

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

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INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

- ▣ Philosophy that originated in India is known as Indian Philosophy.
- ▣ I.P is known as Darshan or a way of looking at life.
- ▣ Its origin goes back to the Vedas & Upanishads.
- ▣ The main division of Indian Philosophy is as follows:-
 - (a) Vedic Period (1500-1000 B.C)
 - (b) The Epic Period (1000- 600 B.C)
 - (c) The Sutra Period (600- 200 C.E)
 - (d) The Modern & Contemporary Period (18th Century till date)

VEDIC PERIOD

- ▣ Vedas are said to be the words of God. Vedas stand for knowledge. Four vedas preach polytheism, Henotheism & finally Monotheism.
- ▣ Upanisads- Though many in number, there are 10 important Upanishads that contain religious, scientific and Philosophical thoughts.

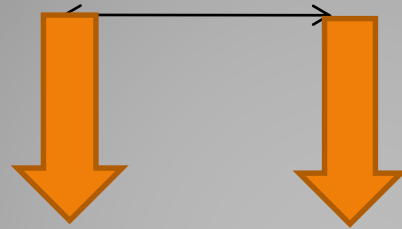
- ▣ Epic Period:- Ramayan & Mahabharat were written. Buddhism & Jainism were also founded.
- ▣ Sutra Period:- Nyaya-Vaishesika, Sankhya-Yoga, Mimamsa-Vedanta were founded.
- ▣ Contemporary Indian Philosophy- After the Vedanta Philosophy no other school of thought emerged. Since India was subjugated by foreigners.

C.I.P. began with the philosophy of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, followed by Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Swami Vivekananda, Sri Aurobindo etc

NATURE OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

- ▣ Spiritual
- ▣ Rational & Critical
- ▣ Practical
- ▣ Analytical

SCHOOLS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY



(ORTHODOX)

(DIRECTLY BASED ON THE VEDAS)

INDIRECTLY BASED ON THE VE

(NYAYA VAISHESHIK,SANKHYA,YOGA)

(BASED ON KARMKAND - MIMANSA)

(BASED ON GYANKAND -VEDANTAS)

(HETERODOX)

(REJECTS THE AUTHORITY OF VEDAS)

(CHARVAKA, JAINISM & BUDDHISM)

BASIC FEATURES OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

- ▣ Similarity in Origin and Aim
- ▣ Sufferings of Life
- ▣ Bondage and Liberation
- ▣ Law of Causation
- ▣ Law of Karma
- ▣ Concept of Soul and Rebirth
- ▣ Concept of World
- ▣ Concept of God and Dharma
- ▣ Theory of Knowledge

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INDIAN AND WESTERN PHILOSOPHIES

- ▣ Western Philosophy originated from awe, surprise and anxiety to know the world.
- ▣ Hence their study is more theoretical, rational and logical. It can be called a mental exercise.
- ▣ On the other hand, Indian Philosophy originated from spiritual hunger to find a solution to the sufferings of life.
- ▣ Hence it is more practical and spiritual, the aim of which is attainment of moksha.

CONTD.

- ▣ Method adopted by Western Philosophers is scientific and logical since Philosophy was more influenced by science and reason.
- ▣ Since Philosophy in India is close to Religion and the aim is attainment of Moksha, hence the method adopted by Indian thinkers is more practical, spiritual and intuitive.
- ▣ The outlook of Western Philosophy is analytical, whereas that of Indian Philosophy is synthetic.

CONTD.

Western Philosophy believes in the empirical world as the real world whereas Indian thinkers maintain that the empirical world is not real. There is a transcendental world which is the real world

In this way though both the philosophies aim at the attainment of knowledge, they differ in their origin, nature, scope, method and outlook.

