

Tantia University
Sri Ganganagar
Ph.D. Course Work Syllabus
(Revised as Per UGC Regulation 2022)
Homoeopathy

Maximum Marks-120

Minimum Marks-66

PART-A

Part A- 60 Marks

Total Credits = 6

Total Hours=6x45= 270 Hours

Introduction to Research

Introduction of Research, Research methodology, Defining Research problem and formulation of hypothesis, research design, sampling design, measuring and scaling techniques, methods of data collection.

Pure and Applied Research, Exploring or Formulative Research, Descriptive Research, Diagnostic Research/Study, Evaluation Research/Studies, Action Research, Experimental Research, Historical Research, Surveys, Case Study, Field Studies

Research Ethics: Characteristics and format of research paper, article, thesis writing, review of Related Literature, Purpose of the review, Identification of the related literature. Organizing the related literature.

Statistics

Concept of statistics, relevance in research, parametric and non-parametric data; graphical representation of data: histogram, frequency polygon, ogive and pie chart; Measures of Central Tendency, Correlation, t-test chi square test

Computer Application

Basic and fundamental knowledge of Computer and its Applications. Introduction, Application Area, Operating System, Windows, Office, Internet.

PART-B

Part B- 60 Marks (Subject based)

Total Credits = 6

Total Hours=6x45= 270 Hours

1.

History of Medicine-

- The History of Medicine of ancient times prevalent in Greece and India.
- History of Medicine of medieval time prevalent in Greece and India.
- History of Medicine (including Homoeopathy of Modern times in U.S.A.,

Germany, U.K. and India).

2. ORGANON OF MEDICINE WITH HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY:

(i) Hahnemannian concepts of Homoeopathy (Principles and Practice)

A deep understanding of the subjects is essential for making a critical and analytical appreciation and analytical appreciation and evaluation of it. This attempt has to be made by resources and references to all relevant writings of Hahnemanann on the subject.

(ii) Homoeopathic Philosophy

A study of the interpretations and views of the stalwarts in Homoeopathy like Kent, Stuart Close, H.A. Robert, J.H. Allien, Dunham and Richard Hughes on Hahnemannian concepts and fundamentals of Homoeopathy is essential. It also aims making a comparative study of various philosophies with a view to bring out relative merit of the individual contribution to the Hahnemannian concepts of Homoeopathy.

(iii) Practice of Homoeopathy in Medicine.

(iv) Practice of Homoeopathy in Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology.

3. HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA INCLUDING APPLIED ASPECTS:

(i) Basic Materia Medica

(1) Source of Materia Medica, Drug proving, and collection of symptoms- classification of symptom, construction of Materia Medica, types of Materia Medica.

(2) Science and Philosophy of Materia Medica.

(3) Study of Materia Medica.

(4) Scope and limitations of Materia Medica.

(5) Sources of Drugs, family or group characteristics and drug relationship

(ii) Comparative Materia Medica

Comparative study of symptoms, drug pictures and therapeutic indications of all drugs.

(iii) Practice of Homoeopathy in Medicine.

(iv) Practice of Homoeopathy is Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

4. REPERTORY:

(i) Case taking:-

(a) Dynamics and methods.

(b) Science and Philosophy of Materia Medica.

(c) Anamnesis.

(d) Evaluation of symptoms.

(e) Sources of Drugs, family or group characteristics and drug relationship

- (ii) Repertories and Repertorisation
 - (a) Source and origin of the Repertory.
 - (b) Different types of Repertories
 - (c) Merits and demerits.
 - (d) Methods of Repertorisation

5. HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY:

- (i) Source, identification, collection, preparation, potentisation, preservation, prescription, dispensing of Homoeopathic Drugs;
- (ii) Standardization of drugs and vehicles through analytical methods and techniques, Biological, mechanical, chemical, toxicological properties and characteristics, Laboratory methods of drug study. Medical and non-medical uses of drugs;
- (iii) Homoeopathic Drug proving, spheres of action and affinities;
- (iv) Potency, posology, duration of action;
- (v) Experimental Pharmacology;
- (vi) Drug Laws and legislation relating to Homoeopathic Pharmacy:- A basic idea about the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 (23 of 1940); The Prevention of illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988, (46 of 1988); The Drugs (Control) Act, 1950, (25 of 1950); The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 (21 of 1954); The Medicinal and Toilet Preparation (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955); The Poisons Act, 1919(12 of 1919); The Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973) ; and The Pharmacy Act, 1948 (6 of 1948); A general idea about the rules regulations made under the aforesaid Central Acts on the subject and concerned State Acts, rules and regulations;
- (vi) Industrial Pharmacy

6. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE:

- (i) General Medicine including Tropical Medicine.
- (ii) Miasmatic Study of Medicine;
- (iii) Diagnostic procedures in view of latest technology;
- (iv) Practice of Homoeopathy in General Medicine including Tropical Medicine

7. PAEDIATRICS:

- (i) Diseases of children including nutritional, behavioral disorders. Preventive aspects of Pediatrics;
- (ii) Miasmatic study
- (iii) Diagnostic procedures:
Practice of Homoeopathy in Pediatrics.

8. PSYCHIATRY:

- (i) Applied Psychiatry;
- (ii) Miasmatic evaluation;
- (iii) Practice of Homoeopathy in Psychiatry.

NOTE: A thorough knowledge of deeper understanding in the recent advances made and discernible in the subjects, keeping in view the tenets of Homoeopathy, shall be required in the following topics, namely:-
Dynamics and methods of case taking.

Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of diseases with various physical, clinical and laboratory findings.

Analysis and synthesis of cases with Hahnemannian evolutionary totality.

Selection of medicine including repertorisation and comparative study of Materia Medica

Selection of Potency and dose.

Second prescription.

Remedy response and prognosis.

Management of the cases in general, therapeutic and accessory treatment in which case oriented method of study shall be adopted by integrating all disciplines.

