

Manhae Han Yong-un is known in our country for his poetry (Nimeui Chimmuk) and involvement in Korean fight for independence. The Treatise "On Reforms of Korean Buddhism (Joseon Bulgyo Yusinnon)" is one of his most important works. However, it has not been introduced to our scholar community yet. Therefore I have decided to take it as the subject of my BA thesis.

The Treatise was originally written in classical Chinese, but our work is based on its Korean translation. Since is not only a list of reforms, but strongly philosophical work, our intention is to introduce Han Yong-un' s thought included in it.

The Han Y ongun' s work is naturally rooted in cultural and political context, so before the actual analysis of the work we add short introduction to modern Korean history and history of Korean Buddhism. Specific problems of Buddhist philosophy, points of Chinese culture and history that may appear we will solve nd lzoc by footnotes. Of course we add a short introduction to life of Han Yong-un. The centre of our work is the analysis of the Treatise. We will follow its structure and point out the important ideas as they appear.

The Treatise is divided into 17 chapters. The most important are the chapters 1-4 that include important premises and presumptions needed for the rest of the work. So Han Yong-un analyses what is the nature of Buddhism, finds its specifics compared to other religions, evaluates history of contemporary Korean Buddhism, touches the problem of cognition, character of human and value of human life. In following chapters, he points out specific problems that are to be reformed.

The important thesis of Han Yong-uns Treatise is freedom or independence; independence from faith, God, rituals, people. But his independence is accompanied with equality. People must be equal in their independence and freedom and then they can take responsibility for their lives.