



# **Master of Arts Degree in Buddhist Studies**

**Department of Pāli and Buddhist Studies  
Faculty of Humanities  
University of Kelaniya**

## **Course Coordinators**

Ven. Walasmulle Bhaddiya (English Medium) +94718605582

Ms. Sriyani Hemalatha (Sinhala Medium) +94714621037

## **Course Assistant**

Ms. Tharini Sudusinghe +94742201730

## **Introduction:**

Department of Pāli and Buddhist Studies is a pioneering department at the University of Kelaniya which was known as the ‘Buddhist Faculty’ in the period of the *Vidyālankāra* University. The main purpose of the Department is to promote large areas of studies and researches of Buddhism giving pivotal attention to Pāli Canon while also academically scrutinizing the teachings of the Buddha together with its philosophical and cultural aspects. Indeed, the mission of the department is to enable the students to handle the wider field of Buddhist Studies successfully. Consequently, Pāli, Buddhist Philosophy, Buddhist Culture and, it newly begins, the subject of ‘Buddhist Psychology’ are the main subjects in the curricula of this Department. It offers both Degrees of Buddhist studies in undergraduate, in which both the General and Special Degrees, and postgraduate levels (B.A./ M.A./ M.Phil./ Ph.D.). As a result of the interest in the study of Buddhism, this department has acquired a remarkable upsurge of fame among the other academic Buddhist institutions not only in Sri Lanka but also overseas. Thus, a remarkable number of foreign students, from various countries such as China, Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Bangladesh, are pursuing

their academic brilliantly in the department. Further, countries such as Singapore, Malaysia and China, conduct their academic works in their Buddhist Studies institutions and conferment of degrees following the subject syllabi and other relevant guidelines at the Department of Pāli and Buddhist Studies in the University of Kelaniya.

## Programme

**Name of the Course** : Master of Arts in Buddhist Studies

**Duration** : Two Years/One Year

**Medium** : Sinhala/ English **Allocated**

**Details** : Weekend Course (Saturday)

**Eligibility rules** :

A Degree, which should be at least three years, obtained from a recognized university/Institution registered in the University Grants Commission (UGC)

**or**

pass the final examination of Sri Lanka Oriental Studies Society (*Prāchīna Awasāna*)

**or**

Any other qualification which accepts by the senate of the University of Kelaniya.

## **Enrollment**

Applicants who have completed the relevant qualifications will be selected by an interview panel under the relevant criteria and residual circumstances such as disciplinary matters will also be given special attention to the interview panel. In that case, the decision taken by the panel of interviewers will be final.

## Structure of the Course:

Two-year programme consists of seven compulsory units and in which sixty credits include. One-year programme consists of six compulsory units and in which thirty (30) credits include.

	<b>Title of the Course Unit</b>	<b>Code Number</b>	<b>Credits</b>
01	Study of Canonical Texts	MABS 53015	05
02	Buddhist Psychology and Counselling	MABS 53025	05
03	Buddhism and Social Problems	MABS 53035	05
04	International Trends of Buddhism	MABS 53045	05
05	Buddhist Literary Criticism	MABS 53055	05
06	Research Methods	MABS 53065	05
07	Research Dissertation	MABS 6306W	30

## Aims and Objectives:

The course is aimed to provide a comprehensive knowledge of Pāli Buddhism, Buddhist Psychology and Psychological Counseling, Buddhism and Social problems, International Trends of Buddhism, Buddhist Literary Criticism, in which students are expected to be aware of the *Theravāda* primary sources and various trends depicted through which.

## **Outcomes:**

On completion of the course students will be able to obtain a competent knowledge of Buddhism including Buddhist Psychology, Psychological Counseling, Buddhist and Social Problems, International Trends in Buddhism and Buddhist Literary Criticism.

## **Methods of Study:**

Lectures, Workshops, Discussions, Conference Papers and Research Projects.

## **Exam Procedure:**

### **1. Written Examination.**

- 1.1 At the end of the first Academic Year candidates are required to face to a written exam in which each relevant course unit is of questions paper and three hours to answer five selected questions.
- 1.2 During the study period, all the candidates will have to write and submit six assignments related to each course unit.
- 1.3 According to the decision of the Senate held on 22.02.2024, the students appearing for the online examination from abroad will have to use the ***Proctoring Software System***. For that, the student has to pay approximately Rs. 10,000/- as

examination fee for each question paper in addition to the course fee.

## **2. Examination Irregularities**

- 2.1 Keeping unauthorized documents in possession.
- 2.2 Keeping in possession mobile telephones or devices capable of storing data without permission.
- 2.3 Removing examination stationery out of the examination hall.
- 2.4 Copying or attempting to copy in any manner.
- 2.5 Keeping in possession or attempting to use examination stationery removed in the past.
- 2.6 Keeping notes on body or clothes.
- 2.7 Theft of intellectual property such as reproducing others work without stating so or using information obtained from the internet.
- 2.8 To find out the contents of a question paper or answer sheet unlawfully or attempting to do so.
- 2.9 Entering the examination hall without permission.
- 2.10 Leaving the examination hall without permission or attempting to do so or helping such acts.
- 2.11 Attempting or assisting to tear any paper/answer book or destroying such items.
- 2.12 Disturbing the smooth functioning and peaceful atmosphere of the examination hall.

- 2.13 Behaving in a manner harmful to the self-respect of and causing mental stress of the Supervisors /invigilators/hall attendants.
- 2.14 Planning and attempting to harm mentally or physically the supervisors/invigilators/hall attendants.
- 2.15 Trying to get another person to appear at the examination or trying to use the index number of another candidate at the examination.
- 2.16 Impersonation.
- 2.17 Other examination irregularities determined by the Senate.
- 2.18 Irregularities found by the marking examiner.
- 2.19 Aiding and abetting examination irregularities.

### **3. Punishments**

- 3.1 Cancellation of answer scripts and limiting the marks of the repeat examination to that of an ordinary pass mark.
- 3.2 Delaying the release of final results by one academic year.
- 3.3 Not inviting for the convocation / award ceremony.
- 3.4 Cancellation of results of the particular course unit and the adjustment of maximum marks that can be



obtained in a re-sitting to the marks equivalent to an ordinary pass.

- 3.5 Not to award classes / merit passes.
- 3.6 Suspension of studentship by one year.
- 3.7 Suspension of studentship by two years or three years.
- 3.8 Suspension of studentship by four years or five years.
- 3.9 Cancellation of studentship.
- 3.10 In the case of a non-student, action will be taken according to the law of the land.
- 3.11 Not recruiting to the staff of the University academic, non-academic (temporary / permanent).

#### **4. Research Dissertation.**

- 4.1 There have been allocated thirty-six weeks to compose the research dissertation and it should be submitted at the end of second academic year.
- 4.2 It should also be considered that the candidates, those who will pass the written exam, will only be eligible to submit their Research Dissertation.
- 4.3 However, the candidates, those who have repeated, can continue their thesis under the permission to complete those repeated papers.
- 4.4 The final result will be issued after complementing those repeated subjects.

## **5. Verbal Test.**

The candidates, those who have already passed the written test and the Research Dissertation, have to sit for a verbal test in relation to Research Dissertation.

## **6. Maximum Duration.**

In order to complete 1, 4 and 5, as the mentioned above, a candidate will be given maximum four years, including the registered year, and the registration will be cancelled unless do not complete the degree within four years.

## **7. Method of Evaluation.**

- 7.1 All candidates are required to answer five questions of each course unit, at the end of first year written examination, within three hours.
- 7.2 The candidates will be able to earn 100 marks, following the examination rules, at the written examination, for the five questions, 80 marks and for the submitted assignment 20 marks.
- 7.3 The candidates, who follow the two-year course, have to make two presentations, in turn, including the research proposal and literature review in relation to their Research Dissertation within the first year.

## **8. Criteria of Evaluation.**

### **8.1 Ordinary Pass**

All candidates will need to have completed 30 credits, having obtained at least (B-) Grade or higher Grades for each course unit at the end of the first-year written examination, and other 30 credits should be obtained completing the Research Dissertation in the second year. Those candidates, who will have already completed 60 credits with GPA rate, at least, 2.70 or more within four years, will be eligible to obtain “Ordinary Pass”.

### **8.2 Merit Pass**

All candidates will need to have completed 30 credits, having obtained at least (B-) Grade or higher Grades for each course unit at the end of the first-year written examination, and other 30 credits should be obtained completing the Research Dissertation with “A” Grade or higher Grades in the second year. Those candidates, who will have already completed 60 credits with GPA rate, at least, 3.70 or more within two years, will be eligible to obtain “Merit Pass”.

### 8.3 Minus Pass

The candidates, who could not be obtained (B-) Grade or higher Grades for each course unit at the first year written examination, have to sit for the next year examination in order to complement those repeated papers. (B-) is the highest Grade that can be obtained by the repeated candidates. However, if any of those candidates has received a lower Grade than the previously obtained Grade/s, his previous Grade/s will be validated.

#### Marks of Grade:

<b>Marks Range</b>	<b>Grade</b>	<b>GPA</b>
85 - 100	A+	4.00
70 - 84	A	4.00
65 - 69	A-	3.70
60 - 64	B+	3.30
55 - 59	B	3.00
50 - 54	B-	2.70
45 - 49	C+	2.30
40 - 44	C	2.00
35 - 39	C-	1.70
30 - 34	D+	1.30
25 - 29	D	1.00
00 - 24	E	0.00

**Note:**

Any candidate, who has already registered for the two-year M.A. Degree programme, has already passed the written examination, latter, if candidate wishes to change his two years Degree into one-year programme, he will be offered one-year Degree Certificate.

All the candidates, those who wish to follow the one-year Degree Course, should get registered at the beginning of the course. However, latter, if any candidate, who selected the one-year Degree Course and while his studies, wishes to change his Degree into two-year Degree Course or who needs to change the medium should inform that by a letter before three months of the first year, and also, the candidate, who selected the two-year Degree Course, should complete relevant requirements regarding the two-year Degree Course following the guidelines given by the office. Further, the candidates, having completed the above noted prerequisites and having submitted the Research Dissertation, can finish his/her two-year Degree Course.

The candidates, who follow the one-year M.A. Degree Course, should definitely complete all the course units, as aforementioned, 1-6 under the “Structure of Course” and also getting

pass, for each course unit, is compulsory. The candidates, who registered for the one-year Degree Course

and were unable to complete the relevant requirements within one year, are also given maximum four years to complete their Degree Course.

It should also be noted as mentioned in the number 07 of the “Structure of Course”, submitting a Research Dissertation is only required for the two-year candidates.

<b>Teaching Panel</b>
Senior Prof. Ven. Makuruppe Dhammananda Thero <b>Head of Dept.</b>
Senior Prof. Ven. Naotunne Wimalagnana Thero
Prof. Ven. Gonadeniye Pannarathana Thero
Prof. Ven. Panahaduwe Yasassi Thero
Senior Lecturer Ven. Deniyaye Pannaloka Thero
Senior Lecturer Ven. Welimadagama Kusaladhamma Thero
Senior Lecturer Ven. Muwapetigewela Pagnnaloka Thero
Senior Lecturer Ven. Suriyawewa Wijayawimala Thero
Senior Lecturer Ven. Walasmulle Bhaddiya Thero
Senior Prof. Uditha Garusinghe
Retired Prof. Ananda Wijerathne
Assistant Prof. Sarath Chandrasekara
Dr. Amila Kaluarachchi
Dr. Priyanwada Wanigasooriya
Dr. C.C. Jayasundara
Dr. A.A. Ravindu Priyanka
Dr. Hasantha Samarasinghe
Dr. R.A.A.S Ranaweera
Mr. Prasanna Kamalsiri Perera
Lecturer Ms. Sriyani Hemalatha
Mr. Rakshana Supun Kaluarachchi
Mr. Gihan Mallawaarachchi

**(Two years and One year)**  
**Master of Arts Degree in Buddhist Studies**  
**Syllabus**

**Code Number** : **MABS 53015**

**Title of the Unit** : **Study of Pāli Canon**

**Aims and Objectives:**

The *Pāli* canon therein this course unit is expected to make a comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental teachings and its philosophy, ethical aspect, as well as, historical, critical descriptive understanding on the texts of the Pāli Canon will also be given.

**Outcomes:**

With the completion of the present Course Unit, the candidates will be able to extract an adequate knowledge of the Canon therein, especially, the Early Buddhism and interpretations of its philosophical concepts, ethical aspect of the *Vinaya Piṭaka*, methods of analysis of *Abhidhamma* and the traditional exegetical methods.

**Contents:**

**Contemporary Indian religious views that led to arise Early Buddhism;** non-dualistic trends (*advaya*) depicted in Early Buddhist discourses, the central teaching (*majjhimā desanā*), the middle path (*majjhimā patipadā*), criticism of



soul and non-soul views (*atta-anatta diṭṭhi*), the analysis of aggregates (*pañcakkhandha*), faculties (*āyatana*) and elements (*dhātu*) and synthetic studies depicted therein, three characteristics (*tilakkhaṇ*), **The Theory of Causality** (*paticcasamuppāda*); its special characteristics and main aims, extra-aims, **The Four Noble Truths** (*cattāriariyasaccāni*), **Kamma**, expositions of *kamma* in discourses, the importance of it among contemporary teachings and the practicality, **Buddhist Teachings on Lay Life**; its progress and decline (*parābhava*) therein its relevance to modern society, **The Buddhist Methods of Ordination and Higher Ordination** (*pabbajjā and upasampadā*); aims of disciplinary rules, the relationship between dhamma (doctrine) and *vinaya* (discipline), religious background for the promulgation of disciplinary rules, basic disciplinary rules relevant to Monks and Nuns, their formation, seven settlements, Nature of Administration coming under *Vinaya*. **The Abhidhamma**; its origin, nature and purpose, *Pāli* discourses that led to create the background for *Abhidhamma*, methods of analysis and synthesis of *Dhamma* found in *Theravada Abhidhamma* and the development of Buddhism therein, exposed methods of Early Buddhist teachings in the *Abhidhamma*.

## **Methods of Study:**

Lectures, Discussions and Assignments

## **Method of Evaluation:**

For the assignments and field studies 20% marks and at the end of year examination 80% marks will be offered.

## **Recommended Reading:**

1. Conze, Edward., 1951., *Buddhism, Its Essence and Development*. London.
2. Kalupahana, D.J., 1976., *Buddhist Philosophy: A Historical Analysis*., U.S.A.
3. Karunaratna, W.S., 1988., *The Theory of Causality*., Godage., Colombo.
4. Tilakarathne. Asanga., 1993., *Nirvana and Ineffability*, Godage" Colombo.
5. *The Universe; Concomitants of consciousness in the Abhidhamma Psychology*, (Bukkyo Kenkyn), Vol. ix, Japan.
6. Wettamuny, R.G. de. S., 1969., *The Buddha's Teaching*., Godage., Colombo.
7. Relevant contexts in the *Sinhala Buddha Jayanti Tripitaka Granthamala*.
8. Rahula Ven. Walpola., 2001, *Budun Vadala Dharmaya (What the Buddha Taught)*, Buddhist Culture Centre Nedimala.
9. Abeynayaka, Oliver., 2009, *Bauddha Adhyayana Vimarshana*, Vimala Wijesuriya Grantha Kendraya, Punchi Borella, Maradana.

10. Jayatilaka K.N. (Trans. H.M. Tillekaratne)., 2003, *Mul Budusamaya Ha Jñāna Vibagaya*, S. Godage & Bros, Maradana.
11. Medhananda Ven. Devalegama, 2006, '*Mul Budusamaya – Samayika Pasubima*', Saraswathi, Divulapitiya.
12. Kalupahana, D.J., 2003, '*Buddha Darshana Itihasaya*', Priyasiri Printing Systems, Nugegoda.
13. Galmangoda, Sumanapala., 2007, *Adi Bauddha Darshanaya*, Saraswati Prakashana, Divulapitiya.
14. Tilakaratne, Asanga., 1995, '*Abhidharma Adhyayanaya*', Colombo, Karunaratne Saha Putrayo, Colombo.
15. Gnanaseeha, Ven, Henpitagedera., 1960, *Abhidharma Prakashanaya*, Akiriyagala.
16. Abeynayaka, Oliver., 2011, '*Bauddha Adhyayana Vimarshana*', Samadhi, Puwakpitiya.
17. Dharmawamsa Ven, Matara., 1982, *Abhidharma Candrikava*, Colombo Tharuna Baudha Sangamaya.

**Code Number : MABS 53025**

**Title of the Unit : Buddhist Psychology and Counselling**

**Aims and Objectives:**

The present course unit aims to make a comparative comprehension of Western and Buddhist Psychology and Counselling therein a general knowledge of western psychology and counselling will be given to the students and pivotal students' attention will be paid towards definitions of mind, accordingly, both Early Buddhist discourses and analysis of mind in the *Abhidhamma*, examining the Buddhist counselling following the term *Anusāsanā* in which its significant and importance will comparatively be studied.

**Outcomes:**

After completing this course unit, candidates will be able to assimilate a comparative knowledge of Western and Buddhist counseling and at the same time, students will be clever to attribute these teachings practically in solving various kind of problems related to mind which are increasing at present society.

**Contents:**

**Introduction of Psychology;** Definitions of Psychology, its history, different schools, therapeutic methods, its branches according to the American Psychological Association therein

primitive aims, key concepts of Psychology, **Introduction to Buddhist Psychology**; the background of Buddhist Psychology, modern researches done in relation to Buddhist Psychology, semantics of *citta*, *mano* and *viññāṇa*, psychological base of exposition of mind (*citta*) and mental factors (*cetasika*), sense perception and related factors for it, **Impulses and Individual Behavior**; wholesome roots and unwholesome roots, wholesome *kamma* and unwholesome *kamma*, merit (*puñña*) and wholesome (*kusala*), *kamma* and its retribution, individual psychodynamic factors, **Psychiatric Aspect of Meditation**; methods of meditation, subjects of meditation (*kammaṭṭāna*), characteristics and classifications of individual, meditation in day today life and path of purification (*vimuttimaggā*), **Introduction of Counselling**; definitions and history of counselling, counselling techniques, counselling procedure, qualities of a counselor, identifying the individuals who need counselling, categories of counselling, **Introduction of Buddhist Counselling**; mental illnesses, roots that led to arise mental illnesses, exposition of mental illnesses accordingly the classification of DSM IV, common mental illnesses, **Buddhist Psychiatry**; Buddhist therapeutic process for mental illnesses, **Anxiety**; introduction of Anxiety, effect of Technology and industrial development for Anxiety,

Buddhist techniques for Anxiety management, Anger alias un-controllable Anger.

### **Methods of Study:**

Lectures, Discussions and Assignments

### **Method of Evaluation:**

For the assignments and field studies 20% marks and at the end of year examination 80% marks will be offered.

### **Recommended Readings:**

1. Bloom, B.L., 1997., *Planned Short - Term Psychotherapy: A Clinical Handbook* (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed) Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
2. Boorsten. S., Deatherege. G.O., 1982., *Buddhism in Psychotherapy.*, Buddhist Publication Society., Kandy.
3. Carline A.F., Rhys Davids 1996., *A Buddhist Manual of Psychological Ethics.*, Munsiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd., First Edition.
4. David, J. Kalupahana., 1987., *The Principles of Buddhist Psychology.*, New York State, University of New York.
5. Galmangoda, Sumanapala., 2008, '*Bauddha Bhavana Krama Saha Manocikitsava*', Saraswati Prakashana, Divulapitiya.
6. Chandrasekara, Sarath., 2008, '*Prayogika Bauddha Manovidyava*', S. Godage & Bros, Colombo.
7. Nanatilaka Ven, Tissa., 1984, '*Minis Getalu Pilibada Bauddha Vigrahaya*', S. Godage & Bros, Colombo.
8. Nissanka, H.S.S., 2001, '*Bauddha Manocikitsava*', Gunasena, Colombo.

**Code Number : MABS 53035**

**Title of the Unit : Buddhism and Social Problems**

**Aims and Objectives:**

The present course unit will be subjected to make a comprehensive awareness of the common problems in Sri Lankan society as well as Global Society and also to make practical understanding of Buddhist teachings which can apply for those issues.

**Outcomes:**

After completion the present course unit, students will be able to identify diverse social issues with their roots, such as economic, political and ethical, and attribute the Buddhist teachings for solving those issues.

**Contents:**

**Social problems related to poverty;** identifying the poverty and the problematic factors leading to poverty, poverty related issues and applicability of contemporary social scientific interpretations on them, the Buddhist attitude to social problems related to poverty. Insight that can be gained from Buddhism to understand poverty and poverty related problems.

**Competition and Contemporary methods relevant to economic prosperity and social problems arising from them;** Economics of the open market, excessive competition, running after material resources, limitedness of necessities,

problems of physical and mental health arising due to consumerist economy, weakness of social relations Breakdown in law and peace, decline of virtues. Buddhist Teachings leading to them and preventing and solving such problems.

**Increase in crime rate;** The modern interpretation on crime, diverse types of crime, various factors leading to the origin of crime. Contemporary studies on law and punishment Buddhist attitude to these problems. The Buddhist view on the increase of crime and how to prevent it. **Ethical issues;** Contemporary study of human ethics, value of ethics for the well-being of the society, various unethical activities, violence and aggression, committing suicide, theft and fraud corruption, sexual abuse, consumption of drugs, Buddhist awakening to such unethical behavior, Buddhist guidance as to how to prevent such behavior. **Family Life and Problems of Marriage;** Family life in modern society, the institution of marriage and marriage related problems, relations between wife and husband, The Buddhist alertness of such matters and the way of applying Buddhist teachings to such problems. **Problems among the Youth;** Modern social problems among the young generation and studies done on them, Intolerance among the youth and how Buddhism helps to overcome problems among the Youth. **Environmental Pollution;** Man and Environment, how environment influences on human and vice versa, the Buddhist



attitude on Environment, the Buddhist attitude for the overcoming and uprooting of these problems. **Growth of Population and Personal Psychological Problems;** Tension, depression, anxiety, stress, failure to discipline the mind and *uncontrollability of mental emotions*. **Social Problems Related to Contemporary Knowledge;** The social problems which associates globalization, modernization, consumerism, industrialization, science and technology.

### **Methods of Study:**

Lectures, Discussions and Assignments

### **Method of Evaluation:**

For the assignments and field studies 20% marks and at the end of year examination 80% marks will be offered.

### **Recommended Readings:**

1. Weeraratna, W.G., 1977., *Individual and Society in Buddhism.*, Gunasena, Colombo.
2. Jayatilleke, K.N., 1975., *The Message of the Buddha.*, Buddhist Society Kandy.
3. Silva, de, padmasiri., 1976., *Tangles and Webs.*, Godage, Colombo.
4. Gnanatilaka, Ven. Tissa., 1988, '*Minis Getalu Pilibanda Baudha Vighaya*', Prabuddha Prakasakayo, Boralesgamuwa.

5. Somaransi, Ven. Udagaldeniye,. 1970, *Bauddha Darshanaya Ha Samaja Darshanaya*, G.G. Abeykoon Bandara, Talawa.
6. Karunaratne,W.S., 1987, *Bauddha Darshanaya Ha Caranaya*, Godage, Colombo.
7. Ratnapala, Nandasena., 1998, *Bududahama Samaja Vidyava Ha Jana jivitaya*, Ariya Prakasakayo, Warakapola.
8. Medhananda, Ven. Devalegama., 2004, *Bhikshu Samajaya*, Dayawansa Jayakody Samagama, Maradana.

**Code Number : MABS 53045**

**Title of the Unit : International Trends in Buddhism**

**Aims and Objectives:**

The Course Unit expects to concern the spread of Buddhism in and over India, in order to make students' knowledge widened including at present situation, not only as a great religion but also with a great philosophy, such as in Asian and European countries overcoming all challenges come in spreading it and also causes and reasons occurred for the well-known of Buddhism in such countries as well as its influence and benefit for the development of human wisdom and intelligence.

**Outcomes:**

With the completion of the present course unit, the students will, widely, be able to apprehend the way that spread the Buddhism in India, Sri Lanka, China, Japan, Korea, Thailand and also America, British etc. countries, the development of Buddhist thought through sectarian Buddhism and different schools, the benefit and influence of Buddhism for peoples' lives in those countries.

**Contents:**

**Indian Buddhism;** The geographical expansion of Buddhism in the beginning, preservation of Doctrine and Discipline,

Revival of Buddhism during the period of Emperor Asoka, the Role of Ven. Anagarika Dharmapala, Buddhism in South India and Contribution of Dr. Ambedkar. **Buddhism in Thailand (Siam)**; Introduction of Buddhism to Thailand and its expansion, administrative structure of the *saṅgha* and identity of the *saṅgha*. **Swarnabhūmi alias Myanmar Buddhism (Burma)**; Introduction of Buddhism to Myanmar, absorption of Buddhism into Burmese pre-Buddhist religious beliefs, Buddhist kingdoms in Burma, Councils held in Burma and the international relationships, Burmese people and Buddhism. **Buddhism in China**; Introduction of Buddhism to China, the identity of Chinese Buddhism, important eras in the history of Chinese Buddhism, Chinese Buddhist literature and culture. **Tibetan Buddhism and Lamaism**; The emergence of Tibetan Buddhism, Dalai Lama's concept of Buddhist kingdom, Tibetan culture, Tibetan Buddhist sects enriched by Theravada and Mahayana schools of Buddhism, Factors that led to the international expansion of Tibetan Buddhism. **Buddhism in Japan**; Establishment of Buddhism in Japan & its expansion and social modernization in Japan in the influence of Buddhism. **Buddhism in Korea**; PreBuddhist Korean religious beliefs, Introduction of Buddhism to Korea, Buddhist eras in Korea, Buddhist sects developed in Korea and Practical application of Korean Buddhism.

**Religious background in Europe and the Buddhist on it;** Religious background in Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, European thinkers, scholars, philosophers and Buddhism, Researches based on Buddhist concepts, Buddhist renaissance in Europe and its identity. **The view on Religion in United Kingdom and Europe;** Contemporary definitions of religion, Scientific views, Similarities and dissimilarities between thought and religion, Contemporary views and Buddhist concepts, Attitude of Europeans towards Buddhist Ethics, Attraction of Europeans towards Buddhist meditation, Buddhist philosophy and contemporary social issues in Europe, the role of the Buddhist monks before the modern society, World Buddhist Council, other Buddhist associations and security of Buddhism and its expansion.

**Methods of Study:**

Lectures, Discussions and Assignments

**Method of Evaluation:**

For the assignments and field studies 20% marks and at the end of year examination 80% marks will be offered.

**Recommended Reading:**

01. Wimalasiri Ven. Boyagama., 1970, Tailantaye Baudha Sanskrutiya, Gunasena Saha Samagama, Colombo.
02. Ananda Ven. Wellawatte saha Kangahaaracchi, T.B., 1963, Sankshipta Loka Baudha Sanskrutiya.
03. Davids, Rhys., 1956, Baudha Bharataya, Mangala Traders Colombo.
04. Poussin de la Valle., 1989, Baudha Dharma Sangayana, Godage, Colombo.

05. Basham, A.L., 1962, Asirimath Indiyawa, Adhyapana Prakashana Departamentuwa, Colombo.
06. Sumanapala, Udugama, Vimalabuddhi, Yatiyana., 1996, Bauddha Sishtacharaye Vyapthiya, Colombo.
07. Ilangasinghe Mangala., 1997, Asiyawe Bauddha Ithihasaya, Abhaya Mudrana, Kadawatha.

**Code Number : MABS 53055**

**Title of the Unit : Buddhist Literary Criticism**

**Aim and Objectives:**

The course aims to make an awareness of Buddhist Literary Criticism and show the distinctiveness and value by means of Buddhist literary principles for imparting the knowledge to appreciate literature, art and music.

**Outcomes:**

After completion of the present course unit the students will assimilate the knowledge of the Pali Discourses possessing literary value found in the Canon, literary compositions creative as well as critical in Sinhala and Sanskrit Literature and Fundamentals of Buddhist literary criticism applicable to poetry, drama, film, performance art etc.

**Contents:**

**Literature, Methodology of Literary Criticism and Buddhist Literary Criticism;** Literature and Literary criticism, Literary Criticism (Eastern and Western) and Marxism, concepts of Literary Criticism such as Postmodernism etc. **The Background to Buddhist Literary Criticism;** Origin and Development of Buddhist Literary criticism, the required factors for a noble literature, how Buddhist Philosophical Principles laid the foundation for literary production and criticism. **The Identity of Buddhist**

**Literary Criticism;** The Identity of Buddhist Literary Criticism, the Buddhist influence for the enrichment of Criticism, new concepts of literary criteria, Attachment to concepts (*Sankalpa Rāga*) and Aesthetic, Attitude of non - dogmatism (*Anupādāna Ākalpa*), Benefit of enjoyments (*Assāda*), Disadvantage (*Ādinava*), Relinquishment (*Nissaraṇa*), Experiences (*Vindana*), Understanding (*Avabodha*) and Retirement (*Paviveka*) etc. **Language of Prose, Verse and Literature;** Investigating the usage and utility of language based on the discourse of *Araṇavibhaṅga* in *Majjhima Nikāya*. **The flavours (*Rasa*) and Ornamentation (*Alaṃkāra*) as depicted in the Canon;** Metaphors (*Rūpaka*), Suggestions (*Dhvani*), Symbols (*Samketa*), Dialogues (*Samvāda*), and Puzzles (*Prahelika*) etc. used in the Canon, Buddhist perspective on Flavour, Flavour generating statements found in the Suttanta Teachings, Buddhist attitude toward Ornamentation (*Alaṃkāra*). **Narratives and Understanding of life;** Character of the Boddhisattva and full knowledge (*Pariññāna*) about life, Biography of the Buddha and Aesthetic, Narrative discourses, Oral statements (*Kathā*) and utterances (*Bhāsita*), Philosophy of Life as revealed in the Jataka (birth) stories, Verses uttered by Monks & Nun (*Thera-gātha and Therigātha*) and



Disinterested enjoyment (*Nirāmisā Vindana*), Attitude of Non-Dogmatism (*Anupādāna*). **The Buddhist critique of Artistic Creation**; Buddhist view of Art forms such as poem, song, play, films and drawings, sculpture and carving etc. **The Buddhist contribution to the field of Sinhala Literature**; Buddhist Basis of Classical Sinhala verse and prose literary works from ancient eras to modern era. **Fundamentals of Sanskrit Literary Criticism**; Indian literary critics, Works and Fundamental Principles, theories of Flavor (*Rasavāda*), Ornamentation (*Alamkāravāda*), Style (*Rītivāda*), Suggestion (*Dhvanivāda*), Equivocation (*Vakroktivāda*), Propriety (*Auctiyavāda*), Merits (*Guṇa*) and Defects (*Dosa*) etc. **Versification and Ornamentation (with reference to the *Vuttodaya* and the *Subodhālamkāra*)**; Ways and theories of Versification in *Vuttodaya* and *Subodhālamkāraya*, Contribution of Ven. Sangharakkhita for the Buddhist poetic criticism. The relevance of Sanskrit theories of poetic criticism for the Buddhist Literature

### **Methods of Study:**

Lectures, Discussions and Assignments

### **Method of Evaluation:**

For the assignments and field studies 20% marks and at the end of year examination 80% marks will be offered.

## **Recommended Readings:**

1. Psalms of Early Buddhists - Psalms of the Brethern ed. & Tr. Mr. Rhys Davids.
2. Palms of the Early Buddhists - Psalms of the Sisters. Ed. & Tr. Mr. Rhys Davids.
3. History of Sanskrit Literature - A.B. Keith
4. History of Indian Literature - 2 Vols. M. Winternitz.
5. Pali Literature in Ceylon, G.P. Malalasekera.
6. Pali Literature in Burma, M.H. Bode.
7. Saddasidhi, Vol. 1, Vol.2, Ven. V. Piyaratana Mahathrea.
8. Subodhalankara Ed. Ven. Lankananda, Labugama.
9. Vuttodaya ed. Ven. Lankananda, Labugama.
10. Abeynaka, Oliver, 2009, Pali Adhyayana Vimarsana.
11. Wimala Wijesuriya, Grantha Kandraya, Maradana.
12. Ven. Piyaratana Wegama, Saundarya Pilibanda Bauddha Akalpaya, Sarasvati Prakasans, Horana.
13. Prof. Tilakasiri, Jayadeva, Sanskrit Sahityaya, 3rd Vol.

**Code Number : MABS 53065**

**Title of the Unit : Research Methods**

**Aims and Objectives:**

Objective of the present course unit is totally aimed to make general comprehension of the research methodology for the students of Pāli & Buddhist Studies and also try to make precise comprehension of researches relevant to Buddhist studies.

**Outcomes:**

After completion of the present course unit students will acquire the knowledge, profound comprehension and development of abilities of planning a research, studying relevant sources accurately, identifying specific characteristics of various researches, evaluating positive characteristics and contributions of pre-researches, involving both accurate and resultative research projects and accurate academic writing etc.

**Contents:**

**Basic Inclusions of a Research;** Research plan, literature review, data collecting and analyzing, research conclusion, qualitative and quantitative research methods, academic writing, mentioning sources by way of updated methods, producing academic information to the academic world accurately, **Buddhist academic researches;** accurate

academic studies and the history of humanities subjects, accurate academic studies and history of Pāli and Buddhist Studies and relevant fields, modern trends of Buddhist Studies, **Philosophical Studies of Buddhism**; studies of Buddhist literature, editions of early treaties, translations, composition of lexicons, **Academic Writing**; language, logic, compositional styles, index, bibliography etc. **Reference systems**; APA, MLA, Chicago/Turabian and Harvard method, ethical facts related to academic researches, foreign research opportunities for Buddhist Studies.

### **Methods of Study:**

Lectures, Discussions and Assignments

### **Method of Evaluation:**

For the assignments and field studies 20% marks and at the end of year examination 80% marks will be offered.

### **Recommended Readings:**

1. Denscombe, Martyn., 2010., *The good research guide : for small-scale social research projects*, 4th ed. : Maidenhead : Open University Press, cop.
2. Glasman-Deal, Hilary., 2010., *Science research writing for non-native speakers of English*, London ., Imperial College Press.
3. Graziano, A. M., & Raulin, M. L., 1997., *Research methods: A process of inquiry.*, New York., Longman.

4. Mac Nealy, Sue., 1995., *Strategies for Empirical Research in Writing.*, Creswell.
5. Michael, A., 2008., *A Research Primer for Technical Communication: Methods, Exemplars, and Analyses.*, .  
Hughes & George F., Hayhoe.

**Code Number : MABS 6306W**

**Title of the Unit : Research Dissertation**

**Aims and Objectives:**

It is expected to compile a Research Dissertation, under a selected and approved topic in relation to the field of Buddhist Studies, which should be less than 100 and more than 80 typed pages in A4 size or no less than 20000 words.

**Outcomes:**

The students will be familiar with research methods and academic studies through the completion of Research Dissertation, Further, an adequate knowledge of using related sources and academic discipline will also be acquired.

**Methods of Study:**

Delivering lectures on Research Methodology, giving relevant advices by way of instructors, presenting conference papers.

**Method of Evaluation:**

Conference paper 20% marks and for the Research Dissertation 80% marks.

**Department of Pali & Buddhist Studies, University of Kelaniya reserves the right to amend any matter mentioned in this handbook without prior notice.**