

[illegible]

[Max. Marks : 70]

(c) Grammar

- XII** The main source of early Pali literature was:
(a) Written records (b) Oral tradition
(c) Stone inscriptions (d) Palm-leaf manuscripts
- XIII** The *Mahāvagga* and *Cullavagga* are parts of:
(a) SuttaPitaka (b) Abhidhamma Pitaka
(c) VinayaPitaka (d) Commentaries
- XIV** The language of the Dipavamsa and Mahavamsa is:
(a) Sanskrit (b) Pali (c) Prakrit (d) Sinhala
- XV** The Abhidhānappadīpikā is a:
(a) Grammar (b) Poem (c) Dictionary (d) Chronicle

2. Answer in long (any three) [10×3=30]

- I** Explain the historical background and development of the Pali language as a Middle Indo-Aryan language.
- II** Describe the structure and importance of the VinayaPitaka in Buddhist monastic life.
- III** Discuss the main divisions of the SuttaPitaka and their literary features.
- IV** Write a detailed note on the seven books of the Abhidhamma Pitaka.

3. Answer in short (any five) [5×5=25]

- I** What is the meaning of the term “Tipitaka”?
- II** Mention the three divisions of the Buddhist Canon.
- III** Name any two works included in the KhuddakaNikaya.
- IV** What is the purpose of the Vinaya rules?
- V** Define Abhidhamma in simple terms.
- VI** What is the Dipavamsa?
- VII** What is the importance of Pali studies in understanding early Buddhism?

Printing Pages: 2

Paper Code: BABS-103

A

(SVSU:2025-26/R)

Enrollment No.

Program Name: B.A. HONS BUDDHIST

Ist Semester / Ist Year Examination

Subject Code BABS 103

Subject Name: Introduction to ancient Indian language; Prakrit,
Pali and hybrid Sanskrit

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70]

Note: 1. Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

[01×15=15]

- I Pali language is mainly associated with which religious tradition?
(a) Jainism (b) Buddhism (c) Hinduism (d) Sikhism
- II Prakrit developed from which group of languages?
(a) Dravidian (b) Indo-Aryan (c) Tibeto-Burman (d) Semitic
- III Which script was used in the earliest Buddhist inscriptions of Ashoka?
(a) Devanagari (b) Kharosthi (c) Brahmi (d) Tamil
- IV Hybrid Sanskrit is a mixture of:
(a) Sanskrit and Tamil (b) Sanskrit and Pali
(c) Sanskrit and Prakrit (d) Sanskrit and Persian
- V The Tripitaka was originally written in which language?
(a) Sanskrit (b) Pali (c) Prakrit (d) Magadhi
- VI Which of the following is a Prakrit dialect?
(a) Magadhi (b) Apabhramsha (c) Tamil (d) Telugu
- VII Pali belongs to which linguistic stage of Indo-Aryan languages?
(a) Old Indo-Aryan (b) Middle Indo-Aryan
(c) New Indo-Aryan (d) Modern Indo-Aryan
- VIII Which emperor promoted the use of Prakrit in his inscriptions?
(a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Ashoka
(c) Harsha (d) Samudragupta
- IX The main script of Pali manuscripts in Sri Lanka is:
(a) Sinhala (b) Brahmi (c) Devanagari (d) Grantha
- X Prakrit is considered simpler than Sanskrit because:
(a) It has no grammar (b) It uses easier words and sounds
(c) It is a foreign language (d) It is only spoken by monks

- XI Which of the following is not a Middle Indo-Aryan language?**
(a) Pali (b) Prakrit (c) Apabhramsha (d) Sanskrit
- XII In Buddhist literature, Hybrid Sanskrit was mainly used in:**
(a) Mahayana texts (b) Theravada texts
(c) Jain texts (d) Vedic hymns
- XIII Brahmi script is written from:**
(a) Right to left (b) Left to right
(c) Top to bottom (d) Bottom to top
- XIV The Pali Canon is also known as:**
(a) Rigveda (b) Vinaya Pitaka (c) Tipitaka (d) Mahabharata
- XV Which language played an important role in spreading Buddhism outside India?**
(a) Prakrit (b) Pali (c) Sanskrit (d) Tamil
- 2. Answer in long (any three) [10×3=30]**
- I** Trace the historical development of the Prakrit language and explain its major features?
- II** Discuss the origin and importance of Pali in Buddhist literature?
- III** What is Hybrid Sanskrit, Explain its role in the preservation of Buddhist texts?
- IV** Compare the linguistic characteristics of Prakrit and Pali with suitable examples?
- 3. Answer in short (any five) [5×5=25]**
- I** Write the difference between Prakrit and Sanskrit.
- II** Mention two important texts written in Pali.
- III** Define the term "Middle Indo-Aryan Languages."
- IV** What do you understand by "Hybrid Sanskrit"?
- V** Name two Buddhist canonical languages and their script.
- VI** What is the importance of grammar in learning ancient Indian languages?
- VII** What is the role of Pali in the Theravāda Buddhist tradition?

Printing Pages: 2

Paper Code: BABS-101

B (SVSU:2025-26/R)

EnrollmentNo.

Program Name: BA in Buddhism (Hon's)

Semester -1st / 1st Year Examination

Subject Code : BABS-101

Subject Name: Origin of Buddhism

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70]

Note : 1. Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) [01×15=15]

- I The caste system became strict during:**
a) Indus Valley b) Vedic period
c) Mauryan period d) Gupta period
- II Buddha left his palace at age:**
a) 19 b) 29 c) 35 d) 45
- III The Second Noble Truth is:**
a) End of suffering b) Cause of suffering (craving)
c) Life is suffering d) The path
- IV Who became Buddha's chief disciples?**
a) Yasa and Ananda b) Sariputta and Mogallana
c) Bimbisara and Pasenadi d) Alara and Uddaka
- V The Sutta Pitaka contains:**
a) Monk rules b) Buddha's talks
c) Deep philosophy d) Past life stories
- VI Which book is not a Vedic text?**
a) Rig Veda b) Dhammapada
c) Yajur Veda d) Atharva Veda
- VII Anicca means:**
a) No self b) Everything changes
c) Suffering d) Craving
- VIII Buddha fought with whom under the Bodhi tree?**
a) King Ajatashatru b) Mara (temptation)
c) Alara Kalama d) His father
- IX Who gave food to Buddha after 6 years of fasting?**
a) Sujata b) Yashodhara
c) Ananda d) Devadatta
- X The First Council was led by:**
a) Ananda b) Mahakassapa
c) Sariputta d) Upali

- XI** Urban centers grew because of:
- a) More farming
 - b) Trade and iron tools
 - c) Only temples
 - d) Only kings
- XII** Buddha said **Nirvana** is:
- a) A place in heaven
 - b) End of craving and suffering
 - c) Rebirth as god
 - d) More wealth
- XIII** Lay followers are called:
- a) Bhikkhus
 - b) Upasakas
 - c) Brahmins
 - d) Ajivikas
- XIV** Buddha taught in which language?
- a) Sanskrit
 - b) Pali
 - c) Magadhi (local)
 - d) Latin
- XV** Buddha's relics were divided into how many parts?
- a) 4
 - b) 8
 - c) 10
 - d) 100
- 2. Answer in long (any three) [10×3=30]**
- I How did the caste system, trade growth, and spiritual questions in pre-Buddhist India create the need for new movements? Give examples from Vedic texts and city life.
 - II Tell the full story of Buddha's search for truth after leaving home. Include teachers Alara Kalama and Uddaka Ramaputta, six years of hard practice, Mara's attack, and the Middle Path.
 - III What are the Three Marks of Existence? Explain Anicca, Dukkha, and Anatta with examples. Show how seeing them clearly leads to Nirvana.
 - IV How did Buddha build the Sangha? Write about the Vinaya rules, the first monks at Sarnath, conversions of Yash.
 - V Explain the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path in detail. Show how Buddha used them in the First Sermon at Sarnath and why they are the heart of his teaching.
- 3. Answer in short (any five) [5×5=25]**
- I What were urban centers in 6th century BCE?
 - II What is the Great Renunciation?
 - III Explain the Three Marks of Existence.
 - IV Who was Yash and why is he important?
 - V Where did Buddha die and what happened to his body?
 - VI What is the Middle Path?
 - VII What is Dependent Origination

Printing Pages: 2

Paper Code: BABS-104

C

(SVSU:2025-26/R)

Enrollment No.

Program Name B.A. in Buddhist Studies

1st Year Semester 1st Examination

Subject Code: BABS 104

Subject Name: AN OUTLINE OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

[Time: 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 70]

Attempt all questions as per instructions.

1. Multiple Choice Questions

(1×15=15 marks)

1. Who among the following does *not* believe in the authority of the Vedas?
a) Vedānta b) Sāṅkhya c) Cārvāka d) Mīmāṃsā
2. The *Samkhya* philosophy is known for its theory of:
a) Non-dualism b) Dualism c) Materialism d) Voidness
3. Which of the following is *not* one of the Three Marks of Existence?
a) Dukkha b) Anicca c) Anatta d) Atman
4. The doctrine of *Dependent Origination (Paticca-samuppāda)* explains:
a) Creation of the world by God
b) The chain of cause and effect
c) Meditation process
d) Rules of logic
5. The *Anatta* doctrine means:
a) No permanent self b) Eternal soul c) Creator God d) Karma
6. The *Abhidhamma Pitaka* deals mainly with:
a) Rules for monks
b) Stories of the Buddha
c) Analytical study of mind and matter
d) Rituals
7. The *Yoga* philosophy mainly emphasizes:
a) Logical debate b) Meditation and discipline
c) Worship and rituals d) Grammar
8. According to **Buddhism**, all conditioned things are:
a) Permanent b) Eternal c) Impermanent d) Divine
9. The *Jain* philosophy teaches the principle of:
a) Nihilism b) Anekāntavāda c) Hedonism d) Atomism
10. Which school denied any life after death or rebirth?
a) Jainism b) Buddhism c) Cārvāka d) Vedānta

11. The *Buddhist view of Karma* differs from the Vedic one because it:
 - a) Rejects personal effort
 - b) Denies moral causation
 - c) Focuses on intention behind action
 - d) Is based on rituals
12. The term *Dharma* generally means:
 - a) Rituals
 - b) Moral duty or righteousness
 - c) Desire
 - d) Liberation
13. Who is the main teacher associated with *Advaita Vedānta*?
 - a) Patañjali
 - b) Shankaracharya
 - c) Kapila
 - d) Gotama
14. Which of the following is an *orthodox (Āstika)* school of Indian philosophy?
 - a) Buddhism
 - b) Jainism
 - c) Nyāya
 - d) Cārvāka
15. Who among the following modern thinkers was inspired by Buddhist ideas?
 - a) Swami Vivekananda
 - b) B.R. Ambedkar
 - c) Dayananda Saraswati
 - d) Sri Aurobindo

2. Short Answer Questions (Any Five) [5×5=25 marks]

16. Explain the main ideas of *Cārvāka* materialism.
17. What are the key teachings of the *Upanishads* about the Self (Ātman)?
18. Differentiate between *Āstika* and *Nāstika* schools of Indian philosophy.
19. Briefly explain the concept of *Karma* and *Moksha* in Indian thought.
20. What is the importance of *Anekāntavāda* in Jainism?
21. Write a short note on the modern relevance of *mindfulness* in daily life.
22. What are the *Four Noble Truths* in Buddhism?

3. Long Answer Questions (Any Three) [10×3=30 marks]

23. Compare *Buddhist* and *Jain* views on the soul (*Anatta* and *Jīva*).
24. Discuss the six *Āstika* systems of Indian philosophy and their main teachings.
25. Explain the *Four Noble Truths* and *Eightfold Path* in Buddhism with their practical importance.
26. Describe the historical and cultural background of Indian philosophy in the 6th century BCE.
27. Explain the differences and similarities between *Buddhist*, *Jain*, and *Cārvāka* philosophies.

(13)

03/12/2025

Printing Page :2

Paper Code :AEC-1

(C) SVSU:2024-25/R

Enrollment No.

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All Courses

Ability Enhancement Course

I Semester / I Year Examination

English communication skills

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70]

Note : Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) [01×10=10]

I Choose the correct option: "There isn't _ milk left."

- a) Any
- b) much
- c) few
- d) several

II Closing line in self-introduction —

- a) "That's all about me, thank you."
- b) "Bye."
- c) "See you soon."
- d) "I hope you're now convinced of my greatness."

III Which of the following is NOT a part of body language?

- a) Eye contact
- b) Facial expressions
- c) Written communication
- d) Gestures

IV Identify the Exclamatory sentence

- a) What is your name?
- b) What a beautiful scene!
- c) Who is he?
- d) When will he come?

V Role Play means —

- a) Reading a dialogue
- b) Acting out a situation
- c) Writing a story
- d) Memorizing a script

VI The speech should end with —

- a) Facts
- b) Summary and strong message
- c) Jokes
- d) Repetition

[P.T.O]

- VII** Leaning slightly forward while listening shows:
a) Disinterest b) Aggression
c) Interest and engagement d) Fatigue
- VIII** Good posture typically communicates:
a) Arrogance b) Confidence and alertness
c) Laziness d) Nervousness
- IX** She has -----patience.
a) many b) a few c) much d) several
- X** "She sang beautifully." – The word beautifully is
a) Adjective b) Adverb c) Noun d) Verb

2. Answer in long (any three)

[10×3=30]

- I Write your introduction for an interview reflecting your strength, weakness, and your achievements
- II Explain the role of body language in presentation.
- III Discuss the types of sentences with examples.
- IV Write a note on "Importance of Time Management".

3. Answer in short (any five)

[6x5=30]

- I** Define parts of speech with example.
- II** Give your introduction in proper sequence.
- III** Write an application to your principal for two days leave.
- IV** Define pronoun with examples.
- V** Mention do's and don'ts of GD.
- VI** Write a letter to your father requesting 2 days leave.
- VII** Explain the key differences between formal and informal letter.
