ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY
CENTRE FOR MAHAYANA BUDDHIST STUDIES

M.A. Mahayana Buddhist Studies- Scheme of revised Syllabus

I st SEMESTER

Paper I : History of Indian Buddhism (6th C.B.C. to 10th C.A.D.)
Paper II : Concepts of Buddhist Philosophy
Paper III : Buddhist Applied Ethics
Paper IV : History of Pali literature and selections from Pali Texts.

II nd SEMESTER

Paper V : History of Buddhist Sanskrit Literature and selections from the
          Texts
Paper VI : Schools of Indian Buddhism
Paper VII : Buddhist Art and Architecture in India
Paper VIII : Buddhism and contemporary World.

III rd SEMESTER

Paper IX : Buddhist Meditation
Paper X  : Buddhist Logic and Epistemology
Paper XI : Social and Political Philosophy of Acharya Nagarjuna
Paper XII : History of Buddhism in South East Asia

IV th SEMESTER

Paper XIII : Buddhism and Contemporary Religions
Paper XIV : Buddhist Monuments of Tourist Importance in Andhra
Paper XV  : Buddhist Economics and Management / Buddhism in Far Eastern Countries
           (Optional paper)
Paper XVI : Development of Buddhism in Andhra
Objectives: 1) To impart the basic knowledge about the origin and spread of Buddhism in India right from its inception.

2) To bring awareness about different phases of Buddhism in India.

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, 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.

UNIT III: RISE AND GROWTH OF MAHAYANA BUDDHISM
a) Socio-economic background for the rise of Mahayana
b) Distinct Features of Mahayana Buddhism.

UNIT IV: PATRONAGE TO BUDDHISM AND ITS DECLINE
a) Royal Patronage - Bimbisara, Prasenajit, Udayana, Ajatasatru, Asoka, Kanishka, Harsha and Pala-kings.
b) Patronage 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)
4. D. R. Bhandarkar – Ashoka (Delhi 1972)
5. R.C. Majumdar, (ed) – Age of Imperial Unity, Vol. II, Bharatlya Vidyabhavan Series (Bombay, 1955)
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
PAPER II

CONCEPTS OF BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY

Objectives:
1. To impart knowledge on the origin and development of Buddhist Philosophy.
2. To develop an understanding on the Basic concepts of Buddhist Philosophy.
3. To impart knowledge on the development of different phases Buddhist Philosophy.
4. To impart knowledge on the recent developments in Buddhist Philosophy.

UNIT I: Origin and Development of Buddhist Philosophy
   Philosophical background of Buddhism

UNIT II: Basic Philosophical Concepts of Buddhism
   a). Pratityasamutpada, Aryasatyas, Arya Astangikamarga, Bodhyangas
   b). Anitya, Anatma, Dukkha, Panca skandhas, Trikaya
   c). Bodhipakshiyadharmas.

UNIT III: Different phases of the development of Buddhist Philosophy
   a). Vaibhasika, Sautrantika
   b). Madhyamaka, Yogacara

UNIT IV: Rise of Vajrayana School
   a). Vajrayana,
   b). Mantrayana,
   c). Tantrayana and Kalachakrayana

Unit: V: Recent developments and studies in Buddhist Philosophy
   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)
5. S.N. Das Gupta *An Introduction to Tantric Buddhism*
6. David J. Kalupahana, *History of Buddhist Philosophy, Continuities and Discontinuities*
   Translation by Dr. G. Sundararamaiah (Vijayawada 1983)
11. Wood , *Mind only*
PAPER III

BUDDHIST APPLIED ETHICS

Objectives:

a) To impart knowledge on the basic concepts of Buddhist Ethics.
b) To develop an understanding on important aspects of Buddhist ethics of House holders and its practice in daily life.
c) To emphasize the application of Buddhist moral principles to spread peace and harmony in the society.

UNIT I:

a) Discipline of Buddhist Sangha – Bikshu, Bikshuni, Upasaka- Vinaya
b) Discipline of Gruhasta –, Gruhasta Vinaya
c) Social order of House-holders
d) Gruhasta Vinayas’ - Universal application for all sections of the society–Mutual relations and responsibilities.
e) Right Livelihood for bhikkhus – Relationships, Possessions and Offerings.

UNIT II: Sila – Types of Sila

a) Panchasila and Dasasila
b) Role of mind and mental factors-Citta and Cetasika dharmas

UNIT III: Doctrine of Kamma and its Consequences.

a).Kammic heredity, Kamma and Temperament,
b).Ethics of Kamma and mental culture,
c) moral accountability.

UNIT IV: Dasa Paramitas, Brahma Viharas and Nirvana

UNIT V: Buddhist Applied Ethics- Social, Moral, Economic& Environmental

i) Sigalovada sutta- The layman’s code of discipline
ii) Maha Mangala Sutta - Blessings
iii) Parabhava Sutta- Downfall
iv) Vagghapajja Sutta – Conditions of Welfare
REFERENCES

2. Saddha Tissa, *Buddhist Ethics*.
7. Tachibana, *Buddhist Ethics*
8. Peter Harvey, *Buddhist Ethics*
PAPER IV

HISTORY OF PALI LITERATURE AND SELECTIONS FROM PALI TEXTS

Objectives:

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

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: Majjhima nikaya

a) Assalayana Sutta

Unit V: Recent studies in Pali Literature and Texts.

a) Recent publications of Texts/ Articles in the Journals
REFERENCES:

5. Deviprasada Chattopadhyya – 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)
   University of Delhi, Delhi.
9. K. Hajra, History of Attakatha Literature
10. Prof. N.H. Samtani & H.S. Prasad (Ed) Amalaprajna – Prof. P.V. Bapat Felicitation
    Volume related to Pali Articles
11. S.C.Banerji- An Introduction to Pali literature, Punthi pustak Calcutta-4,1964
PAPER –V

History of Buddhist Sanskrit Literature and selections from the texts.

Objectives:

1. To give a clear picture of the origins of Mahayana.
2. To provide sufficient knowledge on Mahayana literature.
3. To make the student familiar with sacred canon of Mahayana chronologically.
4. To educate the student on Madhyamaka Philosophical doctrine, Sanskrit Buddhist textual study was also introduced.

UNIT I: Development of Mixed Sanskrit

UNIT II: Development of Buddhist Sanskrit Texts Mahavastu.

UNIT III: Classification of Mahayana Sutras.
   a) Vaipulya Sutras (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.
   The review of the latest Buddhist (Sanskrit) literature publications of Buddhist Texts and the Articles.
REFERENCES

1. M. Winterniz, History of Indian literature, 2 Vols, 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


7. Edgerton – Hybrid Sanskrit Literature (Lectures) B. H. U. (Publication) Varanasi


9. C. C. Chang, Mahayana Sutras

10. Satyadev Koushik- Suvarna Prabhasa Sutra


12. Aiyappan and P. R. Srinivant Ed - Story of Buddhism with Special reference to south India Madras Government Publication 1960
PAPER VI

SCHOOLS OF INDIAN BUDDHISM

Objectives:
1. To impart knowledge on the origin and development of Indian Schools of Buddhism
2. To develop an understanding on the development of Mahayana Schools.
3. To impart knowledge on the origin and development of Tantric Schools of Buddhism

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
REFERENCES

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
6. S.B. Dasgupta, An Introduction to Tantric Buddhism, Calcutta, 1974
7. N.Dutt, Aspects of Mahayana Buddhism and its relation to Hinayana, Calcutta, 1974
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. BSL Hanumantha Rao, Religion in Andhra
PAPER VII

BUDDHIST ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA

Objectives:  1. To provide knowledge on the origin and growth of Buddhist architecture in India.
  2. To impart knowledge about different types of Buddhist monuments
  3. To give details about Buddhist Stupa architecture, and art schools

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

11 Structural 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.

REFERENCES

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
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
12. T.N.Ramachandran, Nagarjunakonda, Memoirs of ASI, Delhi,1953
PAPER- VIII

BUDDHISM AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Objectives:

1. To make the student understand the relevance of Buddhism to the contemporary world
2. To provide knowledge about the relevance of Buddhism for world peace.
3. To provide knowledge of the relationship between Buddhist religion and modern Governments.

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 palacy of Dhamma.
REFERENCES

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
11) Tambaiah Stanley Jayaraj – World Conqueror and World Renouncer (Cambridge 1976)
13) D.C. Ahir: Buddhism in the contemporary world.
14) Additional references: Nandanasena Ratnapala – Buddhist Democratic political theory and practice (Sarvodaya vishva lekha publication, 1997)
PAPER IX

BUDDHIST MEDITATION

Objectives:
1. To enlighten the students about the theoretical aspects of Buddhist meditation.
2. To sensitise the students about the experiences of meditation techniques and its practice in daily life.

UNIT I: Mahasatipatthana Sutta of Dighanikaya Vol. II Sutta 22

UNIT II: Pali Abhidhamma
a) Manual of Pali Abhidhamma – Abhidhammattha Sangaha of Anuruddha Part IX
b) Samatha and Kamma Thana Vipassana
c) Brahmavihara - Metta, Karuna, Mudita and Upeka

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.
REFERENCES


2. Acariya Dhammapala’s Paramatthamanjusa, commentary to the Visuddhimagga


5. M. Winternitz, History of Indian Literature, University of Calcutta, 1943


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


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)

PAPER X

BUDDHIST LOGIC AND EPISTEMOLOGY

Objectives:
1. To impart knowledge to the students about Buddhist Logic.
2. To provide understanding of the Buddhist theories of knowledge and means of knowledge.

UNIT- I: FUNDAMENTALS OF KNOWLEDGE
1. Definition/nature and knowledge in Buddhism.
2. Definition and scope of Buddhist Logic.

UNIT- II: MEANS OF KNOWLEDGE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BUDDHISM
1) Perception - Definition, nature & Scope, Types of perception
2) Inference – Definition, nature & Scope, Types of inference and fallacies.

UNIT -III: BUDDHIST LOGICIANS
1. Dignaga’s doctrine of Apoha
2. Dharmakirthi: Perception and Inference

UNIT- IV: THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE
a) The means and limits of knowledge  b) Logic & truth

REFERENCES
1. Th.Stcherbatsky – Buddhist Logic, Motilal Banarsidas Publisher, New Delhi, 2004
3. S.C. Vidyabhushan – History of Indian Logic, Motilal Banarsidas Publisher, New Delhi, 2004
5. Chotelal Tripathi – Yogacara Epistemology Motilal Banarsidas Publisher, New Delhi
PAPER XI

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF ACHARYA NAGARJUNA

Objectives;
1. To enlighten the student on the life and works of Acharya Nagarjuna.
2. To educate the student on the Political views of Acharya Nagarjuna.
3. To impart the student about the relevance of Nagarjuna’s polity to the contemporary Political situations.

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.
REFERENCES

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 Rinpoche with Anne Klein, The Precious Garland and the Song of the four Mindfulness (Nagarjuna and the Seventh Dalai Lama)
4) 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. Satchidananda murthy Naihsreyasa dharma Sarnath
9) Lindetner – Nagarjuniana
10) Ven. Lozang Jamspal, Ven. Ngawang samten Chophel. Peter Della Santina:
    NAGARJUNAS LETTER TO KING GAUTAMIPUTRA, Motilal Banarsidass Delhi, 1996
PAPER-XII

History of Buddhism in South East- Asia

Unit-I Myanmar (Burma)

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

Unit-II Thailand (Siam)

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

Unit-III Cambodia (Kampuchea)

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

Unit- IV Indonesia (Suvarnadvipa)

a) Introduction of Buddhism into Indonesia
b) Schools of Buddhism in Indonesia
c) Buddhist Monuments of Indonesia
d) Buddhist Literature in Indonesia

Books for reference

1. D.G.E. Hall- History of South East Asia (London 1964)
3. B.R. Chatterjee – Indian cultural Influence in Cambodia (Calcutta 1964)
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. Sukumarn Dutt – Buddhiam in East Asia
10. Nihar Rangan 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. Lokesh Candra (ed) – The Art and culture of South East Asia (Delhi 1991)
14. Roger Bischoff – Buddhism in Myanmar
Paper XIII
Buddhism and Contemporary Religions

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

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
   b. Attitude towards Women.
   c. Attitude towards downtrodden
Unit V : Contemporary Challenges to Religions

a. Religion and Science in Dialogue.

b. Modern Challenges to Religions (Materialism, Rationalism, Agnosticism, Atheism).

References:

5. Peter Harvey, *Buddhist Ethics*
6. Ven. Narada Thera – *Everyman’s Ethics- Four discourses by the Buddha*  
   (The wheel publication, 1985)
7. Ven. Acharya Buddhakkhita – *The Buddhist law of Kamma and Rebirth*  
   (Buddha vachana trust, may 2001)
   (Sanghaoka forest Hermitage, Kallista Australia, 1998)
18. E. Washburn Hopkins, *Origin and Evolution of Religions*
PAPER XIV

BUDDHIST MONUMENTS OF TOURIST IMPORTANCE IN ANDHRA

Objectives: 1. To impart knowledge about concepts and components of Tourism.
2. To impart understanding regarding some of the Buddhist sites and their tourist importance.

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,

REFERENCES:

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 – Nagarjuna Konda
8. James Burgess – Buddhist stupas at Amaravti and Jaggayyapeta
9. T. Ramachandran – Nagarjuna Konda
10. O.C. Ganguly – Andhra Sculpture
11. Aiyappan and P.R. Srinivat ed - Story of Buddhism with Special reference to south India Madras Government Publication 1960
PAPER XV

BUDDHISM IN FAR EASTERN COUNTRIES

UNIT I: History of Buddhism in Japan

a) Advent of Buddhism into Japan
b) Royal Patronage

UNIT II: Buddhist Schools of Japan

a) Schools of Japanese Buddhism
b) Impact of Buddhism on the Japanese society

UNIT III: History of Buddhism in China

a) Advent of Buddhism into China
b) Royal Patronage

UNIT IV: Buddhist Philosophical schools in China

a) Schools of Chinese Buddhism
b) Impact of Buddhism on Chinese Society

UNIT – V-Recent Studies of Buddhism in Central Asia.

REFERENCES

1. Singhal,D.P.(1984),Buddhism in East Asia, Book and Books Publisher & Distributors, New Delhi.
2. J.Edkins, Chinese Buddhism
3. S.Dutt, Buddhism in Far East
4. P.K.Mukherjee, Indian Literature in China and Far East
5. Luies O. Gomez – The land of Bliss
6. Takakusu: The essentials of Buddhist Philosophy
7. Sir Charles Elliot: Hinduism and Buddhism – Vol. III
8. K. Krishna Murthy- History of Buddhism in Japan
PAPER-XV (OPTIONAL PAPER)

BUDDHIST ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT

Objectives

1. To educate the students on the inter-disciplinary subjects of Buddhism, economics and management.
2. To encourage students to understand the application part of Buddhist concepts and thoughts in modern management.

Unit I. Buddhist Economics
   a) Buddhism economics – Reasoning.
   b) Rationale of Buddhist economics.
   c) Right livelihood pillars of development Motivation to work.
   d) People friendly economics and development

Unit II. The ‘Middle Way’
   a) Choosing between modern growth and traditional stagnation.
   b) Want - Consumption – work and working – Competition – Co operation –
   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 loosing - the daily exercises.
   b) Corporate Management, Corporate Social Responsibility, 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**
6. Dona Witten with Akong Tulke Rimpoche - **Enlightened Management**
PAPER XVI

DEVELOPMENT OF BUDDHISM IN ANDHRA

Objectives:

To make the student thorough with various aspects of Buddhist cultures of Andhra.
To provide proper information on the hidden treasures of Buddhist heritage
To provide information on the religious beliefs practices and Buddhist traditions.
To educate the student on the contribution of Buddhism to Andhra culture.

UNIT I: Advent of Buddhism in Andhra

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

UNIT II: 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, Devara Kolupulu

UNIT V - Recent studies on Andhra Buddhism Linguistics Devotion and worship

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