

वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन  
Annual Report  
2013 - 2014



नव नालन्दा महाविहार, नालन्दा  
( समविश्वविद्यालय )

संस्कृति मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार

**Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda**

(Deemed to be University)

Ministry of Culture, Government of India

**प्रकाशक**

निदेशक,

नव नालन्दा महाविहार

सम विश्वविद्यालय

नालन्दा - 803111, बिहार (भारत)

(संस्कृति विभाग, भारत सरकार के अधीन एक स्वायत्तशासी संस्थान)

फोन : +916112-281672

फैक्स : 916112-281505

Website : [www.nnm.ac.in](http://www.nnm.ac.in)

मुद्रक : एस०एस० प्रिंटेर्स, सोहसराय, बिहारशरीफ (नालन्दा), मोब: 9934454444

***Published by***

The Director

Nava Nalanda Mahavihara

Deemed to be University

Nalanda 803111, Bihar, India

An autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India

Phone : +916112-281672

Fax : +916112-281505

Website : [www.nnm.ac.in](http://www.nnm.ac.in)

Printed by : S.S. Printers, Sohsarai, Biharsharif (Nalanda) Mob.: 9934454444

## Contents

	Page No.
1. A Brief Profile of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara	1
• Introduction	
• Background	
• Objective	
• Administration	
2. Departments	5
3. Lectures/Seminars/Workshops/Conferences/ Exhibitions	6
4. Special Projects	9
5. Publications	9
6. Library	10
7. Important Events	11
8. North-East Activities	16
9. Tribal Activities	16
10. VIP Visits	17
List of Annexures	
I. List of Members of the NNM Society	19
II. List of Members of the Board of Management	21
III. List of Members of the Academic Council	23
IV. List of Members of the Finance Committee	25
V. List of Members of the Planning & Monitoring Committee	26
VI. List of Members of the Publication Committee	27
VII. List of Members of the Library Committee	28
VIII. List of Teaching & Non.-Teaching Staff members of NNM	29
IX. List of Students Admitted & Passed	31
X. List of NNM Publications	34

## विषय - सूची

	पृष्ठ संख्या
1. नव नालन्दा महाविहार का संक्षिप्त परिचय	40
प्रस्तावना	
पृष्ठभूमि	
उद्देश्य	
प्रशासन	
2. विभाग	42
3. व्याख्यान / संगोष्ठियाँ / कार्यशालाएँ / सम्मेलन / प्रदर्शनियाँ	43
4. विशेष परियोजनाएँ	46
5. प्रकाशन	46
6. पुस्तकालय	47
7. महत्वपूर्ण गतिविधियाँ	47
8. पूर्वोत्तर गतिविधियाँ	52
9. जनजातीय गतिविधियाँ	52
10. अति विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों का आगमन	53
<b>अनुलग्नक</b>	
I. नव नालन्दा महाविहार सोसाइटी के सदस्यों की सूची	55
II. नव नालन्दा महाविहार प्रबंधन समिति के सदस्यों की सूची	56
III. नव नालन्दा महाविहार शैक्षिक परिषद् के सदस्यों की सूची	57
IV. नव नालन्दा महाविहार वित्त समिति के सदस्यों की सूची	58
V. नव नालन्दा महाविहार योजना एवं निगरानी समिति के सदस्यों की सूची	59
VI. नव नालन्दा महाविहार प्रकाशन समिति के सदस्यों की सूची	60
VII. नव नालन्दा महाविहार पुस्तकालय समिति के सदस्यों की सूची	61
VIII. नव नालन्दा महाविहार के शैक्षणिक एवं शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मियों की सूची	62
IX. नामांकित और उत्तीर्ण छात्रों की सूची	64
X. नव नालन्दा महाविहार प्रकाशन की सूची	67



# 1

## A Brief Profile of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara

---

### Introduction

Nalanda has been a seat of profound knowledge and wisdom. It is interesting to note that the Buddhists, Hindus and Jainas deities have been found at Nalanda and its surroundings. Nalanda and the ruins of the Ancient Mahavihara are almost synonymous which has been the great centers of Buddhist learning for nearly 700 years. Nalanda is considered as an Ancient International Institute of Advanced Studies in History, Art, Architecture, Iconography, Literature, Education, Philosophy and Religions Treatises, mainly in Buddhist discipline that attracted the foreign students like Fa-Hien, Xuan Zang and Itsing.

In order to develop a centre of Higher Studies in Pali and Buddhist Studies on the line of Ancient Nalanda Mahavihara, Nava Nalanda Mahavihara was established by Government of Bihar on November 20, 1951. Department of Culture, MHRD, Government of India took over the Mahavihara under its administrative control as an autonomous institution in 1994 and the UGC accorded the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara the status of Deemed to be University on November 13, 2006.

### Background

It seems appropriate here to throw some light on historicity of Nalanda and ancient Mahavihara. Nalanda traces its origin to the hallowed presence of the Buddha himself who gave his early teachings in Rajagrha, the capital of the then Magadha empire which was just 11 km from Nalanda. Nalanda as a monastic institution, at the time of the Buddha, emerged into the greatest academic and



## Annual Report 2013-14

spiritual center of Asia during the early medieval period. It occupies a prominent place in the annals of Buddhism.

The story of the foundation of the Nalanda Mahavihara has been vividly described by the famous Chinese monk-scholar Ven. Xuan Zang. According to him the name of Sakraditya (415-455 AD) who is identified with Kumaragupta, one of the Gupta kings, is considered as the founder of Nalanda Monastery. A few other monasteries were also built afterwards by other kings. For example, Buddhagupta, Tathagatagupta, Baladitya and Vajra built four Sangharamas or monasteries at Nalanda after Sakraditya. A central Indian king also built a marvelous monastery here. Later, the different monasteries were brought into aggregation constructing round the edifices a high wall with one gate. Thus the whole area was transformed into a Great Monastery (Mahavihara) – a unitary establishment having the shape of a university from about 450 AD as its official seal showed bearing the inscription : '**Nalanda mahavihariyarya bhiksu-sanghasya**' i.e. (of the venerable Monk community of Nalanda Mahavihara).

The atmosphere within the Nalanda Mahavihara was very cohesive and self monitoring. Students mentored each other in perfecting their skills by coaxing debates, admonishing each other and by talking about the sastras. Students from foreign countries came to the establishment for a deeper understanding of the sutras and to put an end to their doubts and as they learned and practiced, they then became celebrated. Although it was a centre of Mahāyana, students also studied teachings of 18 other sects, *vedas*, medicine, logic, astrology and astronomy among many other subjects. Every day within the campus they arranged preachings of 100 pupils and all students attended these discourses without fail. Hierarchy of the monks depended on how many collections of sutras they could explain. At Xuan Zang's time there were 1000 monks who could explain 20 collections, 500 monks who could explain 30 collections. Master Shilabhadra, Xuan Zang's teacher and the chief abbot of the Mahavihara alone could explain 50



## Annual Report 2013-14

collections. Hwui Lun (7<sup>th</sup> CE) and It-Sing(7<sup>th</sup> CE) have mentioned about 3500 monk students staying in the Nalanda Mahavihara. Buddhism in general was taught and practiced at Nalanda Mahavihara following the age old Buddhist concept of Pariyatti (theory), Patipatti (practice) and Pativeda (experience) thereby, acquiring knowledge both mundane and supra-mundane.

The contribution of the Mahavihara to the development of Buddhist learning, particularly to its idealistic philosophy was well recognized. Silabhadra, who is reported to have been the only one having mastery over the Sutras, instructed Xuan Zang in the intricacies of idealistic philosophy and the latter in turn founded a new school of it after his return to China. Nalanda was also a centre of Buddhist logic. Dingnag, the father of Buddhist logic, was an acarya here. He was followed by Dharmakriti who further developed logic, Prajnakaramitra of the Pala period was another luminary in this field.

However, in course of time Nalanda Mahavihara was deserted due to Muslim invasion and eventually forgotten. The site ultimately turned into mounds. Francis Buchanan was the first person who initiated a spot survey of the place on January 8, 1812. But it was Sir Alexander Cunnigham who first and finally identified the complex of ruins of Mahavihara in 1861-62. A. M. Broadly excavated in 1870, some portions of this important site. But a systematic excavation work started under Spooner in 1916. The work continued for 20 years under several excavators and finally Shri Hirananda Shastri completed the major part of the excavation work. The findings are now preserved at the ruins site at Nalanda and the antiquities in the form of inscriptions, icons, terracotta, seals, etc., discovered are preserved in the Archaeological Museum just opposite the 'ruins' site at Nalanda. The importance of Nalanda Mahavihara has been recognized as a Centre of Higher Learning and evolved as a monastic university all over the world at that time.

In order to revive the lost glory and the heritage of ancient Nalanda Mahavihara, His Excellency Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of the