

# Idealist Philosophy: What is Real ? Conscious Experience Seen as Basic to All Ontology. An Overview <sup>∨</sup>

Randrup, Axel Abraham (2003) Idealist Philosophy: What is Real ?  
Conscious Experience Seen as Basic to All Ontology. An Overview <sup>∨</sup> .

Full text available as:

[HTML](#)

## Abstract

Abstract

The idealist attitude followed in this paper is based on the assumption that only conscious experience in the Now is real. Conscious experience in the Now is supposed to be known directly or intuitively, it can not be explained. I think it constitutes the basis of all ontology. Consciousness is conceived as the total of conscious experience in the Now, the ontology of consciousness is thus derived directly from the basis. The ontology of nature is derived more indirectly from the basis. Science is regarded as a catalog of selected conscious experiences (observations), acknowledged to be scientific and structured by means of concepts and theories (also regarded as conscious experiences). Material objects are regarded as heuristic concepts constructed from the immediate experiences in the Now and useful for expressing observations within a certain domain with some of their mutual relations. History is also regarded as a construct from conscious experiences in the Now. Concepts of worlds without an ego are seen to be in harmony with immediate egoless experiences. Worlds including spirituality are conceived as based on immediate spiritual experiences together with other immediate experiences. Idealist or immaterial philosophies have been criticized for implying solipsism or "solipsism of the present moment". This critique is countered by emphasizing the importance of intersubjectivity for science and by introducing the more precise concepts of collective conscious experience and collective conscious experience across time. Comprehensive evidence supporting the heuristic value of these concepts is related.

I conclude that the idealist approach leads to a coherent comprehension of natural science including mind-brain relations, while the mainstream materialist approach entails contradictions and other problems for a coherent understanding. The idealist approach and the notion of collective conscious experience also facilitates cross-cultural studies and the understanding of intersubjectivity.

Key-wo rds : Idealist ontology; philosophy of science; cognition; reality; psychological Now; collective conscious experience; psychological Now; collective conscious experience; collective consciousness; egoless experience; egolessness; philosophy of mind; mind-brain relations; mind-matter relations; spirituality; shamanism; science and religion; God.. <sup>∨</sup>

### Keywords:

Idealist philosophy and ontology, psychological Now, collective conscious experience, egoless experience, mind-brain relations, mind-matter relations, spirituality, religion and rationality.?

[General Issues: Theory/Observation](#)  
[General Issues: Science and Religion](#)  
[Specific Sciences: Anthropology](#)

**Subjects:**

**ID Code:** 1216

**Deposited By:** [Randrup, Axel, Abraham](#)

**Deposited On:** 12 June 2003

**Additional  
Information:**

**Alternative  
Locations:** <http://www.mobilixnet.dk/~mob79301/reality.html>

Send feedback to: [philsci-archive@library.pitt.edu](mailto:philsci-archive@library.pitt.edu)