

**REFORMATION OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY AFTER FOLLOWING
DWIJENDRANATH TAGORE**

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Abstract:

Dwijendranath Tagore, the eldest son of Maharṣi Debendranath Tagore, has played a vital role in reforming the Indian philosophy, culture, religion, literature and art. Though he had deep respect for the Indian scriptures but he failed to believe the scriptures as they are stated. He has given the highest importance to reason. According to him, it is important to judge the scriptures on the basis of reasons.

At the ancient period, the ancient philosophers used to show respect towards the scriptures by believing blindly and following the scriptures as they are stated. They were very much rigid about the scriptures and also their philosophical stand. For an example, Bhāsarvajña was a prācīna Naiyāyika but he has explained Nyāya Sutra in his own way with sufficient reasons. His explanation was very much related to our everyday life but completely different from the conventional Nyāya theory. That does not mean, he has shown disrespect towards the system. But for that reason, some people called him ekadeśa (partly) Naiyāyika and some other did not accept him as a Naiyāyika.

On the other side, Dwijendranath Tagore never believed that whatever comes from the West is to be renounced. He avoided two extreme positions- 1. Whatever has been stated in the scriptures are to be admitted unquestionably.

2. Whatever have been incorporated in the scriptures are to be thrown away.

According to me, whatever you are going to believe, that must be judged on the basis of reasons. This is an attempt to reform and restore our philosophy, culture, art and all. Rigidity is not a way of showing the respect towards the scriptures or their philosophical stand.

Keywords: Rigidity, Upaniṣada, Justification, Reason, Spiritual freedom.
