

સરકારી આયુર્વેદ કોલેજોમાં લેક્ચરર,વર્ગ-૦૨ જા.કપ૦/૨૦૧૭-૧૮ (આયુર્વેદ સંહિતા અને સિધ્ધાંત)

કુલ પ્રશ્નો:૩૦૦	પ્રાથમિક કસોટીનો અભ્યાસક્રમ	કુલ ગુણ -૩૦૦
Part-I		
માધ્યમ: ગુજરાતી/અંગ્રજી	સામાન્ય અભ્યાસ	ગુણ -૧૦૦
૧	ભારતની ભૂગોળ- ભૌગોલિક, આર્થિક, સામાજિક, કુદરતી સંસાધન અને વસ્તી અંગેની બાબતો- ગુજરાતના ખાસ સંદર્ભ સાથે	
૨	ભારતનો સાંસ્કૃતિક વારસો- સાહિત્ય, કલા, ધર્મ અને સ્થાપત્યો- ગુજરાતના ખાસ સંદર્ભ સાથે	
૩	ભારતનો ઇતિહાસ - ગુજરાતના ખાસ સંદર્ભ સાથે	
૪	ભારતની અર્થવ્યવસ્થા અને આયોજન	
૫	ભારતીય રાજનીતિ અને ભારતનું બંધારણ: (૧) આમુખ (૨) મૂળભૂત અધિકારો અને ફરજો (૩) રાજ્યનીતિના માર્ગદર્શક સિદ્ધાંતો (૪) સંસદની રચના (૫) રાષ્ટ્રપતિની સત્તા (૬) રાજ્યપાલની સત્તા (૭) ન્યાયતંત્ર (૮) અનુસૂચિત જાતિ, અનુસૂચિત જનજાતિ અને સમાજના પછાત વર્ગો માટેની જોગવાઈઓ (૯) એટર્ની જનરલ (૧૦) નીતિ આયોગ (૧૧) પંચાયતી રાજ (૧૨) નાણા પંચ (૧૩) બંધારણીય તથા વૈધનિક સંસ્થાઓ- ભારતનું ચૂંટણી પંચ, સંઘ લોક સેવા આયોગ, રાજ્ય લોક સેવા આયોગ, કોમ્પ્રોલર એન્ડ ઓડિટર જનરલ; કેન્દ્રીય સતર્કતા આયોગ, લોકપાલ તથા લોકાયુક્ત અને કેન્દ્રીય માહિતી આયોગ	
૬	સામાન્ય બૌદ્ધિક ક્ષમતા કસોટી	
૭	સામાન્ય વિજ્ઞાન, પર્યાવરણ અને ઈન્ફર્મેશન એન્ડ કોમ્યુનિકેશન ટેકનોલોજી	
૮	ખેલ જગત સહિત રોજબરોજના પ્રાદેશિક, રાષ્ટ્રીય અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય મહત્વના બનાવો	

Total Questions:300 Syllabus of Preliminary Test Total Marks-300	
Part-I	
Medium: Gujarati /English General Study Marks- 100	
1	Geography of India- Physical, Economic, Social, Natural Resources and population related topics- with special reference to Gujarat
2	Cultural heritage of India- Literature, Art, Religion and Architecture- with special reference to Gujarat
3	History of India with special reference to Gujarat
4	Indian Economy and Planning
5	<u>Indian Polity and the Constitution of India:</u> (1) Preamble (2) Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties (3) Directive Principles of State Policy (4) Composition of Parliament (5) Powers of the President of India (6) Powers of Governor (7) Judiciary (8) Provisions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes of the society (9) Attorney General (10) NITI Aayog (11) Panchayati Raj Institutions (12) Finance Commission (13) Constitutional and Statutory Bodies: Election Commission of India, Union Public Service Commission, State Public Service Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General; Central Vigilance Commission, Lokpal and Lokayukta, Central Information Commission
6	General Mental Ability
7	General Science, Environment and Information & Communication Technology
8	Daily events of Regional, National and International Importance including Sports

Part-II Syllabus Of Concerned Subject

(Ayurved Samhita & Siddhant)

Medium: English

Questions:200

Marks : 200

1. Learning and Teaching methodology available in SamhitaTantrayukti, Tantraguna, Tantradosha, Tachchilya, Vadamarga,Kalpana, Arthashraya, Trividha Gyanopaya, teaching of Pada, Paada, Shloka, Vakya, Vakyartha, meaning and scope of different Sthana and Chatushka of Brihatrayee.
2. Manuscriptology Collection, conservation, cataloguing, Critical editing through collation, receion (A critical revision of a text incorporating the most plausible elements found in varying sources), emendation (changes for improvement) and criticism (critical analysis) of manuscripts. Publication of edited manuscripts.
3. Concept of Bija chatustaya (Purush, Vyadhi, Kriyakaal, Aushadha according to Sushrut Samhita).
4. Introduction and Application of Nyaya (Maxims) Like Shilaputrak Nyaya, Kapinjaladhikaran Nyaya, Ghunakshara Nyaya, Gobalivarda Nyaya, Naprishtah Guravo Vadanti Nyaya, Shringagrahika Nyaya, Chhatrino Gacchhanti Nyaya, Shatapatrabhedana Nyaya, Suchikatah Nyaya.
5. Importance and utility of Samhita in present era. Importance of ethics and principles of ideal living as mentioned in Samhita in the present era in relation to life disorders.

6. Interpretation and correlation of basic principles with contemporary sciences.
7. Definition of Siddhanta, types and applied examples in Ayurveda. Ayu and its components as described in Samhita.
8. Principles of KaranaKaryavada, its utility in advancement of research in Ayurveda.
9. Theory of Evolution of Universe (Srishti Utpatti), its process according to Ayurveda and Darshana.
10. Importance and utility of Triskandha (Hetu, Linga, Aushadh) and their need in teaching, research and clinical practice.
11. Applied aspects of various fundamental principles: Tridosha, Triguna, Purusha and Atmanirupana, Shatpadartha, Vihara. Scope and importance of Pariksha (Pramana).
12. Importance of knowledge of Sharir Prakriti and Manas Prakriti.
13. Comparative study of Principles of Ayurveda and Shad Darshanas.
14. **Charak Samhita :**
 - Charak Samhita complete with Ayurved Dipika commentary by Chakrapani.
 - Introductory information regarding all available commentaries on Charak Samhita
15. **Sushrut Samhita & Ashtang-Hridayam :**
 - Sushrut Samhita Sutra sthana and Sharir- sthana. With Nibandha Samgraha commentary by Acharya Dalhana.

- Ashtang-Hridayam Sutra Sthanamatram with Sarvanga Sundara commentary by Arun Dutt.
- Introductory information regarding all available commentaries on Sushrut Samhita and Ashtang Hridaya.

16. Ayurvediya and Darshanika Siddhanta:

- Introduction and description of philosophical principles incorporated in Charak Samhita, Sushrut Samhita, Ashtanga Hridya, shtang Samgraha.
- Analysis of principles specially loka-purusha samya, Shadpadartha, Praman, Srishti Utpatti, Panchmahabhuta, Pilupaka, Pitharpaka Karana- Karyavada, Tantrayukti, Nyayas (Maxims), Atmatatva siddhant.
- Importance of Satkaryavad, Arambhavada, Parmanuvada Swabhavoparamvada, Swabhava Vada, Yadricha Vada, Karmvada.
- Practical applicability principles of Samkhya- Yoga, Nyaya- Vaisheshika, Vedanta and Mimansa.

17. Ayurved Itihas and Prayogika Siddhant.

Post independent Development of Ayurveda: Education, Research. Globalisation of Ayurved. Tridosh Siddhant. Panchabhautik Siddhant. Manastatva and its Chikitsa Siddhant. Naishthiki Chikitsa. Practical applicability principles of Charvak, Jain & Bauddha Darshana. Journals, types of Journals, review of Articles.

18. Research Methodology: Brief historical background of research in Ayurved and contemporary medical science. Research in Ayurved - Scope, need, importance, utility. Types of Research, Research design: observational and interventional, descriptive and analytical, preclinical and clinical, qualitative and quantitative. Research process, Research tools. The concept and importance of ethics in

research, Ethical aspects related to human and animal experimentation. Information about Institutional Ethics Committee (IEC) and Animal Ethics Committee (AEC) and their functions. Classical Methods of Research. Comparison between methods of research in Ayurveda (Pratigya, Hetu, Udaharana, Upanaya, Nigaman) and contemporary methods in health sciences. Concept of Evidence Based Medicine and Scientific Writing, Importance of IT in data mining and important research data portals concerned with Ayurved and contemporary medical science (DHARA, PubMed, AYUSH Research Portal, Bioinformatics Center, Research Management Informatic System etc.), Medical-Statistics.

19. Current Trends and Recent Advancements in Ayurveda.