

# Indic Educational Institutions

**Presented by**

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# Parishads

- Parishads were bigger educational institutions where several teachers used to teach different subjects. This may be compared to a college parishad in Upanishads, has been used for a conference of learned men, assembled for deliberations upon philosophical problems. Later on the 'Parishads' were set up at the places where learned men lived in good number and gradually these institutions became permanent centres of imparting knowledge. In the words of Dr. R. K. Mukherjee, 'Parishad' correspondences to University of students belonging to different colleges

# Sammelan

- Sammelan literally means getting together for a particular purpose. In this type of educational institutions scholars gathered at one place for learned discussions and competitions generally on the invitation of the king. Scholars were appropriately rewarded.

# Gurukulas

- Gurukulas were the dwelling houses of gurus situated in natural surroundings away from noise and bustle of cities. Parents sent their wards at the age of five years to nine years according to their castes after celebrating their Upanayan Sanskar. Pupils lived under the roof of their guru called 'antevasin' under the direct supervision of their Guru. The Chhandogya Upanishad described, such pupils as 'Acharya Kulavasin'. It was compulsory for these Acharya Kularasins to live with the guru throughout the period of education, leading life of celibacy.

- Gurukula as the name indicates was the family of the teacher and his residence where the students used to stay during the period of study. Gradually, the Gurukula were extended to include a number of buildings. However the institution was built up around the family of teacher. The primary duty of the student was to serve the teacher and his family. The students were like sons of the teacher and the whole institution lived like family.

# Vihara

- A Vihara (Sanskrit: meaning "dwelling" or "house") was the ancient Indian term for a Buddhist monastery. Originally, viharas were dwelling places used by wandering monks during the rainy season but eventually they evolved into centers of learning and Buddhist architecture through the donations of wealthy lay Buddhists. In these Viharas/Monasteries monks and samanaras used to reside and even still monks reside in the Viharas and practice Dhamma and take Dhamma classes. Here students from different caste, class, creed, and religion used to come from across globe and get the education. These were education center which were open to all.

