

# RASASHASTRA AND BHAISHAJYA KALPANA

SUBJECT CODE: AyUG-RB

## PAPER-1: AYURVEDIYA AUSHADHI NIRMANA VIGYANA

### 1. History and Chronological (Kramikavikasa) Development of Ayurvediya Aushadhi Nirmana

Short essay

1. Write chronological development of Bhaishajya Kalpana from primitive period to modern.
2. Define Bhaishajya, Aushadhi. Write about the significance and History of Bhaishajyakalpana.
3. Write about the Concept of Aushadhi and Bhaishajya. Explain Kramika Vikasa of BhaishajyaKalpana.
4. What is Bhaishajya, Kalpana? Write synonyms of Chikitsa and explain the development of Bhaishajya Kalpana.
5. What is the difference between Aushadhi and Bhaishajya, Write the history of BhaishajyaKalpana.
6. Define Rasa, Write Chronological development of Rasashastra.
7. Explain concept of Rasa Rasayana, Advantages of Rasashastra, and Significance of Rasoushadhis.
8. Write the Definition and Etymology of Rasa and the Importance of Rasoushadhis.
9. Explain the History of Rasashastra and Contribution of any one important classical textbook of Rasashastra.
10. Define the term Bhaishajya Kalpana and discuss in brief about the developments of Bhaishajya Kalpana.
11. Write in brief about History & Chronological development of Rasashastra from Vedakala to Aadhunika Kala.
12. Explain the concept of Rasamantapa.
13. What is Rasashala? Describe it as per Ancient and Modern aspect.
14. Give the details of recent development in Ayurvedic Pharmaceuticals.
15. Define Rasa and describe its importance.
16. Define the term Bhaishajya Kalpana. Importance of Bhaishajya Kalpana in detail
17. Complete the Verse and explain it: Alpa matropayogitvat....
18. Explain it: "Siddhe rase karishyaminirdaridryamidam jagat" Describe about contribution of Nagarjuna Acharya to Rasashastra.

19. Describe the unique features in short about Rasatarangini.
20. Describe about the contribution of Sharangadhara to the field of Bhaishajya Kalpana.
21. Write about RasaratnaSamucchaya.
22. Importance of Rasoushadhis in Modern era.
23. Discuss-Rasashastra, the science of 21<sup>st</sup> Century.
24. Describe building of Pharmacy as per modern aspect.
25. Describe the RasashalaNirman as per classical reference.
26. Describe Rasashastra in Samhita Period.
27. Defend that the Indians are first to prepare Metal based medicines.
28. Define Bhesaja, Aushadha and write the difference between Aushadha and Kalpana and what is the significance of BhaishajyaKalpana.
29. Define Bhesaja, Kalpana, Bhaishajyakalpana and write about the significance of BhaishajyaKalpana.
30. Explain chronological development during the Vedic period.
31. Explain the chronological development during the Samhita period.
32. Explain briefly about the Rasashala.
33. Write a note on Bhesajagara.
34. Describe about the contribution of Nagarjuna to Rasashastra.

### MCQ

1. what is the meaning of Osha

1. Aushadi
2. Beshaja
3. chikitsa
4. Rasa

2 प्रकल्पनं \_\_\_\_\_ इति?!(Chakrapani)

1. Kalpyate
2. Yojanam
3. Kalpana
4. Samskaranam

3. How many Kashaya yoni are there according to charaka ?!

- 1.5

2. 6
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above
4. Who adds the Kseera (milky exudates of the plants) to the list of charakaskashayoni ?!
- 1.A.H
2. A.S
3. Susruta
4. Madhava
- 5.In Charaka Samhita the reference for LauhadiRasayana is found in ?!
1. 1<sup>st</sup> chapter of Chikitsa sthana
2. 2<sup>nd</sup> chapter of Chikitsa sthana
3. 1<sup>st</sup> chapter of Indriya sthana
- 4.2<sup>nd</sup> chapter of Indriya sthana
6. How many natha and siddha sampradaya astethere ?!
1. 9 and 16
- 2.16 and 9
- 3.19 and 6
4. 6 and 19
7. The physician who treats the pt with Rasoushadhis were considered as ?!
- 1.Attyutama
- 2.Uttama
- 3.Madhyama
- 4.Adama

## **2. PARIBHASHA – PRAMANIKARANA AND PURAKA PARIBHASHA**

Short Answers

1. Write the GrahyaAgrahyatva of Tamra and write the examination of Tamra Bhasma.
2. Write Ghrahyatha of Vanga along with its Shodhana procedure.
3. Write the Samanya Shodhana along with its GrahyaAgrahytvaaof Yashada.
4. Write the Grahyatva of Abhraka and Makshika.

5. Write the GrahyaAgrahyatva of Navasadara.
6. Gairika shodhana along with its GrahyaAgrahytvaa.
7. Explain Kajjali Siddhilakshana.
8. Rasakriya Siddhilakshanas.
9. Explain Unama  
Varitara  
Rekhapornatva  
Nischandratva
10. Write the GrahyaAgrahyatva of Makshika.
11. Define Dhatu and write the GrahyaAgrahyatva of Swarna dhatu.
12. Describe Gandhaka and its types. Write its Shodhana procedure along with its GrahyaAgrahyatva.
13. Enlist Bhasma Pariksha and explain Vaaritara Pariksha.
14. Write Sneha Siddhilakshana and Write the importance of Paka in Sneha Kalpana.
15. Write a note on the uses of Shankha Bhasma.
16. Write the Arishta Siddhilakshana.
17. Describe GrahyaAgrahyatva of Sasyaka.
18. Describe Asava Siddhilakshana.
19. Write Avaleha Siddhi lakshana.
20. Write the Classification of dhatus and explain therapeutic utility of Swarna Bhasma.
21. Explain Marana procedure of Shilajatu along with its therapeutic utility and GrahyaAgrahytvaa.
22. Differentiate Dhanvantari bhaga and Rudra bhaga.
23. Define and describe the applications of technical terminologies (Paribhasha)-Murchhana and Amruteekarana.
24. Explain the concept of Shodhana and mention the various methods of Shodhana with their application.
25. Define Marana and explain in brief about Bhasma Pareeksha.
26. Describe the manufacturing process of Rasanjana.
27. Define Paribhasha and explain Bhavana in detail.
28. Enumerate Mitrapanchaka and write its importance in Rasashastra.

29. Describe the applications of Technical terminologies: Apunarbhava, Niruttha with regards to modern chemistry.
30. Describe applications of technical terminologies: Apunarbhava, Niruttha, Rekhapurna, Varitara in terms of modern physics.
31. Brief description and application of Jarana.
32. Explain Rudra Bhaga and Dhanwantari Bhaga.
33. Explain the verse: Samsakarohigunantaradhanamuchyate...
34. Enumerate Maharasa and write the rationality behind its classification
35. Write the controversies of Chapala.
36. Enlist the various opinions about Kankushta.
37. Write the artificial method of preparation of Kasisa.
38. Substantiate: Vajrabhave Vaikranta.
39. Define Marana. Write its importance and modern Mana and explain the importance of Mana in Bhaishajya Kalpana.
40. Write the mana according to the Classical and Modern-Conversion chart as per AFI
41. Write a short note on Scientific Metrology.
42. Write about Kala-mana.

MCQ

1. Silver coin is used in
  - a. Apunarbhava test of Bhasma
  - b. Niruttha test of Bhasma
  - c. Nischandreekarana test of Bhasma
  - d. Rekhapoorna test of Bhasma
2. Among the following ..... process is Shreshta for Ratnas
  - a. Shodhana
  - b. Marana
  - c. Swedana
  - d. Amriteekarana
3. Dhanvantari bhaga of Taila & Gritha is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. 1/2

- b. 1/4  
c. 1/7  
d. 1/8
4. Dravaka Varga is the synonym of
- a. Kanji  
b. Kajjali  
c. Kshara Varga  
d. Mitra Panchaka
5. Heating and quenching are found in
- a. Avapa  
b. Nirvapa  
c. Abhisheka  
d. Swedana
6. Shuddhavarta and Beejavrta are the stages of
- a. Druti Kalpana  
b. Satva Kalpana  
c. Sindhoora Kalpana  
d. None of these
7. The process of Nirvapa is involved in purification of
- a. Swarna  
b. Rajata  
c. Tamra  
d. Loha  
e. All
8. Process to be used to remove the remaining doshas (Shishta dosha) of MritaLohas
- a. Lohiteekarana  
b. Amriteekarana  
c. Satvapatana  
d. None of the above
9. All of the following are the tests for Bhasma preparations except

- a. Uttam or Unam
- b. Varitara, Rekhapoorna
- c. Niruttha, Apunarbhava
- d. Apsumajjana and Chandreekarana

10. Intermediate process of Jarana is used for the incineration of

- a. Shuddha Lohas
- b. Pootiloha
- c. Mishra Loha
- d. None of the above

11. The Pharmaceutical process of Swedana is involved in Shodhana of

- a. Manikya
- b. Pravala
- c. Vaidhoorya
- d. All

12. The quenching of Red-hot metal in liquid is called as

- a. Avapa
- b. Prativapa
- c. Aachadana
- d. Nisheka

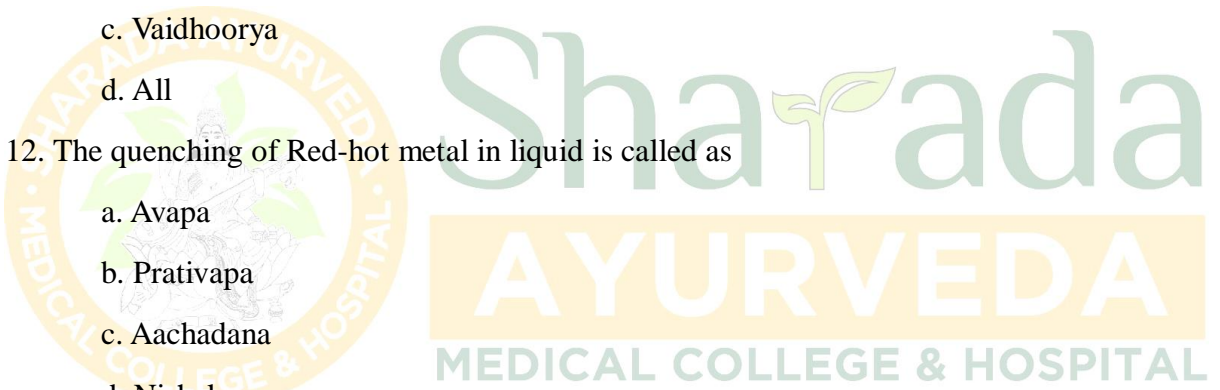
13. The group used in Apunarbhava Bhasma Pareeksha

- a. Panchamrita
- b. Mitrapanchaka
- c. Panchgavya
- d. Panchamla

14. The procedure in which the melted Dhatu is poured into another Dhatu

- a. Avapa
- b. Acchadana
- c. Prathivapa
- d. All

15. Patana is used in the samskara of



- a. Parada
- b. Swarna
- c. Abhraka
- d. Gandhaka

16. Dhanwantari bhaga is given to Vaidya by drug manufacturer in the form of

- a. Raw materials
- b. Money
- c. Drugs
- d. All of these

17. The Dravyas used for the Nirutheekarana of Dhatu

- a. Kshara Dravya
- b. Amla Dravya
- c. Rasa Dravya
- d. Mitra PanchakaDravyas

18. The herbal drug found in Mitra Panchaka of Rasa Shastra

- a. Guggulu
- b. Gunja
- c. Ghrita
- d. Both a & b

19. The process of fumigating a pot or vessel with the prescribed drug is

- a. Dhalana
- b. Dhoopana
- c. Prakshepaka
- d. Bhanupaka

20. Rudra Bhaga is the ..... Part of medicine

- a. 1/9<sup>th</sup>
- b. 1/11<sup>th</sup>
- c. 1/6<sup>th</sup>
- d. 1/14<sup>th</sup>





### **3. ADHARABHUTHA SIDDHANTA'S OF BHAISHAJYA KALPANA.**

Short Answers:

1. Write the guidelines regarding Collection, Storage and Preservation of Aushadhidravaya in detail.
2. Describe Saveeryataa Avadhi of various preparations and their PareekshanaVidhi.
3. Explain concept of Saveeryataavadhi (shelf life) and stability in ancient and contemporary science.
4. Write Ayurvedic method of collection, storage and preservation of raw drugs.
5. Write Stability period of various Ayurvedic preparations.
6. What is Saveeryatavadhi? Explain with Suitable example.
7. How is the stability period of a product evaluated?
8. BhesajasSevankala and its importance.
9. Describe in brief the fundamental principles of Bhaishajya Kalpana.
10. Describe the basic principles of AushadhaNirmana.
11. Write a note on Anukta and Visheshokta Dravya Grahana.
12. Explain the method of drug collection.
13. Method of preservation of the drugs.
14. Criteria of AushadhaNamkarana .
15. Saveeryata Avadhi of different dosage forms as per recent Indian Gazets.
16. Explain Aushadha Sevana Kala.
17. Time of collection of Different parts of the plant.
18. Difference between Anupana and Sahapana.
19. Praniya Dravya Samgraha.

#### **MCQ**

1. According to general rule of drug collection the best Ritu for drug collection is \_\_\_
  - A) Sharad Ritu
  - B) Vasanta Ritu
  - C) Greeshma Ritu
  - D) Varsha Ritu
2. From where should Collect the Ushna veerya and SheetaVeerya dravyas respectively.

- A) Gujarat and Maharashtra
- B) Vindhya hills and Himalaya ranges
- C) Karnataka and Kerala
- D) Madhaya Pradesh and Dakshina Pradesh

3. Specific time of the day for collection of Aushadhadravayas

- A) Sandhya kala
- B) Madhyahna
- C) Ratri kala
- D) Bhrahmi muhurta kala

4. Places from where drugs should not be collected

- A) Smashama
- B) Jantupidita
- C) Agnidagdha and himavyapta
- D) All of the above

5. The Dravya sangrahanavidhi includes

- A) Grihniyattanisumanaha
- B) Shuchi pratahasuvasare
- C) Adityasamukhomouni
- D) Namaskrutya Shivam hridi
- E) All of the above

6. If a drug is repeated twice in a Preperation that has to be taken in \_\_\_

- A) Double quantity
- B) Four quantities
- C) Three quantities
- D) Same quantity

7. Example for the drug named based on the physical appearance of the drug

- A) Khadiradi vati
- B) Draksharishta
- C) Swarna wanga
- D) Dashangalepa

8. Who mentioned 11 aushadhasevana kala

- A) Acharya Charaka
- B) Acharya Sushruta
- C) Acharya Vagbhata
- D) Acharya Sharangadhara

9. Who mentioned 5 Aushadhasevana kala

- A) Charakacharya
- B) Sushrutacharya
- C) Vagbhata
- D) Sharangadhara

10. Shelf life of Asavarishta is \_\_\_

- A) 2 months
- B) 1 year
- C) 16 months
- D) Infinite

11. Shelf life of Ghrita and Taila is \_\_\_

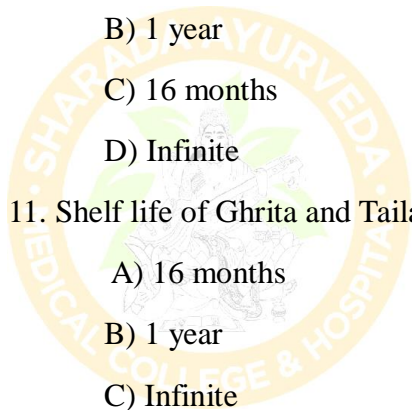
- A) 16 months
- B) 1 year
- C) Infinite
- D) 2 months

12. What is the normal dose of Churna

- A) 1 pala
- B) 1 karsha
- C) 2 karsha
- D) 5 gm

13. Which is not the benefit of Anupana

- A) Tarpana
- B) Preenana
- C) Pipasachedaka
- D) Varna hani



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14. Which is the best Anupana after Consumption of Ghritapana .

- A) Cold water
- B) Warm water
- C) Manda
- D) Yusha

15. Which Anupana should be taken in Vataja disease conditions.

- A) Ushna and Ruksha
- B) Madhura and Ushna
- C) Snigdha and Ushna
- D) Mamsa rasa

16. During Loha bhasma administration, the Anupana should be used is.

- A) Warm water
- B) Goat's milk
- C) Cow's milk
- D) Buffalo's milk

17. Which of the following fruits should be used in Pakwa state

- A) Kadali
- B) Draksha
- C) Dadima
- D) All

18. Shweta Chandana should be used in the preparation of

- A) Kashaya & Lepana
- B) Ghrita & Taila
- C) Avaleha, Asava & Choorna
- D) All of the above

19. In Pharmaceutical preparation Hingu should be mixed after

- A) Frying
- B) Roasting
- C) Freezing
- D) Pasting



20. Which of the following drugs should be used fresh

- A) Vidanga
- B) Guduchi
- C) Punarnava
- D) All of these

#### **4.YANTROPAKARANANI – 1**

Short Answers

1. Define Yantra. Enumerate different Yantras explained in Rasashastra texts and explain any Yantra with its Utility.
2. Write the description, Principle involved, Practical utility and importance of Ulukhala Yantra.
3. Write any 5 names of modern instruments/equipments that are used now-a-days in Ayurvedic pharmacies and explain any one instrument in detail.
4. Explain the Yantras required for the Parada Ashta Samskara and write their importance.
5. What is Yantra? Explain the Valuka Yantra with diagram and its utility in the pharmaceutical field.
6. Briefly describe the Dola Yantra with principle and Figure.
7. Nirmana and Upayoga of Vidyadhara Yantra.
8. Construction of Damaru Yantra and its Uses.
9. Define Yantra. Explain Patana Yantra in detail.
10. Importance of Yantra in Rasashastra.
11. Explain the following with Principle, application and proper diagram
  - Disintegrator
  - End Runner
  - Edge Runner
  - Sieve-shaker
  - Granulator
  - Tableting machine
  - Pill Making Machines
  - Coating Pan
  - Capsule filling machine
  - Sieves and mesh
  - Mixer and Grinder
12. Patana yantra definition, types, any one type with diagram.
13. Compare Dola yantra and Swedana yantra.
14. Yantra definition, types, generalized uses with 2 examples.
15. Construction and uses of Swedana yantra.

16. Explain Disintegrator.
17. Explain Tableting machine.
18. Explain application of sieves.
19. Varieties of Khalva yantra and uses
20. Explain End runner
21. Explain Edge runner
22. Explain Patana yantra
23. Explain Ulukhala yantra
24. Explain Pulverizer

### MCQs

1. Dola Yantra is used pharmaceutically in
  - a. Swedana
  - b. Dhalana
  - c. Nirvapa
  - d. None of these
2. Patala Yantra is specially used for
  - a. Milk extraction
  - b. Metal extraction
  - c. Aqueous extraction
  - d. Oil extraction
3. Yantra is used in the Murcchana Samskara of Parada
  - a. Khalva
  - b. Dola
  - c. Kachakupi
  - d. Damaru
4. Yantra used in the preparation of Siddha Makradhwaja is
  - a. Dola Yantra
  - b. Valuka Yantra
  - c. Taptakhalva Yantra
  - d. Damaru Yantra
5. Vidyadhara Yantra is used for
  - a. Extraction of Mercury from Hingula
  - b. Swedana
  - c. Mardana
  - d. Puta
6. Arka Yantra is used for the extraction of
  - a. Oils
  - b. Volatile oils
  - c. Parada from Hingula
  - d. All the above

7. Yantra used for the general Shodhana of Puti Loha
- Patala Yantra
  - Pithara Yantra
  - Khalva Yantra
  - Kanduka Yantra
8. Which Yantra among the following is used in the extraction of Mercury
- Vidyadhara Yantra
  - Kanduka Yantra
  - Damaru Yantra
  - Both b & c
9. Which is the Yantra used for the preparation of Kajjali
- Dola Yantra
  - Valuka Yantra
  - Khalva Yantra
  - Tula Yantra
10. Damaru Yantra is used for the purpose of Patana
- Patana
  - Mardana
  - Swedana
  - Bhavana
11. Hingulottha Parada is prepared with the help of
- Patana Yantra
  - Palika Yantra
  - Swedani Yantra
  - Sthali Yantra
12. The Yantra used for the Bhallataka Taila Patana is
- Patala Yantra
  - Damaru Yantra
  - Kacchapa Yantra
  - Dola Yantra
13. Bhudhara Yantra is used for the process of
- Shodhana
  - Mridukarana
  - Satva Patana
  - Jarana
14. Valuka Yantra is used to prepare
- KharaliyaRasayana
  - PottaliRasayana
  - KupipakvaRasayana
  - Kajjali &Parpati
15. The Yantra used in the purification of Gauripashana is
- Dola Yantra
  - Kacchapa yantra
  - Bhudhara Yantra
  - None of these
16. The use of Yantras

- a. Drug manufacturing
  - b. Parada bandhana
  - c. Both A and B
  - d. None of these
17. Number of Yantras according to RasaratnaSamucchaya
- a. 30
  - b. 32
  - c. 33
  - d. 34
18. The process involved in general purification of PootiLohas by Pithara Yantra method
- a. Avapa
  - b. Nirvapa
  - c. Dhalana
  - d. Swedana
19. Yantra used for GandhakaJarana
- a. Patala Yantra
  - b. Pithara Yantra
  - c. Khalva Yantra
  - d. Kanduka Yantra
20. Kacchapa Yantra is used for
- a. AbhrakaJarana
  - b. GandhakaJarana
  - c. KupipakvaRasayana
  - d. PottaliRasayana

### **5. YANTROPAKARANANI -2**

Short Essay

1. Define Puta and Briefly describe the importance and types of Puta.
2. Write in detail about Puta
3. Mahaputa
4. Gajaputa
5. Varaha puta/Krodha puta
6. Kapota puta
7. Lavaka puta
8. Define Musha and write its importance and application.
9. Discuss the Practiacal Utility of the Mudra and Sandhi Bandhana.
10. Write the applications of Chullika and SatvapatanaKoshti.



11. Write the applications of various heating appliances viz. Gas Stove, Hot Plate, Heating mantle, Induction Stove, Hot Air Oven.
11. Explain the concept, definition and types of Puta.
12. Explain the importance of Suryaputa and Chandraputa.
13. Explain the Gomayaputa and Kapotaputa.
14. State importance of Puta and Principle involved in designing different Putas.
15. Briefly describe the design and applications of Valuka Puta.
16. Discuss the design and applications of Electric muffle furnace and its types.
17. Describe the applications of thermocouple and Pyrometer in Ayurveda Pharmaceutics.
18. Briefly describe the ingredients and application of Samanya Musha.
19. Briefly describe the different types of crucibles e.g.Silica Crucible, platinum crucibles and write their application.
20. Write a short note on SatwapatanaBhrashtri.
21. Similarities & Difference between puta & Electric Muffle Furnace.
22. Write a brief note on Heating Material explained in Rasa Classics.
23. Explain Induction Stove with its Principle and application.

#### MCQs

1.No of upala used in lavaka puta

- A)10
- B)2
- C)5
- D)8

2.Dimension of gaja puta

- A) 1 rajahasta ×1 raja hasta
- B) 2 hasta ×2 hasta
- C)1 aratni x 1 aratni
- D) 1 vitasti x 1 vitasti

3.Putu used for mrududravya

- A) Gaja puta
- B) Lavaka puta
- C)Kapota puta

D)Maha puta

4.1500 upalas are used in

A) Mahaputa

B) Gaja puta

C)varaha puta

D)Kapota puta

5. Musha is useful for

A) Removing Dosha

B) Puta

C) To increase the potency

D) None

6. Vahni mitra is the synonym of

A) Vanopala

B) Puta

C)Koshti

D) Musha

7. Koshti is useful for

A) Extraction of Satva

B) Marana

C) Mardana

D) Shodhana

8. The height of Angara Koshti

A) 1 hasta

B) 3 hasta

C) 1 rajahasta

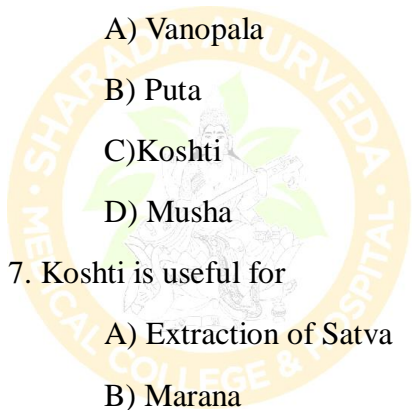
D) None of these

9. Aratni Pramana of length, width and height is concerned with

A) Mahaputa

B) Varhaputa

C) Gajaputa



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- D) None of these
10. One Rajahasta is a measurement of
- A) Gajaputa
  - B) Kukkuta puta
  - C) Varhaputa
  - D) Kapota puta
11. Which puta is indicated for Swarna Bhasma
- A) Gaja Puta
  - B) Varha puta
  - C) Kapota Puta
  - D) Lavaka Puta
12. Gajaputa advised in the preparation of
- A) Swarna, Rajata and Tamra Bhasma
  - B) Loha, Abhraka and mandora Bhasma
  - C) Naga, Vanga and Yashada Bhasma
  - D) None of the above
13. The number of Vanopalas used in Mahaputa is
- A) 1000
  - B) 1500
  - C) 500
  - D) 250
14. The biggest puta is
- A) Gaja
  - B) Varaha
  - C) Maha
  - D) Kukkuta
15. Tusha is used as a fuel in
- A) Mahaputa
  - B) Kapota puta
  - C) Valuka Puta

- D) Lavaka puta
16. The puta which doesnot require a pit
- A) Mahaputa
  - B) Ardha Gajaputa
  - C) Varaha Puta and Kukkuta Puta
  - D) Kapota puta and Bhandas puta
17. Rasadi Dravya pakvanam Pramana jnapanam is known as
- A) Puta
  - B) Druti
  - C) Satva
  - D) Moosha
18. Puta is an important manufacturing process of
- A) Vati
  - B) Bhasma
  - C) Pishti
  - D) Kupipakva Rasayana
19. The scale that indicates the quantity of heat required for the paka of Dravya is known as
- A) Kshalana
  - B) Puta
  - C) Druti
  - D) Bhavana
20. Number of Vanopala used in Laghuputa
- A) 10
  - B) 12
  - C) 6
  - D) 8

## **6. KALPANA NIRMANA 1**

Long essays

1. Write synonyms of Beshaja. Explain Panchavidha Kashaya Kalpana in detail.

2. Define Kwatha Kalpana, write it's method of preparation and mention it's Upakalpanas and write in detail about Ksheera Paka, Paneeya and Mamsarasa
3. Explain Panchavidha Kashaya kalpana.
4. Write the definition, Method of preparation, Principle involved, instruments used in small- and large-scale production, dose, Anupana and modern aspects of Swarasa in details.
5. Why are the Panchavidha Kashaya Kalpana states in a specific order? Describe kalka Kalpana in detail.
6. Why the Panchavidha Kashaya Kalpana called the basic Kalpana? Describe Hima and Phanta Kalpana.
7. Describe the Uapakalpana of Kwatha with examples.
8. Describe Arka Kalpana with the Instrumets, uses, Principle invoved init and modern aspects.

#### Short essays

1. Difference between Kwatha and Pramathya.
2. What is the concept behind KwathaKalpana and mention general method of preparation?
3. Explain Preparation of Hima.
4. Classification of Swarasa and detail about PutapakvaSwarasa.
5. Explain Ksheerapaka Kalpana with the principle and importance along with two examples.
6. Describe Mantha Kalpana and Pramthya Kalpana in detail with example.
7. Write about Upakalpanas of Hima.
8. Explain Putapakaswarasa method with principle and suitable example.
9. Differentiate: Kalka and Churna.
10. Describe Aushadha Siddha Paneeya with example.
11. Describe Laksha Rasa.
12. Describe Mamsa Rasa.
13. Difference between Swarasa and PutapakaSwarasa.
14. Write the Particle size in the preparation of Churna Kalpana.
15. Enumerate the list of machineries required for the preparation of Churna and explain their principle and application.

#### MCQ

1. The dosage for Niragni Siddha SwarasaKalpana is

- A) One karsha
- B) Half pala
- C) One pala
- D) Two karsha
- E) Both b and d

2. In case of only dry drugs which method of swarasakalpana is used and the quantity of water to be added is

- A) Niragnisiddha with 4 times water
- B) Sagnisiddha with 2 times water
- C) Nishoshitha with 2 times water
- D) Sagnisiddha with 8 times water

3. Putapaka method is used for

- A) Vasa, Tulasi
- B) B) Ardraka, Shatavari
- C) Shyonaka, Vasa
- D) Vasa, Dronapushpi

4. Synonyms of Kalka kalpana

- A) Prakshepa
- B) Pinda
- C) Avapa
- D) All of the above

5. Sita and Guda as Prakshepaka Dravyas for Kalka should be added in the quantity

- A) Dwiguna
- B) Sama
- C) Chaturguna
- D) Ardha

6. These are synonyms of Kwathakalpana except

- A) Niryuha
- B) Khada
- C) Shritha
- D) Sheetha

7. For AthyanthaKathina (very hard) dravyas the ratio of water used is



- A) 2 times
- B) 4 times
- C) 8 times
- D) 16 times

8. Type of drugs used in general Kwatha preparation

- A) Fine Powder
- B) Paste
- C) Course powder
- D) Whole drug

9. Churnadrava is the synonym for

- A) Paniya
- B) Churna
- C) Phanta
- D) Hima
- E) Kalka

10. The preparation which possess Sheetavirya and Mruduguna and in which 6 parts of water is used

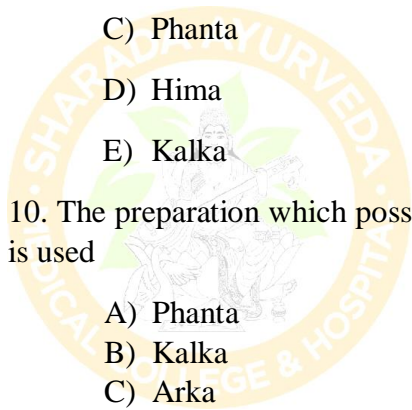
- A) Phanta
- B) Kalka
- C) Arka
- D) Hima

11. Paniya, Laksharasa are Upakalpanas of

- A) Phanta
- B) Hima
- C) Swarasa
- D) Kwatha

12. The ratio/quantity of Sugar, Ghrita, Madhu, Taila with that of Churna dosage is

- A) Double
- B) Equal
- C) Four times
- D) Half



13. The Kalpana having the properties like Sadyo Balakara, Pipasashramanashana, Mutrakrichra-UdavartaNashana, MalaShodhaka

- A) Udaka
- B) Panaka
- C) Mantha
- D) Ksheerapaka

14. The ratio of Kshirapaka according to Sharangdhara, YadavjiTrikamji, BhaishajyaRatnavali respectively are

- A) 1:8:32, 1:8:8, 1:15:15
- B) 1:15:15, 1:32:8, 1:8:8
- C) 1:8:32, 1:15:15, 1:8:8
- D) 1:32:8, 1:15:15, 1:8:8

15. The preparation in which 10 parts of water is added and essential oils are taken

- A) Pramathya
- B) Panaka
- C) Arka
- D) Phanta

16. Among Panchavidha Kashaya Kalpana ..... is possessing Laghu Guna

- A) Phanta
- B) Kalka
- C) Kwatha
- D) Hima

17. Tandulodaka is used in

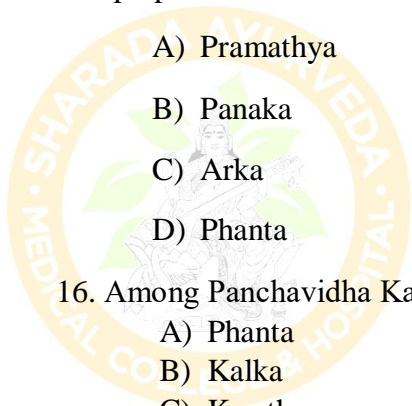
- A) Vatavyadhi
- B) Atisara
- C) Sootikajwara
- D) Pradara

18. Churna comes under which Kalpana

- A) Swarasa
- B) Hima
- C) Kalka
- D) Phanta

19. Find out the test for Avalehap aka in the following

- A) Tantumavam
- B) Apsumajjanam
- C) Saranamnacha
- D) Darvi pralepate



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- E) All the above  
20. The inventor of Arka is  
A) Ravana  
B) Sharangadhara  
C) Kashyapa  
D) Bhela

### **7.KALPANA NIRMANA-2**

Short answers

1. Sneha Siddhi Lakshanas.
2. Write about Sneha Murchhana and its uses.
3. Sneha siddhi and avaleha siddhi lakshanas.
4. Avaleha Vidhi, Types, Dosage And Significance.
5. Explain Avaleha Siddhi Lakshanas.
6. Nirmanavidhi of Vasaavleha.
7. Ingredients, preparation and Siddhi Lakshanas of GruthaMurchana.
8. Dose of Avaleha and ChurnaKalpana.
- 9 Explain Taila Murchana.
- 10 Sneha trividhapakalakshanas.
11. Explain Essential ingredients of Avaleha.
12. Avaleha Siddha Lakshana.
13. Vasavaleha.
14. Kushmandavleha.
15. Explain Sneha Murchana.
16. Write importance of Sneha Paka Kalpana.
17. Write the importance of Ghrita.
18. Write the importance of Tila Taila.
19. Explain Sneha Paka Vidhi.
20. Explain Sneha-Siddhi Lakshana.
22. Explain Taila Murchana.
23. Explain GhritaMurchana.
24. Explain Sneha Paatra Paka.

25. Define 'Sneha Kalpana'.
26. Write the importance of Sneha Murcchana.
27. Explain the types of Sneha.
28. Write the basic components required for Sneha-Paka Kalpana.
29. Write Ingredients required for Taila Murcchana.
30. Write the Ingredients required for the GhritaMurcchana.
31. Write the Ingredients of Phala Ghrita.
32. Write the ingredients of Ksheerabala Taila.
33. Write uses of Phala Ghrita.
34. Write uses of Ksheerabala Taila.
35. Write the difference between Asava and Arishta.
36. Write the importance of Sandhana Kalpana.
37. Define Madya. Write its properties.
38. Difference between Madya and Shukta Kalpana.
39. Sandhana Siddha Lakshana.
40. Write the definition of Sandhana Kalpana.
41. Write therapeutic dose.
42. Shelf-life and Anupana of Asava and Arishta.
43. Lime water test
44. Sandhana Asanna Lakshana
45. Concept of Pathya Aahara
46. Explain about Yusha
47. Explain about Yavagu
48. Write about Anna Kalpana
49. Write about Odana
50. Write about Krishara
51. Write about Mamsa rasa
52. Difference between Yusha and Yavagu
53. Difference between Peya and Vilepi
54. Difference between Khada and Kambalika



55. Difference between Raga and Shadava

56. Write the uses of Yavagu in brief

57. Write the uses of Yusha in brief

58. Define Manda and its uses

59. Write the uses of Veshavara

60. Veshvara and mamsa Rasa

61. Vilepi and Peya

62. Manda and Yavagu

63. Yusha

64. Types of Takra

Long Essay

1. Write in detail about the general method of preparation of Avaleha & write the manufacturing of Vasavaleha.

2. Define Avaleha. Describe the method of manufacturing of Avaleha, siddhi lakshana, dose and Anupana.

3. Describe Avaleha siddha lakshanas & write the ingredients, dose & uses of Kushmandavaleha.

4. Explain Avalehakalpana with one example.

5. Explain Sneha Kalpana.

6. Define 'Sneha Kalpana'. Explain Sneha Murcchana, Sneha Paka Vidhi, Sneha Siddhi Lakshnas in detail.

7. Write the definition of Sneha Kalpana and mention types of Sneha.

8. Explain Sneha Murcchana, Sneha Paka Vidhi, and Sneha Siddhi Lakshana.

9. What are the main components used in preparing Sneha? Write about the Sneha Pakas with Sneha Siddhi Lakshana and uses.

10. Write the method of preparation, ingredients, therapeutic dose, and therapeutic uses, Anupana, shelf-life, storage and preservation of Phala Ghrita.

11. Write Method of preparation, ingredients, therapeutic dose, therapeutic uses, Anupana, shelf-life, storage and preservation of Ksheerabala Taila.

12. Define Sandhana Kalpana and write the main components, method of preparation, confirmatory tests, general dose, storage, and preservation of Asava and Arishta.

13. Define Madya? Explain the ingredients, method of preparation, Siddha Lakshana, therapeutic uses, and dose of Draksharishta

14. Mention ingredients, method of preparation, therapeutic uses, dose, and anupana of Usheerasava.
15. Write the definition of 'Pathya Kalpana' and explain its importance in Swastha and Rogi.
16. Define Pathya and Apathya. Explain these with proper examples.
17. Write the concept of Pathya Aahara and explain its role concerning modern nutraceutical science.
18. Define Kritanna and explain its different types in detail.

### MCQS

1 क्वाधादीनांपुनःपाकाद्घनत्वंसारसक्रिया refers to

- A) Avaleha
- B) Phanta
- C) Rasakriya
- D) Both A and C

2. Which is the prakeshepaka in vasa avaleha

- A) Madhu
- B) Pippali
- C) Dhaktakipushpa
- D) Vasa patra

3. Which are the essential ingredients in Avaleha

- A) Drava dravya
- B) Madhura and Ghrtha Dravya
- C) Aushadhadravya
- D) All of these

4. What is Dosage , Adjuvant, Shelf Life Of Avaleha

- A) 2pala, Gomutra,6months
- B) 3karsha, Gomutra, 8months
- C) 1 Pala, Godugdha,1year
- D) 1 Pala, Godugdha,2year

5. which is the confirmative test for Avaleha Paka Lakshana

- A) Tantumattva
- B) Niswadhu
- C) Dhumapariksha
- D) None Of These

6. which of the statement is true for Sneha kalpana

- A) 1part of kalka ,4 parts of sneha dravya,15 parts of dravadravyya

- B) 1part of kalka ,4 parts of sneha dravya,16 parts of dravadravyya
- C) 2part of kalka ,4 parts of sneha dravya,16 parts of dravadravyya
- D) 2 part of kalka ,8 parts of sneha dravya,16 parts of dravadravyya

7.How many types of snehapaka according to sharangadhara

- A) 2
- B) 5
- C) 3
- D) 4

8. What is the rule 5 in Sneha Kalpana

- A) काथेनकेवलेनैवपाकोयत्रेरितःकचित्।काथद्रव्यस्यकल्कोऽपितत्रस्नेहेप्रयुज्यते
- B) कल्कहीनस्तुयःस्नेहःससाध्यःकेवलेद्रवे।
- C) द्रव्येणकेवलेनैवस्नेहपाकोभवेद्यदि।तत्राम्बुपिष्टःकल्कःस्याज्जलंचात्रचतुर्गुणम्॥
- D) पुष्पकल्कस्तुयःस्नेहस्तत्रतोयंचतुर्गुणम्।स्नेहेस्नेहाष्टमांशश्चपुष्पकल्कःप्रयुज्यते।

9. Which is the Sneha siddhi lakshanas

- A) Vartivatsnehakalka
- B) Yadangulyavimardita
- C) Ganvarnrasotpathi
- D) All of these

10 Usage of Kharapaka of Snehakalpana

- A) Abhyanga
- B) Nasya
- C) Basti
- D) Karnapurana

11. When rolled between fingers if the Avaleha takes finger prints it indicates ..... Paka

- A) Samyak
- B) Khara
- C) Alpa
- D) Madhyama

12. In Rasakriya heating is done till ..... is obtained

- A) Solid mass
- B) Liquid mass
- C) Semi solid
- D) Semi liquid

13. The following preparation should not be prepared with in a day

- A) Ghrita
- B) Taila

- C) Guda
- D) All the above

14. Type of Sneha Paka advised for internal administration is

- A) Mridu
- B) Madhyama
- C) Khara
- D) Dagdha

15. Ratio of kalka Dravya, drava, Sneha used in Sneha Kalpana is

- A) 1:4:8
- B) 1:4:16
- C) 1:2:8
- D) 1: 2: 4

16. Murcchana is a primary process concerned with

- A) Taila Paka Kalpana
- B) Ghrita Paka Kalpana
- C) Avaleha Paka Kalpana
- D) Phanita Kalpana
- E) Taila and Ghrita Kalpana Kalpana

17. Sikta Taila is the combination of

- A) Tila Taila and Madhoochishta
- B) Madhu and Tila Taila
- C) Ghrita and Tila Taila
- D) All of the above

18. Chandana Bala Lakshadi Taila is indicated in

- A) Jwara
- B) Shwasa
- C) Kasa
- D) Vata Roga

19. For Abhyanga purpose ..... Sneha paka should be used

- A) Mridu
- B) Madhyama
- C) Khara
- D) None

20. The terminal stage of Ghrita is known by

- A) Appearance of Bubbles
- B) Disappearance of Bubbles
- C) Both a & b
- D) None of the above

21. Asava, Arishta and Madya kalpanas are included in

- A) Arka Kalpana
- B) Asava Kalpana
- C) Shukta Kalpana
- D) Sandhana Kalpana

22. Drava done tulamgudam is mentioned in the context of ..... Kalpana

- A) Avaleha
- B) Vati
- C) Asavarishta
- D) Snehapaka

23. Which process is involved in the preparation of Asavarishta

- A) Distillation
- B) Purification
- C) fermentation
- D) Sublimation

24. Asava is prepared with

- A) Cold water
- B) Hot water
- C) Boiled and cooled water
- D) Phanta

25. Which of the following is prepared with the help of decoction

- A) Asava
- B) Seedhu
- C) Arishta
- D) Taila

26. The Ashwagandharishta is indicated in

- A) Unmada
- B) Atisara
- C) Shwasa
- D) Kasa

27. Madya produced from Kharjura is

- A) Seedhu
- B) Surasava
- C) Varuni
- D) Jagala

28. Khadirarishta is indicated in

- A) Kushta
- B) Jwara



- C) Grahani
- D) None

29. The quantity of Prakshepaka Dravya prescribed in Asava preparations

- A) 1/4<sup>th</sup> of Guda
- B) 1/8<sup>th</sup> of Guda
- C) 1/6<sup>th</sup> of Guda
- D) 1/10<sup>th</sup> of Guda

30. Dosage of Asavarishta

- A) 1 Pala
- B) 3 Palas
- C) 2 Palas
- D) 4 Palas

31. CO<sub>2</sub> comes out in

- A) Distillation
- B) Oxidation
- C) Fermentation
- D) Sedimentation

32. Which part of Dhataki is used for Asavarishta?

- A) Fruit
- B) Flower
- C) Root
- D) Stem

33. Who told the difference specifically between Asava and Arishta?

- A) Bhava Mishra
- B) Sharnagadhara
- C) Charaka
- D) Sushruta

34. The description of Manda, Peya, Vilepi is found in Charka in the context of

- A) Shookadhanya
- B) Kritanna
- C) Shameedhanya
- D) None of the above

35. The ratio of Dravya and jala in peya Kalpana

- A) 1:14
- B) 1:12
- C) 1:8
- D) 1:16

36. Amount of drug in Pramathya





- A) 1 Pala
- B) 64 Pala
- C) 4 Pala
- D) ½ Pala

37. Name of the Yusha prepared from dadhimastu and amla rasa

- A) Kambalika
- B) Khada
- C) Kantayavagu
- D) Shadava

38. Takra is of ..... varieties according to Vagbhata

- A) 3
- B) 4
- C) 2
- D) 1

39. Rasala is the combination of

- A) Ksheera+Dadhi+Mastu
- B) Ksheera+Takra+Ghrita
- C) Ghrita+Gomaya+Madhu
- D) Dadhi+Sharkara+Navaneeta

40. The ratio of Jala in Manda Kalpana

- A) 1:4
- B) 1:6
- C) 1:8
- D) 1:14

## **8. RASADRAVYA PARICHAYA- I**

### Long answers

1. Describe Shilajatu in detail.
2. Classify Rasadravyas. Explain in detail about Makshika in context to its Synonyms, Types, Grahya Lakshana, Shodhana, Marana, Matra, Upayoga And 2 Yogas.
3. Write about the concept of Murcchana and Jarana. Classify Rasoushadhis and explain about Swarnavanga in context to its ingredients, manufacturing process and uses with dosage.
4. Classify rasa Dravya. Describe Shankha with reference to synonyms, Types, Grahyalakshana, Shodhana, Marana, Matra, Upayoga and 4 Yogas.
5. Classify dhatu. Write the mineralogical identification, ores, types, Samanya Shodhanavidhi, Maranavidhi, Properties, Matra anupana and 2 yogas of Loha dhatu.

6. Briefly describe about Parada, Write the Synonyms, Occurrence, Natural and artificial sources of Parada and explain Hingulottha Parada.
7. Mention the Parada Doshas according to Rasa Tarangini and explain the methods to overcome it.
8. Discuss the Grahya-Agrhayata qualities of Parada and Parada Gati and their importance.
9. Define Parada Bandha and explain any 4 Bandhas
10. Describe the importance and method of Shodhana of Parada and Samskara.
11. What is Parada Samskara and brief description of first four Parada Samsakara and Explain the changes in Parada after every Samskara.
12. Write names of Parada AshtaKarma. Describe any 3 Samskara with reference to Drugs, Yantra, process & Importance.
13. Mention Maharasa. Explain Types, Grahya Lakshana, Shodhana and Marana of Makshika
14. Briefly describe the occurrence, synonyms, Minerological identification, sources, types, Grhaya and Agrhayata, Shodhana, Marana and other processing techniques, properties, dose, anupana and therapeutic uses, Pathya-apathya and ashuddha, apakwa and avidhisevanajanya dosha and its management, important formulations of Abhraka.
15. Write classification of Dhatuvarga. Explain Paryaya, Bheda, Shodhana, Marana and Gunakarma of Loha in detail.
16. Describe Shankha with reference to Synonyms, Types, Grahya Lakshana, Shodhana, Marana, Matra, Upayoga and four Yogas.

#### Short Answers

1. Hingulotthaparada.
2. Explain Navasadara.
3. Manufacturing method of Swarnavanga.
4. Define Rasabandha and mention them. Explain Kshara bandha with a example.
5. Preparation of Panchamrutaparpati and its indications.
6. Explain Dhanyabhraka and write Abhraka Marana.
7. Write Trividha Loha Paka
8. Describe Parada doshas.
9. MurcchanaSamskara of Parada.
10. Define Ratna and mention them. Write Shodhana and Pishti of Pravala.
11. Write the synonyms of Parada and their Nirukti

12. Describe the occurrence, Natural and Artificial Sources of Parada.
13. Describe the method of Hingulottha Parada.
14. Briefly describe the Parada Gati
15. Mention the types of Gandhaka and explain the method of Gandhaka Shodhana
16. Mention Navaratnas. Explain Shodhana and Marana of Mukta.
17. Complete the Verse and Explain it: Lohaanam Maaranam Shreshtam....
18. Describe the Ashuddha, and Avidhi Sewanajanya Dosha and Shodhana of Manashila
19. Describe the Synonyms, identification, sources, Grahya and Agrhyata of Tamra
20. Heeraka Shodhana and Marana process
21. Dhanyabhrakanirmanavidhi and its significance
22. Pancha Samskara of Abhraka
23. Grahya Lakshanas and Chemical composition of Haratala
24. Mention Tamra Doshas and write their eradication method.
25. Tamra Marana and Amriteekarana
26. Name Puti Lohas and explain Naga Jarana
27. What is Mandura? Write its Shodhana and properties
28. Mention types of Pravala and its Shodhana
29. Origin, Shodhana and uses of Mukta
30. Define Ratna and mention them. Write Shodhana and Pishti of Pravala
31. What is Samudraphena. Write its sources and occurrence
32. Describe the Shodhana and marana of Kukkutandatwak
33. Write the mineralogical identification and Shodhana of Tankana

#### MCQs

1. Which of the following is not the Gati of parada ?
  - A) Jivagati
  - B) Mandukagati
  - C) Dhumagati
  - D) Mala Gati
  
2. 5<sup>th</sup> Samskara among Ashta Samskara of Parada is

- A) Rodhana
- B) Utthapana
- C) Patana
- D) Niyaman

3. Which shilajatu is yellowish white in colour?

- A) Bhanutapi
- B) Swarna
- C) Gomutra
- D) Karpoora

4. Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is

- A) Gandhaka
- B) Gairika
- C) Vimala
- D) Chapala

5. Sugandhika is a synonym of

- A) Kampillaka
- B) Gandhaka
- C) Hingula
- D) Navasadara

6. Rasa Parpati is a ..... Bandha

- A) Kajjali
- B) Pota
- C) Khota
- D) Arota

7. Mythological origin of Parada is from

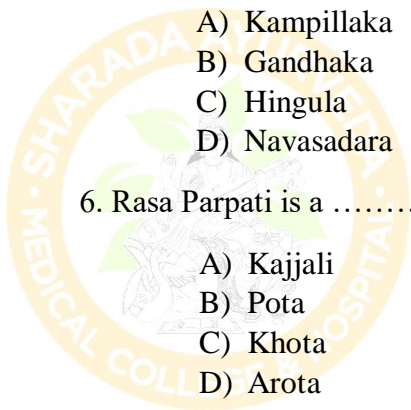
- A) Semen of Lord Shiva
- B) Semen of Indra
- C) Semen of Agni
- D) Semen of Karthikeya

8. Cinnabar is the important ore of

- A) Copper
- B) Silver
- C) Mercury
- D) Tin

9. .... is not a Maharasa

- A) Abhraka
- B) Vimala
- C) Vaikranta
- D) Adrija



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10. Biotite is

- A) Shweta Vajrabhraka
- B) Krishna Vajrabhraka
- C) Rakta Vajrabhraka
- D) Pinaka Abhraka

11. Prano Rasendrasya, according to RasaratnaSamucchaya

- A) Gandhaka
- B) Abhraka
- C) Makshika
- D) Swarna

12. Madhudhatu is synonym of

- A) GomutraShilajatu
- B) Makshika
- C) Swarna Vimala
- D) None of these

13. According to Charaka Samhita Shilajatu is of ----- types

- A) 6
- B) 3
- C) 4
- D) 2

14. Shuddha Shilajatu is sueful as a medicine for

- A) MootravahaSrotas
- B) PachanaSamsthana
- C) ShwasanaSamsthana
- D) Nadi Samsthana

15. Shilajatu not an ingredient in

- A) Arogyavardhini Rasa
- B) Chandraprabha Vati
- C) Shiva Gutika
- D) None of these

16. Shulbari is the synonym of -----

- A) Gandhaka
- B) Abhraka
- C) Tamra
- D) Haratala

17. Dravya used to purify Gandhaka

- A) Gomutra
- B) Goghrita

- C) Godugdha
- D) B & C

18. Red Ochre is the English name of

- A) Kaseesa
- B) KarpooraShilajatu
- C) Gairika
- D) Gauripashana

19. Gairika is one of the ingredients present in

- A) Pancha Sama Churna
- B) PushyanugaChurna
- C) RajanyadiChurna
- D) All of the above

20. Kamkshi is a

- A) Uparasa
- B) Sadharana Rasa
- C) Maharasa
- D) Upadhatu

21. Utphulleekarana the shodhana process used for

- A) Tuttha
- B) Kaseesa
- C) Kamkshi
- D) Vimala

22. Rasamanikya is prepared from

- A) Parada
- B) Haratala
- C) Manikya
- D) Hingula

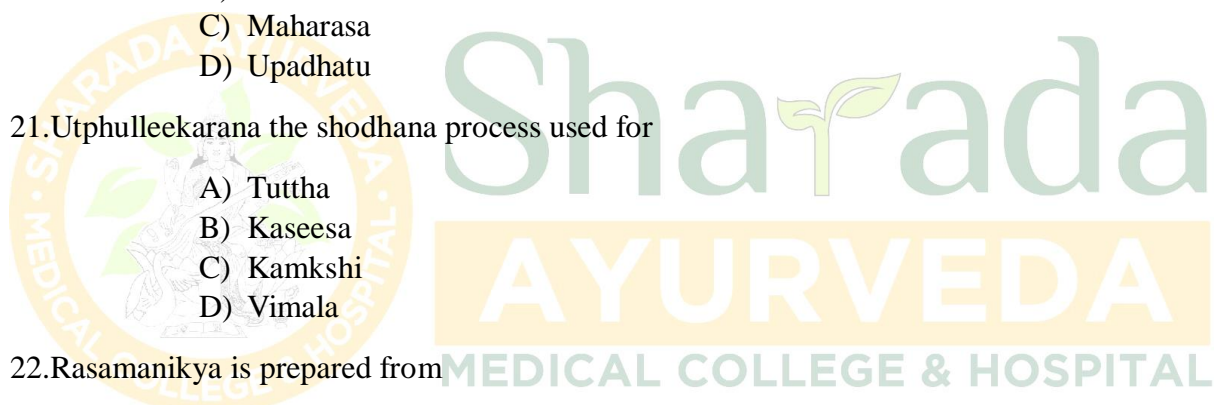
23. The best variety of Hartala is

- A) Pinda haratala
- B) Patra Haratala
- C) Shuddha Haratala
- D) None of the above

24. Realgar is

- A) Yellow arsenic
- B) Red Arsenic
- C) Green Arsenic
- D) None of these

25. Superior quality of Manshila is



- A) Khandakhya
- B) Kanaveeraka
- C) Shyamangi
- D) Hamsapada

26. Shodhana of Kampillaka is done in

- A) JambheeraSwarasa
- B) HareetakiSwarasa
- C) Nimba Swarasa
- D) Jala

27. Number of Sadharana Rasa as per RasaratnaSamucchaya

- A) 4
- B) 6
- C) 8
- D) None of these

28. Which of the following is synonym of Navasadara?

- A) Agnisara
- B) Kittasara
- C) Ambasara
- D) Ashmasara

29. Swarna Vanga mainly contains

- A) Swarna
- B) Vanga
- C) Gairika
- D) Navasara

30. Shukatunda and Hamsapada are the varieties of

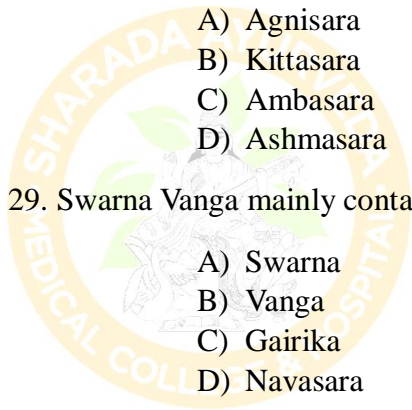
- A) Gandhaka
- B) Gairika
- C) Hingula
- D) Pushpa kaseesa

31. Colour of Swarna Bhasma is

- A) Dhusara varna
- B) Paravata Varna
- C) Champaka Pushpa varna
- D) Jamboophala varna

32. Swarna is an ingredient in

- A) Chintamani Rasa
- B) Chaturmukha Rasa
- C) Yogendra Rasa
- D) All



33. Synonym belongs to Rajata is

- A) Surya Loha
- B) Chandra Loha
- C) Shukra Loha
- D) Kapi Loha

34. Colour of Rajata Bhasma is

- A) Black
- B) Red
- C) White
- D) Silver

35. Amriteekarana process is specially indicated in

- A) Quick Silver
- B) Copper
- C) Silver
- D) Orpiment

36. The drug used for the shodhana of Tamra is

- A) Nirgundi Kashaya and Tila Taila
- B) Tila Taila
- C) NimbuSwarasa
- D) Both a & b

37. The type of Loha Paka are

- A) 2
- B) 4
- C) 3
- D) 5

38. Milk may not spill when we boil it in

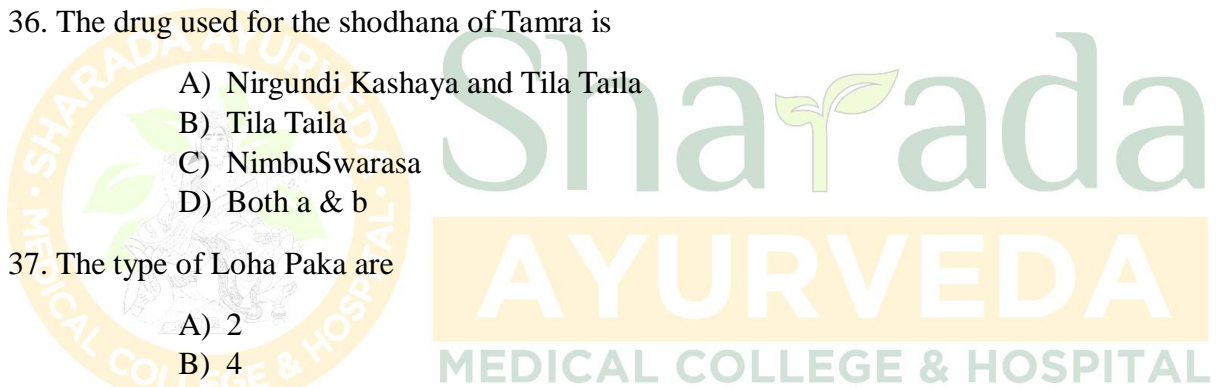
- A) Teekshna Loha
- B) Kanta Loha
- C) Munda Loha
- D) Kudara Loha

39. NavayasaChurna contains

- A) Herbs
- B) Metal
- C) Herbs And Metal
- D) Mandura

40. Galena is the ore of

- A) Naga
- B) Abhraka





- C) Vanga
- D) Talaka

41. Zinc can be extracted from

- A) Hingula
- B) Gairika
- C) Rasaka
- D) Abhraka

42. Netra Rogari is the synonym of

- A) Rasaka
- B) Yashada
- C) Both
- D) None

43. Brass is prepared from

- A) Copper & Silver
- B) Copper & Zinc
- C) Copper & Iron
- D) Copper & Tin

44. Deepataka is synonym of

- A) Pittala
- B) Tamra
- C) Kamsya
- D) Vanga

45. Vartaloha is synonym of

- A) Kamsya
- B) Tamra
- C) Pittala
- D) panchaloha

46. The origin of Mukta is

- A) Plant
- B) Animal
- C) Mineral
- D) Metal

47. The gem used for Chandragraha Dosha is

- A) Pravala
- B) Mukta
- C) Manikya
- D) Pushparaga

48. Lathamani and Abdhilathas are the synonyms of



- A) Mukta Shukti
- B) Pravala
- C) Manikya
- D) None of these

49. Anthozoan Polyp is the source of

- A) Pravala
- B) Mukta
- C) Manikya
- D) Marakata

50. Coral is available in

- A) Sea Water
- B) Fresh water
- C) Well water
- D) Rainwater

### 9. RASADRAVYA PARICHAYA-2

Short essay

1. Explain Research update of Kasisa and Gauripasana.
2. Explain Shodhana and Marana of Sasyaka.
3. Explain Kasisa.
4. Describe the Marana, therapeutic dose and uses of Kasisa(Green Vitriol)
5. Explain Shodhana, Matra, Anupana and Upayoga of Gauripashana
6. Write the sources and occurrence of Trinakanta and method of preparation of its pishti
7. Describe the Akika Shodhana and Marana vidhi
8. Briefly describe the properties, dose, Anupana and therapeutic uses of Sudha
9. Pathya-Apathya and Ashuddha, apakwa and avidhi sevanajanya dosha and its management formulations of Kaseesa
10. What is Satva Patana? Describe the Satvapatana method and uses of Satva obtained from Sasyaka(Peacock Ore)

MCQs

1. The yantra is used in purification of Gauripasana
  - A) Dolayantra.
  - B) Bhudara yantra
  - C) Kaccapa yantra

- D) None
2. Sikhigriva is the synonym of
- A) Vimala
  - B) Makshika
  - C) Sasyakam
  - D) Sphatika
3. The colour of PrasasthaSasyaka is
- A) Blue
  - B) Black
  - C) White
  - D) Yellow
4. Khaga is the synonym of
- A) Abhraka
  - B) Rasaka
  - C) Kasisa
  - D) Capala
5. Hata churnaka is type of
- A) Gauripasana
  - B) Kasisa
  - C) Abhraka
  - D) None
6. Khatika is used in which yoga
- A) DashamskaraManjana
  - B) Mugda rasa
  - C) both
  - D) None
7. Gauripasana is chemically which oxide
- A) Lead
  - B) Mercury
  - C) Arsenic
  - D) Zinc
8. Shikhigreeva is the synonym of
- A) Tamra
  - B) Kaseesa
  - C) Rajavarta
  - D) Sasyaka
9. Synonym of Tuttha
- A) Rasa Garbhaja

- B) Tamra Garbhaja  
C) Ashma garbhaja  
D) Agni Garbhaja
10. Green vitriol is
- A) Tuttha  
B) Kaseesa  
C) Swarna Makshika  
D) Manshila
11. Which of the following was used for the preparation of ink in ancient India
- A) Kaseesa  
B) Neelanjana  
C) Sasyaka  
D) All
12. Kaseesa Bhasma is specially indicated in
- A) Arshas  
B) Pandu  
C) kamala  
D) Grey hairs
13. Find out the synonym of Gauripashana
- A) Vyomashma  
B) Kausheyashma  
C) Phenashma  
D) Haritashma
14. Gouripashana is chemically ----- oxide
- A) Lead  
B) Mercury  
C) Arsenic  
D) Zinc

### **10.RASADRAVYAPARICHAYA- 3**

#### Short Answers

1. Briefly describe the properties, dose, Anupana and therapeutic uses of Ashuddha, Apakwa and avidhi sevanajanya dosha and its management of Vaikranta.
2. Write a short note on Mriddarashringa.
3. Anjana Prabedha and controversy of Rasanjana.
4. Name Contraversial drugs in Rasashastra and explain controversies of Vahnijara.
5. What are Ratnas? Explain Manikya in detail.
6. Write the method of Shodhana, Marana and Pishti of Badarashma.
7. Describe the sources and occurrence and mineralogical identification of Kousheyashma.

8. Describe the types and Grahya-Agrhyatalakshanas of Vaidhurya.
9. Write the Shodhana, Marana and Pareeksha Vidhi of Nilam.

#### MCQs

1. Chapala is a \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) Hexagonal crystal
  - B) Trigonal crystal
  - C) having 5 facets
  - D) having 6 facets
  
2. Dravadravya used for Satvapatana of chapala is \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) Nimbu rasa
  - B) Kanji
  - C) Matulunga rasa
  - D) Nirgundiswarasa
  
3. In which form is Vaikranta usually administered in Ayurveda?
  - A) Powder (Bhasma)
  - B) Liquid extract
  - C) Capsule
  - D) Tablet
  
4. Which one is correct for Vaikranta in the following
  - A) insoluble in water
  - B) soluble in water
  - C) slightly soluble in water
  - D) none of the above
  
5. Synonyms of Vaikranta.
  - A) Vaikranta, Vikranta, Kuvajra
  - B) Vaikranta, Rasaka, Gobhatta
  - C) Bali, Gobhatta, Rasaka
  - D) Vikranta, Rasaka, Kuvajra
  
6. The Vaikranta is subjected to Swedana in dolayantra for
  - A) 3 hrs
  - B) 3 yama
  - C) 1 yama
  - D) both A & C
  
7. Chemical formula of Vimala
  - A) FeSO<sub>2</sub>
  - B) FeS<sub>2</sub>

- C) FeOH
- D) none of the above

8. How many types of Vimala present

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

9. Chemical name of Rasaka

- A) Zinc oxide
- B) Zincate
- C) Zinc dioxide
- D) Zinc

10. Types of Rasaka, acc. to Rasatarangini

- A) 4
- B) 3
- C) 2
- D) 1

11. Types of Anjana, acc. to R. R. S.

- A) 6
- B) 5
- C) 2
- D) 7

12. Drava-dravya used for Anjana shodhana

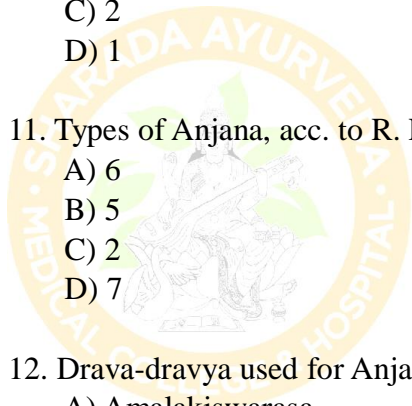
- A) Amalakiswarasa
- B) Kulatthakwata
- C) Bhringrajaswarasa
- D) Tulasi swarasa

13. Properties of shuddhaKankushta

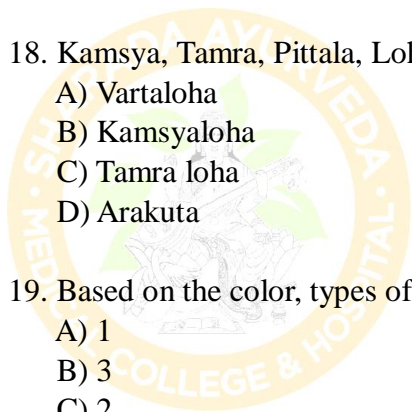
- A) Madhura kashaya rasa, Sheetavirya
- B) Tiktakatu rasa, Ushna virya
- C) Madhura rasa
- D) Tiktakashaya rasa, ushnavirya

14. Among the two types of Kankushta, which one is yellowish in color, shiny, heavy, smooth and shreshta.

- A) Nalika
- B) Renuka
- C) both A & B
- D) none of the above



15. Which is true about Girisindura
- A) Insoluble in water
  - B) Mercuric oxide
  - C) HgO
  - D) Red oxide of mercury
  - E) All of the above
16. Which is not the synonym of Pittala
- A) Pitaloha
  - B) Ara
  - C) Ritika
  - D) Arakuta
  - E) none of the above
17. In Kamsyashodhana, after it is heated to red hot, it is dipped in
- A) Gomutra, 7 times
  - B) Gomutra, 3 times
  - C) Nimbuswarasa, 7 times
  - D) Nimbuswarasa, 3 times
18. Kamsya, Tamra, Pittala, Loha, Naga. The alloy formed out of these elements
- A) Vartaloha
  - B) Kamsyaloha
  - C) Tamra loha
  - D) Arakuta
19. Based on the color, types of manikya
- A) 1
  - B) 3
  - C) 2
  - D) 4
20. Shreshta type of manikya among its two types
- A) Nilagandha
  - B) Padmaraga
  - C) Nilaraga
  - D) Padmagandha
21. Tarkshya is
- A) Sapphire
  - B) Moon stone
  - C) Emerald
  - D) Blue stones
22. Bhasma color of Tarkshya
- A) white
  - B) brown



- C) greyish
- D) black

23. Chemical formula of Topaz (Pushpa raga)

- A)  $Al_2SiO_4(F,OH)_2$
- B)  $Be_3Al_2(SiO_3)_6$
- C)  $Al_2O_3$
- D) None of the above

24. Types of Nilam/ Nila Ratna, acc. to R. R. S.

- A) 2
- B) 4
- C) 6
- D) 8

25. Drava-dravya used for Vaidurya shodhana

- A) Amalakiswarasa
- B) Kulatthakwatha
- C) Triphalakwatha
- D) Tulasi Swarasa

### 11. KALPANA NIRMANA 3

#### Long Essay:

1. Describe Sharkara Kalpana along with preparation method of Syrup. Explain therapeutic importance of prepared Sharkara Kalpana along with its shelf life.
2. Describe Gudapaka preparation method with its confirmatory Tests and precaution. Explain therapeutic importance of prepared Gudapaka along with its shelf life.
3. Describe Lavana Kalpana preparation method with its Confirmatory tests and precautions. Explain therapeutic importance of prepared Lavana Kalpana along with its shelf life and packaging techniques.
4. Explain the General method of preparation of Kshara Kalpana with an example.
5. Define Kshara and explain the method of preparation of different types of Kshara.
6. Explain the General method of Preparation, confirmatory test, method of application and general rules of application with an example.

#### Short essay

1. Explain the therapeutic importance of prepared Sharkara kalpana.
2. Describe Sharkara Kalpana with its types.
3. Explain Lavana Kalpana with its types.



4. Describe Guda Kalpana in detail.
5. Difference between Sharkara and Syrup
6. Explain the method of preparation of Tulasi Arka
7. Describe the general method of preparation, confirmatory test for Gudapaka
8. Explain the method of preparation of Manibhadra Guda
9. Describe the general method of preparation of Lavana Kalpana
10. Explain the method of preparation of Narikela Lavana
11. Describe the method of preparation, indication and dose of Chinchā Kshara
12. Describe the method of preparation, indication and dose of Kadali Kshara
13. Explain the method of preparation of Lepa and its types
14. Explain Avalgujadi Lepa
15. Explain Keshavrdhaka Lepa

#### MCQs

1. In which of the following forms can Sharkara Kalpana be administered?

- A) Avaleha
- B) Asava
- C) Arishta
- D) Kwatha

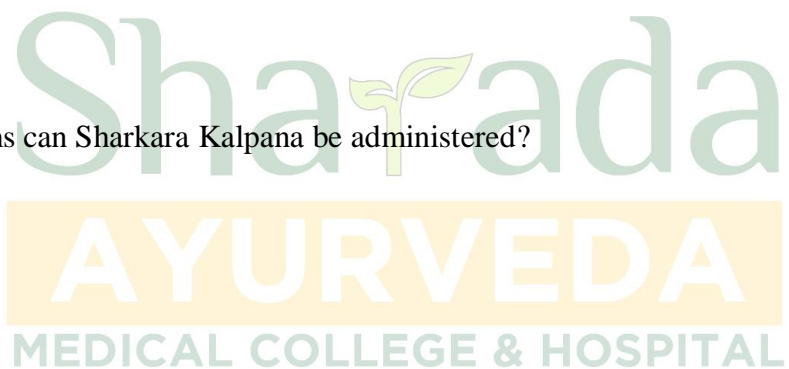
2. How much quantity of sugar and alcohol added in sharkarakalpana?

- A) 66% 9%
- B) 67% 16%
- C) 70% 19%
- D) 66% 7%

3. Indication of Banapsa Sharkara

- A) Vatajajwara
- B) Pittajajwara
- C) Kaphajajwara
- D) None

4. How many types of Lavana (salts) are commonly mentioned?



- A) 2
- B) 3
- C) 4
- D) 5

5. Which type of Lavana is considered best for digestion?

- A) Saindhava Lavana
- B) Samudra Lavana
- C) Vida Lavana
- D) Sauvarchala Lavana

6. Which of the following is not a type of Gudapaka based on consistency?

- A) Aavapa
- B) Paka
- C) Khara
- D) Sita

## **12. CHATURVIDHARASAYANA**

### **Long Essay**

1. Explain in detail about Kupa Pakva Rasayana with one example.
2. Write definition, method of preparation, types, quantity of prakshepakadravyas, dose, shelf life of Vati Kalpana. Explain Arogyavardhinivati in detail
3. Write a brief note on Kharaleeya Rasayana and give four examples.
4. Define Parpati and describe the method of preparation with necessary equipments and write the method of manufacturing of Panchamrita Parpati
5. Write the manufacturing method and necessary Equipments of Kupipakwa Kalpa with example.
6. Describe the Pottali Rasayana and explain Hemagarbha Pottali.

### **Short Answers**

1. Panchamrita Parpati
2. Tribhuvana Keerti Rasa.
3. Arogya Vardhini Gutika.
4. Hemagarbha Pottali Rasayana.

5. Chandraprabha Vati.
6. Write the general manufacturing method of Pottali Kalpana and write four examples.
7. Indications of Arogyavardhini Vati.
8. Laxmivilas Rasa.
9. Write ingredients and method of preparation of Arogyavardhinivati.
10. Pravala Panchamruta rasa
11. Brief note on Pottali Kalpana,
12. Ananda Bhairava Rasa.
13. Bola Parpati
14. Gagana Parpati
15. Ingredients and uses of Shweta Parpati
16. Navayasa Loha.
17. Rasa Parpati.
18. Parpati Bheda
19. Vasantmalini rasa
20. Describe the classification of Rasaoushadhi
21. Explain the method of preparation of Kajjali
22. Explain the manufacturing method of Rasa Sindura with special reference to Kramagni

#### MCQs

1. What is the primary indication for Hemagarbhapottali?
  - A) Pandu
  - B) Kamala
  - C) Sannipatajwara
  - D) Kustha
2. Which of the following is NOT an ingredient in PanchamritaParpati?
  - A) ShuddhaGandhaka
  - B) Shuddha Parada
  - C) Shuddha Vatsanabha
  - D) Lauha Bhasma
3. What is the primary indication for PanchamritaParpati?

- A) Pandu
- B) Kasa
- C) Grahani
- D) Atisara

4. How should PanchamritaParpati be administered?

- A) With milk
- B) With water
- C) With honey
- D) With Kwatha

5. What is the recommended dose of Anandabhairava Rasa?

- A) 125mg
- B) 250mg
- C) 500mg
- D) 750mg

6. Which of the following conditions is NOT listed as an indication for Anandabhairava Rasa?

- A) Amavata
- B) Ashmari
- C) Prameha
- D) Kamala

7. Which of the following is NOT an ingredient used in Chandraprabha Vati?

- A) Vibhitaki
- B) Guggulu
- C) Brahmi
- D) Haritaki

8. Chemically Rasasindoora is

- A) Red Oxide of Hg
- B) Red Sulphide of Hg
- C) Black sulphide Hg
- D) Yellow Oxide of Hg

9. In Rasasindoora preparation Kupa Mudrana is done after

- A) Fumes ceases
- B) Flame extinguishes
- C) Sublimation
- D) None of the above

10. Parada and Khatika are used to prepare

- A) Rasa Pushpa
- B) Rasa Karpoora
- C) Rasa Sindoor
- D) Mugdha Rasa

11. Sagandha Yoga of Hg is

- A) Rasa Sindoor
- B) Rasa Manikya
- C) Rasa pushpa
- D) None of the above

12. Vardhamana Parpati Kalpa is told by

- A) Sadananda Sharma
- B) Somadeva
- C) Govinda Bhagavatpada
- D) Yashodhara Bhatta

13. Shadguna Balijarita Sindoor is prepared from

- A) Shuddha Parada
- B) Shuddha Gandhaka
- C) Both
- D) Girisindoor

14. Rasaparpati is specially indicated in

- A) Jwara
- B) Grahani
- C) Amlapitta
- D) None of these

15. Type of Rasaparpati is flexible

- A) MridupakaRasaparpati
- B) MadhyamapakaRasaparpati
- C) KharapakaRasaparpati
- D) None of these

16. The material used to prepare the platform for the preparation of Parpati

- A) Gomaya
- B) Mahisha mala
- C) Panka
- D) All of these

17. Rasa Sindoor is included in

- A) Pottali Rasayana
- B) Kupipakva Rasayana



- C) Kharaleeya Rasayana
- D) Bandhita Rasayana

18. NirgandhaMurcchana is found with

- A) Mugdha Rasa
- B) Rasa Parpati
- C) Makaradhwaja
- D) Rasa Sindoor

19. Shlakshna is the characteristic feature of

- A) Parpati
- B) Dhanyabhraka
- C) Rasamanikya
- D) Kajjali

20. Example of Niragni Sagandha Murcchana of Parada

- A) Kajjali
- B) Sarvangasundara rasa
- C) Rasakarpoora
- D) Rasasindoor

### **13. Current and Emerging trends in Ayurveda**

Short answers

1. What are the classifications of cosmetics?
2. What are skin cosmetics, write about ayurvedic skin cosmetics.
3. Write about ayurvedic and non ayurvedic eye cosmetology.
4. Explain in short about each classification of cosmetic with ayurvedic example of each.
5. Enlist the ayurvedic cosmetic products used nowadays.
6. Write about regulatory provisions relating to cosmetic manufacturing.
7. Write about QC parameters involved in cosmetic manufacturing.
8. What is cosmetic and what are its types?
9. Write about hair cosmetics.
10. Write about protective cosmetics.
11. Describe the commonly used raw materials for the cosmetics preparation.
12. Write about the Regulatory provisions related to the manufacture of Cosmetics.
13. Define the dosage forms. Explain the classification of Dosage forms

14. Explain the importance and need of modernized Ayurvedic dosage forms.

MCQ's

1. QC parameters in cosmetology includes:

- A) Moisture content, rancidity
- B) Non volatile content, ash content
- C) Doesn't include heavy metal content parameter.
- D) All

2. Cosmetics is

- A) Intended to be rubbed etc.,
- B) To alter the appearance of an individual
- C) Cleansing
- D) All

3. Regulatory provisions includes

- A) Any drug containing heavy metal
- B) Any drug containing hexachlorophene
- C) Both
- D) None

4. Hair fall can be managed by

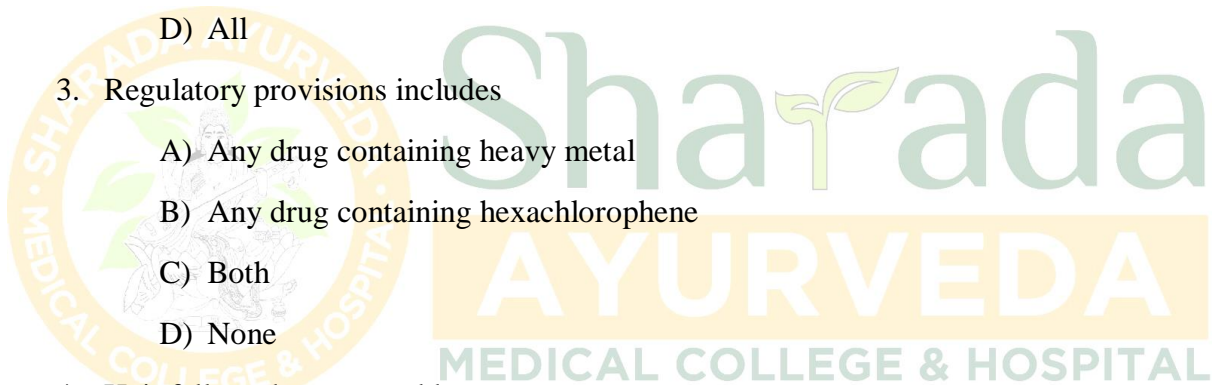
- A) Hair cosmetics
- B) Protective cosmetics
- C) Decorative cosmetics
- D) Both a and b

5. Which of the following statements is false.

- A. Usage of tar color in eye cosmetics is valid
- B. 200 ppm of heavy metals can be used
- C. Quality parameters also include factory premises.
- D. Different cosmetic product doesn't have different Equipment's

A) A, B, C

B) A, C, D



C) C, B, D

D) A, B, D

#### **14.GMP**

Short Answers

1. Explain the brief regarding GMP of Rasaoushadi.
2. Briefly explain Quality Control of GMP.
3. Write the concept of Aushadhi Nirmana Shala with context to Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) in accordance to Schedule T.
4. Write a short note on: Drug & Cosmetic Act, Rules 1945.
5. Importance of Drug and Cosmetic Act.
6. Last Amendments on Drug and Cosmetic Act.
7. Short Note on GMP.
8. Short Note on Schedule – T.
9. Short note on FSSAI and FDA.
10. Define misbranded, adulterated and spurious drugs.

MCQs

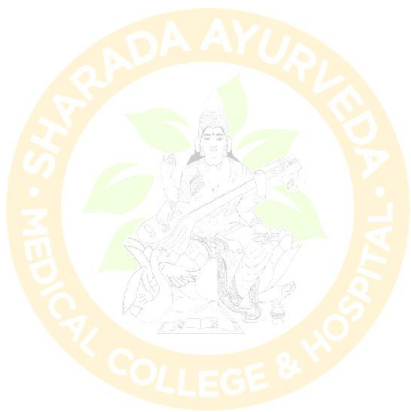
1. What is the primary responsibility of an ASU manufacturer?
  - A) Ensuring product efficacy
  - B) Maintaining quality control
  - C) Complying with regulations
  - D) All of the above
2. What is the recommended storage condition for ASU raw materials?
  - A) Room temperature
  - B) Cool and dry place
  - C) Refrigerated
  - D) Frozen
3. What is the purpose of Schedule T?
  - A) Regulating ASU manufacturing
  - B) Standardizing ASU products
  - C) Ensuring quality control
  - D) All the above
4. Which standard outlines GMP guidelines for ASU manufacturers?
  - A) WHO-GMP



- B) ISO 9001
- C) Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India
- D) Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)

5. What is the primary objective of quality control in ASU manufacturing?

- A) Ensuring product efficacy
- B) Preventing contamination
- C) Detecting adulteration
- D) All the above



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