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VAISHESHKA DARSHANA AND ITS APPLICATIONS.

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ABSTRACT

The period of Indian Philosophy is 2500-600 BC, the fundamental principles mentioned in Philosophy stands more scientific. Basically Philosophy is classified into mainly 3 categories Asthika, sNasthika and Asthikanasthika, on the base of their faith on God, believe in Veda and Punarjanma. The main aim of philosophy is to attain Moksha, which means getting liberation from pain or Dukha. How Universe is originated? What are the fundamental elements causes an origin of this Universe? Is mentioned in every Philosophy. The same way answer for these questions is explained in the science called ecology, Chemistry and Physics. The opinion given by Vaisheshika Darshana related to metaphysics is more scientific than other Darshana.

Key Points: Vaisheshika Darshana, application, Scientific approach, Philosophy, Paramaanu vaada, Vega.

Objectives: 1) Study on Vaisheshika Darshana.

2) Correlation of Siddhanta of Vaisheshika Darshana in

Ayurveda and Modern Science.

Material and Methods-

Material- Material used for this article is Vaisheshika Darshana. Ayurveda Padartha Vignaga text books.

Methodology- Review article

Review Of literature:

Profounder - Maharshi Kanaada.

Synonyms - Also known as **Kashyapa, Uluka, Kananda** and **Kanabhuk**.

Kanaada-The word meaning Kana is an Atom, Kanaada Maharshi opines that this Universe is made up of Atom.

Kana means Grains, kanad Maharshi had been survived by eating food grains, that's why he is named as Kanaada and Kanabhuk.

Uluka-He was always wakeful at night like owl bird.

Kashyapa- It is the gotra of Maharshi Kanada.

Vaisheshika Darshana- Vishesh word meaning is special he highlighted vishesh

padarth and Atomic theory as special theory.

Specialty of Vaisheshika Darshana –

Pramana- Considered only two Pramanas they are 1)Pratyasksha 2) Anumana .

Padarth – Totally 7 Padarthas are accepted by Maharshi Kanada.

They are – Dravya, Guna, Karma, Samanya, Vishesh, Samavaya and Abhaava.

Then 9 Dravyas are mentioned they are –

Akasha, Vaayu, Agni, Jala, Pruthwi, Atma, Mana, Kala and Disha, among these nine, Akasha, Kala, Disha and Atma are called as Vibhu. They expanded all over.

Srushti Utpatti & its applied Science – In this Universe each and every factor is made up of atom, that is Paramanu. It is the basic causative factor for the creation. Minutest, indivisible particle- Paramanu. परमाणुत्तम परीणामवान् परमाणु। वै.द.

The supreme or the last minute particle of the creation can be defined as Paramanu. The last particle of a substance which cannot be further divided is called Paramanu. Its further division is not possible, so it is mentioned as Niravayava (indivisible) and it is not perishable, so eternal one. The substances viz. Pruthvi, Jala, Teja and Vayu are supposed to be eternal when they are in the atomic stage

(Paramanu Rupa). According to this Vada, the atoms of four Mahabhuta except Akasha do the creation. At the time of Pralaya, the whole universe disintegrates again into atomic form.

Paramanu जालान्तरगते भानौ यत् सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते
रज्।

तस्य षष्टतमो भागः परमाणुरुच्यते
बद्धे ॥

Swami Omanand 1/ 6th part of Raja (dust particle) – Paramanu

The dust particle seen flying in the beam of sun rays coming in the room through a small hole of window possess 6 atoms (trasarenu) according to Swami Omanand and 30 atoms according to Sharangdhara Samhita.

Characteristics of Paramanu: Eternal | Indivisible | Minutest | Numerous | Beyond sensory perception (Atindriya) | Sthula Dravya Utpatti from Paramanu: The combination of two Paramanu is called Dwayanuka and combined three such Dwayanuka produces a Trayanuka or Trasarenu. Four Trasarenu combined are called Chaturanuka and combination of five Chaturanuka is Panchanuka and it continues to become sthula Dravya. Paramanu Sthula Dravya Dwayanuka= $1 \times 2 = 2$ Trasarenu= $2 \times 3 = 6$ Chaturanuka= $6 \times 4 = 24$ Visible state Invisible state Continues Vaisheshika Philosophy recognizes God as the creator of the universe. Very much like Sankhya, the Vaisheshika mentions that every

creation is followed by destruction and every destruction by creation.

Part of the function of God as creator to impart motion to atoms which usually lack motion. That is, after the destruction of the world the primordial atoms remain in a state of rest and inactivity and the next creation does not start until God sets the atoms in motion. This act is done by the wish of God. Both the Sankhya and Vaisheshika systems accept the universe to be Panchbhautika.

Peelu paaka Vaada- Occurrence of Pakaja Kriya in Pilu (paramanu) by the influence of heat or light. Here chemical changes take place in Rupa, Rasa, Gandha and Sparsha. Paramanu can not exist independently in nature. The Pila Paka vada occurs in 3 phases,

- Decomposition of material into molecules (Anu).
- Decomposition of molecules into atoms (Paramanu)
- Recombination of atoms (Paramanu) in new relation or in form. The raw or unbacked pot after Pila Paka Kriya or Pakaja Kriya becomes red and hard. The green, sour, hard unripened mango after Paka Kriya becomes sweet, yellow and soft.

Discussion:

Dravya- Acharya Charaka accepted and mentioned Shat Padrthas, but chronologically they are changed. As

Samanya ,Vishesh, Dravya, Guna, Karma and Samavaya. Always Samanya causes vruddhi and Vishesh causes Kshaya . Samanya Vishesh siddhanta plays important role in Ayurveda.

Next place is given to Dravya because it has Asthitwa (existence) guna and karma resides in Dravya.Last Samavaya tells about relations.

Paramanu-Definition: Sharangdhara –

जालान्तरगते भानौ
यत् सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रज्ज्।
तस्य त्रिंशत्तमो
भागःपरमाणुरुत्ते बद्धै॥ शा. नू. १/१६ 1/ 30th
part of Raja (dust particle) –

The dust particle seen flying in the beam of sun rays coming in the room through a small whole of window posses 30 atoms according to Sharangdhara Samhita.

All the worldly substances contain most minute factors in their origination.

Sankhya describes these minute and subtle factors as Tanmatra as they are inferred from the basic visible elements. As per Vaisheshika, Paramanu are also not visible as they are Atindriya.

Paramanu in Ayurved: As already described Sharangdhara mentions Paramanu as the least small particle of the substances and defined it as 30th part of visible floating dust particle in the sunbeam entering in the room.

Charak defines it as the minutest unit of the body as clearly says that the smallest unit into which all organs of the body are divided are known as Paramanu and they cannot be counted because Paramanu are extremely numerous.

शरीरावयवस्तु परमाणुभेदेन अपरिसन्ध्येया भवन्ति,अतिबहुत्वात् अतिसौक्ष्मत्वात् अतिन्द्रियत्वात् चात्षाम् सम्योग विभागे परमाणुनाम् कारणम् वायुः कर्मस्वभावश्च।च.शा.७/१७. Paramanu are extremely subtle Paramanu are beyond sensory perception. Vayu and specific nature of results of the past action associated with these Paramanu are responsible for their union & disjunction. Sthula Avayava is formed from particular Paramanu. Organs are developed by Sanyoga & Vibhaga of Paramanu.

If this Paramanu gets any deformity, developing organs also deformed. Production of hereditary disease is based upon this theory. Mana has been defined to have the quality of Anutva so it can also not be reached with sensory organs.

रक्तजा जन्तवोअणवः सौक्ष्म्यात् केचित्
अदर्शनाः॥अ.ह.न ।

Rakta Contains very minute microorganisms which are invisible to our necked eyes.

Peelu Paaka Vaada;- Applied aspect of this Peelu Paaka Vaada in Ayurveda is Paaka Kriya in Dhatwagni level (Cellular digestion).

• **Three Laws of Motion(Vaisheshika Darshana)-**

- वेगः निमित्तविशेषात् कर्मणो जायते |
Change of motion is due to impressed force.

(The law stated that an object at rest tends to stay at rest and an object in motion tends to stay in motion with the same speed and in the same direction unless acted upon by an unbalanced force.)

वेगः निमित्तापेक्षात् कर्मणो जायते नियतदिक क्रियाप्रबन्धहेतु |

Change of motion is proportional to the impressed force and is in the direction of the force.

- वेगः संयोगविशेषविरोधी | Action and reaction are equal and opposite.

The NEWTON'S LAWS OF MOTION- An object at rest

1st Law- an Object at rest will stay at rest, and an object in motion will stay in motion at constant velocity, unless acted upon by an unbalanced force.

2nd Law- Force equals mass times acceleration.

3rd law- for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. The Newton's 3 laws of motion of present era are explained by Kanada Maharshi.

Conclusion:-

- 1) Ayurveda has more influence of Vaisheshika Darshana.

- 2) The aim of Ayurveda and Darshana are similar that, to attain Moksha, but the pathway is different.
3) The Principles of Vaisheshika Darshana still stands more scientific.
4) The Newton's 3 laws of motion of present era are explained by Kanada Maharshi.

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Conclusion: The descriptions clears Sankhya, Vaisheshika and Ayurvedic philosophers accept Paramanu as the minutest unit of the universe as well as of the body. They are beyond the reach sensory perception and combination of these Paramanu is responsible for the creation of the gross universe and body organs.