**KNOWLEDGE AND WISDOM**

**SUMMARY**

1. According to Bertrand Russell, one of the factory that to wisdom is a sense of proportion. The phrase “sense of proportion” means the capacity to take account of all the important elements in a problem and attached to each its due weight. Take the example of research in medicine. Suppose you have succeeded in lowering, the infant death rate in the world. As a result, the population rises leading to inadequate food supply and lowering of the standard of living of people. This element was not considered all the elements related to problem. Thus pursuit of knowledge in the absence of wisdom may become harmful.

Take another example. You study the composition of the atom from a disinterested desire for knowledge, in doing so you are pacing in the handing of lunatics the means of the destroying human race. You had not thought of this harmful effect while studying atom. Knowledge should be combined with a comprehensive vision, or a sense of proportion. That is wisdom.

1. Comprehensiveness along is not enough to constitute wisdom. There should be an awareness of the goal of human life. This may be illustrated by a study of history. Many historians have done more harm than good because they wrote history based on their feeling and emotion. There was no objectivity. Hegel had a philosophy of history of history. It did not lack Comprehensiveness it started from the earliest times and continued into an indefinite future. Thus his history had merit. However, it had certain limitations. The chief lessons of history he tried limitations. The chief lessons of history he tried to project was that from A.D. 400 down to his own time, Germany had been the most important nation and the leader of the world. Thus his writing of history was not impartial. He was prejudiced. He allowed emotions and feeling to enter into his history. He cannot be called wise because he lacked objective and Comprehensiveness.
2. Wisdom is needed in private life too.it is needed in our choice of goals to be pursued and in the feeling ourselves from personal prejudices. If you pursue an end which is inherently impossible to achieve their lives to a search for the philosopher’s stone and the elixir of life. It was impossible to find such imaginary things and, therefore, they wasted their lives. Wisdom is needed even in less heroic matters. If two people hate each other and accuse each other of vices and injustice, you should go and convince each that the other that their enmity is harmful to both. If you can do this. You will have taught them a little bit of wisdom.
3. The essence of wisdom is the freedom from the egoism of the senses. What is egoism of the senses? It means that we are subject to the control of our senses and emotions. Their demands have to be satisfied this is inevitable and cannot be ignored. Russell calls it “the tyranny of the here and now”. Sight and sound and touch are bound up with our own bodies and cannot be made impersonal. Similarly our emotions start from ourselves. An infant feels hunger or discomfort because of his physical condition. As he grows up, his thoughts and feelings become less personal and less concerned with his own physical status. He achieves growing wisdom. He learns the important of importantly. It is importantly that constitutes growth in wisdom.
4. Russell states that wisdom can be taught. This not merely moral instruction. The teaching of wisdom much have a larger intellectual element. The results of hatred and narrow mindedness are disastrous. People should be made aware of these in the course of giving knowledge should not be separated. Specialized knowledge, which is required for various kinds of skill, has very little to do with wisdom. But it should be supplemented in education. Even the best technicians should be good citizens. ‘Citizens’ does not mean citizen of the world. With every increase of knowledge and skill. Wisdom become more necessary. This is become every piece of knowledge adds to our capacity for evil. The world needs wisdom more than ever before. If knowledge continues to increase, wisdom should also increase in a similar way.
5. **Give one instance to show that the pursuit of knowledge in the absence of wisdom may become harmful?**

Ans:- Refer to para 1 of summary.

1. **Point out the merits and limitations of Hegel as a historian?**

Ans:- Refer to para 3 of summary.

1. **What is the sign of wisdom in private life?**

Ans:- Refer to para 4 of summary.

1. **What does “egoism of the senses” mean?**

Ans:- Write para 5 of summary.

1. **When does love of the neighbor become real?**

Ans:- Write para 6 of summary.

1. **What are the ways of teaching wisdom, according to Russell?**

Ans:- Write para 7 of summary.

1. **What are the factory which constitute wisdom?**

Ans: - According to Russell, there are five factors which constitute wisdom. The first is sense of proportion. It is the capacity to consider all important aspects of the problem carefully. Our discoveries and invention and should not lead to harmful side effect. In short, there must be a certain degree of comprehensiveness in our approach to problem. Secondly there must be certain awareness of the ends of human life. Knowledge should be combined with the total needs purpose of life. We need wisdom to decide our goals. For instant we should not attempt to achieve what is impossible like the search for “philosopher’s stone or “the elixir of life”. Fourthly, we should be free from personal prejudices. Two person may remain enemies because of their prejudices. Though reasonable persuasion such hatred can be avoided.

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**WHAT IS INDIANNESS?**

**SUMMARY**

The Indianans we all talk about is a particular way of looking at life and certain habits of thinking and feeling which are special to us. For instant, the feeling of an Indian family when a girl gets married and leaves her home are same throughout India. This has nothing to do with the language the Indian family speaks or what their religion is, or whether we are speaking of now or of two hundred years ago. An Indian son-in-law is special person and gets special treatment in Indian. Elders in India whichever part of the country they come from, whatever language they speak, bless young people in the same way, and wish them the same good things in the life. These example help us to see that there really is such a thing as Indianans.

One of the most important qualities of Indian culture is that it was always been able to accept new influences and still remains what it was. All thought Indian’s, foreign people have come to Indian for various reasons. The new ways of life away by the Indians, but absorbed and made their own. Our culture keeps moving. That is also why our ancient culture keeps moving. That is also why our best to become a modern nation. We accept new things and make them our own. Therefore, our culture is like a bicycle.

Belief in sacredness is an important quality of Indian culture. You will see very clearly in our village. Think of the people tree, the river, village well, the workman’s tools, the plough, the grain of rice etc. any one of these things could be thought of as sacred in our village. This sense of sacredness runs right through our society. Indian children even in cities would not put their feet on a book or kick a tree. Indian respected age and wisdom, anything that give energy and all that is good. Our huge dams and factories have called been “Temples of the new age” by one of our great leader.

Tradition means those ways of thinking and feeling witch have come down to us from the past. We still have great faith in good ness. This has nothing to do with religion. A nation leader appealed to a group of dangerous dacoits of Madhya Pradesh, to give up their criminal lives and start afresh. One by one they came and laid down their arms. Incident of this type tell us that ours is a living and growing tradition. It is still taking in new influences and merging them with the old. If this stops, the Indian tradition itself will die.

In the India of today, we are living in several centuries at the same time. The atomic installations, Gnat and the jet aircrafts belong to the twentieth century. Advises still live the same kind of the lives as their forefathers did three hundred years ago. The folded handed of the villager in the presence of wisdom and learning and strength stretch back though many centuries into the begging of our history. Indian respected the man of learning, the hero, the man of wisdom and the holy man much more than the man whom has money. This has been true for thousands of years primary school has, even now, a more honored place than the rich farmer. Thus in India we live in the past and in the present at the same time.

1. **What are the important qualities of Indian culture**?

Ans:- One of the most important qualities of Indian culture is that has always been able to accept new influences and still remains what it was. Throughout Indian history, foreign people have come to India. The new ways of life they brought with them were not thrown away but Indians absorbed and made them their own. Another great quality of Indian culture is a strong belief in sacredness. Think of the pipal tree, the river, and the village well etc. any one of those things could be thought of as sacred in our village. Even Indian cities children would not put their feet on a book or kick a tree. The hug dams and factories we have built have been called temples of the new age. Other qualities of Indian culture are faith in the power of goodness, living in the present and the past at the same time respect for wisdom and learning, hospital, looking after the again etc.

1. **What is Indianans to Sheila Dhar?**

Ans: - Write para 1 of summary.

1. **What does Sheila Dhar say that Indian culture is like a bicycle?**

Ans: - Write para 2 of summary.

1. **How does the write explain Indians’ strong belief in sacredness?**

Ans: - Write para 3 of summary.

1. **What the nature of tradition is as reflected in “What is Indianness”?**

Ans: - Write para 4 of summary.

1. **Why does Sheila Dhar say that in the India of today we are living in several centuries at the same time?**

Ans: - Write para 5 of summary.

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