

PADARTH VIJNANAM PAPER -1

(AyUG-PV)

TOPIC NO- 1- Ayurved Nirupan & 2 –padarth and Darshan Nirupana

MCQ ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. D
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. D
10. D
11. A
12. B
13. C
14. A
15. C
16. A
17. B
18. A
19. A
20. B
21. A
22. D
23. C
24. A
25. A

MCQ

ANSWER KEY

TOPIC NO. -3, DRAVYA VIJANANEYAM

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Que. 1- | A |
| Que. 2- | C |
| Que. 3- | C |
| Que. 4- | C |
| Que. 5- | D |
| Que. 6- | C |
| Que. 7- | B |

Que. 8- A
Que. 9- B
Que. 10- A
Que. 11- C
Que. 12- B
Que. 13- B
Que. 14- D
Que. 15- A
Que. 16- A
Que. 17- B
Que. 18- B
Que. 19- B
Que. 20- A
Que. 21- A
Que. 22- B
Que. 23- C
Que. 24- A
Que. 25- B
Que. 26- A
Que. 27- B
Que. 28- C
Que. 29- B
Que. 30- B
Que. 31- D
Que. 32- D
Que. 33- D
Que. 34- B
Que. 35- B
Que. 36- D
Que. 37- C
Que. 38- A
Que. 39- A
Que. 40- C
Que. 41- D
Que. 42- B
Que. 43- C
Que. 44- A
Que. 45- D
Que. 46- D
Que. 47- B
Que. 48- A
Que. 49- C

Que. 50- D
Que. 51- B
Que. 52- C
Que. 53- D
Que. 54- C
Que. 55- A
Que. 56- D
Que. 57- A
Que. 58- C
Que. 59- B
Que. 60- D
Que. 61- B
Que. 62- D
Que. 63- B
Que. 64- C
Que. 65- C
Que. 66- A
Que. 67- C
Que. 68- C
Que. 69- C
Que. 70- A
Que. 71- A
Que. 72- D
Que. 73- C
Que. 74- A
Que. 75- A
Que. 76- A
Que. 77- B
Que. 78- B
Que. 79- C
Que. 80- D
Que. 81- D
Que. 82- A
Que. 83- C
Que. 84- A
Que. 85- B
Que. 86- D
Que. 87- A
Que. 88- A
Que. 89- B
Que. 90- C
Que. 91- C

- Que. 92- A
Que. 93- C
Que. 94- A
Que. 95- B
Que. 96- D

Answer Key

TOPIC NO- 4-Guna vijnaneeyam

MCQ

1. *Saartha* indicates which group of *Gunaas* ?
A. *Aadhyaatmika guna* B. ***Vaisheshika Guna***
C. *Saadhaarana Guna* D. *Paradaya guna*
2. Guna is
A. Nirguna B. Saguna
C. **Nirguna & Nishchesht** D. Saguna & Scheshta.
3. Total number of *Gunas* according to ayurveda?
A. 45 B. 42 C. **41** D. 46
4. Types of *Karma* according to *Prashastapad*?
A. 3 B. 2 C. **5** D. 4
5. How many gunas are present in sarth gun?
A. 3 B. 4 C. **5** D. 6

6. Which of the following is not included in paradi gun?

A. Pariman B. Sankhya C. Samyog **D. Prayatna**

7. Types of karma according to Vaisheshik darshan?

A.3 B. 4 **C. 5** D. 6

8. आद्यपतनअसमवायिकारणं is ?

A. गुरुत्वं B. खरत्वं C. लघुत्वं D. चलत्वं

9. समवायीतुनिश्चेष्टकारणं?

A. गुण B. कर्म C. गुरुत्वं D. समवाय

10. Total number of Vaisheshika guna?

A. 5 B. 6 C. 7 D. 8

11. Total number of Paradi Samanyaguna?

A. 6 B. 7 C. 8 **D. 10**

12. यस्य शमने शक्तिः ...?

A. Manda B. Ushna C. Snigdha D. Tikshna

13. संयोगे च विभागे च कारणं is ?

A. Karma B. Guna C. dravyam D. Samanyam

14. विप्रकृष्टसंयोगहेतु?

A. प्रसारणं B. गमनं C. आकुञ्चन D. उत्क्षेपण

15. Types of Karma described in Vaisheshik Darshan are..

A. 5 B. 8 C. 9 D. 6

16. How many Guna are described in Vaishehsik Darshan which is original.

A. 16 B. 17 C. 15 D. 11

17. In Charak Samhita Gunas are.....

A. 41 B. 30 C. 45 D. 42

18. Sharir Gunas are In number.

A. 20 B. 26 C. 21 D. 24

19. Adhyatmik Gunas are in number.

A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 8

20. Following Guna is not included in Paradi Guna.

A. Sanskar B. Abhyas C. Guru D. Vibhag

21. Following Guna is not included in Paradi Guna.

A. Samyoga B. Vibhag C. Yukti D. Samvay

22. द्रव्यस्य विवरणे कर्मणि शक्तिः सः....,

A. Sukshama B. Manda C. Chala D. Sthira

23. Shabda is perceived through

A. Ghranendriya B. Shrotrendriya

C. Rasanendriya D. Sparshendriya

24. Sites for Varnatmak Shabda.

A. 6 B. 9 C. 8 D. 10

25. Sparsh is perceived through

A. Rasanendriya B. Ghranendriya C. Shrotrendiya **D. Sparshendriya**

26. According to Charak how many types of Sparsh is responsible for Sukh and Dukh.

A. 7 B. 6 C. 2 D. All

27. Roopa is special property of

A. Agni Mahabhuta B. Akash Mahabhuta
C. Vayu Mahabhuta D. Jala Mahabhuta

28. Roopa is perceived through

A. Rasanendriya **B. Chakshurindriya** C. Sparshendriya D. Ghranendriya

29. How many types of Roopas are described in tarksangraha.

A. 8 B. 10 **C. 7** D. All

30. Rasa is special property of

A. Akash Mahabhuta **B. Jala Mahabhuta**
C. Vayu Mahabhuta D. Teja mahabhuta

31. Rasa is perceived through

A. Rasanendriya B. Sparshendriya C. Ghranendriya D. Chakshurindriya

32. यस्य द्रव्यस्यकर्मणिशक्तिर्गुरुः।

A. लडघने B. बृंहणे C. शोधणे D. रोपने

33.....Desh is Para.

A. Sadharan **B. Jangal** C. Anup D. None of this

34. Kala is Para for health purpose.

A. Adana **B. Visarg** C. A & B D. None

35. Vaya is Para for health purpose.

A. Vriddha B. Bala **C. Yuvan** D. All

36. Shaka is Aparas among Shaka.

A. Sarshap B. Jivanati C. Vartak D. All

37. Matsya is Aparas among Matsya.

A. Chilchim B. Rohini C. Shark D. All

38. Ghrit is Para among Ghrit.

A. Go B. Gavay C. Avi D. All

39. Yukti is

A. Praman B. Guna **C.Both** D.None

40. types of Pruthakatva is described in Charak.

A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. None of them

41. According to Vaisheshik Darshantypes of Sanyoga.

A.3 B. 4 C.6 D. All

42. Drug of Meru Parvat is different than the Drug of Himalaya, which type of Pruthakatva is applied.

A. Asamyog B. Vailakshan C.Anekata D. Ekkarmaj

43. Opposite quality of khara guna?

A. Snigdha **B. Shlkshna** C. Ruksha D. All

44. Total number of Gurvadi Guna is

A. 20 B. 15 C.18 D.All

45. द्रव्यस्य शोधने कर्मणि शक्तिः

A. Tikshna B. Manda C. Sukshma D. None

46. Total Number of Paradi guna is

A. 10 B. 12 C. 18 D. All

47. Which guna is mentioned as a key tool to achieve success in clinical practice?

A. Gurvadi B. Vaisheshika **C. Paradi** D.All

48. Which guna is known as “Dwandva Guna”?

A.Vaisheshika B. Paradi **C. Gurvadi** D.All

49. Prayatna Guna is included in Guna?

A. **Adhaytma** B. Paradi C.Gurvadi D.All

50. The pain is favourable to all a person is said as.....

A. **Sukh** B. Dukh C. Sanskar D. All

51. ...types of Parimana is described in Tark Sangraha.

A.6 B.8 C. 10 **D. 4**

52. According to Tark Sangrah following are included in Sanskar.

A. Vega B. Bhavana C. Sthitisthapakaja **D.All**

53. Continue practice is said in paradi Guna.

A. **Abhyas** B. Sanskar C. Yukti D. All

54. The pain is unfavourable to all a person is said as.....

- A. Sukh **B. Dukh** C. Buddhi D. All

55. Sharirguna are _____.

- A. 10 **B. 20** C. 30 D. 2

56. Praval and Mukta are examples of__ Guna.

- A. **Mrudu** B. Kathina C. Sthula D. Khara

57. Adhibhautika Guna are

- A. 41 B. 30 **C. 35** D. 5

58. Murtaguna are.....

- A. 5 **B. 9** C. 6 D.10

59. Which of the following is ubhayguna?

- A. Gurutva B. Prayatna C.Vega **D. Sankhya**

60. Guna of Mana is _____.

- A. 2** B. 3 C. Both A and B D. None of these

61.Number of the Samanyaguna

- A.5 B. 20 **C. 30** D. 35

62. How many gunas mentioned in Vaisheshika Darshana?

- A. 9 B. 6 **C. 24** D. 17

63.Gunas as per Ayurveda 41 among them among them how many gunas are as per Vaisheshika Darshana?

- A. 17 B. 24 **C. 22** D. 6

64. Buddhi Guna are also known as

A.Sarth guna B.Indriyarth Guna **C.Adhyatmika Guna** D. Vimshati Guna

65.How many Gunas are concluded by Prashastpada?

A.17 B. 26 **C. 24** D.41

66.How many Gunas has Vaisheshika Guna explained?

A. 24 **B. 17** **C. 41** D. 21

67.How many Gunas Charak enumerated?

A.24 B.17 **C.41** **D.21**

68. Sarth Guna is also known as

A. Guruvadi Guna

B. Paribhasha Guna

C. Swabhavik Guna

D. Nirguna Guna

69. Percussion examination is done with the help of

A. Rupa B. Rasa C. Gandha **D. Shabda**

70. त्वकिन्द्रियमात्र ग्राह्य Guna is

A. Sparsha B. Shabda C. Rasa D. Rupa

71. Which mahabhuta constitutes Sparsha Guna

- A. Prithivi, Vayu, Akasha B. Vayu, Jala, Akasha
C. Akasha, Prithvi, Jala **D. Prithivi, Jala, Agni**

72. अनुष्णशीत is characteristic of which mahabhuta?

- A. Vayu and Akasha **B. Prithvi and Vayu**
C. Prithivi and Akasha D. Teja and Akasha

73. Nadi Pariksha is examined through which

- A. Sparsha** B. Shabda C. Rupa D. Rasa

74. If ants get attracted to urine then it's due to which Guna?

- A. Gandha B. Rupa **C. Rasa** D. Sparsha

75. Raktapitta can be identified by which Guna?

- A. Gandha** B. Rasa C. Snigdha D. Sara

76. Haridra or Jaundice is identified by which Guna?

- A. Rasa B. Gandha C. Sparsha **D. Rupa**

77. Tapping method is examined via which Guna?

- A. Sparsha **B. Shabda** C. Gandha D. Rupa

78. Ultrasound scanning is done with the help of

- A. Snigdha B. Khara **C. Shabda** D. Rupa

79. Karma is resides on _____.

- A. Dravya** B. Guna C. Samvaya D. on it self

80. Which of the following is not the synonym of Swabhavika Guna?

- A. Vishesha Guna **B. Samvayi Guna** C. Vaisheshik Guna D. Indriya Guna

81. Yukti is a Guna is seen only in _____.

- A. Ashtang hridaya B. Sushrut samhita
C. Charak Samhita D. None of above

82. Vibhaga types are _____ A. 2 **B. 3** C. 5 D. 4

83. Which property is not included in Sugandh.

- A. Sukshma B. Mrudu C. Sukhanubandhi **D.Aruchi**

ANSWER KEY

Topic no-5 – KARMA vijananeeyam

MCQ

1. Types of *Karma* according to *Prashastapad*?

- A. 3 B. 2 **C. 5** D. 4

2. विप्रकृष्टसंयोगहेतु?

- A. प्रसारणं** B. गमनं C. आकुञ्चन D. उत्क्षेपण

3. Types of Karma described in Vaisheshik Darshan are..

- A. 5** B. 8 C. 9 D. 6

4. Karma is

- A. Chestavan B. Nirguna C. Anitya **D. All**

5. How many are Karma accepted by vaisheshika Darshana?

- A. 9 B. 6 C. 3 **D. None of the above**

6. Karma is resides on _____.

- A. Dravya** B. Guna C. Samvaya D. on it self

7. Karya can exist only in _____ Dravyas.

- A. Amurta B. Karan **C. Murta** D. Mahabhoota

8. Vibhaga types are _____. A. 2 **B. 3** C. 5 D. 4

9. Which paryay is right for karma?

A. Kriya B. Gati C. Karya **D. All**

10. How many types of karma are accepted by Vaisheshik darshana?

A. 2 B. 3 **C. 5** D. 8

11. According to vaisheshika darshana how many karma are there?

A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 **D. 6**

12. Which is correct for karma?

A. It cause for samyoga and vibhaaga

B. Karma number- 5

C. Always anitya

D. All

13. As per ayurveda how many karma is present?

A. 1 **B. 2** C. 3 D. 4

14. Which one is right for karma?

A. Its cheshtavan

B. It is present in padarth

C. Karma number-41

D. Not cause for samyoga and vibhaga

15. How many karma present in loka?

A. 1 B. 2 **C. 3** D. 4

16. Which one is correct for karma?

A. it is present only in murta dravyas

B. it is gunarahit

C. it is momentary

D. all

17. Which one is correct for karma?

A. Prabhaava is also related to karma

B. the vipaaka of aahara-aushadha is known through karma

C. karma is momentary

D. all of these

MCQ ANSWER KEY

Topic no -6 Samanya Vijnaneeyam

Q.1--A

Q.2---B

Q.3.----B

Q.4.----C

Q.5.----A

Q.6.--D

ANSWER KEY

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TOPIC NO.7 – VISHESH VIJANEYAM

MCQ

A.1 (b) 2.(a) 3.(a)

ANSWER KEY

PAPER -1 AyUG-PV

TOPIC NO.8 –SAMAVAYA VIJANEYAM

MCQ

1 (c) 2 (a) 3 (b)

PAPER -1 AyUG-PV

TOPIC NO.9 –ABHAVA VIJANEYAM

MCQ

1.a 2.a 3.b 4.a

ANSWER KEY

PADARTH VIJNANAM PAPER -1

(AyUG-PV)

TOPIC NO- 1- Ayurved Nirupan & 2 –padarth and Darshan Nirupana

5 Mark Questions- SAQs

SEVERITY –MILD

1. Define the term ‘Ayu’and describe its components.

Etymology of Ayu 1 mark

Definition/lakshan 1 mark

Components – 3 mark

2. Name the synonyms of Ayu and describe their meanings and importance.

Meaning of any four synonyms 01 mark each and its importance 01 mark.

3. Describe the definition of Ayurveda and enlist its synonyms.

The meaning of the word Ayurveda formed by two words 02 mark

All the synonyms of Ayurveda 3 mark

4. What is the aim of Ayurveda ? What is its relevance in contemporary era?

Two aims of Ayurveda 2 Mark

Relevance in present era especially in health maintenance and treatment 3 mark

5. Define Siddhanta and enlist types of Siddhanta.

Meaning of the word Siddhanta and its definition 2 mark

Name of all the Siddhantas with one example each 3 mark

6. Describe the different types of Siddhanta.

Definition of Siddhanta 1 mark

Description of four types of Siddhant with an example 4 mark

7. Write a note on Tridosha Siddhanta.

Meaning of Dosha 1 mark

Definition of Dosha 1 mark

Importance in Ayurveda with two examples 3 mark

8. Write a note on Samanya Vishesha Siddhanta.

Meaning of Samanya Vishesha 2 mark

Importance in Ayurveda with example 03 mark

9. Write a note on Karya Karana Siddhanta.

Meaning of Karya Karana 2 mark

Importance in Ayurveda with example 03 mark

10. Describe the word 'Padartha' in detail.

Meaning of Pada in Sanskrit and Nyaya – 02 Mark

Padartha definition – 02 mark

Padartha in Ayurveda -01 mark

11. How are the Padartha Classified? Enumerate them.

Bhava Abhava Padartha – 02 mark

Innumerable -01 Mark

Names of Padartha in Vaisheshika and Ayurveda – 01 mark

12. Write the nirukti and vyakhya (definition) of darshana.

Etymology of Darshan in Sanskrit 01 mark

Definition 02 mark

Main aim – 02 mark

13. Name the Promulgators of the Astika Darshana and write the main sutra of each Darshana.

Meaning of the word Astik Darshan 1 mark

Name of all the Astik Darshan with their promulgaters 1 mark

Main Sutra of Darshana 03 mark

14. What is Nyaya? Explain its synonyms.

Meaning of the word Nyaya 2 mark

Synonyms with their meanings 3 mark

15. Explain the meaning of the word Samkhya and its synonymous words.

Meaning of the word Samkhya 2 mark

Synonyms with their meanings 3 mark

16. What is the meaning of the word Vaisheshika ? Explain its synonymous words.

Meaning of the word Vaisheshika 2 mark

Synonyms with their meanings 3 mark

17. Explain the meaning of the word Yoga and write the definition of Yoga with its importance in medical field.

Meaning of the word Yoga 1 mark

Definition of Yoga 1 mark

Importance especially in health 03 mark

18. Write a note on 'Charvaka darshana'.

Meaning of Charvak – 01 mark

Synonyms – 01 mark

Category – 01 mark

Main Tenets – 02 mark

19. Write a note on 'Bauddha darshana'.

Meaning of Bauddha darshan and its promulgator – 01 mark

Synonyms – 01 mark

Category – 01 mark

Main Tenets – 02 mark

20. Write a note on 'Jain darshana'.

Meaning of Jain darshan and its promulgator – 01 mark

Synonyms – 01 mark

Category – 01 mark

Main Tenets – 02 mark

5 Mark Questions- SAQs

SEVERITY –MODERATE

1. Describe the characteristics of a person having Sukhayu.

All the characteristics as described in Charaka Samhita – 05 mark

Any 05 – 04 mark

Between 05 and 02 – 03 mark

01 or 2 characteristics – 01 mark

2. Describe the characteristics of a person having Dukhayu.

All the characteristics as described in Charaka Samhita – 05 mark

Any 05 – 04 mark

Between 05 and 02 – 03 mark

01 or 2 characteristics – 01 mark

3. Describe the characteristics of a person having Hitayu.

All the characteristics as described in Charaka Samhita – 05 mark

Any 05 – 04 mark

Between 05 and 02 – 03 mark

01 or 2 characteristics – 01 mark

4. Describe the characteristics of a person having Ahitayu.

All the characteristics as described in Charaka Samhita – 05 mark

Any 05 – 04 mark

Between 05 and 02 – 03 mark

01 or 2 characteristics – 01 mark

5. Explain Trisutra Ayurveda with its significance.

Meaning of Sutra 01 mark

Trisutra – 02 mark

Significance – 02 mark

6. Write a note on 'Nityatva (eternity) of Ayurveda'.

Meaning of Nitya/Shashvat – 02 mark

Points of Nityatva like Anadi etc – 03 mark

7. Write a note on Lokapurusha Samya Siddhanta.

Meaning of Loka and Purusha – 02 mark

04-05 Examples of similarity of Loka and Purusha – 03 mark

8. Write a note on Panchamahabhoota Siddhanta.

Meaning of Panchamahabhoota and their name – 02 mark

Importance in Ayurveda in context to health – 03 mark

9. Why should a scholar know about the Maulika Siddhanta of Ayurveda?

Meaning of Maulik siddhanta – 02 mark

Importance in Ayurveda in context to health – 03 mark

10. Why does Charaka term the Padartha as kaarana ?

Name of the padartha in Charaka 1 mark

Meaning of the word Karan 1 mark

Meaning of the word karya in this context with example 3 mark

11. Describe the terms - philosophy, metaphysics, aesthetics, epistemology, and psychology.

Meanings of all the 4 terms 1mark each

12. What is the basis of classification of Darshana ? Explain

Meaning of the Darshana 01 mark

Classification on the basis of authenticity of Vedas 03 mark

Classification on the basis of Paraloka and Ishwara 01 mark

13. How are the darshana relevant for study of Ayurveda?

Ayurveda as a Darshana – 02 mark

Importance with examples from any at least three darshana 03 mark

14. Explain the application of study of darshana in Ayurveda.

Examples from at least five darshana 01 mark each

15. What is Vedanta ? How is it relevant in present day scenario?

Meaning of the word Vedanta 1 mark

Synonyms 1 mark

Relevance in present day in context to the pain and suffering and its ultimate end 03 mark

16. What is Purvamimamsa and Uttaramimamsa ? Write their main tenets.

Meaning of the word Mimamsa – 01 mark

Description in the form of Poorva or Karma and Uttara or Jnana 2 mark One tenet of each of the two having 01 mark each

17. Enumerate Nyayoktha 16 padarthas and 12 prameyas.

Name of the 16 padartha of Nyaya 3mark

Name of the prameya 2 mark

18. How are the 25 Tattva of Samkhya Darshana Classified ?

Name of 25 tattva of Samkhya Darshan – 01 mark

Four way classification as prakriti, vikriti, prakriti-vikriti, and na prakriti na vikriti – 4 mark

19. Enumerate Padartha according to all the philosophical schools and Ayurveda.

Names of all the astika darshana with their padartha – 04 mark

Padartha in Ayurveda – 01 mark

20. Explain the three characteristics of padartha.

Explanation of Astitva, Jneyatva and Abhidheyatva 03 mark

Examples 02 mark

5 Mark Questions- SAQs

SEVERITY – HARD

1. Describe the relation of a Nyaya Darshana and Ayurveda.

Main sutra of Nyaya – 01 mark

Aim of Ayurveda – 01 mark

Utility of Pariksha and Padartha in Ayurveda 03 mark

2. Describe the relation of a Vaisheshika Darshana and Ayurveda.

Main sutra of Vaisheshika – 01 mark

Aim of Ayurveda – 01 mark

Utility of Paramanuvada and Padartha in Ayurveda 03 mark

3. Describe the relation of a Samkhya Darshana and Ayurveda.

Main sutra of Samkhya – 01 mark

Aim of Ayurveda – 01 mark

Utility of Satkaryavada in Ayurveda 03 mark

4. Describe the relation of a Yoga Darshana and Ayurveda.

Main sutra of Yoga – 01 mark

Aim of Ayurveda – 01 mark

Utility of Chitavritti Nirodha in Ayurveda 03 mark

5. How does Ayurveda differ from Vaisheshika System?

Aim of both – 02 mark

Paramanu in Ayurveda – 01 mark

Six karana in Ayurveda – 02 mark

6. How does Ayurveda differ from Samkhya System?

Aim of both – 02 mark

Indriya in Ayurveda – 01 mark

Panchamahabhuta in Ayurveda – 02 mark

7. How does Ayurveda differ from Mimamsa System?

Aim of both – 02 mark

Karma in Ayurveda – 01 mark

Daivavyapashraya Chikitsa in Ayurveda – 02 mark

8. Explain अभिधेयत्वं पदार्थ सामान्य लक्षणत्वम्

Meaning of shloka with two other characteristics of Padartha

9. Describe the importance of Barhaspatya Darshana in contemporary scientific method.

Main principles of Barhaspatya thought – 02 mark

Significance of Pratyaksha in present era – 03 mark

10. Write a note on 'Abhava Padartha'.

Classification of Bhava and Abhava – 02 mark

Examples of abhava in ayurveda (any three) – 03 mark

LAQs

10 Mark Questions

SEVERITY –MILD

1. Describe the word 'Maulik Siddhanta' and explain any four Maulik Siddhanta of Ayurveda.

Description of meaning of the word Maulik (basic) and Siddhanta (principle) –

02 mark

Explanation of any four basic principles – 02 mark each = 08 mark

2. Explain Ayu and Ayurveda along with the types of Ayu in detail.

Description of meaning of the word Ayu (lifespan) and Ayurveda with their definition – 04 mark

Explanation of four types of Ayu – 1.5 mark each = 06 mark

3. Describe the word Darshana and explain the astika darshana in brief.

Description of meaning of the word Darshan (Indian philosophy) and Astika (Vedic) – 02 mark

Explanation of six Astika Darshan, mainly four Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Samkhya and Yoga 02 mark each = 08 mark

LAQs

10 Mark Questions

SEVERITY –MODERATE

1. Describe the points of Similarity between the Darshana and Ayurveda.

Brief introduction to Darshana – 02 mark

Points of Similarity between the Darshana and Ayurveda mainly four Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Samkhya and Yoga 02 mark each = 08 mark

2. Describe the Nyaya –Vaisheshika Darshana in brief and explain their relation with Ayurveda.

Description of Nyaya –Vaisheshika Darshana – Meaning, synonyms, main principles – 02 mark each = 04 mark

Relation of Nyaya –Vaisheshika Darshana with Ayurveda – Similarities and Differences- 03 mark each = 06 mark

3. Describe the Samkhya – Yoga Darshana in brief and explain their relation with Ayurveda.

Description of Samkhya – Yoga Darshana – Meaning, synonyms, main principles – 02 mark each = 04 mark

Relation of Samkhya – Yoga Darshana with Ayurveda – Similarities and Differences- 03 mark each = 06 mark

4. How is Padartha Vijnana relevant in the contemporary study of Ayurveda?

Meaning of Padartha Vijnana – 02 mark

Role of Padartha Vijnana in Health Maintenance -03 mark

Role of Padartha Vijnana in Disease Cure – 03 mark

LAQs

10 Mark Questions

SEVERITY – HARD

1. Ayurveda is an Independent Philosophical School. Justify this Statement.

Ayurveda is a darshana – 02 mark

Independent Darshan – summary of differences between Ayurveda and Darshana, mainly Astika Darshana – 08 mark

2. Describe the utility of Samkhya – Yoga Darshana in Ayurveda and mention some points of differences between the Samkhya – Yoga Darshana and Ayurveda.

Brief introduction to Samkhya – Yoga Darshana – 04 mark

Points of Differences between the Samkhya – Yoga Darshana = 06 mark

3. Describe the utility of Nyaya – Vaisheshika Darshana in Ayurveda and mention some points of differences between the Nyaya – Vaisheshika Darshana and Ayurveda.

Brief introduction to Nyaya – Vaisheshika Darshana – 04 mark

Points of Differences between the Nyaya – Vaisheshika Darshana = 06 mark

ANSWER KEY
PAPER -1, AyUG-PV,
TOPIC NO.- 3, DRAVYA VIJANANEYAM
Severity –MILD

1. Explain classification of Dravya.

Detail classification of Karana and Karya dravya 3 marks. Mention of other type of classification 2 marks.

2. Dravya lakshana and vargeekarana

Lakshana in 1 mark and vargeekarana – classification 4 marks.

3. Classify Dravya according to Charaka Samhita.

Classification according to effect, origin, taste, mahabhoota dominancy given in Charaka samhita 5 marks.

4. Write short note on dravya bheda.

Detail classification of Karana and Karya dravya 3 marks. Mention of other type of classification 2 marks.

5. Define Dravya and classify it.

definition 1 marks with quote and classification 4 marks

6. Explain – सेन्द्रियं चेतनं द्रव्यं निरिन्द्रियमचेतनम् ।

explain classification between chetana dravya and achetana dravya

7. “खादिन्यात्मा मनः कालो दिशश्च द्रव्यसंग्रह । ” Explain.

explain about Karana dravya

8. Kaaranadravya

Explanation the nine karana dravya

9. Explain the Nirukti and Paribhasha of Dravya.

Nirukti 2 marks and Paribhasha 3 marks

10. Classify Dravya and Differentiate between Karya Dravya & Karan Dravya

Dravya classification 2 marks and differentiation 3 marks

11. Describe Prithvi Mahabhoota and enumerate its qualities.

Description including its lakshana, relation with triguna, production and types 3 marks and its qualities 2 marks

12. Describe Jala Mahabhoota and enumerate its qualities

Description including its lakshana, relation with triguna, production and types 3 marks and its qualities 2 marks

13. Describe Agni Mahabhoota and enumerate its qualities

Description including its lakshana, relation with triguna, production and types 3 marks and its qualities 2 marks

14. Describe Vayu Mahabhoota and enumerate its qualities

Description including its lakshana, relation with triguna, production and types 3 marks and its qualities 2 marks

15. Describe Akash Mahabhoota and enumerate its qualities

Description including its lakshana, relation with triguna, production and types 3 marks and its qualities 2 marks

16. Explain TejoMahabhoota.

Description including its lakshana, relation with triguna, production, types marks and its qualities marks and example of taijas entities of human body and aushadha

17. Write short note on panchmahabhoot.

Explain the panchamahabhoota as the five basic elements of universe 1 marks and human body with their orderly evolution and accumulation of properties 2 marks and utility in Ayurveda 2marks

18. Write short note on aakash.

Description including its lakshana, relation with triguna, production, types marks and its qualities and example of akashiya entities in human body and aushadha

19. Write short note on tejomahabhoot.

Description including its lakshana, relation with triguna, production, types marks and its qualities and example of taijas entities in human body and aushadha

20. Write short note on pruthvimahabhoot.

Description including its lakshana, relation with triguna, production, types marks and its qualities and example of parthiva entities in human body and aushadha

21. Classification of Jala according to Tarka Sangraha in detail.

Description about eternal and perishable types of jala mahabhoot 2 marks and description about its body type, sense organ and object of sense organ.

22. Explain Utpatti, Guna, types of Akash along with Aksahatmaka bhava in

the body.

Utpatti 1 mark, Guna 2 marks and bhava 2 marks

23. Explain Utpatti, Guna, types of Vayu along with Vayavatmaka bhava in the body.

Utpatti 1 mark, Guna 2 marks and bhava 2 marks

24. Explain Utpatti, Guna, types of Teja Mahabhuta along with Agneya bhava in the body.

Utpatti 1 mark, Guna 2 marks and bhava 2 marks

25. Explain Utpatti, Guna, types of Jala along with Jaliya bhava in the body.

Utpatti 1 mark, Guna 2 marks and bhava 2 marks

26. Explain Utpatti, Guna, types of Prithavi along with Parthiva bhava in the body.

Utpatti 1 mark, Guna 2 marks and bhava 2 marks

27. Write about Panchamahabhuta in brief.

explain the panchamahabhoota as the five basic elements of universe 1 marks and human body with their orderly evolution and accumulation of properties 2 marks and utility in Ayurveda 2marks

28. Write a note on – ‘Kala’.

Definition of kala word 1mark, its main classification 1 mark and utility 3 marks

29. Explain the types of Kala.

explain the divisions of nityag kala 3 marks and avsthika kala 2 marks

30. Explain Aupadhika Bheda of Kala.

explain the divisions of nityag kala 3 marks and avsthika kala 2 marks

31. Write a note on types of Kala.

Explain the divisions of nityag kala 3 marks and avsthika kala 2 marks

32. Explain classification/types of Kala

Explain the divisions of nityag kala 3 marks and avsthika kala 2 marks

33. Concept of Purusha

Definition of Purusha 1 mark and types 2 marks and utility in ayurved 2 marks

34. Atman nirupana

Definition of atma 1 mark and types 2 marks and utility in ayurved 2 marks

35. Write the definition and types of Purusha.

Definition of Purusha 2 marks and types 3 marks

36. Write a note on 'Purush'.

Definition of Purusha 2 marks and types 3 marks

37. Explain Purusha as mentioned in Ayurveda.

Explanation the definition, lakshana, utility of purush with a view of charaka and sushruta Samhita 5 marks

38. How many types of Purusha are mentioned in Ayurveda? Describe any one in detail

types 2 marks and explanation of one 3 marks.

39. Explain Vayumahabhuta

Description including its lakshana, relation with triguna, production, types marks and its qualities and example of vayaviya entities in human body and aushadha

40. Prithvimahabhoota and its classification

Description including its lakshana, relation with triguna, production, qualities 3 marks and its classification 2 marks

41. Agni mahabhoota and its classifications

Description including its lakshana, relation with triguna, production, qualities 3 marks and its classification 2 marks

42. Write a note on – ‘Dik’.

Definition of dik word 1mark, its main classification 1 mark and utility 3 marks

43. Define Disha and explain its classification.

Definition of disha 2 marks and classification 3 marks

44. Write a note on – ‘Mano Vishaya(Subject)’.

Explanation subjects of mana on the basis of charaka shaarirasthana 5 marks

45. Write a note on – ‘Guna and Karma of Mana’.

explanation of guna 2 marks and karma 3 marks

46. Explain Lakshana, Sthana, Guna, Karma and Vrutti of Mana.

write the lakshana, sthana, guna, karma and vrutti in brief each of one marks

Severity-Moderate

47. Explain types of Dravya according to Charaka in detail.

Classification according to effect, origin, taste, mahabhoota dominancy, given in Charaka samhita 5 marks. Mention about Dashemani and dravyas used in panchakarm

48. Explain types of Dravya according to Sushruta.

Classification according to effect, origin, taste, mahabhoota dominancy, etc. given in Sushruta samhita 5 marks. Mention about Dravya ganas and dravyas used in panchakarm

49. खरद्रवचलोष्णत्व...’ complete the verse and describe in detail.

completion of verse 2 marks and description about asaadhaarana lakshana of each mahabhoota 3 marks

50. Explain the verse: ‘तेषामेकः गुणः पूर्वो गुणवृद्धिः परे परे’.

explain about orderly evaluation of mahabhoota from its precedant mahabhoota and menifestaion of qualities of precedant mahabhootas in their antecedant mahabhoota.

51. Classification of Vayu according to Tarka Sangraha in detail.

Description about eternal and perishable types of Vayu mahabhoot 2 marks and description about its body type, sense organ and object of sense organ.

52. Classification of Teja according to Tarka Sangraha in detail.

Description about eternal and perishable types of Teja mahabhoot 2 marks and description about its body type, sense organ and object of sense organ.

53. Classification of Prithvi according to Tarka Sangraha in detail.

Description about eternal and perishable types of Pruthvi mahabhoot 2 marks and description about its body type, sense organ and object of sense organ.

54. Write mutual conglomeration (Paraspar-anupravesha) of Panchamahabhuta.

explain about panchikarana process according to vedanta darshana-Panchadashi.

55. Explain the process of Panchikarana.

Explain about panchikarana process according to vedanta darshana-Panchadashi.

56. Explain Annyonyanyu Pravesha of Panchabhuta.

explain about orderly evaluation of mahabhoota from its precedant mahabhoota and menifestaion of qualities of precedant mahabhootas in their antecedant mahabhoota according to Sushruta.

57. Explain the process of evolution of Panchamahabhuta.

Explain the views of Taittiriopnishad, Nyaya-Vaisheshika, Samkhya-Yoga, shankaracharya and Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita in brief.

58. Explain the process of evolution of Panchamahabhuta according to taittiriopanishad.

Detail explanation of each step of evolution from taittiriopanishad 5 marks

59. Explain the process of evolution of Panchamahabhuta according to

Ayurveda.

Explain the views of Charaka Samhita and Sushruta Samhita

60. Describe the evolution of *Pancha mahabhoota* according to Sankhya philosophy along with its importance in the field of Ayurveda.

Detail description of evolution 2 marks and importance in the field of Ayurveda 3 marks

61. Define the term Kala from various darshanas and Ayurveda

Definition from various darshanas 2 marks and from Ayurveda 3 marks

62. Explain Kaala and its importance.

Definition and lakshana of kala 2 marks and importance 3 marks

63. Write a note on – ‘importance of Disha’.

Explain minimum 5 points for the importance of disha in diagnosis, drug collection, treatment point of view etc. 5 marks

64. Write a note on – ‘practical applicability of Dik’.

65. Explain minimum 5 points for the importance of disha in diagnosis, drug collection, treatment point of view etc. 5 marks

66. Are Panch Mahabhutas significant in Ayurveda? How?

explain the significance of pancha mahabhoota in formation of foetus and nourishment of dhatus etc. physiological process in human and also their importance in treatment 5 marks

67. Importance of Panchamahabhoota in Ayurveda.

Explain about role of pancha mahabhoota in formation of foetus and nourishment of dhatus etc. physiological processes in human and also their

use in treatment 5 marks

68. Significance of Panchamahabhuta in Ayurveda.

Explain about role of pancha mahabhoota in formation of foetus and nourishment of dhatus etc. physiological processes in human and also their use in treatment. Explain about the perception of objects by same mahabhoota dominant indriyas. 5 marks

69. Practical applicability of Panchamahabhuta.

Explain about role of pancha mahabhoota in formation of foetus and nourishment of dhatus etc. physiological processes in human and also their use in treatment 5 marks

70. What is the applicability of Kala in Ayurveda.

Explain the effect of daily and seasonal variations of Doshas, aushadha kala, kalaja types of disease etc. minimum 5 points 5 marks

71. Write a note on – ‘importance of Kala’.

Explain the effect of daily and seasonal variations of Doshas, age, aushadha kala, kalaja types of disease etc. minimum 5 points 5 marks

72. Explain the importance of Kala in Ayurveda.

Explain the effect of daily and seasonal variations of Doshas, age, aushadha kala, kalaja types of disease etc. minimum 5 points 5 marks

73. Write a note on – ‘practical applicability of Kala’.

Explain the effect of daily and seasonal variations of Doshas, age, aushadha kala, kalaja types of disease etc. minimum 5 points 5 marks

74. Define Kala and write its importance.

Definition of Kala 1 marks and importance 4 marks

75. Define Disha and write its importance.

Definition of disha 1 marks and importance 4 marks

76. Explain definition and significance of Disha.

definition of disha 1 marks and significance 4 marks

77. Importance of Disha in Ayurveda.

Explain minimum 5 points for the importance of disha in diagnosis, drug collection, treatment point of view etc. 5 marks

78. Is Dik/Disha significant in Ayurveda ? Explain.

Explain the importance of disha in diagnosis, drug collection, treatment point of view etc. 5 marks

79. Explain : निर्विकारः परस्त्वात्मा सत्त्वभूतगुणेन्द्रियैः | चैतन्ये कारणं नित्यो

दृष्टा पश्यति हि क्रिया||

Reference of the quote 1 mark and explanation 4 marks

80. Explain the process of knowledge according to Charaka Samhita.

Explain the participation of senses, mana, atma etc. in knowledge with explanation of outcome 5 marks

81. आत्मा ज्ञः करणैयोगात् ज्ञानं त्वस्य प्रवर्तते | करणानामवैमल्यातयोगाद्वा न् वर्तते ||

Explain the Stanza in detail.

Reference of the quote 1 mark, importance of sense organs in the formation of knowledge. 4 marks

Severity-Hard

82. Differences between Karana Dravya and Karya Dravya in detail.

Minimum 5 points for the differentiations 5 marks.

83. What are the differences between Karan Dravya and Karya Dravya.

Minimum 5 points for the differentiations 5 marks.

84. Write short note on dravya lakshana.

Explanation of dravya lakshana given in Charaka Samhita 3 marks and Vaisheshika Darshana 2 marks.

85. Explain the Importance of Mahabhoota in Ayurvedic Treatment

Explain about role of each mahabhoota in treatment 5 marks

86. Importance of Mahabhuta in clinical practical? Explain your views in detail.

Explain about role of pancha mahabhoota in treatment 5 marks

87. Apratighata is the characteristics of which Mahabhuta? Write its utility in treatment.

Name of mahabhoota 1 mark and its utility in 4 marks

88. Explain Dravyatwa of Vayu and Akasha.

Explain the dravya lakshana 1 mark in context of vaayu 3 marks and aakaasha 2 marks.

89. Explain Dravyatva of Atma in detail.

Explain the dravya lakshana in context of atma 5 marks.

90. Write the practical application of Panchamahabhuta.

Explain about role of pancha mahabhoota in formation of foetus and nourishment of dhatus etc. physiological processes in human and use in treatment. Explain about the perception of objects by same mahabhoota dominant indriyas. 5 marks

91. Clinical applicability of Panchamahabhuta.

Explain about role of pancha mahabhoota in treatment 5 marks

92. Explain theory of creation of *Pancha mahabhoota* according to Sankhya Darshana.

Detail description of each step of evolution 5 marks

93. Explain theory of creation of *Pancha mahabhoota* according to Charaka Samhita.

94. Explain theory of creation of *Pancha mahabhoota* according to Acharya Sushruta.

95. Describe illustrations of kala explained in Ashtang Hridaya.

minimum 5 illustrations from Ashtang Hridaya 5marks

96. Write a note on – ‘clinical importance of Kala’.

Explain the effect of daily and seasonal variations of Doshas, age, aushadha kala, kalaja types of disease etc. minimum 5 points 5 marks

97. Explain the importance of Kala in diagnosis and treatment.

Diagnostic importance 2 marks and importance of treatment 3 marks

98. Is Kala, a dravya? Explain along with its significance in Ayurveda.

Explain the presence of guna, karma in kala with samavaya relation.

99. Is Kala significant in Ayurveda ?

Explain the effect of daily and seasonal variations of Doshas, age, aushadha kala, kalaja types of disease etc. minimum 5 points 5 marks

100. Give examples of importance of Kala in Ayurveda and time as per contemporary sciences

Importance of kala in ayurvedic point of view 3 marks and importance of time in a view of contemporary sciences 2 marks

101. Kaala Pradhanyata in Ayurveda.

Explain the kala as a decisive factor of garbhotpatti, prakruti formation, drug choice, sadhyaasadyata of diseases etc. minimum 5 points 5 marks

102. Utility of Kaala with special reference to Ayurveda

Explain the effect of daily and seasonal variations of Doshas, age, aushadha kala, kalaja types of disease etc. minimum 5 points 5 marks

103. Illustrate the significance of Disha in Ayurveda

Minimum 5 illustrations with explanation 5 marks

104. Write a note on – ‘clinical importance of Disha’.

Explain minimum 5 points for the importance of disha in diagnosis, drug collection, treatment point of view etc. 5 marks

105. Define Disha and its clinical importance.

Definition of disha 2 marks and importance 3 marks

106. Types of disha and its importance.

Types of disha 2 marks and importance 3 marks

107. Define the term Dik. Explain classification/ division of Dik.

Definition 2 marks and division 3 marks

108. Illustrate significance of Disha in Ayurveda with examples.

Minimum 5 illustrations with examples 5 marks

109. Find illustrations of Dik explained in Ashtangahridaya.

Minimum 5 illustrations with explanations 5 marks

110. Dik and its significance in Ayurveda

Explanation about Dik 2 marks and importance 3 marks

111. Is Dik/Disha significant in Ayurveda.

Explain minimum 5 points for the importance of disha in anatomy, diagnosis, drug collection, treatment etc. 5 marks

112. Describe Ativahik Purusha.

Write the synonyms, elements and its transmigration 3 marks and its importance in ayurveda 2 marks

113. Describe the types, characteristics features and Adhasthan of Atma.

Types 1 mark, characteristic feature 3 marks and adhishthana 1 mark.

114. Write the similarities and difference between Jeevatma and Paramatma.

Similarities 2 marks and difference 3 marks

115. Write the definition and types of Purusha.

Definition 2 marks and types 3 marks

116. Write about Atma in brief.

Types 1 marks, lakshana 2 marks and importance of atma in Ayurveda 3 marks

117. Explain Lakshana of Atma in detail.

Explanation of lakshana from Ayurveda 3 marks and other philosophies 2 marks

118. Write a note on 'Rashi Purush'.

Write the synonyms, elements and its manifestation 3 marks and its importance in ayurveda 2 marks

119. Write a note on 'Karma Purush'.

Write the synonyms, elements and its manifestation 3 marks and its

importance in ayurveda 2 marks

120. Write a note on 'Chikitsya Purush'.

Write the synonyms, elements and its manifestation 3 marks and its importance in ayurveda 2 marks

121. Write a note on 'Sad Dhatvatmaka Purush'.

Write the synonyms, elements and its manifestation 3 marks and its importance in ayurveda 2 marks

122. Write a note on 'Chaturvinsanti Tatvaatmaka Purush'.

Write the synonyms, elements and its manifestation 3 marks and its importance in ayurveda 2 marks

123. Atma nirukti and lakshana.

nirukti 2 marks and lakshana 3 marks

124. Dehantar gaman of atma.

Explain the transmigration according to ayurveda 3 marks and other philosophies 2 marks

125. Write a note on – Atma Utpatti.

explanation of manifestation of atma at a different purush level with the explanation of its omnipresence

126. What is Atma? enumerate its gunas

Definition or lakshana of atma 2 marks and its gunas 3 marks

127. Explain the role of Triguna in the formation of Manas Prakruti.

Explanation about the formation satvik, rajasic and tamasic types of manas prakruties

128. Enumerate Manas Prakruti.

Enumeration of types of satvik, rajsika and tamsik type of manas prakruties

129. Explain the location of Mana in Ayurveda.

Explanation views of charaka Samhita, sushruta Samhita and Bhel Samhita in detail 5 marks

130. Explain the role of Mana in manifestation of disease.

Explanation mana as stratum of disease 2 marks and its role in manifestation of manasika vyadhi 3 marks

131. अतीन्द्रियं पुनर्मनः सत्तवसंज्ञकं चेत इत्याहुरेके | Explain the Stanza in detail.

Reference of the quote 1 mark and explanation 4 marks

132. मनः पुरः सराणीन्द्रियाण्यर्थग्रहणसमर्थानि भवन्ति | explain the stanza In detail.

Reference of the quote 1 mark and explanation 4 marks

133. Describe the qualities and subjects of Mana.

Qualities 2 marks and subjects 3 marks

134. Describe the importance of Mana in diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Explanation about the importance in diagnosis 2 marks and in treatment 3 marks

135. Complete and translate the stanza: “इन्द्रियाभिगृहः कर्मः मनसः ...

बुद्धिः प्रवर्तते | ”.

Completion of the quote 2 mark and translation 3 marks

136. Write a note on – ‘Mano Vrutti’.

Explanation of kama, krodha lobha etc. different mano vrutties

1. Explain the concept of Manas and enumerate its Guna and Karma

Explanation of manas 3 marks, enumeration of guna 1 marks and karma 1 mark

137. Write a note on – ‘Manas Prakruti’.

Explanation of formation 2 marks and types of manas praruti 3 marks

138. Explain Antahkarna Chatustaya.

Enumerate the four members of antahkarana 1 marks and their role in gaining knowledge and production of action 4 marks

139. Antahkaran chatushtaya.

Enumerate the four members of antahkarana 1 marks and their role in gaining knowledge and production of action 4 marks

140. Write about Lakshana and site of Mana.

Lakshana 3 marks and site 2 marks

141. Write about types of Mana

Discuss the types of mana on the basis of manas prakruti 3 marks, temporal changes in mana

142. Write a note on – ‘Panchamahabhuta and Triguna’.

Explanation of trigunatmak nature of each mahabhuta and evolution of mahabhoota from ahamkar with its utility 5 marks

143. Panchabhoutikatwa of Manas.

Views of ayurvedic samhitas on panchabhautiktva of man 5 marks

144. Prove the anutva and ekatva of manas.

Explanation of dirghshashkulibhakshana nyaya, shatapalpatravedhi nyaya, and alatachakradarshana nyaya 5 marks

145. Explain Role of Panchamahabhuta and Triguna in Dehaprakriti and Manasaprakriti

explanation of role of panchamahabhuta 3 marks and role of triguna 2 marks

146. Write about Tamasa.

Explanation about presence of guna and karma etc. dravya characteristics in Tamas and utility of tamas 5 marks

147. Describe Tamas as a Dravya.

Explanation about presence of guna and karma etc. dravya characteristics in Tamas and utility of tamas 5 marks

148. Discuss Tamas as a Dravya

Explanation about acceptance and refutation on the basis of guna and karma etc. dravya characteristics in Tamas 5 marks

149. Tamas as tenth dravya- justify.

Explanation about acceptance and refutation on the basis of guna and karma etc. dravya characteristics in Tamas 5 marks

150. explanation about acceptance and refutation on the basis of guna and karma etc. dravya characteristics in Tamas 5 marks

151. Refutation of Tamas as a tenth karana dravya.

Explanation about refutation on the basis of guna and karma etc. dravya characteristics in Tamas 5 marks

152. Relation between Trigunas and Panchamahabhootas

153. Karyadravya

Explanation about chetana and achetan karya dravyas

154. Role of Panchamahabhoota in Garbha Vikasa

Explanation of formation of garbha by mahabhootas and panchabhautik entities of garbha.

155. Describe ubhayendriyatva of Mana

Explanation about ubheyendriyva i.e. gyanendriyatva and karmendriyatva of manas 5 marks

156. Explain 'Tamas'

Explanation about guna and karma of Tamas 2 marks, acceptance and refutation of Tamasa as a tenth Karana Dravya 3 marks

157. Tamas as 10th Karana Dravya.

Explanation about acceptance Tamasa as a tenth Karana Dravya. 3 marks and refutation Tamasa as a tenth Karana Dravya. 2 marks

1. Refutation of Tamasa as a tenth Karana Dravya.

158. Explain Ahankara. Is it exist in Achetana Dravyas ? Why?

Explanation of ahamkar 2 marks and positive or negative view about its existence in achetan dravya with reason 3 marks

LAQ-10 MARKS

Severity –Mild

Q.1 Lakshana with detailed explanation 4 marks and classification with examples

6 marks

Q.2 Nirukti 2 marks Paribhasha 2 marks and classification 6 marks

Q.3 Definition of dravya 2 marks and classification based on kaarana-kaarya, chetana-achetana, yoni, origin, evolution, prabhaava, vipaaka, effect on doshas, samshodhana etc. 8 marks

Q.4 Introduction of karana dravyas 1 marks description panch

mahabhoota 5 marks description of atma, mana, dik and kala 4 marks

Q.5 Laksjana of dravya 2 marks. Explanation about mahabhoota word and number of mahabhoota 3 marks and explanation of individual each mahabhoota 5 marks.

Q.6 Definition 1marks, synonyms of kaala 1 marks, lakshana 2 marks, types 1 marks, utility 5 marks

Q.7 Definition, synonyms of kaala 2 marks, lakshana 2 marks, types 1 marks, utility 5 marks

Q.8 Definition, synonyms of disha 2 marks, lakshana 2 marks, types 2 marks, utility 4 marks

Q.9 Definition, synonyms of aatma 2 marks, lakshana 2 marks, types 4 marks, importance in Ayurveda 2 marks

Q.10 Definition of purusha 2 marks and ekdhaatvaatmaka, shaddhaatvaatmaka, chaturvishanti tattvaatmaka etc. types in detail 8 marks

Q.11 Aatma lakshana 2 marks, classification 2 marks, guna 2 marks and process of knowledge 4 marks

- Q.12 Definition of mana 1 marks, lakshana 2 marks, types 2 marks, importance 5 marks
- Q.13 Lakshana, site, types, guna and karma each 2 marks
- Q.14 Description of Mano Vrutti, site, bheda, guna and karma each 2 marks
- Q.15 Description about Lakshana 2 marks, Guna 2 marks, karma 3 marks and vishaya 3 marks
- Q.16 Describe characteristics of Atma in detail.
- Q.17 Explanation of Lakshana 2 marks, classification 3 marks, quality 2 marks and karma 3 marks
- Q.18 Explanation about ekdhaatvaatmaka, tridhaatvaatamak, shaddhaatvaatmaka, chaturvishanti tattvaatmaka etc. types in detail 10 marks
- Q.19 Description of Eka Dhatvaatmaka, Tridhatvaatmaka, Sad Dhatvaatmaka, Chaturvinsanti tatvaatmaka and Panhcavinsanti Tatvaatmaka Purusha. each of 2 marks
- Q.20 Definition of purusha 2 marks and ekdhaatvaatmaka, shaddhaatvaatmaka, chaturvishanti tattvaatmaka etc. types in detail 8 marks
- Q.21 Definition of purusha 2 marks, description of rasha purusha 2 marks and chikitsya purush 2 marks. explanation of characteristic features of atma 5 marks
- Q.22 Description of significance of ekdhaatvaatmaka, shaddhaatvaatmaka, chaturvishanti tattvaatmaka etc. types in detail 10 marks

- Q.23 Classification of ekdhaatvaatmaka, shaddhaatvaatmaka, chaturvishanti tattvaatmaka etc. types in brief
- Q.24 Definition and utility of atma in ayurveda 4 marks, lakshana 2 marks, classification 2marks and its gunas 2marks
- Q.25 Definition of atma 2 marks, different level of atman 4 marks. seat 2 marks and gunas 2 marks
- Q.26 Description of lakshana, utility etc. of Prithvi mahabhoota 5 marks and qualities in detail 5 marks
- Q.27 Description of lakshana, utility etc. of Jala mahabhoota 5 marks and qualities in detail 5 marks
- Q.28 Description of lakshana, utility etc. of agni mahabhoota 5 marks and qualities in detail 5 marks
- Q.29 Description of lakshana, utility etc. of vayu mahabhoota 5 marks and qualities in detail 5 marks
- Q.30 Description of lakshana, utility etc. of akasha mahabhoota 5 marks and qualities in detail 5 marks

Severity- Moderate

- Q.31 Detail explanation about the pancha mahabhoota theory in darshanik as well as Ayurveda parlance 5 marks and importance in Ayurveda 5 marks.
- Q.32 Guna, Karma, Bheda and practical utility of each mahabhoota 2 marks
- Q.33 Definition of Dravya 2 marks classification 3 marks and explanation of

Tejo mahabhoota 5 marks

Q.34 Definition of dravya 2 marks, list of karana dravya 2 marks and origina
of panchamahabhoota acc. to Ayurveda and other philosophies 6 marks

Q.35 Definition of mahabhoota, scription of panch mahabhoota

Q.36 Brief introduction of Pancha mahabhoota 5 marks and Pancha
Panchaka 5 marks

Q.37 Importance of panch mahabhoota in sharira, dravyaguna, diagnosis and
treatment etc.

Q.38 Explanation of Lakshana 2 marks, classification 3 marks and
significance of kala 5 marks

Q.39 Etymological derivation 2 marks, division 3 marks and significance of
kala 5 marks

Q.40 Importance of kala in shaarira, diagnosis and treatment etc. 10 marks

Q.41 Description of Lakshana 2 marks, synonyms 2 marks, qualities 2 marks,
objects 2 marks, functions 2 marks

Q.42 Definition 1 marks, synonyms 1 marks, guna 2 marks, karma 2
marks, vishaya 2 marks and explanation of dual nature of mind 2 marks

Q.43 Description of atma linga from charaka Samhita sharirasthana first
adhyaya 10 marks

Q.44 Definition of atma 2 marks, its characteristics 3 marks, types 2 marks,
importance 3 marks

- Q.45 Definition of mahabhoota word 2 marks and types of mahabhootas 2 marks and their practical utility 6 marks
- Q.46 Description of synonyms 2 marks, lakshana 3 marks and description of qualities 5 marks
- Q.47 Introduction of *Pancha mahabhoota* 2 marks and practical applicability of pancha mahabhoota in the field of shaarira, dravyaguna, diagnosis, treatment etc.
- Q.48 Introduction of dravya 2 marks, explanation about the application of kaarana dravya and the application of karya dravya in ayurveda
- Q.49 Lakshana 2 marks, classification of Dravya 3 marks, and process of evolution 5 marks
- Q.50 Explain the process of evolution of pancha mahabhoota according to charaka, sushruta, taittiriyanopanishad, Samkhya-yoga, nyaya-vaisheshika, sharkaracharya etc.
- Q.51 Explain the process of evolution of pancha mahabhoota according to charaka, sushruta, taittiriyanopanishad, Samkhya-yoga, nyaya-vaisheshika, sharkaracharya etc.
- Q.52 Definition 1 marks, characteristics 2 marks, division 2 marks, importance 5 marks

Severity-Hard

- Q.53 Definition of Mana 2 marks, detailed explanation the role of mana as gyanendriya and karmendriya with examples 4-4 marks

- Q.54 Definition of Tamas, discuss the positive negative views about its dravyatva and its utility in ayurveda
- Q.55 Different kind of illustrations from dinacharya, rutucharya, saadhyaasadhyatva of diseases, time of different therapies etc. stated in ashtang Hridaya
- Q.56 Differentiate Eka Dhatvaatmaka, Tridhatvaatmaka, Sad Dhatvaatmaka, Chaturvinsanti tatvaatmaka and Panhcavinsanti Tatvaatmaka Purusha on the basis of composition, level of manifestation, transmigration, characteristics etc.
- Q.57 Explain the definition 2 marks, types 3 marks and utility in treatment 5 marks
- Q.58 Description of etymology and definition of bhoota word 2 marks each, characteristics 3 marks and panch mahabhoota explanation 5 marks
- Q.59 Description about application of *Pancha mahabhoota* pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment etc.
- Q.60 Clinical applicability of Eka Dhatvaatmaka, Tridhatvaatmaka, Sad Dhatvaatmaka, Chaturvinsanti tatvaatmaka and Panhcavinsanti Tatvaatmaka Purusha various Purusha in Ayurveda.
- Q.61 Explanation of Tamas, its dravyatva and karanatva, its separation from other nine karana dravya
- Q.62 Explain Role of pancha mahabhoota in deha formation and pancha bhautik prakriti explanation. Explanation of role of triguna in evolution of

manah and manas prakriti

Q.63 Definition Kala 2 marks and its utility in pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment etc.

Q.64 Explanation of triguna from Samkhya darshana and Ayurveda 5 marks and its role in formation of manas prakriti, explanation of manas prakriti 5 marks

Q.65 Explanation of panchabhuta as karana dravya, guna and karma of panchabhautika ahara and aushadha, formation of manas from ahara.

ANSWER KEY

TOPIC NO- 4-Guna vijnaneeyam

SAQs

5 Mark Questions

SEVERITY –MILD

1. Explain Guru and Laghu Guna.

द्रव्यस्य बृहणे कर्मणि शक्तिर्गुरुः,

द्रव्यस्य लघ्घने कर्मणि शक्तिः लघुः,

2. Explain Manda and Khara Guna.

द्रव्यस्य शमने कर्मणि शक्तिः मन्दः,

द्रव्यस्य लेखने कर्मणि शक्तिः खरः,

3. Explain Ruksha and Sheeta Guna.

द्रव्यस्य शोषणे कर्मणि शक्तिः रूक्षः,

द्रव्यस्य स्तम्भने कर्मणि शक्तिः हिमः,

4. Explain Sheeta and Ushna Guna.

द्रव्यस्य स्तम्भने कर्मणि शक्तिः हिमः,

द्रव्यस्य स्वेदने कर्मणि शक्तिः उष्णः,

5. Explain Snigdha and Ruksha Guna.

द्रव्यस्य क्लेदने कर्मणि शक्तिः स्निग्धः,

द्रव्यस्य शोषणे कर्मणि शक्तिः रूक्षः,

6. Explain Vishada and Pichchhila Guna.

द्रव्यस्य क्षालने कर्मणि शक्तिः विशदः,

द्रव्यस्य लेपने कर्मणि शक्तिः पिच्छिलः।

7. Explain Manda and Tikshna Guna.

द्रव्यस्य शमने कर्मणि शक्तिः मन्दः,

द्रव्यस्य शोधने कर्मणि शक्तिः तीक्ष्णः,

8. Explain Shlakshna and Khara Guna.

द्रव्यस्य रोपणे कर्मणि शक्तिः श्लक्ष्णः,

द्रव्यस्य लेखने कर्मणि शक्तिः खरः,

9. Explain Shlakshna and Karkasha Guna according to Sushruta.

द्रव्यस्य रोपणे कर्मणि शक्तिः श्लक्षणः,

कर्कशो विशदो यथा | सु सू ४६ means cleaning the surface by scraping the

adhesions.

10. Explain Sandra and Drava Guna.

द्रव्यस्य प्रसादने कर्मणि शक्तिः सान्द्रः,

द्रव्यस्य विलोडने कर्मणि शक्तिः द्रवः,

11. Explain Sukshma and Sthula Guna.

द्रव्यस्य विवरणे कर्मणि शक्तिः सूक्ष्मः,

द्रव्यस्य संवरणे कर्मणि शक्तिः स्थूलः,

12. Explain Sthira and Sara Guna.

स्थिरो वातमलस्तंभी सरस्तेषां प्रवर्तकः | (भा .प्र .पू .ख)

13. Explain Sthira and Chala Guna according to Astang Hridaya.

द्रव्यस्य धारणे कर्मणि शक्तिः स्थिरः,

द्रव्यस्य प्रेरणे कर्मणि शक्तिः चलः,

14. Explain Mrudu and Kaathina Guna.

द्रव्यस्य श्लथने कर्मणि शक्तिः मृदुः,

द्रव्यस्य दृढने कर्मणि शक्तिः कठिनः,

15. Write a note on – ‘Vishesh Guna’.

महाभूतानि खं वायुरग्निरापः क्षितिस्तथा ।

शब्दः स्पर्शश्च रूपं च रसो गन्धश्च तद्गुणाः ॥ च.सू १/२७

16. Write a note on – ‘Importance of Paradi Guna’.

परापरत्वे युक्तिश्च सङ्ख्या संयोग एव च ।

विभागश्च पृथक्त्वं च परिमाणमथापि च ॥

संस्कारोऽभ्यास इत्येते गुणा ज्ञेयाः परादयः ।

सिद्ध्युपायाश्चिकित्साया लक्षणैस्तान् प्रचक्ष्महे ॥ च.सू २६/२९-३०

Each Para, apra...guna may be explained in view of therapeutics or research.

17. Write a note on – ‘Importance of Gurvadi Guna’.

गुरुमन्दहिमस्निग्धश्लक्ष्णसान्द्रमृदुस्थिराः।

गुणाः ससूक्ष्मविशदा विंशतिः सविपर्ययाः॥ अ.ह.सू १/१८

18. Write a note on – ‘Importance of Atma Guna’.

Adhyatma gunas are Six- *Buddhi, Sukha, Dukha, Ichchha, Dwesh* and

Prayatna

Explanation regarding each Guna with its applicability in clinical point of view is expected.

5 Marks

Moderate Questions

1. Write about classification of Guna according to Charak Samhita in brief.

Total 41 Guna Classification

Gurvaadi 20

Paradi 10

Vishesha 5

Adhyatmik Guna 6

2. Enlist Guna according to Kanada.

As per Kanada Gunas are 17 rupa, rasa,....

3. Enlist Guna according to Chakrapanidatta.

Chakrapanidatta Classified guna in 3 types -

Vaisheshika- 5

Samanya Guna- 30 (20 Gurvadi and 10 Paradi)

Aatma Guna -6

4. Write a note on – ‘Triguna’.

As per Vagbhat it is also called Mahaguna they are Satva, Raja and Tama.

5. Write a note on – ‘Maha Guna’.

As per Vagbhat it is also called Triguna they are Satva, Raja and Tama.

6. Write about supremacy of Gurvaadi Guna.

गुरुमन्दहिमस्निग्धश्लक्ष्णसान्द्रमृदुस्थिराः।

गुणाः ससूक्ष्मविशदा विंशतिः सविपर्ययाः॥ अ.ह.सू १/१८

Explain each of above guna in Diagnosis and treatment aspect.

5 Marks

Hard Questions

1. Define Guna and write the importance of Guna.

समवायी तु निश्चेष्टः कारणं गुणः ॥ च.सू १/५१

Importance -Each Guna among 41 is to be explained in Diagnostic, Clinical and Research Point of view

2. Describe the practical application of Indriyarth Gunas in diagnosis of disease and Treatment.

Indriyarth Gunas i.e Shabda, Sparsha, Rupa, Rasa and Gandha .

महाभूतानि खं वायुरग्निरापः क्षितिस्तथा ।

शब्दः स्पर्शश्च रूपं च रसो गन्धश्च तद्गुणाः ॥ च.सू १/२७

Each Guna can be explained in Clinical examination like trividha pariksha,

Rugna parikshan... Treatment View

3. Explain this Sutra – ‘Vishwa Lakshana Guna’.

This verse is from Rasavaisheshik Sutra 1/16

Here Bhadant Nagarjuna says that each guna has its own gunatwa jati.. one cannot explain the general Lakshanas of Guna. As per Rasavaisheshik Summary of guna is –

Guna is dravyashrayi, it is Nirguna, Nishkriya, has gunatwa Jati, needs another karana for samyog, vibhaag of dravya.

10 marks

MILD

1. Define Guna and classify Guna according to various Darshanas and Charaka Samhita

Definitions of Guna: The word "Guna" is derived from the "धातु" गुणआमंत्रणे which means reveals or explains or accepted through which

१. समवायी तु निश्चेष्टः कारणं गुणः । च०सू० १

२. अय द्रव्याश्रिताः ज्ञेया निष्क्रिया गुणाः । कारिकावलि

३. द्रव्याश्रयः अगुणवान् संयोग विभागेषु अकारणं अनपेक्ष इति गुण लक्षणं।

वैशेषिक दर्शन

४. गुणत्व जातिमत्वमिति गुण सामान्य लक्षणम् । प्रशस्तपाद

५. विश्वलक्षणा गुणाः । -रसवैशेषिक सूत्र १/६

Enumeration of Guna Sankhya

Ayurveda enumerates Guṇas as 41. Whereas Vaisheshika sutra enumerates seventeen only. Later, Prashastapada, the commentator of Vaisheshika Darshana added seven more Guṇas making a total of twenty four Gunas. Caraka classified the 41 Gunas as

1. Vaisheshika Gunas – 5
2. Karmanya Samanya Gunas 20
3. Atma Gunas -6
4. Paradi Samanya Guna 10

Total 41 Gunas.

Aṣṭāṅga Sangraha enumerates 46 Gunas by adding 5 more Gunas. They are Satva, Raja, Tama (Dharma) and (Adharma). Out of these the former three are known as one (Mahagunas) as they exist in the Prakṛti and cause for evolution, where as the later two are Nimitta Guṇas) means which are instrumental for evolution and for death, birth and Mokṣha.

2. Explain the Lakshana of indriyārtha Gunas with examples

Vishesha Gunas or Specific Attributes or Particular Attributes:

१. महाभूतानि रंवावायुरग्निरापः क्षितिस्तथा शब्दं स्पर्शं च रूपं च रसो गंधश्च

तद्गुणः । च० शा०

२. अर्थाः शब्दादयो ज्ञेया गोचरा विषया गुणा | च०शा०

३. पंचेन्द्रियार्थाः : शब्दस्पर्श रूप रस गन्धाः | च०सू० ८

The specific attributes of five Mahabhutas, viz Shabda, Sparsha, Roopa, Rasa and Gandha are considered as Vaisheṣhika Gunas or Vishesa Gunas.

The objects of the five organs पंचेन्द्रियार्थाः are called Vishēṣha Gunas.

The specific attribute of Akasha is Shabda. Like that, specific attributes of Vayu, Agni, Jala and Pṛithvi are Sparsha, Roopa, Rasa and Gandha respectively. Each Gyanendriya perceives the knowledge of the specific attribute of each Mahabhuta which is predominant in it.

Because of the predominance of Akasha Bhoota, Srotrendiya gets the knowledge of Shabda only which is the attribute of Akasha. Similar with the other Gyanendriya also.

In this way the specific Indriya perceives the knowledge of the attribute of specific Mahabhuta. Hence these attributes are also called Artha, Gneya, Viṣhaya, Gochara.

3. Explain the importance of Guna (Gunapradhanyata).

Superiority of the Attributes Acharya Nagarjuna, the author of Rasa Vaiseṣhika Darshana,

proved the efficacy (Importance/superiority) by citing the following reasons.

1. Rasabhibhava 2. Vipaka Karaṇatwa 3. Sankhya Bahulya 4. Prayoga Bahulya 5. Karma Bahulya 6. Viṣaya Bahulya and 7. Rasanugraha.

1. **Rasabhibhava:** In Rasa Vaisesika Darshana it is mentioned that Rasabhibhavat, which means dominate or suppress the Rasa. Abhibhava means suppressed or dominated by a powerful object. Here the Rasa and Karma are dominated or suppressed by the attributes. Hence Guna expresses its own qualities.

Example:-When water is heated, the hot water suppresses the Madhura Rasa which is natural in water. As a result hot water decreases the Kapha instead increasing.

B. The Patola because of its Tikta Rasa has to alleviate Pitta and increase the Vata. But Patola because of Ushna Guna acts as Vata Shamaka because of the predominance of Ushna Guna hence Guna is important.

2. **Vipaka Karanatwa:** Some Acharyas opine that vipaka is based on Guna viz Guru vipaka and Laghu Vipaka. Generally Guru Vipaka is available in the Dravyas having attributes viz Sheeta, Snigdha and Guru. As such, the Vipaka of the Dravyas of Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna, vishada is of Laghu. The Karma nishtha of Rasas depend on Vipaka. Vipaka is based on Gunas. Which means Rasas, indirectly depend on Gunas.

3. **Sankhya Bahulya:** When compare to other padarthas the Gunas are more in number. Rasas 6, Vipaka 2 or 3, Virya 2 or 8. But the Karmanya Samanya Gunas are twenty (20) in number, which reside in Dravyas.

4. **Prayoga Bahulya :** Depending on the attributes the Dravyas are utilized in so many ways. Because of Snigdha Guna, Sneha and Abhyanga is performed. As such basing on Shita Guna, Stambhana Karma; Ruksha Guna, Lekhana Karma,

Laghu Guṇa, Langhana Karma respectively. The treatment without Dravyas (Adravya Bhuta Chikitsa) is also given basing on the attributes.

Example: To reduce the heaviness and obesity, vyayama is suggested which produces laghutwa (lightness). As such gunas are utilized in a number of ways.

5. **Karma Bahulya** : Guṇa (attribute) associated with other Padarthas of the Dravya helps for various activities. Hence it seems so many activities are performed. It is because of the attributes.

6. **Viṣaya Bahulya** : Object of Gunas is Dravya. The Dravyas are innumerable. The objects of Indriyas are one in each. But when compare to Mana the objects of Mana are more than that of Indriyas. In such a way the objects of Guṇas are numerous in number. Hence the Gunas are superior.

7. **Rasanugraha**: Increasing of Rasa and Karma is based on Guṇas only. Hence the Gunas are important.

The importance of Dravyas is determined, basing on the abundance of the attributes of Dravyas which are having similar rasas.

Example: As Ghṛita possesses the attributes, Shita, snigdha, Mridu, Picchila and Laghu vipaka, Ghṛita is superior in Madhura Rasa Dravyas.

Hence the Gunas are superior.

4. Write a short note on Chikitsya Guna.

Paradi Gunas are also called as Chikitsya Guna.

परापरत्वे युक्तिश्च सङ्ख्या संयोग एव च ।

विभागश्च पृथक्त्वं च परिमाणमथापि च ॥

संस्कारोऽभ्यास इत्येते गुणा ज्ञेयाः परादयः ।

सिद्ध्युपायाश्चिकित्साया लक्षणैस्तान् प्रचक्ष्महे ॥ च.सू २६/२९-३०

5. Write a short note on the practical importance of Gurvadi Guna in the diagnosis of the disease.

Each guna among 20 Gurvaadi gunas are to be discussed and explained in respect to Dosha, Dhatu Vitiation resulting in Disease formation.

10 Marks

Moderate

1. Define Guna and describe its clinical applicability.

The word "Guna" is derived from the "धातु" गुणआमंत्रणे which means reveals or explains or accepted through which

१. समवायी तु निश्चेष्टः कारणं गुणः । च०सू० १

२. अय द्रव्याश्रिताः ज्ञेया निष्क्रिया गुणाः । कारिकावलि

३. द्रव्याश्रयः अगुणवान् संयोग विभागेषु अकारणं अनपेक्ष इति गुण लक्षणं ।

वैशेषिक दर्शन

४. गुणत्व जातिमत्वमिति गुण सामान्य लक्षणम् । प्रशस्तपाद

५. विश्व लक्षणा गुणाः । - रसवैशेषिक सूत्र १/६

2. Define Guna and describe Atma Guna.

आध्यात्मिक (or) आत्मगुणाः:Attributes related to the Soul:

इच्छा द्वेषः सुखं दुःखं प्रयत्नश्चेतना धृतिः ।

बुद्धिः स्मृतिरहङ्कारो लिङ्गानि परमात्मनः ॥ च० शा० १ / ७२

As per the statement of Chakrapani "आत्मानं अधिकृत्य इति अध्यात्मनः'

The attributes related to Atma or soul are called आध्यात्मिक. The attributes Buddhi, Sukha, Duḥkha, Iccha, Dvesha and prayatnam present in Atma are called Atma Guṇas. Though the attributes i.e., Smruti, Chetana, Dhṛuti and Ahamkar are also of the attributes of the soul, they are included in Buddhi, because they are various stages of Buddhi (or) intellect.

3. Give brief introduction to Adhyatmik Guna.

SAME AS ABOVE ANSWER

4. Give brief introduction to Paradi Samanya Guna.

Paradi Gunas are also called as Chikitsya Guna.

परापरत्वे युक्तिश्च सङ्ख्या संयोग एव च ।

विभागश्च पृथक्त्वं च परिमाणमथापि च ॥

संस्कारोऽभ्यास इत्येते गुणा ज्ञेयाः परादयः ।

10 Marks

Hard

1. Write Lakshana and clinical importance of Shaarir Guna.

1. Guru-Laghu (Heavy-Lightness)

These two are the opposite qualities (attributes).

1. Heaviness is the non-intimate cause of the first downward motion in a falling substance. It resides in Earth and Water.

Gurutwa is the cause for the falling of a fruit from a tree. In darshanas it is stated that, Gurutwa is the cause for falling of Jala on Pṛuthvi. Whereas in Ayurveda, various actions and changes occur in the body by Guru Guna.

Angamarda, Upalepa, Mala Vṛddhi and Bala Vṛddhi are due to Guru Guna. It gives Tṛupti and Bṛumhaṇatva and increases Sharirapushti; kapha and mala etc. It alleviates Vata and digestion is delayed.

The Guru-Guṇa Dravyas are predominant in Pṛuthvi and JalaBhuta.

१. आदय पतन असमवायकारणं गुरुत्वम् तं० सं०

२. यदाद्य पतने हेतुः गुरुत्वं तदुदाहृतम्

Laghu Guna is quite opposite to Guru Guna. It is predominant of Akasha Vayu and Agni Bhuta. It acts as Lekhana and Ropana (wound Healer). It is whole-some and Digests quickly. It increases Vata and reduces kapha.

लघुः तद्विपरीतः सयात् लेखनो रोपणस्तथा- सु०सू० ४६

लघुपथ्यं परोपरोक्तं कफघ्नं शीघ्रपाकि च - भा०प्र०

2. Shita-Ushna (Cold-Hot)

Generally Shita Guna reveals the act of shitalatwa (or) coldness. It produces the act of Shitala. Shita Guna gives happiness and satisfaction. When a person is affected by Heat, Shamana both inside and outside the body is due to Shita Guna only. It gives satisfaction; acts as stambhaka. It obstructs vomiting, Diarrohea, Bleeding etc. It tranquillises or appeases unconsciousness, sweat and burning sensation. Jalabhuta is predominant in Shitta Guna Dravyas. But Pṛuthvi and Vayu, Bhutas are also present in lesser quantity. Because of touch it cools the outer surface of the body. As its last change is also coldness, it also cools the body internally.

ल्हादनः स्तंभनः शीतो मूर्छा तृद् स्वेद दाहजित् उष्णः तद्विपरीतः स्यात्

पावनश्च विशेषतः - सु०सू० ४६

Ushna Guna it quite opposite to Shita Guna and causes excessive sweda, Moorccha, pipasa, Burning sensation etc. and it produces vamaana, increases the capacity of digestion and it suppurates the Ama vranas. Ushna is predominant of Agni Bhuta.

3. Snigdha-Rooksham (Oily-Dry)

The Sneha Guna increases Snigdhatwa, Mṛdutwa, Bala, Varna and Shukra in the body. It alleviates Vata and aggravates Kapha. Jala Bhuta is predominant in Snigdha Dravyas. Snigdha is the quality which causes the agglutination of

powder etc. Mrudutwa, of the objects is due to snigdha Guṇa.

The snigdha is of two fold नित्य and अनित्य.

Hemadri states that snigdha Guṇa is the cause for moisture in the body.

Snigdha Guṇa exists in water only.

१. चूर्णादि पिण्डी भाव हेतुर्गुणः स्नेहः जल मात्र वृत्तिः - त०सं०

२. यस्य क्लेदने शक्तिः स स्निग्धः शोषणे शक्तिः स रुक्षः । हेमाद्रि

Rukṣha Guṇa is quite opposite to snigdha Guṇa. Pruthvi and Vayu Bhuta are predominant in Rukṣha Guṇa Dravyas.

Rukṣha Guṇa Dravyas produce Rukṣhatwa, kaṭutwa etc. in the body; and aggravates Vata and produces shoṣhatwa.

In Vaishesika Darshana, Rukṣha Guṇa has not been described as they opine that the negation of sneha Guṇa is the Rookṣha.

4. Manda-Tikṣhṇa (Dull-Sharp)

Because of slow movement Dravya performs its action slowly. It keeps the body steadily. Pṛuthvi bhuta is predominant in Manda Guṇa Dravya. Hemadri mentions that manda has the power of alleviation of Dosas.

१. यस्य शमने शक्तिः स मन्दः - हेमाद्रि

२. मन्दो यात्राकरः स्मृतः सु०सू० ४६

Generally the tikshṇa Guṇa is quite opposite to Manda Guṇa. It aggravates

Pitta and acts as Lekhana, alleviates Kapha and Vāta. Because of Tikṣhṇatwa, it produces Daha, Paka and srava. Agnibhuta is predominant in Dravyas.

Slight differences are there among Ayurveda Acharyas regarding the attributes Manda and Tikṣhṇa. Even though all the experts express the similar view, regarding Manda Guṇa, differences are there regarding Tikṣhṇa Guṇa.

While Charaka states that Tikṣhṇa is opposite attribute of Manda Sushruta and Bhavaamishra states Ashukari Guṇa is quite opposite to that of Manda.

Whereas Sushruta describes the Tikṣhṇa Guṇa, it has another meaning.

Sushruta opines that Mṛudu Guṇa is opposite to Tikṣhṇa.

Though Charaka mentioned Mṛudu Guṇa, he considered it is the opposite quality to Kathina or Hardness.

Sushruta described that Vyavayi, Vikasi and Ashukari are quite opposite to Manda Guṇa.

Sushruta even though mentioned 20 attributes by including the Ashukari, Vyavayi, Vikasi, qualities in Ashukari Guṇa, in some places he again mentioned twenty two attributes.

१. यस्य शोधने शक्तिः स तीक्ष्णः।

२. तीक्ष्णं पित्त करं प्रायो लेखनं कफ वात हृत् भा०प्र०पू० रवं

5. Sthira-Sara (Firm-Moving)

Sthira Guṇa Dravya is predominant of Pṛthvibhuta. The Dravya having the sthira Guṇa whether it is Auśhadha Dravya or Ahara Dravya, obstructs the

Vata and mala and stops the passing of Mala and Vata through anus. Sara Guna Dravya let out the Mala through the anus. The movement of an object will be arrested due to sthira Guṇa. Sthira Guna Dravyas obstruct Atisara, Grahāṇi, Rakta Pitta etc. diseases and arrests the shighra shlakshna.

Sara is quite opposite to sthira Guṇa. Some opine that cala Guna is opposite to sthira Guna. But there is no difference between cala and sara. Jala Mahabhuta is predominant in saraguna. It passes outwards the obstructed Mala, Mutra, Shukra. Sramsaka, Rechaka, Bhedaka are the synonyms of saraguna. Because of saraguna, the Mala passes out through anus with speed.

१. यस्य धारणे शक्तिः स स्थिरः यस्य प्रेरणे शक्तिः स सरः - (हेमाद्रि)

२. स्थिरो वातमल स्तंभी सरः तेषां प्रवर्तकः - भा० प्र०पू० रवं -

३. सरोऽनुलोमनः प्रोक्तः - सु०सू० ४६

6. Mṛudu-Kathina (Softness and Hardness)

Mṛudu Dravya after consumption loosens one or more organs of the body whereas Kathina Guṇa hardens the organs of the body.

Generally the Mṛudu and Kathina are perceivable through Sparshanendriya. The softness of the sponge etc. and the hardness of the Rocks etc. are perceived through Sparshanendriya only.

But according to Ayurveda, the Mṛudutwa and Kathinatwa of a substance is known after consuming it. As the soil gets soften when it is

moistened with water, the organs and malas get soften after consuming the Dravyas of Mṛudu attribute.

Akasha and Jala Mahabhuta are predominant in Mrdu Guna Dravyas.

Contrary to Akasha and Jala, Pṛthvibhuta is predominant in Kathina Guna Dravya. When these are used internally it hardens the organs and Mala etc. The hardness in the glands (granthi) is due to the consumption of Kathina Guna Dravya.

Sushruta states that Tikṣhṇa Guna is contrary to Mṛudu Guna

१. यः दृढीकरोति स कठिनः

२. यस्य द्रव्यस्य श्लधने कर्मणि शक्तिः स मृदुः,- हेमाद्रि

7. Picchila-Vishada (Sliminess-Clear)

The Picchila Guna holds the lives (Pranas) Balya and reunite the fractured bones or fractured organs, increases kapha, gurutwa. It is like threads. Jalabhuta is predominant in picchila Dravya.

Contrary to this, the visada Guna Dravyas act as vasodilators. It dries up the kleda of twak and other organs of the body. Hence the moisture of the body is reduced or diminished. It acts as wound healer. Hemadri states that Picchila Guna has the power of lepana or coating or covering nature.

When touched it looks like a lump, dense gummy in nature.

Example-The green (Shlesmataka), the gum like Padartha, in ladies fingers

expands like a wire or creeper.

When the picchila Guna Dravyas are used internally they help to stabilise the life, satisfy the Dwadasa prāṇas viz. Agni, Soma, Vayu, Satwa, Raja, Tama, Pancha gyanendriya and Bhutatma.

Visada Guna is predominant of Pṛthvi and Jalabhuta. It increases the strength. It always filled the gaps of minute cells which are always destructive. It increases kapha. Visada Guna is contrary to the picchila Guna. It reduces the moisture. Pṛthvi and Vayu Bhuta are predominant in vishada guna. It acts as vasodilator. It absorbs the kleda of various parts of the body as a result early wound healing takes place

१. यस्य श्लथने शक्तिः स विशदः - हेमाद्रि

२. पिच्छिलो जीवनो बल्यः संधानः श्लेष्मलो गुरुः विशदो विपरीतोऽस्मात्

क्लेदाचूषण रोपणः - सु०सू० ४६ / ५१७

8. Shlakṣṇa-Khara (Smoothness and Coarseness)

Shlakṣṇa Guna is identical with picchila. Similar actions are performed alike picchila Dravya when Shlakṣṇa Dravya is used. Picchila Dravyas are unctuous with moisture and Shlakṣṇa Dravyas are hard and tough and without moisture. Shlakṣṇa Guna is capable to act as wound healer. It is predominant of Jalabhuta.

Ex. : Polished wood, diamonds and fish. shlakshna Guna is having skipping in nature.

Contrary to this, khara Guṇa, is predominant of yet and वायुभूत, acts as lekhana (scratches the impurities and lets them out.). It breaks the accumulated kapha, Vata, and Doṣhas by cutting and breaking into minute parts and finally, lets them out from the body.

१. शलक्षणः पिच्छिलवज्ञेयः कर्कशो विशदो यथा - सु०सू० ४६ / ५२१
२. यस्य द्रव्यस्य रोपणे शक्तिः स शलक्षणः -हेमाद्रि
३. यस्य द्रव्यस्य लेखने शक्तिः स खरः -हेमाद्रि

9. Sukṣhma-Sthula-(Subtility and Gross)

Sukṣhma Guna Dravyas are not only access into minute channels of the body but also capable of dilating them. Contrary to this, sthula Dravyas obstruct the channels and they are capable to act as vaso-constrictors.

They are also not visible like the other attributes. Basing on the actions and changes in the body after usage only, we get the knowledge of the above attributes.

Ex.: The Sukshma Guṇa of Taila is not visible. When massage to the body, it enters into the minute channels and dilates them. As such all the other Sukṣhma Guna Dravyas enter into minute channels and dilate them.

Akasha and Vayu Bhuta are predominant in Sukshma Guṇa Dravyas.

Contrary to this the sthula Guna Dravyas obstruct the channels. It produces sthulatwa in the body because of the predominance of Pṛuthvi and Jalabhutas. Even though they act as Dhatuvar dhaka, they obstruct the channels.

१. यस्य विवरणे शक्तिः स सूक्ष्मः संवरणे शक्तिः स स्थूलः हेमाद्रि

२. स्थूलः स्थौल्यं करोत् देहे स्त्रोतसामवरोधकृत्

देहस्य सूक्ष्मच्छिद्रेषु विशेद् यत् सूक्ष्ममुच्यते भा०प्र०

10. Drava-Sandra : (Liquidity and density)

Fluidity is the non-intimate cause of the first flow (of a liquid substance). It resides in water and light. It is of two fold (1) Natural and (2) Artificial. Natural fluidity is found in water whereas artificial fluidity is found in earth and Teja.

The dravatwa in gold and silver are naimittika or artificial. This Naimittika Dravatwa is found in silver and gold when they are melted.

Dravatwa produces moisture in the body. It increases the kleda in the body. It acts as a vehicle, carries the objects from one place to another place in the body.

Jala bhuta is predominant in Drava Guna. Quite contrary to this, Pṛthvi, Teja and Apyamsha are predominant in Sandra Guṇa.

Sandra Guna acts as vasoconstrictor, whereas Drava Guna acts as vasodilator.

2. Describe the practical application of Gurvadi Guna in diagnosis of disease and Treatment.

ANSWER AS PER ABOVE Question 1 HARD TYPE.

3. Explain the Lakshana practical application of Paraadi Gunas with examples.

In Tarka Sangraha, it is stated that Remoteness (Paratwa) and proximate (Aparatwa) are the special causes of common usage of words expressing Para and Aparatwa. They reside in four Bhutas viz. Pṛuthvi, Jala, Teja and Vāyu and also in Mana. Each of them is of two fold. (1) Dikkṛta (spatial) and (2) Kalakṛta (Temporal). In things existed at a distance Dikkṛta paratwa or spatial remoteness is found, in things near Dikkṛta Aparatwa or spatial Aparatwa is found. In an elderly person, kalakṛta paratwa (Temporal remoteness) and in younger person Kala kṛta Aparatwa (Temporal proximity) are found.

Dikkṛta paratwa indicates the specificity of the Dik, whereas Kalakṛta paratwa and Aparatwa indicates the variance in age.

But in Ayurveda, it is quite different. In Ayurveda, Paratwa indicates the best one. Aparatwa indicates least one. Both paratwa and aparatwa are related to Desha, Kala, Vaya, Mana, Paka, Virya, Rasa etc.

In health point of view, the Desha which is wholesome to an individual is Para and unwholesome is Aparatwa. As such Jangala Desa is Para and Anupa Desa is Aparatwa. For health winter season is para and summer season is Aparatwa. As such regarding age Taruṇavastha is para whereas Vaṛdhakya is Aparatwa. In Vipakas, Madhura Vipaka is para and Amla Kaṭu Vipakas are Aparatwa. As such Sheetaveerya is para, while uṣṇaviryā is Aparatwa. In the six tastes Madhura Rasa is para, whereas Kaṭurasa is Aparatwa.

3. Yukti : Propriety-Proper Application (Prescription)

युक्तिस्तु योजना यातु युज्यते -च०सू० २६

Proper application with proper planning is called yukti. Selection of proper therapy with due regard to the nature of the Dosas is called Yukti. Whereas the inappropriate selection of therapy or the therapy without proper planning is not at all a selection.

4. Sankhya (Number):

Sankhya is the cause of common usage of expressions like one, two etc. It is found in all the nine substances. It starts from one and ends with parardha. Oneness is two fold. i.e. eternal in atoms and non-eternal in products. It is eternal in eternal substances and non-eternal in non-eternals. Number two and higher numbers are only non-eternal.

Parardha is the highest number equivalent to a Lakh of crores, which constitutes half of their life span of Brahma the creator. Numbering of the diseases like, Ashtajwara, Panchashwasa, etc. Sapta Dhatus, Tridosha etc. come under Sankhya.

6. Vibhaga-Disjunction:

Disjunction is the attribute (Division) which destroys the conjunction (Combination). It exists in all the nine substances.

Charaka states that division into particles or division of combined objects is called as Vibhaga. Absence of combining factor is called as Vibhaga.

It is also of 3 types like Samyoga.

(1) Dwandwa karmaja (2) Sarva karmaja (3) Eka Karmaja. The examples are also same as above, but with division.

7. Pṛuthakatva (Distinctness) (segregation)

Distinctness is the special cause of conventional expressions such as this is distinct from that. It is present in all the nine subjects.

Charaka states that, separation or segregation of the things basing on their distinct qualities is called Pṛuthaktva.

It is of three types (1) Asamyoga (2) Vailakṣhaṇya and (3) Anekata Rupa

A. Asamyoga Non combination of things for ever e.g. Meru Parvata and Himalaya Parvata.

B. Vailakṣanya: Segregation of two things basing on its distinctness for ever.

Eg. The qualities of cow are entirely different than that of buffalo. Hence they never combine with each other. As such Mesha and varaha also never combine with each other. C. Anekata (Plurality): Separation of one type of things from another.

8. Parimaṇa (Dimension-Magnitude):

Dimension is the special cause of the common usage of words pertaining to measurement. It is found in all the nine Dravyas and is of four varieties viz.

Atomic (अणु) or minuteness, Large (महत्); Long (Deergha) and Short (ह्रस्व)

Measurements of the liquids, solids and measurement of the length is called Parimaṇa. Parimaṇa or Pramaṇa indicates the dosage of Aushadha Dravyas and Ahara Dravyas.

Measurement of various Dravyas, in medicinal preparation (Manufacturing of medicines) is quite essential.

9. Samskara (Transformation):

Transformation of the natural attributes of Dravya by various processings or methods is called Samskara. This process of transformation in Guna is called Samskara.

EX. If rice is kept in a vessel and water is added to it and is cooked with flame, it changes into ODANA which is Laghu in quality.

10. Abhyasa : Repetition of the same thing again and again

Consumption or performing of the same thing and same act again and again repeatedly is called Abhyasa. Sheelana and Satata Kriya are the synonyms of Abhyasa.

Repetition of the same activity repeatedly keeping an aim and in view is called Satata Kriya and consumption or usage of the same things repeatedly is known as Sheelana. Both of these are come under Abhyasa.

ANSWER KEY

Topic no-5 – KARMA vijananeeyam

5 Marks

Mild Questions.

1. Define Karma and explain the types of Karma.

संयोगे च विभागे च कारणं द्रव्यमाश्रितम् ।

कर्तव्यस्य क्रिया कर्म कर्म नान्यदपेक्षते ॥ च.सू १/५२

Types 5 -Utkshepan, Apakshepan.....

5 Marks

Moderate Questions

2. Write Clinical applicability of Karma.

प्रवृत्तिस्तु खलु चेष्टा कार्यार्था; सैव क्रिया, कर्म, यत्नः, कार्यसमारम्भश्च ॥ च. वि

८/७७

प्रवृत्तिस्तु प्रतिकर्मसमारम्भः ।

तस्य लक्षणं भिषगौषधातुरपरिचारकाणां क्रियासमायोगः ॥ च. वि ८/१२९

3. Write Lakshana, types and practical utility of Karma.

संयोगे च विभागे च कारणं द्रव्यमाश्रितम् ।

कर्तव्यस्य क्रिया कर्म कर्म नान्यदपेक्षते ॥ च.सू १/५२

Types 5 -Utkshepan, Apakshepan.....

Types as per ayurved/Utility – Chikitsa word itself indicates Karma;
Panchakarma...

5 Marks

Hard Questions

4. Compare the Karma Lakshana (characteristics) from Charaka Samhita and Darshana.

Types and Lakshana from ayurveda and Darshana are to be compared.

5. Write similarity and dissimilarity of Karma and Guna.

Explanation on the Basis of difference regarding definition, lakshan, ashrayashrayibhava, types and its applicability is expected in answer.

10 Marks

MILD

6. Define Karma according to various Darshana and Ayurveda.

Charaka describes the Karma as follows:

१. संयोगे च विभागेच कारणं द्रव्यमाश्रितं कर्तव्यस्य क्रिया कर्म कर्म

नाऽन्यदपेक्षते । च०सू० २. प्रयत्नादि कर्म चेष्टित मुच्यते । च०सू० १

३. द्रव्याश्रितं कर्म यदुच्यते क्रियेति ।

४. एक द्रव्यं अगुणं संयोग विभागेषु अनपेक्ष कारणं इति कर्मलक्षणं । वै०द०

7. Describe the process of production and destruction of Laukika Karma with one example.

Loukika Karma means the duties or activities performed by the individuals in the daily routine life. It does not seek any cause for disjunction and conjunction.

Utkṣhepaṇa, Apakṣhepaṇa, Akunchana, Prasarana and Gamana comes under this category. Types of action occurring in ordinary life Loukika Karma is of three fold viz

1. Sat Pratyaya, 2. Asat Pratyaya and 3. Apratyaya.

1. Sat Pratyaya : Performing an action by knowing it or voluntary action.

Example: Throwing of a ball towards upward direction.

2. Asat Pratyaya: Action without knowledge and unknowingly or involuntarily.

Example: When the ball is thrown upwards it falls down to the ground again and then moves upwards again. This upward action takes place in

Dravya after falling down is due to involuntary action. Hence it is called as Asat Pratyaya. In the cerebral fever when one leg is in flexion, without notice or unknowingly flexion takes place in the second leg also. Sat Pratyaya is available in both Cetana and Achetana Dravyas, whereas Asatpratyaya takes place in Achetana Dravyas only.

This Asat Pratyaya again divided into three types viz

1. Noḍana 2. Gurutwa 3. Vega.

1. Noḍana: Instigation, or ignition. When a stone is thrown into water it submerges into the water.

2. Gurutwa Heaviness: Falling down of baseless object is Gurutwa.

Example: The Pot which is kept on a tripod falls down naturally when the tripod is removed, because of its heaviness in nature.

3. Vega (Speed or Velocity): When an archer pulls the bow and discards the arrow; the arrow leaves the bow produced by the velocity, which is produced by the pulling and discarding, goes to a distant place with high speed and cut its aim.

8. Describe the Adhyaatmika karma and its causal relationship with health and disease.

Trividha Chikitsa prakar Daiva vyapashraya etc. Moksha Prapti methods mentioned in Charak Samhita may be explained in context with karya karan bhava in relation to health and disease.

9. Write the definition and classification of Karma and Explain Karma according to Nyaya Darshana.

Types of Action as per Nyaya Philosophy

According to Nyaya Darshana Karma (action) is of five types viz 1. Utkṣhepaṇa 2. Apakṣhepaṇa 3. Akunchana 4. Prasarana and 5. Gamana.

Even though more varieties of actions viz 1. Bhramana 2. Recana 3. Syandana 4. Urdhwa Jwalana and 5. Tirayaggamana are mentioned, they are included in Gamana; as they are the types of Gamana.

1. Utkṣhepana:

ऊर्ध्व देश संयोग हेतुरुत्क्षेपणम् । त०सं०

According to Tarka Sangraha the action causes for the conjunction with the upward region is utkshepana.

Example: Lifting of hand to upward-direction.

In this lifting disjunction with the downward region and conjunction with upward region take place.

2. Apakṣhepana:

अधो देश संयोग हेतुरपक्षेपणम् । त०सं०

In Tarka Sangraha it is mentioned that "the action causes for conjunction with the downward region is called Apakṣhepana".

Example: Falling down of leaves or fruits from the tree. In this, disjunction with upward region and conjunction with downward region take place simultaneously.

3. Akunchana :(Contraction; Flexion)

शरीरस्य सन्निकृष्ट संयोग हेतुराकुंचनं । त०सं०

According to Tarka Sangraha "the action causes conjunction nearer to the body is Akunchana or contraction.

Because of Akunchana the conjunction with the nearer part of the body and disjunction with the farther part of the body take place simultaneously.

Example: When an opened book is closed the expanded pages come nearer in contraction.

4. Prasaraṇa-Expansion:

विप्रकृष्ट संयोग हेतुः प्रसारणं । त०सं०

In Tarka Sangraha Annambhaṭṭa the author described that "the action causes for the conjunction with the distant region is Prasaraṇa. Prasaraṇa causes for the conjunction with distant place and disjunction with nearer region of the body.

Example: When the closed book is opened, the pages of the book spreads by conjuncting with the distant place.

5. Gamanam-Mobility:

१. अन्यत् सर्वं गमनम् ।

२. उत्तरदेश संयोग हेतुः गमनम् । त०सं०

According to Annambhaṭṭa, the author of Tarka Sangraha "the action which causes for the conjunction with later forward place is Gamana. Here the disjunction with the former place and conjunction with the later place take simultaneously.

10 marks

Moderate

10. What is Karma? Describe its types along with its utility.

Karma (action) exists in Dravya. It is the cause for conjunction and disjunction at a time. Karma is the action relating to something to be achieved. It does not require any other factor for its action.

Action in the form of curative effect is known as Karma. In Tarka Sangraha it is mentioned that action is of the nature of motion (चलनात्मकं कर्म). It resides in Prthvi, Jala, Teja Vayu and in mind. Dravya is the substratum as Karma resides in Dravya with Samavaya relation.

It is clearly understood from the above statements that Karma is Dravyasrita and Guna Rahita, so it does not seek any cause in conjunction and disjunction.

Charaka further states that the effort to be made for bringing the normal state is Karma. It is also called Chesta, Pravrtti, Kriya, Karma, Yatna and Karya Samarambha.

The applied aspect of the utility of Karma in Ayurveda is of three-fold.

1. Causative factor for Samyoga-Vibhaga action or movement related to Karma.
2. Pravṛitti related to Karma or Karma related to pravṛitti.
3. Karma related to treatment.

1. Causative factor for Samyoga-Vibhaga

In Ayurveda Karma is defined in two meanings.

A. Effort which is out of action.

B. Action is the cause for conjunction and disjunction.

A. कर्तृ करणयोः संयोगः क्रिया । च०सू० ११

Karma is born out with the conjunction of the instrument and the doer.

Example:

(i) When Atma (supreme soul) combines with Raja and Tama evolution begins. In this process Rajoguṇa is the cause for Pravṛtti or action or activity.

The conjunction of food with the body, agni with the food; after digestion the disjunction of prasada (essence) and kiṭṭa; conjunction of Prasada Bhaga with Dhatu; disjunction into upadhatu and Mala, after digestion with the Dhatwagni like Rasagni etc. physiological activities are all because of Karma.

(ii) While defining Pratyakṣha pramaṇa Charaka describes that due to the conjunction of Atma, Mana, Indriya and Indriyardha cognition takes place and in the absence of the association of the above four cognition does not occur.

(iii) The circulation of the Blood from the lower limbs to the Heart and from the heart to the Head can be considered as Utkṣhepana Karma of Nyaya Darshana. As such the circulation from the Head to the Heart and from the heart to the lower limbs are compared with Apakṣhepana. The contraction and relaxation of the heart are compared with Akunchana and Prasarana respectively. Keeping the heart in movement through contraction and relaxation always can be compared as Gamana.

2. Karma related to Pravṛtti

प्रवृत्तिस्तु खलु प्रतिकर्मसमारंभः ।

तस्य लक्षणं भिषगौषध आतुर परिचारकाणां क्रिया समयोगः । च०वि० ८ / १२९

Beginning of the treatment is Pravṛtti. In the four limbs of treatment viz Vaidya, Dravya, Upasthata, and Rogi are assembled. The treatment given with

proper combination of the above four limbs alleviate the diseases. It is understood that Pravṛtti takes place with the proper combination of the above four limb treatment.

3. Karma related to Treatment

Treatment is otherwise called Karma or Kriya. Basing on this principle the living body is called Karma Purusha, as he is the seat of all actions.

Ayurveda described two types of treatment viz 1. Samsodhana and 2. Samsamana which are Purifactive and Palliative respectively.

on these two types of treatment the Pañca karmas were enumerated viz 1. Vamana 2. Virecana 3. Niruha vasti 4. Anuvasana vasti and 5. Shirovirechana.

Vamana Karma can be considered as utkṣepana as the doṣas travel upwards. While virecana Karma can be considered as Apakṣepana as the Dosas come out in downward direction.

In niruha vasti the given medicine through anus enters into Pakwashaya (upward direction) and the Doshas come out alongwith medicine through anus (downward). Hence in Niruha vasti both utkshepana and Apakṣhepana take place.

In such a way in Anuvasana Vasti the actions viz utkshepaṇa, Apakṣhepaṇa, Akunchana and prasarana take place. In Shiro Virechana the Gamana Karma takes place.

In addition to the above Pancha karmas two more poorvakarmas viz sneha Karma and sweda Karma were also mentioned in Ayurveda.

In Niragni Sweda Vyayama etc, Akunchana and Prasarana are to be found.

In Shalya karma also 1. Poorva Karma 2. Pradhana Karma and 3. Pashchat Karma was also mentioned.

The Bhedana and Vedhana Kriya depend on Gamana Karma; while Vrana Shodhana is done through Akuncana, while in Chedana the Dosas come out through down ward direction where as in Ropana Karma the Dhatus spread into upward direction. Hence these Karma come under Apakṣhepaṇa and utkṣhepaṇa respectively.

As such the applied aspect of Karma in Ayurveda was described in the treatises in detail.

The purpose of Ayurveda itself indicates Kriya. Charaka described as

धातु साम्यक्रियाचोक्ता तन्त्रस्य अस्य प्रयोजनम् च०सू० १

10 marks

Hard

11. Define karma. Explain its types according to Tarka sangraha. What is importance of Karma in Ayurveda?

Charaka describes the Karma as follows:

१. संयोगे च विभागेच कारणं द्रव्यमाश्रितं कर्तव्यस्य क्रिया कर्म कर्म

नाऽन्यदपेक्षते । च०सू० १

२. प्रयत्नादि कर्म चेष्टित मुच्यते । च०सू० १

३. द्रव्याश्रितं कर्म यदुच्यते क्रियेति ।

४. एक द्रव्यं अगुणं संयोग विभागेषु अनपेक्ष कारणं इति कर्मलक्षणं । वै०द०

Types of Karma Classification of Karma

Actions are innumerable and innumerable varieties. But for communication and for daily usage karmas are classified as under. Karmas are generally of two types.

They are 1. Loukika Karma and 2. Paraloukika Karma.

1. Loukika Karma: Loukika Karma means the duties or activities performed by the individuals in the daily routine life. It does not seek any cause for disjunction and conjunction. Utkṣhepaṇa, Apakṣhepaṇa, Akunchana, Prasarana and Gamana come under this category.

2. Paraloukika Karma or Adhyatmika Karma: Paraloukika Karma can be considered as the action of the duty or responsibility. Here kartavya means Sadvṛitta or Sadachara.

Example: In utkṣhepana conjunction with upward space and disjunction with downward space occurs simultaneously. As, such, by following the duties of Sadvṛitta, conjunction with Shubha Karma and disjunction with Ashubha Karma takes place.

IMPORTANCE OF KARMA in AYURVED

Treatment is otherwise called Karma or Kriya. Basing on this principle the living body is called Karma Purusha, as he is the seat of all actions.

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ANSWER KEY

Topic no -6 Samanya Vijnaneeyam

SAQ-MILD

1...Describe the Anuvrutti Buddhi

ANS.1. Samanya is internal, one, and included in many objects. It is the reason for growth; it unites and produces sense of homogeneity.

SAQ-MODERATE

1. Explain the Samanya (According to Ayurveda & Darshana)

Ans .According to darshan –

नित्यमेकमनेकानुगतम सामान्यम || तर्कसंग्रह

नित्यतवे सति अनेकसमवेतत्वम सामान्य लक्षणम || सिद्धांतमुक्तावली

According to Ayurveda—

सामान्यम वृद्धिकारणम | च.सू. 1/44

सामान्यमेकत्वकरम | च.सू. 1/45

तुल्यार्थता हि सामान्यम | च.सू. 1/45

2. Distinguish the Samanya concept of Ayurveda from Darshana

Ans.

SN	AYURVED	DARSHAN
1	Said इत्युक्तम कारणम	पदार्थ
2	Use in treatment purpose	Told Vastuvaad by nyay & vasheshik Told naamvaad by boddha darshan
3	But cause of increasing but not at all, asaanya also cause of increasing in particular conditions.	Cause of increasing

SAQ-HARD

1. Explain the types of Samanya (Acc. To Ayurveda and Darshana)

Ans

Ayurveda: dravya samanya- guna samanya- karma samanya

Atyant samanya- Madhya samanya- eka desh samanya

Ubaya vrutti samanya- eka vrutti samanya

Acc to Darshan:

Par samanya- apar samanya

LAQ-MILD

1. Explain the importance of samanya in diagnosis and treatment

Ans

Importance of samanya in diagnosis: in D/D of disease. As a upashay

eg. In Amvata use of oil than increase of disease and sandhi vata use of oil than disease is downside

importance of samanya in treatment- for dosh balancing if dosh is in decrease

condition than use of similar drugs we can increase the dosh .

LAQ-MODEATE

1. Identify the examples of Dravya-guna-karma Samanya with each DOSHA-

DHATU-MALA

Ans:

sn	dosh dhatu mala	samanya	vishesh
1	vata	yava- exercise	oil-- sleeping
	pitta	chitak –mansa- krodh	ghee- happiness
	kapha	milk-ghee- sleeping	barley- exercise
	ras	milk egg	alcohol smoking

			atichintan
	rakta	Rakta , beet, happiness	Atichintan,
	mansa	Mansa ,egg, exercise,	Jowar, millet, praval, godanti, Atichintan
	meda	Meda,milk, ghee, lethargy	Hard work, praval, godanti, calcium
	asthi	Asthi, praval, godanti, calcium, exercise	Oily substance, Salt,lethargy
	majja	Majja, egg, ghee, exercise	Lethargy, Jvaar, millet,, praval, godanti, Atichintan
	shukra	Shukra, ghee, milk, happiness yastimadhu, asvagandha	Jowar, millet, godanti, Atichintan COITUS
	purish	barley, marich, fibrous food	Kodo dhanya, ragi, cheen,
	mutra	Watermelon, muskmelon, water, coconut water, lemon,	Bread, cacl, silica gel, clay,

		orange,cucumber,	
	sveda	Marich, katu, caffeine, tea, alcohol, oily substance, chocolate	Muskmelon, strawberry, milk, sheetali pranayam,, outs, almond, pumpkin seeds,

ANSWER KEY

PAPER -1 AyUG-PV

TOPIC NO.7 – VISHESH VIJANEYAM

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 5 MARKS

Severity- Mild

A.1

नित्यद्रव्य..... (तर्कसंग्रह)

हासहेतु:

विशेषस्तु....

विशेषस्तु..... (च.सू १/४४-४५)

Explanation of 3 Types of Vishesh-

- 1) Dravya- Vishesh
- 2) Guna- Vishesh
- 3) Karma- Vishesh

A.2 Same as Ans.1

A.3

हासहेतु:

विशेषस्तु....

विशेषस्तु..... (च.सू १/४४-४५)

Explanation of 3 Types of Vishesh with **clinical examples**-

- 1) Dravya- Vishesh
- 2) Guna- Vishesh
- 3) Karma- Vishesh

Severity- Moderate

4. नित्यद्रव्य..... (तर्कसंग्रह)

Definition of Dravya Vishesh, application of it in body for reduction of increased Dravya with different examples

5. नित्यद्रव्य..... (तर्कसंग्रह)

हासहेतु:

विशेषस्तु....

विशेषस्तु..... (च.सू. १/४४-४५)

Explanation of 3 Types of Vishesh with **clinical examples**-

- 1) Dravya- Vishesh
- 2) Guna- Vishesh
- 3) Karma- Vishesh

6. Explanation of 3 Types of Vishesh with **clinical examples in mentioned in Ayurveda**-

7. Same as Ans.5, Clinical examples may be cut short to only 1 example.

Viruddha- Aviruddha Vishesh should be added.

Severity- Hard

8. Same as Ans.1 but exclude definition by Tark Samgraha

9. Explanation of verse सर्वदा सर्वभावानां.....। (च. सू. 1/44)

Then explanation of प्रवृत्तिः उभयस्य तु according to Acharya Chakrapani

Then explanation of 3 types in the context of “Pravrutrirubhayasya tu”

10. Same as Ans.6

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:10 MARKS

Severity- Mild

1. Detailed explanation of Short Ans Question 1. Every possible view is to be explained.

Severity- Moderate

2. Same as Long Ans 1. Clinical examples must be written.

Severity- Hard

3. Detailed answer in the scope of Dravya, Guna and Karma

4. Same as Short Ans. 9 but explanation should be in detail.

5. Same as Long Ans 2.

ANSWER KEY

PAPER -1 AyUG-PV

TOPIC NO.8 –SAMAVAYA VIJANEYAM

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

SEVERITY- MILD

1. Etymological derivation of the word

Characteristic-

नित्यसम्बन्धः.....। (तर्कसंग्रह)

(Explanation with types)

समवायोऽपृथग्भावो.....गुणः। (च.सू.1)

ईहेदमिति.....। (वै. द.)

1 or 2 Examples

2. समवायोऽपृथग्भावो.....गुणः। (च.सू.1)

Relation between Dravya- Guna- Karma. Examples to be mentioned.

3. Same as answer 2

SEVERITY- MODERATE

1. Definition

Relation between Dravya- Guna- Karma. Examples to be mentioned.

2.

PAPER -1 AyUG-PV

TOPIC NO.9 –ABHAVA VIJANEYAM

SAQ-5 MARKS

SEVERITY- MILD

Ans 1. Derivation of the word,

Lakshana-

According to Acharya Yogindranath Sen (Ch. Su.11/17)

असत्.....।

According to Acharya Chakrapani (Ch. Su.11/17)

असदिति निषेध.....।

Description of 2 Types of Abhava

1) Sansargabhava

2) Anyonyabhava

Ans 2. Same as Ans.1

Also explain द्विविधमेव खलु.....। (च. सू. 11/17)

Ans 3. Same as Ans. 1

SEVERITY- MODERATE

Ans 4.

1. Derivation, Definition and types same as Ans 1

Additionally, logics in favour of accepting it as 7th Padarth, like:

1. Perception through Pratyaksh

2. Can be expressed in words

3. Essential to balance the universe

4. To have belief in Moksha, believe Abhava

Ans 5.

To describe the clinical utility of Abhava, mentioned in Ayurveda

Ans 6. Same as Ans.1

Ans 7. Explanation of न भावो अभावः।(कणादगौतमीयम्)

Explain द्विविधमेव खलु.....। (च. सू. 11/17)

Remaining same as Ans 1

SEVERITY- HARD

Ans 8. Same as Ans 7

Ans 9. Clinically mentioned examples in Support of its importance.

Also write the matter of Ans 7

MCQs
PADARTH VIJNANAM PAPER -1

(AyUG-PV)

TOPIC NO- 1- Ayurved Nirupan & 2 –padarth and Darshan Nirupana

1. *Ayu* has ... components.
 - (A) 4
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 6
 - (D) 10

2. *Dharayati shariram putitam gantu na dadati iti ...*
 - (A) *Jivita*
 - (B) *Dhari*
 - (C) *Nityaga*
 - (D) *Anubandh*

3. *Jivayati pranana dharyati iti ...*
 - a) *Jivita*
 - b) *dhari*
 - c) *nityaga*
 - d) *anubandha*

4. *Anubadhnati ayu par apar sharir adi samyoga rupa taya iti ...*
 - a) *nityaga*
 - b) *dhari*
 - c) *jivita*
 - d) *anubandha*

5. *Ayurveda* is eternal or *Shashwata* because of ... reasons.
 - a) *Anadi*
 - b) *Swabhava Samsiddha*
 - c) *Bhavswabhava Nitya*
 - d) All of the above

- 6 ... *padam*
 - a) *Dhanam*
 - b) *Arthama*
 - c) *Shaktama*
 - d) *Jnanam*

7. *Yo artho abhihte sutre pade va sa ...*
 - a) *Padartha*
 - b) *Yukti*
 - c) *Yojna*
 - d) None of the above.

8. *Ayu* is derived fromroot.
- a) gam
 - b) jnane
 - c) ina
 - d) maang
9. *Darshana* is
- a) Individual vision
 - b) School of philosophy
 - c) School of thought
 - d) All of the above
10. Characteristic of *Padartha* is
- a) *Astitva*
 - b) *Abhidheyatva*
 - c) *Jneyatva*
 - d) All of the above
11. *Yoga Darshan* is composed by
- a) *Patanjali rishi*
 - b) *Jain muni*
 - c) *Kanada rishi*
 - d) *Vyasa maharishi*
12. *Vaisheshika Darshana* is composed by
- a) *Brihaspati*
 - b) *Kanad maharishi*
 - c) *Buddha Darshana*
 - d) *Vyasa maharishi*
13. *Samkhya Darshana* is composed by
- A) *Gautam muni*
 - B) *Jaimini muni*
 - C) *Kapila rishi*
 - D) *Vyasa maharishi*
14. Innumerable *Padartha* is considered by
- a) *Acharya Sushruta*
 - b) *Acharya Charaka*
 - c) *Kanad rishi*
 - d) *Vyas muni*
15. *Satkaryavada* is postulated by
- a) *Mimamsa*
 - b) *Vaisheshika*
 - c) *Samkhya*
 - d) *Vyasa*
16. *Vivartvada* is stated by
- (A) *Vyas muni*

- (B) *Jain*
- (C) *Acharya Gautam*
- (D) *Patanjali*

17. Purely *Nastika Darshana* is

- a) *Akashapada darshan*
- b) *Lokayata Darshan*
- c) *Jain Darshana*
- d) *Bauddha Darshana*

18. Science and philosophy are.....

- (A) Different
- (B) Same
- (C) all
- (D) None

19. Illusion and insanity are the best clinical examples of ...

- a) *Vivartavada*
- b) *Satkaryavada*
- c) *Asatkaryavada*
- d) None of the above

20. Special subject of *Nyaya* is ...

- (A) *Brahman*
- (B) *Pramana*
- (C) *Paramanu*
- (D) *Triguna*

21. Synonyms of *Samkhya Darshan* is

- A. *Shashti Tantra*
- B. *Paramanu Darshana*
- C. *Anvikshiki Darshan*
- D. *Mimamsa*

22. *Nirishwar Samkhya* is alternate name of

- A. *Yoga Darshan*
- B. *Jain Darshan*
- C. *Bauddha Darshan*
- D. *Samkhya Darshan*

23. चारुः लोकसम्मतो वाको वाक्यं यस्य is

- A. *Sankhaya Darshan*
- B. *Jain Darshan*
- C. *Charvak*
- D. *Bauddha Darshan*

24. Numeration of *Padarth* as per *Vaisheshika Darshana* is counted as

- A. 6
- B. 8

- C. 9
- D. 11

25. Numeration of Padarth as per Nyaya Darshana is counted as
- A. 16
 - B. 61
 - C. 66
 - D. 25

MCQs
PADARTH VIJNANAM PAPER -1
(AyUG-PV)
TOPIC NO. -3, DRVYA VIJANEYAM

Que. 1- Dru meaning

- (A). Gati (B) gyan (C)A&B (D) none

Que. 2- How many karana dravya

- (A)7 (B) 8 (C) **9** (D) 5

Que. 3- Which is the properties of Dravya

- (A)Samyoga (B) vibhaga (C) A&B (D) Samavaya

Que. 4- Which is vishesha guna of Agni

- (A) Gandha (B) rasa (C) rupa (D) sthira

Que. 5- Which is not the characteristic of pruthvi mahabhat

- (A) guru (B) manda (C) Sandra (D) tikshna

Que. 6- Which mahabhuta is vibhu

- (A) Jala (B) Teja (C) Akash (D) vayu

Que. 7- Karma of Jala mahabhuta in body

- (A)upachaya, sanghat , Gaurav, vishyanda
(B) snehana, bandhana, mardav, Vishyanda
(C) Daha, paka, prakasha, prabha

(D) raukshya, glani, vichar, laghutva

Que. 8- How many deha prakruti is given

(A) 7 (B) 9 (C) 8 (D) 6

Que. 9- How many classical divisions of disha

(A) 4 (B) 10 (C) 2 (D) 4

Que. 10- Which direction is suitable for collecting drugs

(A) Uttar (B) pashchim (C) dakshin (d) purva

Que. 11- Which mahabhuta are present in vama drug

(A) Pruthvi & jala (B) jala & Agni (C) Agni & vayu (D) pruthvi & vayu

Que. 12- Diagnosis of raktapitta type is done withdravya

(A) Kala (B) disha (C) mana (D) Atma

Que. 13- Types of jwara with desha according to Kashyap

(A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 9 (D) 2

Que. 14- Purva disha is also called

(A) Varuni (B) kaubesi (C) yami (D) mahendri

Que. 15- According to ashtang hrudayam, Head position of patient for vamana karma

(A) East (B) west (C) North (D) south

Que. 16- ककुभः काष्ठा आशाश्च हरितश्च ताः ।

(A) Disha (B) kala (C) mana (D) purush

Que. 17- Pumsavana kriya related with

(A) Dakshina (B) uttar (C) purva (D) none

Que. 18- How many tatva are known as Prakruti-vikruti (evolvent and evolute both),

(A) 16 (B) 7 (C) 1 (D) 5

Que. 19- Dina, Ayana & varsha(year), these division of kala due to

(A) Movement of prithvi (B) movement of sun (C) According to season (D)

none of above

Que. 20- Which is among lakshana of kala

(A) Yugapat (B) avibhu (C) vaishadya (D) all of above

Que. 21- The smallest unit of time is

(A) Matra (B) ashtha (C) kala (D) yam

Que. 22- Samwatsar is Which type of kala

(A)Visarga (B) nityag (C) avastik (D)Atur

Que. 23- Types of Vishama jwara is based on which dravya

(A) Mana (B) disha (C) kala (D) mahabhuta

Que. 24- is predominant mahaguna in akash mahabhut according to sushrut .

(A) sattva (B) Raja (C) Tama (D) Hima

Que. 25- Kshetragna is synonym for which of the following?

(A) Kala (B) Atma (C) Disha (D) Buddhi

Que. 26- Disha of Indradevta is_____.

(A) Purva (B) Paschima (C) Uttara (D) Dakshina

Que. 27- Which are the numbers of Tatvat in rashipurush?

(A) 12 (B) 24 (C) 6 (D) 3

Que. 28- Nishkraman and Praveshan are Guna of _____ mahabhuta.

(A) Vayu (B) Atma (C) Aakash (D) Jala

Que. 29- Which the main function of Mana?

(A) Adhyavasaya (B) Sankalp (C) Abhimana (D)All of the above

Que. 30- Which the main function of Mana?

(A) Adhyavasaya (B) Sankalp (C) Abhimana (D)All of the above

Que. 31- _____Is not a Murtadravya

(A) Pruthviparmanu (B) Vayu parmanu (C) Mana (D) Atma

Que. 32- Sabda, Sparsha, Rupa, Rasa, Gandha these five Guna are included in

Mahabhut.

(A) Akash B) Jala C) Vayu D) None of the above

Que. 33- Visad Guna is in Dravya.

(A) Parthiv B) Agneya (C) Vayaviya D) All of these

Que. 34- _____types of atma according to vishnupuran?

(A) 3 (B) 5 (C) 4 (D) 2

Que. 35- Which of the following is the synonyms of 'Kastha'?

(A) Kala B) Disha C) Pruthvi D) Atma

Que. 36- How many numbers of Atma according to Sushruta ?

(A) 12. B) 16 C) 14 D) innumerable

Que. 37- Which Acharya has explained ayurvedic view of 'Ativahikpurush' ?

(A) Vagbhata B) Chakrapani C) Charak D) Bhela

Que. 38- Jnanaadhikaranama _____.

(A) Atma B) Buddhi C) Mana D) Kala

Que. 39- According to Acharya charaka, Gunas of Mana are _____.

(A) 2 B) 3 (C) Both A and B (D) None of these

Que. 40- Slakshna Guna is related to_____ Mahabhuta.

(A) Jala (B) Vayu (C) Akasha (D) Both A & B

Que. 41- Types of Antaschetana dravya is...

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

Que. 42- Which of the following is vibhu

(A) Vayu (B) Akasha (C) Mana (D) Agni

Que. 43- Which of the following is nitya dravya

(A) Pruthvi paramanu (B) Mana (C) Kala (D) All

Que. 44- Bahirantaschetana belongs to

(A) Animals (B) Plants (C) Earth (D) Sky

Que. 45- Which bhoota is related to srotrendriya

(A) Pruthvi (B) jala (C) Agni (D) Akasha

Que. 46- Vishesha guna of jala

(A) Sabda (B) Sparsa (C) Rupa (D) Rasa

Que. 47- Panchikarana explains the formation of ----

(A) Sukshmabhuta (B) Mahabhuta (C) Pancha Panchaka (D) none of these.

Que. 48- Sarira, indriya and vishaya are the forms of

(A) Karana dravya (B) Karyadravya (C) dravya (D) Nityadravya

Que. 49- According to Vaisesika Human body is----

(A) Agneya (B) Jaliya (C) Parthiva (D) Panchabhoutika

Que. 50- Gold is ----- type of Agneya dravya

(A) Audarya (B) Bhouma (C) Divya (D) Akaraja

Que. 51- Mara is ----

(A) Underground water (B) Surface water (C) Atmospheric water (D) Water in clouds

Que. 52- Proportion of Vayu: Jala in Jalamahabhoota

(A) 1:2 (B) 1:3 (C) 1:4 (D) 1:6

Que. 53- Jala has a predominance of ---- from triguna

(A) Akasa (B) Rajas (C) Satva & Rajas (D) Satva & Tamas

Que. 54- Yugapat and chira are the attributes of ----

(A) Desa (B) Panchamahabhoota (C) Kala (D) Atma

Que. 55- Basic unit of time

(A) Nimesha (B) Yama (C) Ghati (D) kala

Que. 56- Expression of time in seconds minutes etc. is -----

(A) Shadkriyakala (B) Aushadha kala (C) Vyadhyavastha kala (D) Kshanadi kala

Que. 57- Atma is -----

(A) Jnanadhikarana (B) Jnana sadhana (C) Jnana upaya (D) Jnana hetu

Que. 58- Paramatma is considered as ---

(A) Iswara (B) Purusha (C) Avyakta (D) Kshetra

Que. 59- Which among the following is guna of atma only,

(A) Samkhya (B) Buddhi (C) Samyoga (D) Sabda

Que. 60- Chikitsya purusha is ---

(A) Shad dhatuja purusha (B) Karma purusha (C) Chikitsyadhikruta purusha (D) All

Que. 61- By measurement manas is ----

(A) Mahat (B) Anu (C) Vidhu (D) Dirgha

Que. 62- Rasi purusha contains ---- factors

(A) 6 (B) 12 (C) 18 (D) 24

Que. 63- Presence and absence of knowledge indicates ---

(A) Atma (B) Mana (C) Budhi (D) Indriya

Que. 64- Tridoshas are dravya because

(A) They can be seen (B) They are present all over the body

(C) They have guna and karma (D) They cause disease

Que. 65- “क्रियागुणवत् समवायिकारणमिति द्रव्यलक्षणम्” is the statement of-

(A) Charak (B) Kanada (C) Sushruta (D) Bhavaprakash

Que. 66- Which of the following is an example of Vanaspatya-

(A) Vata (B) Aamra (C) Yava (D) Guduchi

Que. 67- Sendriya Dravya are known as-

- (A) Karana Dravya (B) Krutrim Dravya (C) Chetan Dravya (D) Khanija Dravya

Que. 68- Indragopa is an example of-

- (A) Jarayuja (B) Svedaja (C) Udbhijja (D) Andaja

Que. 69- Which Indriya can be imagined in Bijapurak -

- (A) Rasnendriya (B) Sparshendriya (C) Ghranendriya (D) Shravanendriya

Que. 70- Fruits came without visible flowers in which of the following-

- (A) Vanaspati (B) Vanaspatya (C) Aushadh (D) Veerudha

Que. 71- '30 Kashtha' is equal to-

- (A) 1 Kala (B) 1 Muhurta (C) 1 Ahoratra (D) 1 Matra

Que. 72- Which Disha is between North and West-

- (A) Nairutya (B) Ishanya (C) Aagneya (D) Vayavya

Que. 73- Adhikarana of Gyana is-

- (A) Indriya (B) Mana (C) Aatma (D) Shareer

Que. 74- Manasaha....Indriyantara Sanchar is the lakshana of-

- (A) Aatma (B) Mana (C) Indriya (D) Shareer

Que. 75- Site of Aatma according to Charak Samhita?

- (A) Hrudaya (B) Mastishka (C) Indriya (D) Chakshu

Que. 76- bahulam Akasham

- (A) Sattva (B) Rajas (C) Tamasa (D) Triguna

Que. 77- Ruparahita Saprshavana

- (A) Akasha (B) Vayu (C) Teja (D) Antariskaha

Que. 78- bahulo Vayu

- (A) Sattva (B) Rajas (C) Tamasa (D) Triguna

Que. 79- bahulah Agni

(A) Sattva (B) Rajas-Tama (C) Sattva-Raja (D) Sattva-Tama

Que. 80- bahulo Ap

(A) Sattva (B) Rajas-Tama (C) Sattva-Raja (D) Sattva-Tama

Que. 81- bahulaa Prithvi Mahabhoota

(A) Sattva (B) Rajas-Tama (C) Sattva-Raja (D) Tama

Que. 82- Vayu and Akasha Mahabhoota produce-

(A) Vata Dosha (B) Pitta Dosha (C) Kapha Dosha (D) Tridosha

Que. 83- Division of Time : = 1 Ayana

(A) Shad Ritu (B) Pancha Ritu (C) Tri Ritu (D) 12 months

Que. 84- Awasthika and Nityaga is type of

(A) Kala (B) Vata stages (C) Aging (D) Ayu

Que. 85- Types of Desha in Ayurveda

(A) 5 (B) 3 (C) 9 (D) 10

Que. 86- Types of Dik

(A) 11 (B) 12 (C) 13 (D) 10

Que. 87- Drishta and Nirvikara

(A) Atma (B) Mana (C) Chakshu (D) Indriya

Que. 88- Prati Sharira Bhinna

(A) Jivatma (B) Parmatma (C) Brahma (D) Jivakas

Que. 89- Prakriti (In context to Srishti Utapatti)

(A) 11 (B) 8 (C) 16 (D) 10

Que. 90- In Srishti Utapatti, number of Vikara

(A) 11 (B) 8 (C) 16 (D) 10

Que. 91- Anutva and ektava are attributes of

(A) Akasha (B) Vayu (C) Mana (D) Anu

Que. 92- Sarvam Avyakata Varjitama is known as -

(A) Kshetra (B) Kshetrajna (C) Brahma (D) Avyakta

Que. 93- Lakshanam Jnanasya Bhava and Abhava

(A) Atmano (B) Indriyatta (C) Manaso (D) Ayushanam

Que. 94- Governed by Moha, Iccha, Dwesha

(A) Rashipurusha (B) Parmatma (C) Brahma (D) Brain

Que. 95- _____ is/are not the Anatah Chetan Dravya.

(A) Vanaspati (B) Bhesaja (C) Both (D) Aushadha

Que. 96- “ज्ञानस्य भावाभावो” is a Lakshana of-

(A) Hrudaya (B) Mastishka (C) Aatma (D) Mana

TOPIC NO- 4 -Guna vijnaneeyam

MCQ

1. *Saartha* indicates which group of *Gunaas* ?

A. *Aadhyaatmika guna*

B. *Vaisheshika Guna*

C. *Saadhaarana Guna*

D. *Paradaya guna*

2. Guna is

A. Nirguna

B. Saguna

C. Nirguna & Nishchesht

D. Saguna & Scheshta.

3. Total number of *Gunas* according to ayurveda?

A. 45

B. 42

C. 41

D. 46

4. Types of *Karma* according to *Prashastapad*?

- A. 3 B. 2 C. 5 D. 4

5. How many *gunas* are present in *sarth gun*?

- A.3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6

6. Which of the following is not included in *paradi gun*?

- A. *Pariman* B. *Sankhya* C. *Samyog* D. *Prayatna*

7. Types of *karma* according to *Vaisheshik darshan*?

- A.3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6

8. आद्यपतनअसमवायिकारणं is ?

- A. गुरुत्वं B. खरत्वं C. लघुत्वं D. चलत्वं

9. समवायीतुनिश्चेष्टकारणं?

- A. गुण B. कर्म C. गुरुत्वं D. समवाय

10. Total number of *Vaisheshika guna*?

- A. 5 B. 6 C.7 D.8

11. Total number of *Paradi Samanyaguna*?

- A.6 B.7 C.8 D.10

12. यस्य शमने शक्तिः ...?

A. Manda B. Ushna C. Snigdha D. Tikshna

13. संयोगे च विभागे च कारणं is ?

A. Karma B. Guna C. dravyam D. Samanyam

14. विप्रकृष्टसंयोगहेतु?

A. प्रसारणं B. गमनं C. आकुञ्चन D. उत्क्षेपण

15. Types of Karma described in Vaisheshik Darshan are..

A. 5 B. 8 C. 9 D. 6

16. How many Guna are described in Vaishehsik Darshan which is original.

A. 16 B. 17 C. 15 D. 11

17. In Charak Samhita Gunas are.....

A. 41 B. 30 C. 45 D. 42

18. Sharir Gunas are In number.

A. 20 B. 26 C. 21 D. 24

19. Adhyatmik Gunas are in number.

A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 8

20. Following Guna is not included in Paradi Guna.

A. Sanskar B. Abhyas C. Guru D. Vibhag

21. Following Guna is not included in Paradi Guna.

A. Samyoga B. Vibhag C. Yukti D. Samvay

22. द्रव्यस्य विवरणे कर्मणि शक्तिः सः....,

A. Sukshama B. Manda C. Chala D. Sthira

23. Shabda is perceived through

- A. Ghranendriya B. Shrotrendriya
C. Rasanendriya D. Sparshendriya

24. Sites for Varnatmak Shabda.

- A. 6 B. 9 C. 8 D. 10

25. Sparsh is perceived through

- A. Rasanendriya B. Ghranendriya C. Shrotrendriya D. Sparshendriya

26. According to Charak how many types of Sparsh is responsible for Sukh and Dukh.

- A. 7 B. 6 C. 2 D. All

27. Roopa is special property of

- A. Agni Mahabhuta B. Akash Mahabhuta
C. Vayu Mahabhuta D. Jala Mahabhuta

28. Roopa is perceived through

- A. Rasanendriya B. Chakshurindriya C. Sparshendriya D. Ghranendriya

29. How many types of Roopas are described in tarksangraha.

- A. 8 B. 10 C. 7 D. All

30. Rasa is special property of

- A. Akash Mahabhuta B. Jala Mahabhuta
C. Vayu Mahabhuta D. Teja mahabhuta

31. Rasa is perceived through

A. Rasanendriya B. Sparshendriya C. Ghranendriya D. Chakshurindriya

32. यस्य द्रव्यस्यकर्मणिशक्तिर्गुरुः।

A. लडघने B. बृंहणे C. शोधणे D. रोपने

33.....Desh is Para.

A. Sadharan B. Jangal C. Anup D. None of this

34. Kala is Para for health purpose.

A. Adana B. Visarg C. A & B D. None

35.Vaya is Para for health purpose.

A. Vriddha B. Bala C. Yuvan D. All

36. Shaka is Aparas among Shaka.

A. Sarshap B. Jivanati C. Vartak D. All

37.Matsya is Aparas among Matsya.

A. Chilchim B. Rohini C. Shark D. All

38.Ghrit is Para among Ghrit.

A. Go B. Gavay C. Avi D. All

39. Yukti is

A. Praman B. Guna C. Both D. None

40. types of Pruthakatva is described in Charak.

A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. None of them

41. According to Vaisheshik Darshantypes of Sanyoga.

A.3 B. 4 C.6 D. All

42. Drug of Meru Parvat is different than the Drug of Himalaya, which type of Pruthakatva is applied.

A. Asamyog B. Vailakshan C. Anekata D. Ekkarmaj

43. Opposite quality of khara guna?

A. Snigdha B. Shlkshna C. Ruksha D. All

44. Total number of Gurvadi Guna is

A. 20 B. 15 C.18 D. All

45. द्रव्यस्य शोधने कर्मणि शक्तिः

A. Tikshna B. Manda C. Sukshma D. None

46. Total Number of Paradi guna is

- A. 10 B. 12 C. 18 D. All

47. Which guna is mentioned as a key tool to achieve success in clinical practice?

- A. Gurvadi B. Vaisheshika C. Paradi D.All

48. Which guna is known as “Dwandva Guna”?

- A.Vaisheshika B. Paradi C. Gurvadi D.All

49. Prayatna Guna is included in Guna?

- A. Adhaytma B. Paradi C.Gurvadi D.All

50. The pain is favourable to all a person is said as.....

- A. Sukh B. Dukh C. Sanskar D. All

51. ...types of Parimana is described in Tark Sangraha.

- A.6 B.8 C. 10 D. 4

52. According to Tark Sangrah following are included in Sanskar.

- A. Vega B. Bhavana C. Sthitisthapakaja D.All

53. Continue practice is said in paradi Guna.

- A. Abhyas B. Sanskar C. Yukti D. All

54. The pain is unfavourable to all a person is said as.....

- A. Sukh B. Dukh C. Buddhi D. All

55. Sharirguna are _____.

- A. 10 B. 20 C. 30 D. 2

56. Praval and Mukta are examples of__ Guna.

- A. Mrudu B. Kathina C. Sthula D. Khara

57. Adhibhautika Guna are

- A. 41 B. 30 **C. 35** D. 5

58. Murtaguna are.....

- A. 5 B. 9 C. 6 D.10

59. Which of the following is ubhayguna?

- A. Gurutva B. Prayatna C.Vega D. Sankhya

60. Guna of Mana is _____.

- A. 2 B. 3 C. Both A and B D. None of these

61.Number of the Samanyaguna

- A.5 B. 20 C. 30 D. 35

62. How many gunas mentioned in Vaisheshika Darshana?

- A. 9 B. 6 C. 24 D. 17

63. Gunas as per Ayurveda 41 among them among them how many gunas are as per Vaisheshika Darshana?

- A. 17 B. 24 C. 22 D. 6

64. Buddhi Guna are also known as

A.Sarth guna B.Indriarth Guna C.Adhyatmika Guna D. Vimshati Guna

65.How many Gunas are concluded by Prashastpada?

A.17 B. 26 C. 24 D.41

66. How many Gunas has Vaisheshika Guna explained?

A. 24 B. 17 C. 41 D. 21

67.How many Gunas Charak enumerated?

A.24 B.17 C.41 D.21

68. Sarth Guna is also known as

A. Guruvadi Guna

B. Paribhasha Guna

C. Swabhavik Guna

D. Nirguna Guna

69. Percussion examination is done with the help of

A. Rupa B. Rasa C. Gandha D. Shabda

70. त्वकिन्द्रियमात्र ग्राह्य Guna is

A. Sparsha B. Shabda C. Rasa D.Rupa

78. Ultrasound scanning is done with the help of
A. Snigdha B. Khara C. Shabda D. Rupa
79. Karma is resides on _____.
A. Dravya B. Guna C. Samvaya D. on it self
80. Which of the following is not the synonym of Swabhavika Guna?
A. Visheshha Guna B. Samvayi Guna C. Vaisheshik Guna D. Indriya Guna
81. Yukti is a Guna is seen only in _____.
A. Ashtang hridaya B. Sushrut samhita
C. Charak Samhita D. None of above
82. Vibhaga types are _____ A. 2 B. 3 C. 5 D. 4
83. Which property is not included in Sugandh.
A. Sukshma B. Mrudu C. Sukhanubandhi D. Aruchi

Topic no –5 – Karma vijnaneeyam

MCQ

1. Types of *Karma* according to *Prashastapad*?
A. 3 B. 2 C. 5 D. 4
2. विप्रकृष्टसंयोगहेतु?

A. प्रसारणं B. गमनं C. आकुञ्चन D. उत्क्षेपण

3. Types of Karma described in Vaisheshik Darshan are..

A. 5 B. 8 C. 9 D. 6

4. Karma is

A. Chestavan B. Nirguna C. Anitya D. All

5. How many are Karma accepted by vaisheshikaDarshana?

A. 9 B. 6 C. 3 D. None of the above

6. Karma is resides on _____.

A. Dravya B. Guna C. Samvaya D. on it self

7. Karya can exist only in _____ Dravyas.

A. Amurta B. Karan C. Murta D. Mahabhoota

8. Vibhaga types are _____. A. 2 B. 3 C. 5 D. 4

9. Which paryay is right for karma?

A. Kriya B. Gati C. Karya D. All

10. How many types of karma are accepted by Vaisheshik darshana?

A. 2 B. 3 C. 5 D. 8

11. According to vaisheshika darshana how many karma are there?

A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 6

12. Which is correct for karma ?

A. It cause for samyoga and vibhaaga

B. Karma number- 5

C. Always anitya

D. All

13. As per ayurveda how many karma is present ?

A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4

14. Which one is right for karma?

A. Its cheshtavan

B. It is present in padarth

C. Karma number-41

D. Not cause for samyoga and vibhaga

15. How many karma present in loka?

A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4

16. Which one is correct for karma?

A. it is present only in murta dravyas

B. it is gunarahit

C. it is momentary

D. all

17. Which one is correct for karma?

A. Prabhaava is also related to karma

B. the vipaaka of aahara-aushadha is known through karma

C. karma is momentary

D. all of these

Topic no -6 Samanya Vijnaneeyam

MCQ

Q.1. नित्यमेकमनेकानुगतम-----| Fill in the blank.

A) सामान्य B) संयोग C) विशेष D) पृथक्त्वम

Q.2 increasing the quantity of shukra with the help of milk and ghee is an example of which type of samanya ?

A) Drvya samanya **B) Guna samanya** C) Karma Samanya

D)Atyant samanya

Q.3 सामान्यम एकत्वकरम | indicates which type of samanya ?

A) Dravya samanya **B) Guna Samanya** C) karma samanya D)

None of above

Q.4 when poshaka is not similar to poshya but still nourishes the poshya with the help of prabhava, then it is called-

A) Drvya samanya B) Ubhayavrutti samanya C) **Ekavrutti**

samanya D) none

Q.5.Samanya which occupies more space is known as-

A) Para samanya B) Ubhayavrutti samanya C) Ekavrutti

samanya D) Apar samanya

Q.6. Which of the following lakshana is/are found in samanya ?

A) Aneksamvettvam B) Nityatvam C) Samvaayatvam D) All

PAPER -1 AyUG-PV

TOPIC NO.7 – VISHESH VIJANEYAM

MCQ

Q.1 “नित्यद्रव्यवृत्तयो व्यावर्तका” Fill in the blank.

a) पृथक् b) विशेष c) समवाय d) अभाव

Q.2. अत्यन्तव्यावृत्तिहेतु...?

a) Vishesha b) Samanya c) Karma d) Guna

Q.3 Types of Vishesh according to Chakrapani?

A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6

PAPER -1 AyUG-PV

TOPIC NO.8 –SAMAVAYA VIJANEYAM

MCQ

1. Anitya Sambandha is known as-

a) Prithakatva b) Vishesh c) Samvaya d) Sanyoga

2. Sambandh in Ayutsiddha Padartha is known as-

a) Samanya b) Vishesh c) Samavaya d) Sanyoga

3. “इहेदमिति यतः कार्य कारणयोः स समवायः” is a statement of -

a) Charaka b) Vaisheshika c) Tarkasangraha d) Siddhanta- Muktavali

PAPER -1 AyUG-PV

TOPIC NO.9 –ABHAVA VIJANEYAM

MCQ

Q.1 How many types of Abhava are there-

a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 6

Q.2 Abhava which does not have beginning but definitely have an end is known as-

- a) Pragbhava b) Pradhvansabhava c) Atyantabhava d) Anyonyabhava

Q.3 Traikalika Abhava is known as-

- a) Anyonyabhava b) Atyantabhava c) Pradhvansabhava d) None

Q.4 Abhava of one object in the other is known as-

- a) Anyonyabhava b) Atyantabhava c) Pradhvansabhava d) None

PADARTH VIJNANAM PAPER -1

(AyUG-PV)

TOPIC NO- 1- Ayurved Nirupan & 2 –padarth and Darshan Nirupana

SAQs

5 Mark Questions

SEVERITY –MILD

1. Define the term 'Ayu' and describe its components.
2. Name the synonyms of Ayu and describe their meanings and importance.
3. Describe the definition of Ayurveda and enlist its synonyms.
4. What is the aim of Ayurveda ? What is its relevance in contemporary era?
5. Define Siddhanta and enlist types of Siddhanta.
6. Describe the different types of Siddhanta.
7. Write a note on Tridosha Siddhanta.
8. Write a note on Samanya Vishesha Siddhanta.
9. Write a note on Karya Karana Siddhanta.
10. Describe the word 'Padartha' in detail.
11. How are the Padartha Classified? Enumerate them.
12. Write the nirukti and vyakhya (definition) of darshana.
13. Name the Promulgators of the Astika Darshana and write the main sutra of each darshana.
14. What is Nyaya? Explain its synonyms.
15. Explain the meaning of the word Samkhya and its synonymous words.
16. What is the meaning of the word Vaisheshika ? Explain its synonymous words.
17. Explain the meaning of the word Yoga and write the definition of Yoga with its importance in medical field.
18. Write a note on 'Charvaka darshana'.
19. Write a note on 'Bauddha darshana'.

20. Write a note on 'Jain darshana'.

SEVERITY –MODERATE

1. Describe the characteristics of a person having Sukhayu.
2. Describe the characteristics of a person having Dukhayu.
3. Describe the characteristics of a person having Hitayu.
4. Describe the characteristics of a person having Ahitayu.
5. Explain Trisutra Ayurveda with its significance.
6. Write a note on 'Nityatva (eternity) of Ayurveda'.
7. Write a note on Lokapurusha Samya Siddhanta.
8. Write a note on Panchamahabhoota Siddhanta.
9. Why should a scholar know about the Maulika Siddhanta of Ayurveda?
10. Why does Charaka term the Padartha as kaarana ?
11. Describe the terms - philosophy, metaphysics, aesthetics, epistemology, and psychology.
12. What is the basis of classification of Darshana ? Explain
13. How are the darshana relevant for study of Ayurveda?
14. Explain the application of study of darshana in Ayurveda.
15. What is Vedanta ? How is it relevant in present day scenario?
16. What is Purvamimamsa and Uttaramimamsa ? Write their main tenets.
17. Enumerate Nyayoktha 16 padarthas and 2 prameyas.
18. How are the 25 Tattva of Samkhya Darshana Classified ?
19. Enumerate Padartha according to all the philosophical schools and Ayurveda.
20. Explain the three characteristics of padartha.

SEVERITY – HARD

1. Describe the relation of a Nyaya Darshana and Ayurveda.
2. Describe the relation of a Vaisheshika Darshana and Ayurveda.
3. Describe the relation of a Samkhya Darshana and Ayurveda.

4. Describe the relation of a Yoga Darshana and Ayurveda.
5. How does Ayurveda differ from Vaisheshika System?
6. How does Ayurveda differ from Samkhya System?
7. How does Ayurveda differ from Mimamsa System?
8. Explain अभिधेयत्वं पदार्थ सामान्य लक्षणत्वम्
9. Describe the importance of Barhaspatya Darshana in contemporary scientific method.
10. Write a note on 'Abhava Padartha'.

LAQs

10 Mark Questions

SEVERITY –MILD

1. Describe the word 'Maulik Siddhanta' and explain any four Maulik Siddhanta of Ayurveda.
2. Explain Ayu and Ayurveda along with the types of Ayu in detail.
3. Describe the word darshana and explain the astika darshana in brief.

SEVERITY –MODERATE

1. Describe the points of Similarity between the Darshana and Ayurveda.
2. Describe the Nyaya –Vaisheshika Darshana in brief and explain their relation with Ayurveda.
3. Describe the Samkhya – Yoga Darshana in brief and explain their relation with Ayurveda.
4. How is Padartha Vijnana relevant in the contemporary study of Ayurveda?

SEVERITY – HARD

1. Ayurveda is an Independent Philosophical School. Justify this Statement.
2. Describe the utility of Samkhya – Yoga Darshana in Ayurveda and mention some points of differences between the Samkhya – Yoga Darshana and Ayurveda.

3. Describe the utility of Nyaya – Vaisheshika Darshana in Ayurveda and mention some points of differences between the Nyaya – Vaisheshika Darshana and Ayurveda.

**PAPER -1, AyUG-PV,
TOPIC NO. - 3, DRAVYA VIJANANEEYAM
Severity –Mild**

1. Explain classification of Dravya.
2. Dravya lakshana and vargeekarana
3. Classify Dravya according to Charaka Samhita.
4. Write short note on dravya bheda.
5. Define Dravya and classify it.
6. Explain – सेन्द्रियं चेतनं द्रव्यं निरिन्द्रियमचेतनम् |
7. “खादिन्यात्मा मनः कालो दिशश्च द्रव्यसंग्रह | ” Explain.

explain about Karana dravya

8. Kaaranadravya-Explanation the nine karana dravya
9. Explain the Nirukti and Paribhasha of Dravya.
10. Classify Dravya and Differentiate between Karya Dravya & Karan Dravya
11. Describe Prithvi Mahabhoota and enumerate its qualities.
12. Describe Jala Mahabhoota and enumerate its qualities
13. Describe Agni Mahabhoota and enumerate its qualities
14. Describe Vayu Mahabhoota and enumerate its qualities
15. Describe Akash Mahabhoota and enumerate its qualities
16. Explain TejoMahabhoota.
17. Write short note on panchmahabhoot.

18. Write short note on aakash.
19. Write short note on tejomahabhoot.
20. Write short note on pruthvimahabhoot.
21. Classification of Jala according to Tarka Sangraha in detail.
22. Explain Utpatti, Guna, types of Akash along with Aksahatmaka bhava in the body.
23. Explain Utpatti, Guna, types of Vayu along with Vayavatmaka bhava in the body.
24. Explain Utpatti, Guna, types of Teja Mahabhuta along with Agneya bhava in the body.
25. Explain Utpatti, Guna, types of Jala along with Jaliya bhava in the body.
26. Explain Utpatti, Guna, types of Prithavi along with Parthiva bhava in the body.
27. Write about Panchamahabhuta in brief.
28. Write a note on – 'Kala'.
29. Explain the types of Kala.
30. Explain Aupadhika Bheda of Kala.
31. Write a note on types of Kala.
32. Explain classification/types of Kala.
33. Concept of Purusha
34. Atman nirupana
35. Write the definition and types of Purusha.
36. Write a note on 'Purush'

37. Explain Purusha as mentioned in Ayurveda.
38. How many types of Purusha are mentioned in Ayurveda? Describe any one in detail
39. Explain Vayumahabhuta
40. Prithvimahabhoota and its classification
41. Agni mahabhoota and its classifications
42. Write a note on – ‘Dik’.
43. Define Disha and explain its classification.
44. Write a note on – ‘Mano Vishaya(Subject)’.
45. Write a note on – ‘Guna and Karma of Mana’.
46. Explain Lakshana, Sthana, Guna, Karma and Vrutti of Mana.

Severity-Moderate

47. Explain types of Dravya according to Charaka in detail.
48. Explain types of Dravya according to Sushruta.
49. खरद्रवचलोष्णत्व...’ complete the verse and describe in detail.
50. Explain the verse: ‘तेषामेकः गुणः पूर्वो गुणवृद्धिः परे परे’.
51. Classification of Vayu according to Tarka Sangraha in detail.
52. Classification of Teja according to Tarka Sangraha in detail.
53. Classification of Prithvi according to Tarka Sangraha in detail.
54. Write mutual conglomeration (Paraspar-anupravesha) of Panchamahabhuta.
55. Explain the process of Panchikarana.
56. Explain Annyonyanyu Pravesha of Panchabhuta.

57. Explain the process of evolution of Panchamahabhuta.
58. Explain the process of evolution of Panchamahabhuta according to taittiriyaopanishad.
59. Explain the process of evolution of Panchamahabhuta according to Ayurveda.
60. Describe the evolution of *Pancha mahabhoota* according to Sankhya philosophy along with its importance in the field of Ayurveda.
61. Define the term Kala from various darshanas and Ayurveda
62. Explain Kaala and its importance.
63. Write a note on – ‘importance of Disha’.
64. Write a note on – ‘practical applicability of Dik’.
65. Explain minimum 5 points for the importance of disha in diagnosis, drug collection, treatment point of view etc. 5 marks
66. Are Panch Mahabhutas significant in Ayurveda? How?
67. Importance of Panchamahabhoota in Ayurveda.
68. Significance of Panchamahabhuta in Ayurveda.
69. Practical applicability of Panchamahabhuta.
70. What is the applicability of Kala in Ayurveda.
71. Write a note on – ‘importance of Kala’.
72. Explain the importance of Kala in Ayurveda.
73. Write a note on – ‘practical applicability of Kala’.
74. Define Kala and write its importance.
75. Define Disha and write its importance.
76. Explain definition and significance of Disha.
77. Importance of Disha in Ayurveda.

78. Is Dik/Disha significant in Ayurveda ? Explain.

79. Explain : निर्विकारः परस्त्वात्मा सत्त्वभूतगुणेन्द्रियैः | चैतन्ये कारणं नित्यो

दृष्टा पश्यति हि क्रिया॥

80. Explain the process of knowledge according to Charaka Samhita.

81. आत्मा ज्ञः करणयोगात् ज्ञानं त्वस्य प्रवर्तते | करणानामवैमल्यातयोगाद्वा न् वर्तते ॥

Severity-Hard

82. Differences between Karana Dravya and Karya Dravya in detail.

83. What are the differences between Karan Dravya and Karya Dravya.

84. Write short note on dravya lakshana.

85. Explain the Importance of Mahabhoota in Ayurvedic Treatment

86. Importance of Mahabhuta in clinical practical? Explain your views in detail.

87. Apratighata is the characteristics of which Mahabhuta? Write its utility in treatment.

88. Explain Dravyatwa of Vayu and Akasha.

89. Explain Dravyatva of Atma in detail.

90. Write the practical application of Panchamahabhuta.

91. Clinical applicability of Panchamahabhuta.

92. Explain theory of creation of *Pancha mahabhoota* according to Sankhya Darshana.

93. Explain theory of creation of *Pancha mahabhoota* according to Charaka Samhita.

94. Explain theory of creation of *Pancha mahabhoota* according to Acharya Sushruta.
95. Describe illustrations of kala explained in Ashtang Hridaya.
96. Write a note on – ‘clinical importance of Kala’.
97. Explain the importance of Kala in diagnosis and treatment.
98. Is Kala, a dravya? Explain along with its significance in Ayurveda.
99. Is Kala significant in Ayurveda ?
100. Give examples of importance of Kala in Ayurveda and time as per contemporary sciences
101. Kaala Pradhanyata in Ayurveda.
102. Utility of Kaala with special reference to Ayurveda
103. Illustrate the significance of Disha in Ayurveda
104. Write a note on – ‘clinical importance of Disha’.
105. Define Disha and its clinical importance.
106. Types of disha and its importance.
107. Define the term Dik. Explain classification/ division of Dik.
108. Illustrate significance of Disha in Ayurveda with examples.
109. Find illustrations of Dik explained in Ashtangahridaya.
110. Dik and its significance in Ayurveda
111. Is Dik/Disha significant in Ayurveda.
112. Describe Ativahik Purusha.
113. Describe the types, characteristics features and Adhithan of Atma.

114. Write the similarities and difference between Jeevatma and Paramatma.
115. Write the definition and types of Purusha.
116. Write about Atma in brief.
117. Explain Lakshana of Atma in detail.
118. Write a note on 'Rashi Purush'.
119. Write a note on 'Karma Purush'.
120. Write a note on 'Chikitsya Purush'.
121. Write a note on 'Sad Dhatvatmaka Purush'.
122. Write a note on 'Chaturvinsanti Tatvaatmaka Purush'.
123. Atma nirukti and lakshana.
124. Dehantar gaman of atma.
125. Write a note on – Atma Utpatti.
126. What is Atma? enumerate its gunas
127. Explain the role of Triguna in the formation of Manas Prakruti.
128. Enumerate Manas Prakruti.
129. Explain the location of Mana in Ayurveda.
130. Explain the role of Mana in manifestation of disease.
131. अतीन्द्रियं पुनर्मनः सत्तवसंज्ञकं चेत इत्याहुरेके | Explain the Stanza in detail.
132. मनः पुरः सराणीन्द्रियाण्यर्थग्रहणसमर्थानि भवन्ति | explain the stanza In detail.
133. Describe the qualities and subjects of Mana.

134. Describe the importance of Mana in diagnosis and treatment of disease.

135. Complete and translate the stanza: “इन्द्रियाभिगृहः कर्मः मनसः ...

बुद्धिः प्रवर्तते | ”.

136. Write a note on – ‘Mano Vrutti’.

137. Write a note on – ‘Manas Prakruti’.

138. Explain Antahkarna Chatustaya.

139. Antahkaran chatushtaya.

140. Write about Lakshana and site of Mana.

141. Write about types of Mana

142. Write a note on – ‘Panchamahabhuta and Triguna’.

143. Panchabhoutikatwa of Manas.

144. Prove the anutva and ekatva of manas.

145. Explain Role of Panchamahabhuta and Triguna in Dehaprakriti and Manasaprakriti

146. Write about Tamasa.

147. Describe Tamas as a Dravya.

148. Discuss Tamas as a Dravya

149. Tamas as tenth dravya- justify.

150. explanation about acceptance and refutation on the basis of guna and karma etc. dravya characteristics in Tamas

151. Refutation of Tamas as a tenth karana dravya.

152. Relation between Trigunas and Panchamahabhootas

153. Karyadravya

154. Role of Panchamahabhoota in Garbha Vikasa

155. Describe ubhayendriyatva of Mana

156. Explain 'Tamas'

157. Tamas as 10th Karana Dravya.

158. Explain Ahankara. Is it exist in Achetana Dravyas ? Why?

LAQ-10 MARKS

severity –Mild

Q.1 Write Lakshana and classification of Dravya.

Q.2 Explain Nirukti and Paribhasha (definition) of Dravya and enumerate classification of Dravya.

Q.3 Define Dravya and describe classification of it.

Q.4 Describe Karan Dravyas.

Q.5 Write Lakshana of Dravya. Explain *Pancha mahabhoota* in detail.

Q.6 Describe Kala in detail.

Q.7 Explain – 'Kala' in detail.

Q.8 Describe Dik in detail.

Q.9 Explain about Atma in detail.

Q.10 Define Purusha and write the types of Purusha in detail.

Q.11 Explain about atma lakshana, classification, guna and process of knowledge formation.

Q.12 Describe Mana in detail.

Q.13 Describe Lakshana, site, types, Guna and karma of Mana.

- Q.14 Describe Mano vrutti, site, Bheda, Guna and karma.
- Q.15 Describe Lakshana, Guna, karma and Vishaya of Mana.
- Q.16 Describe characteristics of Atma in detail.
- Q.17 Explain Lakshana, classification, quality and Karma of Atma.
- Q.18 Explain about various Purusha in detail.
- Q.19 Describe Eka Dhatvaatmaka, Tridhatvaatmaka, Sad Dhatvaatmaka, Chaturvinsanti tatvaatmaka and Panhcavinsanti Tatvaatmaka Purusha.
- Q.20 Describe Purusha in detail.
- Q.21 Explain the Purusha, Rashi Purusha and Chikitsya Purusha and describe characteristics features of Atma.
- Q.22 Describe significance of various Purusha in Ayurveda.
- Q.23 Classify Purusha with brief description according to Ayurveda
- Q.24 Describe Atma, it's Lakshana, Classification and Guna.
- Q.25 Define Atma and explain Atma at different levels, seat, Gunas of Atma
- Q.26 Describe Prithvi Mahabhoota. Explain qualities of Prithvi Mahabhoota
- Q.27 Describe Jala Mahabhoota. Explain qualities of Jala Mahabhoota
- Q.28 Describe Agni Mahabhoota. Explain qualities of Agni Mahabhoota
- Q.29 Describe Vayu Mahabhoota. Explain qualities of Vayu Mahabhoota
- Q.30 Describe Akash Mahabhoota Explain qualities of Akash Mahabhoota

LAQ-10 MARKS
Severity- Moderate

- Q.31 Describe *Pancha mahabhoota* theory and its importance in Ayurveda.
- Q.32 Write Guna, Karma, Bheda and practical utility of *Pancha mahabhoota*.
- Q.33 Define Dravya. Write the classification of Dravya and explain Tejo Mahabhuta in detail.
- Q.34 Define Dravya? Enlist Karana dravya and explain the origin of *Pancha mahabhoota*.
- Q.35 Describe *Pancha mahabhoota* in detail.
- Q.36 Give brief introduction of *Pancha mahabhoota* and explain Pancha Panchaka.
- Q.37 Explain the importance of *Pancha mahabhoota* in Ayurveda.
- Q.38 Write Lakshana, classification of Kala and explain significance of it in Ayurveda.
- Q.39 Write etymological derivation, division and significance of Kala
- Q.40 Explain the importance of Kala in detail.
- Q.41 Define the Lakshana, Synonyms, Qualities, Objects and Functions of “manas”.
- Q.42 Define term Manas, Enlist synonyms, Explain its Guna. Karma, Vishay. Explain dual nature of mind.
- Q.43 Describe ‘Atmalinga’ According to Charaka Samhita.
- Q.44 Define Atma along with its characteristics, types, importance in Ayurveda.
- Q.45 Write definition, types and practical use of *Pancha mahabhoota* in detail.

- Q.46 Describe synonyms, Lakshana and qualities of Mana.
- Q.47 Explain practical applicability of *Pancha mahabhoota* in detail.
- Q.48 Explain the application of study of Dravya in Ayurveda
- Q.49 Write Lakshana and classification of Dravya. Explain the process of evolution of Panchamahabhuta.
- Q.50 Explain the process of evolution of *Pancha mahabhoota* in detail.
- Q.51 Explain the various theories regarding creation of *Pancha mahabhoota*.
- Q.52 Define Kala along with characteristics, division and importance in treatment.

LAQ-10 MARKS

Severity-Hard

- Q.53 Define Mana and describe ubhayendriyatva of it.
- Q.54 Describe Tamas in detail.
- Q.55 Explain illustration of Kala explained in Ashtang Hridaya.
- Q.56 Differentiate between different types of Purusha
- Q.57 Explain the definition and types of Dravya and describe its utility in the field of treatment.
- Q.58 Describe etymology, definition and characteristics of word 'Bhoota' and explain *Pancha mahabhoota* according to Ayurveda.
- Q.59 Clinical applicability of *Pancha mahabhoota* – describe it.
- Q.60 Clinical applicability of various Purusha in Ayurveda.
- Q.61 Tamas as 10th Karana dravya – explain it.

- Q.62 Explain Role of Panchamahabhuta and Triguna in Deha prakriti and Manasa prakriti respectively
- Q.63 Define Kala and describe its clinical applicability.
- Q.64 Write essay on Triguna and its relation with Manas Prakriti.
- Q.65 Explain influence of Panchabhoutika aahara and aushadha on manas

TOPIC NO- 4-Guna vijnaneeyam

SAQs

5 Mark Questions

SEVERITY –MILD

1. Explain Guru and Laghu Guna.
2. Explain Manda and Khara Guna.
3. Explain Ruksha and Sheeta Guna.
4. Explain Sheeta and Ushna Guna.
5. Explain Snigdha and Ruksha Guna.
6. Explain Vishada and Pichchhila Guna.
7. Explain Manda and Tikshna Guna.
8. Explain Shlakshna and Khara Guna.
9. Explain Shlakshna and Karkasha Guna according to Sushruta.
10. Explain Sandra and Drava Guna.
11. Explain Sukshma and Sthula Guna.
12. Explain Sthira and Sara Guna.
13. Explain Sthira and Chala Guna according to Astang Hridaya.
14. Explain Mrudu and Kaathina Guna.

15. Write a note on – ‘Vishesh Guna’.
16. Write a note on – ‘Importance of Paradi Guna’.
17. Write a note on – ‘Importance of Gurvadi Guna’.
18. Write a note on – ‘Importance of Atma Guna’.

5 Marks

Moderate Questions

1. Write about classification of Guna according to Charak Samhita in brief.
2. Enlist Guna according to Kanada.
3. Enlist Guna according to Chakrapanidatta.
4. Write a note on – ‘Triguna’.
5. Write a note on – ‘Maha Guna’.
6. Write about supremacy of Gurvaadi Guna.

5 Marks

Hard Questions

1. Define Guna and write the importance of Guna.
2. Describe the practical application of Indriyarth Guna in diagnosis of disease and Treatment.
3. Explain this Sutra – ‘Vishwa Lakshana Guna’.

10 marks

MILD

1. Define Guna and classify Guna according to various Darshanas and Charaka Samhita
2. Explain the Lakshana of indriyarth Guna with examples
3. Explain the importance of Guna (Gunapradhanyata).
4. Write a short note on Chikitsya Guna.

5. Write similarity and dissimilarity of Karma and Guna.

10 marks

MILD

6. Define Karma according to various Darshana and Ayurveda.
7. Describe the process of production and destruction of Laukika Karma with one example.
8. Describe the Adhyaatmika karma and its causal relationship with health and disease.
9. Write the definition and classification of Karma and Explain Karma according to Nyaya Darshana.

10 marks

Moderate

10. What is Karma? Describe its types along with its utility.

10 marks

Hard

11. Define karma. Explain its types according to Tarka sangraha. What is importance of Karma in Ayurveda.

Topic no -6 Samanya Vijnaneeyam

Marks -5 SAQ-MILD

1...Describe the Anuvrutti Buddhi

Marks -5 SAQ-MODERATE

1. Explain the Samanya (According to Ayurveda & Darshana)
2. Distinguish the Samanya concept of Ayurveda from Darshana

Marks -5 SAQ-HARD

1. Explain the types of Samanya (Acc. To Ayurveda and Darshana)

Marks -10 LAQ-MILD

1. Explain the importance of samanya in diagnosis and treatment

Marks -10 LAQ-MODEATE

1. Identify the examples of Dravya-guna-karma Samanya with each DOSHA-DHATU-MALA

PAPER -1 AyUG-PV

TOPIC NO.7 – VISHESH VIJANEYAM

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 5 MARKS

Severity- Mild

1. Write a note on Vishesh.
2. Write the definition and classification of Vishesh in brief.
3. Explain the utilization of Vishesh Padartha in treatment.

Severity- Moderate

4. Is there any practical significance of Vishesh with reference to Dravya? Why?
5. Write Lakshana, types and practical utility of Vishesh.
6. Write the significance of Vishesh in Ayurveda.
7. Write the definition and types of Vishesh.

Severity- Hard

8. Write a short note on - Lakshan and types of Vishesh according to Acharya Chakrapani.
9. Describe the meaning of 'Pravruttirubhayasya tu'.
10. Explain the utilization of Vishesh Padartha in treatment.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:10 MARKS

Severity- Mild

1. Describe Vishesh in detail.

Severity- Moderate

2. Write the Lakshan, types of Vishesh and their examples.

Severity- Hard

3. Write the Lakshan, types of ह्रासहेतु विशेषश्च..... and their example.
4. Explain 'Visheshastu Viparyaya' and its practical significance in Ayurveda.
5. Write the practical application of Vishesh with relevant examples.

PAPER -1 AyUG-PV

TOPIC NO.8 –SAMAVAYA VIJANEYAM

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

SEVERITY- MILD

1. Write a note on – 'Samavaaya'.
2. Describe the clinical importance of Samavaaya.
3. Describe the significance of Samavaaya in Ayurveda.

SEVERITY- MODERATE

4. Explain the utilization of Samavaaya Padartha in treatment.
5. Write Lakshana and practical utility of Samavaaya according to Tarka Samgraha.

SEVERITY- HARD

6. Write the difference between Samanya and Samavaaya.
7. Define Samavaaya along with its characteristics and types. Write the difference between Samvaya and Samyoga.

PAPER -1 AyUG-PV

TOPIC NO.9 –ABHAVA VIJANEYAM

SAQ-5 MARKS

SEVERITY- MILD

1. Write a note on Abhava.
2. Explain Abhava.
3. Explain types of Abhava.

SEVERITY- MODERATE

4. Explain Abhava as 7th Padaratha.
5. Write the clinical importance of Abhava.
6. Define and describe the types of Abhava.
7. Write the types of न भावो अभावः.

SEVERITY- HARD

8. Write the Lakshan & types of न भावो अभावः.

9. Is Abhava significant in Ayurveda? How?