Applications are invited through online mode only upto 24.04.2015 for direct recruitment to the vacancies in the following posts in the Department of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy included in Tamil Nadu Medical Service (Service Code:048).

2. DISTRIBUTION OF VACANCIES:

The vacancies will be filled in as follows according to Rule of Reservation of appointments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Post and Code No.</th>
<th>Name of the Service and Code No.</th>
<th>No. of vacancies</th>
<th>Scale of Pay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Assistant Medical Officer (Siddha) (Post code No.1950)</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Medical Service (Service code No.048)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Rs.15600-39100 +G.P Rs. 5400/- (PB3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Assistant Medical Officer (Ayurveda) (Post code No.1951)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Assistant Medical Officer (Unani) (Post code No.1952)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Assistant Medical Officer (Homoeopathy) (Post code No.1953)</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Abbreviation: - W - Women; PSTM - Person Studied in Tamil Medium; G- General;
3. IMPORTANT DATES AND TIME:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Date of Notification</th>
<th>26.03.2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Last date for submission of applications through online</td>
<td>24.04.2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Last date for payment of fee through Bank or Post Office</td>
<td>26.04.2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Date and time of Written examination</td>
<td>31.05.2015 FN 10.00 AM to 01.00 PM 31.05.2015 AN 02.30 PM to 04.30 PM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. QUALIFICATIONS:

(A) **AGE** (as on 01.07.2015):

*For all the Posts*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Category of Candidates</th>
<th>Minimum Age (should have completed)</th>
<th>Maximum Age (should not have completed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SC’s, SC(A)’s, ST’s, MBC’s/DC’s, BC’s, BCM’s and DW’s of all Castes</td>
<td>18 Years</td>
<td>No Maximum age limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Others i.e., Candidates not belonging to SC’s, SC(A)’s, ST’s, MBC’s/DC’s, BC’s and BCM’s.</td>
<td>18 Years</td>
<td>35 Years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:

Candidates not belonging to SC’s, SC(A)’s, ST’s, MBC’s/DC’s, BC’s, BCM’s and who have put in 5 years of regular service in the State / Central Government are not eligible to apply even if they are within the age limit.

(B) **EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION** (as on 26.03.2015)

Candidates should possess the following or its equivalent qualification and registration certificate on the date of this notification:

1. **Assistant Medical Officer (Siddha):**
   
   (i) HPIM (Siddha) or GCIM (Siddha) or M.D. (Siddha) or B.I.M (Siddha) or L.I.M (Siddha) or a degree in B.S.M.S. awarded by any one of the recognised Universities including Dr. M.G.R. Medical University of Tamil Nadu or any other recognised degree or diploma in Siddha, the holders of which are eligible for registration under “A” Class or “A” Special Class with the Central Board of Indian Medicine, Chennai.
   
   AND
   
   (ii) Must have registered his/her name with the Central Board of Indian Medicine, Chennai.

2. **Assistant Medical Officer (Ayurveda):**
   
   (i) HPIM (Ayurveda) or GCIM (Ayurveda) or L.I.M (Ayurveda) or a degree in B.A.M.S. awarded by any one of the recognised Universities including Dr. M.G.R. Medical University of Tamil Nadu or any other recognised degree or diploma in Ayurveda, the holders of which are eligible for registration under “A” Class or “A” Special Class with the Central Board of Indian Medicine, Chennai.
   
   AND
   
   (ii) Must have registered his/her name with the Central Board of Indian Medicine, Chennai.
3

(3) **Assistant Medical Officer (Unani):**

(i) HPIM (Unani) or GCIM (Unani) or L.I.M (Unani) or a degree in B.U.M.S. awarded by any one of the recognised Universities including Dr. M.G.R. Medical University of Tamil Nadu or any other recognised degree or Diploma in Unani, the holders of which are eligible for registration under “A” class or “A” special class with the Central Board of Indian Medicine, Chennai.

AND

(ii) Must have registered his/her name with the Central Board of Indian Medicine, Chennai.

**Note:**

(i) Holders of LIM, or GCIM who are qualified in Integrated Medicine should have registered their names with the Board of Integrated Medicine, Chennai in addition to their registration with the Central Board of Indian Medicine, Chennai.

(ii) Candidates who have registered their names in the Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical Council/Tamil Nadu Board of Indian Medicine are also eligible to apply for this recruitment.

**Assistant Medical Officer (Homoeopathy) :**

I (1) Any of the following Post Graduate Diploma of the Faculty of Homoeopathy (London) namely :

i) F.F. Hom. (Lond)

ii) M.F. Hom. (Lond)

iii) D.F. Hom. (Lond)

or

(2) Any Diploma granted by any of the following institutions in West Bengal, namely:

i) The Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College.

ii) D.N.D.E. Homoeopathic Medical College.

iii) The Prathap and Herring Homoeopathic Medical College.

iv) The Midnapore Homoeopathy Medical College.

v) The Bengal Allen Homoeopathy Medical College.

Or

(3) Government Diploma in Integrated Medicine (Homoeopathy) awarded by the Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad.

or

(4) Any Degree, Diploma Licence certificate or any other like award conferred, granted or issued on passing the final examination held by any of the following:-

(i) General Council and State Faculty of Homoeopathic Medicine, West Bengal.

or

(ii) Council of Homoeopathic Medicine, Calcutta, West Bengal.

or

(iii) Andhra Board for Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

or

(iv) State Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Patna, Bihar.

or

(v) Board of Homoeopathic system of Medicine, Delhi.

or

(vi) Council of Homoeopathic system of Medicine, Trivandrum, Kerala state.
Or
(vii) Board of Homoeopathic and Bio-chemic systems of Medicine, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, or
(viii) Court of Examiners in Homoeopathy, Bombay, Maharastra. or
(ix) State board of Homoeopathic system of Medicine, Lucknow and Agra University, Agra. or
5) Diploma in Homoeopathy Medicine and Surgery issued to the students of the Homoeopathy Medical College, Madurai on passing the final examination held by the Tamil Nadu Homoeopathy Council during the year 1973-74. or
6) The Diploma in Homoeopathy Medicine and Surgery issued to the students of the Government Homoeopathy Medical College, Chennai by the Director of Government Examinations, Chennai. or
7) D.H.M.S. issued by the Council of Homoeopathy System of Medicine, Gujarat, Ahmedabad, from 1974. or
8) L.C.E.H. issued by the Homoeopathic Medical College, Belgaum, Karnataka from June ‘71 to Dec ‘71. or
9) L.C.E.H. or G.C.E.H. issued by the Court of Examiners in Homoeopathy, Karnataka, from January ‘73. or
10) D.H.M.S. issued by the Orissa Board of Homoeopathic Medicine, Bhubaneswar, Orissa from ‘72. or
11) B.H.M.S. issued by the Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, from ‘81. or
12) D.H.M.S. issued by the Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan from ‘69 to ‘73. or
13) D.H.M.S. issued by the Rajasthan Board of Homoeopathic Medicine, Jaipur, Rajasthan, from ‘79. or
14) M.B.S. issued by the Bherhampur University, Rajasthan, from ‘83. or
15) P.R.S.M. issued by the Ashutosh Homoeopathy Medical College, West Bengal, upto 42 P.H..A. or
16) L.R.H.S. issued by the Herring Homoeopathic Medical college, Calcutta, West Bengal, upto1942. or
17) H.L.M.S. issued by the Regular Homoeopathy Medical college, Calcutta, West Bengal up to ’42. or
18) H.L.M.S. issued by the Central Homoeopathic College, Calcutta, West Bengal,1910 H.M.B. or
19) H.M.B. issued by the Bengal Homoeopathy Medical College, Calcutta, West Bengal, upto ’42. or
20) N.I.M. issued by the National institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, West Bengal From ’79.
or

21) D.H.M.S. issued by the Council of Homoeopathy System of Medicine, Punjab From ’78.

AND

II. Candidates should have registered His/Her name in the Tamil Nadu Homoeopathy Council
(Evidence for this should be uploaded when called for).

Provided that other things being equal, preference shall be given to those having working
experience in a Homoeopathy Hospital recognized by the Central or State Government.

Note:

(i) Candidate’s claiming equivalence of qualification for the prescribed qualification should
upload proof for equivalence of qualification, in the form of G.O. issued prior to the date of
this Notification. The G.O’s issued regarding equivalence of qualification after the date of this
Notification will not be accepted. (Refer para. 9 of the “Instruction to the candidates”)

5. GENERAL INFORMATIONS :

A. The number of vacancies advertised is only approximate and is liable to modification
including reduction with reference to vacancy position at any time before finalization of
selection.

B. The Rule of reservation of appointments applies to the posts by direct recruitment to each of
the systems of Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy separately as per the
rule in force.

C. As per the orders issued in G.O.Ms.No.53, Social Welfare & Nutritious Meal Programme
Department, dated 11.04.2005, and as per the orders issued in G.O.(Ms) No.25, Welfare of
Differently Abled Persons (DAP2.1) Department, 14.03.2013 OA/OL (OA- One Armed / OL – One Legged) categories of differently abled persons alone are eligible for reservation
applicable to differently abled persons for the post of Assistant Medical Officer (Siddha,
Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy). Hence, the 3% reservation to DA persons will apply to
the OA/OL categories of differently abled persons only in this recruitment. However, no turns
earmarked for differently abled Persons categories arise within the turns notified for the post
of Assistant Medical Officer (Ayurveda and Unani).

The differently abled persons should upload a copy of certificate of physical fitness
specifying the nature of physical handicap and the degree of disability based on the norms
laid down from the Medical Board to the effect that his/her handicap will not render him/her
incapable of efficiently discharging the duties attached to the post to which he/she has
been selected before appointment when called for by the Tamil Nadu Public Service
Commission.

The Differently Abled persons should upload the documents referred to in para 14 (f)
of the Commission’s “Instructions to candidates”, when called for.

D. In G.O.Ms.No.145, Personnel and Administrative Reforms(S) Department dated 30.09.2010 the
Government have issued Orders to fill up 20% of all vacancies in direct recruitment on
preferential basis to Persons Studied the above prescribed qualification in Tamil Medium.
Revised turns for PSTM was ordered in G.O. (Ms.) No.40, P & AR (S) Department, dated
30.04.2014. The 20% reservation of vacancies on preferential allotment to Persons Studied in
Tamil Medium (PSTM) will apply to this recruitment. The above said reservation will be made
applicable to candidates who have acquired the prescribed qualification for the post by studying
the said course in Tamil Medium, and should have the certificate for the same. Having written
the examination in Tamil language alone will not qualify for claiming this reservation. If PSTM
candidates are not available for selection for appointment against the reserved turns such turn
shall be filled up by Non-PSTM candidates but belonging to the respective communal category.
Regarding the PSTM reservation, certificate shall be produced/ uploaded by the candidates as it has been available in prescribed format/ proforma available in the Commission's website at www.tnpsc.gov.in

E. Even after filling up of the posts reserved for SC Arunthathiyars on preferential basis, if more number of qualified Arunthathiyars are available, they shall be entitled to compete with the Scheduled Castes other than Arunthathiyars in the inter-se merit among them and if any posts reserved for Arunthathiyars remain unfilled for want of adequate number of qualified candidates, it shall be filled up by Scheduled Castes other than Arunthathiyars.

F. If no qualified and suitable women candidates are available for selection against the vacancies reserved for women, those vacancies will be filled by male candidates belonging to the respective communal categories.

G. Reservation for “Destitute Widows” and “Ex-Servicemen” will not apply for this recruitment.

H. CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICAL FITNESS:-

Candidates selected for appointment to these posts will be required to produce a certificate of physical fitness in the form prescribed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the posts</th>
<th>Standard of Vision Prescribed</th>
<th>Form of Certificate of Physical Fitness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Medical Officer (Siddha)</td>
<td>Standard-III</td>
<td>Form prescribed for Executive Posts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Medical Officer (Ayurveda)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Form prescribed for posts other than Executive and Ministerial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Medical Officer (Unani)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Medical Officer (Homeopathy)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Candidates with defective vision should produce eye fitness certificate from a qualified eye specialist when called for.

I. Any claim relating to the selection (not related to candidature or/and claims made in the application) should be sent when called for the document / uploading the documents is made. Any claim received thereafter will not be entertained.

J. Information regarding arrest, convictions / debarment / disqualification by any recruiting agency, criminal or any disciplinary proceedings initiated/pending or finalized, participation in agitation or any Political Organization, candidature in election for Parliament/State Legislature/Local Bodies etc., if any, should also be furnished to the Commission at the time of application i.e., the details thereof, originals of the Judgement of Acquittals, order/ or G.O. droping further action in Departmental proceedings or any document that may prove the suitability of such candidates for a Government appointment in such cases must be produced at the stage/time of Certificate Verification without fail.

K. The selection for appointment to the above said posts is purely provisional subject to final Orders on pending Writ Petitions, if any, filed at Madras High Court and Madurai Bench of Madras High Court.

L. Knowledge of Tamil:-

Candidates should possess adequate knowledge of Tamil on the date of this Notification. (for details refer para 10 of the ‘Instructions to the candidates’).
6. SCHEME OF EXAMINATION (OBJECTIVE TYPE)(DEGREE STANDARD):-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Maximum Marks</th>
<th>Minimum Qualifying Marks for Selection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paper-I</strong> (Any one of the subjects for the concerned posts)</td>
<td>3 Hours</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>SCs, SC(A)s, STs, MBCs/DCs, BCs and BCMs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Siddha Medicine (200 questions)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Ayurvedic Medicine (200 questions)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Unani Medicine (200 questions)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Homeopathy Medicine (200 questions)</td>
<td>2 Hours</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paper-II</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Studies (Degree Standard) -100 Items</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[General Studies – 75 items and]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Aptitude &amp; Mental Ability Test (SSLC Std.) – 25 items]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interview and Record</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>570</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) The existing syllabi for Siddha Medicine paper –I and paper-II have been clubbed together and a single question paper in the said subject will be set in Tamil only.

(ii) The existing syllabi for Ayurvedic Medicine paper-I and paper-II have been clubbed together and a single question paper in the said subject will be set in Tamil and English.

(iii) The existing syllabi for Unani Medicine paper –I and paper-II have been clubbed together and a single question paper in the said subject will be set in Urdu only.

(iv) The existing syllabi for Homeopathy Medicine paper –I and paper-II have been clubbed together and a single question paper in the said subject will be set in English only.

(v) The syllabi and the Scheme of Examination for the above said subjects are available at the Commission’s Website at “www.tnpsc.gov.in”

**Note:**

1. To use blue or black ink Ball Point Pen only.
2. Answer sheet will be Invalidated if shaded in Pencil.
3. The answer sheet will be invalidated if the box for Booklet Series is not shaded and could not be identified even by physical verification of the answer sheet.

4. Each one mark will be deducted for incorrect or absence of shading Register Number and Question Booklet Series.

7. CENTRE FOR EXAMINATION AND THEIR CODE NUMBERS:

Examination will be held at the following centres.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Centre</th>
<th>Centre Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
<td>001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Coimbatore</td>
<td>002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Madurai</td>
<td>010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) Candidates should appear for the examination, certificate verification / oral test at their own expenses.

(ii) The Commission reserves the right to increase/decrease the number of examination centres and to re-allot the candidates.

8. PROCEDURE OF SELECTION:-

Selection will be made in two successive stages i.e., (i) Written Examination and (ii) Oral Test in the form of an interview. Final selection will be made on the basis of total marks obtained by the candidate’s at the Written Examination and Oral Test taken together subject to the rule of reservation of appointments. Candidates appearance in each paper of the Written Examination and Oral Test is compulsory. A Candidates who has not appeared in any one of the papers in the Written Examination or Oral Test will not be considered for selection even if he/she secures the minimum qualifying marks in the Written Examination or Oral Test.

(For further details, refer paragraph 21(b) of the “Instructions to the candidates”).

9. EXAMINATION FEE:

- Rs.175/- (Rupees one hundred and Seventy five only) be paid. (i.e. cost of application Rs. 50/- +Examination fee Rs.125/-)
- Candidates claiming exemption from examination fee should pay Rs.50/- towards application cost. (No exemption for cost of application).
- Candidates should also to pay the service charges applicable to the Bank or Post Office or Fee Processing Agency.
- Candidates can avail of the facility of one time registration on payment of Rs.50/- towards Registration Fees. The registration shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of one time Registration.
- Off-line mode of payment viz., in the form of DD/Postal Order etc., will not be accepted and the fee will not be refunded and the applications forwarded with such modes of payment will be summarily rejected.

(For further details regarding the Examination fee concessions refer para 12 of the ‘Instructions to the candidates’).

10. NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE / AND INFORMATION TO THE EMPLOYER:-

   For details refer para 15 (g) of Commission’s ‘Instructions to the candidates’. - Any violation of this instruction will be liable for / end in rejection of the candidature. (para 15(g) of Instructions to the candidates may be read as “No objection certificate / and Information to the Employer”)
11. CONCESSIONS:-

Concessions in the matter of age and/or fees allowed to SC’s., SC(A)’s., ST’s., MBC’s/DC’s., BC’s., BC(M)’s., Destitute Widow’s, Ex-Servicemen, Differently Abled persons, other categories of persons etc., are given in the Commission’s 'Instructions to candidates'. (Ref. Para 12-14 of Instructions to Candidates).

12. HOW TO APPLY:-

- Candidates should apply only through online in the Commission’s Website www.tnpsc.gov.in or in www.tnpscexams.net.
- Before applying, the candidates should have scanned image of their photograph and signature in CD/DVD/Pen drive as per their convenience.
- A valid e-mail ID and mobile number are mandatory for registration and email ID should be kept active till the declaration of results. Candidates are cautioned to keep their e-mail ID and pass word confidentially since communications will be sent to the mobile and e-mail ID.
- The candidates who wish to receive SMS should register their mobile number in the application.

12 (A) Applying Online:

1. Candidates are first required to log on to the TNPSC’s website www.tnpsc.gov.in or www.tnpscexamn.net.
2. Click “Apply Online” to open up the on-line application form.
3. Select the name of the post or service for which you wish to apply.
4. If you already have Unique ID, enter the Unique ID and password to view the already available information and update them, if necessary.
5. Candidates are required to upload their latest photograph and signature as per the specifications given in the guidelines for scanning and upload of photograph and signature. **An online application uploaded without the photograph and signature will be rejected.**

**Note:-**

Candidates who have one time Registration ID (Unique ID) and password have to apply again for all Notifications. One time Registration will not be considered as an application for any post.

12(B) Mode of Fee Payment:-

Select the mode of payment (Online Payment/Offline Payment).
Candidates may select Online payment or Offline Payment.

12(C) Online Payment (Net Banking, Credit card/Debit card)

1. In case candidates who wish to pay fees through the online payment gateway, i.e Net Banking, Credit Card and Debit card Payment, **an additional page of the application form will be displayed** wherein candidates may follow the instructions and fill in the requisite details to make payment.
2. After submitting your payment information in the online application form, wait for the intimation from the server, **DO NOT press Back or Refresh button in order to avoid double charge.**
3. If the online transaction has been successfully completed a Registration ID Number and Password will be generated. Candidates should note their Registration ID Number and Password for future reference in respect of the post applied for.
12 D) Offline Payment (Post Office or Indian Bank)

1. For offline mode of payment candidates have to select either Post Office or Indian Bank Branch.
2. Click “SUBMIT” to submit the application form.
3. Candidates will be provided with application number and password. Note down the application number and password.
4. On Submission, system will generate the payment chalan which the candidate need to take print out and go to the nearest branch of Indian bank or the designated Post Offices as the case may be, to make the payment.
5. Collect the candidate’s copy of the fee payment chalan from the branch. Check that the chalan is properly signed and the details of transaction number, branch name and DP code number, deposit date have been noted in the chalan by the branch authorities.
6. Online application registration will be taken as successful one, only if the payment is made either in the post office or in the Indian Bank within two working days from the date of registration/submission of application.

12(E) Print Option:

1. After submitting the application, candidates can print/save their application in PDF format.
2. On entering registration number and password, candidates can download their application and print, if required.
3. Candidates need not send the printout of the online application or any other supporting documents (except certificates regarding service / experience equivalence of qualification) to the Commission.

Note:

I. Candidates are advised in their own interest to apply on-line much before the closing date and not to wait till the last date for depositing the fee/ intimation charges to avoid the possibility of disconnection/inability/failure to log on the TNPSC’s website on account of heavy load on internet/website jam.
II. TNPSC does not assume any responsibility for the candidates not being able to submit their applications within the last date on account of the aforesaid reasons or for any other reason beyond the control of the TNPSC.
III. Under no circumstances, a candidate should share/mention e-mail ID or mobile number to any other person. In case a candidate does not have a valid personal e-mail ID, they should create a new e-mail ID before applying on-line and must maintain that email account.
IV. There is a provision to modify the submitted online application. Candidates are instructed to make use of this facility to correct their details in the online application if any. This modification facility will be available upto the last date for applying online for the particular post. After this date, no modification with regard to change of post applied, educational qualifications, communal category, Date of birth, Address, Email ID, Centre of Examination etc. will be permitted. Candidates should take utmost care and caution while filling in the online application. Note that no modification in fee payment details will be permitted for candidates who pay fees/ intimation charges through the online mode. Since certain fields are firm, fixed and cannot be edited, candidates are advised to fill in the online application form with the utmost care and caution as no correspondence regarding change of details will be entertained.
V. Request for change/correction in any particulars in the application form shall not be entertained under any circumstances after the last date for editing/ updating application details specified. TNPSC will not be responsible for any consequences arising out of furnishing of incorrect and incomplete details in the application or omission to provide the
required details in the application form.

VI. Candidates should carefully fill in the details in the on-line application at the appropriate places and click on the “SUBMIT” button at the end of the on-line application format. Before pressing the “SUBMIT” button, candidates are advised to verify each and every particular column in the application. The name of the candidate or his /her father/spouse etc., should be spelt correctly in the application as it appears in the certificates/mark sheets. Any change/alteration found may disqualify the candidature.

VII. Commission is not responsible for the online payment failure.

13. OTHER IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:

a. Candidates should ensure their eligibility for examination: The candidates applying for the examination should ensure that they fulfil all eligibility conditions for admission to examination. **Their admission to all stages of the examination will be purely provisional subject to satisfying of the eligibility conditions.** Mere issue of memo of admission to the candidate will not imply that his/her candidature has been fully cleared by the Commission.

b. How to apply: Candidates are required to apply online by using the website www.tnpsc.gov.in or www.tnpscexams.net Detailed instructions for filling up online application are given in Para 12 of this Notification

c. The Hall Tickets for eligible candidates will be made available in the Commission’s Website www.tnpsc.gov.in or www.tnpscexams.net for downloading by candidates. No Hall Tickets will be sent by post. So the candidates / applicants should watch TNPSC website before the scheduled date of examination.

d. Grievance Redressal Cell for guidance of candidates:- In case of any guidance/information/clarification of their applications, candidature, etc., candidates can contact Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission’s Office in person or over Telephone No.044-25300300 or the Commission’s Office Toll-Free No. 1800 425 1002 on all working days between 10.00a.m. and 05.45 p.m.

e. Mobile Phones and other Articles Banned:

   (i) Candidates are not allowed to bring pager, cellular phone, calculator, memory notes and books etc., or any other electronic device or recording device either as separate piece or part of something used by the candidate such as watch or ring etc., to the examination hall / room on the date of Notification.

   (ii) If they are found to be in possession of any such thing or instrument they will not be allowed to attend the examination further, besides invalidation of answer paper and / or debarment. If it is considered necessary they will be subjected to thorough physical search including frisking on the spot.

   (iii) Do not bring into the Examination Hall any article such as books, notes, loose sheets mathematical and drawing instruments, log tables, stencils of maps, slide rules, text books, rough sheets etc., except the permitted writing material (i.e. pen).No colour pen or pencil must be used.

   (iv) Candidates are advised in their own interest not to bring any of the banned items including mobile phones / pagers to the venue of the examination, as arrangements for safekeeping cannot be assured.
f. Candidates are not required to submit along with their application any certificates (except the proof for equivalence of qualification specified under para 5 of this notification which are to be uploaded with the application) in support of their claims regarding age, educational qualifications, community certificates and certificates regarding their Physical Disability, etc., which should be submitted when called for by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission. The candidates applying for the examination should ensure that they fulfil all the eligibility conditions for admission to the examination. Their admission at all the stages of examination for which they are admitted by the Commission viz., Written Examination and Oral Test will be purely provisional, subject to their satisfying the prescribed eligibility conditions. If on verification at any time before or after Written Examination and Oral Test, it is found that they do not fulfil any of the eligibility conditions, their candidature for the examination will be cancelled by the Commission.

g. **Unfair means strictly prohibited:** No candidate shall copy from any other candidate nor permit his papers to be copied nor give nor attempt to give nor obtain nor attempt to obtain irregular assistance of any description.

h. **Conduct in Examination Hall:** No candidate should misbehave in any manner or create a disorderly scene in the examination hall or harass the staff employed by the Commission for the conduct of the examination. Any such misconduct will be severely viewed and penalised.

i. Applications containing wrong claims relating to category of reservation / basic qualification / eligibility wise / age/ educational qualification / practical experience and other basic eligibility criteria’s will be liable for rejection.

**The Online Application can be submitted upto 24.04.2015 till 11.59 p.m., after which the link will be disabled**

(For any additional information candidates may refer Commission’s ‘Instructions to the Candidates’ at the Commission’s website www.tnpsc.gov.in)

Secretary
SIDDHA MEDICINE :

DEGREE STANDARD

நிறைவு படிக்கை

5.வள்ளிய வட்டம் அக்ஸ்கால்

1. தொன்றியும் அறிக்கையில்: உண்மையான அறிக்கை - என்னும் ஓவிய மக்கள் வட்டம் தொகுக்கப்பட்டது.

2. உண்மையான ஓவிய மக்கள் - பண்டிய வட்டம்

3. வண்ண விளக்கம்

ஆ வண்ணவுண் விளக்கம்

இ வண்ணவுண் விளக்கம்

சார்பாக அறிக்கை விளக்கம்

இி 96 உண்மை விளக்கம்

(1) உண்மை விளக்கம்

(2) உண்மை விளக்கம் - வண்ணவுண் விளக்கம்

(3) உண்மை விளக்கம் - விளக்கம்

(4) இம்மக்கள்

(5) இம்மக்கள்

(6) இம்மக்கள் - வண்ணவுண் விளக்கம்

(7) இம்மக்கள் - விளக்கம்

(8) இம்மக்கள் - விளக்கம்

(9) இம்மக்கள் - விளக்கம்

(10) இம்மக்கள் - விளக்கம்

(11) இம்மக்கள் - விளக்கம்

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(18) இம்மக்கள் - விளக்கம்

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(28) இம்மக்கள் - விளக்கம்

(29) இம்மக்கள் - விளக்கம்

(30) இம்மக்கள் - விளக்கம்


good Luck - வண்ணவுண் விளக்கம்

உண்மை என உண்மை எனம் ஏன் ...... விளக்கம்.

சொன்ன விளக்கம் படுத்தல்

பர்வதியான - பாலாமணி - பிளாமணி - முதலையான - முதலையான - கடவுள் - முதலையான - முதலையான - முதலையான - முதலையான - 14 முதலையான - முதலையான - முதலையான - முதலையான - முதலையான - முதலையான - முதலையான - முதலையான - முதலையான - முதலையான - முதலையான.

சொன்ன விளக்கம்

அகமது குலம்

(அகமது குலம் படுத்தல் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம்)

சொன்ன விளக்கம்

அகமது குலம்

(அகமது குலம் படுத்தல் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம்)

சொன்ன விளக்கம்

அகமது குலம்

(அகமது குலம் படுத்தல் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம்)

சொன்ன விளக்கம்

அகமது குலம்

(அகமது குலம் படுத்தல் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம் - குருமானகம்)
செய்ய வேண்டியது - வுரோ காணும் வரும், முதல்நாள் காணும் வரும். விளையாடும் வரும், குறிப்பிடும் வரும். இந்த வரும்.

உண்மையான வரும் முறை

வரும் முறையில் முழுவதும் முறையில் விளையாடும் பண்புகளை விளையாடும். தற்போது பிற்காலம் பரிசோதனை செய்யும்.

இந்த பிற்காலம் செய்யுமேண்டில், காணக்கூட பாகை. பிற்காலம் பரிசோதனை செய்யும்.

இந்த பிற்காலம் வெளியுறுத்தி, செய்யும் போற்று

நூற்று முறையில்

நூற்று முறையில் வரும் - முழுமையான - விளையாடும் - முற்பாகம் - குறியீடு வரும் - விளையாடும் வரும் - பிற்காலம் வரும் - எழுத்து வரும்.

சுத்த குறிப்பிட்டு

சுத்த குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு.

சுத்த குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு.

சுத்த குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு.

சுத்த குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு.

சுத்த குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு.

சுத்த குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு - குறிப்பிட்டு.
96 உச்சு பக்கவாட்களின் நிலை

96 உச்சு பக்கவாட்களின் தேவை

1. பூச்சின்னங்கள் மற்றும் பூச்சின்னங்கள் வகைகள் மற்றும் பூச்சின்னங்கள் வகைகள் மற்றும் இணைந்த பூச்சின்னங்கள் மற்றும் இணைந்த பூச்சின்னங்கள்

2. பூச்சின்னங்கள் வகைகள் வகைகள் வகைகள்

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9. பூச்சின்னங்கள் வகைகள் வகைகள் வகைகள்

( Distinguishing Features )

(Fixed Oils)

(Vegetative propogation and Germination)
Systematic Botany: History of Taxonometry

Introduction to artificial and natural system of classification

Carolus Linnaeuss System of classification

Introduction to artificial and natural system of classification

An Elementary knowledge of adaptation of plants and environment

Gracilaria

Pencillium

Dryopteris

Parmelia

Pharmcognostic Study

Botanical identity

Vernacular Name

Family

Distribution

Habit

Morphology of parts used

Chemical Constituents

Action

Medicinal uses

Adulteration
1. Carbohydrates

Carbohydrates are classified into monosaccharides, disaccharides, and polysaccharides based on their chemical structure. Monosaccharides include glucose and fructose, while disaccharides like starch and glycogen are also important. Mucopolysaccharides are complex carbohydrates.

2. Lipids

Lipids are classified into fatty acids, fats, phospholipids, cerebrosides, steroids, and plasma lepoproteins based on their chemical composition.

3. Proteins

Proteins are classified based on their general properties, amino acid composition, peptides, and their physiological importance.

4. Nucleic Acids

Nucleic acids are important for their role in nucleotides and nucleosides, their composition and structure.

5. Digestion

Digestion involves the breakdown of carbohydrates, fats, and proteins through enzymatic processes.

6. Metabolism

Metabolism is a study of the processes that occur in living organisms, including the breakdown of carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins with special reference to the TCA cycle.
7. Enzymes -

Vitamins Chemistry, Physiological rule, deficiency manifestation, sources and daily allowances of the following vitamins, fat soluble, Vitamins A, D, E and K water soluable vitamins Thiamine, Ribofavin, Thyridoine, willacin panthothoric acid, Blotin. Foli acid group, vitamin B 12, Lopoic acid inosital and PABA)

8. Alkaloid Metabolism -

Water Metabolism:

Elements of Nutrition : Calorific value of Carbohydrate, fat and protein and their requirements. Diseases of malnutrition.)

9. Minerals -

Mineral Metabolism : Principal Elements (Macronutrients) Sodium, potassium, Calcium, Phosphorus, magnesium, Sulphur and Chloride Treca elements (Micronutriens) iron, iodine, copper, zinc, Fluorine, Manganese, cobert, Molybdenum and selenium.)

10. Vitamins -

Water Metabolism:

Elements of Nutrition : Calorific value of Carbohydrate, fat and protein and their requirements. Diseases of malnutrition.)

11. Trace Elements -

Elements of Nutrition : Calorific value of Carbohydrate, fat and protein and their requirements. Diseases of malnutrition.)

12. Biochemistry -

(Enzyme : General properties enzymes in clinical diagnosis ( example S.G.O.T) S.G.P T. L.D.H. Alkaline phosphatase and Acid phosphate)

13. நூற்றாண்டு வருடம் -

( Blood and Cerebrospinal fluids: Chemistry of blood coagulation and plasma proteins chemistry of C.S.F)

மலாந்தப் படிப்பற்று - பன்னாட்டு வெளிப்புற முன்னணி

( Mooligai Vaguppu )

( Thathu Vaguppu )

( Jeeva Vaguppu )
1. நேரம் அணுகம் பரிமாற்றம்

2. நேரத்திற்குள்மையில் புண்சீதம்

3. நேரத்திற்குள்மையில் பிரிவு
1. எதிரக்கைப் பலகலை

2. கூடுதலாக – செய்ய வலிமையாக பின்பற்றியுள்ளன.
முடிவு 1) வெளிப்புution 2) தொலைக்குழு 3) ஃப்ளேக்வியா 4) போர்த்துக்குப் பதினெடுப்பு 5) கள் தொலைக்குழு 6) பிட்சார்வு 7) அணிப்பு 8) கரையாய் 9) குளக்க பதினெடுப்பு 10) அரு 11) கள் தொலைக்குழு 12) கண்பக்காரர், குளிராய் 13) கரைப்பசிப்பு பதினெடுப்பு - தக்காலம் - செயல்கேள் - ஏற்று தொலைக்குழு.
TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

SYLLABUS

AYURVEDIC MEDICINE

DEGREE STANDARD

(TWO PAPERS)

PAPER-I

SECTION : 1 BASIC PRINCIPLES

(a) History of Ayurveda
(b) Doctrines of Philosophy
(c) Social & Preventive Medicine
(d) Basic Concepts

2 SHARIRA

(a) Anatomy
(b) Physiology

3 AGADA TANTRA

(a) Trigonometry
(b) Jurisprudence

4 ROGA VIGNANA

(pathology & Clinical Medicine)

5 ROSASHIYANGA

(pharmacological Alchemy)

6 DHARVA GUHA

(Pharmacology & Pharmacognosy)

BASIC PRINCIPLES

History of Ayurveda

1. Ayurveda Akamathama
   (Atreya / Dhanvantari Prampur)
   2. Samhidni Kala Atreya / Dhanvantari etc.
   (Chandaka, Sundartha, Vagabhand - their Samhidni)
   3. Prachiyantritha
   4. Sangraha Kala and Vyakdri Kala
   5. Development of Rasa Shastras, and it's importance in
      Ayurveda
   6. Recent developments in Ayurveda
   7. Comparative study of Ayurveda with the following
      civilizations: Sumaria, Babylonia, Mithra desha,
      China, Arab, Cambodia etc.
   8. Influence of Ayurveda on Hippocrates and vice versa on
      Ayurveda
   9. Laghunayakas and Hambhunayakas
   10. Ayurvedic magazines, Journals etc.

Doctrines of Philosophy - Padartha Vigyan

1. Definition of Darshana. Origin of doctrine darshanas:
   classification of doctrine and influence of darshana on
   Indian culture with ref. to Ayurveda.
   2. Darshana accepted by Ayurveda and Padartha
      definition, quality, number and classification and
      padartha accepted by Ayurveda
   3. Dhara Vigyan - Matter and it's definition quality,
      number, classification etc. 5 basic components of
      matter and it's quality etc. Definition of basic matters
      of the creation (Nava dhara) and their qualities etc.

   4. Guna Vigyan - Definition of quality, number,
      qualities accepted by different darshanas classification
      of qualities and their explanations, and the qualities
      accepted by Ayurveda (a comparative study)
   5. Karma Vigyan - Definition, classification of Karma.

   6. Samanya Vigyan - Knowledge of similarities and it's
      importance in Ayurveda.

   7. Vedanta Vigyan - Knowledge of speciality and it's
      importance in Ayurveda.

   8. Pranava Vigyan - Inseparable oneness and
      it's knowledge and usefulness in Ayurveda.

   9. Prakaar and its classification etc.

    as accepted by Ayurveda and their references in
    Ayurveda.

11. Pratyaksha Pramana - Direct evidence it's qualities,
    different methods of perception of knowledge: shape,
    quality, number of sensory organs and their
    classification and it's physicalness.

12. Five Pentads of senses. occupation of sensory organs,
    classification of pratyaksha, etc. Vedana adhikara,
    Vedana bhedana - different machines instruments used
    in the process of obtaining of knowledge through
    direct evidence.

13. Other Pramanas which support the pratyaksha and
    vice versa.

14. Anumana Inference - it's qualities, classification and
    inference as accepted by Ayurveda and it's
    classification and elaborate explanation.

15. Ayurvedacharya - Importance, qualities and it's
    influence & importance in Ayurveda.

16. Yogik Pramana - It's qualities classification etc.

17. Upamana Pramana - Qualities and the Upamana as
    accepted by Ayurveda. It's usefulness in Ayurveda.

18. Karva karana vadha and it's importance, relevance,
    influence and acceptance by Ayurveda.

19. Theories of Evolution and it's acceptance by
    Ayurveda. Theory of Re-birth and it's acceptance
    Definition of liberation and it's methods.

20. Tantra Yogik Vigyan.

Basic Concepts
1. Major divisions of Ayurveda - definition of dosha, raga, sneha, prakriti, dhatu and their classifications.
2. Dravya Prakaranam - definition, qualities, classification of drugs.
5. Dosa Vigyana - definition, classifications, qualities, functions, etc., treatment aspects.
6. Physiological changes - indications (symptoms) of the diseases, and treatments and their classifications: Shaishana & Shanthana Chikitsa, etc. Different types of treatment.

Swastha Vridha - Social & Preventive - Medicine
1. Personal hygiene
2. Ahara Vidhi, Pranauna, Prievekshana, ahara dravyam, etc.
3. Trayaqavastha
4. Vikara
5. Social Hygiene
6. Air, environment, water, sunshine, etc.
7. Industrial hygiene - hygiene of educational institutions
8. Sankramika roga
9. Chikitsa  bharana
10. Ruthu and Vataravaana jarana

11. YOGA, Hata yoga, relationship between Yoga and Ayurveda, Yama, Niyama, Asana, Yoga and Ahara Vidhi, Patranyagatham, Pranauna, Nadee shuddhi lakshana, Sist Karmas, Kumbhaka bheeda, Hata yoga, Different types of nadee and burdhas Yoga and Molska.
12. NAISTIKKEE CHIKITSA - Practical aspects
13. NATUROPATHY - misargopara, Importance of jala in misargopara, Different procedures adopted in misargopara, Rekhaa and its importance, Importance of Vishayam.

SHAREURA - BASIC BODY STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS
Rakshana Shareeraan - Anatomy
1. Definition of Physical body - Shareera and its components, importance of study of Shareera and its usefulness in Ayurveda.
2. Classification of Purusha - the person and other related factors.
3. Definition of Garbha - the fetus, microscopic structure of Garbha, formation of Garbha and its components, principles of inheritance, principles of sex formation, development of fetus, and factors which influence its development, constitution and classifications, formation of Aptrs, placenta, etc.
4. Normal - average lengths and measures of body and its parts.
5. Number of bones, structure of bones, classification, and their importance in the field Ayurveda.
6. Typical structure of Samra - Joints and their classifications and functions, the importance in the field of surgery and medicine.
7. Definition of Dhatala (Hatralma) (Vehas - Dhamna) and related topics - definition, their origin, branches, etc.
8. Distribution of lymphatic and its functions.
9. Classification of mamsa dhatus - muscular tissue, and its another, shape, place, origin, insertion, etc.
10. Definition of Kosha and Astha - the cavities, parts of the Kosha, and their names, numbers, different organs situated in thoracic and abdominal cavities, digestive system extending from mouth to nasso thos, etc.

11. Skin, its structure according to Ayurveda.
12. Classification of nervous system according to Indian concepts and its importance in field of medicine.
13. Definition of Marutha - vital spots, their number, classification, places, and their importance in the field of surgery and 3 major vital points of the body.

Kriva Shareera - Physiology
1. Explanation of words, shaneravya body, kriya functions, and classification of human body based on Indian Philosophical aspects and its importance in treatment.
2. The Doshas - Vata, Pitta, Kapha - the basic body tissues, Maha - the excretory substances and their role in the formation of body and its functions, Explanation of doshas, dhatu, maha from the pancha maha dhatus - five basic elements, comparison between the human body and the universe.
3. Elaborative description of Doshas - definition, shape, quality functions, places, substances, classification, etc.
4. Concepts of food, digestion, metabolism - factors influencing the digestion and metabolism. Different stages of digestion, etc.
5. Rasa dhatu portion, portion of food - the basic body tissue - its qualities, quantity, functions, location, etc.
6. Formation of rasa dhatu - Blood - the basic tissue of the body - its location, functions, in composition, etc.
7. Mamsa dhatu - muscular tissue, the third basic tissue of the body - its location, formation, functions, etc.
8. Madhu dhatu - adipose tissue - the fourth basic tissue of the body, its location, formation, functions, etc.
9. Asthi dhatu - Bone tissue - the fifth basic tissue of the body, its location, formation, functions, etc.
10. Majja dhatu - bone marrow - the fifth basic tissue of the body, its location, formation, functions, etc.
11. Shitika dhatu - Sperm - the sixth basic tissue of the body, its location, formation, functions, etc.
12. Ojas - the essence of basic body tissues. Its shape, classification, quantity, functions, locations, its importance and their role in resisting the diseases.
13. Concept of Manas and its places, qualities, functions and role in sleep and dreams, etc.
14. Upadhutas - the fifth tissues of the body, and its number functions, qualities, etc.
15. Concept of sensory organs and their number, location, functions, and their method of functioning, etc.
16. Concept of motor organs and their number, location, functions, etc.
17. Concept of mula, its number, functions, etc.

AGAMA TANTRA
1. Definition of ‘Anti-position’ - it’s origin, definition of poison & it’s origin, it’s classification, functions, etc.
2. Sources of Vegetable Poisons, sources of Animal poisons.
3. Examination of Poison (a) Physical entity based on it’s origin and it’s quality. (b) Based on the disagree projected by it’s action.
4. Qualities of donor poison, sources of poisoning Vishadana.
5. Examination of poisoned food and it’s management.
6. Method of identification of poisoned water, poisoned environment, etc.
7. Definition and number of upavishas, dosha visha and gita visha, and their explanations.
8. Text qualities of visha and ojas - Differences between ojas and visha.
9. Visha Vagya, their symptoms, and management.
10. General principles of management of poison, and Acharya Charaka’s view points.
11. Signs, symptoms and of STAVARA VISHA and their management.

12. Signs, symptoms and management of JANGAMA VISHA poisons of animal origin - a) Snakes b) Scorpion c) Spiders d) Rats e) Wild animals, etc.

13. Signs and symptoms of poison of mineral origin and their management a) Mercury b) Tin c) Lead d) Arsenic e) Copper, etc.


15. Method of examination of poisoned food, based on qualities and their management. - Viruddha ahara sevana - incompatible foods.

16. Qualities of the RAJA VAIDYA (King's Physician) and codes and conduct of medical practice.


ROJA VIGANANAM

1. Definition of Roja-Vadhi - disease, and its classifications.

2. Relationship of doshas, doshas and mala in the formation of disease.

3. Signs and symptoms of increased and decreased doshas, dooshayas, and mala.

4. Treatment stages (Kriva Kaha) and their relationship with doshas, and their comparison with puncha lakshana nidana. Comparison between the hexagonal and pentagonal approaches in understanding of disease.

5. Basic body tissues and their contribution in the formation of a disease.


7. Concepts of Genetics, and hereditary aspects in the formation of diseases.

8. Diseases which in turn cause diseases and their etiological and patho-physiological concepts Swatantra & Paratvatra vyadhi.

9. Right Maha roga.

10. Right defined Human physical Personalities (Astra nindhu prasroua).

11. Diseases caused by increased and decreased nutrition (Santaram and aparapu janva vikaras).

12. Diseases caused by violation of the physiological essence of Basic body tissues.

13. Concept of Ama in formation of diseases and the signs and symptoms manifested when Ama is associated with doshas, dhatus and mala.


15. Concept of Janapadodwamsana, and their co-relation with other diseases.


17. Concept of diagnosis and its classification.


20. Examination of mala, and other substances - Ayurvedic approach.

21. Concepts of Nanamaja vyadhis (diseases caused by the violation of only one dosha) and their number, etc. - Nanamaja vyadhis.

22. Diseases of prana vaha srotas.


25. Diseases of Rasa and rakshata vaha srotas.


27. Diseases of vaha nadeeyaha srotas.


RASA SHASTRA & RASAJAHA KALPA

1. History and origin of Rasa Shashtra - alchemy, and their relationship with Rasa Oorthana.

2. General definition of words which usually occur in Rasa Shashtra for Eg. Madhuivraye Amla, Varga, Lavuna Panchaka, Panchamrutha, Pancha Gayya, Kshecrynaya, Dravaka gana, Kajali, Sludhanna, Muruna, Murtalaapana Anuparshana, Nirodekkara, etc.

3. Equipments - instruments used in the process of medicinal preparations (Yunamata) - Eg. Dolayamitra, Damano Yantra, Swedhaana Yantra, Mousha, Kosi, Prissc., etc.

4. Mercury its definitions, origin, ores of mercury, impurities of mercury (vyogika, Natsagika, Kinchuka, dawada) acceptable, non-acceptable tons of mercury, it's purificatory methods, viz. : 8 general and 18 special types of purifications etc.

5. Mercurial compounds, and their qualities, viz. : Kajali (black mercury) different varieties of parpati (fibres) (Lamara parpati/Loha parpati/vijaya parpati etc.) Rasa pushpa, Rasa Karpura, Rasa Sinduora, Mahakaridwaja, and their method of manufacturing, dosage and therapeutic uses.

6. Maharacis and their number, qualities, availability, identification, process, dosage and therapeutic uses.

7. Sudhiranakshara- number, qualities, availability, identification procedures, dosage, therapeutic uses, purificatory measures like Shodhana, marana, etc.

8. Uparchana- number, qualities, availability, identification, dosage, therapeutic uses, purificatory methods like Shodhana, marana, etc.

9. Dhana and Upadhutas- number, qualities, availability, identification procedures purificatory methods like Shodhana, marana, etc.

10. Rathnas and Uparathnas- number, qualities, availability, identification procedures, methods of purification and Bio-acceptability, dosage, therapeutic uses.

11. Purnas (Vishun), sub poisons (rupsa vishun), their purificatory methods, uses, etc.

12. History and development of ayurvedic pharmacodynamics.

13. Concepts of Ayurvedic pharmacodynamics and their comparison with contemporary pharmacodynamics.

14. Concepts of scales and measures and different methods of measuring and their comparison with contemporary systems of measuring and their utility and usefulness in Ayurvedic pharmaceuticals.

15. Concepts of extracts viz. whole extracts, aqua extracts, fat soluble extracts, ashes, etc. (ksara).

16. Concept and preparation of fermented, non-fermented crude extracts, their general qualities, general dosage, etc.

17. Concept and preparation of oils, fats, (fat soluble oil soluble extracts) their general qualities, general dosage, their expiry time, etc. Snehapakaskidhu.

18. Concepts and preparation of milk extracts, collyria, ointments, syrups, solid syrup etc.
19. Concepts and preparation of different varieties of puddings, etc.

DRAVYA GUNA

(Pharmacology, pharmacokinetics and pharmacognosy)

1. History of ‘Dravya Guna’, its development, and its basic concepts.
2. Introduction to different text books of Ayurvedic Pharmacology-pharmacopoeia.
3. Dravyam - the substance also known as ‘drug’ and its physical composition, and their classification, etc.
4. Guna - the quality, its definition, classification, etc.
5. Rasay - the taste, its definition, it’s object number, qualities, its composition influence of seasons on Rasa etc.
6. Vipakam: maturing of food-drug in the stomach - it’s definition, properties, classification, actions. Differences between Rasas and Vijnas, etc.
7. Vayu: Efficacy of medicine. It’s definition, properties, number, functions, etc.
8. Prabhava: (Extra-ordinary actions) - it’s definition, nature and effects, etc. & Vichitrapratyayaraahadha
9. Inter-relationship between basic qualities of the drugs Nairagika bala
10. Definition, nature, classification of different pharmacological actions and their co-relationship.
11. Classification of herbs based on their shape, qualities, actions, species, etc. and understanding drugs in different groups viz. Triphala, Trikatu, Pancha Moola, Pancha Valkala, Asta Varga dravyas, dasha moolas, etc.
12. Concepts of homecare of drugs
13. Impurities of drugs and their purificatory methods and adulteration.
14. Conception of the drug, the drug and compatibility, dose, anupana (vehicle), etc.
15. Drugs acting on nervous system a) Analgesics, Sedana, Stapanas, etc. Eg. Rasu. Parasaka Yavani, Guggulu, Yerenda, Narugund, Gandhaparasiri, etc.
   b) Anxiolytics - Udvegum hum dravyas Eg. Ashwagandha, Shankushpi, Mandukaparni, Ayotishmithi, etc.
16. Drugs acting on cardio - vascular system.
   a) Hirudya - Cardio Tonics Eg. Ajarana, Karpura, Tumbula, Karavette, Khrupat, etc.
   b) Rakshabha samaka dravyas - Anti hypertensive drugs Eg. Rudrabha sarpa gandha, etc.
   c) Drugs acting on respiratory system
      i) Chedhana dravyas Eg. Talaaka Putra, Lavanga, Twak, Vasa, Vhhlececti, etc.
      ii) Kasasara dravyas Eg. Pippali, Kantakari, Bruhati, Kasamardhu, Agasty, etc.
      iii) Swasa hara dravyas Eg. Pushkara Moola, Dujedika, Sat, etc.
      iv) Kantara dravyas Eg. Malayam Vacha, Hamsapadadhi.
17. Drugs acting as alimentary canal
   i) Drutana vedana dravyas, (stimulants) - carminatives Eg. Tringul, Athishriva, Chitarka, Marcecha, JeerakaKrishna Jeeraka
   ii) Pachana Dravyas (Digestants) Eg. Mustaka, Papatuka, Dhanaka, etc.
   iii) Vamana dravyas (emetics) Eg. Madhana Phala, Ikshvaku, Dhamargava, etc.
   iv) Virechana dravyas (Purgatives and laxatives) Eg. Trivrit, Dantte, Indra Varuna, Devadaru, etc.
   v) Aroogna Dravyas
   vgs. Bhalakitaka, Sornam, etc.
   vi) Drugs acting on liver and spleen
   Eg. Daaruharda, Boonimba, Yerenda, Sarapunkha, Rohitaka
   vii) Shoola Prashamana dravyas -(Anti-spasmodycs)

18. Drugs acting on reproductive system
   i) Shukraanamana dravyas
   ii) Vratyakshyaya shodhaka (which act on uterus) Eg. Apa, Kalajante, Tangali, Karaga, etc.
   iii) Ayurika Janaana dravyas
   iv) Yathika, Ushth, Ashoka, Patha, etc.
19. Drugs acting on excretory system
   a) Mamra Virechaneeya dravyas Eg. Panarava, Gokshura, Kasa, Sara ikasha, etc.
   b) Ashmaarce badhuna dravyas Eg. Pushana bhedha, Varuna, Kulatta, Veearatru, etc.
   c) Mootra sangrana yoga dravyas Eg. Jambho, Uthimbara, Plaksha, Ashwatta, vta, Asamantaka, etc.
   d) Madhu Mehlhura dravyas Eg. Bicecka, Bitee, Karaveluka, Madhumasi, etc.
20. Dwaramana dravyas Eg. Kritta Tika, Drona pushpi, Tulasi, Vati, Ashthamula, Anvishya, Chandra Rukchha Chandana, etc.
21. Rasayana dravyas Eg. Haretsaki, Anulaki, Gadronchhi, Ashwaganda, Virudhadas, Nagabhala, etc.
22. Drugs acting on Haemosporotic system
23. Janguna dravyas like Kastuari, Gorochan etc.

PAPER-II

KAYA CHIKSHA

1. Definition of the word ‘Kaya Chiksa’ - general treatment, its synonyms; classification etc.
2. Definition of the term ‘disease’, its classification and etio-pathology, different causative factors of the disease and their relationship with doshas.
3. Manifestation of disease with reference to doshas, and their different stages, etc.
4. Resistance power and immunity, it’s classification, and scope in the management of diseases.
5. Ama-the undigestible chyle and its symptoms and effects when it associates with doshas, doshadhas and mallas
6. Avirana - (encircling) its definition, and it’s symptoms, etc.
7. Principles of nomenclature of diseases
8. Concepts of principles of treatments of different diseases, based on their etio-pathogenesis etc.
9. Svaras - the major disease, it’s etiology, pathology, clinical presentations, classification and principles of management.
10. Diseases of alimentary canal and their etio-pathology along with principles of management.
11. Diseases of Cardio-respiratory system and their etio-pathology and principles of management.
12. Diseases of blood, its metabolism, its etio-pathology and principles of management.
13. Diseases of excretory system and their etio-pathology and principles of management.
14. Diseases of Rasa Vaha srotas and it’s etio-pathology and principles of management.
10. Nidam Veerana - fistula - it's definition, causative factors, classification, signs and symptoms, management.

11. Agantuza Veerana also called as sadhya Veerana - Definition, classification, signs and symptoms, complications and management.


13. Raktha Shrawa - hemorrhage - causative factors, pathophysiology, signs and symptoms, general management, specific management, etc.

14. Daggula Veerana (Burns) - definition, classification, signs and symptoms, management, etc.

15. Yanastra and Shastras (surgical instruments) - definition, concepts, number, maintenance, classification, shapes, etc.

16. Shasthru dvara payadannu (method of sharpening of sharp instruments)

17. Shastra Kashti - Surgical tools box for kshatriya's maintenance, its defects and qualities

18. Drugs and substances used during the management of surgery (pictures, etc.)

19. Yogayadhi

20. Vishishtayadhi

21. Shalya nirtharana Vidhi - extraction of metal (a foreign substance)

22. Shastra Karma - operative procedures

23. Minor procedures

24. Different diseases and their surgical management

25. Bone fracture (Hippa) - different types of their management.

Shodagasa Vrataye,

1. Definition, introduction, history of shalaka tantra - Ayurvedic study of ophtalmology into humour and rhinological aspects.

2. Anatomical and physiological concepts of eye

3. Classification of eye diseases, their number, their causes, symptoms, clinical features and general management.

4. Sandhi ghattha roga - their number, their causes, symptoms and management.

5. Varnma Ghattha roga - their number, their causative factors, symptoms and management.


7. Krishno ghattha roga - their number, causative factors, symptoms and management.

8. Sarva ghattha roga - their number, causative factors, symptoms and management.

9. Draddha ghattha roga - their number, causative factors, symptoms and management.

10. Diseases which occur due to obhigata (accidents) - Kuposhnand-nutrition, etc.

11. Special procedures adopted for the management of eye diseases.

12. Concepts of anatomy and physiology of eye, and diseases of eye, their number, classification, signs and symptoms, management, etc.

13. Anatomical and physiological concepts of nose and diseases of nose - their number, symptoms, management, etc. (including nasa-karma)

14. Importance of sinus, and diseases of sinus, their number, symptoms, management, etc. (including nasa-bheda) -

15. Diseases of oral cavity - their number, symptoms and management.

16. Diseases of lips - their number, symptoms and management.

17. Diseases of teeth (Danta Ghata rogas) - their number, symptoms, treatment and preventive concepts.

18. Diseases of tooth roots (Yama nirola ghata rogas) - their number, symptoms and management.

19. Diseases of Tongue (Jhuna ghata roga) - their number, symptoms and management.

20. Diseases of palate (Tulu ghata roga) - their number, symptoms and management.

21. Diseases of throat (Kanta ghata roga) - their number, symptoms and management.

22. Concepts of mukha paka (Noma) - it's number, symptoms and management.

23. Concepts of plastic surgery with reference to harelip, rhinoplasty, etc.

24. Procedures adopted during the management of sinus roga, etc. (example: a SWEETEN, b KAVALAM, c GANAPGEM, d DOOYMAM, e RAKTHAMOKSHANAM, etc.)

RASAYANA - CHIKITSA REJUVENATION THERAPY

[GERIATRICS]

1. Introduction, definition, explanation, synonyms, classifications, and effects of Rasayan - rejuvenation.


3. Indications, contra indications, and effects of Rasayan therapy as In-Patient (Kriya praveshika Rasayanay), and its procedure of administration, requirements, complications and their management.

4. Indications, contra indications, effect of administration, dosage schedule, different formulations, as inhale, etc. of vata, pita, kapha, ayana.

5. Codes and conduct of behaviour adaptation as Achana Rasayana.

VAJEEKARANA - (APHYDRODISIAS)

1. Introduction - definition, explanation, history and synonyms of vajeekarana, aphrodiosias.

2. Diseases of semen, their causes, and their management.

3. Importance of vajeekarana in human life.

4. Indications, contra indications, and effects of different Seemalac, used as aphrodiosias.

5. Concept of menas, and "women" in the field of aphrodiosias.

6. Concepts of diet and recipes which can be used as aphrodiosias.

7. Single drugs used for vajeekarana.
Diseases of skin and its appendages; their etiological pathology and principles of management.

16. Diseases of water & its metabolism, their etiological pathology and principles of management. Udakavala, srotas, etc.

17. Athletics: its etiology. Pathology and management.

18. Malnutrition including it vata-rakta. It's etiology, pathology and management.

19. Communicable and infectious diseases; their pathology, etiology and principles of management.

20. Kshatra roga

21. Concept of manas and its qualities, function, site, etc.

22. Diseases which occur due to the invasion of 'Triguana'.

23. Diseases of Pancreas; its etiology and management.

24. Management of emergency conditions.

PANCHAKARMA AND RAKTABHANDA
(Ayurvedic body purificatory measures)

1. Introduction, definition, development of Pancha Karma and its usefulness in the field of Ayurvedic therapeutics, etc. along with its indications and contra indications.

2. The Process of Sushruta (Surgical therapy) - Introduction, Definition of Sushruta. Classification, Different surgical and diagnostic methods are used in the process, along with their qualities, dosage, actions effects, indications and contra indications of the process and then their importance. Importance of this process in Pancha Karma.

3. SVETAHARA KARMA, SUDATION THERAPY
   Introduction, definition of Sushruta, classification, Different drugs which are used in the process, procedure of application, indications, contra indications effects, complications and their management. It's importance in Pancha Karma, mechanism of action, etc.

4. PRATHIHA ILMA (Post Pancha Karma regimen)
   It's importance, rules and regulations of dietary and behavioral aspects, complications which occur due to the violation of Pancha Karma, their prevention, etc.

5. Minor procedures like godhavari, kaval, dsamamapara, etc.

6. Raktavirgita - different methods like, sirabidha, haloka, etc.

PRANOTHI TANTRA, SURE ROGA AND KOURMAHI BHRITTI
(GYNAECOLOGY, OBSTETRICS AND PEDIATRICS)

1. Anatomical and physiological considerations of human female reproductive system.

2. Ayurvedic concepts in physiology of menstruation. Definition on sex of man and the menstrual cycle, and its different periods, period of ovulation, etc.


4. Definition of 'varsha' and its immediate symptoms, procedures to be followed during the period of foetal development, monthly development of fetus, formation of aparna-piacenta, their physiological and pathological aspects, etc.

5. Definition, explanation, causes of 'Praavaka' - delivery, symptoms of I stage of delivery and management of labour.

6. Labour room, its accessibility, aseptic precautions, etc.

7. Complications in labour and post labour changes and management, etc.

8. Definition of 'Navarathna' (new born), Bala Kumara, Yava, etc. and the management of 'navarathna'.


10. Classification of childhood based on diet, diseases which occur during these periods and their management.

11. Child's room and its decoration and maintenance, articles to be given for a child to play development and growth of child.

12. Diseases which occur during the period of milk diet (sheelata) liquid diets, kaalekramadhu (milk liquid + rice diet solid diet). Annada Kala - (rice diet more of solids and less of liquids) Vantaikhabhan kala-tooth erupting period, etc.

13. Concepts and Principles of examination of childhood, and determination of dosage of medicine to be given to the child, etc.

14. Classification of diseases which occur in childhood.

15. Management of different diseases which occur during the childhood.

16. Concepts and principles of diagnosing of Bala grahas and their management.

SHALYA AND SHALAKYA TANTRA
(Surgery, I.N.T. Ophthalmology and other diseases which occur above the clavicle)

1. Origin, development of Shalya tantra - Surgical branch of Ayurveda, it's importance, among the 8 branches of Ayurveda (Ashtanga Ayurveda).

2. Reasons for decline of Ayurveda Shalya tantra (Surgical aspects in Ayurveda) and plans for it's revival.

3. Dhavanantari - the goal of Ayurveda (Surgery) his time and knowledge about him, Acharya Sushrutha, the father of Surgery, his time and his works, the commentators of Sushrutha Samhita, and contemporary works of Acharya Sushrutha.


5. Vrana Shotha - inflammation. It's definition, causative factors, Patho-Physiology, varieties, signs and symptoms, different stages of vrana Shotha, and the complications.

6. Vidradhi definition, causative factors, Patho-Physiology, varieties, signs and symptoms, different stages of vrana Shotha, and the complications.

7. Management of Vrana Shotha and Vidradhi (Sapthapurakamas, seven types of treatment (Management) Shadi upakramas, 60 types of management, Symptomatological Management).

8. Definition of Vrana, causative factors, classifications, signs and symptoms, complications, different stages and management.

9. Examination of Vrana - the wound/dieter, and Vrana Shotha/inflammation.

Sthani - location of wound
Akruthi - Shape of wound
Varna - Colour
Gandha - Smell of wound (odour)
Shrava - Secretions
Vedanta - Pain
Vruntadhisthama - Sites of the wound, etc.
Unani Medicine

Degree Standard

ANATOMY
UNIT I
a) OSTEOLOGY :-

b) MYOLOGY:-
Pectoralis major muscle, Pectoralis minor muscle, Sternoclidomastoid Muscle, Deltoid muscle, Biceps muscle, Triceps Muscle, rectus abdominus muscle, external oblique muscle, internal oblique muscle, sartorius muscle, psoas muscle, adductor muscle, Gastronemius muscle.

c) NEUROLOGY :-

d) CARDIO VASCULAR SYSTEM:-

e) RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:-
1. Trachea 2. Lungs 3. Pleura

f) DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:-

g) URO-GENITAL SYSTEM:-

h) GLANDULAR SYSTEM:-

i ) SPECIAL SENSES:-

MUAFEUL AZA (PHYSIOLOGY)
UNIT II
a) BLOOD:-

b) CARDIO VASCULAR SYSTEM:-

c) RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:-
1. Mechanism of Respiration 2. Gaseous exchange 3. Artificial respiration

d) LYMPHATIC SYSTEM:-
1. Lymph nodes 2. Thoracic duct.

e) DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:-

f) EXCRETORY SYSTEM:-
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g) NERVOUS SYSTEM:-

h) ENDOCRINE GLANDS:-

i) VITAMINS:-

UNIT III
UMOOR - E - TABIYA:-
A) ARKAN B) MIZAJ C) AKHLAT D) AZA E) ARWAH F) QUWAH G) AF'AL

UNIT IV
KULLIYAT AND ADVIA (Materia Medica-I):-
(A) DAWA - GHIZA-ZUL KHASA (B) ADVIA KA MIZAJ (C) DARJAT-E-ADVIA
(D) TASEER - E-ADVIA(E) ISTIHALAT - KI - KAMI - O - BESHI - KE ASBAB
(F) TABAYEE KHUDOSIYAT - E- ADVIA (G) ADVIA KIAZJAY - E - TARKIBIYA
(H) ASHKAH - E - ADVIA (I) ADVIA L KE - MAZE (J) ADVIA - E-KA-TAHFFUZ
(K) ISTILAHAT - AKKAL, JALI, HALIQ, HABIS SUDDAM DAFAS-TASHANNUJ - DAFAs - E-HUMMA, DAFAs-TAFFUN,MUDIR MUSHIL, MONZIJ, MISTILAHAT (F) TAHFFUZ

UNIT V
ILMUL - ADVIA(MUFRADAT) (MATERIA - MEDICA - PART - II) :-
Habitat, functions,uses, and desage of the following Herbal, mineral and animal unani single drugs.

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UNIT VI
LMUL ADWIA MURAKKABAT (MATERIA MEDICA PART III):-
NUSKHEJAT (FORMULAE)
1. ITHIRFHAL KISHNEEZ 2. ITHIRFHAL USTUKHUDDOS 3. MAJOON - E - FALASIFA
4. MAJOON - E - USHBA 5. KHAMEERE - GAUZUBAN 6. MAJOON - E - ABRESHAM
7. JAWARSHAM 8. RUB - E - AMILA 9. LAOOQ - E - SAPISTAN
13. MAJOON - E - DABIDUL UARD 14. SHARBATH BUZOORI 15. SHARBATH DEENAR
16. HABB - E - SURINJAN 17. HABB - E - TINKAR 18. HABB - E - KABID NOUSHADRI
22. QHURS HUMMA
23. ZIMAD - E - MUHALIL
24. ARO - E - AJEEB (JOWHER - E - SHIFA)
25. AEQ - E - SHIFA - E - CHASHM 26. MARHAM - E - KAFOORI 27. ROGHAN - E - SURKH
28. BARSHASHA 29. TIRYAQ - E - ARBA 30. KUSHT - E - SARTAN
31. KUSHI - E - QALAI 32. KUSHTA - E - HAJRAL YAHOO 33. ROGHAN - E - GUL
34. ROGHAN - E - BANAFSHA 35. ROGHAN - E - LABOOB - E - SABA 36. DAYAQOOZA
37. HABB - E - SHIFA 38. SAFOOF - E - JIRYAN 39. SAFOOF - E - HAZIM
40. SIKANJABEEN

UNIT VII
LMUL ADWIA MURAKKABAT (MATERIA MEDICA PART III):-
NUSKHEJAT (FORMULAE)
1. Description of Istelahat - E - Dawasazi:
   a) TAKHTEE
   b) DAKH - O - RAZ c) BURD d) MATBOOKH e) KHASANDA (NAQHU) f) TAKLEES g) MOHARIQ
   h) ITHFA j) IQLA k) MUKHASHIR l) MUSAFFA m) TAR SEEB n) GHASSAL o) IRGHA p) TAHBEEB q) TAHMNES r) TAKHNEER s) TASEED t) TAQTEER u) SHIYAF v) ZIMAD w) TILA
   x) GHERGHA y) MUZMAZA z) MUGHRABAL
2. Preparation of i) MAJOON ii) SHARBAT iii) KUSHTA iv) LAWOOL v) KHAMEERA vi) JAWARISH
   vii) GULKHAND viii) ROGHANIYAT ix) MURABBIJAT x) HABOOB.
3. Purification of certain poisonous drugs: I) HABBUS SALATEEN ii) KUCHLA iii) SAMMULFAR iv)
   AFIYOON v) GANDHAK vi) SHANGRAF vii) SEEMAB viii) BHILAWAN ix) BEESH x) RASKAPOOR.
4. Important Unani Preparations: i) MAUL ASAL ii) MAUSH SHAYIR iii) MULUBAN iv) MAULLEHAM
   v) MAUL BAKHOOL vi) MAULFAWAKIHA vii) AAB - E - KASIQ SABZ MURAWWING viii) AAB - E - TURB SABZ
   MURAWWIQ ix) MAUL USOOL x) MAUL BUZOOR.

UNIT VIII
ILMUL AMRAZ (PATHOLOGY):
1. AHWAL - E - BADAN (SEHAT, MARZ, HALAT - E - SALISA
2. SUET - MIZAJ (MUFRAD, MURKKAB) - (SAZIJ-O- MADDI)
3. AMRAZ - E - TARKEEB
4. TAFARRUQ - E - ITTI SAL
5. WARM - KE - AQSAM - O - ALANAT
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f) AKHLAT - E - ARBA - KI - IMTILAYEE ALAMATEEN
g) WAJA - KI - AQSAN.
h) ILTIHAB AUR USKE AQSAM - O - INDIMAL.
i) FASAD-E-SHEHMI
j) QUILLATUDDAM
k) TAQASSURUDDAM
l) SALAT-E-HAMIDA-O-KHABEESA
m) AMRAZ-O-UFOONIYA - AATISHAK SUZA K-WARM-E-ASLUC UZN KHUNNAQ, WARM-E-KABID HAD-DAUL ASAD-SIL-CHOLERA, AIDS, HUMMA-E-MEWIYA HUMMA-E-AJAMIA

n) AMRAZ -E-QULB ii) ZABAHE-SADRIYA iii) INSIDAD -E SHRYAN -E- IKLEELI iv) MAITATUL QULB iv) ZIQTUDDAM BAWI vi) DAWWALI

o) AMRAZ -E- MEDA - O- AMA: I) ARAH - E - MEDA II) ARAH - E - ASNA ASHRI III)WARM - E - MEDA IV) ZAHEER V) ISHAL VI) QOOLANJ VII) QABZ VIII) BAWASEER

p) AMRAZ - E - JIGER - O - MIRARA I) YARQUAN II) WARM - E - MIRARA III) ISTISQUA

q)AMRAZ - O - ISPIHALA (METABOLIC DISORDER) I) ZIABETUS SUKKARI (DIABETES MELITUS) II)NIQRIS (GOUT)

r) AMIRAZ - E - KULLIYA I) WARM - E - GURDAHAD II) HASTUL KULIYA III) BOLUDDAM IV) ILTIHAB - V2 - HAUZULKOLIYA

s) IMMUL ASBAB I) UFOONAT II) JARASEEM III) ISTIFRAGH IV) IHTIBAS

t) AMRAZE - RIYA I) ZEEQUN HAFAS (RDBU) II) WARM - E - KHASBATURRIYA III) ZATUR RIYF IV) ZATUL JANAB V) SARTANUR RIYA

UNIT IX
HIFZAN -- E--SEHAT:--
(Social and Preventive Medicine)
Complete description of :-
1 Hawa (Air)
2 Pani (Water)
3 Ghiza (Food)
4 Masakin (Shelter ) and Ventilation.
5 Disposal of Sewage and Drainage.
6 Epidemic diseases and its prevention.
7 Infectious diseases and its prevention.
8 Waterborne Diseases and its prevention.
9 Dehydration and its prevention.
10 Delak (Massage) its kinds, principles and its importance.
11 Hamam (bath)
12 Medical checkups in Schools
13 Nutritional deficiences in Children / and its prevention.
14 Antiseptics and disinfectants
15 Family planning, Welfare and W.H.O. importance

UNIT X
TIBB-E QANOONI - Wa-illmul Sumoon (Forensic Medicine) NON - CLINICAL :-
A. Sub:- Tibb-e Qanooni-wa-illmul Sumoom (forensic Medicine)
2. Shasnaqt - shakshi, nasal, mazhab. etc.
3. Mouth ke-darjat, Asbab, Alemmet. etc.
4. Khurooj-ke-Akhsaam, zarb-e-Alamaat, etc.
5. Isqat (Abortions)
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6. Zina Zina bil Jabr
B. Sumoom:-
1. Kinds of Tassammum in detail and in treatment
2. Symptoms of Poisoning like corrosives Alkali Acid etc
3. Mineral, Animal and Herbal origin of poisoning, its signs, symptoms and treatment
4. Summom Asbia

SAREERIYAT (USOOL-E-TASKHEES-O-ILLAJ)
(PRINCIPLES OF DIAGNOSISI AND TREATMENT)

UNIT I
1. Diagnostic methods of Unani system
a) NAZB - pulse and its kinds
b) BAUL - urine examination
c) BARAZ - stool examination.
2. Examination of patient (systemwise).
3. USOOL-E-ILAJ of the following:
a) FALIJ b) LAQWA c) ZEEQUNNAFAS d) WATAUL MAFASIL ALAQ
e) ARQUAN f) BARS g) CHUNBAL h) SHAQEEQUA
4. ISTHIFRAGH-O-IHTIBAS
5. TAFREEQI-TASHKHEES
a. QARAHE-MEDA-O-ASNA ASHRI
b. IQTINAQUR RAHAM-O-SARA
c. RIBU-O-BUHER
d. ZATUL JANAB-O-ZATUR RIYA
e. WAJAUL NAFASK-O-NIQRIS
f. NAFSUDDAM-O-QAIUDDAM
g. SAMMIYAT-E-SANKHYA-O-HAIZA
h. ZAHEER-E-AMEEBAYEE-O-JARASIMI
i. WARM-E-ZAYAD-E-AWAR HAD-O-WARM-E- MIRARA
j. YARQUAN-E-SUDDI-O-GHAIR SUDDI.
6.
a) FASAD b) TAKMEED c) HUQNA d) TAREEQ e) IDRAR
f) ISHAL g) ALAQ h) HAJAMAT i) KAI
7. GHIZA-KE-AHKAMAT

UNIT II
MOALIJAT - I (GENERAL MEDICINE):-
a) Arraz-e-Ras-o-Sadr 1 SUDA-E-SHIRKI MEDI 2 SHAQEEQA 3 FALIJ
4 LAQWA 5 SARA 6 DUAR
7 NISYAN 8 ZEEQUN NAFAS 9 SUAL
10 WARM-E-SHUAIB 11 ZATUR RIYAH 12 ZATUL JANAB
13 SIL-O-DIKH 14 KHAFFKHAN 15 ZIGTUDDAM QAWI
16 RASHA 17 TASHANNUJ 18 MAIENKHULIYA
19 ISTHISQUA E-GHILAFUL QULB 20 ITTISAUL QULB

UNIT III
MOALITAT - II(GENERAL MEDICINE) :-
a) Amzar-e-batan-o-Aana 1 ZOAF-E-HAZM-O-TUKHMA 2 WARM-E-MEDA 3 QAYYUDDAM
4 WAJAUL FAWWAD 5 QARAH-E-MEDAASNA ASHRI 6 SARTAN-E-MEDA
7 ZOOSANTARIA 8 ZAHEER 9 DEEDAN-E-AMA
10 WARM-E-ZAEED-E-AUAR 11 BAWASEER 12 YARQUAN
13 DUBELA - E - KABID 14 SOOL QINIYA 15 ISTHISQUA
16 SIGHRUL KABID 17 WARM-E-MIRARA 18 IZAMUT TIHAL
19 ISTHISQUA E-GHILAFUL QULB 20 ITTISAUL QULB 21 HASATUL MIRARA
22 ZIABETUS SUKKARI 23 ZOAF-E-KULIYA 24 HASATUL KULIYA
25 BAUL UDDAM 26 IHTIBASUL BAUL 27 SOZAK
28 AATISHAK 29 ZOAF-E-BAH 30 WARM-E-BAREE TOON
Unani Medicine

31 WARM-E-KULIYA

MOALIJAT-(GENERAL MEDICINE-III):-
UNIT IV
a) Amraz-e-Aamma-o
1 BARS 2 NAR-E-FARSI 3 JARB-O-HIKKA
4 CHUNBAL 5 SHARA 6 QOOBA
7 WATAUL NAFASS 8 NIQRIS 9 IRQUNNASA
10 WAJAUL QUTN 11 WAJAUL UNQ 12 LAYEENUL IZAM 13 ASKERBOOT
b) Hummiyat - o - Anraz - E - Mutaddi
1 HUMMA-E-AJANIA 2 HUMMA-E-MEVI 3 SHATRUL GHIB
4 GHIBB-E-KHALISA 5 KHUNNAN 6 SHAHEEQUA
7 KALAZAR 8 DENGUE FEVER 9 TAWOON 10 HAIZA

UNIT V
MOALIJAT (KHUSOOSI)-IV:-
Special Medicine
a) AQSAM-E-DALAK b) TAKMEED c) FASAD d) TAREEQ e) ALAQ
f) HAJAMAT g) AML-E-KAI h) IDRAR i) ISHAL j) NUZJ
k) HAMMAM l) RIYAZAT m) QAI n) HUQNA o) TANFEES

UNIT VI
JARAHIJAT (SURGERY):-
1. Anti septics and Disinfectants and Jaraseem
2. Immunity and its kinds - and vaccines
3. Pyaemia, Texaemia,Septicaemia
4. Carbuncle, sinus and Fistula, Abscess, Gangrene, Anthrex, Monoliasis,
Tetanus
5. Hansons Disease, its prevention, signs, Symptoms and treatment.
6. Atishak, veneral Disease, Syphilis, Goworrhoea
7. classification of wounds.
8. Haemorrhage its prevention and Treatment
9. Shock, its management
10. Acute Abdomen
11. Trauma,Head injury Foreign body in Respiratory passages and dygestive passager.
12. Breast Diseases, Liver Absesss Intestinal obstruction , Renal Diseases, Renal Calculus ,
Haematuria.
13. Hydrocele, Hernia, Periponitis
14. Fracture, dislocation, Bandages
15. Sterilization in detail
16. Pre-operative and post operative care.

UNIT VII
ILMUL-QABALAT:-
1. Menstruation (Haiz) placenta (Masheema) Growth and disease of placenta (Masheema)
2. Growth of foetus (Janeen) Feetal circulation
3. Hamal (Pregnancy) clinical symptoms and signs and diagnosis, differential diagnosis of pregnancy,
False pregnancy
4. Anti-natal care. examination of fundal height
5. Delivery and stages of labour.
6. Teximia of pregnancy (Tasmum-e-Hamal)
7. Anti-partum and post-partum haemorrhage diseases during pregnancy

UNIT VIII
AMRAZ-E-NISWAN (GYNAECOLOGY):-
a) Amraz - E - Ana
1 AWRAM-E-FURZ 2 BASOORUL FURZ 3 QUROOH-UL- FURZ
4 INSHIQAQL FARZ 5 HIKKATUL FARZ 6 ITTISAQUAL SHAFRAIN
Unani Medicine

UNIT IX
PAEDIATRICS:
1. Paediatrics diagnosis-unani methods
2. Hydricephalus, epilepsy, Tetanus, Infantile paralysis, Diarrhoea and Dysentry, Infant convulsions
3. Infectious disease in children and Unani treatment
4. Congenital Heart diseases, Rickets, primary complex.
5. Infantile Nutrition and their growth and Milk nutrition.

UNIT X
AMRAZ-E-UZN, ANAF, HALAQ-O-AIN
(ENT Disease and Ophthalmology)
a) PREVENTION OF EYE DISEASE
i) SULAQ ii) SHAEEERA iii) BARDA iv) ZUFRA v) NUZULUL MA vi) MAUL AKHZER vii) RAMAD
b) AMRAZ-E-UZN
i) VAQEE, SHAMAM, TARSH ii) QAZIUL UZN I ii) WARM-E-AUSATUL UZN iv) TANEEN-O-DAVI v) WAJAL UZN vi) SAILANUL UZN vii) WARM-E-ASLUL UZN.
c) AMRAZE-ARAF
1) RUAF ii) BAWASEERUL ANAF iii) QAZIUL ANAF iv) ILTIHAB-E-TAJ AWEEPUL-ANAF v) NAZL-E-WABAYIYA (ANAFULANZA)
d) AMRAZ-E-HALAQ
i) KUNNAQ ii) WARM-E-HANUJBAA HAD iii) WARM-E-LAUZATAIN iv) BAHTUS SAUT v) WARM-E-LISAN vi) WARM-E-LIHAT
Homeopathy Medicine

DEGREE STANDARD

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND FORENSIC MEDICINE
A) ANATOMY:
Surface markings of Thoracic and abdominal Viscera Cranial nerves and their Functional Orientation
B) PHYSIOLOGY:
Metabolism, skin regulation of body temperature Vital Capacity of lungs Conducting system of HeartBlood Pressure
C) FORENSIC MEDICINE:
General management of corrosive and non corrosive poisons, Medical ethics

PATHOLOGY, BACTERIOLOGY AND PARASITOLOGY
A) PATHOLOGY:
Inflammation, Injury and Repair, Necroses and gangrene, anaemics, neoplasms, thrombosis, embolism, enfarction oedema, check, fatty degeneration.
B) BACTERIOLOGY:
Staphylococci, Streptococci, Diplococci, mycobacterium, Tuberculosis, Microbacterium Leprae, Solomonella, HIV Virus.
C) PARASITOLOGY:
Ascaries, Pinworms, Hookworms, Ent Histolytica, E-COLI Helminths, Malarial Parasite.

SOCIAL AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE:

PAPER - II

SURGERY WITH HOMEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS
Injuries - Various wounds, Shock, Burns, Scalds, Herinia, Renal calculus, Tousillities, Sinusities, Nesal Polyps, Otitismedia, Conjunctivitis, Spondylosis, Classification of Fractures, Haemorrhoids.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY WITH HOMEOPATHIC THERAPENTICS
A) OBSTETRICS
Pregnancy and labour - (Normal and abnormal), Management of labour and use of Homoeopathic drugs in labour Toxemia of Pregnancy, Hyperemesis gravidorum, Eclampsia, Abortion, Antematal and Post natal care, antepastum and Post Portum Haemorrhage.
B) GYNAECOLOGY
Menstrual cycle and Anomalies of Menstruation (Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Menorrhogia and Metrahagia) Menopausal syndrome, Leucorrhoea, Fibrids of uterus Pelvic Inflammatory disorders, sterility.

MEDICINE INCLUDING HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS
Fever - Malaria, Enteric Fever, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Viral Fevers like Measles, Chickenpox, Septicemia.
Ischemic Heart diseases, C.C.F; Hypertention, Upper Respiratory Tract Infection,s Broncial Asthma, Lung infections, Pleurasy, Gastritis, Dianhoea, dysentery, Peptic ulcer, Hepatitis, Diabetismellitus, Goitre Cerebro Vascular Accident, Diseases of Joints, Scabies, Eczema, Allergic dermatitis, Psoriasis.
Homeopathy Medicine

HOMOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA
Gelsemium, Graphites, Glonine, Hepar Sulphur, Hyocyamus, Hypericum, Hydrastis, canadensis,
Ignatia, Ipeec, Iodium, Kalibichremicum, Kali Carb, Kalmi, kreesotum, kalimur, kachesis, lac
caninum, Ledum pal, Lilium Tig, Lycopodium, Magnesia Mur, Magnesia
vomica - Opium- Phytetigna- Phosphorus- Petroleum- Platina - Passiflora - Padophyllum -Psorinum-
Pulsattilla- Pyrogen- Redium B- Ratanhia -Rhus Tex - Ruta - Rumex - Sabina - Sanguinaria -
Sarasaparila - Sepia -
Selenium- Spigelia - Stannum met - Staphysagria - Silicea - Stramenium - Spongia - Syhilinum -
Symphytum - Syzgium Jamb - Thilasphibursa - Tuberculinum -Thuaja - Theridion - Valeriana -
Variolinum - Veratrum album - Veratrum - Viride - Viburnum - Vinca Minor - Vipera - Zincum met.

REPERTORY
Totality of Symptoms, prescribing symptoms, Uncommon peculiar and Characteristic, general and particular symptoms

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF THE CASE
Importance of mental symptoms, Gradation of symptoms and medicines, types of repertories, working methods of Boehninghansen and kent repertory.

ORGANON AND HOMEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY
Apherisms 1 to 294
Aim of physician and highest ideal of cure
Knowledge of disease, knowledge of medicine and mode of application
How homeopathy differs from the other systems of medicine
Law of Cure
Case taking an outline
Drug proving
Chronic diseases
One sided diseases
The scope of Homeopathy
Susceptibility
Second Prescription
Palliation and Suppression
Homeopathic aggravation.