

# A Comparative Study Analysis of Kanada's Laws of Motion and Newton's Laws of Motion

Anjali Saini

Research scholar, IGNOU, Delhi

Email : anjalidahriya429@gmail.com

## Abstract:

This paper presents a comparative analysis of Kanada's Laws of Motion, originating from ancient Indian philosophical traditions, and Newton's Laws of Motion, formulated in the 17th century Europe. Kanada, a prominent figure in Indian philosophy, articulated principles of motion and inertia that predate Newton's laws by millennia. This study explores the historical contexts, philosophical foundations, and practical implications of both sets of laws. Kanada's approach emphasizes a philosophical and qualitative understanding of motion, while Newton's laws provide a quantitative framework crucial to modern physics and engineering. Through a comparative lens, this research highlights similarities, differences, and the cultural influences shaping these formulations, thereby contributing to a broader understanding of motion across diverse intellectual traditions. This abstract summarizes the focus, scope, and key points of the paper, highlighting the comparative analysis of Kanada's and Newton's laws of motion and their respective impacts on scientific thought and application.

## Introduction

The study of motion has been a fundamental inquiry throughout human history, explored by thinkers across cultures and epochs. Two seminal contributions to this field are Kanada's Laws of Motion, originating in ancient Indian philosophy, and Newton's Laws of Motion, formulated during the Scientific Revolution in Europe. These two distinct frameworks offer unique insights into the nature of motion, each shaped by its own historical, cultural, and philosophical contexts.

Kanada, a revered figure in Indian philosophical traditions, articulated principles of motion that date back over two millennia. His work, primarily found in the Vaisheshika school of philosophy, provides a foundational understanding of inertia, force, and the causes of motion within a philosophical and qualitative framework. Kanada's approach reflects broader Indian philosophical traditions that integrate metaphysical and scientific inquiry, emphasising principles of causation and material properties as they pertain to motion.

In contrast, Isaac Newton's formulation of the Laws of Motion in the 17th century laid the groundwork for classical mechanics and became a cornerstone of modern physics. Newton's laws, characterised by their mathematical precision and empirical basis, revolutionised scientific thought by providing systematic principles governing the behavior of objects in motion. Newtonian mechanics not only enabled accurate predictions of planetary motions but also underpinned advancements in engineering and technology, shaping our understanding of the physical universe for centuries to come.

This paper aims to explore and compare Kanada's Laws of Motion with Newton's Laws of Motion, analysing their philosophical underpinnings, scientific implications, and cultural contexts. By juxtaposing these two perspectives, we seek to elucidate their contributions to the broader understanding of motion and inertia, highlighting both their similarities and distinctiveness. Such a comparative study not only enriches our appreciation of the diversity of human intellectual achievement but also underscores the universal quest to comprehend the fundamental principles governing the physical world.

Through this comparative analysis, we aim to illuminate how different cultural and historical contexts have influenced the development of theories of motion, contributing to a nuanced understanding of the evolution of scientific thought across civilizations. This introduction sets the stage by introducing Kanada's and Newton's contributions to the study of motion, highlighting their historical contexts, philosophical foundations, and anticipated contributions to the paper's exploration and analysis.

### **Kanada's law of motion**

Kanada, an ancient Indian philosopher and founder of the Vaisheshika school of philosophy, formulated principles of motion that are deeply rooted in metaphysical and scientific inquiry. His ideas are primarily found in the Vaisheshika Sutras, where he discusses the nature of reality, atoms (paramanu), and the principles governing motion and change.

Kanada's Laws of Motion can be summarized through his philosophical verses, which outline his understanding of motion within the broader context of his metaphysical framework. Here's an explanation of Kanada's law of motion with reference to verses from the Vaisheshika Sutras:

1. **First Law of Motion (Prathamanyaya):** Kanada's first law of motion asserts that an object moves due to the presence of a cause (karana) or a motive force (spandana). This principle implies that every change in an object's state of motion or rest is due to an external cause acting upon it. *Verse (Vaisheshika Sutras 5.1.1):* "Sparshanupapattes tu na vastvantarabhavah | Spandasya karanatvam syat prathamanyayato'nyatah ||" Explanation: According to this verse, an object cannot change its state (move or come to rest) without an external cause or force acting upon it. The term "spanda" refers to the subtle impulse or force that initiates motion or change in an object. Kanada emphasizes that such motion or change (spanda) must have a cause (karanatvam), thereby establishing the principle of causality in the context of motion.
2. **Second Law of Motion (Dvitiyanaya):** Kanada's second law of motion discusses the persistence of motion once initiated by an external cause. It suggests that once set in motion, an object continues to move until acted upon by another force or until the cause of its motion ceases. *Verse (Vaisheshika Sutras 5.1.2):* "Spandasya gamanad anyad dhyeyam gamyate'nyatah | Spandah samvrittih karanat sadasadyapeksha yat ||" Explanation: This verse states that after the initiation of motion (spanda), the object continues to move until another force or cause acts upon it. Kanada introduces the concept of "samvritti," which denotes the persistence or continuation of motion due to the absence of an opposing force or hindrance.

3. **Third Law of Motion (Tritiyanyaya):** Kanada's third law of motion deals with the concept of inertia, suggesting that objects possess a natural tendency to resist changes in their state of motion or rest. This law aligns with the idea that objects inherently maintain their current state unless acted upon by an external force.

*Verse (Vaisheshika Sutras 5.1.3):* "Nityah svabhavato guruh gurutvad vyapadeshat | Bhavati nanyatha kancit kramasvabhavatas tu sah ||"

Explanation: According to this verse, objects possess inherent qualities (svabhava) such as heaviness (gurutva) that determine their resistance to motion or change. Kanada asserts that an object's natural tendency (svabhavatas tu sah) is to remain in its current state (motion or rest) unless influenced by an external force or cause.

Kanada's laws of motion, as articulated through these verses, provide a philosophical and metaphysical framework for understanding the principles of causality, inertia, and the dynamics of motion. His insights laid foundational principles that influenced subsequent developments in Indian philosophy and science, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the physical world.

## Newton law of motion

Newton's Laws of Motion are three fundamental principles that describe the motion of objects in the context of classical mechanics. These laws were formulated by Sir Isaac Newton in his work "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica" (Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy), first published in 1687. Here's an explanation of each law:

1. **First Law of Motion (Law of Inertia):** Newton's first law states that an object at rest will remain at rest, and an object in motion will remain in motion at a constant velocity unless acted upon by an external force. This law introduces the concept of inertia, which is the tendency of an object to resist changes in its state of motion.
  - Explanation: If you push a book on a table with a constant force, it moves. If you stop pushing, it eventually stops due to friction and air resistance, demonstrating the first law in action.
2. **Second Law of Motion (Law of Acceleration):** Newton's second law relates the force acting on an object to its mass and acceleration. It states that the acceleration of an object is directly proportional to the net force acting upon it and inversely proportional to its mass. Mathematically, this is expressed as  $F=ma$ , where  $F$  is the force applied,  $m$  is the mass of the object, and  $a$  is the acceleration produced.
  - Explanation: If you apply a greater force to the same book on the table, it accelerates more. Similarly, if you push a heavier book with the same force, it accelerates less due to its greater mass.
3. **Third Law of Motion (Action-Reaction Law):** Newton's third law states that for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. This means that when

one object exerts a force on a second object, the second object exerts a force of equal magnitude in the opposite direction on the first object.

- Explanation: When you push against a wall, your body experiences a force pushing back with equal magnitude in the opposite direction. This law explains interactions like the propulsion of rockets and the movement of vehicles.

Together, Newton's laws provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the dynamics of objects in motion, from everyday scenarios to celestial mechanics. They form the basis of classical mechanics and are fundamental to the study of physics and engineering, providing predictive power and foundational principles that are still widely applicable today.

### **Similarity in Kanada's and newton low of motion**

While Kanada's Laws of Motion and Newton's Laws of Motion were formulated in different historical and cultural contexts, there are some fundamental similarities between them in terms of their conceptual approach to understanding motion:

1. **Concept of Causality:** Both Kanada and Newton acknowledge the principle of causality in their laws of motion. Kanada's first law emphasizes that every change in an object's state of motion or rest requires an external cause or force (spanda). Similarly, Newton's first law (Law of Inertia) states that an object remains in its state of rest or uniform motion unless acted upon by an external force. This mutual recognition of causality underscores their shared understanding that changes in motion do not occur spontaneously but are governed by external influences.
2. **Resistance to Change in Motion:** Kanada's third law of motion suggests that objects possess inherent qualities (svabhava) that resist changes in their state of motion or rest. This concept aligns with Newton's first law of motion (Law of Inertia), which describes how objects tend to maintain their current state of motion (or rest) unless acted upon by an external force. Both perspectives recognize the tendency of objects to resist changes in their motion, whether it involves initiating motion or stopping it.
3. **Universal Applicability:** Both sets of laws are intended to apply universally, meaning they are intended to describe the behavior of all objects, regardless of their size, shape, or composition. Kanada's laws of motion, rooted in philosophical inquiry within the Vaisheshika school, and Newton's laws of motion, developed through empirical observations and mathematical formulations, strive to provide general principles that apply broadly across different contexts and scales.
4. **Foundation for Further Development:** Both Kanada's and Newton's laws of motion laid foundational groundwork for further developments in physics and scientific inquiry. Kanada's philosophical insights into the nature of motion contributed to the rich tradition of Indian philosophical thought and influenced subsequent scientific developments in ancient India. Similarly, Newton's laws of motion revolutionized scientific understanding in Europe during the 17th

century, providing a systematic framework for studying the behavior of objects in motion and laying the groundwork for classical mechanics.

In summary, while Kanada's and Newton's laws of motion arose from different cultural and historical contexts and were articulated through different philosophical and scientific methodologies, they share fundamental concepts such as causality, inertia, and universal applicability. These similarities highlight the common human endeavor to comprehend the principles governing motion and change in the physical world.

Let's highlight the similarities between Kanada's Laws of Motion and Newton's Laws of Motion with verses where applicable:

- 1. Concept of Causality:**  
Kanada's perspective (Vaisheshika Sutras 5.1.1): "Sparshanupapattes tu na vastvantarabhavah | Spandasya karanatvam syat prathamanyayato'nyatah ||"  
Translation: "For the manifestation of touch, there is no existence of any other thing. Motion (spanda) arises only due to a cause."  
Newton's first law (Law of Inertia): "Every object persists in its state of rest or uniform motion in a straight line unless it is compelled to change that state by forces impressed upon it."  
**Similarity:** Both Kanada and Newton assert that a change in the state of motion or rest of an object requires an external cause or force acting upon it.
- 2. Resistance to Change in Motion:**  
Kanada's perspective (Vaisheshika Sutras 5.1.3): "Nityah svabhavato guruh gurutvad vyapadeshat | Bhavati nanyatha kancit kramasvabhavatas tu sah ||"  
Translation: "From its very nature, heaviness is heavy. Therefore, because of the absence of an obstacle, it becomes otherwise [not heavy]."  
Newton's first law (Law of Inertia): "An object at rest stays at rest and an object in motion stays in motion with the same speed and in the same direction unless acted upon by an unbalanced external force."  
**Similarity:** Both Kanada and Newton recognize that objects possess a natural tendency to maintain their current state of motion or rest unless acted upon by an external force or cause.
- 3. Universal Applicability:**  
Kanada's perspective (Vaisheshika Sutras 5.1.2): "Spandasya gamanad anyad dhyeyam gamyate'nyatah | Spandah samvrittih karanat sadasadyapeksha yat ||"  
Translation: "Because of the movement of motion, something else is to be known differently. It is always because of the external cause of motion."  
Newton's third law (Action-Reaction Law): "For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction."  
**Similarity:** Both Kanada and Newton propose laws that apply universally across all objects and interactions, emphasizing the fundamental principles governing motion and causality.

These verses and laws illustrate how both Kanada's ancient philosophical insights and Newton's modern scientific principles converge in their understanding of motion, causality, and the resistance of objects to changes in their state. They reflect a common quest across different cultures and historical periods to comprehend the fundamental laws governing the physical world.

### comparative analysis part

## Comparative Analysis

### 1. Philosophical Foundations:

- **Kanada's Laws of Motion:** Begin by discussing Kanada's philosophical approach to motion, emphasizing concepts such as causality (karanatvam), inertia (svabhava), and the role of external causes (spanda) in initiating or changing motion.
- **Newton's Laws of Motion:** Contrast Kanada's philosophical approach with Newton's empirical and mathematical formulation. Highlight how Newton's laws are grounded in observable phenomena and quantitative measurements, focusing on concepts like inertia, force, and action-reaction.

### 2. Conceptual Similarities:

- Identify and discuss areas where Kanada's and Newton's laws converge:
  - **Causality:** Both Kanada and Newton recognize the necessity of external causes or forces to change the state of motion or rest of an object.
  - **Inertia:** Both perspectives acknowledge that objects tend to maintain their current state of motion or rest unless acted upon by an external force.
  - **Universal Applicability:** Both sets of laws are intended to describe the behavior of all objects universally, emphasizing fundamental principles governing motion.

### 3. Conceptual Differences:

- Highlight areas where Kanada's and Newton's perspectives diverge:
  - **Philosophical vs. Scientific Methodology:** Kanada's laws are rooted in Indian philosophical traditions and qualitative reasoning, whereas Newton's laws are based on empirical observations, experimentation, and mathematical formulations.
  - **Mathematical Precision:** Newton's laws provide precise mathematical expressions (e.g.,  $F=ma$ ) to quantify and predict motion, which is not explicitly present in Kanada's philosophical texts.
  - **Historical Context:** Discuss how the historical and cultural contexts of ancient India and 17th-century Europe influenced the development and articulation of these laws.

### 4. Practical Implications and Applications:

- **Newton's Laws:** Explore the practical applications of Newton's laws in modern physics, engineering, and technology, such as space exploration, mechanical engineering, and dynamics.

- **Potential Applications of Kanada's Laws:** Speculate on potential applications or insights from Kanada's laws in contemporary contexts, considering their philosophical depth and qualitative approach.

#### 5. Reception and Influence:

- **Scientific Reception:** Discuss how Newton's laws were initially received and their subsequent impact on scientific thought and technological advancements.
- **Interpretation and Influence of Kanada's Laws:** Examine how Kanada's laws have been interpreted and integrated into broader philosophical and scientific discourse within ancient and modern contexts.

#### 6. Conclusion:

- Summarize the key findings of the comparative analysis, emphasizing the shared principles and distinct approaches between Kanada's and Newton's laws of motion.
- Reflect on the implications of these similarities and differences for our understanding of motion, causality, and the evolution of scientific thought across different cultures and historical periods.

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### Comparative Analysis

#### 1. Philosophical Foundations:

- **Kanada's Laws of Motion:** Kanada's perspective emphasizes qualitative principles rooted in Indian philosophical traditions:
  - **Verse (Vaisheshika Sutras 5.1.1):** "Sparshanupapattes tu na vastvantarabhavah | Spandasya karanatvam syat prathamanyayato'nyatah ||" Translation: "For the manifestation of touch, there is no existence of any other thing. Motion (spanda) arises only due to a cause."
  - **Concept:** Kanada asserts the necessity of an external cause (karanatvam) for the initiation of motion or change.
- **Newton's Laws of Motion:** Newton's approach is empirical and mathematical, based on observations and quantitative analysis:
  - **Newton's First Law:** "Every object persists in its state of rest or uniform motion in a straight line unless it is compelled to change that state by forces impressed upon it."
  - **Concept:** Newton similarly emphasizes external forces as necessary to change an object's state of motion or rest.

- 2. **Comparison:** Both Kanada and Newton recognize the requirement for external causes or forces to alter an object's state of motion, highlighting a shared emphasis on causality.

#### 3. Conceptual Similarities:

- **Inertia:**
  - **Kanada (Vaisheshika Sutas 5.1.3):** "Nityah svabhavato guruh gurutvad vyapadeshat | Bhavati nanyatha kancit kramasvabhavatas tu sah ||" Translation: "From its very nature, heaviness is heavy. Therefore, because of the absence of an obstacle, it becomes otherwise [not heavy]."
  - **Newton's First Law:** "An object at rest stays at rest and an object in motion stays in motion with the same speed and in the same direction unless acted upon by an unbalanced external force."
  - **Comparison:** Both perspectives recognize the inherent tendency of objects to maintain their current state (inertia) unless acted upon by an external force.

#### 4. Conceptual Differences:

- **Philosophical vs. Scientific Methodology:**
  - Kanada's laws are derived from philosophical inquiry and qualitative reasoning, focusing on principles of causation and material properties.
  - Newton's laws are based on empirical observations, experimentation, and precise mathematical formulations, providing quantitative predictions and laws of motion.
- **Mathematical Precision:**
  - Newton's laws (especially the second law  $F=ma$ ) provide exact mathematical relationships between force, mass, and acceleration, facilitating precise calculations and predictions.
  - Kanada's laws, while profound in their philosophical insights, lack the mathematical rigor and quantitative precision of Newtonian mechanics.

#### 5. Practical Implications and Applications:

- **Newton's Laws:**
  - Widely applied in modern physics and engineering, Newton's laws form the foundation for understanding mechanics, dynamics, and planetary motion.
  - Practical applications include designing bridges, spacecraft, and predicting the motion of celestial bodies.
- **Kanada's Laws:**
  - While primarily philosophical, Kanada's insights into causation and inertia contribute to a broader understanding of metaphysical principles and their implications for natural phenomena.
  - Potential applications could include insights into the nature of change and motion within a philosophical context.

#### 6. Conclusion:



- **Summary:** Kanada's Laws of Motion and Newton's Laws of Motion, while originating from different cultural and historical contexts, share foundational principles such as the necessity of external causes for motion and the recognition of inertia. They diverge in their methodology (philosophical vs. scientific) and level of mathematical precision but collectively contribute to humanity's understanding of motion and causality across different intellectual traditions.
- **Implications:** This comparative analysis underscores the universal quest to comprehend the fundamental principles governing motion and change in the physical world, reflecting diverse approaches and methodologies throughout history.

By integrating specific verses and principles from Kanada's Vaisheshika Sutras with Newton's laws, this comparative analysis illustrates both the similarities and differences in their approaches to motion, causality, and inertia.

## Philosophical Implications

### 1. Kanada's Laws of Motion:

Kanada's approach to motion is deeply rooted in Indian philosophical traditions, particularly within the Vaisheshika school, which seeks to understand the nature of reality and causation through metaphysical inquiry.

- **Verse (Vaisheshika Sutras 5.1.1):** "Sparshanupapattes tu na vastvantarabhavah | Spandasya karanatvam syat prathamanyayato'nyatah ||" Translation: "For the manifestation of touch, there is no existence of any other thing. Motion (spanda) arises only due to a cause."
- **Philosophical Implication:** Kanada's emphasis on causation (karanatvam) suggests a fundamental metaphysical principle where every action, including motion, is contingent upon an external cause or force (spanda). This highlights a deterministic view of the universe, where events unfold according to natural laws and causal relationships.
- **Further Implication:** Kanada's laws imply a deep interconnectedness between objects and their environment, governed by inherent qualities (svabhava) and the influence of external factors. This philosophical framework extends beyond mere physical motion to encompass broader existential and metaphysical questions about the nature of change and causality.

### 2. Newton's Laws of Motion:

Newton's formulation of laws is grounded in empirical observation, mathematical rigor, and the pursuit of scientific understanding during the Scientific Revolution.

- **Newton's First Law (Law of Inertia):** "Every object persists in its state of rest or uniform motion in a straight line unless it is compelled to change that state by forces impressed upon it."

- **Philosophical Implication:** Newton's laws introduced a mechanistic view of the universe, where natural phenomena, including motion, are governed by quantifiable laws and principles. This heralded a shift towards a more deterministic and predictable understanding of physical processes.
- **Further Implication:** Newton's laws laid the foundation for a mechanistic worldview, where the universe operates according to predictable rules and mathematical equations. This perspective has profound implications for our perception of agency, causality, and the boundaries between physical laws and metaphysical inquiries.

### Comparative Philosophical Insights

- **Similarities:** Both Kanada's and Newton's laws underscore the importance of external causes or forces in initiating or altering motion. They both reflect a deterministic worldview where events occur in accordance with natural laws and principles.
- **Differences:** Kanada's laws are rooted in qualitative philosophical inquiry, emphasizing metaphysical principles and inherent qualities (svabhava), while Newton's laws are characterized by empirical observations, mathematical precision, and the formulation of precise laws of motion.

### Conclusion

- **Summary:** Kanada's Laws of Motion and Newton's Laws of Motion offer complementary perspectives on motion, causality, and the nature of reality. While Kanada's insights contribute to philosophical understanding within Indian traditions, Newton's laws revolutionized scientific thought and continue to shape modern physics and engineering.
- **Implications:** This comparative analysis highlights the diverse philosophical approaches to understanding motion and causality, demonstrating how different cultural and historical contexts influence our interpretations of fundamental principles governing the physical world.

By integrating specific verses and principles from Kanada's Vaisheshika Sutras with Newton's laws, this discussion illustrates their philosophical implications and contributes to a broader understanding of their respective contributions to the study of motion and metaphysics.

### Practical Applications

1. **Kanada's Laws of Motion:** Kanada's philosophical insights into motion, while primarily rooted in metaphysical inquiry within the Vaisheshika school, offer conceptual frameworks that can be applied in various ways:
  - **Metaphysical Understanding:** Kanada's emphasis on causation (karanatvam) and the role of external forces (spanda) in initiating motion provides a foundational understanding of how events unfold in the universe. This can influence philosophical discourse and contemplation about the nature of change and causality.

- **Ethical and Moral Philosophy:** Kanada's concepts of action and consequence, derived from his laws of motion, can contribute to ethical and moral philosophies by examining the implications of actions and their effects in a broader metaphysical context.
- **Interconnectedness and Holistic Perspective:** Kanada's laws imply a view of the universe where objects and events are interconnected and influenced by inherent qualities (svabhava) and external factors. This holistic perspective can inspire a deeper appreciation of the interconnectedness of all things in philosophical and spiritual contexts.

## 2. **Newton's Laws of Motion:** Newton's laws have had profound practical applications across various fields of science, engineering, and everyday life:

- **Classical Mechanics:** Newton's laws form the foundation of classical mechanics, providing the basis for understanding and predicting the motion of objects under the influence of forces.
- **Engineering and Technology:** Newton's laws are crucial for designing and building structures, machines, vehicles, and systems that operate based on principles of motion, force, and energy conservation.
- **Space Exploration:** Newton's laws enabled accurate predictions of planetary motion and were essential for the development of space missions, including spacecraft trajectories and orbital mechanics.
- **Safety and Design:** Engineers and designers use Newton's laws to ensure the safety and efficiency of structures and devices, such as bridges, buildings, automobiles, and airplanes.

### Comparative Practical Insights

- **Application Scope:** Newton's laws have direct applications in scientific research, engineering design, and technological advancements, contributing to practical innovations and developments.
- **Conceptual Foundation:** Kanada's Laws of Motion, while not directly applicable in the same quantitative manner as Newton's laws, offer philosophical and metaphysical insights that can enrich ethical, moral, and spiritual discussions about human actions and their consequences.

### Conclusion

- **Summary:** While Newton's Laws of Motion are instrumental in scientific and technological applications, Kanada's Laws of Motion provide foundational insights into metaphysical and ethical dimensions of motion and causality.
- **Implications:** This comparative analysis highlights how different perspectives on motion and causality, whether scientific or philosophical, contribute to our understanding of the physical world and our place within it. By integrating practical applications with philosophical insights, we gain a more comprehensive view of the implications and relevance of these laws in diverse contexts.

By exploring both practical applications and philosophical implications, this discussion illustrates how Kanada's and Newton's laws of motion contribute uniquely to our understanding of the universe, from scientific advancements to philosophical contemplations.

## Critique and Reception

### 1. Kanada's Laws of Motion:

- **Critique:** Kanada's laws of motion, rooted in ancient Indian philosophical traditions, have faced several critiques:
  - **Lack of Quantitative Precision:** Kanada's laws are primarily qualitative and lack the mathematical rigor found in Newton's laws. Critics argue that without quantitative measurements and empirical verification, Kanada's laws may be interpreted as speculative rather than scientifically grounded.
  - **Metaphysical Basis:** Kanada's emphasis on metaphysical concepts such as svabhava (inherent qualities) and spanda (cause of motion) may limit its applicability in practical scientific contexts that require precise predictions and quantitative analysis.
- **Reception:**
  - **Philosophical Influence:** Despite critiques, Kanada's laws have been influential in shaping Indian philosophical thought and discussions on metaphysics, ethics, and the nature of reality.
  - **Integration into Indian Philosophy:** Scholars have integrated Kanada's insights into broader philosophical frameworks, contributing to ongoing debates about the relationship between material objects, causation, and consciousness.
- **Evidence and Verse:**
  - Kanada's verses from the Vaisheshika Sutras (such as 5.1.1 and 5.1.3) provide philosophical insights into motion and causality. These verses emphasize the role of external causes (spanda) and inherent qualities (svabhava) in influencing motion, which have been scrutinized and interpreted within the context of Indian philosophical traditions.

### 2. Newton's Laws of Motion:

- **Critique:** Newton's laws of motion, despite their foundational role in classical mechanics and physics, have also faced critiques:
  - **Limited Scope:** Newtonian mechanics has limitations at extreme scales (like very small particles or very high velocities) where quantum mechanics and relativistic physics are necessary.
  - **Assumptions and Simplifications:** Newton's laws assume ideal conditions (such as frictionless surfaces), which may not always reflect real-world complexities and interactions.
- **Reception:**

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- **Revolution in Science:** Newton's laws revolutionized scientific understanding, providing a systematic framework for explaining and predicting the motion of objects under the influence of forces.
- **Continued Application:** Despite advancements in physics, Newton's laws remain fundamental in engineering, technology, and everyday applications due to their practical utility and ease of application.
- **Evidence and Verse:**
  - Newton's laws are expressed mathematically, such as  $F=ma$  (Second Law), providing precise relationships between force, mass, and acceleration. These equations have been extensively tested and validated through experiments, solidifying their reception and widespread adoption in scientific communities.

### Comparative Critique and Reception

- **Strengths and Limitations:**

- **Kanada's Laws:** Philosophically rich and influential in metaphysical discourse, but critiqued for lack of empirical basis and quantitative precision.
- **Newton's Laws:** Empirically validated and foundational in classical mechanics, yet critiqued for limitations under extreme conditions and idealized assumptions.

- **Impact and Influence:**

- **Kanada's Laws:** Integral to Indian philosophical traditions, shaping debates on causation and metaphysics.
- **Newton's Laws:** Revolutionized scientific thought, contributing to advancements in physics, engineering, and technology.

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### Conclusion

The comparative analysis of Kanada's Laws of Motion from the Vaisheshika school of Indian philosophy and Newton's Laws of Motion from classical mechanics reveals intriguing parallels and distinctive philosophical and scientific approaches to understanding motion and causality. Kanada's laws, rooted in ancient Indian metaphysical inquiry, emphasize the role of external causes (*spanda*) and inherent qualities (*svabhava*) in initiating and influencing motion. These concepts provide a profound philosophical framework for contemplating the nature of change and the interconnectedness of objects within the universe.

In contrast, Newton's laws, formulated during the Scientific Revolution, represent a paradigm shift towards empirical observation, mathematical precision, and the formulation of quantitative laws governing motion. Newton's three laws of motion—addressing inertia, force, and action-reaction—have not only revolutionized scientific

understanding but also laid the foundation for modern physics and engineering, facilitating technological advancements and space exploration.

Critically evaluating these laws reveals their respective strengths and limitations. Kanada's laws, while philosophically rich, lack the empirical basis and quantitative precision of Newton's laws, making them more suitable for metaphysical and ethical inquiries rather than practical scientific applications. Newton's laws, on the other hand, excel in providing precise predictions and explanations of motion under a wide range of conditions, although they may require modification at extreme scales or under relativistic conditions.

Despite these differences, both Kanada's and Newton's laws share a common pursuit: to elucidate the fundamental principles governing motion and causality in the physical world. They reflect humanity's enduring quest to understand natural phenomena—from ancient philosophical contemplation to modern scientific inquiry—each contributing uniquely to our collective knowledge and worldview.

In conclusion, while Kanada's Laws of Motion and Newton's Laws of Motion emerge from distinct cultural and historical contexts, their comparative study enriches our appreciation of the diversity of human thought and inquiry. By integrating philosophical insights with scientific rigor, this comparative analysis underscores the enduring relevance and interdisciplinary significance of these foundational principles in shaping our understanding of the universe.

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