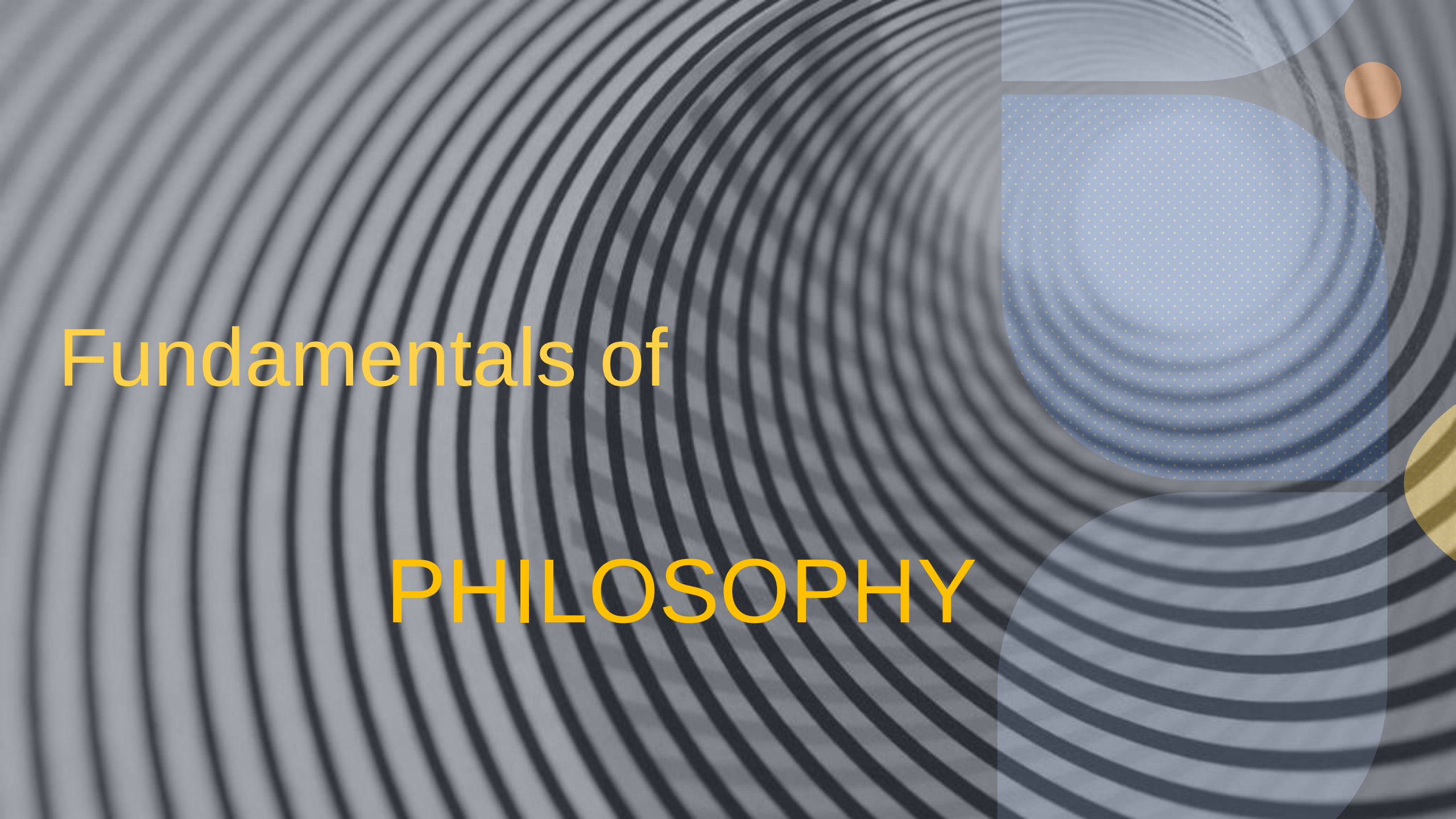


The background features a series of concentric circles in shades of blue and grey, creating a tunnel-like effect. On the right side, there are several overlapping geometric shapes: a light blue circle with a fine yellow dot pattern, a solid light blue circle, and a solid yellow circle. A small solid orange circle is also visible in the upper right area.

Fundamentals of

PHILOSOPHY

Previous Lecture-01

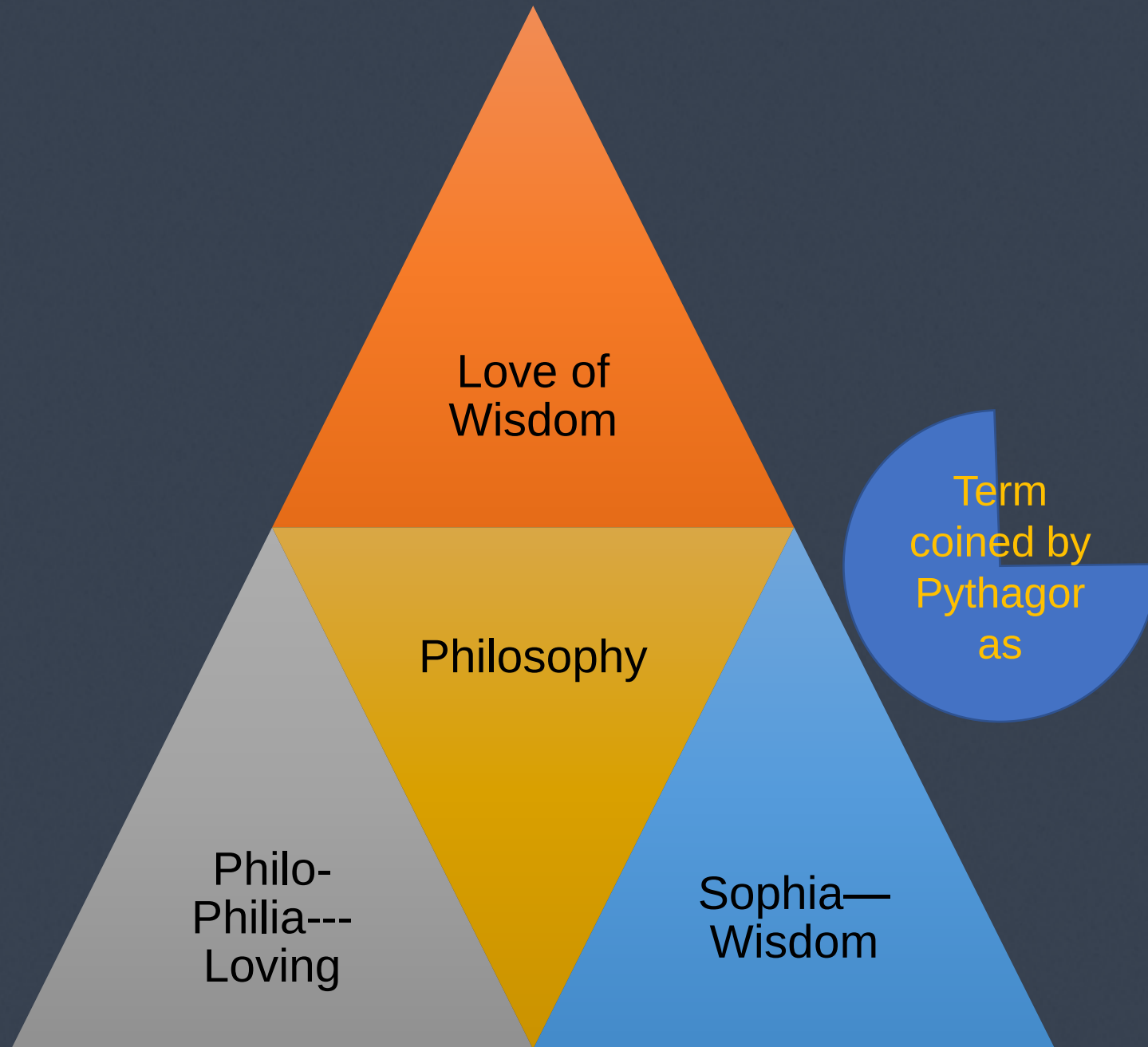
- Framework of the course of Philosophy.
- Knowledge.
- Wisdom.
- Philosophical questions who, where, what, why , How and when.
- Criteria to study Philosophy
- Thematical
- Methodological.
- Chronological.



Today's Points

- Definition and Meaning of Philosophy.
- Who is Philosopher?
- Branches of Philosophy.
- Metaphysics, Epistemology. Axiology.
- Why study Philosophy?
- Methods of investigation in Philosophy.
- Components of Greek Philosophy
- Components of Indian Philosophy.
- Components of Islamic Philosophy.





Term
coined by
Pythagor
as

Meaning of Philosophy

At its simplest, **philosophy** (from the Greek or *phílosophía*, meaning ‘the love of wisdom’) is **the study of knowledge**, or "thinking about thinking",

As used **originally** by the ancient Greeks, the term "philosophy" meant the **pursuit of knowledge for its own sake**, and comprised ALL areas of speculative thought, including **the arts, sciences and religion**.

At its simplest, philosophy (from the Greek or *phílosophía*, meaning ‘the love of wisdom’) is the study of knowledge, or "thinking about thinking",

Bertrand Russell once said that ‘science is what you know, philosophy is what you don’t know’, and when it comes to philosophy – I don’t know nearly enough.

Philosopher

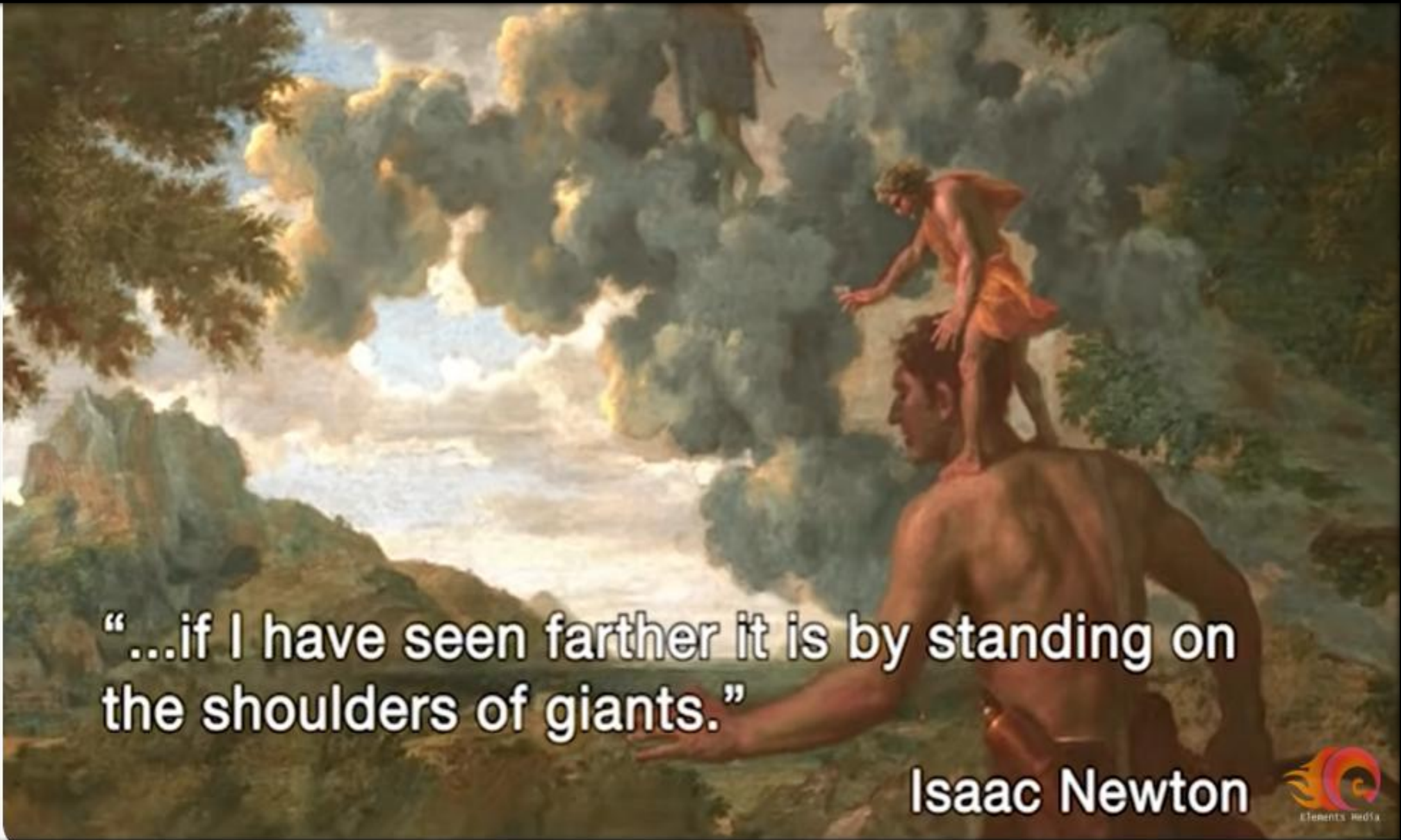
The one engaged, learn, love and practice Philosophy.

Other words for philosopher includes thinker, theorist, scholar, guru, intellectual, sage, logician, speculator, and dreamer.

A person who offers views or theories on profound questions in ethics, metaphysics, logic, and other related fields..

A person who regulates his or her life, actions, judgments, utterances, etc., by the light of philosophy or reason.

A person who is rationally or sensibly calm, especially under trying circumstances.



“...if I have seen farther it is by standing on the shoulders of giants.”

Isaac Newton



The three most basic philosophical questions are

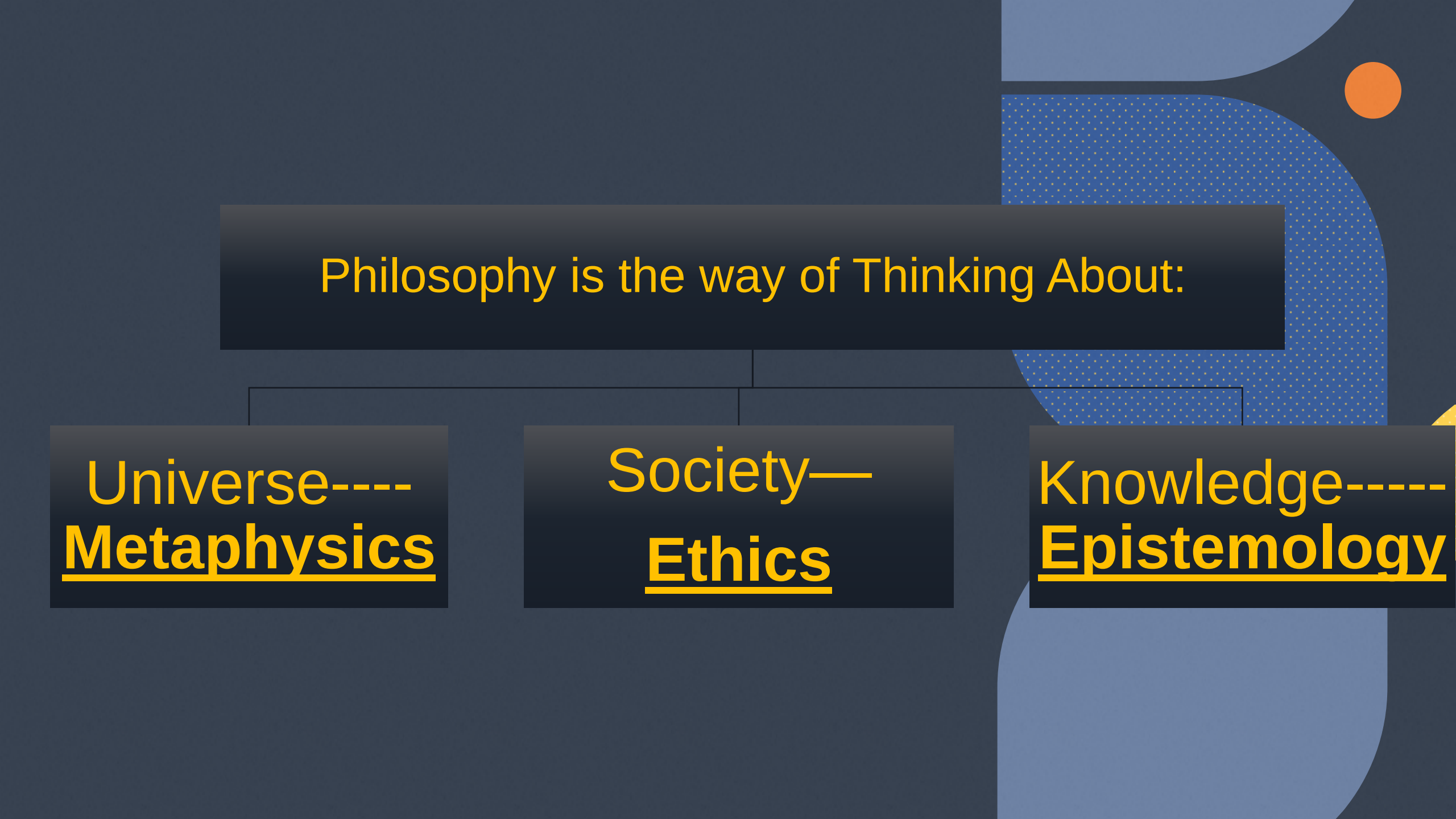
- What's what?
- What's good?
- What do we know (or what's true)?

Reality

Value

Knowledge
(& Truth)

Philosophy is the way of Thinking About:



```
graph TD; A[Philosophy is the way of Thinking About:] --- B[Universe----<u>Metaphysics</u>]; A --- C[Society—<u>Ethics</u>]; A --- D[Knowledge-----<u>Epistemology</u>];
```

Universe----
Metaphysics

Society—
Ethics

Knowledge-----
Epistemology

The Branches of Philosophy

- ❖ Metaphysics - What's what? – Reality
- ❖ Axiology - What's good? – Value
- ❖ Epistemology - What do we know? -
Knowledge (Or what's
true?) (& Truth)

What do those fancy words mean?

❖ Metaphysics, *metaphusika* (Gr.)

- *meta* = above, beyond, after
- *phusika* = the scientific study of the world (*physis* = nature)

❖ Axiology, *axiologia*

- *axios*, *axion* = value
- *logia* = the study, theory or science of something

❖ Epistemology, *epistemologia*

- *episteme* = knowledge
- *Logia*=the study, theory or science of something

These are Greek terms, but they pretty well describe the three main areas of philosophy that are recognized in all philosophical traditions.



Metaphysics

- What is real?
- What is being?
- Is there a purpose to our being?
- What is the self?
- Is there a God?
- Do human beings (however defined) possess free will?



Axiology/Value Ethics

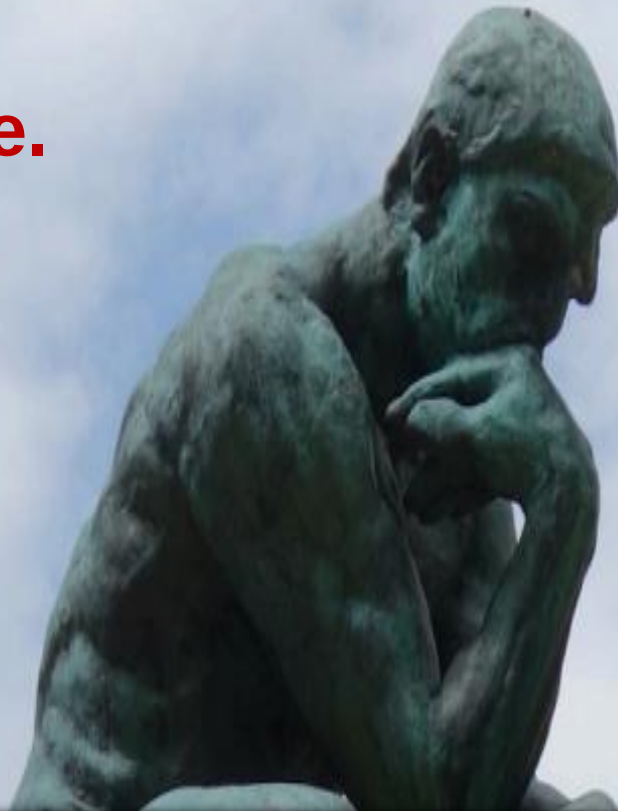
- What is Ethics?
- What is the Nature of Value?
- Descriptive and Evaluative Claims?
- Ethical principles
- What is Self?
- What is Self Wellbeing?
- Knowledge and Virtue.



Epistemology

7

- **What is Knowledge?**
- **Sources of Knowledge.**
- **Justifies True Belief.**
- **Critical Thinking Process.**
- **Decision Making**



Why Study Philosophy?

Socrates ; “Unexamined life is not worth living.” He knows that he does not know.

A 20th century Bertrand Russell says: “science is what you know, philosophy is what you don’t know’, and when it comes to philosophy I don’t know nearly enough.”

The value of philosophy is, in fact, to be sought largely in its very uncertainty. The man who has no tincture of philosophy goes through life imprisoned in the biases derived from common sense, from the habitual beliefs of his age or his nation, and from convictions which have grown up in his mind without the co-operation or consent of his deliberate reason...‘

Questions of Philosophy

Who we are?

Why we are here?

What is the meaning of life?

Why is it possible to know anything at all?

What is the meaning of existence?

Does my daily conduct matter in the long run? What happens to me at my death?

Existing and Conception of God?

What is good and what is bad? How can I know the good and the bad?

How should I be treating others? How can I know

Method of Investigation



Investigation of the nature, causes, or principles of reality, knowledge, or values, based on logical reasoning rather than empirical methods.



The study of the ultimate nature of existence, reality, knowledge and goodness, as discoverable by human reasoning.



The search for knowledge and truth through rational and critical inquiry.



Careful thought about the fundamental nature of the world, the grounds for human knowledge, and the evaluation of human conduct.



What knowledge is to the knower.



Philosophy-Investigation



Investigation into the nature of things.



Comprehensive system of Belief.



Seeking truth by reasoning.



Rely on sources of Knowledge.



True and false is what the knower knows



End Knowledge should be Rational

Characteristics of Greek Philosophy

Dark ages-
- Fatalistic.

Pre-Classical
--
Naturalistic.

Classical---
--More
Rational,
Critical,
scientific
and
theoretical.

Hellenistic.
Spiritual,
Emotional,
and
Humanistic
.

Roman----
Religious,
Emotional
verses
Rational.

Westerns--
Empiricists
Rationalist,
Theorists.