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EDUCATION → EPISTEMOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF NYAYA PHILOSOPHY: EXCELLENCE VS REALITY IN OUR EDUCATION SYSTEM .

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ABSTRACT:

The present paper focuses to study Epistemological structure of Nyaya Philosophy and it's excellence verses reality in our education system. In this study is discuss and analyze of prama and A- prama knowledge through which the students knowledge is develop and behavioural changes are occur . Students are known and feel drabha,prama and A- prama knowledge. It is the mind job think. Nyaya Philosophy of Epistemological prama and A-prama knowledge helps in connect activities related knowledge ,understand and feel in real life. We know and feel the importance sixteen (16) Pradha and twelve (12) prama knowledge in our practical and real life and Aim ,Curriculum ,Method, Teacher of Nyaya Philosophy. It is improve physical and mental quality life. Nyaya Philosophy the basic premise rationale decision making. Rationale decision making determines the quality of human life and develops of human capital.

The short essay will assess the quality of the students physical and mental life and help

solve problems in real life, development of cognitive activities and it's will change the behaviour of human life. The present paper will increase excellence in real life will become relevant .

KEY WORDS : Epistemology, Nyaya Philosophy, Effective, Excellence,relivence, rationale decision, prama and A- prama knowledge etc .

1 . Instituction : Nyaya Philosophy is a Indian Philosophy. It is astic Philosophy .This Philosophy is called Akhapad. This Philosophy established 521BC .This Philosophy founder Reshe Gautam .Nyaya mean- Justice, rules, principle, right knowledge, Valied knowledge. In this Philosophy important benefit is knowledge, understand and realize. Nyaya Philosophy believes veda and God. This Philosophy basic premise logical decision making. In this Philosophy is learn logical thinking and purified of mind. In this Philosophical knowledge is practical and real knowledge, because this Philosophy is based on logical and judgmental thinking. This

Philosophy important advantages are knowledge, understand and realize. In this Philosophy is materialism. Materialism of Nyaya Philosophy is based on believe or feeling. Nyaya Philosophy is a practical philosophy of real life, because Nyaya Philosophy enhances the excellence of the present education system.

2. Objective of the study :

i) In this study aim is known, understand and realize Epistemological Structure of Nyaya Philosophy.

ii) Mention and describe the Epistemological Structure of Nyaya Philosophy.

iii) Analysing various aspect of Epistemological Structure of Nyaya Philosophy.

iv) To explore excellence and reality of Epistemological Structure of Nyaya Philosophy in education.

v) Discuss in detail the various component of the Epistemological Structure of Nyaya Philosophy.

vi) In this study aim is gain scientific knowledge.

3. Methodology of the study : Quality research and data interpretation and analyze methods have been applied in this research paper .

4. Important of this study :

Special knowledge, skills, human capital are important for development. In this research paper is important to explore the reality of excellence of Nyaya Philosophy of in education.

5. Back ground of the research paper : Epistemological Structure of Nyaya Philosophy.

5.1 Determining the meaning of Nyaya Philosophy → Founder of Nyaya Philosophy is Maharishi Gautam. This Philosophy is started 521 BC .Source of Nyaya Philosophy is Nyaya Sutras. There are total 528 sutras in this book. 'Nyaya' is a Sanskrit word . Nyaya mean—Justic .Nyaya Philosophy is to give guidance on what the rationale thought process should before arriving at decision. This Philosophy accepted the existence of God, Vedas and Materialism .So This Philosophy is called Astic Materialism . Nyaya Philosophy have two branches →

A .Old Nyaya → Old Nyaya Philosophy founder is Maharishi Gautam . This Philosophy Main book is Nyaya Sutra .

B. Navya Nyaya → Ganesh Upadhyay is the founder Navya Nyaya. In this Philosophy main book is Tattachintamani. In this Philosophy main basis is arriving at the right decision on through reasoning. In this Philosophy God is an internal truth and realize. As well accepting human Values secondary evidentiary reasoning.

5.2 Indian Philosophy community : Nyaya Philosophy have three branch's—

A) Metaphysics of Nyaya Philosophy : In this Philosophy accepted Soul and God as well as Nyaya Philosophy is believing in Karmaism and reincarnation and Spiritualist Philosophy. And the goal of humanity is to realize God, Karmaism and Transcendentalism . Physical world every object in the universe has it's own entity associated with knowledge which is based on logical judgmental thinking. According to Nyaya Philosophy the material causes of the world is Kheti, Aob ,Taj ,Maruti Bom . The root cause of all these elements is God. God is the creator, preserver and destroyer of this world. Nyaya Philosophy recognized the existence of mine thing's in total .

B) Epistemology of Nyaya Philosophy : → According to Nyaya the knowledge by which our action are successful is Truth or which knowledge not successful are false. According to Nyaya knowledge is of two types → 1) Prama knowledge—Prama knowledge is valid knowledge, true knowledge, purified knowledge. Prama

knowledge is four types—a) Prathaka knowledge (perception) b) Anuman (Assusum) c) Upaman (comparison) d) sabda (ward ,verbal testimony)

A) Pratakha (perception) → The knowledge that result form the connection of the object with the sense of organ is perception (pratakha) .

Perception is two types→ 1) Lokik pratakha) 2) A- Lokik pratakha)

1. Lokik pratakha→ Lokik pratakha is the knowledge that arises as a result of the natural contact of the senses with object.

Lokik pratakha is two types→

- i) External perception ii) Internal perception .

i)External perception→ External five sence organ connect base knowledge is call External perception. External five sence organs are eye ,ear ,nose, tung, skin. We are feelings sabda ,Rupe ,Ross,Gandha,Sparch.

External perception is three types→ a) Nirbekalpa b) Sabekalpa c) Prathvinga

- a) Nirbikapalpa Prathaka→ The Quality less

sanction of objects is called Nirbikapalpa Prathaka.

- b) Sabekalpa pratakha → The Quality sence of objects is called Sabekalpa pratakha.

- c) Prathvinga → A direct Observation of a previously known subject is called Prathvinga .

Manas pratakha / Internal perception→ perception through mind is called Manas pratakha.

2. A-Lokik pratakha→ The knowledge that result form senses of organs indirect connect with the subject is called A- Lokik pratakha.

A- Lokik pratakha is three types→

a)Samana Lakhan a- lokik pratakha→ proper normal visions that act as a minor religions or castes are called Samana Lakhan a- Lokik pratakha.

b) Gyan Lakhani a- Lokik pratakha→ At the mental Level the senses through which objects perceived is called Gyan Lakhani a- Lokik pratakha.

c) Yogaja pratakha→ Direct experience of past and future, hidden, subtends is called Yogaja pratakha.

B) Anuman/Anumete → knowledge of the unknown on the basis of the known is called Infarance(Anuman).Knowledge gained through Infarance is called Anumete .Anumete is a prama,Anuman is praman ,that which is assumed is called Saddha, To whom capacity is assumed is called Pakha. That by which Infarance is mead is called Hetu. Anuman is two types→ i) Sarthanuman→ Infarance based for self knowledge. Ii) Parthanuman → Infarance for going knowledge of others are called parthanuman.

C) Upamete→ The Method of going knowledge with the help of analogy is called Upamete. The knowledge gained by analogy is called Upamete .

D) Sabda(ward) → Knowledgeable person bases Knowledge gained spoke words or sentence is called Sabda .

2) A-prama knowledge→ A-prama knowledge is in invalid knowledge, unpurified knowledge.

A-prama knowledge is three types→ i) Tarka—logic ,reasoning, hypothesis. Ii) Vparjay→ Wrong cognition iii) Sangsay→ Doubt .

Knowledge of the twelve subjects of this Philosophy is essential. In this twelve subject are a) Atma (Soul) b) Sarira (Body) c) Indriya (Sense organs) d) Artha (Meaning) e) Buddhi (Intelligent) f) Manas (Mind) g)

Pravrti (Incentive) h) Dose (Mental defect) i) Pratycbhave (Life and death) j)Phala (Result) k) Dukkha (Suffering) l)Apavarge (Relife from Suffering)

Nyaya Philosophy mention 16 main pardhartha for going knowledge. These are → 1.Prama 2.Praman 3.Samsaya 4.Prayojan 5.Drishtanta 6. Siddhartha 7.Ayayava 8.Tarka 9.Nirma 10.Vada 11.Jalpa 12.Vitanda 13.Hetvabhasa 14.Chala 15.Jati 16.Sansoy .

C) Axiology of Nyaya Philosophy→ The soul is an immovable substance in which knowledge, substance ,happiness Sorrow, religion,. A- dharma reside all this qualities .The soul has nither origin .Soul has not Structure. Soul of knowledge is the away to liberation .Nyaya Philosophy soul is two types→ i) Jiv Autma ii) Paramautma

6 .Educational Thought of Nyaya Philosophy--:

6.1 Aim of Nyaya Philosophy→

i) All round development of the student according to individuality.

ii)Realization of the Prama,Autma and gain of Mokha . Iii) Logical thinking development .iv)Solution to various problem in life .

6.2. Curriculum of Nyaya Philosophy→ In keeping with the objective of Nyaya Philosophy of Education, all such cognitive subjects shall be included so as to enable the all-round development, Intellectual development, Moral Development of learners and can make theoretical and Practical understanding. So keeping in the mind the all round development the subjects including in syllabus are :-

A) Intellectual development→ Subjects covered for Intellectual development are Language, Litteracher, Math ,Science, Social Science, Logic etc .

B) Moral development→ Subjects cover for Moral development are Documentary aspect of the Vedas ,Religion, Philosophy, Ethics etc

6.3 Nyaya Philosophy and Methods→ Logical and Judgmental thinking in mind which teaching Methods included are i) Sense organ training, ii) percepation iii) Anuman (argument) iv) Upaman (comparison) v) Sabda vi) Reitation vii)Lecture viii) ix) Mindfulness x) Finding of logic .

6.4 Nyaya Philosophy of Teacher-Student relationship→ Guru- discipline relationship will be sweet. The Guru discipline relationship is based on respected (Saddha) and devotion (Vakti)

Through this relationship the students gets an opportunity freely express his view.

77 Excellence Versus Reality of the Epistemological Structure of Nyaya Philosophy in the Present field of Education :→

Metaphysic of Nyaya Philosophy→ Nyaya Philosophy is an ancients Indian Philosophy. This Philosophy help to deeply feel and realize the soul and God. God is the source of all creation. It is our absolute duty to realize him . Everything in the material world is universal . It is our absolute duty to know about this things .After knowing the muse , think logical ,analyse and Evaluation. Elements of the material world are Khiti ,Aob ,Taj ,Maruti, Bom .All this Elements are God's orienting. Whether these can not be destroyed, has to be felt and realize five sence organ. Such as Khiti is earth .Aob is water .Taj is fair .Maruti is Air .Bom is Akas .

Epistemology of Nyaya Philosophy→ According to Nyaya, knowledge is the revealed of things. Which can be felt and understood by mind and intelligent. According to Nyaya knowledge is two types i) Prama Gyan ii) A-prama Gyan .Prama Gyan is four types → a) Prathaka (perception) b) Anuman (Assusum) c) Upaman (comparison) d) Sabda (Statement) .

Axiology of Nyaya Philosophy→ Self knowledge is the basic of Values. Self knowledge way to liberation. In this Self knowledge is the away to liberation and Valied knowledge. God is root of all these creation .

Two aspect of this Epistemological Framework→

VISSION

MISSION

Self realization as

Potential universe

Well as social and

development of

Universal development

of self.

And subject feeling.

VISSION→ Nyaya Philosophy mentions Self- realization, social and universal development. This vision emphasize the essencial of both individual enlightenment and the development of society. The effect of this goal is necessary for personal perception and feeling. It affect the inter universal development of the individual.

MISSION→ Nyaya Philosophy mission is the potential development of self. Through this the individual can develop and realize his won rightness. This will result in this development of human capital and can be come useful and meaningful real life.

●Nyaya Philosophy of Epistemology→ The source of Nyaya Philosophy is existential belive. According to Nyaya, true knowledge is the Manifestation of things. According to Nyaya, real knowledge is of two types→A. .Prama knowledge □B. A- prama knowledge This knowledge is universal and real. Which can be realize directly and indirectly. The source of this knowledge is the five sence organs and mind. This knowledge can be gained through the perception and feeling of the five sence and mind.

A) Prama knowledge→ Prama knowledge is purified knowledge, absolute knowledge, perfect knowledge, correct knowledge, Valied knowledge. Prama knowledge can be derived in four away→a) Prathaka (perception) b) Anuman (Assusum) c) Upaman (comparison) d) Sabda (verbal testimony). This knowledge that arises with the help of these of these four parts is call Prama knowledge.

A) Prathaka (perception) → The knowledge resulting form the connection of subject with five sence organ and mind. Five sence organ is Eye ,Ear, Nose, Tung, Skin. Five sence organ is external sence organ. Mind is Internal sence organ.

Percepation is two types→

- a) Lokik pratakha→ The knowledge that arises as a result of sense of organs natural contact with matter is called Lokik pratakha.

In this Philosophy we gain knowledge through the five senses organs and mind. Example—Eye – see ,Ear – sound, Nose- smell, Tung-test ,Skin- touch. Thought the mind we feel connection by the mind and the sense organ result in knowledge. We gain knowledge through five sence organs of external knowledge--- Sabda, Rupe, Rose ,Gandha ,Spersha. We gain different knowledge which helps us to acquire different types of knowledge.

Lokik pratakha is two types→

- i) i) External perception ii) Internal perception
- i) i) External perception → Subject and external five sense organs connect base knowledge is call External perception. External five sense organs are—Eye, Ear ,Nose, Tongue, Skin.
- a) Eye → Through the Eyes we see and Observation different man ,women ,trees ,sky ,different elements and bird's and we observe different bird's life style.
- 1st we observe – matter of different Structure.
 - 2nd we measure—Short and long.
 - 3rd we analyze—How Short and long?
 - 4th we decision—Right and Wrong, True or False. Matter of different Structure are Short, long, big ,small, color size, Shape ,face and facial expressions etc .
- b) Ear – Ear is essential parts of human body. Which help us to feel when we hear a sound through the ears . We listen different sound. Example—Short and long sound, Sweet and crisp sound ,Slow and loud sound. Which activities our nervous system, as a result we can distinguish different types of sound. Example—The sound of the Storm ,the sound of rain ,the call of the bird's. Sound of the part of the body. We have the Sounds of our different types of lesson.
- c) Nose—Nose of the essential parts of human body. We smell something with the help of Nose. When the nerves connected to the Nose are stimulated and reach the brain. We feel different types smell. Different type of smells are the stench, the fragrance, mild .we smell different things. The Nose of control breathing and different types of pronunciation words and sentence. It's helps teaching influencing the learning process. In this result we can learning and identify different objects through smell.
- d) The Tongue--- The tongue is the essential parts of human body. When we test something, the nerves connected with the tongue are stimulated and When the reach the brain, we can feel test. Different parts of the tongue have different test.. Example—The source ,The solder ,The salt ,The sweet, The bitter. Not only that different words and sentences are pronounced through touch and breathing control in different parts of the mouth .example—sweet sound ,harsh sound, heavy sound, soft and light sound. And these different types of sound or vocabulary affect the learning process.
- e) The skin—The skin is essential parts of human body. We feel the touch of an object, when the nerves connected to the skin . Different objects have different sensation from the touch of the skin . Through the skin we can experience different types of touch. Example—The cold, The hot, comfortable ,warms.
- But all these senses are connected with the nerves system mind and soul or consciousness.
- External perception is three types → a) Nirbekalpa b) Sabekalpa c) Prathvinga
- a) Nirbekalpa → Perception by means of which there only qualitative Perception of objects is called Nirbekalpa Prathaka. This perception can be seen with the help eye .The Nirbekalpa Perception is numerical, count base Perception. Through this Perception the number, weight, and height of objects can be measured .This perception is quantity and statistical base .
- b) Sabekalpa perception → Prathaka by means of which there is qualitative senses of objects is called Sabekalpa prathaka/ perception. This sensation can be done through the five senses of organs. The sense of organs are eye ,ear ,nose ,tongue , skin . Through these senses different qualities of objects can be feel. Example—Eye – Rope, Ear- Sound, Nose- Smell, Tongue- Test ,Skin- Touch .
- Eye -Rope , We see ,feel different types of appearance. Example—Size, Shape ,Different colour, Nice ,Beauty etc We experience observing different form's of nature ,at the different times. Here is Nature means Earth . Earth means world. Earth means soil . Soil is an important elements for plants. The plants gathers essential elements from the soil to the make it's food.
 - Ear – Sabda .Sabda means Sound. We hear and perceived different Sound through our ears . Example—Sweet sound, Crips sound, long sound, Middle sound, soft sound, etc We hear and feel different sound of different

bird's different animal call / sound, the sound of the storm cloud of sound, Air of sound etc .Different sound effect body and mind,

- Tounge -- Ross .In this Rose is the test . We feel test through the tongue. We feel different tests in different parts of the tounge Example—Sweet, salty ,bitter ,sour ,solder ,When we can know these are different qualities of different objects.

- Nose – Gandha. In this Gandha means smell .When we feel different smells the different objects through the Nose of nerves system objects .Example—Bad smell, Good smell, Musty smell, .Nerves system of the Nose help us control breathing.

- Skin—Sparsa .In this sparsa means touch . We feel different touch of different objects through the skin. Example—The hot ,The cold, .We feel air through the tough.

c) Prathvinga—Consciousness is the main focus of the bringing the previous things to the conscious level of the mind. There are three levels—i) Unconscious ii) Pre- conscious iii) Conscious

All the above Observation are related to this Prahyabhijan . Knowledge of prior content remains Unconscious. If you try to remember then the content is in the pre – conscious mind form the Unconscious. Then when the subject comes the pre conscious to the conscious mind, we recognized the subject . As a result, we can make the right decision.

B) Mental Percepaton (Internal percepaton)→ Percepaton through mind is called Mental percepaton. Percepaton through introspections. Introspective matter is seen in the mind . That is ,think deeply about the matter, to feel, to understand.

- b) A-Lokik pratakha→ Here this knowledge arises result of indirect connect of the mind with the subject. This knowledge is produced as a result of indirect contact between the mind and five sence, which affects the Internal affairs of the body and mind. Example—Hatred, Suffering, Happiness.

- Hatred→ Heat is an internal thing that affect our body and mind. When Hatred is activated in the body and mind, the bodies sence organs and nervous system are activated. Such as Distanct changes in the face can be observe, There is a crease between the Nose and forehead . If hatred subject is active in the mind then came the issue of hatred and begain to hate . Hate destroys relationship. He can not

Concentrate on his study when he remembers the hate and spoils the learning environment. Hate does not always spoil the study. Again many times the abominable subject helps him Concentration by study him away .Because the abominable separates him .These subject are feelings body and mind. So it can be said . Hate is a qualitatively important elements of human life that effects the learner body and mind that students blood activated nerves system. The student critical thinking and deeply plants about the topic hate .Heat can work in two aways → i) A hatred helps learner him forward in his work . This hatred is called Positive hatred .

→ii)A version that interferes with the students work is called Negative hatred . If the students can be feel and understand and the reason for hatred. The students can return to normal improve his studies and work . Thus the miracle continuously to increase excellence in the field of A-Lokik pratakha

- Sorrow→ Sorrow is essential quality of human life . That can be feel, understand and realize in the mind, So it can be said the source of suffering is the mind. Different causes of Sorrow is deasier. A- Gayan ,Suffering, Trishna .

A- Gayan – Not having knowledge of that which is the cause of Sorrow.

A- Vedha – Life karma, after life of after suffering.

Sorrow- Suffering affects the nervous system of the students body and mind reflection of nerves system. So it can be said that Sorrow is affected different organ of body and mind, body facial expressions..

Example—sadness, crying, physical weakness etc

Suffering has money system which is realize through the body .Example – crying, disgusting, silence etc . Suffering is universal and it is natural of life. It is active body and mind. Suffering of suffering is Sorrow in the

face desisge. It is express physical and mental pain. Example—Tension, Fear .Sorrow object is change of mind. Expected changes are suffering changes. So Such Happiness reflected Suffering in our life. Example—jobs ,foods, different activities. Approach to suffering purposive of suffering is body and mind our life.

When the child or student can identify the source of hatred and sadness. Then the child or student will find a way to solve the problem. Which is still very important in enhancing the realism and excellence of the students learning.

■ Happiness→Happy is a essencial elements of human life. Happiness is a Knowledge which affects our body and mind. When happiness comes between us ,then the body organs and mind are active ,then students can feel happiness in body and mind . Which in this create work motivation among the students. So it can be said that happiness is an element of creating happiness . Which continuous to enhances the learning excellence of the students even today.

● A- Lokik pratakha is three types→

i) Samana Lakhan A- Lokik pratakha.

ii) Gyan Lakhan A – Lokik pratakha .iii) Yogaga pratakha.

i) Samana Lakhan A- Lokik pratakha→

When witnessing an object or person ,all objects belong to the class cast of the class or cast to which that object or person belong is called Samana Lakhan a- lokik pratakha. They are students. When we observe the student we remember general characteristics about the students. The remember of the students at different stage. This stage are – pre primary, primary, Secondary, higher secondary, higher education. Through this Observation, students needs, students test, dement , capability and Observation will be realized at the different stage. Teaching students according to this will make it easier for students to learn . Which continuous to increase reality and excellence in education even today.

ii) Gyan Lakhan A- Lokik pratakha→The Percepaton of an object by that sence which can not be perceived at the mental Level is called Gyan Lakhan A – Lokik pratakha. Example—Frost is a cold place of ice . Such as Gyan Lakhan A- Lokik pratakha is acquired on this basic knowledge. Prior experience about objects are superimposed on adverse sence knowledge. Here the students can see the snowflakes with their eyes. Ice cold can not be seen it has to be felt.. Onley fleeing can be perceived. This feeling is realize as a result of the nerves system and mind connection with touch and sence of touch. This percepaton depends on previous experience. The learner gain knowledge by combining past experience with current experience by five sence organs. Here prior experience depends on adverse sence knowledge. This such knowledge continuous to drive excellence in the field of education even today.

lii) Yogaga Prathaka → The existence of encountering ghosts in the future is called Yogaga pratakha. This is percepaton through yoga practice . Yoga practice is very important in students life. Through Yoga practice students can again. Knowledge about Spiritual world and Spiritual subject matter. Spiritual knowledge is right knowledge, pure knowledge which helps us reach the right goal by purifying our mind. Therefore the Yoga practice of the students are absolutely necessarily in the field of education. And as are result of this yoga practice, Concentration of mind can be brought. Which is absolutely necessary to improve the Quality to improve the Quality of education of students. There are three levels/ stages of Concentration of mind. 1st stages→ Power of Concentration. 2nd stage → Focus of Concentration. 3rd stage→ Holdings of Concentration. Ways to increase Concentration of mind in students are →

- i) Focus on subject. Ii) The study of subject → reading, comprehension, understand and feeling underline the subject. Iii) Writing and making point out in note book. Iv) Remembering points out .

Again to attain the fullness Spiritual life through the practice of yoga ,one has to progress through several steps → 1.Yam.2. Niyam3. Assan 4.Pranaym 5. Prather 6.Dhan 7.Dharana 8.Samadhi . And through this practice of yoga ,spiritual life is fulfilled through yogaga percepation. And in this case of who are perfect in yoga, This percepation is Spontaneous and constant .Such this percepation continues foster excellence and reality in the field of education to day .

The process of gaining direct knowledge diagram →

Student (Soul) → Mind → Sense organs → Subject matter → Direct knowledge → Gyan .

■B) Anuman (Inference, Assusum) → The second methods of gaining knowledge of Nyaya Philosophy is Anuman. Gaining knowledge of the unknown on the basis of the known is called Anuman. Anuman is a Knowledge based on other knowledge. Anuman is a tentative prediction which affects the research work. Anuman help form hypothesis in research.

7.2 Nyaya Philosophy and Curriculum → The aspect of human development that are translated in to the frame work provided by Nyaya Philosophy courses are—

- i) Holistic knowledge development.
- Ii) Intellectual cognitive development.
- Iii) Logical knowledge development.
- iv) Spiritual knowledge development.

■List the development of knowledge by developing Nyaya Philosophy Curriculum with the help of charts. →

A. Cognitive stage Content i) All

Selection round
And organise. know-
Ledge
Development.

ii) Intellectual cognitive
development.

iii) Logical knowledge
development.

B . Affective stage Curriculum iv) Moral

Evaluation development

v) Spiritual

development.

C. Active stage Active and vi) New

Feedback. Knowledge.

vii) New direction .

of Logical base.

- i) Holistic knowledge development→ Through the Curriculum of Nyaya Philosophy, the students physical all-round cognitive development take place. Through this students gain knowledge about the structure and function of various external and internal parts of the body. As a result, the child or student will be aware of physical and mental health. The student will be informed about the exercises' or physically practice to keep the external and internal organs healthy .And knowing how such excises control the body and mind. The students can master the techniques to keep your body and mind health. As a result students will gain confidence and solve various problems . Able to identify various problems and solve problems through understanding which still important for increasing excellence in the field of education today.
- ii) Intellectual cognitive development→ All the subjects of Nyaya Philosophy are selected to develop Intellectual knowledge so as to develop the students thinking power (construction and Abstract) Logical power (construction and Abstract), Imagination, self realization, will power. Here students of different age can get education according to their interest ,need and abilities. Prama and A-prama gain argument of Nyaya Philosophy are equally important in Curriculum today.
- iii) Moral cognitive development→ This subject selected for Moral cognitive development in Nyaya Philosophy, Even today Moral knowledge is develop among students in various ways. These create rules in Side the students mind which help them to follow and keep their physical and mental health. It's helps students mind to selected between good, bad, happy, Sorrow in this subject. E—Goodness creates joy in the mind ,hearted creates disgust in the mind, Happiness creates feeling of happiness in the mind, Sadness creates a feeling of Sadness in the mind and organs of the body are exposed to circulation.
- iv) Spiritual knowledge development→ In this Philosophy accepted the existence of God. God is Internal spirited. God is creator , protector destroyer .God is existence who is realize and feeling.
- v) Logical knowledge development→Nyaya Philosophy selected subject to develop the students reasoning which continuous to help the logical development of the students even today. It helps students to identify and solve various problems. It helps students to make logical decision.

7.3 Teaching Methods and Nyaya Philosophy→

- i) Sensory stage-- Sense Training.
- ii) Pre operational stage—Refinement of senses.
- iii) Operational stage – Individual Method.
- iv) Formal stage—principle of Individual Discrimination.
- v) Others Methods are Praman ,Anuman, Comparison ,Verbal testimony.

i)Sense of Training→ Sense of Training is a essencial Methods of teaching and learning. It is very important child learning. Child are taught through the sense organ. Example—Child learn Eye- see ,child learn can different types of see and Observation. Such as child can identify father and mother by looking, The child learn can father and mother by hearing the present call . Child learn can identify different latter through Observation. Example—A,B,C,D and others. Child learn can distinguish different things by hearings the call of different things in nature. Example—The sound of the clouds, rain ,storm etc . Child learner can sense different types of smells. Different smells are fragrance, odor. Child learner can learn to experience different tests the tongue. Child can learn experience different touch through skin .Example- cold air, hot air.

ii) Refinement of the senses→ Through this Method child learn to correct effective sense. Such as observeshional error between two objects, sound error between two objects, smell error between two objects. These cab be felt by the child student through Observation Comparison, sound comparison, thought test comparison.

Iii) Individual teaching Method→ This learning Method is very important for teaching each child Individuality . Children are taught in this types education keeping in the mind the interest, the test, the needs and ability of each child's strength and weakness can be identify weakness can be eliminated .

iv) Principle of Individual Discrimination→

Learning is more effective. If every one is taught different according to the principal of Individual Discrimination.

V) Perception → This Method is very important of human life. Perception is five sense organ and mind base knowledge. Five sense organs are Eyes, Ears ,nose, tounge, skin.

Vi) Anuman→ Perception base others knowledge.

Vii) Comparison→ This Method is very important. Acquiring new knowledge by finding similarities between existing un known objects with previous known objects is called comparison. Example—cricket ball and football.

viii) Lecture→ Lecture is essential Method in class room. This Method is called Sabda. This knowledge is knowledgeable person base knowledge. Students gain knowledge from knowledgeable person. Here the teacher is a Knowledgeable person. The students gain knowledge form the speech of the teacher.

■Knowledge is object of true knowledge, Absolut knowledge, perfect knowledge. There are 12 things people need to benefit . Praman knowledge 12 things are →

1. Atma(Soul)-→ Atma is individual and universal that is in every one. It is essencial to understand and feelings of human life. Because it is existing concuss aspect of human life.
2. Sarira(Body) → Body is physical matter. It is existing. Which can be Perception and Observation. In which the soul reside.
3. Indriya (sence of organ)→ It is the essencial parts of human body. This essencial parts name is Eye, Ear, Nose, Tung, Skin. All the activities we do with the help of these senses are --- Eye—see or different Observation , Ear—feelings of different types sound, Nose—different types of smells, control of breathing, Tongue—Parts of Tongue have different types of test . Skin—different types of touch.
4. Artha(The object of sense) → Each sence organ has a specific meaning and feeling. Through this quality can be feel. Such as Rupe- see ,Ross- Tongue, Gandha- Nose, Skin- Sparsh. Here the relationship between stimulus and response is being established. Then the sense organ activated. Then we can perceive the sense of objects are sabda- words, Rupe- appearances, Rose- Test Gandha- smell ,Sparsh – touch. So it can be said that object of the senses continuous to increase excellence in the field of education.

Buddhi (Intelligent) → Buddhi is essencial elements of learning . It is universal element according to some moreless then orther. It is acquired by birth . Intelligent a human capital that we use in education in various ways. Buddhi helps the cognitive development of the students. I Q is a part of Intelligent. By identifying children according to their Intelligent qualities, education can be more effective. Ages their various reason for this change in Intelligent quotient. Through this individual intelligence of this student can be measured.

6.Manas (Mind) → Manas is mind. Manas is a Internal part of human body. It is dose not observe. It has to be felt and understood. With out connection with mind and sense, learning is not possible,. So mind with Sensory connection is essential for learning and learning content. process of retaining content in the mind is called Memory. The process of bringing content to the conscious level of the mind is called memorization . Memorization has three levels → i) Conservative (Reation) .ii) Revision (Recall) iii) Recognition . These are completely dependent on the mind. The mind has three stages→ i) Unconscious ii) Subconscious iii) Conscious. All this subjects continuous to drive excellence in the field of education even today.

7.Pravrti → Pravrti is a Internal element of human life development. Incentive is a essential activated in our students life Incentive influence the mind. Incentive is a universal element, that is in every one. Incentive motivate the students to keep working or learning. Which even today we continue to use for field of education.

8.Dose (Mental defect) → Dose is mental defects that is effect of mind . a) Raga—attachment b) Dress- Hatred c) Moho – Infatuation . Anger, Hatred infatuation are all in the mind which affects our educational field. Mental effect tinder students learning. As a result, the students deviates form the learning and learning environment. So students need to be aware of mental defects. So students should identify the mental defects and solve the problem by finding the cause .As a result the excellence of the education sector will increase.

9.Pretiyabhava (Life and death) → Life and death are universal truth of our life. Student will gain knowledge about life and death. In this knowledge feel and realize our real life. This is perfect and true knowledge.

10.Phala (The result of pleasure) → Phala or result is essential factors of our student life. Positive result increase the level of student life. Painful result create frustration in students. Again Positive results create of mind happiness among students. Which increase their work level and motivation. Which is absolutely necessary for increasing excellence in the field of education.

11. Dukkha (Suffering) → Suffering is a essential Internal elements in our real life. Suffering is the universal truth. Suffering is in the mind that manifest through the body. Students should be able to identify the cause of Sorrow, feel and realize it . If the students can realize the Sorrow, He will find a way to solve the problem.

12.Apavarga (Permanent relief from all suffering)→ Suffering is existing after rebirth, deep meditation for remove suffering.

■A- Praman knowledge→ A- Prama knowledge is invalid knowledge or not pure knowledge. If learner has real knowledge when learner will understand what is prama and A- Prama knowledge. A- Prama knowledge is three types→ i) Veparjoy(wrong cognition) ii) Sangsoy(Doubt) iii) Tarka (Logic)

A- Prama knowledge is essential of our real life. Because we can determine valid knowledge by having invalid knowledge. So is call individual knowledge helps determine valid knowledge. Such as when a child goes to learn something, He tries repeated to find the right way by making mistakes, then he abandons the wrong way and takes the right way, takes accepted the right path. So the wrong path here is invalid knowledge. So it is call invalid knowledge helps reach valid knowledge.

- i) Viparyaya→ Viparyaya is wrong cognition. Viparyaya is essential parts of students life. Wrong cognition helps the students find the right path or right knowledge. So Such- The students make mistakes Mathematics and English learning. Teachers correction the students error. Right knowledge can not be obtained with out wrong knowledge. So it is call wrong knowledge is essential parts of field of education. Wrong cognition confuse to advance excellence in the field of education.
- ii) Sangsoy(Doubt) → Sangsoy is essential parts of human life. Doubt help me find a way of knowledge. And helps to learn new knowledge. Acquiring new knowledge create happiness in the mind. As a result the level of Acquiring new knowledge increasing. So it is call Doubt. Doubt continuous to enhances the academic excellence of the students.
- iii) Tarka (Argument) → Tarka is the essential parts of education. Because Argument (Tarka) develop our thinking power, reasoning power, and Imagination. These power are very important for students development in education. Positive reasoning helps student speed up learning. Negative reasoning helps students reforms. Positive Imagination helps the students to higher place . Imagination is a cognitive actors which helps in cognitive development. So it can be said that this Method is helping to increase the excellence in the field of education.

■ 7.3 Sixteen scientific elements of Nyaya Philosophy →

1. **Praman** → Source of Knowledge. Source of Knowledge is five sense organ and mind. The connection of mind and five sense organ result in right knowledge.
2. **Prama** → Object of knowledge. The object of knowledge is known as a result of the association at subject matter with the mind and sense . Such as Sabda – word ,Rupe- face of beauty, Rose- Different type of test, Gandha – Different type of smells, Sparsh – Different type of touch.
3. **Samsaya**→ Problem
Problem is a essential parts of human life. The right path to certainly in uncertainly. Abandoning the wrong path in uncertainly take the right path. Which today and students continuous to follow this path in the field of education.
4. **Prayojana** → Necessary, goal, aim ,need of study .Necessary is an important part of students life. Student study to reach goal because there is a need. If the students does not have goals, the student will never be able to fulfil his need .
5. **Drastanta** → Example /General rules. Drastanta is essential parts of field of education. Because students can understand easily through illustration then the students understanding of the subject become clear .
6. **Siddhanta** → The decision. The decision is essential parts of students life. Decision speed up students work and help active goal . So it can be said that decisions are a part of education.
7. **Ayayava** → The constitution of Infarance. It is important part of education. It is a structure of gressing.
8. **Tarka** → Hypothesis, logic, reasoning. It is important component of education. Hypothesis help educational research work. There are three type of Hypothesis use in the educational research. Example—Directional Hypothesis, Non directional Hypothesis, Null Hypothesis.
9. **Nirmaaya** → Construction, structure. Structure of knowledge through legitimately. In education knowledge will be formed in a way that will have Valied. True knowledge will be that which as a structure. Which will help the students to learn . This Elements is important in the field of education.
10. **Badha** → Barrier. Barrier is a essential component in the field of education. By identifying the cause of obstacles' and solve the problem, the students can reach the right goal. Argument and proof help break down barriers .
11. **Jalpa**→ Reflections speculation/ conjecture with out firm evidence. .Speculation is very important elements in the field of education. Speculation helps correct human behaviour by correction it .
12. **Vitanda**→Dispute or irrational argument . Irrational logic is a part of education which helps determine the right logic. Unreasonable reasoning help a person to find the right path of logic. Irrational logic established the self.
13. **Hetvabhase** → It is specious reasoning. It is reason that appears as a Valied reason but is not. It is very important fallacious reasons in our real life. It is term root in Indian logic. It is rational thought process provided guidance on what should happen.
14. **Chala**→ Unfair reply .It is essential elements of the education. Because it is help the student correct answer.
16. **Jati**→ Vernann/ unfair really based analogy. Vernann is essential parts of human life. Vernann is Specific the different category. We gain benefit different category things knowledge.
16. **Nigrahsthana**→ ground for defects . Nigrahsthana is defect in the debate. It is essential parts of education. Because we observe almost in the field of education defect in the debate . Students can solve various problems if they can sense the defects according to the debate. It is very important in human life.

List of the Methods involved in different stages of knowledge acquisition in Nyaya Philosophy with the help of table →

MODEL OF PERCEPTUAL PEDAGOGY

Pedagogy (Level):5 -Self- Reflection and Aesthetic Education. (Mental percepation, Self knowledge, Expressions)

Pedagogy (Level) :4 – Scientific strategies by means of 14 elements of Nyaya. (Knowledge, Understand, Application and Memory Level, Affective Level, Reflective Level ,Deep thinking)

Pedagogy (Level):3- Logical development (Debate, Tarka ,Anuman)

Pedagogy (Level) : 2 – Mental Development (Sabda, Vedic Sabda)

Pedagogy (Level):1– Physical development (Body ,Sense organ active).

7.4 Nyaya Philosophy and Teacher→

According to Nyaya Philosophy, The teacher will be feel of prama knowledge and logical knowledge. He will be able to identify logical and evidence. A teacher who has mastered the content with everyone and logic .The Teacher can present the content to the study with logic , evidence and can make the right decision through logic . It weakness conciseness in the students. This will inculcated logical thinking and change of behaviour in the students. As a result of this excellence of the teacher in the current field of education will increase.

8. Significant and conclusion→

In this essay, I have known, understood and feeling the cognitive structure of Nyaya Philosophy. Which will be implied in the future by enhancing the excellence of the education sector in India. The basic foundation Of this study is knowledge base on logical decision making. This knowledge is basic and universal. This knowledge is adopted form logical structure. This knowledge is based on the principle of Individualism .These knowledge arguments modified the mind and behaviour ,improve the Quality of life. And the aspect of qualities development of this human life are :-

Cognitive	Human capital	Psychological
Base	Development	cognitive
Development		Development

1.Fundamental Logical self Development

Knowledge logical realization of senses

Decision making and self- and Refine –

Values. Concept. Man of sens

2.Critical creative logical

Knowledge thinking in social knowledge

Development . connect

With mind

Sense.

3.Moral Truth ,personality The mind

Knowledge. personality, and sense

Individual logical sense are

Feeling. Active realize

4.Intergral Developing Internal Rational

Knowledge skills . Feed back.

5.Analytical New knowledge Mindful-

Knowledge. Development. Ness .

6.Atheistic Development of Brain and

Knowledge. Logical critical memory

Thinking. Develop-

Ment

Through this students will acquire high quality learning experience and skills. As a result, students will gain in – depth Knowledge of the subject and meet multi-

Faceted needs .For the excellence of the present education system the cognitive Frame work, Objective , Curriculum and Teaching Methods of this chapter are very important. Through this ,the human capital of knowledge and human Values of the students will be developed .As a result, He can understand the justice Through logic .Established through reasoning require evidence ,positive thinking, deep thinking, insight, feeling and understanding. At through there is a gap between excellence and reality in this case, this essay will promote excellence in education in real life, will develop knowledge and change of behaviour. Through experience, I find out that the cognitive structure, Curriculum, Teaching Methods of Nyaya Philosophy Will activated and feeling the sense of knowledge among the students. This study will teach students self realization and make it useful in real life. In this cognitive Framework, Curriculum and Teaching Methods continuous to drive excellence in education even today which we still feel and realize that today.

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