

DRAVYA VIGYANIYAM

DRAVYA NIRUKTI

- Dravya is the first bhava padartha among Shad Padartha as per Vaisheshik Darshana.
- Shad Padartha : Dravya, Guna, Karma, Samanya, Vishesh, Samvaya.
- Word dravya is derived from : Dru (dhatu) + Yat (Pratyay)
- The root meaning of the word dravya is Gati i.e Movement.

DRAVYA LAKSHANA

यत्राश्रिताः कर्मगुणाः कारणं समवानि यत् । तद्रव्यम् - च.सु. १/११

According to Acharya Sushruta,

Guna and Karma are present in Dravya with inseparable relation i.e Samavayi Karan. Padartha in which Guna and Karma are present in inseparable relationship is c/a Dravya

DRAVYA LAKSHANA

द्रव्यं तु क्रियागुणवत् समवायिकारणम्।

According to Acharya Sushruta,

Dravya possesses Kriya and Guna with Samawayi Karan (inseparable relations). The padarth from which nothing can be formed i.e. chemically inert substance cannot be called a Dravya.

DRAVYA



TYPES OF DRAVYA

There are two types :

1) Karana Dravya

2) Karya Dravya

KARYA DRAVYA

सेन्द्रियचेतनं द्रव्यम् निरीन्द्रियं अचेतनम् ।

Karya dravya divided into :

- 1) Chetana
- 2) Achetana

CHETANA

Dravya with indriyas.

Eg.: Humans, Animals, Plants

It is further divided into :

- 1) Antashchetana
- 2) Bahirantachetana

ANTASHCHETANA

Features of life cannot be exhibited out.

Eg.: Plants



BAHIRANTACHETANA

Features of life can be exhibited out.

Eg.: Human, Animals, Birds



ANTASHCHETANA

Dravya without indriyas.

Eg.: Gold, Silver, Pearl

Its further divided into :

- 1) Vanaspati
- 2) Vanaspatya
- 3) Virudha
- 4) Aushadha



ANTASHCHETANA

फलैर्वनस्पतिः पुष्पैर्वानस्पत्य फलैरपि।

औषध्य फलपाकान्ताः प्रतानैर्वीरुधः स्मृताः॥

1) Vanaspati: अपुष्पाफलवन्तो वृक्षा।

It contains hidden or no flowers. Eg.: Vata (Ficus)

2) Vanaspatya: अपुष्पाफलवन्तो वृक्षा।

It contains both flower and fruit. Eg.: Mango, Lemon, Amlaki

3) Virudha: प्रतानवत्य स्ताम्बिन्यश्च वीरुधः।

Plants which spread on land. Eg.: Money plant, Grass

4) Aushadha: फलपाकनिष्ठा औषध्य इति।

Plants which gets destroyed after ripening. Eg.: Jawar, Wheat, Rice

BAHIRANTACHETANA

- 1) **Jarayuja** : Placental origin. Eg.: Human, Animal
- 2) **Andaja** : Eggs origin. Eg.: Birds, Reptiles
- 3) **Swedaja** : Sweat origin. Eg.: Insects
- 4) **Audbhija** : Soil origin. Eg.: Frogs, Earthworms

ACHETANA

It is further divided into :

- 1) Khanija : Naturally occurring Eg.: Gold, Silver
- 2) Krutima : Doesn't occur naturally but formed from naturally occurring minerals. Eg.: Sugar, Mishri, Toy, Pencil

KARANA DRAVYA

खादीन्यात्मा मनः कालो दिशश्च द्रव्य संग्रहः।

These are 9 in number. These divided into two groups of Murta and Amurta.

These are:

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1) Akash | 6) Mana |
| 2) Vayu | 7) Kala |
| 3) Teja | 8) Disha |
| 4) Jal | 9) Atma |
| 5) Prithvi | |

MURTA DRAVYA

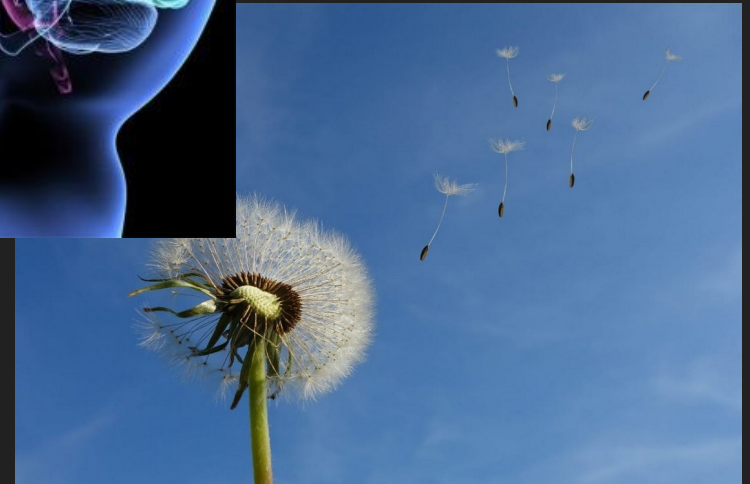
1.Prithvi

2.Jala

3.Teja

4.Vayu

5.Mana



AMURTA DRAVYA

1. Akash
2. Kala
3. Disha
4. Atma



GUNA OF MAHABHUTA

MAHABHUTA	GUNA
AKASH	SHABDA
VAYU	SHABDA+SPARSHA
TEJ	SHABDA+SPARSHA+R UPA
JALA	SHABDA+SPARSHA+R UPA+RASA
PRITHVI	SHABDA+SPARSHA+R UPA+RASA+GANDHA

MAHABHUTA-TRIGUNA RELATIONSHIP

MAHABHUTA	GUNA
PRITHVI	TAMA
JALA	SATVA+TAMA
TEJA	SATVA+RAJA
VAYU	RAJA
AKASH	SATVA



*Thank
you!*