

HOMOEOPATHY (GRADED DEGREE COURSE)
B.H.M.S.
REGULATIONS, 1983
(As Amended upto December, 2001)

PRINCIPAL REGULATIONS
PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA:
EXTRAORDINARY, ON 11TH MAY, 1983
(and Corrigendum Published in the Gazette dated 6th February, 1984)

AMENDMENTS PUBLISHED IN GAZETTE OF INDIA:
EXTRAORDINARY, ON 28th DECEMBER, 2001

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (i) (j) and (k) of section 33 and sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973), the Central Council of Homeopathy, with the previous sanction of the Central Government hereby makes the following regulations, namely: -

PART- I

Preliminary

***1. Short title and commencement**

- (1) These regulations may be called the Homeopathy (Graded Degree Course) Regulations, 1983.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Gazette of India

2. Definitions: In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires.

- (i). "Act" means the Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973),
- (ii). "Courses" means the Course of study in Homeopathy, namely: -
 - (a) D.H.M.S. (Diploma in Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery), and
 - (b) B.H.M.S. (Bachelor of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery),
- (iii). "Diploma" means a Diploma in Homeopathy as defined in clause (iii) of regulation 2 of the Homeopathy (Diploma Course) Regulations, 1983.

"Degree" means a degree in Homeopathy as provided in Regulation 3 of these regulations of
- (iv). a Degree as defined in clause (iv) of regulation 2 of the Homeopathy (Degree Course) Regulations, 1983.
- (v). "Homeopathic College" means a Homeopathic College affiliated to a Board or University and recognised by the Central Council.
- (vi). "Inspector" means Medical Inspector appointed under sub- section (1) of section 17 of the Act;
- (vii). "President" means the President of the Central Council;

- (viii). "Second Schedule" and "Third Schedule" mean the Second and Third Schedule respectively of the Act;
- (ix). "Syllabus" and "Curriculum" mean the Syllabus and Curriculum for different courses of study as specified by the Central Council under these regulations, the Homeopathy (Diploma Course) Regulations, 1983 and the Homeopathy (Degree Course) Regulations, 1983.
- (x). "Teaching experience" means teaching experience in the subject concerned in a Homeopathic College or in a Hospital recognised by the Central Council;
- (xi). "Visitor" means a Visitor appointed under sub -section (l) of section 18 of the Act.

PART- II

Course of Study

3. **Graded Degree Course** (i) 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.
- (ii). The Internship shall be undertaken at the Hospital attached to the Homoeopathic College and in cases where such Hospital cannot 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,
- (iii). 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.

PART- III

Admission to Course

4. **Minimum qualification:** 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 year's duration.

PART-IV

THE CURRICULUM

5. **Subjects:** subjects for study and examination of the B.H.M.S (Graded Degree) Course shall be as under:-
- (i) Practice of Homoeopathic Medicine including Paediatrics, Preventive and Social Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and Systemic Pathology;
- (ii) Homoeopathic Materia Medica (Applied and Pure);

- (iii) Organon of Medicine, Homoeopathic Philosophy, Chronic diseases, Psychology and Logic and Repertorisation.

***Amended in 2001**

PART-V

Syllabus

***6 Syllabus for Graded Degree Course:-** The following shall be the syllabus for the B.H.M.S. (Graded Degree) Course, namely: -

- (i). Practice of Homoeopathic Medicine:- Homoeopathy has a distinct approach to diseases. It recognises disease neither by prominent symptoms nor by those of any organ or part of the body. It treats the patient as a whole and the totality of symptoms exhibited by him represents the disease. Merely the name of the condition from which he suffers is thus of no significance to a Homoeopath. Therefore, in the Graded Degree Course, the subject of Practice of Homoeopathic Medicine including Paediatrics, Preventive and Social Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gyneacology and Systemic Pathology has been introduced on an integrated manner.

Medicine is essentially a practical science with stress on systematic disease diagnostic pattern of case taking whereas Homoeopathic Medicine has a variation with stress on constitution, liking/disliking, thermal reaction, mental set up (including behaviour) focusing individualization besides, systematic disease diagnosis. Therefore, practice of Homoeopathic Medicine becomes practical. Therefore the teaching and training at the bedside approach is introduced to inculcate such practical aspects in the mind of the students, to prepare them true Homoeopaths. The following is the course of study for Practice of Homoeopathic Medicine:

A course of systematic instructions on the Principles and Practice of Homoeopathic Medicine inclusive of therapeutic prescribing.

The instructions may be given in following manner during 1-1/2 years of clinical course in Practice of Homoeopathic Medicine:

- (A) course of **General and Systemic Pathology**;
- (B) A course of **Preventive and Social Medicine** which includes communicable diseases its prevention, environmental and medicine and family welfare;
- (C) **Paediatrics**: The emphasis should be laid on growth and development of child and common diseases of children;
- (D) **Surgery**: A large number of conditions are amenable to internal medication in Homoeopathy. The scope of Homoeopathy is much wider in the case with surgical dimensions but as supplement to medicine, Surgery has definite place in Homoeopathy and should be taught accordingly with that orientation.

Therefore, a course of instructions on the principles of surgery shall be : -

- (a) Practical instructions in surgical methods including Physiotherapy;
- (b) Practical instructions in minor operative surgery;

- (c) Lectures and demonstrations on radiology;
- (d) Venereal diseases;
- (e) Orthopaedics;
- (f) Dental Diseases;
- (g) Surgical diseases of children;
- (h) Neurosurgery;
- (i) E.N.T.
- (j) Ophthalmology;

Lectures and demonstration on surgical appliances and methods of Physiotherapy. Instructions in these branches of medicine should be directed to the attainment of sufficient knowledge to ensure familiarity with the common conditions,

their recognition and homoeopathic treatment.

- (E) Obstetrics and Gynaecology:** Students must be trained in special clinical methods of investigation for diagnosis local conditions and discriminating cases where surgical intervention, either as a life saving measure or for removing mechanical obstacles is necessary. In this context Homoeopathy adopts the same attitude towards medicine and surgery.

A course of systematic instructions on the principles and practice of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Infant Hygiene with therapeutic prescribing should be given. Throughout the whole period of study, students should be directed towards the importance of diagnosis, prevention and management aspect of the conditions. The instructions in this branch of medicine should be directed to the attainment of sufficient knowledge to ensure familiarity with common conditions, recognition and treatment.

In addition to the subjects mentioned above, instructions in clinical medicine may be given on the diseases of different body systems including common diseases of skin.

(F) Homoeopathic Materia Medica

- (a) Homoeopathic Materia Medica: a) 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 system of the body or on animals or isolate organs is only a partial study of life processes under such action and that it does not lead us to full appreciation of the action of the medicinal agent; the drug agent as a whole is lost sight of.
- (b) 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 it possible to view all the scattered data in relation to the psychosomatic whole of a person, and it is just such a person as a whole to the knowledge of drug action is to be applied.
- (c) The Homoeopathic Materia Medica consists 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, analytically and comparatively, and this alone would enable a homoeopathic student to study each drug individually and as a whole and help him to be a good prescriber.

- (d) Polychrests and the most commonly indicated drugs for everyday 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. Rarer drugs should be dealt with later.

- (e) 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 in relation to its application in the treatment of the sick.
- (f) While teaching therapeutics an attempt should be made to recall the Materia Medica so that indications for drugs in a clinical conditions 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 to memories a few drugs for a particular disease. This Hahnemannian approach will not only help him in understanding the proper perspective of symptoms as applied and their curative value in sickness but will even lighten his burden as far as formal examinations are concerned. Otherwise 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 be as far as possible be integrated with lectures on clinical medicine in the various departments.

- (g) 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.
- (h) (I) Introductory Lectures:

Teaching of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica should include:

- (i) Nature and scope of Homoeopathic Materia Medica,
- (ii) Sources of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, and
- (iii) Different ways of studying the Materia Medica.

(II) The drugs to be taught under the following heads:

- (i) Common name, natural order, habitat, part used, preparation,
- (ii) Sources of drug proving,
- (iii) Symptomatisation of the drug emphasizing the characteristics, symptoms and modalities,
- (iv) Comparative study of drugs,
- (v) Complementary, inimical, antidotal and concordant remedies,
- (vi) Therapeutic application (Applied Materia Medica).

(III) A study of 12 tissue remedies according to Schussler's biochemic system of medicine.

The list of drugs to be taught in BHMS (Graded Degree Course) are as per Appendix.

(G) 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 the 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 a 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.

(1) Introductory lectures: 10 hours.

Subjects:

(a) 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. It is out and out logical and objective basis of approach. Homoeopathy is nothing but an 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.

(b) Distinct approach of Homoeopathy to all the preclinical, clinical, and para-clinical subjects,

(c) Preliminary idea about all the pre-clinical,

(d) Hahnemann's organon 5th and 6th Editions-Aphorism 1 to 294,

(e) Homoeopathic Philosophy (i) Kent's lectures in Homoeopathic Philosophy (ii) Stuart close Lectures and Essays on Homoeopathic Philosophy (The Genius of Homoeopathy) (iii) H. Roberts' Art of cure by Homoeopathy (iv) Dunhum's Science of Therapeutics,

(f) During the lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy, the following items should be elucidated,

1. The scope of Homoeopathy,
2. The logic of Homoeopathy,
3. Life, Health, Disease and indisposition,
4. Susceptibility, Reaction and Immunity,
5. General philosophy of Homoeopathic theory of acute and chronic miasms,
6. Homoeopathic posology,
7. Potentisation and the Infinitesimal dose and the drug potency,
8. Examination of the patient from the homoeopathic point of view,
9. Significance and implications of totality of symptoms,
10. The value of symptoms,
11. The homoeopathic aggravation,
12. Prognosis after observing the action of the remedy,
13. The second prescription,

14. Difficult and incurable cases Palliation.

- (g) Introduction to organon (5th and 6th Editions),
- (h) History of Homoeopathic 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.

(i) Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases,

(j) **A** Lecture on doctrinal part (Aphorisms 1-70) (topic-wise discussion):

1. Aim of physician and highest ideal of cure Aph. 1 and 2,
2. Knowledge of physician - Aph. 3 and 4,
3. Knowledge of disease which supplies the indication Aph. 5 to 19,
4. Knowledge of medicines Aph. 19 to 21,
5. Evaluation of Homoeopathic method from other methods of treatment Aph. 22 to 69,
6. Summary-three conditions for cure Aph. 70.

B Lectures on practical part of organon is to be divided into and taught under the following subjects:-

1. What is necessary to be known in order to cure the disease and case taking methods, Aph. 70 to 104.
2. The pathogenetic powers of medicine, i.e. drug proving or how to acquire knowledge of medicine Aph. 105 145.
3. How to choose the right medicine - Aph. 147, 148, 149, 150, 153, 155.
4. The right dose- Aph. 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 196, 197, 199, 201, 202 and 203.
5. Chronic disease Aph. 204, 206 and 208.
6. Mental disease Aph. 210-230.
7. Intermittent disease Aph. 231, 232, 236, 237, 238, 240, 241, 242.
8. 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:

1. Disease determination
2. Disease individualization
3. Evaluation of symptoms



The value of symptoms.

4. Gradation of symptoms
5. Selection of medicine and potency and repetition of dose.

6. Disease aggravation or Homoeopathic aggravation.
7. Miasmatic diagnosis.
8. Second prescription.
9. Prognosis after observing the action of the remedy.

H Psychology

Introduction to normal psychology:

1. Definition of Psychology as a science and its difference from other sciences.
2. Conception of the mind.
3. Mesmar and his theory, Hypnotism structure of conscious, Development of Libido.
4. Freud and his theory-Dynamics of the unconsciousness.
5. Other contemporary schools of Psychology.
6. Relation between mind body in health and disease.
7. Perception, Imagination, Ideation, Intelligence.
8. Cognition, Conation, Affect, Instinct, Sentiment, Behaviours.

(I) Homoeopathic Repertory:

Homoeopathic 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 it greatly facilitates quick selection of the indicated remedy. It is impossible to practice Homoeopathy without the aid of Repertories, and the best repertory is that 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 advantage in finding the similimum.

Case Taking: Difficulties of taking a chronic case. Recording of case and usefulness of record keeping.

Totality of symptoms, prescribing symptoms; uncommon, peculiar and characteristic symptoms, general and particular symptoms; eliminating symptoms analysis of the case, uncommon and common symptoms, gradation and evaluation of symptoms; importance of mental symptoms, kinds and sources of general symptoms.

1. History of Repertories
2. Types of Repertories
3. Demonstration of three cases worked on Boenninghausen
4. Kent's Repertory advanced study with case demonstration
5. Boger Boenninghausen Repertory his contribution to repertory
6. Card Repertory with demonstration of five cases, limitation and advantages of Card repertories, theoretical lectures with demonstrations.

PRACTICAL: Students are to repertorise:

1. short cases on Kent,
2. 10 Chronic (Long cases on Kent)
3. 5 cases to be cross checked.

APPENDIX

1. Abies Canadensis
2. Abies Niagra
3. Abrotanum
4. Acalypha indica
5. Acetic acidum
6. Aconite nap
7. Actea racemosa
8. Actea spicata
9. Aethusa cynapium
10. Aesculus hippocastanum
11. Adonis vernalis
12. Adrenaline
13. Agaricus muscarius
14. Agnus castus
15. Allium cepa
16. Aloes soc
17. Alumina
18. Ambra grisea
19. Ammonium carb
20. Ammonium mur
21. Anacardium
22. Anthracinum
23. Antimonium arsenicosum
24. Antimonium crudum
25. Antimonium tart
26. Apocynum cannabinum
27. Apis mel
28. Argentum metallicum
29. Argentum nitricum
30. Arnica montana
31. Arsenicum album
32. Arsenic iodatum
33. Arum triphyllum
34. Artemesia vulgaris
35. Asafoetida
36. Asterias rubens
37. Aurum metallicum
38. Avena sativa

39. Bacillinum
40. Baptisia
41. Baryta carbonicum
42. Baryta mur
43. Baryta mur
44. Belladonna
45. Bellis perennis
46. Benzoicum acidum
47. Berberis vulgaris
48. Bismuthum
49. Blatta orientalis
50. Borax
51. Bovista
52. Bromium
53. Bryonia alba
54. Bufo rana
55. Cactus grandiflous
56. Caladium
57. Calcarea ars
58. Calcarea carb
59. Calcarea flour
60. Calcarea phos
61. Calcarea sulph
62. Claendula officianalis
63. Camphora
64. Canabis indica
65. Canabis sativa
66. Cantharis
67. Capsicum
68. Carbolicum acidum
69. Carbo veg
70. Cardus marianus
71. Carcinocin
72. Caulophyllum
73. Causticum
74. Ceanonthus
75. Cedron simaruba
76. ferroginea Chamomilla
77. Chelidonium maj
78. China officinalis
79. Chinimum ars
80. Cholesterinum
81. Cicuta viross
82. Cina
83. Clematis erecta
84. Coca

85. *Cocculus indica*
86. *Coffea cruda*
87. *Colchicum*
88. *Collinsonia Canadensis*
89. *Colocynthis*
90. *Condurango*
91. *Conium mac*
92. *Corallium*
93. *Crataegus oxy*
94. *Crocus Sativa*
95. *Crotalus horridus*
96. *Croton tig*
97. *Cuprum ars*
98. *Cuprum metallicum*
99. *Cyclamen*
100. *Dioscorea villosa*
101. *Digitalis*
102. *Diphtherinum*
103. *Drosera*
104. *Dulcamera*
105. *Equisetum*
106. *Erigeron*
107. *Eupatorium perfoliatum*
108. *Euphrasia officinalis*
109. *Ferrum mettalicum*
110. *Ferrum phos*
111. *Flouric acidum*
112. *Gelsemium*
113. *Glonoine*
114. *Graphitis*
115. *Hammamelis vir*
116. *Hepar sulph*
117. *Helleborus*
118. *Helonius*

119. *Hydrastis*
120. *Hydrocotyle asiatica*
121. *Hyoscyamus*
122. *Ignatia amara*
123. *Iodum*
124. *Ipecacunaha*
125. *Kali bichromicum*
126. *Kali bromatum*
127. *Kali carb*
128. *Kali muriaticum*
129. *Kali phosphoricum*

130. Kali sulphuricum
131. Kalmia
132. Kreosotum
133. Lac caninum
134. Lachesis
135. Ledum pal
136. Liliium tigrinum
137. Lithium carb
138. Lobelia inflata
139. Lycopodium
140. Lyssin
141. Magnesia carbonica
142. Magnesia muriatica
143. Magnesia phosphorica
144. Malandrinum
145. Medorrihnum
146. Melilotus
147. Menyanthes
148. Mephitis
149. Mercurius corrosivus
150. Mercurius cyanatus
151. Mercurius dulcis
152. Mercurius solibillis
153. Mercurius Sulph
154. Mezerium
155. Millifolium
156. Moschus
157. Murex
158. Muriatic acidum
159. Naja tripudians
160. Natrum carb
161. Natrum muriaticum
162. Natrum phosphoricum
163. Natrum sulphuricum
164. Nitric acidum
165. Nux moschetta
166. Nux vomica
167. Onosmodium
168. Opium
169. Oxalic acidum
170. Passiflora incarnata
171. Petroleum
172. Phosphoric acidum
173. Phosphorus
174. Physostigma
175. Picricum acidum

176. Podophyllum
177. Platina
178. Plumbum met
179. Podophyllum
180. Psorinum
181. Pulsatilla
182. Pyrogenium
183. Radium bromide
184. Ranunculus bulbosus
185. Raphanus
186. Ratanhia
187. Rehum
188. Rhododendron
189. Rhus toxicodendron
190. Rumex
191. Ruta G
192. Sabadilla
193. Sabal serullata
194. Sabina
195. Sambucus nigra
196. Sangunaria can
197. Sanicula
198. Sarsaparilla
199. Secale cornutum
200. Selenium
201. Sepia
202. Silicea
203. Spigelia
204. Squilla
205. Stanum
206. Staphisagria
207. Stramonium
208. Spongia tosta
209. Sticta pulmonalis
210. Sulphur
211. Sulphuricum acidum
212. Symphytum
213. Syphilinum
214. Syzygium jambolanum
215. Tabacum
216. Tarentula cubensis
217. Taraxicum
218. Teribinthina
219. Theridion
220. Thlapsi bursa pastoris
221. Thuja occidentalis

222.	Thyroidinum
223.	Trillium pendulum
224.	Tuberculinum
225.	Urtica urens
226.	Ustilago
227.	Vaccinium
228.	Valeriana
229.	Variolinum
230.	Veratrum alb
231.	Veratrum viride
232.	Viburnum opulus
233.	Vinca minor
234.	Vipera
235.	X-Ray
236.	Zincum met

* Amended vide Notification Date 28th December, 2001 published in official gazette.

PART VI

EXAMINATION

B.H.M.S. GRADED DEGREE COURSE EXAMINATION.

***7. Admission to examination, scheme of examination etc.**

(1) A 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 following theoretical and practical courses of instructions in the subjects of the examination over a period of atleast 1 years subsequent to his passing the Diploma examination in a Homoeopathic College to the satisfaction of the Principal of the college.

Provided that teachers of Homoeopathic Colleges or Homoeopathic Physicians working in Homoeopathic Dispensaries or Hospitals holding a Diploma obtained after 4 years of study or possessing qualifications in the Third Schedule of the Act and having a minimum of three years of regular teaching or clinical experience.

- (b) 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 of the Act, and has eight years' professional experience.

The course of minimum number of lectures, demonstrations and practical/clinical classes in the subject shall be as follows:

Subjects	Theoretical	Practical/ Tutorial/ Clinical classes
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*Introductory Lectures	150	(Including demonstration, practical classes)	
Pathology	40 hrs.	20 hrs.	
Biochemistry	40 hrs.	20 hrs.	
Preventive, Social Medicine including health education & Family Medicine	60 hrs.	20 hrs	
Repertory	80 hrs.	50 hrs	
Materia-Medica including Pharmacological action of drugs	200 hrs (in 1 years)	100 hrs (2 months of clinical training in homoeo. OPD & IPD as clinical clerkship)	
Organon & Philosophy	100 (in 1 years)	25	
Practice of Medicine including homoeopathic therapeutics	200 (in 1 years)	100-(2 months of clinical training in OPD & IPD as clinical clerkship)	
Children's diseases	}	40	15
Mental diseases		40 (including 15 Homoeo. Therap)	15
Skin diseases		20 (Homoeo. Therap.)	15
Surgery including homoeopathic therapeutics	150 (in 1 years)	100-(2 months of clinical training in OPD & IPD as clinical clerkship)	
E.N.T.	15	15	
Eye	25	15	
Dental	15	10	
Radiology	15	10	
Obstetric & Gynaecology including Homoe. therapeutics and infant Hygiene.	100	50 (2 months of training in OPD & IPD as clinical clerkship)	

Note: The total number of minimum hours prescribed in 1 years comes to 2000 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.

- (2) The B.H.M.S. Graded Degree examination shall be divided into two Parts Part-I and Part-II. The examination in Part-I shall be held at the end of six months and Part-II at the end of eighteen months.
- (3) Candidate must clear all papers of Part-I examination at-least six months before appearing in the papers of Part-II examination.

Provided the candidates enrolled in B.H.M.S. Graded examinations under provision of clause (a) and under clause (b) of sub-regulation (i) of regulation 7 of principal Regulations shall have an option to take the examinations in Part-I & Part-II jointly at the end of 18 months.

- (4) All the three major subjects shall be divided into Part-I and Part-II examinations.
- (5) The examinations shall consist of theoretical papers and practical/clinical including oral examinations.
- (6) Pass marks in all the subjects, both Homoeopathic and Allied subjects shall be 50% in written and 50% in practical, including oral.
- (7) A candidate who obtains atleast 75% marks or above in aggregate in all subjects shall be deemed to have passed the examination with honours, provided that he has passed the examination in first attempt.

PART I

- (a) The examination in practice of Homoeopathic Medicine shall consist of two written papers and all oral including clinical examination.

The written paper I shall cover the following subjects;
Preventive and Social medicine including General and Systemic Pathology.

The written paper II shall cover the following subjects in two sections:

Section 1: Clinical features of Obstetrics and Gynaecology including Paediatrics.

Section 2: Homoeopathic Therapeutics

- (b) The examination in Materia Medica shall consist of one written paper and one practical examination. The written paper shall be divided into two sections:-

Section 1: Drugs from the list of Drugs in Appendix.

Section 2: Comparative Materia Medica and applied Materia Medica.

- (c) The examination in Organon of Medicine shall consist of one written paper and one practical including oral examination. The written papers shall cover Aphorism 1 294, Psychology and Logic, with question on Repertory and Case taking.

- (8) Full marks for each subject and minimum number of marks required for passing shall be as follows:-

Subject	Written		Practical including oral		Total	
	Full	Pass	Full	Pass	Full	Pass
1 Practice of Homoeopathic Medicine (including Preventive and Social Medicine, Pathology, Obstetrics and Gynecology and Paediatrics)	200	100	100	50	300	150
2 Materia Medica	100	50	100	50	200	100
3 Organon of Medicine, Homoeopathic Philosophy including Psychology and logic	100	50	100	50	200	100

- (9) Marks for oral including practical for each subject shall be divided as under:-

- (a) Practice of Homoeopathic Medicine:

Macro-scopic and Microscopic spotting of specimens	40 Marks
Case presentation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics	25 Marks
Oral	25 Marks
Journal	10 Marks

- (b) Materia Medica:

Case presentation with reports	50 Marks
Oral	40 Marks
Journal	10 Marks

- (c) Organon of Medicine:

Case presentation with analysis and evaluation	30 Marks
Repertorisation	30 Marks
Oral	30 Marks
Journal	10 Marks

PART-II

- (a) The examination in Practice of Homoeopathic Medicine shall consist of two written papers and one practical/clinical including oral examination. The written paper I shall cover the following into two sections:-

Section 1 : Practice of Medicine.
Section 2 : Homoeopathic Therapeutics.

The written paper II shall cover the following in two sections:-

Section 1 : Surgery with Gynaecology, ENT, Orthopaedics, Dentistry.
Section 2 : Homoeopathic Therapeutics

- (b) The examination in Materia Medica shall consist of one written paper and one practical paper. The written paper shall be divided into two sections:

Section 1 : Drugs from the list of drugs in Appendix.
Section 2 : Comparative Materia Medica and Applied Materia Medica.

- (c) The examination in Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy shall consist of one written paper and one oral including bed-side clinical examination. The written paper shall consist of the following two sections:

Section 1 : Homoeopathic Philosophy, concept of Homoeopathic Art of cure with reference to Kent, Robert, Stuart Close and others.
Section 2 : Detailed fundamental causes of diseases i.e. miasma, theory of its logical interpretations as applied in practice.

- (10) Full marks for each subject and minimum number of marks required for passing shall be as follows:-

Subject	Written		Oral (including practical)		Total	
	Full marks	Pass marks	Full marks	Pass marks	Full marks	Pass marks
1 Practice of Homoeopathic Medicine including Surgery (with Homoeopathic	200	100	100	50	300	150

therapeutics)

2	Materia Medica	100	50	100	50	200	100
3	Organon of Medicine, Homoeopathic Philosophy	100	50	100	50	200	100

(11) Full marks for oral including practical for each subject shall be divided as under:-

Practice of Homoeopathic Medicine: **100 Marks**

One long case with Homoeopathic management	30 Marks
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One short case of Surgery with Homoeopathic management	20 Marks
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Oral including X-rays, instruments and specimens	50 Marks
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Materia Medica: **100 Marks**

Case Presentation with regards to Homoeopathic remedies	50 Marks
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Oral	40 Marks
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Journal	10 Marks
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Organon of Medicine: **100 Marks**

Case Presentation with disease determination, second prescription	50 Marks
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Oral	50 Marks
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(12) Results of Part II shall be declared if a candidate takes the examination in both the Parts I and II jointly and unless he has passed Part I examination.

8. Results and Readmission to Examination-

- (1) There shall not be more than two examinations in an year with an interval of four to six months between the examinations.
- (2) All the examinations shall ordinarily be held on such dates, time and place as the examining body may determine.
- (3) Every candidate for admission to an examination shall, at least 21 days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination, send to the authority concerned his application in the prescribed form along with the examination fee.
- (4) The examining body shall as soon as may be after the examination publish a list of successful candidates.
- (5) Every candidate shall, on passing the examination, receive a certificate in the form prescribed by the examining body concerned.
- (6) 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 and in all parts for one year to the satisfaction of the head of the college and appear for examination in all the subjects.
Provided that if a student appearing for Part-II BHMS examination has only one subject to pass at the end of prescribed chances, he shall be allowed to appear at the next examination in the particular

subject and shall complete the examination with this special chance.

- (7) The examining body may, under exceptional circumstances partially or wholly cancel any examination conducted by it under intimation to the Central Council of Homoeopathy and arrange for conducting the re-examination in those subjects within a period of thirty days from the date of such cancellation.
- (8) Grace marks shall be awarded to the students only on exceptional circumstances on a general principle and norm fixed by the examining body from time to time"

9. Examiners:

- (i) No person other than the holder of a Diploma obtained after 4 year's o of 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 the conduct of a professional examination for any of the B.H.M.S.(Graded Degree Course) course.

Provided that

- (a) no such person shall be appointed as an internal examiner unless he has at least three years teaching experience in the subject.
 - (b) no person below the rank of Reader/Assistant Professor in the subject of a Degree level institutional shall be appointed as an internal examiner.
 - (c) no person shall be appointed as an external examiner in any allied medical subject unless he possesses a recognized medical qualification as required for appointment to a teaching post in accordance with Annexure "E" of the Homoeopathy(Minimum Standard of Education) Regulations 1983.
 - (d) external examiner shall be drawn only from the teaching staff of Homoeopathic Colleges and Colleges of Modern Medicine.
 - (e) not more than one-third of the total number of external examiners shall 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 recognized under the Indian Medical Council, Act, 1956.
 - (f) persons in Government employment may also be considered for appointment as external examiners provided they possess a medical qualification as specified in sub-regulation (e) above.
 - (g) a paper-setter may be appointed as an internal or external examiner.
- (ii) The examining body may appoint a single moderator or moderators not exceeding three in number for the purpose of moderating question papers.
 - (iii) Oral and practical examination shall as rule be conducted by the respective internal examiners with mutual co-operation. They shall each have 50% of the maximum marks out of which they shall allot marks to the candidates appearing at the examination according to their performance and the marks-sheets so prepared shall be signed by both the and External examiners. Either of the examiners shall the right to prepare and sign and send separate marks-sheet separately to the examining body together with his comments. The examining body shall take due note of such comments but it shall have declare results on the basis of the marks-sheet.
 - (iv) Every Homoeopathic College shall provide all facilities to the internal and external examiners for

the conduct of examinations, and the internal examiner shall make all preparation for holding the examination.

- (v) The external examiner shall have the right to communicate to the Examining body his views and observations about any shortcoming or in the facilities not provided by the Homoeopathic College.
- (vi) He shall also submit a copy of his communication to the Central Council for such action as the Central Council may consider fit.