

Thematic Paper Title : An Analytical Study of Human Being's Learning
 Behavior in Theravada Buddhism
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Abstract

The objectives of this thematic paper are 1) To study human being's learning behavior theory of Skinner. 2) To study the learning behavior of human being's in Theravada Buddhism. 3) To analyze the consistency learning behavior of human being's in Theravada Buddhism and Skinner's human behavior theory.

The findings indicate that in Theravada Buddhism, human being's learning method follows Threefold training principles, that is humans can cultivate themselves as being ordinary people until they can become Arahanta (enlightened ones). In Skinner's theory, humans learn through behavior observation, then follow the observed models.

There are consistency and differences in Buddhism and Skinner's ideas. The consistency are that learning are based on the systematically connected interactions between humans and environment. Humans learn about their outside world through their sense-organs. Each sense acknowledgement has emotion involvement, and external factors : - Good Guidance and models, as the starting points of learning. Furthermore, there are internal factors : - Yonisomanasikara (peruse factor), as the central processing base. Learning input from the external factors flows into the internal factors-the Threefold training principles, as well as the model observation. From this process, humans develop and change themselves on their behavior, mind, and wisdom, so they become righteous, moral persons with good ethic. The differences are on the definitions. Skinner emphasizes on behavior development, so, learners become as their observed models. Buddhism emphasizes on behavior, mind, and wisdom development.