**Department Details**

**Introduction (Please provide brief about Department/Sub Department)**

In the Government Ayurved College, Nagpur, following Departments exists, details are as below

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<th>Sr.No.</th>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>Dravyaguna (Pharmacology)</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Rasashastra &amp; Bhaishajyakalpana (Iatrochemistry &amp; Ayurvedic Pharmaceutics)</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Agadatrantra Evum Vyavaharayurved (Toxicology &amp; Jurisprudence and Forensic Medicine)</td>
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<td>Swasthavritta Evum Yog (Preventive Social Medicine &amp; Yog)</td>
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<td>9.</td>
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Mission

(Please provide brief about Mission of Department/Sub Department)

- To act as catalyst and innovator for management of programme in
  - Undergraduate education in Ayurved
  - Postgraduate education in Ayurved
  - Doctoral Research in Ayurved by pursuing multiple function of Education, Training, Research, Evaluation, Consultancy and advisory services
- To Act as an effective change agent in improving health scenario in the society
- To intercede Ayurvedic perspective in healthcare system of state
- To provide specialized services in Non Malignant Ano-Rectal diseases, Musculoskeletal disorders through specialized therapies like Ksharsutra, Panchakarma etc
- To revalidate parameters of standardisation of drugs at every stage of preparation in accordance with need of industry.
- To Co-operate in field of Bio-diversity & vegetation

Vision

(Please provide brief about Vision of Department/Sub Department)

- To Start Speciality healthcare services
- Up-gradation of PG Courses
- To provide healthcare facilities to socio-economic elite sections of society as per their needs and requirements
- To establish Drug Preparation and Quality Control Testing unit to cater the need of attached hospital
- To Incorporate advance Teaching Skills among faculties
- Periodic Up-gradation of infrastructure
- To undertake collaborative projects with other Institutes and Industries by entering Project Specific MOU’S

Organization Structure & Chart

(Please provide brief about Organization Structure)

1) Sankrit Samhita Siddhanta (Basic Principles)
   This department which deals with the study of basic principles of ayurveda advised by ancient scientist. Ayurvedic samhitas gives information about Human life and its components as well as prevention and treatment of all diseases. The department of basic principles prepares the students with the basic intellectual tools necessary to engage in a serious study of Ayurveda.

2) Rachanasharir (Anatomy)
   The department of anatomy provides meticulous training in dissecting cadavers and critically examines both ancient and modern views on anatomy.
A unique aspect of Rachana Sharir in Ayurveda is the knowledge of the vital points or marmas, which have to be protected when performing surgical procedures and injury to which can lead to disastrous consequences including death.

3) **Sharirkriya (Physiology)**
   
   This department deals with the study of normal physiology in human beings from both ancient and modern viewpoints. The hallmark of Ayurvedic physiology is the dosha-dhatu-mala siddhanta. The doshas represent the lively balance of opposing factors that govern the physiological processes in the body while the dhatus represent the structural components of the body and the malas the wastes that are thrown out of the body or recycled to support the structure or functions of the body.

4) **Swasthavritta and Yog (Preventive Social Medicine & Yog)**
   
   This department gives comprehensive training on preventive aspects of health care principles of Ayurveda as well as yoga and naturopathy. Regulation of life style, diet and behaviour on the basis of diurnal, seasonal and geographical variations as well as the constitution of the individual is an important component of preventive medicine in Ayurveda.

5) **Rognidan (Pathology)**
   
   This department deals with classification of diseases and techniques of diagnosis. The Causes of diseases, Symptomatology, Cardinal Signs of the diseases, Patho- physiology and Prognosis after treatment are studied in this department.

6) **Dravyaguna (Pharmacology)**
   
   This department comprises principles of Ayurvedic pharmacognosy and pharmacology with a special focus on identification of medicinal plants. Dravyaguna deals knowledge of nomenclature (namajnana), pharmacognosy (rupajnana), pharmacology (gunajnana) and pharmacotherapeutics (yuktijnana). The Ayurvedic pharmacology attempts to understand complex interactions between various ingredients in a formulation that work in synergistic manner to produce a pharmacotherapeutic action that initiates the process of healing.

7) **Rasashastra (Iatrochemistry & Ayurvedic Pharmaceutics)**
   
   It basically deals with the preparation of Ayurvedic medicines using Mercury, various metals, minerals and also various herbs. Knowledge of Ayurvedic Pharmacy encompasses identification of medicinal plants and other natural substances, collection and storage procedures of raw materials, preliminary processing of raw drugs, Standard Manufacturing Procedures of pharmaceutical processing and preservation of prepared medicines which in turn impart standardization aspect to Ayurvedic Formulations.
8) **Agadtantra (Toxicology & Jurisprudence and Forensic Medicine)**

This Department imparts training in toxicology, jurisprudence and forensic medicine, which explores the causes of unnatural behaviour and death. It also comprises treatment of chronic poisoning, Legal aspects of medicine.

9) **Prasutitantra & Strirog (Gynaecology & Obstetrics)**

This Department deals with gynaecological and obstetrics aspect. Prenatal Care, Post natal Care of woman, Infertility of men and women, Venereal Diseases and related various ancient surgical procedures are studied. Obstetrics mainly deals with conditions related to maternity as well as normal and abnormal delivery.

10) **Balrog (Paediatrics)**

This branch deals with paediatric care according to Ayurveda. Classification of Child according to age group, their diseases and Treatment and various sanskaras are described in this branch.

11) **Shalyatantra (Surgery)**

This branch deals with surgical care according to Ayurveda. Sushruta revered today as the father of surgery has made historically foundational contributions to the development of the branch of surgery Application of medicated thread (ksharasutra) for management of haemorrhoids and fistula in ano, application of leech as well as management of cuts and wounds are the areas of strength in Ayurvedic surgery.

12) **Shalakyatantra (ENT & Opthalmology)**

This department imparts training in areas of specialization like ENT, Ophthalmology, Dentistry and diseases of the head. Special training is given on management of certain eye diseases, conditions like sinusitis, migraine and such other conditions for which Ayurvedic treatment is effective.

13) **Kayachikitsa (General Medicine)**

This branch Imparts training in the division of General Medicine in Ayurveda. Kayachikitsa, representing the school of medicine forms the basis for all other branches of Ayurvedic treatment and hence this department lays the foundation. Treatment for the management and control of chronic diseases like rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, psoriasis, eczema, bronchial asthma, paralysis, early stages of diabetes, gastrointestinal disorders, urinary tract infections and certain chronic infections are done under this branch.

14) **Panchakarma**

This is most popular branch of Ayurveda which deals with the Purification therapies of Ayurveda. Panchakarma includes Vamana, Virechana, Nasya, Basti karma & Rakta Mokshan, using a varied kinds of Ayurvedic medicines. These methods are employed in the healthy to prevent diseases and to improve the immunity as also in the sick to treat a number of diseases.