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TO STUDY THE CONCEPT OF LOK PURUSH SAMYA SIDDHANTA WITH ITS APPLIED ASPECT IN VARIOUS SAMHITAS

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is a science which help in maintaining health not merely physically or mentally but spirtually too. So many principles have been explain in Ayurveda and one of them is *Lok Purush Samya Siddhanta*. According to this siddhanta man is epitome of this universe and they both have similarities in many dimensions. So any changes in this universe directly affect the human body and hence alters the health of human body mentally, physically and spiritually. So many classical texts have been explored for framing examples where this concept have been applied and are used for clinical utility.

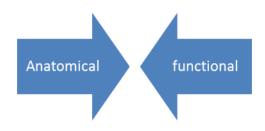
KEYWORDS: Lok, Purush, satyabudhi, moksha, Rachnatmak, Kriyatmak.

INTRODUCTION

Lok purush siddhanta is firstly mentioned in Yajurveda where it has been explained as: "Yat Pinde Tat Brahmande" ie what is in this body that all exists in this universe too. This seems to be similar to pindabramhand nyaya described in Vedant Darshana. According to this *Pinda-brhmanda nyaya*, what is there in the universe same is present in the body. Man is epitome of this universe. The universe and the individual share such similarities and is represented in individual in minute dimensions. This nyaya is explained by Achrya Charak as - loka-purusa-samya siddhanta. This siddhanta is the one of the basic fundamental principle of other siddantas. In the chapter Purushvichaysharir, the similarities between purush and lok has been mentioned and the main aim behind this siddhanta is to achieves satyabuddhi (real knowledge) the one who is able to understand and realize that lok (universe) and purusha (individual) are one and the same. And person realizes that I am responsible for all sukh dukh in this universe and when he realizes this, person begins to path of moksha.

DISCUSSION

• This siddhanta is not only used by Achryas to understand the satyabuddhi and to get moksha but also used this to frame the concept of samhita by giving examples of the things and concept present in universe to understand the concepts of human body. • The kind of similarities between the two are:



Achrya Sushruta had seen various functional and anatomical similarities in universe and then take this, to expain the concepts in human body. Various examples are.

In Ashmari adhyan of nidhan sthan he wrote:

पक्वाशयगतास्तत्र नाड्यो मूत्रवहास्तु याः । तर्पयन्ति सदा मूत्रं सरितः सागरं यथा ॥ (सु.नि. 3/21)

- Where on description he had mentioned that to fill the ocean, small rivers bring the water to the ocean, similarly in our body the *pakvashya gata nadi* take the *mutra* from *pakvashya* and bring *mutra* to the *vasti*.
- याभिरिदं शरीर इव जलहारिणीभिः केदार इव च | कुल्याभिरुपस्निहयतेऽनुगृहयते चाकुञ्चनप्रसारणादिभिर्विशेषैः द्रुमपत्रसेवनीनामिव

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तासां प्रतानाः; तासां नाभिर्मूलं, ततश्च प्रसरन्त्युर्ध्वमधस्तिर्यक् च | (स्.शा ७/३)

In Siraoyakhyam sharir sthan Achrya Sushruta in very beginning of the chapter has mentioned that small water pathways are made by human to nourish their fields, and in plants leaves has small venules to nourish the tree, similarly in our body various siras has been originated from nabhi and nourishes the body through various channels and movements.

यथा स्वभावतः खानि मृणालेषु बिसेषु च | धमनीनां तथा खानि रसो यैरुपचीयते | (sh.su.9/10)

In *Dhamnishareer Achrya Sushruta* has mentioned that how lotus plant have small holes in its stem to facilate the upward movement of water similarly in human body *dhamni* have similar anatomy and function to nourish body with the rasa.

- Some examples has been mentioned by *Achrya Sushruta* he explained that Processes occurring in human body are similar to those occurring in universe. They are mainly of three types viz. *visarga, aadan and vikshep. Acharya Sushruta* has mentioned that balance of universe is maintained by the activities of *Som* (moon), *Surya* (sun), and *Anil* (wind) in universe while the balance of body is maintained with same activities by *Kapha, Pitta, and vata.*
- "विसर्गः सौम्यांशविसर्जनं चन्द्रस्य कफस्य च"

ie. Chandra and kapha both are soumya in gunas.

- आदानं सौम्यांशशोषणं पित्तस्य सूर्यस्य च | ie. In adan kala surya takes away the saumya ansh of prithvi. Pitta in body as agni takes the saumya ansh from ahar in order to digest food.
- विक्षेपः शीतोष्णादीनां विविधप्रकारेण प्रेरणम । डल्हण)

(কুন ie vayu in universe do the preran karma of sheeta, ushna and varsha and vata in body do preran karma of mala, mutra etc

- Other examples are also been mentioned in samhitas where, in Shusruta samhita sutrasthana yogyasutriya adhya where yogya abhyas are practised on animals, plants for various sastra karmas before doing it on human body where vedhan karma is practiced on dead animals and stem of lotus plant, vistravana karma is practised on shalmalli phal etc.
- Acharya Charaka also used this siddhanta to explain various diseases in Ayurveda ie while describing the kustha achrya used structures of plants and animals to explain the anatomy of various kusthas like-
- उदुम्बरफलाभासं hence named the kustha as udumber kustha.
- अलाब्पुष्पवर्ण for describing *siddham kustha* which reflects similarity in their appearances.
- In Grahni adhyaya of Chikitsa sthan Achrya Charka while explaining the function of Grahni he give

example that how fire cooks rice in pot in this universe, same function is done by *grahni* in our body in order to digest the uncooked food which is the function of *grahni*.

पचत्यग्निर्यथा स्थाल्यामोदनायाम्बृतण्डुलम् । (च.चि.15\8)

अधिगतसर्वशास्त्रार्थमिप शिष्यं योग्यां कारयेत्।
 स्नेहादिषु छेद्यादिषु च कर्मपथमुपदिशेत्।
 सुबह्श्रुतोऽप्यकृतयोग्यः कर्मस्वयोग्यो भवति। (सु.सू.९/3)

In this *Shloka Acharya shusruta* has mentioned that the student who has studied all the scriptures should also get 'Yogya' (practice of direct action) done. Preach the path of work (guidance) in the weapons of snehan, swedan, vaman, virechana etc. Even if he has heard much, he is unworthy of action like *shastra karmas* etc.

• तस्मात् कौशलमन्विच्छन् शस्त्रक्षाराग्निकर्मसु | यस्य यत्रेह साधर्म्यं तत्र योग्यां समाचरेत् | (स्.सू.९/6)

Therefore, a student desiring skill in the work of *sastra*, *kshar* and *agnikarma* should perform the full practice of the work of *sastra* and other works wherever he sees the similarity or ease of the work.

CONCLUSION

Thus, Acharyas has used this siddhanta in framing various examples in samhitas, what they had seen in the universe they correlates it with the anatomy and physiology of human body right from considering hridya as pundrikoupam to the yoni as shankhnabi akriti, from describing the function of grahni to framing name to the kusthas, from explaining janpadoudvansh to the origin of alasya, lobha, krodha, irshya and then disease in human body. Every thing is explained in samhitas on the basis of similarity between the two. They framed that all the dravyas are panchbautik and purush is also made of panchmahabhootas. So it can be concluded that the anatomy and physiology of human body or diseases occurring in human body. Both are in one or other aspect is similar to what is present in this universe. Hence health of individual is directly or indirectly linked with this universe.

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