

CONTENTS

PART – I

NALANDA AND ITS MĀHĀVIHĀRA

A. Nalanda and Its Mahāvihāra	1-49
1. Earliest Available Accounts of Nalanda	1-10
2. Why Did Kumāragupta I Select Nalanda?	10-19
3. Coming up of Monastic -cum- Academic Institution	19- 25
4. Apex of Excellence That Was the Mahāvihāra :	25-39
I. Monastic Complex and Temples	25-26
II. Academic Environment and Culture	27-28
III. Eminent Acaryas	28-32
IV. Students and Alumni	32-36
V. Library	36-37
VI. School of Fine Art	37-39
5. Decline, End and Reoccupation	39-49
I. Decline and End of the Mahāvihāra	39-44
II. Reoccupation and Development of villages on the Ruins:	44-45
III. Kundilpur Jain Temple	45-47
IV. Chinese Buddhist Temple	47-49
B. Revival of Nalanda:	49-51
I. Nalanda Identified	49-50
II. Excavation of Ruins site and Establishment of Museum	50-51

C. Remains of the Mahāvihāra:	51-67
I. Rows of Monasteries, Stupas and Temples	51-56
II. Icons of Buddha, Bodhisattvas and Hindu Gods and Goddesses	56-65
III. Coins, Seals and Sealings and Inscription	65-67
D. Steps towards Reviving the Ancient Academic Scenario:	67-82
I. First Noble Attempt	63-68
II. Commendable Contributions of others	68-70
III. Establishment of Nava Nalanda Mahavihara	70-78
IV. Establishment of Xuan-zang Memorial Hall	78-79
IV. Nalanda Open University	79-80
V. Nalanda International University	81-82

PART – II
SELECTED ARTICLES

1. Nalanda in Early Buddhist Literature	83-93
2. Nalanda in Chinese and Tibetan Sources	94-132
3. Nalanda vis-à-vis the Birthplace of Śāriputra	133-56
4. Some Thoughts on Historiography of Nalanda	157-77
5. The Role of Ancient Nālandā Mahāvihāra in Fostering the Relation between India and China	178-93
6. Xuan-zhuang's Death Anniversary	194-204
7. Works of Xuan	205-225
Bibliography	226-233
Index	234.....