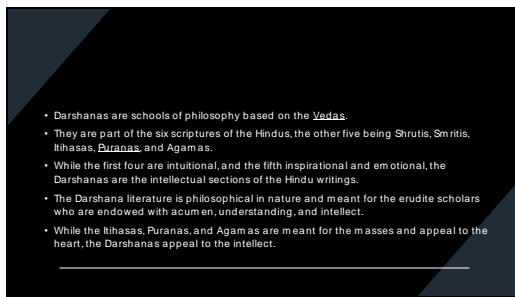


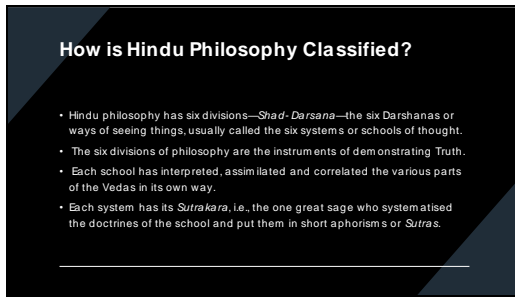
Slide 1



Slide 2



Slide 3



Slide 4

What are the Six Systems of Hindu Philosophy?

- The Nyaya:** Sage Gautama devised the principles of Nyaya or the Indian logical system. The Nyaya is considered as a prerequisite for all philosophical inquiry.
- The Vaisheshika:** The Vaisheshika is a supplement of the Nyaya. Sage Kanada composed the *Vaisheshika Sutra*s.
- The Sankhya:** Sage Kapila founded the Sankhya system.
- The Yoga:** The Yoga is a supplement to the Sankhya. Sage Patanjali systematized the Yoga school and composed the *Yoga Sutra*s.
- The Mimamsa:** Sage Jaimini, a disciple of the great sage Wasa, composed the *Sutra*s of the *Mimamsa* school, which is based on the ritual sections of the Vedas.
- The Vedanta:** The Vedanta is an amplification and fulfillment of the Sankhya. Sage Badarayana composed the *Vedanta-Sutra*s or *Brahma-Sutra*s which expound the teachings of the Upanishads.

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Naya

School of logic and epistemology	Analyzes the validity of knowledge using inference as a tool to establish truth.	Naya accepts 4 valid aspects of knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perception (Pratyaksha)• Inference (Anumana)• Comparison (Upamana)• Testimony (Shabda)
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Vaisheshika

- Focuses on the analysis of matter and its properties using Atomism
- Accepts six categories: Substance, Quality, Action, Generality, Particularity and Inherence.
- Substance is divided into 9 types: Earth, Water, Fire, Ether, Time, Space, Self and Mind

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Sankhya (Samkhya)

- It assumes the existence of two eternal principles:
Consciousness (Parusha)
Matter (Prakriti)

The intersection between the above two led to the evolution (emanation) of the universe and the diversity of life.

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Yoga

- Accepts the dualism of Parusha and Prakriti
- It introduces the concept of Ishwara (God)
- It prescribes a practical method of achieving Kaivalya:
Yama (ethical restraints)
Niyama (Personal observances)
Asana (Physical postures)
Pranayama (Breath control)
Pratyahara (Withdrawal of senses)
Dharana (Concentration)
Dhyana (Meditation)
Samadhi (Absorption)

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Mimamsa

- School of Ritual and exegesis
- Emphasises the importance of Dharma (duty)
- Vedic-based

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Vedanta

- Based on the interpretation of the Vedas
- Especially the Vedic aspects of knowledge and wisdom
- Brahman is the source of everything, and Atman is identical with Brahman

Slide 11

What is the Goal of the Darshanas?

- The goal of all the six Darshanas is the removal of ignorance and its effects of pain and sufferings, and the attainment of freedom, perfection, and eternal bliss by the union of the individual soul or *Jivatman* with the Supreme Soul or *Paramatman*.
- The Nyaya calls ignorance *Mithya Jnana* or false knowledge.
- The Sankhya styles it *Aviveka* or non-discrimination between the real and the unreal.
- The Vedanta names it *Avidya* or nescience. Each philosophy aims at eradicating ignorance through knowledge or *Jnana* and achieve eternal bliss.

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Nyaya & Vaiseshika :

- The Nyaya and the Vaiseshika give an analysis of the world of experience. By the study of Nyaya and Vaiseshika, one learns to utilize their intellect to find out fallacies and know about the material constitution of the world.
- They arrange all things of the world into certain kinds or categories or *Padarthas*.
- They explain how God has made all this material world out of atoms and molecules, and show the way to attain Supreme Knowledge – that of God.

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Sankhya & Yoga:

- Through the study of Sankhya, one can understand the course of evolution. Postulated by the great sage Kapila, who is regarded as the father of psychology, the Sankhya provides an in-depth knowledge of Hindu psychology.
- The study and practice of Yoga gives one self-restraint and mastery over the mind and senses.
- The Yoga philosophy deals with meditation and the control of *Vrittis* or thought-waves and shows the ways to discipline the mind and the senses. It helps one to cultivate concentration and one-pointedness of the mind and enter into the superconscious state known as *Nirvikalpa Samadhi*.

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Mimamsa & Vedanta:

- Mimamsa comprises two parts. The 'Purva-Mimamsa' deals with the *Karma-Kanda* of the Vedas which deals with action, and the 'Uttara-Mimamsa' with the *Jnana-Kanda*, which deals with knowledge.
- The latter is also known as the 'Vedanta-Darshana' and forms the cornerstone of Hinduism.
- The Vedanta philosophy explains in detail the nature of *Brahman* or the Eternal Being and shows that the individual soul is, in essence, identical with the Supreme Self.
- It gives methods to remove *Avidya* or the veil of ignorance and to merge oneself in the ocean of bliss, i.e., the *Brahman*.
- By the practice of Vedanta, one can reach the pinnacle of spirituality or divine glory and oneness with the Supreme Being.

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Which is the Most Satisfactory System (or the summary) of Indian Philosophy

- The Vedanta is the most satisfactory system of philosophy and having evolved out of the Upanishads, it has superseded all other schools.
- According to the Vedanta, Self-realisation or *Jnana* is the foremost thing, and ritual and worship are mere accessories.
- *Karma* may take one to heaven, but it cannot destroy the cycle of births and deaths and cannot give eternal bliss and immortality.
