

**CURRICULUM OF MASTER OF ARTS IN BUDDHISM  
MAJOR IN PHILOSOPHY**

**1. TITLE OF DEGREE**

1. Full title : Master of Arts (Philosophy)
2. Abbreviated title : M.A. (Philosophy)

**2. OFFICE RESPONSIBLE**

Graduate School, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University.

**3. STRUCTURE OF CURRICULUM**

The students are required to take the subjects not fewer than 48 credits.

3.1	Required Subjects	12	credits
3.2	Major Subjects	18	credits
3.3	Optional Subjects	6	credits
3.4	Thesis	12	credits
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>credits</b>

**4. SUBJECTS IN CURRICULUM**

**4.1 Required Subjects 12 credits**

All the students are required to take the following required subjects :

000	501	Tipitaka Analysis	2 (2-0-4)
000	502	Buddhist Philosophy	2 (2-0-4)
000	503	Buddhist Psychology	2 (0-0-4)
000	504	Buddhist Sociology	2 (2-0-4)
000	505	Buddhist Meditation	2 (1-2-3)
000	506	English	2 (2-0-4)
000	601	Dhamma Communication	2 (2-0-4)
000	602	Research Methodology	2 (2-0-4)

**Note:** Subjects No. 000 505 and 000 506 are compulsory non-credit subjects.

#### 4.2 Major Subjects 18 credits

103	501	Symbolic Logic	2 (2-0-4)
103	502	Metaphysics	2 (2-0-4)
103	503	Epistemology	2 (2-0-4)
103	504	Ethics	2 (2-0-4)
103	505	Indian Philosophy	3 (3-0-6)
103	506	Thai Philosophy	3 (3-0-6)
<b>103</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>Philosophy of Religion</b>	<b>2 (2-0-4)</b>
103	615	Seminar on Philosophy	2 (2-0-4)

#### 4.3 Optional Subjects not fewer than 6 credits

103	601	Aesthetics	2 (2-0-4)
103	602	Buddhist Logic	2 (2-0-4)
103	603	Theravada Philosophy	2 (2-0-4)
<b>103</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>Mahayana Philosophy</b>	<b>2 (2-0-4)</b>
103	605	Vedanta Philosophy	2 (2-0-4)
103	606	Analytical Philosophy	2 (2-0-4)
103	607	Phenomenology	2 (2-0-4)
103	608	Existentialism	2 (2-0-4)
103	609	Social Philosophy	2 (2-0-4)
103	610	Political Philosophy	2 (2-0-4)
103	611	Philosophy of Science	2 (2-0-4)
103	612	Philosophy of Thai Education	2 (2-0-4)
103	613	Chinese and Japanese Philosophy	2 (2-0-4)
103	614	Comparative Philosophy	2 (2-0-4)

#### 4.4 Thesis

103	631	Thesis	12 credits
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## **COURSE DESCRIPTIONS**

**000 501 Tipitaka Analysis I 2 (2-0-4)**

A historical survey of the division of the Buddha's Teachings into Tipitaka, with an attention to system of passing on Tipitaka from time to time, structure and short essence of the Tipitaka. An analysis of the important doctrines such as the Four Noble Truths, The Three Universal Characteristics, Three Spiritual Trainings, Hell and Heaven, Mind and Consciousness.

**000 502 Buddhist Philosophy 2 (2-0-4)**

A critical survey of the origin and development of thoughts in Buddhist philosophical schools : Theravada, Saravativada, Sautrantika, Vaibhasika, Madhyamika, Yogacara and Buddhist Tantra, including a comparative study of the main ideas of these schools.

**000 503 Buddhist Psychology 2 (2-0-4)**

A critical study of the concept of citta and cetasika in Buddhism, comparing to the modern western theory pertaining to citta.

**000 504 Buddhist Sociology 2 (2-0-4)**

A study of nature, scope and sociological methodology, with an attention to sociological thought which is useful for analysis of the social factors and structure, comparing to the Buddhist thought.

**000 505 Buddhist Meditation 1 (1-2-3)**

A study of Tranquillity and Insight Meditation theoretically and practically.

**000 506 English 2 (2-0-4)**

A study of practical English, emphasizing on skills in writing, conversation, lecturing, and discussion on the Buddha's Teachings.

**000 601 Dhamma Communication 2 (2-0-4)**

A study of the theory and method of propagation of Buddhism, emphasizing on the art of addressing in public meeting, lecturing, discussion, and delivering sermon on the Buddha's Teachings.

**000 602 Research Methodology 2 (2-0-4)**

A study of characteristics and types of research work, with an attention to the process and steps of research, collection and analysis of data, including the presentation of research work.

**103 501 Symbolic Logic 2 (2-0-4)**

A study of the difference between symbolic and fundamental logic, logical symbols, value and scale of truth, function of truth, including a study of the method of deduction, function of proposition, and index of quantity.

**103 502 Metaphysics 2 (2-0-4)**

A critical study of philosophical concepts of the eminent philosophers: Plato, Aristotle, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Berkeley, Hume, Kant, Cantor, and Hegel. A critical survey of the positivists' refusal of metaphysics on nominalism, including the trend of metaphysics in the future.

**103 503 Epistemology 2 (2-0-4)**

A study of the nature and source of knowledge, standard of determination of knowledge, characteristics of faith and confidence, with an emphasis on the epistemology of modern philosophers such as Bertrand Russell, Edmund Husserl, comparing them with the Buddhist epistemology.

**103 504 Ethics 2 (2-0-4)**

A study of the concepts of ethics of the eminent philosophers: Aristotle, Immanuel Kant, John Stuart Mill, George Moore, Charles Stevenson, Richard Ayer, Jean-Paul Sartre, comparing them with the ethics in Buddhist and Chinese philosophy.

**103 505 Indian Philosophy 3 (3-0-6)**

A comparative study of various schools of Indian philosophy both Astika and Nastika, with emphasis on the concept of Atman, Brahman, Maya, Karma, Samsara- vatta, and Moksha.

**103 506 Thai Philosophy 3 (3-0-6)**

A study of Thai Philosophy from the Sukhothai period up to the present, emphasising on Traiphoomphraraung, Phaya, with an attention to the eminent scholars': Words of Sriprat, King Rama IV, Soonthornphoo, King Rama V, Thianwan, Somdejphramahasamanachao Kromphrayavajirayanavarorasa, Prince Kromphraya Tevavongvaropakarn, Sor Dhammayot, Preede Phanomyong, Buddhadasa Bhikkhu, Phradhammapidok (Prayuth payutto).

**103 507 Philosophy of Religion 2 (2-0-4)**

A study of the nature and scope of philosophy of religions and theology; the religious experience, faith and reason ; Rahasaya doctrine; religious language; existence of God, the absolute goal of life and the essence of universal religion.

**103 615 Seminar on Philosophy 2 (2-0-4)**

Seminar on philosophical problems as prescribed by the teachers.

**103 601 Aesthetics 2 (2-0-4)**

A study of aesthetic theory, with an attention to the experience of beauty ; artistic works, aesthetic responsiveness and judgment, artistic criticism and skilfulness.

**103 602 Buddhist Logic 2 (2-0-4)**

A study of Theravada attitude towards logic, with an attention to the thinking-system in Theravada. A critical study of Four Alternatives(Caturakonapanha);

Mahayana Logic, emphasizing on the work of Nagarajuna, Tignaga and Dharmakirti.

**103 603 Theravada Philosophy 2 (2-0-4)**

A critical study of the philosophical thought in Tipitaka such as Paticcasamuppada(Dependent Origination), Tilakhana(Three Characteristics), Four Interpretations of Problems, Four Paramattha Dhamma(Four Ultimate Truth).

**103 604 Mahayana Philosophy 2 (2-0-4)**

A comparative study of philosophical thoughts between Theravada and Mahayana, with emphasis on the analysis of Paticcasamuppada, Alayavinnana, Sunyata, Buddhahood, Trikaya(Three Bodies), Visuddhi(Purification), Bhumi(Stage), Bodhisathavahood.

**103 605 Vedanta Philosophy 2 (2-0-4)**

A study of the concepts of Atman, Brahman, Maya, Avidya, Moksha and others, in Saṅkaracarya's philosophy, Ramanuja's and Madhvacarya's.

**103 606 Analytical Philosophy 2 (2-0-4)**

A study of thoughts of the eminent analytical philosophers such as Bertrand Russel, *Luke Vig*, Wittgenstein, Gillbert Ryle.

**103 607 Phenomenology 2 (2-0-4)**

A critical study of the main phenomenological ideas such as intentionality, essentiality, reduction, transcendental ego in the philosophy of France Brentano, Admund Husserl, Melopongte and Yong Jean-Paul Sarte.

**103 608 Existentialism 2 (2-0-4)**

A study of relationship between phenomenology and existentialism, with an analysis of the main concept such as Being, Human Being, Freedom, Time, in philosophy of Shoran Kierkegaard, Federic Nietzsche, Karl, Gabriel, Marshal Martine Heidegger, Albart Kamus, and Jean-Paul Sarte.

**103 609 Social Philosophy 2 (2-0-4)**

A study of the origin and development of society, with an attention to the concept of ideal society in Brahmana religion, Buddhism and Western Philosophy.

**103 610 Political Philosophy** **2 (2-0-4)**

A study of the political Philosophy of the eminent philosophers such as Confucious, Plato, Aristotle, Canakya, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Russeau, Hegel, Machiavellei, Karl Marx, Mahatama Gandhi, Buddhadasa Bhikkhu.

**103 611 Philosophy of Science** **2 (2-0-4)**

A analytical study of the relationship between philosophy and science, with an emphasis on deduction, rationality, relative theory, Quatum theory, theory of evolution, time and place, cosmology, and the impact of Science on religion and society.

**103 612 Philosophy of Thai Education** **2 (2-0-4)**

A study of metaphysical, epistemological, ethical and political thoughts which have played an key role on Thai Education from the Sukhothai period up to the present. An analysis of the Buddha' s Teaching influencing over the creation of the Philosophy of Thai education.

**103 613 Chinese and Japanese Philosophy** **2 (2-0-4)**

A comparative study of the philosophical thoughts of Laochous, Confucious Mengcious, Zuncious, Regulationism, Shintoism and Zen' s Philosophy.

**103 614 Comparative Philosophy** **2 (2-0-4)**

A study of the scope, objectives, and method of comparative philosophy, carrying out a comparative study of Buddhist Philosophy and the concepts of the eminent Western Philosophers such as Heracritus, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, David Hume, George Berkeley, Immanuel Kant, Schopenhauer, Sixmund Freud, Karl Marx, and Jean-Paul Sartre.

**103 631 Thesis**

**12 credits**

The thesis is prescribed as a individual project which the students can choose in accordance with the subjects taught in curriculum.