



**International Conference on New Trends in Engineering, Science,
Humanities and Management (ICNTESHM -2021)**

28th November, 2021

CERTIFICATE NO : ICNTESHM/2021/C1121923

AN OVERVIEW OF MEDIEVAL AND MODERN EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Over the ensuing era, the introduction of Buddhism marked a turning point in the history of learning. Buddhist theology served as the foundation for the development of the Buddhist educational system. Sangharam was the hub of Buddhist learning and teaching. Buddhist Biharawas also known as sangharams. There was no discrimination between the wealthy and the poor at these schools; students from all social classes, including Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, and Sudras, were welcome. Because of this, sangharams attracted a significant number of students and grew into robust educational systems. Large educational institutions, such as those of the sangharam-class, were the foundation upon which the concept of establishing universities on the Indian subcontinent was created. It was the Buddhists who took the lead in introducing widespread literacy to the nation. In an effort to improve the lives of his subjects, Emperor Ashoke formally adopted a novel method of widespread dissemination of knowledge. He chiselled moral and social counsel into the rock faces of distant mountains. In addition to this, he arranged for several edicts to be engraved in the informative tombstones. With this, basic education was actively extended throughout his reign thanks to the many monasteries he founded. 'Prakrit' served as the mass communication medium for instruction in the first level of the Boudha school system. Religious education, as well as Sanskrit, Pali, and the local tongue, were naturally included in the curriculum. Changes to the curricula occurred when the Boudha faith gained popularity.