International Journal of Applied Research 2020; 6(12): 498-500



# International Journal of Applied Research

ISSN Print: 2394-7500 ISSN Online: 2394-5869 Impact Factor: 8.4 IJAR 2020; 6(12): 498-500 www.allresearchjournal.com Received: 06-10-2020 Accepted: 12-11-2020

**Dr. Anjali Sharma**Department of Philosophy,
Govt. Arts College, Kota,
Rajasthan, India

# **Evolution in Samkhya philosophy**

# Dr. Anjali Sharma

#### Abstract

Samkhya philosophy, one of the oldest and most influential schools of Indian philosophy, provides a profound understanding of the process of evolution. This detailed essay explores the concept of evolution within the framework of Samkhya philosophy, delving into its fundamental principles, stages of manifestation, and its implications for our understanding of existence. By examining the intricate philosophical insights of evolution in Samkhya, we gain a deeper comprehension of the interplay between consciousness and matter and its significance in shaping our perception of the world.

Keywords: Prakriti, purusha, evolution

#### Introduction

Samkhya philosophy, a prominent school of Indian philosophy, offers profound insights into the nature of existence and the process of evolution. Rooted in ancient wisdom, Samkhya provides a holistic understanding of reality, encompassing the interplay between consciousness and matter. This essay delves into the foundations of Samkhya philosophy and explores the significance of evolution within its framework. By examining the intricate concepts and principles of Samkhya, we unravel the deep philosophical significance of evolution in shaping our understanding of the world.

# 1. Foundational Principles of Samkhya Philosophy

#### A. Purusha: The Transcendental Consciousness

Samkhya philosophy posits that the ultimate reality is composed of two fundamental entities: Purusha and Prakriti. Purusha represents the transcendental consciousness, the eternal essence that remains unchanging and unaffected by the material world. The understanding of Purusha is crucial to comprehending the nature of existence and the path to liberation.

#### The Nature of Purusha

Purusha, in Samkhya philosophy, is pure consciousness devoid of attributes, qualities, and characteristics. It is the eternal witness, distinct from the fluctuations and transformations of Prakriti. Purusha is neither created nor destroyed, existing beyond time, space, and causality. It is the eternal essence that pervades all beings.

Purusha is inherently non-dual, transcending all dualities and divisions. It is beyond the realm of subject-object relationships and is beyond the grasp of the senses and the mind. It is the silent observer, illuminating the activities of Prakriti without any active involvement or identification.

# B. The Nature of Prakriti

In Samkhya Prakriti is the ultimate cause of world of objects. Samkhya Theory that causation means a real transformation of the material cause into effect logically leads to the concept of Prakriti as the ultimate cause the world of objects. All objects of the world, including our body and mind, the senses the intellect are limited and the dependent things produced by the combination of certain elements. So, we see that the world is a series of effects and that it must have a have a cause. Now this cause cannot be the Purusha or self since the self is neither a cause nor effect of anything. So, the cause of the world must be the not self. Now it is found that in the evolution of things the Cause is subtler than the effect and that it pervades the effect, as when a seed develops into a tree.

Corresponding Author: Dr. Anjali Sharma Department of Philosophy, Govt. Arts College, Kota, Rajasthan, India Hence, the ultimate cause if the world must be some unintelligent principle which is eternal and very fine. This is the Prakriti of Samkhya system.

#### C. Liberation and the Role of Purusha

In Samkhya philosophy, the attainment of liberation (Moksha) is intricately linked to the realization of Purusha's true nature. Liberation involves transcending the identification with Prakriti and recognizing one's true identity as Purusha. It is the liberation from the cycle of birth and death, the realm of transitory existence, and the illusory nature of the material world.

The role of Purusha in the path to liberation is that of witnessing and dispassionate observation. By cultivating a deep understanding of the eternal nature of Purusha and recognizing the impermanent and changing nature of Prakriti, one can detach from the identification with the material realm. Through self-realization, one realizes that the true Self is the eternal consciousness, transcending the limitations of the physical body and the egoic mind.

The liberation process involves disentangling the Purusha from its entrapment in the illusions of the material world. It requires a shift in perspective from identifying with the ever-changing phenomena of Prakriti to recognizing the unchanging and eternal nature of Purusha. This realization brings about a profound sense of freedom, peace, and liberation from the sufferings of the material existence.

In the journey towards liberation, Samkhya philosophy emphasizes the importance of self-inquiry, contemplation, and meditation. By turning inward and exploring the nature of consciousness, one can directly experience the essence of Purusha and attain liberation from the bondage of Prakriti.

Purusha represents the transcendental consciousness, pure and unaffected by the material realm. It signifies the eternal witness, devoid of attributes and free from the cycle of birth and death. Prakriti, on the other hand, is the creative matrix, encompassing the material universe and all its manifestations.

# 2. Significance of Evolution in Samkhya

Evolution holds immense significance within the framework of Samkhya philosophy, as it illuminates the process through which the material world unfolds and manifests. It sheds light on the dynamic interplay between consciousness and matter, leading to the diversity and complexity of existence. The significance of evolution in Samkhya can be understood in the following ways:

# A. Unfolding of Prakriti

Evolution in Samkhya highlights the progressive unfoldment of Prakriti, the creative force of the universe. It elucidates how the un-manifested potentiality of Prakriti gradually expresses itself, giving rise to various stages of manifestation. Through this process, the material world, with its myriad forms and experiences, emerges.

# **B.** Differentiation and Individualization

Evolution in Samkhya encompasses the differentiation and individualization of consciousness within the realm of matter. It elucidates how the egoic principle (Ahamkara) arises, leading to the sense of individual identity and the illusion of separateness. This process of differentiation enables diverse experiences and perspectives within the fabric of existence.

## C. Understanding the Illusion of the Material World

Evolution in Samkhya philosophy deepens our understanding of the illusory nature of the material world. It reveals that the constantly changing and transient nature of material manifestations can obscure the underlying reality of pure consciousness (Purusha). By recognizing the impermanence and interdependence of the material realm, one can transcend the illusions of the physical world and embark on a path of self-realization.

#### D. Liberation and Transcendence

The concept of evolution in Samkhya philosophy holds the promise of liberation (Moksha). By understanding the intricacies of evolution and the interplay between consciousness and matter, individuals can transcend the limitations of material identification. Through self-realization and detachment from the illusions of Prakriti, one can attain liberation and reunite with the eternal consciousness (Purusha).

## Conclusion

Within the framework of Samkhya philosophy, evolution unfolds as the interplay between consciousness (Purusha) and matter (Prakriti), leading to the diverse forms and experiences in the manifest world. The stages of manifestation-Avyakta, Mahat, Ahamkara, Tanmatras, and gross elements-provide insights into the progressive unfoldment of existence. By contemplating the philosophical nuances of evolution in Samkhya, we gain a profound understanding of the dynamic relationship between consciousness and matter, and the ultimate quest for self-realization and liberation.

Purusha, the transcendental consciousness, stands as a foundational principle in Samkhya philosophy. It represents the eternal essence that is distinct from the material realm. Understanding the nature of Purusha and its role in liberation is central to Samkhya philosophy. By realizing the true nature of Purusha and disentangling it from the identification with Prakriti, individuals can attain liberation and reunite with the eternal consciousness beyond the realm of material existence. The realization of Purusha's unchanging nature brings about profound insights, freedom, and liberation from the illusions of the material world. Evolution in Samkhya philosophy serves as a gateway to understanding the profound dynamics of existence. It unravels the interplay between consciousness and matter, shedding light on the process through which the material world manifests and unfolds. Recognizing the significance of evolution in Samkhya allows us to navigate the illusory nature of the material realm and embark on a journey of self-realization and liberation.

#### References

- 1. Larson GJ. Classical Samkhya: An Interpretation of its History and Meaning. Motilal Banarsidass; c1998.
- 2. Chatterjee S, Datta D. An Introduction to Indian Philosophy. University of Calcutta; c1984.
- 3. Dasgupta S. A History of Indian Philosophy. Motilal Banarsidass. 1975, 1.
- 4. Hulin M. Samkhya Philosophy: A Critical Evaluation of its Origins and Development. Routledge; c1986.
- 5. Gupta B. Samkhya: A Dualist Tradition in Indian Philosophy. Motilal Banarsidass; c2002.

- 6. Radhakrishnan S, Moore CA. A Source Book in Indian Philosophy. Princeton University Press; c1957.
- 7. Sinha J. Evolution of Samkhya Theory of Evolution. In Samkhya Philosophy. Motilal Banarsidass; c1981. p. 143-150.
- 8. Vidyabhushana S. A History of Indian Logic: Ancient, Mediaeval, and Modern Schools. Calcutta University Press; c1921.