

UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD

Entrance examination June 2010-11

Course: Ph.D. Buddhist Studies

Duration of exam: 2 hours

Code No.X-95

Full marks: 75

There are two sections and the candidates have to answer the questions from both the sections. Section A comprising objective type of questions carries 45 marks with negative marking for each wrong answer. Section B, comprising descriptive types of questions, carries 30 marks.

Section A

All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 1 mark. There will be *negative marking for the wrong answers*. 0.33 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.

Q1. Which is not a part of the Tipiṭaka

- A. *Buddhavaṃsa*
- B. *Jātaka*
- C. *Theragāthā*
- D. *Visuddhimagga*

Q2. Which is *not* a text of the Abhidhamma Piṭaka

- A. *Vibhaṅga*
- B. *Dhātukathā*
- C. *Puggala-Paññatti*
- D. *Mahāvagga*

Q3. Who wrote the *Aṭṭhasālinī*

- A. Moggalana
- B. Sāriputta
- C. Buddhaghosa
- D. Dhammapāla

Q4. Buddha had his *parinibbāna* in

- A. Bodh Gaya
- B. Lumbini
- C. Sarnath
- D. Kushinagara

Q5. Which Jātaka story exemplifies the glory of wisdom

- A. Vidhura
- B. Sasa
- C. Khanti

D. Vessantara

Q6. Vinaya rules were compiled during the

- A. First Buddhist Council
- B. Second Buddhist Council
- C. Third Buddhist Council
- D. Fourth Buddhist Council

Q7. The Abhidhamma Piṭaka was created as a separate book like the Vinaya Piṭaka during the

- A. First Buddhist Council
- B. Second Buddhist Council
- C. Third Buddhist Council
- D. Fourth Buddhist Council

Q8. Who was the patron of the Third Buddhist Council

- A. Ajātasattu
- B. Bimbisāra
- C. Asoka
- D. Bindusāra

Q9. The Vinaya Piṭaka or the 'Law Book of the Buddhist', was compiled by a so called 'shudra' named

- A. Ānanda
- B. Upāli
- C. Sāriputta
- D. Moggalāna

Q10. *Cullvagga* belongs to

- A. Sutta Piṭaka
- B. Vinaya Piṭaka
- C. Abhidhamma Piṭaka
- D. None of the above

Q11. Which is not a book of the Abhidharma Piṭaka

- A. Prajñaptipāda
- B. Vijñānapāda
- C. Dhātukathā
- D. Jñānaprasthāna

Q12. Which is not a book of the Abhidhamma Piṭaka

- A. *Paṭṭhāna*
- B. *Dhammasaṅgaṇī*
- C. *Yamaka*
- D. *Dhātukāya-pāṭha*

Q13. Which Pali book is written in the style similar to the Platonic dialogues

- A. *Milinda Pañha*
- B. *Nettipakkarāṇa*
- C. *Mahāvagga*
- D. *Cullavagga*

Q14. What is the *magnum opus* of Buddhaghosa

- A. *Mahavaṃsa*
- B. *Visuddhimagga*
- C. *Aṭṭhasālinī*
- D. *Cullavagga*

Q15. The 'world's largest book' - the Tipiṭaka, inscribed on 729 stone tablets on both sides in the text area of 5ft x 3^{1/2} ft, though originally gilded but plundered and vandalized in 1885 by the British troops - is located in

- A. Hong Kong
- B. China
- C. Myanmar
- D. Sri Lanka

Q16. The famous Pali scholar Buddhadatta belonged to the current territory of modern

- A. Bihar
- B. West Bengal
- C. Tamil Nadu
- D. Maharashtra

Q17. Anuruddhacariya was born in

- A. Bodh Gaya
- B. Anuradhapur
- C. Kanchipuram
- D. Shravasti

Q 18. Who wrote the *Rūpārūpa Vibhāga*

- A. Buddhadatta
- B. Anuruddhacariya
- C. Dhammapala
- D. Buddhadatta

Q19. Which is not a book of the Khuddaka Nikāya

- A. Jātaka
- B. Dhammapada
- C. Mahāvagga
- D. Apadāna

Q 20. The largest Buddhist temple in the world is in

- A. Angkor
- B. Colombo

- C. Leshan
- D. Borobudur

- Q 21. The giant statue of Maitreya Buddha which is 71 metres tall, which has 8.3 metres long middle finger is located in
- A. Leshan, China
 - B. Anuradhapur, Sri Lanka
 - C. Candy, Sri Lanka
 - D. Mandlay, Myanmar
- Q22. The compilation of the Chinese Tripiṭaka was begun by
- A. Kashyapa Matanga and Dharmarakshaka
 - B. An Shih Kao
 - C. Kumarjiva
 - D. Yuan Chwang
- Q23. Where is the famous Heinsa temple, which houses 81,340 wooden blocks of the Tripiṭaka containing 52,382, 960 characters and is marked as a world heritage site by UNESCO
- A. South Korea
 - B. Japan
 - C. China
 - D. Taiwan
- Q24. Which Tripiṭaka is reckoned as the “only punctuated” version of the Tripiṭaka
- A. Taishō Tripiṭaka
 - B. Mahiśāsaka Tripiṭaka
 - C. Sarvāstivādin Tripiṭaka
 - D. Kāśyapiya Tripiṭaka
- Q25. Which Jataka tale narrates the story of hunger strike against untouchability
- A. Matanga
 - B. Sasa
 - C. Vidhura
 - D. Mahajanaka
- Q26. Buddhism discusses the theory of which God
- A. Viṣṇu
 - B. Buddha
 - C. both
 - D. Buddhism does not approve of any theistic belief
- Q27. Which is not true
- A. Buddhism believes in rebirth
 - B. Buddhism believes in *ātmā* or *attā* to explain the theory of rebirth
 - C. Buddhism does not believe in God

D. Buddhism believes in doctrine of Dependent Origination

Q28. Which Noble Truth discusses Nibbāna (Nirvāṇa)

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

Q 29. Which Noble Truth is classified into Sīla, Samādhi and Paññā for the complete Analysis of the Buddhist teachings

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

Q30. Which inscription refers to Konāgamana Buddha to archaeologically corroborate to the belief in many Buddhas prior to Gautam Buddha by the Age of Emperor Asoka

- A. Bhabru
- B. Girnar
- C. Nigalisagar
- D. None of the above

Q31. Who was Dīpaṅkara Buddha

- A. One of the Buddhas before whom Sumedha took the pledge to be a Buddha
- B. Future Buddha
- C. A political leader of the modern age
- D. Another name of Gautam Buddha

Q32. Amidā in Japan is known as

- A. Amitābha or Dhyāni Buddha
- B. Another name of Gautam Buddha
- C. Amitabh Bacchan
- D. None of the above

Q33. Which ancient-medieval Buddhist centre of learning is best known for Pali erudition

- A. Nalanda
- B. Vikramshila
- C. Valabhi
- D. Taxila

Q34. Who was the teacher of Yuan Chwang in the ancient Nalanda University

- A. Dinnāga
- B. Dharmakīrti
- C. Sthirmati
- D. None of the above

- Q35. Which *Buddhist traveler(s)*, who visited the Indian Buddhist sites, wrote *memoirs* on Buddhist sites in India
- Yuan Chwang
 - Hye Cho
 - Only A
 - Both A & B
- Q36. *When and where* were the Buddhist canons *first put to writing* in the currently available format
- 80 BCE in Sri Lanka
 - 265 BCE in Patna
 - 261 BCE in Afghanistan
 - None of the above
- Q37. What scripts were used in Asokan inscriptions
- Kharosthi and Brahmi
 - Armenian and Greek
 - Only A
 - Both A & B
- Q38. Which script is used in Japan to write the title of a Buddhist text
- Siddhamātrikā
 - Grantha
 - Chinese
 - Shittan
- Q 39. Several scripts of South-east Asia adapted for writing Pali are due to
- South Indian influence
 - Bengal influence
 - Kalinga influence
 - None of the above
- Q40. The national emblem has been borrowed from
- Lion capital of Sarnath
 - Gir forest
 - Kanha national park
 - None of the above
- Q41. Asoka erected a pillar of lion capital at a place where the Buddha had delivered his first sermon with a wheel or *chakra* embossed at its base because
- He wanted to mark the site of the Buddha's first sermon which in the Buddhist tradition is called 'turning the wheel of righteous teachings (dhamma)'
 - Thinking that the wheel would become a part of India's national flag;
 - For aesthetic appeal
 - As being a 'secular king' he wanted to pay respect to Kriṣṇa of the *Mahābhārata*.

- Q42. No Asokan inscription is found in
 A. Central Asia
 B. Greece
 C. Armenia
 D. Italy
- Q43. Bada Nagar, a famous Buddhist site under excavation is in
 A. Bihar
 B. Andhra Pradesh
 C. Maharashtra
 D. Gujarat
- Q44. Why did Buddhaghosa, the famous Pali scholar of the fifth century A.D., had to go to Sri Lanka ?
 A. To bring the Pali commentaries from Sri Lanka because the Singhalese had better appreciation of the original Buddhist teachings almost lost in India
 B. To see the foot prints of the Buddha in Sri Lanka
 C. To teach Pali to the Sri Lankans
 D. To pursue his tourism interest
- Q45. Who is a Bodhisatta according to the Buddhist canons
 A. One who takes the pledge to be a Buddha by mastering the ten *parami-s* in presence of an existing Buddha in a particular aeon
 B. Any compassionate person
 C. Any Buddha
 D. Any well educated person

Section B

Answer **any two** questions. Each question carries equal marks.

- Q1. What is the Doctrine of Dependent Origination ? Discuss.
 Q2. Discuss the Buddhist Philosophy of Relations ?
 Q3. Why is Buddhism called a 'Middle Path' according to the Pali canons. Discuss the fourth Noble Truth.
 Q4. Write a note on origin and development of Pali.
 Q5. Write a note on the nature and characteristics of the Pali language.
 Q6. Discuss Nagarjuna's philosophy of Śūnyavāda.
 Q7. Discuss the Yogācāra theory of Tī-Sabhāva.
 Q8. Show the salient features of the architecture of a *stūpa* or a *chaitya*.