

Directions as to the exact place and time of study are given in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka⁸² and in the Sūtras. If study is carried on in the village, it is to be done silently (*manasā*); if outside, aloud (*vācā*).

Learning is expected even from persons not normally competent as teachers, such as the **Carakas**, who are recognized in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁸³ as possible sources of information. Here, too, may be mentioned the cases of Brahmins learning from princes, though their absolute value is doubtful, for the priests would naturally represent their patrons as interested in their sacred science: it is thus not necessary to see in these notices any real and independent study on the part of the Kṣatriyas.⁸⁴ Yājñavalkya learnt from Janaka,⁸⁵ Uddālaka Aruṇi and two other Brahmins from Pravāhaṇa Jaivali,⁸⁶ Dr̥ptabālāki Gārgya from Ajātaśatru,⁸⁷ and five Brahmins under the lead of Aruṇa from Aśvapati Kaikeya.⁸⁸ A few notices show the real educators of thought: wandering scholars went through the country⁸⁹ and engaged in disputes and discussions in which a prize was staked by the disputants.⁹⁰ Moreover, kings like Janaka offered rewards to the most learned of the Brahmins;⁹¹ Ajātaśatru was jealous of his renown, and imitated his generosity. Again, learned women are several times mentioned in the Brāhmaṇas.⁹²

A special form of disputation was the **Brahmodya**, for which there was a regular place at the Aśvamedha ('horse sacrifice')⁹³ and at the Daśārātra ('ten-day festival').⁹⁴ The reward of learning was the gaining of the title of Kavi or Vipra, 'sage.'⁹⁵

⁸² ii. 11. 12-15.

⁸³ iv. 2, 4. 1.

⁸⁴ Cf. (1) Kṣatriya and (2) Varṇa.

⁸⁵ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 6, 2, 5.

⁸⁶ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 11; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 3, 1, and i. 8, 1. Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5. 436, 514-516.

⁸⁷ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 1, 1; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iv. 1.

⁸⁸ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 6, 1, 2.

⁸⁹ Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 3, 1. Cf. iii. 7, 1.

⁹⁰ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 4, 1, 1.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, xi. 6, 3, 1; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 1, 1-9, 20. 29.

⁹² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 29; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, ii. 9; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, iii. 3, 1; 7, 1. Cf. Āśvalāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 4, 4; Sāṅkhāyana Gṛhya Sūtra, iv. 10.

⁹³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 2, 11.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, iv. 6, 9, 20.

⁹⁵ Taittirīya Saṃhitā, ii. 5, 9, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 7, 3, 1; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, i. 4, 2, 7; iii. 5, 3, 12. Cf. also Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, vi. 4, 29.