

1. Cleanliness of Surrounding
2. Sustainable Development
3. Ecology

1. Global Warming
2. Water Conservation

Unit-II

3. Symbolic relationship between Nature and Humanity.

Reference Books:

1. Palwekar Sanjay. Literature and Environment. Lambert Academic Publishing, Germany, 2012.
2. Rajagopalan R. Environmental Studies. Oxford University Press, 2015.
3. AnandVaishali. Environment and Ecology. McGraw Hill Education Pvt.: Noida, 2020

M.A. Buddhist Studies Semester – II

MBU2T01(Core)

History of Buddhism in India

Paper objectives:-

1. To focus on Buddhism in India.
2. To introduce the student the contribution of sangha and kings to Buddhism.
3. To introduce student the contribution of Chinese travelers to Buddhism.

Learning outcomes:-

1. Students will learn about the history of Buddhism.
2. Student will learn how Sangha and kings give their contribution to Buddhism.
3. Student will be able to know the contribution of foreign travelers to Buddhism.

Unit 1. Buddhist Patronage

- 1) Ashoka's Contribution to Buddhism
- 2) Kanishka's Contribution in the propagation of Dhamma

Unit 2.- History of Sangha

- 1) Establishment of Sangha
- 2) Nature of Sangha & its Development
- 3) The fifth Buddhist Council

Unit 3.- View of Indian Buddhism through Chinese pilgrimage

- 1) Fa- Hi-en
- 2) Yuwan – Chwang (Hsuan- Tsang)
- 3) I- Tsing

Unit 4 –Buddhist places and development of Buddhism : -

- 1) Sanchi, Sarnath, Kushinara
- 2) Bodhgaya, Kapilvastu, Shravasti
- 3) Causes of decline of Buddhism in India.
- 4) Rise of Buddhism as a Revaluation

Reference Book :-

- 1) Fa- hi-en – A Record of Buddhism

- 2) Ancient India V.D. Mahajan
- 3) Buddhism – Edward Conze.
- 4) Dr. Ambedkar Writing and speeches – Vol.5 Govt. Mah.
- 5) Decline of Buddhism in India – Dr. R.C. Mitra.
- 6) BouddhaDarshan – Rahul Sankrutyayan
- 7) JagatilBouddhaDhammachaitihas – M. S. More
- 8) SamratAsokacheDhammakaryaniKaryapranali – Dr. Niraj Bodhi

M.A. Buddhist Studies Semester – II

MBU2T02(Core)

History of Buddhist Philosophy in India

Paper objectives:

1. To understand the history of Buddhist philosophy.
2. To explain the nature of Buddhist philosophy and its importance
3. To study the Buddhist philosophical school in detail.

Learning outcomes:

1. Student will able to understand historical background of Buddhist philosophy.
2. Student will come to know nature and significance of Buddhist philosophy.
3. Student will able to understand the Buddhist philosophical school and its relevance.
4. Student will able to know the various aspect of Buddhist philosophy.

Unit 1. Philosophical sects of Buddhism

- 1) Sarvastivada
- 2) Vijnanvada,
- 3) Sunyavada (Madhyanika)

Unit 2. Philosophical sects of Buddhism

- 1) Sautantrika
- 2) Vaibhashika

Unit 3. Buddhist Concept

- 1) Buddhatva
- 2) Arhanta
- 3) Tilakkhan

Unit 4. Buddhist Concepts

- 1) Seela
- 2) Samadhi
- 3) Pradnya

Reference Book :-

- 1) Central Philosophy of Universal Feuse – SatkariMukharjee
- 2) The Ethics of Buddhism – S. Techibana
- 3) Buddhanasmruti – Dr. kalaAchrya
- 4) DarshanDigdarshan – Rahul Sankrutyayan
- 5) BouddhaDarshanTatha Anya BhartiyaDarshan - Dr. BhartsingUpadhyaya.
- 6) Buddha and his Dhamma – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

M.A. Buddhist Studies Semester II

MBU2TE03(A) : (Core Elective)

Anupitaka Sahitya

Paper Objective:to understand

1. AnupitakSahitya in detail.

2. Significance of AnupitakaSahitya

Learning outcomes: student will

1. Interpret various aspect of AnupitakaSahitya.
2. Understand how the AnupitakaSahitya play an important role to clarify vision for maintaining harmony and peace in society.
3. Develop positive approach in society.

Unit1. MilindPanho

- 1) A History of King Milinda
- 2) BhanteNagasen
- 3) Philosophy in MilindPanho.

Unit 2 . – Visuddhimagga

- 1) Introduction of BhanteBuddhaghosa
- 2) Formation of Visuddhimagga
- 3) Basic principles in Visuddhimagga

Unit 3.- AtthakathaSahitya

- 1) Suttapitaka'sAtthakatha
- 2) VinaypitakasAtthakata
- 3) AbhidhammapitakasAtthakatha

Unit 4.- VansaSahitya

- 1) Deepvansa
- 2) Mahavansa

Reference Book :-

- 1) History of Pali literature – B.C. Law
- 2) Pali literature and Language – Dr. Gieger
- 3) PaliSahityakaItihas- Dr. BharatsinghUpadhyay
- 4) PaliSahityakaItihas- Rahul Sankrutyayan
- 5) PaliBhashaaaurSahitya- IndrachandraShastri.
- 6) PaliSahityakaItihas- Dr. BhikshuDharmarakshit
- 7) PaliSahitya cha Itihas- Dr. Tagare
- 8) Vishudhimagga – Dr. BhikshuDharmarakshit
- 9) AbhidhammatthaSangho - Dr. BhikshuRevatdhamma
- 10) MilindaPanho – BhikkhuJagdishKashyap

OR

M.A. Buddhist Studies Semester – II

MBU2TE03 (B): (Core Elective)

Buddhist Sanskrit Literature

Paper Objective:

1. To understand Buddhist Sanskrit literature in detail.
2. To throw light on various aspect of Buddhist Sanskrit literature.

Learning outcome:

1. Student will learn characteristic features of the Buddhist Sanskrit literature.
2. Student will able to know the significance of Buddhist Sanskrit Literature.

Unit 1- Sanskrit literature – I

- 1) Importance of Vajrasuchi
- 2) Essence of Vajrasuchi
- 3) Importance of Buddha Charita

- 4) Essence of Buddha Charita

Unit 2. Sanskrit Literature – II

- 1) Importance of Saudarnanada
- 2) Social and Religious condition from Saudarananda.
- 3) Contribution of Ashwaghosa in Sanskrit Literature

Unit 3- Sanskrit Literature – III

- 1) Dharma Sangrah
- 2) Significance of Dharma Sangrah
- 3) AwadanShataka

Unit 4- Sanskrit Literature – IV

- 1) Ashokavadana
- 2) Importance of Dohakosh
- 3) Dohakosh

Reference Book :-

1. BouddhaDarshanMimansa – BaldeoUpadhaya
2. Bouddha Dharma Dharshan- Acharya NarendraDeo
3. Chatushatakam – Sampadak – Bhagchandra Jain

M.A. Buddhist Studies Semester – II

MBU2TE04 (A) : (Open Elective)

Abhidhamma Philosophy

Paper objective:

1. To study about Abhidhamm philosophy.
2. To know about the nature of Abhidhamma philosophy and Mahayana Abhidhamma.

Learning outcomes: student will understand

1. Meaning and nature of Abhidhamma Philosophy.
2. Uses of Abhidhamma in daily life.
3. Nature of mind and how mind is responsible for suffering and happiness.
4. Anxiety and stress management.

Unit 1. Nature of Abhidhamma philosophy – I

- 1) Chitta
- 2) Chetsika

Unit 2. – Nature of Abhidhamma Philosophy – II

- 1) Rupa
- 2) Nibban

Unit 3.- Nature of Abhidhamma Philosophy – III

- 1) Kammatthana
- 2) Vipassana
- 3) BodhipakshiyaDhamma

Unit 4. – MahayanAbhidhamma- Abhidharmkosh

- 1) Contribution of Vasubandhu in Abhidharmkosh
- 2) DhatuNirdesh
- 3) IndriyaNirdesh

Reference Book :-

1. AbhidhammaatthaSangaho- Dr. BhikshuRewatDhamma
2. Abhidhamma Philosophy- Vol.1, Vol-II- JagdishKashyap
3. PaliSahityaKaltihis - Dr. BharatsinghUpadhaya
4. Abhidharmakosh- Acharya NarendraDeo

5. BouddhaMonovighyan – Dr. Bhagchandra Jain
6. AbhidhammathaSangho (Marathi) - Dr. Vimalkirti
7. Abhidhamma: BouddhaManasShastra – Dr. BalchandraKhandekar

OR

M.A. Buddhist Studies Semester – II

MBU2TE04 (B) : (Open Elective)

Buddhist Logic

Paper objective:

1. To study about Buddhist logic.
2. To understand the Buddhist Thinkers of Logic and its format in various period

Learning outcomes: student will

1. Able to know the early period of Buddhist logic.
2. Able to know the contribution of Buddhist thinkers to develop Buddhist logic.
3. Able to know the the development of Buddhist logic and its significance.

Unit 1.- Early Period of Buddhist logic

- 1) Vasubandhu
- 2) Vibhashasutra

Unit 2.- Contribution of Dharmakirti

- 1) Life of Dharmakirti
- 2) Contribution of Dharmakirti in Buddhist Logic

Unit 3. – Buddhist Ethics and Logic – I

- 1) 1st B.C. to 1st A.D.
- 2) 1st A.D. to 3rd A.D.

Unit 4.- Buddhist Ethics and Logic – II

- 1) 4th A.D. to 6th A.D.
- 2) 6th A.D. to 10th A.D.

Reference Book :-

1. Essence of Buddhism – P.L. Narsu
2. Buddhist Ethics – Hampre
3. Nyaybindu of Dharmakirti
4. BoudhaDarshanMimansa – Acharya BaldeoUpadhyaya
5. DarshanDigdarshan – Rahul Sanskrutyayan
6. BouddhaDhammakasara- P.L. Narsu
7. Pramanavartika – Dharmakirti
8. BouddhaTarkashastraRuparekha – Dr. DhammadeepWankhede

Audit Course

Semester –II

MBU2AC06 –Constitutional Values

Objectives:

1. To make the student aware of their Constitutional Values.
2. To make the students aware of their Fundamental Rights.
3. To make the students aware of their Fundamental Duties.

Unit I

Outline and Brief History of Indian Constitution, Salient features of Indian Constitution

Unit II

Preamble; Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy

Recommended books:

1. D. D. Basu (2021): *Introduction to Constitution of India*, Lexis Nexies, New Delhi.
2. Baruah, Aparijita (2006). *Preamble of the Constitution of India: An Insight and Comparison with Other Constitutions*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep. p. 177. ISBN 978-81-7629-996-1. Retrieved 12 November 2016.
3. Constitution of India-Part III Fundamental Rights.
4. Government of India vs. George Philip, 16 November, 2006
5. Sinha, Savita; Das, Supta; Rashmi, Neeraja (2005), *Social Science – Part II Textbook for Class IX, New Delhi: National Council of Educational Research and Training, India, ISBN 81-7450-351-X*.
6. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India; AIR 1978 S.C. 597, (1978).



M.A. Buddhist Studies Semester – III

MBU3T01: (Core)

Buddhist Vinaya

Paper objectives:

1. To introduce student about Buddhist Vinaya.
2. To explain the importance of Buddhist Vinaya.

Learning outcomes:

1. Student will able to understand origin of vinaya
2. Student will able to understand development of vinaya.
3. Student will able to understand significance of vinaya in daily life.

Unit 1. – Origin of Vinaya

- 1) Beginning of Vinaya – Dhammachakkapavttan
- 2) Development of Bhikkusangha
- 3) Formation of Vinaya

Unit 2.- Development of Vinaya – I

- 1) Parajika
- 2) Sanghadisesa
- 3) Aniyatdhamma

Unit 3. – Development of Vinaya – II

- 1) NissaggiyaPacittiya
- 2) PacittiyaDhamma
- 3) PatidesaniyaDhamma

Unit 4.- Development of Vinaya – III

- 1) SekhiyaDhamma
- 2) AdhikarnasamathDhamma
- 3) Significance of Vinaya

Reference Book :-

- 1) PaliSahityaKaItihas – Dr. BharatsinghUpaddhyaya
- 2) VinayaPitaka- Tr. Dr. Swami DwarkadasShastri
- 3) VinayaPitaka – Rahul Sankrutyayan
- 4) Buddha and His Dhamma – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- 5) Patimokha – Dr. Bhagchandra Jain.

M.A. Buddhist Studies Semester - III

MBU3T02: Core Paper

Buddhist Education

Paper objectives:

1. To introduce student about Buddhist Education.
2. To explain the nature of Buddhist Education.
3. To explain the importance Buddhist Education System.

Learning outcomes:

1. Student will able to know the early history of Buddhist Education.



2. Student will able to know about various Buddhist universities and its reflection on society.
3. Student will able to know contribution of Buddhist education for the well-being of the society.

Unit 1.- Early History of Buddhist Education

- 1) Pre-Buddhist Education System
- 2) Method of Buddha's Teaching
- 3) Development of Buddhist Education

Unit 2.- Buddhist Education

- 1) Samrat Asoka's Contribution of Buddhist Education
- 2) Culture of Monastic Education

Unit 3.- Buddhist Universities – I

- 1) Takshasheela
- 2) Nalanda

Unit 4.- Buddhist Universities– II

- 1) Vallabhi
- 2) Vikramsheela
- 3) Odantpuri

Reference Book :-

1. Heritage of Nalanda and its continuity – Edited by Dr. R. Panth
2. Buddhism in Universal perspective – Edited by Dr. R. Panth
3. Nalanda Buddhism and the World-Edited by Dr. R. Panth
4. PrachinBhartiyaVidhyapith – Dr. Aaltekhar
5. SamratAsokacheDhammkaryaanicaryapranali – Dr. Niraj Bodhi
6. Buddhist Education– Dr. Malti Sakhare/Dr. Anoma Sakhare
7. Prachin Bouddha Vishwavidyalaya – Dr. Malti Sakhare

M.A. Buddhist StudiesSemester III

MBU3TE03 (A) : (Core Elective)

Buddhist Art and Architecture

Paper Objectives:

1. To impart the aspect of Buddhist Art and Architecture.
2. To learn about early Buddhist Art and various Buddhist Schools of Art.
3. To study the importance of Buddhist art and architecture.

Learning outcomes:

1. Student will come to know the cultural aspect of Buddhist Art and architecture.
2. Student will learn origin and nature of Buddhist art.
3. Student will come to know the different school Buddhist Art.

Unit 1. Buddhist Art in India

- 1) Origin of Buddhist Art
- 2) Nature of Buddhist Art

Unit 2. Early Buddhist Art

- 1) Asokan Art
- 2) Sanchi
- 3) Bharhut
- 4) Bodhagaya

Unit 3. – Schools of Buddhist Art

- 1) Origin of Buddha Image
- 2) Gandhar Art
- 3) Mathura Art

Unit 4. – Buddhist Art

- 1) Buddhist Art in Gupta period
- 2) Buddhist paintings
- 3) Buddhist canvas in India

Reference Book :-

- 1) The Buddhist Art of Gandhara – John Marshall MunshiramManoharlal Pvt. New Delhi, Reprint 2000.
- 2) Ajanta Murals, archeological Survey of India – A Ghosh, New Delhi , 1967.
- 3) Studies in early Buddhist Architecture of India- H. Sarkar MunshiramManoharlal Pvt. Ltd. Delhi , 1993.
- 4) Buddhist Monuments, SahityaSamsad- DebalaMitra, 32-A, A.P. Chandra Road, Calcutta-9, 1980.
- 5) Buddhist Architecture of Western India – Sa. Nagraju, Agam Kala Prakashan, New Delhi 1981.
- 6) Indian Buddhist Iconography- Benoyatosh Bhattacharyya Firma. K.L.M. Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta 1987.
- 7) Publication Aurangabad 1964.
- 8) Buddhist Art in India, Jas Burgess, Bhartiya Publishing House, Varanasi , Reprint 1974.
- 9) Cave Temples of India- Jas Bugrees and James Fergusson, MushiramMahoharilal Pvt. Ltd. , New Delhi 2000.
- 10) The Buddha Image, Its Origin and Development – Y. Krishanan ,New Delhi, 1996.

OR

M.A. Buddhist StudiesSemester III

MBU3TE03(B): (Core Elective)

Revival of Buddhism in Modern India

Paper objectives:

1. To introduce revival of Buddhism in modern India.
2. To study about the work of modern Buddhist Thinkers and mass revival of Buddhism in modern India.

Learning outcomes:

1. Student will able to learn contribution of modern Buddhist thinkers for the revival of Buddhism in India.
2. Student will able to learn the significance of Buddhism in modern society.

Unit 1. –Buddhism in modern India

- 1) State of Buddhism in India
- 2) Life and contribution of Anagarika Dhammapala
- 3) Mahabodhi Society

Unit 2. – Buddhist Thinkers – I

- 1) Dhammanad Kosambi
- 2) Bhikhu Jagdish Kashyap

Unit 3.- Buddhist Thinkers – II

- 1) Bhadant Rahul Sankrutyayan
- 2) Bhadant Anand Kausallyayan

Unit 4.- Buddhist thinkers – III

- 1) Bhikkhu Dharmakshita
- 2) Dalai Lama

Reference Book :-

1. Heritage of Nalanda and its continuity – Edit By – R.Panth.
2. DhammaSahityaSanskriti – Dr. PrabhakarGanvir
3. AnagarikDhammapal – BhadantSadanand
4. Mahamanav Rahul Sanskrutyayan – Gunakar Mule.
5. BhartiyaSanskriti me Bouddha Den – JagannathUpadhyaya
6. DharmanandKoshami – J.S. Sukhathanakar
7. AdhunikDhammaVicharvant – Dr. MalatiBodele
8. The Dalai Lama: A Biography – Patricia Cronin Marcello

M.A. Buddhist Studies Semester III**MBU3TE04 (A) : (Open Elective)****Buddhism in North East Asia****Paper Objective:**

1. To study the Buddhism in North East Asia
2. To Study About different Buddhist Countries of North East Asia in detail.
3. To study the development of Buddhism in North East Asia.

Learning outcomes:

1. Student will able to know the Buddhism in North East Asian Countries.
2. Student will able to learn development of Buddhism in North East Asia.
3. Student will able to know the social and cultural life of North East Asian countries.

Unit 1- Buddhism in North East Asia – I

- 1) Nepal
- 2) Development of Buddhism in Nepal

Unit 2. – Buddhism in Nort East Asia – II

- 1) Bhutan
- 2) Contribution of Bhutan in Buddhism

Unit 3.- Buddhism in North East Asia – III

- 1) Tibet
- 2) Development of Buddhism in Tibet

Unit 4. Buddhism in North east Asia – IV

- 1) Mangolia
- 2) Development of Buddhism in Mangolia

Reference Book :-

- 1) BouddhaSanskriti – Rahul Sankrutayan
- 2) BouddhaDhammake 2500 varsha – P.V. Bapat
- 3) Madhya Asia kaItihas – Rahul Sankrutyan
- 4) Tibet me Bouddha Dharma- Rahul Sankrutyan

M.A. Buddhist Studies Semester III**MBU3TE04(B) : (Open Elective)****Buddhism in South East Asia****Paper objective:**

1. To introduce about Buddhism in South East Asia.
2. To study the development of Buddhism in South East Asian Countries.

Learning outcomes:

1. Student will come to know the Buddhism in south East Asian countries.

2. Student will be able to know the different aspects of Buddhism in South East Asian countries
3. Student will be able to know the contribution of Buddhism in the development of society.

Unit 1. – Buddhism in Ceylon

- 1) Entrance of Buddhism in Ceylon
- 2) Development of Buddhism in Ceylon

Unit 2. – Myanmar and Buddhism

- 1) Introduction of Buddhism in Myanmar (Burma)
- 2) Contribution to Buddhism.

Unit 3. – Buddhism in Laos

- 1) History of Laos
- 2) Development of Buddhism in Laos.

Unit 4. – Thailand and Buddhism

- 1) Entrance of Buddhism in Thailand
- 2) Contribution of Thailand to Buddhist culture.

Reference Book :-

- 1) Theravada Buddhism in Burma – R. N. Roy
- 2) Early History of Ceylon (C.H.I Vol.I)
- 3) History of Buddhism in Ceylon – W. Rahul
- 4) Buddhism in Thailand – Royal Edition
- 5) History of South East Asia – D.G.E. Hall
- 6) Buddha Sanskriti – Rahul Sankrityayan
- 7) Buddha Dharma ke 2500 Varsha – P.V. Bapat
- 8) Madhya Ashiyaka Itihas – Rahul Sankrityayan.
- 9) Ashiyake Mahan Buddha Samrat – Dr. Savangi Medhankar
- 10) Buddhism in South East Asia – Dr. Malti Sakhare/Dr. Anoma Sakhare

Audit Course

Semester –III

MBU3AC06 –Ethics

Unit -1

Definition and meaning of ethics, ethics and values, types of ethics, principle of ethics.

Unit –II

Ethics in personal life, Ethics in public life and ethics in profession.

Books recommended:

Julia Driver. *Ethics: The Fundamentals*. Wiley Blackwell, 2006.

Simon Blackburn. *Being Good: A Short Introduction to Ethics*. Oxford University Press, 2003.

Peter Singer. *Practical Ethics*. Cambridge University Press, 2011.

M.A. Buddhist Studies Semester – IV

MBU4T01: (Core)

Buddhist Vinaya

Paper objectives:

1. To study Buddhist vinaya in detail
2. To study development of Buddhist vinaya
3. To study the tradition of Buddhist Vinaya.
4. To study the various branches of Buddhist vinaya and its Acharya parampara.

Learning outcomes:

1. Student will able to learn monastic code of Buddhist vinaya.
2. Student will able to know the importance of Buddhist Vinaya.
3. Student will come to know the contribution of vinayaacharyas in the development of Buddhist vinaya.

Unit 1.- Buddhist Vinaya - I

- 1) Chullavagga and its importance
- 2) Pachittiya and its importance

Unit 2. – Buddhist Vinaya – II

- 1) Parivara and its Significance
- 2) Contribution of BhikkhuUpali

Unit 3. – ThervadiAcharyaParampara

- 1) SiggavaSthavira
- 2) ChandavajjiSthavira
- 3) MoggliputtatissaSthavira

Unit 4.- MahayaniAcharyaParampara

- 1) Acharya Asanga , Acharya Vasubandhu
- 2) Acharya Nagarjuna , Acharya Dignaga

Reference Book :-

- 1) PaliSahityakaltihas – Dr. BharatsinghUpaddyaya
- 2) PaliSahityakaltihas – Bhadant Rahul Sankrutyayan
- 3) VinayaPitaka – Rahul Sankrityayan
- 4) Buddha and His Dhamma – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- 5) Patimokha – Dr. Bhagchandra Jain.
- 6) BouddhaDarshnik – Dr. Dharmakirti

M.A. Buddhist Studies Semester – IV

MBU4T02: (Core)

Buddhist Education

Paper objectives:

1. To study Buddhist education in detail.
2. To study development of Buddhist education in different Buddhist era.
3. To study the contribution of Chinese travelers and patrons to Buddhist education
4. To study the impact of Buddhist education on society.

Leaving outcome:

1. Student will able to understand Buddhist education for maintaining peace and harmony in the society.
2. Student will able to learn impact of Buddhist universities on the society.
3. Student will able to know importance of Buddhist universities for the development of the society.
4. Student will able to know the contribution of travelers and patrons of Buddhist education society.

Unit 1.- Chinese Travelers - I

- 1) Fa-hsien
- 2) Life of Hiuen - Tsang

Unit 2.- Chinese Travelers – II

- 1) Contribution of Hiuen - Tsang
- 2) I-tsing and his contribution

Unit 3- Patrons of Buddhist Education system

- 1) King Kanishka
- 2) Gupta Period
- 3) Pala Period

Unit 4.- Impact of Buddhist Education on the Society

- 1) Buddha Period to Milinda Period
- 2) Kushana Period to Gupta Period
- 3) Harshavardhana Period to Pala Period

Reference Book :-

1. Heritage of Nalanda and its continuity – Edited by Dr. R. Panth
2. Buddhism in Universal perspective – Edited by Dr. R. Panth
3. Nalanda Buddhism and the World- Edited by Dr. R. Panth
4. PrachinbhartiyaVidhapith – Dr. Aaltekar
5. Buddhist Education– Dr. Malti Sakhare/Dr. Anoma Sakhare

M.A. Buddhist Studies Semester IV

MBU4TE03 (A) : (Core Elective)

Buddhist Art and Architecture

Paper objectives:

1. To study the aspects of Buddhist Architecture.
2. To learn about early Buddhist Architecture, Stupas and various Buddhist caves.
3. To learn the significance of Buddhist Architecture.

Learning outcomes:

1. Student will able to learn the Buddhist Architecture in detail.
2. Student will able to know impact of Buddhist architecture on society.
3. Student will able to examine the various aspect of society as depicted in Buddhist Art and Architecture.

Unit 1.- Buddhist Architecture

- 1) Origin of Stupa
- 2) Symbolism and Development of Stupa

Unit 2. – Major Buddhist Stupa

- 1) Sanchi – Satdhara
- 2) Bharhut, Sarnath
- 3) Amravati, Kapilvastu
- 4) Kesariya, Pauni

Unit 3. Buddhist Rock cut Architecture

- 1) Origin of Rack cut cave
- 2) Development of Rock cut cave
- 3) Chaitya and Vihara in Caves

Unit 4. – Buddhist Caves

- 1) Ajanta, Elora
- 2) Junnar, Bedsa

- 3) Karle, Bhaje, Kanheri
- 4) Pitalkhora, Nashik , Bhadravati

Reference Book :-

- 1) The Buddhist Art of Gandhara – John Marshall MunshiramManoharlal Pvt. New Delhi, Reprint 2000.
- 2) Ajanta Murals, archeological Survey of India – A Ghosh, New Delhi , 1967.
- 3) Studies in early Buddhist Architecture of India- H. Sarkar MunshiramManoharlal Pvt. Ltd. Delhi , 1993.
- 4) Buddhist Monuments, SahityaSamsad- DebalaMitra, 32-A, A.P. Chandra Road, Calcutta-9, 1980.
- 5) Buddhist Architecture of Western India – Sa. Nagraju, Agam Kala Prakashan, New Delhi 1981.
- 6) Indian Buddhist Iconography- Benoyatosh Bhattacharyya Firma. K.L.M. Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta 1987.
- 7) The Iconography of the Buddhist Sculptures of Ellora – R.S. Gupte, Dr.
BabasahebAmbedkarMarathawada University , Publication Aurangabad 1964.
- 8) Buddhist Art in India, Jas Burgess, Bhartiya Publishing House, Varanasi , Reprint 1974.
- 9) Cave Temples of India- Jas Bugrees and James Fergusson, MushiramMahoharlal Pvt. Ltd. , New Delhi 2000.
- 10) The Buddha Image, Its Origin and Development – Y. Krishanan , New Delhi, 1996.

M.A. Buddhist Studies Semester – IV

MBU4TE03 (B) : (Core Elective)

Revival of Buddhism in Modern India

Paper objectives:

3. To introduce revival of Buddhism in modern India.
4. To study about the work of modern Buddhist Thinkers and mass revival of Buddhism in modern India.

Learning outcomes:

3. Student will able to learn contribution of modern Buddhist thinkers for the revival of Buddhism in India.
4. Student will able to learn the significance of Buddhism in modern society.

Unit 1. Buddhist Thinkers and Writers

- 1) MahasthavirChandramani
- 2) SatyanarayanGoenka

Unit 2. – Mass Revival of Buddhism in Modern India -I

- 1) Condition of Indian Society in British rule
- 2) Life of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Unit 3. – Mass revival of Buddhism in Modern India – II

- 1) Historical conversion into Buddhism
- 2) Buddha and his Dhamma –A Critical Study

Unit 4. – Buddhism in modern India

- 1) Contribution of Dr. Ambedkar in Buddhism
- 2) Buddhist Movement in Modern India
- 3) Buddhist Literature of Dr. Ambedkar

Reference Book :-

1. DhammaSahityaSanskriti – Dr. PrabhakarGanvir
2. Buddha and His Dhamma – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
3. Dr. Ambedkar on Buddhism – D.C. Ahir
4. Dr. BhadantAnandKoushalyayan – Dr. BhadantMedhankar
5. BhartiyaSanskriti me Bouddha Den – JagannathUpadhyaya
6. DharmanandKoshami – J.S. Sukhathanakar

7. AdhunikDhammaVicharvant – Dr. MalatiBodele
8. Dhammachkrapravartanke bad keparivartan – Dr. Pradeep Aglave

M.A. Buddhist Studies, Semester - IV
MBU4TE04 (A): (Open Elective)
Buddhism in North East Asia.

Paper objectives:

1. To study the Buddhism in North East Asia.
2. To examine and analyzed the Buddhist culture in North East Asia.

Learning outcomes:

1. Student will able to know the Buddhism in North East Asia in detail.
2. Student will able to know the various aspect of Buddhism in North East Asia.
3. Student will able to know the impact of Buddhism on North East Asian Society.

Unit 1. Buddhism in China

- 1) Entrance of Buddhism in China
- 2) Development of Buddhism in China

Unit 2. Buddhism in Korea

- 1) Spreading of Buddhism in Korea
- 2) Development of Buddhism in Korea

Unit 3. – Buddhism in Japan

- 1) Entrance of Buddhism in Japan
- 2) Impact of Buddhism in Japan

Unit 4 – Impact of Buddhism in north East Asia

- 1) Cultural Development in North East Asia.
- 2) Contribution of North East Asia in World Buddhism.

Reference Book :-

- 1) BouddhaSanskriti – Rahul Sankrutayan
- 2) BouddhaDhammake 2500 varsha – P.V. Bapat
- 3) Madhya Asia kalitias – Rahul Sankrutyan
- 4) Tibet me Bouddha Dharma- Rahul Sankrutyan
- 5) India and China – P.C. Bagchi
- 6) Chinese Buddhism- Edkins
- 7) Japanese Buddhism – C.Elliot
- 8) Buddhism in Japan- DalleSaunders

M.A. Buddhist Studies Semester – IV
MBU4TE04: (B) Core Elective
Buddhism in South East Asia

Paper objectives:

1. To study the Buddhism in South East Asia.
2. To examine and analyzed the Buddhist culture in South East Asia.

Learning outcomes:

1. Student will able to know the Buddhism in South East Asia in detail.
2. Student will able to know the various aspect of Buddhism in South East Asia.
3. Student will able to know the impact of Buddhism on South East Asian Society.

Unit 1. – Buddhism in Cambodia

- 1) History of Buddhism in Cambodia
- 2) Cultural Contribution of Cambodia

Unit 2. – Buddhism in Vietnam

- 1) History of Buddhism in Vietnam
- 2) Cultural Development in Vietnam.

Unit 3. – Malaysia and Buddhism

- 1) Buddhist History of Malaysia
- 2) Cultural Contribution of Malaysia

Unit 4. – Buddhism in Indonesia and Philippines

- 1) Buddhism in Indonesian Culture
- 2) Buddhist history of Philippines

Reference Book :-

- 1) History of South East Asia – D.G.E. Hall
- 2) Bouddha Sanskruti – Rahul Sankrutyayan
- 3) Bouddha Dharma ke 2500 Varsha – P.V. Bapat
- 4) Madhya AshiyakaItihas – Rahul Sankrutyayan.
- 5) Ashiyake Mahan Bouddha Samrat – Dr. Savangi Medhankar
- 6) Buddhism in South East Asia – Dr. Malti Sakhare/Dr. Anoma Sakhare

Audit Course**Semester – IV****MEN4AC06 – TIME MANAGEMENT****Unit-I**

Time Management: Concept; Waste of Time: Distractions at Workplace; Time Wasters and Time Savers; Effects of Poor Time Management on Job Performance

Unit-II

Effective Methods and Approaches to Manage Time; Creating an effective environment; Setting priorities and Goals; Elimination of non-priorities; Challenges of Time Management

Books for further reading:

1. Brian Tracy, *Eat That Frog!: 21 Great Ways to Stop Procrastinating and Get More Done in Less Time*, Berrett-Koehler Publishers, April 9, 2001.
2. Laura Vanderkam, *168 Hours: You Have More Time Than You Think*, Portfolio Publication, 2011.
3. Jake Zerk and John Knapp, *Make Time: How to Focus on What Matters Every Day*, Currency Publication, 2018.
4. Craig Jarow, *Time Management Ninja: 21 Tips for More Time and Less Stress in Your Life*, Dreamscape Media, 2019.
5. Richard Koch, *80/20 Principle: The Secret of Achieving More with Less*, Nicholas Brealey Publishing

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