

C. S. (Main) Exam : 2011

Sl. No.

C S (M) 2011

D-DTN-L-QBA  
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**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 Devanāgarī or Roman script, unless otherwise directed.

**Section—A**

1. (a) Compare and contrast the Kosala and the Magadha theories of the homeland of Pāli with particular reference to the Sanchi and the Kalinga theories. 15
- (b) One of the prominent peculiarities of Pāli is that the Dual Number is totally dropped. Discuss its impact on the development and expansion of the Pāli language. 15

- (c) Discuss Akkhara in terms of Sara, Vyañjana, and Niggahīta. 15
- (d) Etymological derivations of the words Buddhō and Saṭṭhā differ considerably. State the factors responsible for this difference. 15
2. (a) How do Apaccabodhaka and Adhikārabodhaka Paccayas differ? Discuss their nature and scope with appropriate illustrations. 20
- (b) Akhyāta plays vital role in construction of Pāli sentences. Discuss in detail. 20
- (c) Are Samaṇa and Sāmaṇera almost identical etymologically? Discuss with appropriate examples. 20
3. Discuss casewise the declension and etymologies of Dhamma, Phala, Muni and Latā. 60
4. Translate the following passages into English explaining the words underlined : 20×3=60
- (a) Yathā vā paneke Bhonto samaṇa-brāhmaṇā saddhādeyyāni bhojanāni bhujitvā te evarūpaṃ bijagāma bhūtagāmasamārambhaṃ anuyuttā viharanti, seyyathidaṃ mūlabijam khandhabijam phalabijam aggabijam bijabijamevā pañcamam, iti evarūpā bijagāma bhūtagāma-samārambhā

paṭivirato samaṇo Gotamo'ti—iti' vā hi,  
Bhikkhave, puthujjano Tathāgatassa  
vaṇṇaṃ vadamāno vadeyya.

Yathā vā paneke Bhonto samaṇa-brāhmaṇā  
saddhādeyyāni bhojanāni bhuñjitvā te  
evarūpāya tiracchānavijjāya micchājīvena  
jīvitam kappenti. Seyyathīdam—subuttikā  
bhavissati, dubbutthikā bhavissati,  
subhikkham bhavissati, dubbikkham  
bhavissati, khemaṃ bhavissati, bhayaṃ  
bhavissati, rogo bhavissati, ārogyaṃ  
bhavissati, muddā, gaṇanā, saṅkhānaṃ,  
kāveyyaṃ, lokāyatam iti va iti, evarūpāya  
tiracchānavijjāya micchājīvā paṭivirato  
samaṇo Gotamo'ti—iti vā hi. Bhikkhave,  
puthujjano Tathāgatassa vaṇṇaṃ vadamāno  
vadeyya.

Yathā vā paneke Bhonto samaṇa-brāhmaṇā  
saddhādeyyāni bhojanāni bhuñjitvā te  
evarūpāya tiracchānavijjāya micchājīvena  
jīvitam kappenti. Seyyathīdam āvāhanaṃ  
vivāhanaṃ samvaraṇaṃ vivaraṇaṃ  
saṅkīraṇaṃ vikīraṇaṃ subhagakarāṇaṃ  
dubbhagakarāṇaṃ viruddhagabbhakarāṇaṃ  
jivhānibandhanaṃ hanasamhananaṃ  
hatthābhijappaṇaṃ hanujappaṇaṃ  
kaṇṇajappaṇaṃ ādāsapaṇhaṃ kumāri-  
kāpaṇhaṃ devapaṇhaṃ ādiccupatthānaṃ  
mahatupatthānaṃ abbhujjalanaṃ sirivhāyaga  
iti vā iti, evarūpāya tiracchānavijjāya  
micchājīvā paṭivirato samaṇo Gotamo'ti—iti  
vā hī, Bhikkhave, puthujjano Tathāgatassa  
vaṇṇaṃ vadamāno vadeyya.

(b) So iminā ca ariyena sīlakkhandh na samannāgato, iminā ca ariyena indriyasamvareṇa samannāgato, iminā ca ariyena satisampajaññena samannāgato, imāya ca ariyāya santuṭṭhiyā samannāgato vivittam senāsanam bhajati araññaṃ rukkhamūlam pabbate kandaram giriguham susānam vanapattham abbhokāsam palāpuñjam. So pacchābhattam piṇḍapātappatikkanto nisīdati, pallaṅkam ābhujitvā, ujum kāyam paṇidhāya, parimukham satim upatthapetvā.

So abhijjham loke pahāya vigatābhijjhena cetasā viharati, abhijjhāya cittaṃ parisodheti. Byāpādapadosam pahāya abyāpanna-citto viharati sabbapāṇabhūtahi-tānukampī, byāpādapadosācittam parisodheti. Thīnamiddham pahāya vigatathīnamiddho viharati ālokasaññī, sato sampajāno thīnamiddhā cittaṃ parisodheti. Uddhaccakukkuccam pahāya anuddhato viharati, ajjhattam vūpasantacitto, uddhaccakukkuccā cittaṃ parisodheti. Vicikiccham pahāya tiṇṇavicikiccho viharati, akathāṅkathī kusalesu dhammesu, vicikicchāya cittaṃ parisodheti.

(c) Siyā, āvuso, yato kho, āvuso, ariyasāvako dukkham ca pajānāti, dukkhasamudayaṃ ca pajānāti, dukkhanirodham ca pajānāti dukkhanirodhagāminiṃ paṭipadam ca pajānāti—etāvata pi kho, āvuso, ariyasāvako sammāditṭhi hoti, ujugatāssa ditṭhi, dhamme aveccappasādena samannāgato, āgato imaṃ saddhammam.

Katamaṃ pana āvuso, dukkham, katamo dukkhasamudayo, katamo dukkhanirodho, katamā dukkhanirodhagāminī paṭipadā? Jāti pi dukkhā, jarā pi dukkhā, maraṇam pi dukkham, sokaparidevadukkha-domana-ssupāyāsā pi dukkhā, appiyehi saṃpayogo pi dukkho, piyehi vippayogo pi dukkho, yaṃpiccham na labhati tam pi dukkham, saṅkhittena pañcupādānakkhandhā dukkhā. Idam vuccatāvuso, dukkham. Katamo cāvuso, dukkhasamudayo? Yāyam taṇhā ponabbhavikā nandīrāgasahagatā, tatrata-trābhinandinī, seyyathīdam, kāmataṇhā bhavataṇhā vibhavataṇhā-ayam vuccatāvuso, dukkhasamudayo, katamā cāvuso dukkhanirodho? Yo tassā yeva taṇhāya asesavirāganirodho cāgo paṇissaggo mutti anālayo-ayam vuccatāvuso, dukkhanirodho. Katamā cāvuso, dukkhanirodhagāminī paṭipadā? Ayameva ariyo aṭṭhaṅgiko maggo, seyyathīdam, sammāditṭhi... Sammāsamādhi... ayam vuccatāvuso dukkhanirodhagāminī paṭipadā.

## Section—B

5. Write short but meaningful essays in Pāli in at least 100 words each on the following topics :  
20×3=60

- (a) Sammādiṭṭhi  
(b) Vinaya-piṭakam  
(c) Aniccavādo

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

- (a) “Tena hi Mahārāja, taññevettha paṭipucchassāmi. Yathā te khameyya tathā taṃ byākareyyāsi. Taṃ kim maññasi. Mahārāja, idha te assa puriso dāso kammakāro pubbuṭṭhāyī pacchānipātī kiṅkārapaṭissāvī manāpacārī piyavādī mukhullokako. Tassa evamassa.”  
Acchariyam, vata, bho, abbhutam, vata, bho, puññanam gati puññanam vipāko.

Ayam hi rājā māgadho Ajātasattu Vedehiputto manusso, aham pi manusso. Ayam hi rājā māgadho Ajātasattu Vedehiputto pañcchi kāmaguṇehi samappito samaṅgībhūto paricāreti, devo maññe. Aham panamhissa dāso kammakāro..... so vatassāham puññāni kareyya. Yannūnāham kesamassum ohāretvā kāsāyāni vatthāni ācchādetvā

agāasmā anagariyaṃ pabbajeyyaṃ ti. So aparena samayena kesamassuṃ ohāretvā kāsāyāni vatthāni acchādetvā agāasmā anagariyaṃ pabbajeyya. So evaṃ pabbajito samoṇo kāyena saṃvuto vihareyya, vācāya manasā ca saṃvuto vihareyya, ghāsacchādanaparamatāya santuṭṭho abhirato paviveke ti. Api nu tvaṃ evaṃ vadeyyāsi—Etu me, bho, so puriso punadeva hotu dāso kammakāro pubbatṭhāyī pacchānipātī kiṅkārapaṭissāvī manāpacārī piyavādī mukhullokako ti.

(b) “Ko nu kho, bho Gotama hetu, ko paccayo yena taṃ niccadānaṃ anukūlayaññaṃ imāya tividhāya yaññasampadāya soḷasa-parikkhārāya, appatṭhataro ca appasamārambhataro ca mahapphalataro ca mahānisamsataro cā”ti?

“Na kho, brāhmaṇa, evarūpaṃ yaññaṃ upasaṅkamanti arahanto vā arahattamāggaṃ vā samāpannā. Taṃ kissa hetu? Dissanti hettha, brāhmaṇa, daṇḍapahārā pi galaggahāpi. Tasmā evamrūpaṃ yaññaṃ na upasaṅkamanti arahanto yā arahattamāggaṃ vā samāpannā. Yāni kho pana tāni, brāhmaṇa, niccadānāni anukūlayaññāni sīlavante pabbajite uddissa diyyanti, evarūpaṃ kho, brāhmaṇa, yaññaṃ upasaṅkamanti arahanto vā arahattamāggaṃ vā samāpannā. Taṃ kissa hetu? Na

hettha, brāhmaṇa, dissanti daṇḍappahārā pi galaggahā pi. Tasmā evarūpaṃ aññaṃ upasaṅkamanti arahanto vā arahattamaggaṃ vā samāpannā. Ayaṃ kho, brāhmaṇa, hetu ayaṃ paccayo yena taṃ niccadānaṃ anukūlayaññaṃ imāya tividhāya yaññasampadāya soḷasa-parikkhārāya, appaṭṭhataraṃ ca appasamārambhataṃ ca mahapphalataṃ ca mahānisamsataṃ cā'ti.

7. Explain in Pāli the following verses with notes on the words underlined : 20×3=60

(a) Aniccaṃ dukkhanti vipassa yoniso,  
Suññaṃ anattāti aghaṃ vadhanti ca.  
 Manovicāre uparundha cetaso,  
 Itissu maṃ citta pure niyuñjasi. 1 ||  
 Muṇḍo virūpo abhisāpamāgato,  
 Kapālahotthova kulesu bhikkhasu.  
Yuñjassu satthuvacāne Mahesino,  
 Itissu maṃ citta pure niyuñjasi. 2 ||

(b) Pisuṇena ca kodhanena ca  
 Maccharinā ca vibhūtanandinā.  
 Sakhitaṃ nā kareyyā paṇḍito,  
 Pāpo kāpurisena saṅgamo. 1 ||  
 Saddhena ca pesādena ca  
 Pañnavatā bahussutena ca.  
 Sakhitaṃ kareyya paṇḍito  
 Bhāddo sappurisena saṅgamo. 2 ||



(c) Udakaṃ hi nayanti nettikā  
 Usukārā namayanti tejanaṃ,  
 Dāruṃ namayanti tacchakā  
Attānaṃ damayanti paṇḍitā. 1 ||  
 Daṇḍeneke damayanti añkusebhi kasāhi ca,  
 Adandena asatthena, ahaṃ dantomhi  
 . tādina. 2 ||  
'Ahimsako'ti me nāma, himsakassa  
 pure sato,  
Ajjāhaṃ saccaṇāmomhi, na naṃ  
 himsāmi kiñcanaṃ. 3 ||

8. Compare and contrast the meanings of the following pairs of indeclinables pairwise and use each of them in your own Pāli sentences :

15×4=60

- (a) Antarā and Antareṇa  
 (b) Vinā and Saddhiṃ  
 (c) Kho and Pana  
 (d) Ahorattaṃ and Divā.

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