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2563 – BAUDDHA DHARMACHARYA EXAMINATION – 2018 (2019)

E 1

(01) Fundamental Teachings of Theravadha Buddhism

Three hours

Answer five questions only including the question in part I and selecting four questions from part II.

NB. – Write down answers of part I on this paper itself and hand over together with answers of part II.

Index No :

Part I

1. (i) Write **third** *sikṣā* of the *triṣṣā* and point out its path components. (*mārgāṅga*) (02 marks)

.....
.....

(ii) Name Pre-Buddhist view which expresses that the suffering becomes due to the will of gods. (02 marks)

.....

(iii) Write any **four** '*niyāma dharmas*'. (02 marks)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(iv) Write the meaning of the Pali Text. '*sukhā virāgā lōke*'. (02 marks)

.....

(v) Point out the difference between *abhidhyā* and *vyāpāda* defilements. (02 marks)

.....

.....

(vi) Name the **three** features of *saṃskāra*. (03 marks)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(vii) Point out **three-fold** *taṇhā*. (03 marks)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(viii) Name **four** out of seven *viśuddhi* dharmas.

(04 marks)

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

(ix) Karma is divided into **four** parts according to the way of its fruition. Point them out. (04 marks)

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

(x) Complete the following *gāthā*.

(02 marks)

Puññaṃ ce puriso kayirā

.....

.....

.....

Write the meaning of this verse.

(02 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

* *

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Part I

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.....
.....

(ii) Name Pre-Buddhist view which expresses that the suffering becomes due to the will of gods. (02 marks)

.....

(iii) Write any **four** '*niyāma dharmas*'. (02 marks)

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

(iv) Write the meaning of the Pali Text. '*sukhā virāgā loke*'. (02 marks)

.....

(v) Point out the difference between *abhidhyā* and *vyāpāda* defilements. (02 marks)

.....
.....

(vi) Name the **three** features of *saṃskāra*. (03 marks)

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

(vii) Point out **three-fold** *taṇhā*. (03 marks)

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

(viii) Name **four** out of seven *viśuddhi* dharmas.

(04 marks)

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

(ix) Karma is divided into **four** parts according to the way of its fruition. Point them out. (04 marks)

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

(x) Complete the following *gāthā*.

(02 marks)

Puññam ce puriso kayirā

.....

.....

.....

Write the meaning of this verse.

(02 marks)

.....

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.....

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* *

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(02) Buddhist Disciplinary Code and Pali Language Practice

E 2

Three hours

Answer five questions only including the questions in part I and selecting four other questions from part II.

NB. – Write down answers of part I on this paper itself and hand over together with the answers of part II.

Index No :

Part I

1. (i) Write the meaning of celibacy in Buddhism. (02 marks)
.....
.....
- (ii) *Sigālovāda Sutta* includes duties to be performed by *Samanās* and *Brāhmaṇās* towards a faithful son of a clan (*kulaputta*). Write two of them. (02 marks)
 - (a)
 - (b)
- (iii) Point out two benefits that can be gained for the development of the dispensation as a result of good relationship between house holders and ordained members. (02 marks)
 - (a)
 - (b)
- (iv) Write two of the virtues as depicted in the life of a genuine monk. (02 marks)
 - (a)
 - (b)

(02 marks)
- (v) Write the meaning of the statement “I will be free from debt and pay it.” expressed by the parrot king who was carrying ‘paddy’ with its beak as mentioned in the ‘*Sālikedāra Jātaka*’. (02 marks)
.....
.....
.....
- (vi) A “*nīdāna kathā*” of *Dhammapada* shows that an ordinary person is burning with eleven fires. Write two of these burning fires. (02 marks)
 - (a)
 - (b)

[See page two.

(vii) Write **two** out of the unethical acts performed by indisciplined monks lived during Buddha's time. (02 marks)

(a)

(b)

(viii) Translate into **English**. (04 marks)

(a) "Ye taṃ na upanayhanti – veraṃ tesūpasammati"

.....

.....

(b) "Abhittharetha kalyāṇe – pāpā cittaṃ nivāraye"

.....

.....

(ix) Write the *Dhammapada* gāthās carrying the following ideas. (04 marks)

(a) "Just as the bee carries the pollen without harming the flower, its colour and fragrance, the Muni goes in the village."

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) "If a mundane person is not attached to any place, such forest is pleasant. The Arahant who has eradicated the lust will become attached to it as he is not interested in sensual pleasure."

.....

.....

.....

.....

(x) Fill in the blanks by selecting the matching forms for group 'A' from group 'B'. (06 marks)

A

B

1. Thera Thullatissa going astray in the forest

2. Merchant *Kosiyā* cooks rice for thieves

3. *Veddā* in Benares helping for the relatives

4. Mahākapi Jātaka an aged person

5. Quail a miser

6. *Patikolamba* becoming stubborn

a donator

* *

[See page three.]

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E 3

(03) Abhidhamma

Three hours

Answer five questions only including the question in part I and selecting four questions from part II.

NB. – Write down answers of part I on this paper itself and hand over together with answers of part II.

Index No :

Part I

1. (i) Indicate the reason for identifying *Abhidharma Piṭaka* as '*nippariyāya desanā*'. (02 marks)

.....
.....

(ii) Show how the commentator *Buddhaghosa* pointed out the importance of knowing *Abhidharma*. (02 marks)

.....
.....
.....

(iii) There are three '*asamkhata dharmās*' in *Abhidharma* of the *Sarvāstivādins*. Name these three '*asamkhata dharmās*'. (03 marks)

(a)
(b)
(c)

(iv) Name fourfold *bhūmi*, in which the *cittās* may originate and indicate the number of *cittās* originating in these *bhūmis*. (03 marks)

.....
.....
.....

(v) Twelffold unwholesome thoughts are divided into three parts. Name these three parts and write the number of *cittās* belonging to each of these parts. (03 marks)

(a)
(b)
(c)

- (vi) Name *caitasikās* occurring ordinarily in twelve unwholesome *cittās* in order and write the names identifying these *cittās*. (03 marks)

.....
.....

- (vii) Write the first *Lokottara kusala citta*. Name the *samyojanās* that can be eradicated by them. (03 marks)

.....
.....
.....

- (viii) Name the *appamañña caitasikās* and introduce one of them. (03 marks)

.....
.....
.....

- (ix) Name the '*Viññatti rūpa*' and show their function. (03 marks)

.....
.....
.....

- (x) Trividyā is known as three special *ñānās* that help in the realization of *Nibbāna*. Name these '*trividyā ñāna*' and show the function of each *ñāna*. (03 marks)

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.....

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E 4

(04) Buddhist History and Culture

Three hours

Answer **five** questions only including the question in part I and selecting **four** questions from part II.

NB.– Write down answers of part I on **this paper itself** and hand over together with answers of part II.

Index No :

Part I

1. (i) (a) Why did the Elder Purāna refused the First Council?
.....
(b) What are the texts in which this fact is mentioned?
.....
(02 marks)
- (ii) (a) What is the question that caused for making the background of Theravāda tradition and the origination of new sects?
.....
(b) When was this question arose?
.....
(02 marks)
- (iii) (a) What is the Buddhist Council originated through the leadership of Theras or old fashioned monks?
.....
(b) What type of aim of these monks is depicted through this fact?
.....
(03 marks)
- (iv) (a) What was the concept that indicates the arahantship as inferior attainment?
.....
(b) What is the teaching that considers the Buddha-hood only as the great attainment in this context?
.....
(03 marks)
- (v) (a) Prior to which king's period the community of monks was divided into five sects?
.....
(b) Name one sect seperated from Mahāyāna at this stage.
.....
(03 marks)

[See page two.

- (vi) (a) Name **two** separated sects of the followers of Vātsiputra Thera
(I)
(II)
(b) Out of these two sects what is the sect that composed a text analysing the views of Vātsiputra?
.....
(03 marks)
- (vii) (a) What is the sect that owns the text Māhavastu?
.....
(b) Point out the basic teaching of this sect.
.....
(03 marks)
- (viii) (a) Who was the Indian king that initiated 'dhārmayātrā'?
.....
(b) What are the **two** parts which have been made prosperous by this king under 'dhārmayātrā'?
.....
.....
(03 marks)
- (ix) (a) Who is the author of Bodhicaryāvatāra?
.....
(b) What is the basic fact taught in this text?
.....
(03 marks)
- (x) (a) Who composed the Atthasālini Commentary?
.....
(b) Indicate the subject matter of this Pali Nikaya and its Pitaka.
.....
(03 marks)

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E 5

(05) Social Philosophy of Buddhism

Three hours

Answer five questions only including the question in part I and selecting four questions from part II.
NB. – Write down answers of part I on this paper itself and hand over together with answers of part II.

Index No :

Part I

1. (i) In which sutra the sapta aparihāṇīya dharmas causing the development of a state administration are included? (01 mark)
.....
- (ii) Buddha pointed out that it can be expected a meeting not only in this world but also in the next world if females and males who engage as husband and wife contain four virtues. Name three of them. (03 marks)
(a)
(b)
(c)
- (iii) Name three wives that behave in an improper way towards a husband. (03 marks)
(a)
(b)
(c)
- (iv) According to the teaching of Buddha, the world consisted of three planets (lōkadhātu). Write those three planets. (03 marks)
(a)
(b)
(c)
- (v) Point out three fundamental characteristics of the beings of Ābhassara world who are coming to the earth at rolling era (samvattamāna yuga) of the world. (03 marks)
(a)
(b)
(c)

(vi) Buddhism that teaches the samsāric concept (transmigration concept) points out that the beings are born in five existences. Name **three** of them. (03 marks)

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

(vii) According to the Cakkavattisīhanāda sutta wrong human behaviour conduces the chaos of equilibrium of the environment. Write **three** psychological reasons that affect the chaos of human behaviour. (03 marks)

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

(viii) Following verse teaches that the Buddhism which does not accept the man is not high or low by birth but by religious virtues which elevate to the highest level and Brāhmana position.

Tapena brahmacariyena – saṃyamena damena ca

eteḥi brāhmaṇo hoti – etaṃ brāhmaṇamuttamaṃ

Point out **three** high qualities included here. (03 marks)

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

(ix) Present **three** fundamental characteristics of republican ruling system. (03 marks)

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

(x) Buddhism introduces the verbal discipline to confirm the right of human being's in honorary and meaningful usage of the language. Point out **three** precepts recommended in this regard. (03 marks)

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

* *

2563 – BAUDDHA DHARMACHARYA EXAMINATION – 2018 (2019)

(01) Fundamental Teachings of Theravādha Buddhism

E 1

Answer four questions only.

Part II

2. (i) The Buddha described suffering through various *sūtras* in different occasions. Point out **two** such *sūtras*. (04 marks)
- (ii) (a) Name **threefold** sufferings of Duhkhārya satya. (06 marks)
- (b) Comment on them briefly. (06 marks)
- (iii) "Buddhism is a doctrine which shows the path for solving problems." Elucidate the importance of this statement with reference to four Noble Truth. (08 marks)
3. (i) (a) Point out the most ancient period of Indian Karma concept. (04 marks)
- (b) Name the god who governs the good conduct as described in this concept. (04 marks)
- (ii) Buddhism teaches karmapatha in addition to karma. Accordingly explain the difference between karma and karmapatha with **one** example. (06 marks)
- (iii) Suppression of various crimes as well as developing good conduct in the society can be done through studying the karma theory according to Buddhism. Point out the significance of this. (08 marks)
4. (i) Explain the difference between *diṭṭhi* and *sammā diṭṭhi*. (04 marks)
- (ii) Point out how *sammā diṭṭhi* becomes the forerunner of Noble Path. (06 marks)
- (iii) Examine how *sammā diṭṭhi* is useful for building a righteous life. (08 marks)
5. (i) "Upādāna becomes due to taṇhā". (04 marks)
- (a) Indicate the meaning of 'upādāna'. (04 marks)
- (b) Name **two** such upādānas. (04 marks)
- (ii) Write the brief *sūtra* that includes the theory of Dependent Origination. (06 marks)
- (iii) Examine how the theory of Dependant Origination helps to find out solutions by analysing social and economic problems. (08 marks)
6. (i) All '*rūpas*' of '*rūpaskandha*' consist of two main divisions. Indicate these **two** divisions together with their numbers. (04 marks)
- (ii) Point out **five** similes preached by the Buddha expressing the impermanence of '*pañcaskandha*' in accordance with each *skandhas*. (06 marks)
- (iii) 'Buddha's doctrine is that the beings are suffering due to the misunderstanding of '*pañcaskandha*' and they are crossing '*samsara*' through analysing and deep understanding of it'. Explain. (08 marks)
7. (i) Introduce on '*samatha*' meditation briefly. (04 marks)
- (ii) Point out spiritual and worldly fruits that can be gained by '*samatha*' meditation. (06 marks)
- (iii) (a) Indicate **six** types of characters based on the individual behaviour with reference to the assigning of *kammaṭṭhāna*. (06 marks)
- (b) Point out the characters that possess similar mutual behaviour. (08 marks)

TO BE KEPT IN THE WAREHOUSE

8. (i) (a) Introduce “*yathabhūta gñānadarsana*” briefly.
(b) Point out the knowledge related to the world and being that can be gained through it. (04 marks)
- (ii) Explain the relationship between *yathabhūta gñānadarsana* and *vidarśanā*. (06 marks)
- (iii) “If an individual acts with proper understanding of *yathābhūta gñānadarsana*, he may become successful in both worlds”. Comment. (08 marks)

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(02) Buddhist Disciplinary Code and Pali Language Practice

E 2

Answer four questions only.

Part II

2. (i) Name 'āśrama dharmas' existed in Brahmin society. (04 marks)
(ii) Evaluate **two** common features existed in śramaṇa tradition. (06 marks)
(iii) Describe **two** reasons conducive for the spread of Buddhism rapidly in India. (08 marks)
3. (i) Point out **four** *āsavaṭṭhānīya* dharmas or facts leading to the decline appeared in the ordained society. (04 marks)
(ii) Explain **two** factors out of *āsavaṭṭhānīya* dharmas. (06 marks)
(iii) Write **four** aims for implementing the Vinaya rules and explain them. (08 marks)
4. (i) Write **two** views related to the term '*maṅgala*' existed among the people of India with reference to 'nidāna kathā' of the *Maṅgala* sutta. (04 marks)
(ii) Describe how the 'tolerance' becomes a *Maṅgala* factor. (06 marks)
(iii) "The person who practises *maṅgala* facts moves happily and unconquered not only gaining mundane development but also the supra mundane development." Explain this view. (08 marks)
5. (i) Write **four** directions out of six as found in *Sigālovāda sutta* and indicate persons associated with it. (04 marks)
(ii) *Sigālovāda sutta* includes the facts related to the attending of beloved parents by good children. Write **three** out of them and evaluate. (06 marks)
(iii) Explain the problems arising in the society when the duties and responsibilities of parents and children are **not** fulfilled. (08 marks)
6. (i) Write the reason for naming two little parrots as *Sattigumba* and *Puspaka* in the *Sattigumba Jātaka*. (04 marks)
(ii) Elucidate with reference to *Sattigumba Jātaka* how the environment and experience of '*Samsāra*' affect the individual behaviour more than the birth. (06 marks)
(iii) Translate into **English**.
Aññe Uttarapañcālā nagare pañcālo nāma rājā rajjaṃ kāresi. Mahāsatto araññāyatane ekasmiṃ sānupabbate simbalī vane ekassa suvaraṅgānaṃ puttā hutvā nibbatti. Dve bhātārō ahesuṃ. Tassa pana pabbatassa upari vāte coragāmaṃ ahosi pañcannaṃ corasātānaṃ nivāso. Adho vāte assamo pañcannaṃ isi satānaṃ nivāso.
(Sattigumba Jātaka) (08 marks)
7. (i) What is the incident that caused (present story) for preaching *Manikaṅṭha Jātaka*? (04 marks)
(ii) "He who begs a pleasant thing to oneself becomes unpleasant one." Confirm this view with reference to *Manikaṅṭha Jātaka*. (06 marks)
(iii) Translate into **English**.
Te ubho'pi bhātārō veyappattā māṭapitunnaṃ kālakiriyaṃ saṃviggahadāyā isipabbajjaṃ pabbajitvā gaṅgā tīre paṇṇasālaṃ māpetvā vasimsu. Tesu jetṭhassa uddhaṅgāya paṇṇasālā ahoṣi. Kaṇṭṭhassa adhogaṅgāya. Athekadivasaṃ Manikaṅṭho nāma nāgarājā bhavanā nikkhamitvā gaṅgātīre māṇavaka vesena vicarantaṃ kaṇṭṭhassa assamaṃ gantvā ekamantaṃ nisīdi. (08 marks)

[See page four.]

8. (i) Translate the following sentences into **English**.

- (a) *Ekam samayaṃ bhagavā Sāvattiyam viharati Jetavane Anāthapiṇḍikassa ārame.*
- (b) *Sabbattha pūjito hoti - yo mittānaṃ nadūbhati*
- (c) *Kākaṇṇatissa mahārājā Rohaṇe rajjaṃ kārento Mahāgāme paṭivasati*
- (d) *Natthi me saraṇaṃ aññaṃ - Buddho me saraṇaṃ varam*

(08 marks)

(ii) Translate the following sentences into **Pali**.

- (a) I take refuge of *Buddha, Dhamma* and *Samgha*.
- (b) Mother went to *Vihāra* with son and offered alms.
- (c) The child goes to *Dhamma* school very early in the morning.
- (d) May all beings become happy.
- (e) All *saṃskāras* are impermanent.

(10 marks)

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2563 – BAUDDHA DHARMACHARYA EXAMINATION – 2018 (2019)

(03) Abhidhamma

E 3

Answer four questions only.

Part II

2. (i) Give the simple meanings in English of the following Pali phrase and explain the origin and evolution of *Abhidharma*. (04 marks)
“Abhidhamme dve nidānāni, adhigama nidānaṃ desanā nidānaṃ”
- (ii) Describe the *Abhidharma* tradition of *Therīya Vibhajjavādins*. (06 marks)
- (iii) Give introductions to *Dhammasaṃganī* and *Puggalapañnattippakaraṇa* separately. (08 marks)
3. (i) Analyze the meaning of ‘*dharma*’ as depicted in Buddhism. (04 marks)
- (ii) Whatever is conditioned and borne is known as ‘*saṃkhata dharma*’. Discuss. (06 marks)
- (iii) Examine what is ‘*asaṃkhata dharma*’. (08 marks)
4. (i) (a) Write two *dosa mūlika akusala cittās*.
 (b) Point out the difference of these two *cittās*. (04 marks)
- (ii) Introduce with examples the features such as ‘*domanassa*’ ‘*paṭigha*’ ‘*sasaṃkārīka*’ occurring in these *cittās*. (06 marks)
- (iii) “The individual will downfall spiritually and socially through *vītikama* of *doṣa caitasika*.” Examine. (08 marks)
5. (i) Point out **fourfold** relation existing between *citta* and *caitasikās*. (04 marks)
- (ii) Name basic divisions of classifying the *caitasikās*. Introduce **one** of them and indicate the number of *caitasikas* belonging to each divisions. (06 marks)
- (iii) Name *caitasikās* occurring compulsorily with all *cittās*, and point out the function of each *caitasika*. (08 marks)
6. (i) Draw the *ghāṇadvārika atimahantārammaṇa citta vīthi* diagram. (04 marks)
- (ii) Explain **three** basic features existing in an *atimahantārammaṇa citta vīthi*. (06 marks)
- (iii) Give a description including the basic divisions of *pañcadvārika* and *manodvārika citta vīthis*. (08 marks)
7. (i) Write the simple meaning of the following phrase. “*sīle patitṭhāya sīlam nissāya cattāro satipaṭṭhāne bhāveyyātha*” and identify *cāritta* and *vāritta sīlās*. (04 marks)
- (ii) Point out the etymology of *Sīla* and state its importance in following the Noble path. (06 marks)
- (iii) Name fourfold *satipaṭṭhāna* in order. Give an account of its **first** component. (08 marks)

8. (i) Name in order the **fourfold** steps of the Noble Path followed for the realization of Nibbāna. (04 marks)
- (ii) Explain how *samyojana* will be eradicated completely through these second, third and fourth steps. (06 marks)
- (iii) Interpret the term '*Nibbāna*' and give a comparative description of the features between *sopadisesa* and *anupadisesa Nibbanās*. (08 marks)

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2563 – BAUDDHA DHARMACHARYA EXAMINATION – 2018 (2019)

E 4

(04) Buddhist History and Culture

Answer only four questions.

Part II

2. (i) Comment briefly on the dharmavijaya concept of the King Asoka. (04 marks)
(ii) Describe this concept with reference to his inscriptions. (06 marks)
(iii) Examine the methodology used to propagate 'Dharma' in India under this concept. (08 marks)
3. (i) What are the reasons by which the king Kaniska was compelled to conduct a Buddhist Council. (04 marks)
(ii) Describe the place where this council took place and about the monks who participated in it. (06 marks)
(iii) Recapitulate the effects of this Council. (08 marks)
4. (i) Identify briefly the dichotomy between Mahayana and Hinayana. (04 marks)
(ii) Describe with reference to historical evidence how Mahayana was separated from Theravada. (06 marks)
(iii) Examine with examples the two divisions of both religious and philosophical teachings of Mahayana Buddhism. (08 marks)
5. (i) Select two Buddhist universities of India and indicate briefly the places where they are located, the king who initiated and the head teacher of it. (04 marks)
(ii) Describe how the selection test of students for academic work was conducted in one of these universities. (06 marks)
(iii) Examine the field of study of the University that you have selected for (ii) above. (08 marks)
6. (i) Select two countries in which the Mahayana is spread and indicate how Buddhism was introduced in these countries. (04 marks)
(ii) Explain how Theravada Buddhism was originated either in Myanmar (Burma) or in Thailand. (06 marks)
(iii) Comment briefly on any four of the following.
(a) Kalyani inscriptions (b) Upāli Mahā Thera
(c) Kumārajīva (d) Namo amida butsu
(e) Svedagon (f) Xuanzang
(g) Bhadaṇṭa Kāśyapa Mātāṅga (08 marks)
7. (i) Examine briefly how Buddhism was originated in Sri Lanka. (04 marks)
(ii) Identify the Pali Sutras and Dharma texts that have been selected by arahant Mahinda for his Dhamma Sermon in Sri Lanka and examine the possible reasons for selecting such Dharma sections. (06 marks)
(iii) Examine with examples whether the medium of language selected by arahant Mahinda to conduct Dharma sermons in Sri Lanka is Sinhala Prakrit belonging to Indo-Aryan family or a different language usage. (08 marks)
8. (i) Identify either the tradition of Gandhara or Mathura Buddha statues. (04 marks)
(ii) Identify what is 'pratimā ghara' and describe two places where they are located. (06 marks)
(iii) Identify different postures used in erecting Buddha statues and examine the most popular postures out of them. (08 marks)

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2563 – BAUDDHA DHARMACHARYA EXAMINATION – 2018 (2019)

(05) Social Philosophy of Buddhism

Answer only four questions.

Part II

2. (i) Name the group representing lower direction according to Singālōwāda sutta and point out the duties to be fulfilled and rights to be granted for them. (04 marks)
- (ii) "Welfare of the society and individual may take place due to the maintenance of regular and good relationship with six directions." Confirm this statement. (06 marks)
- (iii) "Buddhism forwards advice to human beings not only for the physical development of individual and society but for the inner development as well." Confirm this statement with reference to different *sūtras*. (08 marks)
3. (i) Name two *niyāma dharmās* associated directly with the environment. (04 marks)
- (ii) "The environment will be disrupted due to the spread of attachment to injustice malevolent greed and wrong view." Name such disruptive states as pointed out in *Cakkavattisihanāda sutta* of *Dīgha Nikāya*. (06 marks)
- (iii) Point out briefly the environmental pollution and disruptive states of this country and explain how it can be conserved through developing and activating the Buddhist philosophical thinking related to the environment. (08 marks)
4. (i) Point out four natures of the layman introduced by Prince *Dighajānukoliya* who came to the Buddha by introducing himself to learn a doctrine that is applicable for the laymen. (04 marks)
- (ii) Introduce four pleasures that should be enjoyed by the householder in consuming economy as included in *Aṇa Sūtra* and explain one of them. (06 marks)
- (iii) Examine the suggestions that introduced by Buddhism for establishing good economy with humanism for all the people by alleviating harmful states of the economic life. (08 marks)
5. (i) Name two practical steps activated by the Buddha to abandon the concept of '*varṇabheda*'. (cast system) (04 marks)
- (ii) Give a brief account on how the Indian society was oppressed due to the concept of '*varṇabheda*'. (06 marks)
- (iii) Buddhism explains that the '*concept of varṇabheda*' as an illogical and unscientific falsehood that deprives basic human rights. Confirm this statement. (08 marks)
6. (i) Name four states belonging to '*saptabhāra*' as included in the *Mahāgovinda sutta* of *Dīgha Nikāya*. (04 marks)
- (ii) Name national ruling policies of universal monarch and identify them briefly. (06 marks)
- (iii) "The facts expressed as basic human rights by the United Nations organization can be achieved through the rules and policies included in Buddhism". Examine this statement with evidence. (08 marks)

7. (i) Name **four** occupations in India during Buddha's period. (04 marks)
- (ii) Name **five** kinds of trade to be avoided by tradesmen together with a brief introduction. (06 marks)
- (iii) Identify briefly the commercial propaganda that induces indiscriminate consumption and examine the advice provided by Buddhism to the consumer to adopt a meaningful consumer pattern. (08 marks)
8. (i) Introduce **four** factors that affect the law, justice and revealing of the necessity of punishment in the human society. (04 marks)
- (ii) "The institution named government was established to alleviate the antisocial works and to confirm the generalization of justice and fairness in the society." Introduce the legend given in Aggafñiasutta related to this and examine. (06 marks)
- (iii) Kūṭadantasutta teaches having checked the reason for the guilt, the solution should be given for the reason instead of punishment for the guilt. Discuss how those teachings relate to the fairness of the society. (08 marks)

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