

# Preces (CSS - 2006)

Title:-

## Philosophy in Different Periods

The Greeks were practical philosophers. The Parmenides had an obscure vision of knowledge. The pre-Socratics studied nature through observations and experiences. Being extinct, Pierre Democritus would be strange to modern day philosophers who can discuss insignificant affairs endlessly. He was opposed to pedantic scholars. Thales, as against other philosophers, showed his penchant for materialism. Likewise, Anaxagoras studied political arena and transformed the cognition from dummy politics into evolutionary thinking. Socrates disregarded the relics and revolutionised the modern world as he was a free thinker. Plato, on his part, favoured epistemology as a preliminary of philosophy, but later on went on to deal with sensation and perception. He pondered over the nature and destiny of man. In Aristotle, philosophy was integrated as a discipline and found its apex with beauty. He meditated upon every aspect of human life. All these philosophers knew that the purpose of philosophy was to illuminate human character and human life.

Total: 356 | Required: 128 | Given: 128

# (Translation CSS - 2022)

Every era brings several issues with it that we do not get a bang out of / that no one likes, but has to accept them. It happens sometimes that, may be as trials, nature presents us with plethora of such things which we do not look for / or have nothing to do with us, but we still have to make it a part of our lives. Today is also no exception. Each century has continued bringing in those changes that were completely new compared to the previous centuries. Advances in natural sciences and arts have given/bequeathed man a lot that can be categorized as a waste of scientific and economic advancements. When nature provide us with fruits, it obligates us to properly dispose of ~~its~~ its peels. The environment will get more contaminated if this is not done properly.

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