



Perspectives and Controversies: The Concepts of Soul and Body in Eastern and Western Cultures

Paulo Nuno Martins

*Interuniversity Center for History of Science and Technology, New University of Lisbon Campus of Caparica,
Building VII, Floor 2, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal*

Corresponding Author: Paulo Nuno Martins

ABSTRACT: *This essay is a brief exposition on the history of soul and body from the perspective of Eastern and Western cultures. In this regard, I will address the topic of the connection between body and soul (described in the various religions) in order to propose an integrative model in social and human sciences that might contribute to the study of human behavior in a more holistic way.*

KEYWORDS: *a brief history of the soul, a brief history of the body, Western and Eastern perspectives on the soul and body.*

Received 19 February, 2018; Accepted 08 March 2018 © The Author (S) 2018. Published With Open Access At [Www.Questjournals.Org](http://www.questjournals.org)

I. INTRODUCTION

The study of the history of the soul and of the body and the connection between the two, referred to in the various religions, has the purpose of comparing the behavior of ordinary man (where the “ego” predominates) and the virtuous man. In the first case, religions speak of sin (Western culture) or karma (Eastern culture) and the need for renewal and transformation of the ego/personality in order to be in harmony with the others human beings, as well as with the Divine. This work of “self-awareness” of one’s own personality performed (for example) through the fasting of Lent (by Christians), fasting of Ramadan (by Muslims) or Ekadashi (fasting made by the Hindus) - metaphorically described in the twelve Labors of Hercules [1] - has the purpose of obtaining a human being with more character, that is, with more quality and less fault.

In fact, the study of the connection of the body with soul in the Western and the Eastern cultures assumes different perspectives. An example is the case of the American actress Angelina Jolie, whose elegant and slim body has allowed her to play numerous roles in Hollywood cinema, such as “malefic”, among others. In her free time, she is dedicated to helping children in the underdeveloped countries through the aid program of the United Nations. On the other hand, we have the example of the Indian saint, known as Ammachi who presents a non-sculptural body that gives a strong hug to the people who come to Her Darshan (in Sanskrit “seeing the Divine”) in order to search for guidance to his/her own soul’s plan on Earth. It is said that Ammachi is one of the manifestations of the Divine Mother on Earth [2]. In her free time, this saint is dedicated to programs of humanitarian assistance to combat natural disasters (earthquakes, tsunami, hurricanes).

These two cases are an example of the contrast between the value assigned to the body and the soul in Western (Angelina Jolie) and Eastern cultures (Ammachi).

II. THE CONCEPTS OF SOUL AND BODY IN EASTERN AND WESTERN CULTURES: AN OVERVIEW

First of all, I’m going to refer the importance of concepts of soul and body in Eastern and Western cultures. In relation to the concept of soul [3], this word has several etymological roots, such as *nefesh* from Hebrew (which means “breath”), *animus* from Latin (which means “what animates or life”), *anemos* from Greek (which means “blow or air”), *atman* from Sanskrit (which means “inner self or true self”). At the same time, the concept of body has also several etymological roots, such as *corpus* from Latin (which means “perceptible by the senses”), *kwrep* from Indo-European languages (which mean “shape, appearance”).

In philosophical terms, there are several concepts for soul, according to Western and Eastern cultures [4]. In this regard, the Greeks (Western culture), such as Plato who defended, in his dialogue with Socrates described in *Phaedo*, the immortality of the soul and its reincarnations, while Aristotle argued, in his work *De Anima*, that the soul is the vital principle of every living thing (plant, animal, human).

Saint Augustine, author of *De Civitate Dei*, also proposed that the soul is the principle motivator of the body, while in the 17th century Descartes argued the separation of mind/soul (domain of philosophy and religion) and body (domain of science and medicine). Meanwhile, Spinoza considered that the soul and the body are complementary aspects of the same reality, while Kant claimed, in his work *Kritik der reinen Vernunft*, that the soul could not be proved by reason. Furthermore, the concept of soul was related to the research of consciousness. First, Wundt studied the “structure” of consciousness, while Watson proposed the term “behaviorism” to express the linkage between consciousness and behavior. In the 20th century, with Freud and Jung, the term “psique” was related with the study of consciousness and soul. In this regard, Western philosophy and culture has dealt with the topic of self-consciousness (or perception) [5] to describe the connection of body with the soul. For example, Kant defended that perception is the empirical consciousness, while Husserl claimed that in the process of perception, the subject only sees the appearance of the object/body (identical to the *Panchakoshas Theory* of the Eastern culture, referred to below).

At the same time, in Eastern cultures [6], namely the Egyptians claimed that each human being has a guardian spirit, named by *ka*, linked with the physical body, called by *ha*, while the Hebrews had an idea of soul that is closely linked to the body. At the same time, Tibetan Buddhism has proposed several “psychological states” for the progress of the soul on Earth. In this regard, Hinduism has argued that the soul is the “true Being” that drives the body during the earthly life and it survives after death. The Chinese culture also holds that the soul (named by *ling-hun*) has a sensitive side (designed by *po*) and a rational side (called by *hun*), while the Japanese culture argues that the soul (named by *damashii*) - like the air - can not be seen but is essential to experience the true life.

On the other hand, in relation to the concept of body in Western culture [7], I have to refer that the Greeks, like Plato, in his work *Timaeus*, defended that the body has to be integrated with the mind/soul in order to perceive the true reality of things, whereas Aristotle argued that our actions depend both of body and the soul. These concepts prevailed unchanged until the end of the Middle Ages, and during this time the Catholic Church devalued the function of the body (in particular sexual relations that they did not have the purpose of fertilization) to the detriment of the soul. With the Renaissance, in particular with Andreas Vesalius and his work *De Humani Corpori Fabrica*, the study of the body gained a more rational dimension. Subsequently, Cartesian dualism argued that the study of the body is the exclusive domain of science and medicine. With the Industrial Revolution, the care of the body gained a new dimension according to the new standards of beauty of that time, liberating it from the theological principles of “sin”. In contemporary society, the aesthetic aspect of the body has gained particular relevance, and for this reason plastic surgery is one of the ways to “disguise” the natural process of aging. At the same time, Eastern culture, in particular Indian society, assumes that beyond the physical body, there are other non-physical bodies, such as pranic body, desire/emotional body, concrete mental body, archetypal mental body, intuitive body and spiritual body. This topic is mentioned in Eastern culture as *Panchakoshas Theory*. The *koshas* (or “bodies”) are sheaths that are removed during lifetime (called by “self-perception”) in order to human being might witness his/her own real Self – the soul [8].

III. THE CONNECTION OF THE SOUL TO THE BODY: SOME PERSPECTIVES AND CONTROVERSIES

The link between the body and the soul is a reflection of our relationship with others, whether it be a love/marriage with children, a friendship, and family. In this regard, life’s trauma, disappointments might create some difficulty in the linkage between the soul and the body [9]. Most positively, it is through the connection with others and particularly with ourselves that our life makes sense.

Furthermore, there are many unanswered questions by science, particularly why we feel immediate attraction for some people and repulse for others. In fact, the most powerful link and relationship that a human being might have is with his/her own the soul – the Real being – or soul mate (as described in myths of all cultures). This link between the soul and the body is hard to cope because the object of our search (the soul) is inside of the body of the human being [10], and is not outside as it is experienced in a trivial relationship. As with any serious relationship (be it with another being or with our soul), love and respect between the parties have to be cultivated in order to strengthen the bond and make it permanent/unbreakable [11].

In this case, regardless of the space and time that separates them, the connection will become “eternal”, as described metaphorically in the Sacred books of the several religions, such as the Gospels [12], where is referred that Jesus teaches their disciples, saying “what interests has a man to gain everything in this earthly world, if the she/he loses her/his own soul?”, or the Bhagavad Gita [13], where Arjuna (disciple) and Khrisna (Master) wage the same battle together and where Khrisna teaches his disciple, saying “change your paradigm in order to win the battle (your soul)”.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The theme of the concept of the soul and its connection to the body is a topic that has aroused much interest in the various religions, particularly because it interrelates something visible (the body) with something non-visible (the soul). In fact, this is a controversial subject, especially in the scientific community, because it is not possible to prove (or deny) experimentally the existence of the soul [14], as well as the connection between the soul and the body, and consequently the existence of something that survives after death [15]. In other words, there is nothing in our physical body that proves that we are consciously linked to our soul. Perhaps, the only visible external characteristic is the person's own action towards others, denoting a different behavior from ordinary man, such as selfless love (these humans being are popularly called *saints*).

In summary, I think that we need to redefine new ways of thinking about the concepts of the body and soul, as proposed by Merleau-Ponty [16], not only to overcome the Cartesian dualism between mind/soul and body, but also to create an integrative model in social and human sciences that might incorporate the connection of body and soul in the study of the human behavior.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank to Professor Dra. Maria Laura Bettencout Pires for providing valuable suggestions on “concepts of the soul”.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Haus, Estudio, *The 12 Labours of Hercules* (Capstone Press, 2015).
- [2]. Olati, Adilakshmi, *La Mère* (Société Mère Meera, 1995).
- [3]. Klein, Ernest, *A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language* (Elsevier Publishing Company, 1971).
- [4]. Pires, Maria Laura, “Conceito da Alma”, *Revista Gaudium Sciendi*, 6(1), 2014, 21-41.
- [5]. Mora, José, *Dicionário de Filosofia* (Publicações Dom Quixote, 1982).
- [6]. Pires, Maria Laura, “Conceito da Alma”, *Revista Gaudium Sciendi*, 6(1), 2014, 21-41.
- [7]. Santin, Silvino, “A search for body philosophy”, *Kinesis*, 5(1), 1989, 63-90.
- [8]. Deussen, Paul, *The History of the Upanishads Religion and Philosophy of India* (Dover Publications, 1906).
- [9]. Crowley, Jonette, *Soul Body Fusion: The Missing Piece for Healing and Beyond* (StoneTree Publishing, 2012).
- [10]. Bailey, Alice, *The Soul and its Mechanism* (Lucis Publishing Company, 2009).
- [11]. Meera, Mother, *Answers-Part II* (Mother Meera Distributors, 1997).
- [12]. Evangelists, *Novo Testamento* (Organized by Alcindo da Costa, Difusora Bíblica, 1976).
- [13]. Anonymous, *Bhagavad-Guita* (Organized by António Barahona, Assírio&Alvim, 2007).
- [14]. Moreland, James and Rae, Scott, *Body&Soul: Human Nature & the Crisis in Ethics* (IVP Academic, 2000).
- [15]. Weiss, Brian, *Same Soul, Many Bodies* (Free Press, 2004).
- [16]. Merleau-Ponty, Maurice, *Le Visible et l'Invisible* (Gallimard, 1964).

Paulo Nuno Martins “Perspectives and Controversies: The Concepts of Soul and Body in Eastern and Western Cultures” *Quest Journals Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Science* , vol. 06, no. 03, 2018, pp. 07–09.