

Vikramshila University

Why in News?

A decade after the revival of Nalanda University in Rajgir, the process of reviving another ancient centre of learning 'Vikramashila University' in Bihar has gained momentum.

 Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is developing this ancient site for the purpose of conservation and promoting tourism.

Key Points

- Financial support from the central government
 - Despite sanctioning Rs 500 crore in 2015, the project got delayed because of land identification issues.
 - Now the Bihar government has marked 202.14 acres of land in Antichak village of Bhagalpur district for this project.
- Vikramshila University:
 - Location:
 - Vikramshila University was located on the **banks of the river Ganges** in the **Bhagalpur** district of **Bihar**.
 - Establishment:
 - This university was established by King Dharmapala of the Pala dynasty in the late 8th and early 9th centuries.
- Educational Importance:
 - Vikramshila University emerged as a major centre of **Tantric Buddhism** and the **Vajrayana Buddhist** tradition and played an important role in the dissemination of these doctrines.
 - The institute was famous for its specialisation in esoteric and tantric studies, making it distinct from Nalanda University.
 - The curriculum included subjects as diverse as theology, philosophy, grammar, metaphysics, logic and tantra, indicating its academic richness.
 - Around 1,000 students and 100 teachers from India and abroad come here for study and teaching, which makes it an internationally renowned educational centre.
- Features and Structure:
 - The centrepiece of the university was a magnificent stupa surrounded by 208 rooms, where students and monks engaged in study and meditation.
 - It had a library equipped with a unique cooling system.
 - The administration of the university was headed by a **Vice-Chancellor (Mahasthavira)**, who was responsible for its planned and smooth functioning.
- Downfall:
 - Around 1203 AD , this university was destroyed due to the invasion of Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khilji.

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

• ASI, under the Ministry of Culture, is the premier organisation for archaeological research and

conservation of the cultural heritage of the country.

- It oversees all archaeological undertakings within the country under the **Ancient Monuments** and **Archaeological Sites** and **Remains Act, 1958.**
- It manages more than 3,650 ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains of national importance.
- Its activities include surveying archaeological remains, exploration and excavation of archaeological sites, conservation and maintenance of protected monuments, etc.
- It was established in the year 1861 by Alexander Cunningham, the first Director General of ASI. Alexander Cunningham is also known as the "Father of Indian Archaeology".

