

**History of Classical Indian Philosophy:
Non-Brahmanical Schools (Buddhism, Sceptics and Materialists)**

Beside Greece, India is the second important region in the world where philosophy developed from ancient times. Unfortunately, Indian philosophy – as refined as Western philosophy in the similar period – remains poorly studied, often undervalued and underestimated, mostly due to poor knowledge of its richness and complexity. However, the importance of Indian philosophy was and remains immense. It had a huge impact on civilizations in Asia, but also affected Western philosophy (e.g. Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, etc.), and Indian philosophy of language, for instance, has given impetus to the development of Western linguistics and philosophical reflection on language. So one can not seriously study the history of philosophy, without taking into account the philosophical thought in India with its wealth of ideas and concepts.

The project is a continuation of earlier research within the framework of a long-term undertaking: *History of Classical Indian philosophy*. These investigations include a comprehensive analysis of **all** the currents of classical thought that developed in India since its beginnings till the twelfth century CE.

Philosophical currents in India can roughly be divided into Brahmanical schools, loosely linked with Hinduism, and non-Brahmanical schools, such as determinism (Ajivikism), Jainism, Buddhism, materialism and scepticism. One should bear in mind that for instance Buddhism and Jainism are both religions as well as complex philosophical systems that worked out, e.g., complex logic. Some of these schools and philosophical currents have been the subject of previous studies and publications by the author of this project. The project focuses on successive currents, which have not yet been considered, i.e. Buddhism, materialism and scepticism.

The aim is a comprehensive analysis of precisely these three important philosophical systems. The subject of the research will involve the origins of these currents, main concepts, their development throughout history, the views of most important or most interesting representatives of these philosophical systems. The ideas which appeared in Indian philosophy within these three systems will also be compared with similar concepts present in Western philosophy.

The result will be, among others, a new monograph in the above-mentioned series: *The History of Classical Indian Philosophy. Part Four: Non-Brahmanical Schools (Buddhism, Sceptics and Materialists)*, and numerous articles.