TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

SEMESTER COURSE OF STUDY ON

MASTER OF ARTS IN BUDDHIST STUDIES

Prepared by:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF BUDDHIST STUDIES (CDoBS),
TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, KIRTIPUR,
KATHMANDU, NEPAL

December, 2024

2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Acknowledgements

Nepal, the homelands of three Buddhas: Krakuchanda, Kanakamuni and Sakyamuni, takes pride on the birth places in Lumbini. Buddhist Studies is promising subject of sacred erudition with potential research in indigenous fields. Its academic trait is charming for researchers and lay followers of Buddhist nation. Its grown cultural habits and textual practices are sacred inspirational forces towards cultural fidelity and academic practice. Its monastic tradition co-exists with academia for professed devotions of hidden tradition, which might be strange to common society. After its academic establishment of Buddhist studies in Tribhuwan University, it took an academic leaning towards religious studies to walk along with world's traditions.

The Central Department of Buddhist Studies, more than two and half decades long history with PGD, MA, MPhil and PhD have given students experiences to blend with the semester course on Master's in Buddhist Studies with field works and practical observations. The skillfulness is quite hopeful aspect of this course in reality to balance the knowledge from thoughtful academia.

Buddhist study introduces archaeological norms, Buddhist Tourism and IT knowledge in Research, for field-based studies with term papers. So that, skills and knowledge of conservation and preservation of cultural heritage sites becomes Buddhist personal for pilgrimage tour operators. Apart from the serious delving in philosophic and meditational practices, it will help them to develop erudite phenomenon in cultural societies for individual and cultural benefits. Their potent information in respect of cultural tradition in Nepal, Asian and world's Religions promotes Buddhist psychology, sacred erudition for upholding with skillful means for their economic changes also.

This Central Department of Buddhist Studies is grateful to the Curriculum Refining Committee coordinate by Assistant Professor Dr. Chandra Kala Ghimire (Head), with members, Professor Dr. Naresh Man Bajracharya, Assistant Professor Dr. Gautam Bir Bajracharya, Assistant Professor Dr. Puspa Ratna Shakya, Assistant Professor Mr. Ved Raj Gnawaly and supportive help of Standing Committee member Assistant Professor Umesh Regmi for refining course description and objectives of the proposed courses. I owe Prem Thapa, Part-Time faculty of this department to his rigorous work on proofreading the language. Assistant Professor Dr. Junu Maiya Basukala is always helpful in refining task of the syllabus. Besides, Part-Time faculty of this department; Arjun Singh Saud, Venerable Janak, Bikash Gnawaly, Surendra Kumar Lama, Ushnish Tara Tuladhar, Dr. Prasannavati (Mana Devi Maharjan). Our staffs specially computer operator Nisha Bhatta did hard work formatting the material you have seen, besides our account officer Jayaram Shrestha and former accountant Badri Karki, Saraswoti Poudel and Archana Raut were supportive in preparing this document.

2081/05/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

I extend sincere thanks to Prof. Dr. Dubinanda Dhakal, Dean, and his team of Assisting Deans of Humanities and Social Science Faculty of Tribhuvan University for motivating this refining task.

Chandra Kala Ghimire, Ph.D.
Chairperson, Buddhist Studies Subject Committee TU.
December, 2024

Tribhuvan University
Central Department of Buddhist Studies
Curriculum for the Master's Degree in Buddhist Studies,

Introduction

The Master in Buddhist Studies is a 63-credit-hour degree program that combines both theoretical and practical instruction. The syllabus covers the fundamentals of religious studies, including Buddhist history, religion, philosophy, literature, logic, art, iconography, architecture, archaeology, script, Asian Buddhist traditions, Buddhist tourism, heritage conservation, research methods, Buddhist canonical languages, and a brief introduction to world religions.

It provides students with knowledge of Buddhism in Nepal, focusing on its traditions and practices worldwide, as well as an interdisciplinary approach of Buddhism. The program enhances students' understanding in these areas, equipping them with the skills to pursue further research for M.Phil. and Ph.D. degrees.

It explores the sects of the Himalayan region, Kathmandu Valley (Nepal-Mandala), and Terai archaeological sites from a cultural perspective. The curriculum introduces the world's sacred traditions, emphasizing the socio-religious cultures of Śrāvakayāna and Samyaksambuddhayāna (Mahayana/Vajrayāna) within the context of Asian and global religious traditions. This four-semester MA in Buddhist Studies stimulates a broad and deep understanding of Buddhism among students.

Objectives

1. To familiarize students with the teachings (Dhamma) of Shakyamuni Buddha and his life, including the teachings of various sects in terms of philosophy, religion, literature (texts), and culture (rituals). The course also covers Buddhist arts, iconography, architecture, epigraphical norms, as well as the conservation and preservation of Buddhist archaeological sites and the Buddha's teachings.

2. To acknowledge the chronological sequence of Buddhist traditional cultures in the context of religious tourism and contemporary interdisciplinary approaches to Asian traditions;

3. To enrich students' knowledge of different religious sects and schools of thought in practice.

4. To expand and develop students' translation skills from the Buddhist canonical to other languages and vice versa;

5. To enable our students to guide national and international tourists to Buddhist sites and design Buddhist pilgrimage package for tourists;

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

6. To prepare students with ability of contemporary information and methods of research in Buddhist fields.

Eligibility for Admission to the MA in Buddhist Studies at CDoBS, TU.

Admission to Master in Buddhist Studies (MA in Buddhist Studies) is open to all students from any discipline with Bachelor Degree or its equivalent from any TU recognized universities.

Admission Procedures

Students will have to pass written Entrance Examination for the admission. The Examination will be conducted by the Dean's Office of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University, and the result will be published on the merit basis.

Duration of the Course and Examinations

MA in Buddhist Studies is four semesters academic program. All together there are twenty individual courses, each course weighs against 100 marks in core subject. Its mark split in 60:40 percent to grade in GPA system. The student must appear in the Internal Examination of 40 marks and the Semester End Final Examination of 60 Mark's taken by the University. The internal evaluation will be based on constant monitoring of the supervisor and the subject teachers using specified tools. The 40 marks evaluation will be categorized as follows:

Subject	Marks
Attendance	5
Class Interaction and Participation	5
Assignment of Term Paper and Presentation	10
Performance in the Internal Examination	20
Total Marks	**40**

The students are obliged to secure minimum of 80 percent attendance to appear in the Semester-End Final Examination of the University. The 40 marks of internal examination will be evaluated by class teachers and supervisors. Students who fail in the internal examination will be disqualified to appear in the Final Examination conducted by the University.

For internal evaluation, students will be assigned Term Paper, by class teachers based on the content of the course. Students are evaluated on the basis of their attendance in the class, application of their theoretical knowledge and skills reflected in the Term Papers and examination.

Students are required to visit Buddhist sites, monasteries, cultural and ritual practices based on the nature and requirements of the subjects. During the visit, students will be reminded to make financial arrangement during the field work practices; placement, research, block, placement and work camps on their own.

2068/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Grading (General Provisions)

Students will be primarily evaluated using the numerical (out of 100, 40 marks in Internal and 60 marks in Final Examination) which will later be replaced in letter grades. The minimum pass mark will be 50 and the passing grade 'C'.

Letter Grade	GPA	Marks in Percent	Remarks	Definition
A	4.0	90 and above	Distinction	Exceptional performance/Mastery of the subjects
A-	3.7 - 3.99	80-89.99	Very Good	Superior understanding in-depth knowledge on the subject
B+	3.3 - 3.69	70-79.99	First Division	Comprehensive understanding on the subject, advance knowledge of principles and practice in the discipline
B	3.0 - 3.29	60-69.99	2nd Division	Adequate performance in achieving course objective with satisfactory knowledge of principles and practices in the discipline
B-	2.7 - 2.99	50-59.99	Pass in individual Subjects	Sufficient mastery on the subject
F	0	Below 50	Failure	Minimum requirement of the course is not fulfilled

Fieldwork Practicum

Fieldwork will be organized to expand students' learning beyond classroom upon their own expenses. This practicum helps them apply the knowledge learned in the field to create professional skills connecting them to the specific areas of interest. Students will be taken for site visits as the guided practical class of the core subject by supervising head and teachers.

Course Seminar and Publication

Students will be given opportunity to organize series of seminars in the class rooms or in the public sphere on trends in Buddhist studies focusing on their academic interest within the fields of Buddhist studies. The department will encourage them to publish their writing in TRI- BODHI, students Journal of the Buddhist Studies.

Optional Courses

Among the optional courses in the fourth semester, the department will provide the classes for only the two subjects among the three: Buddhist Logic (BS 654.1) or Pali Language (BS 654.2) or Sanskrit Language (BS 654.3). The department will provide any one language class among the four to a particular batch.The course structure of the Tibetan Language (BS 654.4) and Chinese Language (BS 654.5) will be prepared later.

2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

List of Coursed Courses

First Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Teach. Hrs.	Page No.
BS 501	History of Buddhism	3	48	1-3
BS 502	Basic Teachings of Buddha and Buddhist Religion	3	48	4-6
BS 503	Buddhist Pali Literature	3	48	7-9
BS 504	Buddhist Archaeology and Architecture	3	48	10-12
BS 505	History of Buddhism in Nepal	3	48	13-15

Second Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Teach. Hrs.	Page No.
BS 551	Buddhist Philosophy	3	48	16-18
BS 552	Buddhist Heritage of Northern Nepal	3	48	19-21
BS 553	Buddhist Sanskrit Literature	3	48	22-25
BS 554	Buddhist Art, Iconography and Scripts	3	48	26-28
BS 555	Buddhism of Nepal Mandala	3	48	29-31

Third Semester

Course Code	Course title	Credit	Teach. Hrs.	Page No.
BS 601	Buddhist Traditions in South and South East Asia	3	48	32-34
BS 602	Eastern Religion and Philosophy	3	48	35-38
BS 603	Buddhist Traditions in North, East and Central Asia	3	48	39-41
BS 604	Western Religion and Philosophy	3	48	42-43
BS 605	Research Methodology and Art of Translation	3	48	44-47

Fourth Semester

Course Code	Course title	Credit	Teach. Hrs.	Page No.
BS 651	Buddhist Tourism in Nepal	3	48	48-51
BS 652	Buddhist Heritage Conservation	3	48	52-54
BS 653	Buddhist Approach to Inter-disciplinary Studies	3	48	55-58
BS 654.1	Buddhist Logic	3	48	59-61
BS 654.2	Pali Language	3	48	62-64
BS 654.3	Sanskrit Language	3	48	65-67
BS 654.4	Tibetan Language	3	48	
BS 654.5	Chinese Language	3	48	
BS 655	Thesis Writing	6	-	68-69
Total 63 credit hours				

**The department will provide any one language class among the four to a particular batch.*

Department of Buddhist Studies Kirtipur

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

History of Buddhism

Semester: I
Paper: I
Course Code: BS 501

Credit Hour: 3
Teaching Hour: 48
Full Marks: 100

Course Description

This course aims to impart the knowledge of Buddhist history from the time of its evolution in chronological order. It incorporates the origin of Sakya clan, Buddha's brief biography, Buddhist councils, and development of Buddhism during Maurya, Pre-Kushana, Kushana and post-Kushana, Pala and Gupta periods. The course also links the history of Buddhism to the particular areas of the history of Buddhism in Nepal.

Objectives

The main objective of this course is to provide chronological history of the evolution of Buddhism and its expansion in medieval India and Nepal.

Unit I: Introduction — 8 TH

1.1 Nepal: homeland of three Buddhas
1.2 Contemporary major states (Buddha's Time): Kapilvastu, Maghada, Kosal,Vaisali and Koliya

Unit II: Life Events of Shakyamuni Buddha — 10 TH

2.1 Life of the Buddha: Birth to *Mahaparinirvāna*
2.2 Major discourses of Buddha in Mrigadavana, Gridhakuta and Dhannyakataka Parvat
2.3 Formation of Buddhist sangha
2.4 Establishment of *vinaya* in the sangha
2.5 The main disciples of the Buddha and their contributions: Ananda, Upali, Sariputta, Mahamaudgalyayana, Mahakasyapa and Mahaprajapati Gautami
2.6 Supporters of the early Buddhist sangha: King Sudhodana, Bimbishara, Anathapindaka, Prasenjeet, Jeevaka, Visakha and Syamavati
2.7 Opponents of the Buddha: Devadatta, six Tirthikas and Rishi Bharadvāja

Unit III: Buddhism After the *Mahaparinirvāna* of the Buddha — 10 TH

3.1 Impact of Buddha's *mahaparinirvāna* in the sangha and society
3.2 First Buddhist Council: collection of Sutras and Vinaya
3.3 Second Buddhist Council: Split in the sangha
3.4 Growth and divergence: development of *astadasha-nikāya* (eighteen early Buddhist sects)

2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Unit IV: Buddhism During Maurya Period — 5 TH

4.1 Asoka and his conversion into Buddhism
4.2 The third Buddhist Council
4.3 *Dhammavijaya* mission
4.4 Asoka's *dhamma* edicts

Unit V: Buddhism During Kusan, Pre and Post Kushan Ruler — 5 TH

5.1 Greeks: King Menandar and his contribution to Buddhism
5.2 Kushan Ruler: Kaniska and the Buddhist Council of Sarvastivadian
5.3 Further development of Bodhisattva concept: the way of the Mahayana

Unit VI: Buddhism in Gupta and Pala Period — 10 TH

6.1 Chinese travelers accounts on the state of Buddhism
6.2 Buddhism under Harsha-Vardhana
6.3 Contribution of Pala Rulers: Gopal, Dhammapala, Devapala and Mahipala in Buddhism
6.4 Development of Tantric Tradition: the way of Vajrayana
6.5 Academic Centers: Taxasila, Nalanda, Vikramsila, Odantapuri and Vallabhi
6.6 Crisis of Buddhism in India
6.7 Preservation of Buddhism in Nepal

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2087/09/11
HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

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Basic Teachings of the Buddha and Buddhist Religion

Semester: I
Paper: II
Course Code: BS 502

Credit Hour: 3
Teaching Hour: 48
Full Marks: 100

Course Description

This course introduces socio-cultural and religious background of the evolution of Buddhism in the contemporary society. It also imparts the foundational teachings of the Buddha and the developments of Buddhism as a religion in three *yānas* and their core concepts and teachings aimed at attaining theoretical knowledge of liberation.

Objective

The main objective of this course is to impart the courses of evolution of Buddhism, its basic teachings and development of Buddhism as a religion and three *yānas* in later period.

Unit I: Introduction — TH 8

1.1 Religious and philosophical background of the evolution of Buddhism
1.2 Socio-cultural conditions
1.3 Concept and essential features of religion
1.4 Teachings of the Buddha
1.5 Buddhism as a religion
1.6 Tri-ratna: Buddha, Dharma and Sangha

Unit II: Basic Teachings of the Buddha — TH 10

2.1 *Chaturāryasatya* (Four Noble Truths)
  2.1.1 *Āryāstangika Mārga* (Noble Eight-Fold Path)
2.2 *Pratityasamutpada* (Law of Dependent Origination)
2.3 Trilakshna: Anitya, Dukha and Anatma
2.4 *Nirvana* (Buddhist concept of liberation)
2.5 Sila: Pancha-sila, Ashta-sila and Dasa-sila
2.6 *Chatu-bramhavihāra* (the four sublime state)

Unit III: Sravakayāna — TH 10

3.1 Etymology, concept and objectives of Sravakayana
3.2 Sravakayāna and Pratekbuddhayāna
3.3 Bodhisattva concept in Sravakayāna

3.4 Arhat and its stages: Shrotapanna, Skridagami, Anagami and Arhat
3.5 Dasa Samyojana (Ten Fetters)
3.6 Sapta-Bodhyanga (Seven factors for attainment of Nirvana)
3.7 Meditation: Samatha and Vipassana
3.8 Concept of nirvana in Sravakayāna

Unit IV: Mahayana **TH 10**

4.1 Etymology, Concept, Meaning and Objectives of Mahayana (Bodhisattvayana)
4.2 Bodhicittva and its methods of development
4.3 *Sata-paramita* (Six Perfections)
4.4 Ten Bodhisattva *bumis* (Ten Stages of *Bodhisattva)*
4.5 Bodhisattva *samvara* (Precepts)
4.6 *Kleshavarana* and *Jneyavarana*; discernment of *Pudgala Niratma* and *Dharma Nairatma.*
4.7 *Tri-kāya*: *Dharmakāya, Sambhogakāya* and *Nirmanakāya*
4.8 Concept of nirvana in Mahayana

Unit 5: Vajrayana **TH 10**

5.1 Etymology, concept and objectives of Vajrayana
5.2 Mantra, Tantra and Mandala
5.3 *Abhiseka* (ordination)
5.4 Panca-Buddha and its symbolism of Vajrayana
5.5 Vajrayana meditation
5.6 Four Systems of tantric thought's and their goals:
(i) *Kriyā Tantra*
(ii) *Caryā Tantra*
(iii) *Yoga Tantra*
(iv) *Annuttarayoga* Tantra
5.7 Concept of nirvana in Vajrayana

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2081/09/11
HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

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2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Buddhist Pali Literature

Semester: I
Paper: III
Course Code: BS 503

Credit Hour: 3
Teaching Hour: 48
Full Marks: 100

Course Description

The course introduces Buddhist literature written in Pali Languages and how Pali is being used in Buddhism. The course imparts the knowledge on some selected Pali Buddhist texts and textual study on selected Sutra Pitaka, Vinaya Pitaka, Abhidharma Pitaka, Pali Gātha and Anupitaka, Attakathā and other Pali literature.

Objective

Its objective is to impart fundaments of Buddhist Pali literature and textual study on selected portion of various Pali texts viz., *Tripitaka, Anupitaka, Atthakatha* and other texts of Theravada Buddhism.

Unit I: Background of Buddhist Pali Literature — 8 TH

1.1 Evolution of Buddha *vacana* to Buddhist Pali literature: Buddha, Buddha vacana/*dhamma*, Eighty-four thousand *dhamma-skanda*, *navanga* (Nine *angas*) of Buddha *vacana* and Buddhist Pali literature
1.2 Theravada Nikaya and Pali language: Theravada Nikaya, introduction to Pali language and historical development of use of Pali language in Buddhism
1.3 Buddhist Pali literature: Introduction
1.4 Variety of Buddhist Pali literature: Tri-Pitaka, Anu-Pitaka, Attakatha and other Pali literature
1.5 Introduction to textual study

Unit II: Textual Study on Pali Sutta Pitaka — 8 TH

2.1 Sutta Pitaka: Introduction
2.2 Digha Nikaya: Introduction, Aggaganna Sutta
2.3 Majjhima Nikaya: Introduction, Saccavibhanga Sutta
2.4 Samyutta Nikaya: Introduction, Akkosa Sutta
2.5 Anguttara Nikaya: Introduction, Vassakara Sutta

Unit III: Textual Study on Pali Vinaya Pitaka — 8TH

3.1 Vinaya Pitaka: Introduction
3.2 Bhikkhu Patimokha: Introduction, Parajika and Sanghadisesa
3.3 Bhikkhuni Patimokha: Introduction, Parajika and Sanghadisesa

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

3.4 Khhudraka Skhandaka: Vihar-nirmana
3.5 Saptasatika-Skhandaka

Unit IV: Textual Studies on Abhidhamma Pitaka **8 TH**

4.1 Abhidhamma Pitaka: Introduction
4.2 Dhammasangini Matika: Introduction, Tika matika and duka matika
4.3 Katha-Vatthu: Introduction, introduction of the existence of a personal entity: the eight refutations
4.4 Patthana: Introduction, Paccayaniddeso

Unit V: Textual Study on Pali Gātha and Anupitaka **8 TH**

5.1 Khuddakha Nikaya: Introduction
5.2 Thera Gatha: Introduction, Maha Kotthika Thera Gatha and Walliya Thera Gatha
5.3 Theri Gatha: Introduction, Dhamma Theri Gatha and Avaya Theri Gatha
5.4 Anu Pitaka: Introduction
5.5 Milinda Panha: Introduction, Lakhana Panha (Pratisandhi, Arhat Sukha-Dukha and Vedagu)

Unit VI: Textual Study on Atthakatha and Other Pali Literature **8 TH**

6.1 Jatakatthakatha: Introduction
6.2 Nidanakatha: Introduction, Abidure Nidana (Devata Yachan to Laksankathana)
6.3 Dhammapada Attakatha: Introduction
6.4 Atthkatha of Yamakabaggo Verse No. 5 Nahi verena verani...; Kalayakkhinibatthu
6.5 Saddhmmasangaho: Introduction, Pitakalekhanabanna, 6th Chapter
6.6 Visuddhi Magga: Introduction, Brahmavihara Nirdesh 9th Chapter

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2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

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2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Buddhist Architecture and Archaeology

Semester: I
Paper: IV
Course Code: BS 504

Credit Hour: 3
Teaching Hour: 48
Full Marks: 100

Course Description

This course familiarizes the students in Buddhist architecture and archeology. The course imparts the knowledge of origin and development of Vihara; Nepalese Vihara, Stupa, Multi-roofed temples, major Buddhist archeological sites in Nepal and how these architectures and archeological sites are being conserved and preserved.

Objective

The main objective of this course is to study the Buddhist architectural structures on the basis of its style, symbol, motifs, and patterns in existing monuments. The study focus on Stupas, Caityas and Vihara from historical monuments and Buddhist archaeological sites of Nepal.

Unit I: Buddhist Architecture — TH 8

1.1 Meaning and definition of architecture
1.2 Sources of Buddhist architecture: literary and archeological
1.3 Origin and development of Vihara
1.4 Features of Vihara, *prasad, addhayoga, guha* (cave) and *harmya*
1.5 Vihara's of Buddha's time: Veluvanaram, Jetavanaram, Purvaram and Nigrodharam
1.6 Features of ancient *mahaviharas:* Nalanda and Vikramsila

Unit II: Viharas of Nepal — TH8

2.1 Architectural remains in the archaeological sites of Nepalese Tarai
2.2 Historicity of pre-ancient and ancient Vihara, Mahavihara in Nepal
2.3 *Baha* and *Bahil* of Medieval Period in Nepal Mandala
  2.3.1 Architectural features of Itumbaha and Laganbaha (Kathmandu), Kwabaha and Okubaha (Patan) and Tadhichhenbaha (Bhaktapur)
  2.3.2 Architectural features of Cabahi and Thambahi (Kathmandu), Yampibahi and Ibahabahi (Patan) and Thathubahi (Bhaktapur)
2.4 Gonpa and Vihara (Theravada) Architectural of Nepal
  2.4.1 General architectural features of Gonpa
  2.4.2 General architectural features of Vihara (Theravada)

2081/09/11
HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Unit III: Stupa/Caitya, Pillar and Multi-roofed (Sikhara) Temple **TH 8**

3.1 Origin and Development of Stupa

3.2 Legendary Dhamma Stupa of Asoka in Patan (Lagan, Pulchok, Pimbaha and Imadole of Patan)

3.3 Features of Svayambhu *caitya*, Khasti *caitya*, Srighal, Pimbaha (Patan), Chilancho (Kirtipur), Namobuddha (Kavre), Patharnauli (Dullu) and Kuchi (Achham)

3.4 Architectural features of eight auspicious Chorten

3.5 Architectural features of Ashok Pillar.

3.6 Architectural features of Multi-roofed and Sikhara temple

3.6.1 Multi-roofed temple of Janabaha (Kathmandu), Phampibahi (Pharping), Gunbaha (Sankhu) and Laskadyobaha (Bhaktapur)

3.6.2 Sikhara temple of Pratapur (Kathmandu), Mahabauddha (Patan), Kankre Vihar (Surkhet)

Unit IV: Buddhist Archaeological Sites in Terai, Kathmandu Valley and Northern Nepal **TH 10**

4.1 Meaning and definition of archaeology

4.2 Origin, types, steps and goals of archaeology

4.3 Identification of Buddhist sites from literary and archaeological evidences

4.4 Archaeological evidences in Terai and Western Nepal: Lumbini and its surroundings, Tilaurakot (Kapilavastu), Sagarhawa, Rāmagrāma, Kudän, Punditpur, Surkhet, Dullu, and Luri (Mustang).

4.5 Role of cultural history and Religious Studies in Buddhist archeology of India and Nepal.

4.6 Buddhist archaeological artifacts of Handigaun, Dhando *Caitya*, Tukanbaha (Kathmandu) and Usnishvijaya-*Caitya* (Mustang).

Unit V: Conservation and Preservation of Arts and Ritual Objects **TH 8**

5.1 History of conservation and preservation of art objects

5.2 *Busädhan/Tisavicā guthi* and preservation of monuments

5.3 Causes of decaying: clay, wood, metal art objects and paintings

5.4 Preservation of liturgical art objects

Unit VI: Related Site Visits and Report Writing **TH 6**

Visit of the architectural and archaeological sites, museums and monasteries of Kathmandu Valley and writing the field visit report.

2078/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

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2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

History of Buddhism in Nepal

Semester: I
Paper: V
Course Code: BS 505

Credit Hour: 3
Teaching Hour: 48
Full Marks: 100

Course Description

This course imparts the chronological knowledge of Nepalese Buddhist History from the time of the Buddha, Kirat Period, Lichhavi Period, Early and Later Medieval periods, and in Modern Nepal. It also incorporates the mythological account of the Buddha in Kathmandu Valley.

Objective

The main objective of this course is to impart historical Knowledge on Nepalese Buddhist history from Kirat Period to Modern Nepal.

Unit I: Introduction — 7 TH

1.1 Nepal: The birth place of three Buddhas
1.2 Sources of Nepalese Buddhist History: Literary, Archeological and Mythological
1.3 Three Buddhist Traditions: Theravada, Buddhism in the Himalayan region and Buddhism of Nepal Mandala
1.4 Mythological accounts in Nepalese Buddhism with reference to Svoyambhu Purana

Unit II: Buddhism in Kirat Period — 7 TH

2.1 Visits of Sakyamuni Buddha to his homeland
2.2 Arrival of Sakya and Koliya to Kathmandu Valley
2.3 Visit of Shakyamuni Buddha and Ananda to Kathmandu Valley
2.4 Asoka's Dhamma mission to Himavanta Region
2.5 Asoka's contribution to Lumbini and Kapilvastu area
2.6 Visit of Asoka to Kathmandu Valley

Unit III: Buddhism in Lichhavi Period — 8 TH

3.1 Lichhavi Period
3.2 Vrishadeva a Buddhist King of Nepal
3.3 Buddhist Viharas in Lichhavi Period (Kathmandu)
3.4 Nepal was the supplier of Buddhism to Tibet: Contribution of Narendradeva, Amshu Varma and Bhrikuti
3.5 Visit of Chinese Travelers (Fa Hien- 4th century and Hieun Tsang- 7th century) to Lumbini, Kapilvastu and Ramagram area
3.6 *Guthi* system and status of Buddhism in Lichhavi Period

2081/09/11
HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Unit IV: Buddhism in Early Medieval Period 8 TH

4.1 Early Medieval period
4.2 Buddhism in Medieval Nepal with reference to Shivadeva II, Rudradeva and Bhaskaradeva
4.3 Nepalese Buddhist *acharyas:* Surat Vajra (a*carya)* and Lila Vajra
4.4 Medieval Nepal as a transit of Buddhist scholars from India and Tibet
4.5 Contribution of: Atisa Dipankara, Shantarakshita, Padmasambhava and Kamalasila in Nepalese Buddhist History
4.6 Nepal was the supplier of Buddhist artisans: Work of Nepalese artisans Arniko in spread of Buddhism in Tibet and China.
4.7 Influence of *Shivism* in Nepalese Buddhism
4.8 Nathapantha (AD 850-940) and Nepalese Buddhism
4.9 Social reformation of Sthiti Malla and its impact in Buddhist society

Unit V: Buddhism Under Later Medieval Malla Kings 6 TH

5.1 Later Medieval Period
5.2 Buddhism in later medieval Nepal with reference to: Ratna Malla, Pratap Malla, Vim Mall and Jayaprakash Malla of Kathmandu
5.3 Buddhism in later medieval Nepal with reference to: Sidhinarasimha Malla and Srinivas Malla of Lalitpur
5.4 Buddhism in later medieval Nepal with reference to: Jitamitra Malla, Bhupatindra Malla and Ranjit Malla of Bhaktpur

Unit VI: Spread of Buddhism in Western Nepal 6 TH

6.1 Khasa Kingdom
6.2 Position of Buddhism in Khasa Kingdom during medieval Nepal
6.3 Contributions of Khasa Kings: Prithvi Malla, Punya Malla, and Jitari Malla for the promotion of Buddhism in Western Nepal
6.4 Lumbini during Khasa Empire: Visit of Ripu Malla

Unit VII: Buddhism Under Modern Period (1769- onwards) 6 TH

7.1 Prithi Narayan Shah and Samyak Mahadana of Kathmandu
7.2 Rediscover Lumbini
7.3 King Tribhuvan and revival of Theravada Buddhism
7.4 Role of Bridgn Hudson in the Nepalese Buddhist history

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2087/09/11
HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

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2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Buddhist Philosophy

Semester: II
Paper: VI
Course Code: BS 551

Credit Hour: 3
Teaching Hour: 48
Full Mark: 100

Course Description

This course explores key Buddhist philosophical traditions, examining their interpretations, core doctrines, and logical foundations. It provides a comprehensive study of mind and matter, karma, and the foundational philosophies of Vaibhasika, Sautrantika, Madhyamika, and Yogacara, along with their implications in Buddhist Tantra.

Objective

The main objective of this course is to present and analyze the philosophical foundations and doctrines of major Buddhist schools, including their historical development and logical frameworks.

Unit I: Introduction — 10 TH

1.1. Interpretation of Philosophy
1.2. Buddhism as philosophy
1.3. Mind and Matter: *Citta* (mind), *Cetasika*, (mental factors), *Pancaskandha* (five aggregates), *rupa (*matter), *vedana* (feelings), *sannja* (perception), *sanskar* (karmic propensities) and *viñana* (cognitive process)
1.4. Karma and its connection to rebirth
1.5. Three roots of unwholesome karma: *raga* (attachment), *dvesha* (aversion), *moha* (delusion)
1.6. Development of four philosophies and logics in Buddhism

Unit II: Vaibhasika Philosophy — 7 TH

2.1 Eminent Masters
2.2 Etymology, features and sub-schools
2.3 Theory of Dharmas
2.4 Concept of Pratisankhyanirodha and Apratisankhyanirodha

Unit III: Sautrantika Philosophy — 7 TH

3.1 Eminent Masters
3.2 Etymology, features and sub-schools
3.3 *Ksanikatvavāda* (Theory of momentary-ness)
3.4 Concept of Perception and Apperception

Unit IV: Madhyamika Philosophy — 9 TH

4.1 Eminent Masters
4.2 Etymology, features and sub-schools
4.3 Concept of Sunyata and *niswobhava,anutpāda, catuskoti*
4.4 Two truths (*samvritti satya and paramartha satya*)

2081/05/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Unit V: Yogachara (*vijñanavāda)* Philosophy **8 TH**

5.1 Eminent Masters
5.2 Etymology, features and sub-schools
5.3 Concept of eight types of consciousness (the six Pravrittivijnana, Alayavijnana, and Klistamanovijnana)
5.4 Theory of mind only and Three nature of objects (*parikalpita, paratantantra, parinispanna*
5.5 Buddha nature

Unit VI: Madhyamika-Yogacara Philosophy and its Reflection in Tantra **7 TH**

6.1 Eminent masters
6.2 Concept of Sunyata and Cittamatrata and their combined implication
6.3 Reflection of Madhyamika and Yogacara Philosophy in Buddhist Tantra Philosophy

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2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

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2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Buddhist Heritage of Northern Nepal

Semester: II
Paper: VII
Course Code: BS 552

Credit Hour: 3
Teaching Hour: 48
Full Mark: 100

Course Description

This course imparts comprehensive knowledge on Buddhist tradition and practices in the Himalayan region. It gives an account of the geographical settings of the Himalayan Buddhist communities in Nepal, dissemination of Buddhism from the 7th century and its development. The course aims to identify and understand different traditions of Buddhism with pre-Buddhist beliefs, practices, prominent scholars and textual practices.

Objective

The main objective is to critically evaluate the interplay of geographical, historical, and cultural factors in shaping Buddhist traditions, monastic practices, and the ritual life of the Nepal Himalayas.

Unit I: Background — 8 TH

1.1 Geographical Settings of Himalayan settlements of Nepal
1.2 Buddhist Ethnic Groups
1.3 Pre-Buddhist beliefs and faiths in Nepalese Himalaya
  1.3.1 Animistic (*Mi-Cho*)
  1.3.2 Shamanistic faith (*Bon-Cho*)
  1.3.3 Impact of *Mi-Cho* and *Bon-Cho*in Buddhism (*Lha-Cho*)

Unit II: Introduction and Development of Buddhism in Himalayan Region 10 TH

2.1 Role of SrongTsenGampo, Bhrikuti and Silamanju
  2.1.1. Thonmi Sambhota and Development of Sambhota Scripts
  2.1.2. Textual Translation
2.2 Buddhist Monasticism in Tibet
  2.2.1. Role of KhenLoTshosum (Khenpo-ShantarakshLopen- Padmasambhava and Tshogyal- Trisong Deutsen)
  2.2.2. Establishment of Logekar Gonpa (Mustang) and Samye Gonpa in Tibet
  2.2.3. The first ordination in Samye Gonpa
2.3 Conflict of Bon and Buddhism in Tibet
  2.3.1. Ralpachen
  2.3.2. Langdarma
  2.3.3. Lama Lhalung Pelgi Dorje
2.4 Exodus of the Tibetan form of Buddhism in Nepal Himalayas
2.5 Role of Nepalese Buddhist Masters in Nepal and Tibet: Four Lamas from Dolpo, Phamting-pa, Ani Orgyan Choeki

2087/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Unit III: Major Buddhist Traditions in Nepal Himalaya — 8 TH

3.1 rNyingma: historicity, scholars, Terma and Kama,Zgochen

3.2 Sarma Traditions

- 3.2.1 bKa' brGyud-pa (Kagyupa): historicity, scholars, Mahamudra,
- 3.2.2 Sa-skya-pa (Sakyapa): historicity, scholars, Lamdre
- 3.2.3 Ge-lugs-pa (Gelukpa): historicity, scholars,Lamrim Chenmo

Unit IV: Buddhist Literatures in Northern Nepal — 8 TH

4.1 Role of Buton to classify the Literature

4.2 Classification of Buddhist Literature in Northern Nepal

- 4.2.1 Bkah-rGyur (Kangyur): Classifications of Texts, Various Editions
- 4.2.2 BsTang-rGyur: Classifications of Texts
- 4.2.3 Yum: Prominent texts
- 4.2.4 Domang: Ritual Purpose

Unit IV: Monastic Life in Nepal Himalayas — 6 TH

5.1 Gonpa: definition, types: bShad Drwa (Study Centre), Sgrub Drwa (MediationCentre), Grong Gseb (Village Gonpa)

5.2 Lama: definition, Hierarchy: Sprul sKu (Incarnate Lama), mKhan-po, Gra pa (dGel tshul), dGe slong, Sngaga pa (Mantra Holder)

5.3 Nun: definition, Hierarchy: Apprentice (Genin-ma), Novice (dGel Tshul ma), nun (dGe slong ma)

5.4 Incarnate Lamas: Karmapa Lama and Shyamarpa Lama, Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama

Unit VI: Festival, Religious Practices and Rituals — 8 TH

6.1 Festivals: Losar, Yar-tong (Mustang/Manang) , Manirimdu (Solu), Tiji Festival

6.2 Religious Practices: Nyunge, Chotul Duchen, Saka Dawa, Lhabab Duchen,

6.3 Rituals:

- 6.3.1 Birth: concept (rebirth) and birth ritual
- 6.3.2 Death: Process of death, Phowa, Bardo, Ghewa

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2081/09/11
HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Buddhist Sanskrit Literature

Semester: II
Paper: VIII
Course Code: BS 553

Credit Hour: 3
Teaching Hour: 48
Full Mark: 100

Course Description

This course delves into the vast corpus of Buddhist Sanskrit literature, exploring its historical development, linguistic variations, and philosophical diversity across traditions. It provides a textual study of the canon, Mahayana, and Vajrayana scriptures, emphasizing their doctrinal significance and literary richness in shaping Buddhist thought and practice.

Objective

Its main objective is to critically analyze the linguistic, philosophical, and doctrinal dimensions of Buddhist Sanskrit literature, fostering an understanding of its role in preserving and transmitting Buddhist teachings across various traditions and schools

Unit I: Introductory Background to Buddhist Sanskrit Literature — 8 TH

1.1 Introduction to Sanskrit Language: *Vedic, Laukika*, and Buddhist Sanskrit
1.2 Use of Sanskrit in Buddhist Literature
1.3 Development of Twelve Angas/*Dvadasanga* of Buddha Vacana
1.4 Literatures of Eighteen Sects of Buddhism
1.5 Literature of Sravakayana and Mahayana Buddhism
1.6 Literature of Four Philosophical Schools of Buddhism
1.7 Literature of *Tantrayana/Vajrayana* Buddhism
1.8 Various Types of Buddhist Sanskrit Literature: Āgama, Sutra, Vinaya, Tantra, Shastra and Dharani

Unit II: Textual Study on Canonical Literature — 8 TH

2.1 Lalitavistara Sutra: Introduction, *Avisambodhana Parivarta* 22nd Chapter
2.2 Avadana Sataka: Introduction, *Soma Avadana* (from Ashtama Varga)
2.3 Jatakamala: Introduction, *Matsyajatakam*

Unit III: Textual Study on Mahayana Literature — 8 TH

3.1 Bodhicharyavatra: Introduction, *Viryaparmita* 7th Chapter (Verses 1-20)
3.2 Saddharmapundrika Sutra: Introduction, *Dharani Parivarta* (21st Chapter)
3.3 Saddharmalankarvatarasutram: Introduction, *Ravanadeshanaparivarta: Prathama* 1st Chapter (Verses 1-43)

Unit IV: Textual Study on Philosophical Schools of *Shravaka Yana* and Logic — 8 TH

4.1 Abhidharmakosha: Introduction, *Dhatunirdesa* (First Chapter), (verses: 1-10, 14, 25-27, 34, and 46-48)
4.2 Sautranticdarsanam: Introduction, *Baihayartha-Vimarsa* (16th Chapter)

2068/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

4.3 Nyayabindu: Introduction, *Pratyaksha* (1st Chapter)

Unit V: Textual study on Prajnaparmita Sutra and Philosophical Schools of Mahayana **8 TH**

5.1 Vajrachhedika Prajnaparmitasutram: Introduction, Passage No 1-10 (From: *Avam maya shrutam to Atamavaba Iti)*

5.2 Madhyamakam Sastram: Introduction, *Svabhava Pariksha* 15th chapter

5.3 Vijnaptimatrasiddhi Vinsatika: Introduction, (Verses: 1-4, 8-10, 16-18 and 22)

Unit VI: Textual Study of Tantra Yana/Vajra Yana Literature **8 TH**

6.1 Guhyasamaja Tantra: Introduction, *Astadasha Patala* 18th Chapter (Verses: 24, 33, 38, 50, 60, 66, 67, 74, 133, 140, 142-144, 194 and 217)

6.2 Kalachakratantram: Introduction, *Duityam Diksaprakarnam* (Verses 1-15)

6.3 Mhamayatantram: Introduction, *Parthamo Nirdesh* (Verses: 1-34)

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2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Buddhist Arts, Iconography and Scripts

Semester: II
Paper: IX
Course Code: BS 554

Credit Hour: 3
Teaching Hour: 48
Full Mark: 100

Course Description
This course explores the evolution and significance of Buddhist art, iconography, and scriptural traditions, emphasizing their cultural, historical, and aesthetic dimensions. It covers Buddhist artistic schools, Nepalese Buddhist art forms, ritual arts, and iconographic studies while introducing the scripts and inscriptions that reflect Buddhist heritage.

Objective
Its objective is to analyze the development, symbolism, and cultural significance of Buddhist art and iconography integrated with the study of Buddhist scripts and inscriptions, fostering an appreciation for their aesthetic and historical contributions to Buddhist tradition.

Unit I: Nature, Types and Sources of Buddhist Arts **6 TH**

1.1 Definition, Nature, Types, Archaeological and Scriptural (Pali,Sanskrit) sources for art evidences of religion.
1.2 Realizing Buddha, Bodhisattva (symbolic to iconic) and Buddhist icons from India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Nepal.
1.3 Buddhist Arts Schools: Maurya, Śunga-Kusāṇa, (Mathura-Sarnath, Gandharā) Licchavi-Gupta, Deccan (Amravati), Pala, Newar and Tibet

Unit II: Buddhist Arts of Nepal **8 TH**

2.1 Introduction, Classification, Aesthetic Features and Styles of Nepalese Arts.
2.2 Images and objects from Archaeology: Lumbini, Tilaurakot, Sagarhawa, Niglihawa, viz., clay, terracotta, stone and metals (images, utensils and coins).
2.3 Concept and Metamorphosis in Nepalese Buddhist Arts
2.4 Stone Icons of Nepala-Mandala and Western Nepal (Saunakarki in Padukasthan)

Unit III: Buddhist Sculptures and Paintings and ritual art of Nepal **6 TH**

3.1 Aesthetic Styles of Ancient and Medieval Nepalese Icons
3.2 Buddha and Buddhisattva Images on Clay, Terracotta, Metals (Repousse and Casting Techniques).
3.3 Buddhist Cloth (Paubha, Thangka, Pata), Murals (interior and exterior), Manuscript Paintings (Cover and Illustration), and Ritual arts: Clay, Metal and Mandala

Unit IV: Buddhist Iconography **10 TH**

4.1 Meaning, Gesture, Poses, Intents and Vehicles of Images

2081/05/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

4.2 Philosophic Concept, Origin of Buddhist Iconographic Element viz., Complexion, Pose, Attributes, Ornaments, and Seats.
4.3 Iconographic features: Dipankara, Sakyamuni, Maitreya, Vajrasattva, Manjusri, Sadaksari .
4.4 Tara, Vasundhara, Prajnaparamita, Vajravarahi, Cakrasamvara .
4.5 4Dharmapalas (Mahakala), Catu-Maharaja (Caityaraja, Vinaraja, Dvajaraja, Kuvera) Bhairava and Ganesa.

Unit V: Buddhist Scripts **6 TH**

5.1 Introduction to syllabic writings its origin, cyphers and types of Dhamma (Brahmi) script.
5.2 A brief history of Buddhist scripts as sacred writings, Kharosthi, Gupta-Licchavi, Ranjana and Pracalita with its features. [Theory]
5.3 Buddhist writing tools, and materials of Manuscript texts (innovation, statement of purpose, *Sankalpa-vakya*, wish, text's body and colophon).

Unit VI: Alphabets and Numerials (Practical) **12 TH**

6.1 Dhamma (Brahmi), Licchavi and Pracalita Newari
6.2 Transliteration from Lumbini and Niglihawa Incription of Brahmi
6.3 Translation of Priyapala's Tebaha, Tyagal, and Svayambhu inscriptions from Licchavi > Roman > Licchavī
6.4 Translation of any stanzas from medieval texts viz., Gunakarandavyuha, Prajnaparamita, Vimalaprabha etc. into Brahmi, Licchavi and Pracalita

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2081/05/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Buddhism of Nepal Mandala

Semester: II
Paper: X
Course Code: BS 555

Credit Hour: 3
Teaching Hour: 48
Full Mark: 100

Course Description

This course explores the unique Buddhist traditions, practices, and manuscript culture of Nepal-mandala by unearthing its spiritual, cultural, and monastic heritage. Students will engage with the concept of Nepal-mandala, its historical evolution, religious practices, vihāras, sanghas, and the contributions of eminent Buddhist scholars and Acharyas.

Objective

The main objective is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the religious, cultural, and monastic traditions of Nepal-mandala, emphasizing its significance in Buddhist history, ritual practices, and manuscript preservation, while fostering appreciation for its enduring spiritual heritage.

Unit I: Introduction to Nepal-mandala and its Spirituality — 6 TH

1.1 Nepal-mandala: concept, territorial and cultural domain
1.2 Nepal-mandala: sacred term in Buddhism, and present status
1.3 *Svayambhū*: religio-cultural center of Buddhist practices
1.4 Visit of *Saptatathāgata* and formation of Nepal-mandala

Unit II: Buddhist Tradition in Nepal-Mandala — 8 TH

2.1 Monasticism in Licchavi and Medieval periods
2.2 Impact of Four pilosophical schools and its traces.
2.3 Religio-cultural impression of Mahāyāna
2.4 Bases of changes: Philosophical and Textual based changes (in ordination pattern, omission of *upasampadā*, householder monastics etc.) setting *Vajrayāna* framework in Nepal-mandala

Unit III: Buddhist Practice in Nepal-Mandala — 8 TH

3.1 *ĀdiBuddha*: inspirational emblem, its emanations
3.2 Concept of *Triratna*: Buddha and Buddhamandala, Dharma and Dharma mandala and Sangha and Sanghamandala
3.3 Concept of Bodhisattva: Bodhisattva ideals, types, working icons for Buddhist practice
3.4 *Ādikarmi* Boddhisattva: meaning, duties

2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

3.5 Ritualistic approach, use of mantra, mudra, dhārani and Mandala philosophy for actualization of rituals, transformation of textual verses into ritual verses.

Unit IV: Vihāras and Sangha Tradition of Nepal-Mandala **10 TH**

4.2 Existing Vihāras and its Classification (Bahas and Bahis)
4.3 Vihāras (Baha) and its related Sanghas
  4.3.1 *Mubāhā*and its Sangha
  4.3.2 *Kachābāhā* and its Sangha
4.4 Vihāra *(Bahi)* and its related Sangha
  4.4.1 *Mubahi* and its Sangha
  4.4.2 *Kachābahi* and its Sangha
4.5 Sangha tradition of Nepal- Mandala and their monastic identity
  4.5.1 *Śākyabhiksusangha* and its ordination tradition
  4.5.2 *Vajrācāryasangha* and its initiation tradition
4.6 Monastic office of elders: *Mulcakresvar*, *Cakresvar*, *MahaSthavir*, *Sthavir (ThāyepāAju)*, *betaju* and *Sangha āju*
4.7 Monastic activities: *Sanghakarma*, *Sangha* assembly

Unit V: Buddhist Traditional Oriented Practices **10 TH**

5.1 Sangha Oriented Practices
  5.1.1 Nhikam (Daily Practices)
  5.1.2 Monastic duties to Worship Buddha and Bodhisatva
  5.1.3 Recitation Buddhist Stotra, Gātha, Dhārani
  5.1.4 Monthly, Annual and certain fixed year practices
  5.1.5 Dishi Pooja (Summer and Winter Dishi Pooja)
  5.1.6 Aunsi Pooja
5.2 Laity Oriented Practices
  5.2.1 Gunlā: demonstration of Buddhist activities
  5.2.2 *Dhalan* and *Vratas*: Astami, Mahānkāla, Manjushree, Vasundharā, Astavaitaraga and Dvashatirtha
  5.2.3 *Dāna* practices: *Panca-dān*, *Navadāna* and *SamyakMahādān*
  5.2.4 Story telling
  5.2.5 Baha Pooja and Caitya Pooja

Unit VI: Buddhist Manuscript Culture and Prominent Acharya and Scholars 6 TH

6.1 Early Acaryas: Manjudeva, Santikara, Sasvotabajra, Bajrapada, Vachasiddhi, Vakavajra, Vagisvarakirti, Samantasri and Punyakarabhadra
6.2 Medieval Acharya: Suratabajra, Jivacandra, Lilavajra and Manjuvajra
6.3 Buddhist Scholars: Buddhakirti, Pt. Amritananda, Pt. Nishthananda, Pt. Ratnabahadur and Pt. Divyabajra

2081/09/11
HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

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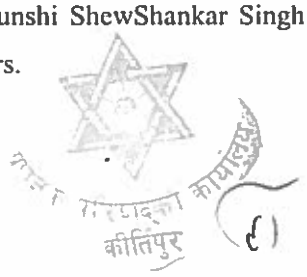

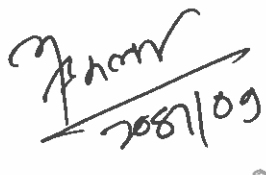

Buddhist Traditions in South and South East Asia

Semester: III
Paper: XI
Course Code: BS 601

Credit Hour: 3
Teaching Hour: 48
Full Mark: 100

Course Description

This course examines the historical development, sub-schools, and cultural contributions of Theravāda Buddhism in South and Southeast Asia, with a focus on Sri Lanka, Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Laos. Through an exploration of major Buddhist sites, key traditions, and regional characteristics, students will gain insight into the rich diversity of Buddhist practices and their influence on local cultures.

Objective

It intends to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the historical evolution, sub-schools, and cultural significance of Buddhism in South and Southeast Asia, fostering an appreciation for its regional diversity and contributions to the global Buddhist heritage

Unit I: Buddhism in Sri Lanka — 8 TH

1.1 History and development Buddhism in Sri Lanka
1.2 Buddhist sub-schools: Mahaviharavasi, Abhayagiri, Dharmaruchi Nikaya and Jetavana Nikaya
1.3 Major Buddhist sites in Sri Lanka: Anuradhapur, Polonaruwa, Sigiria, Candy and Dhambulla Cave.
1.4 Contribution of Sri Lanka in Theravada Buddhism
1.5 Chief features of Buddhism in Sri Lanka

Unit II: Buddhism in Thailand — 8 TH

2.1 History and development of Buddhism in Thailand
2.2 Buddhist sub-schools: Dhammayoktika nikaya and Mahanikaya
2.3 Contribution of Thailand in Theravada Buddhism
2.4 Major Buddhist sites: Sukhothai Historical Park,Wat Phra Kaew in Bangkok (Emarald Buddha) Ayutthaya/historic Park and Ching Mai
2.5 Chief features of Thai Buddhism

Unit III: Buddhism in Myanmar — 8 TH

3.1 History and development of Buddhism in Myanmar
3.2 Buddhist sub-schools: Mhrahma sangha, Sihala Sangha
3.3 Contribution of Myanmar in Theravada Buddhism
3.4 Major Buddhist sites: Pagan/Bagan, Swedgon Pagoda, Pyu Ancient cities, and Ancient Cities around Mandaley

2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

3.5 Chief features of Buddhism in Myanmar

Unit IV: Buddhism in Cambodia **8 TH**

4.1 History and development of Buddhism in Cambodia
4.2 Buddhist sub-schools: Thammayunikāi (Dhammayuttika Nikaya) and Mahanikāi (Mahanikaya)
4.3 Contribution of Cambodia Buddhism
4.4 Major Buddhist sites in Cambodia: Ankor War, Bayon Temple, Wat Langka, Wat Ounalom
4.5 Chief features of Buddhism in in Cambodia

Unit V: Buddhism in Bangladesh **6 TH**

5.1 History of Buddhism in Bangladesh
5.2 Buddhist communities in Bangladesh
5.3 Major Buddhist sites: Sompura Mahavihara, Jagaddala Mahavihara, Mainamati Shalban Vihara and Vikrampura)
5.4 Chief features of Buddhism in Bangladesh

Unit VI: Buddhism in Indonesia and Laos **10 TH**

6.1 History of Buddhism in Indonesia
6.2 Buddhist traditions in Indonesia
6.3 Borobudur
6.4 Chief features of Buddhism in Indonesia
6.5 History of Buddhism in Loas
6.6 Buddhist sites in Laos: Temple of the golden city (Wat Xieng Thong), Vat Phou/ Wat Phou, Pha That Luang

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2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Eastern Religion and Philosophy

Semester: III
Paper: XII
Course Code: BS 602

Credit Hour: 3
Teaching Hour: 48
Full Mark: 100

Course Description

This course explores the foundational concepts of Eastern religions and philosophies, including Vedic traditions, six systems of Vedic philosophy, non-Vedic philosophies, and Far Eastern religious systems such as Taoism, Confucianism, Shinto, and Bon. The course delves into their historical origins, core teachings, practices, and philosophical frameworks, offering students an integrative understanding of their spiritual and cultural contributions.

Objectives

The main objective of the course is to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the diverse religious and philosophical traditions of the East, emphasizing their principles, practices, and influence on the development of human thought and culture.

Unit I: Basics of Eastern Religion and Philosophy — 5 TH

1.1 Introduction to Eastern Religion
1.2 Concept of dharma in Eastern religion
1.3 Definition of religion in eastern concept
1.4 Religious theism:
  1.4.1 Theism and Atheism
  1.4.2 Monotheism
  1.4.3 Henotheism
  1.4.4 Polytheism
1.5 Definition of philosophy and its types:
  1.5.1 Theistic Philosophy
  1.5.2 Atheistic philosophy

Unit II: Vedic Literature and Vedic Way of Life — 10 TH

2.1 Vedic literatures
  2.1.1 Definition of Veda
  2.1.2 Development of Vedic Samhita, Bhramana Grantha, Aranyaka and Upanisad
  2.1.3 Types of Samhita
2.2 Essence of Samhitas
  2.2.1 Rig VedaSamhita.
  2.2.2 Sam VedaSamhita

2066/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

2.2.3 Yejur Veda Samhita
2.2.4 AtharvaVedaSamhita

2.3 Prasthanatrayi
2.3.1 Upanisad
2.3.2 Brahmasutra
2.3.3 Bhagaawat Gita

2.4 Vedic Way of Life
2.4.1 Four *purusartha:* Dharma, Artha, Kama and Mokshya
2.4.2 *panca-mahayajna:* Deva, Bhuta, Bhrama and Nripa
2.4.3 Four *asrama*: *Bhramacharyasrama, Grihasthasrama, Vanaprasthanasrama* and *Sanyasasrama*
2.4.4 *Tri-rina*: Deva rina, Pitri rina and rishi rina

Unit III: Six Systems of Vedic Philosophy **16 TH**

3.1 Samkhya Philosophy
3.1.1 Meaning and founder
3.1.2 *Satkaryavada*
3.1.3 Elements: *prakriti, purusha* and 23 *vikaras*
3.1.4 Liberation

3.2 Yoga Philosophy
3.2.1 Meaning and founder
3.2.2 View on suffering
3.2.3 Astanga Yoga
3.2.4 Mokshya

3.3 Nyaya Philosophy
3.3.1 Meaning and founder
3.3.2 *Sodasa-padartha* (16 matters)
3.3.3 Liberation

3.4 Vaisesika Philosophy
3.4.1 Meaning and founder
3.4.2 *sapta- adartha* (Seven elements)
3.4.3 Liberation

3.5 Mimamsa Philosophy
3.5.1 Meaning and founder
3.5.2 Metaphysics
3.5.3 Liberation

3.6 Vedanta Philosophy
3.6.1 Meaning and founder
3.6.2 Metaphysics
3.6.3 Concept of *jiva, jagat* and *maya*
3.6.4 Liberation

Unit IV: Non-Vedic Religion and Philosophy **5 TH**

4.1 Jainism
4.1.1 Life of Mahavira

4.1.2 Concept of *Jeeva* and Atma
4.1.3 *Saptavhangi syadvada*
4.1.4 *Panca –mahavarta*
4.1.5 Sects: Digamvara and Svetamvara
4.1.6 *Kaivalya*
4.2 Carvaka
4.2.1 Meaning
4.2.2 Founder
4.2.3 Theory of knowledge and metaphysics

Unit V: Far Eastern Religion and Philosophy **7 TH**

5.1 Taoism:
5.1.1 Origin and meaning of Tao
5.1.2 life of Lao Tsu
5.1.3 Tao Te Ching
5.1.4 Basic Teachings of Tao and Longevity of life
5.2 Confucianism
5.2.1 Origin of Confucianism
5.2.2 Life of Confucius
5.2.3 Confucius Philosophy on Education
5.2.4 The five teachings of Confucius

Unit VI: Shinto and Bon **5 TH**

6.1 Meaning and origin of Shinto
6.2 Philosophy and practices of Shinto
6.3 Introduction to Bon
6.4 Bon practices

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2087/05/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

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2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Buddhist Traditions in North, East, and Central Asia

Semester: III
Paper: XIII
Course Code: BS 603

Credit Hour: 3
Teaching Hour: 48
Full Mark: 100

Course Description

This course provides an in-depth exploration of the historical development, spread, and distinctive features of Buddhism across North Asia, East Asia, Central Asia, and beyond, including Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Japan, and Russia. It examines the influence of Buddhism on archaeological sites, cultural practices, and texts, emphasizing the interplay of local traditions with Buddhist philosophy and practice.

Objectives

It's objectives of the course is to analyze the historical, cultural, and philosophical development of Buddhism across diverse regions, understanding its role in shaping cultural identities and spiritual practices globally.

Unit I: Buddhism in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Central Asian Countries — 8 TH

- 1.1 Buddhism in Pakistan
  - 1.1.1 Spread of Buddhism in Pakistan
  - 1.1.2 Survey of the Buddhist Archaeological and Cultural Sites in Pakistan
- 1.2 Buddhism in Afghanistan
  - 1.2.1 Spread of Buddhism in Afghanistan
  - 1.2.2 Survey of the Buddhist Archaeological and Cultural Sites in Afghanistan
- 1.3 Silk Road traders and spread of Buddhist Culture
- 1.4 Buddhism in Central Asian countries
  - 1.4.1 Spread of Buddhism in Central Asian Countries
  - 1.4.2 Survey of the Buddhist Archaeological and Cultural Sites in Central Asia: Asoka's Edicts, Texts Translated in Silk- road

Unit II: Buddhism in China — 10 TH

- 2.1 History of Buddhism in China
- 2.2 Prominent Buddhist Sects in China
  - 2.2.1 Han Buddhism: Introduction, Schools of Popular practice (Pure land, Chan, and Others)
  - 2.2.2 Tibetan Buddhism

2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

2.2.3 Theravada Buddhism

2.3 Major Buddhist Grottoes: Dunhuang, Maijishan, Yungang, and Longmen

2.4 Sacred Mountains: Wutai Shan and Others

2.5 Chief features of Han Buddhism: Influence of Platform Sutra and Lotus Sutra

Unit III: Buddhism in Korea and Vietnam **8 TH**

3.1 Buddhism in Korea

3.1.1 History of Buddhism in Korea

3.1.2 Prominent Buddhist Sects in Korea: Hwaom,and Son

3.1.3 Chief features of Korean Buddhism

3.2 Buddhism in Vietnam

3.2.1 History of Buddhism in Vietnam

3.2.2 Prominent Buddhist Sects in Vietnam: Pure Land, Chan and Theravada

3.2.3 Chief features of Vietnamese Buddhism

Unit IV: Buddhism in Japan **6 TH**

4.1 History of Buddhism in Japan

4.2 Prominent Buddhist Sects in Japan: Tandai, Singon, Jodo Shu, Jodo Shinshu, Zen, Soto Zen and Nichiren

4.3 Chief features of Japanese Buddhism

Unit V: Buddhism in Bhutan and India **8 TH**

5.1 Buddhism in Bhutan

5.1.1 History of Buddhism in Bhutan

5.1.2 Prominent Buddhist Sects in Bhutan: Drukpa Kagyupa and Nyingma-pa

5.1.3 Chief features of Bhutanese Buddhism

5.2 Buddhism in India

5.2.1 History of Buddhism in Ladakh, Himanchal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Jammu Kasmir

5.2.2 Present Condition of Buddhism in Ladakh, Himanchal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, and Jmmu Kasmir

Unit VI: Buddhism in Mongolia and Russia **8 TH**

6.1 Buddhism in Mongolia

6.1.1 History of Buddhism in Mongolia

6.1.2 Prominent Buddhist Sect in Mongolia: *Gelugpa*

6.1.3 Chief features of Mongolian Buddhism

6.2 Buddhism in Russia

6.2.1 History of Buddhism in Russia

6.2.2 Prominent Buddhist Sect in Russia: Gelugpa

6.2.3 Chief features of Russian Buddhism

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2067/03/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Western Religion and Philosophy

Semester: III
Paper: XIV
Course Code: BS 604

Credit Hour: 3
Teaching Hour: 48
Full Mark: 100

Course Description

This course delves into the intersection of metaphysics, religion, and philosophy, tracing their evolution from ancient Greek thought to the beliefs and practices of Abrahamic traditions. It further explores critical and socio-cultural theories of hermeneutical discourses.

Course Objectives

Its objective is to develop a nuanced understanding of metaphysical concepts, religious philosophies, and critical theories, enabling students to critically analyze and contextualize diverse intellectual and cultural traditions.

Unit I: Metaphysics and Religion **8 TH**

1.1 Introduction to Metaphysics: definition, nature of Metaphysics (Philosophy)
1.2 Introduction to Western Religion: Definition and Nature
1.3 Concept of Pantheism and Theism

Unit II: Greek Philosophy and Philosophers **10 TH**

2.1 Socrates' life and his theory of Concept
2.2 Plato's life and Theory of Idea
2.3 Aristotle's life and theory of Evolution

Unit III: Abrahamic Religion **10 TH**

3.1 Moses and the Children's of the Gods
3.2 Origin of the Hebrews
3.3 Introduction to Judaism: Beliefs and Practices
3.4 Introduction to Christianity: Beliefs and Practices
3.5 Introduction to Islam: Beliefs and Practices

Unit IV: Criticism and Critical Theories **10 TH**

4.1 Mimesis: Ancient Greek literary theory
4.2 Hermeneutics: Interpretation
4.3 Modernism and Postmodernism
4.4 Deconstruction

Unit V: Socio-Cultural Theories **10 TH**

5.1 Interdisciplinary/Anti-disciplinarily
5.2 Feminism: the essentialism debate
5.3 Toward a Theory of Cultural Trauma
5.4 Environmentalism
5.5 Eco criticism

2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

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2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Research Methodology and Art of Translation

Semester: III
Paper: XV
Course Code: BS 605

Credit Hour: 3
Teaching Hour: 48
Full Mark: 100

Course Description

This course provides a comprehensive introduction to research methodologies, data collection techniques, and practical aspects of thesis and report writing, with a special focus on applications of information technology. It also explores the art and significance of translation, emphasizing the challenges of translating Buddhist philosophical texts and reconstructing lost Sanskrit manuscripts.

Objective

The main objective is to equip students with advanced research skills, including data analysis, academic writing, and the use of Information Technology tools, while fostering an understanding of translation practices essential for Buddhist Studies.

Unit I: Introduction — 5 TH

1.1 Meaning and importance of research
1.2 General survey of various methods of research including: survey, observation, interview, questionnaire, documentary, library, and historical-method
1.3 Types of research: descriptive and analytical, and quantitative and qualitative
1.4 Content analysis
1.5 Defining, identifying and selection of the research problems

Unit II: Research Evidences/Information — 5 TH

2.1 Meaning and importance of information/evidence
2.2 Types of information/evidence: mute and verbal
2.3 Sources of evidences
  2.3.1 Primary and secondary sources
  2.3.2 Literary, archaeological, archival, documents, coins, inscriptions, and art-objects
  2.3.3 Contemporary records, papers, and periodicals
  2.3.4 Devotional songs, lore and legends

Unit III: Methods of Collection of Data/Information — 5 TH

3.1 Consultation of published and unpublished documents, and records
3.2 Questionnaire/schedule
3.3 Interviews

2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

3.4 Observation
3.5 Developing of research tools

Unit IV: Research Proposal and Practical Aspects of Thesis/Report Writing 9 TH

4.1 Research proposal
- 4.1.1 Meaning and importance of research proposal
- 4.1.2 Component of research proposal: title, introduction/context, statement of the problem, research questions, hypothesis (if any), objectives, delimitation, review of literature, conceptual framework, research methodology, organization of the study/chapter division and works cited/references
- 4.1.3 Arrangement of component of research proposal
- 4.1.4 Proposal writing (practical/assignment)

4.2 Practical aspects of thesis/report writing
- 4.2.1 Meaning and importance of thesis/report
- 4.2.2 Structure of thesis: the preliminary/front matter, the body or the chapters, and the reference materials
- 4.2.3 Uniformity of chapter division, title, sub title
- 4.2.4 Rules of footnote citation, paper margin, spacing, pagination
- 4.2.5 Abbreviation and glossary, classification and arrangement of bibliography/references
- 4.2.6 Arrangement/Presentation of appendix, maps, tables, chart and photographs
- 4.2.7 Use of bold, italics, underline, single inverted and double inverted commas
- 4.2.8 Plagiarism and ethical requirements

Unit V: Computer Application and Internet for Research 16 TH

5.1 Applications of Information Technology for research
- 5.1.1. Word Processor: Introduction of word processor, creating, saving, and formatting documents, Unicode fonts (Kokila) and diacritical marks, headings, generating table of contents, references, footnotes
- 5.1.2. Spreadsheet: introduction of worksheet, and workbook, formatting worksheet using formula and functions, creating charts and graphs
- 5.1.3. Presentation software: introduction of presentation software, creating, saving and formatting presentation, inserting pictures, sound and videos.
- 5.1.4. Web tools for research

5.2 Internet
- 5.2.1 Introduction, World Wide Web (www), URL (Uniform Resource Location)
- 5.2.2 Evaluating internet resources: authority, accuracy and objectivity
- 5.2.3 Brief note on e-Books and virtual library

2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Unit VI: Art of Translation **8 TH**

6.1 Definition, meaning, significance and scope of translation
6.2 Types of translation: literary, professional and technical translation
6.3 Theory, principles, techniques of translation
6.4 Problems in translating Buddhist philosophical texts
6.5 Reconstruction of lost Sanskrit text
6.6 Translator and translation
6.7 Translation process: translating, editing, proof reading
6.8 Importance of translation in Buddhist studies in context of Nepal

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2080/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Buddhist Tourism in Nepal

Semester: IV
Paper: XVI
Course Code: BS 651

Credit Hour: 3
Teaching Hour: 48
Full Mark: 100

Course Description

This course offers an in-depth exploration of the development of tourism in Nepal, with a particular focus on cultural and heritage tourism, particularly Buddhist sites. It covers the history and evolution of tourism, the key components that drive tourism, and provides detailed insights into the Buddhist pilgrimage sites across Nepal, from the Kathmandu Valley to the Himalayas, along with tourism policies, authorities, and sustainable practices.

Objective

Its objective is to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of tourism development in Nepal, emphasizing Buddhist cultural heritage sites, tourism policies, and sustainable tourism practices while equipping them with the necessary skills to manage and promote cultural tourism effectively.

Unit I: Introduction — 6 TH

1.1 Defining the Concept of Tourism
1.2 History and Development of Tourism
1.3 Components of Tourism **'5As'** (Accessibility, Attraction, Accommodation, Activities/Amenities) in Cultural and Heritage Tourism.
1.4 Defining Tourists and Their Types (UN)
  1.4.1 Leisure (recreation, holiday, health, study, religion, sport)
  1.4.2 Business, family, mission, meeting
1.5 Tourism development in Nepal

Unit II: Common Buddhist Sites in Nepal — 8 TH

2.1 Birthplace of the Buddha
  2.1.1 Greater Lumbini area: Lumbini sacred zone,Monastic zone
  2.1.2 Kapilvastu area: Tilaurakot, Niglihawa, Gotihawa, Sagarhawa and Kudan
  2.1.3 Ramagrama and Devdaha
2.2 Common Buddhist Sites in Kathmandu Valley
  2.2.1 Svoyambhu

2081/09/11
HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

2.2.2 Bauddha / Khasti
2.2.3 Four Ashoka Stupas in Patan
2.2.4 Namo Buddha (Na:mura)

Unit III: Buddhist Sites in Nepal Himalaya **12 TH**

3.1 Padmasambhava Sites
3.1.1 Five Beyuls; Kyimolung (Gorkha), Namgodagam (Rasuwa), Yolmo Gangkyirawa (Sindupachok), Khandro Rolwaling (Dolakha) and Khenpalung (Solukhumbu and Sankhuwasabha)
3.1.2 Yanglesho (Pharping)
3.1.3 Lo-Gekar Gonpa, Mustang
3.2 Millarepa Sites
3.1.1 Millarepa Cave, Manang
3.1.2 Gosaikunda, Rasuwa
3.1.3 Lapchi, Dolakha
3.1.4 Gum-Bah, Sankhu
3.1.5 Lhasapako, Bhaktapur
3.1.6 Yolmo, Sindhupalcho
3.3 Lomanthang
3.4 Muktinath
3.5 Buddhist Sites in Karnali Region: Kakre Vihara (Utarapatha), Shey Mountain (Dolpo), Limi Valley
3.6 Kailash Tourism

Unit IV: Buddhist Sites in Kathmandu Valley **12 TH**

4.1 Baha-Bahi
4.1.1 Hiranyavarna Mahavihar (Patan)
4.1.2 Vikramsila Mahavihara (Kathmandu)
4.2 Four Karunamaya
4.2.1. Sritakanta Lokeswor, Nala Karumnamaya
4.2.2. Anandadi Lokeswor, Chobha Karunamaya
4.2.3. Amooghapasa Lokeswor, Janabaha Dyo:
4.2.4. Aryavalokiteswor, Bunga Dyo:
4.3 Four Yoginies
4.3.1. Khadgayogini, Sakhu
4.3.2. Vajyayogini, Pharping
4.3.3. Akasha Yogini, Bijesvori
4.3.4. Nairatma / Gujeshwori, Balaju
4.4 The Four Peaks; Jamacho, Fulacho, Shifucho and Dhinacho

2081/05/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Unit V: Authorities and Policies of Tourism Development in Nepal **6 TH**

5.1 The Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MoCTCA) and its policy
5.2 Nepal Tourism Board and its policy
5.3 Lumbini Development Trust and Lumbini Development Master Plan
5.4 PATA (Pacific Asia Travel Association) Nepal Chapter, NATTA (Nepal Association of Tour and Travel Agents), TURGAN (Tourist Guide Association of Nepal), HAN (Handicraft Association of Nepal and Hotel Association of Nepal), TAN (Trekking Agencies' Association of Nepal)

Unit VI: Tourism Facilities **4 TH**

6.1 Travel and Transport Infrastructure
6.2 Accommodation and services
6.2.1. Hotel, Homestay, Lodge, Tea-house, Eco-lodge, camping, Motel, resort
6.2.2. Hospitality Service
6.3 Tour package development: Itinerary, marketing, partnership
6.4 Sustainable tourism

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2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Buddhist Heritage Conservation

Semester: IV
Paper: XVII
Curse Code: BS 652

Credit Hour: 3
Teaching Hour: 48
Full Mark: 100

Course Description

This course provides a comprehensive study of heritage and conservation, focusing on both tangible and intangible cultural and natural heritage with particular attention to Buddhist heritage in Nepal. It explores the concepts, values, and legal frameworks of heritage conservation, examining national and international practices, conservation techniques, and management strategies for Buddhist sites and cultural heritage.

Objectives

The main objective is to equip students with a deep understanding of heritage conservation principles, techniques, and the legal and ethical frameworks governing heritage sites, with a focus on Buddhist heritage in Nepal, enabling them to contribute to the sustainable management and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

Unit I: Introduction to Heritage and Conservation — 8 TH

1.1 Understanding Heritage

- 1.1.1. Definition and concepts
- 1.1.2. Tangible and intangible
- 1.1.3. Natural and cultural heritage
- 1.1.4. Movable and immovable
- 1.1.5. Local, national and world heritage

1.2. Relationship between cultural and natural heritage

1.3. History of UNESCO and world heritage

- 1.3.1. Historical evolution
- 1.3.2. Listing procedures
- 1.3.3. The concept of 'heritage in danger'

1.4. Heritage in Nepal

- 1.4.1. Historical overview
- 1.4.2. Nepalese context

1.5. Values of Heritage

- 1.5.1. Spiritual value
- 1.5.2. Socio-cultural value
- 1.5.3. Economic and touristic value

1.6. Heritage conservation

- 1.6.1. Definition and concept
- 1.6.2. Heritage conservation: national and international practices
- 1.6.3. Conservation ethics
- 1.6.4. Conservational philosophies

2081/09/11

OF THE DEPARTMENT

1.6.5. Concept of authenticity and integrity

Unit II: Legislative and Value Systems in Heritage Conservation **8 TH**

2.1 Legal Framework
- 2.1.1 UNESCO world Heritage Convention, 1972
- 2.1.2 Venice and Burra Charters
- 2.1.3 Nepal's Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1956
- 2.1.4 Agencies and Authorities: Department of Archaeology, government of Nepal, UNESCO and international organizations (ICOMOS), Local and Provincial bodies

2.2 Community ownership and stakeholders
- 2.2.1 Local communities
- 2.2.2 Government agencies international stakeholders

2.3 Conflict management
- 2.3.1 Heritage conservation and development
- 2.3.2 Heritage conservation and modernization

2.4 Heritage assessment: concept, value, significance and methods

Unit III: Heritage Planning, Management, and Documentation **8 TH**

3.1 Traditional approaches and practices of heritage management
3.2 Heritage management: heritage planning, hygiene, accessibility, and public facilities.
3.3 Role of stakeholders: local communities, governmental and international organizations, tourists
3.4 Short-term and long-term, conservation plans
- 3.4.1 Action plan
- 3.4.2 Strategic plan
- 3.4.3 Integrated plans

3.5 Documentation and recording
- 3.5.1 Concept of documentation and recording
- 3.5.2 Importance of documentation and Recording
- 3.5.3 Documentation method and recordings: written records, photographs and drawing
- 3.5.4 Publication and exhibition

Unit IV: Buddhist Heritage in Nepal **8 TH**

4.1 Buddhist tangible and intangible heritage in Nepal
4.2 Buddhist art, architecture and culture
4.3 Buddhist scriptures
4.4 Buddhist heritage icons in Nepal: focus on stupas, monasteries, and sacred landscapes

Unit V: Conservation Principles, Methods and Techniques **8 TH**

5.1 Conceptual framework
5.2 Conservation principles: maximum intervention and minimum intervention
5.3 Conservation methods and techniques

2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

5.3.1 Restoration, repair, maintenance, and retrofitting
5.3.2 Conservation procedures: materials and workmanship

Unit VI: Case Study of a Tangible Heritage Site or Intangible Culture 8 TH

6.1 Field study
6.1.1 Students will visit a heritage site, conduct detailed observations, and
6.1.2 Evaluate the site's current status
6.2 Problem identification
6.2.1 Analyze the challenges related to legal protection, commercialization,
6.2.2 Financial, sustainability, and conservation
6.3 Solutions
6.4 Develop proposals for the protection and sustainable management of the heritage site

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Neel Kamal "Heritage Conservation in Nepal: Policies, Stakeholders and Challenges", Himalayan Research Paper Archives

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Operational guidelines for "Identifying, Preserving and promoting world Heritage Sites"

2078/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Buddhist Approach to Interdisciplinary Studies

Semester: IV
Paper: XVIII
Course Code: BS 653

Credit Hour: 3
Teaching Hour: 48
Full Mark: 100

Course Description

This course introduces students to the interdisciplinary approach in Buddhist Studies, emphasizing the application of Buddhist principles to contemporary issues such as conflict resolution, human rights, gender, international relations, and environmental ethics. It explores how Buddhist teachings can offer solutions to modern challenges, integrating diverse fields of study with a Buddhist perspective.

Objective

The main objective is to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of how Buddhist philosophies and practices intersect with and contribute to addressing global issues, promoting a deeper appreciation of Buddhist approaches to conflict, human rights, gender equality, international relations, and environmental sustainability.

Unit I: Introduction to Interdisciplinary Approach — 8 TH

1.1 Meaning, concept and forms of inter-disciplinary approach
1.2 Buddhist approach to conflict resolution
1.3 Buddhist approach to human rights
1.4 Conflict and its resolution in contemporary society
1.5 Buddhist approach to gender issue
1.6 Buddhist approach to international relation
1.7 Buddhist approach to environment

Unit II: Buddhist Approach to Conflict Resolution — 8 TH

2.1 Cause of conflict in Buddhist perspective
2.2 Buddha's attitude towards conflict and its regulations
2.3 Buddhists Texts on conflict and resolution viz. *Dhammapada* and *Suttanipata*
2.4 Conflict and its resolution in contemporary society

Unit III: Buddhist Approach to Human Rights — 8 TH

3.1 Concept of human rights
3.2 Buddhist approach on human realm and its importance
3.3 Buddha's view to castes, gender and violence issue
3.4 Buddha Nature and Bodhicitta generation: for generated the feeling of human-rights

2081/09/11
HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Unit IV: Buddhist Approach to Gender Issue **8 TH**

4.1 Concept of gender and its approach in contemporary world
4.2 Status of gender in Buddhist Philosophic Practice
4.3 Gender approach in monastic life (Bhikkuni Sangha: Astagaru Dharma, Mahayana: Lotus Sutra (equality)
4.4 Contribution of gender for making of Bodhisattva and Buddha

Unit V: Buddhist Approach to International Relation **8 TH**

5.1 Buddha's view on international relation
5.2 Buddhism, *panchasila* and international relation
5.3 Soft power diplomacy
5.4 Buddha and Nepal's soft power diplomacy

Unit VI: Buddhist Approach to Environment **8 TH**

6.1 Buddhism's attitude towards plant's life
6.2 Buddhism's attitude towards animal's life
6.3 Environmental ethics in Buddhism, living within nature's means
6.4 Deep ecology/welfare ecology, mutual co-existence in Buddhism and environmental protection

References:

Conflict Resolution:

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Human Rights:

Dhammananda Maha Thera (1992)- *What Buddhists Believe,* Kualalumpur: Sasana Ahiwurthi Warthana Society.

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HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

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Gender Issue:

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2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

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2067/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Buddhist Logic

Semester: IV
Paper: XIX
Course Code: BS 654.1

Credit Hour: 3
Teaching Hour: 48
Full Mark: 100

Course Description

This course explores why and how Buddhist Logic was originated, what are the criteria's of valid cognition, sensible world, the constructed world based on Buddhist ways of understanding. It provides a comprehensive knowledge on how a person perceives a phenomenon.

Objective

The main objective of this course is to present and analyze the philosophical foundations and doctrines of Buddhist Logic and epistemology.

Unit I: Introduction — 8 TH

- 1.1 The Origin and Development of Buddhist Logic
- 1.2 Buddhist Logic before Dignaga
- 1.3 The life and Works of Dignaga
- 1.4 The life and works of Dharmakirti
- 1.5 The schools of commentators
- 1.6 Basic Concepts in Buddhist Logic
  - 1.6.1 Pramāṇa (means of valid knowledge)
  - 1.6.2 Hetu (cause/reason)
  - 1.6.3 Svabhāva (inherent existence)
- 1.7 The Role of Logic in Buddhist Ethics and Enlightenment

Unit II: Pramāṇavāda (Reality and Knowledge) — 8 TH

- 2.1 Pratyakṣa (Perception)
  - 2.1.1 Direct sensory knowledge
  - 2.1.2 Dharmakirti's view on perception
  - 2.1.3 Types of direct perception
- 2.2 Anumāna (Inference)
  - 2.2.1 Inference as a valid means of knowledge
  - 2.2.2 Dignaga's "Wheel of Reasoning" (Hetu-cakra)
  - 2.2.3 The three characteristics of a valid reason (Trirūpa Hetu)
- 2.3 Pramāṇa Theory
  - 2.3.1 Buddhist criteria for valid knowledge
  - 2.3.2 Reliability and certainty in cognition

Unit III: The Sensible World — 8 TH

- 3.1 *Svabhāva* (Inherent Existence)
  - 3.1.1 Analysis of the concept of *svabhāva* in Buddhist philosophy
  - 3.1.2 The view that sensory objects lack inherent nature

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

3.2 The nature of sensory objects
- 3.2.1 How sensory objects are perceived and understood within Buddhist philosophy
- 3.2.2 The constructed nature of sensory reality

3.3 Sensory cognition and its limits: the role of sense perception in knowledge acquisition and its limitations

3.4 Madhyamaka critique of sensory world
- 3.4.1 Nagarjuna's critique of the inherently real sensory world
- 3.4.2 Arguing for *śūnyatā* (emptiness)

Unit IV: The Constructed World **8 TH**

4.1 Constructs and Concepts in Knowledge
- 4.1.1 Dignaga's theory of Apoha (exclusion)
- 4.1.2 Conceptual recognition through differentiation

4.2 The Role of Language and Conceptual Thought
- 4.2.1 The relationship between language, thought, and reality
- 4.2.2 How language constructs meaning and shapes understanding

4.3 Dependently Arisen Phenomena
- 4.3.1 The doctrine of dependent origination (pratītya-samutpāda)
- 4.3.2 Its implications for understanding the constructed nature of reality

4.4 Two Truths: Samvriti-satya (conventional truth) and Paramārtha-satya (ultimate truth) within Madhyamaka thought

Unit V: Negation **10 TH**

5.1 The negative judgment
- 5.1.1 The essence of negation
- 5.1.2 Importance of negation
- 5.1.3 Contradiction and causality only in the empirical sphere

5.2 The Law of Contradiction
- 5.2.1 The origin of contradiction
- 5.2.2 Logical contradiction

5.3 Universals
- 5.3.1 The static universality of things

5.4 Dialectic
- 5.4.1 Dignaga's theory of names
- 5.4.2 Historical development of the Buddhist dialectical method

5.5 Reality of the external world
- 5.5.1 Concept of real
- 5.5.2 Concept of external
- 5.5.3 The three worlds
- 5.5.4 Critical realism
- 5.5.5 Ultimate monism
- 5.5.6 Idealism

Unit VI: Buddhist Epistemology **8 TH**

6.1 Critical study of philosophy of knowledge

6.2 Definition of perception.

6.3 Theory of inference, Apoha

2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

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2081-09-11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

पालिभासा

सेमेस्टरः चौथो बिसय
पत्रः उन्नाइस दसमलवदुइ
बिसयकोडः BS 654.2

सिक्खनावधिः ३
सक्खनघटिकाः ४८
पुण्णाङ्कोः १००

पाठचरियायपयोजनं

पाठचरियायमूलपयोजनं हि एतं, यं मूलभूतञाणेन सद्धिं सोतुजनानं (अज्झायकानं) पालिभासाय दस्सनञाणस्स अधिगमो, येन सोतुजना समत्थाभविस्सन्तिमूलपालिगन्थं सिक्खितुं । अयं पाठचरिया पालिभासाय परिचयेन सद्धिं अक्खरकियाभासापरिवत्तनानि सङ्गण्हित्वा तिट्ठति ।

एककं १: पालिभासाय परिचयो — **४ घटिका**
- १.१ पालिभासायमूलुप्पत्तिइतिहासो च
- १.२ पालिभासायं विद्वन्तो च तेसं पद्धतियो च

एककं २ : अक्खरलिङ्गो च वचनञ्च — **५ घटिका**
- २.१ अक्खराच उच्चारणञ्च
- २.२ लिङ्गवचनपुरिसकारकाविभत्तियो च

एककं ३: किरिया च तासं रूपकरणञ्च — **६ घटिका**
- ३.१ किरिया
- ३.२ वत्तमानकालो (पच्चुपन्नकालो)
- ३.३ अतीतकालो
- ३.४ अनागतकालो
- ३.५ आणत्तिभावो (आख्यातपञ्चमी)

एककं ४: नामपदमालाच सब्बनामपदमाला च — **६ घटिका**
- ४.१ अकारन्तिकारन्तानिपुलिङ्गनामपदानि
- ४.२ आकारन्तिकारन्तानिइत्थिलिङ्गनामपदानि
- ४.३ अकारन्तिकारन्तानिनपुंसकलिङ्गनामपदानि
- ४.४ पुच्छवाचकसब्बनामपदं
- ४.५ पुग्गलिकसब्बनामपदं

एककं ५: सन्धिसमासतद्धितकितका — **१२ घटिका**
- ५.१ सन्धिकप्पो
- ५.२ समासकप्पो
- ५.३ तद्धितकप्पो
- ५.४ कितककप्पो

2081/03/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

एककं ६: उद्धरितपालिपाठानं(पालिभासाय नेपालीभासा/आङ्गलभासा) भासापरिवत्तनं

१५ घटिका

६.१ जातक-अट्ठकथा
- ६.१.१ सम्मोदमानजातकं
- ६.१.२ मकसजातकं

६.२ धम्मपद-अट्ठकथा
- ६.२.१ धम्मिकउपासकवत्थु
- ६.२.२ आयुवड्ढनकुमारवत्थु

६.३ उदान
- ६.३.१ दण्डसुत्तं
- ६.३.२ मुचलिन्दसुत्तं

६.४ विनय (महावग्ग)
- ६.४.१ राजायतनकथा
- ६.४.२ भद्दवग्गियवत्थु

६.५ अभिधम्म (पुग्गलपञ्ञत्ति)
- ६.५.१ अन्धपुग्गलो, एकचक्खुपुग्गलो च द्विचक्खुपुग्गलो
- ६.५.२ गूथभाणीपुग्गलो, पुप्फभाणीपुग्गलो च मधुभाणीपुग्गलो

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2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

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Vipassana Research Institute (1998), *Puggalapaññatti*, Vipassana Research InstituteIgatpuri

2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

संस्कृतभाषा

सेमेष्टरः चतुर्थ
पत्रम्: एकोनविंशतितमम्
विषयसङ्केतः BS 654.3

श्रेयोऽङ्काः : ३
पाठनसमयः : ४८ घं.
पूर्णाङ्काः १००

पाठ्यांशस्योद्देश्यम् :

- संस्कृतभाषापठनावबोधक्षमत्वार्जनम्,
- संस्कृते सामान्यवाक्यरचनासामर्थ्योत्पादनम्,
- सरलसंस्कृते लिखितानामनुच्छेदानां/प्रबन्धानामर्थावगाहनयोग्यत्वार्जनम्,
- सरलसंस्कृतवाक्यरचनासामर्थ्योत्पादनम्,
- नेपालीभाषायामाङ्गलभाषायां वा लिखितानां वाक्यानां अनुच्छेदानां वा संस्कृतभाषायामनुवादसामर्थ्यसम्पादनम्।

पाठ्यांशविवरणम्

क. संस्कृतभाषायाः परिचयः तद्वैशिष्ट्यञ्च श्रेयोऽङ्कः ०.५ पाठनसमयः ८ घं.

- संस्कृतभाषायाः परिचयः, संस्कृतवाङ्मयस्य विहगावलोकनम्।
- संस्कृतभाषायामुपलब्धस्य बौद्धदर्शसम्बद्धवाङ्मयस्य सिंहावलोकनम्।
- संस्कृते समुपलब्धस्य बौद्धदर्शनसम्बद्धसाहित्यस्य स्वरूपाध्ययमनम्।
- संस्कृते समुपलब्धस्य बौद्धदर्शनसम्बद्धसाहित्यस्य वैशिष्ट्यावगाहनम्।
- बौद्धदर्शनस्याध्ययने संस्कृतभाषाया ज्ञानस्यापरिहार्यत्वावबोधः।
- बौद्धदर्शनस्याध्ययनदृष्ट्या संस्कृतभाषायाः वैशिष्ट्ययम्।

ख. संस्कृतव्याकरणपरिचयः श्रेयोऽङ्कः ०.५ पाठनसमयः ८ घं.

- चतुर्दशमाहेश्वरसूत्राणि, प्रत्याहारनिर्माणविधिश्च।
- निम्नाङ्कितानां संज्ञानां ज्ञानम् : हल्, अच्, लोपः, ह्रस्वः, दीर्घः, अनुनासिकः, सवर्णम्, संहिता, संयोगः, पदम्।
- संस्कृतवर्णानामुच्चारणस्थानानि, घोषत्वम्, प्राणत्वञ्च।
- अक्षरसंरचना/योगः, वियोगश्च
- संस्कृतसन्धयः : यण्सन्धिः, गुणसन्धिः, वृद्धिसन्धिः, अयादिसन्धिः, पूर्वरूपम्, अनुस्वारः, परसवर्णः, जश्त्वम्, श्चुत्वम्, विसर्गस्य लोपः।

ग. वाक्यप्रयोगः वाक्यपरिवर्तनञ्च श्रेयोऽङ्कः ०.५ पाठनसमयः ८ घं.

- त्रयाणां पुरुषाणां वचनानाञ्च बोधः।
- तत्र सरलवाक्यानां प्रयोगाय त्रिषु पुरुषेषु वचनेषु च लट्लकारे वाक्यप्रयोगः।
- लट्लकारे परस्मैपदिनामात्मनेपदिनामुभयपदिनाञ्च धातूनां प्रयोगः। धातवः –
  परस्मैपदिनो धातवः - भू, अर्च्, क्रीड्, खाद्, घ्रा, चर्, जप्, जीव्, ज्वल्, तप्
  आत्मनेपदिनो धातवः - कम्प्, काश्, कूर्द्, भाष्, भिक्ष्
  उभयपदिनो धातवः - पच्, बुध्, भज्, याच्, लभ्
- कालप्रयोगः
  वर्तमानकालस्य वाक्यप्रयोगः, लृट्लकारे भविष्यत्कालस्य, लङ्लकारे भूतकालस्य च वाक्यप्रयोगः।

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

- आज्ञाद्यर्थेषु वाक्यप्रयोगः

  आज्ञाद्यर्थे लोट्लकारे वाक्यप्रयोगः, सम्भावनाद्यर्थे विधिलिङ्लकारे वाक्यप्रयोगः ।

घ. विभक्ति-कारकप्रयोगः

श्रेयोऽङ्कः ०.५ पाठनसमयः ८ घं.

- विभक्तिकारकप्रयोगः -
  - प्रथमा विभक्तिः, कर्तृकारकम्
  - द्वितीया विभक्तिः, कर्मकारकम्
  - तृतीया विभक्तिः, करणकारकम्
  - चतुर्थी विभक्तिः, सम्प्रदानकारकम्
  - पञ्चमी विभक्तिः, अपादानकारकम्
  - षष्ठी विभक्तिः, सम्बन्धः
  - सप्तमी विभक्तिः, अधिकरणकारकम्
  - सम्बोधनम्, आह्वानम्
- विभक्तिप्रयोगे विविधानां लिङ्गिनां शब्दानां प्रयोगः । शब्दाः -
  - पुंलिङ्गशब्दाः - कृष्ण, मुनि, भानु, पितृ, हनुमत् ।
  - स्त्रीलिङ्गशब्दाः - राधा, गति, देवी, दिक्, धेनु, वधू ।
  - नपुंसकलिङ्गशब्दाः - वन, दधि, सुधी, धातृ, मधु, जगत्, मनस्, नामन् ।
  - सर्वनामशब्दाः - इदम्, तत्, एतत्, अदस्, सर्व च (त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु), युष्मद्, अस्मद् ।

ङ. अव्यय-प्रत्ययान्तपदप्रयोगः

श्रेयोऽङ्कः ०.५ पाठनसमयः ८ घं.

- अव्ययप्रयोगेण वाक्यरचना । अव्ययानि -

  अत्र, तत्र, इव, उच्चैः, एव, कदा, कुतः, क्व, खलु, चेत्, मिथ्या, इतस्ततः, नूनम्, पुरा, मा, यथा - तथा, यदा - तदा, यद्यपि - तथापि, कदापि, तु, हि, धिक्, ह्यः, परह्यः, प्रपरह्यः, श्वः, परश्वः, प्रपरश्वः, यदि - तर्हि, यावत् - तावत्, अथ, इति, वा, विना, सहसा, अपि, अलम् ।

- प्रत्ययान्तपदप्रयोगेण वाक्यरचना । प्रत्ययाः

  कृत्प्रत्ययाः - क्त, क्तवतु, शतृ, शानच्, तुमुन्, क्त्वा, ल्यप्, ल्युट् ।

  तद्धितप्रत्ययाः - त्व, तल्, तरप्, तमप्, टाप्, क्तिन्, तसिल् ।

च. पदबोधाभ्यासोऽनुवादश्च

श्रेयोऽङ्कः ०.५ पाठनसमयः ८ घं.

- बोधाभ्यासः (अनुच्छेदबोधः, लघुकथाबोधः)

  संस्कृते लिखितेभ्यो निम्नाङ्कितेभ्यो बौद्धदर्शनसम्बद्धग्रन्थेभ्य उद्धृतस्य वाक्यसमूहस्यानुच्छेदस्य वा आधारेण तत्र पृष्टानां प्रश्नानां संस्कृतभाषायामुत्तराणि)

  अत्र प्रामुख्येन निम्नाङ्किताः बौद्धदर्शनसम्बद्धाः संस्कृतग्रन्था उपयुज्यन्ते :

  १.ललितविस्तर, अभिसंबोधन परिवर्त्य
  २. बोधिचर्यावतार, वीर्यपारमिता - प्रथम-दशम श्लोक
  ३. अवदानशतकम्, सोमावदानम् (अष्टमः वर्गः)
  ४.वज्रच्छेदिका प्रज्ञापारमितासूत्रम्

- अनुवादः (कर्तरिप्रयोगः, कर्मणि प्रयोगः, भावे प्रयोगः)

  (नेपालीभाषायामाङ्गलभाषायां वा प्रदत्तस्य वाक्यसमूहस्यानुच्छेदस्य वा संस्कृतेऽनुवादः, संस्कृते प्रदत्तस्य वा वाक्यसमूहस्यानुच्छेदस्य वा नेपालीभाषायामाङ्गलभाषायां वा अनुवादः)

  अत्रापि प्रामुख्येन निम्नाङ्किताः बौद्धदर्शनसम्बद्धाः संस्कृतग्रन्था उपयुज्यन्ते :

  १. विज्ञप्तिमात्रतासिद्धि, श्लोक १-४, ८-१०
  २. मध्यकं शास्त्रम् (स्वभाव परीक्षा)
  ३. आर्यशूर, जातकमाला, मत्स्यजातकम्
  ४. बोधिचर्यावतारः (क्षान्तिपारिमितातः कोऽपि दश श्लोकम्)

वाक्यप्रयोगवाक्यपरिवर्तनादिसन्दर्भे अभ्यासार्थमन्ये धातवः :

परस्मैपदिनः - पठ्, पत्, वद्, सृ, स्था, स्मृ, हस्, दिव्, नश्, नृत्, सृज्, स्पृश्, अस्, ज्ञा, शक् ।

आत्मनेपदिनः - भास्, रुच्, रुह्, वन्द्, वृत्, वृध्, शिक्ष्, सह्, सेव्, बुध्, विद्, जन्, मृ, तर्ज्, त्रुट्, वञ्च् ।

उभयपदिनः - वप्, हृ, ह्वे, चि, तुद्, खण्ड्, गण्, लङ्घ् ।

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2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Thesis Writing (Compulsory)

Semester: IV
Paper: XX
Course Code: BS 655

Credit Hour: 6
Working Hour:
Full Mark: 100

Course Description

Thesis writing is a compulsory research subject of the course which is supervised by a faculty-teacher from this department. The student should prepare a research proposal during the third semester's class of Research Methodology and Art of Translation.

The supervisor will be nominated after the proposal is defended by the student. During the period of the fourth semester, at least, a period will be scheduled to supervise the writing of students by their respective supervisor. The student will write a thesis under the guidance of the supervisor appointed by the department. Thesis should be in at least APA 7 format. After the completion of the research work, the student must appear in the viva-voce. Department will nominate an External Examiner. Viva-voce will be conducted in the presence of the Head of the Department, External Examiner, thesis supervisor, and the students from the department. After the viva-voce, final evaluation sheet is made, after crossing plagiarism and incorporating the issues arise in the viva final evaluation sheet along with hard binding thesis will be submitted to the Dean's office.

Objectives

It aims to enrich the students' exercise in research methodological skill in the various fields of Buddhist Studies and report writing.

Format of the Thesis

Cover Page
Letter of Recommendation
Approval Letter
Self-Declaration
Plagiarism Report
Similarity Report
Acknowledgment
Map (if any)
Abstract
List of Tables
List of Figures
List of Abbreviations
Table of Contents

2081/09/11

Chapter I: Introduction

(Body parts of the proposal, including literature reviews)

Chapter II: Analysis of the research subjects

Chapter III: Analysis of the research subjects

Chapter .....

Chapter ...:.... Conclusion, Summary and Findings

Annexes (If any)

Photographs/Plates

References:

2081/09/11

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT