

## **M. A. Buddhist Literature**

General Instruction about Course and pattern of Examination

### **1. General Structure:**

The Post Graduate (M.A.) course is a full time course of the duration of two years. It is divided into two parts i.e. M. A. part I (consisting of two semesters – Semester I and Semester II) and M. A. part II (consisting of two semesters – Semester III and Semester IV). The eligibility for the admission to this course is basically a graduation in Pali or Buddhist Literature; however, graduates from other faculties are also eligible provided they fulfill some additional requirements i.e. passing of a Certificate or a Diploma course in Pali or Buddhist Studies. The course is conducted in the form of lectures, seminars, and tutorials. The teaching of semesters I and II and also that of semesters III and IV will be sequential. The syllabus for each paper will be discussed in 40 to 50 clock hours (approximately) during each semester.

The external students will be admitted to appear for semester examinations of semesters I, II, III and IV in a sequential order.

### **2. Pattern of Examination:**

A Post Graduate student is assessed for his/her performance at a written test of 1600 marks i.e. sixteen papers of 100 marks each. In the existing examination pattern a student is assessed for each paper at the end of each semester. The question paper will be set for 80 marks and will be set according to the revised pattern.

**Internal assessment:** The students will also be assessed for their performance in the mid-semester test conducted by their centers and for overall performance in each semester course for 20 marks. This provision however, is not applicable to the external students. Their performance in the semester-end examination will be counted as a whole.

### **3. Syllabi:**

The revised syllabi are structured in the following way:

Paper I and II of each semester are compulsory. Paper III of each semester will be compulsory for those who do not have sufficient background of the languages, namely, Pali, Sanskrit and Tibetan. Paper IV will be elective from paper nos. IV, V, VI, VII and VIII in the case of the first

and the second Semesters and in the case of the third and the second Semesters, from paper nos. IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX.

Note:

a. All the compulsory papers will be compulsory for external students as well.

### **Semester I Compulsory Subjects**

- Paper 1.1 History of Buddhist Sanskrit Literature  
Paper 1.2 Jātaka Literature  
Paper 1.3 Language Orientations  
Paper 1.4 Avadāna Literature

### **Optional subjects**

- Paper 1.5 Lekha and Nīti Literature  
Paper 1.6 Introduction to Buddhism and its socially engaged aspects  
Paper 1.7 Rise and Development of Buddhism up to the Aśokan Period  
Paper 1.8 Introductions to Buddhist Psychology

### **Semester II Compulsory subjects**

- Paper 2.1 Buddhist teaching and Poetry  
Paper 2.2 Biographies of the Buddha  
Paper 2.3: Study of Literature

### **Optional subjects**

- Paper 2.4 Devotional Literature  
Paper 2.5 Buddhist contribution to Poetics and Metrics  
Paper 2.6 Interdisciplinary role of Buddhism  
Paper 2.7 Development of Buddhism in India, after the Aśokan period up to  
12th Century

Paper 2.8 Methods of Mind cultivation

**Semester III**  
**Compulsory subjects**

Paper 3.1 Early Buddhist Texts

Paper 3.2 Sūtra Literature

Paper 3.3 Tibetan Language Orientation Course

**Optional Subjects**

Paper 3.4 Nāṭya Literature

Paper 3.5: Comparative Linguistics

Paper 3.6: Resurgence of Buddhism in India

Paper 3.7: Buddhist Art & Architecture

Paper 3.8. Human experience and personality

Paper 3.9: Buddhism and Indian Philosophy

**Semester IV**  
**Compulsory subjects**

Paper 4.1: Pāramitā and Abhidharma

Paper 4.2: Buddhist Śāstra Literature

Paper 4.3: Classical Tibetan Literature: Metrics and reading exercise

**Optional subjects**

Paper 4.4: Social and Historical literature

Paper 4.5: Comparative Philology

Paper 4.6: Buddhism in the modern world

Paper 4.7: Buddhist Inscriptions

Paper 4.8: Buddhist Psychology

Paper 4.9: Buddhism and Western Philosophy

**Semester I**  
**Compulsory subjects**

**Paper 1.1 History of Buddhist Sanskrit literature**

**Credit: 1 Early Buddhist Texts**

Sarvāstivāda-Vinayavastu, Mahāvastu, Lalitavistara, Works of Aśvaghōṣa, Avadāna Literature

**Credit: 2 Māhāyāna Sūtras, Dhāraṇīs and Tantra Literature**

Saddharmapuṇḍarīka, Kāraṇḍavyūha, Sukhāvātīvyūha, Saddharmalaṅkāvatārasūtra, Samādhirāja, and Suvarṇaprabhāsa, Dhāraṇīs and Tantra Literature, namely, Gūhyasamāja, Hevajra and Kālacakra.

### **Credit: 3 Philosophical Texts**

Works of Nāgārjuna, Āryadeva, Asaṅga, Vasubandhu, Bhāvaviveka, Candrakīrti, Diñnāga, Dharmakīrti, Śāntideva, Śāntarakṣita, and Kamalaśīla.

### **Credit: 4 Stotras, Kāvya, Nāṭya and Lekha**

#### **Books for reference:**

1. H. Nakamura, Indian Buddhism: A Bibliographical Survey, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi
2. M. Winternitz, History of Indian Literature, English Translation by S. Jha and V. S. Sharma, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi.
3. A. K. Warder, Indian Buddhism, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi.
4. T. W. Rhys Davids, Buddhism, London, 1896.
5. C. Humphreys, Buddhism, Penguin Books, H. Middlesex, 1952.
6. H. Nakamura, Buddhism as a Religion: Its Historical Development and its Present Conditions, Neeraj Publishing House, Delhi, 1982.
7. David Shuman, Buddhism: An Outline of teaching and Schools, London, 1973.
8. G. K. Nariman, Literary History of Sanskrit Buddhism, Reprint, Indological Book House, Delhi, 1973.

### **Paper 1.2 Jātaka Literature**

Credit: 1 Introduction to Jātaka Literature: Origin, Development, related issues, Survey of modern research

Credit: 2 Āryaśūra's Jātakamālā: Vyāghrī-jātaka & Śibi-jātaka

Credit: 3 Gopadatta's Jātakamālā: Sārthavāha-jātaka and Prabhāsa-jātaka

Credit: 4 Haribhaṭṭa's Jātakamālā: Śasa-jātaka and Candraprabha-jātaka

#### **Books for reference:**

Michael Hahn, Haribhaṭṭa and Gopadatta: Two authors in the succession of Āryaśūra on the Rediscovery of parts of their Jātakamālās, Second Edition, The International Institute for Buddhist Studies, Tokyo, 1992

P. L. Vaidya, Jātakamālā, Mithila Institute, Darbhanga 1999

H. Kern, Jātakamālā, Indological Book House, Delhi, 1972.

Albrecht Hanisch, Āryaśūra's Jātakamālā, vols. 1 and 2, Indica et Tibetica, vol. 43 (1 and 2), Marburg, 2005.

Ratna Handurukande, Five Buddhist Legends in the Campū Style: From a Collection named Avadānasārasamuccaya, edited and translated by Indica et Tibetica, vol. 4, Bonn, 1984.

### **Paper 1.3 Language Orientation**

#### 1. Pali

A New course in Reading Pali

OR

#### 2. Sanskrit

Reading Buddhist Sanskrit Texts: An elementary grammatical guide

#### **Books for reference:**

James W. Gair & W. S. Karunatilake, Motilal Banarsidass Publishers, 2005

K. L. Dhammajoti, Reading Buddhist Sanskrit Texts, Buddha-dharma Centre of Hong Kong, 2012

### **1.4 Avadāna literature**

Credit: 1 Introduction to Avadāna Literature: Origin, Development, related issues, Survey of modern research

Di

Credit: 2 Divyāvadāna: Maitreyāvadānam

Credit: 3 Avadānaśatakam: Sārthavāhāvadānam

Credit: 4 Avadānakalpalatā : Ekaṣṛṅgāvadānam

Books for reference:

Divine Stories: Divyāvadāna part – 1 (Translated by Andy Rotman) Wisdom Publications, Boston, 2008

Vaidya P. L. , Avadānakalpalatā, The Mithila Institute of Post Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga, Bihar, 1959.

Vaidya P.L., Avadānaśatakam, The Mithila Institute of Post Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga, Bihar, 1959.

### **1.5 Lekha and Nīti Literature**

Credit: 1 Survey of Buddhist Lekha literature: Origin, Development and Modern research

Credit: 2 Śiṣyalekha

Credit: 3 Introduction to Nīti literature: Origin, Development and Modern research

Credit: 4 Selected portions from Udānavarga

## **Books for reference:**

1. Invitation to Enlightenment, translated by Michael Hahn, Dharma Publishing, 1997
2. Bernhard, Franz (ed.) (1965). *Udānavarga*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. Retrieved 2008-09-18 in an expanded format by Ānandajoti Bhikkhu (version 2.1, January 2006) from "Ancient Buddhist Texts" at <http://www.ancient-buddhist-texts.net/Buddhist-Texts/S1-Udanavarga/index.htm>
3. *Udānavarga: A Collection of Verses from the Buddhist Canon*, by W. Woodville Rockhill, First published in 1892 by Routledge, Trench, Trübner and Co. Ltd., reprinted in 2000 by Routledge, Oxon.

## **1.6 Introduction to Buddhism and its socially engaged aspects**

Credit: 1 Buddha's life and teachings

Credit: 2 Socially engaged aspects of Buddhism (Theravada and Mahayana sources): Rational approach, philosophical foundation, Rites and rituals, Varna, Caste and gender issues, social conflicts, social and political order

Credit: 3 Socially engaged aspects of Buddhism (Theravada and Mahayana sources): Bodhisattva ideal, ideal social order, interpersonal relationship, householder's discipline, monastic order, language and culture

Credit: 4 Contemporary issues before Buddhism: (i) Compatibility with science

(ii) Karma and Rebirth (iii) Capitalism, Communism (iv) Caste and gender inequalities (v) Environmental crisis (vi) Post-Modernism (vii) Conflict resolution and world peace

## **1.7 Rise and Development of Buddhism up to the Aśokan Period**

Credit: 1 India before the rise of Buddhism: Indus Civilization, Vedic period, Mahājanapadas

Credit: 2 Rise of Buddhism and contemporary India: Life of the Lord Buddha, Contemporary teachers and their philosophy

Credit: 3 Pre -Aśokan development of Buddhism, Buddhism under Hariyanka

Dynasty, Buddhism under Śuṅga Dynasty; Early Mauryan Empire and Buddhism

Credit: 4 Aśoka and expansion of Buddhism, Life of Aśoka and his contribution to

Buddhism.

Books for reference:

1. Bapat, P. V., 2500 Years of Buddhism
2. Bapat, P. V., *Bauddha Dharma Ke 2500 Varṣa*
3. Basham, A L, *History and Doctrine of Ajīvajkas*

4. Dixit, K N, The Indus Civilization
5. Ghosa, A N, Pracīna Bharata ka Itihasa
6. Kane, P. V., History of Dharmasastra
7. Kausambi, D D, Culture and Civilization of Ancient India
8. Majumdar, Ancient India
9. Mukherji, Radhakumud, Ashoka
10. Mukherji, Radhakumud, Chandragupta Maurya and His Time
11. Rhys David T., Buddhist India
12. Sharma, Sudra's in Ancient India
13. Singh, Madan Mohan, Buddhakālīna Samāja or Dharma
14. Srivastav, K. C., Pracīna Bharata ka Itihāsa
15. Thapar, Romila, Ashoka and the Decline of the Mauryas
16. Thapar, Romila, Aśoka or Maurya Sāmrajya ka Patana.
17. Thapliyal, K K , Sindhu Sabhyatā
18. Upadhyaya, B, Vedic Sāhitya aur saṃskṛti
19. H. D. Sankalia, Pre-History and Proto-History of India
20. A. K. Narain, Date of The Buddha, Delhi : B. P. Publishers.
21. K. T. S. Sarao, Origin and Nature of Ancient Indian Buddhism, 4<sup>th</sup> rev. ed., Taipei : Corporate Body of the Buddha Education Foundation, 2004.
22. K. T. S. Sarao, Prācīna Bhāratīya Buddha Dharma ki Utpatti, Savarupa aur Patana, Delhi University: Director of Hindi Medium Implementation, 2004.

## **1.8 Introduction to Buddhist Psychology**

Credit: 1 Historical Review of Psychology

Questions guiding psychological science

Major milestones & key ideas in the history of psychology

Nature of human being, emerged out of psychological studies

Important conceptual issues in psychology: Nature vs. nurture debate, concept of consciousness, mind-body relationship, brain as abode of mind

Credit: 2 Review of Buddhist ideas relevant to Psychology

The four noble truths as the starting point

The truth of suffering

The cause of suffering

The destruction of suffering

The way of liberation

Nature of human being according to Buddhism:

Nāma (Mind)-Rūpa (Body) and their relation to each other,

Khandha (aggregates), Āyatana (spheres), Dhātu (elements)

Paramattha Dhamma (essential elements of experience):



Citta (mind), Cetasika (mental factors), Rūpa (material factors), Nibbāna (liberation)

Conceptual issues Anicca (impermanence), Dukkha (dissatisfaction), Anattā (insubstantiality), Paṭicca Samuppāda (Dependant Origination), kamma (action), punabbhava (rebirth)

Development of Buddhist theory of human mind in Buddhist traditions (Theravāda, Vaibhāsika, Sautrāntika, Yogāchāra, Mādhyamika )

Credit: 3 Methods of disciplined enquiry in Buddhism and Psychology

The paradigm in Buddhist way of enquiry:

The first person method:

Non-judgemental awareness & observation

method of analysis:

four truths as method of enquiry (Dukkha, Samudaya, Nirodha & Mārga), three rounds (Tīparivatta) and twelve modes (Dwādasākāra)

Dependant Origination (Paṭicca samuppāda): inverse (anuloma) and reverse (paṭiloma)

Threefold cognition (pariññā):

Discernment of phenomenon (ñāta pariññā),

Investigation (tiraṇa pariññā),

Overcoming (pahāṇa pariññā);

& associated threefold knowledge:

knowledge based on learning (Sutamayā paññā),

knowledge based on thinking (Cintāmayā paññā) , and Bhāvanāmayā paññā (wisdom based on mental development)

Main paradigms used for social scientific enquiry: positivism, social constructionism

Importance of first person methods for psychological science: introspection, neo-introspection etc.

Credit: 4 Approaches of Buddhist scholars and scope of Buddhist Psychology

Approach of Buddhist scholars to Buddhist Psychology

Scientific studies of Abhidhamma: CAF Rhys Davids, Anāgārika Govinda, HV Guenther, Sangharakshita, Bhikkhu Anālayo

The work of Sri Lankan Buddhist Society and Vipassanā Research Institute

Scientific studies of Tibetan Buddhism: initiatives of Dalāi Lāmā

Para-psychological claims of Buddhism (Abhiññā) and response of scientists to them

Nature and scope of Buddhist Psychology: concluding remarks

### **Books for reference:**

Dfriedman H.S. & Schustack M.W. (2003). Personality: Classic theories and modern research. New Delhi, Pearson Education

Dreher, H. (1995). Immune power personality: 7 Traits you can develop to stay healthy, Canada: Dutton

Gazzaniga M.S. & Heatherton T. F. (2006). Psychological science (IInd ed.). New York, London: WW Norton & Co.  
Glassman W.E. (2000). Approaches to Psychology. Buckingham, Philadelphia: Open University Press  
Nissanka H. S.S. (1993): Buddhist Psychotherapy. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House  
Scroggs J. (1985). Key ideas in personality theory. Minesotta: West Publishing Co  
Wiggins J.S. (1996). The five factor model of personality. NY: Guilford  
Valentine E. (1997). Conceptual issues in psychology (2<sup>nd</sup> ed). London & NY: Routledge



## **Semester II**

### **Compulsory subjects**

#### **Paper 2.1 Buddhist teaching and Poetry**

Credit: 1 Poetry containing Buddhist teaching and Buddhist teaching in poetic style

Credit: 2 Saundarānanda chapter 16

Credit: 3 Bodhicaryāvatāra chapter 1

Credit: 4 Bhāvaviveka's Madhyamakahr̥daya, Chapter I.

#### **Reference Works:**

Jadhish Mishra, Saundarānada Mahākāvyaṃ, Chaukhamba Surabharati prakashana, Varanasi

Vaidya, P. L., Bodhicaryāvatāra, The Mithila Institute of Post Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga, Bihar, 1960

Madhyamakahr̥dayakārikā, Chapter I, edited and Translated by V.V. Gokhale and S. S. Bahulakar, In: Miscellanea Buddhica, edited by Chri. Lindtner, Indiske Studier V, Copehagen, 1985: 76-108.

Madhyamakahr̥daya Edited Christian Lindtner, Adyar, 2001

#### **Paper 2.2: Biographies of the Buddha**

Credit: 1 Introduction to biographical literature on the Buddha, Survey of modern research

Credit: 2 Mahāvastu: asitasya darśanam

Credit: 3 Lalitavistara: duṣkaracaryā parivarta

Credit: 4 Buddhacarita: Māraparājayaḥ, Sarga 13

#### **Books for reference:**

1. P. L. Vaidya (ed.), Lalitavistara, The Mithila Institute of Post Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga, 1958

2. E. B. Cowell (ed.), re-edited by S. Jain, The Buddhacarita of Aśvaghōṣa or Act of Buddha, New Bharatiya Book Corporation, Delhi , 2003
3. N. Dutta (ed.), Gigitt Manuscript, Shrinagar, 1943.
4. Radhagovinda Basak (ed.), Mahāvastu Avadānam, Sanskrit College, Calcutta, 1963.

### **Paper 2.3: Study of literature**

Pāli

Credit: 1 Introduction to Pāli literature

Credit: 2 Milindapañho: Mahāvaggo pp. 22-37

Credit: 3 Dhammapada: yamaka-vaggo & apamaaga-vaggo

Credit: 4 Suttanipāta: pabbajja sutta & Padhāna Sutta

OR

Buddhist Sanskrit

Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit Reader by F. Edgerton

### **Books for reference:**

Edgerton, F. 1972. Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit Grammar. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass

Horner, I. B., Milinda's Questions, Vol. I, The Pali Text Society, Oxford: 1996

Pesala, Bhikkhu, The Debate of King Milinda, www.buddhanet.net

Rhys Davids, T.W., The Questions of King Milinda, Vol. I, SBE Vol. 35, Motilal Banarsidas Publishers Private Limited, Delhi: 2003.

Sāstrī, Swāmi Dwārikādās, Milindapañhapāli with Hindi Translation, Bauddha Bhāratī, Varanasi: 1998.

Chau, Bhikkhu Thich Minh, Milindapañha & Nāgasen Bhikshu Sutra - A Comparative Study (Through Pali and Chinese sources), www.buddhanet.net

Muller, F. Max, and Fausboll V., Dhammapada and Sutta-Nipata, SBE Vol.

10, Motilal Banarsidas Publishers Private Limited, Delhi: 2003.

Sāstri, Swāmi Dwārikādās, (Ed.& Trans.), Dhammapada Pāli with Hindi and

Sanskrit Translation, Bauddha Bharti, Varanasi: 2001.

Sāstri, Swāmi Dwārikādās, (Ed. & Trans.), Suttanipāta Pāli with Hindi

Translation, Bauddha Bharti, Varanasi: 2005.

Sri Dhammananda, K., The Dhammapada, The Corporate Body of the

Buddha Educational Foundation, Taiwan, 1998.

11. O. Von Hinuber and K. R. Norman (eds), Dhammapada, Oxford: PTS, 1994.
12. K. R. Norman (tr.), The Word of the Doctrine (Dhammapada), translated with introduction and notes, Oxford: PTS, 1997

## **Paper 2.4 Devotional literature**

- Credit: 1 History of Buddhist Devotional literature, related issues, Survey of modern research  
Credit: 2 Gaṇḍīstotragāthā of Aśvaghōṣa  
Credit: 3 Adhyardhaśtakam of Mātr̥ceṭa  
Credit: 4. Suprabhāta stotra of Harṣa

### **Books for reference:**

- Adhyardhaśtakam, Marathi Translation by A. H. Salunke, year, 1998  
Bauddha-stotra-Saṃgraha, edited by Janardan Shastri Pandeya, Varanasi.

## **Paper 2.5 Buddhist contribution to Poetics and Metrics**

- Credit: 1 Historical survey to Buddhist Contribution to Poetics: Pāli and Sanskrit works, related issues and survey of modern research  
Credit: 2 Study of select figures of speech (Alaṃkāra) from Daṇḍī's Kāvyaḍarśa  
Credit: 3 Survey of Buddhist contributions to Metrics, Pāli and Sanskrit works, related issues and survey of modern research  
Credit: 4 Study of select meters (vṛtta) from Vṛttamālāstuti of Jñānaśrīmitra

### **Books for reference:**

1. Vṛttamālāstuti of Jñānaśrīmitra, edited by Michael Hahn, In: Bauddhasāhityastabakāvalī, Indica et Tibetica, vol. 36, Marburg, 2008.

## **2.6 Interdisciplinary role of Buddhism**

- Credit: 1 Role of Buddhism with reference to social issues: Caste, Class and Status of Women  
Credit: 2 Buddhism: State, politics and economics  
Credit: 3 Buddhist engagements with science: psychology and ecology  
Credit: 4 Buddhist engagements with culture: language, media, arts and religious practices

## **2.7 Development of Buddhism in India, after Aśokan period up to 12th Century**

- Credit: 1 Development of Buddhism in Śuṅga & Sātavhana Period, Śuṅga Empire, Sources- Purāṇa, Harṣacarita, Mahābhāṣya, Divyāvadana etc.

Origins, Buddhism at the time of Śuṅga , Wars of the Śuṅgas, Cultural Contributions- Sāñcī, Bodhagayā, Kings Śuṅg, Sātavhana Sources, Origins, Early rulers- Simuka (c. 230-207 BCE), Sātakarṇī (c.180-124BCE), Kāṇva suzerainty (75-35 BCE),Gautamīputra Sātakarṇī (78-106 CE), Successors, Decline of the Sātavāhanas, Cultural achievements- Art of Amarāvati, Art of Sāñcī, Buddhism at the time of Sātavāhana

Credit: 2 Development of Buddhism in Post Śuṅga & Sātavāhana upto Kuṣāṇa

Period

Indo-Greek Kingdom – Background, Early Rulers, and the fall of Bactria and death of Menander, Ideology / Religion.

Indo-Scythians - Origins, Settlement in Sakastan, Settlement in India, Early rulers, The Indo-Scythians and Buddhism.

Indo -Parthian Kingdom - Secession from Parthia, Secession from Parthia, Indo - Parthians in Gāndhāra - Indo-Parthians and Indian religions, Representation of Indo - Parthian devotees, Buddhist sculptures, Stone palettes.

Kuṣāṇa Empire - Origins, Early Kuṣāṇa, A multi-cultural Empire, Main Kuṣāṇa rulers, The Kuṣāṇa's and Buddhism, Contacts with Rome, Contacts with China Decline

Credit: 3 Development of Buddhism in Gupta and Vardhan Dynasty

The Guptas ascendance- Main Gupta rulers- Candragupta, Samudragupta, Candragupta II, Kumāragupta I, Skandagupt

Military organization, Huṇa invasions and the end of empire, Legacy of the Gupta Empire, Contributions to the world and achievements Vardhan Dynasty- Sources, Harṣavardhana's Ancestors, Harṣa's Ascendance, Harṣa's Wars, Patron of Buddhism and Literature, After Harṣa

Credit: 4 Development of Buddhism in Pāla Dynasty and its downfall. Pāla Dynasty -Origin of the Pālas, Matsyanyaya and the ascendance of the Pālas, Main Pāla rulers, Buddhism under the Pāla rulers, Peace and Expansion, Pāla administration

Islamic empires in India- The rise of Islām in West South Asia, Delhi

Sultanate and Decline of Buddhism. Books for Reference:

1. Agrawal, V S, Harṣacarita eka Sāṃskṛtika Adhayana
2. Altekar, A. S, Education in Ancient India
3. Ayangar, S Krisnaswami, Studies in Gupta History
4. Bagchi, P C, Decline of Buddhism
5. Bapat, P. V. , Bauddha Dharma Ke 2500 Varṣa
6. Chaterji, G S, Harsavardhan
7. Dandekar, R N, A History of the Guptas
8. Majumdar, Ancient India
9. Pala, P L, Early History of Bengal
10. Srivastav, K. C., Pracīna Bhārata kā Itihāsa
11. Torn, W W, Greeks in Bacteria and India
12. Upadhyay, Vasudev, Gupta Sāmrajya kā Itihāsa

## **2.8 Methods of Mind Cultivation: (Meditation & Psychotherapies)**

(A Vipassanā retreat and writing of first person account based on that would be a part of the internal assessment for this paper.)

Credit: 1 Causes of human distress, defilements and development

A. Unwholesome roots of behaviour: Lobha (Greed or Passion), Dosa (hatred or malice), Moha (delusion or false belief)

B. Wholesome roots of behavior: Alobha (Generosity), Adosa (Friendliness), Amoha (Understanding)

Factors which bemuddle with development of mind: Cankers (Āsava), Hindrances (nīvaraṇa), fetters (saṃyojana), proclivities (anusaya kilesa)

Factors supporting development of mind: Right exertion (Sammappadhāna), Faculties (Indriya), Powers (Bala), factors of enlightenment (Bojjhaṅga)

Credit: 2 Methods of meditation for cultivation of Mind

Remedy of Tri-shiksha and eight-fold path:

Shīla samādāna (undertaking of precepts),

Samādhi (concentration); kammatṭhāna (object of concentration meditation)

Vipassanā ñaṇa: seven fold visuddhi

Samatha & Vipassanā meditation & scientific research related to them  
Sati meditation: four fold Sati-paṭṭhān-kāyānupassanā-vedanānupassanā-  
cittānupassanā-dhammānupassanā  
Modern adaptations of Buddhist meditations: SN Goenkā, Mahāsi Sayādāw,  
Thich Nhāt Hānh, Sanghrakshita  
Cognitive analysis of process during meditation: Buddhist & Psychological  
perspective

Credit: 3 Other techniques of mind cultivation  
Seven-fold techniques of removing defilements (Sabbāsava sutta)  
Techniques for changing thoughts (Vitakka Santhāna Sutta)  
Yoniso manasikāra (right thought)  
Practice of Brahmavihāra etc.  
Application of mind cultivation methods for treating psychopathology and their  
limitations.  
Credit: 4 Comparisons with Western Psychotherapies  
Psychoanalysis and psychodynamic psychotherapies  
Cognitive and Behaviour modification therapies  
Humanistic and existential therapies  
Mindfulness based psychotherapies

## **Semester III**

### **3.1 Early Buddhist Texts**

Credit: 1 Introduction to Vinayavastu & issues related to the text, comparison  
with the Pāli Vinaya texts, Survey of modern research  
Credit: 2 Śayanāsanavastu of Vinayavastu (Gilgit Manuscripts, Vol. III, part 3. P.  
121-144)  
Credit: 3 Introduction to Māhavastu & issues related to the text, Survey of modern  
research  
Credit: 4 Pitāputrasamāgamaḥ of Mahāvastu pp. 54-77, Vol. III

#### **Reference works:**

1. N. Dutta (ed.), *Gigitt Manuscript*, Shrinagar, 1943.
2. Radhagovinda Basak (ed.), *Mahāvastu Avadanam*, Sanskrit  
College, Calcutta, 1963.

### **3.2 Sutra Literature**

Credit: 1 Introduction to Laṅkāvatāra sūtra, related issues, survey of modern research  
Credit: 2 Laṅkāvatāra sūtra : Māṃsabhakṣaṇaparivarta, Chapter 8

Credit: 3 Introduction to Saddharmapuṇḍarīka, related issues, survey of modern research

Credit: 4 Saddharmapuṇḍarīka: Upāyakaśālyā, Chapter 2

Books for reference:

Vaidya P. L. and Bagchi S. , Saddharmalaṅkāvatārasūtra, Mithila research

Institute, Darbhanga, Bihar, 1963.

Vaidya P. L., Saddharmapuṇḍarīka, The Mithila Institute of Post Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga, Bihar, 1960.

### **3.3: Tibetan language Orientation course**

Text book of Classical Tibetan by Michael Hahn.

Chapter 1 to 17

#### **Books for Reference:**

Textbook of Classical Tibetan Language (Unpublished English version) of the German Reader Lehrbuch der klassischen Schriftsprache by Michael Hahn, Indica et Tibetica, Vol. 10, Marburg 2005 (for the use of students and teachers only)

## **Optional Subjects**

### **3.4 Nāṭya Literature**

Credit: 1 Introduction, Origin, Development and Modern research

Credit: 2, 3 and 4 Nāgānanda of Śrī Harṣa /Lokānanda of Candra

#### **Books for references:**

1. Harsha, S.N. Tiwari , Global Vision Publishing House, New Delhi
2. Harṣavardhana (King of Thānesar and Kanauj), M. K. Suryanarayana Rao Subhas Publications, 1992
3. **Anthony Kennedy Warder**, Indian Kavya Literature: The early medieval period (Sudraka to Visakhadatta)

### **Paper 3.5: Comparative Linguistics**

Topic One: General Introduction to Linguistics

- 1) Definition of Language
- 2) Linguistics as a science of Language-levels of language study (phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics)
- 3) History of Linguistics-discovery of Sir William Jones - Contributions of Comparative Philology-Halt because of Saussure-present scenario



4) Classification of Languages: a) typological b) genealogical - Language families of the world - Language families of India & their peculiar features

- Indo-European language family

Topic Two: Language Families:

1) Synchronic and Diachronic approach to Language Study-descriptive and historical Linguistics-basic assumptions of historical linguistics

2) Principles of language change: assimilation, dissimilation, syncope, haplology, elision, metathesis, morphological change, borrowing etc.

Topic Three: Indo-Aryan

1) Prehistory of Indo-Aryan- the Aryan Problem and linguistic theories- migration of Indo-Aryans to India-

2) Introduction to Indo-Iranian Language-Indo-Aryan

3) A Brief Introduction to Vedic Literature

4) Peculiarities of (old Indo-Aryan) Vedic Language-a) in contrast to Indo-European b) in contrast to classical Sanskrit c) borrowings in the Vedic language

5) Vedic Dialects

6) Epic Sanskrit and its Peculiarities

7) Pānini and development of Classical Sanskrit

Topic Four: Middle Indo-Aryan

1) Various theories about origin and development of Middle Indo-Aryan

2) Old stage of Middle Indo Aryan - language of the Asokan inscriptions- its peculiarities- Pali language and literature

3) Middle stage of MIA- the Prakrits and their peculiarities

4) New Stage of Middle IndoAryan –Apabhramsa and its peculiar features

5) New Indo-Aryan Languages

Books for Reference:

1. Beas, John. 1872-1879(reprint 1970). A Comparative Grammar of Modern Aryan Language of India. Delhi, Munshiram Manoharilal.

2. Bloch, Jules (English Translation Alfred Master) 1965. Indo Aryan. From the Vedas to Modern Times. Paris; Adrien-Manisonneuve.

3. Bubenik, Vit. 2003 'Prakrits & Apabhramsa'. In Cordana & Jains(eds), The

Indo- Aryan Languages, 204-249.

4. Burrow, Thomas. 1965 (second edition). The Sanskrit Language. London: Faber & Faber Limited.

5 Cordana, George. 1974. 'The Indo-Aryan Languages' Encyclopedia

Britannica (15<sup>th</sup> Edition), vol. 9, 439-450.

- 6 Cordana, George. 1990. 'Sanskrit'. In Bernard (ed.), The Major Languages of South Asia, the Middle East & Africa, London: Routledge, 31-52.
- 7 Cordana, George; Jain, Dhanesh (eds.). 2003. The Indo-Aryan Language. London & New York: Routledge.
- 8 Cordana, George. 2003. 'Sanskrit'. In Cordana & Jain (eds.), The Indo- Aryan Languages, 104-160.
- 9 Ghatage A. M. 1941 (reprint 1993). Introduction to Ardha Magadhi. Pune: Sanmati Teerth.
- 10 Ghatage, A. M. 1962. Historical Linguistics & Indo-Aryan Language. Bombay. University of Bombay.
- 11 Katre, S. M. 1964. Prakrit Languages & their Contribution to Indian Culture. Poona, Deccan College.
- 12 Gonda, Jan. 1971. Old Indian. Laiden & Kaln: E. J. Btoll.
- 13 Lazzerani, Romeno. 1998. 'Sanskrit.' In Romat & Romat(eds.), The Indo- European Languages, 99-124. London & New York: Rout ledge.
- 14 Macdonell, A. A. 1916 (reprint 1962). Vedic Grammar for Students. Bombay etc. Oxford University Press.
- 15 Masica, Colin. 1991. The Indo-Aryan Languages. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 16 Mishra, S. S. 1968. A Grammar of Apabramsa Delhi: Vidyamidhi Prakashan.
- 17 Misra, S. S., Misra, H. 1982. A Historical Grammar of Ardhamagadhi Varanasi: Ashutosh Prakashan Sansthan.
- 18 Oberlies, Thomas 2003 a. A Grammar of Ethic Sanskrit Berlin – New York: de Gruyter.
- 19 Pandit, P. B. 1961. Prakrit Bhasa. Banaras.
- 20 Poschal, Richard (English translation S. Jha). 1965 (revised ed. 1981). A Grammar of the Prakrit Languages. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass.
- 21 Ram Gohal. 1965 & 1969. Vaidika Vyakarana I-II. Delhi: Natioanl Publishing House.
- 22 Turner R. L. 1966. A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages, London, Oxford University Press.

23 Upadhhe, A. N. 1975. Prakrit Languages & Literature, Poona: University of Poona.

24 Whitney, W. D. 1962 (reprint) Sanskrit Grammar. Delhi etc. Motilal Banarsidass.

25 Woolner, A. C. 1928. Introduction to Prakrit. Banaras: Panna Lal. (Reprint 1975 Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.)

26 Vaidye, P. L. 1941. A Manual of Ardhamagadhi Grammar, Poona: Wadia College.

### **Paper 3.6 Resurgence of Buddhism in India**

Credit 1: Rediscovery of Buddhism and Resurgence of Buddhism in Modern India

Credit 2: Dr. Ambedkar: Life and mission: His social philosophy and Constitutional vision

Credit 3: Dr. Ambedkar's writings and speeches on Buddhism

Credit 4: Dr. Ambedkar's "The Buddha and His Dhamma"

Books for Reference:

### **Paper 3.7: Buddhist Art & Architecture**

Credit 1: Origin of Buddhist Art & Architecture, Stupa – Development through ages - Art & architecture of the stupas – Bharhut, Sanchi, Amaravati, Sanghol.

Credit 2: Rock-cut art & architecture in Western India – Chaityagriha and Vihara

Credit 3: Origin of the Buddha image- Gandhara and Mathura. Gupta and later developments. – Terracotta, stone, bronze and stucco images

Credit 4: Paintings: Ajanta, Bagh, Alchi and Pala. Buddhist architecture in

Eastern India

Books for Reference:

1) Huntington Susan - Art of Ancient India, Weatherhill Publication, New York

2) Brown, Percy – Indian Architecture, Taraporwala & CO. , Mumbai.

3) Fergusson and Burgess – Cave Temples of India, Munshiram Manoharilal, New Delhi.

4) Mate, M.S - Prachin Bharatiya Kala, Maharashtra Rajya Sahitya Sanskriti, Mandal (out of print),

5) Mate, M.S - Prachin Kalabharati , Continental Prakashan, Pune

6) Mitra, Debala – Buddhist Monuments, Sahitya Samsad, Calcutta.

### **Paper 3.8. Human experience and personality**

Credit I: Citta and Cetasika

Citta (Mind): levels of mind (Bhūmi), types of mind (kusala, akusala, vipāka and kiriya)

Cetasika (Mental states): aññasamāna, akuśala, sobhana, association with different types of mind

Credit 2: Matter and mind: inter-relation

Rūpa - Arūpa khanda:

Rūpa (Material aggregates): material categories, origin of material properties (samutthāna), material formation

Arūpa (Immaterial aggregates): Vedanā (feeling), Saññā (perception), Saṅkhāra (volitional activity), Viññāṇa (cognition)

Nāma –Rūpa:

Nāma (Mind): Phassa (contact), Vedanā (feeling), Saññā (perception), Cetanā (volition), Manasikāra (mode of attention)

Rūpa (corporeality) = Rūpa khanda

Paṭicca Samuppāda (Law of dependant origination) and Paccaya (causal relation) with special reference to mind-matter relationship

Credit 3: Cognition, Emotion and Behavior & their relation to suffering

Cognition:

Citta-Vīthi: Analysis of thought process

Three levels of Cognition: Saññā (perception), Viññāṇā (consciousness), Paññā (wisdom).

Speculative Non-speculative cognitive process with special reference to Sutta literature, Papañca/ Diṭṭhi: erroneous thinking as a source of suffering

Comparison with different models of cognitive psychology and psychotherapy

Emotions:

Explanatory models of emotion in Buddhism and Psychology:

Buddhist model of emotion: Cetasika (mental states): sobhana (wholesome) and akuśala (unwholesome)

Psychological models of emotion: dimensional, discrete emotions, meaning oriented, componential

Emotional intelligence: Buddhist and psychological perspective

Buddhist perspective: Manasikāra (mode of attention): Yoniso (proper) & Ayoniso (improper), Sati (Mindfulness), Sampajañña (understanding)

Psychological perspective of Emotional intelligence

Behaviour:

kamma (action), Cetanā (volition), kammāpath (course of action), kamma-dwāra (door of action) : kāya (bodily), vaci (verbal), mano (mental); Viññatti (communication): kāya & vaci;

Kusala (wholesome), akusala (unwholesome) abyākata (undetermined) kamma

Credit 4: Personality

Buddhist concept of person: Khandha (Aggregates), Pudgala (individual) and Anattā

Personality traits (Carita): Wholesome and unwholesome personality traits

Review of major approaches to the study of personality in Psychology

Comparison of Buddhist and psychological concept of personality:

Concept of personality

Concept of ideal personality :

(Points for comparison : Svalakṣaṇa & Sāmānyalakṣaṇa, of Jāti, Criticism

Criticism of Dravya & Relations)

### **Reference Works:**

1. Dasgupta S. N. : History of Indian Philosophy

2. Hiriyanna M. : Outlines of Indian Philosophy.

3. Mohanty J. N. : Introduction to Indian Philosophy

Characteristics of Arhat, Bodhisatta, Buddha & concept of Fully functioning personality

Bases of individual differences:

According to Buddhism: Habits (Saṅkhara), Result of karma (kamma-vipāka)

According to modern Psychology: Genes, Environment

### **Paper 3.9: Buddhism and Indian Philosophy**

[Objective: To introduce the major schools of Indian philosophy and highlight the points of comparison between Buddhism and other schools]

Credit 1: (a) The three fold division of the schools : Vedic (Āstika) Sramaṇa and Lokāyata.

(b) Lokayata : Dehātmavāda , Materialistic hedonism , Criticism of Paraloka and ritualism .

(Points for Comparison in Buddhism : Anātmavāda , Madhyama Pratipat, rebirth, the role of experience and reason )

(c) Jainism : The concept of Sat, Triratna, Karma - doctrine Mahāvarta , Anuvarta, Jīva , Ajīva , kaivalya .

(Points for comparison: Anityata, Anātmata, Madhyama Pratipad, Nirvana the Concept of Pudgala )

Credit : 2 (a) Brahmanical ritualism and Purvamimāṃsā : Sacrifices and their justification, Veda – Prāmāṇya and hierarchical social order,

Veda – Apauruseyatva-vada, (points for Comparison : Criticism of sacrifices, varṇa- caste-hierarchy, Karma, Ahimsā.

(b) Upanishadic philosophy and Advaita-vedanta: The doctrine Atman, Brahma, nondualism, Mokṣa (Points for comparison: Vijñānavāda, Anatta, Śūnyatā, Nirvāṇa)

Credit: 3 (a) Sāṃkhya: The nature of puruṣa & prakṛti, Discriminative knowledge

& Kaivalya, Satkaryavāda, pariṇāmavāda (points for comparison : Anityatā, Anātmatā, Pratītya-samutpāda, Nirvāṇa)

(b) Yoga: Citta, citta-vṛttis, Aṣṭāṅgayoga, Samādhi, Kaivalya

(Points for comparison: Nirodha, Kleśa, Avidyā, Brahmavīhāra, Rūpa-dhyana, Arūpadhyana, Prajñā, Śīla)

Credit 4 : (a) Nyāya : 4 pramāṇas, prameya, Apavarga, īsvara ( points of comparison: Two pramāṇas, the nature of anumāna, dvadasanidāna)

(b) Vaiśṣikas : The nature of 6 padārthas, Abhāva

## Semester IV

### Compulsory subjects

#### 4.1: Pāramitā and abhidharma

Credit: 1 Introduction to Pāramitā literature, Origin, Development, related issues, Survey of modern research

Credit: 2 Vajracchedikā-prajñāpāramitā

Credit: 3 Introduction to Abhidharmakośa, Origin, Development, related issues, Survey of modern research

Credit: 4 Abhidharmakośabhāṣya : Dhātunirdeśa

#### Reference Works:

Vajracchedikā-prajñāpāramitā : Edited and Translated with Introduction and Glossary, Edward Conze, ISIAO, 1957

Nepāla Bauddha Grantha Anuvāda Samiti, Nāgārjuna Bauddha Adhyayana Saṃsthāna, 2002

Abhidharmakośabhāṣya :

#### Paper 4.2: Buddhist Shastra Literature

Credit: 1 Introduction to Buddhist philosophy, related issues, survey of modern research

Credit: 2 Mulamadhyama Karika : pratyapaikṣā  
Credit: 3 Viṃśikā of Vaśubandhu  
Credit: 4 Tattvasaṃgraha : īshvaraparīkṣā

### **Reference Works:**

Seven works of Vaśuvandhu, Stefan Anacker, Motilal Banarasidass, 2008  
Vaidya P. L. Madhyamakśāstra of Nāgarjuna with the Commentary Prasannapadā by Chandrakīrti, The Mithila Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga, 1987.  
4. Swami Dwarikadas Shastri, *Tattvasaṃgraha*, Bauddha Bharati, Varanasi, 1968.

### **Paper 4.3: Classical Tibetan Language and Literature: Grammer, Metric and reading exercises**

Credit: 1 – Grammar and Metric, Lessons 18-20,  
Credit: - 2 Reading exercise 1  
Credit: 3- Reading exercise 2  
Credit: 4- Reading exercise 3

### **Book for Reference:**

Textbook of Classical Tibetan Language (Unpublished English version) of the German Reader Lehrbuch der klassischen Schriftsprache by Michael Hahn, Indica et Tibetica, Vol. 10, Marburg 2005, Lessons 18-20 and Reading Escercise (for the use of students and teachers only)

### **Optional subjects**

#### **4.4: Social and Historical literature**

Credit: 1 Introduction to Buddhist Social Discourses: Pāli and Sanskrit, related Issues, survey of Modern research  
Credit: 2 Vajrasūcī  
Credit: 3 Introduction to Buddhist Historical accounts: Pāli and Sanskrit, related issues, survey modern research.  
Credit: 4 Mañjuśrīmūlakalpa, chapter 53, Rājavyākaraṇaparivarta, verses 1-78

Books for Reference:

1. Vajrasūcī, ed. L. N. Shastri, Central University of Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi 2006
2. ??? Parashuram Lakshman Vaidya, Mithila Inst. of Post-graduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, 1964

## Paper 4.5: Comparative Philology

Credit:1 Phonology of Indo Aryan

6) The Alphabets of Vedic Sanskrit, Classical Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrits and

Apabhramsa

7) The Vowels of Indo-Aryan and the development therein

8) The Consonants and their development

9) *Visarga* and *anusvara* and the change therein

10) The Consonant clusters and their development

Credit:2 Morphology of Indo-Aryan

7) nominal bases –additions, deletions and innovations

8) verbal stems- additions, deletions and innovations

9) declensional system

10) conjugational system

11) secondary derivatives

12) vocabulary

Credit:3 Syntactical and Semantic Change in Indo Aryan

4) Sanskrit syntax : an introduction

5) Pali syntax : peculiarities

6) Prakrit syntax: peculiarities

### **Credit: 4 Modern Vernaculars and their development**

Books for Reference:

1. Bubenik, Vit. 1996. The Structure & Development of Middle Indo-Aryan

Dialects. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass Publishers Private Limited.

2. Bubenik, Vit. 1998. A Historical Syntax of Late Middle Indo-Aryan (Apabhramsa). Amsterdam\ Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Co.

3 Collins, Steven. 2005. A Pali Grammar for Students. Chiang Mai

(Thailand) : Solkworm Books.

4 Edgerton, F. 1972. Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit Grammar. Delhi: Motilal

Banarasidass

5 Geiger, Wilhelm (English translation B. K. Ghosh). 1943. Pali Literature & Language. Calcutta; University of Calcutta.

6 Geiger, Wilhelm (English Translation B. K. Ghosh, 1943, edited by K. R.

Norman), 1994. A Pali Grammar. Oxford: The Pali Text Society.

7 Mehendele, M. A. 1948. Historical Grammar of Inscriptional Prakrits.

Poona: Deccan College.



- 8 Mehendale, M. A. 1968. Some Aspects of Indo-Aryan Linguistics. Bombay: University of Bombay.
- 9 Norman K. R. 1983. Pali Literature, including the Canonical Literature in Prakrit & Sanskrit of all the Hinayana Schools of Buddhism (A History of Indian Literature 7.2, ed. J. Gonda).
- 10 Oberlies, Thomas. 2001 Pali- A Grammar of the Language of the Theravada Tripitaka. Berlin-New York: De Gruyter.
- 11 Oberlies, Thomas. 2003 b. 'Ashokan Prakrit & Pali' In Cardana & Jain (eds.), The Indo-Aryan Languages, 161-203.
- 12 Obuibenine, Bords. (Forthcoming). A Descriptive Grammar of Buddhist Sanskrit, Part I. The Language of the Textual Tradition of the Maharamghika – Lokkottaravadins.
- 13 Sen, Sukumar. 1960. A Comparative Grammar of Middle Indo-Aryan. Poona : Deccan College(LSI)
- 14 Sen, Sukumar. 1995. Syntactic Studies of Indo-Aryan Languages. Tokyo: Institute for the Study of Languages & Cultures of Asia & Africa.
- 15 Varma Siddheshwar. 1929(reprint 1961). Critical Study in the Phonetic Observations of Indian Grammarians. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal
- Paper 4.6: Buddhism in the modern world
- Credit 1: Post-Ambedkar Buddhist movement in India: activities of TBMSG, Goenka's Vipassana movement, Buddhist Society of India.etc.
- Credit 2: Socially engaged Buddhism in countries with Theravada background: Sri Lanka, Thailand, Myanmar etc
- Credit 3: Socially engaged Buddhism in countries with Mahayana Background: Vietnam, Tibet, Japan and Korea etc.
- Credit 4: Socially engaged Buddhism in other parts of world: Europe, America and Africa

#### **4.7: Buddhist Inscriptions**

- Credit: 1 Introduction to Indian Epigraphy, Origin & Development, related issues, Survey of modern research.
- Credit: 2 Origin & Development of Brāhmī and Kharoṣṭhī Script
- Credit: 3 Study of selected Brāhmī inscriptions.
- Credit: 4 Study of selected Kharoṣṭhī inscriptions.

Books for reference:

1. D. C. Sircar, Indian Epigraphy. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas, 1996.
2. Richard Saloman, Indian Epigraphy: A Guide to the Study of Inscription in

Sanskrit, Prakrit and the other Indo- Aryan Languages, Oxford University Press, 1998.

3. D. C. Sircar, Selected Inscriptions: Bearing on Indian History and Civilization, 2

Vol. University of Calcutta, 1965.

4. A. H. Dani, Indian Paleography, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, New Delhi, Munshiram

Manoharilal, 1997.

5. R. B. Pandey, Indian Paleography, Delhi : Motilal Banarasidass, 1952.

6. G. H. Ojha, Bhāratīya Lipimālā, Ajmer, 1918

7. F. R. Allchin, K. R. Norman, A Guide to Ashokan Inscription, A South Asian

Studies, I, 1985 : 43-50

8. A. K. Narayan and M. S. Shukla, Prācīna Bhāratīya Abhilekha-Saṃgraha, 12 vols., Varanasi, BHU : 1969.

9. R. G. Basak, Asokan Inscription, Delhi: 1989.

#### **Paper 4.8. Buddhist Psychology**

Research Methods DISSERTATION

(This paper will be based on the research project undertaken by students to be conducted under the guidance of faculty, subject to the approval by the Departmental Committee. This paper can be chosen by Master degree students as an optional course, only at the fourth semester.)

Under the internal assessment for this course,

Students will appear for a test concerning research methodology for which there will be regular lectures. In these lectures following issues will be discussed:

The why, when and how of first person methodologies

Integration of first person and third person research methods

Developing empirical hypotheses from the Buddhist theory of Mind

Student will prepare survey of literature and give a pre-submission seminar on the theme of research project

Written dissertation and internal assessment will carry 50-50 weightage. Dissertation will be evaluated by the Guide and a referee appointed by the Departmental Committee, average of whose marks would be calculated.

#### **Books for Reference:**

A comprehensive manual of Abhidhamma by Bhikkhu Bodhi (translation of Abhidhammattha saṅgaho)

Visuddhimaggo

Satipaṭṭhāna sutta

Sabbāsava sutta

Vitakka santhāna sutta

Madhupiṇḍika sutta

D. Friedman H.S. & Schustack M.W. (2003). Personality: Classic theories and modern research. New Delhi, Pearson Education

Dreher, H. (1995). Immune power personality: 7 Traits you can develop to stay healthy, Canada: Dutton

Gazzaniga M.S. & Heatherton T. F. (2006). Psychological science (IIInd ed.). New York, London: WW Norton & Co.

Glassman W.E. (2000). Approaches to Psychology. Buckingham, Philadelphia: Open University Press

Nissanka H. S.S. (1993): Buddhist Psychotherapy. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House

Scroggs J. (1985). Key ideas in personality theory. Minesotta: West Publishing Co

Wiggins J.S. (1996). The five factor model of personality. NY: Guilford

Valentine E. (1997). Conceptual issues in psychology (2<sup>nd</sup> ed). London & NY: Routledge

#### **Paper 4.9 : Buddhism and Western Philosophy**

[Objective: To introduce the doctrines & discussions in western philosophy on some important issues common to Buddhism. The student is not supposed to do comparison between Buddhism & Western philosophy as a part of this course, but to enrich the understanding of Buddhism in a broader framework]

Topic1: Common issues between Buddhism & Western philosophy. (In this Topic one is supposed to make a survey of Buddhist approaches to these issues):

4. The nature of reality: permanent or impermanent; existence & knowledge

of the external world; Idealism v/s Realism.

5. The existence & nature of self; Mind & matter, Universals & particulars.

6. The role of reason & faith in religious life; the idea of inexpressible, egoistic/altruistic/universalistic hedonism.

Topic 2: Being & becoming in western philosophy: Parmenides, Heraclitus, Plato, Bergson, Hume and Kant on causation.

Topic 3: Mind & Matter:

Plato, Descartes, Berkeley, Hume, Ryle

Universals & Particulars: Plato, Aristotle, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Hobbes, Wittgenstein. Topic 4: Moral & Religious Life.

Aristotle (Doctrine of virtues, Golden mean)

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Kant (Goodwill, Religion within the bounds of reason) Mill (Utilitarianism / Universalistic hedonism) Wittgenstein (The un-sayable, the mystical)

**Books for Reference :**

1. Copleston F: History of Philosophy
2. O`connor D.J.: A critical history of western Philosophy
3. Woozley : Theory of knowledge : An Introduction
4. Hospers : An Introduction to Philosophical Analysis
5. H.H. Titus : Living Issues in philosophy
6. Russell : Problems of Philosophy