

# **The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicines B.H.M.S.(Graded Degree Course) Regulations, 1982**

RAJASTHAN

India

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### **Rule**

### **THE-RAJASTHAN-HOMOEOPATHIC-MEDICINES-B-H-M-S-GRADED-D of 1982**

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The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicines B.H.M.S.(Graded Degree Course) Regulations, 1982 Published vide Notification No. G.S.R. 59 F. 17/RBHM/Regulations/80/1374-75 dated 21-2-1982, published in Rajasthan Gazette, Part 4-C, dated 30-6-1983, P. 359 to 393 In exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 read with sub-section (1) of section 58 of the Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Act, 1969 (Act No. 1 of 1970), the Board hereby makes the following regulations, the same having been previously published in the Rajasthan Gazette, Part 3(B), dated 3-9-1981. These regulations have also been confirmed by the State Government.

### **1. Short title and commencement.**

(1) These regulations may be called the Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine B.H.M.S. (Graded Degree Course) Regulations, 1982. (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Rajasthan Rajpatra.

### **2. Definitions.**

- In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires, -(a) "Act" means the Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Act, 1969 (Rajasthan Act 1 of 1970): (b) "Board" means the Rajasthan Board of Homoeopathic Medicine, constituted under the provisions of section 4 of the Act: (c) "Chairman/Administrator" means the Chairman/Administrator of the Board: (d) "Course of Study" means a course of study and curriculum duly prescribed by the Board under section 40(ii) of the Act and includes the B.H.M.S. (Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine & Surgery) Graded Degree

Course of Study:(e)"Diploma" means a Diploma in Homoeopathy included in the Second Schedule of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (Central Act 59 of 1973) and obtained after undergoing a course of study in Homoeopathy of not less than four years duration in a recognised Homoeopathic Medical College:(f)"Homoeopathic Medical College" means a Homoeopathic Medical College recognised by the Board of Homoeopathic Medicine for Rajasthan and affiliated to the Board:(g)"Inspector" means an Inspector appointed under clause (ix) of section 40 of the Act:(h)"Prescribed" means prescribed by the Board:(i)"Principal" includes Vice-Principal:(k)"Recognised or Affiliated" means recognised or affiliated for the purpose of affiliation under clause (i) of section 40(i) of the Act:(l)"Recognised University" means a University established under any law passed by the Parliament or any State Legislature or any foreign University recognised by the Government of India:(m)"Regular Attendance" means attendance at 75% of the lectures, practical and clinical classes in every year counted separately in a subject in a recognised institution:(n)"section" means a section of the Act:(o)"Schedule ABCD" means Schedules ABCD respectively appended to these regulations:(p)"Second Schedule" and "Third Schedule" means the Second Schedule and Third Schedule of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 respectively:(q)"Syllabus" and "Curriculum" means the syllabus and curriculum for different courses of studies in Homoeopathy as prescribed by the Board under these Regulations; and(r)"Teaching experience" means teaching experience in the subject concerned in a recognised Homoeopathy Medical College:(2) Words and expressions used but not defined in these Regulations shall have the same meanings as assigned to them in the Act.

### **3. Graded Degree Course.**

(1) The Degree Course of B.H.M.S. (Graded Degree) shall comprise a course of study consisting of the Curriculum and Syllabus provided in these regulations spread over a period of two years including compulsory internship of six months duration after passing the final degree examination.(2) The internship shall be undertaken at the Hospital attached to the Homoeopathic College and in case where such Hospital can not accommodate all of its students for internship, such students may undertake internship in a Homoeopathic Hospital or Dispensary run by the Central Government or State Government or local bodies.(3) Provided that internship shall not be necessary in case of the Diploma holders who have already completed six months compulsory internship (by whatever name called) after passing their diploma level examination.(4) At the completion of the internship of the specified period and on the recommendation of the Head of the Institution where internship was undertaken, the concerned Board or University, as the case may be, shall issue the degree to the successful candidate.(5) The Graded Degree Course (B.H.M.S.) shall not be continued for more than 10 years from the date of commencement of these Regulations.

### **4. Minimum Qualification for Admission.**

- No candidate shall be admitted to the B.H.M.S. Graded Degree Course unless he has passed the final examination of a Diploma Course in Homoeopathy of not less than four years duration.

## **5. Admission by affiliated institutions, examination and tuition fees etc.**

(1) Every person seeking admission to the course in an affiliated institution shall apply to the institution concerned on the prescribed form before such date as may be fixed by the institution. (2) All admissions to the course shall close on 31st July every year but for those students who appear in Supplementary examination the admissions shall close on the 15th August every year: Provided that these dates shall not apply in case of first admission to the course: Provided further that in exceptional cases the Chairman/Administrator of the Board may under special circumstances authorise admissions upto one month after these dates. (3) Every Medical College before it is affiliated for the Graded Degree Course must have atleast 25 beds in the Hospital attached to it; (4) Admission of students to Graded Degree Course shall be made in proportion to the bed strength of the Hospital attached to the institution and this proportion shall be 1:1. (5) Non-Collegiate candidates who are eligible for the course under clauses (1) (b) and 1(c) of regulation 7 shall also seek admission in a Homoeopathy College for availing the facilities of theoretical lectures through correspondence course and practical training. Such candidates shall be exempted from attending the regular classes. (6) The examination fees and tuition fees etc. shall be such as laid down in Schedule D.

## **6. Subjects.**

(1) Subjects for study and examination of the B.H.M.S. (Graded Degree Course) shall be as under:-

**1. Biochemistry & Pathology;**

**2. Preventive and Social Medicine & Family Welfare:**

**3. Homoeopathic Repertory:**

**4. Medicine including Homoeopathic Therapeutics:**

**5. Surgery including Homoeopathic Therapeutics:**

**6. Obstetrics Gynaecology & Infant Hygiene including Homoeopathic Therapeutics:**

**7. Homoeopathic Materia Medical and**

**8. Organon & Principals of Homoeopathic Philosophy.**

(2) The syllabus for the subject of study prescribed in clause (1) above shall be as mentioned in Schedule A.

## **7. Admission to examination Scheme of examination etc.**

(1)Candidate who fulfills any of the following conditions may be admitted to the B.H.M.S. (Graded Degree Course) Examination:-(a)he holds a Diploma in Homoeopathy or has passed an equivalent, examination and has regularly attended the theoretical and practical courses of instructions as provided in sub regulation (2) in the subjects of the examination over a period of atleast two years subsequent to his passing the Diploma examination in a Homoeopathic College to the satisfaction of the Principal of the College: or(b)he is a teacher in a Homoeopathic College or in a thriomoeopathic Dispensary or Hospital run by the Central or State Government and holds a Diploma obtained after 4 years of study or possesses qualification as laid down in the Third Schedule and has a minimum of three years regular teaching or clinical experience: or(c)not being a teacher of a Homoeopathic College or a Homoeopathic Physician in a Dispensary or Hospital run by the Central Government or a State Government, he holds a Diploma in Homoeopathy obtained after 4 years of study or possesses qualifications included in the Third Schedule and has eight year s professional experience.(2)The course of minimum number of lectures, demonstrations and practical/clinical classes in the subjects for candidates referred to in clause 1(a) above shall be as laid down in Schedule B.(3)The B.H.M.S. Graded Degree Course examination shall be divided into two parts and the two parts shall comprise of the following subjects:-

### **Part 1 – . Biochemistry & Pathology.**

#### **2. Preventive & Social Medicine & Family Welfare.**

#### **3. Homoeopathic Repertory.**

### **Part II – 1. Medicine including Homoeopathic Therapeutics.**

#### **2. Surgery including Homoeopathic Therapeutics.**

#### **3. Obstetrics Gynaecology & Infant - Hygiene including Homoeopathic Therapeutics.**

#### **4. Homoeopathic Materia Medica.**

#### **5. Organon & Principal of Homoeopathic Philosophy.**

(4)The examination in Part I shall be held at the end of six months and Part II at the end of eighteen months of the commencement of the course. But the candidate shall have an option to take the examination in Part I and II jointly at the end of 18 months.(5)The Examination shall consist of written, oral, practical and/or clinical tests as provided in Schedule C.(6)In order to pass the B.H.M.S. Graded Degree Course examination, a candidate must pass in Parts I and II of the examination.(7)Pass marks in all subjects both Homoeopathic and allied subjects shall be 50% in

aggregate.(8)A candidate who obtains at least 75% or above of the aggregate of marks in all subjects shall be deemed to have passed the examination with Honours, provided he passed the examination in the first attempt.(9)Full marks for each subject and the minimum numbers of marks required for passing shall be as follows:-

Subjects	Written Marks	Oral Marks	Practical Marks	Total Marks				
	Full	Pass	Full	Pass	Full	Pass	Full	Pass
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>PART I</b>								
Biochemistry & Pathology	100	50	50	25	50	25	200	100
Preventive & Social Medicine & Family Welfare	100	50	50	25	50	25	200	100
Homoeopathy Repertory	100	50	50	25	50	25	200	100
<b>PART II</b>								
Medicine including Homoeopathic Therapeutics	200	100	100	50	100	50	400	200
Surgery including Homoeopathic Therapeutics	100	50	50	25	50	25	200	100
Obstetrics Gynaecology & Infant Hygiene including Homoeopathic Therapeutics	100	50	50	25	50	25	200	100
Homoeopathic Materia Medica	200	100	50	25	50	25	300	150
Organon and Principals of Homoeopathic Philosophy	200	100	50	25	50	25	300	150

## 8. Results and Re-admission to Examination.

- (i) Every candidate for admission to an examination shall 21 days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination, send to the Board his application in the prescribed form alongwith the examination fee.(ii)The Board shall as soon as may be after the examination publish a list of successful candidates arranged in the following manner:-(a)the names and roll numbers of the first ten candidates in order of merit: and(b)the roll numbers of others arranged serially.(iii)Every candidate shall on passing the examination receive a certificate in the form prescribed by the examining Board.(iv)A candidate who appears at the examination but fails to pass in a subject or subjects may be admitted to a supplementary examination in the subject or subjects in which he had failed after 2 months from the publication of result of the first examination on payment of the prescribed fee alongwith an application in the prescribed form.(v)If a candidate obtains pass marks in the subject or subjects at the Supplementary examination or at the subsequent examination shall be declared to have passed at the examination as a whole.(vi)If such a candidate fails to pass in the subject or subjects at the Supplementary examination, he may appear in that subject or subjects again at the next annual examination on production of certificate (in addition to the certificate required by the regulations) to the effect that he had attended to the

satisfaction of the principal, a further course of study during the net academic year in the subject or subjects in which he had failed, provided that all the parts of the examination shall be completed within four chances (including the Supplementary one) from the date when the complete examination came into force for the first time.(vii)If a candidate fails to pass in all the subjects within the prescribed four chances, he shall be required to prosecute a further course of study in all the subjects of Part I and II for one year to the satisfaction of the Head of the College and appear for examination in all the subjects.(viii)All examinations shall ordinarily be held on such dates, time and places as the Board may determine.(ix)The Board may under exceptional circumstances, partially or wholly cancel any examination conducted by it and arrange for conducting in these subjects within a period of thirty days from the date of such cancellation.

## **9. Examiners.**

(1)(i)No person other than the holder of a Diploma obtained after 4 year s study or a Degree in Homoeopathy or a person possessing qualification included in the Third Schedule shall be appointed as Internal or External Examiner or paper-setter for conducting a professional examination for any of the B.H.M.S. (Graded Degree Course).(ii)No such person shall be appointed as an Internal Examiner unless he has at least three year's teaching experience in the subject.(iii)No person below the rank of Reader/Assistant Professor in the subject in a Degree Level institution shall be appointed as an Internal Examiner.(iv)No person shall be appointed as an External Examiner in any allied medical subject unless he possesses a recognised medical qualification as required for appointment to a teaching post in a Homoeopathic Medical College for degree course classes.(v)External examiners shall be drawn only from the teaching staff of Homoeopathic Colleges and Colleges of Modern Medicine:Provided that not more than one-third of the total number of external examiners may be drawn from amongst practitioners in Homoeopathy or modern medicine who in the opinion of the examining body, are practitioners of repute and who have obtained a Homoeopathic qualification or a medical qualification recognised under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.(vi)Persons in a Government employment may also be considered for appointment as External Examiners provided they possess a medical qualification as specified in sub-regulation (iv) above.(vii)A paper-setter may be appointed as an Internal or External Examiner.(2)The Board may appoint a single moderator or moderators not exceeding three in number for the purposes of moderating question papers:(3)Oral and practical examinations shall as a rule be conducted by the respective internal and external examiner with mutual co-operation.(4)Every Homoeopathic College shall provide all facilities to the Internal and External Examiners for conducting the examinations and the Internal Examiner shall make all preparations for holding the examination.(5)The External Examiner shall have the right to communicate to the Board his views and observations about any shortcoming or deficiencies in the facilities provided by any Homoeopathic College.

## **10. Number and qualifications for teachers.**

- An institution affiliated for B.H.M.S. Graded Degree Course shall:-(i)have a Principal as the Head of the institution.(ii)have separate qualified teachers for teaching each of the subject prescribed in these regulations.(iii)employ such teachers for teaching Homoeopathic or non-Homoeopathic subjects having the minimum qualifications prescribed by the Board from time to time.

## **11. Applicability of rules and regulations.**

- Following rules and regulations of the Government/Board shall be applicable mutatis mutandis to the B.H.M.S. Graded Degree Course so far they are not contrary or repugnant to the provisions contained in these regulations:-

- 1. The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Rules. 1971.**
- 2. The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Board (Recognition for the purposes of Affiliation) Regulations, 1973.**
- 3. The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Board (Recognition for the purposes of Registration) Regulations, 1973.**
- 4. The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Board (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 1973.**
- 5. The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Board (Teachers and Fees) Regulations, 1973.**
- 6. The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Board (Admissions) Regulations. 1973.**
- 7. The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Board (Inspection & Copies of Documents) Regulations, 1975.**
- 8. The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Board (Examination for Enlisted Homoeopaths) Regulations, 1975.**
- 9. The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Board (Homoeopathic Journals) Regulations. 1975.**
- 10. The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Board (Conditions for the Residence of Students) Regulations. 1975.**
- 11. The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Board (Examination) Regulations, 1975.**

## **12. The Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medicine Board (D.H.M.S.) Regulations, 1978**

### **A**

[See Regulation 6(2)]**Biochemistry And Pathology**The teaching of pathology and biochemistry has to be done very cautiously and judiciously, while allopathy associates the pathology of tissues and biochemistry with diseased conditions and considers bacteria as conditioned causes of diseases. Homoeopathy regards disease as purely as dynamic disturbance of the vital force expressed as altered sensations and functions which may or may not ultimate in gross tissues changes. The tissue changes are not therefore an essential part of the disease per se are not accordingly in Homoeopathy the object of treatment by medication.

**2. Since the discoveries of Loais Pasteur and Robert Koch the medical word has come to believe in the sample dogma "Kill the germs and cure the disease". But subsequent experience has revealed that there is an elusive factor called "susceptibility" of the patient which is behind infection and actual outbreak of disease. As Homoeopathy is mainly concerned with reactions of the human organism to different morbid factors, microbial or otherwise, the role of bacteria or virus is in the production of disease is therefore in Homoeopathy quite secondary.**

**3. Knowledge of biochemistry is nevertheless necessary for a complete Homoeopathic physician, but it is for purposes other than therapeutics such as for diagnosis, prognosis prevention of disease and general management. Similarly knowledge of pathology is necessary for disease determination prognosis, for discrimination between symptoms of the patient and symptoms of the disease and for adjusting the dose and potency of indicated Homoeopathic remedy.**

**4. Only broad basic training in pathology, free from specialist bias, should however be imparted to students teachers of pathology should never lose sight of the fact that they are training medical practitioners, especially Homoeopathic practitioners and not technicians and specialists in pathology. The living patient and not the corps, should be the central theme in the teaching of this subject.**



**5. The purpose of the instruction in pathology is to enable the student to correlate subjective symptoms with the objective ones, to interpret clinical symptoms and their inter - relationship of the basis of underlying pathology.**

**1. Biochemistry (Physiology)**

Hormones (in greater details than in D.H.M.S. course). Chemistry of respiration acid base balance Enzymes, Neurochemistry including special metabolism of nervous system. Energy metabolism. Suitable demonstrations to be shown to the students. Clinical examination of nervous system of man Neurological case demonstration. Renal function tests. Liver function tests. Analysis of blood for NPN, Chloride, glucose, serum proteins.

**2. Microbiology (systematic bacteriology).**

Cocci bacteria and proliferella. Rickettsiae and viruses (rickettsiae instruction of virology and Trichagents) Parvobacteria (Brucella). Haemophilus, borrelia. pasteurialia. spirochaetes, sporogoa and toxoplasma Haemoflagellates. Cestodes nematodes.

**3. Pathology of special organs.**

**4. Morbid anatomy (Microscopic) in commoner disorders.**

**5. Lecture and/or demonstration - clinical and chemical pathology.**

Clinical and chemical pathology. Blood collection for different purposes. Estimation of hemoglobin, total count of R.B.C.s platelets. M.C.H.. M.C.V.. M.C.H.C., significance. differential count. Malaria parasites, leishmania, trypanosomes in peripheral blood, arrow or splcom puncture material. Development of R.B.C. and W.B.C., Leukaemia, Erythrocyte sedimentation rate, blood culture. Aldehyde and Chopra's test. Bleeding and coagulation time Prothrombin time blood groups, estimation of blood sugar. Sugar tolerance test. Liver function tests, specially bilirubin van den Berg's reaction, icterus index, fractional meal test. Urine-estimation of urea: urea clearance test, water disease, urinary deposits, faces, different over-differentiation bacillary. Amoebic dysentery. Examination of throat sputum, C.S.P., ascitic and pleural fluids. Practical Laboratory diagnosis of upper and lower respiratory tract infections. Laboratory diagnosis of diarrhoea and dysentery disorders. Laboratory diagnosis of pyogenic conditions, serological tests. Prophylactic measures, study of their side effects and management with homoeopathic medicines. Preventive and Social Medicine and Family Welfare This subject is of utmost importance, and throughout the period of medical studies the attention of the student should be directed to the importance of preventive medicine and the measures for the promotion of positive health. His function is not limited merely to prescribing homoeopathic medicines for curative purposes but he has a wider role to play in the community. He has to be well conversant with the national health problems both of rural as well as urban areas, so that he be assigned responsibilities to play an effective role not only in the field of curative but also of preventive and social medicine including family welfare.

**1. Introductory lectures - review of our country's health problems and their solution (Re: Friend of Health Hahnemann's Lesser writings).**

**2. Industrial Hygiene:**

(a)Health, Safety and Welfare of industrial workers. Industrial hazards.(b)Occupational diseases.

**3. Medical statistics:**

Principles and elements of statistics-vital statistics.

**4. Preventive medicine (a) General Principles and common communicable diseases, greater details may be given in the demonstrations-lectures regarding the matter covered in Diploma Course and (b) Natural history of disease.**

**5. Environmental sanitation - greater details may be given than in the diploma course.**

(i)Insects-Insecticides and disinfection-Insects in relation to disease. Insect control.(ii)Protozoal and helminthic diseases-life cycles of protozoa and Helminths-their prevention.

**6. Maternal and Child Health, School health services, health education. Mental Hygiene - Elementary principles of social medicine-its aim and methods.**

**7. Family Welfare - Demography, of Communications National Family Planning Programme, knowledge regarding contraceptive practices. population growth and control.**

**8. Eugenics (Principles, mechanism of heredity transmission, heredity and health, public health and heredity and diseases).**

**9. Public health administration and international health relation.**

N.B. - Field demonstration-water purification plant, infectious diseases hospitals, institution for mentally defective, health centres etc.Homoeopathic RepertoryHomoeopathic materia medica is an encyclopedia of symptoms. No mind can memorize all the symptoms of all the drugs together with their characteristic gradation. The repertory is an index, a catalogue of the symptoms of the materia medica. neatly arranged in a practical form, and also indicating the relative gradation of drugs, and

is greatly facilitates quick selection of the indicated remedy. It is impossible to practice homoeopathy without the aid of repertories, and the best repertory is the fullest. It is possible to obtain the needed correspondence between drugs and disease conditions in a variety of ways and degrees, and there are therefore different types of repertories, each with its own distinctive advantages in finding the similimum. Case taking Difficulties of taking a chronic case. Recording of cases and usefulness of record keeping. Totality of symptoms. Prescribing symptoms, uncommon peculiar and characteristic symptoms; general and particular symptoms. Eliminating symptoms; and Analysis of the case, uncommon and common symptoms: Gradation an evaluation of symptoms: Importance of mental symptoms. Kinds and sources of general symptoms.

## **1. History of Repertories.**

## **2. Types of Repertories.**

## **3. Demonstration of 3 cases worked on Boehninghausen.**

## **4. Kent's repertory-advanced study with case demonstration.**

## **5. Bogers Boehninghausen repertory his contribution to repertory.**

## **6. Card repertory with demonstration of 5 cases, limitations and advantages of Card repertories.**

Theoretical lectures with demonstrations. Practical Students are to repertories: (i) 15 short cases on Kent. (ii) 10 chronic (long cases on Kent). (iii) 5 cases to be crossed checked. Medicine Including Homoeopathic Therapeutics Homoeopathy has a distinct approach to disease. It recognises disease neither by its prominent symptoms nor by those of any organ or part of the body. It treated the patient on a whole and the totality of the symptoms exhibited by him represents his disease. Merely the name of the condition from which he suffers most is thus of no significance to a Homoeopathy. The basic principle of Homoeopathy that it treats the patient and not his disease should be constantly impressed in the minds of the students, and it is only when this approach is firmly inculcated in them that they will be true Homoeopaths. Medicine is essentially a practical science and can be more learnt at the bed side than in a class room. Care should therefore be taken to impart an intensive clinical training to the students during the later part of their studies in the College. A. A course of systematic instructions in the principles and practice of Medicine (Beyond-what) is covered in the diploma course-greater details may be given in the demonstration-lectures regarding the matter covered in the Diploma Course. B. During the first three months of the clinical period when the students will not be in-charge of beds they will be given instructions on elementary methods of clinical examination, including physical signs, the use of common instruments like Stethoscope. Ophthalmoscope etc. C. Instruction in homoeopathic therapeutics and prescribing. D. As a matter of convenience, it is suggested that instruction may be given in the following manner during the two years of clinical course in medicine:-

## **1. Applied Anatomy & Applied Physiology.**

**2. Disease of the different systems what is not covered in the Diploma Course and also such diseases which are more common with special reference to Homoeopathic therapeutics.**

**3. Psychological Medicine-relation between body and mind, criteria of normality. Psychi apparatus, personality types and traits, dreams, EEG, Mental deficiency-causes, conditions, disorders of old age, psychopathic personality. Mental diseases of organic origin-Psychocosomatic. Conception and Homoeopathy Psychoncurosis and Psychosis, symptomatology with special reference to homoeopathic therapeutics and Psychotherapy.**

**4. Dermatology, common diseases of skin including Leprosy with special reference to homoeopathic therapeutics.**

## **5. Environmental and Physical Agents.**

Effects of attitude: effects of radiation effects of motion sickness; effects of heat and cold: effects of electric injuries; effects of poisoning by heavy metals: etc. iatrogenic diseases.

## **6. In Paediatrics: Emphasis will be laid on growth and development.**

Developmental factors in health and diseases problems of the new born and premature infant Birth order and Mental Development, behaviour problem-Emotional behaviour and problems of emotional behaviour-Handicapped children. Common diseases of children with homoeopathic therapeutics.Note. - (1) Throughout the whole period of the study of the attention of the students should be directed by the teachers of this subject on the importance of preventive aspects of these conditions.(2)Instruction in these branches of medicine should be directed to the attainment of sufficient knowledge to ensure familiarity with the common conditions, their recognition and treatment.(3)Every student shall prepare and submit 20 complete case histories ten being in the 1st year, ten in the second year.The written papers in Medicine shall be distributed as follows:-Paper I. - Infectious diseases. Disorders of endocrine system. Diseases of metabolism and deficiency diseases. Diseases of the digestive system and peritoneum. Diseases of blood, spleen and lymph glands, and tropical diseases. Homoeopathic therapeutics.Paper II. - Diseases of Locomotor system, diseases of cardiovascular system diseases of urinogenital system, diseases of children, diseases of nervous system, psychological medicine, common skin diseases. Homoeopathic therapeutics.Surgery Including Homoeopathic TherapeuticsWhere medicine fails surgery begins. Affections of external parts requiring mechanical skill properly belong to surgery: but frequently when the injury is not extensive or violent as to evoke dynamic reaction in the organism, dynamic treatment with remedies is necessary.Surgery removes the end products of diseases, but pre and post operative treatment is

essential to correct the basis dyscrasia and prevent sequelae or complication. A large number of conditions being amenable to internal medication in homoeopathy, the scope of the latter is much wider and that of surgery is to that extent limited. But as supplement to medicine, surgery has a definite place in homoeopathy and should be taught accordingly. A. A course of systematic instruction in the principles of surgery. B. During the first three months of the clinical period when the student will not be given charge of beds, they will be given instructions of fundamentals of clinical examination, including physical signs, the use of common instruments, aetiology and antisepsis dressing of wounds etc. C. Practical instructions in surgical methods including physiotherapy. D. Practical instruction in minor operative surgery on the living. E. Instruction in the following subjects:-(i) Radiology & electro therapeutics and their application to surgery. (ii) Venereal diseases. (iii) Orthopaedics. (iv) Dental diseases. (v) Surgical diseases of infancy and childhood. (vi) Neurology. (vii) Otorhinolaryngology. (viii) Ophthalmology. F. Instructions in Homoeopathic Therapeutics and prescribing. G. As a matter of convenience, it is suggested that instructions may be given in the following manner during the two years of clinical course in Surgery.-(i) Applied Anatomy and applied Physiology General Surgical Procedure. (ii) Diseases of the different systems what is not covered in the Diploma Course and also such diseases which are common with special reference to Homoeopathic Therapeutics. (iii) Lecture demonstrations on-Radiology. Venereal diseases, orthopaedics. Dental diseases. Surgical diseases of infancy and childhood, Neurology, otorhinolaryngology and ophthalmology. (iv) Lecture demonstration on bandages and other Surgical appliances. Note. - 1. Throughout the whole period of study attention of the students should be directed by the teachers to the importance of its preventive aspects.

**2. Instructions in these branches of medicine should be directed to the attainment of sufficient knowledge to ensure familiarity with the commoner conditions, their recognition and Homoeopathic treatment.**

**3. Every student shall prepare and submit 20 complete case histories, ten being in the first year and ten in the second year.**

Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Infant Hygiene Including Homoeopathic Therapeutics Homoeopathy adopts the same attitude towards these subjects as it does towards medicine and surgery. But while dealing with obstetrical and gynaecological cases, a Homoeopathic physician must be trained in special clinical methods of investigation for diagnosing local conditions and discriminating cases where surgical intervention either as a life-saving measure or for removing mechanical obstacles is necessary. The best time to eradicate familiar dyscrasias in a woman or to purify the foetus of such dyscrasias which it may inherit is during pregnancy: and this should be specially stressed. Students should also be instructed in the case of the new born. The fact that the mother and child form a single biological unit and that this peculiar close psychological relationship persists for at least the first two years of the child's life should be particularly emphasised. A. A course of systematic instructions in the principles and practice of obstetrics and gynaecology and infant hygiene including the applied anatomy and physiology of pregnancy and labour. B. Instructions in Homoeopathic Therapeutics and prescribing. C. As a matter of convenience, it is suggested that instructions may be given in the following manner during the two years of clinical course in

Obstetrics and Gynecology. Obstetrics. - Applied anatomy, development of the ovum the foetus and appendages, pregnancy-normal and abnormal, complications: obstructed labour retained placenta, peripartum-normal and abnormal, post natal case, infection, other common disorders, abortions, toxemia of pregnancy. APH and PPH. Disorders of genital tract, abnormalities in the action of the uterus Abnormal conditions of the soft parts. Contracted pelvis. Obstructed labour. Complications of the third stage of labour. Injuries of birth canal. Common obstetrical operations. Gynaecology. - Applied Anatomy and Physiology, Gynaecological examination. Development Anomalies of the female generative organs; Sex Hormones: disorders function, menstrual Anomalies, displacements. Inflammation ulceration and traumatic lesions of the female genital organs. New Growths, common Gynaecological operations and Radiotherapy. Subjects, their mutual relations, and relation with the whole living organism. D. Importance of learning the essentials of those subjects for efficient applications of the principles of Homoeopathy for the purpose of cure and health. Infant hygiene. - Breast feeding-Artificial feeding, management of prematurity. Asphyxia, birth injuries and common disorders of the New born. Note. - Throughout the whole period of the study, the attention of the students should be directed by the lectures of this subject to the importance of its preventive aspects.

**2. Instruction in this branch of medicine should be directed to the attainment of sufficient knowledge to ensure familiarity with commoner conditions, their recognition and treatment.**

**3. Every student shall prepare and submit 20 complete case histories, ten being in the 1st year and ten in the 2nd year.**

Homoeopathic Materia Medica

**1. Homoeopathic Materia Medica is differently constructed as compared to other materia medicas. Homoeopathy considers that study of the action of drugs on individual parts or systems of the body or on animals or isolated organs is only a partial study of life processes under such action and that does not lead us to full appreciation of the action of the medicinal agent: the drug agent as a whole is lost sight of.**

**2. Essential and complete knowledge of the drug action as a whole can be supplied only by qualitative synoptic drug experiments on healthy persons and this alone can make possible to view all the scattered data in relation to the psychosomatic whole of a person: and it is just a person as a whole to the knowledge of drug action is to be applied.**

**3. The homoeopathic materia medica consist of a schematic arrangement of symptoms produced by each drug incorporating no theories or explanations about their interpretation or inter-relationship. Each drug should be studied synthetically and comparatively, and this along would enable a homoeopathic student to study each drug individually and as a whole and help him to be a good prescriber.**

**4. Polychrests and the most commonly indicated drugs for every day ailments should be taken up first so that in the clinical classes or outdoor duties the students become familiar with their applications. They should be thoroughly dealt with explaining all comparisons and relationship. Students should be conversant with their sphere of action and family relationship.**

The less common and rare drugs should be taught in outline, emphasizing only their most salient features and symptoms. Rare drugs should be dealt with later

**5. Tutorials must be introduced so that students in small numbers can be in close touch with teachers and can be helped to study and understand materia medica to relations to its application in the treatment of the sick.**

**6. While teaching therapeutics an attempt should be made to recall the materia medica so that indications for drugs in a clinical condition can directly flow out from the provings of the drugs concerned. The student should be encouraged to apply the resources of the vast materia medica in any sickness and not limit himself in memorize a few drugs for a particular disease. This Hahnemannian approach will not only help him in understanding the proper prospective of symptoms as applied and their curative value in sickness but will even lighten his burden as far as formal examinations are concerned. Other the present trend produces the allopathic approach to treatment of diseases and is contradictory to the teaching of Organon.**

Application of materia medica should be demonstrated from cases in the outdoor and hospital wards. Lectures on comparative materia medica and therapeutics as well as tutorials should as far as possible be integrated with lectures on clinical medicine in the various departments.

**7. For the teaching of drugs the college should keep herbarium sheets and other specimens for demonstration to the students. Lectures should be made interesting and slides of plants and materials may be projected.**

**8. A. Introductory lectures. - Teaching of the homoeopathic materia medica should include:-**

(a) nature and scope of homoeopathic materia medica, (b) sources of homoeopathic materia medica, and (c) different ways of studying the materia medica. B. The drugs are to be taught under the following heads:-

**1. Common name, natural order, habitat part used preparation;**

**2. Sources of drug proving:**

**3. Symptomatisation of the drug emphasising the characteristics symptoms and modalities:**

**4. Comparative study of drugs;**

**5. Complementary, inimical, antidotal and concordant remedies:**

**6. Therapeutics application (applied materia medica).**

C. A study of 12 tissue remedies according to Schussler's biochemic system of medicine. The written papers in Materia Medica shall be distributed as follows:- Paper I. - General Questions of Materia Medica & Drugs as laid down in Appendix I. Paper II. - 12 Tissue Remedies and Drugs so laid down in Appendix II.

#### APPENDIX I

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Abrotanum       | 2. Aconitum Nap     |
| 3. Aescul's Hip    | 4. Aesthus Cyn      |
| 5. Allium Cepd     | 6. Aloes Soc        |
| 7. Alumina         | 8. Ammonium Carb    |
| 9. Antimonium Crud | 10. Antimonium Tart |
| 11. Apis Mellifica | 12. Argentum Mit    |
| 13. Argentum Nit   | 14. Arnica Montana  |
| 15. Arsenicum Alb  | 16. Aurum met       |
| 17. Arum Triph     | 18. Baptisia        |
| 19. Barytacd       | 20. Belladonna      |



21.	Berberis vulgaris	22. Borax
23.	Bryonia Albo	24. Calcarea Carb
25.	Calcarea Flour	26. Calcarea Phos
27.	Calcarea Sulph	28. Kali Sulph
29.	Calendula	30. Lachesis
31.	Carbo Veg	32. Ledum Pal
33.	Causticum	34. Lycopodium
35.	Chamomilla	36. Magnesia Phos
37.	Cina	38. Mercurious Cor
39.	Cinihona off	40. Mercurius Sol
41.	Colchicum	42. Natrum Mur
43.	Colocynthis	44. Natrum Phos
45.	Drosera	46. Natrum Sulph
47.	Dulcamara	48. Nitric Acid
49.	Euphrasia	50. Nux Vomica
51.	Ferrum Met	52. Phosphorous
53.	Ferrum Phos	54. Platina
55.	Gelsemium	56. Podophlium
57.	Graphics	58. Pulsatila
59.	Hepar Sulph	60. Rhus Tox
61.	Helleborus	62. Secale Cor
63.	Hyosecyamus	64. Sepia
65.	Ignatia	66. Silicea
67.	Ipecacahna	68. Spongia
69.	Kali Bich	70. Sulphur
71.	Kali Carb	72. Thuja
73.	Kali Mur	74. Veraturm Alb
75.	Kali Phos.	

## APPENDIX II

1.	Acetic Acid	2. Capsicm
3.	Actaea Recemosa	4. Carbolic Acid
5.	Agricus Mus	6. Carcinosis
7.	Agnus Castus	8. Caulophyllum
9.	Ambragrisea	10. Chelidonium
11.	Anacardium	12. Cicutia Virosa
13.	Arsenicum led	14. Cocculus Ind
15.	Bismuth	16. Conium

17.	Bovista	18. Crocus Sativa
19.	Cactus G	20. Crotalus Hor
21.	Calcarea Ars.	22. Croton Tig
23.	Camphora	24. Cumpurum Ars
25.	Cannabis Sativa	26. Cupurum Met
2.	Cantharis	28. Digitalis
29.	Eupatorium Perfol	30. Plumbum
31.	Fluoricum Acidum	32. Psorinum
33.	Glonoine	34. Pyrogenium
35.	Hammamelis vir	36. Ranunculus Bulb
37.	Hydrastis	38. Rhododendron
39.	Iodiuom	4. Rumex
4.	Kreosotum	42. Ruta
43.	Lac Caninum	44. Sabina
45.	Lilium Tig	46. Sambucus
47.	Magnesia Carb	48. Sanguinaria
49.	Magnesia Phos	50. Sarsaparilla
51.	Medorrhinum	52. Spigelia
53.	Mezereum	54. Stannum Met
55.	Moschus	56. Staphysagria
57.	Murex	58. Stramonium
59.	Muriatic Acid	60. Syphilinum
61.	Natrum Carb	62. Tuberculinum
63.	Nux Moschata	64. Variolinum
65.	Opium	66. Veratrum Vir
67.	Petroleum	68. Zincum Met
69.	Phosphoric Acid.	

Organon and Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy Hahnemann's Organon of medicine is the high water mark of medical philosophy. It is an original contribution in the field of medicine in a codified form. A study of Organon as well as of the history of homoeopathy and its founder's life story will show that homoeopathy is a product of application of the inductive logical method of reasoning to the solution of one of the greatest problems of humanity namely the treatment and cure of the sick. A thorough acquaintance with the fundamental principles of logic, both deductive and inductive, is therefore essential. The Organon should accordingly be taught in such manner as to make clear to the students the implications of the logical principles by which homoeopathy was worked out and built up and with which a homoeopathic physician has to conduct his daily work with ease and facility in treating every concrete individual case. The practical portions should be thoroughly understood and remembered for guidance in practical work as a physician.

## **1. Introductory lectures 10 lectures.**

Subjects. -

### **1. What is Homoeopathy?**

It is not merely a special form of therapeutics, but a complete system of medicine with its distinct approach to life, health, disease, remedy and cure. Its holistic, individualistic and dynamistic approach to life, health, disease, remedy and cure. Its out and put logical and objective and rational system of medicine. Homoeopathy is thoroughly scientific in its approach and methods. It is based on observed facts and data on inductive and deductive logic inseparably related with observed facts and data.

### **2. Distinct approach of Homoeopathy to all the preclinical, clinical and para-clinical subjects.**

### **3. Preliminary idea about all the preclinical.**

### **4. Hahnemann's organon 5th and 6th Editions-Aphorism 1 to 294.**

### **5. Homoeopathic Philosophy (a) Kent's Lectures in Homoeopathic Philosophy (b) Close - lectures and Essays on Homoeopathic Philosophy (The Genius of Homoeopathy) (c) R. Roberts (Art of cure by Homoeopathy) (d) Dunham's Science of Therapeutics:**

### **6. During the lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy, the following items should be elucidated-**

(i) The scope of Homoeopathy (ii) The logic of Homoeopathy (iii) Life, Health, Disease and indisposition (iv) Susceptibility, Reaction and Immunity (v) General pathology of homoeopathic theory of acute and chronic miasms (vi) Homoeopathic posology (vii) Potentisation and the Infinitesimal dose and the drug potential (viii) Examination of the patient from the homoeopathic point of view. (ix) Significance and implication of totality of symptoms (x) The value of symptoms (xi) The homoeopathic aggravation (xii) Prognosis after observing the action of the remedy (xiii) The second prescription (xiv) Difficult and incurable cases-Palliation

### **7. Introduction to Organon (5th and 6th editions)**

### **8. History of Homoeopathic Medicine - Medicine as it existed during Hahnemann's time early life of Hahnemann; his disgust with the existing system of treatment; his discovery of the law of similars; History of the late**

## **life of Hahnemann: Introduction of homoeopathy in various countries. Pioneers of homoeopathy and their contributions.**

Development of homoeopathy upto the present day. The present trends in the development of Homoeopathy. Influence of homoeopathy on other systems of medicine.

### **9. Hahnemann s Chronic Diseases.**

### **10. A. Lecture on doctrinal part (Aphorisms 1-70) Topic-wise discussion:**

(a) Aim of Physician and highest ideal of cure Aph. 1 & 2 (b) Knowledge of physician-Aph. 3 & 4 (c) Knowledge of disease which supplies the indication-Aph. 5 to 19 (d) Knowledge of medicine-Aph. 19 to 21 (e) Evaluation of homoeopathic method from other methods of treatment-Aph. 22 to 69 (f) Summary-three conditions for cure-Aph. 70. B. Lectures on practical parts of Organon is to be divided into and taught under the following subjects:- (a) What is necessary to be known in order to cure the disease and case taking method-Aph. 71 to 104. (b) The pathogenetic powers of medicine, i.e. drug proving or how to acquire knowledge of medicine-Aph. 105 -145. (c) How to choose the right medicine-Aph. 147, 148, 149, 150, 153, 155. (d) The right dose-Aph. 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 196, 197, 199, 201, 202 and 204. (e) Chronic disease-Aph. 204, 206 and 208. (f) Mental disease-Aph. 210-230. (g) Intermittent disease-Aph. 231, 232, 236, 237, 238, 240, 241, 242. (h) Diet, regimen and the modes of employing medicine-Aph. 245, 246, 247, 248, 252, 253, 257, 259, 262, 263, 269, 270, 271, 273, 275, 276, 278, 280, 286, 289, 290 and 291. C. Clinical lectures on both in and out patient departments. Examination of the patient from homoeopathic point of view. (a) Disease determination. (b) Disease individualisation. (c) Evaluation of Symptoms The value of (d) Gradation of symptoms symptoms (e) Selection of medicine and potency and repetition of dose. (f) Disease aggravation or homoeopathic aggravation. (g) Miasmatic diagnosis. (h) Second prescription (i) Prognosis after observing the action of the remedy. The written papers in Organon and Principles of Homoeopathic Philosophy shall be distributed as follows:- Paper I. - Aph 1 to 294. Hahnemann s life. Introductory chapter of Hahnemann s Principles and Practice of Homoeopathy. Paper II. - Introduction of Organon. History of Homoeopathic Medicine, Chronic Disease. Homoeopathic Philosophy. Practical Examination Case taking. - One case with Miasmatic Diagnosis.

## **B**

[See Regulation 7 (2)]

Subjects	Theoretical
	Practical/Tutorial/Clinic classes
*Introductory Lectures	150 (including
	demonstration, practical classes.)

Pathology	40 hrs. 20 hrs.	
Biochemistry	40 hrs. 20 hrs.	
Preventive, Social Medicine including health education and Family medicine	60 hrs. 20 hrs.	
Repertory	80 hrs. 50 hrs.	
Materia Medica including pharmacological action of drugs	200 hrs. 75 hrs.(in 1 ½ years)	(2 months of clinical training in and homoeo OPD and IPD as clinical clerkship)
Organon & Philosophy	100 hrs. 75 hrs.(in 1 ½ years)	
Practice of medicine including homoeopathic therapeutics	200 hrs. 100 hrs.(in 1 ½ years)	
Children's diseases including homoeopathic therapeutics	40 hrs. 15 hrs.	
Mental diseases including homoeopathic therapeutics	40 hrs. 15 hrs.	
Skin diseases including homoeopathic therapeutics	20 hrs. 15 hrs.	
Surgery including homoeopathic therapeutics	150 hrs. 100 hrs.(in 1 ½ years)	(2 months clinical training in OPD and IPD as clinical clerkship).
E.N.T.	15	15
Eye	15	15
Dental	15	10
Radiology	15	10
Obstetrics & Gynaecology including Homoeopathic Therapeutics and infant Hygiene	100	50  (2 months of training in OPD and IPD as clinical clerkship).

Note. - The total number of minimum hours prescribed in 2 years comes to 2090 during the course and these hours should be utilized fully for teaching and training programme.\*The students should be given introductory lectures on the importance of Biochemistry and Pathology in Homoeopathic practice acquaintance with Pharmacological action of some of the commonly used modern drugs so as

to give them idea about iatrogenic diseases caused by these modern drugs. They should also be exposed to the greater details about the history of medicine in general with special reference to the emergence of Homoeopathy: contribution made by Hahnemann to medicine in general; the history of the development of Homoeopathy in India a brief study of logic psychology and psychiatry and introduction to Biostatistics: the role of Physician in the changing society: national health and Family Welfare needs and programmes: applied Materia Medica and the diseases: various schools of thought in Homoeopathy and their critical evaluation: comparative study of fundamental concept of treatment in various systems of medicine. Greater emphasis should be laid on teaching of homoeopathic materia medica with the help of drug pictures of important drugs and on the homoeopathic philosophy.

## **C**

[See Regulation 7(3)]

**1. Examination in each subject shall consist of (a) Written Papers, (b) Oral examination and (c) Practical and/or Clinical tests as laid down in this schedule.**

**2. Time allowed for each theory paper shall be 3 hours.**

**3. Scheme of examination in each subject will be as follows:-**

**Part I – (i) The examination of biochemistry and pathology shall consist of one theoretical paper, one practical examination and one oral examination.**

(ii) The examination in preventive and social medicine including health education and family welfare shall consist of one theoretical paper, one oral examination and one practical examination in respect of spotting and identification of specimens. (iii) The examination in repertory shall consist of one theoretical paper, an oral examination and a practical examination in case taking, analysis and evaluation of symptoms and deciding the line of treatment.

## **Part II**

(i) The examination in medicine shall consist of two theoretical papers, one oral examination and one bed side practical examination in case taking with a view to determining the nosological and therapeutics diagnosis from the Homoeopathic point of view. Time allotted for practical examination shall be one hour. (ii) The examination in surgery shall consist of one theoretical paper, one oral examination and one practical examination. Practical examination in surgery shall consist of two parts viz., (i) bed-side case examination, and (ii) use of surgical instruments and appliances and X-ray films etc. Maximum one hour may be allowed to each candidate for the examination of

and report on his case with special reference to the scope of Homoeopathic therapeutics, vis-a-vis the necessity of surgical treatment in the particular case.(iii)The examination in Obstetrics and Gynaecology and infant hygiene shall consist of one theoretical paper, an oral examination including questions on pathological specimens, models and X-ray films and a clinical examination, maximum half an hour being allowed to a candidate for the examination of and report on his case of obstetric and gynaecology with special reference to therapeutic diagnosis from the Homoeopathic point of view.(iv)The examination in Materia Medica shall consist of:(1)two theoretical papers, each paper must have one compulsory question on any of the subjects viz. (i) principles of Homoeopathic materia medica: (ii) special feature of Homoeopathic Materia Medica as compared with those of other systems of medicine: (iii) sources of symptoms: (iv) various dynamic relations of drugs etc.: and (v) relations of materia medica with pathology and other subjects:(2)an Oral examination: and(3)bed-side practical examination. Time allotted shall be one hour.(v)The examination of organon shall consist of (a) two theoretical papers, (b) oral examination, and (c) bed-side practical examination in the application of the tenets of the organon in case-taking, evaluation of symptoms and deciding the line of treatment. Time allotted for practical examination shall be one hour.

## D

[See Regulation 5(6)]

### 1. Examination fees. - (1) The Examination Fee for the B.H.M.S. Graded Degree Course Part I and II Examinations shall be as follows or shall be such as may be fixed or refixed by the Board from time to time:-

Name of Examination	Annual	Supplementary
B.H.M.S. Graded Degree CoursePart I Examination	100/-	95/-
B.H.M.S. Graded Degree CoursePart II Examination	125/-	120/-

(2)A candidate who fails to qualify or present himself for the Examination shall not lie entitled to claim any refund or adjustment of the Examination fee under any circumstances whatsoever.

### 2. Tuition and other fees for the course. - (1) An institution affiliated to the Board for the B.H.M.S. Graded Degree Course may charge from the students admitted to that Course not more than the following fees etc.:-

	For Collegiate Rs.	For non-collegiate Rs.
1. Admission Fee	25.00	25.00
2. Re-admission Fee	10.00	10.00
3. Caution Money (Refundable)	50.00	25.00
4. Tuition Fee per month	35.00	35.00
5. Library Fee per annum	20.00	10.00

6. Laboratory Fee per annum	25.00	20.00
7. Hot & Cold Weather Charges per annum	20.00	10.00
8. Hospital Fee per annum	25.00	10.00
9. Magazine Fee per annum	7.00	7.00
10. Identity & Library Card Fee	3.00	—
11. Games Fee per annum (in case Games are provided by the institution)	10.00	—
12. Late Admission Fee	10.00	10.00

In addition, an Enrolment Fee of Rs. 15/- will also be charged from each student which shall be remitted to the Board. Monthly tuition fee from non-collegiate candidates will be chargeable only in case the College provides correspondence courses. (2) On an application made to it by an institution, the Board may permit an institution to recover from its students such other charges as it may deem proper. (3) No sum, fee, charges etc. not prescribed or authorised by the Board shall be paid to an institution by a student and no such amount shall be demanded or levied from a student by an institution.