

RAJASTHAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, AJMER
SYLLABUS OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE
POST OF LECTURER
SAMHITA MAULIK SIDDHANT (AYUSH DEPARTMENT)

PART-A

General Knowledge of Rajasthan

Culture & Heritage of Rajasthan:-

1. Dietary Practices of Rajasthan:
 - 1.1 Indigenous food- Cereal and millets, fruits and vegetables, food of various regions.
 - 1.2 Seasonal dietary practices, festivals and their Ayurvedic rationale.
 - 1.3 Tradition of fasting and *Upvas*.
2. Crops of Rajasthan:
 - 2.1 Evidence of Crop production in Pre-Historic sites of Rajasthan.
 - 2.2 Evidence of Crop production in Ancient and Medieval Rajasthan.
3. Minerals of Rajasthan- Evidence of knowledge of minerals in Ancient and Medieval Rajasthan.
4. Medicinal Herbs of Rajasthan.
5. Society of Rajasthan:
 - 5.1 Traditions, dress and ornaments, fairs & festivals.
 - 5.2 Folk and Tribal Society: Fairs and festival, social customs, social life and beliefs.
6. Making of Modern Rajasthan:
 - 6.1 Political and social awakening in 19th century.
 - 6.2 Peasant movements, tribal movements and *Prajamandal* movements in 20th century. Integration of Rajasthan.

Geography of Rajasthan:-

Broad Physical Features: Mountains, Plateaus, Plains and Deserts; Major Rivers and Lakes; Climatic Characteristics; Major Soil types and their distribution; Vegetation types and their distribution; Agricultural types; Livestock; Demographic Characteristics.

Total Questions 40

PART-B

1. Basic Principles of Ayurveda samhita –

- I. Learning and Teaching methodology available in Samhita- Tantrayukti, Tantraguna, Tantradasha, Tachchhilya, Vadamarga, Kalpana, Arthashraya, Trividha Gyanopaya, teaching of Pada, Paada, Shloka, Vakya, Vakyartha, meaning and scope of different Sthana and Chatushka of Brihatrayee.
- II. 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 textual criticism (critical analysis) of manuscripts. Publication of edited manuscripts.
- III. Concept of Bija chatushtaya (Purush, Vyadhi, Kriyakala, Aushadha according to Sushruta Samhita). Introduction and Application of Nyaya (Maxims) - Shilaputrak Nyaya, Kapinjaladhikaran Nyaya, Ghunakshara Nyaya, Gobalivarda Nyaya, Naaprishtah Guravo Vadanti Nyaya, Shringa-grahika Nyaya, Chhatrino Gachchhanti Nyaya, Shata-patra-bhedana Nyaya, Suchi-katah Nyaya. Definition of Siddhanta, types and applied examples in Ayurveda. Ayu and its components as described in Samhita.
- IV. Comparative study of Principles of Ayurveda and Shad Darshanas. Theory of Evolution of Universe (Srishti Utpatti), its process according to Ayurveda and Darshana. Practical applicability and principles of Samkhya- Yoga, Nyaya-Vaisheshika, Vedanta and Mimansa, Charvak, Jain & Bauddha Darshana.
- V. Applied aspects of various fundamental principles: Tridosha, Triguna, Purusha and Atma-nirupana, Ahara-Vihara. Scope and importance of Pariksha (Pramana). Importance and utility of Triskandha and their need in teaching, research and clinical practice. Importance of knowledge of Sharir Prakriti and Manas Prakriti.
- VI. Analysis of principles specially loka-purusha samya, Shat-Padartha, Panch-Mahabhuta, Principles of Karana-Karyavada. Importance of Satkaryavad, Parinam-vad, Asatkaryavada, Arambhavada, Parmanuvada Swabhavoparama vada, Swabhava Vada, Yadrichchha Vada, Karma Vipaka, Pilu-Paka, Pithara-Paka, Kshana-bhangura-vad, Anekantavad and their utility in advancement of Ayurveda.

VII. Ayurveda Itihas – Post independent Development of Ayurveda: Education, Research. Authors, Time periods and main contributions of texts and commentaries of Prachina kala, Madhya kala and Aadhunika kala. Introduction of department of AYUSH, NCISM, CCRAS, RAV. Journals, types of Journals review of Articles.

2. Charaka-Samhita - complete with Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapani. Introductory information regarding all available commentaries on Charak Samhita

- I. Sutra-sthana
- II. Nidana-sthana and Chikitsa-sthana
- III. Vimana-sthana
- IV. Sharira-sthana
- V. Indriya-sthana
- VI. Kalpa-sthana
- VII. Siddhi-sthana

3. Sushrut Samhita with Nibandha Samgraha commentary by Acharya Dalhana.

- I. Sutra-sthana
- II. Sharira-sthana

4. Ashtanga-Hridayam Sutra Sthana with Sarvanga Sundara commentary of Arun Dutt.

- I. Sutra-sthana chapter 1 to 15
- II. Sutra-sthana chapter 16 to 30

5. Research Methodology and Biostatistics –

- I. Research Basics -Overview of research process and evidence-based medicine, Research methods in Ayurveda Medicine, Literature search and critical appraisal of literature, Identification of research problem, Research question and Hypothesis
- II. Ethics and Regulatory Aspects in Research - Basics of Ethics and Ethics Guidelines, Institutional Ethics Committees (Human and Animal), National Pharmacovigilance Program for Ayurveda medicine and Adverse Drug reporting methods, Scope and Importance of IPR and Patents.
- III. Research Types – Different types of research. Qualitative Research, Descriptive study designs, Observational study designs, Bias and ways to eliminate bias,

Randomized Controlled Trials, Preclinical studies, Drug research, Literary research.

- IV. Research Communication - Research protocol/proposal/Synopsis writing, Dissertation contents and structure, Types and structure of journal articles, Systematic review and meta-analysis, Publication guidelines, Referencing, Scientometrics, Publication Ethics.
- V. Fundamentals of Statistics, Probability, Probability Distributions, Sampling Techniques, and Sample Size Determinations, Tests of significance and parametric statistical tests, Non-parametric statistical tests, Disease frequency; Demography and Vital statistics, Correlation and Regression Analysis.

Total Questions 110

Pattern of Question Papers:

1. Objective Type Paper
2. Maximum Marks: 150
3. Number of Questions: 150
4. Duration of Paper: 2.30 Hours
5. All Questions carry equal marks
6. There will be Negative Marking
