Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana (S-VYASA)
A Deemed to be University established under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956

Program: BNYS
Subject Name: Basic Pharmacology
Year Period: April, 2025 – March, 2026
Date: 13/02/2026
Examination Mode: Regular/Back Paper

Year: 2nd Year
Subject Code: BNYS 205 T
Batch: November, 2023/November, 2022
Time: 09.45 am to 12.45 pm
Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. Read all the questions carefully and then start writing
2. Do not write anything on the question paper
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Reg No:

Multiple Choice Questions (Attempt All) – 1 Mark for each Question **10 *01 =10 Marks**

1. Which of the following is an example of a drug given by the sublingual route?
   a) Insulin
   b) GTN (Nitroglycerin)
   c) Vancomycin
   d) Diazepam

2. Which factor does NOT affect passive diffusion of drugs?
   a) Lipid solubility
   b) Blood flow
   c) Concentration gradient
   d) pH of the environment

3. Insulin given in diabetes is an example of which type of drug action?
   a) Stimulation
   b) Replacement
   c) Irritation
   d) Cytotoxic action

4. The primary purpose of Pharmacovigilance is to:
   a) Increase the sales of new drugs.
   b) Reduce the risk of drug-related harm to patients and ensure rational medicine use.
   c) Promote the use of antibiotics for viral infections.
   d) Replace clinical trials.

5. What is the mainstay anti-inflammatory treatment for persistent asthma?
   a) Short-acting β_2 agonists (SABAs)
   b) Oral theophylline
   c) Inhaled corticosteroids (ICS)
   d) Antihistamines

6. Local anesthetics primarily work by blocking which ion channel?
   a) Calcium channel
   b) Potassium channel
   c) Sodium channel
   d) Chloride channel

7. Which part of the nephron is impermeable to water and creates a hypotonic tubular fluid?
   a) Proximal Tubule
   b) Distal Tubule
   c) Collecting Duct
   d) Thick Ascending Limb of Henle

8. What is the most common type of hypertension, accounting for 90–95% of cases?
   a) Secondary hypertension
   b) Isolated systolic hypertension
   c) Essential (primary) hypertension
   d) Malignant hypertension

9. What is the major use of lactulose besides constipation?
   a) Treating irritable bowel syndrome
   b) Bowel preparation for colonoscopy
   c) Hepatic encephalopathy
   d) Traveler's diarrhea

10. NSAIDs act primarily by inhibiting which enzyme?
   a) Monoamine oxidase
   b) Cyclooxygenase
   c) Phosphodiesterase
   d) Xanthine oxidase

Short Notes (Attempt any Ten) – 2 Marks for each Question **10 *02 =20 Marks**

11. What is First-Pass Metabolism?
12. What is Casualty assessment in Pharmacovigilance? Name four criteria used to assess casualty
13. Describe four distinct renal actions mediated by ADH via V2 receptors.
14. For an elderly patient with Diabetes and stage II hypertension, outline a rational four-point drug therapy plan.
15. Explain the four key pharmacodynamic challenges associated with direct vasodilators like Hydralazine and the strategies to counteract them.
16. Explain four key points regarding the use or mechanism of osmotic purgatives.
17. Describe four important points regarding the role of 5-ASA compounds in Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD).
18. List four common adverse reactions associated with Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs).
19. Name two major classes of drugs used in Parkinson's disease that work by increasing dopaminergic activity, and state one significant side effect of each.
20. Name four forms of topical drug administration.
21. Describe the key pathophysiological events in bronchial asthma.
22. State four key pharmacodynamic differences between depolarizing and non-depolarizing neuromuscular blocking agents.

Short Essay (Attempt any Six) – 5 Marks for each Question **06 *05 =30 Marks**

23. Physiological role of ADH and Therapeutic applications and risks.
24. Management strategy for a hypertensive emergency, including the goals, preferred drugs, routes of administration, and Monitoring parameters.
25. Osmotic purgatives, mechanism of action, examples, contraindications, specific clinical uses.
26. Nonspecific Antidiarrheal drugs, examples, mechanisms, uses, and important regulatory considerations.
27. Anti-anxiety drugs, Mechanism of action, and Therapeutic uses and Adverse effects.
28. Pharmacological uses of Anticholinergic drugs, Examples, Associated adverse reactions.
29. Classify bronchodilators used in asthma and COPD, and explain their mechanisms of action and primary clinical uses.
30. Types of inhalation devices used in respiratory drug delivery, advantages, disadvantages, and key patient instructions for proper use.

Long Essay: (Attempt any Two) – 10 Marks for each Question **02* 10 =20 Marks**

31. Explain the various routes of drug administration providing examples, advantages, and limitations for each.
32. Explain the classification, mechanisms, and clinical management of different types of Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs)
33. Pharmacological approach to the management of cough, including classification of drugs, mechanisms, indications, and important clinical precautions.

Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana (S-VYASA)
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Program: BNYS
Subject Name: Colour Therapy and Magneto Biology
Year Period: April, 2025 to March, 2026
Date: 17/02/2026
Examination Mode: Regular

Year: 2nd Year
Subject Code: BNYS 206 T
Batch: November, 2023/November, 2022
Time: 09.45 am to 12.45 pm
Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. Read all the questions carefully and then start writing
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Reg No:

Multiple Choice Questions (Attempt All) – 1 Mark for each Question **10 *01 =10 Marks**

1. Tertiary colors are formed by
   a. White and black colour
   b. Mixing two primary colours
   c. Mixing a primary and a secondary colour
   d. None of the above

2. White, Black and Grey are
   a. Opposite to each other on colour wheel and have vivid appearance when put together
   b. Neutral colours
   c. Sits next to one another in colour wheel and are in harmony with one another
   d. None of the above

3. Manipura Chakra corresponds to which colour
   a. Violet
   b. Red
   c. Indigo
   d. Yellow

4. Discovery of loadstone by a shepherd boy Magnes while he was walking on
   a. Mount Ida
   b. Mount Magnes
   c. Mount Khosla
   d. Mount Key

5. First treaties on magneto chemistry in India was given in
   a. 1940
   b. 1935
   c. 1950
   d. 1945

6. Sanskrit terms for magnet
   a. Magnes
   b. Chumbak
   c. Ayaskanta and Kantaloha
   d. Kantakkal

7. SI Unit of magnetic field is
   a. Kelvin
   b. Tesla
   c. Joules
   d. Ohms

8. Faraday's law states that
   a. A changing magnetic field through a circuit induces an electromotive force
   b. The electric flux through any closed surface is equal to the charge enclosed by the permittivity
   c. Electric flux out of a closed surface is proportional to the charge enclosed within the surface.
   d. None of the above

9. Wavelength range of Green colour is
   a. 620 - 670 nm
   b. 530 - 600 nm
   c. 480 - 510 nm
   d. 400 - 480 nm

10. Wavelength range of Infrared is:
   a. 700 nm - 1 mm
   b. 400 - 700 nm
   c. 10 nm - 400 nm
   d. Shorter than 10 picometers

Short Notes (Attempt any Ten) – 2 Marks for each Question **10 *02 =20 Marks**

11. Write a short note on Neith
12. Colours associated with nine planets
13. Historical background of Heliotherapy
14. Relation of colour sense on emotions and psychology
15. What is photobiomodulation?
16. Sources of Magnetism of Earth
17. Classification of magnets
18. Ferromagnetic materials
19. Magnetically charged oil
20. Magnetic application to Swadishtana chakra
21. Magnetic eye masks and magnetic beds/mattresses
22. Absolute contraindications of magnet therapy

Short Essay (Attempt any Six) – 5 Marks for each Question **06 *05 =30 Marks**

23. Colour therapy association with Sakti - The Navaratri festival and its therapeutic benefits.
24. Photomorphogenesis
25. Explain Phototransduction
26. Chromothermoleum
27. Physical and Chemical Properties of Sunlight
28. Techniques and treatment modalities of colour therapy
29. Earth as a huge magnet
30. Magnetic charging of water

Long Essay: (Attempt any Two) – 10 Marks for each Question **02* 10 =20 Marks**

31. Iranian and Chinese History of colour therapy.
32. Physiological effects of colour therapy on cardiovascular system and Respiratory system with appropriate reference.
33. Physiological effects of static and dynamic magnetic fields on any two systems of the body with appropriate evidence.

Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana (S-VYASA)
A Deemed to be University established under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956

Program: BNYS
Subject Name: Community Medicine
Year Period: April, 2025 – March, 2026
Date: 09.02.2026
Examination Mode: Regular

Year: 2nd Year
Subject Code: BNYS 203 T
Batch: November 2023/November, 2022
Time: 09.45 am to 12.45 pm
Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. Read all the questions carefully and then start writing
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3. Write your registration number on the rectangular space provided here

Reg No:

Multiple Choice Questions (Attempt All) – 1 Mark for each Question **10 *01 =10 Marks**

1. According to ancient philosophy of medicine, which civilization followed the concept of four humors in health?
   a. Romans
   b. Greeks
   c. Egyptians
   d. Indians

2. Which of the following exposure carries the maximum risk of transmission of HIV?
   a. Sexual intercourse
   b. Blood transfusion
   c. Trans-Placental
   d. Needle prick

3. Who propounded the germ theory of disease?
   a. Leeuwenhoek
   b. Robert Koch
   c. Ambroise Paree
   d. Louis Pasteur

4. Which cooking oil has most PUFA
   a. Butter
   b. Coconut oil
   c. Safflower oil
   d. Vansapathi

5. Disability limitation is a part of prevention
   a. Primary
   b. Secondary
   c. Tertiary
   d. None

6. Which is not a function of PHC-
   a. Medical care
   b. Referral services
   c. Advanced laboratory services
   d. MCH

7. Determination of which statistical parameter requires quantities to be arranged in an ascending or descending orders
   a. Mean
   b. Mode
   c. Median
   d. Standard deviation

8. The following are Natural family planning method EXCEPT
   a. Abstinence
   b. Basal Body Temperature
   c. Safe period
   d. Barrier method

9. Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection in humans is most commonly because of
   a. Contact
   b. Inhalation
   c. Infiltration
   d. Inoculation

10. If alternate of medicine were accepted as a modality of therapy, then "YOGA" would be best described as a form of
    a. Physiotherapy
    b. Preventive medicine
    c. Emergency medicine
    d. Community medicine

Short Notes (Attempt any Ten) – 2 Marks for each Question **10 *02 =20 Marks**

11. Determinants of health
12. Epidemic & Pandemic
13. Universal precautions for HIV prevention
14. ORS
15. Epidemiological triad
16. Uses of Growth chart
17. Medical termination of pregnancy
18. Balanced diet
19. Non randomized trials
20. Definitions of safe water
21. Community diagnosis
22. Effects of Air pollution

Short Essay (Attempt any Six) – 5 Marks for each Question **06 *05 =30 Marks**

23. What is web of causation? Explain with a suitable example.
24. Define epidemiology. Describe in detail about the objectives and steps involved in descriptive study.
25. Describe the various stages of demographic cycle with examples.
26. Describe screening for diseases in terms of definition, types, uses, criteria for selection for disease and selection for screening test.
27. Post exposure prophylaxis for Rabies.
28. Biological transmission of arthropod borne disease.
29. Compare growth monitoring and nutritional surveillance.
30. What is neurolathyrism? Mention the causes, clinical features and interventions for control of the problem.

Long Essay: (Attempt any Two) – 10 Marks for each Question **02* 10 =20 Marks**

31. Explain the steps involved in conducting a Case-Control study. Give an example.
32. What is malnutrition? Write in brief method to assess the nutritional status of children below 5 years in the community.
33. Define family planning. Classify family planning methods and add a note on emergency contraception.

Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana (S-VYASA)
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Program: BNYS
Subject Name: Forensic Medicine & Toxicology
Year Period: April, 2025 – March, 2026
Date:19/02/2026
Examination Mode: Regular/Back Paper

Year: 2nd Year
Subject Code: BNYS 207 T
Batch: November, 2023/November, 2022
Time: 09.45 am to 12.45 pm
Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. Read all the questions carefully and then start writing
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Reg No:

Multiple Choice Questions (Attempt All) – 1 Mark for each Question **10 *01 =10 Marks**

1. Corporate negligence is the negligence of a…...
   a. Corporation
   b. Hospital
   c. Institution
   d. a, b & c

2. Normal courtesy of one doctor towards another doctor according to.
   a. Medical etiquette
   b. Medical ethics
   c. Both
   d. None

3. The time limit for exhumation in India…
   a. 2 years
   b. 5years
   c. 10years
   d. No time limit

4. Sudden death is one in which a person dies suddenly or within a short time without suffering from any disease or injury if death occurs within…
   a. 28 hrs
   b. 40 hrs
   c. 36 hrs
   d. 24hrs

5. Which of the following race has the maximum cephalic index?
   a. Chinese
   b. Mongolians
   c. Negroes
   d. Aryans

6. Res Ipsa Loquiter means.
   a. Negligence of the surgeon
   b. Evidence speaks for itself
   c. Negligence by hospital management
   d. Punishment in negligence

7. Lynching is a form of ...
   a. Judicial hanging
   b. Homicidal hanging
   c. Throttling
   d. a & b

8. The phenomenon of suspended animation may be seen in…
   a. Throttling
   b. Drowning
   c. Strangulation
   d. Brain haemorrhage

9. Impotence is…
   a. Inability to fertilize
   b. Inability to perform sexual act
   c. Premature ejaculation
   d. Failure of ejaculation

10. Foeticide is…
    a. Destroying a foetus
    b. Killing of a child within 4 weeks of its birth
    c. Deliberate act of killing a child by parents
    d. None of the above

Short Notes (Attempt any Ten) – 2 Marks for each Question **10*02 =20 Marks**

11. Define Medical ethics

12. Define Novus actis intervenies

13. Subponea

14. Bacteria's responsible for Putrefaction

15. Define Gonadal dysgenesis

16. Virchow's method

17. Starvation

18. Define Burking

19. Tardieu spots

20. Statutory rape

21. Filicide

22. Classification of corrosive poison

Short Essay (Attempt any Six) – 5 Marks for each Question **06*05 =30 Marks**

23. Difference between Civil negligence and Criminal negligence

24. Difference between Dying declaration and Dying deposition

25. Explain test for stoppage of circulation

26. Presumption certificate of death and survivorship

27. How Race and religion, age sex helpful in identification?

28. Explain the rules and objectives for medicolegal autopsy

29. Define Starvation, mode and acute and chronic signs and symptoms

30. Difference between suicidal suffocation, homicidal suffocation and accidental suffocation

Long Essay: (Attempt any Two) – 10 Marks for each Question **02*10 =20 Marks**

31. Explain about rules, objectives and Post mortem report in medicolegal autopsy.

32. Explain Putrefaction and the factor affecting it.

33. Explain about medical evidence, dying declaration and dying deposition.

Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana (S-VYASA)
A Deemed to be University established under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956

Program: BNYS
Subject Name: Pathology-I
Year Period: April, 2025 – February, 2026
Date: 02.02.2026
Examination Mode: Regular/Supplementary

Year: 2nd Year
Subject Code: BNYS 201T1
Batch: Nov, 2023/Nov, 2022/Dec, 2021/Nov, 2020
Time: 09.45 am to 12.45 pm
Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. Read all the questions carefully and then start writing
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Reg No:

Multiple Choice Questions (Attempt All) – 1 Mark for each Question **10 *01 =10 Marks**

1. **The most important mediator causing increased vascular permeability in acute inflammation is:**
   A. Prostaglandin E2
   B. Histamine
   C. Nitric oxide
   D. Leukotriene B4

2. **Angiogenesis during healing occurs mainly by:**
   A. Vasodilatation
   B. Endothelial cell proliferation and migration
   C. Fibroblast differentiation
   D. Collagen cross-linking

3. **The fate of a tubercle includes all EXCEPT:**
   A. Fibrosis and calcification
   B. Liquefaction
   C. Caseation
   D. Complete regeneration

4. **Nutmeg liver" is seen in:**
   A. Acute viral hepatitis
   B. Chronic passive congestion of liver
   C. Cirrhosis
   D. Liver abscess

5. **Red infarcts are commonly seen in:**
   A. Heart
   B. Kidney
   C. Lung
   D. Spleen

6. **Molecular mimicry contributes to autoimmunity by:**
   A. Increased autoantibody clearance
   B. Cross-reaction between microbial and self-antigens
   C. Complement activation only
   D. Reduced T-cell activation

7. **The most common karyotype seen in Klinefelter's syndrome is:**
   A. 45,XO
   B. 46,XY
   C. 47,XXY
   D. 47,XYY

8. **The most common cause of shock is:**
   A. Cardiogenic shock
   B. Septic shock
   C. Hypovolemic shock
   D. Neurogenic shock

9. **The hallmark lesion of tertiary syphilis is:**
   A. Caseous necrosis
   B. Gumma
   C. Abscess
   D. Pseudomembrane

10. **The organ most commonly affected in hemochromatosis is:**
    A. Lung
    B. Brain
    C. Liver
    D. Spleen

Short Notes (Attempt any Ten) – 2 Marks for each Question **10 *02 =20 Marks**

11. Gumma
12. Triple Response
13. What is congestion? How does it differ from hyperaemia?
14. Define Neoplasm, Name two routes of spread of malignant tumours.
15. Differentiate between reversible and irreversible cell injury
16. List two common opportunistic infections in AIDS.
17. Write two pathological consequences of trisomy 21.
18. Describe two pathological effects of iron deposition on organs.
19. List two limitations of FNAC.
20. Mention two organisms causing maduramycosis (mycetoma).
21. Australia Antigen
22. Nutmeg Liver

Short Essay (Attempt any Six) – 5 Marks for each Question **06 *05 =30 Marks**

23. Difference between Acute and Chronic Inflammation
24. Embolism-write Classification and consequences of pulmonary embolism.
25. Sago spleen
26. Leprosy, Classification and Pathophysiology
27. Turner's Syndrome
28. Describe the pathogenesis of AIDS.
29. Difference between Grading and Staging of Cancer
30. Biopsy

Long Essay: (Attempt any Two) – 10 Marks for each Question **02* 10 =20 Marks**

31. Define Necrosis, Elaborate each classification with relevant Diagrams with Morphological features.
32. Define thrombosis. Describe etiology, pathogenesis, fate, and complications of thrombus.
33. Define tuberculosis. Describe the etiology, pathogenesis, and Write difference between primary and secondary tuberculosis

Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana (S-VYASA)
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Program: BNYS
Subject Name: Pathology-II
Year Period: April, 2025 – March, 2026
Date: 04.02.2026
Examination Mode: Regular/Back Paper

Year: 2nd Year
Subject Code: BNYS 201 T2
Batch: Nov, 2023/Nov, 2022/Dec, 2021/Nov, 2020
Time: 09.45 am to 12.45 pm
Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

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Reg No:

Multiple Choice Questions (Attempt All) – 1 Mark for each Question **10 *01 =10 Marks**

1. Hyper segmented neutrophils are characteristically seen in:
   a. Iron deficiency anemia
   b. Aplastic anemia
   c. Megaloblastic anemia
   d. Hemolytic anemia

2. Thromboangiitis obliterans is commonly associated with:
   a. Diabetes mellitus
   b. Hypertension
   c. Smoking
   d. Hyperlipidemia

3. Councilman bodies are characteristic of:
   a. Periportal necrosis
   b. Midzonal necrosis in viral hepatitis
   c. Focal necrosis
   d. Diffuse necrosis

4. Metastasis to the following tissues occur early in prostatic carcinoma:
   a. Vertebrae
   b. Obtural lymph node
   c. Lungs
   d. Brain

5. Gynecomastia refers to:
   a. Malignant breast tumor in men
   b. Benign enlargement of male breast
   c. Breast cysts in men
   d. Inflammatory breast lesion

6. Which oesophageal anomaly is incompatible with life?
   a. Duplication
   b. Agenesis
   c. Congenital stenosis
   d. TOF tracheo-oesophageal fistula

7. Which type of bilirubin is elevated in obstructive jaundice?
   a. Unconjugated bilirubin
   b. Conjugated bilirubin
   c. Free hemoglobin
   d. Biliverdin

8. Pre-hepatic jaundice is mainly caused by:
   a. Hepatitis infection
   b. Increased RBC breakdown
   c. Bile duct obstruction
   d. Liver cirrhosis

9. The most common autoantibody seen in Hashimoto's thyroiditis is:
   a. Anti-TSH receptor antibody
   b. Anti-thyroglobulin antibody
   c. Anti-thyroid peroxidase (anti-TPO) antibody
   d. Anti-insulin antibody

10. Parkinson's disease is primarily due to degeneration of:
   a. Cerebellar Purkinje cells
   b. Motor neurons of spinal cord
   c. Dopaminergic neurons of substantia nigra
   d. Hippocampal pyramidal cells

Short Notes (Attempt any Ten) – 2 Marks for each Question **10 *02 =20 Marks**

11. Define Meckel's diverticulum.
12. Dysgerminoma
13. Mention the morphologic patterns of non-invasive (in situ) carcinoma of the breast and illustrate with a labelled diagram
14. What is oesophageal duplication?
15. What is bleeding time (BT)?
16. Define pulmonary tuberculosis.
17. Christmas disease
18. Phases of CML
19. Grave's disease
20. What is angina pectoris?
21. List two points differentiating between leukemoid reaction and leukemia
22. Define astrocytoma and mention any two clinical features.

Short Essay (Attempt any Six) – 5 Marks for each Question **06 *05 =30 Marks**

23. Define pneumoconiosis. Describe the pathogenesis and morphology of pneumoconiosis.
24. Define gastritis. Explain the types of gastritis with detailed morphology and complications.
25. Describe nephrotic syndrome with etiology, pathogenesis, and laboratory findings.
26. List the three gross morphological types of carcinoma of the oesophagus with one distinguishing feature of each.
27. Define megaloblastic anemia. Describe its etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features and laboratory findings in detail.
28. Urolithiasis
29. Describe multiple sclerosis with reference to etiology and pathology.
30. Hepatic failure

Long Essay: (Attempt any Two) – 10 Marks for each Question **02* 10 =20 Marks**

31. Explain inflammatory bowel diseases. Describe Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis in detail.
32. Define hemorrhagic diathesis. Classify the types and explain the causes and clinical features of each type.
33. Define and classify leukemia. Write the clinical features, FAB classification and diagnostic methods used in diagnosis of ALL

Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana (S-VYASA)
A Deemed to be University established under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956

Program: BNYS
Subject Name: Yoga Philosophy
Year Period: April, 2025 – March, 2026
Date: 11.02.2026
Examination Mode: Regular/Back Paper

Year: 2nd Year
Subject Code: BNYS 204 T
Batch: Nov, 2023/Nov, 2022/Nov, 2020
Time: 09.45 am to 12.45 pm
Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. Read all the questions carefully and then start writing
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Reg No:

Multiple Choice Questions (Attempt All) – 1 Mark for each Question **10 *01 =10 Marks**

1. According to Vaiśeṣika philosophy, the physical world is composed of:
   a) Panchamahābhūtas alone
   b) Triguṇas
   c) Paramāṇus
   d) Karma

2. The ultimate aim of life according to Nyāya philosophy is:
   a) Dharma
   b) Artha
   c) Kāma
   d) Apavarga

3. The primary emphasis of Pūrva Mīmāṁsā is on:
   a) Knowledge of Brahman
   b) Meditation
   c) Performance of duty
   d) Renunciation

4. Which of the following is common to both Yoga and Sāṅkhya?
   a) Belief in ritualism
   b) Denial of liberation
   c) Dualism of Prakṛti and Puruṣa
   d) Non-existence of soul

5. The pioneer of Advaita Vedānta philosophy is:
   a) Rāmānuja
   b) Madhva
   c) Śaṅkarācārya
   d) Kapila

6. Samyama is the combined practice of:
   a) Yama, Niyama, Asana
   b) Prāṇāyāma, Pratyāhāra, Dhāraṇā
   c) Dhāraṇā, Dhyāna, and Samādhi
   d) Tapas, Svādhyāya, Īśvara Praṇidhāna

7. The five Kleshas do not include:
   a) Avidyā
   b) Rāga
   c) Smṛti
   d) Abhiniveśa

8. Pañca Dhāraṇā refers to concentration on:
   a) Five senses
   b) Five koshas
   c) Five Mahābhūtas
   d) Five Prāṇas

9. Which philosophy accepts direct perception as the only valid means of knowledge?
   a) Nyāya
   b) Buddhism
   c) Jainism
   d) Cārvāka

10. Ghata Yoga views the body primarily as:
    a) An obstacle to liberation
    b) A source of suffering
    c) A vessel for spiritual realization
    d) d) An illusion

Short Notes (Attempt any Ten) – 2 Marks for each Question **10 *02 =20 Marks**

11. Four main schools of Buddhism

12. Lineage of Hatha yoga

13. 10 major Upanishads

14. Definition of yoga according to Yoga Vasishta

15. Concept of Avidya according to Maharshi Patanjali

16. Concept of Prakruti and Purusha

17. Concept of Samyama according to Maharshi Patanjali

18. 3 major nadis

19. Pancha prana and upaprana

20. Tanmatras

21. Chitta vritti nirodha upaya

22. Benefits of Moolabhanda

Short Essay (Attempt any Six) – 5 Marks for each Question **06 *05 =30 Marks**

23. Jainism

24. Methods of Sthoola Dhyana according to Gheranda Samhita

25. Advita Vedanta

26. Panchakosha viveka

27. Chitta vrittis & its methods to overcome it.

28. Concept of Ishwara according to Maharshi Patanjali

29. Benefits and role of Bandhatrayas in sadhana.

30. Means of attaining Asamprajnata samadhi

Long Essay: (Attempt any Two) – 10 Marks for each Question **02* 10 =20 Marks**

31. Explain Vaisheshika Darshana along with its epistemology, metaphysics, and ethics

32. Explain Ashtangayoga in detail.

33. Explain Nadanusandhana, the concepts of nada and avastas.