Program: ALL PROGRAMS				Semester: II		
Course: YOGA LEVEL II Academic Year: 2024-2025				Code:		
Batch: 20	24-2028					
Teaching Scheme Evaluation			Evaluatio	ation Scheme		
Lecture	Practical	Tutorial	Credit	Internal Assessme (weightag	,	Term End Examinations (TEE) (weightage)
15	30	Nil	02	100% (5	50 marks)	-

Yoga:

Yoga is a holistic science that integrates body, mind, and spirit into harmony. It not only brings all-around good health and wellness, it develops mindfulness making the body aware of the present moment leading to a state of happiness and peace. Strengthening the body physically, mentally, and emotionally, it helps to restore balance within and in relation to others and the environment. Yoga is a physical, mental, and spiritual exercise that originated in ancient India with the goal of achieving a state of perfect spiritual awareness and calm while focusing on the Super Soul. Yoga is appropriate for most people, regardless of age or physical condition. Because of the gentle nature of our approach to exercise, even people with physical limitations can benefit from a Yoga regimen.

Learning Objectives:

- 1. To eradicate misconceptions and misunderstandings about Yoga
- 2. To acquaint students with the tenets of Patanjali-Yoga
- 3. To provide the theoretical structure for the practice of Yoga

4. To sensitise the learners about the advantages of taking up Yoga and to bring out how yoga enables to lead Quality-Life of Purity and Integrity

Course Outcomes:

The participants will be able to -

- **1.** Understand true meaning of Yoga.
- 2. Explore various applications of Yoga
- 3. Develop ethico-spiritual perspective.

Pedagogy:

- 1. Techniques such as Reviews, Analysis of Cases to promote critical thinking & to create motivated and independent learners.
- 2. Group activities such as Role plays, group assignments to enable learners to work together in a social environment and learn through sharing of individual information & experience.
- 3. Discussion of real-life problem active learning.
- 4. Flipped Classroom approach to enhance learner engagement.

Each lecture session would be of one-hour duration (45 sessions) : 15 Lectures + 30 Practical

Module	Module Content	Module Wise Duration
		(hrs.)

	PRACTICAL				
Unit	Торіс	No. of			
		Hours			
Unit I	Yogic suksmavyayama	15			
	Uccharana-sthalatatha Vishudha-chakra-shuddhi (for throat and voice); Prarthana (Prayer)				
	Buddhi-tatha-dhriti shakti-vikasaka (for developing will power); Smarana shakti-vikasaka (for				
	improving the memory); Medha shakti-vikasaka (for improving the intellect and memory); Netra				
	shakti-vikasaka (for the eyes); Kapola shakti-vardhaka (for the cheeks); Karna shaktivardhaka				
	(for the ears); Griva shakti-vikasaka (for the Neck) (i), (ii) and (iii), Skandha-tathabahu-mula				
	shakti-vikasaka (for the shoulders), Bhuja- bandha shakti-vikasaka, Kohini shaktivikasaka,				
	Bhuja-valli shakti-vikasaka, Purna-bhuja shakti-vikasaka (for the arms), Mani-bandha				
	shaktivikasaka, Kara-prstha shakti-				
	vikasaka, Kara-tala shakti-vikasaka, Anguli-mula shakti-vikasaka (for the fingers),				
	Angulishaktivikasaka (for the fingers), Vaksa-sthala shakti-vikasaka (for the chest) (1), Vaksa-				
	sthala shaktivikasaka (for the chest) (2), Udara shakti-vikasaka (for the abdomen) (i) to (x); Kati				
	shaktivikasaka (for the waist) (i) to (v), Muladhara-chakra-suddhi (for the rectum),				
	Upasthatathasvadhisthana-chakra-suddhi (for the genital organs), Kundalini shakti-vikasaka (for				
	the kundalini), Jangha shakti-vikasaka (for the thighs) (i) & (ii), Jangha shakti-vikasaka (for the				
	thighs) (ii), Janu shakti-vikasaka (for the knees), Pindali shakti-vikasaka (for the calves),				
	Padamula shakti-vikasaka, Gulpha-pada-pristha-pada- tala-shakti-vikasaka (for the ankles and the				
	feet), Padanguli shakti-vikasaka (for the toes)				

Ι	 General Introduction of Yoga: Meaning, Definition, Nature of Yoga, importance of yoga, Misconceptions related with Yoga. Nature: Nature of Yoga in various scriptures: Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagwad Gita, Yoga Vashistha, Jainism, Buddhism, Sankhya Shastra, Vedanta, Tantra Shastra, Ayurveda. Types of Yoga: Jnana Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Karma Yoga, Hatha Yoga, Raja Yoga. 	7
Π	 Introduction of various Yogis: Maharishi Patanjali, Gorakshanath, Maharishi Dayananda Saraswati, Swami Vivekananda, Sri Aurobindo, Maharishi Raman, Swami Kuvalyananda. Brief about Yoga texts: General introduction to the texts of yoga - Pantajal Yoga Sutras, Shrimad Bhagvat Geeta, Hatha Yoga Pradipika, Gherand Samhita. 	8

Suggested Readings

- Hath Yoga Pradipika Kaivalyadham
- Asana, Pranayama, Mudra, Bandha

Unit	Yogic sthulavyayama	15
II	Rekha-gati (Walking in a Straight line), Hrid-gati (Injanadaur – the Locomotive Exercise),	
	Utkurdana (Jumping Exercise), Urdhva-gati (Upward Movement), Sarvanga-pusti	
	(Developing the Entire body)	

Evaluation Pattern

• Practical 30 Marks Based on Module assigned for Practical:

Continuous Assessment	Details	Marks
Component 1 (ICA-1)	Perform 2 Yogasana (Marks will be allotted on the basis of posture and mudras)	10 marks
Component 2 (ICA-2)	Enlist 5 benefits of each yogasana	10 marks
Component 2 (ICA-2)	Perform 2 Pranayam kriyas (Marks will be allotted on the basis of proper breathing techniques)	10 marks

• Theory based exam 20 Marks

	Particulars	Marks
		10 marks
Unit 1	Class test	
	Short notes on 2 out of 3	
		10 marks
Unit 2	Class test	
	Short notes on 2 out of 3	

Prepared by, Ms. Anju Tailor Approved by, Dr. Parag Ajagaonkar Principal

Program: ALL PROGRAMS				Semester: III		
Course: YOGA LEVEL IIIAcademic Yea2025				ar: 2024-	Code:	
Batch: 202	24-2028					
Teaching Scheme			Evaluation Scheme			
Lecture	ture Practical Tutorial Credit Assessm		Internal Assessme (weightag	× ,	Term End Examinations (TEE) (weightage)	
15	30	Nil	02	100% (50 marks)		-

Yoga:

Yoga is a holistic science that integrates body, mind, and spirit into harmony. It not only brings all-around good health and wellness, it develops mindfulness making the body aware of the present moment leading to a state of happiness and peace. Strengthening the body physically, mentally, and emotionally, it helps to restore balance within and in relation to others and the environment. Yoga is a physical, mental, and spiritual exercise that originated in ancient India with the goal of achieving a state of perfect spiritual awareness and calm while focusing on the Super Soul. Yoga is appropriate for most people, regardless of age or physical condition. Because of the gentle nature of our approach to exercise, even people with physical limitations can benefit from a Yoga regimen.

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- 4. Flipped Classroom approach to enhance learner engagement.

Each lecture session would be of one-hour duration (45 sessions) : 15 Lectures + 30 practical

Module	Module Content	Module Wise Duration (hrs.)
Ι	PranaTypes of Prana: Pran, Apaan, Udaan, Samaan, VyaanFunctions of these five Prana. Mantra yogaTypes of mantras and their impact on spiritual development.Kundalini yogaThe seven chakras ,their structure, sound of mantras which activate them, yogasan which activates them, The Five KoshasAnnamaya(food sheath), Pranamaya kosha (energy sheath), Manomaya kosha(mental sheath), Vijnanamaya kosha intellectual sheath), Anandamayakosha(bliss sheath)	7
II	 Biomolecules Nutrition: Meaning and Objectives, Elements of Diet: Carbohydrates; Fats; Proteins; Minerals; Vitamins (fat soluble and water soluble); Dietary fibers Balanced diet, Role of Diet for Spiritual Development. Yogic management of common Respiratory disorders– Bronchitis, Rhinitis, Sinusitis, Br. Asthma. Yogic management of Gastro-Intestinal disorders – Constipation, Indigestion, Hyperacidity, Ulcer, Flatulence, Gastritis, etc. Yogic management of common disorders of the Blood Blood pressure , its regulation, controlling thickening of the blood. 	8

Suggested Readings:

- Antomy & physiology for Nursees- Jaypee Brothers
- Antomy & Physiology-Ross & wilson
- Antomy & Physiology-C. Gyton
- Human Antomy grays
- Human Antomy -M.LyesPrives
- Humanphysiology Chakravti , Ghosh and sahana
- Basic physiology– E.D. Amour Fred
- Swasthya Shiksha Avam Sharir Vigyan- H.K. Sharma
- Health for all through Yoga- Dr. Ganesh Shanker Ghi
- Manvav Sarir Dipika- Dr. Mukund Swarup Verma
- Yoga Avam Swasthya Raaj Publication Patoyala

Unit	Торіс	No. of Hour
		S
Unit I	Asana :	
	1. Suryanamaskar with Mantras	
	2. Padmasan	
	3. Siddhasan	15
	4. Swastikasan	15
	5. Vajrasana	
	6. Yogamudrasan	
	7. Simhasan	
	8. Veerasan	
	9. Gomukhasan	
	10. Ardhamatsyendrasan	
	11. Marjariasan	
	12. Mandukasan	
	13. Shashankasan	
	14. Bhujangasan	
	15. Ushtrasan	
	16. Tadasan	
	17. Triyaktadasan	
	18. Katichakrasan	
	19. Dhruvasan	
	20. Utkatasan	

Unit II	Pranayama:	
	Preparatory aspects of Prananyam: Correct abdominal breathing in Savasana and	
	Meditative pose with 1.1 & 1.2 ratio	
	• Deep breathing – Abdominal breathing – Yogic breathing	
	Nadishodhan Pranayam	
	Surya Bedan Pranayam	15
	Chandra Bedan Pranayam	
	Bhramri Prayanam	
	Kapalbhati Pranayam	

Suggested Readings

- Hath Yoga Pradipika Kaivalyadham
- Asana, Pranayama, Mudra, Bandha

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Continuous Assessment	Details	Marks
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• Theory based exam 20 Marks

	Particulars	Marks
		10 marks
Unit 1	Class test	
	Short notes on 2 out of 3	
		10 marks
Unit 2	Class test	
	Short notes on 2 out of 3	

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Program	ALL PRO	GRAMS			Semester: IV	
Course: 7 2025 Batch: 20	YOGA LEV)24-2028	EL III	Academic	Year: 2024-	Code:	
Teaching	Scheme			Evaluatio	on Scheme	
Lecture	Practical	Tutorial	Credit	Internal Assessme (weightag		Term End Examinations (TEE) (weightage)
15	30	Nil	02	100% (50) marks)	•

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- 4. Flipped Classroom approach to enhance learner engagement.

Each lecture session would be of one-hour duration (45 sessions) : 15 Lectures + 30 practical

Module	Module Content	Module Wise Duration (hrs.)
Ι	 Meaning and definition of the word Upanishads Importance of Upanishads Advaita, Duality and Triatism theory of Upanishads. General introduction of the Upanishads mentioned in Yoga, the subject described in the Upanishads, the nature of yoga according to the Shvetaswaropanishad, a suitable place for practicing yoga, the symptom of yoga accomplishment. Yoga elements in the upanishads – Ishoupnishad, Kenoupnishad, in the context of Kathopanishad. 	7
Ш	 Karma, types of karma, karma indulgence, karma-renunciation, karmavipaka, purusharthachatushthaya. Vidya-Avidya knowledge and destruction. The nature and subject of the senses, the relation between mind and senses. Brief history of naturopathy, fundamental of naturopathy, Root cause of disease, acute and chronic stages of disease, theory of foreign poison, theory of emergence, ways to increase vitality. 	8

Suggested Readings:

- a. Upanishad Spiritual Science Dr. Ishwar Bharadwaj
- b. Upanishad Collection Publisher Motilal Banarsidas Indian Philosophy Acharya Baldev Upadhyay Various Dimensions of Indian Culture Dr. Arun Jaiswal Kalyan (Yoga Tattvank) - Geeta Press Gorakhpur
- c. Kalyan (Yogank) Geeta Press Gorakhpur Introduction to UpanishadsTheosophical Society of India, Adyar] Madras, 1976).

Unit	Торіс	No. of Hours
Unit I	Asana :	
	1. Uttanpadasan	
	2. Garudasan	
	3. Natrajasan	
	4. Vatayanasan	
	5. Trikonasan	15
	6. Hasta Uthanasan	10
	7. Padhastasan	
	8. Shalbhasan	
	9. Matsyasan	
	10. Dhanurasan	
	11. Chakrasan	
	12. Paschimottonasan	
	13. Janu Shirasan	
	14. Halasan	
	15. Naukasan	
	16. Sarvagasan	
	17. Balasan	
	18. Makarasan	
	19. Shavasan	
	20. UttanMandukasan	
Unit II	Pranayama :	
	Preparatory aspects of Prananyam: Correct abdominal breathing in Savasana and	
	Meditative pose with 1.1 & 1.2 ratio	15
	• Deep breathing – Abdominal breathing – Yogic breathing	
	Nadishodhan Pranayam	
	Surya Bedan Pranayam	
	Chandra Bedan Pranayam	
	Bhramri Prayanam	

Suggested Readings

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- Asana, Pranayama, Mudra, Bandha

Evaluation Pattern

• Based on Module assigned for Practical:

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	Particulars	Marks
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