Entrance Syllabus

PGDYST and MSc Yoga Science and Therapy

General Knowledge (G.K.)

20 Marks -20 Marks

Aptitude and Logical Reasoning

Language Ability (Sanskrit, Hindi and English)

20 Marks

Subject Knowledge

40 marks

- General Knowledge of Yoga
- b) Fundamentals of Yoga
- General Introduction to Yogic Texts
 - Patanjala Yoga Sutras
 - Shrimad Bhagwad Geeta
- d) General Introduction of Ashtanga Yoga
- e) General Introduction of Shatkarma

Reference Books for Subject Knowledge

1. Yoga Certrification Board (QCI) Books

Yoga Multiple Choice Questions books

Yoga Vigyan

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Guidelines for Framing Objective Type Questions

The PG Entrance Test would be objective type test. The following are examples of some of the question types appropriate for PGET. Kindly include all such types of question in the Paper;

Multiple choice questions (MCQs): These are the traditional 'choose one from a list' of possible auswers.

Example-

Direction: Choose the correct answer.

Polysaccharides of the plant cell wall are synthesized mainly in-

- (A) the endoplasmic reticulum
- (B) the cytosol
- (C) the plasma membrane
- (D) the Golgi complex

Multiple response questions (MRQs): These are similar to MCQs, but involve the selection of more than one answer from a list.

Example -

Direction: Choose the correct answer.

A 45 year old asthmatic woman who has lived all her life in Glasgow presents with a goiter of four years' duration and clinical features suggestive of hypothyroidism. Likely diagnoses include:

- lodine deficiency
- Dyshormonogenesis
- Drug-induced goiter
- Auto immune thyroiditis
- (A) i and ii (B) i and iv (C) iii and iv (D) i, ii, and iii

Assertion-Reason questions: The question consists of two statements, an assertion (A) and a reason(R). The answer choices in a typical A/R question are usually the following, with "A" meaning "Assertion" and "R" meaning "Reason":

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is a correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.

(These type of questions should be asked in continuation, Options (A) (B) (C) and (D) will be mentioned only with directions and will not be repeated with each question of this type.

Direction: Select your answer to these items using the codes given below. Example -

A' stands for Assertion and 'R' stands foe Reason,

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is a correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

A: The branch of science which deals with the study of living organisms is called Biology

R. Living organisms always have cellular organisation, which may be unicellular or multicellular

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- 56. According to the text 'Gherand Samhita' which is the first step of hath yoga?
 - (A) Shatkarma
 - (B) Asana
 - (C) Surya namaskara
 - (D) Pranayama
- 57. Name of the Asana related to bird?
 - (A) Ekapada Sirasana
 - (B) Virasana
 - (C) Kukkutasana
 - (D) Halasana
- 58. Laghava is related to which part of hathar yogo sadhna?
 - (A) Asana,
 - (B) Pranayama
 - (C) Dharna
 - (D) Dhyana
- 59. What is the meaning of word 'kurma' in kurmasana?
 - (A) Turtle
 - (B) Crocodile
 - (C) Lizard
 - (D) Deer
- 60. Which is the third posture of suryanamaskara?
 - (A) Parvatasana
 - (B) Bhujangasana
 - (C) Padahastasana
 - (D) None

- घेरण्ड संहिता के अनुसार इठशायना का प्रथम अंग गाँत सा है ?
 - (A) घट किन्या
 - (B) आयान
 - (C) सूर्य नगस्कार
 - (D) पाणायाम
- 57. पक्षी से सम्बन्धित आसन का नाम है -
 - (A) एकपाद शिरासन
 - (B) धीरासन
 - '(C) कुक्कुटासन
 - (D) ह्लासन
- तापय का सम्बन्ध हठयोग साधना के किस अंग से है ?
 - (A) आसन
 - (B) प्राणादाम
 - (C) धारणा
 - (D) ঘ্যান
- 59. कुमीसन में 'कुमी' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है ?
 - (A) HEQUIT
 - (B) **सगर**
 - (C) छिपकती
 - (D) हिरण
- 60. सूर्य नमस्कार की तीसरी स्थिति कॉन-सी है ?
 - (A) पर्यंत आसन
 - (B) भूजंग आसन
 - (C) पाद-हस्तासन
 - (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

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