



*Welcome to our
presentation*

Prepared By :-

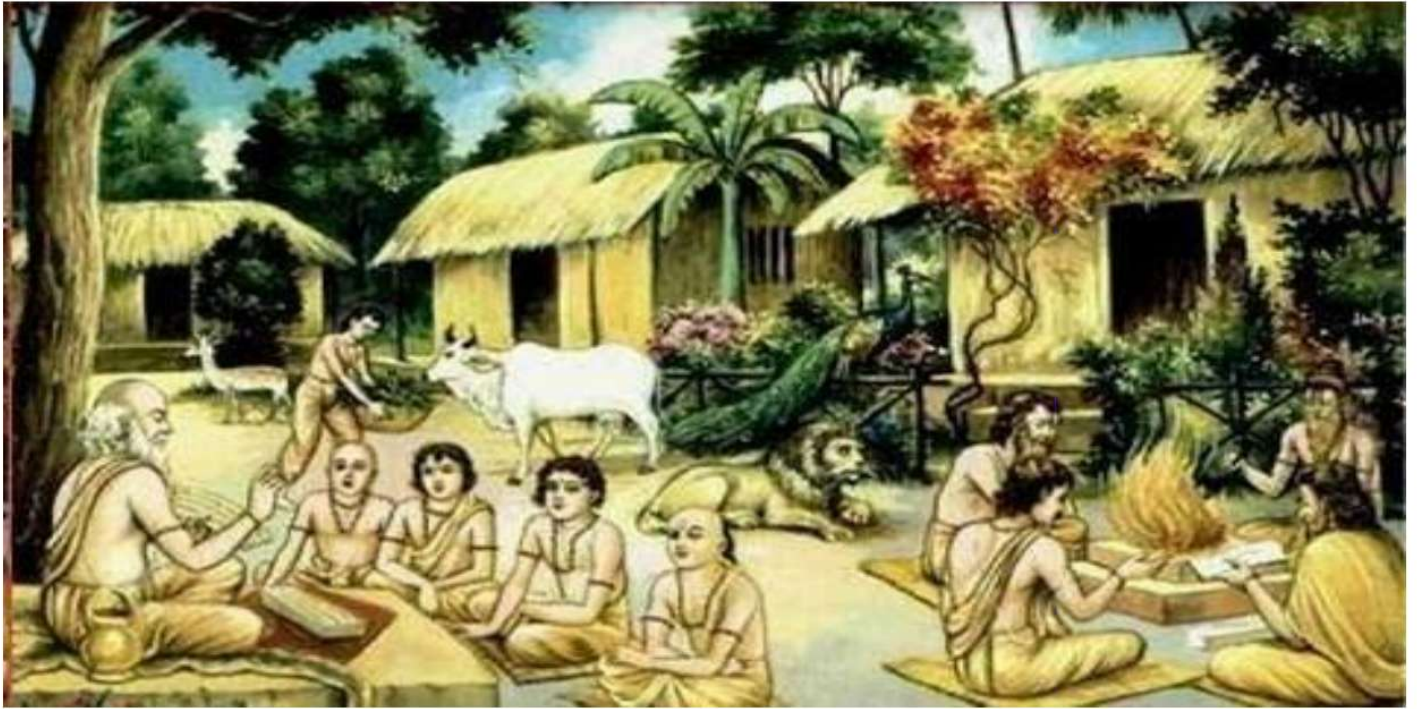
Dr Mahendra Prasad
Assistant professor
B.Ed. Department
Jsr co operative college
jsr
Mob no.-7858880412



Topic :-

**Ancient
Education
System of India**

ANCIENT EDUCATION SYSTEM OF INDIA



1.INTRODUCTION

Indian civilization and culture is one of the oldest civilizations and cultures of the world, but which one is the oldest has yet not been decided. The history of education in ancient India is fascinating and is recorded and can be tracked to the ancient era. Education in ancient Indian began around the 3rd century B.C with elements of religious training and impart of traditional knowledge. Palm leaves and barks of trees were used for writing.

2.ANCIENT EDUCATION SYSTEM

1. VEDIC PERIOD

(During 2500 B.C to 500 B.C)



2. BUDDHIST PERIOD

(During 500 B.C to 1200 A.D)



3. MEDIEVAL PERIOD

(During 1200A.D to 1700 A.D)

3. VEDIC PERIOD

India was the first country of the world which could develop a very sound system of education during Vedic period. According to historians, Indians were totally governed by Vedas during 2500B.C to 500 B.C . This period known as Vedic Period.

DEFINITION OF VEDIC EDUCATION BY DIFFERENT SCHOLARS

- According to Dr. F. E. Key, “To achieve their aim not only did Brahmans develop a system of education which, survived even in the events of the crumbling of empires and the changes of society, but they, also through all those thousands of years, kept a glow of torch of higher learning.”
- In the words of Dr. P. N. Prabhu, “Education in ancient India was free from any external control like that of the state and government or any party politics. It was the kings duties to see that learned Pundits, pursued their studies and performed their duty of imparting knowledge without interference from any source what so ever.”

VEDIC SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

1. BRAHMIN SYSTEM
OF EDUCATION

2. HINDU SYSTEM
OF EDUCATION

VED VYASA



- ❖ The Vedas are a large body of texts originating in ancient India.
- ❖ Composed in Vedic Sanskrit.
- ❖ The texts constitutes the oldest layer of Sanskrit literature and the oldest scriptures of Hinduism .
- ❖ Four books
 1. THE RIG-VEDA
 2. THE YAJUR -VEDA
 3. THE SAMA VEDA ,AND
 4. THE ATHARVA -VEDA

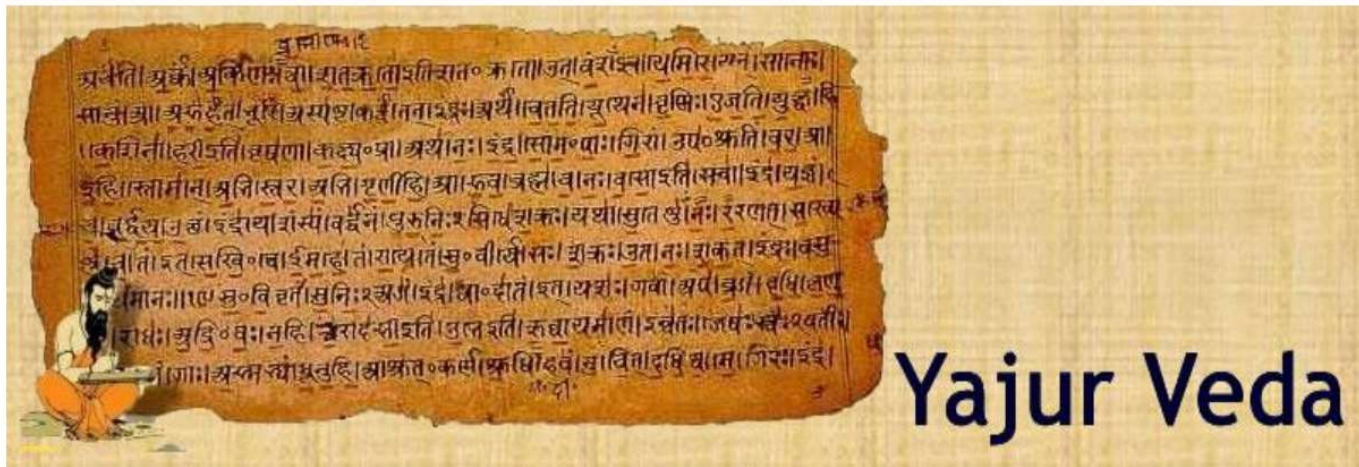
RIG-VEDA: WISDOM OF THE VERSES



- ❖ About 1000 mantras.
- ❖ Appear to be poems in praise
- ❖ Example:- Indra is the “god” of thunder and rain
- ❖ Gayatri mantra

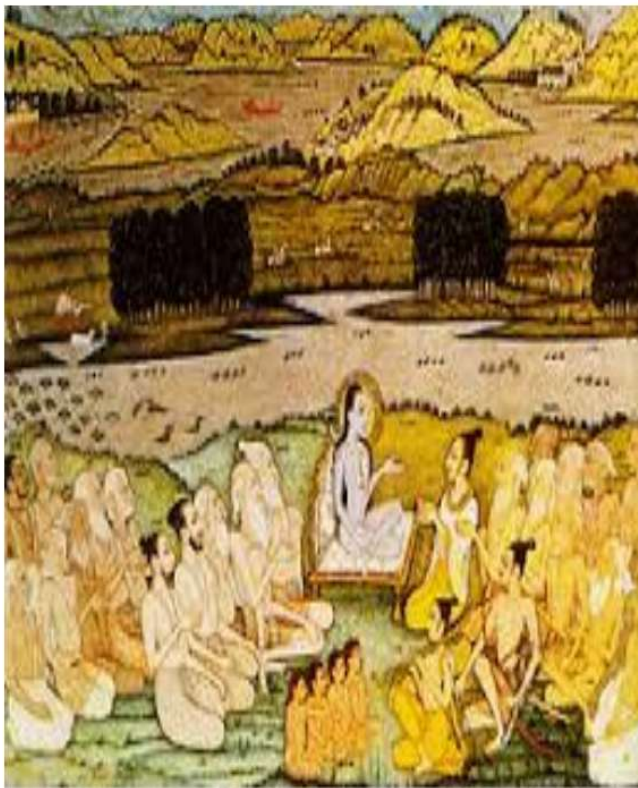
YAJUR –VEDA :WISDOM OF THE SACRIFICIAL FORMULAS

- ❖ Accompany ritual acts, many of which are addressed to the ritual instruments and offerings



Yajur Veda

SAMA-VEDA :WISDOM OF THE CHANTS

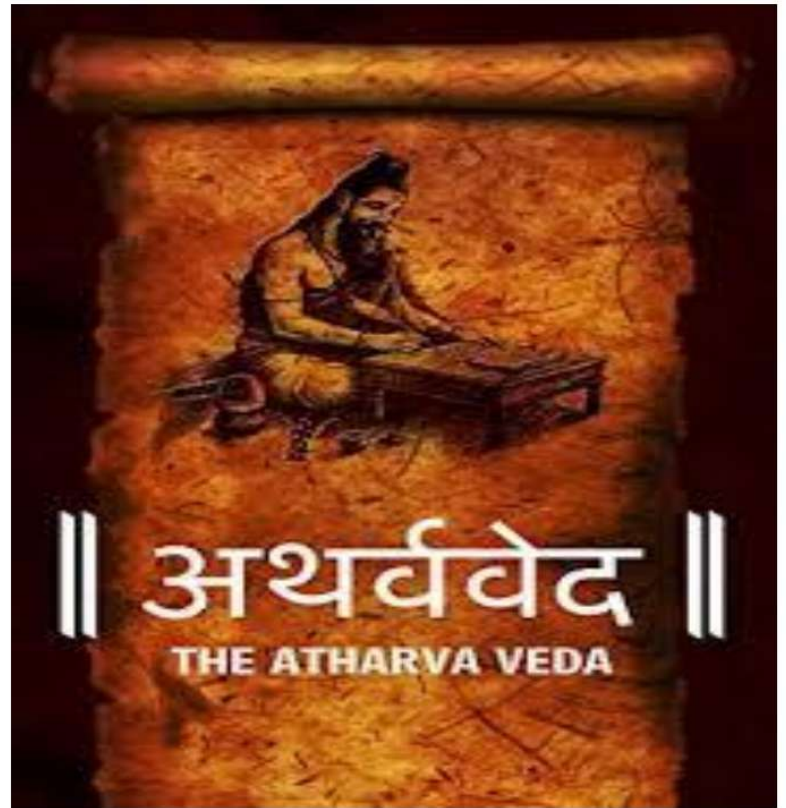


Sri Vajrasucika Upanishad of Sama Veda

- ❖ Each contain about 2000 verses
- ❖ Sama Veda was chanted in fixed melodies by the Adhvaryu priests.

ATHARVA- VEDA:WISDOM OF THE SACRIFICIAL FORMULAS

- ❖ Consists of 20 books of hymns and prose.
- ❖ Reflects the religious concerns of everyday life.
- ❖ Practical religion and magic of the time



GURUKULA SYSTEM

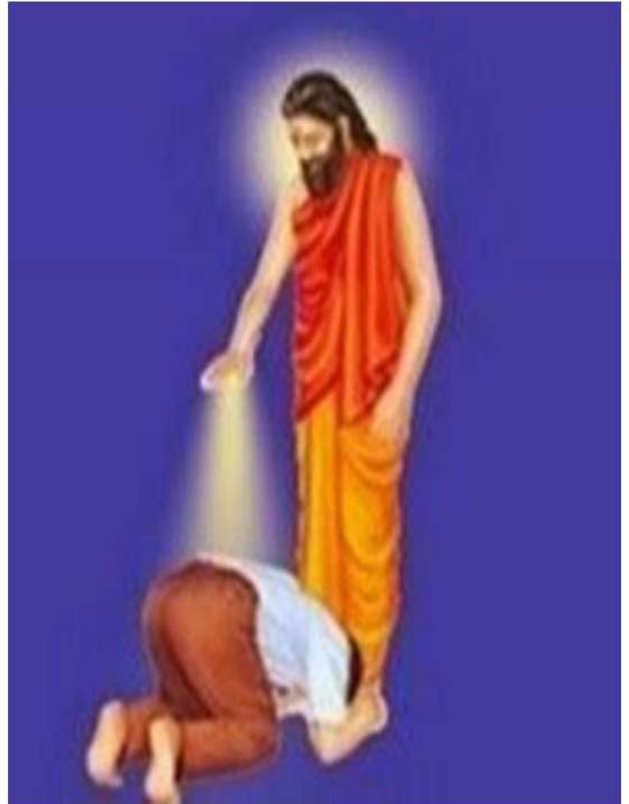


INTRODUCTION

- Gurukulam has existed since the Vedic age.
- India has been known as the land of gurus and gurukulas.
- Gurukulas were great centres of learning in the ancient India.
- In the Gurukula system of Education, students lived in the Kula of their guru and studied the Vedas and other subjects

OBJECTIVES OF GURUKULS

- SELF CONTROL
- DEVELOPMENT OF CHARACTER
- SOCIAL AWARENESS
- INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONALITY
- PROPAGATION OF PURITY
- PRESERVATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURE



BRAHMACHARYA



INTRODUCTION

- The students in the Gurukula were subjected to rigorous discipline.
- This stage of life has been traditionally described as Brahmacharya Ashram.
- They had to live in a very austere environment.
- The fundamental spirit of ashram is shram(labour) and tapas(austerity).

SUBJECTS THAT WERE TAUGHT

- Phonetics (Siksha)
- Grammar (Vyakarana)
- Astronomy (Jyotisha)
- Laws (Dharmasastra)
- Art of warfare (Sastravidya)
- Fine arts (Kala)
- Economics (Arthasastra)

