

- This philosophy emphasizes “**logic and epistemology**”. It promotes the gain of knowledge through inference, and true knowledge leading to the liberation of the soul.
- Application:** It upholds true knowledge or wisdom that was also propounded by philosophers of virtue ethics. **For example, Buddha** is considered to be the “**Enlightened one**” this is because he is said to understand the reason for sufferings i.e.- Desire. Thus he conquered his desire establishing logic and upholding Nyaya principles.

MIMAMSA:

- Mimamsa means critical reflection.
- It is the earliest Hindu school of philosophy that interprets Vedas and also provides philosophical justification. According to the theory, one can attain salvation through **Karma-Kanda** (Ritualism).
- Application:** Modern-day ritualism derives its justification from this school. We can also attribute this to consumerism and materialism.

VEDANTA:

- The term Vedanta means conclusion, specifically end of Vedas.
- As per the school of thought, one Vedas are the true source of knowledge and one can attain salvation by seeking true knowledge.
- It emphasised the path of **Jnana** (knowledge) for **Moksha** rather than ritualism and sacrifice to achieve moksha.
- Vivekananda’s interpretation of Vedanta philosophy:**
 - Ethics:** It is a code of conduct for a man to be good as his soul is pure. **So emphasis was laid on intrinsic purity of atman (soul).**
 - Religion:** Religion offered a pathway to the eternal supreme i.e.- **Atman merging with Paramatman.**
 - Education:** He advocated **education for character building** of an individual and was in complete agreement with methods and result of modern science.
- Application:** The modern education system is inclined towards monetary benefits but the Vedas in a true sense had holistic knowledge of life, health, recreation, and also economic principles.

ESSENCE OF RAMAYANA AND MAHABHARATA

<u>Character</u>	<u>What can we learn</u>
Ram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Governance: Public is of prime importance over family and social welfare should be the main role of government. ➤ Friendship: Hanuman was treated as a friend rather than a subordinate. ➤ Marriage is an institution: Loyalty towards his wife. ➤ He is a major proponent of social contractarianism approach due to his relation with public/ subjects.
Sita	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Self-respect: She showed self-respect when her purity was questioned by the public and Lord Ram himself. ➤ Sita upholds the values and courage thus can be included in proponent of virtue ethics.
Dasharatha and Kaikeyi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Madhyammarga: Never take decisions when one is happy or sad. This can be termed in today’s term as Emotional Intelligence. ➤ Social influence: The influence of the maid on Kaikeyi led to Lord Ram moving to the forest signifies the importance of bad and good social influence.
Ravana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Greed: Despite Ravana being an intellect the greed for power and other women overshadowed his wisdom and could not differentiate between ethical and unethical acts. ➤ True Knowledge and Wisdom as per are the important for ethical and happiness, his ignorance symbolizes absence of ethical intellectualism.