

Department :- Ayurved Samhita &
Siddhant

Topic :- Nyaya Darshana

Nyaya Darshana

- ✚ Nyaya Darshana was propounded by *Akshapaada Gautama*.
- ✚ Gautama was popularly known as '*Gotama*' and '*Akshapaada*'.
- ✚ *Akshapaada* means the man who has eyes in the Paada (sole).
- ✚ Vyasa was the disciple of Gautama, once Gautama got anger towards Vyasa and rejected to see Vyasa with his eyes. After so many requests Gautama reduced his anger and agreed to see Vyasa. Then he created eyes in his sole and with the help of those eyes he used to see Vyasa. Hence he was popular as Aksha Paada.

- ✚ **Vatsayana** wrote a **Bhashya** (commentary) and **Udyotkara** wrote a **Vartika** on Nyaya Darshana.
- ✚ There are 5 chapters and 10 Ahnikas and are described in 528 Sutras.
- ✚ Nyaya Darshana is also called 'Anvikshaki'. According to this statement,
- ✚ **Anu** – means afterwards
- ✚ **Vikshana** - means to see or acquire.
- ✚ i.e. to acquire knowledge of an object with the help of Anumana (Inference), already who knows it through Pratyaksha or Shastra Pramana.

✚ प्रमाणैः अर्थ परीक्षणं न्यायः |

✚ Acquiring the knowledge of an object through examination with the help of Pramanas is called Nyaya.

✚ नीयते (व्यक्ति भवति) मूल पदार्थादिकम् अनेन इति न्यायः|

✚ Disclosing of the correct knowledge of the basic fundamental Padarthas is called Nyaya.

✚ Nyaya Darshana has given much importance to Anumana Pramana. One can get complete and correct knowledge of Paramanus (atoms) which are the basic cause for creation of the Universe, Ishwara and Moksha through Anumana Pramana, hence it is called Nyaya Darshana.

✚ Nyaya Darshana accepts 4 Pramanas i.e. Pratyaksha, Anumana, Shabda (Apta Vachana) and Upamana.

✚ Nyaya Darshana describes 16 Padarthas viz.

1. **Pramana** – Means to get the real knowledge.
2. **Prameya** – Objects needed for Pramana
3. **Samshaya** – Doubts
4. **Prayojana** – Utility
5. **Drustanta** – Giving examples to clarify the statement.
6. **Siddhanta** – Accepted truth
7. **Avayava** – Branches of Inference
8. **Tarka** – Discussion for clarifying the doubts

- 9. Nirnaya** – Determination of truth
- 10. Vaada** – Discussion between two groups.
- 11. Jalpa** – Arguing to prove his dominancy.
- 12. Vitanda** – Commenting and creating obstacles.
- 13. Hetwabhasa** – Proving the thing with false cause
- 14. Chala** – Blaming by raising irrelevant objections.
- 15. Jaati** – Uselessness as a consequence of having no practical results.
- 16. Nigraha Sthaana** – Discussion given in support for success.

- ✚ With the help of these **sixteen Padarthas**, one can get complete and correct knowledge about the universe and is eligible to get Moksha.
- ✚ Nyaya Darshana accepts **Arambhavaada**, Vaisheshika also accepts the Arambhavaada, but not **Satkaryavaada**, they tell that the Karya is purely new and there is no relation with Kaarana.
- ✚ **Arambhavada** – All the substances of the universe are created by the creator, As pot is created by the potter so also the universe is created by the Atom, God and Soul.
- ✚ Nyaya Darshana accepted the **Pithara Paaka** and gave importance for discussion, for acquiring the correct knowledge of an object.

Relation/similarities between Nyaya Darshana and Ayurveda:-

- ✚ ***Pramana:-*** Nyaya Darshana gives importance to Pramanas, especially Anumana Pramana. According to Ayurveda the utility of Pramanas is mostly in the diagnosis of the diseases and in treatment. Pramanas were adopted in Ayurveda from Nyaya Darshana.
- ✚ ***Tadvidya Sambhasha:-*** Both accepted the theory of discussion before the conclusion with the help of 16 Padarthas. The Tadvidya Sambhasha, Sambhasha Parishat, varieties of Parishads, 44 Vaada Margas, mode of discussion etc. Topics which are explained in Charaka Vimanasthana 8th chapter have similarity with that explained in Nyaya Darshana.

Relation/similarities between Nyaya Darshana and Ayurveda:-

✚ **Nava Kaarana Dravya:-** Both have accepted the Nava Kaarana Dravyas (Pancha Mahabhutas, Kala, Disha, Atma and Manah)

✚ **Tantrayukyi:-** The Tantrayuktis described in Nyaya Darshana have the similarity with those explained by Ayurveda.

✚ The 10 types of **Karya Abhinivrutti Ghatakas** i.e.

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|--------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1) Kaarana | 2) Karana | 3) Karya Yoni | 4) Karya | 5) Karyaphala |
| 6) Anubandha | 7) Desha | 8) Kaala | 9) Pravrutti | 10) Upaaya |

✚ are also similar in both Nyaya Darshana and Ayurveda.

