

Name : RITABRAATA SARKAR

Std. : _____ Div. : _____ Roll No. : _____

Subject : _____

INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM

R

School

KNOWLEDGE

knowledge is EPistemology

(The term, epistemology is derived from the Greek word, 'episteme'

meaning Knowledge or Understanding

and the term 'logos'

meaning Word.)

Epistemology is a term first used by
Scottish Philosopher,

James Friedrich Ferrier.

The branch of Philosophy, concerned with the nature and scope of knowledge.
It is also referred to as, 'Theory of Knowledge'.

① Origin of the term knowledge ②

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Indian Philosophy refers to

Philosophical traditions of the Indian subcontinent.

A traditional classification of Philosophy is divided into Astika and Nastika school of philosophy,

depending on, one of the three Alternative criteria:

- (i) Whether it believes in the Vedas, as a valid source of knowledge
- (ii) whether it believes in the Brahma and Atma.
- (iii) whether it believes in Afterlife

Schools of Vedic Philosophy, also known as;

There are 6 major

Orthodox Hindu Philosophy

① Nyaya

② Vaisheshika

③ Samkhya

(Non-surviving) ↘

- (4) Yoga
- (5) Mimamsa
- (6) Vedanta

(Surviving)

- ④ Yoga
- ⑤ Mimamsa
- ⑥ Vedanta

(Surviving)

Heterodox Hindu Philosophy

① Jainism

② Buddhism

③ Ajvika

④ Cārvaka

Surviving

Non-surviving.

The main schools of Indian Philosophy were formed chiefly between 1000 BCE to the early centuries of the CE (common era)

According to Philosophers,

(Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan)



the earliest philosophy dates back to the composition of the UPANISHADS in the later Vedic Period.

Upanishads
Vedic Period

Heterodox Hindu Philosophy

- ① Jainism → Surviving
- ② Buddhism → Surviving
- ③ Ajvika } Non-surviving
- ④ Cārvaka }

The main schools of Indian Philosophy were formed chiefly between 1000 BCE to the early ^{MCA} centuries of the CE (common era).

According to Philosophers,

(Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan)

the earliest philosophy dates back to the composition of the UPANISHADS in the later Vedic Period.

The Arthashastra, attributed to the Mauryan minister, Chanakya is, one of the early Indian texts, devoted to Political Philosophy, dated back to the fourth century.

The political philosophy, most closely associated with contemporary India is Ahimsa (Non-Violence).

and Satyagraha, popularised by Mahatma Gandhi during the India's struggle for independence.

The Arthashastra, attributed to the Mauryan minister, Chanakya, is, one of the early Indian texts, devoted to Political Philosophy, dated back to the fourth century.

The political philosophy, most closely associated with contemporary India, is Ahimsa (Non-Violence).

and

Satyagraha,

popularised by Mahatma Gandhi, during the India's struggle for independence.

10marks Question

- ① Short Note on Indian Philosophy (10)
Start to end
- ② 2 orthodox school of Philosophy (2)
- ③ 2 heterodox school of Philosophy (2)

780 Lang

66 Script

40% popl'n speaks Hindi

McQ

10 marks Question

- ① Short Note on Indian Philosophy (10)
(Start to end)
- ② 2 orthodox school of Philosophy (2)
- ③ 2 heterodox school of Philosophy (2)

780 Lang

66 Script

MCQ

40% popl'n speaks Hindi

LINGUISTIC

Language is a system of communication.

There are around 780 Languages and 66 scripts in India.

Hindi as a language is spoken by over 40% of the population.

India is a home to several languages based on its rich diversities in terms of religion, caste, region, tribes, etc.

Classification of Languages in India based on Origin:

① INDO-ARYAN GROUP:

It is a branch of Indo-European group of languages. Around 74% of the Indians speak languages belonging to this group. This group can be further classified into 3 groups based on their time of origin -

LINGUISTIC

Language is a system of communication.
There are around 780 Languages and,

66 scripts in India.

Hindi as a language is spoken by over 40% of the population.

India is a home to several languages based on its rich diversities in terms of religion, caste, region, tribes, etc.

Classification of Languages in India based on Origin:

① INDO-ARYAN GROUP:

It is a branch of Indo-European group of languages. Around 74% of the Indians speak languages belonging to this group. This group can be further classified into 3 groups based on their time of origin -

MCQ

- { A Old - Indo - Aryan Group
 B Middle Indo Aryan Group.
 C Modern Indo Aryan Group

example, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali

MCQ

(2)

DAVIDIAN GROUP

This group consists of languages spoken in the southern part of India. Around 25% of the population speak languages from this group. They can be further divided into 3 groups:

- (A)
 (B)
 (C)

~~Tibeto - Burmese~~
~~Siamese - Chinese~~

MCQ

- { A Northern Dravidian Group
 B Central Dravidian Group
 C Southern Dravidian Group

ex:-

Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu

MCQ

MCQ

- {
- (A) Old - Indo - Aryan - Group
 - (B) Middle Indo Aryan Group
 - (C) Modern Indo Aryan Group

example, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali ~~MCQ~~

(2)

DRAVIDIAN GROUP

This group consists of languages spoken in the southern part of India. Around 25% of the population speak languages from this group. They can be further divided into 3 groups:

- {
- (A) ~~Tibeto - Burmese~~
 - (B) ~~Siamese - Chinese~~
 - (C) ~~Malay - Polynesian~~

MCQ

- {
- (A) Northern Dravidian Group
 - (B) Central Dravidian Group
 - (C) Southern Dravidian Group

ex:-

Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu ~~MCQ~~

③ SINO-TIBETAN GROUP

This group asks its origin in the North-eastern part of India. It stretches all over sub-Himalayan areas, covering North Bihar, North Bengal, Assam, upto North-eastern states.

^{MCA} 0.6 % of Indian population, speak this group of languages. They can be further sub-divided into -

- (A) Tibeto-Burmanese
- (B) Siamese-Chinese

example, Mandarin, Burmese, Manipuri ^{MCA}

④ AUSTRIC GROUP

This group belongs to the Austro-Asiatic sub-family. Mainly spoken in Central, Eastern and North-eastern India. ^{MCA} This group existed long before the arrival of the Aryans and were referred to as Nisadas in ancient Sanskrit Literature.

e.g., Khasi, Munda, Santali. ^{MCA}

③ SINO-TIBETAN GROUP

This group asks its origin in the North-eastern part of India. It stretches all ^{over}_{mca} over sub-Himalayan areas covering North Bihar, North Bengal, Assam, upto North-eastern states.

^{mca} 0.6 % of Indian population, speak this group of Languages. They can be further sub-divided into -

- (A) Tibeto-Burmanese
- (B) Siamese-Chinese

example, Mandarin, Burmese, Manipuri ^{mca}

④ AUSTRIC GROUP

This group belongs to the Austro-Asiatic sub-family. Mainly spoken in Central, Eastern and North-eastern India. ^{mca} This group existed long before the arrival of the Aryans and were referred to as Nisadas in ancient Sanskrit Literature. ^{mca}

e.g., Khasi, Munda, Santali. ^{mca}

5

Other groups

This includes languages spoken by Tribals and adivasis, like

Gondi, Malpahariya, Paryi, etc.

MCQ

These languages are very distinct and cannot be classified under any particular group.

⑤

Other groups

This includes languages spoken by
Tribals and adivasis, like

Gondi, Malpahariya, Pariji, etc.

These languages are very distinct and
cannot be classified under any
particular group.

Question → 10 marks

V. V. V.
V. V. Imp

Classify Indian
Languages based on
its Origin.

Question → 10 marks

V. V. V.
V. V. Imp

Classify Indian
Languages based on
its Origin.

5 marks

EIGHTH'S SCHEDULE

After independence, the Indian Constitution, in its Eighth's Schedule, recognized

22 Indian Languages:

These are:

- (1) Assamese
 - (2) Bengali
 - (3) Bodo
 - (4) Dogri
 - (5) Gujarati
 - (6) Hindi
 - (7) Kannada
 - (8) Kashmiri
 - (9) Konkani
 - (10) Maithili
 - (11) Malayalam
 - (12) Magriburi
 - (13) Marathi
 - (14) Nepali
 - (15) Oriya
 - (16) Punjabi
 - (17) Sanskrit.
 - (18) Santhali
 - (19) Sindhi
 - (20) Tamil
 - (21) Telugu
 - (22) Urdu.
- Memorize all.

5 marks

EIGHTH'S SCHEDULE

After independence, the Indian Constitution, in its Eighth's Schedule, recognized

22 Indian Languages:

These are:

- (1) Assamese
- (2) Bengali
- (3) Bodo
- (4) Dogri
- (5) Gujarati
- (6) Hindi
- (7) Kannada
- (8) Kashmiri
- (9) Konkani
- (10) Maithili
- (11) Malayalam
- (12) Maithili
- (13) Marathi
- (14) Nepali
- (15) Oriya
- (16) Punjabi
- (17) Sanskrit.
- (18) Santhali
- (19) Sindhi
- (20) Tamil
- (21) Telugu
- (22) Urdu.

Memorize all.

#

CLASSICAL LANGUAGE

(5 marks)

→ The Government of India, in 2004, declared provision of Classical Languages in India.

In February, 2004, the Ministry of Culture,

(in the Rajya Sabha, gave the guidance for Classical Languages)

They are (guidelines) :

- (1) High quality of its early texts recorded in history.
- (2) Literary tradition is original and not borrowed from any other speech community.
- (3) The Classical Language and Literature are distinct from Modern Languages.

Keeping in mind, the above conditions, currently, 6 Languages are recognized as Classical Languages over the years. They are

- (1) TAMIL (2004)

(5 marks)

CLASSICAL LANGUAGE

→ (The Government of India, in 2004, declared provision of Classical Languages in India.)

In February, 2004, the Ministry of Culture,

(in the Rajya Sabha, gave the guidance for Classical Languages.

They are (guidelines) :

- (1) High quality of its early texts recorded in history.
- (2) Literary tradition is original and not borrowed from any other speech community.
- (3) The Classical Language and Literature are distinct from Modern Languages.)

Keeping in mind, the above conditions, currently, 6 Languages are recognized as Classical Language, over the years. They are

(1) TAMIL (2004)

- (2) SANSKRIT (2005)
- (3) KANNADA (2008)
- (4) TELUGU (2008)
- (5) MALAYALAM (2013)
- (6) ORIYA (2014)

II Revision of the Guidelines →

(The guidelines for the status of Classical Language has been revised, a few times; Most notable is 2005 and 2024 revisions. This is done, based on the recommendations from the Linguistic Experts Committee [LEC], under the

Sahitya Akademi.)

- (2) SANSKRIT (2005)
- (3) KANNADA (2008)
- (4) TELUGU (2008)
- (5) MALAYALAM (2013)
- (6) ORIYA (2014)

II Revision of the Guidelines →

(The guidelines for the status of Classical Language has been revised, a few times; Most notable is 2005 and 2024 revisions. This is done, based on the recommendations from the Linguistic Experts Committee [LEC].

Sahitya Akademi.)

Questions →

Q) 10 marks) Classify Indian languages based on Origin

Q) 5 marks) Eight's Schedule → definition
→ All 22 languages

Q) 5 marks) Classical Language
→ definition
→ guideline
→ example
→ year (optional)
→ conclude
with revision

Questions →

Q 10 marks

Classify Indian Languages based on Origin

Q 5 marks

Eight's Schedule → definition
→ All 22 languages

Q 5 marks

Classical Language

- definition
- guideline
- example
- year (optional)
- conclude
- with revision