

Institutions of Education in Ancient India & Decline of Ancient Education



SECTION 1 : INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING & EDUCATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

Indian
Education
System

Ancient Indian
Education System

1. Vedic

2. Buddhist

With Mughals, came
the Decline

Britishers brought
the Education System



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SECTION 2 : VEDIC SYSTEM

1 Gurus taught:

- a Vedas
- b Vedangas
- c Puranas
- d Tark shastras
- e Upanishads

2 Mode of education: Oral

3 Stages:

- a Sravana: Listening
- b Manana: Thinking
- c Nididhyasana: Application in real life



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SECTION 2 : VEDIC SYSTEM

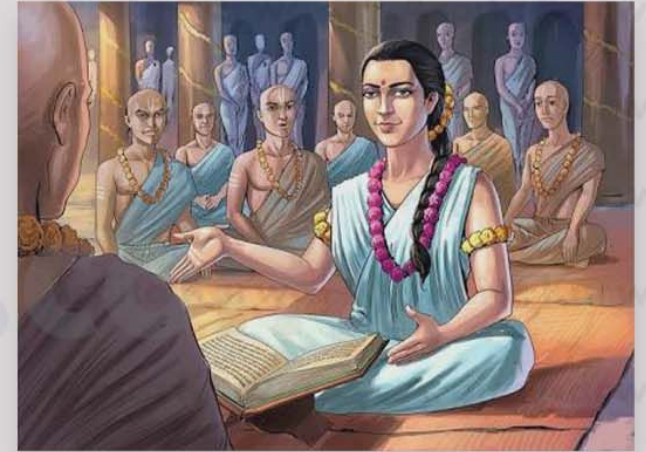
- 4 Main Aim: Self Realisation
- 5 Streams of higher education:
 - a Para Vidya: Higher knowledge & Spiritual wisdom
 - b Aparā Vidya: Lower knowledge & secular sciences
- 6 Focus on Pronunciation, Letters, Padas
- 7 Students had to practise “*brahmacharya*” or celibacy
- 8 Education was free
- 9 Formal admission at the age of 5: Upanayana



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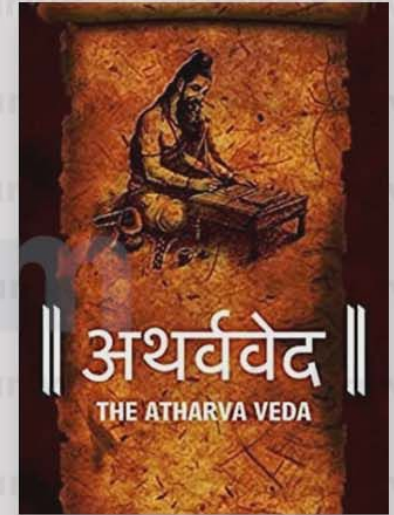
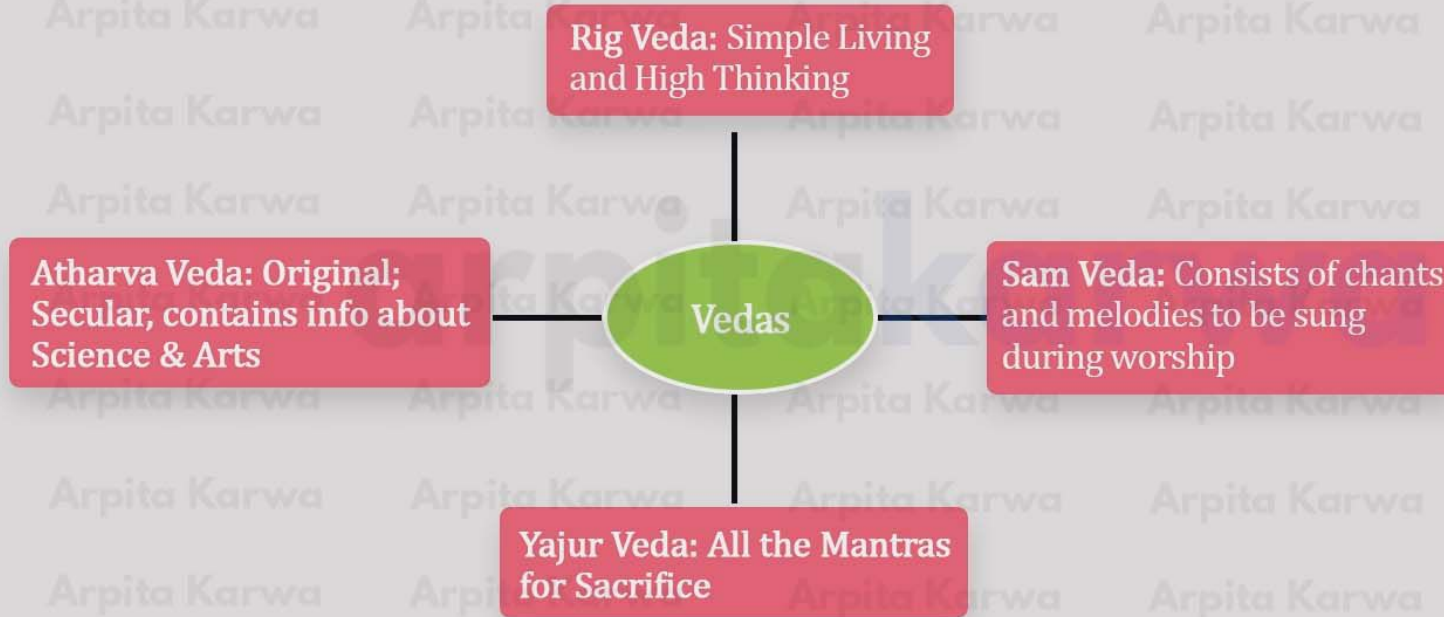
10 Status of women:

- a Sadyodwahas: Studied till their marriage
- b Brahmavadinis: Studied their entire lives;
no marriage
- c Maitreyi/ Gargi: Scholar women



SECTION 3 : TYPES OF VEDAS

Veda = Knowledge



SECTION 4 : BUDDHIST EDUCATION

- 1 Monasteries & Viharas were established for Education
- 2 Bhikshus, Bhikshunis & foreigners acquired education
- 3 Education started @ age of 8
- 4 Anyone can get education irrespective of the caste
- 5 **Subjects taught:**
 - a Three Pitakas (*Sutta, Vinaya and Abhidhamma*)
 - b Wide range of subjects (*Hetu Vidya, Sabda Vidya, Chikitsa Vidya etc*)



SECTION 4 : **BUDDHIST EDUCATION**

6 Graduation:

a Graduate: Snataka

b Graduation ceremony: Samavartana



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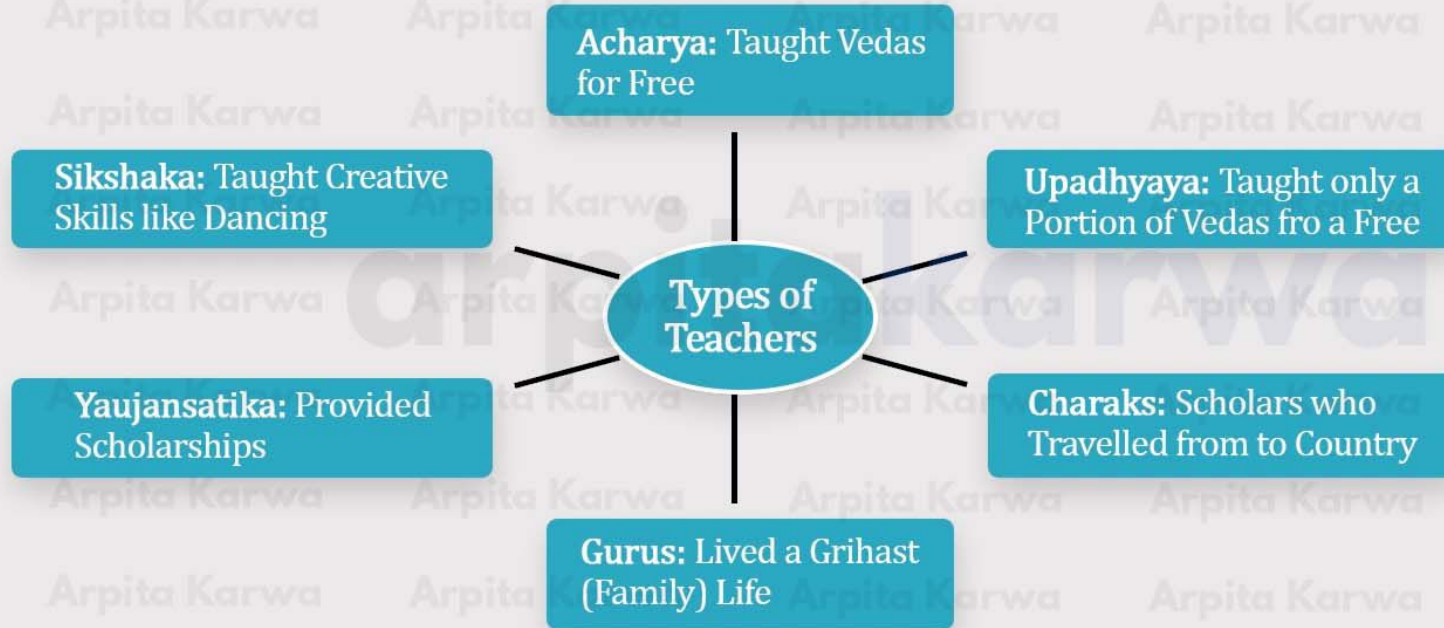


SECTION 5 : IMPARTING OF KNOWLEDGE

- 1 Memorization
- 2 Critical Analysis
- 3 Critical Introspection
- 4 Storytelling
- 5 Question & Answer
- 6 Hands-On Method
- 7 Seminar



SECTION 6 : TYPES OF TEACHERS IN BUDDHIST EDUCATION



SECTION 7 : TYPES OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES IN BUDDHIST EDUCATION

Gurukul:
House
Owned by
the Teacher

Parishadas:
Used for
Higher
Education

Goshti:
Conference for
Kung's
Representatives

Ashrams:
Saints &
Sadhus lived
Here

Vidyapeeth
Spiritual
Knowledge
was Imparted
Here

Ghatikas:
Students &
Teachers met
Here for
Discussions

Agraharas:
Colony of
Brahmins in
Village

Mathas:
Students lived
Here to Receive
Spiritual
Knowledge

Brahmpuri:
Colony of
Brahmins in
Cities or Towns

Vihara:
Buddhist
Monastries



SECTION 8 : MAIN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION DURING ANCIENT INDIA

1 Taxila:

- a First University Established across the Globe
- b Minimum age: 16
- c Admission: No formal system; at the discretion of the teacher
- d No exam or degree
- e Important for medicine, military science
- f No discrimination on the basis of caste



SECTION 8 : MAIN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION DURING ANCIENT INDIA

2 Nalanda (Bihar):

- a Most important universities in the world
- b Minimum age: 20
- c Admission incharge: Dwar Pandi

3 Valabhi:

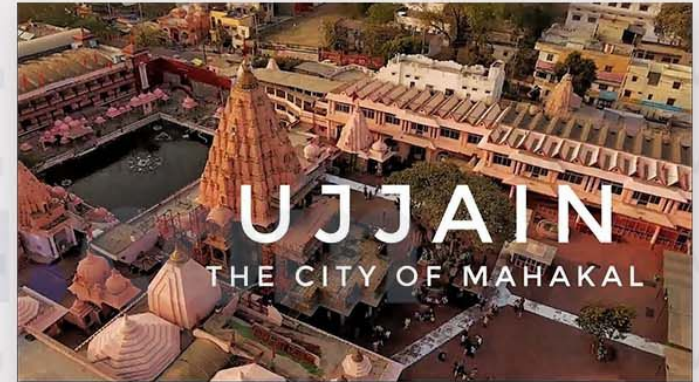
- a *"As prominent as Nalanda"* - Hieun Tsang
- b Situated in Western India
- c Subjects: Religion, Law, Economics, Medicine



SECTION 8 : MAIN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION DURING ANCIENT INDIA

4 Vikramshila:

- a Established by: King Dharmapala on the banks of Ganges
- b Subject: Religious teachings, Grammar, logic, philosophy, Tantra Shastra, and Karmakanda
- c Central building: Vigyan bhawan



5 Odantapuri: Students from Tibet came here

6 Jagaddala: Established by Raja Ram Pal

7 Ujjain: Secular learnings like mathematics & Astronomy

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SECTION 9 : DECLINE OF ANCIENT EDUCATION

- 1 Decline started with advent of Mughal kings
- 2 Destroyed temples for constructing mosques
- 3 Huge rise in vocational education
- 4 **Maktabas:** Primary schools
- 5 **Madarsa:** Secondary schools
- 6 Women were not allowed to attend the school

