

CODE D

Instructions : All the questions are compulsory.

20

1. Multiple Choice Questions

- 1 'Padanaam Vilambo Uecharna' - defines _____
(A) Yogyata (B) Vyanjana Vrutti (C) Sannidhi (D) Lakshana Vrutti
- 2 Chakshurindriya is having predominance of _____ Mahabhuta / Mahabhutas.
(A) Jala (B) Teja (C) Both A & B (D) None of the above
- 3 'If Hetu exists in Paksha and is absent in Sapaksha and Vipaksha' - is _____ type of Hetwabhasa.
(A) Viruddha (B) Sadharana (C) Savyabhichara (D) Asadharana
- 4 When the Karyotpatti is over, the _____ type of Karana is separated.
(A) Samavayi (B) Asamavayi (C) Both A & B (D) Nimitta
- 5 Samshayasama is a variety of _____
(A) Prama (B) Hetu (C) Aprama (D) Ahetu
- 6 Inference of rain from the Pratyaksha of clouds is _____ type of Anumana.
(A) Purvavat (B) Sheshavat (C) Drustaanta (D) Samanyatodrist
- 7 'Buddhi Pashyati ya bhavan bahukarana yogajan' is said in relation with _____
(A) Purushartha (B) Yukti (C) Shabda (D) Pratyaksha
- 8 There are _____ Types of Upamana Pramana.
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
- 9 Purinama Vada is formulated by _____
(A) Nyaya Darshana (B) Vaisheshika Darshana (C) Sankhya Darshana (D) None of the above
- 10 According to Acharya Charaka, _____ Pariksha is useful to obtain 'Roga Vishesh Vigyan'
(A) Dwividha (B) Trividha (C) Chaturvidha (D) Dashavidha
- 11 Upamana Pramana is not accepted by _____
(A) Vaisheshika Darshana (B) Sushruta Samhita (C) Both A & B (D) None of the above
- 12 Peelupaka gives the meaning of _____
(A) Physical change (B) Chemical change (C) Physio chemical change (D) None of the above
- 13 The person who obtains the real knowledge is called _____
(A) Prama (B) Prameya (C) Pramata (D) Pramana
- 14 How many types of Shabda according to Acharya Charaka?
(A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 8
- 15 Understanding the coldness of Ice without touching it is _____
(A) Yogaja Pratyasatti (B) Gyana Lakshana Pratyasatti (C) Samanya Lakshana Pratyasatti (D) None of the above
- 16 Number of Pramana accepted by Sankhya Darshana.
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
- 17 The nature of the disease like mild, severe, etc. are known by which Pramana?
(A) Pratyaksha (B) Anumana (C) Aptopadesha (D) Upamana
- 18 How many types of Indriyarth Sannikarsha are there?
(A) 2 (B) 5 (C) 6 (D) 8
- 19 Nishchita Sadhyavaan is called _____
(A) Sadhya (B) Saadhan (C) Sapaksha (D) Vipaksha
- 20 Which of the following is common in Pramana and Paradi Guna?
(A) Pratyaksha (B) Shabda (C) Yukti (D) Anumana

GUJARAT AYURVED UNIVERSITY, JAMNAGAR
AYURVEDACHARYA-(B. A. M. S.) EXAMINATION
FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION : JANUARY-2024

PADARTHA VIGYAN - II

Date: 31/01/2024
Wednesday

Time :- 9:51 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
Marks : 80

Instructions : All the questions are compulsory.

2. Short Answer Questions 40
- (1) Significance and importance of Pramana in Ayurveda. 5
 - (2) Describe Shabdārtha Bodhaka Vrutti with examples. 5
 - (3) Describe types of Indriya Sannikarsha with examples. 5
 - (4) Describe Panchavayava Vakya. 5
 - (5) Describe Yukti Pramana with examples. 5
 - (6) Define and describe characteristics of Upamana Pramana in Ayurveda. 5
 - (7) Describe Anekanta Vada. 5
 - (8) Define Hetu. Write characteristics of Sad Hetu. 5
3. Long Answer Questions 40
- (1) Define Apta and Aptopadesha. Describe Shaktigraha Hetu. 10
 - (2) Define Pratyaksha Pramana and write classification of Pratyaksha Pramana. 10
 - (3) Write Etymology and definition of Anumana Pramana and Practical utility of Anumana Pramana in Ayurveda. 10
 - (4) Write definition and types of Karana. Write significance of Karya-Karana siddhant in Ayurveda. 10
