

First B.A.M.S. (2010) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2021
PADARTHA VIGYAN - I

Total Marks : 90

Total Duration : 3 Hours

- Instructions :**
- 1) Use **blue/black** ball point pen only.
 - 2) **Do not** write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
 - 3) **All questions are compulsory.**
 - 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.
 - 5) Draw diagrams **wherever** necessary.
 - 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
 - 7) Use a common answerbook for all Sections.

SECTION - A (45 Marks)

1. लघुत्तरी प्रश्न (सहा पैकी कोणतेही पाच) :

[5 × 3 = 15]

Short answer question (any five out of six) :

- a) आस्तिक दर्शने व दर्शनकार
Astika Darshan and Darshankar.
- b) राशि पुरुष
Rashi Purusha.
- c) महाभुताचे असाधारण लक्षण
Asadharan Lakshan of Mahabhuta.
- d) अभ्यास गुण व्याख्या व उदाहरण लिहा.
Write Definition and example of Abhyas Guna.
- e) त्रिगुण वर्णन करा.
Describe Trigun.
- f) चार्वाक दर्शन
Charvak Darshan.

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[6 × 5 = 30]

2. लघुत्तरी प्रश्न (सात पैकी कोणतेही सहा) :
Short answer question (any six out of seven) :
- अध्यात्म गुण
Adhyatma Guna.
 - आकाश महाभुताचे महत्व वर्णन करा.
Describe importance of Aakash Mahabhuta.
 - समवाय पदार्थाचे आयुर्वेदीय महत्व स्पष्ट करा.
Explain importance of Samavay Padarth in Ayurveda.
 - सिद्धांत व्याख्या व प्रकार लिहा.
Write definition and types of siddhant.
 - मन व्याख्या व कर्म लिहा.
Write definition and functions of Mana.
 - सामान्य-विशेष सिद्धांत वर्णन करा.
Explain Samaya-Vishesh Siddhant.
 - अभाव-व्याख्या व प्रकार वर्णन करा.
Explain definition and types of Abhava.

SECTION - B (45 Marks)

3. दीर्घोत्तरी प्रश्न (चार पैकी कोणतेही तीन) : [3 × 15 = 45]
Long answer question (any three out of four) :
- द्रव्य व्याख्या, वर्गीकरण लिहून काल या द्रव्याचे सविस्तर वर्णन करा.
Write definition and classification of Dravya and explain 'Kala' dravya in detail.
 - गुण व्याख्या, वर्गीकरण लिहून शारीरगुणांचे सविस्तर वर्णन करा.
Explain & write definition and classification of Guna and describe Sharirguna in detail.
 - दर्शन म्हणजे काय? त्याचे प्रकार सांगून योग दर्शनाचे विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन करा.
What is Darshan? Write its types and explain Yog-darshan in detail.
 - “कर्म” लक्षण, प्रकार व आयुर्वेदीय महत्व विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन करा.
Explain Lakshan, types and Ayurvediya importance of 'Karma' in detail.

[Total No. of Pages : 2]

First B.A.M.S. (2010) Examination, Winter - 2022
PADARTH VIGYAN - I

Total Marks : 90

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 - 7) Use a common answer book for all sections.
 - 8) Use of simple calculator and significant test chart is permitted.

SECTION - "A" (45 Marks)

[5 × 3 = 15]

1. लघुत्तरी प्रश्न (सहा पैकी कोणतेही पाच) :

Short answer question (any five out of six) :

- a) मनाचे विषय लिहा.
Write Vishay of Mana
- b) राशिपुरुष लिहा.
Write Rashipurusha.
- c) आस्तिक दर्शन लिहा.
Write about Aastik Darshanas.
- d) चरकोक्त सामान्याचे प्रकार लिहा.
Write types of Samanya according to Charak.
- e) समवाय पदार्थाची व्याख्या व महत्त्व लिहा.
Write definition and importance of Samavaya Padartha.
- f) "प्रवृत्तिः उभयस्य तु" सूत्र स्पष्ट करा.
Explain "प्रवृत्तिः उभयस्य तु".

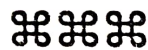
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[6 × 5 = 30]

2. लघुत्तरी प्रश्न (सात पैकी कोणतेही सहा) :
Short answer question (any six out of seven) :
- कर्माची व्याख्या लक्षणे लिहा.
Define Karma and its Lakshana.
 - दिशेचे प्रकार व महत्व लिहा.
Write types and importance of Disha.
 - अभावाची व्याख्या व प्रकार लिहा.
Define Abhava and its type.
 - काल प्रकार व महत्व लिहा.
Write types and importance of Kala.
 - सिद्धांत व्याख्या व प्रकार लिहा.
Write definition and classification of Siddhanta.
 - सार्थ गुण लिहा.
Write Sartha Guna.
 - जलमहाभुताच्या विविध अवस्था वर्णन करा.
Write different stages of Jalamahabhuta.

SECTION - "B" (45 Marks)

[3 × 15 = 45]

3. दीर्घोत्तरी प्रश्न (चार पैकी कोणतेही तीन) :
Long answer question (any three out of four) :
- दर्शनाची व्याख्या, प्रकार व प्रमुख आचार्य लिहून सांख्य दर्शन सविस्तर वर्णन करा.
Write definition, classification and main authors of darshana. Also explain Sankhya Darshana in detail.
 - पंचमहाभूताची व्याख्या, उत्पत्ती व लक्षणे लिहून आकाश महाभूताचे आयुर्वेदातील महत्व स्पष्ट करा.
Write definition, creation and lakshana of Panchamahabhuta and also write importance of Aakash Mahabhuta in Ayurveda.
 - कर्माचे प्रकार लिहून कर्माचे आयुर्वेदातील महत्व स्पष्ट करा.
Write types of Karma and also explain in detail importance of Karma in Ayurveda.
 - गुण व्याख्या व वर्गीकरण लिहून आत्मगुणांचे सविस्तर वर्णन करून त्यांचे आयुर्वेदातील महत्व लिहा.
Describe definition and distribution of Guna. Explain in details Aatma guna and write their importance in Ayurveda.



[Total No. of Pages : 2]

First B.A.M.S. (2010) Examination, Winter - 2022
PADARTH VIGYAN - II

Total Marks : 90

Total Duration : 3 Hours

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 - 7) Use a common answer book for all sections.

SECTION - "A" (45 Marks)

1. लघुत्तरी प्रश्न (सहापैकी कोणतेही पाच) :

[5 × 3 = 15]

Short answer question (any five out of six) :

- a) आप्त लक्षण लिहा.
Write Characteristics of Apta.
- b) अनुमिती व अनुमान स्पष्ट करा.
Clarify Anumiti & Anuman
- c) तर्क वैशिष्ट्य व महत्त्व लिहा.
Write Characteristic and significance of Tarka.
- d) प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण व्याख्या व भेद लिहा.
Write definition and types of Pratyaksha Praman.
- e) व्याप्ती वर्णन करा.
Describe Vyapti.
- f) चेष्टा प्रमाण व्याख्या व उदाहरण लिहा.
Write definition and example of Cheshta Praman.

2. लघुत्तरी प्रश्न (सातपैकी कोणतेही सहा) :

Short answer question (any six out of seven) :

- इन्द्रियार्थ सन्निकर्ष स्पष्ट करा.
Explain Indriyārtha Sannikarsha in detail.
- उपमान प्रमाण
Write Upaman Praman
- युक्ति प्रमाणाचे आयुर्वेदीय महत्त्व लिहा
Write Ayurvediya importance of Yukti Praman.
- प्रकृती-पुरुष सिद्धांत वर्णन करा.
Describe Prakriti Purusha Siddhant.
- वाक्यार्थ ज्ञानाचे हेतू वर्णन करा.
Describe Vakyārtha gyan hetu.
- तन्त्र-युक्ति व्याख्या, संख्या व महत्त्व वर्णन करा.
Explain definition, Sankya & importance of Tantra-yukti.
- सुश्रुतानुसार सृष्टि उत्पत्ति वर्णन करा.
Describe Shrushti Utpatti according to Sushruta.

SECTION - "B" (45 Marks)

3. दीर्घोत्तरी प्रश्न (चारपैकी कोणतेही तीन) :

[3 × 15 = 45]

Long answer question (any three out of four) :

- कार्यकारणभाव सिद्धांत वर्णन करून सत्कार्यवादाचे सविस्तर वर्णन करा.
Explain Karya-Karanbhav siddhant in detail and write Satkaryavad.
- सद्हेतुचे वर्णन करून हेत्वाभास स्पष्ट करा.
Describe Sad-hetu and explain Hetvabhas in detail.
- चरकोक्त शब्द प्रकार, शक्तिग्रहाची साधने वर्णन करून आप्तोपदेशाचे आयुर्वेदीय महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.
Write types of Shabda as per Charakokta, Shaktigrah-Sadhan & write importance of Aptopadesh in Ayurveda.
- प्रमाण शब्दाची व्याख्या, प्रमाणाची संख्या वर्णन करून प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाणाचे आयुर्वेदीय महत्त्व वर्णन करा.
Write definitions of Praman, Praman Sankya and importance of Pratyaksha Praman in Ayurveda.



[Total No. of Pages : 2]

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First B.A.M.S. (2010) Examination, (Phase - II) Summer - 2022
PADARTH VIGYAN - I

Total Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 90

- Instructions :**
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 - 7) Use a common answer book for all sections.

SECTION - "A" (45 Marks)

1. लघुत्तरी प्रश्न (सहा पैकी कोणतेही पाच) :

[5 × 3 = 15]

Short answer questions (**any five** out of six) :

- a) आत्मगुण.
Aatma Guna.
- b) समवाय पदार्थ.
Samvay padarth.
- c) मनाचे गुण.
Guna of Mana.
- d) पदार्थ व्याख्या.
Padarth Definition.
- e) त्रिगुण.
Triguna.
- f) काल व्याख्या व प्रकार.
Definition and types of Kala.

2. लघुत्तरी प्रश्न (सात पैकी कोणतेही सहा) :

Short answer questions (any six out of seven) :

- अभाव.
Abhava.
- अष्टांग योग.
Ashtang Yog.
- कार्य द्रव्ये.
Karya Dravya.
- सांख्य तत्त्वे.
Sankhya Tatvas.
- राशी पुरुष.
Rashi Purusha.
- जलाची उत्पत्ती व अवस्था.
Jala Utpatti and Avastha.
- नास्तिक दर्शने.
Nastik Darshanas.

SECTION - "B" (45 Marks)

3. दीर्घोत्तरी प्रश्न (चार पैकी कोणतेही तीन) :

Long answer questions (any three out of four) :

[3 × 15 = 45]

- गुण, व्याख्या, प्रकार लिहून परादी गुणांचे वर्णन करा.
Definition and types of Guna. Describe Paradi Guna.
- दर्शन म्हणजे काय? वैशेषिक दर्शनाचे वर्णन करा.
Define Darshana. Explain Vaisheshik Darshan.
- सामान्य-विशेष सिद्धांत लिहून आयुर्वेदातील महत्त्व लिहा.
Write Samanya-Vishesh Siddhant and explain Importance in Ayurveda.
- पृथ्वी महाभूताची उत्पत्ती, प्रकार, गुण व आयुर्वेदातील महत्त्व लिहा.
Explain Utpatti of Prithvi Mahabhut. Write types, guna and importance in Ayurveda.



[Total No. of Pages : 2

03122B

First B.A.M.S. (2010) Examination, (Phase - II) Summer - 2022
PADARTH VIGYAN

(First BAMS 2010 Syllabus is Applicable) - II

Total Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 90

- Instructions :**
- 1) Use **blue/black** ball point pen only.
 - 2) **Do not** write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
 - 3) **All** questions are **compulsory**.
 - 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.
 - 5) Draw diagrams **wherever** necessary.
 - 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
 - 7) Use a common answer book for all sections.

SECTION - "A" (45 Marks)

1. लघुत्तरी प्रश्न (सहापैकी कोणतेही पाच):

[5 × 3 = 15]

Short answer question (any five out of six):

- a) अनेकान्तवाद.
Anekantavada.
- b) व्याप्तिचे लक्षण व प्रकार.
Lakshana and types of Vyapti.
- c) आप्त लक्षणे.
Lakshana of Apta.
- d) प्रमा चे लक्षण व प्रकार लिहा.
Write Iakshana and types of Prama.
- e) ऐतिह्य प्रमाण.
Aitihya Pramana.
- f) त्रिगुण लक्षणे.
Lakshana of Triguna.

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2. लघुत्तरी प्रश्न (सातपैकी कोणतेही सहा):
Short answer question (any six out of seven):

- पंचावयव.
Panchavayav.
- कारण: लक्षण व प्रकार लिहा.
Write lakshana and types of Karana.
- सत्कार्यवाद.
Satkarya vada.
- प्रकृति-पुरुष साधर्म्य व वैधर्म्य लिहा.
State similarity and dissimilarity between Prakruti and Purusha.
- अष्टप्रकृती
Ashtaprakriti
- उपमान प्रमाणाचे प्रकार व महत्त्व लिहा.
State types and importance of upamana praman.
- वाक्यार्थ ज्ञान हेतु.
Vakyartha dnyan hetu.

SECTION "B" (45 Marks)

3. दीर्घोत्तरी प्रश्न (चारपैकी कोणतेही तीन):

[3 × 15 = 45]

Long answer question (any three out of four):

- युक्ति प्रमाणाचे सविस्तर वर्णन करून आयुर्वेदातील महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.
Describe Yukti Pramana in detail and explain its importance in Ayurveda.
- सद्हेतु विवेचन करून हेत्वाभासाचे सविस्तर वर्णन करा.
Describe Sadhetu and Hetvabhasa in detail.
- प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाणाचे प्रकार, महत्त्व सविस्तर लिहून प्रत्यक्ष बाधक भावांचे वर्णन करा.
Write in detail about types and importance of pratyaksha pramana and also explain pratyaksha badhak bhava.
- तंत्रयुक्ति म्हणजे काय व त्याचे महत्त्व लिहून तंत्रदोषांचे वर्णन करा.
Explain Tantrayukti and its importance and also write Trantradosha.



First B.A.M.S. (2021) Examination, Summer - 2023 (Phase - III)
Padarth Vigyanam - I

Total Duration : Section A+B = 3 Hours

Section A Marks : 20

SECTION - A

(MCQ)

- Instructions :**
- 1) Fill (dark) the appropriate **empty circle** below the question number once only.
 - 2) Use **black** ball point pen only.
 - 3) **Each** question carries **one** mark.
 - 4) A student will not be allotted any marks if he/she overwrites, strikes out or puts white ink on the circle once filled (darkened).
 - 5) Rough work should be done only on the **blank space** provided on the question booklet. **Rough work should not be done on the Answer Sheet or anywhere on the Question Paper Except the space provided.** If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.

1. Multiple Choice Questions.

[20 × 1 = 20]

1. जो सिद्धांत अद्याप पूर्णपणे सिद्ध नाही अशा अपरिक्षित सिद्धांताला नाव आहे.

अ) सर्वतन्त्र

ब) प्रतितन्त्र

क) अभ्युपगम

ड) अधिकरण

Siddhant which is not properly established, such unexperimented siddhant has the following name _____.

A) Sarvatantra

B) Pratitantra

C) Abhyupgama

D) Adhikarana

2. अद्वैत वेदान्ताचे प्रणेते हे आहेत.

अ) रामानुजाचार्य

ब) माध्वाचार्य

क) निंबार्काचार्य

ड) शंकराचार्य

Propounder of Advait Vedant is _____.

A) Ramanujacharya

B) Madhvacharya

C) Nimbarkacharya

D) Shankaracharya

[Total No. of Pages : 7]

QUESTION BOOKLET EXAMINATION, SUMMER - 2023 PHASE - III

Name of the Examination _____

Section _____

Subject : _____

Question Booklet Version

A-113

Seat No.

Answer Sheet No.

This is to certify that the entries of Examination, Subject, Seat No. and Answer Sheet No. have been correctly filled and verified.

Candidate's Signature
Date : _____

Invigilator's Signature
Date : _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

- 1) This question booklet contains objective type questions.
- 2) The question paper and OCR Answer Sheet shall be issued separately at the start of the examination.
- 3) Candidate should carefully read the instructions printed on the Question booklet and Answer Sheet and enter correct details of their **Seat No., Question booklet version No. etc.** on the Question paper and Answer Sheet. The candidate must sign on the Answer Sheet and question booklet after filling necessary details. The correctness of details entered by the students has to be cross checked by the invigilator and then only he should sign on the same.
- 4) During the time of examination :
 - a) Read each question carefully.
 - b) Choose the correct answer from the four available options given under each question.
 - c) Fill (Dark) the empty circle of your choice completely below the question number in the answer sheet with Black ball point pen only. An example is given below :

Q.No. 1 : The Taj Mahal is located at :

- (a) Agra
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Hyderabad

Correct	Wrong	Wrong	Wrong
☒	☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐

In the above example, the correct answer is 'a' (Agra). The candidate should dark the circle as above corresponding to 'a' under Question No. 1 on the answer sheet. If cross/tick/dot marked instead of darkening the circle, it shall not be considered as valid method and marks will not be allotted.

Note : Double entry i.e. Darkening more than one circle or **even putting dot** on other vacant circle is not permitted and no marks will be given to such attempt.

- 5) **Important :** There is no **negative marking** for wrong answers. However, in case, if any candidate desires not to attempt answer to any MCQ, then it is mandatory to **strike out all options** ~~⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕~~ in OMR sheet against respective MCQ serial number, failing which it shall be treated as an attempt for 'Unfair Means'. Any 'Blank Answer' in OMR sheet shall attract for action under 'Unfair Means'.
For eg. : If any candidate desires not to attempt MCQ No. 3, then the candidate shall strike out all options as explained | 3 | ~~⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕~~
- 6) Rough work should be done only on the **blank space** provided on the question booklet. **Rough work should not be done on the Answer Sheet or anywhere on the Question Paper Except the space provided.** If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 7) The Answer Sheet and the question booklet should be returned to the invigilator **immediately** after the prescribed MCQ paper examination time is over.
- 8) No candidate is allowed to leave the examination hall till the examination session is over.

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P.T.O.

•

- क) भूत

- C) Bhoota

4.

- क) तेज

Seven shades (types) of Beers resides on

- C) Tej

5.

- क) पूर्व मिमांसा

Th. P. i. 1. 321

- C) Poorva Mimamsa

6.

- क) समवाय

“Nityam ekam anekanugatam” is related with

- C) Samvaya

7. वातवृद्धी मध्ये तैल प्रयोग हे याचे उदाहरण आहे.

अ) द्रव्यसामान्य

ब) द्रव्यविशेष

क) गुणविशेष

ड) कर्मविशेष

Administration of Tailam in Vatavruddhi is the example of

A) Dravya Samanya

B) Dravya Vishesha

C) Guna Vishesha

D) Karma Vishesha

8. समवाय म्हणजे

अ) संयोग

ब) अनित्य संबंध

क) नित्य संबंध

ड) हित संबंध

Samvaya means _____

A) Samyog

B) Anitya Sambandh

C) Nitya Sambandh

D) Hita Sambandh

9. “अनादि सान्त” हे अभावाच्या या प्रकाराचे लक्षण आहे.

अ) प्राग्भाव

ब) प्रध्वंसाभाव

क) अन्योन्याभाव

ड) अत्यंताभाव

“अनादि सान्त” (Which has no beginning but has an end) is sign of this Abhav.

A) Pragbhav

B) Pradhvansabhava

C) Anyonyabhava

D) Atyantabhava

10. “त्रिविध दुःख” यांचे वर्णन दर्शनकारांनी केले आहे.

अ) सांख्य

ब) न्याय

क) वैशेषिक

ड) मीमांसा

“Trividha Dukkha (three types a miseries) has been explained by _____ darshan.

A) Samkhya

B) Nyay

C) Vaisheshik

D) Mimamsa

11. कार्यस्वरूप अग्निद्रव्यामध्ये "आकरज" तेज मध्ये असते.

- अ) वह्नि
ब) विद्युत
क) जाठराग्नि
ड) सुवर्णादि

In Karya (product) Agni, "Akaraj" tej resides in _____.

- A) Earthly fire (Vahni) B) Vidyut (Celestial fire)
C) Jatharagni (Gastric fire) D) Suvarna (Mineral fire)

12. या गुणामध्ये "लेखन" शक्ति आढळते.

- अ) स्निग्ध
ब) रुक्ष
क) श्लक्ष्ण
ड) खर

Lekhana (Abrasive) karma attributes to _____ Guna.

- A) Snigdha B) Ruksha
C) Shlakshna D) Khara

13. संयोग विभाग या पदार्थामुळे घडून येते.

- अ) द्रव्य
ब) गुण
क) कर्म
ड) सामान्य

The Padartha responsible for Samyog-Vibhag is

- A) Dravya B) Guna
C) Karma D) Samanya

14. पैकी कोणाला "परमव्यावर्तक" असे वर्णिले आहे.

- अ) सामान्य
ब) विशेष
क) गुण
ड) पृथक्त्व

"Absolute Differentia" is the characteristic of _____.

- A) Samanya B) Vishesha
C) Guna D) Prithaktwa

15. संघात व उपचय ही याची कार्ये आहेत.

अ) आग्नेय द्रव्य

क) पार्थिव द्रव्य

ब) जलीय द्रव्य

ड) आकाशीय द्रव्य

Sanghata and Upachaya are functions of _____

A) Agnya Dravya

C) Parthiv Dravya

B) Jaleeya Dravya

D) Akashiya Dravya

16. पुरुषांमध्ये आर्तव प्रवृत्ती नसणे हे अभावाच्या प्रकारात येते.

अ) प्राग्भाव

क) अत्यन्ताभाव

ब) प्रध्वंसाभाव

ड) अन्योन्याभाव

Absence of Menstruation in male comes under the type of _____ Abhava.

A) Pragbhava

C) Atyantabhav

B) Pradhvansabhava

D) Anyonyabhav

17. 'षण्णाम् आणि पदार्थानां।' प्रशस्तपाद

अ) अस्तित्व

क) ज्ञेयत्व

ब) अभिधेयत्व

ड) यापैकी सर्व

'षण्णाम् आणि पदार्थानां।' प्रशस्तपाद

A) Astitva

C) Jneyatwa

B) Abhidheyatwa

D) All of the above

18. "लोकायत" हे दर्शनाचे अन्य नाम आहे.

अ) चार्वाक

क) बौद्ध

ब) जैन

ड) न्याय

Lokayat is another name of _____ Darshan.

A) Charvak

C) Bouddha

B) Jain

D) Nyay

19. “अभाव” याचा पदार्थामध्ये अंतर्भाव यांनी केला.

अ) वैशेषिक

ब) मीमांसा

क) नव्य न्याय

ड) सांख्य

Abhava is added to the list of padartha by _____

A) Vaisheshik

B) Mimamsa

C) Navya Nyay

D) Samkhya

20. पंचीकरणामध्ये पार्थिव द्रव्यामध्ये (पृथ्वी महाभूत प्रधान) अग्निचे प्रमाण असते.

अ) $1/2$

ब) $1/4$

क) $1/6$

ड) $1/8$

Proportion of Agni in Prithvi-Pradhan during panchikaran process.

A) $1/2$

B) $1/4$

C) $1/6$

D) $1/8$

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

[Total No. of Pages : 2]

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First B.A.M.S. (2021) Examination, Summer - 2023 (Phase - III)
Padarth Vigyanam - I

Total Duration : Section A+B = 3 Hours

Total Marks : 80

SECTION - B

- Instructions :**
- 1) Use **black** ball point pen only.
 - 2) Do not write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
 - 3) **All questions are compulsory.**
 - 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full marks**.
 - 5) Draw diagrams **wherever** necessary.
 - 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
 - 7) Use a common answer book for section B.

2. लघुत्तरी प्रश्न :

[8 × 5 = 40]

- a) पदार्थ लक्षण व पदार्थ विज्ञानाचा आयुर्वेदात महत्त्व.
Characteristics of Padartha and Importance of Padartha Vigyanam in Ayurveda.
- b) सांख्य व योग दर्शन तुलना करा.
Comparison between Samkhya & Yoga darshan.
- c) तर्कसंग्रह व चरकोक्त आत्मा लक्षण.
Characteristics of Atma as per Tarka-sangraha and Acharya Charaka.
- d) सार्थ गुण.
Saartha Guna
- e) तर्कसंग्रहानुसार कर्म व्याख्या व प्रकार.
Definition & types of Karma according to Tarksangraha.

f) काल लक्षण व महत्व
Characteristics and Importance of Kala.

g) अभाव प्रकारासह स्पष्ट करा.
Explain Abhava & its types.

h) मनाचे विषय व कर्म.
Objects and actions of Mana (Mind)

[4 × 10 = 40]

3. दीर्घोत्तरी प्रश्न :

a) सिद्धांत व्याख्या लिहून, सिद्धांत प्रकार सविस्तर लिहा, लोकपुरुष साम्य सिद्धांत स्पष्ट करा.
Write definition, types of Siddhant & explain Lok - Purusha - Samya -

Siddhanta.

b) पृथ्वी महाभूत वर्णन करा.
Explain Prithvi Mahabhoota.

c) परादी गुण सविस्तर लिहा.
Write Paradi Gunas in detail.

d) सामान्य विशेष सिद्धान्त प्रकारानुसार सोदाहरण स्पष्ट करा.

Explain Samanya-Vishesha theory with their types and examples.



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First B.A.M.S. (2021) Examination, Summer - 2023 (Phase - III)
PADARTH VIGYANAM - II

Total Duration : Section A+B = 3 Hours

Section A Marks : 20

SECTION - A

(MCQ)

- Instructions :**
- 1) Fill (dark) the appropriate **empty circle** below the question number once only.
 - 2) Use **black ball point pen** only.
 - 3) **Each** question carries **one** mark.
 - 4) A student will not be allotted any marks if he/she overwrites, strikes out or puts white ink on the circle once filled (darkened).
 - 5) Rough work should be done only on the **blank space** provided on the question booklet. **Rough work should not be done on the Answer Sheet or anywhere on the Question Paper Except the space provided.** If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.

1. Multiple Choice Questions.

[20 × 1 = 20]

1. ज्ञानाचा विषय म्हणजेच

अ) प्रमाता

ब) प्रमेय

क) प्रमा

ड) प्रमाण

Object of Valid experience is _____

A) Pramata

B) Prameya

C) Prama

D) Praman

2. 'आप्त' चे पर्यायी नाव आहे.

अ) पर

ब) विबुद्ध

क) विशुद्ध

ड) शिष्टाचार

_____ is Synonym of Apta?

A) Para

B) Vibuddha

C) Vishuddha

D) Shishtachar

[Total No. of Pages : 7

Padarth Vignanam-II CAB0100067611205
QUESTION BOOKLET EXAMINATION, SUMMER - 2023 PHASE - III

Name of the Examination : _____

Subject : _____

Section : A

Question Booklet Version

A-117

Seat No.

Answer Sheet No.

This is to certify that the entries of Examination, Subject, Seat No. and Answer Sheet No. have been correctly filled and verified.

Candidate's Signature
Date : _____

Invigilator's Signature
Date : _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

- 1) This question booklet contains objective type questions.
- 2) The question paper and OCR Answer Sheet shall be issued separately at the start of the examination.
- 3) Candidate should carefully read the instructions printed on the Question booklet and Answer Sheet and enter correct details of their **Seat No., Question booklet version No. etc.** on the Question paper and Answer Sheet. The candidate must sign on the Answer Sheet and question booklet after filling necessary details. The correctness of details entered by the students has to be cross checked by the invigilator and then only he should sign on the same.
- 4) During the time of examination :
 - a) Read each question carefully.
 - b) Choose the correct answer from the four available options given under each question.
 - c) Fill (Dark) the empty circle of your choice completely below the question number in the answer sheet with **Black ball point pen only**. An example is given below :
Q.No. 1 : The Taj Mahal is located at :

- (a) Agra
(b) Delhi
(c) Lucknow
(d) Hyderabad

Correct	Wrong	Wrong	Wrong
☒	☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐

In the above example, the correct answer is 'a' (Agra). The candidate should dark the circle as above corresponding to 'a' under Question No. 1 on the answer sheet. If cross/tick/dot marked instead of darkening the circle, it shall not be considered as valid method and marks will not be allotted.

Note : Double entry i.e. Darkening more than one circle or even putting dot on other vacant circle is not permitted and no marks will be given to such attempt.

- 5) **Important :** There is no **negative marking** for wrong answers. However, in case, if any candidate desires not to attempt answer to any MCQ, then it is mandatory to **strike out all options** ~~⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕~~ in OMR sheet against respective MCQ serial number, failing which it shall be treated as an attempt for 'Unfair Means'. Any 'Blank Answer' in OMR sheet shall attract for action under 'Unfair Means'.
For eg. : If any candidate desires not to attempt MCQ No. 3, then the candidate shall strike out all options as explained | 3 | ~~⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕~~
- 6) Rough work should be done only on the **blank space** provided on the question booklet. **Rough work should not be done on the Answer Sheet or anywhere on the Question Paper Except the space provided.** If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 7) The Answer Sheet and the question booklet should be returned to the invigilator **immediately** after the prescribed MCQ paper examination time is over.
- 8) No candidate is allowed to leave the examination hall till the examination session is over.

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7. स्याद्वाद दर्शनाने सांगितला आहे.

अ) जैन

क) योग

ब) बौद्ध

ड) न्याय

_____ School of Philosophy postulated Syadvad.

A) Jain

C) Yog

B) Bouddha

D) Nyay

8. यथा शुक्तौ इदं रजतं इति । हे चे उदाहरण आहे.

अ) तर्क

क) विपर्यय

ब) प्रमा

ड) संशय

यथा शुक्तौ इदं रजतं इति । This is the example of _____.

A) Tark

C) Viparyay

B) Prama

D) Samshay

9. एका पदाचा अर्थ समजण्याकरता दुसऱ्या पदाची आवश्यकता असते त्याला म्हणतात.

अ) आकांक्षा

क) सन्निधि

ब) योग्यता

ड) विपर्यय

The dependence of one word on another is called _____.

A) Akanksha

C) Sannidhi

B) Yogyata

D) Viparyay

10. चक्षुषा घट प्रत्यक्ष जनने सन्निकर्षः

अ) समवाय

क) समवेत समवाय

ब) संयुक्त समवाय

ड) संयोग

चक्षुषा घट प्रत्यक्ष जनने सन्निकर्षः

A) Samvaya

C) Samvet Samvaya

B) Samyukta Samvaya

D) Samyog

11. परार्थ अनुमानासाठी याची आवश्यकता असते.

- अ) इंद्रिय पंचपंचक ब) पंचावयव
क) पंचमहाभूते ड) पंचतन्मात्रा

Pararthanuman involves a systematic five point study known as _____

- A) Indriya Panchapanchak B) Panchavayava
C) Panchmahabhut D) Panchatanmatra

12. युक्ति प्रमाणाची व्याप्ति या काळात असते.

- अ) भविष्य - भूत ब) भविष्य - वर्तमान
क) भूत - वर्तमान ड) भूत - भविष्य - वर्तमान

Vyapti of Yukti praman is in _____ Stages of time.

- A) Bhavishya - Bhut B) Bhavishya - Vartaman
C) Bhut - Vartaman D) Bhut - Bhavishya - Vartaman

13. सूर्यप्रकाशामध्ये तारे दिसत नाहीत हे या प्रत्यक्ष बाधक भावाचे उदाहरण आहे.

- अ) अभिभव ब) आवरण
क) अतिदूरत्व ड) अतिसौक्ष्म्य

Stars are not visible in Sunlight is the example _____ of Pratyaksha badhak bhav.

- A) Abhibhav B) Avaran
C) Atiduratva D) Atisoukshmya

14. विरुद्ध वर्तन व्यवहार ज्यात होतो त्याला म्हणतात.

- अ) साम्यवाद ब) विवर्तवाद
क) एकांत ड) अनेकांतवाद

Viruddha Vartan Vyavhar is the key feature of _____

- A) Samyavad B) Vivartvad
C) Ekant D) Anekantvad

15. हे प्रमाण नाही.

अ) प्रत्यक्ष

ब) अनुमान

क) तर्क

ड) ऐतिह्य

_____ Is not Praman?

A) Pratyaksha

B) Anuman

C) Tark

D) Aitihya

16. आप्तस्तु वक्ता.

अ) अधि

ब) अनृत

क) यथार्थ

ड) अयथार्थ

आप्तस्तु वक्ता.

A) Adhi

B) Anrut

C) Yatharth

D) Ayatharth

17. सोडुन अन्य सर्व इंद्रियांद्वारे आतुर परीक्षा करावी.

अ) स्पर्शनेंद्रिय

ब) घ्राणेन्द्रिय

क) रसनेंद्रिय

ड) श्रोत्रेन्द्रिय

Atur pariksha can be done by Indriyas, except _____

A) Sparshanendriya

B) Ghranendriya

C) Rasanendriya

D) Shrotrendriya

18. सव्यभिचारी हेतुला म्हणतात.

अ) एकान्तिक

ब) अनेकांतिक

क) बाधित

ड) सत्प्रतिपक्ष

Savyabhichari hetu is called as _____.

A) Ekantik

B) Anekantik

C) Badhit

D) Satpratipaksha

19. तंतू हे पटाचे कारण आहे.

अ) असमवायी

ब) समवायी

क) निमित्त

ड) यापैकी नाही

The thread is the _____ Karan for the cloth.

A) Asamvayi

B) Samvayi

C) Nimitta

D) None of the above

20. त्रिविध अंतःकरण मन, बुद्धि:

अ) अव्यक्त

ब) महत्

क) अहंकार

ड) पुरुष

त्रिविध अंतःकरण मन, बुद्धि:

A) Avyakta

B) Mahat

C) Ahankar

D) Purusha

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

[Total No. of Pages : 2

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First B.A.M.S. (2021) Examination, Summer - 2023 (Phase - III)

PADARTH VIGYANAM - II

Total Duration : Section A+B = 3 Hours

Section B Marks : 80

SECTION - B

- Instructions :**
- 1) Use **black** ball point pen only.
 - 2) Do not write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
 - 3) **All questions are compulsory.**
 - 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full marks**.
 - 5) Draw diagrams **wherever necessary**.
 - 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
 - 7) Use a common answer book for all section.

2. लघुत्तरी प्रश्न :

[8 × 5 = 40]

a) प्रमा - प्रमेय - प्रमाता

Prama - Prameya - Pramata

b) वाक्यार्थ ज्ञान हेतु

Vakyartha Gyana Hetu.

c) त्रयोदश करण व त्यांची वृत्ति.

Trayodasha Karana and their Instincts / Functions.

d) सव्याभिचार हेत्वाभास

Savyabhichar Hetwabhasa.

e) युक्ति प्रमाण लक्षण व उदाहरण

Describe Yukti Praman with its example.

f) उपमान प्रमाण लक्षण व आयुर्वेद मे उपयोग.

Define Upamana Pramana and explain its utility in Ayurveda.

g) कारण व्याख्या व त्याचे प्रकार

Define Karana and enumerate its types.

h) प्रत्यक्ष बाधक भाव

Hindrances in Direct Perception.

a) समान प्रमाण प्रमाण

b) कारण व्याख्या व त्याचे प्रकार

c) प्रत्यक्ष बाधक भाव

d) प्रत्यक्ष बाधक भाव

e) प्रत्यक्ष बाधक भाव

3. दीर्घोत्तरी प्रश्न :

[4 × 10 = 40]

a) चरकोक्त शब्द लक्षण व प्रकार लिहून शब्दार्थ बोधक वृत्ति स्पष्ट करा.

Define Shabda and enumerate its types as per Acharya Charaka and explain Shabdārtha bodhak Vrutti.

b) प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण लक्षण व प्रकार लिहून आयुर्वेदात महत्व स्पष्ट करा.

Define Pratyaksha Pramana and describe its types. Elaborate its importance in Ayurveda.

c) अनुमान प्रमाणाची व्याख्या व स्वरूप स्पष्ट करून अनुमान प्रमाणात सहाय्यभूत घटकांचे सोदाहरण वर्णन करा.

Explain definition and Characteristics of Anumana Pramana and enlist various factors with examples to understand Anumana Pramana.

d) सत्कार्यवादाचे मुद्दे सांगून आरंभवादाद्वारे त्याचे खण्डन करा.

Critically analyse Satkaryavada and negate it with the help of Arambhavada.



WINTER-2024
FIRST B.A.M.S. (2021) EXAMINATIONS

CAB0100067611205

PADARTH VIGYAN - II

Total Time : 3 Hrs.

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
- 1) Use **black** ball point pen only.
 - 2) **Do not** write anything on **the blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
 - 3) **All** questions are **compulsory**.
 - 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.
 - 5) Draw diagrams **wherever** necessary.
 - 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. This format is a mere guideline. Questions from the syllabus can be asked in any paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus, as this format and distribution has been given only for the sake of placement.
 - 7) Use a common answer book for all sections.

SECTION " B" (80 MARKS)

2. लघुत्तरी प्रश्न

(8 x 5 = 40)

- a) बुद्धिचे प्रकार लिहा.
Write the types of Buddhi.
- b) आप्त लक्षणे वर्णन करा.
Describe Apta lakshana.
- c) अलौकिक सन्निकर्ष वर्णन करा.
Describe Aloukik Sannikarsha.
- d) पंचावयवी वाक्य लिहा.
Write pancha-Avayavi Vakya.
- e) युक्ति परीक्षेचे अनुसंधानातील महत्त्व लिहा.
Describe significance of Yukti pariksha in research.
- f) उपमान प्रमाणाचे प्रकार वर्णन करा.
Describe types of Upamana pramana.
- g) आरंभवादाचे वर्णन करा.
Describe Aarambhavada.
- h) अंतःकरण व त्याचे कार्य वर्णन करा.
Describe Antakaran and its function.

3. दीर्घोत्तरी प्रश्न

(4 x 10 = 40)

- a) शक्तिग्रह म्हणजे काय ते सांगून शक्तिग्रहाची साधने सविस्तर वर्णन करा.
What is Shaktigraha? Describe means of Shaktigraha.
- b) इंद्रिय पंचपंचक वर्णन करून प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाणाचे आयुर्वेदातील महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.
Describe Indriya Panchapanchak and significance of Pratyaksha pramana in Ayurveda.
- c) हेत्वाभासाचे प्रकार सविस्तर लिहा.
Write types of Hetwabhas in detail.
- d) चरकोक्त कार्यकारणभाव स्पष्ट करा.
Describe Karya-Karana bhava described in Charaka samhita.

SUMMER-2025

15 SEP 2025

CAB0100067611204

FIRST B.A.M.S. (2021) EXAMINATIONS

PADARTHA VIGYANAM - I

SECTION - "A" (MCQ)

Total Duration : 3 Hrs.

Section Marks : 20

Instruction: 1) Use black ball point pen only.

2) Each question carries one mark.

3) Rough work should be done only on the Blank Space provided on the question paper booklet. If the rough work done is found elsewhere other than the space provided on question paper or anywhere on answer book such an act will be treated as an attempt to resort to Unfair means.

Q.1. Multiple Choice Questions :

(20x1=20)

1. सत् असत् पदार्थ वर्णनयांनी केलेले आहे.

A) सुश्रुताचार्य

C) वाग्भटाचार्य

B) चरकाचार्य

D) अन्नम्भट्ट

सत् असत् Padartha mentioned by

A) Sushrutacharya

C) Vagbhatacharya

B) Charakacharya

D) Annambhatta

2. द्वादशलक्षणी पर्याय दर्शनाचा आहे.

A) उत्तरमीमांसा

C) पूर्वमीमांसा

B) वैशेषिक दर्शन

D) न्यायदर्शन

द्वादशलक्षणी is a synonym of darshana.

A) Uttarmimamsa

C) Purvamimamsa

B) Vaisheshik darshan

D) Nyaydarshan

3. तन्मात्रा उत्पत्ती अहंकारांच्या संयोगाने होते.

A) राजसिक, तामसिक

C) सात्विक, राजसिक

B) सात्विक, तामसिक

D) सात्विक, राजसिक, तामसिक

Origin of Tanmatra by combination of Ahankara.

A) Rajsik, Tamsik

C) Satvik, Rajasik

B) Satvik, Tamsik

D) Satvik, Rajasik, Tamsik

4. खालील लक्षणांपैकी गुण लक्षण नाही.

A) द्रव्याश्रयी

C) गुणवान्

B) अगुनवान्

D) संयोग विभागयोर्नकारणम्

..... quality is not a Guna lakshana.

A) Dravyashrayi

C) Gunavan

B) Agunavan

D) Samyogvibhagayo n karnam

PTO

5. 'अधोदेशसंयोगहेतुः..... ।'
 A) अपक्षेपण
 B) उत्क्षेपण
 C) प्रसारण
 D) आकुंचन
- 'अधोदेशसंयोगहेतुः..... ।'
 A) Apakshepan
 B) Utkshepan
 C) Prasaran
 D) Akunchan
6. सामान्य लक्षण नाही.
 A) नित्यत्व
 B) अनेकत्व
 C) एकत्व
 D) अनित्यत्व
- is not a lakshan of 'samanya'.
 A) Nityatva
 B) Anekatva
 C) Ekatva
 D) Anityatva
7. 'शरीरात वातवृद्धि असल्यास तैल प्रयोग' हे उदाहरण आहे.
 A) द्रव्यविशेष
 B) कर्मविशेष
 C) गुणसामान्य
 D) गुणविशेष
- Use of tail sneha during the aggravation of vata dosha in body is a example of
 A) Dravyavishesha
 B) Karmavishesha
 C) Gunasamanya
 D) Gunavishesha
8. 'नित्यसंबंध ।'
 A) संयोग
 B) समवाय
 C) A व B
 D) यापैकी नाही
- 'नित्यसंबंध ।'
 A) Samyog
 B) Samvaya
 C) A and B
 D) None of above
9. अभावाचे मुख्य प्रकार आहेत.
 A) २
 B) ३
 C) ४
 D) ५
- are main types of Abhava.
 A) 2
 B) 3
 C) 4
 D) 5
10. 'स्वविषया संप्रयोगे चित्तस्वरूपानुकारिवेन्द्रियाणां..... ।'
 A) धारणा
 B) ध्यान
 C) प्रत्याहार
 D) समाधी
- 'स्वविषया संप्रयोगे चित्तस्वरूपानुकारिवेन्द्रियाणां..... ।'
 A) Dharna
 B) Dhyana
 C) Pratyahar
 D) Samadhi

11. 'अभास्वर शुक्ल' रूप द्रव्याचे असते.
 A) पृथ्वी महाभूत
 B) आप महाभूत
 C) तेज महाभूत
 D) आकाश महाभूत
- 'अभास्वर शुक्ल' Rupa is ofdravya.
 A) Prithvi Mahabhoota
 B) Aap Mahabhoota
 C) Teja Mahabhoota
 D) Akash Mahabhoota
12. 'विश्वलक्षणा गुणाः । ' हे सूत्र यांनी वर्णिले आहे.
 A) तर्कसंग्रह
 B) रसवैशेषिक
 C) चरक
 D) कारिकावली
- 'विश्वलक्षणा गुणाः । ' Mentioned sootra explain by
 A) Tarkasangraha
 B) Rasvaisheshik
 C) Charaka
 D) Karikavali
13. परादि गुण आहेत.
 A) २०
 B) १०
 C) ०६
 D) ०५
- are Paradi guna.
 A) 20
 B) 10
 C) 06
 D) 05
14. 'घृताने अग्नि वर्धन' हेसामान्याचे उदाहरण आहे.
 A) एकवृत्ती
 B) उभयवृत्ती
 C) अत्यंत
 D) A व C
- 'Agnivruddhi by Ghrut sevana' is a type of samanya example.
 A) Ekvrutti
 B) Ubhayavrutti
 C) Atyanta
 D) A and C
15. खालील पैकी हे समवाय लक्षण आहे.
 A) पृथग्भाव
 B) अनित्य
 C) अपृथग्भाव
 D) A व B
- is a lakshana of samvaya.
 A) Pruthagbhava
 B) Anitya
 C) Apruthagbhava
 D) A and B
16. खालील लक्षणांपैकी हे प्रध्वंसाभाव चे लक्षण नाही.
 A) अनादि
 B) सान्त
 C) उत्पत्तेः पूर्व कार्यस्य
 D) अनन्त
- is not a lakshana of Pradhavansabhava.
 A) Anadi
 B) Sant
 C) Utppte Purvam Karyasya
 D) Anant

17. 'नित्यम् शरीरस्य क्षणिकत्वेन गच्छती इति ।'
A) नित्यम् C) धारि
B) अनुबंध D) जिवितम्
'नित्यम् शरीरस्य क्षणिकत्वेन गच्छती इति ।'
A) Nityag C) Dhari
B) Anubandh D) Jivitam
18. सत्कार्यवाद दर्शनाने वर्णन केला आहे.
A) वैशेषिक C) योग
B) सांख्य D) न्याय
'Salkaryavad' explained by Darshan.
A) Vaisheshik C) Yog
B) Sankhya D) Nyay
19. 'अतीतादि व्यवहार हेतुः ।'
A) दिशा C) काल
B) आत्मा D) मन
'अतीतादि व्यवहार हेतुः ।'
A) Disha C) Kala
B) Atma D) Mana
20. '..... यात्राकर स्मृतः ।' सुश्रुताचार्य
A) तीक्ष्ण C) स्थिर
B) मंद D) शीत
'..... यात्राकर स्मृतः ।' सुश्रुताचार्य
A) Tikshna C) Sthir
B) Manda D) Shita
-

FIRST B.A.M.S. (2021) EXAMINATIONS
PADARTH VIGYAN - I

CAB0100067611204

Total Time : 3 Hrs.

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :
- 1) Use black ball point pen only.
 - 2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
 - 3) All questions are compulsory.
 - 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
 - 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
 - 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. This format is a mere guideline. Questions from the syllabus can be asked in any paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus, as this format and distribution has been given only for the sake of placement.
 - 7) Use a common answer book for all sections.

SECTION " B" (80 MARKS)

2. लघुत्तरी प्रश्न

(8 x 5 = 40)

- a) सिद्धांत व्याख्या लिहून, सिद्धांत प्रकार सांगून अभ्युपगम सिद्धांत उदाहरणासह लिहा.
Write down definition and types of siddhanta and Abhyapgam siddhant with example.
- b) परीणामवाद
Parinamvad
- c) तर्कसंग्रहानुसार दिशा वर्णन करून आयुर्वेदात महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.
Explain disha according to Tarksangrah and its importance in ayurveda.
- d) गुणलक्षण लिहून आध्यात्मिक गुण वर्णन करा.
Write lakshana of guna and describe adhyatmik guna.
- e) कर्म प्रकार लिहून आयुर्वेद उपादेयता लिहा.
Write types of karma and significance of karma in ayurveda.
- f) तर्कसंग्रहानुसार आत्मा वर्णन करा.
Desscribe Aatma according to Tarksangrah.
- g) मन लक्षण व विषय लिहा.
Write lakshana and vishay of Mana.
- h) तर्कसंग्रहानुसार काल लक्षण सांगून प्रशस्तपादानुसार गुण व प्रकार वर्णन करा.
Describe kala lakshana according to Tarkasangraha and its Guna and types according to Prashastapad.

3. दीर्घोत्तरी प्रश्न

(4 x 10 = 40)

- a) न्यायदर्शन पर्याय लिहून न्याय दर्शन सविस्तर वर्णन करा.
Write synonyms of nyaydarshan and explain Nyan darshan in detail.
- b) तर्कसंग्रहानुसार तेजमहाभुत लिहून त्याचे आयुर्वेदात महत्त्व सविस्तर वर्णन करा.
Write Tejmahabhoot according to Tarkasangraha and describe its importance in Ayurveda in detail.
- c) गुण लक्षण लिहून गुर्वादिगुण सविस्तर वर्णन करा.
Write lakshana of guna and describe gurvadi guna in detail.
- d) सामान्य विशेष सिद्धांत सविस्तर स्पष्ट करा.
Explain Samanya vishesh siddhant in detail.

Total Duration : 3 Hrs.

Instruction: 1) Use black ball point pen only.

2) Each question carries one mark.

3) Rough work should be done only on the Blank Space provided on the question paper booklet. If the rough work done is found elsewhere other than the space provided on question paper or anywhere on answer book such an act will be treated as an attempt to resort to Unfair means.

Section Marks : 20

Q.1. Multiple Choice Questions :

(20x1=20)

1. प्रमाणैरर्थाविधारणं।

A) प्रमा

C) प्रमेय

B) प्रमाता

D) परीक्षाम्

प्रमाणैरर्थाविधारणं।

A) Prama

C) Pramey

B) Pramata

D) Pariksham

2. वाक्यातील शब्दांद्वारे त्याचा सरळ अर्थ ज्या शक्तिद्वारे होते त्या शक्तिस..... म्हणतात.

A) अभिधा

C) लक्षणा

B) व्यंजना

D) तात्पर्या

The power of a word or sentence to express the straight meaning is called.

A) Abhidha

C) Lakshana

B) Vyanjana

D) Tatparya

3. व्यक्ता तदात्वे बुद्धि..... प्रमाणाने होते.

A) प्रत्यक्ष

C) उपमान

B) अनुमान

D) आगम

व्यक्ता तदात्वे बुद्धि is obtained by praman.

A) Pratyaksha

C) Upamana

B) Anuman

D) Aagam

4. साध्य सिद्ध करण्याच्या साधनाला.....म्हणतात.

A) पक्ष

C) सपक्ष

B) हेतु

D) विपक्ष

The equipment used to prove the Sadhya is known as

A) Paksh

C) Sapaksh

B) Hetu

D) Vipaksh

5. यत् समवेतम् कार्यम् उत्पद्यते तत्..... कारणम्
 A) समवायि C) निमित्त
 B) असमवायि D) संयोग
- यत् समवेतम् कार्यम् उत्पद्यते तत्..... कारणम्
 A) Samvayi C) Nimilla
 B) Asamvayi D) Samyog
6. प्रसिद्ध साधर्म्यात् साध्यसाधनम्.....।
 A) उपमानम् C) प्रत्यक्षम्
 B) अनुमानम् D) युक्तिः
- प्रसिद्ध साधर्म्यात् साध्यसाधनम्.....।
 A) Upamanam C) Pratyaksham
 B) Anumanam D) Yuktihi
7. अनन्यथासिद्धकार्यनियतपूर्ववृत्ति.....।
 A) कार्यम् C) सत्कार्यम्
 B) अकार्यम् D) कारणम्
- अनन्यथासिद्धकार्यनियतपूर्ववृत्ति.....।
 A) Karyam C) Satkaryam
 B) Akaryam D) Karanam
8. चार्वाक दर्शनाने केवल..... प्रमाण मानले आहे.
 A) प्रत्यक्ष C) अर्थापत्ति
 B) अनुमान D) उपमान
- Charak darshan accepted Praman only.
 A) Pratyaksh C) Arthapatti
 B) Anuman D) Upman
9. इंद्रिय रूप द्रव्य व विषय रूप द्रव्य यांचा सन्निकर्ष कोणत्या प्रकार चा सन्निकर्ष आहे?
 A) संयोग सन्निकर्ष C) संयुक्त समवेत समवाय सन्निकर्ष
 B) संयुक्त समवाय सन्निकर्ष D) समवाय सन्निकर्ष
- Association of Indriya and Vishay as dravya is which kind of Sannikarsh?
 A) Samyog Sannikarsh C) Samyukt Samvet Samvay Sannikarsh
 B) Samyukt Samvay Sannikarsh D) Samvay Sannikarsh
10. हे इंद्रिय द्रव्य आहे.
 A) रूप C) तेजमहाभूत
 B) चक्षुरेंद्रिय D) नेत्र
- is the Indriya dravya .
 A) Roop C) Tejmahabhut
 B) Chakshurendriya D) Netra

11. संदिग्धसाध्यवान्।

A) पक्षः

B) सपक्षः

संदिग्धसाध्यवान्।

A) Pakshah

B) Sapakshah

C) विपक्षः

D) अपक्षः

C) Vipakshah

D) Apakshah

12. आचार्य यांनी युक्तिला स्वतंत्र परीक्षा मानली आहे.

A) सुश्रुत

B) चरक

C) कपिल

D) कणाद

Acharya..... described Yukti praman as an independent Pariksha.

A) Sushrut

B) Charak

C) Kapil

D) Kanad

13. रक्ताचा वर्ण गुंजाफळाप्रमाणे आहे हे प्रमाणाचे उदाहरण आहे.

A) अनुमान

B) उपमान

C) युक्ति

D) प्रत्यक्ष

The color of Rakta is like Gunjaphal is the example of Praman.

A) Anuman

B) Upamana

C) Yukti

D) Pratyksha

14. 'पीलुपाकवाद' यात पीलुचा अर्थ आहे.

A) अग्नि

B) सूक्ष्म

C) परमाणू

D) पदार्थ

In the word 'Pilupakvada', Pilu means.....

A) Agni

B) Sukshma

C) Parmanu

D) Padarth

15. योऽर्थः प्रमीयते तत्.....।

A) प्रमा

B) प्रमेयम्

C) प्रमाता

D) प्रमाण

योऽर्थः प्रमीयते तत्.....।

A) Prama

B) Prameyam

C) Pramata

D) Praman

16. पदानां अविलम्बेन उच्चारणं.....।

A) सन्निधिः

B) योग्यता

C) आकांक्षा

D) अभिधा

पदानां अविलम्बेन उच्चारणं.....।

A) Sannidhihi

B) Yogyata

C) Akanksha

D) Abhidha

17. तत्र गन्धोपलब्धिसाधनमिन्द्रियं।

- A) घ्राणम्
- B) रसनम्

- C) त्वक्
- D) श्रोत्रम्

तत्र गन्धोपलब्धिसाधनमिन्द्रियं।

- A) Ghranam
- B) Rasanam

- C) Twak
- D) Shrotram

18. क्षणभंगुर वाद यांचे प्रणेता दर्शन आहे.

- A) जैन
- B) वेदान्त

- C) बौद्ध
- D) चार्वाक

Kshanbhangur Wad is described by darshan.

- A) Jain
- B) Vedant

- C) Bauddha
- D) Charvak

19. सूर्याच्या प्रकाशात तारे न दिसणे, हा कोणत्या प्रकाराचा प्रत्यक्ष बाधाकर भाव आहे.

- A) समानाभिहार
- B) अभिभव

- C) करण दौर्बल्य
- D) अतिसूक्ष्मत्व

Stars not being visible due to intense sunlight is which kind of Pratyaksha Praman hinderance?

- A) Samanabhihar
- B) Abhibhav

- C) Karan daurbalya
- D) Ati-sukshmatva

20. हेतू आणि साध्याच्या अविनाभाव साहचर्य संबंधाला म्हणतात.

- A) व्याप्ति
- B) परामर्श

- C) हेत्वाभास
- D) पक्ष

The definite association of Hetu and Sadhya is called.....

- A) Vyapti
- B) Paramarsh

- C) Hetvabhas
- D) Paksh

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17 SEP 2025

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FIRST B.A.M.S. (2021) EXAMINATIONS

PADARTH VIGYAN - II

Total Marks : 80

Total Time : 3 Hrs.

- Instructions :
- 1) Use black ball point pen only.
 - 2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
 - 3) All questions are compulsory.
 - 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
 - 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
 - 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. This format is a mere guideline. Questions from the syllabus can be asked in any paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus, as this format and distribution has been given only for the sake of placement.
 - 7) Use a common answer book for all sections.

SECTION " B " (80 MARKS)

(8 x 5 = 40)

2. लघुत्तरी प्रश्न

- a) प्रमा; प्रमाण, प्रमेय, प्रमाता यांच्या व्याख्या लिहा.
Define Prama, Praman, Pramey & Pramata.
- b) आप्त चे लक्षण लिहून आप्तोपदेशाचे चिकित्सकीय महत्त्व वर्णन करा.
Describe Aapt lakshan and elaborate medical importance of Aptopadesh.
- c) कारणाची व्याख्या व प्रकार लिहा.
Define Kaaran and describe its types.
- d) सद्हेतू लक्षणे लिहा.
Write Sadhetu lakshane.
- e) युक्ति-परीक्षेची व्याख्या लिहून चिकित्सकीय उपयोगिता वर्णन करा.
Define Yukti Pariksha and utility in medical purpose.
- f) उपमान परिभाषा लिहून त्याचे निदानातील उपयोगिता लिहा.
Define Upamana and describe its utility in Nidan.
- g) अनैकांतवादाचे परिचय व व्याख्या सोदाहरण लिहा.
Describe Anaikantvad with examples.
- h) ज्ञानोत्पत्तिमध्ये मनाचे कार्य वर्णन करा.
Describe the function of Mana in relation to Dnyanotpatti.

(4 x 10 = 40)

3. दीर्घोत्तरी प्रश्न

- a) विविध वाद यांचे नामोल्लेख करून सत्कार्यवादाचे सविस्तर वर्णन करा.
Enlist the different Vadas. Describe Satkaryavad in detail.
- b) सन्निकर्ष परिभाषा व त्याचे प्रकार वर्णन करा.
Define Sannikarsha and describe its types.
- c) हेतु, साध्य, व्याप्ति, पक्ष, पक्षधर्मता यांच्या व्याख्या सांगून अनुमान प्रमाणाचे प्रकार लिहा.
Define hetu, sadhya, vyapti, paksh, pakshadharmata. Describe types of Anumaan Pramaan.
- d) प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण व्याख्या लिहून प्रकाराचे सविस्तर वर्णन करा.
Write definition and types of Pratyaksha Praman in detail.

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FIRST B.A.M.S. (2021) EXAMINATIONS

PADARTH VIGYAN - I

SECTION - "A" (MCQ)

Total Duration : 3 Hrs.

Section Marks : 20

Instruction: 1) Use black ball point pen only.

2) Each question carries one mark.

3) Rough work should be done only on the Blank Space provided on the question paper booklet. If the rough work done is found elsewhere other than the space provided on question paper or anywhere on answer book such an act will be treated as an attempt to resort to Unfair means.

Q.1. Multiple Choice Questions :

(20x1=20)

1. धारी हा चा पर्याय आहे.

A) प्राण

C) मन

B) बुद्धी

D) आयु

Dhari is Synonym of

A) Prana

C) Mana

B) Buddhi

D) Ayu

2. क्षणभंगुरवाद दर्शनांनी सांगितला.

A) जैन

C) बौद्ध

B) चार्वाक

D) न्याय

Kshanbhaguravada is postulated by

A) Jaina

C) Bauddha

B) Charvak

D) Nyaya

3. सांख्यांनी पदार्थ मानले आहेत.

A) २६

C) १६

B) २५

D) ८

According to Sankhya Padarthas are

A) 26

C) 16

B) 25

D) 8

4. सत् व असत् हे पदार्थ प्रकार यांनी सांगितले आहे.

A) चरक

C) भेल

B) सुश्रुत

D) वाग्भट

Sat and Asat Padarthas were enumerated by

A) Charak

C) Bhel

B) Sushrut

D) Vagbhat

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5. अवैदिक दर्शन नाही .
 A) चार्वाक C) बौद्ध
 B) न्यायदर्शन D) जैन
 is not Avidik Darshana.
 A) Charvaka C) Bauddha
 B) Nyaya D) Jain
6. चार्वाक दर्शनकार प्रमाण मानतात .
 A) अनुमान C) शब्द
 B) उपमान D) प्रत्यक्ष
 Charvak Darshan accepted..... Pramana.
 A) Anuman C) Shabda
 B) Upaman D) Pratyaksha
7. हा सिद्धांत असिद्ध, अपरिक्षित, अनुपदिष्टित व अहेतुक असा असतो .
 A) अभ्युपगम C) सर्वतंत्र
 B) प्रतितंत्र D) अधिकरण
 siddhant is Asiddha, Aparikshita, Anupadishtit and Ahetuk.
 A) Abhyupagam C) Sarvatantra
 B) Pratitantra D) Adhikaran
8. प्रत्यक्ष व अनुमान प्रमाण मान्य केले .
 A) वैशेषिक C) जैन
 B) बौद्ध D) वरील पैकी सर्व
 Pratyaksha and anumana Pramana accepted by darshana.
 A) Vaisheshik C) Jain
 B) Bauddha D) All of the above
9. एकद्रव्यं अगुणं संयोगविभागेषु अनपेक्ष कारणं इति लक्षणम् ।
 A) द्रव्य C) कर्म
 B) गुण D) समवाय
 एकद्रव्यं अगुणं संयोगविभागेषु अनपेक्ष कारणं इति लक्षणम् ।
 A) Dravya C) Karma
 B) Guna D) Samvaya
10. गुरु आवरणमेव
 A) सत्त्व C) राज
 B) तम D) लघु
 Guru Avaranameva
 A) Satva C) Raja
 B) Tama D) Laghu

11. फलपाकान्ताः

A) वीरुधः

B) वानस्पत्यः

..... Phalapakantah

A) Veeruddah

B) Vanaspatyah

C) वनस्पतिः

D) ओषध्यः

C) Vanaspatih

D) Oushadhyah

12. प्राच्यादि व्यवहार हेतुः.....

A) द्रव्य

B) दिक्

प्राच्यादि व्यवहार हेतुः.....

A) Dravya

B) Dik

C) काल

D) आत्मा

C) Kala

D) Atma

13. कालःपुनः..... उच्यते।

A) परिमाण

B) परिणाम

कालःपुनः..... उच्यते।

A) Parimana

B) Parinama

C) परिमिती

D) अनुमिती

C) Parimiti

D) Anumiti

14. शुक्रक्षयामध्ये दुग्ध सेवन हे सामान्याचे उदाहरण आहे.

A) गुण

B) द्रव्य

Consumption of milk in Shukrakshaya is example of samanya.

A) Guna

B) Dravya

C) कर्म

D) विशेष

C) Karma

D) Vishesha

15. मन्दः।

A) शोधने

B) शमने

..... मन्दः।

A) Shodhane

B) Shamane

C) क्षालणे

D) शोषणे

C) Kshalane

D) Shoshane

16. नैमित्तिक द्रवत्व महाभूतामध्ये आहे.

A) तेज वायु

B) पृथ्वी वायु

Naimittik Dravatva is seen in.....Mahabhuta.

A) Tej Vayu

B) Prithvi Vayu

C) जलवायु

D) पृथ्वी तेज

C) Jal Vayu

D) Prithvi Tej

17. कफासाठी मधुचा वापर हे विशेषाचे उदाहरण आहे.

- A) द्रव्य C) कर्म
B) गुण D) विपाक

Madhu used for Kapha is example of Vishesha type.

- A) Dravya C) Karma
B) Guna D) Vipak

18. ज्वर व्याधी होण्यापूर्वी असणारा ज्वराचा अभाव हे अभावाचे उदाहरण आहे.

- A) अत्यंताभाव C) प्रध्वंसाभाव
B) अन्योन्याभाव D) प्राग्भाव

The absence of Jwara before its origin is the example of Abhava.

- A) Atyantabhava C) Pradhwansabhava
B) Anyonyabhava D) Pragbhava

19. हे स्वस्थवृत्तहित द्रव्य आहे.

- A) विष C) लवण
B) रसायन D) मरिच

..... is Swasthavrutthahita dravya.

- A) Visha C) Lavana
B) Rasayana D) Maricha

20. तिक्त रसामध्ये भुताधिक्य असते.

- A) वायु अग्नि C) वायु आकाश
B) पृथ्वी आप D) जलतेज

In Tikta Rasa Mahabhuta dominance seen.

- A) Vayu Agni C) Vayu Akash
B) Prithvi Aap D) Jal Tej

FIRST B.A.M.S. (2021) EXAMINATIONS

PADARTH VIGYAN - I

Total Time : 3 Hrs.

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
- 1) Use **black ball point pen only.**
 - 2) **Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.**
 - 3) **All questions are compulsory.**
 - 4) **The number to the right indicates full marks.**
 - 5) **Draw diagrams wherever necessary.**
 - 6) **Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. This format is a mere guideline. Questions from the syllabus can be asked in any paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus, as this format and distribution has been given only for the sake of placement.**
 - 7) **Use a common answer book for all sections.**

SECTION " B " (80 MARKS)

2. लघूत्तरी प्रश्न

(8 x 5 = 40)

- a) आयु, आयुर्वेद व्याख्या व स्वरूप लिहा.
Write definition and swarupa of Ayu and Aurveda.
- b) सिद्धांत व्याख्या व प्रकार सोदाहरण लिहा.
Write siddhant definition and types with examples.
- c) मन, लक्षण, विषय व कर्म लिहा.
Write characteristic features, objectives and functions of Mana.
- d) समवाय
Samavaya
- e) काल लक्षण व महत्व लिहा.
Write characteristic features and importance of Kala.
- f) चरकोक्त आत्मा लक्षण व सुश्रुतोक्त षोडश कला पुरुष लिहा.
Write Atma characters as per Charak and Shodasha Kala Purusha as per Sushruta.
- g) पृथ्वी महाभूत गुण.
Guna of Prithvi mahabhuta.
- h) विशेष व्याख्या व प्रकार लिहा.
Write Vishesh definition and types.

3. दीर्घोत्तरी प्रश्न

(4 x 10 = 40)

- a) दर्शन लक्षण, प्रकार व रचयिता लिहून न्यायदर्शन वर्णन करा.
Write lakshana, types and propounder of Darshanas and explain Nyaya darshan.
- b) द्रव्य व्याख्या लिहून तेज महाभूत लक्षण, गुण, प्रकार आयुर्वेदातील महत्व लिहा.
Write Dravya definition and lakshan, guna, types and importance of Tej Mahabhuta.
- c) गुण लक्षण, वर्गीकरण लिहून सार्थ गुण वर्णन करून चिकित्सीय महत्व लिहा.
Write characteristic features and classification of Guna. Enumerate Sartha guna with its clinical importance.
- d) कर्म व्याख्या व विभिन्न प्रकार लिहून आयुर्वेदातील महत्व लिहा.
Explain definition and different types of Karma and its importance in Ayurveda.

Summer - 2026

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FIRST B.A.M.S. (2021) EXAMINATIONS

PADARTH VIGYAN - II

SECTION - "A" (MCQ)

Total Duration : 3 Hrs.

Section Marks : 20

Instruction: 1) Use black ball point pen only.

2) Each question carries one mark.

3) Rough work should be done only on the Blank Space provided on the question paper booklet. If the rough work done is found elsewhere other than the space provided on question paper or anywhere on answer book such an act will be treated as an attempt to resort to Unfair means.

Q.1. Multiple Choice Questions :

(20x1=20)

1. चार्वाक दर्शनाने प्रमाण वर्णन केले आहे.

A) अनुमान

C) प्रत्यक्ष

B) युक्ती

D) उपमान

Charak Darshan described praman.

A) Anuman

C) Pratyaksha

B) Yukti

D) Upman

2. संशयरहित वाक्य चे लक्षण आहे.

A) अनाप्त

C) आप्त

B) असत्य

D) प्रत्यक्ष

No doubtful sentences is characteristic of

A) Anapta

C) Apta

B) Asatya

D) Pratyaksha

3. अभावाचे ज्ञान सन्निकर्षाने होते.

A) समवाय

C) संयुक्त समवाय

B) संयोग

D) विशेषण विशेष्यभाव

Abhav is received with the help of sannikarsha.

A) Samvay

B) Sanyukta samvay

B) Sanyog

D) Visheshan Visheshyabhav

4. परामर्शजन्य ज्ञान.....

A) प्रत्यक्ष

C) युक्ती

B) उपमिती

D) अनुमिती

Paramarshajaya dnyanam.....

A) Pratyaksha

C) Yukti

B) Upmiti

C) Anumiti

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5. बहुकारणयोगजान् हे लक्षण प्रमाणाचे आहे .
 A) युक्ती C) प्रत्यक्ष
 B) अनुमान D) उपमान
 Combinataion of multiple causes is characteristic of praman.
 A) Yukti C) Pratyaksha
 B) Anuman D) Upman
6. संज्ञासंज्ञी संबंध ज्ञानं
 A) युक्ती C) अनुमिती
 B) उपमिती D) प्रत्यक्ष
 संज्ञासंज्ञी संबंध ज्ञानं
 A) Yukti C) Anumiti
 B) Upmiti D) Pratyaksha
7. कारण हे नेहमी द्रव्यच असते .
 A) निमित्त C) असमवायी
 B) द्योतक D) समवायी
 karan is always dravya.
 A) Nimitt C) Asamvayi
 B) Dyotak D) Samvayi
8. सप्रकारक ज्ञानं
 A) स्मृती C) निर्विकल्पकं
 B) सविकल्पकं D) तर्क
 Knowledge with its types is
 A) Smruti C) Nirvikalpakam
 B) Savikalpakam D) Tarka
9. शब्दार्थ बोधक वृत्ती आहे .
 A) आकांक्षा C) योग्यता
 B) अभिधा D) सन्निधी
 is shabdarth bodhak vrutti.
 A) Akanksha C) Yogyata
 B) Abhidha D) Sannidhi
10. घ्राणेद्रिय ग्राह्यो अर्थ
 A) शब्द C) रूप
 B) स्पर्श D) गंध
 Ghranendriya Grahya Artha.....
 A) Shabda C) Roopa
 B) Sparsha D) Gandha

11. हेतु व पक्ष यांचा संबंध म्हणजे
- A) व्याप्ती
B) परामर्श
C) पक्षधर्मता
D) सपक्ष
- Relation between Hetu and Paksha is.....
- A) Vyapti
B) Paramarsha
C) Pakshadharmata
D) Sapaksha
12. प्रमाण केवळ चरकाचार्यांनी वर्णन केले आहे.
- A) प्रत्यक्ष
B) अनुमान
C) युक्ती
D) उपमान
- praman described only by acharya charak.
- A) Pratyaksha
B) Anuman
C) Yukti
D) Upman
13. सादृश धर्माविशिष्ट प्रमाणाचा प्रकार आहे.
- A) प्रत्यक्ष
B) उपमान
C) युक्ती
D) अनुमान
- Sadrushyadharmavishistha is type of praman.
- A) Pratyaksha
B) Upman
C) Yukti
D) Anuman
14. समवायी कारणास असेही म्हणतात.
- A) उपादान कारण
B) निमित्त कारण
C) द्योतक कारण
D) असमवायी कारण
- Samvayi kaarana also known as
- A) Upadan karana
B) Nimitta karana
C) Dyotak karana
D) Asamvayi karana
15. प्रमाचे साधन
- A) प्रमेय
B) प्रमाण
C) प्रमाता
D) अप्रमेय
- Tools of Prama
- A) Prameya
B) Praman
C) Pramata
D) Aprameya
16. आप्तवाक्यं
- A) प्रत्यक्ष
B) अनुमान
C) शब्द
D) युक्ती
- Aptavakyam.....
- A) Pratyaksha
B) Anuman
C) Shabda
D) Yukti

17. वचन हे कर्मेन्द्रियाचे कर्म आहे .

A) वाक्

B) पाणि

C) पायु

D) उपस्थ

Speaking karma is of karmendriya.

A) Vak

B) Pani

C) Payu

D) Upastha

18. यत्र यत्र धूमः तत्र तत्र वह्नि व्याप्तीचे उदाहरण आहे .

A) अन्वय

B) व्यतिरेक

C) अन्वयव्यतिरेक

D) सपक्ष

यत्र यत्र धूमः तत्र तत्र वह्नि is example of vyapti.

A) Anvay

B) Vyatirek

C) Anvay vyatirek

D) Sapaksha

19. चरकोक्त कार्यकारणभावानुसार वैद्य आहे .

A) कार्ययोनी

B) कार्य

C) कारण

D) उपाय

Vaidya is according to charakokta karyakaranbhav.

A) Karyayoni

B) Karya

C) Kaaran

D) Upaya

20. हेत्वाभावाचे वर्णन चरकांनी केले आहे .

A) सव्यभिचार

B) प्रकरणसम

C) बाधित

D) असिद्ध

..... Hetwabhas described by Charak.

A) Savybhichar

B) Prakaransam

C) Badhit

D) Assidha

FIRST B.A.M.S. (2021) EXAMINATIONS
PADARTH VIGYAN - II

Total Time : 3 Hrs.

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
- 1) Use **black ball point pen only.**
 - 2) **Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.**
 - 3) **All questions are compulsory.**
 - 4) **The number to the right indicates full marks.**
 - 5) **Draw diagrams wherever necessary.**
 - 6) **Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. This format is a mere guideline. Questions from the syllabus can be asked in any paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus, as this format and distribution has been given only for the sake of placement.**
 - 7) **Use a common answer book for all sections.**

SECTION " B" (80 MARKS)

2. लघुत्तरी प्रश्न

(8 x 5 = 40)

- a) बुद्धी वर्गीकरण लिहा.
Write classification of Buddhi.
- b) शक्तीग्रह साधने (हेतू) वर्णन करा.
Describe Shaktigraha sadhane (Hetu).
- c) इंद्रिय पंचपंचक
Indriya Panchapanchak.
- d) परार्थानुमान
Pararthanuman
- e) युक्ती प्रमाणाचे महत्व लिहा.
Write importance of Yukti Praman.
- f) उपमान प्रमाणाची व्याख्या व महत्व लिहा.
Write definition of Upman Praman and its importance.
- g) कारण लक्षण व प्रकार लिहा.
Write lakshan and types of karana.
- h) त्रयोदशकरण
Trayodashakarana

3. दीर्घोत्तरी प्रश्न

(4 x 10 = 40)

- a) आप्तोपदेश लक्षण व वाक्यार्थ ज्ञान हेतु सविस्तर लिहा.
Write lakshan of Aptopadesh and Vakyarth dnyana hetu in detail.
- b) प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण व्याख्या व इंद्रियार्थ सन्निकर्ष सविस्तर लिहा.
Write definition of Pratyaksha Praman and Indriyarth Sannikarsha in detail.
- c) व्याप्ती व्याख्या, प्रकार स्पष्ट करून अनुमान प्रमाणाचे आयुर्वेदात महत्व लिहा.
Write definition of Vyapti and its types and explain importance of anuman Praman in ayurveda.
- d) पीलुपाकवाद व पिठरपाकवाद स्पष्ट करून त्याची आयुर्वेदात उपयोगिता वर्णन करा.
Explain peelupakvad and pitharpakvad and its utility in Ayurveda.