# **ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY**

A State Government University, Accredited with "A" Grade by NAAC Nagarjuna Nagar - 522 510, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India.



# M.A. MAHAYANA BUDDHIST STUDIES

**SYLLABUS** 



2022 - 2023 onwards

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW

**PROGRAM CODE:** 

**ANUCACL12** 





### **ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY (ANU)**

#### - A Brief Profile

Acharya Nagarjuna University, a State University established in 1976, has been constantly striving towards achieving progress and expansion during its existence for over four decades, in terms of introducing new courses in the University Colleges, affiliated colleges and professional colleges. Spread over 300 acres of land on the National High Way (NH-16) between Vijayawada and Guntur of Andhra Pradesh, the University is one of the front ranking and fastest expanding Universities in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The University was inaugurated on 11th September, 1976 by the then President of India, Sri Fakruddin Ali Ahmed and celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 2001. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) awarded "A" grade to Acharya Nagarjuna University and also has achieved 108 International ranks, 39 National ranks UI Green Metrics rankings and many more It is named after Acharya Nagarjuna - one of the most brilliant preceptors and philosophers, whose depth of thought, clarity of perception and spiritual insight were such that even after centuries, he is a source of inspiration to a vast number of people in many countries. The University is fortunate to be situated on the very soil where he was born and lived, a soil made more sacred by the aspiration for light and a state of whole someness by generations of students. With campus student strength of over 5000, the University offers instruction for higher learning in 68 UG & PG programs and guidance for the award of M.Phil. and Ph.D. in 48 disciplines spread over six campus colleges and one PG campus at Ongole. It also offers 160 UG programs in 440 affiliated colleges in the regions of Guntur and Prakasam Districts. It has a Centre for Distance Education offering 87 UG & PG programs. Characterized by its heterogeneous students and faculty hailing from different parts of the state and the country, the University provides most hospitable environment for pursuing Higher Learning and Research. Its aim is to remain connected academically at the forefront of all higher educational institutions. The University provides an excellent infrastructure and on- Campus facilities such as University Library with over one lakh books & 350 journals; Computer Centre; University Scientific Instrumentation Centre; Central Research Laboratory with Ultra-modern Equipment; Well-equipped Departmental Laboratories; Career Guidance and Placement Cell; Health Centre; Sports Facilities with Indoor & Outdoor Stadiums and Multipurpose Gym; Sports Hostel; Separate hostels for Boys, Girls, Research Scholars and International Students; Pariksha Bhavan (Examinations Building); Computers to all faculty members; Wi-Fi connectivity to all Departments and Hostels; Canteen, Student Centre & Fast-food Centre; Faculty Club; Dr. H.H. Deichmann & Dr. S.John David Auditorium cum Seminar Hall; Post office; Telecom Centre; State Bank of India; Andhra Bank; Energy Park; Silver Jubilee Park; Fish ponds; internet center; xerox center; cooperative stores; Water harvesting structures.



## ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY

#### **VISION**

To generate sources of knowledge that dispels ignorance and establish truth through teaching, learning and research.

#### **MISSION**

To promote a bank of human talent in diversified faculties – Commerce & Management Studies, Education, Engineering & Technology, Humanities, Law, Natural Sciences, Pharmacy, Physical Education & Sports Sciences, Physical Sciences and Social Sciences that would become an investment for a prosperous society.

# **OBJECTIVES**

- To inspire and encourage all who would seek knowledge through higher education and research.
- To provide quality instruction and research for the advancement of science and technology.
- > To promote teaching and research studies in disciplines of societal relevance.
- > To bridge the gap between theory and practice of the principles of higher education.
- > To develop human talent necessary for the industry.
- > To open up avenues of higher education and research through non-formal means.
- To invite and implement collaborations with other institutes of higher learning on a continuous basis for mutual academic progress.
- To motivate and orient each academic department/centre to strive for and to sustain advanced levels of teaching and research so that the university emerges as an ideal institute of higher learning.
- To focus specially on the studies involving rural economy, justifying its existence in the rural setting.



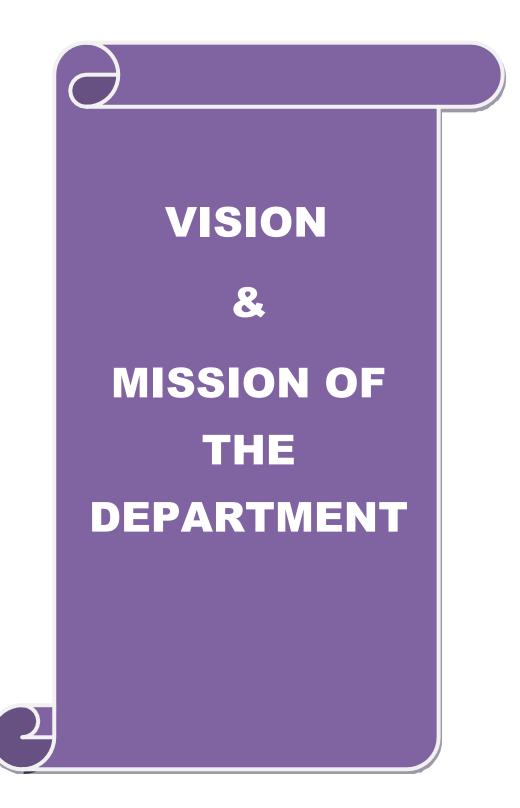
## ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY

### **UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW**

#### VISION AND MISSION OF THE COLLEGE:

University College of Arts, Commerce and Law presently consists of 19 teaching departments and seven research centres and running 27 courses. It had a very good team of qualified teachers with strong profiles. The vision of the college is to promote learning and research in the faculties of social sciences, humanities, law, education and management. It is intended to encourage research temperament and develop inputs for the betterment of the society. The mission of the college is to nurture the scholarship, leadership and produce outcome to promote the quality of life and address the challenges in human society.





# ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW CENTRE FOR MAHAYANA BUDDHIST STUDIES M.A. MAHAYANA BUDDHIST STUDIES

#### VISION OF THE DEPARTMENT:

This programme, M. A. in Mahayana Buddhist Studies has unique in its nature and provide research in Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism.

#### **MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT:**

This programme enhances research in the fields of Theravada Buddhism, Mahayana Buddhism, Buddhist epistemology, Buddhist ethics, Engaged Buddhism and Buddhist science and Technology with multi-disciplinary fields and making with significant contributions to Buddhist Acharyas viz. Acharya Nagarjuna, Aryadeva, Bhavaviveka, Buddhapalaita and Dignaga etc.

# ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW CENTRE FOR MAHAYANA BUDDHIST STUDIES M.A. MAHAYANA BUDDHIST STUDIES

#### **PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO's):**

After the successful completion of the two year M.A. Mahayana Buddhist Studies programme, the student will be able to understand:

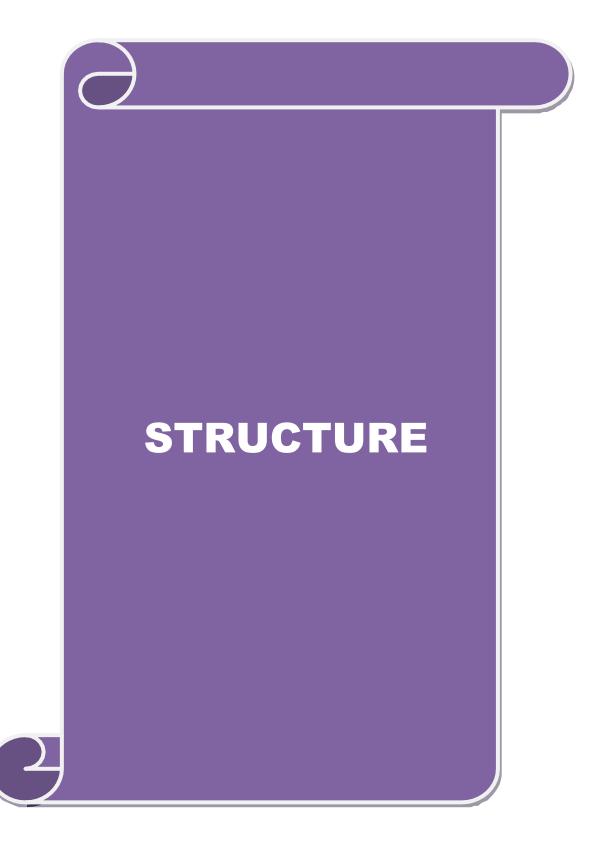
- **PEO 1** To impart the basic knowledge about the origin, development and spread of Buddhism in India right from its inception.
- **PEO 2** To impart knowledge on the development of different phases of Buddhist Philosophy
- **PEO 3** To emphasize the application of Buddhist moral principles to spread peace and harmony in the human society.
- **PEO 4** To acquaint the student with the Pali Language and its terminology.
- **PEO 5** To make the student familiar with sacred canon of Pali and Sanskrit Buddhist literature chronologically
- **PEO 6** To impart the student, about the relevance of Nagarjuna's polity to the contemporary Political situations
- **PEO 7** To promote knowledge on Buddhist Cognitive consciousness of Zen, Greek philosophers and logicians
- **PEO 8** To sensitise the students about the experiences of meditation techniques and its practice in daily life
- **PEO 9** To understand the knowledge about the origin and development of Buddhist stupas, chaityas and viharas
- PEO 10 To understand the fundamental concept of Buddhist Science and Technology
- **PEO 11** To educate the student on the contribution of Buddhism to Andhra culture
- **PEO 12** To focus on the attempts of different individuals for the revival of Buddhism

### **PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (PO's):**

After the successful completion of the M.A. Mahayana Buddhist Studies programme, the student will be able to understand:

	Programme outcomes	Blooms Taxonomy levels
<b>PO 1</b>	To know about the source material for Theravada, Mahayana	Understanding and
	and Vajrayana Buddhism and their interpretations to Cultures and origin of Buddhist Sangha.	Analysing
		TT 1 4 1' 1
PO 2	Understanding the theories of Theravada Buddhism,	Understanding and
	Mahayana Buddhism, Buddhist philosophy, Buddhist ethics,	Analysing
	logic, Epistemology and Buddhist science and technology	
PO 3	Knowledge of the major Buddhist meditation practices like	Practical application
	Vipasanna and its application to modern society	(Apply)
PO 4	Analysing the Buddhist concepts of Theravada, Mahayana	Understanding and
	and Vajrayana and their Ethical and moral Buddhist values	Analysing
	of research and its interpretation	
PO 5	Knowledge of the Buddhist art, architecture and sculpture of	Understanding and
	ancient stupas and their interpretations to cultures	Analysing





# ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW CENTRE FOR MAHAYANA BUDDHIST STUDIES M.A. MAHAYANA BUDDHIST STUDIES <u>COURSE STRUCTURE</u>

#### I SEMESTER

PAPER-I MBS 1.1 (22)	: HISTORY OF INDIAN BUDDHISM (6 <sup>TH</sup> C.B.C.
	TO 10 <sup>TH</sup> C.A.D.)
PAPER-II MBS 1.2 (22)	: CONCEPTS OF BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY
PAPER-III MBS 1.3 (22)	: BUDDHIST APPLIED ETHICS
PAPER-IV MBS 1.4 (22)	: HISTORY OF PALI LITERATURE AND
	SELECTIONS FROM PALI TEXTS
PAPER-V MBS 1.5 (22)	: NON-VEDIC RELIGIONS OF ANCIENT INDIA
II SEMESTER	

PAPER-I MBS 2.1 (22)

PAPER-II MBS 2.2 (22) PAPER-III MBS 2.3 (22) NAGARJUNA PAPER-IV MBS 2.4 (22) PAPER-V MBS 2.5 (22)

#### **III SEMESTER**

PAPER-I MBS 3.1 (22) PAPER-II MBS 3.2 (22) PAPER-III MBS 3.3 (22)

PAPER-IV MBS 3.4 (22) PAPER-V MBS 3.5 (22)

#### **IV SEMESTER**

PAPER-I MBS 4.1 (22) PAPER-II MBS 4.2(22) PAPER-III MBS 4.3 (22) PAPER-IV MBS 4.4 (22) PAPER-V MBS 4.5 (22) PAPER-VI MBS 4.6 (22) : HISTORY OF BUDDHIST SANSKRIT LITERATURE AND SELECTIONS FROM THE TEXTS
: SCHOOLS OF INDIAN BUDDHISM
: SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF ACHARYA

: BUDDHIS<mark>T LOGIC</mark> AND EPISTEMOLOGY : BUDDHIST ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

- : BUDDHIST MEDITATION
  : BUDDHIST ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT
  : BUDDHIST MONUMENTS OF TOURIST IMPORTANCE IN ANDHRA AND TELANGANA
  : BUDDHIST ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA
- : BUDDHIST SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
- : BUDDHISM AND CONTEMPORARY RELIGIONS
- : HISTORY OF BUDDHISM IN SOUTH ASIA
- : BUDDHISM AND CONTEMPORARY WORLD
- : DEVELOPMENT OF BUDDHISM IN ANDHRA
- : REVIVAL OF BUDDHISM IN INDIA
- : PROJECT WORK

S. No.	Title of the Paper	Code	Hrs. per week	No. of credits	Core/Elective	Internal assessment marks	Theory Marks	Total
1	History of Indian Buddhism (6 th Century B.C to 10	MBS 1.1 (22)	6	4	Core	30	70	100
2	th Century A.D.) Concepts of	MBS	6	4	Core	30	70	100
2	Buddhist Philosophy	1.2 (22)	U	-	Core	50	70	100
3	Buddhist Applied Ethics	MBS 1.3 (22)	6	4	Core	30	70	100
4	History of Pali Literature and Selections from Pali texts	MBS 1.4 (22)	6	4	Core	30	70	100
5	Non Vedic Religions of Ancient India	MBS 1.5 (22)	6	4	Core	30	70	100
	TOTAL		30	20		150	350	500

#### <u>SEMESTER –I</u>



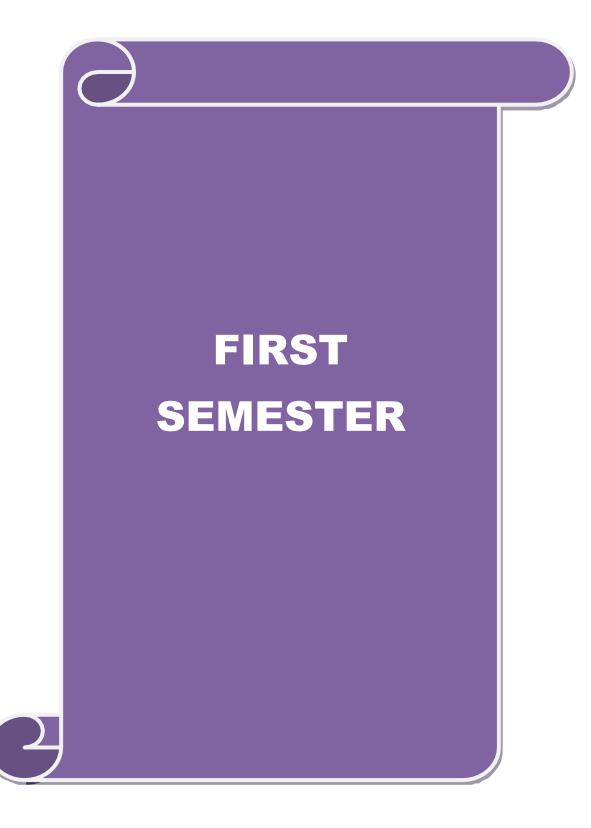
S. No.	Title of the Paper	Code	Hrs. per week	No. of credits	Core/Elective	Internal assessment marks	Theory Marks	Total
1	History of Buddhist Sanskrit Literature and Selections from the Texts	MBS 2.1 (22)	6		Core	30	70	100
2	Schools of Indian Buddhism	MBS 2.2 (22)	6	4	Core	30	70	100
3	Social and Political Philosophy of Acharya Nagarjuna	MBS 2.3 (22)	6	4 క్వే సర్వం ప్రక	Core	30	70	100
4	Buddhist Logic and Epistemology	MBS 2.4 (22)	6	4	Core	30	70	100
5	Buddhist Artificial Intelligences	MBS 2.5 (22)	6	4	Core	30	70	100
	TOTAL	•	30	20		150	350	500

S. No.	Title of the Paper	Code	Hrs. per week	No. of credits	Core/Elective	Internal assessment marks	Theory Marks	Total
1	Buddhist Meditation	MBS 3.1 (22)	6	4	Core	30	70	100
2	Buddhist Economics Management	MBS 3.2 (22)	6	4	Core	30	70	100
3	Buddhist Monuments of Tourist importance in Andhra and Telangana	MBS 3.3 (22)	6	4	Core	30	70	100
4	Buddhist Art and Architecture in India	MBS 3.4 (22)	6	4	Core	30	70	100
5	Buddhist Science and Technology	MBS 3.5 (22)	6	4	Core	30	70	100
	TOTAL	-	30	20		150	350	500

#### **SEMESTER –III**

#### SEMESTER -IV

S. No.	Title of the Paper	Code	Hrs. per week	No. of credits	Core/Elective	Internal assessment marks	Theory Marks	Total
1	Buddhism and Contemporary Religions	MBS 4.1 (22)	6	4	Core	30	70	100
2	History of Buddhism in South Asia	MBS 4.2 (22)	6	4	Core	30	70	100
3	Buddhism and Contemporary World	MBS 4.3 (22)	6	4.001	Core	30	70	100
4	Development of Buddhism in Andhra	MBS 4.4 (22)	6	<u>3 ~450 ව</u>	Core	30	70	100
5	Revival of Buddhism in India	MBS 4.5 (22)	6	4	Core	30	70	100
6	Project work	MBS 4.6 (22)	6	4	Compulsory to all Students	30	70	100
	TOTAL		36	24		180	420	600



# ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW CENTRE FOR MAHAYANA BUDDHIST STUDIES M.A. MAHAYANA BUDDHIST STUDIES SEMESTER-I

# MBS1.1 (22): HISTORY OF INDIAN BUDDHISM FROM (6<sup>th</sup> C.B.C. TO 10<sup>th</sup> C.A.D.)

#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

History of Indian Buddhism is a foundation course in Mahayana Buddhist studies programme. This course intends to create and enhance the Buddhist study and research in Buddhism.

#### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	<b>Blooms Taxonomy levels</b>
CO 1	To impart the basic knowledge about the origin and	Understanding and
	spread of Buddhism in India right from its inception.	evaluating
CO 2	To bring awareness about different phases of	Analysing
	Buddhism in India.	
CO 3	Formation of the Buddhist Sangha - Order of the	Understanding and
	Nuns, Rules for their entry.	evaluating
CO 4	Rise and Growth of Mahayna Buddhism	Analysing

#### **UNIT I: EMERGENCE OF BUDDHISM**

- a) Sources of History of Buddhism Literary and Archaeological.
- b) Socio-economic and political background for the Rise of Buddhism in India
- c) Life of the Buddha-Birth, Renunciation, Enlightenment,
- d) Dharmacakrapravartana and Mahaparinirvana.

#### UNIT II: GROWTH OF BUDDHISM AND THE FOUR BUDDHIST COUNCILS

- a) Formation of the Buddhist Sangha Order of the Nuns, Rules for their entry.
- b) The First and the Second Buddhist Councils.
- c) Account of the Third and Fourth Buddhist Councils and their importance
- d) Impact of four Buddhist councils

#### UNIT III: RISE AND GROWTH OF MAHAYANA BUDDHISM

- a) Socio-economic background for the rise of Mahayana
- b) Distinct Features of Mahayana Buddhism
- c) Mode of worship
- d) Mahayana literature
- e) Acharyas of Mahayana

#### UNIT IV: PATRONAGE TO BUDDHISM AND ITS DECLINE

- a) Royal Patronaze Bimbisara, Prasenajit, Udayana, Ajatasatru, Asoka, Kanishka, Harsha and Pala-kings.
- b) Patronaze of other sections Gahapati's, Srestis and other sections.
- c) Decline of Buddhism in India

# UNIT V: RECENT STUDIES IN THE FIELD OF BUDDHIST HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

- a) Latest Researches on Buddhist History.
- b) Recent Archaeological discoveries.

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

- 1) A.K. Warder-Indian Buddhism (Delhi 1970)
- 2) S.R. Goyal-A History of Indian Buddhism (Meerut 1987)
- 3) H, Kern-Manual of Indian Buddhism (Varanasi 1968)
- 4) D. R. Bhandarkar Ashoka (Delhi 1972)
- 5) R.C. Majumdar, (ed) Age of Imperial Unity, Vol. II, Bharatlya Vidyabhavan Series (Bombay, 1955)
- 6) R.C. Majumdar, (ed) The Classical Age, (Bombay 1971) Vol. III.
- 7) E.J. Thomas Life of Buddha as Legend and History (London, 1969)
- 8) P.V. Bapat 2500 years of Buddhism (New Delhi 1987)
- 9) S.N. Dube Cross Currents in Early Buddhism (Delhi 1980)
- 10) N. Dutt Early Monastic Buddhism (Calcutta 1960)
- 11) B.L. Suzuki Mahayana Buddhism
- 12) R.C. Mitra Decline of Buddhism in India (Santiniketan)
- 13) B.S.L. Hanumatha Rao, Religion in Andhra
- 14) Aiyappan & P.R.Srinivasan, Story of Buddhism with reference to South India, Madras, 1960.

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	2	3	2	3
CO 2	2	3	3	3	
CO 3	2	2			3
<b>CO 4</b>	3	3	3	2	2

MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:



#### MBS 1.2 (22): CONCEPTS OF BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY

#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Concepts of Buddhist Philosophy is a core foundation course in Mahayana Buddhist studies programme. This course develops an understanding on the Basic concepts of Buddhist Philosophy.

#### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy levels
CO 1	To impart knowledge on the origin and development of Buddhist Philosophy	Analysing
CO 2	To develop an understanding on the Basic concepts of Buddhist Philosophy	Understanding and evaluating
CO 3	To impart knowledge on the development of different phases of Buddhist Philosophy	Understanding and evaluating
CO 4	To impart knowledge on the recent developments in Buddhist Philosophy.	Analysing and Understanding

#### UNIT I: ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY

a) Philosophical Background of Buddhism

#### UNIT II: BASIC PHILOSOPHICAL CONCEPTS OF BUDDHISM

- a) Pratityasamutpada, Aryasatyas, Arya Astangikamarga, Bodhyangas
- b) Anitya, Anatma, Dukkha, Panca skandhas, Trikaya

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c) Bodhipakshiyadharmas.

# UNIT III: DIFFERENT PHASES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY

- a) Vaibhasika, Sautrantika
- b) Madhyamaka, Yogacara

#### UNIT IV: RISE OF VAJARAYANA SCHOOL

- a) Vajrayana,
- b) Mantrayana
- c) Tantrayana and Kalachakrayana

#### UNIT V: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND STUDIES IN BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY

a) Neo Buddhism including the one which is followed by Ambedkar and his followers

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

- 1) B.M. Barua, A History of Pre-Buddhist Indian Philosophy (Delhi 1970)
- 2) B.M. Barua, Prolegomena to the History of Buddhist Philosophy (Delhi 1974)
- 3) T.R.V. Muru, Central Philosophy of Buddhism (Varanasi 1962)
- 4) A.K. Chatterjee, The Yogacara Idealism (Varanasi 1962)
- 5) S.N. Das Gupta An Introduction to Tantric Buddhism
- 6) David J. Kalupahana, History of Buddhist Philosophy, Continuities and Discontinuities
- 7) Rahual Sanskrityana, Buddha-Charya (Telugu Trans), (Erpedul 1999)
- 8) Rahul Sankrityana, *Bharatiya Darsanam* (Telugu Trans) (Vijayawada 1986)
- 9) Devi Parasad Chattopadhyaya, *Bharateeya Tattvasastram, Sulabhaparicayam*. Telugu Translation by Dr. G. Sundararamaiah (Vijayawada 1983)
- 10) J. Takakusu, The Essentials of Buddhist Philosophy (Bombay 1956)

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	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	2	23	3	12 3	2
CO 2	3	2	2	2	3
CO 3		2	25	3	2
<b>CO 4</b>	3	2	2	3	3
CO 4	3			3	3



#### MBS 1.3 (22): BUDDHIST APPLIED ETHICS

#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course gains knowledge on Buddhist applied ethics, ethical thought and professional ethics, issues and its applications of ethics of discipline, ethics of equality and peace and harmony in the society.

#### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy levels
CO 1	To impart knowledge on the basic concepts of Buddhist Ethics.	Analysing and Understanding
CO 2	To develop an understanding on important aspects of Buddhist ethics of professional and its practice in daily life.	evaluating
CO 3	To emphasize the application of Buddhist moral principles to spread peace and harmony in the human society.	apply
CO 4	To impart knowledge on Buddhist professional ethics like environmental ethics, Bio ethics and business ethics, Science and Technology etc.	Analysing and Understanding

#### UNIT I: THE FOUNDATION OF BUDDHIST APPLIED ETHICS

- a) Four Noble Truth
- b) Eight fold Path
- c) Dependent Origination
- d) Five Precepts and Ten Precepts

#### UNIT II: BUDDHIST ETHICAL THOUGHT

- a) The Ethics of Discipline
- b) The Ethics of Virtues
- c) The Ethics of Altruism
- d) The Ethics of Engagement

#### UNIT III: BUDDHIST PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

- a) Buddhist Medical Ethics
- b) Buddhist Environmental Ethics
- c) Buddhist Bio Ethics
- d) Buddhist Business Ethics.

#### UNIT IV: ISSUES AND ITS APPLICATIONS

- a) Abortion and Buddhist Principles
- b) Inequality and Buddhist Culture
- c) Terrorism and Human Values
- d) Suicide and Euthanasia

#### **UNIT V: APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES**

- a) Society Cohesion and Ethics of Equality
- b) Science& Technology and Ethics Handling
- c) Economics Impact and Ethics Giving
- d) Corporate Management and Ethics Integrity

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

- 1) Saddha Tissa, Buddhist Ethics.
- 2) S Dasgupta, Development of Moral Philosophy in India, 1961
- 3) G S P Mishra, Development of Buddhist Ethics, New Delhi, 1984.
- 4) 4. Tachibana, Buddhist Ethics
- 5) Peter Harvey, Buddhist Ethics
- 6) Christopher W. Gowans, Buddhist Moral Philosophy: An Introduction
- 7) David J. Kalupahana, Ethics in Early Buddhism, Motila Banarsidass Publisher
- 8) His Holiness The Dalai Lama, Ethics For The New Millennium
- 9) Damien Keown, Buddhism: A very Short Introduction
- 10) Tobert M.Ellis, A New Buddhist Ethics
- 11) Prof. L. Udaya Kumar (Ed.), Buddhist Applied Philosophy, 2016

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1		3	3	2	2
CO 2	2	3		3	3
CO 3	3	2	2	3	2
CO 4	3	2	2	2	3

## MBS1.4 (22): HISTORY OF PALI LITERATURE AND SELECTIONS FROM PALI TEXTS

#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

The history of pali literature gives chronological development of Buddha's discipline and and pali doctrine. It gives an orientation on Tripitaka literature like Vinaya Pitka, Sutta pitaka and Abhidhamma pitaka

#### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy levels
CO 1	To acquaint the student with the Pali Language and its terminology.	Analysing and Understanding
CO 2	To give chronological development of Buddha's discipline and doctrine	Analysing and Understanding
CO 3	To give an orientation on Tripitaka literature.	Analysing and Understanding
CO 4	Selected important Pali texts were taught under textual study to make the student thorough with some texts.	Analysing and Understanding

#### **UNIT I: ORIGIN OF PALI LANGUAGE**

- a) Origin and Development of Pali Language
- b) Home Land of Pali and its main characteristics

#### UNIT II: HISTORY OF PITAKA LITERATURE

- a) Vinaya Pitaka
- b) Sutta Pitaka
- c) Abhidhamma Pitaka
- d) Atthakathas

#### UNIT III: SELECTIONS FROM PALI TEXTS: DIGHANIKAYA

- a) Brahmajala Sutta,
- b) Mahaparinibbana Sutta

#### UNIT IV: SELECTIONS FROM PALI TEXTS: MAJJHIMANIKAYA

a) Assalayana Sutta

#### UNIT V: RECENT STUDIES IN PALI LITERATURE AND TEXTS.

a) Recent publications of Texts/ Articles in the Journals

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

- 1) B.C. Law A History of Pali literature, 2 Vols., (Delhi 1983)
- 2) M. Winterntiz A History of Indian Literature (New Delhi 1968) Vol. II
- 3) Wllhelm Gelger Pali Literature and Language (Calcutta 1966)
- 4) Ven. Dharmkirthi, Buddhacriya.
- 5) Deviprasada Chattopadhya Bharatiya Tattavasastram, Sulabhaparicayam, Telugu (tr. By Prof. G. Sudararamaiah (Vijayawada 1983)
- 6) Ramakrishna Brahmachari (tr) Rahul Sankrityayan's-Buddacharya Erpudu 1999
- 7) Satkari Mukherjee (ed) Nalanda research Volume II Nalanda (article)
- 8) Sanghasen singh (ed) Article on Subhodalankara, J01.
- 9) Journal of Buddhist Studies (Vol.VII) University of Delhi, Delhi.
- 10) K. Hajra, History of Attakatha Literature
- 11) Prof. N.H. Samtani & H.S. Prasad (Ed) Amalaprajna Prof. P.V. Bapat Felicitation Volume related to Pali Articles.
- 12) S.C. Banerji- An Introduction to Pali literature, Punthi Pustak Calcutta-4, 1964.

	PO 1	<b>PO 2</b>	<b>PO 3</b>	<b>PO 4</b>	PO 5
CO 1	2	23	2	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	2	3
CO 3	3	24	3	2	3
CO 4	2	3	2.0	2	2



#### MBS 1.5 (22): NON-VEDIC RELIGIONS OF ANCIENT INDIA

#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course provides impetus on the Non-Vedic religions during the period of emergence of Buddhism and to encourage comparative study on different streams of non-vedic religions of Ancient India.

#### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy levels
CO 1	To focus on the inter-connectivity of non-vedic religions of ancient India	Understanding
CO 2	To provide an outline of Non Vedic religions of India during Buddhist time	Analysing
CO 3	To encourage different streams of Non Vedic religions like sramanas, ajivikas etc.	Analysing and Understanding
CO 4	To gain knowledge about social harmony of Buddhism	Understanding

#### **UNIT I: BUDDHISM**

- a) Buddha
- b) Non- Vedic doctrine of Buddha
- c) Non-violence
- d) Egalitarianism
- e) Social harmony of Buddhism

#### **UNIT II: JAINISM**

- a) Jaina Thirdhankaras
- b) Vardhanmana Mahavera
- c) Non-Vedic principles of Jainism
- d) Jain sects and non-violence

#### UNIT III: AJIVIKAS

- a) Ajivika sects
- b) Ajivika doctrine
- c) Non-Vedic practices

#### UNIT IV: COMPARISON BETWEEN BUDDHISM, JAINISM AND AJIVIKA SECTS

- a) Factors for survival of Jainism
- b) Factors for the exctinct of Ajivikas

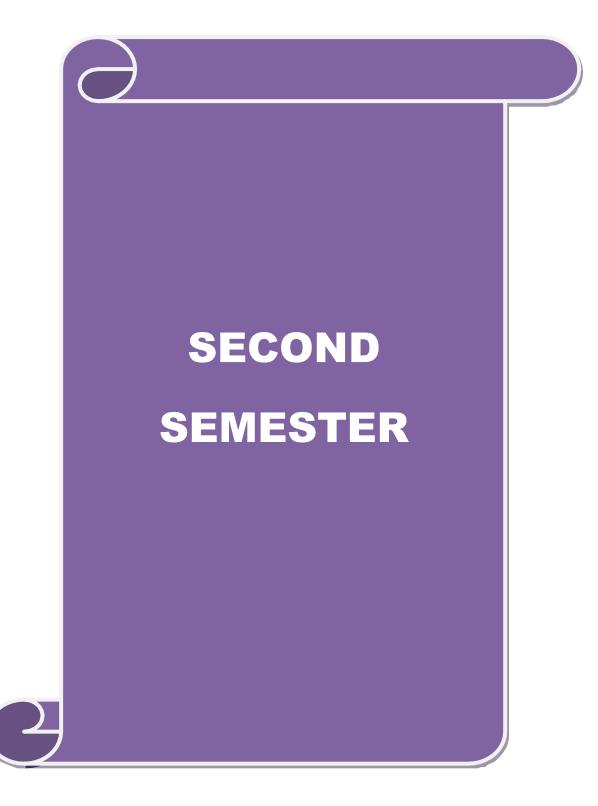
#### **UNIT V: RECENT STUDIES AND PUBLICATIONS**

- a) Recent studies on Non-Vedic religions
- b) Scholars and their contributions on Non-Vedic religions of Ancient India

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

- 1. K. Warder-Indian Buddhism (Delhi 1970)
- 2. S.R. Goyal-A History of Indian Buddhism (Meerut 1987)
- 3. H, Kern-Manual of Indian Buddhism (Varanasi 1968)
- 4. D. R. Bhandarkar Ashoka (Delhi 1972)
- 5. R.C. Majumdar, (ed) Age of Imperial Unity, Vol. II, Bharatlya Vidyabhavan Series (Bombay, 1955)
- 6. Majumdar, (ed) The Classical Age, (Bombay 1971) Vol. III.
- 7. E.J. Thomas Life of Buddha as Legend and History (London, 1969)
- 8. P.V. Bapat 2500 years of Buddhism (New Delhi 1987)
- 9. S.N. Dube Cross Currents in Early Buddhism (Delhi 1980)
- 10. N. Dutt Early Monastic Buddhism (Calcutta 1960)
- 11. L. Suzuki Mahayana Buddhism
- 12. R.C. Mitra Decline of Buddhism in India (Santiniketan)
- 13. S. L. Hanumatha Rao, Religion in Andhra
- 14. Aiyappan & P.R. Srinivasan, Story of Buddhism with reference to South India, Madras, 1960

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	2	5	3	2
CO 2		3	3.00	2	
CO 3	3		3		
CO 4	3	3	2	2	2



# M.A. MAHAYANA BUDDHIST STUDIES SEMESTER-II

## MBS 2.1 (22): HISTORY OF BUDDHIST SANSKRIT LITERATURE AND SELECTIONS FROM THE TEXTS

#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

History of Buddhist Sanskrit literature is to gain knowledge on Buddhist Sanskrit literature and impart knowledge on the origin and development of Buddhist Sanskrit literature and also provide inputs and classification of Mahayana Buddhist Sanskrit literature.

#### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy levels
CO 1	To give a clear picture of the origins of Mahayana.	Understanding
CO 2	To provide sufficient knowledge on Mahayana literature	Understanding
CO 3	To make the student familiar with sacred canon of Mahayana chronologically	Analysing and Understanding
CO 4	To educate the student on Madhyamika Philosophical doctrine, Sanskrit Buddhist textual study was also introduced.	Analysing and Understanding

#### UNIT I: DEVELOPMENT OF MIXED SANSKRIT

# UNIT II: DEVELOPMENT OF BUDDHIST SANSKRIT TEXTS MAHAVASTU.

#### UNIT- III: CLASSIFICATION OF MAHAYANA SUTRAS.

- a) VaipulyaSutras
- b) Avatamsaka Sutras
- c) Ratnakuta Sutras.

#### UNIT IV: SELECTIONS FROM THE TEXTS.

- a) Mula Madhyamaka Karika, Pratityasamutpada Pariksa-26
- b) Saddharma Pundarika Upayakausalya ch 2 parivarta
- c) Suvarna prabhasasutra Desanaparivarta ch-IV

#### UNIT V: RECENT STUDIES IN MAHAYANA LITERATURE AND TEXTS.

a) The review of the latest Buddhist (Sanskrit) literature publications of Buddhist Texts and the Articles.

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

- 1) M. Winterniz, History of Indian literature, 2 Vols, Calcutta
- 2) S.N. Dasgupta& S K De, A History of Sanskrit Literature, Vol.I Calcutta
- 3) Narriman, History of Sanskrit Buddhist Literature
- 4) K.S. Murti, Nagarjuna: His life and Works, National Book Trust, New Delhi-
- 5) Nagarjunas' Ratnavali Chapter I, CIHTS publication: Journal of Royal Asiatic Society, 1934
- 6) J.J.Jones Mahavastu Vol-II, -
- 7) Edgerton Hybrid Sanskrit Literature (Lectures) B.H.U. (Publication) Varanasi
- 8) Misra Hybrid Sanskrit literature Sarnath Publication.
- 9) C.C. Chang, Mahayana Sutras
- 10) Satyadev Koushik- SuvarnaPrabhasa Sutra
- 11) Kenneth K. Inada, Nagarjuna a translation of his Mulamadhyamakakarika with an introductory Essay BIBLIOTHECA Indo-Buddhica series No 127, Delhi, 1993
- 12) Aiyappan and P.R. Srinivant Ed Story of Buddhism with Special reference to South India, Madras Government Publication 1960

	<b>PO 1</b>	<b>PO 2</b>	PO 3	<b>PO 4</b>	PO 5
CO 1	2	23	2	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3 5	2	3
CO 3	3	2 3	3	2	3
CO 4	2	3	2	2	2

### MBS 2.2(22): SCHOOLS OF INDIAN BUDDHISM

#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course is to impart knowledge on the origin and development of Indian Schools of Buddhism and to develop an understanding on the development of Mahayana Schools.

#### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy levels
CO 1	To gain knowledge on Indian schools of	Analysing and
	Buddhism Theravada, Mahayana and Vajrayana	Understanding
CO 2	To make the student familiar with Sarvastivada, Sautrantika and Mahasanghika schools	Analysing
CO 3	To impart knowledge on the origin and development of Tantric Schools of Buddhism	Analysing and Understanding
CO 4	To gain knowledge on kriyatantra, Caryatantra and Yogatantra	Understanding

#### **UNIT I: Theravada schools**

- a) Vibhajyavada, Pudgalavada,
- b) Sarvastivada, Sautrantika.

#### **UNIT II: Transition to Mahayana:**

- a) Mahasamghikas, Bahusrutiyas,
- b) Andhakas and its sub-sects

#### **UNIT III: Mahayana Philosophical Schools**

- a) Madhyamika
- b) Yogacara

#### **UNIT IV: Tantric schools**

- a) Kriyatantra, Caryatantra
- b) Yogatantra, Anuttarayogatantra.

#### UNIT V: Recent Studies on Buddhist Schools.

Review the latest information on the Buddhist schools of India

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

- 1) Y. Sogen, Systems of Buddhist Thought, Calcutta
- 2) T.R.Sharma, An Introduction to Buddhist Philosophy- Vijnanavada and Madhyamika, Eastern Book Linkers, Delhi,1994
- 3) B. Bhatacharya, An Introduction to Buddhist Esoterism, Bombay
- 4) S.R. Goyal, A History of Indian Buddhism
- 5) E. Conze, Buddhist thought in India, London, 1962
- 6) S.B. Dasgupta, An Introduction to Tantric Buddhism, Calcutta, 1974
- 7) N. Dutt, Aspects of Mahayana Buddhism and its relation to Hinayana, Calcutta1974
- 8) N. Dutt, Early Monastic Buddhism, Calcutta
- 9) G.C. Pandey : Mahayana Buddhism-
- 10) A.K. Chatterjee Yogacara Idealism
- 11) A.K.Warder, Indian Buddhism, Delhi, 1970
- 12) Alex Wayman, The Buddhist Tantras
- 13) A.C. Banerjee, Sarvastivada Literature
- 14) B.S.L Hanumantha Rao, Religion in Andhra

	<b>PO 1</b>	<b>PO 2</b>	PO 3	<b>PO 4</b>	PO 5
CO 1		2		2	3
CO 2	2	3 4	3	3	
CO 3	2		2		3
CO 4	3	3	3	2	2
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## MBS 2.3 (22): SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF ACHARYA NAGARJUNA

#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course Social and Political philosophy of Acharya Nagarjuna gains knowledge on political views of Acharya Nagarjuna and to impart knowledge on relevance of contemporary political situations

#### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy levels
CO 1	To enlighten the student on the life and works of	Analysing and
	Acharya Nagarjuna.	Understanding
CO 2	To educate the student on the political views of	Analysing and
	Acharya Nagarjuna.	Understanding
CO 3	To impart the student, about the relevance of	Analysing and
	Nagarjuna's polity to the contemporary	Understanding
	Political situations	
CO 4	To enlighten the knowledge of Responsibilities of	Analysing and apply
	King and his rule for the welfare of the people	

# UNIT I: NAGARJUNA'S REFLECTIONS ON BUDDHA'S DOCTRINE OF ALTRUISM.

#### **UNIT II: NAGARJUNA'S CONTRIBUTION TO HUMANISM**

- a) Meeting the basic requirement of people food, water, dress, shelter etc.
- b) Theories of punishment and treatment of prisoners
- c) Taking care of the sick, aged and at times of natural calamities
- d) Development of Individual and society -equality of all.

#### UNIT III: NAGARJUNA'S POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

- a) Polity
- b) Characteristics of a Good king
- c) Selection of suitable Administrative Staff
- d) Responsibilities of King and his rule for the welfare of the people

#### UNIT IV: NAGARJUNA'S SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

- a) Nagarjuna's concern for common man
- b) Special status accorded to Women in Mahayana Buddhism.

# UNIT V: MODERN INTERPRETATIONS ON NAGARJUNA'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

- 1) Ven. Samdhong Rinpoche & C. Mani (Ed), 1972, the Social Philosophy of Buddhism, CIHTS, Varanasi.
- 2) K.S. Murti, Nagarjuna: His life and Works, National Book trust, New Delhi
- 3) Jeffrey Hopkins and Lati Rimpoche with anne Klein, *The Precious Garland and the Song* of the four Mindfulness (Nagarjuna and the Seventh Dalai Lama)
- Nagarjunas' Ratnavali Chapter I, CIHTS publication: Journal of Royal Asiatic Society, 1934 Introduction
- 5) Hardayal, the Bodhisattva Doctrine in Buddhist Sanskrit Literature, MBLS.1978
- 6) BSL Hanumatha Rao, Religion in Andhra, 1993-
- 7) Michael Hahn Ratnavali
- 8) K. Satchidanandamurthy Naihsreyasa dharma Sarnath
- 9) Lindetner Nagarjuniana
- 10) Ven. Lozang Jamspal, Ven. Ngawangsamten Chophel. Peter Della Santina:
- 11) NAGARJUNAS LETTER TO KING GAUTAMIPUTRA, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi, 1996

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	<b>PO</b> 4	PO 5
CO 1	2	3 83	<u> </u>	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3.0	2	3
CO 3	3	2	3 NON 202 20	2	3
<b>CO 4</b>	2	3	2	2	2

### MBS 2.4 (22): BUDDHIST LOGIC AND EPISTEMOLOGY

#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course gains knowledge to the students on what is logic and epistemology in Buddhist perspective and impart knowledge on Buddhist logic on Abhidhamma point of view.

#### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy levels
CO 1	To impart knowledge to the students about Buddhist logic.	Analysing and Understanding
CO 2	To provide understanding of the Buddhist theories of knowledge and means of knowledge.	Analysing and Understanding
CO 3	To gain knowledge about types of inference, fallacies, percepts and theory of knoweledge	Analysing
CO 4	To provide understanding of the Buddhist theories of Syllogism and the value of Syllogism	Understanding

#### **UNIT- I: FUNDAMENTALS OF KNOWLEDGE**

- a) Definition and Nature of knowledge in Buddhism.
- b) Scope and aims of Buddhist Logic.

### UNIT II: MEANS OF KNOWLEDGE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BUDDHISM

- a) Perception -Definition, nature & Scope, Types of perception
- b) Inference Definition, nature & Scope, Types of inference and fallacies.

#### **UNIT III: BUDDHIST LOGICIANS**

- a) Dignaga's doctrine of Apoha
- b) Nagarjuna's Madhyamika Karika

#### **UNIT IV: CONSTRUCTED WORLD**

- a) Syllogism of Induction
- b) The Value of Syllogism

#### UNIT V: THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE

- a) The means and limits of knowledge
- b) Logic & truth

- 1) Th. Stcherbatsky Buddhist Logic, Motilal Banarsidas Publisher, New Delhi, 2004
- 2) K. N. Jayatilake Early Buddhist theory of knowledge, Motilal Banarsidas Publisher, New Delhi, 1963.
- S.C. Vidyabhushan History of Indian Logic, Motilal Banarsidas Publisher, New Delhi,2004
- 4) B.K. Matilal Language Logic and Reality, Motilal Banarsidas Publisher, New Delhi.
- 5) Chotelal Tripathi Yogacara Epistemology Motilal Banarsidas Publisher, New Delhi

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1			2	2	3
CO 2	2	3	200	3	2
CO 3	2	2			3
<b>CO 4</b>	3		3	2	2



## MBS 2.5 (22): BUDDHIST ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

To gain knowledge about the Buddhist Artificial intelligence in global perspective, promoting Buddhist cognitive consciousness and cultivates responsive virtuosity.

## **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy levels
CO 1	Knowing the Central issues and problems of	Analysing and
	Buddhist Artificial Intelligence	Understanding
CO 2	Philosophical Solution for Artificial Intelligence	Analysing and
	in Global Digital Society	Understanding
CO 3	Promoting for high quality of knowledge for	Evaluating
	future world of peace	
CO 4	To promote knowledge on Buddhist Cognitive	Understanding
	consciousness of Zen, Greek philosophers and	2 P
	logicians	NAG

## UNIT – I: FOUNDATION OF BUDDHIST ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)

- a) Zen and Rings Trilogy
- b) Zen and Postmodern Condition

## UNIT – II: BUDDHISM AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE & ROBOTS

- a) Machine Enlightenment.
- b) Social Justice and Equality.

## **UNIT – III: BUDDHISM AND INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY**

- a) The Intelligence Revolution.
- b) Attention Capture and Control.

## UNIT – IV: DIMENSION OF PERSONAL RESOLVE

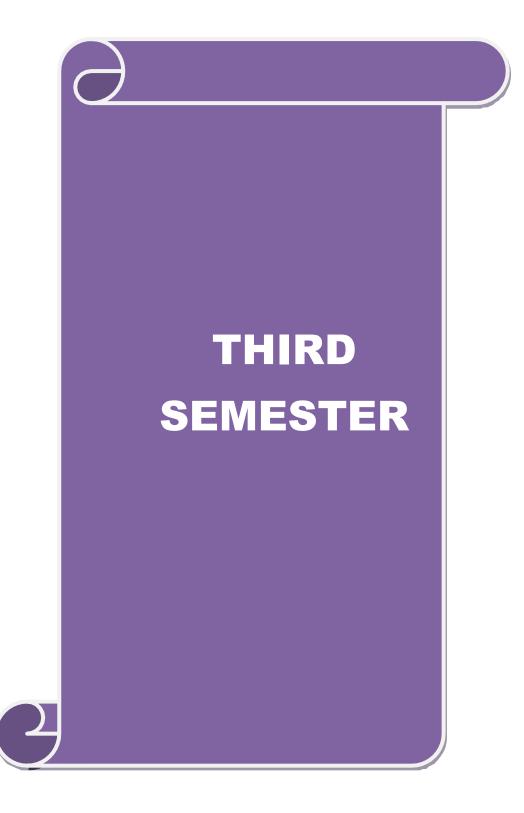
- a) Confucian Conduct and Socratic Reasoning.
- b) Buddhist Cognitive consciousness.

## UNIT - V: HUMAN TECHNOLOGY AND WORLD RELATIONSHIP.

- a) Cultivates Responsive Virtuosity.
- b) Autonomous Technology.

- 1) Paul Andrew Powell (2019), Zen and Artificial Intelligence and other Philosophical Meanings by a student of Zen Buddhism, Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
- 2) Soraj Hungladaroml (2020), Ethics of A1 and Robotics: A Buddhist View Points, Lexingtom Books, Chalaongcom University India.
- 3) Rupa Singh (2022), A1 Ethics with Buddhist Perceptivity: A Buddhist Insight Algorithmic World independent Publication, India.
- 4) Peter D. Hershock (2021), Buddhism, and Intelligent Technology toward a more humane future, Bloomsbury, Academic, Hawai. USA.
- 5) Paola Dimaio (2022), Dharna, Perfect Knowledge, and Artificial Intelligence, University of Virginia, Virginia.

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	2		2	3
CO 2	2	3	3	3	2
CO 3	2	2°///	2	2	3
<b>CO 4</b>	3	3	3	-2	2
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## M.A. MAHAYANA BUDDHIST STUDIES SEMESTER-III MBS 3.1 (22): BUDDHIST MEDITATION

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course intends to gain knowledge about the theoretical aspects of Buddhist Meditation mentioned in Buddhist literature and to impart knowledge on practical application of Buddhist meditation like Vipassana.

#### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy levels
CO 1	To enlighten the students about the theoretical aspects of Buddhist meditation	Understanding
CO 2	To sensitise the students about the experiences of meditation techniques and its practice in daily life	Apply
CO 3	To impart knowledge on Buddhist meditation techniques like Samata and Vipassana	Apply
CO 4	To enlighten the students about the development of concentration and significance of Buddhist meditation on health	Understanding and analysing

## UNIT I: MAHASATIPATTHANASUTTA OF DIGHANIKAYA VOL. II, SUTTA 22 UNIT II: PALI ABHIDHAMMA

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- a) Manual of Pali Abhidhamma Abhidhamattha Sangaha of Anuruddha Part IX
- b) Samatha and KamatthanaVipassana
- c) Brahmavihara Metta, Karuna, Mudita and Upekka

## **UNIT III: VISUDDHIMAGGA CHAPTER III – CONCENTRATION**

- a) Definition, characteristics and kinds of concentration;
- b) Defiling, cleansing and development of concentration. The eighteen faults; and the five factors of the resting place

## **UNIT IV: MEDITATION AND HEALTH**

- a) Meaning of health and its types.
- b) Significance and impact of Buddhist Meditation on health
- c) Growing importance of meditation in Modern living.
- d) Impact of Buddhist meditation techniques on business executives.

## UNIT V: APPLIED ASPECTS OF BUDDHIST MEDITATION.

a) Deputation of students to ten days VIPASSANA meditational course (residential) as practical exercise.

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

- Pemaung Tin, The Path of Purity, Pali Text Society, 1922 (Vol 1), 1928 (Vol II) 1931 (Vol III) London.
- 2) Acariya Dhammapala's Paramatthamanjusa, commentary to the Visuddhimagga
- B.C. Law, The life and works of Buddhaghosa, Thacker and Spink, Calcutta and Simla, 1923.
- 4) P.V. Bapat, *Vimuttimagga and Visuddhimagga* A comparative study, Poona, 1937.
- 5) M. Winternitz, History of Indian Literature, University of Calcutta, 1943
- 6) Bhikku Nanamoli , The Path of Purification *Visuddhimagga*, Buddhist Publication Society, 1979, Srilanka.
- 7) Shwe Zan Aung, Compendium of Philosophy (PTS, London)
- 8) T.W. Rhys Davids (Ed) Dighanikaya (PTS, London 1890) Vol. II.
- 9) T.W. Rhys Davids, Dialogues of Buddha (Delhi, 2000) Vol II
- 10) Nyanaponikathera, The Heart of Buddhist Meditation (London, 1961)
- 11) Narada Mahathera, A Manual of Abhidhamma (Kandy, 1975)
- 12) H.C. Warren (Ed. Revised by Dharmanand Kosambi) *Visuddimagga* (Harvard Oriental Series) (Delhi Reprint, 1989)
- 13) William Hart The art of living –Vipassana Meditation as taught by S. N. Goenka (Vipassana Research Institute, 1998)
- 14) Dr. D. Gopalakrishna Buddhism and contemporary management With special reference to Vipassana meditation (Buddhist cultural centre, Dehiwala Srilanka, 2006)
- 15) *Vipassana* Addictions and Heath, By various authors (Vipassana research institute, Igatpuri, 1998)
- 16) Jon Kabat-Zinn Full Catastrophe living Using the Wisdom of your body and mind to face stress, pain and illness (Delta publishing 1540, Newyork-10036, 1991)

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	2	3		2	
CO 2			3	3	2
CO 3	2	2		2	
CO 4		3	3	2	3

## MBS 3.2 (22): BUDDHIST ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course is to bring and gain knowledge on Buddhist economic theories and management and to impart knowledge on the work, welfare and comparative ideas of Buddhism and modern management.

#### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy levels
CO 1	To educate the students on the inter-disciplinary	Analysing and
	subjects of Buddhism, economics and management.	Understanding
CO 2	To encourage students to understand the application	Analysing and
	part of Buddhist concepts and thoughts in modern	Understanding
	management.	
CO 3	To impart knowledge on Comparative Ideas of	Understanding
	Buddhism and modern management	
CO 4	To gain knowledge about Ethical issues in Buddhism	Analysing
	and Management	2

## **UNIT I: BUDDHIST ECONOMICS**

- a) Rationale of Buddhist economics.
- b) Right livelihood pillars of development Motivation to work.
- c) People friendly economics and development

## UNIT II: THE 'MIDDLE WAY'

- a) Choosing between modern growth and traditional stagmentation.
- b) Want Consumption work and working Competition Cooperation -
- c) Contentment and Consumerism.

## **UNIT III: BUDDHISM AND WORK**

- a) The Buddhist world view credibility of Buddhist economics -
- b) Putting Buddhism to work work, welfare labour unions –
- c) Meditation, creativity and management.

## UNIT IV: BUDDHISM AND MANAGEMENT

- a) Buddha Buddhism Business Management Buddhist Meditation -
- b) Truths Comparative Ideas of Buddhism and modern management -
- c) Ethical dimensions of Buddhism and management.

## UNIT -V. ENLIGHTENED MANAGEMENT

- a) Taking responsibility conflict competition winning and losing the daily exercises
- b) Corporate Management, Corporate Social Responsibility,
- c) Ethical issues in Buddhism, Business, and Management

## **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

- 1) Wickrama Singhe Buddhist Economics
- 2) E.F. Schumacher Small is Beautiful
- 3) Ven. Bhikku Payutto Buddhist Economics
- 4) Shinichi Inoue Putting Buddhism to Work
- 5) Dr.D.Gopalakrishna Buddhism and Contemporary Management (With special
- 6) Reference to Vipassana Meditation)2006, published by Buddhist Cultural Centre,
- 7) Dehiwala, Srilanka.
- 8) Dona Witten with Akong Tulke Rimpoche Enlightened Management

	<b>PO 1</b>	PO 2	PO 3	<b>PO 4</b>	PO 5
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CO 2		§ 3	3	AGAR	2
CO 3	2	2	2	2	3
CO 4		3		2	2



## MBS 3.3 (22): BUDDHIST MONUMENTS OF TOURIST IMPORTANCE IN ANDHRA AND TELANGANA

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

To gain knowledge about the Buddhist monuments of tourist importance in Andhra and Telangana region and to understand the knowledge on significance of Buddhist sites and its primary importance.

#### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy levels
CO 1	To imparts knowledge about concepts and	Analysing and
	components of Tourism.	Understanding
CO 2	To impart knowledge regarding some of the	Understanding
	Buddhist sites and their tourist importance	
CO 3	To understand the knowledge about the cultural	Analysing and
	heritage of tourism	Understanding
CO 4	To gain knowledge about Amaravati school of	Understanding
	Buddhist art	

## UNIT I: CONCEPTS AND COMPONENTS OF TOURISM.

- a) Origin, Definition and meaning of Tourism.
- b) Types of Tourism.
- c) Significance of cultural and heritage Tourism.

## UNIT II: BUDDHIST MONUMENTS IN HYDERABAD CIRCUIT

Nagarjunakonda, Buddhavanam, Island Museum, Anupu, Jaggayyapeta, Ghantasala.

## UNIT III: BUDDHIST MONUMENTS IN VIJAYAWADA CIRCUIT

- a) Mahachaitya at Amaravathi.
- b) Buddhist monuments at Guntupalli, Bhattiprolu, Goli, Adurru.
- c) Buddhist Monuments at Chandavaram

## UNIT IV: BUDDHIST MONUMENTS AT VISAKHAPATNAM CIRCUIT

- a) Sankaram
- b) Ramatirtham, Salihundam
- c) Bavikonda, Totlakonda

## UNIT-V: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN BUDDHIST TOURISM

- 1) K. R. Subramanian Buddhist Remains in Andhra and the early history of Andhradesa
- 2) M. Rama Rao: Andhra through Ages
- 3) B. S. L. Hanumantharao Religion in Andhra
- 4) Ajay Mitra Sastri Early Buddhism
- 5) R. Subrahmanyam Salihundam
- 6) C. Sivarama Murthy Amaravati Sculptures in the Madras Government museum
- 7) K. Krishnamurthy Nagarjunakonda
- 8) James Burgess Buddhist stupas at Amaravti and Jaggayyapeta
- 9) T. Ramachandran Nagarjunakonda
- 10) O.C. Ganguly Andhra Sculpture
- 11) Aiyappan and P.R. Srinivant (ed )- Story of Buddhism with Special reference to south India Madras Government Publication 1960
- 12) Kartikeya Sarma Inguva-Studies in Early Buddhist monuments and Brahmanical inscriptions of Andhradesa.

	PO 1	<b>PO 2</b>	<b>PO 3</b>	<b>PO 4</b>	PO 5
CO 1	3	<b>3</b> 2	2	2	3
CO 2	2	23	3	3	2
CO 3	2	2	2	2	3
CO 4	3	34	3	2	2



## MBS 3.4 (22): BUDDHIST ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

To gain knowledge about the Buddhist art and architecture in India, origin of stupas, chaityas and viharas and comparison between northern and southern Buddhist art and architecture like chiatyas, viharas and different schools of Buddhist art

## **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy levels
CO 1	To provide knowledge on the origin and growth of Buddhist architecture in India.	Analysing and Understanding
CO 2	To impart knowledge about different types of Buddhist monuments	Understanding
CO 3	To give details about Buddhist stupa architecture, and schools of Buddhist art	Understanding
CO 4	To analyse and compare the Gandhara, Mathura and Amaravati schools of Art	Analysing and Understanding

# UNIT I: ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF BUDDHIST ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA.

- a) Origin and development of Stupas.
- b) Origin and development of Chaityas
- c) Origin and development of Viharas

#### **UNIT II: DIFFERENT STYLES OF BUDDHIST ARCHITECTURE**

#### **ROCK CUT ARCHITECTURE**

- a) North India Loma Rishi
- b) South Indian and western caves- Guntupalli, Ajantha, Ellora, Karle, anheri.
- c) Comparision between northern and southern Indian Architecture.

#### SCULPTURAL ART

- a) North Barhut, Sanchi, Sarnath
- b) South- Amaravathi, Nagarjunakonda, Bhattiprolu and other sites

## UNIT III: COMPARISON BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN BUDDHIST ARCHITECTURE

- a) Comparison between Caves.
- b) Comparison between Viharas
- c) Comparison between Chaitys

## **UNIT IV: BUDDHIST SCULPTURE**

- a) Buddhist symbols as objects of worship
- b) Madhura school of art
- c) Gandhara school of art
- d) Andhra school of art

# UNIT -V: RECENT STUDIES ON BUDDHIST ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA

## **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

- 1) Percy brown Indian architecture
- 2) C. Sivaram Murthy, Amaravati sculptures In the Madras Government Museum
- 3) J. Fergusson History of Indian Architecture Vol I London 1910
- 4) Debala Mitra Buddhist Monuments, Calcutta 1971
- 5) S. Nagaraju Western rock cut Architecture
- 6) Joseph Campbell (ed) The Art of Indian Asia ,Heinrich Zimmer, Bollingen Series XXXIX, Vol I & II
- 7) Lokesh Chandra Borobudur.
- 8) H. Sarkar, Studies in Early Buddhist Architecture in India
- 9) A.H. Longhurst, Buddhist Antiquities in Nagarjunakonda, Delhi, 1938
- 10) ----do------, The Story of Stupa, 1936
- 11) J. Burgess, The Buddhist Stupas of Amarvathi and Jaggayyapeta, London, 1887
- 12) T.N. Ramachandran, Nagarjunakonda, Memoirs of ASI, Delhi, 1953

	<b>PO 1</b>	PO 2	PO 3	<b>PO 4</b>	PO 5
CO 1	2	3	2	3	2
CO 2	3	2	3	2	2
CO 3	3	2	3	2	2
CO 4	2	3	2	3	2

## MBS 3.5 (22): BUDDHIST SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course intends to gain knowledge on Buddhist science and technology, neuro science of happiness, brian behaviourism and computational methodology. Buddhism and intelligent technology explores the ethical intelligence and responsive virtuosity.

## **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	<b>Blooms Taxonomy levels</b>
CO 1	The understand the fundamental concept of	Analysing and
	Buddhist Science and Technology	Understanding
CO 2	The basic problem can be solving in Buddhist	Understanding
	scientific and cognitive perspectives of Science	
	and Technology.	×
CO 3	Show Application oriented aspect for better	Analysing and
	purpose of human society in the Global Digital	Understanding
	group.	NAC
CO 4	To gain knowledge about the Neuro Science of	apply
	Happiness and Brain Behaviorism	12

## **UNIT – I: FOUNDATION OF BUDDHISM ON SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**

- a) Buddhism and Modern Science
- b) Buddhism and Physical Science

## **UNIT – II: BUDDHISM AND COGNITIVE SCIENCE**

- a) Mind and Mental Factors
- b) Problem of Intentionality

## UNIT - III: BUDDHIST SCIENCE

- a) Neuro Science of Happiness
- b) Brain Behaviorism

## **UNIT – IV: COMPUTATIONAL METHODOLOGY**

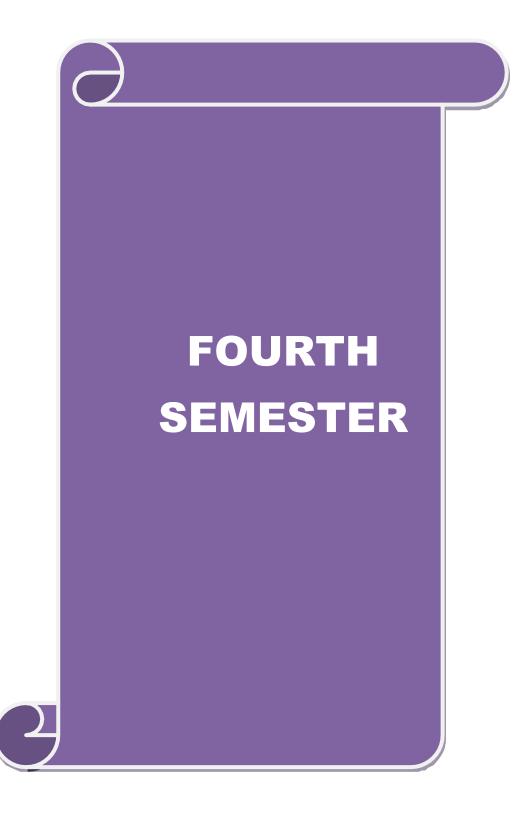
- a) Mind and Beyond the Atom
- b) Technology and Disaster

## **UNIT – V: BUDDHIST TECHNOLOGY**

- a) Buddhism and Technological Innovation
- b) Distinctions and Commonalities of part present, and future technology

- 1) Rick Honscon (2020), Brain: The Practical Neuroscience of Happiness, Love, and Wisdom, Oxford University Press, USA.
- 2) B Alam Wallace (2003), Buddhism and Science: Breaking New Ground, Columbia University Press, USA.
- 3) Dalai Lama (2020) Science and Philosophy in the Indian Buddhist Classics, Wisdom Publication, USA.
- 4) Dahlke Paul (2008), Buddhism and Science, Kessiager Publisher, USA.
- 5) Patitra Kumar Roy (2010), Buddhism and Science, Central University of Tibetan Studies, Saranath, Varanasi, India.
- 6) Mishra V.N. (2014), Science of Consciousness: A Synthesis of Vedamata & Buddhism Murshiram Manoharlal Publications.
- Dan Arnold (2014), Brains, Buddhass, and Believing: The Problem of Intentionality in classical Buddhist and cognition-Scientific Philosophy of mind, Columbia University Press.
- Tianzhu (2019), Buddhism & Technology: Historical Background and Contemporary Challenges, Department of Asian studies, VBC, St. Johns Collges, China, Jeff Layne (2017), Dr. Daniel Veidlinger
- 9) Dr. Daniel Veidluger (2017) Buddhist attitude towards Science and Technology.

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	<b>PO</b> 4	PO 5
CO 1	2	198	2 5	3	2
CO 2	3	2	3.0		3
CO 3	3	2	కే సరాం పరిషిత్రమ్	2	
<b>CO 4</b>	2	3	2	3	2



## M.A. MAHAYANA BUDDHIST STUDIES SEMESTER-IV

## MBS 4.1 (22): BUDDHISM AND CONTEMPORARY RELIGIONS

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course to develop to understand a major world religions and different approaches to study of the religions like the concept of Universe, theories of Karma and Salvation, codes of ethical conduct, worship and rituals.

## **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy levels
CO 1	To develop a general knowledge of major world religions and gain an overview of the teachings and principles of each religion	Understanding
CO 2	To develop analytical skills in historical, comparative, and phenomenological approaches to the study of religions and comparative analysis.	Understanding
CO 3	To identify common elements and themes in human religious culture and distinctive features of Buddhism	Analysing and Understanding
CO 4	To track the evolution of human spirituality from ancient to modern times.	Analysing and Understanding

## **UNIT I: NATURE AND SCOPE OF RELIGION**

- a) Concept of Religion.
- b) Significance of and Approaches to the Study of Religions (Historical, Anthropological, Sociological, Philosophical, Phenomenological)

## UNIT II: METAPHYSICAL DOCTRINES IN RELIGIONS

- a) Concept of Universe and Ultimate Reality.
- b) Theories of Karma, Retribution and Salvation

## **UNIT III: ETHICAL DOCTRINES AND PRACTICES IN RELIGIONS**

- a) Codes of Ethical Conduct (Monks and Laity).
- b) Worship and Rituals.
- c) Prayer and Meditation.
- d) Compassion, Non Violence, Peace and Harmony

## UNIT IV: SOCIAL DOCTRINES AND PRACTICES IN RELIGIONS

- a) Social Justice and Human Rights
- b) Attitude towards Women.
- c) Attitude towards downtrodden

## UNIT V: CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES TO RELIGIONS

- a) Religion and in Dialogue.
- b) Modern Challenges to Religions (Materialism, Rationalism, Agnosticism, Atheism).

## **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

- 1) Randy Kloetzi, Buddhist Cosmology, MBLS, 1983
- 2) P. Dahlke, Buddhism and its place in the mental life of Mankind, London
- 3) S. Dasgupta, Development of Moral Philosophy in India, 1961
- 4) G S P Mishra, Development of Buddhist Ethics, New Delhi, 1984.
- 5) Peter Harvey, Buddhist Ethics
- 6) Ven. NaradaThera Everyman's Ethics- Four discourses by the Buddha (The wheel publication, 1985)
- 7) Ven. AcharyaBuddharakkhita The Buddhist law of Kamma and Rebirth (Buddha vachana trust, may 2001)
- 8) Ven. BhikkhuAriyesako The Bhikkhus rules- A Guide for Laypeople (Sanghaoka forest Hermitage, Kallista Australia, 1998)
- 9) B.S.L HanumanthaRao, Religion in Andhra
- 10) S. Radhakrishnan, Indian Philosohy, Vol. I & II
- 11) S.Radhakrishnan, Religion and Culture, 1994, New Delhi
- 12) William samuelLilly, Ancient religions and Modern thought, 1992
- 13) K.N.Tiwarai, Comparative Religion, 1992
- 14) Arnold Toynbee, An Historical Approach to Religion, 1979
- 15) Y.Masih, The nature of Religious Knowledge, 1971.
- 16) John H Hick, The Philosophy of Religion, 1991
- 17) Boris Kltuev, Religion in Indian Society, 1989.
- 18) E. Washburn Hopkins, Origin and Evolution of Religions.

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	2	2	2	
CO 2	2	3		3	2
CO 3		2	2		3
CO 4	3	3	3	2	2

## MBS 4.2 (22): HISTORY OF BUDDHISM IN SOUTH ASIA

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course to understand the knowledge about South Asian Buddhism in Thailand, Srilanka and Indonesia and to gain knowledge on Buddhist monuments of Myanmar, Srilanka and Indonesia.

## **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy levels
CO 1	To gain knowledge about the Advent of	Analysing and
	Buddhism in South Asia	Understanding
CO 2	To understand the literature in Burmese	Analysing and
	translation	Understanding
CO 3	To know about the idea about Buddhism in	Analysing and
	Thailand, Cambodia and Indonesia	Understanding
CO 4	To gain knowledge about the Buddhist	Analysing and
	monuments of Srilanka, Myanmar and Indonesia	Understanding
	etc.	ARJL

#### UNIT I: SRILANKA

- a) Advent of Buddhism in Srilanka
- b) Buddhist monuments of Srilanka
- c) Literature
- d) Srilanka, as a seat of Buddhist learning

## UNIT- II. MYANMAR (BURMA)

- a) Advent of Buddhism into Burma
- b) Buddhist literature in Burmese translation
- c) Buddhist Monuments of Burma

## UNIT III: THAILAND (SIAM)

- a) Advent rise and spread of Buddhism in Thailand
- b) Buddhist Monuments of Thailand

## UNIT IV: CAMBODIA (KAMPUCHEA)

- a) Sources for the study of Buddhism in Cambodia based on the inscriptions
- b) Buddhist Monuments of Kampuchea
- c) Lokesvara cult

## UNIT V: INDONESIA (SUVARNADVIPA)

- a) Introduction of Buddhism into Indonesia
- b) Schools of Buddhism in Indonesia
- c) Buddhist Monuments of Indonesia
- d) Buddhist Literature in Indonesia
- e) Recent Trends of research in History of Buddhism in South East Asian Countries.

## **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

- 1) D. G. E.Hall- History of South East Asia (London 1964)
- 2) Charles Eliot Hinduism and Buddhism , Vol-3 (London 1954)
- 3) B.R. Chatterjee Indian cultural Influence in Cambodia (Calcutta 1964)
- 4) R.C. Majumdar Suvarnadvipa, Vol 1-2(Delhi 1986)
- 5) Upendra Thakur Indian Missionaries in the Land of Gold
- 6) J. Takakusu (tr) I-Tsing's A Record of Buddhist Religion as Practised in India and Malay Archipelago (Oxford 1869)
- 7) N.J. Krome Borobudur
- 8) D.P. Singhal Buddhism in South East Asia.
- 9) SukumarnDutt Buddhiam in East Asia
- 10) NiharRangan Ray Sanskrit Buddhism in Burma (Cultutta 1936)
- 11) Coedes George The Indianized States of South East Asia (Honolulu 1968)
- 12) Reginald Le may The Culture South East Asia (London 1958)
- 13) LokeshCandra (ed) The Art and culture of South East Asia (Delhi 1991)
- 14) Roger Bischoff Buddhism in Myanmar

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	2		2	3
CO 2		3	3	3	
CO 3	2		2		3
CO 4	3	3	3	2	2

## MBS 4.3 (22): BUDDHISM AND CONTEMPORARY WORLD

#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

To gain knowledge about the Buddhism and contemporary world. To understand the concept of peace in Buddhism, Unity and fraternity. To know about the role played by Buddhsit sangha in modern government

## **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy levels
CO 1	To make the student understand the relevance of	Analysing and
	Buddhism to the contemporary world	Understanding
CO 2	To provide knowledge about the relevance of	Analysing and
	Buddhism for world peace.	Understanding
CO 3	To provide knowledge of the relationship between	Analysing and
	Buddhist religion and modern	Understanding
	Governments	
CO 4	To make the student understand of Buddhism and	Analysing and
	social ethics	Understanding

## UNIT- I: IMPACT OF BUDDHISM ON MODERN SOCIETY

- a) Buddhism and Social Ethics
- b) Social Harmony

## UNIT- II: BUDDHISM AND WORLD PEACE

- a) Concept of Peace in Buddhism
- b) Buddhism: Unity and fraternity among Asian Countries

## **UNIT -III: BUDDHISM AND POLITICS**

- a) Buddhist doctrines and Political theories
- b) Buddhism and the State

## **UNIT- IV: BUDDHIST RELIGION AND THE GOVERNMENT**

- a) The Sangha and the Modern Government
- b) The Laity and the Modern government

## **UNIT- V: CONTEMPORARY POLITICS AND BUDDHISM**

- a) Buddhist political theory in practice
- b) Asoka's and his policy of Dhamma.

- 1) P. V. Bapat 2500 Years of Buddhism, Publication division Government of India
- 2) Bruno Cassirer Buddhism Its Essence and Development
- 3) K.B. Krishna Social and Political Thought of Buddhist Writers
- 4) A.L. Basham The Wonder that was India
- 5) J.W. DeJong A Brief History of Buddhist Studies in Europe and America
- 6) Terwiel (ed) Buddhism and Society in Thailand
- 7) Suksamran Samboon Political Buddhism in South East Asia
- 8) Heinz Bechert and Richard Grombrich (ed) The World of Buddhism
- 9) Sarkar H.B. Literary Heritage of South East Asia
- 10) Spiro E. Melford Buddhism and society A Great Tradition and its Burmese vicissitudes (Harper and Row New York 1817)
- 11) Tambaiah Stanley Jayaraj World Conqueror and World Renouncer (Cambridge 1976)
- 12) Triver Ling Buddhism Imperialism and War (Allen & Unwin, London 1976).
- 13) D.C. Ahir: Buddhism in the contemporary world.
- 14) Additional references: Nandanasena Ratnapala Buddhist Democratic political theory and practice (Sarvodayavishvalekha publication, 1997)

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	<b>PO 4</b>	PO 5
CO 1	3	5	2	2	3
CO 2	2	3	3	3	2
CO 3		2	2	2	3
<b>CO 4</b>	3	3	5 NOS 320 300	2	2

## MBS 4.4 (22): DEVELOPMENT OF BUDDHISM IN ANDHRA

#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

To gain knowledge about the various Buddhist cultures of Andhra. To understand the Buddhist religious practices in ancient Andhra. To gain knowledge on advent of Andhra Buddhism and different traditions of Theravada and Mahasanghkika sects.

## **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy levels
CO 1	To make the student thorough with various aspects of Buddhist cultures of Andhra.	Analysing and Understanding
CO 2	To provide proper information on the hidden treasures of Buddhist heritage	Analysing and Understanding
CO 3	To provide information on the religious beliefs practices and Buddhist traditions	Analysing and Understanding
CO 4	To educate the student on the contribution of Buddhism to Andhra culture.	Analysing and Understanding

## UNIT I: ADVENT OF BUDDHISM IN ANDHRA

- a) Theravada tradition in Andhra
- b) Buddhist sects of Theravada

## UNIT II: OF MAHASANGHIKA SCHOOLS OF ANDHRA

- a) Development of Mahasanghika schools in Andhra
- b) The emergence of Mahayana Buddhism in Andhra

## UNIT III: BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHERS OF ANDHRA

- a) Nagarjuna, Aryadeva, Bhavaviveka Buddhapalita -
- b) Chandrakirti, Dinnaga and Dharmakirti

## UNIT IV: IMPACT OF BUDDHISM ON ANDHRA CULTURE

a)Tree worship - Ravi chettu, Tonsuring, DevaraKolupulu

# UNIT-V: RECENT STUDIES ON ANDHRA BUDDHISM LINGUISTICS DEVOTION AND WORSHIP

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

- 1) P. V. Bapat 2500 Years of Buddhism, Publication division Government of India
- 2) Bruno Cassirer Buddhism Its Essence and Development

- 3) K.B. Krishna Social and Political Thought of Buddhist Writers
- 4) A.L. Basham The Wonder that was India
- 5) B.S.L. Hanumantha Rao (1973) Religion in Andhra, Guntur, 2nd ed., Hyderabad, 1993
- 6) B.S. L. Hanimanth Rao (1997)Buddhism and Jainism in Andhradesa, Hyderabad.
- 7) B.S.L. Hanumath Rao (1997) Buddhist Inscriptions of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
- 8) Debala Mitra (1971) Buddhist Monuments, Calcutta.
- 9) B. Rajendra Prasad 1980) Art of South India, Andhra Pradesh, New Delhi.
- 10) Aloka Parasher Sen et.al., Kevala Bodhi, New Delhi, pp. 76-98.
- 11) Himanshu Prabha Ray (1994) The Winds of change, Buddhism and the maritime links Early South Asia, Delhi.
- 12) H. Sarkar, Studies in Early Buddhist Architecture of ndia, New Delhi. 1966)
- 13) I. K. Sarma, and S. Sankaranarayanan (Edited) Vishnukundinulu and their Times, Delhi, (1978)
- 14) Journal of Epigraphical Society of India.
- 15) 15Subrahmanyam K. R. (1931) Buddhist Remains in Andhra, and the History of the Andhra country, Andhra University, Waltair 1930
- 16) T.Waltters, On Yuan Chwang travels in India, Motilal Banarsidas (1978),
- 17) O.C. Gangooly, Andhra Sculptures. (A.S.I.) Publication

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	<b>PO 4</b>	PO 5
CO 1	2	2 3	2	2	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	3
CO 3	3	3	్ సర్వం2్రతిశ్రీతమి	3	3
<b>CO 4</b>	3	2	2	2	2

## MBS 4.5 (22): REVIVAL OF BUDDHISM IN INDIA

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course intends to gain knowledge about the Revival of Buddhism in India. To understand the knowledge about different individuals for the revival of Buddhism and to gain imputs on the knowledge of pali translations and literature

## **COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy levels
CO 1	To give inputs on decline and revival of	Analysing and
	Buddhism in India	Understanding
CO 2	To have an understanding of the process of	Analysing and
	Buddhist revival	Understanding
CO 3	To focus on the attempts of different individuals	Analysing and
	for the revival of Buddhism	Understanding
CO 4	To understand the present status of Buddhism in	Analysing and
	India	Understanding

## UNIT I: REDISCOVERY OF BUDDHISM IN MODERN INDIA

- a) Archaeological investigations- unerthing Buddhist past
- b) Pali text society and finding and translations of Buddhist literature

## UNIT II: INDIVIUAL AND INSTITUTIONAL EFFORTS

- a) Efforts of the individuals- Anagarika Dharmapala
- b) Dharmanada Kosambi, Rahul Sankrutyayan

## **UNIT III: RESURGENCE OF BUDDHISM**

- a) Pandita Ayothi Thasar- Sakya Bouddha Samaj
- b) Prof. P.Lakshmi Narusu and his work
- c) Ambedkar and his efforts for the resurgence of Buddhism

## UNIT IV: NEO-BUDDHISM

- a) Buddha and his Dhamma
- b) Ambedkar's conversion and its consequences
- c) Neo- Buddhism as a social movement

## UNIT V: RECENT STUDIES ON BUDDHIST REVIVAL MOVEMENTS

a) Scholarship on Neo-Buddhism

- 1) Aloysius, 1998, Religion as Emancipatory Identity, New Delhi.
- 2) D.C. Ahir, 1972, Buddhism in Modern India, Nagpur
- 3) D.C. Ahir, 1979, The Pioneers of Buddhist Revival in Inda
- 4) B.R. G Ambedkar, 1957, The Buddha and his Dhamma, Bombay
- 5) Dharmanand Kosambi, 1940, Bhagavan Buddha, Pune
- 6) Gail Omvedt, 1984, Buddhism in India- Challenging Brahmanism, Delhi
- 7) Sangharakshita, 1986, Ambedkar and Buddhism
- 8) Eleanor Zelliot, 1979, "The Indian Rediscovery of Buddhism" in A. K. Narain, *Studies in Pali and Buddhism*, Delhi.

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	2	2	2	3
CO 2	2	3	3 -	3	2
CO 3	2	2	2	2	3
<b>CO 4</b>	3	3	3	2	2

