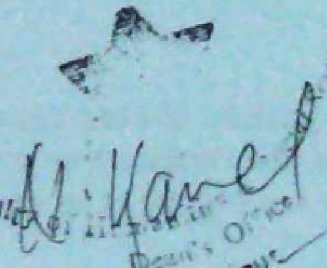


Tribhuvan University
Faculty of Humanities and social Sciences

Buddhist Studies
(M.A.)
(Course of Study)

Kathmandu, Nepal

2009


Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Dean's Office
Kirtipur

Revised Course Titles and Its Contents
(Designed for the students of Master of Arts in Buddhist Studies)

Introduction:

The present course is designed to introduce Buddhist Studies to the students studying M.A. in the campuses run under the faculty of humanities and Social Sciences. T.U. Students having passed the Examination of Bachelor of Arts with Buddhist Studies as a major subject or the post Graduate Diploma in Buddhist Studies from T.U. or any other examination equivalent to it from other universities recognized by T.U. will be eligible for the course in M.A. The students will have to appear in the entrance examination conducted by the Department and, those who get through it, will be granted admission for the enrollment on the basis of merit.

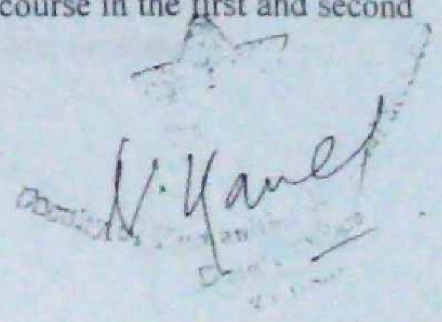
Objectives

The aims and objectives of the course are.

1. To impart the students with knowledge of the history of Buddhism, its growth and spread in Nepal, India and abroad.
2. To provide the students with knowledge of critical appreciation in Buddhist thought and traditions in comparison to other non-Buddhist traditions and theory.
3. To enlighten the students with the importance of Buddhist Pali and Sanskrit literature in the development and expansion of Buddhism with help of historical and critical knowledge of selected texts.
4. To impart the students with comprehensive knowledge about Buddhist societies and life cycle rites and rituals, Buddhist practices, festivals, culture values, literatures and scholars of Nepal Mandala.
5. To introduce with research methodology to enable the students think more critically and devote on researches in various aspects of Buddhism, its history, personalities, sects, philosophy, literature, art, architecture and etc.
6. To impart the students with general knowledge on various Buddhist beliefs, traditions, cultural heritage, important Buddhist sites etc of Asian Countries to make them familiar with Buddhist traditions in Asia.
7. To enable the students think more critically about major religions (Hinduism, Jainism, Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Confucianism and others) of the world, their teachings, philosophies, traditions and practices helping them know and better understand diverse instances of religions within human culture and society.
8. To acquaint the students with the cultural heritage of northern Nepal.
9. To provide general knowledge to the students on various Buddhist beliefs, traditions, cultural heritages, important Buddhist sites etc. of Northern Nepal to make students familiar with the various ingenious Buddhist traditions of Northern Nepal.
10. To enlighten the students with critical and comparative analysis of the selected Buddhist Pali and Sanskrit literatures.

Course Structure

There will be ten papers in M.A. Each the paper will be of 100 marks and 150 teaching hours. The duration of the course is of two years. At the end of each the year students will have to appear the university examination. Students will go through the course in the first and second year as given below.



The block contains a handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be 'N. Pant'. Below the signature is a circular official stamp with some text and a star-like symbol at the top, though the details are somewhat faded.

First year

<u>Paper</u>	<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Full Mark</u>
I.	BS.531	History of Buddhism	100
II.	BS.532	Buddhist Religion and Philosophy	100
III.	BS.533	Buddhist Literature	100
IV.	BS.534	Buddhist Art, Architecture Iconography and Related Scripts	100
V.	BS.535	Research Methodology	100

Second year

<u>Paper</u>	<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Full Mark</u>
VI	BS.536	Buddhism of Nepal Mandala	100
VII	BS.537	World Religion and Philosophy	100
VIII	BS.538	Buddhist Heritage of Northern Nepal	100
IX	BS.539	Buddhist Traditions in Asia	100
X	BS.540-1	Buddhist Pali Literature	100
		Or	
	BS.540-2	Buddhist Sanskrit Literature	
		or	
	BS.540-3	Theist <i>thesis</i>	


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Kirtipur

History of Buddhism

BS.531

Paper : 1

F.M. 100

Teach. Hrs 150

Objectives

The present course aims to impart the students with knowledge of the evolutionary history of Buddhism from the early life of Buddha to the present day. The course is divided into six units. Unity one is devoted introducing background knowledge in the theme. Unit two throws light on the life history of Buddha, His Teachings and relation with the disciples, rules and regulations, the Mahaparinirvana etc. Unit three of the course deals with the position of Buddhism aftermath the Mahaparinirvana of Buddha. Unit four will throw light on Buddhist Education and Development of Academic Centres. How Buddhism spread in India and abroad is dealt on Chapter Five. The last unit is devoted on the evolutionary history of Buddhism in Nepal and its influence in the life of the Buddhists of Nepal.

- | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Unit 1 | Introductory Background | 15 |
| 1.1 | Date of Buddha: Historic Importance of 6 th century B.C. in the history of mankind | |
| 1.1.1 | Nepal : The Homeland of Buddhas | |
| 1.1.2 | Niglihawa-the birthplace of Kanakmuni | |
| 1.1.3 | Gotihawa-the birthplace of Krakuchanda | |
| 1.1.4 | Lumbini- the birthplace of Shakyamuni | |
| 1.2 | Introduction to Contemporary Major Buddhist States of India | |
| 1.2.1 | Kapilvastu | |
| 1.2.2 | Maghad | |
| 1.2.3 | Kosal | |
| 1.2.4 | Vaisali | |
| Unit 2 | Buddha and His Teachings | 20 |
| 2.1 | Life of Siddartha Gautam: Review on | |
| 2.1.1 | From Birth to Enlightenment | |
| 2.1.2 | Importance of Lumbini, Buddhagaya, Sarnath and Kushinagar in the life of Buddha | |
| 2.1.3 | Mahapatinirvana : Meaning, concept and rituals and distribution of relics | |
| 2.2 | Sidhartha Gautam after Enlightenment | |
| 2.2.1 | Buddhism: The Teachings of Buddha
Meaning, concept and characteristic features | |
| 2.2.2 | Major Discourses of Buddha | |

K. K. Hand
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- 2.3 Buddhist Order.
 - 2.3.1 Formation of the Order: Male and Female
 - 2.3.2 The Framing of the rules and regulations
- 2.4 Major Disciples of Buddha
 - 2.4.1 Supporters and Opponents
 - 2.4.2 Contribution of Major Disciples of Buddha to the promotion of Buddhism

Unit 3 Buddhism Aftermath the Mahaparinirvan of Buddha
15

- 3.1 Impact of Buddha's Mahaparinirvan on contemporary Buddhist society and the order
- 3.2 Attempts for consolidation of the Buddhist Order
 - 3.2.1 Historicity of the early two Buddhist Councils
- 3.3 Rise of Schools and sects in Buddhism
- 3.4 Rise of Mahayana and Vajrayana Buddhism in India

Unit 4 Buddhist Education: Development of Academic Centers in India
20

- 4.1 Introduction to Buddhist Viharas
 - 4.1.1 Centre of training monks
 - 4.1.2 Seats for learning
- 4.2 Development of Academic Centers
 - 4.2.1 Establishment of Nalanda, Vikramsila, Odantapuri, Jagadala and Vallabhi as Buddhist universities
 - 4.2.2 Maintenance and Endowment
 - 4.2.3 Outcome of the Universities
- 4.3 Fall of Buddhist Universities in India

Unit 5 Spread of Buddhism in India and abroad
35

- 5.1 Ashoka and the Expansion of Buddhism
 - 5.1.1 Life of Ashoka after the Kalinga war
 - 5.1.2 Religious Policy of Ashoka
 - 5.1.3 Ashoka and the Third Buddhist Council
 - 5.1.4 Spread of Buddhism in India and abroad
- 5.2 Introduction to Buddhist Missionaries of Ashoka
- 5.3 Buddhism during Pre and post Kushan Rule
 - 5.3.1 Brief introduction to early Kushan rulers
 - 5.3.2 Milinda and his contribution to the promotion and spread of Buddhism
 - 5.3.3 Kaniska and the Buddhist Council held under his patronage
 - 5.3.4 Spread of Buddhism in India and abroad
- 5.4 Buddhism under Harshavardhan
 - 5.4.1 Introduction to Harshavardhan and his religious policy

5.4.2 Survey on Chinese Accounts on the position of Buddhism in India


5.4.3 Pala rulers and their contributions to the promotion and spread of Buddhism in Indian and abroad

Unit 6	Buddhism in Nepal	45
6.1	Introductory Background	
	6.1.1 Geographical influence in the history of Buddhism in Nepal	
	6.1.2 Mythological History of Nepal: Survey on the Buddhist version	
	6.1.3 Historicity of Buddha, Ananda and Ashoka's visit to the Nepal Mandala	
6.2	Buddhism under the Lichhavis (From the beginning of A.D. to 879	
	6.2.1 Introduction to Lichhavi Rule in Nepal	
	6.2.2 Major Licchavi Rulers and their contribution to the promotion and spread of Buddhism with special reference to Vrishadeva, Manadeva, Shivadeva, Narendradeva and Jayadeva II	
	6.2.3 Amshu Varma and his Religious policy	
	6.2.4 Historicity of Bhrikuti and her contributions to the spread of Buddhism in Tibet	
6.3	Buddhism during the medieval period	
	6.3.1 Classification of the medieval period	
	6.3.2 State and condition of Buddhism during the early medieval period	
	6.3.2.1 Early medieval kings of Nepal Mandala and their contribution to the promotion of Buddhism with special reference to Shivadeva, Rudradeva, Bhaskaradeva, Indradeva, Luxmikamadeva and Abhaya Malla	
	6.3.2.2 Shankaracharya's visit to Nepal	
	6.3.2.3 Buddhist scholars in Nepal and their activities with reference to Atisa, Shantarakshit, Padmasambhava and Kamaasila.	
	6.3.2.4 Introduction to Sthiti Malla and his religious and social policy.	
	6.3.2.5 Development of art and architecture of the Nepal Mandala.	
	6.3.2.6 Contributions of Nepalese artisans of medieval Nepal to the promotion and spread of Buddhism in Tibet and China.	
6.4	Malla Kings of Later Medieval Nepal Mandala	
	6.4.1 Introduction of Malla kings of divided Nepal Mandala with special reference to the kings of Kathmandu and Lalitpur	

- 6.4.1.1 Ratna Malla, Pratap Malla and Jayaprakashmalla of Kathmandu
- 6.4.1.2 Sidhinarasimha and Srinivas Malla of Lalitpur
- 6.4.2 Contribution of the Malla kings to the promotion of Buddhism
- 6.5 Spread of Buddhism in western Nepal
 - 6.5.1 Position of Buddhism in the Khasa Kingdom during medieval Nepal.
 - 6.5.1.1 Brief introduction of Khasa rulers with reference to Ripu Malla, Prithvi Malla, Punya Malla, Jitari Malla and their contribution to the promotion of Buddhism.
- 6.6 Buddhism during Shah Rule (1769-1846 A.D.)
 - 6.6.1 Revival of Theravada Buddhism in Nepal
 - 6.6.2 Introduction of Newar Buddhists of the Kathmandu Valley to the development of cultural heritage of Nepalese Buddhism.

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- 2 Bajracharya, Naresh Man- *Buddhism in Nepal (465 B.C. to 1199 A.D.)* Delhi: Eastern Book Linkers, 1978.
- 3 Bajracharya, Mana Vajra- *Mythological History of the Nepal Valley from Swayambhu Puran*, Kathmandu: Avalok Publishers, 1978.
- 4 Bhiskhu, Amritananda- *A Short History of Theravada Buddhism in modern Nepal*, 2 Vols. Kathmandu: Anandakuti Vihar Trust, 1986.
- 5 Dutta, Nalinaksha- *Buddhist Sects in India*, Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas, 1978.
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- 7 Regmi, D.R.- *Ancient Nepal*, Calcutta: K.L Mukhopadhyaya, 1970.
- 8 Regmi, D.R. - *Medieval Nepal 2 Vols*, Calcutta: K.L./ Mukhopadhyaya, 1972
- 9 Shakya, Min Bahadur- *A Short History of Buddhism in Nepal*, YBP English SeriesI, Patan, Young Buddhist Publication, 1984.
- 10 Shakya, Min Bahadur- *Bhrikuti the Nepalese Princess*, Patan: YBP English SeriesI, Young Buddhist Publication, 1984
- 11 Walter, T- *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India* 2vols. London, 1946.
- 12 Wright, D.- *History of Nepal* Translated from the Parbatiya by Munshi Shew Shankar Singha and pandit Sri Gunanada Kathmandu: Nepal Antiquated Book Publishers, 1972 (reprint)
- 13 Bapat, P.V. (ed.) - *2500 years of Buddhism*, Fifth Edition. Delhi: Publication Division. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India 1987


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 Kathmandu

Buddhist Religion and Philosophy

BS.532

Paper II
F.M. 100
Teach. Hrs 150

Objectives

The course aims to provide the students with knowledge of critical appreciation in Buddhist thought and traditions. It helps them understand the reality of nature and human beings' place within it to move between cosmological, theological and philosophical understandings and the ways these motivate ordinary and extraordinary human lives.

The course is categorized into six units. Basic Buddhist teachings and those which serve as base for further reading are included in Unit first and second. Unit third deals with earlier Buddhist meditation practice. Unit fourth is devoted to four philosophical doctrines of Buddhism. Unit fifth includes some important Mahayanic concepts. Unit sixth throws light on Vajrayana Philosophy and Practice. And, the last Unit deals with Buddhist logics.

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|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Unit 1 | Buddhist Teachings | 20 |
| 1.1 | Four Noble Truths | |
| 1.2 | Law of Dependent Origination | |
| 1.3 | Three Universal Characteristics of Buddha Dharma | |
| 1.4 | Arahat and Bodhisattva ideals | |
| Unit 2 | Buddhist Ethics and Society | 20 |
| 2.1 | Universalistic features of Buddhist ethics, Karma and its effects | |
| 2.2 | Karma and fatalism, rebirth, karma and motivation. Criteria for good and bad action | |
| 2.3 | Key Buddhist Values. Liberality, Five precepts: Patience | |
| 2.4 | Monastic values: celibacy, role of monasticism | |
| 2.5 | Social Dimensions (of the goal) of Nibbana and Buddhahood | |
| 2.6 | Skillful Means: Mahayana reassessment of monasticism. | |
| Unit 3 | Buddhist Meditation | 15 |
| 3.1 | Samatha Meditation: Its objective, types and importance | |
| 3.2 | Vipasyana Meditation: its objectives, types and importance | |
| Unit 4 | Four Philosophical Buddhist Doctrines | 35 |
| 4.1 | Vaibhasika doctrine | |
| 4.1.1 | Meaning sub-schools and etymology | |
| 4.1.2 | Theory of Dharmas of Sarvastivada | |
| 4.1.3 | Concept of Pratisakyanirodha and Apratisankhyanirodha, Prapti, Aprapti, Avijnapti | |
| 4.2 | Sautrantic doctrine. | |
| 4.2.1 | Meaning, sub schools and etymology | |
| 4.2.2 | Theory of Momentary-ness | |
| 4.2.3 | Concept of Perception and Apperception | |

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- 4.3 Madhyamika doctrine.
 4.3.1 Meaning, definition, sub-schools and etymology
 4.3.2 Two Truths: Samvritti Satya and Parmatha Saiya
 4.3.3 Concept of Sunyata, Anutpada, Catuskoti (Fourfold analysis)
- 4.4 Yogacara Doctrine.
 4.4.1 The meaning, sub-schools and etymology
 4.4.2 Theory of "Mind Only" (Cittamatrata- Vijnaptimatasiddhi)
 4.4.3 Nature and concept of Alayavijnana, Klistamanovijnana and Pravrttivijnana
 4.4.4 Three nature of objects Parikalpita, Paratantra and Parinispanna nature
- Unit 5 Mahayana Philosophy 25
 5.1 Path of Bodhisattva, Bodhicitta generation, Bodhisattva precepts
 5.2 Developing Bodhisattva Perfection
 5.3 Concept of Adibuddha
 5.4 Concept of Tri-Kaya: Dharmakaya, Sambhogakaya, Nirmanakaya
 5.5 Concept of Tathagata and Tathagatagarbha
 5.6 Pudgalanairatmya and Dharmanairatmya
 5.7 Klesavarana and Jyayavarana
- Unit 6 Vajrayan Philosophy and Practice 30
 5.1 Vajrayana Philosophy
 5.1.1 Philosophical and religious foundations
 5.1.2 Myth and Symbolism
 5.1.3 Psychology, Physiology and Cosmology
- 5.2 Vajrayana Practice
 5.2.1 Vajrayana Initiation
 5.2.2 Vajrayana Meditation
 5.2.3 Four Systems of Tantric thought in Buddhism and its goals
- Unit 7 Buddhist Logics 5

References

1. Brown, Brian Edward- *The Buddha Nature. A study of Tathagatagarbha and Alayavijnana*. Buddhist tradition series, New Delhi; MLBD 1994
2. Dayal, Har- *The Bodhisattva Doctrine in Buddhist Sanskrit Literature* (reprint), Delhi Motilal Banarasidass Publishers, 2004
3. Dutta, Nalinaksa- *Mahayana Buddhism*. Delhi: MLBD 1978
4. Guenther, H.V. (tr.) *Jewel Ornament of Liberation of Gampopa* (reprint), London: Rider and Co. 1974.
5. Gyaltsen, Dragpa- *Candragomin's Twenty Verses on Bodhisattva Vows, Dharmashala; Library of Tibetan Works and Archives 1982.*
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7. Harvey, Peter - *An Introduction to Buddhist Ethics*, Cambridge; Cambridge University Press, 2000
8. Hopkins, Jeffrey and Geshe Sopa- *The Tantra in Tibet* (reprint). New York; Snowland Publications, 1987.

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11. Murri, T.R.V- *The Central Philosophy of Buddhism*, London; Unwin Paperbacks, 1980 (reprint)
12. Pande, G.C.-*Studies in the Origins of Buddhism*. New Delhi; MLBD, 1995 (reprint)
13. Santina, Peter De La - *The Tree of Enlightenment* by (reprint). Taiwan; Chico Dharma Study Foundation 1997.
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15. Thanh Thich Minh, *The Mind in Early Buddhism*, New Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlala Publisher Pvt. Ltd. 2001
16. Thera, Piyadassi - *The Buddha's Ancient Path*, London; Rider and Co. 1964
17. Stcherbatsky, Th. *Buddhist logic*, 2 vols.
18. Upadhyaya, Baladeva- *Budhha Dharma Mimamsa*. Varanasi; Chowkhamba Vidyabhavan, 1978.



Buddhist Literature

BS.533

Paper III
Full mark - 100
Teaching Hrs - 150

Objectives

The main object of this paper is to acquaint the students with knowledge of the importance of Buddhist Pali and Sanskrit literature to the development and expansion of Buddhism in India, Nepal and abroad. Similarly, the students will be imparted with historical and critical knowledge of selected texts on Buddhism.

Part I

General Introduction

Unit 1 General introduction to evolution of "Buddha Vacana" to Buddhist Literature 20

1.1 The meaning of "Dharma" as "Buddha Vacana" in the context of "Triratna"

i. e. Buddha, Dharma and Sangha.

- 1.2 Eighty four thousand "Dharma Skanda"
- 1.3 Nine Angas(Navanga Parichaya)
- 1.4 Twelve Angas(Dvadasanga Parichaya)
- 1.5 Buddhist literature of Sravakayanaand Mahayana.
- 1.6 Buddhist literature of Eighteen sects.
- 1.7 Buddhist literature of Four Philosophical Schools.
- 1.8 Buddhist Tantra literature.

Part II

Buddhist Pali Literature

Unit 1 Textual study of pali Tripitaka 40

1.1 Vinaya Pitaka :

- 1.1.1 Mahavagga : Upasampada Vidhi
- 1.1.2 Parajika Pali : Suddhinnabhanavaro sutta

1.2 Sutta Pitaka

- 1.2.1 Digha Nikaya : Brahmajala Sutta
- 1.2.2 Majjhima Nikaya : Saccavibhanga Sutta
- 1.2.3 Samyutta Nikaya : Akkosa Sutta
- 1.2.4 Anguttara Nikaya : Paribbajaka Sutta

1.3 Abhidhamma Pitaka

- 1.3.1 Dhammasangani Matika

Unit 2 Textual Study of Anu Pitaka

2.1 Milinda Panha

- 2.1.1 Lakhana Panha

Unit 3 Textual Study of Thera and Theri

3.1 Thera Gatha

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- 3.1.1 Upali Thera Gatha
- 3.2 Theri Gatha
 - 3.2.1 Patacara Theri Gatha

Part III

Buddhist Sanskrit Literature

Unit 1	Selected textual study of Canonical Literature (Dvadasanga – Pravirhaya)	15
1.1	Lalitavistara Sutra – Janma Parivarta(7 th Chapter)	
1.2	Avadana Sataka – Navika(Tritiya varga), Soma(Ashtama varga)	
1.3	Jatakamala – Visvantarajatakam	
Unit 2	Selected textual study of Mahayana Literature	15
2.1	Gandavyuha : Kalyanamitra Meghasri	
2.2	Saddharmapundrika : Aupamyia Parivarta	
2.3	Prajnaparamita Hridayasutram : Vistaramatrika	
Unit 3	Selected textual study of Philosophical School	30
3.1	Abhidharmakosha : Dhatunirdesa(1 st Chapter)	
3.2	Vijnaptimatrasiddhi : Vinsatika	
3.3	Madhyamakam Satram : Svabhava Pariksha	
Unit 4	Selected textual study of Buddhist Tantra Literature	10
4.1	Guhyasamaja Tantra : Astadasha Patala	

Reference Books

1. ————— *Psalms of the Brethrens and Psalms of the Sisters*, London: Pali Text Society, No Date.
2. Acarya Vasubandhu, *Abhidharmakosha* (tr.Acarya Narendra Deva), Allahabad: Hindustani Academy, 1959.
3. Acarya Vasubandhu, *Vijnaptimatrasiddhi* (ed.Mahesha Tiwari), Vanarasi: Chaukhamba Vidhyabavan, 1995.
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11. *Parajikapali* , Igatpuri; Vipassanna Research Institution, 1998.
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20. Vaidya, P. L. (ed.), *Mahayanasutrasamgraha*, India: Mithila Institute, 1961.
21. Vaidya, P. L. (ed.), *Saddharmapundarika*, India: Mithila Institute, 1960.



Buddhist Art, Architecture, Iconography and Related Scripts

BS.534

Paper IV
Full Marks 100
Teaching Hrs. 150

Objectives

The main objectives of this course is to provide a comprehensive knowledge of the Buddhist art, architecture, iconography and scripts with special emphasis on the unique features and development stages of different Stylistic and artistic traditions of Nepal . The course is divided into seven units. Unit one is devoted to archaeological and the literary sources. Unit two is concentrated in Buddhist art and architecture of India. Unit three deal with the general art history of Nepal and Unit four with Nepalese Buddhist sculptures. Unit fifth throws light on the Buddhist paintings of Nepal Mandala, Unit six deal on the history of the evolution of Buddhist architecture and Unit seven on the various iconography forms of the Nepalese Buddhist images. And Unit eight is specified for the epigraphically resources of the tradition of the Nepalese Buddhist writings.

Unit 1	Archaeological and Literary Sources for the Study of 1:1 Buddhist Art 1:2 Architecture 1:3 Iconography 1:4 Buddhist epigraphy and Paleography	10
Unit 2	Origin and Development of Buddhist Art in India 2:1 Introduction of Buddhist Art tradition 2:2 Symbolic and Ideal representation of ancient Buddhist Art 2:3 new innovation and stylistic evolution in Buddhist Art	15
Unit 3	General Survey on Nepalese Art Style 3:1 Pre historic period (1000 BC - 300 AD) 3:2 Licchavi periods (300 AD – 879 AD) 3:3 Transitional periods (879 AD – 1200 AD) 3:4 Malla periods (1200 AD – 1769/71)	15
Unit 4	Introduction to Nepalese Buddhist Sculptures 4:1 Stone images 4:2 Metal images 4:3 Wood images 4:4 Clay and Terracotta images (introduction, classification, development, features, impact, proportion and importance etc.)	15
Unit 5	Introduction to Buddhist Painting of Nepal 5:1 Wall Paintings 5:2 Manuscript Paintings 5:3 Cloth Paintings 5:4 Sand (Raja) Mandala Tradition 5:5 Clay and Teracotta Paintings (introduction, classification, development, features, impact, importance, six limbs and razes, methods and materials etc. with references to western and northern paintings)	15

6:1 Vihar Architecture

- 6:1:1 General features of the Baha and Bahis of the Nepal Mandal
- 6:1:2 Unic features of Itum Baha, Lagan Baha, Jana Baha of Kathmandu; Kwa Baha, Uku Baha, Hakha Baha of Patan and Chaturbrahma Mahabihar and Laskadyaya Baha of Bhaktapur
- 6:1:3 A general survey of the Bahis i.e. Cha bahi, Tham Bahi of Kathmandu; Guita Bahi, Yampi Bahi of Patan and Thathu Bahi of Bhaktapur
- 6.1.4 General features of the Titetan monasteries: Nyingmap, Kagyupa, Sakyapa and Gelugpa

6:2 Stupa Architecture:

- 6:2:1 General concept of Nepalese Buddhist Stupa and Chaitya
- 6:2:2 Historical surveys of early Stupas of Nepal Terai
- 6:2:3 Chief features of Primitive Chaityas of the Nepal Mandal with special reference to Swayambhu, Tukan baha, Yatkha baha, Mahabaudha and Shrigha baha Chaitya
- 6:2:4 Unique features of Medieval Stupas or Chaityas of Nepal Mandal
- 6:2:5 Meaning, Symbolism and general features of the eight Auspicious Chortens

6:3 Buddhist Temple Architecture of Nepal Mandala

- 6:3:1 Shikhar type Buddhist temple of Chobhar
- 6:3:2 Pagoda type Buddhist temple of Vajrayogini in Sankhu, Pharping and Vijeswari

Unit 7 General Introduction to Nepalese Buddhist Iconography 20

- 7:1 Origin and evolutionary history of Buddhist imagery in Nepal
- 7:2 Concept of Buddhist Iconology (Varna, Mudra, Ayudha, Alankar and Asana)
- 7.3 Iconic description of Nepalese Buddhist Deities
 - 7.3.1 Buddhas and Bodhisatvas : Dipankar, Sakyamuni, Maitraya, Vajrasatva, Nine Bodhisatvas, Namasangiti and Kshadakshari
 - 7:3:2 Devies : Prajnyaparamita
 - 7:3:3 Esoteric Deities: Chakrasambhara, Hevajra, Vajravarahi, Yogamvar, Candamaharoshana and Kalachakra
 - 7:3:4 Dharmapal Deity: Mahakala

Unit 8 Introduction to Buddhist Epigraphy 30

- 7.1 Origin and Development of Buddhist Script in South Asia
 - 7.1.1 Early Buddhist Script of Nepal
 - 7:1:2 Writing materials metal and tool
- 7:2 Buddhist Manuscript in Nepal (innovation, statement of purpose (Sankalpa) , wish, main body of the text and colophons)
- 8:3 Alphabets and Numeral systems of Brahmi, Licchavi, Post-Licchavi and Ranjana, Newar scripts
 - 8:3:1 Alphabetic: Word numerals and letters with symbols
 - 8:3:2 Transliteration of different inscription of Nepal Mandal
 - 8:3:2:1 Study of ancient inscription: Te Bahal (Priya Pal Shakya), Swoyambhu and Tyagal

8:3:2:2 Medieval Inscriptions (Ranjana): Logarabaha inscription of Parthivendra Malla

8:4 Ancient and Medieval Inscription Art images of Nepal-

8:5 Calligraphic Art of Nepal Mandal: Kutakshara

8:6 Transliterations of the Manuscripts: Gunakarandavyuha, Prajnyaparamita, Vimalaprabha

8:7 Introductions to Tibetan Scripts: Uchan, Umed

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Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences
Dean's Office
Kirtipur

Research Methodology

BS 535

~~Paper V~~

F.M. 100

Teach Hrs. 150

Objectives

The present course is designed to train the students in the fields of historical, cultural, religious aspects under the most recent social science research methodology using both qualitative data.

- Unit 1: Introductory Background 20
- 1.1 Research: meaning, nature, types and significance
 - 1.2 Introduction to Asian historiography
 - 1.2.1 Introduction to Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Nepalese and Tibetan Historiography
 - 1.2.2 A general survey of history writing in ancient and Medieval Nepal
 - 1.3 Research Problem: identification, selection and methods of defining research problems
- Unit 2: Research design and the writing of a research proposal 25
- 2.1 General meaning, features and important concepts of research design
 - 2.2 Types of research design
 - 2.3 Selection of the subject
 - 2.4 Preparation of proposal editing
 - 2.5 Characteristic features of research proposal
- Unit 3: Research Evidences 30
- 3.1 Meaning, nature and importance of evidences in cultural and social research
 - 3.2 Types of evidences
 - 3.2.1 Mute and verbal
 - 3.2.2 Primary and original
 - 3.3 Data Sources
 - 3.3.1 Contemporary records and their significance
 - 3.3.2 Archival and monastic documents and compilation
 - 3.3.3 Newspapers and periodicals
 - 3.3.4 Public opinion, Fictions, Songs, Poetry, Folklore
 - 3.4 Archaeological materials
 - 3.4.1 Art objects, miniatures
 - 3.4.2 Coins, sculptures and excavated or explored objects]
 - 3.4.3 Inscriptions, copper plates and colophons

- Unit 4: Data Collection and its methods 30
- 4.1 Consolation of materials and bibliographic aids from published and unpublished documents and records
 - 4.2 Exploration sites
 - 4.3 Questionnaire: meaning, methods, types and elements
 - 4.4 Interview: meaning, methods, types and features
 - 4.5 Observation methods, sketching, snapping and filming
 - 4.6 Sampling: meaning, methods, types, criteria, features and steps
 - 4.7 Editing, coding, processing and classification of data
- Unit 5: Art of organizing and writing a research report 25
- 5.1 Collection and organization of materials: analysis, evaluation and interpretation
 - 5.1.1 Start of writing research report
 - 5.2 Format of writing
 - 5.2.1 Rules of citing footnotes
 - 5.2.2 Functions and placement of footnotes
 - 5.2.3 Classification and arrangements of bibliography]
 - 5.3 Arrangement of appendices, maps, table and charts
 - 5.4 Uses of abbreviations, glossary and index
- Unit 6: Final preparation and presentation of the research work 20
- 6.1 Preparation of the research report
 - 6.1.1 Specific rules of margin, spacing, paging and footnotes
 - 6.1.2 Uses of bold, italics and underlines
 - 6.1.3 Uniformity in titles, sub-titles and chapter divisions
- Unit 7: Practical Work
- 7.1 Writing of the Proposal

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Wolf



Buddhism of Nepala Mandala

BS.536

Paper : 06
Full Marks : 100
Credit Hours : 150

Objectives

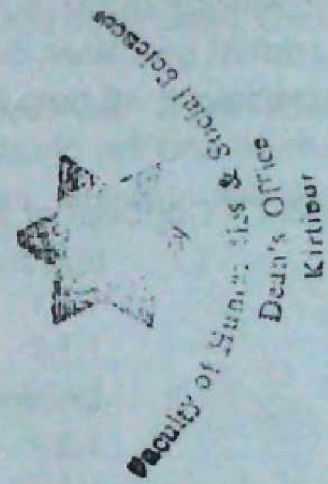
Nepal is enriched by unique traditions and cultures, which are still in practice in the Buddhist societies of Nepala Mandala (valley) since the beginning of Buddhism in the country. The main objective of this course is to impart the students with comprehensive knowledge about Buddhist societies and their understanding of Buddhism, their life style, Buddhist practices, Buddhist literatures and Buddhist masters well as scholars of Nepala Mandala. It will help the students to acquire more knowledge on the Buddhist societies, culture and the characteristic features of Buddhism of Nepala Mandala.

- Unit 1 Concept of Tri-Ratna in Buddhism of Nepala Mandala 30
- 1.1 Buddha Mandala and other popular Buddhas
 - 1.1.1 Pancha Buddha and Four devas
 - 1.1.2 Dipankara, Sapta Tathagatas, Puspaketu, Aparimitayu Tathagata etc.
 - 1.2 Dharma Mandala and other popular Buddhist Literatures
 - 1.2.1 Nava Dharmas
 - 1.2.2 Other popular Buddhist Literatures
 - Pertaining to Rituals, Social Rules, Initiation, Protection, Vrata
 - Mahima, Popular Legends of Pilgrimage Sites, Stotra, Mangala-Gath etc.
 - 1.3 Samgha Mandala and Samgha Tradition
 - 1.3.1 Nine Bodhisattvas Samgha and other Bodhisattva-samgha
 - 1.3.2 Sakya Bhiksu samgha and its ordination tradition
 - 1.3.3 Bajracharya Samgha and its ordination tradition
- Unit 2 Viharas and Samgha of Nepala Mandala 30
- 2.1 Existing Viharas and its Samgha Traditions
 - 2.1.1 Classification of Vihara and Samgha Traditions
 - 2.1.2 Mubaha, Baha, Kachabaha and its Samghas
 - 2.1.3 Bahi, Kachabahi and its Samghas
 - 2.2 Achagu (Samgha Assembly of Bajracharya Samgha)
 - 2.2.1 Achagu of Kantipur
 - 2.2.2 Achagu of Bhaktapur
 - 2.2.3 Achagu of Lalitpur
 - 2.3 Baregu (Samgha Assembly of Shakya Samgha)
 - 2.3.1 Baregu of Kantipur
- Unit 3 Buddhist Religious Practices and Festivals of Nepala Mandala
- 3.1 General Practices
 - 3.1.1 Daily Practices
 - a) Hikam
 - b) Temple Visit etc.
 - 3.1.2 Monthly, Annual and others (observed after certain fixed year) Practices and Festivals
 - a Disi Cahre

- d. Caitya Puja
- e. Pancadana
- f. Samyak of Bhaktapur, Lalitpur and Kantipur
- g. Karunamaya Jatra in and out of Kathmandu
- h. Mataya onegu of Patan
- i. Upaku onegu of Kantipur
- j. Sripancami Parva

Specific Practices

- a. Samgha Dana/Bhojana
- b. Vratas
- c. Baha-Bahi Puja
- d. Caitya Puja
- e. Karunamaya Puja
- f. Tirthaseva
- g. Four yoginis Puja
- h. Four Mountains visi.
- i. Other Mountains visit
- j. Guphaseva (Caves visit)



Unit 4 Buddhist Life Style of Nepala Mandala

4.1 Introduction to Samskara Karma

- 4.1.1 Meaning in Religion
- 4.1.2 Objectives

4.2 Buddhist Approach to Samskara Karma

4.2.1 Classification

- Samskara Karma observed for human beings
- Samskara Karma observed for the Deities

4.2.2 Types of Buddhist Samskara Karma

- Dasakarma- The major Samskara Karma observed during the life time
- Sub-Samskara Karma observed during the life time
- Samskara Karma after the life

Unit 5 Prominent Buddhist Masters and Scholars of Nepal Mandala

5.1 Buddhist Masters

5.1.1 Early Acharyas- Manjudeva, Santikara, Omdiyana, Silamanju,

Bandhudatta, Bajrapada, Omkarabajra, Sasvatabajra,
Vachasiddhi, Vakabajra, Vagisvarakirti, Samantasri,
Punyakarabhadra.

5.1.2 Medieval Acharyas- Suratabajra, Jivacandra, Lilabajra, Manjubajra, Vandakrtadeva

Modern Acaryas- Jogamuni, Amoghabajra, Pt. Ashakaji, Pt.

Badriratna

5.2 Buddhist Scholars

5.2.1 Buddhakrti of Likchavi period, Pt. Amrtananda Shakya, Pt.

Nisthanda, Pt. Ratnabhadur Bajracharya, Pt.
Divyabajra Bajracharya

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World Religion and Philosophy

BS.537

Paper VII
F. M. 100,
Teaching Hrs 150

Objectives

The course attempts to introduce the students with the nature of major religions and philosophies of the world with aims:

1. To enable the students think more critically about major religions (Hinduism, Jainism, Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Confucianism and others) of the world, their teachings, philosophies, traditions and practices;
2. To become more aware of the diversity of perspectives within the study of religion;
3. To enhance them with better understanding to distinguish religions and recognize them by its appearances in diverse places
4. To help them know and better understand diverse instances of religion within human culture and society
5. To enable them describe and interpret them.

Unit 1 Religion and Philosophy	5
1.1 Definition, Nature and Concepts	
1.2 Introduction to World Religion and Philosophy	
Unit 2 Vedic Religions	25
2.1 Introduction to Vedic Religion	
2.2 Vedic Rituals:	
2.2.1 Vedic Theism	
2.2.2 Nature of Cosmic Beings	
2.2.3 Five Mahayajnas	
2.3 Introduction to Varna and Asram System	
2.4 Four Paths of Life: (Dharma, Artha, Kama and Mokshya)	
2.5 Prasthantrayi: Upanishad, Brahmasutra and Srimad Bhagwat Gita (karma Yoga, Jhana Yoga and Bhakti Yoga)	
Unit 3 Introduction to Saivism	5
3.1 Introduction to Saiva Siddhanta and Practices	
Unit 4 Six System of Oriental Philosophy	30
4.1 Sankhya	
4.1.1 Introduction to Sankhya Philosophy	
4.1.2 Satkaryavada, Prakriti and Purusa, Theory of Evolution, Bondage and liberation	
4.2 Yoga	
4.2.1 Introduction to Yoga Philosophy	
4.2.2 Chaturviuha Sastra, Five Chittabhumis and The Eight Fold Path of Yoga. Bondage and liberation	
4.3 Nyaya	
4.3.1 Introduction to Nyaya Philosophy	
4.3.2 The Sixteen Padarthas, Bondage and Liberation	
4.4 Vaishesika	

- 4.4.1 Introduction to Vaishesika Philosophy
- 4.4.2 Padarthas, Dravyas, Bondage and Liberation
- 4.5 Mimamsa
- 4.5.1 Introduction to Mimamsa Philosophy
- 4.5.2 Metaphysics, Bondage and Liberation
- 4.6 Vedanta
- 4.6.1 Introduction to Vedanta (Theistic and Absolutist) Philosophy
- 4.6.2 Theory of World, Theory of Brahma, Bondage and Liberation

Unit 5 Non-Vedic Religion and Philosophy

25

5.1 Jainism

- 5.1.1 Background:
 - 5.1.1 Mahavira and the Origin of Jainism
- 5.1.2 World View, Tattva and Reality:
 - 5.1.2.1 Jain Theory of Dravya or Substance
 - 5.1.2.2 Anekantavada and Syadvada
- 5.1.3 Theory of Knowledge
- 5.1.4 Jain Concept of Soul or Self or Jiva
- 5.1.4 Jain Ethics
- 5.1.5 The Development of Jainism and Its Branches:
 - 5.1.5.1 Digambaras
 - 5.1.5.2 Shvetambaras
 - 5.1.5.3 Sthanakavasis
 - 5.1.5.4 Terapanthis
- 5.1.6 Jain Practices
- 5.1.7 Jain Scriptures
- 5.1.4 Jain Theory of Bondage and Liberation

5.2 Charvaka Philosophy

- 5.2.1 Introduction to Charvaka Philosophy
- 5.2.2 Theory of Knowledge, Metaphysics and Ethics of Charvaka

Unit 6 Judeo-Christian Religion and Philosophy

30

6.1 Judaism

- 6.1.1 Origin and development of Judaism
- 6.1.2 Jewish Belief
- 6.1.3 Religious Practice:
 - 6.1.3.1 The Jewish Sabbath
 - 6.1.3.2 Holydays
 - 6.1.3.3 Juish Dietary Practices
 - 6.1.3.4 Other Religious Practices

6.2 Christianity

- 6.2.1 Introduction to Jesus Christ:
 - 6.2.1.1 His Death and Resurrection
- 6.2.2 Basic Christianity:
 - 6.2.2.1 Basic Christian
 - 6.2.2.2 Beliefs
 - 6.2.2.3 Christian Practice
 - 6.2.2.4 Christian Ethics
 - 6.2.2.5 The Church
- 6.2.3 Christian Mysticism:
 - 6.2.3.1 The Early Church
 - 6.2.3.2 Eastern Christianity
 - 6.2.3.3 Western Christianity



Unit 7 Islam Religion and Philosophy

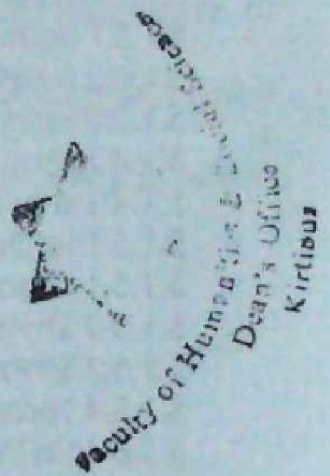
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- 7.1 Origins and Development of Islam:
 - 7.1.1 Introduction to Muhammad
- 7.2 Essentials of Islam
 - 7.2.1 Five Pillars of Islam
 - 7.2.2 Additional Islamic Religious Practices
- 7.3 The Shia and Sunni Division within Islam
- 7.4 Sufism: Islamic Mysticism
- 7.5 Islamic law and Philosophy

Unit 8 Far Eastern Religion and Philosophy

15

- 8.1 Introduction to Major Themes in Chinese Thought
- 8.2 Taoism:
 - 8.2.1 Origin and development of Taoism
 - 8.2.1.1 Introduction to Lao Tzu
 - 8.2.1.2 Tao Te Ching
 - 8.2.1.3 Chuang Tzu
 - 8.2.2 Basic Early Teachings
 - 8.2.3 Taoism and the Quest for Longevity
- 8.3 Confucianism:
 - 8.3.1 Introduction to Confucius and his Principal Disciples
 - 8.3.2 The five Great Relationships
 - 8.3.3 The Confucian Virtues
 - 8.3.4 Schools of philosophy
 - 8.3.5 The Development of Confucianism as a Religious System



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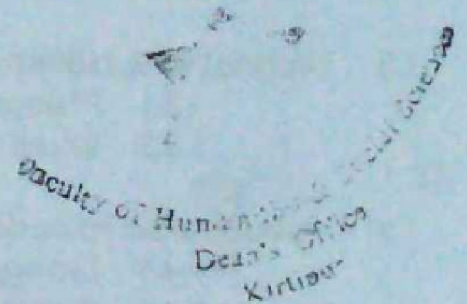
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Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
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Objectives

The Present course aims to impart the students with knowledge of the Buddhist Heritage Northern Nepal. The course throws light on introduction of Buddhism to Tibet and its effect upon Northern Nepal. It deals about the different sects in Buddhism of Tibet and its eminent masters their Gompas and the Lamas. Similarly, the course deals with the position of Buddhism in Northern Nepal.

Unit 1	Pre-Buddhist Cultural Heritage of Northern Nepal	20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Pre-Buddhist cultural heritage of Tibet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1 Folk belief (Mi-Chos) 1.1.2 Gesar epic 1.1.3 Bon belief-nine ways of Bon 1.2 Introduction of Buddhism in Tibet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.1 Role of Srong-b Tsan sGam-po, Bhirikuti, Kongjo and Silamanju 1.2.2 Role of Khen Lob Cho Sum (Shantarakshitsa, Padmasambhava and Khri Srong De bTsan) 1.2.3 Role of Atisa Dipamkara 1.2.4 Role of Phamthing Brothers 1.3 Impact of Buddhism in Bon and Vice Versa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.3.1 Philosophical views 1.3.2 Ritual Aspects 1.4 Introduction to Buddhism in Northern Nepal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.4.1 Geographical location of Northern Nepal 1.4.2 Buddhist ethnic groups of Northern Nepal 	
Unit 2	Different Buddhist Sects and Its Eminent Masters in Northern Nepal	30
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 rNying-ma-pa, Klong Chen-pa, mNga's-ris Panchen 2.2 bKa' brGyud-pa, Mila Ras-pa, Karma-pa, Zhwa-d Mar-pa 2.3 Sa-skya-pa. Five Patriarchs (Gongma INga) Glo-bo mKhen Chen 2.4 dGe-lugs-pa, Tsongkha-pa, Dalai Lamas Panchen Lama 2.5 dGonpas and Lamas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.5.1 Meaning and definition of dGonpa 2.6 Type of dGonpas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.6.1 bShad Drwa (Centre for Study) 2.6.2 Sgrub Drwa (Centre for Meditation) 2.6.3 Grong gSeb (Village Gonpas) 2.7 Meaning and definition of the term bLama 2.8 Procedure of Becoming gLama (Ordination, Initiation) 2.9 Types of Lamas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.9.1 sPrul sKu (Incarnate Lama) 2.9.2 mKhan-Po 2.9.3 Gra Pa (dGe slong, dGel Tshul) 2.9.4 Anis (Anagarika) 2.9.5 Sngags Pa (Mantra Holders) 2.10 Fundamental Duties of Lamas 	

2.10.1	Giving Initiation	
2.10.2	Participation of Death Rituals	
2.11	Function of Gonpas	
2.11.1	Daily Function	
2.11.2	Regular Function. Tsechu	
2.11.3	Annual Function. Chotul Duchen, Saga Dawa, Lhabab Duchen, Chokor Duchen, Yarne and Nyune	
Unit 3	Introduction to Selected Gonpas of Northern Nepal	20
3.1	Tengboche dGonpa (Solu)	
3.2	Bigu Tashi dGonpa (Dolakha)	
3.3	Tsarang dGonpa (Mustang)	
3.4	Shey dGonpa (Dolpa)	
Unit 4	Buddhist Practices of Northern Nepal	25
4.1	Thangkas, wall paintings, sculptures	
4.2	Chorten, rTsa rTsa	
4.3	Pilgrimage	
4.3.1	Types of pilgrimage sites: mountains, caves, lakes	
4.3.2	Purpose of pilgrimage	
4.4	Important sacred sites. Kailasha Manasarovar, Muktinath.	
4.4.1	Maratika, Shey Mountain, Lo Gekar	
4.5	Festivals	
4.5.1	Losar	
4.5.2	Manirimdu (solu)	
4.5.3	Dumje (Solu, Dolakha)	
4.5.4	Tiji (Mustang)	
Unit 5	Buddhist Literature of Northern Nepal	25
5.1	Role of Srong-gTsan sGam-po. Mani Kabum	
5.2	Role of Thonmi Sambhota. Sun Tag	
5.3	Translated Literature of Northern Nepal	
5.3.1	bKah-rGyur, Yum, Domang	
5.3.2	bsTan-rGyur	
5.4	Other literary works	
5.4.1	Philosophical Texts	
5.4.2	Ritual Texts	
5.4.3	Guide Books for Pilgrimage	
5.4.4	Biographies. Four Lamas of Dolpo, Lowo Khenchen	
Unit 6	Important Rites and Rituals of Buddhist Himalayan Highlanders of Northern Nepal	25
6.1	Birth - conceptual meaning, rites and rituals involved	
6.2	Marriage- general and some peculiarities	
6.3	Death - conceptual meaning, Bardo, rites and rituals involved	

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Buddhist Traditions in Asia

BS.539

Paper : IX
Full Marks:100
Teaching Hrs:150

Course Objectives

Buddhism was flourished in most of the Asian countries. In which country it was flourished, it developed country based Buddhist cultural heritages. Due to the indigenous value of the country based Buddhist cultural heritage, gradually, concept of Buddhism after the name of the countries likes Nepalese Buddhism, Tibetan Buddhism, Japanese Buddhism so on appeared in the world Buddhist history.

This paper , entitled Buddhist Tradition in Asia intend to give a general knowledge on the various Buddhist beliefs, histories, traditions, cultural heritages, important Buddhist sites etc, of Asian Countries so that students would be familiar with the various indigenous Buddhist traditions in Asia .

Unit.1	Buddhism in Sri Lanka	15
	1.1 History of Buddhism in Srilanka	
	1.2 Prominent Buddhist Sects in Srilanka	
	1.3 Chief features of Srilankan Buddhism	
Unit.2	Buddhism in Thailand	15
	2.1 History of Buddhism in Thailand	
	2.2 Prominent Buddhist Sects in Thailand	
	2.3 Chief features of Thai Buddhism	
Unit.3	Buddhism in Myanmar	15
	3.1 History of Buddhism in Myanmar	
	3.2 Prominent Buddhist Sects in Myanmar	
	3.3 Chief features of Maynmar Buddhism	
Unit.4	Buddhism in China	15
	4.1 History of Buddhism in China	
	4.2 Prominent Buddhist Sects in China	
	4.3Chief features of Chinese Buddhism	
Unit.5	Buddhism in Korea	15
	5.1 History of Buddhism in Korea	
	5.2 Prominent Buddhist Sects in Korea	
	5.3 Chief features of Korean Buddhism	
Unit.6	Buddhism in Japan	15
	6.1 History of Buddhism in Japan	
	6.2 Prominent Buddhist Sects in Japan	
	6.3 Chief features of Japanese Buddhism	
Unit.7	Buddhism in Mongol	10
	7.1 History of Buddhism in Mongol	
	7.2 Prominent Buddhist Sects in Mongol	
	7.3 Chief features of Mongol Buddhism	
Unit.8	Buddhism in Laos	10
	8.1 History of Buddhism in Laos	
	8.2 Prominent Buddhist Sects in Laos	

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Unit.9	Buddhism in Vietnam	10
	9.1 History of Buddhism in Vietnam	
	9.2 Prominent Buddhist Sects in Vietnam	
	9.3 Chief features of Vietnamise Buddhism	
Unit.10	Buddhism in Cambodia	10
	10.1 History of Buddhism in Cambodia	
	10.2 Prominent Buddhist Sects in Cambodia	
	10.3 Important Buddhist monuments of Cambodia	
Unit.11	Buddhism in Indonesia	10
	11.1 History of Buddhism in Indonesia	
	11.2 Important Buddhist monuments of Indonesia	
Unit. 12	Buddhism in Bhutan	5
	12.1 History of Buddhism in Bhutan	
	12.2 Chief features of Bhutanise Buddhism	
Unit. 13	Buddhism in Bangladesh	5
	13.1 History of Buddhism in Bangladesh	
	13.2 Chief feature of Bangladeshi Buddhism	

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~~Thesis~~

~~OR~~

Buddhist Pali Literature

OR

Buddhist Sanskrit Literature

OR

THESIS

BS 540:

~~Paper X~~

Full Mark 100

Teaching Hrs. 150

BS 540-1 Buddhist Pali Literature

BS 540-2 Buddhist Sanskrit Literature

BS 540-3 Thesis

100

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Articles-

1. Burua Dr. Dilip Kumar- *Buddhist Ruins and Archacological Finds in Bangladesh- A Case study*, Paleswan (Lotus Research Centre) Vol 22, 2005.
2. Kaichao Jiamujang- *Prospect and Retrospect of Buddhism in Mongol*, Paleswan (Lotus Research Centre) Vol 22, 2005.

Buddhist Pali Literature

BS SA0-1

Paper X

Full Mark 100

Teaching Hrs. 150

Objective

The main objective of this paper is to make a critical study of Buddhist Pali canonical, sub canonical, commentarial and chronological literatures, analytical study and textual history of prescribed Buddhist Pali literature.

Unit 1 A: Critical Study of Viaya Pitaka

- 1.1 Sutta Vibhanga
 - 1.1.1 Bhikkhu Vibhanga
 - 1.1.2 Bhikkuni Vibhanga

30

Unit 2 A: Critical Study of Sutta Pitaka

- 2.1 Majjhima Nikaya
 - 2.1.1 Sammaditthi-sutta

30

Unit 3 A: Critical Study of Abhidhamma Pitaka

- 3.1 Vibhanga
 - 3.1.1 Khandha
 - 3.1.2 Ayatana
 - 3.1.3 Dhatu Vibhanga

30

Unit 4 A: Critical Study of Anu Pitaka

- 4.1 Retakopadesa

30

Unit 5. A: Critical Study of Atthakatha and Vamsa (Literature)

- 5.1 Atthakatha
 - 5.1.1 Dhammapada attakatha
 - 5.1.2 Yamakavagga
 - 5.1.3 Dvesahakthikkhuvattu

30

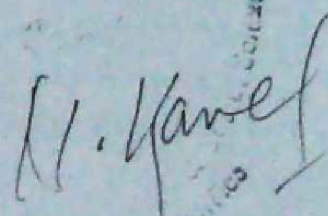
5.2: Vamsa-Dipavamsa-Catuttho Paricchedo (Mahakasyapasamgaha)

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Buddhist Sanskrit Literature

BS 540-2

Paper X

Full Marks : 100

Teaching Hrs : 150

Objectives

The main objective of this paper is to impart the students with knowledge of critical and comparative analysis on Buddhist Sanskrit Literatures: The course is divided into five units.

Unit 1: An Introduction to Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit	30
1.1 Special features of Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit	
Unit 2: A Critical Study of Sautrantika and Sarvastivada Literature	30
2.1 Sautrantic Darsanam-Sautrantika Siddanta Sangraha Abhidhamakosa-Loka nirdesa	
Unit 3: A Critical Study of Vijanavada and Madhyamika Literature	30
3.1 Vijnaptimatratasiddhi- Trisatika	
3.2 Madhyamakam Sastram- Nirvana Pariccha	
Unit 4: A Critical Study of Mahayana Ethical Practices	30
4.1 Bodhisattvabhumi- Caryapatlam	
4.2 Karandavyacha- Vaineaya dharmopadesh, Eight Chapter	
Unit 5: A Critical Study of Buddhist Tantra	30
5.1 Hevajra Tantra	
5.1.1 Tattva Patala- True principle	
5.1.2 Vinaya Patala- Discipline	

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