

INTRODUCTION PHILOSOPHY

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Lecture-1

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INTRODUCTION

- The Sanskrit Word for philosophy is “darshan” which means direct vision. The word symbolize the difference between modern Western philosophy .
- Indian Philosophy relies on direct vision of truths and Buddhi (reasoning}.
- Darshan is divided into two categories namely Astika and Nastika.
- Astika means believer in the Vedas and Nastika means non-believer in the Vedas.

- **All systems of Indian philosophy claim to be derived from the Veda but the Veda itself are a record of the sages who realized the truth within.**
- **Buddha for example reiterated many things said in the Veda but did not cite the Veda as the source of his views.**
- **All systems of Indian Philosophy have a unique quality of cooperating with one another. There is Saivism Kashmir and Kerala, Shaktism and Yoga throughout India. The five schools of Vedanta exist even today.**
- **Direct experiences is the foundation of Indian philosophy, but reason and logic are the chief tools that enable the system to develop and grow.**
- **Modern philosophical thought ranging from the Metaphysical and mystical philosophy of Sir Aurbindo to the social and political philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.**

ASTIKA V/S NASTIKA

- NYAYA
- VAISHESHIK
- SAKHYA
- YOGA
- MIMAMSA
- VEDANTA
- CARVAKA
- JAINISM
- BUDDHISM

* OTHERS ARE A MIXTURE OF THE IDEAS OF THESE SYSTEMS

Contemporary Indian Philosophers:

- Swami Vivekananda
- Sri Aurobindo
- Rabindra Nath Tagore
- Narayan Guru
- S Radha Krishnan
- B.R. Ambedkar
- Krishna Chandra Bhattacharya
- Md. Iqbal