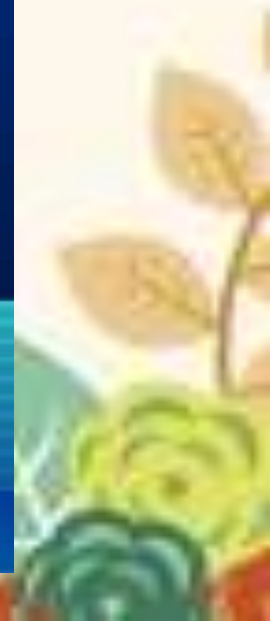





# BUDDHIST EDUCATION

## INTRODUCTION

- Period 600B.C. to 600 A.D.
  - Institutional organisation
  - Based on teachings of Gautam Buddha
  - Buddha born in a royal family of Kapilvastu in 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C.
  - His father's name was Shuddhodhan and mother's name was Mahamaya.
  - He was married to Yashodhara.
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# Buddha's Theory

- Buddha believes in Law of Karma
- Present existence of the individual is the effect of past Karma
- He believes in Rebirth
- Buddhist Philosophy doesn't believe in God
- The place of God is taken by the universal doctrine of Karma which governs the universe in such a way that no fruit of action is lost. A man gets what he deserves on the basis of his past deeds.
- Nirvan – It is the state of great pleasure and peace which can be attained through wisdom goodness and knowledge.

## बौद्ध सिद्धांत

- बौद्ध कर्मावर विश्वास ठेवतात
- वैयक्तीचे आजचे आस्तित्व यावर भूतकाळाचा प्रभाव आहे
- पुनर्जन्म यावर विश्वास आहे
- बौद्ध तत्वद्यान परमेश्वारावर विश्वास ठेवत नाही
- निर्वाण --- आनंदाची अनुभूती आहे आणि शांती , स्वतंत्र ,चांगुलपणा आणि ज्ञान यामुळे प्राप्त होते

## Major tenets of Buddhism

- The teachings of Buddha was mainly oral.
- Buddha's philosophy are described as 'Tripitakas'-
  - (i) Vinayapitaka – Rules of conduct
  - (ii) Suttapitaka – Buddha's Sermon
  - (iii) Abhidhammapitaka – Exposition of philosophical theories.

# Aims of Education

- Development of personality
- Physical and intellectual development
- Religious and spiritual development
- Character building
- Promotion of social efficiency and happiness
- Presentation and spread of culture

# शिक्षणाची ध्येये

- व्यक्तीमत्वाचा विकास
- शारीरिक आणि बौद्धिक विकास
- धार्मिक आणि अध्यात्मिक विकास
- चारित्र्य निर्मिती
- सामाजिक कार्यक्षमता आणि आनंद यासाठी प्रेरित करणे
- संस्कृतीचा प्रचार आणि प्रसार



**MAIN FEATURES -----**

1. Core of Buddha's teaching बौद्ध  
अध्यापन हा गाभा

2. The goal of Buddha's Teaching बौद्ध  
अध्यापन हे ध्येय

3. Admission in Monastery मॉटेसरीत  
प्रवेश

4. Pabjja पब्ज्जा

5. Upasampada उपसंपदा

6. Duration of Education शिक्षणाचा  
कालावधी



7. Curriculum अभ्यासक्रम

8. Method of Teaching अध्यापन पद्धती

9. Women Education स्त्री शिक्षण

10. Responsibilities जवाबदारी

11. Daily routine of students विद्यार्थ्यांचे नियमित  
दैनंदिनी

12. Boarding & lodging of students विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी  
वसतिगृह

13. Ashtang marg अष्टांग मार्ग

14. Four noble Truths चार सत्ये



## **Methods –**

**1. Verbal Education मौखिक शिक्षण**

**2. Discussion चर्चा**

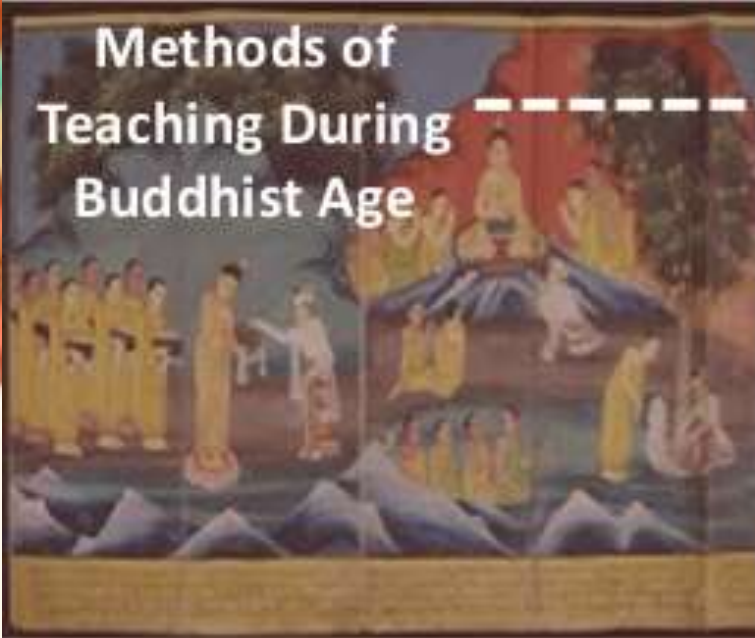
**3. Evidences पुरावे**

**4. Tours भेटी**

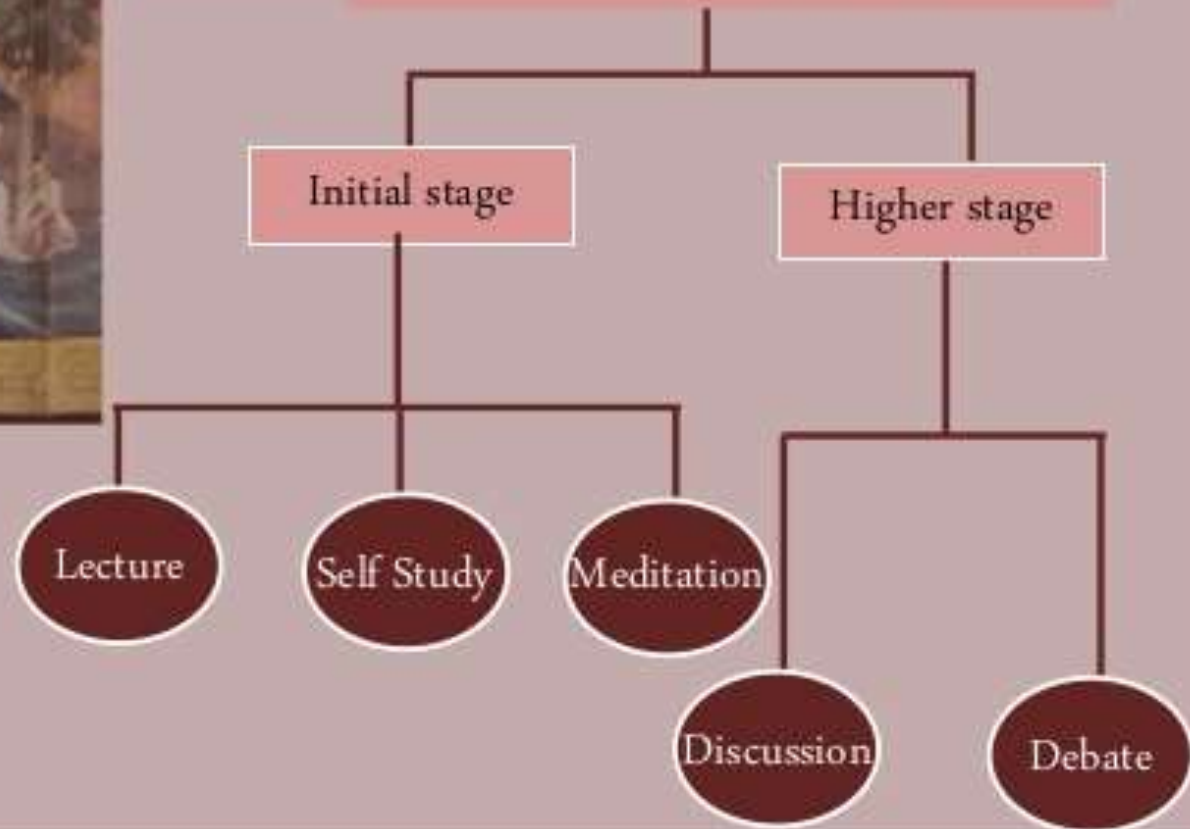
**5. Conference परिषद**

**6. Meditation ध्यान**

## Methods of Teaching During Buddhist Age



With Oral Transaction, writing also was introduced during this period





**EDUCATIONAL CENTERS IN BUDDHIST  
PERIOD**

1. Takshashila तक्षशीला

2. Kashi काशी

3. Nalanda नालंदा

4. Valabhi वल्लभी

5. Vikramshila विक्रमशीला

6. Kanchi कांची





## Curriculum of Education During Buddhist Age

Core Ideas of Buddhism

Reading, writing and Arithmetic (Three R's)

Grammar, Art, Medicine, Logic, Philosophy etc.

Agriculture, Astrology, Astronomy, Law

# Women education

## Women education

- Previously women were not allowed to get education.
- But after the request of his disciple Anand Buddha allowed women to enter the Sangha.
- Bhikshus are not permitted to give education to women in alone.
- Women were considered inferior to men.
- General women were not allowed to get education

## स्त्री शिक्षण

- स्त्री शिक्षणास सुरवातीला परवानगी नव्हती
- आनंद बुद्ध यांच्या विनंती नंतर स्त्रीयांना संघात समाविष्ट करण्यात आले
- स्त्री ला एकांतात शिक्षण देयू नये यासाठी भिक्षुक यासाठी परवानगी देत नसत
- स्त्री ला पुरुषापेक्षा कमी दर्जा देण्यात असे
- सामान्यपणे स्त्री ला शिक्षणात समाविष्ट करू नये असच होते

A decorative border featuring various flowers and foliage, including a large red flower, a green star-shaped flower, and a cluster of small red berries, is visible in the top-left and bottom-right corners of the slide.

Thank You