



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

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

Unit III: Buddhist Sites in Nepal Himalaya

12 TH

- 3.1 - Padmasambhava Sites
 - 3.1.1 Five Beyuls; Kyimolung (Gorkha), Namgodagani (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 Karunnamaya
 - 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. Vajrayogini, Pharping
 - 4.3.3. Akasha Yogini, Bijesvori
 - 4.3.4. Nairatna / Gujeshwori, Balaju
- 4.4 The Four Peaks: Jamacho, Fulacho, Shifucho and Dhinacho

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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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Buddhist Heritage Conservation

Semester: IV
Paper: XVII
Course 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



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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

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

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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

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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 Practiee
- 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

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Conflict Resolution:

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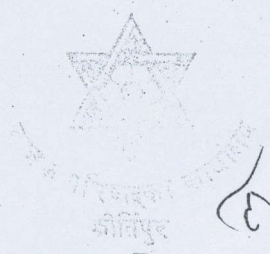
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Buddhist Logic

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



- 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



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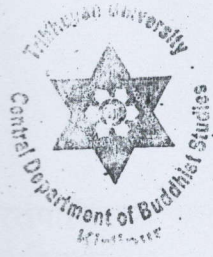
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पालिभासा

सेमेस्टर: चौथो बिसय
पत्र: उन्नाइस दसमलवदुइ
बिसयकोड: BS 654.2

सिक्खनावधि: ३
सक्खनघटिका: ४८
पुण्णाङ्को: १००

पाठचरियायपयोजनं

पाठचरियायमूलपयोजनं हि एतं, यं मूलभूतजाणेन सद्धिं सोतुजनानं (अज्झायकानं) पालिभासाय दस्सनजाणस्सं अधिगमो, येन सोतुजना समत्थाभविस्सन्तिमूलपालिगन्थं सिक्खितुं । अयं पाठचरिया पालिभासाय परिचयेन सद्धिं अक्खरकियाभासापरिवत्तनानि सङ्गिहत्वा तिद्धति ।

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 लिङ्गवचनपुरिसकारकाविभक्तियो 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 पुगलिकसब्बनामपदं

एककं ५: सन्धिसमासतद्धितकितका

१२ घटिका

- ५.१ सन्धिकप्पो
- ५.२ समासकप्पो
- ५.३ तद्धितकप्पो
- ५.४ कितककप्पो

Kashwan
2087/05/11

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एककं ६: उद्धरितपालिपाठानं(पालिभासाय नेपालीभासा/आङ्गलभासा)
भासांपरिवत्तनं

१५ घटिका

- ६.१ जातक-अट्टकथा
६.१.१ सम्मोदमानजातकं
६.१.२ मकसजातकं
६.२ धम्मपद-अट्टकथा
६.२.१ धम्मिकउपासकवत्थु
६.२.२ आयुवड्डनकुमारवत्थु
६.३ उदान
६.३.१ दण्डसुत्तं
६.३.२ मुचलिन्दसुत्तं
६.४ विनय (महावग्ग)
६.४.१ राजायतनकथा
६.४.२ भट्टवगियवत्थु
६.५ अभिधम्म (पुग्गलपञ्जत्ति)
६.५.१ अन्धपुग्गलो, एकचक्खुपुग्गलो च द्विचक्खुपुग्गलो
६.५.२ गूथभाणीपुग्गलो, पुप्फभाणीपुग्गलो च मधुभाणीपुग्गलो

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Rasmi



संस्कृतभाषा

सेमेष्टर: 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 स्वरूपाध्ययनम् ।
- संस्कृते समुपलब्धस्य बौद्धदर्शनसम्बद्धसाहित्यस्य वैशिष्ट्यावगाहनम् ।
- बौद्धदर्शनस्याध्ययने संस्कृतभाषाया ज्ञानस्यापरिहार्यत्वावबोधः ।
- बौद्धदर्शनस्याध्ययनदृष्ट्या संस्कृतभाषायाः वैशिष्ट्यञ्च ।

ख. संस्कृतव्याकरणपरिचयः श्रेयोऽङ्कः ०.५ पाठनसमयः ८ घं.

- चतुर्दशमाहेश्वरसूत्राणि, प्रत्याहारनिर्माणविधिश्च ।
- निम्नाङ्कितानां संज्ञानां ज्ञानम् : हल्, अच्, लोपः, द्वस्वः, 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, अर्च, क्रीड, खाद्, घ्रा, चर्, जप्, जीव, ज्वल, तप्
आत्मनेपदिनो धातवः - कम्प्, काश्, कूर्द्, भाष्, भिक्ष
उभयपदिनो धातवः - पच्, बुध्, भज्, याच्, लभ्
- कालप्रयोगः
वर्तमानकालस्य वाक्यप्रयोगः, लट्लकारे भविष्यत्कालस्य, लङ्लकारे भूतकालस्य च वाक्यप्रयोगः ।



- आज्ञाचर्थेषु वाक्यप्रयोगः

आज्ञाचर्थे लोट्लकारे वाक्यप्रयोगः, सम्भावनाचर्थे 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 -

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| - पुलिङ्गशब्दाः | - कृष्ण, मुनि, भानु, पितृ, हनुमत् । |
| - स्त्रीलिङ्गशब्दाः | - राधा, गति, देवी, दिक्, धेनु, वधू । |
| - नपुंसकलिङ्गशब्दाः | - वन, दधि, सुधी, धातु, मधु, जगत्, मनस्, नामन् । |
| - सर्वनामशब्दाः | - इदम्, तत्, एतत्, अदस्, सर्वं 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 पृष्ठानां प्रश्नानां संस्कृतभाषायामुत्तराणि)

अत्र प्रामुख्येन निम्नाङ्किताः बौद्धदर्शनसम्बद्धाः संस्कृतग्रन्था उपयुज्यन्ते :

- | | |
|---|--|
| १. ललितविस्तर, अभिसंबोधन परिवर्त्य | २. बोधिचर्यावतार, वीर्यपारमिता - प्रथम-दशम श्लोक |
| ३. अवदानशतकम्, सोमावदानम् (अष्टमः वर्ग) | ४. बज्रच्छेदिका 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 (क्षान्तिपारमितातः कोऽपि दश श्लोकम्) |

वाक्यप्रयोगवाक्यपरिवर्तनादिसन्दर्भे अभ्यासार्थमन्ये धातवः :

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

आत्मनेपदिनः - भास्, रुच्, रुह, वन्द्, वृत्, वृध्, शिक्ष, सह, सेव्, बुध्, विद्, जन्, मृ, तर्ज्, वृट्, वञ्च् ।

उभयपदिनः - वप्, ह्, ह्वे, चि, तुद्, खण्ड, गण्, लङ्घ् ।



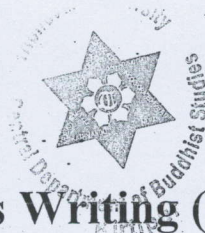
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M. Tiwari
2081/09/11

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M. Tiwari



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

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9/09/11
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कोतिपुर

of Buddhist Studies

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:

J. Khan
2087/08/11

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Rameshwar

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