

ANSWER KEY

PAPER-2 AyUG-PV,

TOPIC NO. -1, PARIKSHA

SAQ-5 MARKS-

Mild

Q.1. Write a note on Pramana as methods of examination in Ayurveda.

1 mark for each Pramana upto 5

Q.2 Define Pramana and its importance in Ayurveda.

Definition 1 mark, importance 4 marks (diagnosis 2, learning 1, treatment 1)

Q.3 Write a note on Prama, Pramana, Prameya and Pramata.

Definition of each 1 mark, 1 mark for their collective role explanation.

Q.4 Which are the Parikshas propounded by Ayurveda. Explain any one with example.

List of pariksha 2 marks, explanation 2 mark, example 1 mark

SAQ-5 MARKS-

Moderate

Q.1 Write short note on Praman.

Explanation about the word Pramana- 1 mark

List of various pramana with utility – 1 mark for each pramana up to 4 marks.

Q.2 Write short note on Prameya.

Definition – 1 mark

List of Prameya mentioned by different classics – 3 marks

Importance – 1 mark

Q.3 Write short note on Pariksha.

Explanation about the word Pariksha - 1 mark

List of various Pariksha mentioned in charak Samhita with utility – 1 mark for each pramana up to 4 marks

Q.4 write a note on Prama, Aprama, Prameya and Pramata.

Definition of each 1 mark, 1 mark for their collective role explanation.

Q.5. Explain types of Pramana according to Sankhya Darshan.

1 mark for accurate listing. 4 marks for correct explanation.

Q 6. Explain types of Pramana according to Nyaya Darshan.

1 mark for accurate listing. 4 marks for correct explanation.

Q.7. Explain types of Pramana according to Ayurveda.

1 mark for accurate listing. 4 marks for correct explanation.

Q.8. Explain types of Pramana according to Vaisheshika Darshan.

1 mark for accurate listing. 4 marks for correct explanation.

Q. 9 .Enlist types of Pramanas according to different texts.

1 mark for Each text up to 5.

Q.10 Differentiate Prama & Aprama

1 mark for each point of difference

Q.11. Write about Practical application of method of examination in Nidana(diagnosis).

1 mark for each Pramana/Pariksha

Q.12 Explain the importance of Pariksha vidhi in Chikitsa.

1 mark for each Pramana/Pariksha

Q.13 Enumeration of Pramana by different Darshana and Ayurveda.

Enumeration of Darshana- 3 m, Ayurveda- 2 m

Q.14 Define Prama, Aprama, Prameya and Pramata and Pramana.

1 m for Each – total 5

SAQ-5 MARKS-

Severity –Hard

Q.1 Justify the inclusion of Pramanas under three pariksha.

Inclusion – 3 m, justification – 2 m

LAQ-marks-10

Severity –Mild

Q.1 Define Pramana and write the necessity and importance of Pariksha.

Definition – 2 m, necessity of Pariksha- 4 m, importance – 4 m

Q.2 Definition of Pramana & importance of Pariksha in Ayurveda.

Definition – 2 m, importance of each pariksha- 2 m (total – 8 m)

Q.3 Define Pramana and classify Pramana according to different schools of Philosophy.

Definition – 2 m , 1 m for classification by each Darshana (up to 6m), Charaka – 1 m,

Sushruta- 1 m

Q.4 Write about Practical applicability of Pramana in Ayurveda.

2 m for each Pramana- Aaptopadesha, pratyaksha, Anumana, Yukti and Upamana

Q.5 Define Prama, Prameya and Pramana. Write the importance of Pramana in Ayurveda.

Definition of Prama- 1 m, Prameya- 1 m and Pramana-2 m, importance of each Pramana-

Aaptopadesha 2 m, pratyaksha 1 m, Anumana 1 m, Yukti 1m and Upamana 1m

Q.6 Write Lakshan of prama, pramey, pramata and praman and it's practical application for methods of examination.

Lakshan of prama 1 m, prameya 1 m, pramata 1m and praman 1 m. (4)

practical application for Aaptopadesha- 2 m, Pratyaksha- 2 m, Anumana- 2 m

Q.7 Explain about Prama, Aprama, Prameya, Pramata, Pramana.

2 m for explanation of each

Q.8 Classify Pramanas and explain the utility of Pramanas in Ayurveda.

Classification 5 m, utility 5 m (1 m for each pramana)

Q.9 Write the classification of all Pramana according to Darshana Shastra, Charak and Sushruta.

Classification according to Darshana Shastra- 6 m, Classification according to Charak- 2 m,

Classification according to Sushruta – 2 m.

LAQ-marks-10

Severity –Moderate

Q.1 Explain the practical application pramana in nidan and chikitsa.

practical application pramana in nidan- 5 m, chikitsa – 5 m

Q.2 Write down the importance of various Pariksha Vidhi in Ayurved and describe The Four-fold method of examination given by Charaka Samhita.

Importance of various Pariksha Vidhi in Ayurved- 4 m

Four-fold method of examination given by Charaka Samhita with various reference- 6 m

Q.3 Write down the importance of various Pariksha Vidhi in Ayurved and describe The Four-fold method of examination given by Sushruta Samhita.

importance of various Pariksha Vidhi in Ayurved- 4 m

Four-fold method of examination given by Sushruta Samhita with various reference- 6 m

Q.4 Explain the different types of Pramana and its utility in the Diagnosis of the Disease and treatment.

Different types of Pramana-4 m, utility in the Diagnosis- 3m, utility in the treatment-3 m.

Q.5 Write types and definition of Pramana and explain their utility in treatment.

Types of Pramana- 4 m, definition – 3 m, Utility in treatment- 3 m

LAQ-marks-10

Severity –Hard

Q.1 what is Gyana? Describe Smrutijanya and Anubhavajanya Gyana in detail.

Explanation about Gyana- 2 m, Smrutijanya Gyana- 2 m, eight causes for recall- 2 m ,

Anubhavajanya Gyana 5 m (yathartha- 3 m, ayathartha- 2 m)

Q.2 Describe in detail about Practical application of Chaturvidha-Parikshavidhi in Nidan and Chikitsa.

List of Chaturvidha pariksha with reference – 2m , Practical application of Each pariksha hold 2 marks (pratyaksha, anumana, shabda/aaptopadesha, Yukti,)

Q.3 Explain in detail यथार्थ अनुभव प्रमा। तत् साधनं प्रमाणं...

Description of Prama- 2 m, Aprama- 2 m, Prameya- 2 m, Pramana- 4 m

Q.4 Justify the necessity of other pramana other than pratyaksha with textual references and illustrations.

Other pramana list along with ” pratyaksham hi alpam...” - 2 m, necessity of Aaptopadesha- 3 m, necessity of Anumana- 2 m, Yukti- 2 m, Upamana- 1 m

TOPIC NO.- 2-

Shabda/Aaptopadesha Pramana

SAQ-marks-5

Severity –Mild

Q.1 Explain Shabda Pramana.

Definition 1 mark, classification 2 marks, importance 2 marks

SAQ-marks-5

Severity –Moderate

Q.1 Write a note on ‘Shastra Lakshana’.

1 mark for 2 lakshana and explanation. 5 marks for Total 15 lakshana

Q.2 Write practical applicability of Aptopadesha in treatment.

As a source of knowledge about treatment – 2 m

As a source of knowledge about medicine, preparation, administration – 2 m

As a mean to acquire valid knowledge – 1 m

Q.3 Define Lakshana of Apta and Aptopadesha. Write its importance in treatment.

1 mark for apta lakshana, 1 mark for Aptopadesha lakshana, 3 marks importance

Q.4 Describe in detail the utility of Aptopadesha Pramana in maintaining health and prevention of diseases.

3 marks - maintaining health, 2 marks- prevention of diseases

Q.5 Write the importance of Aptopadesha Pramana.

Importance as a source of knowledge- 2 m, Important as a tool to gain disease prevention – 2 m, 1 m for treatment aspect

Q.6 Explain classification of Shabda.

4 types – 4 marks, tarka samgraha- 1 m

Q.7 Explain types of Shabda according to Tarka Samgraha.

Types explanation- 3 m, examples – 2 m

Q.8 Explain types of Shabda according to Charaka.

4 types – 4 marks, examples- 1 m

Q.9 Write the importance of Shabda Pramana in Ayurveda.

Importance as a source of knowledge- 2 m, Important as a tool to gain disease prevention – 2 m, 1 m for treatment aspect

Q.10 Write a note on Shabda Vruttis.

Each Vrutti- 1 m (4 m) , example-1 m

Q.11 explains 'Shastra Lakshana'.

1 mark for 2 lakshana and explanation.5 marks for Total 15 lakshana

SAQ-marks-5

Severity –Hard

Q.1 what is Lakshana Vrutti describe its types with suitable examples.

Definition – 1 m, three types description- 3 m, examples – 1 m

Q.2 Define Abhidha vrutti with illustration.

Definition – 1 m, three types description- 3 m, examples – 1 m

Q.3 Describe Vyanjana Vrutti with suitable examples.

Definition – 1 m, description Shabdi and Aarhi -2 m, examples Shabdi and Aarhi – 2 m

Q.4 Define Vakya. Write a note on Vakyaartha Gyan Hetu.

Definition – 1 m, description of Akanksha-Yogyata-Sannidhi- 3 m, examples – 1 m

Q.5 Write a note on Shaktigraha.

Definition – 1 m, 1 m for two type total 4 marks

Q.6 Write a note on Lakshana Vrutti.

Definition – 1 m, three type's description- 3 m, examples – 1 m

Q.7 Is Aaptopadesh Pramana useful now days? Describe your opinion

Positive answer- 1 m, description of utility- 4 m

LAQ-marks-10

Severity –Mild

Q.1 Write an essay on Aaptopadesha.

Definition aapta – 1 m, Definition Aaptopadesha – 1 m

Description as per ayurveda- 3 m , Importance – 5 m

Q.2 Explain classification of Shabdha.

Classification as per darshan- 4 m

Classification as per Ayurveda – 6 m

Q.3 Write lakshan, defination, and importance of aptopadesh in today's era.

Lakshan – 2 m, definition- 2 m, importance – 6 m

LAQ-marks-10

Severity –Moderate

Q.1 Define Apta and Aaptopadesha. Write its importance in treatment.

Definition aapta – 2 m, Definition Aaptopadesha – 2 m , Importance – 5 m

Q.2 Describe in detail lakshana of apta, aptopadesh and shabda and role of aptopadesh in chikitsa.

Lakshana of aapta – 2 m, Lakshana of Aaptopadesha – 2 m , lakshana of shabda- 1m,

Importance – 5 m

Q.3 Describe Shabda Pramana.

Definition of Shabda- 1 m, types as per darshana shastra- 1 m, shabdartha bodhaka vritti- 2 m, vakyartha gyana hetu- 2 m, shaktigraha- 2 m, importance of shabhdha pramana- 2 m

Q.4 Explain the types of Shabdavritti and shaktigraha hetu in detail.

types of Shabdavritti- 5 m, Shaktigraha hetu- 5 m

Q.5 Describe Shaktigraha and Vakarthajnana Hetu.

Shaktigraha- - 5 m, Vakarthajnana Hetu- 5 m

Q.6 Complete the following shlok- रज स्तमोभ्यां :तम :असत्यं नीरजand write lakshan, types and importance of shabd praman.

Complete the Shloka- 2 m, lakshana od Shabda- 2 m, types- 3 m, importance- 3 m

Q.7 Explain – Aptopadesha and write its significance with Shastraguna.

Aptopadesha definition – 2 m, significance- 3 m, Shastraguna- 5 m

Q.8 what is Aptopadesha? Describe in detail the utility of this Pramana.

Explanation about Aptopadesha- 5 m, utility – 5 m

Q.9 Write down the importance of Aptopadesha in health maintenance, prevention, Diagnosis and research.

Importance in health maintenance- 3 m disease prevention-2 m , diagnosis – 3 m, research- 2 m.

Q.10 Write Significance of Aptopadesha in maintaining Health, Prevention of diseases, diagnostics and treatment.

Importance in health maintenance- 3 m disease prevention-2 m , diagnosis – 3 m, treatment -
2 m

LAQ-marks-10

Severity –Hard

Q.1 Write lakshan, types of Shabd Praman and explain in detail about Shaktigrah.

Lakshan of shabda- 2 m, types – 3 m, shaktigraha list of eight- 1 m, detail description – 4m

Q.2 Write Lakshana of Apta and explain importance of Aptopadesha in Chikitsa.

Lakshana of Apta- 2 m, importance of Aptopadesha in Chikitsa- 8 m

Q.3 Explain about Aptopadesha and write Aptalakshana and Aptopadeshagamy bhavas.

Explanation about Aptopadesha- 4 m, Aptalakshana- 2 m, Aptopadeshagamy bhavas- 4 m.

Q.4 Write in detail about importance of aptopadesha in maintenance of health, prevention of disease, diagnostic, therapeutic and research.

Importance of aptopadesha in maintenance of health- 3 m, prevention of disease- 2 m,
diagnostic -2 m , therapeutic – 2 m and research- 1 m.

TOPIC NO. -03 – Pratyaksha Pramana

SAQ- marks-5

Severity –Mild

Q.1 Write the six types of indriyasannikarsha with example.

Each Sannikarsha hold 1 point

SAQ- marks-5

Severity –Moderate

Q.1 Write practical applicability of Pratyaksha in diagnosis.

1 mark As a tool of examination by each indriya pratyaksha

Q.2 Define Pratyaksha Pramana.

1 mark for each definition according to various authers.

Q.3 Write the Lakshana of Pratyaksha Pramana.

1 mark for each definition according to various authers.

Q.4 Write a note on Nirvikalpa Pratyaksha and Savikalpa Pratyaksha.

Explanation of Nirvikalpa Pratyaksha- 2 m, Explanation of Nirvikalpa Pratyaksha-2 m,
example-1 m

Q.5 Write a note on Savikalpa Pratyaksha.

Explanation of Savikalpa Pratyaksha- 2 m, Explanation of Savikalpa Pratyaksha-2 m,
example-1 m

Q.6 Explain Laukika Pratyaksha and Alaukika Pratyaksha.

Explanation of Laukika Pratyaksha with classification- 2 m, Explanation of Alaukika
Pratyaksha with classification -2 m,examples– 1 m

Q.7 Explain types of Sannikarsha according to Darshana.

Each type with example holds 1 mark, up to 5.

Q.8 Describe Sannikarsha according to Ayurveda.

Samyak yoga 1 m, Hina-Mithya-Ati yoga 3 m, examples- 1 m

Q.9 Describe the significance of knowledge of Asaatmyendriyaartha Sannikarsha.

Hina-Mithya-Ati yoga 1 m, examples- 1 m, list three cause of diseases- 1 m, causality -1m,
useful for Nidanaparivarjan- 1 m

Q.10 Explain types of Asaatmyendriyaartha Sannikarsha as per Ayurveda with examples.

Hina-Mithya-Ati yoga 3 m, examples- 2 m

Q.11 define Indriya. Describe characteristics of Indriya.

Definition- 1 m, characteristics gyanendriya- 2 m, characteristics karmendriya- 2 m

Q.12 Explain types of Indriyas.

Explain gyanendriya- 2 m, Explain karmendriya- 2 m, Explain Ubhayendriya- 1 m

Q.13 Describe Panchapanchaka.

1 m for Each Panchaka

Q.14 Write the Panchabhautikatwa of Indriya.

Each Mahabhuta dominancy for indriya- 2 m, Bhutantar Anupravesha- 2 m, vyapadeshastu
bhuyasa- 1 m

Q.15 Define Pratyaksha and write a note on Pratyaksha Pramana.

Definition- 1 m, classification- 2 m, utility- 2 m

Q.16 Which Pramana gives direct knowledge and how explain.

direct knowledge Pratyaksha- 1 m, Gyanotpatti by Pratyaksha-2 m,

Shodha Sannikarsha- 2 m

Q.17 Explain Ahankarikatva of Indriyas.

Evolution process Indriyotpatti- 3 m, sattvikatva- 1 m, referencing- 1 m

Q.18 Define and enumerate the Jnyaanendriya.

Definition- 1m, enumeration with brief description- 4 m

Q.19 Define and enumerate the Karmendriya.

Definition- 1m, enumeration with brief description- 4 m

Q.20 Define and describe Ubhayendriya.

Definition- 1m, description of Guna-1 m, seat – 1m, Vishaya- 1 m, Karma- 1

Q.21 Write a short note on Trayodasha Karana.

Description of Bahyakarana- 3 m, Description of Antahkarana- 2 m

Q.22 Importance of Indriyas in Pratyaksha Gyana.

Role in Gyanotpati – 2 m ,Sannikarsha as per Darshana -2 m ,as per Ayurveda- 1 m

Q.23 Explain Lakshana and classification of Indriya.

Explain gyanendriya- 2 m, Explain karmendriya- 2 m, Explain Ubhayendriya- 1 m

Q.24 Importance of Pratyaksha Pramana in diagnosis.

Panchendriya Pariksha – 1 m for each indriya

Q.25 Importance of Pratyaksha Pramana in Ayurveda.

Panchendriya Pariksha- 1 m, diagnoses- 1 m , patient examination- 2 m, treatment- 1 m

SAQ- marks-5

Severity –Hard

Q.1 Explain Indriya Vrittis.

Tulyayonitva and Indriyabuddhi- 3 m, Prapyakarita- 2 m

Q.2 Explain Antahkarana Vrittis.

Sankalpa (mana) ,Adhyavasaya (buddhi) , Abhimana (ahankara) - 3 m

How they perform Sharira dharana karma – 2 m

Q.3 Discuss the concept and functions of antahkarana.

Sankalpa (mana) ,Adhyavasaya (buddhi) , Abhimana (ahankara) - 3 m

How they perform Sharira dharana karma – 2 m

Q.4 Explain the types of Manas Pratyaksha with examples.

what is Manas (Abhyantar) Pratyaksha – 1 m, Types - 2 m, examples- 2 m

Q.5 Importance of Panchabhautikatva of Indriya in treatment.

Sarva dravyam panchabhautikam- 2 m, mahabhuta relation with tridosha- 2 m, nourishment

by Panchabhautik Aahara- 1 m

Q.6 Importance of Pratyaksha Pramana in treatment.

Prakriti Pariksha- 1 m, Identification of herbs- minerals 2 m, proper identification of

prepared medicines- 1 m, patient follow up -1 m

Q.7 Explain the utility of Pratyaksha Pramana in the field of research.

Examination tool for Clinical research – 3 m,examination tool for drug research 2 m

Q.8 Explain the utility of Pratyaksha Pramana in the Diagnosis and treatment.

Utility in diagnosis- 3 m, utility in treatment

Q.9 How Yantra are useful in Pratyaksha Pramana.

1 m for Utility of various yantra to perceive each Indriyaarth , up to 5

Q.10 Explain- Types of Memory and Eight Cause of Smriti-Memory

Explanation of types- 1 m, each two causes - 1 m (total 4 m)

Q.11 Explain the relation of Pratyaksha Pramana with other Pramanas.

Relation with Anumana- 2 m, Relation with Upamaana- 2 m, others – 1 m

Q.12 Describe Swapna in detail.

List of all 7 types- 2 m, explanation- 3m

Q.13 Explain types of Swapna.

List of all 7 types- 2 m, explanation- 3m

Q.14 Difference between Bahya and Antah Karana(indriya).

1 m for Each point up to 5

Q.15 Explain – Budhhi and its classification

Buddhi as antahkarana- 1 m, classification – 2 m , further description of each segment- 2 m

Q.16 Explain Vedana, Vedana Adhithana and Vedana Hetu

1m Vedana, 2 m Vedana Adhithana and 2 m Vedana Hetu

LAQ- marks-10

severity –Mild

Q.1 Define Pratyaksha and write a note on Pratyaksha Pramana.

Definition – 2 m, types and description on classification - 5 m, importance – 3 m

Q.2 Define Pramana and explain Pratyakshapramana in detail with its clinical significance.

Definition – 2 m, types and description on classification of Pratyaksha - 5 m, clinical significance – 3 m

Q.3 Describe the types of Pratyaksha in detail.

Savikalpak – nirvikalpak – 2 m

Laukika – alaukika – 2 m

Aabhyantar- bahya – 3 m

Further subdivision – 3 m

Q.4 Define Indriya. Describe Gyanendriya and Karmendriya.

Definition – 2 m, Description of Gyanendriya -4 m and Karmendriya – 4 m .

Q.5 Define Pratyaksha, its types, significance and write indriyaprapyakaritva.

Definition – 2 m, types – 3 m , significance – 2 m, Indriyaprapyakaritva- 3 m

Q.6 Describe the practical importance of Pratyaksha Pramana in diagnosis, treatment and research.

practical importance of Pratyaksha Pramana in diagnosis- 5 m, treatment- 2 m, research – 3 m

Q.7 Explain – ‘Pratyaksha Badhaka Bhavas (obstacles in direct perception)’

List – 2 m, explanation of Each with example- 8 m

Q.8 Write in brief about lakshan and types of pratyaksha. Write its practical application.

Lakshana – 2 m, types and description on classification - 4 m, practical application – 4 m

LAQ- marks-10

Severity –Moderate

Q.1 Define "Pratyaksha Pramana" along with classification and importance of it in

Ayurveda.

Definition – 2 m, classification – 4 m, importance in Ayurveda- 4 m

Q.2 Define Pratyaksha, write its types as per Ayurveda and Darshana.

Definition – 2 m, types as per Darshana – 6 m , as per Ayurveda- (Savikalpak -Nirvikalpak)
– 2 m

Q.3 Explain Sannikarsha in context to Pratyakasha.

Shodha Sannikarsha – as per darshan shastra – 6 m,

As per ayurveda – satmya-asatmya (hina-mithya-atiyoga) 4 m

Q.4 Describe Sannikarsha according to Nyaya Darshana and Ayurveda.

Shodha Sannikarsha – as per Nyaya Darshana – 6 m,

As per ayurveda – satmya-asatmya (hina-mithya-atiyoga) 4 m

Q.5 Explain the lakshana ,definition, types of Pratyaksha and describe indriya praptkaritav in detail.

Lakshana- 2 m, definition- 1 m, types – 4 m, indriya praptkaritav- 3 m

Q.6 Explain the trayodash karan and practical application of pratyaksha in nidan chikitsa and research.

Trayodash karan – 4 m, practical application of pratyaksha in nidan – 4 m, Chikitsa- 1 m,
research – 1 m

Q.7 Enumerate Panchpanchaka and describe its significance to Pratyaksha jnana.

Panchpanchaka- 5 m, significance- 5 m

Q.8 Illustrate the role of Antahakarana in Jnanotpatti with example to highlight the significance.

Components of Antahakarana- 1 m, Jnanotpatti process- 2 m, role of Antahakarana in

Jnanotpatti -5 m, example – 2 m

Q.9 Describe Pratyaksha-anuplabdhi karana with examples.

List of Pratyaksha badhaka bhava- 2 m, explanation of each with examples- 8 m.

Q.10 Define Indriya. Describe Ubhayendriya.

Definition of Indriya and types - 2 m, Definition of Ubhaya Indriya- 1 m, Lakshana of Manas- 1 m, qualities of Manas- 1 m, Karma- 2 m, Vishaya of manas -2 m, importance – 1 m

Q.11 Write about importance of Pratyaksha Pramana in diagnosis and treatment.

Importance in diagnosis- 6 m, importance in treatment – 4 m.

LAQ- marks-10

severity –Hard

Q.1 Write lakshan, defination and types of pratyaksha praman and its importance in today's era.

Lakshan- 2 m, definition – 1 m, types – 4 m, importance with contemporary examples- 3 m

Q.2 Describe the definition, utility and types of Pramana according to various Philosophical schools.

Explain Significance of Shabda Praman in Ayurveda..

Definition – 2 m, types- 3 m, utility – 2 m, Significance of Shabda Praman in Ayurveda-3 m.

Q.3 Describe the importance of Indriyas in Pratyaksha Gyana.

Description about Indriyas- definition and functions- 2 m, Indriya sannikarsha – 2 m, asatmya indriyatha samyoga- 2 m , role of panchendriya pariksha in diagnosis- 4 m

Q.4 Describe in detail about practical application of Pratyaksha in Sharir, Nidan, Chikitsa and

Anusandhan.

Practical application of Pratyaksha in Sharir (anatomy,physiology) – 3 m, Nidan- 4 m, Chikitsa-2 m and Anusandhan-1 m.

Q.5 Discuss the importance and limitations of Pratyaksha Pramana.

Importance- 5 m, limitations- 5 m

Q.6 What is the meaning of Savikalpa and Nirvikalpa. Justify with examples.

Meaning of savikalpaka and Nirvikalpa – 2 m, examples- 2 m, detailed classification of savikalpaka pratyaksha with examples- 6 m

ANSWER KEY

PAPER-2 AyUG-PV,

TOPIC NO. -4, ANUMANAN PRAMANA

SAQ-5 MARKS

MILD

1. Question

- a. Definition of Anumana – 1 mark
- b. Description of Types of Anumana according to Charak – 4 marks

2. Question

- a. Answer key - Definition of Anumana – 1 mark,
- b. Description of Types of Anumana according to Nyaya – 4 marks

3. Question

- a. Definition of Vyapti – 1 mark
- b. Types of vyapti with description and examples - 4 marks

4. Question

- a. Minimum 12 – 15 points of practical utility of Anumana pramana – 5 marks

MODERATE

1. Question

- a. Swarthanumana description – 1 mark
- b. Pararthanuman description with panchavyava vakya– 4 marks

2. Question

- a. Swarthanumana description – 1 mark
- b. Pararthanuman description with panchavyava vakya of each vakya– 4 marks

3. Question

- a. Definition of Hetu - 1 mark
- b. Types of hetu – 1 mark
- c. Description of characteristics of Sad hetu – 3 marks

4. Question

- a. Definition of Tarka - 1 mark
- b. Synonyms of Tarka - 1 mark
- c. Description and significance of Tarka – 3 marks

HARD

1. Question

- a. Minimum 12 – 15 points of practical utility of Anumana pramana – 5 marks

2. Question

- a. Minimum 12 – 15 points of practical utility of Anumana pramana – 5 marks

3. Question

- a. Definition of Hetu - 1 mark
- b. Description of Characteristics of Sad Hetu – 4 marks

4. Question

a. Description of each type of Hetwabhaas – 5 marks

5. Question

a. Definition of Ahetu - 1 mark

b. Description of each type of Ahetu – 4 marks

LAQ-10 MARKS

MILD

1. Question. Define Anumana Pramana and describe its types with examples

c. Definition of Anumana Pramana – 1 mark

d. Description of Types of Anumana according to Charak – 3 marks

e. Description of Types of Anumana according to Nyaya – 3 marks

f. Description of Types of Anumana according to Tarka samgraha– 3 marks

MODERATE

1. Question.

a. Definition of Anumana Pramana – 1 mark

b. Description of Types of Anumana according to different acharyas – 4 marks

c. Minimum 12 – 15 points of practical utility of Anumana pramana – 5 marks

2. Question.

a. Definition of Anumana Pramana according to various Acharyas – 2 mark

b. Minimum 15 – 20 points of practical utility of Anumana pramana – 8 marks

HARD

1. Question.

- d. Definition of Hetu - 1 mark
- e. Description Types of hetu according to different acharyas – 4 marks
- f. Description of characteristics of Sad hetu – 5 marks

2. Question.

- a. Definition of Ahetu - 1 mark
- b. Description Types of Ahetu according to Charak – 4 marks
- c. Description Types of Ahetu according to Tarka samgraha– 5 marks

3. Question.

- a. Definition of Hetwabhas - 1 mark
- b. Description Types of Hetwabhas according to Charak – 4 marks
- c. Description Types of Hetwabhas according to Tarka samgraha– 5 marks

PAPER-2 AyUG-PV,

TOPIC NO. -5, YUKTI PRAMANA

SAQ -5 MARKS

MILD

1. Question

- a. Definition of Yukti pramana with examples – 2 marks
- b. Practical utility of Yukti Pramana - 3 marks

MODERATE

1. Question

- a. Definition of Yukti pramana – 1 mark
- b. Description with examples (Minimum 2)of Yukti Pramana – 2 marks
- c. Practical utility of Yukti Pramana in short – 2 marks

2. Question

- a. Definition of Yukti pramana with examples – 2 marks
- b. Practical utility of Yukti Pramana - 3 marks

PAPER-2 AyUG-PV,

TOPIC NO. -6, UPAMANA PRAMANA

SAQ -5 MARKS

MILD

1. Question

- a. Definition of Upamana pramana with examples – 2 marks
- b. Practical utility of Upamana Pramana - 3 marks

MODERATE

1. Question

- a. Definition of Upamana pramana with examples – 2 marks
- b. Practical utility of Upamana Pramana - 3 marks

2. Question

- a. Definition of Upamana pramana with examples – 2 marks
- b. Practical utility of Upamana Pramana - 3 marks

PAPER-2 AyUG-PV,

TOPIC NO. -7, KARYA KARANA SIDDHANTA

SAQ -5 MARKS

MILD

1. Question
 - a. Definition of Karana – 1 mark
 - b. Description of each type of Karana – 4 marks
2. Question
 - a. Definition of Karana – 1 mark
 - b. Definition of Karya – 1 mark
 - c. Description of significance of Karya-Karana Siddhant – 3 marks
3. Question
 - a. Description of Pelupaka – 3 marks
 - b. Description of Pitharapaka – 2 marks

MODERATE

1. Question
 - a. Definition of Karana and Karya – 1 mark
 - b. Points of Significance of Karya-Karana Siddhant – 4 marks
2. Question
 - a. Description of Parinamavada – 2 marks
 - b. Practical utility of Parinamavada in Ayurveda – 3 marks
3. Question
 - a. Description of Parmanuvada – 3 marks
 - b. Practical utility of Parmanuvada in Ayurveda – 2 marks

HARD

1. Question

- a. Description of Satkaryavada – 3 marks
- b. Practical utility of Satkaryavada in Ayurveda – 2 marks

2. Question

- a. Description of Asatkaryavada – 3 marks
- b. Practical utility of Asatkaryavada in Ayurveda – 2 marks

3. Question

- a. Description of Anekantvada – 3 marks
- b. Practical utility of Anekantvada in Ayurveda – 2 marks

4. Question

- a. Description of Swabhavoparamvada – 3 marks
- b. Practical utility of Swabhavoparamvada in Ayurveda – 2 marks

LAQ-10 MARKS

MILD

1. Question.

- a. Definition of Karana – 1 mark
- b. Definition of Karya – 1 mark
- c. Names of different Vada used to prove Karya Karana Siddhanta - 1 mark
- d. Description of each type of Karana – 3 marks
- e. Points of Significance of Karya-Karana Siddhant – 4 marks

MODERATE

1. Question.

- a. Description of Parmanuvada – 3 marks
- b. Practical utility of Parmanuvada in Ayurveda – 2 marks
- c. Description of Pilupakavada – 3 marks
- d. Practical utility of Pilupakavada in Ayurveda – 2 marks

HARD

1. Question.

- a. Description of Satkaryavada – 3 marks
- b. Practical utility of Satkaryavada in Ayurveda – 2 marks
- c. Description of Parinamavada – 2 marks
- d. Practical utility of Parinamavada in Ayurveda – 3 marks

2. Question.

- a. Description of Asatkaryavada – 3 marks
- b. Practical utility of Asatkaryavada in Ayurveda – 2 marks
- c. Description of Pitharapakavada – 3 marks
- d. Practical utility of Pitharapakavada in Ayurveda – 2 marks

ANSWER KEY

Paper -AyUG-PV-2,

Topic No. -1. PARIKSHA

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

- 26 D
- 27 D
- 28 A
- 29 D
- 30 D
- 31 C
- 32 B
- 33 A
- 34 A
- 35 B
- 36 D
- 37 D
- 38 C
- 39 C
- 40 C
- 41 A
- 42 A
- 43 D
- 44 C
- 45 D
- 46 A

ANSWER KEY

Paper -AyUG-PV-2,

Topic No. -2. AAPTOPADESHA

- 1 B
- 2 D

3	B
4	C
5	D
6	D
7	D
8	B
9	D
10	D
11	B
12	B
13	A
14	A
15	A
16	D
17	D
18	D
19	D
20	D
21	A
22	A
23	D
24	A
25	C
26	B
27	D
28	A
29	D
30	A

- 31 B
- 32 C
- 33 D
- 34 D
- 35 D
- 36 C
- 37 C
- 38 C
- 39 D

ANSWER KEY

Paper -AyUG-PV-2,

Topic No. -3. PRATYAKSHA PRAMANA

- 1 A
- 2 B
- 3 B
- 4 B
- 5 D
- 6 B
- 7 C
- 8 A
- 9 C
- 10 D
- 11 B
- 12 D
- 13 C
- 14 A

15 D
16 C
17 C
18 C
19 A
20 A
21 A
22 B
23 D
24 D
25 D
26 B
27 C
28 C
29 A
30 C
31 A
32 D
33 B
34 A
35 A
36 B
37 C
38 B
39 D
40 C
41 A
42 C

- 43 C
 44 C
 45 D
 46 D
 47 D

ANSWER KEY

Paper -AyUG-PV-2, Topic No. -4. Anumana Pramana

ANUMANA

MCQ	ANSWER	MCQ	ANSWER	MCQ	ANSWER
1	D	6	B	11	A
2	B	7	B	12	C
3	B	8	A	13	C
4	C	9	C	14	A
5	A	10	C	15	A

MCQ	ANSWER	MCQ	ANSWER
16	D	21	A
17	B	22	B
18	B	23	B
19	B		
20	B		

Paper -AyUG-PV-2, Topic No. -5, **YUKTI**

MCQ	ANSWER	MCQ	ANSWER
1	A	6	A
2	D	7	A
3	A	8	A
4	A	9	A
5	D	10	D

Paper -AyUG-PV-2, Topic No. -6, UPAMANA

MCQ	ANSWER	MCQ	ANSWER
1	A	6	C
2	D	7	C
3	D	8	B
4	B	9	B
5	A		

Paper -AyUG-PV-2, Topic No. -7, **KARYA-KARANA SIDDHANT**

MCQ	ANSWER	MCQ	ANSWER	MCQ	ANSWER
1	A	6	B	11	D
2	B	7	B	12	B
3	B	8	A	13	A
4	A	9	D	14	B
5	A	10	C	15	A

MCQ	ANSWER	MCQ	ANSWER	MCQ	ANSWER
16	C	22	B	28	B
17	B	23	D	29	A
18	A	24	C	30	A
19	B	25	A	31	A
20	B	26	A	32	C
21	D	27	A		

PAPER-2 AyUG-PV

TOPIC NO.-1 – Pariksha

Question pattern----- marks-5

Severity –Mild

Q.1. Write a note on Pramana as methods of examination in Ayurveda.

Q.2 Define Pramana and its importance in Ayurveda.

Q.3 Write a note on Prama, Pramana, Prameya and Pramata.

Q.4 Which are the Parikshas propounded by Ayurveda. Explain any one with example.

Severity –Moderate

Q.1 Write short note on Praman.

Q.2 Write short note on Prameya.

Q.3 Write short note on Pariksha.

Q.4 write a note on Prama, Aprama, Prameya and Pramata.

Q.5. Explain types of Pramana according to Sankhya Darshan.

Q 6. Explain types of Pramana according to Nyaya Darshan.

Q.7. Explain types of Pramana according to Ayurveda.

Q.8. Explain types of Pramana according to Vaisheshika Darshan.

Q. 9 .Enlist types of Pramanas according to different texts.

Q.10 Differentiate Prama & Aprama

Q.11. Write about Practical application of method of examination in Nidana(diagnosis).

Q.12 Explain the importance of Pariksha vidhi in Chikitsa.

Q.13 Enumeration of Pramana by different Darshana and Ayurveda.

Q.14 Define Prama, Aprama, Prameya and Pramata and Pramana.

Severity –Hard

Q.1 Justify the inclusion of Pramanas under three pariksha.

LAQ-- marks-10

Severity –Mild

Q.1 Define Pramana and write the necessity and importance of Pariksha.

Q.2 Definition of Pramana & importance of Pariksha in Ayurveda.

Q.3 Define Pramana and classify Pramana according to different schools of Philosophy.

Q.4 Write about Practical applicability of Pramana in Ayurveda.

Q.5 Define Prama, Prameya and Pramana. Write the importance of Pramana in Ayurveda.

Q.6 Write Lakshan of prama, pramey, pramata and praman and it's practical application for methods of examination.

Q.7 Explain about Prama, Aprama, Prameya, Pramata, Pramana.

Q.8 Classify Pramanas and explain the utility of Pramanas in Ayurveda.

Q.9 Write the classification of all Pramana according to Darshana Shastra, Charak and Sushruta.

Severity –Moderate

Q.1 Explain the practical application pramana in nidan and chikitsa.

Q.2 Write down the importance of various Pariksha Vidhi in Ayurved and describe The

Q.3 Write down the importance of various Pariksha Vidhi in Ayurved and describe The Four-fold method of examination given by Sushruta Samhita.

Q.4 Explain the different types of Pramana and its utility in the Diagnosis of the Disease and treatment.

Q.5 Write types and definition of Pramana and explain their utility in treatment.

Severity –Hard

Q.1 What is Gyana? Describe Smrutijanya and Anubhavajanya Gyana in detail.

Q.2 Describe in detail about Practical application of Chaturvidha-Parikshavidhi in Nidan and Chikitsa.

Q.3 Explain in detail यथार्थ अनुभव प्रमा| तत् साधनं प्रमाणं...

Q.4 Justify the necessity of other pramana other than pratyaksha with textual references and illustrations.

PAPER-2 AyUG-PV

TOPIC NO.-2 – Shabda/Aptopadesha Pramana

SAQ--- marks-5

Severity –Mild

Q.1 Explain Shabda Pramana.

Severity –Moderate

Q.1 Write a note on ‘Shastra Lakshana’.

Q.2 Write practical applicability of Aptopadesha in treatment.

Q.3 Define Lakshana of Apta and Aptopadesha. Write its importance in treatment.

Q.4 Describe in detail the utility of Aptopadesha Pramana in maintaining health and prevention of diseases.

Q.5 Write the importance of Aptopadesha Pramana.

Q.6 Explain classification of Shabda.

Q.7 Explain types of Shabda according to Tarka Samgraha.

Q.8 Explain types of Shabda according to Charaka.

Q.9 Write the importance of Shabda Pramana in Ayurveda.

Q.10 Write a note on Shabda Vruttis.

Q.11 explain 'Shastra Lakshana'.

Severity –Hard

Q.1 what is Lakshana Vrutti describe its types with suitable examples.

Q.2 Define Abhidha vrutti with illustration.

Q.3 Describe Vyanjana Vrutti with suitable examples.

Q.4 Define Vakya. Write a note on Vakyaartha Gyan Hetu.

Q.5 Write a note on Shaktigraha.

Q.6 Write a note on Lakshana Vritti.

Q.7 Is Aaptopadesh Pramana useful now a days? Describe your opinion

Severity –Mild

Q.1 Write an essay on Aptopadesha.

Q.2 Explain classification of Shabdha.

Q.3 Write lakshan, defination, and importance of aptopadesha in today's era.

Severity –Moderate

Q.1 Define Apta and Aptopadesha. Write its importance in treatment.

Q.2 Describe in detail lakshana of apta, aptopadesha and shabda and role of aptopadesha in chikitsa.

Q.3 Describe Shabda Pramana.

Q.4 Explain the types of Shabdavritti and shaktigraha hetu in detail.

Q.5 Describe Shaktigraha and Vakarthajnanana Hetu.

Q.6 Complete the following shlok- रज स्तमोभ्यां :तम :असत्यं नीरजand write lakshan, types and importance of shabd praman.

Q.7 Explain – Aptopadesha and write its significance with Shastraguna.

Q.8 What is Aptopadesha? Describe in detail the utility of this Pramana.

Q.9 Write down the importance of Aptopadesha in health maintenance, prevention, Diagnosis and research.

Q.10 Write Significance of Aptopadesha in maintaining Health, Prevention of diseases, diagnostics and treatment.

Severity –Hard

Q.1 Write lakshan, types of Shabd Pramana and explain in detail about Shaktigraha.

Q.2 Write Lakshana of Apta and explain importance of Aptopadesha in Chikitsa.

Q.3 Explain about Aptopadesha and write Aptalakshana and Aptopadeshagamyabhavas.

Q.4 Write in detail about importance of aptopadesha in maintenance of health, prevention of disease, diagnostic, therapeutic and research.

PAPER-2 AyUG-PV

TOPIC NO.-3 – Pratyaksha Pramana

SAQ- marks-5

Severity –Mild

Q.1 Write the six types of indriyasannikarsha with example.

Severity –Moderate

Q.1 Write practical applicability of Pratyaksha in diagnosis.

Q.2 Define Pratyaksha Pramana.

Q.3 Write the Lakshana of Pratyaksha Pramana.

Q.4 Write a note on Nirvikalpa Pratyaksha and Savikalpa Pratyaksha.

Q.5 Write a note on Savikalpa Pratyaksha.

Q.6 Explain Laukika Pratyaksha and Alaukika Pratyaksha.

Q.7 Explain types of Sannikarsha according to Darshana.

Q.8 Describe Sannikarsha according to Ayurveda.

Q.9 Describe the significance of knowledge of Asaatmyendriyarthasannikarsha.

Q.10 Explain types of Asaatmyendriyarthasannikarsha as per Ayurveda with examples.

- Q.11 define Indriya. Describe characteristics of Indriya.
- Q.12 Explain types of Indriyas.
- Q.13 Describe Panchapanchaka.
- Q.14 Write the Panchabhautikatwa of Indriya.
- Q.15 Define Pratyaksha and write a note on Pratyaksha Pramana.
- Q.16 Which Pramana gives direct knowledge and how explain.
- Q.17 Explain Ahankarikatva of Indriyas.
- Q.18 Define and enumerate the Jnyaanendriya.
- Q.19 Define and enumerate the Karmendriya.
- Q.20 Define and describe Ubhayendriya.
- Q.21 Write a short note on Trayodasha Karana.
- Q.22 Importance of Indriyas in Pratyaksha Gyana.
- Q.23 Explain Lakshana and classification of Indriya.
- Q.24 Importance of Pratyaksha Pramana in diagnosis.
- Q.25 Importance of Pratyaksha Pramana in Ayurveda.

Severity –Hard

- Q.1 Explain Indriya Vrittis.
- Q.2 Explain Antahkarana Vrittis.
- Q.3 Discuss the concept and functions of antahkarana.

Q.4 Explain the types of Manas Pratyaksha with examples.

Q.5 Importance of Panchabhautikatva of Indriya in treatment.

Q.6 Importance of Pratyaksha Pramana in treatment.

Q.7 Explain the utility of Pratyaksha Pramana in the field of research.

Q.8 Explain the utility of Pratyaksha Pramana in the Diagnosis and treatment.

Q.9 How Yantra are useful in Pratyaksha Pramana.

Q.10 Explain- Types of Memory and Eight Cause of Smriti-Memory

Q.11 Explain the relation of Pratyaksha Pramana with other Pramanas.

Q.12 Describe Swapna in detail.

Q.13 Explain types of Swapna.

Q.14 Difference between Bahya and Antah Karana(indriya).

Q.15 Explain – Budhhi and its classification

Q.16 Explain Vedana, Vedana Adhithana and Vedana Hetu

LAQ- marks-10

Severity –Mild

Q.1 Define Pratyaksha and write a note on Pratyaksha Pramana.

Q.2 Define Pramana and explain Pratyakshapramana in detail with its clinical significance.

Q.3 Describe the types of Pratyaksha in detail.

Q.4 Define Indriya. Describe Gyanendriya and Karmendriya.

Q.5 Define Pratyaksha, its types, significance and write indriyaprapyakaritva.

Q.6 Describe the practical importance of Pratyaksha Pramana in diagnosis, treatment and research.

Q.7 Explain – ‘Pratyaksha Badhaka Bhavas (obstacles in direct perception)’

Q.8 Write in brief about lakshan and types of pratyaksha. Write its practical application.

- Severity –Moderate

Q.1 Define "Pratyaksha Pramana" along with classification and importance of it in Ayurveda.

Q.2 Define Pratyaksha, write its types as per Ayurveda and Darshana.

Q.3 Explain Sannikarsha in context to Pratyakasha.

Q.4 Describe Sannikarsha according to Nyaya Darshana and Ayurveda.

Q.5 Explain the lakshana ,definition, types of Pratyaksha and describe indriya praptkaritav in detail.

Q.6 Explain the trayodash karan and practical application of pratyaksha in nidan chikitsa and research.

Q.7 Enumerate Panchpanchaka and describe its significance to Pratyaksha jnana.

Q.8 illustrate the role of Antahakarana in Jnanotpatti with example to highlight the significance.

Q.9 Describe Pratyaksha-anuplabdhi karana with examples.

Q.10 Define Indriya. Describe Ubhayendriya.

Q.11 Write about importance of Pratyaksha Pramana in diagnosis and treatment.

Severity –Hard

Q.1 Write lakshan, defination and types of pratyaksha praman and its importance in today's era.

Q.2 Describe the definition, utility and types of Pramana according to various

Q.3 Describe the importance of Indriyas in Pratyaksha Gyana.

Q.4 Describe in detail about practical application of Pratyaksha in Sharir, Nidan, Chikitsa and Anusandhan.

Q.5 Discuss the importance and limitations of Pratyaksha Pramana.

Q.6 What is the meaning of Savikalpa and Nirvikalpa. Justify with examples.

PAPER -2 AyUG-PV,

TPOIC NO- 4, ANUMANA PRAMANA

SAQ -5 MARKS

MILD

1. Define Anumana Pramana and describe its types according to Charak with examples.
2. Define Anumana Pramana and describe its types according to Nyaya with examples.
3. What is Vyapti? Explain types of Vyapti with examples.
4. Write about practical application of Anumana Pramana.

MODERATE

1. Describe Types of Anumana Pramana according to Tarka Samgraha.
2. Describe Panchavyava Vakya.
3. Define Hetu. Write types of Hetu according to Nyaya darshana.
4. Write note on Tarka.

HARD

1. Explain Anumana Gamyas Bhavas.
2. Write a note on 'Anumana Pramana in diagnosis and Treatment'
3. What is Hetu? Explain Characteristics of Sad Hetu.
4. Types of Hetwabhaas.
5. What is Ahetu? Write its types according to Charak.

LAQ-10 MARKS

MILD

1. Define Anumana Pramana and describe its types with examples.

MODERATE

1. Define Anumana Pramana. Write about its practical application in Ayurveda.
2. Define Anumana. Describe the role of 'Anumana Pramana in diagnosis and Treatment'

HARD

1. Define Hetu. Write its types of Hetu and characteristics.
2. Define Ahetu. Write its types of Ahetu according to different acharyas.
3. Define Hetwabhas. Describe Types of Hetwabhaas.

PAPER -2, AyUG-PV,

TPOIC NO- 5, YUKTI PRAMANA

SAQ -5 MARKS

MILD

1. Write Lakshana of Yukti and explain importance of it.

MODERATE

1. Explain Yukti is accepted as 4th Pramana by Charak.
2. Importance of Yukti Pramana in Ayurveda.

PAPER -2, AyUG-PV,

TPOIC NO- 6, UPAMANA PRAMANA

SAQ -5 MARKS

MILD

1. Write Lakshana of Upamana Pramana and explain importance of it.

MODERATE

1. Importance of Upamana in diagnosis and treatment.
2. Is Upamana Pramana useful in Ayurveda? How?

PAPER -2, AyUG-PV,

TPOIC NO- 7, KARYA-KARANA SIDDHANTA

SAQ-5 MARKS

MILD

1. Define Karana. Describe its types.
2. Explain Karya – Karana Bhava.
3. Describe Pelupaka and Pitharapaka vada.

MODERATE

1. Significance of Karya-Karana Siddhant in Ayurveda.
2. Describe Parinamavada.
3. Describe Parmanuvada.

HARD

1. Describe Satkaryavada.
2. Describe Asatkaryavada.
3. Describe Anekantvada.
4. Describe Swabhavoparamvada.

PAPER -2, AyUG-PV,

TPOIC NO- 7, KARYA-KARANA SIDDHANTA

LAQ-10, MARKS

MILD

1. Explain Karya Karana Siddhanta and its Significance in Ayurveda.

MODERATE

1. Describe Vada mentioned according to Vaisheshik Darshana.

HARD

1. Describe Vada mentioned according to Sankhya Darshana.
2. Describe Vada mentioned according to Nyaya Darshana.

MCQ

PAPER- 2, AyUG-PV,

TOPIC NO.- 1 Pariksha

Q. 1 by help of which one can get real knowwgd?

- (A) Pramata (B) prameya
(C) Pramana (D) Prama

Q. 2 Which is the subject of real knowlage.

- (A) Pramata (B) Prameya
(C) Pramana (D) Prama

Q.3 who Gains the real knowlage.

- (A) Pramata (B) Prameya
(C) Pramana (D) Prama

Q.4 Which is the real knowlage.

- (A) Pramata (B) Prameya
(C) Pramana (D) Prama

Q.5 Prameya is proved by.

- (A) Pramana (B) Prameya
(C) Pramata (D) None of above

Q.6 Upamana Pramana is accepted by which Acharya.?

- (A) Sushruta (B) Mimansaka (C) Both (D) None

Q. 7 How many factors are responsible for smriti (remembrance) according to the acharya charak

- (A) 6 (B) 5 (C) 8 (D) 9

Q.8 परीक्षायास्तु खलु प्रयोजनं.....ज्ञानम्। Fill in the blank-

- (A) सत्य (B) धर्म (C) प्रतिपत्ति (D) अनुमान

Q.9 “प्रमीयतेऽनेनेति प्रमाणम्” is the statement of-

(A) Chakrapani (B) Nyayavartika (C) Udayanacharya (D) Vatsyayana

Q.10 Which is not the type of Aprama.

(A) Samshaya (B) sadrishya (C) viparyaya (D) tarka

Q.11 Which is not the synonyms of Pramana.

(A) Upalabdhi (B) sadhan (C) gyana (D) buddhi

Q.12 In which Pramana, Cheshta Pramana is included-

(A) प्रत्यक्ष (B) अनुमान (C) आप्तोपदेश (D) None

Q.13 How many Prameya are given by Nyaya Darshana?

(A) 16 (B) 24 (C) 12 (D) None

Q. 14 Which Pramana is first and most important among Trividhapramana?

(A) Aptopadesha (B) anuman (C) yukti (D) pratyaksh

Q. 15 Arthapattipramana can be included under which pramana?

(A) Aptopadesha (B) anuman (C) yukti (D) pratyaksh

Q. 16 Aitihapramana can be included under which pramana

(A) Aptopadesha (B) anuman (C) yukti (D) pratyaksh

Q. 17 Anupalabhipramana can be included under which pramana

(A) pratyaksh (B) anuman (C) yukti (D) A & B

Q.18 which of the following is not included in sanket grah?

(A) Apt-vakya (B) Vakyashesh (C) Vyanjana (D) Vyavahar

Q.19 Yুক্তिप्रमाणम् is accepted by which acharya.

(A) Charak (B) sushrut (C) vagbhatta (D) Kashyap

Q.20..... Darshana has accepted only Pratyakasha Pramana

(A) Vaisheshika (B) Samkhya

(C) Charvaka (D) Baudhha

Q. 21 प्रमाणैरर्थावधारणं.....। Fill in the blank.

(A) Prama (B) Prameya (C) Pramanam (D) Pareeksham

Q.22 “द्विविधमेव खलु सर्वं सच्चासच्च” this statement is given by-

(A) Charaka (B) Sushruta (C) Sankhya (D) Tarkasangraha

Q.23 How Many Pramana are accepted by Kumaril Bhatta?

(A) 6

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) 8

Q.24 Shabdapramana is accepted by which darshan

(A) Nyaya (B) mimansa (C) vedant (D) all the above

Q. 25 Anupalabdhipramana is accepted by which darshan

(A) pauranika (B) mimansa (C) vedant (D) all the above

Q. 26 Shambhav pramana is accepted by which darshan

(A) Nyaya (B) mimansa (C) vedant (D) pauranika

Q. 27 cheshta pramana is accepted by which darshan

(A) Nyaya (B) mimansa (C) vedant (D) tantrika

Q. 28 yathartha Anubhav (real knowledge) is known as

(A) prama (B) prameya (C) pramata (D) aprama

Q. 29 Recollecting the things which are drishta (observed), shruta (heard) and anubhut (experienced) is called.

(A) Prama (B) buddhi (C) Anubhav (D) smriti

Q. 30 According to Charaka, the cause of smriti is not-

(A)sadrushya (B) abhyas (C) punahasrutant (D) uhyam

Q. 31 the reality of things is estimated or examined by-

(A)prama (B) prameya (C) pramana (D) aprama

Q. 32 _____ खलु परिक्षा ज्ञानवतां?

(A) Trividha (B) Dwividha (C) Chaturvidha (D) None

Q. 33 Which is not included in त्रिविध ज्ञान समुदाय?

(A) Yukti (B) Anumana (C) Pratyaksha (D) Aptopadesha

Q. 34 यत्र यदस्ति तत्र तस्य अनुभवः _____।

(A) Prama (B) Pramana (C) Gyana (D) Prameya

Q.35नामोपलब्धिकारणम्। Fill in the blank

(A) प्रमाणौ (B) हेतुः (C) परीक्षा (D) लक्ष्य

Q. 36 Which is not the synonym of Pramana?

(A) Sadhana (B) Pariksha (C) Gyana (D) Anuplabdhi

Q. 37 Aprama-

(A) Yathartha Anubhava (B) Ayathartha Anubhava

(C) False /Invalid Experience (D) both B and C

Q.38 Which one is not Pariksha according Acharya Shushruta

(A) Agama (B) Pratyaksha

(C) Yukti (D) Anumana

Q. 39 Meaning the Pada (Word) is-

(A) Shaktigraha (B) Shabdavritti (C) Padartha (D) None

Q. 40 Pratyaksha and Anumana is considered as Pramana by

(A) Vaisheshika, Baudhha (B) Jain

(C) Both a and b (D) Vaisheshika, Madhva and Jaina

Q. 41 Roga Pariksha-

(A) Nidana, Purvarupa, Rupa, Upashaya, Samprapti

(B) Sadhya- Asadhya

(C) Santarpana- Atarpana

(D) Saaam- Nirama

Q. 42 Tividaha- Rogi Pariksha

(A) Darshana, Sparshana, Prashna

(B) Shabda, Sparsha, Rasa

(C) Darshana, Gandha, Rasa

(D) Rupa. Rasa, Darshana

Q. 43 Dwividha Pariksha for Learned person (Jnanavatam)

(A) Pratyaksha -Aaptopadesha

(B) Anumana- Aaptopadesha

(C) Pratyaksha- Upamana

(D) Pratyaksha- Anumana

Q. 44 As per Ch. Vi. 8- Hetunam.....

(A) Upalabdhi Karanam

(B) Partyaksha, Anumana, Aitihya, Aupamya

(C) both a and b

(D) Pratyaksha, Aaptopadesha, Sambhava

Q.45 According to whom the number of Pramana are 2-

(A) Bauddha (B) Jain (C) Vaisheshika (D) All

Q.46 Arthapatti Pramana is accepted by-

(A) Prabhakara (B) Nyaya (C) Charaka (D) Yoga

PAPER- 2, AyUG-PV,

TOPIC NO.- 2 ,Aaptopadesha

MCQ

Q. 1 Agama is the synonym of which Pramana

(A) Pratyaksha (B) Aptopadesh (C) Upaman (D) Anuman

Q.2 Type of Shabda Pramana according to Tarkasangrah.

(A) Drushtarth (B) Adrushtarth (C) Satya (D) Dhwanyatmak

Q.3 आप्तवाक्यं _____?

(A) Aptopadesha (B) Shabda (C) Satya (D) Aagam

Q.4 Which one is not included among four types of Shabda?

(A) Drishtartha (B) Adrishtartha (C) Aparthak (D) Satya

Q.5 Which is not synonym of Apta?

(A) Yokta

(B) Vigyata

(C) Sashita

(D) All

Q. 6 Synonym of Apta in the following are-

(A) शिष्ट (B) विबुद्ध (C) प्राणाचार्य (D) a & b

Q. 7 Who is Vibuddha (enlighten person)

(A) One who directs the world through his virtuous act.

(B) They are valid source of knowledge, who don't require help of other source of knowledge.

(C) Who possesses the complete knowledge of concern subject

(D) All the above

Q.8 "There is life after death" is an example of-

(A) दृष्टार्थ (B) अदृष्टार्थ (C) सत्य (D) अनृत

Q.9 which of the following is not a sabdarth bodhak vrutti

(A) lakhashan (B) tatparyakhya (C) vyanjan (D) yogyata

Q.10 Shaktigraha in the following is-

(A) Upamana (B) Kosha (C) Aptavakya (D) All

Q.11 Veda, Puranadi are which kind of Aptopadesha-

(A) लौकिक (B) अलौकिक (C) शुद्ध (D) अशुद्ध

Q.12 When some other meaning of word is expressed suppressing the normal meaning then it is called-

(A) Abhidha (B) Lakshana (C) Vyanjana (D) Tatparyakhya

Q.13 How many types of Vakyarthagyana Hetu are there-

(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6

Q.14 Meaningful word is called as

(A) Pada (B) Padarth
(C) Artha (D) Akshara

Q.15 Rudha, yaugik and yogrudha is bheda of

(A) Pada (B) Padarth
(C) Artha (D) Akshara

Q.16 Vakyarth Gyan hetu is....

(A) Aakanksha (B) Yogyata
(C) Sannidhi (D) All of above

Q.17 Abhidha is consider as.....

(A) Vakyarth gyan hetu (B) Vakyarth bodhak vrutti
(C) Shabdarth bodhak vrutti (D) Both B & C

Q.18 Lakshana is consider as..

(A) Vakyarth gyan hetu (B) Vakyarth bodhak vrutti

(C) Shabdarth bodhak vrutti (D) Both B & C

Q.19 Vyanjana is consider as.

(A) Vakarth gyan hetu (B) Vakarth bodhak vrutti

(C) Shabdarth bodhak vrutti (D) Both B & C

Q.20 Tatparyakhya is consider as.

(A) Vakarth gyan hetu (B) Vakarth bodhak vrutti

(C) Shabdarth bodhak vrutti (D) Both B & C

Q.21 Yogyata is considered as.

(A) Vakarth gyan hetu (B) Vakarth bodhak vrutti

(C) Shabdarth bodhak vrutti (D) Both B & C

Q.22 Sanniddhi is consider as.

(A) Vakarth gyan hetu (B) Vakarth bodhak vrutti

(C) Shabdarth bodhak vrutti (D) Both B & C

Q.23 Lakshana of Apta in the following is-

(A) Free from Raja & Tama (B) Trikalika Gyana (C) Shishta (D) All

Q. 24 Apatapurush is free from which Dosha...

(A) Raja and tama (B) vata and pitta (C) vata-pitta-kapha (D) sattva-raja-tama

Q. 25 "Everything in this universe is made from panchmahabhuta" this statement is

(A) Drishtarth (B) adrishtarth (C) satya (D) anruta

Q. 26 "Kaal (time) is responsible factor for destruction of all the objects" this statement is

(A) Drishtarth (B) adrishtarth (C) satya (D) anruta

Q. 27 "There is no medicine in ayurveda for sadhyavyadhi (curable disease)" this statement is a.

(A) Drishtarth (B) adrishtarth (C) satya (D) anruta

Q. 28 “Overeating causes for manifestation aama dosh in the body (undigested metabolic waste)”

this statement is

(A) Drishtarth (B) adrishtarth (C) satya (D) anrita

Q. 29 “This boy is a monkey” this sentence can be considered as which shabarthabodhakvritti.

(A) Abhidha (B) lakshana (C) vyanjana (D) tatparyakhya

Q. 30 “Get out” this sentence can be considered as which shabarthabodhakvritti

(A) Abhidha (B) lakshana (C) vyanjana (D) tatparyakhya

Q. 31 “Arogya (health) is the root cause of dharma, artha, kama and moksha

(pursharthchatushtaya). what is the tatparyakhyavritti of word “artha” in this sentence

(A) Money (B) objects (C) sense (D) meaning

Q.32 “Teacher told his stupid student that you deserve a gold medal” this can be considered as

which shabarthabodhakvritti

(A) Abhidha (B) lakshana (C) vyanjana (D) tatparyakhya

Q. 33 Which is not a shaktigraha

(A) Upaman (B) apta-vakya (C) vakyashesha (D) sannidhi

Q.34 Which of the following is not a types of shabda praman according to charak samhita?

(A) Drushtarth (B) Adrushtarth (C) Satya (D) Sadharan

Q.35 which of the following is not included in shakti grah sadhan?

(A) Vyanjan (B) Vyakaran (C) Vyavahar (D) Vakyashesh

Q. 36 If words are spoken too speedy or too slowly in a sentence is considered as which

vakyarthgyanahetu?

(A) Akansha (B) yogyata (C) sannidhi (D) sanidhya

Q. 37 Aakansha is –

(A) Desire

(B) Vakya

(C) Vakyartha Gyan hetu

(D) Shaktigraha

Q. 38 Which of the following is not hetu of Vyakarth Gyan..

(A) aakansha (B) yogyata (C) abhidha (D) sannidhi

Q.39 Which of the following is termed as synonym of Aapta by charak acharya?

(A) Shishhta (B) Vibuddha (C) Ghanishtha (D) a and b both

MCQ

PAPER-2, AyUG PV

TOPIC NO.-3, PRATYAKSHA PRAMANA

Q.1 Which pramana is accepted by all the astik and nastikdarshsan and considered as Pramanshiromani (best praman)?

(A) Pratyaksh (B) aptopdesha (C) anuman (D) yukti

Q.2 In the etymology of pratyaksha (prati + Aksh), what is the appropriate meaning should be considered for word “Aksha”

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

Q.3 In definition of Pratyaksha what meaning should be considered for word “Tadatve”

(A) Confirm (B) spontaneous (C) perception (D) direct

Q.4 Which is not included under the Indriyarthasannikarshotpannagyaana

(A) Avyapadesh (B) savyapadesh (C) avyabhichari (D) vyavasayatmak

Q.5 Perception of sukha, dukkha, iccha, dvyesha etc. is called

(A) Manas pratyaksh (B) indriyapratyaksh (C) indriyarthapratyaksh (D) atmapratyaksh

Q.6 The knowledge occurs based on general features of species is known as

(A) Gyanalakshanprtyasatti (B) samanyalakshanpratyasatti (C) yogaj (D) yunjan

Q.7 When only presence of the object is perceived, we are not sure what is it, this type of pratyaksha is called -

(A) Laukika (B) alaukika (C) nirvikalpa (D) savikalpa

Q.8 If anyone feel burning sensation by observing the patient having redness, swelling and lacerated skin at burn wound is called-

(A) Gyanalakshanprtyasatti (B) samanyalakshanpratyasatti (C) yogaj (D) yunjan

Q.9 If the person always gets the knowledge of each and every object is called -

(A) Gyanalakshanprtyasatti (B) samanyalakshanpratyasatti (C) Yukta (D) yunjan

Q.10 which is not included under antah- karan

(A) Mana (B) buddhi (C) ahankara (D) gyan

Q. 11 If a student is thinking about his parents during the lecture, he cannot perceive the knowledge about the subject serving by his teacher is called

(A) Karan dorbalya (B) mano-anavasthan (C) samanabhihar (D) avaran

Q.12 Endoscopy is useful to visualize the internal canals is helpful for which pratyakshbhadhak bhava

(A) Karan dorbalya (B) mano-anavasthan (C) samanabhihar (D) avaran

Q.13 Adana pradan indriyavritti is related to which karmendriya

(A) Payu (B) pad (C) hasta (D) upastha

Q. 14 What is the correct sequence of conjunction in pratyakshapraman

(A) Atma – indriya – mana – artha

(B) Atma – mana - indriya – artha

(C) Atma – indriya – artha – mana

(D) Atma- - mana- artha- indriya

Q.15 For the manas pratyaksha which conjunction should be necessary

(A) Atma – indriyarth

(B) Atma – mana - indriya – artha

(C) Atma – indriya

(D) Atma – mana

Q.16 Which of the following is not an obstacle to the Pratyaksh?

(A) Atisannikrusta (B) Ativipakrusta (C) Avyavdhanat (D) Abhibhavat

Q. 17 Which of the following does not give Praman of Trikalgyan –

(A) yukti (B) anuman (C) pratyaksh (D) aptopdesh

Q.18 Which of the following is an example of samvaysannikarsha

(A) ghatbhav gyan

(B) chaksurendriya dwara sabatwa gyan

(C) shravanendriya dwara sabda gyan

(D) chakshurendriya dwara Nivas-sthan gyan

Q.19 Kshanika and Nischayatmika are types of?

(A) Panchendriya Buddhi (B) Panchendriyaartha

(C) PanchendriyaDravya (D) Panchendriya

Q.20 Ekadashindriya are originated from which Ahankar

(A) Vaikarik+Tejas (B) Tejas+Bhutadi (C) Raja+Tama (D) Sattva + Tama

Q.21 IndriyaarthaSannikarshJanyamGyanam.....

(A) Pratyaksham (B) upamana (C) anuman (D) sambhavan

Q.22 Knowledge of smell by looking at flower is an example of-

(A) anuman (B) Pratyaksham (C) upman (D) yukti

Q.23 What is the tool for true understanding of the Skin Dryness?

(A) Chakshusha Pratyaksha

(B) Chakshurendiya

(C) Chaksusha Buddhi

(D) None of above

Q.24 which of the following is not included in manas Pratyaksha?

(A) Swapna (B) Smruti (C) Pratyabhidnya (D) Dhruiti

Q.25 which of the following is not a Vishaya of man?

(A) Chintya (B) Vicharya (C) Uhya (D) Uh

Q.26 Indriya Dravya in the following is-

- (A) Karna (B) Vayu (C) Sparsha Buddhi (D) Ghranendriya

Q.27 Tantri, Vina Nakhodbhava is Drishntanta for-

- (A) Manobhava Buddhi (B) Bahvo buddhhi
(C) Indriya buddhi (D) Bhavana budhhi

Q.28 Process of cognition/knowledge will not take place-

- (A) Due to Vaimalya of Karana (करण)
(B) Due to Avaimlya of Karana
(C) Due to Vaimlya and Ayoga of Karana
(D) Due to Avaimlya and Ayoga of Karana

Q.29 Gyanasya Bhava and Abhava is laskhna of -

- (A) Mana (B) Atma
(C) Indriya (D) none

Q.30 Classification of Buddhi

- (A) Smriti and Experience (B) Manoha
(C) Prama and Yatharthajnana (D) both a and b

Q. 31 व्यक्त and तदात्वे is -

- (A) Buddhi (B) Anumana
(C) Pramana (D) Aprama

Q.32 Pratykasha Badhaka Karna

- (A) 1 (B) (C) 3 (D) 8

Q.33 How many types of Sannikarsha are there-

- (A) 4 (B) 6 (C) 5 (D) 3

Q.34 Vyakta and Tadatve buddhi (Gyana) is obtained by which Pramana-

- (A) Pratyaksha (B) Anumana (C) Yukti (D) Upamana

Q.35 Samyoga of Chakshu with the features of pot is-

(A) संयुक्त समवाय सन्निकर्ष (B) संयोग सन्निकर्ष

(C) संयुक्तसमवेतसमवाय सन्निकर्ष (D) समवाय सन्निकर्ष

Q.36 Knowledge in which only object can be seen but not its details, is known as-

(A) सविकल्पक प्रत्यक्ष (B) निर्विकल्पक प्रत्यक्ष (C) सामान्यतो दृष्ट प्रत्यक्ष (D) यौगिक प्रत्यक्ष

Q.37 Direct perception in which there is direct contact of Indriya with the object is known as-

(A) सविकल्पक प्रत्यक्ष (B) निर्विकल्पक प्रत्यक्ष (C) लौकिक प्रत्यक्ष (D) अलौकिक प्रत्यक्ष

Q.38 “अभाव प्रत्यक्षे यो सन्निकर्ष स..... सन्निकर्षः। Fill in the blank-

(A) संयुक्त समवाय सन्निकर्ष (B) विशेषण विशेष्य भाव (C) संयुक्तसमवेतसमवाय सन्निकर्ष (D) समवाय सन्निकर्ष

Q.39 What is known as Antahakarana-

(A) Mana, Atma, Indriya (B) Atma, Ahankara, Buddhi (C) Atma, Mana, Buddhi (D) Mana, Buddhi, Ahankara

Q.40 How many Karana are accepted by Charaka Samhita?

(A) 11 (B) 12 (C) 13 (D) 15

Q.41 type of pratyksha badhakar bhav

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

Q.42 Which is the type of Smruti.

(A) Pramajanya (B) Apramajanya
(C) Both A & B (D) None of above

Q. 43 How many cause of smruti.

(A) 6 (B) 7
(C) 8 (D) 10

Q.44 Manas is consider as.

- (A) Gyanendriya (B) Karmendiya
(C) Ubhayendriya (D) None of above.

Q.45 Yukt & Yunjan is which type of pratyksha.

- (A) Samanya lakshan (B) Gyan lakshan
(C) Upmana (D) Yogaj

Q.46 Which is the Vedna aashrya.

- (A) Sharir (B) Indriya
(C) Manas (D) All of above

Q.47 Which is not Vedana adhishtana.

- (A) Manas (B) Sharir
(C) Indriya (D) Nakha

Paper –AyUG-PV-2, Topic No. -4. Anumana Pramana

ANUMANA

- Purvavata, Sheshavata, Samanyatodrishta are types of-
a) Pratyaksha b) Shabda c) Yukti d) Anumana
- Vyapti and Paramarsha is related with-
a) Aptopadesha b) Anumana c) Pratyaksha d) Aprama
- What is the meaning of the word 'Anu' in Anumana?
a) Purva b) Pashchaat c) Sukshma d) Bahala
- 'अनुमानं खलु तर्को.....अपेक्षः' | Fill in the blank-
a) उपमान b) प्रत्यक्ष c) युक्ति d) आप्त
- 'संदिग्ध साध्यवान.....' | Fill in the blank-
a) पक्षः b) सपक्षः c) विपक्षः d) साध्यः
- 'साध्यसाधनं.....' | Fill in the blank-
a) प्रतिज्ञा b) हेतुः c) उपनय d) निगमनम्
- 'परामर्शजन्यं ज्ञानं.....' | Fill in the blank-

a) व्याप्तिः b) अनुमितिः c) युक्तिः d) साध्यः

8. Getting inference of Karya by observing Karana is which type of Anumana?

a) पूर्ववत् b) शेषवत् c) सामान्यतोद्दष्ट d) None

9. Which of the following is not the Lakshana of Sad Hetu?

a) पक्षे सत्त्वं b) सपक्षे सत्त्वं c) विपक्षे सत्त्वं d) असत्प्रतिपक्षत्वं

10. How many Hetwabhasa are accepted by Tarka samgraha?

a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6

11. 'This is a cow, since it has horn'. Here 'horn' is which kind of Hetwabhasa?

a) साधारण सव्यभिचारी b) असाधारण व्यभिचारी c) अनुपसन्हारी सव्यभिचारी d)

असिद्ध

12. How many types of Asiddha Hetwabhasa are there?

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

13. What type of Tarka is used to prove the existence of one object on the basis of another and second object on the basis of first-

a) आत्माश्रय b) चक्रकाश्रय c) अन्योन्याश्रय d) अनावस्था

14. Inference of Agneya is done by-

a) क्रोध b) विज्ञान c) शोक d) मोह

15. What is meaning of Anumana?

a) Inference b) Interpretation c) Austerity d) Insinuating

16. Types of Anumana. (as per Nyaya Darshan)

a) Purvavata b) Swartha c) Seshavata d) A & c both

17. Which Vakya is not given in PanchavayavaVakya?

a) Pratijna b) Upama c) Nigamana d) Hetu

18. What kind of example of Anumana is in intercourse from Garbha Darshan (Chakrapani)

a) Karanat-Karya b) Karyaat-Karana c) Samanyatodrashta d) Savikalpa

19. Vyaptivishista Pakshadharmata Gyanam ...

a) Vyapti b) Paramarsha c) Anumana d) Sidhhant

20. Tallingilinga Purvakam is related to

a) Pratyaksha b) Anumana c) Upamana d) Aptopadesha

21. Sandigdhasadhyavan.....

- a) Paksha b) Sapaksha c) Vipaksha d) Pakshadharmata

22. "The lotus of the sky is fragrant" Which Hetwabhaas is this?

- a) Savyabhichar b) Ashrayasidhha c) Swarupasiddha d) Vyapyatwasidhha

23. How many Sadhanas are required for knowledge of Anumiti?

- a) 12 b) 9 c) 7 d) 6

TOPIC NO -5 ,YUKTI PRAMANA

1. Where is the first reference of Yukti Pramana?

- a) Charaka b) Sushruta c) Tarkasamgraha d) Nyaya Darshana

2. Of which period do we get the knowledge by the Yukti Pramana?

- a) Vartamana Kala b) Bhuta Kala c) Bhavishya Kala d) All

3. What originates from the combination of Jala, Karshana, Beeja and Ritu?

- a) Garbha b) Shasya c) Agni d) Shareer

4. The fetus is formed after the union of factor like five fundamental elements & soul. This example indicates the-

- a) Yukti Pramana b) Anumana Pramana c) Upamana Pramana d) Aptopdesha pramana

5. Synonyms of Yukti-

- a) Yojana b) Pravriti c) Upaya d) All a, b and c

6. According to some Acharyas Yukti Pramana is ancillary to-

- a) Anumana Pramana b) Pratyaksha Pramana c) Aptopdesha Pramana d) none

7. Vyutpatti of Yukti from....

- a) Yuja dhatu b) Yukti c) Yujya dhatu d) None

8. How many Pramanas are considered by Acharya Charak for Chikitsa?

- a) 4 b) 6 c) 8 d) 10

9. Which of the following Acharyas described the Yukti Pramana?

- a) Charaka only b) Sushruta only c) Vagbhatta only d) Sushruta, Charaka both

10. By which Pramana Siddhi of Trivarga is done?

- a) Anumana b) Aptopdesha c) Upamana d) Yukti

TOPIC NO- 6, UPAMANA PRAMANA

1. Which Acharya named Upamana as Aupamya Pramana?
a) Charak b) Sushruta c) Vagbhata d) Sarangdhara
2. The knowledge Obtain through similarity or resemblance, is the feature of which Pramana?
a) Pratyaksha b) Anumana c) Aptopdesha d) Upamana
3. Which darshan did not considered Upamana as a independent Pramana?
a) Nyaya b) Vaisheshika c) Sankhya d) Both b and c
4. What are the uses of Upamana Pramana?
a) For proper planning & reasoning b) To identify unknown things based on resemblance
c) For inference d) None of these
5. Dhanusthambha disease like Dhansh is which type of Upamana Pramana?
a) Sadhrmya-Upamana b) Vaidhrmya-Upamana c) Dharmamatra-Upamana d) None
6. The Rakta is like Indragopa, Padmaka, Laaksha, Gunja etc is which type of Upamana Pramana?
a) Sadhrmya- Upamana b) Vaidhrmya-Upamana c) Asadharmya- Upamana d) None
7. Which is not type of Upamana?
a) Sadharmya- Upamana b) Vaidhrmya- Upamana
c) Dharmamatra- Upamana d) Asadharmya- Upamana
8. Types of Upamana are-
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
9. When the knowledge of any object is based on its peculiarities, then which type of Upamana is it?
a) Sadharmya b) Vaidharmya c) Dharmamatra d) None

TOPIC NO. -7 ,KARYA-KARANA SIDDHANT

1. 'अनन्यथासिद्धकार्यनियतपूर्ववृत्ति.....'। Fill in the blank-
a) कारणम् b) कार्यम् c) सत्कार्यम् d) असत्कार्यम्

2. '.....प्राक् अभाव प्रतियोगी' ।
- a) कारण b) कार्य c) सत्कार्य d) असत्कार्य
3. कार्येण कारणेन् वा सहैकस्मिन्नर्थे समवेतं यत्कारणम्..... ।
- a) समवायिकारणम् b) असमवायिकारणम् c) निमित्तकारणम् d) None
4. After the formation of Karya, the good and bad aspects derived from Karya which is definitely related to Karta, is known as-
- a) कार्यफल b) अनुबन्ध c) कार्ययोनि d) कार्य
5. Satkaryavada is postulated by-
- a) Sankhya b) Vaisheshika c) Nyaya d) Uttar Meemansa
6. Which of the following is also known as Arambhavada?
- a) Satkaryavada b) Asatkaryavada c) Vivartavada d) Kshanabhanguravada
7. 'Karya is entirely a new creation, there is no existence of Karya before its production' is a statement of-
- a) Satkaryavada b) Asatkaryavada c) Vivartavada d) Kshanabhanguravada
8. Parinamavada is postulated by-
- a) Sankhya b) Vaisheshika c) Nyaya d) Purva Meemansa
9. Root of the Universe according to Vivartavada-
- a) Avyakta b) Prakriti & Purusha c) Shiva d) Brahma
10. Svabhavavada is postulated by-
- a) Bauddha b) Jain c) Charvaak d) Charak
11. What is known as Pindavada?
- a) Svabhavavada b) Svabhavoparamavada c) Peelupaka d) Pitharapaka
12. Siddhanta of Syadvada is postulated by-
- a) Bauddha b) Jain c) Charvaak d) Vedanta
13. Which Karya-Karana Vada is mentioned by Sankhya Darshan?
- a) Satkaryavada b) Parmanuvada c) Svabhavoparmvada d) Vivartvada
14. नासतोविधतेभावो.....complete the sentence.
- a) नाऽस्तुनोवस्तुतः । b) नाऽभावोविधतेसतः ।
- c) कार्योत्पादकत्वंकारणम् । d) तत्रकारणानुरूपंकार्यमिति ।

15. Pithar-paka is explained by which Darshan?

- a) Vaisheshik b) Nyaya c) Bauddha d) Vedanta

16. Svabhavoparm vada is.....

- a) Presenting the different opinions on subject without uniforming
b) The equilibrium of Dosha, Agni, Dhatu, Mala
c) The Dosha, Dhatu, Mala Kshaya occurs naturally without specific cause
d) The supreme last-minute particle which is the cause for transformation

17. आरम्भवाद is

- a) सतःसतजायते। b) असतःसतजायते।
c) कार्योत्पादकत्वंकारणम्। d) असाधारणकारणंकरणम्।

18. Arambhavada is also known as

- a) Satkaryavada b) Parmanuvada c) Svabhavoparmvada d) Vivartvada

19. Pithar-paka is explained by which Darshan?

- a) Vaisheshika b) Nyaya c) Bauddha d) Vedanta

20. Svabhavoparmvada is explained by....

- a) Vaisheshika b) Charak c) Nyaya d) Vedanta

21. Which is not the type of Karana?

- a) Samavayi b) Asamavayi c) Nimmita d) Animmita

22. Which Karya-karana Vada is mentioned by Nyaya Darshan?

- a) Satkaryavada b) Asatkaryavada c) Svabhavoparmvada d) Vivartvada

23. Karana never changing in to Karya, Karana is to be imagined as Karya (manifestation of Mithya Gyana) is known as_____

- a) Satkaryavada b) Asatkaryavada c) Svabhavoparmvada d) Vivartvada

24. Vinasha of Dosha, Dhatu and Mala occurs naturally without specific cause is known as_____

- a) Satkaryavada b) Asatkaryavada c) Svabhavoparmvada d) Vivartvada

25. In the world the objects undergoes changes and destruction for every Kshana (moment) is known as_____

- a) Kshanabhangurvada b) Svabhavoparmvada c) Asatkaryavada d) Satkaryavada

26. Kshanabhangurvada is explained by....

- a) Bauddha b) Charak c) Nyaya d) Vedanta

27. Anaikantavada is explained by....

a) Jain Darshan b) Nyaya Darshan c) Acharya Charak d) Vedanta Darshan

28. Presenting the different opinions on subjects without uniformity is known as-

a) Satkaryavada b) Anaikantavada c) Svabhavoparmvada d) Kshanabhangurvada

29. Parmanuvada is explained by which Darshan?

a) Vaisheshika b) Sankhya c) Bauddha d) Vedanta

30. Pilu means-

a) Parmanu b) Pithar c) Ghat d) Pat

31. Swabhavoparamavada is described in-

a) Charka Samhita - Sutrasthana b) Charka Samhita - Sharirasthana

c) Sushruta Samhita - Sutrasthana d) Sushruta Samhita - Sharirasthana

32. Theory of natural destruction-

a) Vivartavada b) Swabhavavada c) Swabhavoparamavada d) Vivartavada