First Professional BAMS Degree Supplementary Examinations
January 2024
Padarth Vigyan (AyUG-PV) - Paper II
(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. A person who is free from rajas & tamas by tapobala & jnanabala is called
      a) Shishta   b) Aptha   c) Vibuddha   d) All

   ii. Number of Pramāna useful for Roga-vishesha-vijnāna according to Charaka Samhitā are
      a) 3   b) 4   c) 5   d) 2

   iii. Types of Shabda are
      a) 4   b) 5   c) 3   d) 1

   iv. Rasanendriya-gamya Bhāva are examined using
      a) Pratyaksha   b) Upamana   c) Anumana   d) Yukti

   v. Loka-purusha Sāmya Vāda is understood through this Pramāna
      a) Pratyaksha   b) Anumana   c) Upamana   d) Yukti

   vi. Sannidhi is one among
      a) Aprama   b) Vakyarthajnanahetu
      c) Prama   d) Padartha

   vii. How many PratyakshaBadhaka bhava are explained
      a) 8   b) 6   c) 4   d) 10

   viii. According to Ayurveda – Indriyas are
      a) Ahamkarika   b) Bhautika   c) both   d) None

   ix. Defect in hearing leads to deafness & cannot perceive vishaya is anexample for
      a) Karana dourbhalya   b) Ativiprakarsha
      c) Abhibhava   d) Aavarana

   x. Bala of the patient can be examined through
      a) Aptopadesha   b) Abhyavaranashakti
      c) Vyayamashakti   d) Jaranashakti

   xi. Which darsana accepts Pratyaksha only as Pramana
      a) Sankhya   b) Yoga   c) Baudha   d) Charvaka

   xii. "Yo Yo Vahni abhavavaan sa sa dhuma abhavavan" (wherever agni is not present, dhuma also will not be present) is an example for
      a) Vyatireka vyapti   b) Anvaya vyapti
      c) Anvaya vyatireka vyapti   d) all the above

   xiii. Sanjna-sanjni sambandha-janya jnana is achieved through
      a) Anumana   b) Upamana   c) Yukti   d) Pratyaksha

xiv. The Vāda which tells that the entire universe is an illusion is
a) Satkaryavada   b) Asatkaryavada   c) Vivartavada   d) Vivartavada

xv. Swabhavoparama vada is explained by
a) Charvaka   b) Charaka   c) Sushruta   d) Jaina

xvi. The place where Sadhya needs to be established is
a) Paramarsha   b) Paksha   c) Hetu   d) Vipaksha

xvii. "Buddhim pashyathi ya bhavan bahukarana yogajan" is said inrelation with

a) Yukti   b) Prathyaksha   c) Yunjana   d) Shabda

xviii. Which of the following is Paramarsajanyam
a) Pratyaksha   b) Anumana   c) Arthapatti   d) Yukti

xix. Pithara paka is proposed by
a) Vaisheshika   b) Nyaya   c) Samkhya   d) Yoga

xx. Yukti is accepted as a pramana by
a) Vagbhata   b) Sushruta   c) Charaka   d) Kasyapa

Short Answer Questions   (8x5=40)

2. Explain importance of Chaturvidha Pareeksha.

3. Explain Shabdartha bodhaka vrutti.

4. Indriya Utpatti and Indriya Pancha-panchaka.

5. Explain Pratyakshānupalabdhi Kārana with clinical examples.

6. Define Upamāna, its types and importance in Āyurveda.

7. Explain Satkaryavada in detail.

8. Briefly explain Hetwabhasa.

9. Explain yukti pramana and its utility in Ayurveda.

Long Answer Questions   (4x10=40)

10. Define Pramana. Explain Trividha Pramana. Explain how different Pramanas are included under Trividha Pramana   (2+3+5)

11. Define Pratyaksha. Explain the types and write about indriya prapyakaritwa. (3+4+3)

12. Explain Anumana as per darshana and write the clinical significance.   (6+4)

13. Define Karana, explain the types and Significance of Karya- karanavada in Ayurveda
                                                       (2+4+4)

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