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2562 – BAUDDHA DHARMACHARYA EXAMINATION – 2017 (2018)

E 1

(01) Fundamental Teachings of Theravada Buddhism

Three hours

Answer **five** questions only including the question in part I and selecting **four** questions in 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) Name **two** parts to which all *dhammās* are divided according to Buddhism. (02 marks)

(a)

(b)

(ii) Point out **two** extremes that should be abandoned as included in *Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta* (02 marks)

(a)

(b)

(iii) Name **two** *neyās* (theories) of *paṭiccasamuppāda*. (02 marks)

(a)

(b)

(iv) Name **two** parts into which *pañcakkhandā* can be divided. (02 marks)

(a)

(b)

(v) Name **two** *parinibbāṇa dhātus* (passing away). (02 marks)

(a)

(b)

(vi) Point out **three-fold** feelings. (03 marks)

.....

.....

.....

(vii) Name **three** characteristics (*Tilakkhaṇa*). (03 marks)

.....

.....

.....

(viii) Name **three-fold bodhi**.

(03 marks)

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

(ix) Point out **four appamaññās**.

(04 marks)

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

(x) Complete the verse that contains the following line.

(05 marks)

“Na kahāpaṇavassena”

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

Write the meaning of this verse.

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

* *

2562 – BAUDDHA DHARMACHARYA EXAMINATION – 2017 (2018)

(01) Fundamental Teachings of Theravadha Buddhism

E 1

Answer **four** questions only

Part II

2. (i) Point out the functions that should be followed with reference to Four Noble Truths according to their relevance. (04 marks)
- (ii) Name the Noble Truth that causes the suffering, point out its divisions and identify them. (06 marks)
- (iii) “*Nibbāna* and the path leading to *Nibbāna* belong to the four Noble Truth.” Elucidate this statement with reference to teaching of the Noble Truth. (08 marks)
3. (i) Point out with reference to the ego-centric teaching the places where person is born after the death. (04 marks)
- (ii) “While the Buddhism rejects the ego-centric teaching, it introduces the reality of the being in three points of view”. Name these **three** points of view and describe them in brief. (06 marks)
- (iii) “All the living and non-living things in the physical world are composed of **four** *bhūta rūpas*”. Name these *bhūta rūpas* and show their nature. (08 marks)
4. (i) The teachings of cause and effect existed in India were divided into four basic parts and rejected by the Buddha. Name these **four** parts. (04 marks)
- (ii) Introduce the nature of **two** of these teachings. (06 marks)
- (iii) Give the main reasons for teaching the dependent origination (*paṭṭiccasamuppāda*) and introduce the twelve-fold dependent origination as shown in the *mahāvaggapāli*. (08 marks)
5. (i) Name the religious leaders who rejected the *karmavāda* and *pubbekatahetuvāda* among the six teachers lived during Buddha’s time. (04 marks)
- (ii) “The analysis of *karma* by giving the first place for volitional action is a fundamental feature of Buddhism”. Explain. (06 marks)
- (iii) Point out the divisions of *Kamma* with reference to the order of producing results and explain **two** of them. (08 marks)
6. (i) Name *kusalamāla* and *akusalamāla*. (04 marks)
- (ii) List *dasakusalas* and divide them according to the **three doors** (Dvāratraya). (06 marks)
- (iii) Point out ethical criteria of *kusala-akusala* as taught in *Ambalaṭṭhika Rahulovāda-Sutta* and show how their negligence causes the individual and social downfall. (08 marks)
7. (i) Name the super mundane path of wisdom named as ‘*bodhi*’. (04 marks)
- (ii) Name *indriya dharma* and explain briefly why these names are given to them. (06 marks)
- (iii) Show usefulness of practising the *satarasatipaṭṭhāna* (four types of mindfulness) and point out how *cittānupassanā* meditation can be utilized to discipline the mind. (08 marks)
8. (i) Name the **two** main meditation methods in Buddhism and comment on the meditation that helps to gain *pañca abhiññā* and *aṣṭa samāpatti*. (04 marks)
- (ii) Name *dasa kasīna* that should be followed in meditation and explain **two** of them in brief. (06 marks)
- (iii) “One can abandon mental weakness and develop mental power by abandoning five hindrances (*pañcanīvarana*).” Explain. (08 marks)

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2562 - BAUDDHA DHARMACHARYA EXAMINATION - 2017 (2018)

(02) Buddhist Disciplinary Code and Pali Language Practice

E 2

Three hours

Answer **five** questions only including the question in part I and selecting **four** questions in 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. Select the **correct answer** for questions from (i) to (vii) from brackets and **underline** it.

- (i) (a) The ascetics who lived in Buddha's time were highly interested in (the personal benefits / welfare of others).
(b) Many ascetics including the five ascetics firmly believed (the self-mortification / middle path) to attain emancipation (*Nibbāna*).
(02 marks)
- (ii) (a) It is mentioned in Buddhism that monks should consume four requisites after (*Pratyaveksha* / giving merits to the donors.)
(b) It is mentioned in *Dhamma* that (the monk / devotee) who leads the worldly life with justifiably earned money can be born in a good place after death.
(02 marks)
- (iii) (a) According to the veneration of six directions in *Sigālovāda Sutta*, ascetics represent (the above/eastern direction.)
(b) It is mentioned in *Sigālovāda Sutta* that the ascetics should be compassionate to the devotees who help them (by giving ordination / explaining *Dhamma* that has not been heard).
(02 marks)
- (iv) (a) It is mentioned in *Dhammapada* that one should live (with a wise man / alone) if there is no friend who has good qualities similar or superior to him.
(b) It is mentioned in a story of *Dhammapada* that the birth in the *Kṣatriya* clan and relation to the Buddha conduced the pride of (Thullatissa / Nanda) Thera.
(02 marks)
- (v) (a) '*Tādī Guna*' is (suppressing of the defilements/not worrying about eight fold worldly conditions.)
(b) Giving is a merit (belongs to / not belongs to) the tenfold wholesome acts. (02 marks)
- (vi) (a) One who lives by abstaining from five sins is a person (with virtue / with *Sīla*).
(b) The Pali statement of '*asevanā ca bālānaṃ*' means (not associating with fools / associating with wisemen).
(02 marks)
- (vii) (a) While the Buddha was living at *Jetavanārāmaya*, (*Sālikedāra/Manikaṅṭha*) *Jataka* story was preached by him concerning a monk who was feeding his mother.
(b) The virtues of a real leader are depicted in the (*Tittira/Mahākapi*) *Jataka*. (02 marks)

(viii) Translate into **English**.

(a) "Attano'va avekkheyya – Katāni akatāni ca"

.....
.....

(b) "Udakaṃhi nayanti nettikā – Usukārā namayanti tejanam"

.....
.....

(04 marks)

(ix) Write the *Dhammapada* verses which have the following meaning.

(a) An ill-directed mind will do more harm to a person than the harm which is done by a thief to another thief and hatred to another hatred.

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

(b) The wise are not affected by praise or blame just like a solid rock is not shaken by the storm.

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

(04 marks)

(x) Write the corresponding terms for the group 'A' selecting from group 'B' and write on the dotted lines.

A		B
extreme craving	expenditure than income
<i>udumbarakhādika</i>	<i>Adhikaraṇa samatha</i>
conflict resolution	<i>Kosiya Śiṭu</i>
inferior characteristics	<i>Dhammika Sutta</i>
<i>Pohoyavata</i>	<i>Prātimokṣa</i>
monk's <i>Vinaya</i>	<i>Vasala Sutta</i>

(06 marks)

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2562 - BAUDDHA DHARMACHARYA EXAMINATION - 2017 (2018)

(02) Buddhist Disciplinary Code and Pali Language Practice

E 2

Answer four questions only.

Part II

2. (i) Name **four** teachers out of six teachers who represented egoism or nihilism. (04 marks)
(ii) Write the ordination of Yasa in brief. (06 marks)
(iii) Indicate **four** persons out of the people who should not be ordained as included in the *Vinaya* and show why they are not suitable for the ordination. (08 marks)
3. (i) Write **four** ways that a house holder should assist the monks and brahmins with reference to *Sigālovāda Sutta*. (04 marks)
(ii) Indicate the way how the establishment of the existence of dispensation continues when a householder fulfils his duty for monks and brahmins. (06 marks)
(iii) Show the way how a relationship between lay people and monks conduces to build a good society. (08 marks)
4. (i) Name **four** days of *Uposatha* with reference to *Candramāsa* system. (04 marks)
(ii) Explain the '*Pubbakarāṇa*' that should be done before gathering of monks for *Uposatha*. (06 marks)
(iii) Explain how the unity and purity are maintained among monks through *Pohoyakarma*. (08 marks)
5. (i) Translate into **English**.
(a) *Upāsako cīvaraṃ ādāya buddhaṃ pūjeti.*
(b) *Tumhe buddhassa dhammaṃ sunātha.*
(c) *Duṭṭhagāmini mahārājā Lankādīpaṃ Pālayī.*
(d) *Pitā puttēna saddhiṃ nagaraṃ gacchati.* (08 marks)
(ii) Translate into **Pali**.
(a) Donor offers alms to the monks.
(b) Monks worshipped the Buddha's feet.
(c) May the rain falls at the proper time!
(d) We will worship the Buddha with parents.
(e) Having gone to the village, monk preaches *Dhamma*. (10 marks)
6. (i) Translate this text into **English**.
Atīte bārāṇasiyaṃ brahmadatte rajjaṃ kārente bodhisatto himavantappadese hatthiyoniyaṃ nibbattivā sabbaseto ahoṣi, abhirūpo. Asīti hatthisahassa parivāro. Mātā panassa andhā. So madhuramadhurāni phalāphalāni hatthīnaṃ datvā mātusantikaṃ peseti. (08 marks)
(ii) Evaluate the advice given in the *Mātuposaka Jātaka* story on attending the parents. (10 marks)
7. (i) Translate this text into **English**.
Athekadivasaṃ maṇikaṇṭho nāma nāgarājā bhavanā nikkhamitvā gangātīre māṇavaka vesena vicaranto kaṇiṭṭhassa assamaṃ gantvā ekamantaṃ nisīdi. Te aññamaññaṃ sammōdanakathaṃ katvā vissāsikā ahesuṃ. (08 marks)
(ii) Explain the nature of mind with reference to the story of king cobra and ascetic in *Manikaṇṭa Jātaka*. (10 marks)

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2562 - BAUDDHA DHARMACHARYA EXAMINATION - 2017 (2018)

E 3

(03) Abhidhamma

Three hours

Answer **five** questions only including the question in part **I** and selecting **four** questions in 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) Name **two** *pitakas* of *tipitaka* which contain the *nippariyāya* and *sappariyāya desanā* in order. (02 marks)
 - (a)
 - (b)
- (ii) Name **four** out of seven texts (*sattappakarana*) belong to the *therīya vibhajjavāda abhidhamma* tradition. (02 marks)
 - (a)
 - (b)
 - (c)
 - (d)
- (iii) Write **three** reasons conducive to the arising of '*paṭigha*' in the *dosamūlika akusala cittās*. (03 marks)
 - (a)
 - (b)
 - (c)
- (iv) Name parts of the path (*mārgānga*) belong to the discipline of virtue (*sīla*). (03 marks)

.....

.....

.....
- (v) Name the fetters eradicated by attaining the stage or *sotāpatti magga*. (03 marks)

.....

.....

.....

(vi) Point out **three** special characteristics of the great persons who attained the stage of *anāgāmi phala*. (03 marks)

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

(vii) Point out the difference between two *akusala cetasikas*, *issā* and *macchhariya*. (03 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(viii) Explain the meditation of *brahmavihāra*. (03 marks)

.....

.....

.....

(ix) Introduce the *yoniso manasikāra* and give **two** benefits of it. (03 marks)

(a) Introduction :

.....

.....

(b) Benefits :

.....

.....

(x) Explain '*upādānapaccayā bhavo*'. (03 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

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2562 – BAUDDHA DHARMACHARYA EXAMINATION – 2017 (2018)

(03) Abhidhamma

E 3

Answer four questions only.

Part II

2. (i) (a) Name **two** *nidānās* of *abhidhamma*. (02 marks)
(b) Explain '*suttanta pariyāya*'. (03 marks)
(ii) Give an introduction to *therīya vibhajjavāda abhidhamma* tradition. (06 marks)
(iii) Give an account of *dhammasanganippakaraṇa* considering its main facts. (07 marks)
3. (i) (a) Complete the following verse. (02 marks)
"Sabbe dhamma anattāi"
(b) Write the meaning of this verse. (03 marks)
(ii) Point out the relationship between the word '*dhammā*' given in it and four absolutes (*catu paramattha*). (06 marks)
(iii) Point out with examples the deference between *sammuti satya* and *paramattha satya*. (07 marks)
4. (i) (a) Name *akusalamūlas*. (02 marks)
(b) Point out **three** reasons that cause for origination of *ditṭhisampayutta* in *akusala cittās*. (03 marks)
(ii) Write the first and the second *lobhamūlika akusala cittas* and explain the difference between these **two** *cittās* with examples. (06 marks)
(iii) Point out how *akusalamūlas* cauce the decline of the person's mind. (07 marks)
5. (i) (a) Name **two** main parts of *aññasamāna caitasikās*. (02 marks)
(b) Explain **one** of them. (03 marks)
(ii) Name *appamaññā caitasika* and comment on them. (06 marks)
(iii) Identify *saddhā caitasika* and point out the way how a person is persuaded to do many wholesome acts through this *caitasika*. (07 marks)
6. (i) (a) Name **five** aggregate (*pañcakkhandā*) in order. (02 marks)
(b) Divide them into *citta*, *caitasika* and *rūpa dhammās*. (03 marks)
(ii) "*Cetanāham bhikkave kammaṃ vadāmi, cetayitvā kammaṃ karoti kāyena vācāya manasā*". Give the meaning of this text and describe the fourth *skandha*. (06 marks)
(iii) Name **four** fold *vipallāsa* and explain with examples how they interrupt the persons ability to understand reality. (07 marks)

7. (i) (a) Explain the function of *bhavanga citta*. (02 marks)
(b) Name **three** stages of one *cittakkhaṇa*. (03 marks)
- (ii) Explain the function of *pañcadvārāvajjana*, *sotaviññāna* and *sampañicchana* of *cittakkhaṇās* of a diagram of *cittavīthi*. (06 marks)
- (iii) Draw the diagram of *sotadvārika atimahantārammaṇa citta* and show the main difference between *atimahantārammaṇa* and *mahantārammaṇa citta*. (07 marks)
8. (i) (a) Name **two** divisions of *vipākamūlika kamma*. (02 marks)
(b) Name *akusala kamma* done by the mind. (03 marks)
- (ii) Name the **four** functions of *karma* in order and explain the first of it.
- (iii) “‘*Kamma niyāma*’ is not the only fact that man has to face.” Confirm with examples. (06 marks)
(07 marks)
9. (i) (a) Write the meaning of the following text.
“*Yattha sīlaṃ tattha paññā – Yattha paññā tattha sīlaṃ.*” (02 marks)
(b) Introduce the *virati sīla*. (03 marks)
- (ii) Point out the way how to gain discipline of body and word through the *sīla* (virtue). (06 marks)
- (iii) “The only path to develop wisdom is to discipline the *indriya* through virtue and to gain concentration through meditation.” Confirm with examples. (07 marks)

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2562 – BAUDDHA DHARMACHARYA EXAMINATION – 2017 (2018)

E 4

(04) Buddhist History and Culture

Three hours

Answer five questions only including the question in part I and selecting four questions in 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) How many *dhamma* councils were conducted in India according to *Theravāda* tradition?
.....
(b) Out of these, the second *dhamma* Council was conducted to nullify whose view?
.....
(02 marks)
- (ii) (a) What was the crucial problem discussed in the First *dhamma* Council?
.....
(b) What was the intention of the groups that expected to revise *vinaya* owing to this problem?
.....
(02 marks)
- (iii) (a) What was the intention of conducting a new *dhamma* Council known as '*Mahāsangīti*'?
.....
(b) Who forwarded this fact?
.....
(03 marks)
- (iv) (a) Who wrote the history of *Sammittiya nikāya*?
.....
(b) What was the concept considered by this *nikāya* with great attention?
.....
(03 marks)
- (v) (a) What was the *nikāya* separated from *Theravāda* tradition prior to the reign of king Dharmāsoka?
.....
(b) What were the two *nikāyas* separated from *Mahāsāṅghika* during this time?
.....
.....
(03 marks)

[See page two.

(vi) (a) What was the *nikāya* by which the five aggregates were compared to a heap of fire charcoal?

.....

(b) Who taught that everything existing in the world as only names and concepts?

.....

(03 marks)

(vii) (a) Who was the Indian king who promulgated 'Māghāta Law'?

.....

(b) What is the meaning of 'Māghāta'?

.....

(03 marks)

(viii) (a) What was the plan of emperor Asoka to propagate his advices among the Indian people?

.....

(b) What are the methods used by the king to exhibit his advices according to the above plan?

.....

.....

.....

(03 marks)

(ix) (a) During which king's reign *Bhadanta Asvaghosa* lived?

.....

(b) What was the Buddhist *nikāya* of *Bhadanta Asvaghosa*?

.....

(03 marks)

(x) (a) Who invited to compose the *Samantapāsādikā*, the *vinaya* Commentary?

.....

(b) Who is the author of this text?

.....

(03 marks)

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2562 – BAUDDHA DHARMACHARYA EXAMINATION – 2017 (2018)

E 4

(04) Buddhist History and Culture

Answer only four questions.

Part II

2. (i) Discuss how the Emperor Asoka adapted certain facts of Buddhist teaching for his administrative policies as depicted in his inscriptions. (06 marks)
- (ii) Provide evidence to prove that the arrival of Buddhism in Sri Lanka took place as a result of cultural relationships between the rulers of this country and the emperor Asoka in India. (06 marks)
- (iii) Examine the historical and archeological evidence associated with the establishment of Buddhism in Sri Lanka. (06 marks)
3. (i) Describe the *Bodhisatva* concept as included in Mahayana Buddhism. (06 marks)
- (ii) Elucidate what is '*Bodhi citta*'. (06 marks)
- (iii) Give an account of *Amitābha Buddha* veneration as included in *Mahāyāna* Buddhism. (06 marks)
4. (i) Comment on the origin and development of Nalanda University in India. (06 marks)
- (ii) Examine the nature of the Entrance Test of Nalanda University. (06 marks)
- (iii) Describe the **fivefold** streams of subjects taught at Nalanda university. (06 marks)
5. (i) Identify what is '*Heḷaṭuvā*'. (06 marks)
- (ii) Recapitulate the commentaries and other texts composed by the Elder Buddhaddatta. (06 marks)
- (iii) Describe **two** Pali prose texts composed after *Tripitaka* texts. (06 marks)
6. (i) Comment on *Saddharmapūṇḍarīka Sūtra*. (06 marks)
- (ii) Give an account of the Niciren sect spread in Japan. (06 marks)
- (iii) Point out the special features of Zen Buddhism. (06 marks)
7. (i) Explain how *Theravāda* Buddhist tradition spread in Sri Lanka was adapted according to the belief of the common people. (06 marks)
- (ii) Describe the reasons for spreading Buddhism up to Rohana province after its origination in Anurādhapura, Sri Lanka. (06 marks)
- (iii) Examine the reasons that can be pointed out for preparing the background by king Kavantissa for the success of political career of king Duṭugemunu. (06 marks)
8. (i) Explain what are the special features found in association with the origination of constructing the Buddhist *stupa* and its evolution. (06 marks)
- (ii) Identify *vaṭadāge* and provide an account of '*vatadāgeval*' that can be seen in Sri Lanka. (06 marks)
- (iii) Name different categories of Buddhist *stūpa* and identify the structural designs of **four** of them. (06 marks)

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2562 – BAUDDHA DHARMACHARYA EXAMINATION – 2017 (2018)

E 5

(05) Social Philosophy of Buddhism

Three hours

Answer **five** questions only including the question in part I and selecting **four** questions in 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) What is the difference between sociology and social philosophy? (01 mark)

.....
.....

(ii) Write **three** honorific words used by the Buddha to introduce parents and point out their meanings. (03 marks)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(iii) "Buddha pointed out the way of treating the good friends who are selected to associate by oneself". Point out **three** out of them. (03 marks)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(iv) "According to the explanation of *Aggañña Sutta*, they (people) selected a handsome, pleasant and a distinguished person who has the ability to deplore those who should be deplored, to insult those who should be insulted and to expel those who should be expelled due to the arising of wrong habits such as stealing in the society." Point out **three** terms with their meanings that have been used to introduce above mentioned ones. (03 marks)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(v) 'Both *virati* and *samādāna* should be accomplished for the completion of *prāṇaghāta viramaṇa śikṣā* (abstaining from killing).' Point out **three** parts of each section related to *virati* and *samādāna* in the following statement. (03 marks)

"Pāṇātipātāṃ pahāya pāṇātipātā paṭivirato hoti. Nihita daṇḍo, nihita sattho, lajjī, dayāpanno, sabhapāṇabhūtahitānukampī viharati"

virati - (a)

(b)

(c)

[See page two.

samādāna - (a)

(b).....

(c)

(vi) Name **three** *suttas* preached by the Buddha as a social reformer by rejecting the teaching of four casts vehemently and pointout **three** teachings related to them. (03 marks)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(vii) "The defeat gained through the dedication for protecting the lives is a success". Give **three** factors given in the book named 'Noselena Manasa' written by John Volters by evaluating the way of depicting this attitude in the Buddhist history. (03 marks)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(viii) Name **three** provinces where the monarchy existed among sixteen provinces during Buddha's time in India and Indicate **one** fundamental characteristic in each of these administrations. (03 marks)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(ix) Name **three** just vocations except the trade as recommended in the *Kūṭadanta Sutta* and indicate **three** reasons for abstaining from five fold trades that **cannot** be considered as a violation of human rights. (03 marks)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(x) "Eventhough Buddhism does not teach the facts such a modern economic thinking, production, consumption and distribution it introduces a similar economic philosophy".

Point out **three** fundamental concepts of economic thinking recommended in Buddhism with **three** relevant examples. (03 marks)

(a)

(b)

(c)

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2562 – BAUDDHA DHARMACHARYA EXAMINATION – 2017 (2018)

(05) Social Philosophy of Buddhism

E 5

Answer only **four** questions.

Part II

2. (i) Name **four** subjects that contribute to the field of social philosophy. (04 marks)
(ii) Point out **four** virtual criteria that are excluded from scientific studies done objectively for protecting the rigorous academic discipline. (07 marks)
(iii) "Buddhism is a social philosophy rather than a collection of religious theories." Confirm the above statement with reference to Buddhist teaching belongs to **four** subject areas. (07 marks)
3. (i) Name **four** *sutta* discourses that elucidate the social philosophy of Buddhism. (04 marks)
(ii) Name six directions of the concept of worshipping six directions and explain in brief the individual categories related to it. (07 marks)
(iii) Examine up to what extent the teachings of *Sigālovāda Sutta* benefit to minimise the household conflicts arising between husband and wife in the modern family organization. (07 marks)
4. (i) Give **four** out of the facts given in *Aggañña Sutta* on the origin and evolution of social organizations. (04 marks)
(ii) Explain in brief the *saṃvaṭṭamāna* and *vivaṭṭamāna* given in *Aggañña Sutta* related to the world analysis. (07 marks)
(iii) "Economy is the main fact for arising conflicts and disparities in modern society". Discuss the role of property right, tax system, administration and justice for a fair and balanced society with reference to the analysis of *Aggañña Sutta*. (07 marks)
5. (i) Name **four** *niyāmas* out of the *niyāma dharmās* associated with man and affecting the world universally. (04 marks)
(ii) Explain in brief the way of affecting the *saṃsāric* concept taught in Buddhism on the living and non-living environment. (07 marks)
(iii) Discuss with reference to Buddhist teachings whether its life-favour attitude towards the environment is more than towards human or animal rights as considered partially in the modern time. (07 marks)
6. (i) Name **four** groups of ascetics represented the complex religious environment during the time of Buddha in India. (04 marks)
(ii) Point out in brief **four** religious teachings that dislike by each other and presented the fantastic wrong views among these groups of ascetics. (07 marks)
(iii) Point out how Buddha's path of religious tolerance can be utilized for pacifying the disturbances arising occasionally due to the various activities by the followers of different religions and beliefs in modern Sri Lanka. (07 marks)
7. (i) Point out **four** problems that can affect the development of a country due to increase of population. (04 marks)
(ii) Explain in brief the ways of controlling the population. (07 marks)
(iii) Give the Buddhist view on abortion that affects the controlling of the population at present and discuss the recommendations that can be forwarded in this regard. (07 marks)

8. (i) Write **four fold *sukhās*** combined with economy, recommended by Buddhism and identifying the house holder as an economic being. (04 marks)
- (ii) "The man should earn the wealth not only for one's own benefit but also for other's welfare". Confirm the above statement with reference to the concept of consumption of wealth in Buddhism. (07 marks)
- (iii) Examine with reference to the virtual criteria of the Buddhist economic philosophy whether the modern social trends of gaining economic prosperity agrees with the economic philosophy in Buddhism. (07 marks)

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