# PĀLI

## Paper—I

### ( Literature )

### ( Pāli Language )

| Time Allowed : Three Hours | Maximum Marks : 300 |
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## 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

[ P.T.O.

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

    (i) Pubbamagho ṭhitamassaraṃ sarena viyojaye

    (ii) Tesaṃ 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) Ṇika

    (ii) Ṇa

    (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) Buddho

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

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

Eso hi te brāhmaṇī brahmadevo
Nirūpadhiko atidevaputto.
Akiñcano bhikkhu anaññaposi
Yote so piṇḍāya gharam paviṭṭho.

(b) Ekamidāham, mahānāma, samayam Rājagahe viharāmi gijjhakūte pabbate. Tena kho pana samayena sambahulā niganthā isigilipasse kalasilāyam ubbhatthakā honti—āsanapaṭikkhittā, opakkamikā dukkhā tibbā kharā kaṭukā vedanā vedayanti. Atha

khvāhaṃ, mahānāma, sāyaṇhasamayaṃ paṭisallānā vuṭṭhito 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 etadavocuṃ—"Nigaṇṭho, āvuso, Nataputto sabbaññū sabbadassāvi aparisesaṃ ñāṇadassanaṃ paṭijānāti—carato ca me tiṭṭhato ca suttassa ca jāgarassa ca satataṃ samitaṃ ñāṇadassanaṃ paccupaṭṭhitanti. So evamaha—atthi kho vo, nigaṇṭhā, pubbe pāpakammaṃ kataṃ, taṃ imāya kaṭukāya dukkarakārikāya nijjīretha; yaṃ panettha etarahi kāyena samvuta vācāya samvutā manasā samvutā tam āyatiṃ pāpassa kammassa akaraṇam; iti purāṇānaṃ kammānaṃ tapasā byantibhāvā, navānaṃ kammānaṃ akaraṇā, āyatiṃ anavassavā kammakkhayo, kammakkhayā dukkha-kkhayo, dukkhakhayā vedanākkhayo, vedākkhayā sabbaṃ dukkhaṃ nijjiṇṇaṃ bhavissatīti. Tañca pana amhākam ruccati ceva khamati ca, tena camha attamanā ti.

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

yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti, ayaṃ dukkhanirodho ti—yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti, ayaṃ dukkhanirodhagāminī paṭipadāti yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti; ime āsavā ti yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti, ayaṃ āsavasamudayo ti yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti, ayaṃ āsavanirodho ti yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti, ayaṃ āsavanirodhagāminī paṭipadāti yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti. Tassa evaṃ jānato evaṃ passato kāmāsavāpi cittaṃ vimuccati, bhavāsavāpi cittaṃ vimuccati, avijjāsavāpi cittaṃ vimuccati, vimuttasmin vimuttamiti ñāṇaṃ hoti. Khīṇā jati, vusitaṃ brahmacariyam, kataṃ karaṇīyaṃ, nāparaṃ itthāyā ti pajānāti, idampissa hoti vijjāya. Ayam 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 dubbaṇṇā, aññe vaṇṇa-vanto, 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 nānākaraṇenā ti. Evameva kho mahārāja kammānaṃ 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 hīnapaṇītatāyā ti. Kallo'si bhante Nāgasenā ti.

(b) Avijjā hi suttantapariyāyena dukkhādisu catūsu ṭhānesu aññāṇam, abhidhamma-pariyāyena pubbantadīhi saddhiṃ aṭṭhasu. Vuttaṃ he'taṃ—"tattha katamā avijjā? Dukkhe aññāṇam...... dukkhanirodha-

gāminiyā paṭipadāya aññāṇaṃ pubbante aññāṇaṃ, aparante aññāṇaṃ, pubbantāparante aññāṇaṃ...idappaccayatā-paṭiccasamuppannesu dhammesu aññāṇaṃ" ti. Tattha kiñcāpi thapetvā lokuttaraṃ saccadvayaṃ sesaṭṭhānesu ārammaṇavasenāpi avijjā uppajjati, evaṃ sante pi paṭicchādanavaseneva idha adhippetā. Sā hi uppannā dukkhasaccaṃ paṭicchādetvā tiṭṭhati, yāthāvasarasalakkhaṇaṃ paṭivijjhtuṃ na deti, tathā samudayaṃ, nirodhaṃ, maggaṃ, pubbantāsaṅkhātaṃ atītaṃ khandhapañcakaṃ, aparantasaṅkhātaṃ anāgataṃ khandhapañcakaṃ, pubbantā parantasaṅkhātaṃ tadubhayaṃ idappaccayatapaṭiccasamuppannasaṅkhātaṃ idappaccayataṃ ceva paṭiccasamuppannadhamme ca paricchādetvā tiṭṭhati, ayaṃ avijjā, ime saṅkhārā ti yāthāvasarasalakkhaṇamettha paṭivijjhituṃ na deti. Tasmā dukkhe aññāṇaṃ... idappaccayatāpaṭiccasamuppannesu dhammesu aññāṇaṃ ti vuccati.

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

30×2=60

   (a)  Lobhajaṃ dosajaṃ ceva mohajaṃ cāpi viddasu.

        Yaṃ tena pakataṃ kammaṃ appaṃ vā

                              yadi vā bahuṃ.

        Idheva taṃ vedaniyaṃ vatthuṃ aññaṃ

                              na vijjati. 1 ||

        Tasmā lobhaṃ ca dosaṃ ca mohaṃ 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)*   Khiṇaṃ purāṇaṃ natthi sambhavaṃ

Virattacittā āyatike bhavasmin.

Te khīṇabījā avirūlhichandā

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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