

First Professional BAMS Degree Regular Examinations July 2023
Padarth Vigyan (AyUG-PV) - Paper I
(2021 Scheme)

Time: 3 Hours

Total marks:100

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers • Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space
- Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary

1. Multiple Choice Questions**(20x1=20)**

The Answers to MCQ questions (Q.No. i to Q.No. xx) shall be written continuously on the first two writing sheets (ie Page No. 3 & 4) only

- i. "All the Vyadhis have nidanas" – is an example for
 - a) Sarvatantra siddhanta
 - b) Pratitantra siddhanta
 - c) Adhikarana siddhanta
 - d) Abhyupagama
- ii. Samkhya Darshana accepts
 - a) Trividha dukha
 - b) Triguna
 - c) Satkaryavada
 - d) all of them
- iii. Rashi purusha is
 - a) Ekadhatwatmaka
 - b) Shaddhatwatmaka
 - c) Chaturvimshatidhatwatmaka
 - d) None
- iv. The guna which is reason for adyapatana is
 - a) Gurutwa
 - b) Dravatwa
 - c) Sneha
 - d) Shabda
- v. For Samyoga- Vibhaga what is the relative Cause
 - a) Guna
 - b) Karma
 - c) Samanya
 - d) Vishesha
- vi. Dhavana leading to Vatavrudhi is example for
 - a) Dravya samanya
 - b) Guna samanya
 - c) Karma samanya
 - d) None
- vii. The vishesha which exists between Paramanu is
 - a) Samanya vishesha
 - b) Antyavishesha
 - c) Both
 - d) None
- viii. Vishesha – Nityadravya relation is explained in
 - a) Vishesha
 - b) Samanya
 - c) Samavaya
 - d) Abhava
- ix. Atyanta abhava is
 - a) Before Production
 - b) After Production
 - c) After destruction
 - d) Trikalika
- x. Number of Padartha accepted by Akshapada is
 - a) 13
 - b) 6
 - c) 16
 - d) 7
- xi. According to Mimamsa, tamasa is
 - a) 10th Dravya
 - b) 9th Dravya
 - c) 7th Dravya
 - d) None
- xii. Which among the following Gunas is approximately equivalent to gravitational force
 - a) Laghu
 - b) Guru
 - c) Manda
 - d) Ruksha
- xiii. Utkshepana is ----- movement
 - a) Upward
 - b) downward
 - c) Horizontal
 - d) Circular
- xiv. Anuvruti buddhi comes in the context of
 - a) Dravya
 - b) Guna
 - c) Samanya
 - d) Vishesha

(PTO)

- xv. "Pravrutirubhayasya tu" refers to
 a) Samanya b) Vishesha c) Both d) None
- xvi. Abhava is considered as a padartha by
 a) Sankhya b) Nyaya c) Vedanta d) Navyanyaya
- xvii. Which of the following does not explain nature of Ayurveda
 a) Trisutra b) Swastha-atura parayana
 c) Nityaga d) None
- xviii. Which one among these is under "Prakruti – Vikruti" classification as per Samkhya
 a) Prakruti b) Shodasha vikara
 c) Purusha d) Panchatanmatra
- xix. Adishankaracharya proposes theory of
 a) Uttarottara anupravesha b) Pancheekarana
 c) Parinamavada d) All of them
- xx. Choornadi pindeebhava hetu is
 a) Guna b) Drava c) Sneha d) Laghu

Short Answer Questions

(8x5=40)

2. Define Ayu and Ayurveda. Describe Hitayu Lakshana.
3. Describe salient features of Nyaya Darshana.
4. Define and classify dravya
5. Enlist paradiguna and explain Samskara.
6. Define Kala. Write the importance of kala in Ayurveda.
7. Loukika karma.
8. Explain Samavaya.
9. Define and explain Abhava by narrating the importance.

Long Answer Questions

(4x10=40)

10. Define and classify padartha. Explain its utility in Ayurveda. (2+3+5)
11. Describe Panchamahabhuta with their importance in Ayurveda. (6+4)
12. Define Guna. Describe Gurvadi guna in detail. (3+7)
13. Define Samanya and visesha. Explain application of Samanya-visesha in Ayurveda. (2+2+6)
