतभेद:, पांचभौतिक द्रव्यविवेक: पर्यिवादि द्रव्यगुण कर्माणि, गुणविभागः, षड्रसविवेक: द्वृन्द्यगुणा: बौंर्यम्, विपंक:, प्रभाव: प्रत्यवारब्घत्वम्, मіनЧरिमाणविज्ञानम्।

## पुरुष विचतर:

पुरुष:, लोकपुरुषसमताi, पुरुषे महाभूतiंशा: मन: स्वरुप् मनोविषयi:, मन:कर्यंम्, तंत्रयुक्तय:, म्तर्तद्रव्यमानम्, कालमानम् च।

पाठ्यग्रन्थौ (क) पदार्थ विज्ञानम्, कारीकरकृतम् (महाराष्ट्र राज्यप्रकाशितम्)
(ख) अ्रायुर्वेदोय पदर्थंविजानम् बलवन्तशर्म कृतं च (जंयपुरतः-श्रो लक्ष्म्ररामस्वामि ट्रष्ट प्रकाशितम्)।
चतुर्थ पन्रम्- ग्रायुर्वेद सिद्धान्तजानम् ग्रंका: 100 व्यास्यानांनि 150
जजयांश:-स्गायुर्वेद:, ग्रारोग्यम्, पुरुषार्थ चतुष्टयं, प्रमाणानि, चिकित्सा पुरषष:, व्याधिलक्षणम्, ब्याधिभेदा:, व्याध्याभ्रयौ, धातुस्वरूपम्, घातुभेदा:, मलस्वरुपम् मलभेदः:, दोषमलार्दनां व्यंधिकरत्वम्, वायुविशोष निर्पणम्, पितविशेषनिरपणम्, कफस्य विविधभेदा:, सामान्य-विशोष-सिद्धान्त:, पंचमहाभृत-सिद्धान्तः, त्रिदोष-चिकित्सा, सन्निपात-निरेपणम्, सन्निपіत-निकित्सासूत्रं, व्याधिसामान्य-चिकिस्सा, रोग सामान्य-कारणानि, अ्रारोग्य--्हेतव:, दोष स्वहपम्, दोषभेदा₹च

ग्रन्थांश: -ग्रायुर्वेद सूत्रम्-्र्री पंडित रामप्रसाद कृत् (अ्री वैकटेरवर प्रेस बम्बई प्रका शितम्) शांङंर्गधर संहितायाः प्रथमखण्डोयः सर्वे ग्रध्यायi:।

पंचमम् पत्रम्—पंचमहाभ्त द्रव्यगुण सिद्धान्तः, व्यास्यानानि 150 ग्रंका: 100
ज्ञेयांशा-द्रव्यस्य पांच भौतिकता विचार:, द्रव्यम्, गुण:, कर्म, रसाः षट्, क्रिगभिदेन द्रव्यभेदा:, रोगद्नता भेदेन च द्रव्यभेदा: वर्थंयम्, विपाक:, प्रभाव:, शक्ति:, एषां विशिष्टं विवरणम् द्रव्यप्राधान्यम्, चरक सुभुत्तोक्त द्रव्यवर्गीकरणम्, रसशास्त्रोक्त वर्गीकरणम्, कर्म प्रभाव भेदेन

षष्ठं पत्रम्-—श्रायूर्वेदेतिहास:——्रंका: 100 व्यर्ययन्नानिः 150
ज्ञयांश—भारतीय भैषज्य विद्याया: प्रार्चोनत्वम् हिप्पोक्किस सम्बन्धी विमर्श:, ग्रीस भारतीय वैद्यकयो: प्रायिको विषय संवाद:, प्रार्चतन ग्रीस वैद्यक संप्रदायाः यवनैर्भारतीय विषयाणाणमुपादानम्, भारतीय विदुषां ग्रोसोपगम:, भारतालोकपसर:, ग्रशोक शिलालेखा: ग्रोस भारतयो: प्राचीन: सम्बन्थ:, ग्रीसे शस्त्रवैद्यकस्य भारतात् पशचात् प्रचार:, ग्रसीरियं वेवीकिनियादेशयो: पूर्व भैषज्य ज्ञानम्, मिश्र वेविलोनिया इरान चीनेषु भारतीय भैषज्य शब्बसाम्यम्, प्रान्चीन भारतस्य देशान्तर सम्बन्धः घन्वन्तर्यद्यदनां पोर्वकालिकता, भारतीय स्रोतसो देशकाल व्याप्ति:, सुभ्रुतपौष्कलावताद्याचर्यविवेक: वैदिक सiहित्यमूलकं-भारतीय भैषज्य समर्थनम्, प्राचीन भैषज्य द्धिष्टि:, प्राचीन भैषज्य विवेचनावशयकता।

ग्रन्थांश:—काइयपसंहितोपोद्धातगतो भारतीय भैषज्य समर्थन परिच्छ्छेद:
श्रायर्वेदेतिहास:-श्री सूरमचन्द्रकृतश्च

# शुद्धायुर्वोदोय पाठयक्रमस्य विवरणम् 

(१) ञारीए-विज्ञानम्
(1) प्रकृति-विज्ञानम्। (चतुविशतितत्वनिख्पणम्)
(क) ग्रव्यक्तंत् उत्पत्तिक्रम:
ग्रष्टौ प्रकृतयः; षोडश विकराइच। इंद्रिदाणां ग्रविभूतifिन्र्विवध्यम्, प्रकृतिपुस्षयो:
 मनः संयोगे ग्रात्मनो भावा:। सत्वादि युक्तस्य मनसो भावाः पंचमहा भूतगुण विचारः। ग्रपंचiकृतपंचभุतंनि तथा पंचiकृतंपंचभूतीनि।

## गर्भावक्रान्ति विवेक:

पंचमहाभूतेन्य: शुक्रांवयोरुत्पत्ति:, स्वरुपं च, शुद्धाशृद्ध-शुक्रार्तवलक्षणम् गर्भावक्रमणप्रक्रियi। गर्भौत्पत्ति विषयकाणि मतन्तरराणि। र्गाभणी लक्षणानि, पुंसवनम्। प्रथमा दिमासभेदेन गर्भशरीर विज्ञानम्। पुंस्त्रिंगर्भलक्षणम् ग्रदरणणिनिर्माणं स्वरृपंच । गर्भरपषषणक्रमः। गर्भस्य पितृमत्रसतात्मसत्वसात्म्यजानि लक्षणानि। दौह्हदलक्षणानि। तेषां महत्वम्। मां सि मा सि गर्भस्यग्रंगोपांग-निवृत्तिः, गर्भरग्यायाम् गर्भस्थितिस्वरुपवर्णनम्। उत्वजरायुगर्भोदकानाम स्वरुपम् ग्रासन्नप्रसवा लक्षणम्

## (२) इररोरवर्णनम्

शररीरराब्दव्यपदेरयकथनम्। शारोंरस्य षडङ्ञाव्वम्। पार्थवतदिभेदेन शरंरांगविभाग: दशप्राण।यतननानि, द्वादशप्राणनिरुपणम्।

त्वग्विज्ञानम्.-खक्स्वरुपकर्यं्रमiणादिवर्णनम् । त्वगधिष्ठितिं रोगः: 1 केशइमश्रुलोमनखानां सामन्न्यं वर्णनम्।

पेशीं विज्ञानम्.—पेशीनां संस्थानस्थानस्वरूपकर्यादिवर्णनम्। स्थानवशान्नानरुपत्वम् पेरींन।म्। सेंवर्नमांसरज्जु-जाल-क्चर्नां वर्णनम्। पेशों संख्याकरणम्। विशिष्टपेशो-विशेषष परिचय:,

स्न।युविज्ञानम्--स्नायूनां स्वस़पकार्यदिवर्णनम् विस्तरेण। तेषां चर्तुविघत्वम्। शत्यतंत्रे स्नiयुवर्णनस्य महत्वम्, रसायनंवर्णनम्,

श्रस्थिविज्ञानम्.—श्रस्थ्नां संख्यानम्। वेदवादिनां तथा शल्यतंत्रवादिनां च मतेन श्रस्थिसंख्या, ग्रस्थ्नां पंचविधभेदानां वर्णनम्। अ््थिस्वरुपकार्यादि विवरणम् श्रस्थिसंघाताः श्रस्थिवाख्वाश्रयाश्रयीभावत्वम् ।

## विशेष वर्णनम् :-

ग्रघ: शाखास्थि—पादांगुल्यस्थीनि, पादतलास्थीनि (शाकाः), पादकूर्चास्थीनि गुल्फास्थि, पाष्प्र्यस्थि, अंतर्जं्धास्थि, बहिर्जंख्धास्थि, जान्वस्थि, उर्वस्थि, श्रोण्यां श्रस्थिपंचकम् (गुदस्थि, त्रिकस्थि, भगास्थि, दे नितम्वास्थिनी) उर्ध्वशाखास्थि-कराङगुल्यस्थीनि, करतलास्थीनि, करकूर्चस्थीनि, ग्रन्त: प्रकोष्ठास्थि, बहिः प्रकोष्ठास्थि, प्रगण्डास्थि, ग्रंसफलका-

स्थि, ग्रक्षकास्थि। उर: पंजरास्थि—उर: फलकम् (ग्रंवेयकम, मध्यफलम्, ग्रग्रपन्वम) पर्शुकास्थीनि पर्शुकास्थालकानि ग्रवुद्दानि च।

पृष्ठवंशः
करोरका:
ग्रीवाकरोरका: पृष्ठकरोरका: कटीकरोरका:
शिरोस्थीनि.-रिरः सम्पुटम्, पुर: कपालम्, पार्शकपालम्, परिचमकपालम्, शंखास्थि, जतूकस्थि, झर्झरास्थि, नासास्थि, ऊर्घ्वहन्वस्थि, ग्रश्रुपीठास्थि, गण्डास्थि, ताल्वस्थि, शुक्ति शुक्तिकास्थि, सीरिकास्थि, श्रधोहन्वस्थि, कंठिकास्थि, करोटिभूमि: (करोटितलम्, करोटिपीठम्) करोटिपक्षो करोटित्वाचभागाः। नेत्रगुहान्नासा गुहा वक्रगुहा इत्येतेषां विवरणम्।

संधिविज्ञानम्.—अ्रस्थ्याश्रितसंधिकयनम् 1 सन्धिद्दैविध्यम्, चेष्टावन्तः स्थिराइच संघीनां श्रष्टीभेदाः तेषां विस्तरेण वर्णनम्। पेऐयाश्रितसंधीनां श्रसंख्येयत्वम्। श्रस्थिसंधि संस्याकरणम् श्रंस-कुर्पर-मणिवन्ध-बंक्षण-जानुन्गुल्फादि संधीनां सामान्यं वर्णनम्। इलेषक कफ वर्णनम्।

सिराविज्ञानम्.-सिराशाब्बस्य ब्यास्या। सिरासंख्यानं तासां उत्पत्तिस्थानवर्णनम् सिराणां प्राणानां च श्राधाराघेयत्वम् । सिराणांवातादिवहानां संख्या। वातादिवहसिरासु वातादीन प्राकृतं वैकृतं च कर्म। सिराणां सर्ववहत्वप्रतिपादनम् । सिरावर्णंविभक्तिकथनम् । अ्रव्यध्यानां सिराणां संक्षेपेण कयनम्। ग्रव्यध्यानां सिराणां प्रत्यंगं विस्तरेण वर्णनम्। बाह्यसिरापरिचया

श्राभ्यंतर सिरा.—शिरोभ्यन्तरीया:, सिरासिरत: सिराकुल्याइच-न्रनुमन्या सिरा श्रधिमन्या सिरा, गलूमूलिका सिरा, उत्तरा महासिरा-फुम्फुसीया: सिरा: हार्ादक्य: सिरा:, हार्दाकी मल सिरा, ग्रधिश्रोणिका वाह, या, ग्रधिश्रोणिका ग्राभ्यंतरी ग्रधिश्रोणिके साधारण्यो,-一श्रधरा महा। सिरा,—प्रतिहारिणी सिरा,—इल्येतेषां सामान्यं दर्णनम्।

धमनी विज्ञानम्-धमनी राव्दस्य व्यास्या पर्यायशाब्दाशच। धमनीनां संस्या स्वरुपादि वर्णनम्। प्राणोजोमनोरसादीनां धमनीभ्यो वहनम्। हृदयधमन्यो : श्राश्रयाश्रयीभावत्वम्। धमनीनां त्रिविधत्वम्। ऊर्ध्वगानां-प्रधोगानां-तिंय्यग्गानां च धमनीनां कार्याणि। सिराभ्यो श्रन्या एव धमन्यः स्रोतांसि च।

फुप्फुसाभिगा धमनी—महाघमनी—राखाप्रविभागसहिता—महामातृका ः धमनी- बहिमर्मतृ का ग्रन्तर्मातृका ग्रक्षधरा-श्रन्तस्तनिका—ख्रधिश्रोणिके, साधारण्यौ-ग्रधिश्रोणिका बाहया —श्रधिश्रोणिके ग्याभ्यन्तरी-ग्रौर्वी . उरजानुपृष्ठीका-पुरोजंघिका-पशिचमजंघिका पादपृष्ठिका -पादतलीया श्रान्तरी बाह, याच। पादतलधानुषी-कक्षाधरा-वाह, वी-वहिः्रकोष्ठीयाकरतलधानुषी उताना गम्भीरा च करपृष्ठीया धमन्य: इट्येतासां धमनीनाँ सामान्यं वर्णनम्।

स्रोतो विज्ञानम्.—त्रोतस् श़ब्दस्य व्याख्या। स्रोतसां संख्यास्वरुपादिवर्णनम्। स्रोतसां करिचित् प्रकारा: कर्माणि च। स्रोतोदुष्टिकारणम्-विध्दलक्षणम् दुष्टिलक्षणानां वर्णनम्। शरीररोगे स्रोतो विकारकारणतत्वम्। बहिस्स्रोतसां सामान्यं वर्णनम्।

मर्मविज्ञानम्.—मर्मशब्दस्य ब्यास्या, मर्मणाँ संस्यास्वरुपादिवर्णनम्। मांसादिभेदेन मर्मसंख्यां शाखाद्याश्रितमर्मणां संख्या। शाखादिषु संख्यया विभक्तांना मर्मणां नामानि। मर्मणां संद्य:प्राणहंरादि पंच भेदा:। मर्मणों सद्य:प्राणहरादि कर्मतिरोषाषाः कयं भवन्ति। मर्मोपघाततामान्यलक्षणानां सद्य: प्रोंणहरांदिपंचविधमर्मेदांद् विरेषल़क्षणांनां चे वर्णनम्, श़ाखादि
गतानां मर्मणां प्रत्येकर: संस्थानस्थानविभागा विज्ञानं-मतान्तरप्रतिपादनम् विद्धलक्षण-

 मर्म जातशारस्यविकारा:हृच्छतताता:
श्रवयवविज्ञानम्—श्राशयशाब्दस्य ब्याख्या। ग्राशयवर्णनम् मतान्तरवर्णनपुर:सरम् ग्राशयानां

कोष्ठशब्दस्य व्यास्या। ग्रन्यमतेन कोष्ठ:, महास्तोतः उच्यते। विस्तरेण महास्तोतोवर्णनम्। कोष्ठांगानां विज्ञानम्। हृदयं, क्लोम, फुफ्फुसं, यकृत्, प्लीहा, उन्दुकम्,

 ज्ञानम् 1 मस्तिष्कनिवद्धा नाड्यः। मनोवहस्रोतो वर्णनम्, षट्चक्र-परिचयः। सुषुम्नाकाण्डस्य सामान्यवर्णनम्। सुषुम्नस्नायुकाण्डनिबद्धाः नाड्यः, इडापिंगला शाखा प्रशाखावर्णनम् ।
(3) मनोविजानम्.—मनसो ग्रन्नमयत्वम् 'मनस्करं पय:' मनस: स्वरुपम्। श्रणुत्वैकत्वा

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 प्रेरितत्वम् स्रवंतपरतंत्र चेष्टाविवेक:।
—पंच ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि-

 गृह्यते। ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि सूक्ष्माणि ह्यतीन्द्रियाणि च। इन्द्रियाणां धारक: प्राणवायु:। शिरस्य: तर्वक: कफ: श्रक्षतर्पण:।
(ग्रा) श्रोत्रेन्द्रियम् (कर्णों).—कर्णविवरर्वतिन: श्राकाशस्य श्रोत्रत्वम्। शान्दवहे धमन्यौ वीचीतरंगन्ययेन दूरोत्पन्नो हि रब्द: श्रोत्रेण ज्ञायते। शब्दवाहको वायु: प्राणः। शाव्दग्राहकं मनः। कर्णनन्द्रिय-विवेकः।
(ई) स्पर्शनेन्द्रियम् (त्वक्) त्वक्स्थं स्पर्शोनेन्द्रियम्। स्पर्शावहा धमन्य: स्पर्शावाहको वायु: प्राणः। मन: स्पर्शग्राहकम्। स्पर्शाप्रकारा: खरादिउष्णरीतादि-द्रवादि-चलादिका । स्पर्शनेन्द्रियं सर्वशरीरर्वात, सर्वेन्द्रियाणां श्रभिव्यापकम् च। त्वरचि भ्राजकपित्तविवेकः। स्वेदमार्गा:।
(ई) चक्षु: (रूपेन्द्रियम्).-नंत्रयो: कृष्णताराग्रर्वति चक्षुरिन्द्रियम्। ग्रालोकसहकृतस्यैव



## 42

रुप प्रकाराः सप्त शुक्लकृष्णादयः। परिमाणस्निग्धत्वादिगुणा: संस्या च रूपग्राहया:। ग्राकृति वर्णयोर्भेद: वर्णज्ञानम्, छाया ज्ञानम्, प्रमाज्ञानम्।
(उ) रसनेंद्रियम् (रसना).-जिह्व्रग्रवर्वि रसनेन्द्रियम्। रसवहे धमन्यौ। रसवाहक: प्राणवायु:, रसग्राहकं मनः। रसग्रहणे बोधककफ:, रसनाया: सहायकः। रसप्रकारक: मधुराम्लादय: षट्। क्षारादि-विविध-रसभेदानां ज्ञानम् रसाज्ञानजनको विवेक:।
(ऊ) गन्धेन्द्रियम् (घ्राणम्).—नासिकायां गन्धेन्द्रियं घ्राणं नाम। गन्धवहे धमन्यौ। गन्धवाहक: प्राणवायु:। गन्धवाहकं मनः। सुगन्धदुर्गन्धभेदात् द्विविधो गन्ध:। विविध गन्धभेदग्रह: गन्धज्ञानविवेक:।

ग्रन्यांशा: ।
वाग्भट :-शारीरस्थानम् ग्र०-1,2, 3, 4, 5 ।
चरक: —सूत्रस्थानम् अ्र०—8-11। शारीरस्थानम्, त्र० $1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8$
सुश्रुत :—रारीरस्यानं-संपूर्णम्। गुरूपदेशाइच ।

## (२) दोषधातुमर्लविज्ञानम्

(1) दोषादोनाम् स्वरुपादि विज्ञानम्

1. (1) दोषाणां स्वरुपम् (2) दोषधातुमलाश्र्यस्य लक्षणम् (3) लोक पुरुषयोः साम्यम:
(4) पंचमहाभूतानां पुरुषसमाश्रयः (5) पंचमहाभूतेम्यइचचेतनाधिष्ठितेग्यो दोषधातु मलानामुत्पत्तिः। (6) मनसः पंचेन्द्रियाणां च भौतिकत्वं (7) सुखदुःखानुभवो मनः सहायेनैव आात्मनः। (8) दोषधातुमला एवस्यूलइरीरघटकाः (मूल)।
2. दोपधातुमलानां गुणतो विज्ञानम् स्वरुपतश
3. दोषधातुमलानां गुणतो विज्ञानम् स्वखपतरच
4. दोषाणां स्थानानि संचयस्थानानि च
5. दोषाणां क्रियाकरत्वम् क्रिया प्रतिरोघरच
6. वातादीनां सामान्यकर्माणि विशिष्टानि च
7. स्थानभेदानुसारं कर्मविशोषाः।
8. दोषधातुमलानां वृद्धिलक्षणानि संचयहेतवशच
9. दोषधातुमलानाम् क्षयलक्षणानि क्षयहेतवशच
10. दोपाणां प्रकोपलक्षणानि उन्मार्गगामिता च
11. दोषाणां विकारकर्तृ व्वम् उपादानखूपं नैमित्तिकं च,
12. दोषभेदानुसारेण विकृतिभेदा:
13. दोषाणां रारीरक्रियाणां च संबंध: शरीरतंत्र्यंत्राणां कर्मणि च
14. दोषाणां श्रोषधगुणानां, च संबंधः अ्रोषधप्रसर सम्प्राप्ति: भेदाशच
15. दोषाणां व्याध्यवस्थाजनकत्वम् सम्प्राप्ति परिहारोपायजानम्
16. चिकित्सायां दोषसंबंध: दोषजन्यसम्प्राप्तिपरिहारोपायज्ञानम्
17. दोषाणां वृद्दिक्षयकरा हेतव: वृद्दिक्षयकरत्वे तत्तद्र्रव्यभ्रभावसम्प्राप्ति:
18. दोषज्ञानम् स्वस्थानुरहितवर्णने सैकर्यम् तस्य लाभाइच।
19. संसर्गसंनिपातादिप्रकारेण दोषाणां विस्तरः। शरीरोगादान कोषाणुपर्यतम् दोषव्याप्तिशच $म$

## (2) शरीरस्थवःयोः कार्याणि- प्राणवायोः कर्माणि

1. उच्छवासनिशवासकार्यम्। स्थानम् तदुपरिमनसो नियंत्रणम् प्राणायाम प्रकारा:
2. नासातः हृदयपर्यतं प्राणवायोः संचारः। प्राणवहृ्रोतोवर्णनं च।
3. नासा गलफुस्फुसगतः प्राणसंचारमार्गः क्मेण। फौष्फुस विशिष्ट परिचयइच।
4. प्राणवायोर्वविधं. स्वरुपम् कर्म मार्गइच। प्राणनक्रिया विवेकशच
5. श्रंबरपीयूषेण प्राणः जीवितरक्षणं करोति। ग्रम्बर पीयूष विशोष वर्णंनंच।
6. प्राणवायोविविधं स्वरुपम् कर्म मार्गशच। प्राणनक्रिया विवेकरच
7. प्राणवहम्रोतसां मूलं हृदयं धमन्यरच। महास्रोतशच प्राणवहानां मूलमिति चरक:
8. नाभित: शिर: पर्यन्तं प्राणस्य संचार:, श्रन्नप्रवेशादि कार्याण
9. प्राणवरोधान्मरणम्। विकृत्या खवासकासादिरोगाः। प्राणवाथ्वावरणम् विशेष परिचय:-
10. प्राणवायुना हृदयधारणं। रक्तशुद्धि:। जीवनीयता प्राणस्य उदानस्य कर्माणि (वागिन्द्रियं जिह्बा च)
11. नाभितः प्रवृत्तः उदान:, वाक्प्रवर्तक:।
12. शब्दवाहिनीं धमनीं प्राप्य उदानः शब्दं करोति। शब्दस्य कदम्बगोलकन्यायेन प्रसर:
13. ध्वन्यात्मको वर्णाह्मकइच शब्द:। पाणिनीयरिक्षातः शब्दोत्पत्तिप्रकारजानम्,
14. ग्राकाशमाध्यम प्रेरको वायु: शब्दोत्पादने शब्दवाहनेच हेतुः शब्दनित्यतानित्यता च
15. उदानग्रेरिता जिह्वा संयोगविशोषेण स्फुटाक्षरं करोति। वार्गन्द्रियस्याग्नेयता विद्युता शब्दस्यप्रचारः
16. वलं वर्ण: स्मृत्यादयशच उदानवायुकृता:। उदानवायुकृताः ग्रन्ये विशेषाः। उदानगय्व्वावरणविवेकः।

## च्यानस्य कर्माण

1. हृदि स्थितः रसवहनं करोति धातुवहनमपि। च्यानविकाराः। व्यानावरणम्।
2. स्वतंग्रपरतंत्रगमनादिचेष्टास्तदायत्तःः। शरीरयंत्रणां व्यानव्याप्तिः।

## .समानस्य कर्माण

1. ग्र्नग्निसीपेस्थानम्।
2. कोष्ठसंचार:, ग्रन्नमलविवेकः।
3. ग्रन्नग्रहणपचनादीनि कर्माणि। समानावरण विवेक: समान रोगा:
4. मलमूत्रादिप्रवर्तनम् श्रोण्यादिषु संचारः। शुक्राव्तवर्रवर्तनम्, गर्भनिष्कमणम् घारणं च अ्रपानावरणम् दोषेभ्योजाता: प्रकृतयः। हीनमध्योत्तमानां प्रकृतीनां लक्षणग़त़ि झूरमृदुमध्यकोष्टनांं दोषजन्यत्वम्। शरीरप्रमाणं, वर्ण रचि ग्राहारत्रमाण निद्रादिभि: प्रकृतिज्ञानम्। वात पित्त कफ-र्रकृतीनां पुरुषाणां लक्षणानि।
(3) शरोरपोषणम् (श्रन्नस्य पचनम्) —दोषः: शररंरपोषणम्

पचनं नाम ग्राहारगुणानां शरीरगुणभावमापन्नत्वम्।
(ग्र) 1. पंचभुतात्मके देहे ग्राहारः पंचभोतिको भवति ।
2. सर्वमेव द्रव्यं पांचभौतिक-द्विधा, सेंद्रियं, निरीन्द्रियं च।
3. श्राहार द्रव्याणि प्राय: सेन्द्रियाणि।
4. उत्पत्तितः जंगम ग्रोद्भिदपर्णयवभदेन त्रिविधं द्रव्यम्।
5. शमनकोपनस्वस्थहितमिति त्रिविधद्रव्यं, प्राय: स्वस्थहितद्रव्यस्य ग्राहारत्वम्।
6. पाथिव-ग्राप्यतैजसवायवोयनाभसद्रव्याणां गुणकर्माणि।
((ग्रा) 7. मुखादारम्य ग्रामपक्वाशयसहित: पाचनमार्ग: महास्त्रोतः तत्स्वर्पदर्णनम् क्लोम्नशच।
8. मुखेन श्रन्नस्य ग्रहणं, दन्त्त: जर्जरीकरणं च ।
9. मुखस्य बोघककफेन ग्रन्नरसग्रहणं ध्राणन गंधग्रहणं च.। गिलनिका परिचयः।
10. मुखतः गलमार्गेगवायु: श्रन्नमामाशय ग्रपकर्षति। गिलनिकाकर्माणि पेशीचेष्टाः।
11. श्रामाइये क्लेदककफेन ग्रन्नस्य क्लिन्नता भवति। ग्रामाइयस्थं पित्तं रंजकमितिवार्भटः।
12. ग्रहण्याश्रितेन श्रण्निना पित्तसस्वस्पूपे ग्रन्नस्य पाचनम्।
13. ग्रन्नप.नने. मघुराम्लकटुरुपात्र्त्य ग्रवस्थापाका: कमेण भवंति तन्र पराशरादिमतम् ।
14. श्रन्नगतदोषाणां पाचनं, पुरीषादिक्टिस्य पृथक्करणम् सारभूतस्य श्राहाररसस्य उत्पत्तिः। इत्येवं त्रिविधं पचनकर्म पच्यमानाशयपक्वारायदिषु जायते।
15. पंचभूताग्नय: स्वान् स्वान् भूतांशान् विशाषेण पचंति, पंचभूताग्निविवेक: तेषांस्वर्वम् च।
16. ग्राहाराद् दोषधातुमलानां सन्तत्या उत्पत्तिः।
17. श्रग्निसंधुक्षणकरः सारकिट्टविवेचक: समानवायु: पाचकरसस्ताव:।
18. उण्डुक्थ पुरीषधरा कला मलं विभजते। सारं सिराद्वारा पृथक् करोति प्रतिहारिणीसिरा शाखाभिः।
19. अपानवायुना पुरीषमूत्रमलवायूनां बहि:क्षेपणम्।
20. षड्रसात्मकस्य ग्राहारस्य मघुराम्लकटुरुपा विपाका:।
21. मलादिनिस्सरणे त्रिविध्धविपाकानां कर्मभेदः।
22. श्राहारपरिणामकराः श्रग्निवायुरित्यादिभावाः।
22. श्राहारपरिणामकरा: ग्रग्निवायुरित्यादिभावाः।
23. एवं पक्वादेव श्राहारात रसादयो धातवः संभवन्ति ।
24. श्राहाररस: सिराभिः (प्रतिहारिणीशिराभि:) हुदयं गच्छ्धति।
25. अ्रंबुवाहिग्रोतोम्यः जलं शरीरे गच्छ्धति ।
26. मूत्रोत्पत्तिः, मूत्रवहस्तोतांसि, मूत्रस्यक्लेदवाहनं कर्म, गवीनिपरिचय:, गवीन्यंत्र परिचये 'यदान्ग्रेषु (गवीन्यो:)' इतिश्रुतिः।
27. मूत्रस्य अ्रंजलित्रमाणम् मून्वातिसारो मूत्राल्पता च, हेतवशच।

## (4) धातुविजानम्

fiंप्रकारा घातव: मलभूता: प्रसादभूताइच। परिणाममापद्यमानाः परिणाममापन्नाइच तेषां स्थानानिं गुणविशेष: कार्यविशोषशच, तयो: परस्परसंवंघः धातुस्नोतःसु घात्वग्निविवेकः।

छहारात् ग्रन्नरसोत्पत्ति: श्रामाशये पच्यमानाशये पक्वाशयेच, प्रतिहारिणी सिराद्वारा यकृति प्रविष्टस्र रसस्य ग्रधरया महासिरया हृदये प्रवेशः।
(1) :स्सतुः

1. रसस्य हृदयाभिगनम्।
2. रसवहनाडिभि: हृदयान्निर्गताभिः व्यानवायुना रसस्य ग्रह्र्ग्हः हारीरविक्षेपणम्।
3. मिश्रितयो: रसरक्तधात्वोः हृदयात् नाड़ीभि: वहनम् ।
4. रसस्य शब्दाचिजलसंतानवत् सर्वशरीरे गमनम्।
5. रस: सिरामार्गेण हृदयं पुनरायाति।
6. रक्तमांसादि सर्वधातूनां नित्यं प्रीणनं रसध तुना भवति।
7. रसबातुना इतरघतुपोषण्म्: खलेकपोनन्यायेन केदारकुल्यान्यायेन सर्वार्मपरिणाम़ूप्पेण च भवति ।
8. ग्रहोराश्रात् षडहात मासेन वा रस: शुक्तान्ताद् घात्तन् पोषयति हति मतत्र्यम् ।
9. रसधातुस्वरूपम् - रोंस्यः द्रव:, स्वादु:, सूक्ष्म्, विविध वर्णरच, कपोतादिवर्ण:।
10. रसघात्वग्नि: श्राहाररसे पुनः पच्चति।
11. रसवहस्नोतांसि हृदयं च रसधातोः मुख्यस्थानानि। रसाग्निस्थानं रसवहस्तोतः।
12. रसघातो: श्रं रक्तपोषकः।
13. रसात् स्र्रीणां मासि मासि रज: प्रवर्तंते। रसस्योपधातु: रज:, लसीका च। श्रपराया: स्तनयो२च पोषणं रजसा । शुकरजसो: संबंघः रसस्य मलः कफः तस्य स्थानम् रसस्य कफस्य च संबंघ:।
14. रजस: रक्तवणत्वम्।
15. रसस्य ग्रंजलि प्रमाणम् ।
(2) रक्तधातुः
16. रस: यकृदादिस्थानेषु रंजकाग्निना रक्तत्वं प्राप्नोति। रक्तधातु बीजम्।
17. रक्तस्य वर्ण: अ्राग्नेयत्वम् पांचभौतिकगुणः।
18. रक्तस्य जीवनं कर्म। रक्तकर्मणः महत्वम्।
19. रक्तधराकलायां रक्तं, अ्रण्वस्थिपु च सरक्त मेद: भवति तदेव रक्तधातुबीजम् $\mid$
20. रक्तग्निना रक्तस्य मांसेपोषणस्यापि ग्रंशा: संभवन्ति रक्तवहर्रोतांसि।
21. रक्तस्य मलंपितम् वहिर्गमनस्वरुपम्, रक्तस्कन्दता, रक्तपित्तम्।
22. रक्तस्य अ्रंजलिप्रमाणम् रक्तदोषा:, रक्तरोगा:, रक्तप्राधान्यं, रक्तक्षयः।
23. शुद्धरक्तस्य, रक्तसारस्यच लक्षणानि।
(3) मांसधातुः—ग्रस्य उपधातुः त्वक्, वसा, खमलाः
24. मांसधातुस्वरूपं-साद्रं-स्थिर-पिच्छिला: गुणाः।
25. शरीरे पेशी स्नाथ्वादिक मांसविकारा एव सिराधमन्यादीनां मांसमयता।
26. मांसस्य लेपनं कर्म। पेशीनां संवरण कर्म स्नायुभिः भारक्षमता। मांसकोषाणवः।
27. मांसधरा कला।
28. मांसविकार पेशीस्नायु प्रभृतीनां चलत्वं वायुना भवति।
29. उत्क्षेप- अ्रपक्षेपणादि पंचकर्माणि मांसपेशीषु वायुनैव भवंति।
30. मांसघातुतः बटत्वचः संभवंति ताः उपघातव:।
31. त्वचो नामानि, स्थानादि च। त्वक्सारत्वम्।
32. मांसस्य मलः खेषु: मलाः।
33. मांससारस्य लक्षणानि। मांसवहस्रोतांसि, मांसाग्नि विवेक:।
34. शुद्धमांसस्य स्नेहः वसा इति नाम्ना व्यर्वर्हियते। सा च उपधातुस्वस्पा।
(4) मेदोधातुः र्वेद₹च
35. मेद:स्वरूपं स्निर्धं, ₹वेतं, सान्द्रम् मुदुच।
36. मदोधरा कला।
37. मेदसः स्नायुसंभवः।
38. मेदसः कार्य स्नेहः।
39. मेदसो मलः स्वेद:। तस्य स्वसूपं; पितान्वयत्वम् च मदोवहम्नोतांसि मेदसः परिपचनम्।
40. स्वेदवहत्रोतांसि। त्वचि स्वेदोद्गमः। स्वेदस्य द्विविध्यम् श्रश्नमलरूपमपि स्वेदः। स्वेदस्य जलीयत्वम् च।
41. स्वेदस्य कर्म क्लेदवाहनम्। स्वेदग्रन्थिविवेकः।
42. मेद: सारलक्षणम्।
(5) श्रस्थिधतुः नखरोम दन्तंरच
43. ग्रस्थिस्वरूपम्-स्थिरं, घनं, रक्षं, सच्छिद्धं, शुषिरं च। ग्रस्थि उपादानविवेकः।
44. ग्रस्थिकार्य-घारणं। ग्रस्थिवहत्रोतांसि। ग्रस्थि घात्वग्निः।
45. ग्रस्थिसारलक्षणम्।
46. ग्रस्थ्नः मलः नखरोमकेशादि तेषां स्वर्पम्।
47. अ्यस्थ्नःः उपषातु: दंता: तेषां उद्भवपतनादिं।
(6) मज्जi-मज्जमलः श्रक्षिनेत्रदिस्नेहः
48. मज्जस्वस्पं-स्निग्धं। ग्रस्थिमध्यच्छिद्रेषु भवति।
49. मेदोधराकलाया: महदस्थिषु मज्जा संभवति।
50. मज्जकार्य-अ्रस्थिपूरणम् मज्जविकाराः।
51. मज्जसारस्य लक्षणानि ।
52. मज्जमलः श्रक्षित्वग् विशां स्नेहः।
53. शिरःकपालेषु श्रंतर्मज्जा मस्तुलुंगो नाम ! मस्तुलुंगस्य मज्जोपादानत्वेपि विशोष विवेक: तस्य सहस्रारचक्रस्पेण योगसम्मतं वर्गनम्।
(7) शुक्र श्रार्त वं ग्रोजईच
54. शुक्कस्य स्वरूपं। शुक्ररा कला।
55. शुक्रवहस्रोतांसि। वृषणस्वरूपम्, शुक्रपा, पौरषषग्रन्थिविवेकरच ।
56. शुक्तारस्य लक्षणम्। शुक्स्वरूपभेदाशच।
57. शुक्स्य लक्षणम्।
58. झ्रोज: स्वरूपं-प्रमाणं-कार्य—महव्वं च।: ग्रोजस उपघातुता साधकपित्तमोजोग्नि:
59. स्त्रीबीज़-ग्रार्तस्वरूपं स्थानं च।
(8) स्तन्यम्
60. स्तन्यस्य स्वरूपं-स्थानं, उत्पत्तिकालः, कार्यप्रमाणं च। स्तन्यस्य उपधातुत्वम्।

ग्रथांशा: (1) चरक: सूत्रस्थानम् श्र. 1, 12, 20, 28, 29 ।
चरक: विमानस्थानम् $1,3,5,61$
चरक: शारीरस्थानम् 6 ।
सुशुतुतः सूत्रस्थानम् झ्र. $14,15,21$ । निदानम् ग्र- 1 शारीरम् अ्र 4 उत्तर० ग्र 66
श्रष्टांगहृदयम्: सूत्रस्थानम्-खग्र. 1, 11, $12,13,14,15$ ।
शारीर 1,31
गुरूपदेशाइच।

## दोषधातु मलविज्ञानम्-द्वितीयो विभाग :

## निदानपंचकम्

व्याधेर्ञानोपाया-हेतुलक्षणम्-हेतुप्रकारा: सन्निकृष्टादिभेदात् चर्तुविधा:, ग्रसात्म्येंद्रियार्थादिभेदात् त्रिधा। दोषव्याध्युभयभेदात् त्रिधा। उत्पादकव्यंजकभेदाद् द्विधा। बाह्याम्यंतरभेदाद् द्विधा। दोषतः一ग्रनुवंध्यानुवंधमेदाद् द्विधा। श्राइयापकर्षहेतुः । गतिभेदात् त्रिघा। प्रकृतिविकृतिमेदात् द्विधा। सामत्वनिरामत्वाम्यां द्विधा। व्यापन्नौषधाद्युपोगाद्रोगप्रादुर्भावः। प्राणादिस्त्रोतसां दुष्टितेतवः।

पूर्वलक्षणम् :—सामान्यविशपभंदेन पूर्वरूपं द्विविधम्।
रूपलक्षणम् :-च्याघिरूपयोः व्यवच्छेदः।
उपशायलक्षणम् :—चिकिस्सा-उपशाययो: भैद: उपशयप्रकारा: '(सोदाहरणाः)।
हेतुविपरीत :-व्याधिविपरीत—हेतुव्याधिविपरीत-हेतुविपरीतार्थकारी—्हतुव्याधिविपरीतार्यकारो।

संप्राप्तिलक्षणम् :-तस्याः अ्रोपाधिका भेदाः सामान्यविशषभेदो।
संप्राप्तिविज्ञानम् :—दोषाणां कोष्ठात् शाखादिगमनम्। शाखादिभ्य: कोष्ठाभिगमनम्-दोष-दूष्ययोराश्रयाश्रयीभावः। वृद्ध: क्षीणशच पूर्वो घातुः परं क्षपयति वर्घयति च। दोषघातुमलानां वृद्धिक्षयलक्षणानि। ग्रोजसः तिस्रो व्यापदः। दोषाणां चयप्रकोपादि-हेतवः। दोषाणां संचयलक्षणानि । व्यापन्नेषु ऋतुषु दोष्रकोपः। दोषाणां प्रकोपलक्षणानि। प्रसरास्य-विशेष: लक्षणानि च। स्थानसंश्रयविवरणं, पूर्वरुपोत्पाद:। ब्याघिक्षमशरीराणिस्रोतोवैगुण्यनिसुपण्। स्त्रोतोदुष्टिलक्षणानि—व्याघिव्यक्तिः। दोषदूष्यसंमूच्छ्छना विवरणम्। व्याघिभेद: वातादिभेदेन दूष्यभदेन वा, व्यार्घनां च कार्यकारणसंबंघं:। दोषलक्षणव्याधिलक्षणयोर्व्यवच्छेद:। व्याहीनां नानात्मजव्वं, सामान्यजत्वं च । चत्वर्वरिरात् पित्तविकाराः। ग्रशीतिर्वातविकारा: । विरातिः कफविकारा:, कुपितानां दोषाणां स्रंसव्यासव्यघस्वापादिकर्माणि।

निजागंत्वादिसमुत्यान-विशेषात् संत्राप्तिभेद:।
ग्रधिष्ठानभेदेन संत्राप्तिभेद:, रसप्रदोषजाः विकारा:, रक्तप्रदोषजा: विकारा:, मांसप्रदोषजा: विकारा:, मेद:प्रदोषजा: विकारा:, श्रस्थिद्रदोषजा: विकारा:, मज्जाप्रदोषजा: विकारा:, शुक्रप्रदोषजा: विकारा:, इन्द्रियद्रदोषजाः विकारा, उपघातुप्रोषषजा: विकारा:, मलप्रदोषजाः विकारा: विकारप्रकृतिनिरूप्पणं-

दोषमूला: सर्वे व्याधय:, रजस्तमोमूला रोगा:, त्रयो रोगमार्गा: मार्गाश्रितरोगविशेषा:, ब्याधीनां सामान्यनिख्पणम्।

लिगत्वेनोक्तानां व्याधीनां पृथग् व्याधित्वम्-व्याध्याश्रयो-व्याधिप्रकाराः ग्रागंतु शारीरमानसस्वाभाविकभेदेन — ग्रादिबलप्रवृत्तादिभेदेन — प्राकृतवैकृतभेदेन- ग्रनुवंध्यानबंघभे देनसंतर्पणोत्था विकारा: श्रपतर्पणोल्या विकारा:।

रक्तजा रोगा:, श्रष्टो महागदा:-स्थौल्यकाशर्यादि ग्रष्टो निनिता: देहा: ।
रोगस्य निदानार्थकरत्वम्-व्याधीनां हेतुसंकर:, ब्याधीनां लिगं सांकर्यं च।

व्याधिगौरवलाघवम्- -्याघिनानात्वे हेतु:-रोगाणामसंख्येत्वम् ।
जनपदध्वंसकव्याधीनां संं्राप्तयः-
व्याधिसंसर्गंहेतवः-ख्रोपर्सर्गका: रोगा:-व्याध्यवस्था विशोषा:—झ्रामपक्वादिविनि₹चय: -सामनिरामदोषलक्षणानि, सामनिरामदूष्यलक्षणानि, सामनिराममलक्षणानि—साम निरामत्याधिलक्षणानि।

धातुगतत्वम्-ज्वर-कुष्ठ-वातव्याधि-मसूरिकासु, धातुगतलक्षणानि व्रणस्राव, वेदना-वर्णादि-विज्ञानम्-विकृतरोणितस्य दोषभेदेन लक्षणानि — अ्रबधातुविकार: ग्रतिसारउदरतृष्णादयः-वातरक्तकुष्ठयो:-उत्तानगंभीरभेदौ—ज्वरोक्तं झ्नर्तरेगावस्थाबाह्लम्, दोषपाक:, धातुपाकरच, धातुपाकलक्षणानि मेहोक्तमूर्चविकृतिविज्ञानम्, क्लेददुष्टि:।
उपद्रवलक्षणम् साध्यासाध्यविचारः
रिष्टलक्षणविवरणम्
कृम्युत्पाद:-बाहाम्यंतरादिभेदेन-โिशतिकृमय:—्तेषां विज्ञानम्, प्राकृताः कृमयरच चरकोक्ता रोगनिदानविषयोक्तसर्वरोगसंप्राप्तयः।

प्रत्यक्षविषय:-दुष्टरक्तपरीक्षा-मून्नपरीक्षा-प्रमेहोक्तगुणभदेन, दोषवर्णभदेन तैर्लब्वुु परीक्षया च मलपरीक्षा सार्मनिरामभेदेन कृमिपरीक्षा श्राकृत्यादिभेदेन।

निष्ठीवनपरीक्षा, वर्णगांधादिभेदेन, गुणविशाषभेदेन।
ब्रणस्नावपरीक्षा—धातुगतभेदेन—णन्धवर्ण भेदेन च।
ग्रंथांशा:—माघवनिदानम्-निदानपंचकप्रकरणं मधुकोशटीकासहितम्।
वाग्भट::-सूत्रस्थानम्- अ्र. 10-11-12-13—निदानम्--ग्र. 11
चरक:-निदानस्थानम्—प्र. 1
सुश्रुत-सूत्रस्थानम्- ग्र. 15-22-30-31-33-।
योगरत्नाकरः-श्रष्टविधपरीक्षाविभागः नाडीविज्ञानं कणादकृतं गंगाघर टीका समेतम् च।

## (३) वनस्पतिर्परिचय : प्रव्यगुण₹च व्याख्यानानि २०० <br> प्रात्यक्षिकाणि ७\%

(1) कि नाम द्रव्यगुणरास्त्रम्।
(2) तस्य वैद्यकशास्त्रोपकारकत्वम् पंचभौतिकद्रव्यविचारः।
(1) प्रत्येकं द्रव्यं पांचभौतिकं सृष्टि: देहरच।
(2) ग्राकाशादिभूतस्य शब्दादिक: एकैक विशोषगुणः।
(3) श्राकाशाद् वायु: इत्यादि कमेण पृथिवीपर्यन्ता उत्पत्तिः।
(4) एकगुणवृद्धयन्वयः परे, एवं पृथिव्यां शब्दादिपंचगुणाः।
(5) पंचभूतानां पंचीकरणेन भौतिकद्रव्योत्पत्तिः।
(6) पारिवद्रव्यादिसंज्ञा पृथिव्यादिभूयस्त्वेन।
(7) पार्थिवादिद्रव्याणां गुर्वदिगुणाः।
(8) विशति: गुणा:, तनगुरुलघ्वादिद्वन्द्वानि।
(9) वीर्यसंज़कागुणाः।
(10) विपाकश्निविध्यम्।
(11) प्रभावः विचिन्रप्रव्ययारव्धत्वं समानप्रत्ययारव्घत्वं च।
(12) महाभूतानां स्पर्शंनेन्द्रियग्राह्युगुणा: खर्रवादयः।
(13) द्रव्येषु षड्रसाः भूतद्वयाधिक्येन, तेषां उत्पत्तिः।.
(14) द्रव्यस्य लक्षणम्।
(15) द्रव्यस्य वर्गोकरणे हेतु:।
(16) विविधदृष्ट्या वर्गीकरणम्,।
(17) कारणकार्यद्रव्यभेदेन—भूताधिक्यभेदेन-उत्पत्ति भेदेन (जंगमग्रोद्भिदपाथिवादिभेदा: वनस्पतिवीरृधादि जरायुजस्वेदजादि) चेतनाचेतनभेदेन।
(18) चिकित्सोपयोगिताभेदेन (दोषशमनधातुप्रूषणादि) कर्मोपयोगिताभेदेन (जीवनीयबृहणीयादि 61 भेदा:)।
(19) कर्मोपयोगिता भेदेन-जीवनीय- वृं हणीय - लंखनीय — भेदनीय - संधानीय दीपनीय - पाचनीय - बल्य — वर्ण्य — कण्ठ्य - केशय - चक्षुष्य — हृद्य -
तृप्तिघ्न — विषध्न — स्तन्यजनन — स्तन्यरोधन-शुक्कोघन — स्नहोपग — स्वेदोपग — बमनोपग — विरचनोपग - ग्रास्थापनोपग — ग्रनुवासनोपग — पुरीषसंग्रहणीय — पुरीषविरजनीय - मून्यसंग्रहणीय — मूत्रविरजनीय — मून्रविरेचनीय — श्रमृहर — दाह्रश्रामन — शीतर्रशमन — शोणितास्थापन — वेदना स्थापन — संज्ञास्थापन — प्रजास्थापन — वृष्य-वयस्थापन — रसायन — स्तंभन — ग्राही-चुद्धिवर्घक — वामक — रेचक — रोपण — व्यवायी — विकासी — भेदकारी — प्रमायि-पुंस्त्वोपघाति — स्वप्नसंजनन — - स्वेदापनयन — विम्लापन - स्रंसन — शामन — ग्रनुलोमन — अ्रभिष्यंदि — शोघन — दष्टया रोगनाशनभदेन (ज्वरहर

- कासहर - ग्रर्रोघ्म - कुष्ठध्न - छाद्वनिग्रहण — हिक्कानिग्रहण - तृष्णा-

निग्रहण - रक्तपित्तशच - कृमिघ्न - ऊर्ध्वर्रर्माम - अ्रतिसारघ्न - इत्यादि)।
(20) सर्वद्रव्याणां उपयुक्तत्वम्।
(21) द्रव्यप्राधान्यम्।
(22) ग्रय गुणा :-(1) गुणसंख्या (2) वंशेषिकगुणाः (3) अ्रात्मगुणाः (4) सामान्यगुणा: (परापरत्वादयः) (5) विशतिर्गुणा:, गुतूभदादयः (6) केषांचनमते विद्यमाना: शुष्क ग्राशु व्यवायी विकासी सुगन्बदुर्ग्वन्यगुणाः।
(23) गुर्वादिगुणयुक्तद्रव्याणां कर्माणि।
(24) परापरत्वादिसामान्यगुणानां उपयोगः महत्वं च 1 -
(25) गुणप्राधान्यवादिमतम्।
(26) ग्रयरसा:—(1) रसलक्षणम् (2) उत्पत्तिक्रम: (3) रसोत्पत्ती भूतसंयोग: (4) रसस्य षट्त्वम् (5) रससंख्याविषये मतवैविघ्यम् (7) रसानुरसलक्षणम् रसानांगुणत्वप्रतिपादनम् (8) रसानां शीतोष्णलघुगुरक्षस्निग्धादि गुणेषु हीनाघिक्यं, (9) रसोपदेशेनसर्वंद्रव्यमादिरोत (10) रसानां दोषजनकत्वशामकत्वं च (11) ग्रत्र ग्रपवाद: (12) रसोपयोग:, कम:, (कफजादिव्याधी) (13) रससंयोगकल्पना (त्रिषष्टिभेदा:) (14) रसतो द्रव्यगुणाः (15) रसाप्राधान्यंवादिमतम्।
(27) ग्रय विपाक:-(1) विपाकलक्षणम (2) पाकद्दैविध्यम् (ग्रवस्थापाक निष्ठापाको जठरपाक: (3) विपाक विषयं मतवैंविध्यम् (6)विपाक कर्माणि (तन्रापवाद:) (5) विपाकस्य भूयिष्ठात्वं (6) विपाकः कदा उपलभ्यते (7) विपाक प्रधान्यवादिमतम्।
(28) ग्रथ वीर्यम्- (1)वीर्यस्य लक्षणम् स्वरूपं च (2) द्विविधवीर्य- श्रष्टविघवीर्य-ग्रनेकविघवीर्यवादः (3) वीर्यंविज्ञाने उपायः (4) रसविपाकता वीर्यज्ञानम् (5) वीर्यकर्माण (6) वीर्यंश्राघान्यवादिमतम्, रसवीर्यंविपाका शारीरकार्यक्षेत्रविभाग:।
(29) ग्रथ प्रभाव :-(1) प्रभावलक्षणम् (2) प्रभावस्य उदाहरणानि (3) प्रभावस्य ग्राँचत्यता (4) विचिश्र्रत्ययारब्वत्वम् (5) प्रकृतिसमसंयोग—विकृतिविषमसंयोगवशात्कर्मणि परिणामं च विचित्रता, सरादि प्रभावान्तानां गुणानां वलावलम् च।
(30) द्रव्यं कथं कार्यं करोति।
(31) सामान्यविशोषसिद्धान्तः।
(32) द्रव्योपयोगग्रकारोपायः।
(33) विविघभेषजकल्पनाहेतु:।
(34) ग्रोषіधग्गहणकालः।
(35) ग्रनुमानविषय:।
(36) उद्भिज्जद्रव्यसंग्रहायउचितः भूमिभांगः कालइच।
(37) उद्भिज्जद्रव्याणां उपदेयांगानि।
(38) कृताकृतभेषजद्रव्यसंरक्षणविघि:।
(39) द्रव्यसंग्रहकालः।
(40) अ्रनुक्तलेशोक्तपरिभाषा।
(41) मानपरिभाषा (चरकमानं, सुधुतमानं-कार्लिगमानं-मागधमानं-प्रर्चलित-भारतीय मानं-च)।
(42) उद्भिज्ज्रव्याणि-अ्रघोनिदिष्टानाम् द्रव्याणाम् रसविपाकवीर्षप्रभावदोषघ्चत्व-रोगघ्नत्वादिसहितं, उपादेयांग—संग्रहणकाल—मात्र——प्रमुख—कल्पोवृं हितम्——्रयक्तोपयोगपरिणामतच्छुमनोपायप्रतिनिधियुक्तं।


| पुनर्नवा | कुंभारी | जंबू | धन्वयास |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| पुत्नाग | कुलंजन | जयपाल | धातकी |
| पूग | कुरा | जलवेंतस | धान्यक |
| पूतिकरंज | कूष्मांड | जाती | धामार्गव |
| पूतिहा | कुष्ठ | जात्रीफल | नागकेशर |
|  | केतकी. | ग्रतिविषा | प्रियंगु: |
| ग्रतिविषा | प्रियंगु | प्रियाल | प्लक्ष |
| पनलगू | बकुल | वदर | बबूल |
| बला | वाकुची | बिम्बी. | विभीतक |
| विल्व | वाल | वृहती | बृहद्गोक्षुर |
| ब्राह्मी | भंगा | भव्य | भल्लातक |
| भारंगी | भीमसेनी कपू र <br> मंजिष्ठा मण्डकपर्णी | भूम्यामलकी मंदन | मुकूलक मदयंतिका |
| मधूंक | मरीच | मरूषक | मंल्लिका |
| महाİनब | महाबला | मातुलुंग | मानकंद |
| मायाफल | मार्कण्डी | मांसरोहिणी | माषपर्णी |
| मिश्रेया | मिंष्ठरनबू | मुंजातक | मुंडी |
| मुद्गपर्णी | मुसली | मुस्ता | मूर्वा |
| मूलक | मेथिका | मैदालकड़ी | यव |
| यवानी | यष्टीमधु - | रक्तचंदन | रसोन |
| राजिका | रेवंदचीनी | रोहितक | रोहीष |
| लज्जालु. | लताकस्तूरिका | लबंग | लोणिका |
| लोध्र | वचा | वज्रवल्ली | वट |
| वत्सनाभ | वनजीरक | वनवृं ताक | वरण |
| वंश | वाताम | वासा | वाराहीकन्द |
| विडंग | - विदारी - | विर्षततुक | वेतस |
| वृक्षादनी | वृक्षाम्ल | वृद्धदारक | सप्तचक्री |
| सप्तपर्ण | सरल | सर्ज | सर्पगन्धा |
| सर्पण | सातला | सारिवा | सीताफल |
| सुदाव (सताप) | सूरण | सुरंजान | - स्तुही |
| स्वर्णक्षीरी | रांखपुष्पी | शटी | शतपुप्पा |
| शरपुंखा | राल्लकी - | शाकवृक्ष | शाखोटक |
| शाल | शालपर्णी | शाल्मली | शिरीष |
| हिंशिपा | शู่ंठ | ฟौलेय | शोभांजन |
| शृंगाटक | इयोनाक | शलेष्मातक | इवेतजीरक |
| ₹वेतमुसली | हपुषा | हरिद्रा | हरीतकी |
| हंसपदी | हिगु | हिज्जल |  |
| हैमवतीवचा | हृद्धात्री (हियाचली) | . (समुद्रफल) |  |

(43) विषोपविषाणाम् शुद्धि प्रकार :-

वत्सनाभ — धत्तूर — विषमुप्टि — जयपाल — ग्रहिफेन — भंगा — करवीर कलिहारी — गुंजा — प्रभृति — विषोपविषाणाम् शुद्धि: कयारीत्या किमंर्थ च क्रियते इति ज्ञानम् ।
(44) द्रव्यगुणशास्त्रविषयकं यत् तत्वज्ञानं. तस्य सोदाहरणप्रतिपादनार्थ अ्ये निर्दिष्टानाम् द्रव्याणाम् सविस्तरम् संपूर्ण ज्ञानम् मर्חमकतया सविशेषं संपादनीयम् ।
हरीतकी — ग्रामलकी — लशुन — गुडूची — पुनर्नवा — गोक्षुर — कंटकारी यष्टिमधु - वत्सनाभ — भल्लातक — गुगुलु - ग्रक्क — चिश्रक — कुमारी — शतावरी — पर्पट — खदिर — भंगा — कटुकी — पिप्पली — यवक्षार —— कुटज — विर्षत्तदुक — सारिवा — हरिद्रा — शंखपुष्पी।
(45) पुरोरिर्निष्टानाम् द्रव्याणां प्रत्यक्षाभिज्ञानम् केवलं उल्लिखतांशोन संपादनीयम्

मूल—वत्सनाभ — ग्रतिविषा — दारहरिद्रा - यष्टिमधु — मंजिष्ठा — ग्राकारकरभ — वचा — जटामांसी — चित्रक — सर्पगंधा — कुटकी — शतावरी — मुसली — मुस्ता, — उशीर — सप्तचका — दरामूलद्रव्याणि च।
कंद-र्टंगाटक — हरिद्रा — वाराहिकन्द — विदारीकन्द — मुस्ता — पलाण्डु — कर्चुर खण्ड) शुण्ठी — रसोन — चोपचीनी।
कांड-गुडूची - दाहहरिद्रा — यष्टिमधु — रक्तचंदन - मंजिष्ठा - बचा श्राकारकरभ — स्नुहि - सप्तचका — चंदन — देवदार — किराततिक्त ।
पत्र-गुडूची — वरुण — कार्पासी — कांचनार - शिरीष — शाल्मली — विल्व - शोभांजन — निव — पलाश — मेयिकां — ग्रम्लिका — जंवू — दाडिम — करवीर — वासा — भृंगराज - तुलसी — निर्गुडी — वट उदुम्बर प्लक्ष — ग्रश्वत्य — मधुक — पारिजात — ग्रर्जक — भंगा — एरंड — तालीस — तमाल - जातीपत्र।
पुष्प-रिरीष — धातकी —— कमल — गोरखमुंडी — वव्वुल — करवीर —— वासा — तुलसी —— ग्रर्क — मधूक — घत्तूर -- गंजा — जपा — चंपक शातपत्री, झण्डू, ग्रगस्त्य ।
फल —कार्पासी — जंबीर - निबुक - विल्व -- कपित्थ - मातुलुंग — शिरीष निनुक्क - विल्व — कपित्य — इंगुदि - द्राक्षा - श्ररिष्टक — भल्लातक प्रियाल — शोभाजन — करंज - ग्रम्लिका - दाडिम - पूतिकरंज इंद्रवारुणी — कटुतुंवी — पटोल — कूष्मांड — मदन — विडंग — विषזंतदुक — जातीफल — ग्रामलकी — हरीतकी — विमीतक — उदुंबर —
एला — कंपिल्लक — अ्यारग्वध — सातला — मरिच — हरड — जयपाल — पिप्पली - वट - वाताद।
बीज——वाकुची — जीरक — यवानी — धान्यक — ग्रजमोदा — विडंग — शिरीष — ग्रतसी — करंज — पलाश — गुंजा — मेंथिका — पारसीकयवानीजयपाल — एरंड — कीटमारीयवानी, ग्रपामार्ग।
प्ररोह—वट, ग्राम्र, जम्बू, दूवार्व, वंश।

## 55

केसर-नागकेसर—कुंकुम-पद्म, शातपत्री।
क्षुप—स्वर्णक्षीरी — पर्पट — शरपुंखा — चक्रमर्द — लज्जालु — बला —— गोक्षुरु
— धन्वयास — चांगेरी — ब्राह्मी — दमनक — भूनिबं — कंटकारी इक्षुरक — पुनर्नवा — श्रंपामांगं — भूम्यामली — कुमारी — दूर्वा — वनप्सा, शंखपुष्पी।
त्वक्-कुटज — त्वक् — कट्फल — निम्ब, शोभाजन, पंचक्षीरित्वक्।
ग्रंथांशा:—मदनपालनिघंटु: संपूर्ण:।
वाग्भट सूत्रस्यानम् 5-6-9-10-15।
चरक-सूत्रस्थानम् 1-4-25-26-27।
सुशुत-सूत्रस्थानम् . 40-41-42-45-46 ।
भावप्रकाशान्तर्गतनिघंटुमाग: समग्र: ।
द्रव्यंगुणविज्ञानम, ग्रऩक्तोषधिवर्गरच परिभाषा प्रकरणसमेत: ।

## (४) रसशास्त्रम्

## १५० व्याख्यानानि <br> ७प प्रात्यक्षिकांण

(1) रसा: (2) उपरसा: (3) साधारणरसाः (4) रसोपरसंसाधारणरसानां स्वसूप विरोष: (5) रसोपरससाधारणरसानां शोषनम् (6) रसोपरसादीनां (7) शोषनमारणादीनां वरिणामा: (8) स्वर्णादलोहानां शोधन-मारण-रकाराः स्वपषंच (9) पारदसंसकाराः तेषां
 विरोषाः (19) तेषां स्पषष्टीकरणम् (12) अ्रघोनिनिष्टानां प्रव्याणां शोघन मारणादिप्रकारा ग्रवगन्तव्वा: सत्वपातन प्रकाराइच यथासमेतम् ।
(1) ग्रभ्रकं (2) वैक्तन्ता: (3) माक्षीक (4) विमलः (5) शिलाजतु (6) सस्यकं (7) चपलः (8) रसक: (9) गंधकः (10) गैरिकं (11) कासीसं (12) कांक्षी (13) तालकं (14) मन:रिला (15) श्रंजनं (16) कंकुछ्ठम् (17) कंपिल्लः (18) गौरोपाषाण: (19) नवसादर: (20) कपद्द: (21) श्रनिजार: (22) गिर्रिसिदूरम् (23) हिगुलः (24) मृद्रार्वंगं (25) राजावतः (26) माणिका (27) मुक्ता (28) प्रवालः (29) शंबः (30) शुक्तिः (31) पुरवराजः (32) मरकतम् (33) वज्ञम् (34) नीलमणण (35) गोमेदमणण: (36) वैड्र्यम् (37) सूर्यकान्त: 38) चन्द्रकान्त: (39) सुवर्गम् (40) रजतम् महारजतम् (41) ताम्रम् (42) लोहम् (43) कांतलोहम (44) लोहमिट्टं (45) नागं (46) वंगं (47) पित्तलम् (48) कांस्यं (49) बर्तंलों (50) यशाद् (51) टंकण: (52) समुद्रफेनम् (53) सुधापापाण: (54) सोरक: (55) सटिका (56) घंबजीरकं, ग्रकीक:, तंतुपाषाण: गोदन्ती।
(13) रससिद्धिसाघनानां यन्नाणां मूषाणांच स्वरूपं निर्माणविधयइच।
(14) पुटांना स्वर्पम् प्रकाराश्च।
(15) परिभाषा ज्ञानम्।
(16) रसरसायनादिक्त्पानां निर्माणविवय: तेषां गुण्णवशेषाश्न।
(1) रसासदूदर: (2) चन्द्रोदय: (3) हेमगर्भं: (4) सूतरोलर: (5) मल्ल सिदूर (6) रसकर्कूर: (7) समीरपन्ताः (8) सुवर्णराजबंगेखरः (9) ग्रन्निकुमार: (10) ग्रानन्दभैरव: (11) इच्छाभेदोरस: (12) एकागगीरः (13) कनक्युंदर: (14) कामदुधा (15) कालकूटरसः (16) कृमिमुठारः (17) ॠव्यादरस:, कल्पत₹रस: (18) गुत्मकालानलरसः (19) गंधकरसायनम् (20) ग्रहणीफपाटरस: ग्रहणीजजकेसरी (21) ज्वरांकुसः (22) ताम्तपषंटी (24) पंचामृत्पंटी (25) त्रिभुवनकीन्तः (26) प्रतापलंकेखरः (27) प्रवालपंचामृताल्योरस: (28) बोलबढ: (29) मृव्युंजयः (30)

महामृत्युंजय: (31) मेहान्तक: (32) राजचंडेशर: (33) रसपर्पटी (34) राजमृगांक: (35) लघुमालिनीवसंतः (36) सुवर्णमालिनीवसंतः लोकनाय: (38) लक्ष्मीविलासः (39) वातविघ्वंस: (40) वसंतकुसुमाकर: (41) विशवतापहरण: (42) शीतांकुराः (43) शूलकुमार: शूलनिम्मूलनरस: (44) शोयारिः (45) शंखवटी. (46) श्रारोग्यर्ब़िनी (47) ख़ासकुठारः (48) सत्निपातभैरव: (49) सिद्नरमूषणः (50), स्वर्णपर्पटी (51) चंद्रप्रभुगुका (52) सूतिकाभरण: (43) स्मृतिसागरः (53) हेमाभ्रकरसर्सदूरः (55) योगराजगुगुलः (56) संजीवनीगुटिका (57) जलोदरारि: (58) नाराचरस: नारायणरसः:, नय़नचन्द्रलीहम् सप्ता़्मृतलीहमे।

## ग्रन्यंश्रा:-

रसेन्द्रचूडामणि:।
रसरत्नसमुच्चय: पूर्वसंड।
ग्रायुर्वंदप्रकाशः।
शाङर्गधरसंहिता।
योगरत्नाकर:।
रसतरंगिणी।
रसामृतम्।
श्रालोच्यग्रंय:-
रसेन्द्र सारसंग्रहः, रसहृदयतन्त्रम्, रसोपनिषद्। रसशास्त् স्रौषधिनिर्माणम् च
पंचविधकषायाः—स्वरसाः (ग्रार्द्रकं, तुलसी, वासा)
क्वायाः (भूनिम्बादि: पुनर्नवादि: तिवतापंचक: श्रमयादि: रासनादि: मंजिष्ठादिः)।
कल्क: (शुंठीकल्क:, निम्बकल्क:, लशुनकल्क: महानिम्वजटाकल्क:।
हिम: (वान्यकादि:, पर्पटादि:) इलेष्मादि (चाय) फाण्टकम्।
फांट: (नरासंहचूर्णम्, सितोपलादिच्चूर्णम्, हिग्वष्टकम्) भारकरलवणम्।
पुटपाक: (वासापुटपाक:, शुंठीपुटपाक: मृग शृंगपुटपाकः) कुटजपुटपाकः।
वटकाः (मंडूरवटका:, चंद्रप्रभा, योगराजगुगुलु: संजीवनी) क्षारवटका: ।
क्षीरपाकाः (ग्रर्जुनक्षीरपाक:, शुंठीक्षीरपाक:) पउच्चमलक्षीरपाकः।
स्नेहपाक: (शोधनबैलम् रोपणतैलम्, दाडिमघृतम्) त्रिफलाघृतम्।
श्रवलेहः (च्यवनप्राशावलेहः, वासावलेहः, दाडिमावलेहः) ब्राहीघघृतम् कुटजावलेह ग्रमृतप्रांशघृतम्।
श्रासवारिष्टे (कुटजारिष्टम्, द्राक्षासव:, उशीरासव:) कनकासवः।
शुक्तसीवीरम् (कस्यापि धान्यस्य जम्बुफलशुवतं च)।
र्वतः (चन्द्रोदया वर्त:, फलर्वर्त:, गुदर्वर्तः) दन्तर्वर्त:।
रसक्रिया (यष्टीमधुरसक्रिया, बन्वुलरसक्रिया, गुडूचीघनसार:)।
सत्वम् (गुड्न्चीसत्वम्) ग्रार्द्रकसत्वम्, गोधूमसत्वम्।
ग्रक्क: (शतपुष्पार्क:) दरामूलार्क, गुलावग्रर्क:, पोदीनार्क:।

पाका: (कूष्मांडपाक:, एरंडपाक:) सौभाग्यशुण्ठीपाक:, पूगीपाकः।
यवागुयूषकल्पनामन्य: (खज़ुरमंथ:)।
क्षारः (ग्रपामार्गस्य, कदल्या:, ग्र्र्क्स्य) यवक्षारम् सरिक्षारम्।
लेप: (दरांगलेप: बिडालकलेप:)।
उपनाहः (ग्रतसी-गोधूमादि:) शाल्वणोपनाहः।
मलहरम् (सिंदूरमलहम्, गंघकमलहरम्) पारदादि. मलहरम्।
एतेषां निर्माणविधौ प्रत्यक्षप्रयोगप्रसंगे कानि साधनानि कानि च उपकरणानि ग्रावः्यकानि, कियांश्चकालः ¥पेक्ष्यते, श्रवस्थान्तरं कथं जायते, तत्र किविशेषतया लक्ष्यीकरणीयं तेषां पववापववानां परीक्षा मात्रा प्रमृति सविस्तरं सप्रयोगं श्रशुन्षेयम्।

ग्रंथांशः - वाग्भट-कल्पस्थनम् ग्र. 6 सूत्र ग्र. 301
चरक-सूत्रस्थानम्-ख्र. 4 कल्पस्थानम्, ग्र. 41 कल्पस्थानम् ग्र. 121
सुश्रुत-चिकित्सास्थानम्--ग्र. 311
शाङर्गधर संहिता-मध्यमखंडं संपूर्णम्।
द्रव्यगुणपरिभाषा प्रकरणं यादवजीकृतम् च।

## (y) स्वस्थ-वृत्तम्

## १०० व्याख्यानानि

(1) स्वास्थ्यस्वर्वं (2) स्वास्थ्यसंरक्षणार्यं उचिता दिनच्चर्य (3) ॠतुचर्य $\{$ (4)
 अं्रंशा: ।
(1) मलमूोोल्सर्जंन् (2) मुसद्तषावननम् (3) गָंड्डाः (4) श्रवजनम् (5) नस्पविचार: (6) घूमपानविचार: (6) ताम्बूलभक्षणविज्जार: (8) श्रभ्यंग: (9) व्यायाम: (10) स्तानं (11) श्राहारविषिः (12) श्राहारकालः (13) श्राहारमाशा (14) उद्वत्तनानुलेपनादिविचार: (15) श्रंगमदंनम् (16) श्राहाखव्याणि (17) झाहाउव्यसंस्कारा: (18) ग्राहार प्रव्यं मिश्रवविचार: (19) विरद्धाशनं तज्जन्याविकाराशच (20) पेयद्रव्य विचारः (21) ग्रनुपानविचार: (22) निद्राविच्चार: (23) निद्राकालः (24) नित्राप्रमाणम् (25) दिवा स्वाप: (26) निद्रानाशंकरा श्राहार विह्हाराः (27) सुखनित्राकरा श्राहारविहाराः (28) व्रह्लग्र्यम्, (29) व्यवायाहं वय: (30) पुखाणां च च्त्रीणां च व्यवायमर्यादा (31) व्यवाय संबंधिनो नियमा: (32) व्यवायस्य उचिता ग्रनुचिता न च्रीपुंदोः श़रीरावस्था (33) वृष्य योगानां हिताहितव्वम् (34) नपुंसक्पकाराः सहला जातोत्तरकालजाशच (35) स्र्रीपुंसां च नपुसकक्वलक्षणानि .36) नपंपुकचिकिस्ता ।
7. निवासस्थानादिविनार:-
(3) निवासस्थानाम् (2) नगरग्रामादीनां रचनाविशेषविच्चारः (3) जलमलादिनिहरंरणविचार: (4) ब्यवसायस्थानविचारः (5) कीडास्थानविचारः (6) रिक्षास्थानविचारः (7) पानीयजलरोघनम् (8) तत्रकाराइच।
8. सद्वृत्तम्-
(1) शरीरोन्द्रियाणं निमंलत्वं शुचित्वं सम्यक् युक्तत्वं च (2) वेषभूषा च (3) दंडझ्रातपॠउपानद् घारणानि (4) भाषण गमन मंत्री प्रभृतिपु समीचैना पद्दतिः (5) पूज्यपपूज्यभावेष कयं वर्ततव्यम् (6) सात्म्बा-सास्म्यविकेक: (7) साहसपरिवजंनादि (8) परं:सह कयं वर्वातत्यम् (9) श्राच्चां: सर्वंच्चेष्टातु लोकएवेति विचय:।

## जनपदोदघंबननम्

1. पानीयविचारः
(1) जनपद्स्य तोयसंचय: क्पतडागनदीनिर्क्सरादय: (2) तोयसंचयानां दुष्टि: कथं संभवति (3)-तोयदुष्टिस्तोयजन्या विकारा: तेषां प्रतिबंधच (4) तोयदुष्टिलक्षणानि (5) तोयश़द्युपाया: (6) शुद्तोयस्य लक्ष़णम्- (7) शुद्तोयस्य गुणा: (8) गृहकर्मेण जनपदस्पायँ च तोयस्स उपयोगः (9) पान-स्नानान-वस्त्रधावनसंमार्ज़नादियु तोयस्य महववम्।
2. वायुविचार: (1) वायो:प्राणधारकत्वं महत्वं चवायोर्दुष्टि: कै: के: कारणंर्भवति (दुर्गन्धधलिध्युविषद्रव्यसंपर्कादिभि वायुर्दुष्टि $\begin{array}{ll}\text { (3) दुष्टवायुलक्ष- }\end{array}$ णानि (4) दुष्टवायुना पुरुष जनपदे च के के विकारा भवन्ति (5) वायुशुद्धि: कथं कर्तब्या ।
(भूमिप्रविभागीयम्) (1) मृद्वी, समा, स्थिरा, 'सिकतादिभि:-
:3. भूमिविचार:
3. देशाविच़ार:
:5. गृहृविचार: (1) गृहार्कभूमिपरीक्षा (भूमिदेशप्रकरणादितः) (2) ग्रारोग्यार्थम् गृहनिर्माणम् ग्रौपर्सागका रोगा: (जानपदोधवंसना:) ।
(1) उदकवायुदेशाकालदोष: जानपदा दोषा भवन्ति ज्वरइोषकुष्ठनेत्राभिष्यन्दादीनां ग्रोपसर्सकत्वम् (3) नि:रवासवस्त्र सहराय्यासनादिभि: रोगा: संक्रामंति (4) उदकादीनां शुद्धि: जानपदिकरोगानुत्पादनार्थ कर्तव्यादि (5) स्वस्थवृत्तोक्तनियमा: घर्माचारा: रोगानुत्पादनार्थ कर्तंव्या: (6) युद्धनिमित्तकोऽपि जनपदोध्वंस: श्रधर्ममूल एव (7) कालाकालं मॄत्युविज्ञानम्।

## रोगानुत्पादनम्

(1) वेगान्नधारयेत् (वातविण्मूत्रादीन्त्रयोदश) (2) वेगधारणजा रोगा: तेषां चिकित्सा च (3) वेगधारणजानां रोगाणां साव्यासाध्यनक्षणम् (4) वेगघारणम् वायुग्रकोपः तस्य साघनं च (5) संशोघनशुद्धानां मलानां पुनरुद्भवो न भवति. (8) कालविद्वृष्ययोगान् रसायनानि च गृह्वीयात् - (9) निल्यं हिताहारविहारसेवनादिकं कुर्यात् (10) मनस: समाहितत्वार्थ यतेत (11) साहसपरिवर्जनं
कुर्यात् (16) ग्राह़ार शायन ब्रह्मचर्याणां युक्ततया योजनम् च। ग्रंथांशा:——चरक—सूत्र ग्रध्याय $5,6,7,8,19-21-27$

चैरक—विमानस्थांन ग्रघ्यांय $1,2,3$ ।
सुश्रुत सूत्र म्रध्याय $6,20,45,46$ ।
"सुभ्रुत चिकित्सा ग्रध्याय 24,261
सुश्रुत चिकित्सा 'ग्रध्याय $5 \mathbf{5}, 607$
वाग्भट सूत्र ग्रघ्याय $2,3,3,5,6,7$
स्वस्थवृतसमुच्चयः। रॉजे₹वर शांस्त्रिकृतः।

## रोगनिदानम् कार्यचिकित्सा च

रोगाणां प्रांगुत्पतित्रम: दर्शानादित्रिविधपरीक्षा—श्राप्तोपदेशादि—त्रिविधपरीक्षा नाड़ीमूत्रादि श्रष्टविधपरीक्षा—रोगब्यवच्छेदकतत्वनिरुपणम् किनाम चिकित्सा-चिकित्सापांदा:चिकित्सातत्वनिरूपणम् व्याधित्रतीकारसूत्राणि विकारानुत्पत्ति चिकित्सा—विकारप्रशामनर्चिकित्सा द्विविघोपक्रम:, षड्विघोपक्रम:। वातपित्तकफानां चिकित्सा-द्योषधातुमलानां' 'वृंद्धिक्षयचिकित्सासूत्राणि तिर्यग्गतदोषचिकित्सासूत्रम्, ग्रन्यस्थानगतस्य दोषस्य प्रतीकार: संसर्गसंनिपातयो: चिकित्सा, संचये दोषापहरणं गुणा:, शाखास्थितेदोषाणां कोष्ठाभिग्मनम् ।

पंचकर्मचिकित्साविवरणम्, पंचकर्मतियोगे विकारम्रशामः, उपकल्पंनीयानि द्रव्याणि स्नेहस्वेदविषि: वमनविरेचनविघि:, संसर्जनत्रम: शोधनस्यं गुणां: शमनस्य निरुपणम् शुद्धिचिकित्साश्रयोगलक्षणाम्ं दोषाणां लिगैर्व्याध्युपचार: दोषव्याधि उभयप्रत्यनीक-चिकित्सानिरूपण् हेतुविपरीतर्थकारि चिकित्सायाउदाहरणानि ।

जनपदोवंध्ससाघारणी चिकित्सा ऋतुव्यापदां चिकित्सासूत्रम् दुष्टस्त्रोतसां चिकित्सासूत्राणि सप्रधानदोष रोगचिकित्सा रक्तजरोग:—चिकित्सासूत्रम्ं च, स्थौल्यकार्शंचिकित्सा।

चिकित्सायां दूष्यदेशादिविचार: उपद्रवे कथं चिकित्सेत।
ड़न्द्रियोपक्रम:—मानसव्याधिचिकित्सासूत्रम् ।
विविघं ग्रौषघं चिकित्साकल्पविवरणम् सिद्धीषधिचिकित्सातत्त्वम्।
रसायनरिकित्सा ( प्रकारपथ्यादिसहिता) बाजीकरण चिकित्सा।
श्रोषघकालः ग्रौषधमात्रा ग्रौषधानुपानम्-पथ्यापं्य्यविचारः।
श्रघोनिदिष्टानां व्याधीनां हेतु-पूर्वरूपाणि सूपं उपशायसंप्राप्तिः।
उपद्रंव साध्यासाध्यत्वम्-रिष्टलक्षणम्, व्याध्यवस्था-रोगव्यवच्छेदकपूवैंक ।
संपूर्णंनिदानम् सामान्यविशेष-स्नेहस्वेदशोघनशमनरसायनादिरूपा ।
मात्राकालानुपानसहिंता पथ्यापथ्यसहिता संपूर्ण चिकित्सा।

| ग्रर्श: | श्रग्निमांद्यम् | . ग्रजीर्णम् | भुक्तरोगा: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| विषूचिका | ग्रलसक: | विलंबिका | कृमिरोगा: |
| उदावर्तम् | अ्रानाह: | हलीमक: | रक्तपित्तम् |
| कुष्ठम् | रोमांतिका | उर:क्षतम् | नासारोगा: |
| मूर्छ्छा | संग्यास: | तॄष्णा | कोट: |
| ग्रामवात: | प्रमेह: | ग्रपची | वृद्धि: |
| वातरक्तम् | विसर्प: | शीतला | क्षीण: |
| क्लीवत्वम् | गुल्म: | पांडुरोग: | श्रहचि: |
| रवास: | भ्रम: | उन्माद: | दाह: |
| श्रम्लपित्तम् | मूं्रकृच्छ़म् | मेदोरोग: | ग्रंथि: |
| ग्रंततविद्रधि: | शूलम् | कामला | छ्छाद्: |
| शोथ: | विस्फोट: | फिरंग: | कास: |
| स्वरभेद: | निद्रा | 尹्रपस्मार: | शीतपित्तम् |

## 62

| वातव्याधि: | मूत्राघात: | गलगंड: | श्रर्बुदम् |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| क्षुद्ररोगा: | उदरम् | कुंभकामला | हृद्रोग: |
| उपदंश: | मसूरिका | राजयक्ष्मा | हिक्का |
| शिरोरोगा: | तंद्रा | मदाल्यय: | उदर्द: |
| उरस्तंभ: | श्ररमरी | गंडमाला | इलीपदम् |

स्नायुक:
बालापचरणम्-बालरोग विज्ञानम् बालामयप्रतिषेघइच रसायनवाजीकरणचिकित्साविशेषा:

> (1) दोषज: कर्मज: दोषकर्मंजइचेति; त्रिविधव्याधिविज्ञानम्।
> (2) कर्मजादिव्याध्यो: बलिमंगलह्रोमादिचिकित्सा।
> (3) सर्वव्याधिषु मनःशान्तिरूपा चिकित्सा।
> ग्रंयांशा:— (1) चरक:—सूत्रस्थानम्——्र. $1,2,3,9,10,13,14,15,16,21$,
> 22, 23, 29, 301
> चिकित्सास्थानम्--्र्र. 1 , तः $20,22,24,27,28,29$ ।
> विमानस्थानम्-उपयोगिनोंशा:।
> कल्पस्थानम् - समग्रम्।
> सिद्धिस्थानम्--समग्रम् ।
> (2) सुঞ्भत:-सूत्रस्थानम्-—्भ. 43, 441
> चिकित्सास्थानम्- श्र. $4,5,7,9,11,12,13,14,19$,
> $20,21,26,30,30$ ते 401
> उत्तरस्थानम् $26,29,40$ ते 561
> (3) वाग्भट:—चिकित्सास्थानम्-ख्र. 2 तै 12-14.त 22 ।
> शारीरस्थानम्-—ग्र. 1-2।
> उत्तरस्थानम्——्र. $1,2,32,33,34,39,401$
> (3) योगरत्नाकर:—चिकित्साविभाग: सिद्धान्तनिदानंच ।
> (5) भावप्रकारा:-चिकित्साविभाग:।

# (७) इल्यं-इालाक्यतंत्रम् च व्याख्यानानि २०० प्रात्यक्षिकाणि 900 

(1) शल्यतंग्रम् —राल्यत्रंस्य सर्वतंत्रेषु प्राधान्यविवेचनम् (2) घन्वन्तरिशब्दस्य निरक्तिः (3) त्रिविधकर्म (पूर्वकर्म, प्रधानकर्म, प्रशचात्कर्मभेदेन) (4) ग्रष्टविघकर्म (वेदनाभेदेन) (5) व्रणस्य षष्ठिरूपः्रमा: (6) यंत्रशस्त्रपरिचय: (7) शास्त्रपातनविधि: (8) उपयंत्रानुशस्त्रनिरूपणम् (9) योग्या विघि: (10) प्रशस्तव्रणस्वरूपम् (11) दुष्टव्रणस्वरूपम् (12). क्षाराग्निप्रयोगः (13) घूमातप ग्रग्निहिमदग्योपचारः (14) रक्तमोक्षणविधि: (15) जलोकाश्टंगादिनिर्देशा: (16) कर्णनासासंधानप्रकारा: 17) व्रणरक्षोपाया: (18) व्रणबंधनलेपनघूप्नादिविवरणम् (19) व्रणितोपासननियमा: (20) व्रणवेदना श्रांत्र््रणस्रावादिविज्ञानम् (21) साध्यासाध्यरुढारुढशुद्धव्रणलक्षणम् (22) श्रन्त:प्रनष्टराल्यपरीक्षा, (23) शल्यापनयनविधि: (4) व्रणितारिष्टलक्षणानि च (25) श्रधोलिखितानां व्याधीनां लक्षणानि चिकित्सा च। 2- (1) व्रणशोथ: (2) निजागंतुव्रणो (3) विद्रधि: (4) पक्वापक्वव्रण: (5) दुष्टव्रण: (6) गंडमाला (7) ग्रपची (8) भग्तप्रकारा: (9) श्रर्शः: (10) ग्रइमरी (11) ₹र्करा (12) प्रमेहपिडका: (13) शूकरोगा: (14) भगंदरः (15) वृद्धि: (16) नष्टद्धिद्रजलोदराणि
(17) विस्फोटचिप्परोहिण्यादिक्षुद्ररोगा: (18) कुष्ठानि (19) विसर्प: (20) नाडिव्रण:
(21) स्तनवृद्धि: (22) ग्रंथ्यर्बुदौ (23) उपदंशः (24) योनिगुदभ्रंशौ च (25) (26) शास्त्रसाध्ये रोगे संज्ञानाश प्रकारा: वेदनान्तकद्रव्यपरिचय: भैषज्यस्यग्रन्त: क्षेपणप्रकारा सिरावस्तिविधय: चरकसूचिताः।

## रालंक्यतंत्रम्

## नेत्ररोगविज्ञानम्

नयनविवरणम् नेत्रस्य पांचभौतिकत्वकथनम् 'दृष्टिमंडलविवरणम् नेत्रमंडलसंधिपटलानां संख्यानम् नेत्रगतपंचमंडलानां कयनम् नेत्रसंधीनां वर्णनम् नेत्रपटलानां श्राश्र्यभूतो धातु: नेत्ररोगाणां सामान्या संभ्राप्ति: नेत्ररोगाणां पूर्वरूपं दोषाधिष्ठितनेत्रलक्षण् संक्षेपतो नेत्ररोगचिकित्सा नेत्ररोगे पूर्वरूपं, एकाक्किया कार्या नेत्ररोगनिदानानि नेत्ररोगाणां संख्या, वातजनेत्ररोगाणां साध्यासाध्यत्वविचार: पित्तजनेत्ररोगाणां साध्यासध्यत्वम् इलेष्मजनेत्ररोगाणां साध्यासाध्यत्वम् रक्तज़नेत्ररोगाणां साध्यासाध्यत्वम्, सात्निपातिकनेत्ररोगाणां साध्यासाध्यत्वम् श्राश्रयभेदेन।

## नेत्ररोगसंख्यंनम्

संघिगतरोगविज्ञानम्—संघिगतनेत्ररोगाणां संख्या [पूयालसोपनाहलक्षणम् नेत्रस्रावाणां लक्षणानि, कृमिग्रंथिलक्षणम् पर्वण्यलजयो: लक्षणम् ।

वर्त्मगतरोगविज्ञानम्——वर्म रोगाणां नामतो निर्देशः उत्संशिनीलक्षणम् कुंभीकालक्षणम् पौथकीलक्षणम्, वरर्मरार्करालक्षणम् . ग्रर्शोवरमर्लक्षणम् शुष्कार्शोलक्षणम् ग्रंजननामिकालक्षणम् बहलवर्र्मलक्षणम्, वर्त्मबंधलक्षणम् किलष्टवर्मलक्षणम् वर्तरकर्म्लक्षणम् रयाववरर्मलक्षणम् वातहतवरर्मलक्षणम् वर्रार्बुदलक्षणम् पक्ष्मकोपलक्षणम् ।

शुक्लगतरोगविज्ञानम्—नेत्रशुक्लगतरोगाणाम् नामतो निर्देशा: प्रस्तार्यम्म लक्षणम् शुक्ला र्मलोहितार्मणोः लक्षणम् ग्रधिमांसजार्मस्ताय्वर्मणो: लक्षणम् शुक्तिकार्जुनयोः लक्षणम् च।

कृष्णगतरोगविजानम्-नेत्रकृष्णगतरोगाणां नामतो निर्देशः सव्रणशुक्रलक्षणम् सव्रणशुक्स्य कादाचित्कं साध्यत्वम् सत्रणशुश्क्यासध्युत्वलक्षणम् अ्मत्रणशुक्ललक्षणम् श्रक्षिपाकात्ययलक्षणम् अ्रजकाजातलक्षणम्।

सर्वगतरोगविज्ञानम्-सर्वगतरोगाणां नामतो निर्देशनम् श्रभिष्यन्दस्य सर्वनेत्ररोगमूलत्वम् वाताभिष्यंदलक्षणम् पित्ताभिष्यंदलक्षणम्, कफाभिष्ष्यंदलक्षणम् रक्ताभिष्यंदलक्षणम् श्रधिमंथानां ग्रभिष्यंदमूलकत्वकथनम् श्रधिमंथानां सामान्यलक्षणम् वाताधिमंथलक्षणम् पित्ताधिमंथलक्षणम् इलेष्माविमंयलक्षणम् रक्ताधिमंयलक्षणम्।

अ्रधिमंथानां द्विष्टिवाशकत्वे कालावधि:, सशोफननेत्रपाकलक्षणम् हताधिमंथलक्षणम् वातपर्यायलक्षणम् शुष्काक्षिपाकलक्षणम् श्रन्यतोवातलक्षणम् ग्रम्लाध्युषितलक्षणम् । सिरोत्पातलक्षणम् सिराहर्षलक्षणम्।

## दृष्टिगतरोगविज्ञानम्-

प्रमाणाकारस्वलक्षणैर्दृ ष्टिकथनम् दृष्टिगतरोगाणां संख्या :
प्रथम पटलगततिमिरलक्षणम् वातजतिमिरलक्षणम् ।
द्वितीय पटलगतनिमिरलक्षणम् पित्तजतिमिरलक्षणम् ।
तृतीय पटलगततिमिरलक्षणम् इलेष्मजतिमिरलक्षणम्।
चतुर्यप्टलगततिमिरलक्षणम् रक्तज तिमिरलक्षणम्
परिम्लायिलक्षणम् सान्निपातिकतिमिरलक्षणम् ।
दोषभेदेन लिगानाशलक्षणानि।
वित्तविदग्धदृष्टिलक्षणम् धूमदर्शालक्षणम् ।
कफविदग्वदृष्टिलक्षणम् हृस्वजाड्यनकुलांध्यक्षणम् ।
गंभोरिकालक्षणम्, वाह्यतिमिरलक्षणम्।
ग्रनिโिप्तर्जालगनाग़लक्षणम् ग्रभियातर्जलगनाशलक्षणम्।

## चिकित्सितत्रविभागविज्ञानम्-

नेत्र्रोगाणाम् साध्यासाव्यविचार: छे द्याः लेख्या: भे द्याः वेध्याइच नेत्ररोगाः अ्रशस्त्रकृत्या: नेन्ररोगा: साध्या ग्रसाध्या च नेत्र्रोगा:, नेत्र्रोगेषु पूर्वस्वं एकां्रिया कार्य संक्षेपतो नेत्ररोगचिकित्सा वाताभिष्यंदप्रतिषेघोपक्रम: श्रभिष्यंदनधिमन्यथो: सामान्यचिकित्सा वाताभिष्यंदाधिमंथयोधिशेषं चिकिस्सा, वाताभिष्यंदचिकिस्साया श्रन्यन्नप्यतिदेशः शुष्कपाकचिकित्सा सर्ववातजनेन्ररोगेषु वाताभिष्यंदचिकित्सा।

नित्ताभिष्यंदप्रतिषेच: श्रम्लाध्युषितशुक्त्यो: सामान्यविशेषचिकित्सा घूमदर्शिनांचिकित्सा। इलेष्माभिष्यंदप्रतिषेच: बलासग्रथिते श्रंजनयोग:, 'पिष्टके अ्रंजनयोगा: प्रक्लिन्निवर्वम्मनि ग्रंजनयोग: नेत्रकंडूरिकित्सा बलासग्रथितपिष्टक्रकिलन्नवर्मसं सामान्याचिकित्सा, रक्ताभिष्यंदप्रतिषेध:, सिरोत्पातचिकित्सा, सिराहर्ष ग्रंजनयोग: श्रर्जुनचिकिस्सा सव्रणशुक्रचिकित्सा ग्रजकाजातचकिस्सा नेत्रपाकचिकित्मा पूयालसचिकित्सा प्रकिलन्नवर्मंचिकित्सा।

 डिकियो: प्रतिसारणम् पर्वणिका छेदनविधि: वर्मादीनां छेदनविधि:।

千ित्तविदग्धदृष्टिचिकिस्सा दिनरान्य्यव्धयोः चिकित्सा याप्यतिमिरचिकित्सा वातार्दितिमर-
 सम्यग् लिखिते धावनादिविधिः इलेष्मिके लिगनारो शस्त्रकर्मनाहंदैवकृतछ्विादन्यत्र वेषे चिकित्सा शस्त्रकर्माहा-रिगनाशःनर्निलितस्यापिदोषस्य पुनरावृत्तिकारणम् दुष्टरालाकार्जनितव्यापद: शस्त्र-

ऊर्मयोग्य शालाकाकथनम् दुष्टव्यधाहाराचारजा व्यापदः तासां चिकित्सा च ।
नें्र तर्पणविधि: सम्पक्तृप्तनेग्रलक्षणम् ग्रतितृप्तहीनतृप्तनेत्रलक्षणम् हीनातितृप्तयो शिचकित्सा, तर्पणविधयः।
पुटपाकस्य विषयाविषयो पुटपाकस्यावस्थिक: कालः स्तेहनलेखनरोपणपुटपाकाः स्संहनलेखनयोः पूर्कर्मं तर्पणपुटपाकयो: परिहारकालः परिहार्याणि व्यापच्चिकित्सा वीज च, पुटपाकस्य: सम्पग्योग——्रतियोग—्हीनयोगलक्षणम् पुटपाक-विधिः।
तर्पणपुटपाकयोगुणा तर्पणपुटपाकयोर्ब्यापद:, तस्य चिकिस्सा च तरंणपुटपाकयो: पूर्वकर्मा
शिरोवस्तिविधि: अ्रंजनभेदा: काल₹च, ग्रंजनस्थापनार्हपात्राणि ग्रंजनरालाकाक्टति:, ग्रंजनविवि:, श्रकालग्रक्षालनदोषा:-
म्रंजनवैगुष्ें ब्यापद: श्रंजनव्यापदो चिकिस्सा ग्रंजनभेदानां समयोगातियोगहीनयोगानां लक्षणानि तेषां चिकित्सा च।

> नयनाभिघातप्रतिषेध:-

[^0]
# कणंगतरोगविश्नानम्- 



## नासागतरोग्र्रतपेष:-

प्रतिश्यायनिदानम्-संप्राप्ति: - पूर्वश्वं प्रकारः लक्षणानि च प्रतिखययोपपद्रवः प्रतिश्यायाणां सामान्यं विशोपर्चिक्ता प्रतिस्याये सेव्यानि वर्ज्यानि च।
शिरोरोगविज्ञानम्— शिरोरोगाणां नामतो निर्देशः वातादिशिरोरोगाणां तथा क्षयजकृमिज - सूर्यववर्त — ग्रनन्तवात — ग्रर्धावभेदक -- शंखकानां लक्षणानि।

## शिरोरोगप्रतिपेधोपक्रम

!
 विरलक्षणम्, परिदर-उपकुशयोलक्षणम् वैदर्भ-लक्षणम्-वर्धनलक्षणम् ं श्रधिमांसकलक्षणम्


 - 에 शोषतालुपाकयोलक्षणम् कंठगतरोगाणां नामानि कंठ रोहिणीनां वातजादिभेदेन लक्षणानि, कंठ-
 स्वरघ्न-मांसतान-विदारोणіं-लक्षणानि सर्वसरभेदा:, मुखपाकस्य वातजादिभेदेन लक्षणानि।

## मुखरोगचिकित्सा

ग्रोष्ठप्रकोप - शीताद — दन्तपुप्पुटक — दन्तवेष्ट — सीषिर — परिदर — उपकुरा — दन्तवैदर्भ — ग्रधिदंत — अ्रधिमांस — दंतनाडी — दन्तहर्ष — दन्तरार्करा — दन्तकपालिका - कृमिदन्तक - हनुमोक्ष- जिह्वाकंटक - उपजिह्वा — गलशुंडिका — तुंडिकेरी — ग्रध्रुष — कूर्म — संघात — तालुपुप्पुट — तालुपाक — कंठरोहिणी — कंठशालूक -
 मुखरोगाणां चिकिस्सा।

ग्रंथांश:—— (1) सुश्रुतसूत्रस्थाने —ग्रध्याया: 1-5-7-8-9-1 5-20-22-23-25-28-37 । सुभुतनिदाने-ख्रध्याया: 2-3-4-5-6-7-9-10-11-12-1 3-14-1 5-16 सुश्रुतशारीरे-१्रघ्याया: 81
सुश्रुतरिकित्सिते—ग्र्यघ्याया: 1-3-6-10-12-1 4-16-21-25 ।
(1) वाग्भटनिदाने-श्रध्याया: 7-11-12-14 ।

वाग्भटसू स्रस्थाने-ग्रघ्याया: 25 त: 301
वाग्भटचिकित्सास्थाने-क्रघ्याया: 7-13-15-18-19।
(3) चरकचिकित्सिते ग्रघ्याया: 13-21-26।

सुश्रुतोत्तरतंत्र- ग्रघ्याया: 1 त: 261
वाग्भटोत्तरस्थाने श्रध्याया: 8 त: 24 । श्रष्टांग संग्रहस्योत्तरतंभं च। चरकचिकित्सते— अ्रध्याया: 241
गुरुपदेशाइच। श्रन्नःक्षेपणं तत्र च प्रभाकर कृतम्। शल्यसाध्यरोगाणां शालाक्य साध्यरोगाणं च यथायथं शस्त्रचिकित्सामन्तरापि केवलमौषघयोगैरेवापि चिकित्साविधय: सविस्तरम् श्रभ्यसनीया: ।

## (ぇ) प्रसूतिततंभ््

व्यास्यानानि 900

## प्रत्यक्षिकाणि

(1) गर्भणीचर्या (2) पुंसवनविधिः (3) मृतामृतगर्भपरीक्षा (4) गर्भस्रावपातयोः चिकित्सा (5) मूढगर्भपरिज्ञानम् उत्तान - अ्रवाङ् मुख -कीलक - स्फिग्देशागत - प्रतिखुर -परिघ - तिर्यक् वीजक - विष्कंभ - यमगर्भादयः (6) अ्रपरापात दोषाः (7) सूतिकाया: प्रायोभाविनो रोगाः (मक्कल्ल सूतिकासंनिपातः, श्रमज्वरः स्तन्योत्थज्वरः उन्माद:, वलक्षय:, सूतिकारोग:, तत्संकररूपा:, यक्ष्मापांडुग्रहण्यादय:, तच्चिकित्सा च (8) योनिव्यापद: तच्चिकिस्सा च (9) स्र्रीरोगा: ग्रसृग्दरादय:, तच्चिकित्सा च (10) शुक्कशोणितशोधनं च (11) स्तनरोगा: (त्वय्रोग: व्रण:, क्षत,ः शोय:, वृद्धि: श्र्वुरंद,ं, ग्रंयिः, इत्यादयः) तच्चिकित्सा च (12) गर्भस्थापका: ॠ्रोषधयः (13) स्थानिकचिकिस्साप्रकाराः (उत्तरवस्ति:, पिचु:, र्वतः, लेप:, घूपनं, धावनद्रव्यांण, धावनप्रकाराः धावनयोग्यकालः, इत्यादयः) सुखग्रसवकारका योगाः।

कोमारभृत्यम् (1) जातकर्म (2) बालचर्या (3) शिशुरोगपरीक्षा विधिः (4) स्तन्यदोषलक्षणानि चिकिस्सा च (5) स्तन्यशोधनप्रकारा: (6) वयोमेदेन माश्रादिनिर्देशः (7) वालानां सात्म्यासात्म्यज्ञानम् (8) कर्णंवेधनविधिः (9) स्नेहनविधिः (10) स्वर्णत्राइनगुणा: (11) ग्रम्नप्रारनकालः (12) वाक्शुद्धिप्रकारा: (13) बालायु:परीक्षा, प्रशस्ताप्रशस्तरारीरसारविज्ञानम् (15) नेत्रांद्यंगपरीक्षा, रक्षोपायशच (16) हिताहितवेरमनिदर्शः (17) धात्रीपरीक्षा (18) स्तन्यपरीक्षा (19) स्तन्याभावे किंदेयम् (20) श्रजगल्लिका, श्रहिपूतनकुकूणकपारिगर्भिक - तालुकंटक - विसर्प - नाभिपाक - गुदपाक - वालशोष - तालुपाक तालुपात — ग्राक्षेपक — वहुमून्र शय्यामून्र — दुग्धवमन — शीतला — मसूरिका — रोमांतिका रोहिणी कृमिदंत दंतोत्यविकार-दंतघर्षणादिबालामयानां हेतुपूर्वरूप — रूपसंत्राप्तिपूवकं चिकित्साज्ञानम् फक्करोगज्ञानम् चिकित्सा च।

ग्रंथांशा:—चरकशारीरे $2-3-4-5-6-7-8$ चिकिस्सते 30 ।
सुश्रुतनिदाने 8-131
शारीरे $2-3-4$-19 चिकिस्सास्थाने 15 उत्तरतन्त्रे 381
श्रष्टांगह्दृदये——ारीरे $1-2$ उत्तरतन्न्रे $33-34$ ।
काश्यसंहिताया: सूतिकारोगाध्यायः।
1 फक्करिकित्साध्याय:।
2 दंतजन्मिकाध्याय:।
3 लेखनाध्याय:।
4 बालरोगाध्यायइय।
5 राजमार्तण्डात् बालदिनचर्या च ।

## (1) न्यंयवैद्यकं-विषतन्त्रं व्यवहारायुवेंवरच

## न्यायवैद्यकम्

1. न्यायवैद्यकस्य व्याए्या, तत्र्पयोजनं, तत्पर्यायहाब्दाशच।
2. अ्रपराधः, दण्ड: श्रपराधानाम् श्रपवादाः।
3. न्यायालय तत्कार्यपद्धतिइच।
4. साक्षिविषयकं विवरणं नियमाइच सांक्षिणाम् श्रभिप्रायः लिखितरूप: मोखिकइच।
5. मृत्यो: श्रवस्था-प्रकारत्र्यम्-मूच्छ्छा, शवासावरोध: संन्यासइच। ग्राकस्मिकमृत्यो: कारणानि। "मृत्युपरचात् पेशीसंकोच" विषयका: प्रधानज्ञातव्या: कारणानि च। विदग्धावस्थायां प्रभावशालिन्य: श्रवस्थाः 1 रावशुष्कता।
6. शावच्छेदेनम् व्यक्तित्रयम् शावस्य स्थानिकंनिरीक्षणम् परिस्थितिनिरीक्षणम्। :चैद्यकृतापरीक्षा इरीरपरीक्षा, व्रणपरीक्षा,- विषयपरीक्षा च खासाव रोधजःयमृंयुपरीक्षा० ग्रण्निदग्धपरीक्षा, मृतशिशो: परीक्षा, रासायनिकपरीक्षा च।
7. खासावरोधजन्यः मृत्यु: गलबन्धनसम्भवो मृत्यु: बन्धनसम्भवो मृत्युः जलनिमजज़नसम्भवो - मृत्यु:।
8. ग्रनशनसम्भवो मृत्यु:, शीतवस्तुसम्भवो मृत्यु;,, श्रातपसम्भवो मृत्यु: ग्रहानिपातसम्भवो मृत्युः:
9. अभ्रगिसम्भवोमृत्यु: ।
10. क्षतसम्भवः ग्राधातसम्भूतशच मृत्युः एतत् कारणानि, श्रात्मघातः, परधातः श्रकस्मात् साधारण व्रणविमर्शा:, क्षतोद्भवा-जीवनाशरांका, श्राहतस्य र्गणस्य परीक्षा सम्भावित रूपेण श्राघातसमयपरीक्षा, व्रणाकारा:, क्षतघृष्टः छिन्न: विद्ध: पिच्चितइच, तीव्र प्रत्याघात प्रतिक्रियामनुसृत्य संभाव्यव्रणा: भंगाइच श्रवयवानां विदीर्णावस्था।
11. चिह्नानां, मष्डलानां; दरानानांच परीक्षा-रासायनिक परीक्षा, भौतिकी परीक्षा, श्रणुवीक्षणपरीक्षा च।
12. शिशुहनलं-शिशो: जीवितावस्था, शिशो: मातु: परीक्षा च सम्भाव्योमृत्यु: तुस्य कारणानि च हननोपकरणानि, गर्भाशयस्थस्य मृत्यु: कारणानि च तस्य।
13. जननेन्द्रियम्-पुल्लिगम्, स्रीलगम्, क्लैब्यम् बंध्यत्वम्, पुरुषक्लंब्यभेद: संत्रीणां नपुंसक: (बंध्यत्व) कारणानि उभर्यलिगी, विकृतगर्भः ग्रायुः प्रश्नाः तत्साधनानि च।
14. प्रसूति: प्रसवावस्था च—ग्रवस्थात्रकारा: न्यायविषयसंबंधिता प्रशना:, गर्भावरथायाः लक्षण म् प्रसवावस्थाया: लक्षणम् सजीवावस्थायां निर्जीवावस्थायां वा।
15. ग्रंपातः भरूणह्हव्या—कारणानि, साधनानि, लक्षणानि च, श्रावच्छेदविषयक: न्यायविषयक₹च विचार:।
16. ग्रनिच्छासंभोग:, न्यायविषयको विचारः योनिच्छेद परीक्षणं, श्रनिच्छासंभोगावस्था परीक्षणम; मृतदेह संभोगपरीक्षा, पुखषपरीक्षा, श्रनिच्छासंभोगे संभाव्यानि लक्षणानि स्त्रीणां; कुमारीणां, स्रीणांच लक्षणानि न्यायविषयकोविचारः।
17. गुद्येन्द्रिय विषयक: ग्रपराषः, हस्तंमथथुनं, गुदमैथुनं, पशुमंथुनं च।
18. मानसरोगा: उन्माद: चिकित्सकस्य परामर्शावरयकता योग्या स्थिति:, उन्मादभेदा: कारणानि, लक्षणानि, चिकित्सा, न्यायविषयको विचार:, सहजमनोदोर्बल्य सहज मनोविकासाभाव सहजप्रतिभान्यूनता विचारशक्ति न्यूनता, तस्य प्रकारा:-सूतिकोन्माद:, मनोविभ्र्रं शः पत्तिकउन्माद, भयोन्माद, मनोवृतिव्याघात: विषयोन्माद्: मदात्ययजप्रलाप: तात्कालिकोभ्रम:, मदात्ययजन्योवृत्ति व्याघातः, मदकारिवस्तुसेवनजः उन्मादः।
19. वातिका श्रवस्था, निद्राभासः (मैस्मरिज्म) हिस्ट्रियाः योषापस्मार, श्रपतंत्रक: नाडीदोर्बल्य (न्यूरस्थनिया) ग्रपस्मारः।
:20. ग्रायुषः क्षतिनिर्बन्ध:, चिकित्सकस्य कर्तव्यम्।

## विषतंत्रम्

1. किं नाम विषम् । तल्लक्षणं तत्रभावं, तत्किया: श्रभिनिर्गमनमार्ग च। क्रियाया: प्रभावा:, संनिकृष्ट, विप्रकृष्ट विभाग प्रभावमनुसृत्य, उत्पतिमनुसृत्य, परीक्षा, प्राणिष्तु परीक्षा, विइलेषण वस्तूनि, मौखिक निवेदनम्, विषसंभाव्या: रोगाः।
:2. तीव्राणां विषाणां लक्षणमनुसृत्य परिचय: 34 भेदा: विषप्रवेशामार्गा: ग्रचेतनस्य पुरुषस्य परीक्षणं विषक्रियाया: प्रभावकारिण्य: श्रवस्था: 12 प्रकारा: मृत्योः समय: विषनाशानं, सामान्या चिकित्सा, न्यायविषयक: विचार: एलकोलाइड परीक्षणम् ।
:3. दाहक विषम्- ांधकाम्ल (सल्फ्युरिक एसिड) लवणाम्ल (नायट्र्ड एसिड), उदहंरिकाम्ल सिरकाम्ल (सायट्रेट एसिड) पोटेशियम परमेग्नेट, कार्वोलिक एसिड, कास्टिक सोडा, कास्टिक पोटारा 1
-4. विक्षोभक विषम्- ग्रामाशय रक्षणम्, सोमल: (ग्रर्सेनिक) तीव्रस्यात, मृदुस्यात, चिरकालिकस्यात, विषस्य प्रभावः, झ्रन्टीमनी (ग्रन्जनम्) मक्यूर्री (पारद:) लेड (सीसकं) कापर (ताम्रम्), रजतनत्रितम् (सिल्ह्वर नैट्रेट) प्रफूरक (फास्फरस) टंकणम् (ग्रोरेक्स) जयपाल: भल्लातक:, ग्रर्कदुग्धम्, कंयरेडिस, एस्पायिरिन, ग्रन्यानि च विक्षोभकाणि विषाणि।
2. भोजनविषम्, प्राणिविषम्, टोमेन्स (ग्रन्त: विषोत्पतितः) वेरीवेरी, कालादाना, जैलेप़ निशोत्तरम् ।
3. स्नायविकं विषम्-—习्रहिफेनम् (ग्रोपियम) वेलाडोना ${ }_{i}$ श्रट्रोपिन, धत्तुर:, भंगा: (कनोम संडिक), कोकीन, कर्पूरः (कम्फर) केरोसिऩ (मृद श्रपतैलं) टर्पेन्टाइन देवदार तैलम् विषमुष्टि: (नक्सवोमिका)।
4. हृदये प्रभावकारीणि विषाणि-वत्सऩाभ: (ग्रकोनाइट), अ्कोहोल (मयसम:), क्लोरोफार्म, क्लोरल हाइड्रेट, हाइड्रोसियानिक एसिड, पोटेशियम साइनाइड, डिजिटेलिस, तमाखू, गुंजा, खुरासानी श्रोवा, संटोनिन, नाइट्रेटस, श्रम्वभार:, (कण्हेर) कार्वी), वाणविषम् ।
5. बाष्पीय विषाणि-कार्बोनिक एसिडगेस, कार्बनडायग्राक्साइड, सल्फुरेटेड हाइड्रोजन, क्लोरिन गेस, कार्बन ग्राक्साइड, कार्वन मोनोक्साइड गेस।
:9. जान्तविकानि—जँगम विषाणि-सर्पविषम्, सविष: सर्प: निर्विष: सर्प;, प्रयोगिके विषपरीक्षणम्, न्यूनतः त्रिविधम् (1) केल्युविन्, (2) वीपराइन ${ }^{-}(3)^{-}$उभयोः संमिश्रणम् केल्युव्रीन, वीपराइन दंशः मूषक: विषं वृरिचक विषं मधुमक्षिकाया दंशाः, प्रा़ि:।
(1) न्यायविषयकः प्रश्नः (2) लंक्षणानि (3) मारकं प्रमाणम् (4) समय: (5) परीक्षा श्रोषध परीक्षण विषय: (6) शवच्छेद परीक्षणम् (7) चिकित्सा उक्तानां विषपरीक्षणे सप्तविधम् एतत साधनं उप़योक्तव्यम्।
6. त्रिविधविषविज्ञानम् 3 श्रहिफेन-भंगा-गुन्जा-धतूर-वत्सनाभ-विषमुष्टि-ताल-्मन:शिलादि प्रसिद्धविषजुष्टानां सविज्ञान-चिकित्सा 3 अ म्नत्नपानरक्षा।

## जङ्गमविषम्

1. जंगमविषाश्रया: दृष्टिनिरवासादयः षोडराः।
2. जंगमविषाश्रयप्राणि:-सर्प-चृृश्चक- मूषक- ग्रलक्क-गृहगोधिका-लूता कीटाः।
3. सर्पाणां प्रमुखजातय: दर्वीकरमंडलिराजीमदादय: तज्जातीनां वर्णनम् मिश्रजातय: विषबलं च।
4. सर्पाणां देशहेतु:, देशग्रकारा:, दंशास्य सामान्य कालः।
5. सर्पंशंशाह्यलक्षणानि।
6. सर्पविषम्।
7. रांका विष-लक्षणानि उपायाः।
8. दर्वीकरदंशलक्षणानि (विषस्य) वेगलक्षणानि च।
9. मंडलीदंशलक्षणानि वेगलक्षणानि च।
10. राजीमद्दंशलक्षणानि वेगलक्षणानि च।
11. सर्पदष्टस्य ग्रसाघ्यलक्षणानि।
12. सर्पविर्षचिकित्सा-गंधन-दहन-वमनादि।
13. वृरिचक:—्राणिवर्णनं, वृर्चिक प्रकारा:।
14. वृरिचकविषस्य लक्षणानि चिकित्सा च ।
15. मूषकदंशलक्षणानि चिकिस्सा च।
16. झ्रलर्कविषलक्षणानि चिकित्सा च।
17. लूताप्रकारा:, विषलक्षणानि चिकित्सा च।
18. मक्षिका विषलक्षणानि चिकित्सा च।
19. गृहगोधिका विषलक्षणानि चिकित्सा च।
20. पिपोलिका, शतपदी इत्यादीनां विषलक्षणानि चिकित्सा च।
21. ग्रलर्कविषचिकित्सा च विरोषतः।

विषस्य सामान्यवर्णनम्-
(1) विषस्य व्यास्या-प्राणहरं द्रव्यं विषम्।
(2) विषस्य गुणाः—तीक्ष्णोण्णव्यवायिविकाशि इत्यादयः दश।
(3) विषगुणा ग्रोजसो विपरीताः वातपितोत्तरा: भवन्ति।
(4) विष कयं जीवितं हरति ? । शोणितकफादिदोषक्रमेण हृदये व्याप्य देहोच्छेदं करोति इति संप्राप्ति : ।
(5) विषस्य कृत्रिमकृत्रिमभेदाः। कृत्रिमं गरम्। ग्रभिनव विविषे कृत्रिमविष प्रकार वर्णनम् च। कृत्विमं विषं पुर्नद्विघा स्थावरं जंगमं च।

## स्थावरं विषम्

(1) स्थावरं विषं कंदेषु मूलाद्यात्मकम्।
(2) स्थावरस्य दश ग्राश्रया:--मूलपत्राद्या: ।
(3) कालकूटं इंद्रवस्स्यास्यं श्टृंगी हालाहलादिकं-स्थावर विषम्।
(4) स्थावरस्य विकारा: ज्वरहिक्कादयः।
(5) स्थावरविषस्य सप्तविषवेग:। ग्रसाध्यलक्षणानि ।

च्र्रंथांशा:—चरक:—चिकित्सा——्र. 331
सुश्रुत:—कल्पस्थानं समग्रम् $\mid$
वाग्भट: उत्तरस्याम्- ग्रघ्याया: 35 तः 38 गुरूपदेशाइच ।

## CURRICULAM AND SYLLABUS OF THE FINAL EXAMINATION FOR A DEGREE OF AYURVEDACHARYA

The candidate shall be admitted to the final or the Degree examination after passing the Fourth or the Ayurveda Pravina examniation and having been engaged in studies at a recognised institution for a period of not less than three terms covering a minimum-period of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ years.

- Subjects for examination:
(i) Atyayika Vyadhi Nidana,
(ii) Atyayika Vyadhi Chikitsa.
(iii) Comparative Medicine I (Study of other. system in relation to Ayurveda).
(iv) Comparative Medicine II (Study of other systems in relation to Ayurveda).
(v) Thesis based on clinical record of not less than 100 cases attended during internship.
Number of Lectures and Practicals for the subjects :
(i) Atyayika Vyadhi Nidana.
(a) One written paper of three hours duration carrying 100 marks with two sections of 50 marks each.
(b) A practical test carrying 50 marks.
(ii) Atyayaika Vyadhi Chikitsa.
(a) one written paper of 3 hours duration carrying, 100 marks, with two sections of 50 marks each.
(b) A practical test carrying 50 marks.
(iii) Comparative Medicine.
(a) Two written papers, each 3 hours duration, each carry in 100 marks and each having two sections of 50 marks a-piece.
(b) A practical test carrying 100 marks.
(iv) Thesis

100 marks for the written thesis and 100 marks for viva voci on the subject of the thesis.
Note :-(a) Internship for at least for six months after the diploma course shall compulsory for the student.
(b) Training and coaching during the internship should be strictly based on Ayurvedic lines.
(c) The student shall select the subject of the thesis with the approval of the Principal of his college.
(d) The thesis should be submitted to the examination body at least three months before the date of commencement of the final examination.
(e) A candidate shall be permitted to sit for the final examination only if his thesis has been approved by the examining body.
(f) A candidate whose thesis has been approved by examining body but has otherwise failed in the degree examination shall be exempted from resubmitting the thesis when he takes the examination for the second time.

#  ग्रायुर्वेद प्रवोण परीक्षानन्तरं साधैकवर्षस्य पाह्यक म: <br> ' श्रायुवेंदेतराचिकित्सा पद्वति--समीक्षा (प्रथम पत्रम्) <br> व्यस्प्यनानि :११० लेखांका :१००, प्रत्यक्षे : २४ 

(1) सत्यस्य विविधं स्वरूपम्, विज्ञान विकल्पा: अ्राधुनिकी निसर्ग चिकित्सा नैर्सिक चिकित्सा मुस्य सिद्धान्ता: । वस्ति, 尹्रवगाहन, 尹्रभ्यंग, विद्युत वाष्प प्रयोगः, श्राधुनिक पद्धति प्रोक्त बंघन बृहण पथ्य गुणदोषाः। ग्रायुर्वेदीया नैसर्गकी चिकित्सा। प्राच्चीनार्वाचीन नैसरिक चिकित्सा-तुलना झ्रोषष सूपेण नैसर्गिक चिकित्सार्थ: ग्राधुनिक नैस्सागक चिकित्साया ग्रायुर्वेदे ग्रन्तर्भाव:। बैदिकी सूर्यंचिकित्सा च मंत्रचिकित्सा, जपादिद्वारा नीरोगतालाभोपाया:
(2) समानौषधीचिकित्सा (Homeopathy) परिभाषा, सिद्धान्त: प्रकृतित्रैविघ्यम्, तत्ररोग शमनौषधोत्कृष्टता, স्रायुर्वेदिक प्रकृतिभेद तुलना, हेतुव्याधिविपरीतार्थकारीग्रौषधान्नविहारवर्णनम्। राल्यक्रियायां होम्योपथथित: ग्रायुर्वेदीय दृष्टिकोणविभेद:, होम्योपैथी पद्धतिगुणदोषाः होम्योपैथी पद्धत्या ग्रायुर्वेद ग्रन्तर्भावः।
(3) श्रारव्यचिकित्सा (यूनानीतिब्ब) समीक्षा, श्रायुर्वेदाद् ग्रोक चिकित्सा पद्धतिजन्म, ग्रीकीय चिकित्सात: ग्रायुर्वेदाच्च भ्रारब्य चिकित्सा पद्धति प्रादुर्भाव: ग्रारब्य चिकित्साया: परिभाषा: विशिष्टता:, गुणदोषाः, ग्रायुर्वेदे श्रन्तर्भावशच़।
पाठ्य ग्रंथांशा:-
पाठ्य विषयविचार पूर्ण ग्रन्थनिर्माणांभाव पर्यन्तम् निम्नलिखितग्रन्थानाम् साहाय्येन अ्रध्यापका: व्यास्यानद्वारा रिक्षयंतु छात्रान्।
(1) Philosophy of Nature Cure-By Dr. Henery Lindlahr.
(2) Practice of Nature Cure-By Dr. Henry Lindlahr.
(3) Organon-By Dr. Hahneman.

## श्रायुवँवेतर चिकित्सा पद्धति समोक्षा (द्वितायं पन्रम्)

व्यास्यानानि 150 , लेखांका: 100 , प्रत्यक्षे 25 , एलोपैथी इाब्दार्थ:, निभ्र न्त विज्ञान (गणित-भौतिकी प्रभृति) वि्रोषज सम्मत्यां चिकित्साशास्त्र वैज्ञानिकताया ग्रसंभावना, ग्याधुनिकं किन्नाम कं च वैज्ञानिकमिति संशये वास्तविकता निर्णय:।

भौतिक रासायनिक विज्ञान परिभाषा:, मुख्य सिद्धांतरच, एलोपैथिक दृष्टिकोणानुसारं शरीरक्रिया प्रकृति विक्टति विज्ञान विहंगावलोकनम् एलोपैथि मुर्य सिद्धान्ताइच यथा : Psychosomaticmedicine, infection, immunity, Susceptibility endocrines. metabolism, stress,

एतेषां समीक्षा च।
राल्येतर क्षेत्रे एलोपैथी पद्धति प्रसिद्धा: कृतयः तद्भविष्यं च । यथा. . . . .
Auto and anti-vaccines andsera, blood transfusion, antibiotics and their future, Physio Therapy, Electro Theopy, Deep ray Therapy

## 75

স्राधुनिक विज्ञानजन्यव्याषय: तत्रतीकार:, एलोपंथी गुणदोषा:, एलोपैथ्याम् अ्रायुर्वेद विरुद्धनामायुर्वेदानुकूलानां च भावानां विनारः। तत्र झ्रायुर्वेदाविरुद्धानामंशानामायुर्वेदेग्रन्तर्भावा:। एलोपैथी भाविप्रवृत्तय:, चिकिसाशास्त्रस्य भाविरूपम् श्रादान प्रदान सिद्धान्तारच।

## ग्रत्थांश विषयिणी सूचना।

प्रथमपत्रे पाठ्यन्रमसम्मुलेखवदेव श्रस्मिन्नपि विषये पाठ्यक्रम समुचित ग्रन्यनिर्माण: यावन्न भवति तावत्काल पर्यन्तम् गुरव: ग्रध्यापका: तत्तत् विषयाणां ग्रंथानां सहायतामाददीरन्

## शुद्ध श्रायुर्वेद पाठ्यक्रमः उपरुग्ण-निदान पद्धति : ग्रभ्यास पत्रिका

र्गणन-पत्रकम्

```
क्रमांक:
प्रवेशातिथि:
```


## रुणनाम

## लिगम्

```
देश:
निवासदेश:
जन्मदेशः
वृद्धिदेशः
स्वजनदेशः
व्याधि उत्पत्तिदेशः
```

चिकित्सक नाम
विद्याथिनाम

```
1. सम्भाविता रोगा : झ्रवस्था (साम-पच्यमान-निराम)
2. व्याधिविनिइचय:
भेद:
उपद्रव:
रिष्टलक्षणम्
प्रधानवेदना:
श्रनुबंधवेदना
रोगस्य पूर्ववृत्तम्
व्याघिस्थलम्
व्याधिसंसग:
ग्रन्यव्याधीनाम्
स्वतंत्र:
परतंत्र:
व्याधिभाग:-
3. रुणपूर्ववृत्तान्त:
पूर्वोत्पन्ना ग्रन्ये व्याधय:
पूर्वस्वास्थ्यम्
4. कुलवृत्तम्
मातृकुलस्य
पितृकुलस्य
```

5. प्रत्यक्ष परीक्षा :—राब्द, स्पर्शं, रूप-रस गंध रूपा, प्रइन रूपा च ।
6. सामान्य परीक्षा

नाडी
देहसंताप:
मन संताप:
इन्द्रियसंताप:
रवसनम्
नखा:
नेत्र
त्वक्
जिह्व
रारीरोपचयानुपचय:
भारः (स्वस्थावस्थायाम्)
ग्रद्यतन:
ग्रग्नि: (स्वस्थावस्थायाम्)
कोष्ठ: (स्वस्थावस्थायाम्)
इन्द्रिय परीक्षा
श्रोत्रम्
चक्षु:
घ्राणम्
हस्ती

स्त्रोत: परीक्षा:
ग्रद्यतन:
ग्रद्यतन :
(रचना तथा ग्रर्थग्रहणसामर्थ्यम्)
त्वक् (मन: (सत्वं)
रसना
वाक्
पादौ

## उपस्थम्

(रोग विकृति ग्राधारीकृत्य).
प्राणवहानि ( नासिका, मूर्धा, उर:, हृदयम्, जिह्ना। गलःमहात्रोतरच ) ।
उदकवहानि (तालुक्लोम)
ग्रन्ऩवहानि (ग्रामाशाय: (ग्रन्नाशय:), ग्रन्नवाहिनी, ग्रहणी)
रस़वहानि (हृदय, रसवाहिनी)
रक्त़वहानि. (यक्कत्प्लीहा)
मेदोवहानि
स्रस्थिवहानि
मज्जावहानि (ग्रस्थि, संशि नेत्र)
शुक्रवहानि (वृषणौ, मेहनम्)
पुरीषवहानि (पक्वाशाय:, वाताशाय:, मलाशय:, उंडुकम्, गुदम्)
मूत्रवहानि (वृक: वस्तिः, मेहनम्)
मनोवहानि
प्रकृत्यादि-दश्शविध-परीक्षा:
प्रकृतित:
सारत:
संहननत:
'प्रमाणतः
दर्घ्यम्
ग्रायाम:
-सात्म्यतः
सत्वत:
ग्राहारशक्तित:
वयस्त:
कालत:
अायुष्यो लक्षणत:
विकृतित:

| हेतु: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| लिगम् | दूष्यम् |
| दोष: | देशम् |
| प्रकृति: | बलम् |
| काल: |  |

70. मल परीक्षा

-11. निदान-पंचकम्
निदानम् :
संनिकृष्टम्
विप्रकृष्टम्
पूर्वरूपम् :
सामान्यम्
विशेषम्
रूपम् (लक्षणम्)
व्याधिलक्षणम्
दोषलक्षणम्
संचय:
प्रकोप:
स्थानसंश्रय:
```
            दोषलक्षणम् संचय: प्रकोप: प्रसर: स्थामसंश्रय:
            习्रोषघम्
                         ञ्रन्नम्
                            विहार:
हेतुविपरीतम्
व्याधिविपरीतम्
हेतुव्याविविपरीतम्
व्याधि-विपरीतार्थकारि
हेतुन्याविविपरीतार्थकारि
सम्श्राप्ति:
12. ब्याधिवर्ग:
भ्रादिबलप्रवृत्तः
मातृज:
पित्ज:
प्रज्ञापराधज:
ज़न्मबलप्रवृत्त:
रसकृः
दौह्ं दापचारज:
दोषवलप्रवृत्त:
श्रामाशयसमुत्य:
पक्वाशायसमुत्य:
संधातबलग्रवृत्तः
शास्त्रकृ:
ब्यालकृत:
कालवलप्रव्त्त:
व्यापन्नॠतुजः
ग्रव्यापन्नॠतुज:
दैवबलग्रवृत्त:
संसर्गज:
ग्राकस्मिक:
स्वभावबलप्रव्त्त:
कालकृत:
ग्रकालकृतः
चिकित्सा पत्रकम्
चिकित्ता प्रकारा:
व्यार्विपरीकात
उभयविपरीता
लंघनचिकित्सा (ग्रपतर्पण चिकित्सा)
शोघनखूपा चिकिस्सा
```

```
ध्वमनम्
विरेचनम्
निरूह:
शिरोविरेचनम्
रक्तविस्त्रिति:
शामनस्वरूपा चिकित्सा
पाचनम्
दीपनम्
क्षुघानिग्रह:
तृषानिग्रहः
व्यायाम:
ग्रातपसेवनम्
नॄंहणचिकित्सा (सन्तर्पण चिकिस्सा)
स्निग्व (ग्रनुवासनं)
स्वप्न:
शाय्यासुख्वम्
ग्रम्यंग:
स्नानम्
निवृष्ति:
हर्षनम्
मधुर स्निग्घद्रव्यम्
स्नेह:
श्रच्छ्हस्नेए:
यमकस्नेह:
त्रिव्तस्नेह:
पयस्नेह:
```

स्वेदनम्
तापस्वेद:
उपनाहस्वेद:
ऊष्मस्वेद:
द्रवस्वेद:
स्निग्धस्वेद:
सक्षपूर्वंस्वेद:
प्राग्नेयस्वेद:
ग्रनाग्नेयस्वेद:
स्नेहपूर्वस्वेद:
उत्तरबस्ति:

## नस्यम

विरेचनम्
बंहणम्
मर्श:
प्रतिमर्शा:
उत्परडडनम्
प्रवमनम्
धूम्नपानम्
मृदु:
मध्यम्
तीक्ष्णम्
स्निग्नम्
विरेचनम्
गण्ड़षधारणम्
रामन:
इोधन:
रोपण:
कवलग्रह:
स्निग्ध:
शमन:
शोघन:
रोपण:
मृर्धतलम्
ग्रम्यंग
ग्रवसेचनम्
पिचुघारणम्
रिरोबस्ति:
ग्रारच्ग्रोतनम्
नेत्रस्वेदनम्
इंजनम्
लेखनम्
रोपणम्
दृष्टिप्रसादनम्
तिथि: दैनिकवृत्तम् ग्रौषधालय: ग्रनुपानम् ग्राहारः विहारः

# शुद्ध श्रायुर्वेद-पाठ्यक्रम: राल्य-रालाक्यतंत्रविषये ग्रभ्यास पत्रिका 

| अमांक: | श्रब्दांक: | विभाग: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| प्रवेशतिथि: | निर्गमतिधि: | पररिणाम: |
| रुणनाम |  | श्रायु: |
| लिगम् | जाति: | व्यकसाय: |
| चिकित्सकनाम |  | विद्यायिनाम |

(निज:
(1) व्रण: झ्रागन्तु:
(2) निजव्रण: (व्रण शोफ)

अ्रवस्था-ग्रामा, पच्य्यमाना, पक्वा
दोष:
व्रणवस्तु (ग्रघिष्ठानं)
स्राकृति:
वर्ण:
गंध:
वेदना:
स्राव:
शब्द:
स्पर्श:
(3) उपद्रव:
(4) साध्यासाध्यता
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { (5) ग्रागन्तु-्र्रण: } \\ \text { पुरुषकृत: } & \text { शल्य: }\end{array}$

| लिगम् <br> चिकित्सकनाम | जाति: <br> व्यवसाय: <br> विद्याथनाम |
| :--- | :--- |

व्यालकृत:
ंश्रोषघकृत:
(.6). निशाल्य्: (व्रण:)

छ্刀口ম্ন:
भिम्न:
घृष्ट:

| fिगम् | जाति: | व्यवसाय: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| चिकित्सकनाम | विद्यार्थीनाम |  |

विद्ध :
क्षत:
पिष्चित:
(7) उपद्रवा:
(8) साध्यासाध्यता
(9) सशल्य: (व्रण:)

शल्यस्थानविनिइचय:
त्वग्गत:
मांसगतः
शिरागत:
उ्रस्थिगत:
संधिगत:
कोष्ठगत:
मर्मगत:
(10) उपद्रवा:
(11). साध्यासाध्यता
(12) भग्नम् सव्रणम् ग्रव्रणम्

कांडभग्नम्
संधिभग्नम्
(13) रास्त्रकर्मसाध्य-व्याधि-विनिइचय:
(14) उपद्रवा:
(15) साध्यासाध्यता
(16) दग्वम्

स्नेहदग्धम्
श्रग्निदग्धम्
उष्णवातदग्धम्
ग्रातपदग्धम्

- 尹्रशानिदग्धम्
(17) साध्यासाघ्यता
(18) चिकित्सा

प्रधानरास्त्रकर्म सम्मोहनविधि: कर्मकाल:
ग्रग्निकर्मं
क्षारकर्म
बंघ:
ग्राहार:
विहार:

## श्रायुर्वैद पाठ्यन्रम : <br> प्रसूति विभाग :

| ग्रनुक्रमांक: |  | चिकित्सक: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| पंजीयनतिथि: | प्रवेशातिथि: | प्रसव तिथि: |
| नाम | वय: | निर्गमतिति: |
| स्थानम् |  | ज्यवसाय: |
| स्थानम् |  | व्यवसाय: |
| प्रेषक: |  |  |

विवाहतिधि:
पूर्वप्रसवा:
संख्या
ग्रकालप्रसवा:
सुखप्रसवा:
मूढगर्भ:
भूतपूर्व रोगविरोष:
चिकित्सा:
परिणाम:
习्रन्तिम रजोदर्रानम्

पूर्वंत्रसवेतिहास :
प्रथम रजोदर्शानम्
कन्या जीविता:
मृता:
स्राव:
कष्टप्रसवा:
चिकित्सा
परिणाम:

गर्भणी परीक्षा

प्रकृति:
सार:
बलम्
सत्वम्
ग्रनल:
ग्राहार:
सात्म्यम.
संहनम्
ब्याधि विशोष:
चिकित्सा
पथ्यम्
सामान्य स्वास्थ्यम् ग्रासन्न प्रसवा
गर्भस्थिति:
प्राप्तकाल:

शरीरभार:
शरीरददैर्घ्यम्
नाडी
जिन्ब्ना
नेत्र
निद्रा
पुरुषप्रवृत्ति:

ग्रप्राप्तकाल: विलम्नित:


बाल:
मुखम्
ग्राष्ठौ
जिह्व
नासिका
नेत्रे

- कणौै

मरतकम्
शिर:
राखा:
नाभि:
गुदम्
मूत्रमार्ग:

स्तन्यपानम्
व्याधय:

सहज:
मातृजा:
पितृजा:
स्तन्यदोषोद्भवा:
शस्त्रावचरणोद्भवा
चिकित्सा

## निर्मुंक्ति:

सूतिका
सामान्यस्वास्थ्यम्
गर्भाशय:
योनि:
स्तनो
स्तन्यम्
अ्राहार:
निद्रा
पुरीष्रवृत्ति:
सरीरभारः
ब्याधिविशेष:
चिकित्सा
पथ्यापथ्यम्
बाल:
शररीरभार:
नाभि:
ग्राहार:
निद्रा
पुरीष:
मूत्रम्
च्याधिविशेष:
चिकित्सा
fवशेष:
व्यंग:

भग्न:

## CHAPTER IX

## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Committee recommends that facilities should be provided for imparting adequate knowledge of Sanskrit to the students of Ayurveda. The minimum knowledge of Sanskrit required for a thorough study of Ayurveda, on the part of candidate, should be the necessary qualification for admission (Ch. III, page 6 ).
2. The Committee recommends that the number of entrants, even if small, should not deter the Government from introducing a true Ayurvedic Course, (Ch. III, page 7).
3. The need for an adequate bed ratio has been specially emphasised with a view to imparting practical knowledge to students (Ch. III, page 8).
4. The Committee feels that the Ayurvedic research should be conducted by eminent Ayurvedists. The Graduates of mixed Ayurveda and Allopathy should not be covered by the terms 'qualified' or 'highly qualified' Vaidyas (Ch. III, page 8).
5. Some Knowledge of comparative medicine and particularly, of the salient fundamentals of other systems in relation to Ayurveda, must be made available to the students (Ch. III, page 8).
6. The Committee suggests that the Government should take immediate steps to ensure the timely preparation of text books of comparative medicine by enlisting the services of a few eminent Vaidyas of old school of Ayurveda, particularly of those who have equipped themselves with a good knowledge of English language and western medicine (Ch. III, page 9).
7. The students at post-graduate level should answer their question papers in Sanskrit only, while they should he permitted to answer the questions in regional languages for all other examinations (Ch. III, page 9).
8. The Ayurvedic Colleges should continue the practice of employing thepresent day methods of dissection of dead bodies (Ch. III, page 10).
9. The Committee with a view to respect the sentiments of the Malabar Vaidyas decides to recommends the "Ashatengahridaya", as a text book, although, on certain items, it contains less information than the earlier work "Ashtangasangraha". The Committee, however, to make up the deficiency recommends the addition of an appendix containing alll the additional inmation missing in the former ( Ch . III, page 10).
10. The Committee feels that arrangements to extend financial aid to Ayurvedic institutions should be made by the Governments concerned to give them a sound lease of life. (Ch. III, page 10).
11. The Committec is stongly of the opinion that the dispensaries inchargeof the graduates or diploma holders of mixed courses can not be utilised to train scholars going in for intensive study of Ayurveda required by the Shuddha Ayurvedic course (Ch. III, page 10).
12. The Committee is of the opinion that the exclusive reservation of the term "scientific" for a single system of medicine should be avoided. The word' 'modern' too, cannot be reserved for any one medical science (Ch. III, page 11).
13. The Committee feels that early steps should be taken to place the fate of Ayurveda in the hands of practitioners of Ayurveda.
14. The publication of the Ayurvedic text books should be taken over by the Central and the State Governments themselves or should be entrusted to recognised public bodies (Ch. III, page 12).
15. The Committee is of the opinion that in case the Universities refuse to catch up with the progress in imparting education in Ayurveda made at the national level, the Governments should institute State faculties to run the course and also create a separate University for Ayurveda (Ch. III, page 12).
16. The Committee realires the importance of the adoption of a uniform course of intensive Ayurvedic study by the entire country, which should lead to inter-State registration of the Ayurvedic Graduates and solve the problem of their status; and recommends early application thereof to all the existing Ayurvedic teaching institutions (Ch. III, page 12).
17. The Committee recommends the formation of a Statutory Central Council of Ayurveda without delay (Ch. III, page 12).
18. The Committee recommends that every State Governments should establish and conduct Ayurvedic Colleges to maintain high stand ards of Ayurvedic education and get the maximum benefit thereof for the people of the area, and also give liberal grants to upgrade the existing Ayurvedic teaching institutions (Ch. III, page 13).
19. The Committee recommends that the Central Government should take early steps to establish an Ayurvedic University or encourage and assist any State wherein the conditions are ripe and favourable for, and whose Government is desirous of, establishing an Ayurvedic University (Ch. III, page 13).
20. The Committee is of the opinion that the term "Ayurvedic Research" or "Research in Ayurved" should mean research conducted by the Ayurvedic physicians along the Ayurvedic lines, if necesary with the assistance of any Ayurvedic talent of their choice, in order to benefit the Science of Ayurveda by enlarging its ambit and assessing the clinical value of its methods and the scientific value of its fundamentals (Ch. V, page 19).
21. It is all the more imperative that India should not dissipate the insignificant funds earmarked for the Ayurvedic research in an activity which may hot in any way benefit Ayurveda (Ch. V, page 19).
22. Ayurvedic research should be conducted by exparts in Ayurveda proper (Ch. V, page 20).
23. There should be no undue inteference with the Ayurvedic research activity by unsympathetic elements (Ch. V, page 20).
24. Efforts should be made to encourage and enthuse the research worker into putting his best and most concentrated effort (Ch. V, page 20).
25. The security of carrier of the research worker should be assured (Ch.V. page 20).
26. The credit of any research work done should go to the worker concerned himself (Ch. V, page 20).
27. The Committee recommends that the whole problem of Ayurvedic research should be re-examined by a Committee of front rank Ayurvedic physicians, representatives of departments cocerned with the subject and experts from other sources sympathetic to Ayurveda and acceptable as colleagues to the Ayurvedic workers (Ch. V, page 20 ).
28. The Committee suggests that the three Ministries, namely, the Finance, the Planning and Health, should join hands in appointing a committee to survey and assess the previous work done and to suggest ways and means to reorientate the Ayurvedic research so that it may be more productive and useful to the Science (Ch. V, page 20).
29. The Committee is of the opinon that the question of institution of post graduate training relevant to the Suddha Ayurvedic Education should be entrusted to a Committee which should be constituted to deal with the subject (Ch. V, page 21 ).

| Mohanlal P. Vyas | Chairman |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ananta Tripathi Sarma |  |
| Badri Vishal Tripathi |  |
| Hari Datta Shastri | Members |
| Sita ram Mishra |  |
| N. H. Joshi |  |
| Shiv Sharma | Member-S |

25th April, 1963.

## APPENDIX

## ADMISSION QUALIFICATIONS (SANSKRIT)

(a) Prathama -
(b) Visharada-
(c) Vyakarana-Sahityshakha
(d) Madhyama-
(e) Chaturthi-
(f) Pravesha-
(g) Prathama-
(h) Prathama-
(i) Praveshika-
(j) Chaturthi
(k) Madhyama
(l) Sanskrit Sahitya Bhushan-
(m) Vyakarana Prathama Kavya Prathama
(n) Prajna-
(o) Prathama-
(p) Prathama-
(q) Prathama-
(r) Prathama-
(s) Prathama
(t) Sanskrit Pravesh Pariksha
(u) Madhyama-
(v) Prajna-

Government Sanskrit College, Varanasi.
Aryakanya Mahavidyalaya, Baroda.
(Tritiya, Maharaja Sajirao Sahityashakha Vishvavidyalaya, Baroda, Sravanmasa Dakshina Pariksha, Baroda. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Poona.
Vedashastrottejaka Sabha, Poona.
Gujarat Vidya Sabha, Ahmedabad.
Shrimatjagadguru Shankaracharya Pathshala Dharwar.
Bharatiya Vidyabhavan, Bombay.
Swadhyaya Mandal, Pardi.
Brihad Gujarat Sanskrit Parishad, Ahmedabad.
Saurashtra Vidvatparishad, Jamnagar.

Vangiya Sanskrit Vidya Parishad, Calcutta.

Sagar Vishva Vidyalaya, Sagar.
Bihar Sanskrit Association, Bihar.
Bihar Sanskrit Samiti, Patna.
Government Sanskrit College, Jaipur.
Sanskrit-Hindu University, Varansi.
Sanskrit-Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.
Madras Government, Madras.

Sanskrit Vidyapith, Bombay.
Punjab Vishvavidhyalaya; Chandigarh.


[^0]:     नयनयो: चिकित्सा कुकूणकलक्षण चिकिस्सा च, वालानां शुक्रलेखनार्थमंजनम्।

