

hindu philosophy-

developing for over 2000 years.

-major source is upanishads which mean to sit near.

-later vedic period also has some major works on hindu philosophy;

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2. there are 2 hindu school of thoughts-

\*astik-those who believe in infallibility of vedas(not god)-6 schools-orthodox school-nyaya, visheshika,samkhya,yoga,purva mimansa, uttar mimansa(vedanta);

\*heterodox school-jainism,budhism,materialism(charvaka)

samkhya,ajeevika(budhist) have perished; jainism, budhism, shaivism advaita(vedanta) have survived;

3. purusharth- they are 4 goals of human being-kama, artha,dharma,moksha---philosophy helps in achieving this;

\*they focus on metaphysical problems;

\*these schools codified dharma, i.e. how to lead life on earth; sages and philosophers advised people to follow these schools;

4. Samkhya school-

-it means enumeration schools;

founded by sage Kapila;

-is strongly dualist;

it believes in 2 realities-consciousness(purusha) and material(prakriti);

prakriti is tangible and hence can be felt;

-Jiva is Jiva is a stage in which Purusha is bounded to Prakriti via DESIRE; and end of this bondage is Moksha;

--samkhya denies Ishwara(god); there is no mention of what is stage after moksha as well as about Ishwara(god)

5. Nyaya school-

-nyaya means logic; nyaya is school of logic;

-nyaya sutras= codification of logic;

-founded by Akshapada Gautama;

-They have methodology to prove existence of god ;they are based on vedas and system of logic, which is adopted by other schools as well;

-the school believes that only way to relieve from suffering is to gain credible and valid knowledge only;

identifying credible sources of knowledge and to distinguish them from false ones is very difficult and was attempted by this school; so Nyaya believes in Epistemology which means study of knowledge, its nature and its sources, as well as study of logic;

- there are 4 sources of knowledge i.e. Pramanas - perception, inference, comparison and testimony; even after applying these 4 valid knowledge there is chance of wrong knowledge creeping into it; so a no. of schemes have been developed to filter out wrong info;

- nyaya is perhaps closest of schools to Analytical philosophy of west;

## 6. Visheshika -

- closely associated with nyaya school and eventually fused with it.

- visheshika means Atom; so all objects in the universe are reducible to finite no. of atoms;

- developed by Kanada;

nyaya schools talk about 4 sources of knowledge, whereas this school talks about only 2 sources- perception and inference;

## 7. Mimamsa or Purva Mimamsa-

- it seeks to enquire into nature of DHARMA based on interpretation (hermeneutics) of Vedas;

- hermeneutics= here crux of vedas and not literal meaning is taken up;

- this enquiry is not accessible by reason or observation; they must be inferred from authority of vedas; they say vedas are eternal, authorless and infallible;

- both theistic and atheistic tendencies are available in vedas;

they are not really interested in existence of god, but in nature of dharma; -dharma has nothing to do with religion; it is code of conduct to lead a dignified life; religion is a part of it; but religion and dharma are not interchangeable;

- core tenets of dharma are

- core tenets of Mimamsa school are ritualism, anti-ascetism, anti-mysticism; -elucidation of nature of dharma is goal of this school ;

## 8. Vedanta or Uttar Mimamsa-

- somewhat opposite to Mimamsa school;

- it literally means conclusion of vedas; it is most prominent and philosophically advanced school in heterodox school;

- it includes philosophical traditions and is concerned with interpretations of 3 basic schools of Hindu philosophy Upanishads, Brahmasutras and Bhagvat Gita;

- now there are 10 branches of Vedanta; main 3 are - Advaita Vedanta, Vishishtadvaita and Dvaita;

- Uttar Mimamsa is later or higher enquiry;

- Purva Mimamsa is earlier or former enquiry;

Purva Mimamsa explains fire sacrifices in Samhita portion of Vedas and Brahmanas;

Uttar Mimamsa explains the esoteric teachings of Aranyakas; Aranyaka means forest, and Aranyakas means books written in forests; So Vedanta is most prominent philosophically school

- imp names- Shankaracharya, Ramanuja and Madhavacharya;

## 9. Yoga school-

- first mention comes in budhist nikaya;
- developed by patanjali ;
- yoga involves spiritual , mental and physical exercises transcending the body and transfroming the mind;
- it is popular in hinduism, budhism, jainism;
- phycial part is popularized by swami vivekananda; hie Hatha Yoga;
- yoga describes human existence as 3 body and 5 sheets which covers the atmas and egy flow thru energy channels, concentrated in chakras;
- raj yoga - also called ashtanga yoga and classical yoga; it is a form of meditation, where miond is trained to be conentrated at one point;so it aims at calming of mind,using a succession of steps; if successful, one reaches the final stage, culminating in samadhi;

#### buddhist school

1.religious mvt originated in 500bc coz-

- a. superiority of brahmins
- b. vedic rituals were complicated.
- c. c. most of literature was written in sanskrit. so lying with elites, n out of access of common man.
- d. rigid caste system that did nt allow change of animals.e. vedic rituals emphasis on animal sacrifice, whioch is source of livelihood livelihood of common man.

2budhism based on pali language n jainism on prakrit language.

- statred by gautama budha; also called shakyam muni(kshatriya clan), enlightened one; born in 563 bc n attains moksha in 483 bc;
- he is moborn in llumbini nepal; he attained moksha at kushinagar(UP);
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- channa was horse rider of budha;
- after encountering death, sickness, old age n beggars, he left his palace at age of 29- this event is called Maha-bhinish-kraman=turning of wheel of law;

3. elar kalam was his 1st guru; he taught him upnishad n to trat sorrow by meditation;

4. rudrak-ramputra=2nd guru;

-attained enlightenment at age of 35 at Bodhgaya under peepal tree;

-first sermon at sarnath before 5 brahmins=dharma-chakra-parivartan.

--attain moksha at age of 80=maha-parinirvana.

5. arya satya(norble turth)-

idukha=sorrow=every wish unfulfilled leads to sorrow-dukha SAMUDAYA-origin of sorrow=desire(trishna);

-Dukha nirodha=how stop dukha=destroy trishna;

-Dukha Nirod Gamini =Gamini Paripad=way to which u lead ur life to end Dukha=middle path=8 fold path = Ashtangika Marg

6. Ashtangika marg-

a1. Samyak Drishti=Right Understanding; u have to be free from superstition n delusion;

b. Samyak Samkalp= Right Thought;

; Do not think evil or ill abt anyone;

c. Samyak Vak(Speech)=honest truthful;

d. samyak karma=right action-peace, honest n pure;

e. samyak Ajeev=right livelihood=no danger to any creature emotionally n physically;

f. samyak Vyayam=right efforts, self-discipline n training;

g. Samyak Smriti=right mindfulness= active n watchful mind;

h. samyak Samadhi=right concentration=earnest thoughts on deep mystery of life;

8. budha didnt believe in

-soul n god

-supremacy of brahmins

-rituals; vedas;

9. buddhism code of conduct=Vinay Pitak-

-dont steal;

--dont do any violence

-dont take intoxicant;

-dont lie

-dont do corrupt practises;

10. triratnas=3 jewels of buddhism

-a. budham=to worship symbols of budha

b. dhammam=doctrine of budha

c. sangham=rules n regulations of sangha where monks live;

11. Symbols

-pipal tree= enlightened under this

-chakra=(1st sermon) dharm chakra parivartan

-stupa=mahaparinirvana; near varanasi; moksha

-horse== leaving palace at age of 29

elephant -lotus=related to his birth=his mom saw this in her dream;

12.

Buddhist councils-

-483bc - attained moksha->under ajatshatru time-head=Mahakashyapa=at rajgriha-teachings of Buddha were compiled in 2 pitakas ananda and vinaya by Upali;

-383 bc-> under kingship of Kala Ashoka; President= Swakarni; at Vaishali; here there was divided into Theravada(orthodox) and Mahasangika(liberals); no split; Abhidham Pitaka was composed here;

-250BC-kingship of Ashoka the great; President=Moggallana; at Patliputra; to get rid of corrupt practices;

-1st AD=kingship of Kanishka; Kushana dynasty(intro gold coins); president of Vasumaitra; at Kundalvan; split into Mahayana and Hinayana;

\*Mahayana=big wheel; idol worship; prevalent; popularized by Nagarjuna; China and Japan;

\*Hinayana=lesser wheel; in SL, SEA, MYN;

-5th council-mandalay (Myn);

-6th council=Rangoon;

Jainism

1. Founder =Adhinath or Rishabdeva;

-Jina=conqueror of desire;

-Mahavira=24th guru;-Mahavira is reformer of Jainism;

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2. Mahavira-

-born in Vaishali (Kundalgram) in 540bc and died in 468bc(nirvana);

-called Vardhamana(prosperity) coz at his birth period state was prosperous;

-he left home at age of 30years;

-he is last Tirthankar;

--for 12 years he did intense meditation for spiritual awakening(Diksha);

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-finally he got Kevalgan (enlightenment) under a SAL Tree on sides of river Rihupali in village Jimbugram;

3. Imp names of Vardhaman(original name of Mahavira)-

-Arihant=worthy;

-Mahavira=conqueror;

-Tirthankar=path finder;

-Nirgrantha=free from bonds;

-Jina=conqueror of desires;

5. He did at RAJGRIHA at age of 72

6. his philosophy-

asteya=truthfulness;

ahimsa=non violence;

-aparigraha=dont acquire property;

-brahmacharya=stay away from women;

6.his philosophy-

-ahimsa;

-satya;

-asteya=no property;

-brahmacharya;

-aparigraha;

7. doctrines of Panch-Mahavratas-

a. Ahimsa= no violence-walk, eat and talk carefully;

b. stay- dont tell lie and think before you speak coz it will have consequences; never speak in Anger;

-Asteya-Dont steal;

d. Aparigraha-dont acquire property;

e. Brahmacharya-dont see

so very difficult to follow;

8.

Anekavada or Syadvada-

-it is based on idea of pluralism

-it says there is no absolute truth; there are multiple perspectives; truth and reality are perceived perfectly; no single point of view is complete;

-so NO ABSOLUTE TRUTH;

-buddha also gave similar concept called PRATIYASAMUTPADE; i.e., There is reason behind everything;

9 Other imp points-

-reject authority of vedas;

-opposed vedic rituals; didnt believe existence of God;

-he said MAN is architect of his own destiny;

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## 10. Tirthankars

-means path finder;

-1st is Rishabhdeva or Adinath; Pama wrote a book on him in Kannada, called Adigranth

-2nd is Ajitnath;

21 -Naminath;

-22-Arista-Naemi;

23-Parsavnath;

-24- Mahavira; sya=mbol =LION;

10. Jain councils- there were 2 Jain councils;

a. 300 BC -at Patliputra; under SthoolBhadra; Compiling of Angas which contains Teachings of Mahavira;

b. Vallabhi (GJ)-800AD-Split into Digambar(orthodox;naked) and

Shwetambar(LLiberal);DIGAMBAR-dIG MEANS dIRECTIOSN - OF THEIR CLOTHS, WHICH IS AIR, WATER ETC, MORE PREVALENT IN SOUTH INDIA; SHWETAMBAR-MEANS WHITE CLOTHS;LIBERAL, SO CHANGE THEIR RULES, NORTH INDIA AND MAGADHA;

## CHARVAKA PHILOSOPHY-

1. CHARVAKA LITERALLY MEANS SWEET TALKERS;

-LOKAYATA-ERM TRACED BACK TO CHANAKYA'S ARTHA SHARTA(CHINAKYA CALLED VISHNUGUPTA); IT MEANS WHICH ARE PEREVALENT IN WORLD;

2. IT IS RELATED TO -

-MATERIALISM

-PHILOSOPHICAL SKEPTICISM;

-RELIGIOUS INDIFFERENCES;

3. IT REJECTS APPLICATIONS OF INFERENCE AS A MEANS TO ESTABLISH METAPHYSICAL TRUTH;

-THEY REJECT INFERENCE OR CONCLUSION;

WHAT WE SEE IS THE ONLY TRUTH;

-THERE IS NO SOUL, CONSCIOUSNESS OR GOD;

4. THEY BELIEVE IN-

KAM(SENSUAL PLEASURES- GOOD FOOD, HOUSE ETC) AND ARTHA((ECONOMICALLY SOUND);

-did NOT BELIEVE IN DHARMA AND MOKSHA;

-HUMAN BODIES IS MEANT FOR SENSUAL PLEASURES only; SO ENJOY AS MUCH AS U WANT, EVEN IF YOU HAVE TO BORROW;

-THEY REJECTED RELIGIOUS CONCEPTIONS OF RE-INCARNATION AND DHARMA;

-THEY ARE EXTREMELY CRITICAL OF VEDAS AND SAID VEDAS ARE FALSED-UNRUTH, SELF-CONTRADICTORY AND AUTOLOUTY(SAYING ONE THING AGAIN AND AGAIN IN DIFF WORDS);