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UNDERSTANDING OF SANTAANA NYAYA W.S.R. CHARAKA SAMHITA Dr Roopa M.R¹, Dr Vasudev A Chate², Dr Shreevathsa ³, Dr Divya R ⁴

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Abstract: Ayurveda, as a science that existed in an era when philosophy was nurtured and nourished to its best, undoubtedly has borrowed certain principles of Philosophy in order to explain the various aspects related with medicine. To convey the meaning of *Shlokas* by mere words may not always prove fruitful and hence the commentators of *Shastras* have used them widely for a better and easy understanding of the various concepts one among this, is the incorporation of *Nyayas*. that serve as the most compatible mode for visualizing certain concepts. *Santaana Nyaya* – the law of continuity, have been described in three contexts in the different *Sthanas*, wherever a situation to represent the process of continuity existed. In *Sutrasthana*, to explain the *Shashwatatwa* of *Ayurveda*, in *Vimanasthana*, to explain the role of *Srotases* and in *Sareerasthana*, to explain the concept of *Trikalika Vyadhi*, *Acharya Chakrapani*, takes the help of this *Nyaya*.

Key words; Santaana Nyaya; Srotas, Trikaalika Vyadhi, Shashwatatwa of Ayurveda

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda, existed with golden crown in the past, besides being a life science has also formulated many theories based on constant observations, experimentation and profound meditation that dominated in those eras, analogous to the theories put forward by modern day Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. These are

called *Nyayas* or Maxims which impart sound advice to the people, in a poetic condensed manner in an era when social interaction was mostly carried out by word of mouth.

Though Sanskrit literature is a rich lexicon of this, often called *Loukika Nyayas*, it was also carried forward by the *Ayurvedic* scholars for better understanding of the various concepts,

since the treasure of knowledge is encrypted in the form of *Sutras*. These came to be known as *Sastriya Nyayas*. To convey the meaning of *Shlokas* by mere words may not always prove fruitful and hence the commentators of *Shastras* have used them widely for a better and easy understanding of the various concepts. Just by whispering the relevant *Nyaya* used in a particular context, the readers will very easily digest the underlying concept.

Importance of the incorporation of Philosophical Aspect in a Shastra Grantha

India is a land rich in philosophy and since Ayurveda has flourished in this philosophical background, it has a sound philosophical base. Philosophy and Science are usually considered as two different and distinct disciplines that contradict. But it is not so in the sense as science actual has its philosophy and philosophy has its scientific methodology. Philosophy is the torch bearer of science and moves ahead as a pilot for future advancements or in another words, it sets the path for the science. Ayurveda is a medical system which follows philosophy to attain its proclaimed goals. It works on the basis of concrete theories, that are provided by the latter and hence, philosophy is the one that nourishes science. The interrelation of *Ayurveda* and Philosophy naturally paved way for philosophical drain in to the knowledge pool of *Ayurveda*.

SANTAANA NYAYA

Padartha Jnana (Meaning)- The word Santaana by meaning is 'Vamsa' or 'Vistara'., referring to race or lineage or continuous line or something in spreading.¹

Prakriya Vijnyana (Phenomenon)-In case of this *Nyaya*, it is replicating 'the law of continuity'.

references for this *Nyaya* is found in three contexts in *Charaka Samhita*. Firstly, in *Sutrasthana*, while explaining the *Shashwathathwa* of *Ayurveda*, secondly in *Vimanasthana*, while explaining the role of *Srotas* in the *Shareera* and in *Shareerasthana*, while explaining the *Chikitsa* of *Trikaalika Vyadhi*.

Yukti - If something has happened as an effect, definitely the cause will be there. This again points towards the theory of *Kaarana* – *Karya Siddhanta*. It has been introduced by *Acharya Chakrapani* to provide clarity on certain concepts for the readers, to understand

the exact phenomena occurring behind so that the chance for doubt is completely ruled out from picture.

In the context of *Shashwathathwa* of *Ayurveda*²

Acharya Charaka has told Ayurveda as Shashwatha on the account of three factors:

- 1) Anaaditwat it has no beginning
- Swabhava Samsiddha Lakshanatwat
 it deals with such things which are inherent in nature
- 3) *Bhava Swabhava Nityatwat* such natural manifestations are eternal *Anaaditwat*

To explain the *Anaditwa*, *Acharya* Charaka has put forward two aspects -Ayu Santaana (flow of life) and Buddhi Santaana (flow of intelligence). The flow of life is never stopped and the continuity of intelligence goes on. The one who knows Ayurveda (Atma) is also eternal. The knowledge of happiness (Sukha-Arogya) and unhappiness (Dhukha-Vyadhi) along with their causes (Hetu), symptoms (Linga) and therapeutics (Oushadha) has continuity and is without beginning that is mentioned in Ayurveda.

It is not like that *Ayurveda* was not existent and was propagated by somebody, whereas some persons

interpret that it has a beginning. But it is not true.

Acharya Chakrapani comments that, it is not mere the subject matter of Ayu dealt in Ayurveda, rather it also deals with the diseases afflicted by the person. This matter has been clarified by the other author by starting with the word 'Anadl. No one in this world wishes to be unhappy and nothing happens without effort. It is only Ayurveda, which removes all sufferings and gives a state of health. As Ayurveda helps to eliminate unhappiness (Dukha-Vyadhi), its eternity is proved. Sukha and Dukha eternal because of their are uninterrupted continuity (in Para and Apara yoga) means to achieve Sukha and Dukha through Ayurveda also becomes eternal.

<mark>Swabhava Samsiddha Lakshana</mark>twat

It is not known whether *Ayurveda* was nonexistent at any time after it was propounded. Like the heat of fire and fluidity of water, *Ayurveda* is inherent and not involved with any effect of mortality. This is explained in the 1st and 30th chapter of *Sutrasthana* of *Charaka Samhita* it has been told that, the *Artha Sangraha* or *Abhideya Sangraha* (collection of suitable subject

matter to be described) of *Ayurveda* is *Ayu*, i.e, the theme of *Ayurveda* is *Ayu*. This *Ayu* is known by the characteristics of *Ayurveda*, or the features of *Ayurveda* can be known by the description of *Ayu*, as it is said that *Ayurveda* is nothing but the science that deals with *Hitaayu*, *Ahitaayu*, *Sukhayu and Dukhaayu*³.

Regarding Swabhava Samsiddha Lakshana as one of the causes for proving the eternity of Ayurveda, it may be said that the eternity of Swabhavika Lakshana may not always be seen and may become non eternal. For eg. The conch shaped neck of a pot in spite of being natural does not prove that the earthern ware is eternal, since it is non – eternal. Only natural characters are eternal and manmade are ephemeral. Bhava Swabhava Nityatwat⁴

The substances that contain *Guru, Laghu, Seeta, Ushna, Snigdha* and *Rooksha* increases by other substances having similar attributes and decreases with the substances having opposite attributes. For example, habitual intake of heavy substances (*Guru Dravya*) increases the heaviness (*Guruta*) and decreases lightness (*Laghuta*) in the body. This is the case with other substances also. This is the eternity of

natural manifestations or the inherent attributes of *Prithvi* etc *Panchamahabhutas.* The attributes of substances are eternal and never changes. This means augmentation due to similar substances and diminution due to dissimilar substances never changes and hence the characteristics of the substances are eternal.

It is not only the sense of nature that is eternal, so is there anything else that is eternal? The author mentions it with the word 'Swalakshana', Swalakshana the means attributes of Panchamahabhutas. For eq. the Gunas of *Prithvi* and *Ap Mahabhutas* are Kharatwa and Dravatwa respectively. The *Dravyas* and *Gunas* are eternal as well as ephemeral. This can be better *Kaarana Dravyas* are clarified as, eternal and the Kaarya Dravyas are ephemeral. The Parimana Guna of Akasa (eg. vibhu) is eternal and the Karya Guna, i.e, Rasa (Avyakta) of Akasa is ephemeral. Eventhough these attributes are ephemeral, they remain stable due to their uninterrupted and continuous flow and due to this, their eternity is also logical because of the eternity of attributes of matter. Those attributes of matter are responsible for manifestation of disease as well as pacification of disease, is eternal. Hence the science of *Ayurveda* which deals with all these aspects is eternal. How *Ayurveda* becomes eternal with regard to its origin, is justified by saying that *Ayurveda* origin is described based on *Avabodha* (understanding) and *Upadesha* (teaching).

Avabodha – the origin of Ayurveda is said to be from Lord Brahma.

Upadesha - the God Indra preached Ayurveda to sage Bharadwaja and who in turn transmitted this knowledge to the mankind.

Acharya Chakrapani applies Santaana Nyaya here and comments that the eternity of Ayurveda is proved by the utility of the science and also by its continuous tradition but not through the book containing the knowledge of science of life. The subject matter dealt in Ayurveda is related to Ayu, which is eternal. Continuity of life is maintained one after the other, as one person dies, the soul enters in to another body and life continues without any interruption. Similarly, the knowledge of *Ayurveda* is continuously passing from generation to another generation without any interruption and hence Ayurveda is also eternal. Since life and deliberations about life both

eternal, naturally *Ayurveda* and the knower of it also become eternal. Thus, it can be said that the *Vedya* (thing to be known i.e, *Ayu*), *Vedana* (its knowledge) and *Vedita* (the person desires to know) are eternal, and hence *Ayurveda* also becomes eternal.

Hence *Shaswatatwa* of Ayurveda is proved by these three reasons with the help of *Santaana Nyaya*.

In the context of Srotas⁵

Acharya Charaka, while explaining Srotases have explained that Srotases are the Ayana or channels carrying Dhatus that are in the process of evolution. The Poshaka Dhatus or attributes which are formed after Aahara Parinama are transported to respective Poshya Dhatus, continuously for the maintenance of Shareera, as Shareera is the result of conglomeration of Doshas, Dhatus and Malas.

The number of *Srotases* can be innumerable depending on the number of *Moortimanta Bhavavisesha* — the attributes meant for transformation leading to the formation of new *Visesha* in the *Shareera. Moortimanta* is referring to the quanta of *Dravyas* which are not all pervading and thus are restricted to specific channels in the body. How they get manifested in the

Shareera is explained through the introduction of Santaana Nyaya by Acharya Chakrapani. The Bhava Visesha formed after Aahara Parinama has to get converted to Rasa, Rakta, Mamsa etc bodily Dhatus (Sthayi Dhatus) continuously for the sustenance of *Shareera*. This is a continuous process and Srotas act as a channel for carrying the Bhava Viseshas from the site of their production to the site of their localization. It is to be specially noted that *Srotases* are not the pathway for the transportation of Sthira Dhatus, but only 'Parinamam Aapadyamananam' Dhatus - which are to get transformed. Since a human being takes food and water as long as they alive, this *Ahara* undergoes Parinama and the resultant product will undergo the again process of transformation to get manifested as various attributes in the Shareera, which is a continuous process explained by the implication of Santaana Nyaya in the context of Srotas

In the context of *Trikaalika Vyadhi Chikitsa*⁶

Acharya Charaka has classified Vyadhi in to three viz, Ateetakaalavedhana, Anaagatakaalavedhana and Vartamaanakaalavedhana.

In case of Jwara, Shirashoola, Chardi etc, recurrence of the diseases occurs and also establishes the fact that diseases of the past do relapse. That is to say, the time of occurrence of the various diseases in the past repeats itself. Since, the Physician is providing treatment for its pacification, it verily takes the past history in to consideration. In real sense, this is not very important as the Physician is concentrating on things already happened.

This is not the case with Anaagatakalavedhana and its Chikitsa. If the treatment is initiated priorly with due regard to the *Poorvaroopas* of a *Vyadhi*, the *Vyadhi* will not manifested, i.e, the Samprapti of the disease get arrested in the *Poorvaroopa* stage itself. A simile is explained to convey this idea - Just like a dam is constructed so as to accommodate all the water harvested during the rains, keeping in mind that the excess water may result in floods. An attempt is made previously taking in consideration, the chance for floods. In the same manner, if the treatment for a *Vyadhi* is initiated in the *Poorvaroopa* stage itself, Roopa stage won't get manifested. This is the concept of

Anaagatavedhana Chikitsa as it relates to prevention of future diseases.

In context of the explaining Vartamaanakaalavedhana Chikitsa, Acharya Chakrapani introduces Santaana Nyaya in order to bring a clarity of the concept of Paaramparyanubandha. If a person consumes Sukha Hetu, it leads to Arogya and similarly, the vice versa. This in turn implies that, in terms of Chikitsa, if a person consumes Sukhahetu (as Aahara, Vihara and Oushadha), it causes Dukha Hetu Seva Abhavam and hence the process of Dukha formation will get arrested and the *Dukha* formed already in the form of *Roga* will undergo *Nasha* of its own, due to Kshanabhangitwa. Therefore, due to Sukha Hetu Saannidhya, Sukha, i.e, *Arogya* is produced or in other words, *Hetu Pratibandhakatwa* is created for Roga to get manifested. This rule becomes applicable for both Vartamaanakaalavedhana Chikitsa and Anaagatavedhana Chikitsa. A general rule can be drawn out here – depending on the nature of Hetu, whether Sama or Vishama, the resultant effect can be perceived in the Shareera. Sama Hetu will lead to Arogya and Vishama Hetu will lead to *Roga*, this law of continuity always exists in this universe, hence *Santaana Nyaya* is justified. So, proper therapeutic devices prevent the occurrence of diseases in future by preventing the adverse causative factors thereof and continuity of happiness is thus maintained.

DISCUSSION-Santaana Nyaya explained very elaborately in various circumstances by Acharya Chakrapani, to dictate a process of continuity, wherever it is met with, while commenting on a text which largely depends on philosophy to explain the various aspects related with medicine, finds immense relation with the theories of modern science. Undoubtedly, it can be stated that the Law of Conservation of Energy is completely or partially related with the ancient Indian Philosophy of Santaana Nyaya. Energy is neither created nor destroyed, it always get transformed from one form to another, is a universal truth. Analogous to this is the Santaana *Nyaya*, according to which Ayurveda is Shashwatha and it exists in this universe in one or the other form as long as life exists in *Para* or *Apara Yoga*. Furthermore, nowhere in this Shastra, it has been mentioned that Ayurveda is created by someone and one will find

exclusive references of origin of Ayurveda from 'Smriti', similarly no evidences regarding its Naasha (Destruction) and Acharya Charaka in the last chapter of Sutrasthana, has quoted various reasons to prove the same, moreover this concept has been elaborated by *Acharya Chakrapani* introducing further examples substantiation. Yet another Siddhanta for worth mention in this context is the Kaarana - Kaarya Siddanta. For the Karya, Ayurveda to get manifested, Ayu serves as the substratum (Kaarana). While talking the description of *Srotas*, the role of *Srotas* in the manifestation of *Prakriti* or *Vikriti* is detailed. *Srotas* act as the Ayana for transformation of Energy or Mass, in turn, a conducting channel between Kaarana Utpatti and Karya Utpatti and this channel exists and does the same function as long as life exists. In another words, Ahara or Poshaka Rasa is the Kaarana and the various attributes manifested in the Shareera is the Kaarya.

Describing the concept of *Trikaalika Vyadhi, Acharya Charaka* has once again stressed the *Swabhavoparama Vada – Hetu Samya* as the cause for *Deha Dhatu Samya*, i.e, *Arogya* or *Sukha* and *Hetu Vaishamya* for *Deha*

Dhatu Vaishamya, i.e, Roga or Dukha. This again shoot up the same concept of Kaarana Kaarya Siddhanta. Here, once again Acharya has highlighted that Kaarya is always Kaarananubandhi.

a flavor enhancer and stabilizer, but also highlight the elegance of that Shastra among various Granthas. In short, a refinement and resolution of a concept is achieved by the incorporation of various Nyayas. Here Santaana Nyaya, speaks about law of continuity. This Nyaya can be used wherever a situation to represent the process of continuity.

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