

## DIFFERENT SCHOOLS OF PHILOSOPHY AND IT'S IMPLICATIONS FOR TEACHERS

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### ABSTRACT

Philosophy arose in India as an enquiry into the mystery of life and existence. Indian philosophy refers to several tradition of philosophical thought that originated in the Indian subcontinent. India's intellectual explanation of truth has come to be represented by six systems of philosophy. This system advocates the acquiring and extending of valid knowledge by the process of reasoning , logic proof, demonstration, analogy and generalization or abstraction. Teacher is a gardner tendering the child. He has a high degree of authority but he respects the personality of the child. Teachers play an active role in inculcating independent thinking in students. It is necessary for teachers to have thought to inspire their students .It is must to study the philosophy of education to all teachers

**Key Words:** - Philosophy, Implication, Intellectual, Preception, Dharshans.

The main Hindu orthodox (Astika) schools of Indian philosophy are those codified during the medical period of Brahmanic- Sanskritic scholasticism and they take the ancient vedas as their source and scriptural authority. Philosophy is the root of all sciences ' Philosophy-Greek words (philo+Sophia )' ' Philo' means ' Love' and 'Sophia' means 'Knowledge' "LOVE OF WISDOM".

Philosophy arose in India as an enquiry into the mystery of life and existence. Indian philosophy refers to several tradition of philosophical thought that originated in the Indian subcontinent. India's intellectual explanation of truth has come to be represented by six systems of philosophy. These philosophies still guide scholarly discourse in the country. There are six major schools of vedic Philosophy-

1. Nyaya
2. Vaisheshik
3. Yoga
4. Mimansa
5. Vedanta
6. Sankhya

#### Nyaya School of Philosophy

Nyaya (Sanskrit :- " Rule or method" or " Judgement").It is one of the six "Dharshans" of Indian philosophy. The naya school of philosophical speculation in based on texts known as the nyaya sutras which were written by Akasapada Gautama from around the 2nd century. According to the Nyaya school, there are four sources of knowledge -

- 1) Preception
- 2) Inference
- 3) Comparison
- 4) Testimony

According to the nayaya philosophy -'God is the creator, sustainer and destroyer of the universe.

The nyaya system accept 16 padartha

- 1) Pramana
- 2) Prameya
- 3) Samasya
- 4) Prayojana
- 5) Drastanta
- 6) Siddhant
- 7) Avayeva
- 8) Tarka
- 9) Alirnaya
- 10) Vada
- 11) Vitanda
- 12) Jalpa
- 13) Jati
- 14) Chala
- 15) Het- Babhasa
- 16) Nigrahasthana

This system advocates the acquiring and extending of valid knowledge by the process of reasoning ,logic proof, demonstration, analogy and generalization or abstraction.

#### Vaisheshik School of Philosophy

Vaisheshik or vaishesika (Sanskrit - particular ) is one of the six schools of indian philosophy by Maharishi,Kannad , Padarthas, to which was later added a seventh -

1. Dravya ( Earth, water, fire , air, space, spirit, mind, time, ether)
2. Guna(Quality)- 24
3. Karma (Action)- 05
4. Samanya(genus )
5. Vishesa (specific difference)
6. Samavaya (in herence)
7. Abhava -nonexistencce or absence.

**Yoga School of Philosophy**

It is also one of the six major schools, of Indian philosophy. Yoga (Sanskrit:- Yoking or 'Union') Its basic text is the yoga-sutras by Patanjali. The main philosophy of yoga in simple mind, body, and spirit are all one and cannot be clearly separated. It tries to present a detailed process by attaining spiritual transformation by gradual control of body and concentration of mind, through Asanas (postures) Dhyana (attention) and Samadhi (spiritual concentration). It advocates the attainment of bodily and mental balance by self discipline, before the individual can become adept in passing into spiritual isolation at will.

**MIMANSA SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY**

Mimamsa (Sanskrit –Reflection or critical investigation) It is also one of the six systems (darshans) of Indian Philosophy. The aim of Mimamsa is to give rules for the interpretation of the Vedas and to provide a philosophical justification for observance of Vedic ritual. Its earliest commentator was Jamini during the third to first centuries B.C.E.; Later commentators include SABARA (fifth century), Kumarila Bhatt, and PRBHAKARA. Mimamsa is more accurately known as Purva Mimamsa (prior inquiry) because it investigates the "earlier" (purva) portion of the VEDAS. It deals with Dharma (Dharma mimamsa). Utter Mimamsa (posterior or higher inquiry) is the opposing school of Vedanta. It deals with Brahma. (Brahma Mimamsa)

**VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY**

Vedanta is a Philosophy taught by the Vedas. Its basic teaching is that our real nature is divine. The highest essence of Vedic thought is reflected in Vedanta. Vedanta discusses in detail the various questions of the human mind such as who I am, why and where do we originate from, what is the reason for this world, where do we go after death, what are the relationships of our mind and inner self with the body etc.

The main traditions of Vedanta are-

- 1-Bhedabheda (difference and non difference)
- 2-Advaita (monistic)
- 3-Vishishtadvaita (qualified monism)
- 4-Dvaita (dualism)
- 5-Suddhadvaita (purely nondual)

**SANKHYA PHILOSOPHY**

Sankhya (Sanskrit-"Enumeration" or "Number") also one of the six systems (darshans). The Sankhya Philosophy is dualist in nature. According to it there are two realities in the universe-

- 1-Purusha (consciousness)
- 2-Prakriti (matter)

Sage Kapila is traditionally credited as a founder of the Sankhya School. Literal meaning of Sankhya is "discrimination" between Purusha and Prakriti.

**IMPLICATIONS OF SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY FOR TEACHERS-**

Teacher is a gardener tending the child. He has a high degree of authority but he respects the personality of the child.

Teachers play an active role in inculcating independent thinking in students.

It is necessary for teachers to have thought to inspire their students. It is must to study the philosophy of education to all teachers because-

- It helps to decipher the path of learning.
- It provides direction to move ahead.
- If specific path is not decided some one may be missed. Philosophy of education is like a map which provides direction to move ahead to the teacher (in a specific path).
- Once teacher know his/her path, he/she will be helping your students to plan to reach their destination.
- A teacher can leave a profound impact on students and help them make independent decisions in the near future.
- The core values which transformed by teacher to the students today are going to be applied and used in the society as they (students) grow up.
- If teacher believe in breaking stereotypes, there are high chances that his/her students will follow the same philosophical path.
- Understanding the philosophy of education will teach students the need to know why.
- Philosophy of education do the intellectual development of the students on well as it will improve the standards of society and make us more rational.
- Through the philosophy of education, teachers can understand how to deal with the students and unite them as we.
- A teacher would be able to view and analyse from the perspective of their students.
- Teacher would also be able to know how students perceive their action.
- A teacher would be able to analyse his/her actions and understand the positives and negatives of their methods.
- Philosophy of education teach a teacher the concept of not prejudicing the personality of each student.
- Philosophy also teaches about unifying each pupil and the teacher as one body to ensure harmony.
- Teacher can understand how to deal with the students and unite them as one. The philosophy of education is an important source of knowledge for teachers to get improved and develop their competencies. Philosophical education is so crucial key for teachers to succeed in their classes and make the learning more attainable.