BUDDHISM AND EDUCATION

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Introduction

Later Vedic period, into existence in the 5th century B.C.

Founder Sidharth Born 563 B.C. on Purnima Shakya

Kshatiya prince family Lumbini

Age 29 he left home

Attend the knowledge age of 35 at Bodhgaya under Pipal tree

First sermony at Sarnath

Passed way age of 80 in 483 BC
Buddhist Philosophy

Heterodox school of Indian Philosophy

Rejects the Vedas and comment with independent views

Followers the Dharma

Who attained Budhi

Budhi means ideal state of intellectual, ethical perfection attend by man
Schools of Buddhism

Hinayan (Small way of Salvation)
Reality of external objects (close to realism)

• Mahayan (Great way of Salvation)
• External world outside us is only projection of our mind
  • (Close to Idealism)
Metaphysics

Not believes in questions

Existence is accepted impermanent

Recognize neither the self nor the world both state of flux

Everything is changing
Epistemology

Two Pramanas -

Pratyaksa (Perception)

Anumana (Inference)

Truth is to be tested by reason and personal experience

Knowledge is drawn through reason
Axiology

There is Suffering

It has a cause

It can be stopped

There is a way to stop it.
Astang Marg (Eight-Fold Path)

- Right Views or Belief
- Right Resolve
- Right Speech
- Right Conduct
- Right Effort
- Right Livelihood
- Right Concentration
- Right Mindfulness
Aims of Education

• Development of rational and critical thinking
• Development of self-confidence
• Development of self-reliance
• Development of self-learning
• Development of moral character
• Development of insight into effect of Karma
Curriculum

Study of Classical of Buddhist literature

Training of handicraft like Spinning, weaving to Bhikshu

Self culture of emotions
Method of Teaching

Oral Method - Preaching, repetition, exposition, exposition, explanation, question-answer and debate

Scheme of Instruction - Comprehension, preservation, elucidation, elaboration, translation
Monastic took the vows of chastity and poverty
Role of Teacher

- Preceptor
- All possible intellectual and spiritual guideline and help
- Specialist in different discipline of knowledge
Structure of Education

Well-set system or order

Monastic system ceremony of initiation name ‘Pabajja’

Final ordination ‘Upasampa da’ full status of monkhood (Age 12 years)

Bhikshu to continue his higher studies under Upadyaya and Achrya
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Thank You
YOGA PHILOSOPHY AND EDUCATION

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21 June
CONTENT

• Introduction
• Definition
• Metaphysics
• Epistemology
• Axiology
• Eightfold path
• Educational Implications
• References
INTRODUCTION

• Orthodox schools of Hinduism.
• Veda oldest scripture of India (4000 BC)
• Closely relate Samkhya school of Hinduism
• Systematically presented by Pantanji in Yogasutra (150 BC)
• Founder – Hiranyagarbha
• Pantanjali complier of Yoga science
• Studies to better oneself physically, mentally and spiritually
• Origins of the Yoga school of Hinduism are unclear
DEFINITIONS

- ‘Yoga is restraint of the activities of the mind’.  
  - Gita(2/48)

- ‘Yoga is skilfulness in action’.
  - Gita (2/50)

- ‘Seers of the vast illumined seer yogically control their minds and their intelligence...’
  — Rigveda 5.81.1
ORIGIN

- Origins of the Yoga unclear
- 1st millennium BCE Indian texts
- **Katha Upanishad**
- **Maitrayaniya Upanishad**
KINDS OF YOGA

• Karma Yoga (The way of Action)
• Bhakti Yoga (The way of Devotion)
• Gyana Yoga (The way of Knowledge)
• Raja Yoga (The way of Royal yoga path)
• Hatha Yoga (The way of physical)
METAPHYSICS

- Form of dualism
- Dualism between consciousness and matter
- “Irreducible, innate and independent realities: Purusha and Prakriti
- Prakriti is a single entity, plurality of the Puruṣas in this world.
- Unintelligent, unmanifest, uncaused, ever-active, imperceptible and eternal Prakriti is alone the final source of the world of objects.
- The Puruṣa is considered as the conscious principle, a passive enjoyer (bhokta)
- Prakriti is the enjoyed (bhogya)
EPISTEMOLOGY

• Pratyakṣa or Dṛṣṭam (direct sense perception),
• Anumāna (inference)
• Śabda or Āptavacana (verbal testimony of the sages or shāstras)
AXIOLOGY

- Observances of positive values and avoidance of negative
- Aesthetic theory
- Values to be observed are called Niyamas
- Avoided are called Yammas
EIGHT LIMBS OF YOGA

THE 8 LIMBS OF YOGA

- **Samadhi**: Absolute Bliss
- **Yamas**: Virtues or Universal Morality
- **Dhyana**: Meditation on the Divine
- **Niyamas**: Personal Observances
- **Dharana**: Immovable Concentration
- **Asanas**: Poses or Postures
- **Pratyahara**: Control of the Senses
- **Pranayama**: Working with Our Breath
AASANS
Eightfold path of Patanjali (Ashtanga Yoga)

1. Yama (Restraints)
2. Niyama (Observances)
3. Asana (Body Postures)
4. Pranayana (Regulation of Breath)
5. Pratyahara (Abstraction of Senses)
6. Dharana (Concentration)
7. Dhayana (Meditation)
8. Samadhi (Self-realization)
Yama

- Ahimsa (Non-harming)
- Satya (Truthfulness)
- Asteya (Non-Stealing)
- Brahmacharya (Continence)
- Aparigraha (Non-possessiveness)
NIYAMA

- Shauch (Cleanliness)
- Santosh (Contentment)
- Tapa (Austerity)
- Svadhyaya (Inner exploration)
- Ishvar-pranidhan (Surrender to the God)
ASANAN

• Meditative Posture
• Relaxing Posture
• Cultural Posture
Aims of Education

- Development of Integrated personality
- Comprising body, mind and spirit
- Attain ‘Ananda’ (state of bliss)
- Control on human tendencies
- Attaining liberation
CURRICULUM

- Practice of values through Yama, Niyama
- Development of body, practice of Asanas
- Eliminate toxins from the body and purify the mind
- Development of higher values
- Sattvic in Nature
METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

- Lays stress on concentration, meditation, deep reflection
- Develop cognitive faculties
- Philosophical attitude
- Vision of life
- Principles of nature and Gunas
- Achieve higher goals of life
DISCIPLINE

• Way of living stresses control
• On diet (ahara),
• Conduct (vihara)
• Ideas (vichara)
• Speech (vani)
• Self-discipline
TEACHER

• Place quite high
• Act as Guru
• Spiritually enlightened and plays a role model
• Balanced emotions, optimistic nature
• Spiritual vision in life
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