



मध्यप्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग
विशेषज्ञ आयुर्वेद परीक्षा-2015

-::परीक्षा योजना::-

चयन विधि :- अंतिम चयनफल लिखित परीक्षा तथा साक्षात्कार में कुल प्राप्त अंकों के गुणानुक्रम के आधार पर घोषित किया जायेगा।

अंक योजना:- लिखित परीक्षा हेतु कुल 200 अंक तथा साक्षात्कार हेतु कुल 25 अंक निर्धारित है :-

प्रश्न पत्र योजना :-

- (1) सिर्फ एक प्रश्न पत्र वस्तुनिष्ठ (बहुविकल्प) प्रकार का होगा। प्रश्नपत्र में 2-2 अंक के कुल 100 प्रश्न होंगे। परीक्षा ONLINE पद्धति से आयोजित की जावेगी। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 4 वैकल्पिक उत्तर (A, B, C, D) होंगे। प्रश्न क्रमांक के समक्ष स्थित चार विकल्प उत्तरों में से केवल एक ही विकल्प उत्तर को अंकित करना है। उक्त परीक्षा में Negative Marking नहीं होगी।
- (2) प्रश्नपत्र की अवधि 02 घण्टे की होगी। आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा का प्रश्नपत्र सामान्य रूप से हिन्दी भाषा में होगा। परन्तु आवश्यकतानुसार तकनीकी शब्द अंग्रेजी भाषा में ब्रेकेट में दिये जायेंगे।

उत्तीर्णांक :-

लिखित परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होने हेतु आवेदक को लिखित परीक्षा में 40 % अंक प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य होगा। मध्यप्रदेश के मूल निवासी तथा मध्यप्रदेश हेतु अधिसूचित अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग एवं निःशक्त श्रेणी के आवेदकों को लिखित परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होने हेतु 10 प्रतिशत अंकों की छूट दी जायेगी इस प्रकार उक्त श्रेणी के आवेदकों को लिखित परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होने हेतु न्यूनतम 30 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य होगा। लिखित परीक्षा में प्राप्त अंकों के आधार पर गुणानुक्रम में विभिन्न प्रवर्गों से भरी जाने वाली कुल रिक्तियों की संख्या के तीन गुना तथा समान अंक प्राप्त करने वाले आवेदक साक्षात्कार हेतु आमंत्रित किये जायेंगे। साक्षात्कार हेतु कोई न्यूनतम उत्तीर्णांक निर्धारित नहीं है।

परीक्षा नियंत्रक

विशेष आयुर्वेद परीक्षा - 2016

क्रियाशरीर
KRIYA SHARIR

(PHYSIOLOGY)

Details knowledge of Vata Dosha.

Respiratory Physiology in Ayurveda, Physiology of speech in Ayurveda.

Details knowledge of Pitta Dosha.

Similarities and differences between Agni and Pitta.

Details knowledge of Kapha Dosha.

Etiological factors responsible for Dosha Vriddhi, Dosha Kshaya and their manifestations.
Concept of Kriyakala.

Prakriti: Deha- Prakriti: Vyutpatti, Nirukti, various definitions and synonyms for the term Prakriti'. Intra-uterine and extra-uterine factors influencing Deha-Prakriti, classification and characteristic features of each kind of Deha-Prakriti.

Manasa- Prakriti: Introduction and types of Manasa- Prakriti.

Ahara: Definition, classification and significance of Ahara, Ahara-vidhi-vidhana, Ashta Aharavidhi Viseshayatana, Ahara Parinamkar Bhava.Aharapaka (Process of digestion): Description of Annavaha Srotas and their Mula. Role of Grahani & Pittadhara Kala.

Description of Avasthapaka (Madhura, Amla and Katu). Description of Nishthapaka (Vipaka) and its classification. Separation of Sara and Kitta. Absorption of Sara. Genesis of Vata-Pitta-Kapha during Aharapaka process. Definition of the term Koshtha. Classification of Koshtha and the characteristics of each type of Koshtha.

Agni - Definition and importance, synonyms, classification, location, properties and functions of Agni and functions of Jatharagni, Bhutagni, and Dhatvagni.

Definition and mechanisms of maintenance of homeostasis. Cell physiology. Membrane physiology. Transportation of various substances across cell membrane. Resting membrane potential and action potential.

Physiology of respiratory system in detail.

Physiology of Nervous System in detail.

Functional anatomy of gastro-intestinal tract, mechanism of secretion and composition of different digestive juices. Functions of salivary glands, stomach, liver, pancreas, small intestine and large intestine in the process of digestion and absorption.

Movements of the gut (deglutition, peristalsis, defecation) and their control. Enteric nervous system. Acid-base balance, water and electrolyte balance. Study of basic components of food. Digestion and metabolism of proteins, fats and carbohydrates.

Vitamins & Minerals- sources, daily requirement, functions, manifestations of hypo and hypervitaminosis.

Sapt Dhatu in details.

Concept of Ashraya-Ashrayi bhava i.e. inter-relationship among Dosha, Dhatu Mala and Srotas.

Ojas, Upadhatu, Mala in detail

Modern Physiology :-Haemopoetic system – composition, functions of blood and blood cells, Haemopoiesis (stages and development of RBC s, and WBC s and platelets), composition and functions of bone marrow, structure.

**RACHNA SHARIR
(ANATOMY)**

Shariropkramaniya Shaarira in detail

Paribhasha Shaarira in detail

Garbha Shaarira in detail

Asthi Shaarira & Sandhi Shaarir in detail

Detailed knowledge of Sira, Dhamani & Srotas.

Description of Hridaya.

Peshi vyakhya, structure, types, number and importance.

Koshtha Evam Ashaya Shaarira in detail

Kalaa: definition and types.

Marma: definition, number, location, classification, clinical importance with viddha lakshana. Explanation of trimarmas. Detail description of marmas.

Details knowledge of Embryology.

Osteology: Bone: Definition, ossification, structure and types. Description of bones with clinical anatomy.

Arthrology: Joints: Definition, structure types and movements. Description of joints of extremities, vertebral joints and temporomandibular, joint with their clinical anatomy.

Cardiovascular system, Lymphatic system. Respiratory System, Digestive system, Urinary System, . Reproductive system, Endocrinology, Nervous System, Sensory organs in detail.

Myology

a) Structure and types of muscles.

b) Description of muscles; their origin, insertion, actions, nerve supply and clinical anatomy.

AGADTANTRA, VYAVAHAR-AYURVED EVUM VIDHIVAIIDYAK
(TOXICOLOGY, FORENSIC MEDICINE AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE)

Detailed knowledge of visha & its chikitsa

Defination of toxicology & details knowledge of poisons

Detailed knowledge of Visha and Upavisha.

Poisoning due to Acids, Alkalis, metals, Non-metals, Asphyxiants and others, their Fatal Dose, Fatal period, Manifestation, management, medico legal importance and postmortem appearance of poisoning.

Madya and Madatyaya. Alcohol poisoning (Ethanol and Methanol).

Introduction to Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances Act 1985.

Definition of Vyavahara Ayurveda (Forensic medicine) and Vidhivaidyaka (Medical jurisprudence), concise history of Vyavahara Ayurveda (Forensic medicine) and Vidhivaidyaka (Medical jurisprudence). Introduction to Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act and Criminal Procedure Code.

Legal Procedures:- Inquest, Evidence, Witness, Courts and their powers.

Personal identity and its Medico legal aspects, forensic odontology, Introduction to Forensic Serology and DNA profiling.

injuries and death due to different causes and its Medico Legal Aspects in detail.

Medico Legal importance of Pregnancy, Delivery; Impotence & Sterility, Abortion, Infanticide, battered baby. Virginity, Artificial Insemination, Legitimacy.

Sexual offences, and their Medico Legal aspects. Sexual perversions.

Introduction to Forensic psychiatry & forensic laboratory.

Ethics as in classical Texts and Laws in relation to Medical practitioners: Indian Medicine Central Council Act.

Physician's responsibility in criminal matters, Professional negligence, Civil negligence, Criminal negligence, Medico Legal aspects of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, Rights of an unborn child, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act Transplantation of human organs Bill 1994, Pre Natal Diagnostic Testing Act, Malingering of feigned diseases, International Code of Medical Ethics for Doctors. Clinical establishment Act. Consumer Protection Act 1986.

DRAVYAGUNA VIJNAN

(PHARMACOLOGY & MATERIA MEDICA)

Dravyaguna Shastra Paribhasa, Details of Sapta Padartha of Dravyaguna Vijnana viz Dravya- Rasa-Guna- Virya- Vipaka- Prabhava and Karma.

Karma: Lakshana, swaropa and bheda of karma (Definition, nature and types of action).

Explanation of the diferent Karmas of dravyas

Introduction, Definition & scope of Pharmacology and Principles of general Pharmacology. Brief Knowledge about different pharmacological actions of plants.

Detailed Knowledge of Following Dravya -

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Agaru | Guggulu | Pashanabheda |
| Agnimantha | Haridradvaya | Patala |
| Agnimantha | Haritaki | Pippali-Pippalimula |
| Ahiphena | Hingu | Prishniparni |
| Amalaki | Jambu | Punarnava |
| Apamarga | Jatamansi | Pushkarmoola |
| Aragvadha | Jatiphal | Rasna |
| Aragvadha | Jeerakadvaya | Rasona |
| Ardraka-Sunti | Jyotishmati | Rohitaka |
| Arjuna | Kalamegha | Saireyaka |
| Arjuna | Kampillaka | Sarivadvaya |
| Arkadvaya | Kanchanara | Sarpagandha |
| Ashvagandha | Kantakari | Shalaparni |
| Asoka | Kapikacchu | Shallaki |
| Ativisha | Karkatakshringi | Shalmali |
| Bakuchi | Karpura | Shankhapushpi |
| Baladvayam. | Katuki | Shatavari |
| Bhallataka | Khadira | Shigru |
| Bharangi | Kiratatikta | Shirisha |
| Bhrungaraj | Kumari | Shyonaka |
| Bibhitaka | Kumkum Kesara | Talisa Patra |
| Bijak/ Vijaysar | Kupilu | Tila |
| Bilva | Kushta | Trivrut |
| Brahmi | Kutaja | Tulasi |
| Bruhati | Lavanga | Tvak |
| Chandanadvaya, | Lodhra | Ushira |
| Chitraka | Madanaphala | Vacha |
| Dadima | Mandukaparni. | Varahi |
| Devadaru | Manjishtha | Varahi |
| Dhataki | Maricha | Varuna |
| Durva | Musta | Vasa |
| Eladvayam | Nagakeshara | Vatsanabha |
| Eranda | Nimba | Vidanga |
| Gambhari | Nirgundi | Vidari |
| Gokshura | Palasha | Yastimadhu |
| Guduchi | Parpata | Yavani |

