

# Philosophical

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Mind-Body Issue In philosophy, the mind-body problem examines the relationship between mind and the matter and in more specific the relationship between consciousness and brain. Various individuals have accounted on some contributions to the mind-body problem such as Plato and Hasker.

#### Plato's contribution

According to Plato, as the body emerges from the material world, the soul emerges from the ideas and is therefore, immortal. Plato believed that the soul was partially united with the body the only thing that would bring separation is death. Because the soul does not prevail time and space, like that of the body, it can have an access to universal facts. As analyzed by Plato, ideas are the actual facts and are experienced by the soul. The body can only have experience on shadows. The essentially rationalistic epistemology of Plato determines this.

#### Hasker's opinion

Hasker theory of Emergent Dualism illustrates that the mind emergence from the brain gives a solution to the mind-body problem. He argues that emergent dualism shares with materialism the argument that ordinary matter possess the potentially for consciousness within itself, it in fact goes some way far from materialism in the power in which it attributes to matter. Considering the standard materialism, the physical closure guarantees that consciousness does not bring about a difference to the manner in which a matter operates itself. This implies that all of the processes in the brain are provided with a mechanistic explanation that would be just similar whether or not the processes performed together with conscious experience. On the other hand, emergent dualism recognizes that a great many mental

processes are irreducibly theological, and cannot be provided explanation upon brain processes that own a full mechanistic explanation. Therefore, the power imposed to matter through the emergent dualism leads to the total of this.

#### Works Cited

Jaegwon, K. (2010). *Metaphysics of Mind*. Oxford University Press.