

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 100

PADARTHA VIJNANA – PAPER - II (RS-7)
(FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF AYURVEDA AND QUANTUM MECHANICS)

Q.P. CODE: 3604

(QP contains three pages)

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

NOTE: MCQ answers must be written in words along with alphabets



LONG ESSAYS

4 x 10 = 40 Marks

1. Describe Prama, Prameya and Pramata. Write the clinical importance of Pramana.
2. Enumerate Panchapanchaka and describe its significance with respect to Pratyaksha Jnana.
3. Define Hetu. Describe the types of Hetu and explain the types of Hetwabhasa.
4. Define Karya and Karana. Explain Charakokta Dashvidha Parikshya Bhava.

SHORT ESSAYS

8 x 5 = 40 Marks

1. Define Pramana. Describe four Pariksha explained by Ayurveda with one example each.
2. Describe the significance of Aptopadesha in Chikitsa.
3. Write Pratyaksha Bhadaka Bhava.
4. Write types of Anumana. Explain Panchavayava.
5. Define Yukti. Write its importance in chikitsa.
6. Describe the practical applications of Upamana in Sharir, Nidan, Chikitsa and Anusandhan.
7. Analyse Satkaryavada and relate it with Ayurveda Siddhanta.
8. Define Anumana Pramana and write its importance in Ayurveda.

Multiple Choice Questions

20 x 1 = 20 Marks

1. Yathartha Jnana is called as
A. Prama
B. Aprama
C. Both a & b
D. None of these
2. Aptopadesh is the first Pramana according to _____
A. Maharishi Gautam
B. Maharishi Kapil
C. Maharishi Patanjali
D. Acharya Charaka

_____ is the responsible factor for Jnyanasya Bhaava and Abhava

- A. Atma
- B. Manas
- C. Kaala
- D. None of these

Yatra yatra Dhoomah Tatra Tatra Vanhi Sahachrya Niyama _____ is called as

- A. Vyapti
- B. Disha
- C. Atma

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D. None of these

17. Dharma, Artha and Kaama are called as
 A. Trivarga
 B. Pramana
 C. Purrushartha
 D. None of these



18. Dhanusthamba is the example for
 A. Pratyaksha
 B. Upamana
 C. Both a & b
 D. None of these

9. Satkarya Vada is told by _____
 A. Vaisheshika
 B. Sankhya
 C. Vedanta
 D. Charvaka

10. Number of Pareeksha are
 A. 4
 B. 6
 C. 9
 D. 10

11. Padanaam avilambena uccharah _____
 A. Sanniddhi
 B. Akanksha
 C. Paadartah
 D. None of these

12. Indriyateeta means
 A. Perceived through Indriya
 B. Not perceived through Indriya
 C. Both a & b
 D. None of these

13. Hetuvat aabhasayanti is the lakshana of
 A. Sadhetu
 B. Asadhetu
 C. Paksha
 D. None of these

14. Yuktistu yojana yaa tu yujyate _____ told by
 A. Charaka
 B. Sushruta
 C. Both a & b
 D. None of these

15. Prasiddha Saadarmyat Saadya Sadanam _____ is the lakshana of
 A. Upamana
 B. Pratyaksha
 C. Shabdha
 D. None of these

16. Paramanau vada is told by _____
 A. Vaisheshika
 B. Sankhya
 C. Vedanta
 D. Charvaka



27. Pramana are the tools to get _____
A. Ayathartha jnana
B. Yathartha jnana
C. Both a & b
D. None of these
28. Shsihta and Vibuddha are the synonyms of _____
A. Aapta
B. Raja
C. Manas
D. None of these
29. Number of Antahkarana are
A. 2
B. 4
C. 6
D. 3
30. Anumana pramana is based on _____
A. Pratyaksha
B. Upamana
C. Both a & b
D. None of these
31. There is no any relation between Karya and Karana _____
A. Satkaryavada
B. Asatkaryavada
C. Parinama vada
D. None of these
32. Sadya Vachana is called as _____
A. Prateegnaa
B. Hetu
C. Udaharana
D. None of these
