

Thematic Paper Title : An Analytical Study of Learning Process in Theravada Buddhism

Researcher : Miss Supriya Theerasiranon

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Thematic Paper Supervisory : Ven Assist. Prof. Dr. Phramaha Hansa Dhammahaso

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Abstract

The analytical study of the process of learning and knowing in Theravada Buddhism is of two objectives, namely :- 1. to study the process of learning and knowing in Therevada Buddhism. 2. To analyze the process of learning and knowing in Theravada Buddhism.

The researcher made a research from the documents, and the technical texts in Theravada Buddhism.

From the study, is found that the viewpoint about the process of learning and knowing in Theravada Buddhism depends on the principle of Ti Sikkha (The Threefold Learning) to by applied to the training and the developing of oneself to be the absolute human being.

In Buddhism, is the viewpoint that the learning and the knowing arise from the components called "the inside sense-fields namely : the eye, the ear, the nose, the tongue, the body and the mind, and the outside sense-fields namely :- the form the sound, the smell, the test, the touch and the mental temperament and the consciousness which is the knowledge arising when the inside and outside organs touch each other. When the three organs come together the touch arises. Thus, the touch is the beginning point of the human beings knowledge. All the data coming through the organs are the data through the mental translation with the collection of the result up to the arising of the knowledge and the communication with all the environments around oneself. Thus, Buddhism gives the importance to the mind and the different kinds of temperamental knowledge. This fact is only the mental state that

cannot be tested by the scientific way such as the pleasure, the satisfaction and the sorrow etc.

The circumstances of the human beings learning and knowing according to the Theravada Buddhist way are of the beginning steps from the Faith together with wisdom. For example, when one listens to a person slowing the believable essence to being to the truth, one will begin to study from him. Thus, the faith and the wisdom come together and become the right view consisting of the qualities. The factor causing the right view to arise is Kalyanmitta which is the outside factor. After having the good friend and the good data, one can analyse them Yonisomanasikara which is the inside factor for the practiser himself or herself. At this stage, it can be mentioned that when one has Yonisomanasikara, the right view will arise in order. After than one can being oneself to the process of learning and knowing with the beginning of practicing according to the Eightfold Noble Truth or the process of learning and knowing according to the principles of “Ti Sikkha”. Thus, it is true that the outside factor and the inside factor are of equal importance. On the other hand, it can be said that the human beings will have perfection when their lives are completely of 3 sides :- the behavior, the minds and the wisdom.