

**First Professional BAMS Degree Regular/Supplementary
Examinations June 2024
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. Padartha dharma samgraha is the text book written by
a) Annambhatta b) Prashasta pada c) Kanada d) Ishwara krishna
- ii. Metals like Gold etc to be considered under Mahabuta according to Tarka sangraha
a) Vayu b) Ap c) Teja d) Pruthwi
- iii. The guna which is reason for adyasyandana is
a) Gurutwa b) Dravatwa c) Sneha d) Shabda
- iv. Number of Padartha accepted by Kanada
a) 3 b) 6 c) 9 d) 7
- v. Satwa Guna is
a) Laghu, Upashtambaka b) Laghu, Chala
c) Laghu, Prakashaka d) Laghu, Avaraka
- vi. The urdwajwalana karma is included under
a) Utkshepana b) Apakshepana c) Prasarana d) Gamana
- vii. Which guna is present in Jalamahabhuta only
a) Guru b) Sneha c) Pichila d) Vishada
- viii. Origin of Vayu is from
a) Jala b) Prithvi c) Akasha d) Agni
- ix. Which Mahabhuta doesn't have paramanus
a) Prithvi b) Tejas c) Akasha d) None
- x. Which of the following is ateetadivyavahara hetu
a) Kala b) Dik c) Atma d) Manas
- xi. Which of the following padartha explains the whole as an aggregate of components as per systems biology
a) Karma b) Guna c) Abhava d) Samanya
- xii. Which of the following is not a component of Ayu
a) Guna b) Indriya c) Sareera d) Atma
- xiii. Ashraya dravya of guruthva
a) Prithvi b) Thejas c) Jalam d) Both a & c
- xiv. Which is Nityadravya vrutti & Ananta
a) Samanya b) Vishesha c) Samavaya d) Abhava

(PTO)

- xv. "Antya vishesha" is conceptualized by
a) Adishankara b) Mimamsa
c) Nyaya darshana d) Vaisheshika
- xvi. Ayuthasiddha is relation of
a) Guna – Guni b) Kriya - Kriyavat
c) Jati - Vyakti d) All the above
- xvii. Triskandha of Ayurveda are
a) Vata, pitta, kapha b) Satva, rajas, tamas
c) Hetu, linga, aushadha d) Dosha, dhatu, mala
- xviii. Abhava which is recognized by not having tadatmya sambandha is called
a) Prak abhava b) Anyonya abhava
c) Atayanta abhava d) Anupalabdi
- xix. Ksheera (milk) increasing kapha is an example for
a) Dravya samanya b) Guna samanya
c) Karma samanya d) All the three
- xx. Abhava which is felt after destruction is
a) Prak abhava b) Pradhwamsa abhava
c) Atyanta abhava d) None

Short Answer Questions

(8x5=40)

2. Define Siddhanta. Explain the types with examples.
3. Define Pada and Padartha. Enumerate Padartha according to different scholars.
4. Mano lakshana, guna and Karma.
5. Enumerate Gurvadiguna.
6. Explain classification of Samanya.
7. Define Karma and write its classification.
8. Explain importance of dik in Ayurveda.
9. Classify and explain Abhava padartha.

Long Answer Questions

(4x10=40)

10. Define Darshana. Discuss the philosophical background of Ayurveda. (3+7)
11. Explain Dravya, its Lakshana, vargeekarana and importance in chikitsa. (1+2+4+3)
12. Define and classify Guna. Explain paradiguna. (2+4+4)
13. Explain Samanya-Vishesha Siddhanta in detail.
