

**WAYS OF KNOWLEDGE IN INDIAN PHILOSOPHY - A VIEW**

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Abstract

Philosophy literally means 'Love of wisdom'. In this context there are two major divisions of philosophy such as, Eastern and Western philosophy. Eastern philosophy is closely associated with religious beliefs and values. Whereas the western philosophical thoughts related with knowledge, metaphysics, ethics and aesthetic as well. As far as the Indian philosophy is concerned which has proposed a distinct approach about the origin of knowledge. In addition to reason and experience, the Indian epistemology also emphasized testimony as one of the sources of knowledges. Hence in ordered unlike the source of western epistemological sources of knowledge the Indian epistemological family believes a separate entity called testimony also one of the commonest of the sources of knowledge. In order to gain the proper logical reasoning logic itself playing a pivotal and also lead a proper mode of thought. Further this paper is striving to bring out what short of strategy the Indian thinkers had used to secure this method of thoughts to justify the proper mode of knowledge. This research is based on secondary data based and qualitative based as well. The necessary data for this research had obtained from relevant literature review, research essays and web sites as well as for the research study both the analytical and critical methodology had been used.

Keywords: Knowledge, Experience, Reasoning, Perception, Inference, Testimony

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