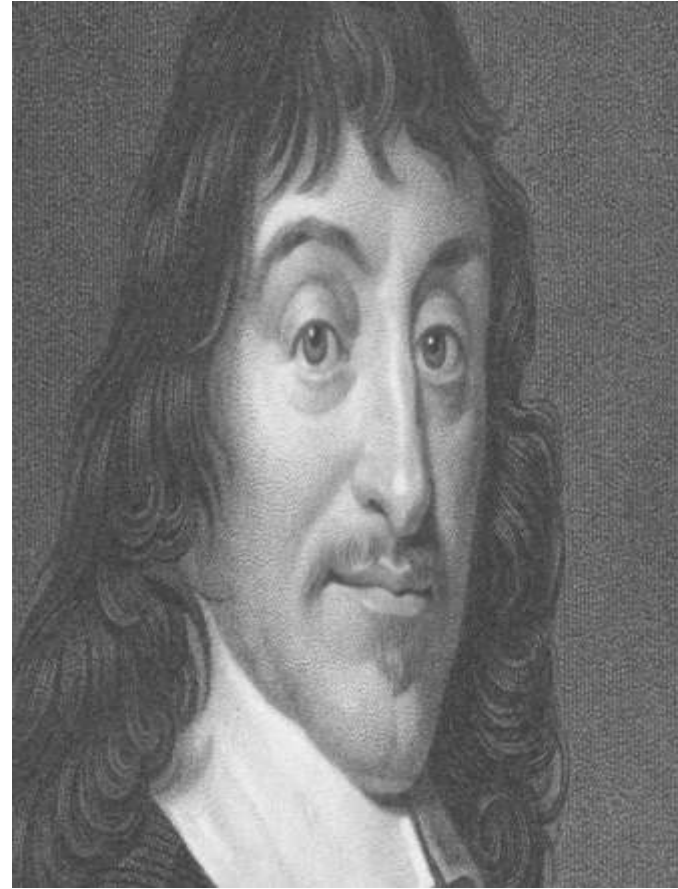


‘Ami’-Rabindranath  
&

Cogito

-Descartes

A comparative study



Rabindranath- 1861-1941

He is not only an idealist but a humanist also.

Descartes-1596-1650

He is not only a rationalist but an idealist also.

Rabindranath believed that man should live for the ultimate truth which liberates us from the cycle of birth and death and makes us one with the creator.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Being a rationalist philosopher Descartes also believed in God</li></ul>	It is the only statement to survive the test of methodic doubt.	
His COGITO not only a fundamental element of his philosophical thought but a way to God also		Just as one must exist to be deceived, one must exist to doubt that very existence
Descartes said that COGITO is the first step in demonstrating the attainability of certain knowledge		The philosophical principle that one's existence is demonstrated by the fact that one can think.

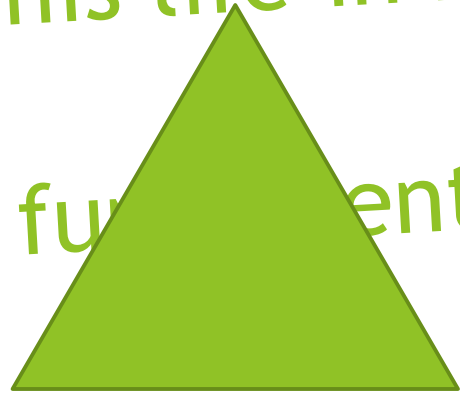


R

Rabindranath was an individualist. He said that every individual had a right to give a direction to his life in his own way.

He believed in the fundamental unity of man and nature.

In spite of diversity there is an unity in the sense that everything has one source and that source is GOD.



To Rabindranath the concept of satta and the concept  
of God are the same.

ছোট আমি থেকে বড় আমি তে উত্তরণ

From Individualism to collectivism in Tagore



For his part Rabindranath explained in his theory the concept of ‘choto ami’ ND ‘ boro ami’



# Comparative study

- ▶ In Gitanjali the story of soul's liberation a tale of soul's wait to meet the eternal consciousness
- ▶ According to Descartes we may doubt the external world, which consists of reality .But , through the knowledge of COGITO
- ▶ We may reach to the indubitable world.last of all we may reach to the ultimate reality.
- ▶ Rabindranath & Descartes both were Idealist but their path of idealism not the same.
- ▶ Because one of them was dualist And the other monist.