

Sl. No. 118

D-DTN-K-QBA

PĀLI**Paper—I****(Literature)****(Pāli Language)**

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS

Candidates should attempt Question Nos. 1 and 5 which are compulsory, and any THREE of the remaining questions, selecting at least ONE question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by each question is indicated at the end of the question.

Answers must be written in PĀLI language in Devanagari or Roman script, unless otherwise directed.

Section—A

1. (a) Explain any *three* of the following technical terms with examples : 8×3=24

(i) Vyañjana*(ii)* Sabbanāma*(iii)* Nipāta*(iv)* Taddhita

(b) Elucidate and illustrate any *three* of the following aphorisms : 8×3=24

(i) Pubbamagho t̥hitamassaraṃ sarena viyojaye

(ii) Tesaraṃ vibhattiyo lopā ca

(iii) Apaccakkhe parokkhātīte

(iv) Tuṃ smā lopī cicchāyaṃ te

(c) Make relevant words/sentences with any *three* of the following Paccayas : 4×3=12

(i) Nika

(ii) Na

(iii) Sī

(iv) Ro

2. (a) "Pāli is an artificial language." Critically evaluate this statement. 30

(b) Pāli originated from the word 'Pariyāya'. Do you agree with this assessment? Elaborate. 30

3. Illustrate the etymological derivation of the following words : 10×6=60

(a) Purisānaṃ

(b) Phalāya

(c) Saṅgho

(d) Atthīsu

(e) Satthā

(f) Buddhho

4. Translate any *two* of the following passages into English : 30×2=60

(a) Atha kho āyasmā brahmadevo pubbanha-samayam nivāsetvā pattacīvaramādāya Sāvattim piṇḍāya pavisi. Sāvattiyam sapadanam piṇḍāya caramāno yena sakamātu nivesanam tenupasaṅkami. Tena kho pana samayena āyasmato brahmadevassa mātā brāhmaṇī brahmuno āhutim niccam paggaṇhāti. Atha kho brahmuno sahampatissa etadahosi—“ayam kho āyasmato brahmadevassa mātā brāhmaṇī brahmuno āhutim niccam paggaṇhāti. Yamnūnāham taṃ upasaṅkamitvā samvejeyya” ti. Atha kho brahmā Sahampati—seyyathāpi nāma balavā puriso samiñjitam vā bāham pasāreyya, pasāritam vā bāham samiñjeyya evameva—brahmaloke antarahito āyasmato brahmadevassa mātu nivesane paturahosi. Atha kho brahma Sahampati vehāsam thito āyasmato brahmadevassa mātaram brahmanim gāthāya ajjhabhāsi—

Eso hi te brāhmaṇī brahmadevo

Nirūpadhiko atidevaputto.

Akiñcano bhikkhu anaññāposi

Yote so piṇḍāya gharam pavittho.

(b) Ekamidāham, mahānāma, samayam Rājagahe viharāmi gijjhakūṭe pabbate. Tenā kho pana samayena sambahulā nigaṇṭhā isigilipasse kalasilāyam ubbhaṭṭhakā honti—āsanapaṭikkhattā, opakkamikā dukkhā tibbā kharā kaṭukā vedanā vedayanti. Atha

khvāhaṃ, mahānāma, sāyaṇhasamayam paṭisallānā vutṭhito yena isigilipasse kālasilā yena te nigaṇṭhā tenupasaṅkami. Upasaṅka-mitvā te nigaṇṭhe etadavocaṃ—kinnu tumhe, āvuso, nigaṇṭhā ubbhaṭṭhakā āsana-paṭikkhittā, opakkamikā dukkhā tibbā kharā kaṭukā vedanā vedayathā ti? Evaṃ vutte, mahānāma, te nigaṇṭhā maṃ etadavocum—“Nigaṇṭho, āvuso, Nataputto sabbaññū sabbadassāvi aparisesaṃ nānadassanaṃ paṭijānāti—carato ca me tiṭṭhato ca suttassa ca jāgarassa ca satatam samitam nānadassanaṃ paccupaṭṭhanti. So evamaha—atthi kho vo, nigaṇṭhā, pubbe pāpakammaṃ kataṃ, taṃ imāya kaṭukāya dukkarakārikāya nijjiretha; yaṃ panettha etarahi kāyena samvuta vācāya samvutā manasā samvutā taṃ āyatim pāpassa kammaṃ akaraṇam; iti purāṇānaṃ kammānaṃ tapasā byantibhāvā, navānaṃ kammānaṃ akaraṇā, āyatim anavassavā kammakkhayo, kammakkhayā dukkha-kkhayo, dukkhakkhayā vedanākkhayo, vedākkhayā sabbam dukkham nijjiṇṇam bhavissatīti. Tañca pana amhākam ruccati ceva khamati ca, tena camha attamanā ti.

- (c) So evaṃ samāhite citte parisuddhe pariyodāte anaṅgaṇe vigatūpakkilese mudubhūte kammaniye ṭhite āneṅjappatte āsavānaṃ khayañānāya cittam abhinīharati abhinnāmeti. So idaṃ dukkhanti yathā-bhūtaṃ pajānāti, ayaṃ dukkhasamudayoti

yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti, ayaṃ dukkhanirodho ti—yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti, ayaṃ dukkhanirodhagāminiṃ paṭipadāti yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti; ime āsavā ti yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti, ayaṃ āsavaśamudayo ti yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti, ayaṃ āsavanirodho ti yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti, ayaṃ āsavanirodhagāminiṃ paṭipadāti yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti. Tassa evaṃ jānato evaṃ passato kāmāsavāpi cittaṃ vimuccati, bhavāsavāpi cittaṃ vimuccati, avijjāsavāpi cittaṃ vimuccati, vimuttasmin vimuttamiti nāṇaṃ hoti. Khīṇā jati, vusitaṃ brahmacariyaṃ, kataṃ karaṇiyaṃ, nāparaṃ itthāyā ti pajānāti, idampissa hoti vijjāya. Ayaṃ kho sā, Ambaṭṭha, vijjā.

Ayaṃ vuccati, Ambaṭṭha, bhikkhu 'vijjāsampanno' iti pi 'caraṇasampanno' iti pi, 'vijjācaraṇasampanno' iti pi. Imāya ca Ambaṭṭha vijjāsampadāya caraṇasampadāya ca aññā vijjāsampadā ca caraṇasampadā ca uttaritara vā paṇītatarā vā natthi.

Section—B

5. Write an essay in Pāli in at least 300 words on any one of the following :

60

- (a) Paṭiccasamuppādo
- (b) Cattāri Ariyasaccāni

6. Summarise the following passages with the explanation of underlined words : 30×2=60

(a) Rājā āha—bhante Nāgasena, kena kāraṇena manussā na sabbe samakā? Aññe appāyukā, aññe dīghāyukā, aññe bavahābādhā, aññe appābadhā, aññe dubbhaṇṇā, aññe vaṇṇavanto, aññe appesakkhā, aññe mahesakkhā, aññe appabhogā, aññe mahābhogā, aññe nīcakulīnā, aññe mahākulīnā, aññe appañña, aññe paññāvanto ti? Thero āha—kissa pana mahārāja rukkhā na sabbe samakā, aññe ambilā, aññe lavaṇā, aññe tittakā, aññe kaṭukā, aññe kasavā, aññe madhurā ti? Maññāmi bhante bījānaṃ nānākaraṇena ti. Evameva kho mahārāja kammaṇaṃ nānākaraṇena manussā na sabbe samakā, aññe appāyukā aññe paññāvanto. Bhāsitaṃ pe'taṃ mahārāja bhagavatā kammassakā māṇava sattā kammadāyādā kammayonī kammabandhū kamma-paṭisaraṇā. Kammaṃ satte vibhajati yadidaṃ hīnapañītatāyā ti. Kallo'si bhante Nāgasenā ti.

(b) Avijjā hi suttantapariyāyena dukkhādisu catūsu ṭhānesu aññānaṃ, abhidhammapariyāyena pubbantadīhi saddhim aṭṭhasu. Vuttaṃ he'taṃ—“tattha katamā avijjā? Dukkhe aññānaṃ..... dukkhanirodha-

gāminiyā paṭipadāya aññāṇaṃ pubbante aññāṇaṃ, aparante aññāṇaṃ, pubbantāparante aññāṇaṃ...idappaccayatā-paṭicca-samuppannesu dhammesu aññāṇaṃ” ti. Tattha kiñcāpi ṭhapetvā lokuttaraṃ sacca-dvayaṃ sesatṭhānesu ārammaṇavasenāpi avijjā uppajjati, evaṃ sante pi paṭicchādanavaseneva idha adhippetā. Sā hi uppannā dukkhasaccaṃ paṭicchādetvā tiṭṭhati, yāthāvasarasalakkhaṇaṃ paṭivijjhituṃ na deti, tathā samudayaṃ, nirodhaṃ, maggaṃ, pubbantāsaṅkhātaṃ atītaṃ khandhapañcakaṃ, aparanta-saṅkhātaṃ anāgataṃ khandhapañcakaṃ, pubbantā parantasāṅkhātaṃ tadubhayaṃ idappaccayatapaṭicca-samuppannasāṅkhātaṃ idappaccayatam ceva paṭicca-samuppanna-dhamme ca paricchādetvā tiṭṭhati, ayaṃ avijjā, ime saṅkhārā ti yāthāvasarasalakkhaṇamettha pativijjhituṃ na deti. Tasmā dukkhe aññāṇaṃ... idappaccayatā-paṭicca-samuppannesu dhammesu aññāṇaṃ ti vuccati.

7. Explain in Pāli any two of the following verses :

30×2=60

(a) Lobhaṃ dosaṃ ceva mohāṃ cāpi viddasu.

Yaṃ tena pakataṃ kammaṃ appaṃ vā

yadi vā bahuṃ.

Idheva taṃ vedaniyaṃ vatthuṃ aññaṃ

na vijjati. 1 ||

Tasmā lobhaṃ ca dosaṃ ca mohāṃ ca viddasu.

Vijjaṃ uppādayaṃ bhikkhu sabbā

duggatiyā jahe. 2 ||

(b) Catunnaṃ ariyasaccānaṃ yathābhūtaṃ
adassanā.

Saṃsitaṃ dīghamaddhānaṃ tasu
tasveva Jatisu. 1 ||

Tani etāni diṭṭhāni bhavanetti samāhatā.

Ucchinnaṃ mūlaṃ dukkhassa natthi
dani punabbhavo. 2 ||

(c) Khīṇaṃ purāṇaṃ natthi saṃbhavaṃ
Virattacittā āyatike bhavasmin.

Te khīṇabījā avirūhichandā

Nibbanti dhīrā yathāyaṃ padipo,

Idaṃ pi sanghe ratanaṃ paṇītaṃ

Etana saccena suvatthi hotu.

8. Explain the following indeclinables and use them
in your own Pāli sentences :

7½×8=60

- (a) Ettha
- (b) Kho
- (c) Addhā
- (d) Vinā
- (e) Saddhiṃ
- (f) Kudācanaṃ
- (g) Divā
- (h) Kittāvatā

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