

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
GRADE-III OF MIZORAM HEALTH SERVICE (AYUSH SUB-CADRE)
UNDER HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM. SEPTEMBER, 2023**

**TECHNICAL SUBJECT PAPER - I
AYURVEDA**

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 200

*All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.
Attempt all questions.*

1. Numbers of Aastik Darshana are
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8
2. Numbers of Nastik Darshana are
(a) 3 a (b) 6
(c) 9 (d) 10
3. Writer of Naya Darshana is
(a) Sage Kapil (b) Sage Patanjali
(c) Sage Gautam (d) Sage Kanad
4. Numbers of Karana dravyas
(a) 3 (b) 6
(c) 9 (d) 11
5. Which one of the following is Aadhyatmik Guna?
(a) Dukha (b) Guru
(c) Paratwa (d) Mridu
6. Which is responsible for samyoga(addition) and vibhaga(separation) and resides in dravya is termed as
(a) Dravya (b) Guna
(c) Karma (d) Samanya
7. Numbers of Padaarth according to Nyaay
(a) 12 (b) 14
(c) 16 (d) 18
8. Aaptopadesha, Pratyaksha, Anumaan and Yukti are
(a) Types of Dravya (b) Types of Guna
(c) Types of Praman (d) Types of Karma
9. Numbers of Gyanindriya are
(a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 7

10. Which one of the following is considered as Uvaya Indriya?
(a) Mana.(Mind) (b) Hasta. (Hand)
(c) Karna. (Ear) (d) Sira. (Head)
11. Upamana pramaan is related with
(a) Diagnosis of a disease. (b) Prognosis of a disease
(c) Clinical feature of a disease (d) Pathogenesis of a disease
12. Types of Karana as per Nyaya Philosophy
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 6
13. Numbers of Tantra Yuktis according to Sushruta are
(a) 30 (b) 32
(c) 34 (d) 36
14. Numbers of Tantra Yuktis according to Charak are
(a) 30 (b) 32
(c) 34 (d) 36
15. Pratyaksha Pramaan is related with
(a) Gyanindriya (b) Buddhi
(c) Mana (d) Iccha
16. A criterion used by Acharyas for Vyadhi Namkaran of Udar Vyadhi is _____.
(a) Pradhan Lakshan (b) Dosha Pradhanta
(c) Dushya Pradhanta (d) Sharir Avayav Dushti
17. According to Acharya Sushruta, Vata and Kapha having aggravated in the neck and having accumulated in Manya and alongwith Medas produce glandular enlargement with their characteristic symptoms, is known as _____.
(a) Galganda (b) Masurika
(c) Snayuk (d) Manyasthambha
18. According to Charak Samhita, Chikitsa Sthan, type of Kapha Dosha involved in the Samprapti of Prameh is
(a) Avalambak (b) Kledak
(c) Bodhak (d) Tarpak
19. According to Charak Samhita, Chikitsa Sthan 15/15, Swedavrudhi Lakshana is
(a) Raukshya (b) Kandu
(c) Sirapurnatwa (d) Hrudshool
20. According to Asthang Hruday, Sutrasthan 12/11, Medadhatu Vrudhi Lakshana is
(a) Kasa (b) Kushtha
(c) Kamala (d) Shwasa
21. According to Sushrut Samhita, Asthi Dhatu Kshay Lakshana is
(a) Nakha Banga (b) Krushangata
(c) Sirapurnatw (d) Parshwapida
22. According to Sushrut Samhita, Majjadhatu Kshaya Lakshana is _____.
(a) Sandhi Shunyata (b) Asthi toda
(c) Sadana (d) Sirashaithilya

23. According to Charak Samhita, Sutrasthan 28/17, Majjadhatu Dushti Lakshana is
(a) Gandamala (b) Bhram
(c) Kushta (d) Visarpa
24. Nanatmaj Vataj Vyadhis are _____.
(a) 40 (b) 20
(c) 80 (d) 100
25. Nanatmaj Pittaj Vyadhis are _____.
(a) 40 (b) 20
(c) 80 (d) 100
26. Nanatmaj Kaphaj Vyadhis are _____ Vyadhi.
(a) 40 (b) 20
(c) 80 (d) 100
27. Type of Adhyatmik Vyadhi is _____ Vyadhi.
(a) Kalabal Pravrut (b) Daivabal Pravrut
(c) Swabhav Bala Pravrut (d) Dosha Bala Pravrut
28. Among following _____ is not a type of Aadhidaivik Vyadhi.
(a) Aadibal Pravrut (b) Kalabal Pravrut
(c) Daivabal Pravrut (d) Swabhav Bala Pravrut
29. Type of Daivabala Pravrut Vyadhi is _____ Vyadhi.
(a) Abhishapaj (b) Kalabal Pravrut
(c) Swabhav Bala Pravrut (d) Dosha Bala Pravrut
30. Type of Swabhav Bala Pravrut Vyadhi is _____ Vyadhi.
(a) Aadibal Pravrut (b) Kalkrut
(c) Daivabal Pravrut (d) Janmabal Pravrut
31. Type of Adibal Pravrut Vyadhi is _____ Vyadhi.
(a) Rasaj (b) Dourhudaja
(c) Matruj (d) Vidyutkrut
32. Type of Janmabal Pravrut Vyadhi is _____ Vyadhi.
(a) Matruj (b) Sajivakrut
(c) Rasaj (d) Nirjivakrut
33. Type of Dosha Bala Pravrut Vyadhi is _____ Vyadhi.
(a) Pakvashay Samutta (b) Rasaj
(c) Kalkrut (d) Sajivkrut
34. Type of Upasargkrut Vyadhi is _____ Vyadhi.
(a) Rasaj (b) Sankramak
(c) Matruj (d) Douhruday
35. According to Charak Samhita, Nidan Sthan 4/10-11, _____ is not a Kaphaj Type of Prameh.
(a) Phena Meha (b) Udaka Meha
(c) Sukra Meha (d) Alala Meha

36. 'Padadaha' is an example of _____ Doshagati
(a) Urdhwa (b) Adha
(c) Aashayapakarsha (d) Koshtha
37. Bahya Rogamarga is also called as _____ Marga.
(a) Shakha (b) Koshtha
(c) Marma-Asthi-Sandhi (d) All of these
38. 'Vatanigraha' causes _____ Doshagati.
(a) Koshtha-Shakha (b) Shakha-Koshtha
(c) Tiryag (d) All of above
39. Dosha Shakha-Koshtha Gati is due to _____.
(a) Ativyayama (b) Srotovishodhana
(c) Vataprakopa (d) All of above
40. Any amount of food taken is digested completely due to _____.
(a) Pittaja Agnimandya (b) Vataja Agnimandya
(c) Kaphaj Agnimandya (d) Rasa Dhatu Agnimandya
41. The number of 'Kashaya Kalpana' according to Charak Samhita are
(a) 8 (b) 5
(c) 7 (d) 6
42. Adhikar of Rasona Kshirapaka as per Charak Samhita is
(a) Nava Jwara (b) Rasayana
(c) Gulma (d) Raktapitta
43. When milk is taken as an ingredient in preparation of siddhasneha kalpana, the ratio of Kalka Dravya : Sneha : Drava Dravya is
(a) 1:4:16 (b) 1:4:4
(c) 1:6:24 (d) 1:8:32
44. To manufacture snehapaka using buttermilk as an ingredient the ratio of Kalka Dravya : Sneha : Drava Dravya is
(a) 1:4:16 (b) 1:4:4
(c) 1:6:24 (d) 1:8:32
45. Following 'Patra Sanskar'' should be carried out on Mud pots used in preparation of Asava-Arishta
(a) Prakshalan (b) Lepan
(c) Dhoopan (d) All of three
46. According to Sharngdhar samhita, Khadirarishta is recommended to treat
(a) Urakshata (b) Mootrakriccha
(c) Kushta (d) Hridroga
47. What is the shelf life of Asava-Arishta as per Sharangadhar samhita
(a) 1 Year (b) Long Lasting
(c) 2 Years (d) 5 Years
48. According to Sharagdharsamhita, the ratio of ash to water to prepare of Vanaspatij Kshar is
(a) 1 : 2 (b) 1 : 5
(c) 1 : 4 (d) 1 : 8

49. The proportion of raw drug to water to prepare Manda is
(a) 1:14 (b) 1:12
(c) 1:10 (d) 1:6
50. Parad is obtained from following ore
(a) Zinc carbonate (b) Silica
(c) Cinnabar (d) Ferrous sulphate
51. _____ is not a synonym of Parad.
(a) Soot (b) Bali
(c) Rasa (d) Rasaraj
52. The process involved in manufacturing of Kajjali is
(a) Parkshalan (b) Mardan
(c) Awap (d) Nirvap
53. The following is not a Gati of Parad
(a) Jala (b) Hansa
(c) Jeeva (d) Khechari
54. The aim of Mardan Samskara of Parad is
(a) Saptakanchukaghna (b) Bahirmalavinashan
(c) Parad Maran (d) Malashaithilyakarak
55. Total number of Parad Samskaras expalined in Rasaratnasamucchay is
(a) 18 (b) 8
(c) 20 (d) 25
56. _____ is the name of fourth Parad samskara out of eighteen samskaras mentioned for parad in Rasaratnasamucchay.
(a) Utthapan (b) murcchan
(c) Patan (d) deepan
57. The maximum intensity of Agni is to be applied for preparation of
(a) Parpati Kalpa (b) Pottali kalpa
(c) Kupipakwa Kalpa (d) Khalwi Rasayan
58. This parpati contains a herbal ingredient
(a) Bola parpati (b) Tamra parpati
(c) Kutaj parpati (d) All of these
59. Following parpati is indicated in shwasa vyadhi
(a) Shweta parpati (b) Tamra parpati
(c) Kutaj parpati (d) Rasa parpati
60. The following parpati contains a herbal visha dravya as one of the ingredient
(a) Shweta parpati (b) Tamra parpati
(c) Kutaj parpati (d) Rasa parpati
61. Bolaparpati contains following ingredient
(a) Guggul (b) Rakta bola
(c) Sarjarasa (d) Harita bola

62. Which of the following drug belongs to Dravaka Gana?
(a) Guggul (b) Parad
(c) Gandhak (d) Abhrak
63. In Dhanvantari bhaga which of the rasa aushadhi is given to Vaidya
(a) 7th part (b) 8th part
(c) 4th part (d) 6th part
64. This is a sagandha murchhana of parad
(a) Panchamrut parpati (b) Shweta parpati
(c) Gandhak druti (d) Gandhak Rasayan
65. Synonyms of Churna is
(a) Raja, Kshod (b) Avap, Kshod
(c) Praksep, Avap (d) Prakshep, Kshod
66. Madhyam Panchamula has been mentioned by
(a) Charak (b) Sushrut
(c) Vagbhat (d) Nagarjun
67. Dravya mentioned in Laghu Panchamula and Kantak Panchamula is
(a) Shalaparni (b) Prushniparni
(c) Shatavari (d) Gokshur
68. Dravya which is not mentioned in Valli Panchamula is
(a) Vidari (b) Punarnava
(c) Manjishtha (d) Guduchi
69. Madhur Triphala doesn't contain
(a) Gambhari (b) Kharjur
(c) Parushak (d) Draksha
70. Which dravya is not included in Trijata?
(a) Twak (b) Nagakeshar
(c) Ela (d) Patra
71. Which dravya is not included in Trikatu?
(a) Ela (b) Shunthi
(c) Marich (d) Pippali
72. Which is the ingredient of Trimad?
(a) Shatavari (b) Ahiphen
(c) Bhanga (d) Chitrak
73. Which is not the ingredient of Panchavalkala?
(a) Udumber (b) Jambu
(c) Plaksha (d) Kapitan
74. Which dravya is not included in Pittapanchak
(a) Matsya (b) Ashva
(c) Mayur (d) Mahish

75. Which dravya is not included in Dashamula?
(a) Kantakari (b) Bruhati
(c) Bilva (d) Mashaparni
76. Doshakarma of Bruhat Panchamula is
(a) Kaphavatashaman (b) Kaphapittashaman
(c) Kaphapittavardhan (d) Vatapittavardhan
77. Sarvapratyanik lakshan is given for
(a) Amla Rasa (b) Lavan Rasa
(c) Madhur Rasa (d) Katu Rasa
78. As per Charak Samhita which dahtu is mentioned as example when explained trividh vipakwad
(a) Rasa (b) Majja
(c) Shukra (d) Rakta
79. Pachabhautik sanghatan of Kashay Rasa is
(a) Bhumi + Jala (b) Pruthvi + Akash
(c) Pruthvi + Teja (d) Bhumi + Vayu
80. Guna of Madhur Rasa is
(a) Ruksha (b) Tikshna
(c) Sukshma (d) Snigdha
81. Guna of Amla Rasa is
(a) Ruksha (b) Shita
(c) Ushna (d) Guru
82. Best anupan for Grahani is
(a) Kshir (b) Ghruta
(c) Takra (d) Ushnodak
83. According to Agraya samgrah of Charak Samhita, Choice of drug for Jwar is
(a) Rason (b) Trikatu
(c) Musta (d) Hingu
84. Which guna are used as supportive guna for successful treatment?
(a) Vaisheshik (b) Gurvadi
(c) Atama (d) Paradi
85. Which of the following Anupan is used for Avaleha kalpana
(a) Kshir - Ghee (b) Ghee - Jala
(c) Ghee - Sarkara (d) Jala - Kshir
86. The first and foremost nighantu for Dravyaguna
(a) Dhanvantari Nighantu (b) Madanpal Nighantu
(c) Raj Nighantu (d) Kaidae Nighantu
87. Synonyms description with different types is mentioned by
(a) Raj Nighantu (b) Madanpal Nighantu
(c) Kaiyadeva Nighantu (d) Nighantu Adarsh
88. Best drug for shodhan of any Vishadravyas
(a) Godugdha (b) Goghrut
(c) Kanji (d) Nimbu Swaras

89. Which process is used to alter the quality of substances and detoxification of plant drugs?
(a) Maran (b) Nirvap
(c) Shodhan (d) Bhavna
90. Parinam laksha Vipak is mentioned by
(a) Charak (b) Sushrut
(c) Nagarjuna (d) Vagbhat
91. Guru vipak and Laghu vipak described by
(a) Charakacharya (b) Vagbhatacharya
(c) Sushrutacharya (d) None of these
92. *Pluchea lanceolata* is the botanical name of
(a) Kumkum (b) Kadamba
(c) Karanja (d) Rasna
93. Botanical Name of the Rajika is
(a) *Brassica juncea* (b) *Brassica campestris*
(c) *Coccus nucifera* (d) *Raphanus sativus*
94. Narikela is belong to
(a) Brassicaceae family (b) Acoraceae family
(c) Arecaceae family (d) Asteraceae family
95. Nimba is belong to
(a) Meliaceae Family (b) Myristicaceae family
(c) Myricaceae family (d) Rutaceae family.
96. Part used of Chandan is
(a) Heart Wood (b) Bark
(c) Leaf (d) Flower
97. *Pterocarpus santalinus* is scientific name for
(a) Chandana (b) Sariva
(c) Bhallatak (d) Raktachandan
98. Ashok is a drug of choice in
(a) Anartava (b) Atyartava
(c) Alpartava (d) None of above
99. Which one of the following is used as "Ashmari Bhedan Dravya"?
(a) Varuna (b) Jamboo
(c) Karavellak (d) Tulasi
100. Which one of the following is used as "Mutra Virechaneeya Dravya"?
(a) Punarnava (b) Ashwatta
(c) Vidanga (d) Bhallatak