

philosophy  $\xrightarrow{\text{Greece}}$  "love of wisdom"

Socrates  $\longrightarrow$  philosopher  $\equiv$  seeker after wisdom

Perry  $\rightarrow$  philosophy is not accident/supernatural; its inevitable/normal

### 1) pre-Socratic philosophers,

- nature is organized physical system.
- its rearranging, changing in patterned way.

\* Thales — first philosopher who question abt nature  
— All comes from water; all returns to water.

Anaximander — unbounded & indeterminate  
— exists in fire/water/air/earth

Anaximenes — fundamental is air.

\* Pythagoras — All are numbers, points, lines

Permerides — nature is uncreated; imperishable  
Beings will always exist in nature.

\* Heraclitus — all things pass; nothing remains  
— unity in diversim  
— reality is always what it is

\* Democritus — all things made of atoms

→ modern era:

Human → central player?

\* Newton → book: Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica

\* environmental ethics: ethical attitude towards environment.

→ Philosophy in India:

\* divinity in powerful natural forces.

"spiritual" in all religions

Greek: philosophy × religion

India: philosophy = religion

Christianity: nature made by god. People have permission to use nature.

"Scientific revolution" in 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> century  
: dominate nature.

Francis Bacon  
Darwin

} man stood above nature

Fritjof Capra — Book: Man's responsibility of nature

— man rules nature  
& other beings.

→ questions about "value"

does non-human life have value?

Immanuel Kant → Anthropocentric dominance | Kantism  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
 nature is functional value  
 - only rational creature are ends in themselves.  
 - Animals not worth. no moral worth  
 - treat animals kindly, even though they are means to an end.

\* Human is superior due to reason.

\* The great chain of being : imaginary hierarchy.

\* Descartes → mind-body duality

Reductionist materialism : nature is a machine. no purpose.  
 scientific view of nature

↓  
 nature is object.

Gilbert Pinchot → "nature is resource to conserve to meet human welfare."

\* shallow ecology → humans separate from environment.

Now; man & nature are friends.

(Griffith Taylor) → neither man is superior  
nor nature is superior.

- there is a dialectical relation b/w man & nature.

### Deep ecology

- Arne Naess, deep ecology movement.
- rejects anthropocentric views
- both living & non-living have intrinsic value.

### Buddhism

— ecological philosophy

↳ view is life-centric & anthro-independent.

### Aristotle

→ nature was made all things for man.



Buddhism: love nature & life.  
don't harm

(5)

Lynn White Jr

1967

→ historical roots of eco crisis

→ what ppl do, depend on how they see themselves  
in relation to nature.

\* Yajurveda: Divine being is the one ultimate.

Attharveda: earth is not for humans alone  
→ concept of 'Dharma'

Ashoka: Buddhist Emperor

Bishnois: Rajasthan

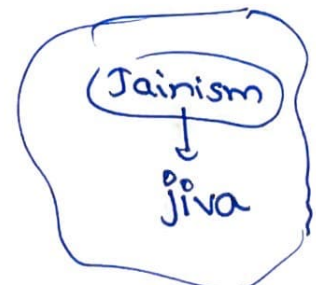
Hinduism: founded by  
Guru Maharaj Jambh  
1451 CE.

\* Ganga considered most sacred.

\* Indic religions vs Abrahamic religion.

deep ecology

Judaism  
Christianity  
Islam



\* Rta :- real life functions acc. to law of rta.  
(order, telos)

Buddh  
: desire is cause  
of suffering.

\* Vishnu avatars:  
1) matsya  
2) kurma  
3) varaha  
4) narasimha.

Modern ethics:

utilitarianism: John Stuart Mill }

most powerful ethical theory: Immanuel Kant

ethical theory: deontology

duty → duty

towards humans.

} damage to environment.

\* Karmic continuum of Buddhism:-

all male creatures → father

female → mother

\* Buddhism: strive towards Nirvana.

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Anthropocentric

Animal-centric

Bio-centric.

1) Thomas Aquinas - hierarchy of life forms.

Descartes - animals don't have mind

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