

**First Professional BAMS Degree Regular/Supplementary Examinations  
March 2025  
Padarth Vigyan - Paper I  
(2021 Scheme)**

Time: 3 Hours

Total marks:100

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers • Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space
- Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary

**1. Multiple Choice Questions****(20x1=20)**

**The Answers to MCQ questions (Q.No. i to Q.No. xx) shall be written continuously on the first two writing sheets (ie Page No. 3 & 4) only**

- i. Padartha dharma samgraha is the text book written by
  - a) Annambhatta
  - b) Prashastapada
  - c) Kanada
  - d) Ishwarakrishna
- ii. Metals like Gold etc to be considered under ..... Mahabhuta according to Tarkasangraha
  - a) Vayu
  - b) Apah/Ap
  - c) Teja
  - d) Pruthwi
- iii. The guna which is reason for adyasyandana is
  - a) Gurutwa
  - b) Dravatwa
  - c) Sneha
  - d) Shabda
- iv. Number of Padartha accepted by Kanada
  - a) 3
  - b) 6
  - c) 9
  - d) 7
- v. Satwa Guna is
  - a) Laghu, Upashtambaka
  - b) Laghu, Chala
  - c) Laghu, Prakashaka
  - d) Laghu, Avaraka
- vi. The urdwajwalana karma is included under
  - a) Utkshepana
  - b) Apakshepana
  - c) Prasarana
  - d) Gamana
- vii. Predominant guna of Jalamahabhuta
  - a) Guru
  - b) Snigdha
  - c) Pichila
  - d) Vishada
- viii. Origin of Vayu is from
  - a) Jala
  - b) Prithvi
  - c) Akasha
  - d) Agni
- ix. Which Mahabhuta doesn't have paramanus
  - a) Prithvi
  - b) Tejas
  - c) Akasha
  - d) None
- x. Sankhya darshana has accepted ----- principles
  - a) 16
  - b) 6
  - c) 25
  - d) 7
- xi. Origin of Akasha is from ----- tanmatra
  - a) Shabda
  - b) Sparsha
  - c) Roopa
  - d) Rasa
- xii. Which guna is present only in the Akasha
  - a) Rupa
  - b) Sankhya
  - c) Sabda
  - d) Samyoga

**(PTO)**

- xiii. Ashraya dravya of gurutwa  
 a) Prithvi                      b) Thejas                      c) Jalam                      d) Both a & c
- xiv. Which is Nityadravya vrutti and Ananta  
 a) Samanya                      b) Vishesha                      c) Samavaya                      d) Abhava
- xv. Which is known as vyavartaka  
 a) Samanya                      b) Samavaya                      c) Vishesha                      d) Abhava
- xvi. What is the relation between dravya and its guna  
 a) Samyoga                      b) Samvaya                      c) Samaveta samavaya                      d) None
- xvii. Abhava which has no beginning but has an end is -----  
 a) Atyantabhava                      b) Anyonyabhava  
 c) Pragabhava                      d) Pradhvamsabhava
- xviii. Abhava which is recognized by not having tadatmyasambandha is called  
 a) Prakabhava                      b) Anyonyaabhava  
 c) Atayantaabhava                      d) Anupalabdi
- xix. The word "Guni" in Ayuthasiddha is referring to  
 a) Dravya                      b) Guna                      c) Samavaya                      d) Vishesha
- xx. Abhava which is felt after destruction is  
 a) Pragabhava                      b) Pradhwamsaabhava  
 c) Atyantaabhava                      d) None

### Short Answer Questions

(8x5=40)

2. Define Siddhanta. Explain the types with examples.
3. Define Pada and Padartha. Enumerate Padartha according to Different scholars.
4. Manolakshana, guna and Karma
5. Agni Mahabhuta and its classification
6. Write about different types of Purusha.
7. Define Karma and explain the five types of karma.
8. What is Ayuthasiddha. Differentiate samyoga and Samavaya
9. Classify and explain Abhavapadartha

### Long Answer Questions

(4x10=40)

10. Define Darshana. Discuss the philosophical background of Ayurveda.
11. Explain Dravya, its Lakshana, vargeekarana and importance in chikitsa.
12. Write the definition of Guna and describe the 24 gunas according to Vaiseshika Darshana.
13. Explain Samanya-Vishesha Siddhanta in detail.

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