

# Edmund Husserl's Phenomenology and the Crisis of European Sciences

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Edmund Husserl [1859 – 1938] was a German Philosopher introduced Phenomenology as a new radical way of doing Philosophy, a practice rather than system. Phenomenology is one of the strong currents in the twentieth century Western Philosophy and Edmund Husserl radicalized the Philosophy of Phenomenology and the Phenomenological Methodology. Philosophy as a rigorous science for Husserl, the essential function of Philosophy and its branches should focus on new elucidation of all the issues of life. His writings transformed and revitalized the continental Philosophy and influenced the subsequent phenomenologist expressions, he accepted neither the extreme idealist position nor the extreme empiricist position and he wanted to develop a middle path in his phenomenology which can be compared with Buddhist Phenomenology. He developed phenomenological understanding to solve the problems of extreme theorization in social, cultural, political and scientific issues. This paper critically analyzes his notion of misguided rationalism and the problems of theorizations.

His mature writing on *The Crisis of European Sciences and Transcendental Phenomenology* [1938] focuses on roots of misguided rationalism as the cause of the crisis European Sciences. The study also focuses on the Problem of pure natural scientific methodology of sciences and social sciences in order to explore new methodologies of Social Sciences and Sciences.

Husserl was certain that the European crisis has its roots in misguided rationalism. He mentions in his Vienna Lecture titled

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*'Philosophy in the crisis of European Mankind'* 'I am certain that the European crisis has its roots in misguided rationalism... Rationality in that high and genuine sense still requires, to be sure, much clarification through self- reflection'. Here Husserl is giving the clear understanding of misguided rationalism was the root cause of European crisis. This issue is relevant in the present context; it damages the true spirit of understanding the issues in social sciences and sciences. In order to overcome these methodological problems we must look forward for new methodological approaches which can provide us the true understanding of issues in social sciences and Sciences.

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