



S.A.S. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
NARAYANAPURAM, WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT-534406
(AFFILIATED TO ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM)
Phone: 08818 252189, E-mail: narayanapuram.jkc@gmail.com



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY



CERTIFICATE COURSE IN SIGNIFICANCE OF BUDDHIST TOURISM IN INDIA

2022-2023

CERTIFICATE COURSE- 2022-23

The faculty members of the History department in the principal chamber to discuss and review the conduct of the certificate course titled 'Significance of Buddhist tourism in India' under the chairmanship of the principal and the faculty of the department of History on 6-7-22.

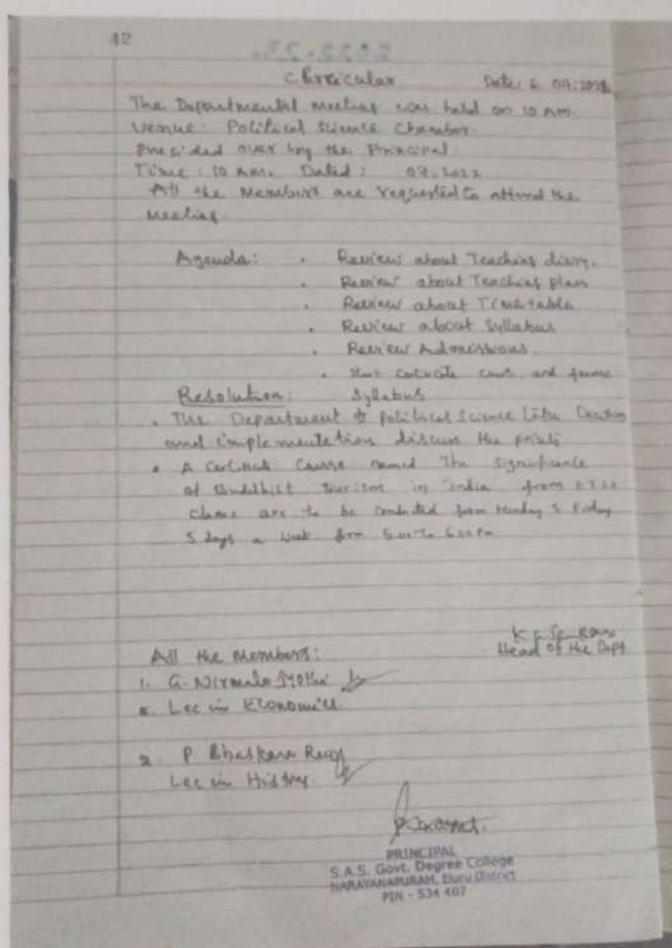


AGENDA:

Starting of certificate course for B.A., students.

RESOLUTIONS:

- (1) It is resolved to start the certificate course titled 'Significance of Buddhist tourism in India'.
- (2) It is also resolved to frame the syllabus, regulations for the successful completion of the certificate course.



The Principal,
SAS Government Degree College,
Narayanapuram.

Applicant: P.Bhaskar Rao



Subject: Proposal for Certificate course in Significance of Buddhist Tourism in India

Respected Sir,

With reference to the above mentioned subject, I submit herewith the proposal to conduct a Certificate course in The Significance of Buddhist Tourism by the department of History. Hope you will consider my application and may kindly sanction the same.

Yours sincerely,

P. Bhaskar Rao 7/7
Incharge

Department of History
SAS GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
NARAYANAPURAM-534 406

Date: 7-7-22

Place: Narayanapuram.

Enclosures:

1. Proposal
2. Curriculum & design for the course

SAS Government Degree College

Narayananapuram



Proposal for conducting short term certificate course

1. Basic information about the applicant Department:

i. Name of the college: SAS Government Degree College

ii. Name of the department: History

2. Details of the course Proposed:

i. Name of the course: The Significance of Buddhist Tourism in India

ii. Prerequisite for the course: Must pass intermediate or equivalent qualification

iii. Course type: Open Elective

iv. Duration of Course: 30 hrs

v. Medium of Instruction: English

iv. Estimated workload: 1 hour/day from 11-7-22 to 19-8-22. Classes will be held from Monday to Friday, every hour a day in the ~~openings~~ ~~activity~~ 8.00am to 9.00am.

3. Information of course Coordinator

P.Bhaskar Rao,

MA, M.Phil,

Department of History,

SAS Government DEgree College.

4. Details of the Physical infrastructure needed for the course:

i. Classroom: Available

ii. Books/Reading material: Provided and also available in the college library

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PRINCIPAL



Sub:- Accord Permission to the Department of History for conducting
Certificate Course on the Significance of Buddhist tourism in India

Ref:- Letter from the incharge, Department of History dated 07-07-2022.

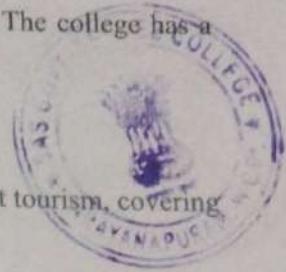
.....
The In-charge Department of History requested to accord permission for the conducting a certificate course in Significance of Buddhist Tourism in India, from 11-07-2022 vide reference cited. Accordingly, the Principal is pleased to accord permission for starting a certificate course on the Significance of Buddhist tourism in India from 11-07-2022 onwards till 19-08-2022. The In-charge, Department of History action in this regard.

L - L
Principal 8/7
PRINCIPAL
S.A.S. Govt. Degree College
NARAYANAPURAM, Eluru District
PIN - 534 407

Date: 8-7-22

Place: Narayanapuram.

iii. Equipment : All the necessary equipment required are available. The college has a digital room with Internet connection.



Objectives:

- Holistic Understanding: Develop a holistic understanding of Buddhist tourism, covering historical, cultural, and geographical dimensions.
- Critical Analysis: Enable participants to critically analyze the significance of different sites and regions in the broader context of Buddhist history.
- Cultural Sensitivity: Foster cultural sensitivity by exploring the diverse cultural contexts in which Buddhism has thrived.
- Practical Application: Provide opportunities for practical application, potentially through site visits, discussions, and hands-on experiences.
- Interaction and Engagement: Facilitate active participant engagement through discussions, group activities, and potential guest lectures.

Course outcomes:

Upon completion of the Certificate Course on the Significance of Buddhist Tourism in India, participants will gain a comprehensive understanding of the historical, cultural, and spiritual significance of Buddhist sites in India. They will also acquire practical skills in guiding Buddhist tourists, promoting cultural exchange, and contributing to the sustainable development of tourism in Buddhist regions.

Layout:

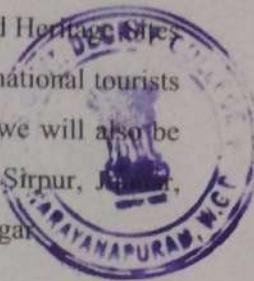
1. About the course:

Buddhist Tourism is a course of 30 days duration.

The sacred sites related to the life of Buddha: Lumbini- where Siddharth Gautam was born, Bodhgaya- where he attained enlightenment, Sarnath- where Gautam Buddha delivered his first sermon called Dhammachakkapavattan Sutta and lastly, Kushinara / Kushinagar- where Buddha attained Mahaparinibban.

Buddhist Heritage Sites of Northern, Eastern and North-Eastern India. We will undertake a journey to the ancient Buddhist University of Vikramashila, the grand Buddhist stupa at Kesariya, the Buddhist Heritage Triangle of Ratnagiri-Udayagiri-Lalitgiri and other important sites.

Buddhist Heritage Sites of Central and Western India. The World Heritage Sites such as Sanchi, Ajanta and Ellora have been a major attraction for international tourists in these regions. Besides a virtual journey to these sites in this credit, we will also be discussing other important Buddhist sites from these regions such as Sirpur, Jaggard, Karle, Bhaja, Kanheri and the recently excavated Buddhist site of Vadnagar.



Buddhist Heritage sites of South India and modern Buddhist tourist sites. We will be virtually visiting and understanding important Buddhist sites such as Amravati, Nagarjunakonda, Guntapalli, Salihundam. The 20th century witnessed the revival of Buddhism in India. In this credit, we are also going to study Modern Buddhist Sites like Deekshabhoomi at Nagpur, Dharmashala and Global Vipassana Pagoda at Mumbai.

The course aims to provide an outline of Buddhist Heritage Sites in India. The course focuses on the sites in India though the only exception is made in the case of Lumbini. Lumbini, though it belongs to Nepal, is included because it is Buddha's birthplace and it is easy to approach from India. The course will help the student to get acquainted with archaeological and historical remains of Buddhism in ancient India and their relevance in the present context; to promote heritage awareness among the society. A special advantage of this course is that it aims to provide opportunities for Buddhist Tourism Industry; to facilitate career-oriented knowledge in the field of Buddhist Heritage and Tourism.

Course layout

Day wise schedule

Day 1

Introduction to Buddhist Tourism

Buddhist pilgrimage and its origin

Significance of Buddhist tourism

Day 2

Lumbini

Day 3

Bodhgaya

Day 4

Sarnath

Day 5

Rajgriha

Day 6
Vaishali
Day 7
Sravasti
Day 8
Nalanda
Day 9
Kushinara
Day 10
Buddhist sites of Laddaak
Day 11
Buddhist sites of Rajasthan
Kolvi and Bairat
Day 12
Vikramashila
Day 13
Kesari
Day 14
Telhara and other Buddhist sites of Bihar
Day 15
Buddhist sites of West Bengal
Day 16
Ratnagiri
Day 17
Udayagiri
Day 18
Lalithagiri
Day 19
Buddhist sites of Arunachal pradesh
Day 20
Sanchi
Day 21
Buddhist sites of Madhya Pradesh



Day 22

Wadnagar and other Buddhist sites of Gujarat

Day 23

Bhaja Bedsa and Carle

Day 24

Junnaar, Nasik, Patlikora and Aurangabad

Day 25

Ajantha and Ellora

Day 26

Significance of Buddhist tourism in Andhra

Day 27

Buddhist sites of Andhra

Day 28

Buddhist Constructions in Andhra

Day 29

Present scenario of Tourism

Day 30

Evaluation/examination

Books and references

1. Agrawal, R.C. 2013. Buddhist Monasteries of Ladakh. New Delhi: Sharada Publishing House.
2. Cunningham, Alexander. 1854 [1997]. The Bhilsa Topes or Buddhist Monuments of Central India. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
3. Cunningham, Alexander. 1876 [1962] The Stupa of Bharhut: A Buddhist Monument Ornamented with Numerous Sculptures. Varanasi: Indological Book House.
4. Dhavalikar, M.K. 2016. Cultural Heritage of Mumbai. Mumbai: Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya.
5. Handa, O.C. 2004. Buddhist Monasteries of Himachal Pradesh. New Delhi: Indus Publishing Company.
6. Huntington, John C. 1985. "Sowing the Seeds of the Lotus: A Journey to the Great Pilgrimage Sites of Buddhism, Part I. Orientations (November): 46-61.
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8. Huntington, John C. 1986. "Sowing the Seeds of the Lotus: A Journey to the Great Pilgrimage Sites of Buddhism, Part III. Orientations (March): 32-46.



9. Huntington, John C. 1986. "Sowing the Seeds of the Lotus: A Journey to the Great Pilgrimage Sites of Buddhism, Part IV. Orientations (July): 77-80.

10. Huntington, John C. 1986. "Sowing the Seeds of the Lotus: A Journey to the Great Pilgrimage Sites of Buddhism, Part V. Orientations (September): 46-81.

11. Kail, O.C. 1975. Buddhist Cave Temples of India. Bombay: D.S. Publications.

12. Knox, Robert. 1992. Amaravati – Buddhist Sculpture from the Great Stūpā. London: British Museum Press.

13. Mitra, Debala. 1971. Buddhist Monuments. Calcutta: Sahitya Samsad.

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16. Pradhan, Sadasiba. 2013. Buddhist Heritage of Odisha. Kolkata: Bennett Coleman & Company Ltd

17. Ramachandra Rao, P. R. 1984. Andhra Sculptures. Hyderabad: Akshara.

18. Ray, H.P. 2013. Buddhist Heritage of Odisha. New Delhi: Aryan Books International.

19. Roy, Amal. 2012. Jagjivanpur 1996-2005 Excavation Report. Kolkata: Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Government of West Bengal.

20. Sarao, K. T. S., and Jeffery D. Long, eds. 2017. Buddhism and Jainism (Encyclopaedia of Indian Religions). New York: Springer.

21. Sekhar, Sasi. 2006. The Wheel and Its Track: A History of Buddhism in Early Andhra. Rajahmundry: Mokkapati Subbarayudu.

22. Sharma, A. K. 2014. Buddhist Monuments of Sirpur. New Delhi: B. R. Publishing Company.

23. Singh, Rana P.B. 2004. Where the Buddha Waked: A Companion to the Buddhist Places of India. Varanasi: Indica Books.

24. Verma, B.S. 2011. Antichak Excavations-2 (1971–1981). New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.

Link to the complete notes:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/198ukBkaUGs-FKBkNQZB3UEv8oslFbNtx - JUIOMvOq8/edit?usp=sharing>



SAS Government Degree College



Department of History

NOTICE

Subject: Significance of Buddhist tourism in India certificate course

This is to inform all interested students that the Department of History at SAS Government Degree College is organizing a Certificate Course on Significance of Buddhist Tourism in India Interested students are requested to register their names at the Department of History.

P. Bhavu

Department incharge

Department of History

Date: 20-07-2017
SAS GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
N. NARAYANAPURAM-534 406

Place: Narayanapuram.

L. L.

Principal

PRINCIPAL

S.A.S. Govt. Degree College
NARAYANAPURAM, Eluru District
PIN - 534 407

List of students enrolled



S.No	Roll number	Name of the student	Class
1	213556201001	A.Krupavani	III BA
2	213556201002	A.Kalyan Kumar	III BA
3	213556201003	B.Prem Kumar	III BA
4	213556201006	D.Vara Prasad	III BA
5	213556201008	G.Geetha	III BA
6	213556201009	G.Devi	III BA
7	213556201010	I.Ashok	III BA
8	213556201012	J.Kalyani	III BA
9	213556201013	J.Pavan	III BA
10	213556201014	K.Pavani	III BA
11	213556201015	K.Aparna	III BA
12	213556201016	M.Arun Kumar	III BA
13	213556201018	R.Sudhakar	III BA
14	213556201019	R.Naga Raju	III BA
15	213556201020	S.Rekha Sravanti	III BA
16	213556201021	T.Paul Sylesh	III BA
17	213556201022	U,Rama Raju	III BA
18	223556201001	B.John Ratna Raju	II BA
19	223556201002	K.Mahesh	II BA
20	223556201003	K.Durgamma	II BA
21	223556201004	K.Lakshmi	II BA
22	223556201005	K.Satish	II BA
23	223556201006	P.Mahesh	II BA

Attendance Sheet



Class	Name of the Pupil	Date	ATTENDANCE												REGISTER
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
2	Neelam Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
3	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
4	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
5	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
6	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
7	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
8	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
9	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
10	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
11	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
12	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
13	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
14	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
15	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
16	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
17	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
18	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
19	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
20	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
21	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
22	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
23	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
24	Pratik Patel		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	

As a part of academic activity, the department of History has conducted certificate course in 'Tourism Guidance' from 11.07.2022 to 19.08.2022 for the academic year 2021-2022.

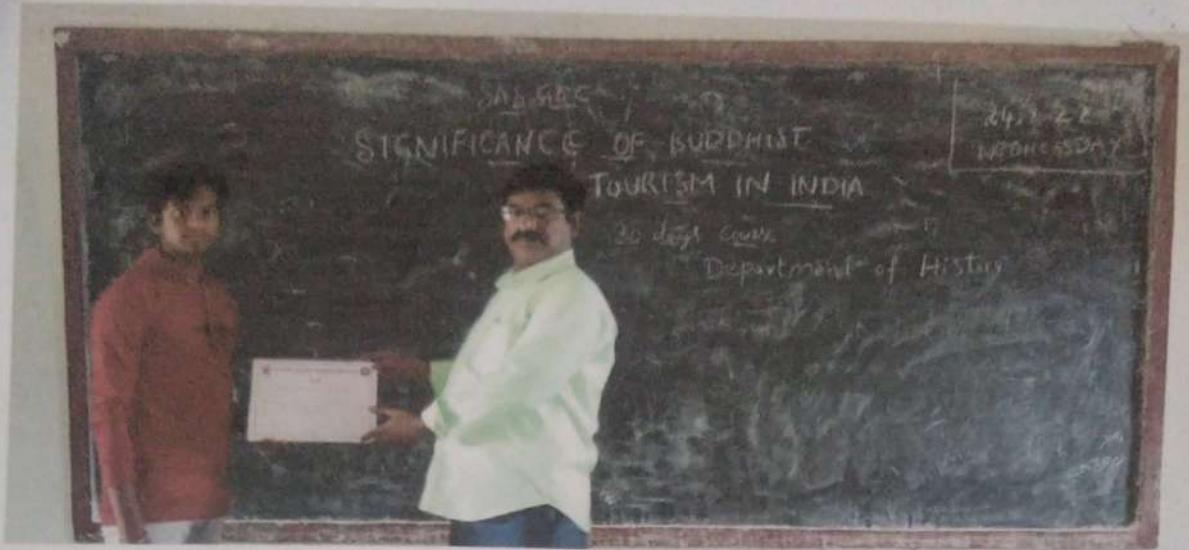
As per the instructions given by the principal during the minutes of the meeting 12 members of students are enrolled in to the certificate course from B.A., H.E.P. The faculty of History have engaged classes for 30 days and dealt with the basic concepts of the subject .

A trip was conducted to Jeelakarragudem, the nearest Buddhist spot to the college



At the end of the course, an external examination with multiple choice questions was conducted for the assessment of learners' understanding levels of knowledge. The minimum qualifying mark for the award of certification is 40%. All the students completed the course successfully and got certificates during the academic year 2021-2022.

STUDENT RECEIVING CERTIFICATE AFTER THE
COMPLETION OF THE COURSE
SIGNIFICANCE OF BUDDHIST TOURISM IN INDIA



SRI ARAVINDA SATHAJAYANTHI GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE

NARAYANAPURAM, ELURU DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH



CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION
SIGNIFICANCE OF BUDDHIST TOURISM IN INDIA

This is to certify that Mr/Ms. A. Krupa Vani

of 10 A class has successfully completed certificate course in 30 days (40 hours) conducted
from 11-7-14 to 19-8-14 by Department of History.

P. B. Rao
Course Co-ordinator

Incharge
Department of History
SAS GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
NARAYANAPURAM-534 406

Lavu
IQAC
Co-ordinator

L-L
Principal
PRINCIPAL
SAS GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE
NARAYANAPURAM
West Godavari District.
Pin: 534 406, Andhra Pradesh

SAS Government Degree College
Narayananpura
Significance of Buddhist Tourism
Certificate Course



Max marks: 50

Time: Hr 1.30 min

I. Write an essay in 500 words

15 Marks

1. Write about some Buddhist Tourist places in India

Or

2. What are the important places of Buddhism related to the life of Buddha? Explain in detail

II Write a brief note on the questions below

$5 \times 2 = 10$

1. What is the significance of Buddhist tourism in Andhra

2. Write a brief note on Amaravathi

III. Each question carries 1 mark. Put the correct answer in the bracket

$25 \times 1 = 25$

1. What is the main focus of Buddhist tourism?

- a) Exploring ancient Hindu temples
- b) Visiting sites associated with the life of the Buddha
- c) Studying Islamic architecture
- d) Discovering ancient Roman ruins

Answer: b) Visiting sites associated with the life of the Buddha

2. Which of the following is considered the birthplace of Lord Buddha?

- a) Bodhgaya
- b) Sarnath
- c) Lumbini
- d) Rajgriha

Answer: c) Lumbini

3. Bodhgaya is significant because it is where Lord Buddha:

- a) Attained enlightenment
- b) Delivered his first sermon
- c) Spent his childhood
- d) Performed miracles

Answer: a) Attained enlightenment

4. Sarnath is important to Buddhists because it is where Lord Buddha:

- a) Attained enlightenment
- b) Delivered his first sermon
- c) Was born
- d) Achieved Nirvana

Answer: b) Delivered his first sermon

5. Where is the ancient city of Rajgriha located?

- a) Bihar
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Madhya Pradesh

Answer: a) Bihar

6. Which of the following is not one of the four main pilgrimage sites related to Lord Buddha's life?

- a) Rajgriha
- b) Vaishali
- c) Sravasti
- d) Kushinara

Answer: a) Rajgriha

7. Nalanda is famous for:

- a) Its ancient university
- b) Being the birthplace of Lord Buddha
- c) The site of the Buddha's first sermon
- d) The place of Lord Buddha's enlightenment

Answer: a) Its ancient university

8. Where did Lord Buddha achieve Parinirvana (final nirvana)?

- a) Sarnath
- b) Bodhgaya
- c) Kushinara



d) Sravasti

Answer: c) Kushinara

9. Which region in India is known for its Buddhist sites in Ladakh?

a) Himachal Pradesh

b) Uttarakhand

c) Jammu and Kashmir

d) Sikkim

10. Answer: c) Jammu and Kashmir

Kolvi and Bairat are associated with which Indian state's Buddhist sites?

a) Gujarat

b) Rajasthan

c) Madhya Pradesh

d) Uttar Pradesh

11. Answer: b) Rajasthan

What is Vikramashila known for?

a) Ancient caves

b) Ancient university

c) Birthplace of Buddha

d) Site of enlightenment

Answer: b) Ancient university

12. Ratnagiri, Udayagiri, and Lalithagiri are associated with which Indian state's Buddhist sites?

a) Odisha

b) West Bengal

c) Bihar

d) Assam

Answer: a) Odisha

13. Which Indian state is known for its Buddhist sites in places like Tawang and Bomdila?



a) Himachal Pradesh

b) Uttarakhand

c) Arunachal Pradesh

d) Manipur

Answer: c) Arunachal Pradesh

Sanchi is famous for:

14.a) Ancient stupas and monasteries

b) Cave temples

c) Rock-cut architecture

d) Ancient universities

Answer: a) Ancient stupas and monasteries

15.Which state in India is known for its Buddhist sites in places like Sanchi and Satdhara?

a) Rajasthan

b) Madhya Pradesh

c) Uttar Pradesh

d) Gujarat

Answer: b) Madhya Pradesh

16.Wadnagar and other Buddhist sites are located in which Indian state?

a) Maharashtra

b) Gujarat

c) Rajasthan

d) Madhya Pradesh

Answer: b) Gujarat

17.Bhaja, Bedsa, and Karle are known for:

a) Ancient universities

b) Buddhist monasteries and caves

c) Stupas and temples

d) Rock-cut architecture



Answer: b) Buddhist monasteries and caves

18. Which region in India is famous for its Buddhist sites in places like Junnar, Nasik, and Aurangabad?

a) Maharashtra

b) Telangana

c) Karnataka

d) Tamil Nadu

Answer: a) Maharashtra

19. The Ajanta and Ellora caves are known for:

a) Jain temples

b) Hindu temples

c) Buddhist caves

d) Christian monasteries

Answer: c) Buddhist caves

20. What is the significance of Buddhist tourism in Andhra Pradesh?

a) It has the highest number of Buddhist sites in India

b) It is home to the largest Buddhist statue in the world

c) It was the birthplace of Lord Buddha

d) It is the site of the Buddha's enlightenment

Answer: a) It has the highest number of Buddhist sites in India

21. Which of the following is NOT a Buddhist site in Andhra Pradesh?

a) Amaravati

b) Nagarjunakonda

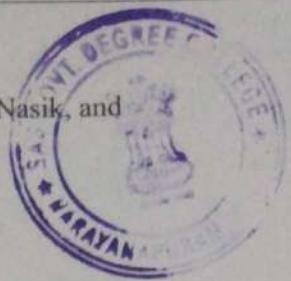
c) Nagarjuna Sagar

d) Mahabalipuram

Answer: d) Mahabalipuram

22. What are the Buddhist constructions in Andhra Pradesh known for?

a) Ancient stupas and monasteries



- b) Cave temples
- c) Rock-cut architecture
- d) Pillars with inscriptions

Answer: d) Pillars with inscriptions



23. Which of the following is NOT a Buddhist site in Bihar?

- a) Vaishali
- b) Sravasti
- c) Nalanda
- d) Telhara

Answer: b) Sravasti

24. What is the significance of Telhara in Bihar?

- a) It is where Lord Buddha attained enlightenment
- b) It is where the Buddha delivered his first sermon
- c) It is believed to be the site of Kushinara
- d) It has the remains of a large Buddhist monastery

Answer: d) It has the remains of a large Buddhist monastery

25. Which Indian state is known for its Buddhist sites in places like Nalanda and Rajgir?

- a) Bihar
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) West Bengal
- d) Madhya Pradesh

Answer: a) Bihar

EVALUATION
SAS Government Degree College
Narayana Puri
Significance of Buddhist Tourism
Certificate Course

Max marks: 50

Time: Hr 1.30 min.

I. Write an essay in 500 words

1. Write about some Buddhist Tourist places in India

15 Marks

Or

2. What are the important places of Buddhism related to the life of Buddha? Explain in detail

II. Write a brief note on the questions below

5X2=10

1. What is the significance of Buddhist tourism in Andhra
2. Write a brief note on Amaravathi

III. Each question carries 1 mark. Put the correct answer in the bracket

25X1=25

1. What is the main focus of Buddhist tourism? (a)

a) Exploring ancient Hindu temples
b) Visiting sites associated with the life of the Buddha
c) Studying Islamic architecture
d) Discovering ancient Roman ruins

2. Which of the following is considered the birthplace of Lord Buddha? (c)

a) Bodhgaya

b) Sarnath

c) Lumbini

d) Rajgriha

3. Bodhgaya is significant because it is where Lord Buddha:

(B)

a) Attained enlightenment

b) Delivered his first sermon

c) Spent his childhood

d) Performed miracles

4. Sarnath is important to Buddhists because it is where Lord Buddha:

(b)

a) Attained enlightenment

b) Delivered his first sermon

c) Was born

d) Achieved Nirvana

5. Where is the ancient city of Rajgriha located?

(a)

a) Bihar

b) Uttar Pradesh

c) Rajasthan

d) Madhya Pradesh

6. Which of the following is not one of the four main pilgrimage sites related to Lord

Buddha's life?

a) Rajgriha

b) Vaishali

(a)

1. Nalanda is famous for
a) Its ancient university
b) Being the birthplace of Lord Buddha
c) The site of the Buddha's first sermon
d) The place of Lord Buddha's enlightenment

2. Where did Lord Buddha achieve Parinirvana (final nirvana)?
a) Sarnath
b) Bodhgaya
c) Kushinara
d) Sravasti

3. Which region in India is known for its Buddhist sites in Ladakh?
a) Himachal Pradesh
b) Uttarakhand
c) Jammu and Kashmir
d) Sikkim

4. Kolvi and Bairat are associated with which Indian state's Buddhist sites?
a) Gujarat
b) Rajasthan
c) Madhya Pradesh
d) Uttar Pradesh

5. What is Vikramashila known for?
a) Ancient caves
b) Ancient university
c) Birthplace of Buddha
d) Site of enlightenment

6. Ratnagiri, Udayagiri, and Lalithagiri are associated with which Indian state's Buddhist sites?
a) Odisha
b) West Bengal
c) Bihar
d) Assam

7. Which Indian state is known for its Buddhist sites in places like Tawang and Bomdila?
a) Himachal Pradesh
b) Uttarakhand
c) Arunachal Pradesh
d) Manipur

8. Sanchi is famous for:
a) Ancient stupas and monasteries
b) Cave temples
c) Rock-cut architecture
d) Ancient universities

9. Which state in India is known for its Buddhist sites in places like Sanchi and Satdhara?
a) Rajasthan
b) Madhya Pradesh
c) Uttar Pradesh
d) Gujarat

10. Wadnagar and other Buddhist sites are located in which Indian state?
a) Maharashtra



b) Gujarat

c) Rajasthan

d) Madhya Pradesh

17. Bhaja, Bedsa, and Karle are known for:

a) Ancient universities

b) Buddhist monasteries and caves

c) Stupas and temples

d) Rock-cut architecture

18. Which region in India is famous for its Buddhist sites in places like Junnar, Nasik, and Aurangabad?

a) Maharashtra

b) Telangana

c) Karnataka

d) Tamil Nadu

19. The Ajanta and Ellora caves are known for:

a) Jain temples

b) Hindu temples

c) Buddhist caves

d) Christian monasteries

20. What is the significance of Buddhist tourism in Andhra Pradesh?

a) It has the highest number of Buddhist sites in India

b) It is home to the largest Buddhist statue in the world

c) It was the birthplace of Lord Buddha

d) It is the site of the Buddha's enlightenment

21. Which of the following is NOT a Buddhist site in Andhra Pradesh?

a) Amaravati

b) Nagarjunakonda

c) Nagarjuna Sagar

d) Mahabalipuram

22. What are the Buddhist constructions in Andhra Pradesh known for?

a) Ancient stupas and monasteries

b) Cave temples

c) Rock-cut architecture

d) Pillars with inscriptions

23. Which of the following is NOT a Buddhist site in Bihar?

a) Vaishali

b) Sravasti

c) Nalanda

d) Telhara

24. What is the significance of Telhara in Bihar?

a) It is where Lord Buddha attained enlightenment

b) It is where the Buddha delivered his first sermon

c) It is believed to be the site of Kushinara

d) It has the remains of a large Buddhist monastery

25. Which Indian state is known for its Buddhist sites in places like Nalanda and Rajgir?

a) Bihar

b) Uttar Pradesh

c) West Bengal

d) Madhya Pradesh

(b)

(a)

(c)

(a)

(d)

(d)

(b)

(d)

(a)

by welcoming visitors from diverse backgrounds to explore and appreciate the Buddhist heritage of Andhra Pradesh.

⑧ a) write a brief note on Amaravati
Amaravati, located in Andhra Pradesh, is famous for its ancient Buddhist monument; the Amaravati Stupa, built around the 2nd century BCE. this stupa, adorned with intricate sculptures depicting Buddhist narratives, stands as a testament to the region's rich Buddhist heritage. Amaravati continues to attract visitors, offering insights into ancient Indian art, architecture, and religious practices. efforts are ongoing to preserve and promote this historic site for its cultural and pilgrimage significance.



historical tourism in the northeast. Nalanda University, one of the oldest universities in the world.

In summary, these Buddhist sites in India hold great importance, and Buddhist tourism is fascinating for tourists too. Each site offers something unique, for visitors to explore and appreciate.



Q. What is the significance of Buddhist tourism in Andhra Pradesh?

Buddhist tourism holds significant importance in Andhra Pradesh due to the state's rich historical and cultural heritage associated with Buddhism. With renowned pilgrimage sites like Amravati Stupa and Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh attracts visitors seeking spiritual solace and enlightenment. The region's archaeological marvels such as ancient monastic complexes and intricately carved scriptures, showcase its artistic finesse and architectural brilliance. Moreover, Buddhist tourism has the potential to boost economic growth, create employment opportunities, and promote interfaith harmony.



Q) write about some Buddhist tourist places in India

A) India has many places where Buddhists came to perform their duties or to learn about their religion. These places are also interesting for tourists. Let's discuss some of these places.

Bodh Gaya in Bihar is a very special place for Buddhists. This is where Prince Siddhartha became Buddha. There is a temple called Mahabodhi temple where people come to pray and meditate.

Another important place is Sarnath in Uttar Pradesh. This is where Buddha gave his first teaching.

In Maharashtra, there are Ajanta and Ellora caves, these are caves carved into rocks with beautiful paintings and sculptures related to Buddhism. They are very old and show stories from Buddha's life.

Mahabodhigaya in Karnataka is known for a huge statue of a Jain saint, but it also has Buddhist monuments. These are hills with remains of Buddhist buildings.

In Ladakh, which is the north of India, there are many monasteries. They are on top of hills and have colorful decoration.