Indian Thought And Its Development

The history of Indian economic thought provides rich insights into both economic issues and the workings of the Indian mind. A History of Indian Economic Thought provides the first overview of economic thought in the sub-continent. Arguing that it would be inappropriate to rely on formal economic analyses it draws on a wide range of sources; epics, religious and moral texts for the early period and public speeches, addresses, and newspaper articles for controversies from the nineteenth century onwards. What emerges is a rich mosaic reflecting India's different cultures and civilizations. Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam all address economic issues and British colonial rule had a deep impact, both in propagating Western economic ideas and in provoking Indian theories of colonialism and underdevelopment. The author concludes with chapters on Ghandian economics and on Indian economic thought since Independence.

Indian Thought And Its Development

The Influence of Indian Thought on Korean Buddhism and Its Impact on Development of Kingship in Korea

Philosophy East & West From the early years of the Common Era to 1700, Indian intellectuals explored with unparalleled subtlety the place of emotion in art. Their investigations led to the deconstruction of art's formal structures and broader inquiries into the pleasure of tragic tales. Rasa, or taste, was the word they chose to describe art's aesthetics, and their passionate effort to pin down these phenomena became its own remarkable act of creation. This book is the first in any language to follow the evolution of rasa from its origins in dramaturgical thought—a concept for the stage—to its flourishing in literary thought—a concept for the page. A Rasa Reader incorporates primary texts by every significant thinker on classical Indian aesthetics, many never translated before. The arrangement of the selections captures the intellectual dynamism that has powered this debate for centuries. Headnotes explain the meaning and significance of each text, a comprehensive introduction summarizes major threads in intellectual-historical terms, and critical endnotes and an extensive bibliography add further depth to the selections. The Sanskrit theory of emotion in art is one of the most sophisticated in the ancient world, a precursor of the work being done today by critics and philosophers of aesthetics. A Rasa Reader's conceptual detail, historical precision, and clarity will appeal to any scholar interested in a full portrait of global intellectual development. A Rasa Reader is the inaugural book in the Historical Sourcebooks in Classical Indian Thought series, edited by Sheldon Pollock. These text-based books guide readers through the most important forms of classical Indian thought, from epistemology, rhetoric, and hermeneutics to astral science, yoga, and medicine. Each volume provides fresh translations of key works, headnotes to contextualize selections, a comprehensive analysis of major lines of development within the discipline, and exegetical and text-critical endnotes, as well as a
Classical Indian Ethical Thought The work sketches the main outlines of Indian naturalism as it appears in both systematic and unsystematic speculation before its decline in the Indian Middle Ages, which began around the time of Muhammed.

Indian Review This book presents an in-depth study of the influence of Indian philosophical and religious thought on W.B. Yeats's poetic and dramatic work. It traces the development of this influence and inspiration from Yeats's early impressionistic work to the mature and elaborate incorporation of Indian ideas into the structure, themes and symbolism of his writing. It recognizes the importance of his Indian friendships, Indian essays, and shows the limits of his Indianness. While providing a comprehensive analysis of Yeats's poetry and his bizarre poetic play, The Herne's Egg, from an Eastern perspective, the book examines how Indian philosophical concepts guided Yeats in constructing his characters, Imagery, and symbolism, and in shaping the structure of his dramatic narrative. Yeats's liminal positioning between Orientalism and Celticism, Irish nationalism and British imperialism, and his heterogenous literary aspirations and modernist poetic idiom are probed and explored in order to position him on a pendulum of postcolonial debate. The focus in this book is on the aesthetic appreciation of the parts of Yeats's creative opus where he engaged with Eastern thought, with genuine interest and enthusiasm, when the pendulum swings towards Yeats being a mythopoetic and anticolonial writer.

Indian Philosophy

Abendländisches und Indisches Denken. Indian Thought and Its Development Translated by Mrs. Charles E.B. Russell

W.B. Yeats and Indian Thought This textbook offers a lucid and comprehensive account of pre-modern Indian thought and traditions. The book will serve as a helpful reference for undergraduate and post-graduate students of Political Science, Sociology, History and Social Work. This book can also be useful for UGC NET and Civil Service Aspirants. It aims to unravel the ideas and thoughts of ancient and medieval thinkers and various intellectual traditions of the Indian sub-continent. The book departs from the conventional approach and carries a context-driven conceptualization of major strands of pre-modern Indian thought. Further, it provides a roadmap to orient the students to the main themes and traditions of Indian socio-political thought. Ancient and Medieval Indian Thought will help the reader to understand the basic concepts of Indian political thought and develop a critical understanding of the major themes and issues such as community, state, kingship, culture and religion as perceived by different thinkers. This multi-authored volume has been designed as a core and invaluable resource for the students, researchers and teachers of political science, sociology and history, and will also be useful for the scholars of other sub-fields of social sciences. Key Features: - Concise and well-balanced coverage of thoughts, ideas and traditions from multi-disciplinary perspective - Extensive summary and glossary terms at the end of each chapter to help the readers recapitulate better - Thought-provoking review questions and suggestions for further reading to enrich the teaching-learning experience.
oppressed social groups—the view "from below". The two concluding segments respectively discuss gender and reform movements and the role of political thought in the national movement. In spite of its primary historical character, this Project, both in its conceptualization and execution, has been shaped by many scholars drawn from different disciplines. It is for the first time that an endeavor of such a unique and comprehensive character has been undertaken to study critically a major world civilization like India.

Modern Indian Political Thought East meets West in this fascinating exploration of conceptions of personal identity in Indian philosophy and modern Euro-American psychology. Author Anand Paranjpe considers these two distinct traditions with regard to historical, disciplinary, and cultural 'gaps' in the study of the self, and in the context of such theoretical perspectives as univocalism, relativism, and pluralism. The text includes a comparison of ideas on self as represented by two eminent thinkers—Erik H. Erikson for the Western view, and Advaita Vedanta for the Indian.

Development of Modern Indian Thought and the Social Sciences

Indian Thought and Development


Universe and Inner Self in Early Indian and Early Greek Thought

Structural Depths of Indian Thought

Geographical Thoughts in India

Glimpses of Indian Social Thought

Indian Thought and Its Development PREFACE: I have written this short account of Indian Thought and its Development in the hope that it
may help people in Europe to become better acquainted than they are at present with the ideas it stands for and the great personalities in whom these ideas are embodied. To gain an insight into Indian thought, and to analyse it and discuss our differences, must necessarily make European thought clearer and richer. If we really want to understand the thought of India we must get clear about the problems it has to face and how it deals with them. What we have to do is to set forth and explain the process of development it has passed through from the time of the Vedic hymns down to the present day. I am fully conscious of the difficulty of describing definite lines of development in a philosophy which possesses in so remarkable a degree the will and the ability not to perceive contrasts as such, and allows ideas of heterogeneous character to subsist side by side and even brings them into connection with each other. But I believe that we, the people of the West, shall only rightly comprehend what Indian thought really is and what is its significance for the thought of all mankind, if we succeed in gaining an insight into its processes.

Dynamic Facets of Indian Thought: Western impact on Indian thought From the sixth century BCE onwards there occurred a revolution in thought, with novel ideas such as that understanding the inner self is both vital for human well-being and central to understanding the universe. This intellectual transformation is sometimes called the beginning of philosophy. And it occurred - independently it seems - in both India and Greece, but not in the vast Persian Empire that divided them. How was this possible? This is a puzzle that has never been solved. This volume brings together Hellenists and Indologists representing a variety of perspectives on the similarities and differences between the two cultures, and on how to explain them. It offers a collaborative contribution to the burgeoning interest in the Axial Age and will be of interest to anyone intrigued by the big questions inspired by the ancient world.

The Illustrated Weekly of India This Study Is An Attempt To Bring Together, In A Systematic And Analytic Form, The Main Outlines Of An Evolution Of Indian Social Thought.

Naturalistic Tradition in Indian Thought Indian Political Thought: Themes and Thinkers covers all major Indian political thinkers from the ancient, through medieval to the modern times. Thus, this book provides an overview of the evolution of the Indian political thought through different historical periods, giving an insight into the sociological and political conditions of the times that shaped the Indian political thinking. It does not only talk about the lives and times of the thinkers, but also explores the important themes that formed the basis of their political ideologies. The chapters discuss the contributions of the thinkers and at the same time examine some important themes including the theory of state, civil rights, ideal polity, governance, nationalism, democracy, social issues like gender and caste, swaraj, satyagraha, liberalism, constitutionalism, Marxism, socialism and Gandhism. With a comprehensive coverage of both the thinkers and the themes of the Indian political thought, this book caters to needs of the undergraduate as well as the post graduate courses of all Indian universities. It is valuable also for UGC-NET and civil service examinations.

Indian Thought and Its Development Contributed articles.

The Problematic and Conceptual Structure of Classical Indian Thought about Man, Society, and Polity

The Influence of Indian Thought on Ralph Waldo Emerson In this book, Professor Mohanty develops a new interpretation of the ontology and nature of Indian philosophical thinking. Using the original Sanskrit sources, he examines the concepts of consciousness and subjectivity, and the theories of meaning and truth, and explicates the concept of theoretical rationality that underlies the Indian philosophies. The author brings to bear insights from modern Western analytical and phenomenological philosophies, not with a view to instituting direct comparisons but in order to interpret Indian thinking. In doing so, he highlights some very distinctive features of Indian thinking.

A Rasa Reader Language (śabda) occupied a central yet often unacknowledged place in classical Indian philosophical thought. Foundational thinkers considered topics such as the nature of language, its relationship to reality, the nature and existence of linguistic units and their capacity to convey meaning, and the role of language in the interpretation of sacred writings. The first reader on language in—and the language of—classical Indian philosophy, A Śabda Reader offers a comprehensive and pedagogically valuable treatment of this topic and
its importance to Indian philosophical thought. A Šabda Reader brings together newly translated passages by authors from a variety of traditions—Brahmin, Buddhist, Jaina—representing a number of schools of thought. It illuminates issues such as how Brahmanical thinkers understood the Veda and conceived of Sanskrit; how Buddhist thinkers came to assign importance to language’s link to phenomenal reality; how Jains saw language as strictly material; the possibility of self-contradictory sentences; and how words affect thought. Throughout, the volume shows that linguistic presuppositions and implicit notions about language often play as significant a role as explicit ideas and formal theories. Including an introduction that places the texts and ideas in their historical and cultural context, A Šabda Reader sheds light on a crucial aspect of classical Indian thought and in so doing deepens our understanding of the philosophy of language.

Indian Thought and Its Development, by Albert Schweitzer

Indian Political Thought A stimulating account of the wide range of approaches towards conceptualising emotions in classical Indian philosophical–religious traditions, such as those of the Upanishads, Vaishnava Tantrism, Bhakti movement, Jainism, Buddhism, Yoga, Shaivism, and aesthetics, this volume analyses the definition and validity of emotions in the construction of

Emotions in Indian Thought-Systems Between 1820, when Emerson started keeping his journal, and 1870, when Society and Solitude appeared, Indian thought played a number of complex roles in the articulation of the Emersonian self. Studies of Emerson's Orientalism, caught up on the archaeological excavation of sources, failed to view his Indian interest from the broader perspective of the history of ideas. In tracing Emerson's single great idea about the act of experiencing the world, this work aims to establish the relevance of Indian thought to the enactment of this process and the influence it had on his mode of expression.

A History of Indian Economic Thought

Journal of Indian History Contributed papers presented at a national seminar.

Revisiting Modern Indian Thought In contrast to the existing literature on the subject, this book carries a context-driven conceptualization of the major strands of political thought that emerged in India in the past two centuries. It focuses on India's peculiar socio-political processes under colonialism that influenced the evolution of such thoughts. The distinguishing feature of this book is its linking of the text of Indian political thought with the context. In doing so, it challenges the ethno-centric interpretation of nationalism that despite its roots in western Enlightenment, evolved differently because of the context in which it was articulated.

Reason and Tradition in Indian Thought The book is a philosophical treatise on the Hindu, Baudhha and Jaina morals meant for the University students of Indian Ethics as well as for the general readers interested in the subject. Books on the subject are generally written in a historical perspective. On the contrary, the present work is philosophical and critical which takes full cognisance of the recent developments in Western ethical thought and its likely impact on the understanding of the traditional Indian ethics. Attempt has been made to understand the subject in the light of certain well-knit conceptual frames developed in the West in the field of ethics. In course of doing this, certain reconstructions have also been made, but it has always been kept in mind that the reconstructions do not become jejune to the natural spirit of Indian thought.

Aldous Huxley and Indian Thought Discusses Indian Buddhist philosophy in three phases of its development

Indian Thought and Its Development "No other work treating Indian philosophy on a comparable scale contains the illuminating comparisons between doctrines of Indian schools and the thought of Western philosophy ranging from Plato to Sartre and WittgensteinIt will, moreover, contribute to the understanding of Western philosophy by Indian thinkers and vice versaRaju has an intimate acquaintance with a remarkable range of Western thinkers and this distinguishes his work from most of what has gone beforeRaju, moreover, is himself a critical thinker and consequently, although he has written a history, he treats the ideas and doctrines in a philosophical mode and his assessments of
positions are often original and illuminating." -- John E. Smith, Clark Professor of Philosophy, Yale University

"Purpose: To deal with Indian philosophy in a fashion reflecting the way the best German historians of philosophy deal with Western philosophy. The book is remarkable for its comprehensiveness in combination with extensive critical discussions. Raju's book is more critical than Radhakrishnan's and more philosophical than Dasgupta's. Radhakrishnan's comments are far less philosophically sophisticated and interesting than Raju's. A monument to a senior Indian philosopher's lifelong study and thoughtful critical consideration of the great classical systems of his tradition." -- Karl H. Potter, Professor of Philosophy, University of Washington

"Raju's credentials are impeccable. He is one of the few scholars in the world who could presume to write a major work on Indian thought. Accordingly, his knowledge of the Indian schools is accurate and impressive. To the extent that one of his intentions is to cast those schools in terms which make them more intelligible to western readers, his work measures up very well." -- Harold H. Oliver, Professor of Philosophy, Boston University

Buddhist Thought in India

Adopting a tradition-rooted yet liberal, modern point of view, this book undertakes a critical analysis of the moral, legal, political, and social thought of ancient India as reflected in the Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas, Dharmasastras, Buddhist, Jaina and AŚābda Reader

Indian Thought and Its Development. Translated by Mrs. Charles E.B. Russell

This book presents a comprehensive account of the socio-political thought of prominent modern Indian thinkers. It offers a clear understanding of the basic concepts and their contributions on contemporary issues. Key features: Explores the nature, scope, relevance, context, and theoretical approaches of modern Indian thought and overviews its development through an in-depth study of the lives and ideas of major thinkers. Examines critical themes such as nationalism, swaraj, democracy and state, liberalism, revolution, socialism, constitutionalism, secularism, satyagraha, swadeshi, nationbuilding, humanism, ethics in politics, democratic decentralisation, religion and politics, social transformation and emancipation, and social and gender justice under sections on liberal-reformist, moderate-Gandhian, and leftist-socialist thought. Brings together insightful essays on Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Dayānanda Saraswati, Ramakrishna Paramhansa, Pandita Ramabai, Periyar E. V. Ramasamy, Jyotirao Govindrao Phule, Babasaheb Ambedkar, Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, Ram Manohar Lohia, Babu Jagjivan Ram, Vinoba Bhave, Acharya Narendra Deva, Manabendra Nath Roy, and Jayaprakash Narayan. Traces different perspectives on the way India’s composite cultures, traditions, and conditions influenced the evolution of their thought and legacy. With its accessible style, this book will be useful to teachers, students, and scholars of political science, modern Indian political thought, modern Indian history, and political philosophy. It will also interest those associated with exclusion studies, political sociology, sociology, and South Asian studies.

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