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FUNDAMENTAL STUDY OF *LOK PURUSH SAMYA SIDDHANT*THROUGH *SAMHITA*

Dr. Shubha Pareek¹* and Dr. Manoj Nimbalkar²

¹M. D. Scholar, Dept. of Samhita Siddhant & Sanskrit, G.A.C. Nagpur (Mah.).

²Professor & H.O.D., Dept. of Samhita Siddhant & Sanskrit, G.A.C. Nagpur (Mah.).

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*Corresponding Author
Dr. Shubha Pareek
M. D. Scholar, Dept. of
Samhita Siddhant &
Sanskrit, G.A.C. Nagpur
(Mah.).

ABSTRACT

Acharya Atreya while explaining to Agnivesha says that the lokagat bhavas and purushgat bhavas are aparisankheya and these have similarities with each other. There are so many animals and plants in the lok. But why is lok compared with purush only? Acharya Sushruta has mentions Purush is the most important creative factor of the nature and another creation are made for Purush. Being the most important entity of the lok, purush is compared with it. According to Acharya Charaka, Loka and Purusha both are shaddhatwatmaka. Shada dhatu means composition of six elements namely five mahabhutas and chetanatatwa. Universe is composed of these six factors and sixth one is brahma, whereas in living being, it is Avyakta. Lok Purush Samya Siddhant narrated to see oneself in universe and universe in oneself. This produces Satyabuddhi and person gets Moksha.

KEYWORDS: Purush, lok, mahabhutas, chetanatatwa, Satyabuddhi, Moksha.

INTRODUCTION

Lok Purush Samya Siddhanta is firstly mentioned in Yajurveda where it has been explained as: "Yat Pinde Tat Brahmande".^[1] This seems to be similar to Pindabramhand Nyaya described in Vedant Darshana.^[2] According to this, what is there in the universe same is present in the body. This nyaya is explained by Aachary Charak as - loka-purusa-samya siddhanta.^[3] This siddhanta is the one of the basic fundamental principles 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^[4] (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*.^[5]

DISCUSSION

Acharya Atreya while explaining to Agnivesha says that the lokagat bhavas and purushgat bhavas are aparisankheya and these have similarities with each other. [6] In Garbhavkranti sharir chapter, he has explained the similarities only in panchbhautik bhavas of purush and lok. [7] In the next chapter Purushvichaysharir, he has explained the similarities in adhyatmik and bhautik bhavas of purush and lok. [8] There are so many animals and plants in the lok. But why is lok compared with purush only? Acharya Sushruta has mentions Purush is the most important creative factor of the nature and another creation are made for Purush. Being the most important entity of the *lok*, *purush* is compared with it. ^[9]

Table 1: similarities between *lokgata* and *purushgata bhavas*^[10]

Sr. No.	Lokgata Bhav	Purushgata Bhav
1.	Prithvi	Murti
2.	Aap	Kled
3.	Tej	Abhisantap
4.	Vayu	Pran
5.	Viyat	Sushir
6.	Bramh	Antaratma
7.	Vibhuti of Bramh	Vibhuti of Antarman
8.	Vibhuti of Bramh is Prajapati	Vibhuti of Antarman is man
9.	Indra	Ahankar
10.	Aditya	Aadan
11.	Rudra	Rosha
12.	Soma	Prasad
13.	Vasu	Sukh
14.	Ashwini Kumar	Kanti
15.	Marut	Utsah
16.	Vishvedev	Indriyas and Indriyarthas
17.	Tam	Moh
18.	Jyoti	Gyan
19.	Sristi	Garbhadhan
20.	Krityug	Balyawastha
21.	Treta	Yuvawastha
22.	Dwapar	Vridhawastha
23.	Kaliyug	Rogi
24.	Yugant	Mrityu
25.	Brihaspati*	Mati*
26.	Gandharva*	Kaam*

Activities in human body are also similar to that occurring in universe. All the activities of universe and individual are mainly of three types^[11]

- 1) Visarga to give strength or union.
- 2) Adana transformation or change or digestion.
- 3) Vikshepa movement.

Following functions keep the balance in nature

- Moon has principle of cohesion or union which is responsible for the keeping the
 molecule intact and help in the new growth.
- The sun is representative of principle of thermogenesis or transformation.
- Principle of movement represented by wind or wind is responsible for all types of movement.

In the same way, *Tridosha* i.e., *kapha*, *pitta* and *vata* maintain the balance of all body function.

Panchbhautikatva^[12]

The composition of human body is just like the composition of nature or universe. *Ayurveda* states that each and every element is made up of *panchmahabhuta*.

Agnisomiya^[13]

Loka is Agnisomiya in nature. Shukra is saumya and artava is agneya in nature. Thus, purusha which is made up of shukra and artava is also Agnisomiya.

Shaddhatwatmak^[14]

According to *Acharya Charaka*, *Loka* and *Purusha* both are *shaddhatwatmaka*. *Shada dhatu* means composition of six elements namely five *mahabhutas* and *chetanatatwa*. Universe is composed of these six factors and sixth one is *brahma*, whereas in living being, it is *Avyakta*.

According to Acharya P. V. Sharma^[15]

The plant parts or substance which is morphologically similar to body parts are beneficial to that body part. For e.g. - bark of tree is similar to skin hence it is beneficial for the skin. Thus, nature has indicated that what is to be used for the management of which type of disorders on the basis of *lok purush samya siddhant*.

Table 2: similarities between purushgata and lokgata bhavas.

S. N.	Purushagata Bhava	Lokagata Bhava
1.	<i>Urdhavagata Amlapitta</i> (Gastro-Oesophagial reflex disorder)	Jwalamukhi (Volcano)
2.	Pyrexia or fever	Global warming
3.	<i>Udavarta</i> (Abnormal movement of vayu)	Chakravata (Hurricanes)
4.	Psoriasis	Pollution
5.	Kampa (Tremors)	Bhookampa (Earthquake)
6.	<i>Unmesha</i> (Dilatation of pupil in the body)	Blossoming of flower
7.	Periodic shedding of endometrium in	Periodic shedding of leaves
	women Uterus	from the trees
8.	Beneficial for the Skin	bark of tree
9.	Alveoli (Effective in Lungs disorders)	Grapes
10.	Diuretic property	Atibala
11.	Potent Brain tonic	Chestnut
12.	Beneficial for Testes	Seed of Jack fruit
13.	Raukshya (Rasa kshaya)	Drought
14.	Garbha Akriti	Beeja Abhisanskaran
15.	Agnashaya (Pancreas)	Karvellaka
16.	Amashaya (Stomach)	Lasuna
17.	Thyroid	Kanchanara
18.	Mastulunga Majja	Mandukparni
19.	Kesha	Bhringaraj
20.	Eyes	Carrot
21.	Heart	Tomato
22.	Breast	Citrus
23.	Bone	Celery
24.	Hearing	Mushroom
25.	Uterus	Avocado

In Ashmari adhyan of Nidansthan^[16]

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*.

In *Siravarnavibhakti sharir*^[17] it is 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.

In *Dhamnishareer*^[18] *Achrya Sushruta* has mentioned that how lotus plant has 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.

In Grahni adhyaya^[19] of Chikitsa sthan Achrya Charak while explaining the function of Grahni he gives 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.

Acharya Charaka also used this siddhanta to explain various diseases in Ayurveda i.e. while describing the kustha achrya used structures of plants and animals to explain the anatomy of various kusthas like.[20]

UDUMBARFALABHASAM hence named the *kustha as udumber kustha*.

ALABUPUSHPAVARNAM for describing siddham kustha which reflects similarity in their appearances.

IMPORTANCE AND UTILITYAny changes occurring in the universe causes structural and functional changes in the body. Hence, changes in normal structure and function of universe play important role in cause and development of disease or abnormal condition (etiopathogenesis).

Person after understanding the similarities, will not harm the nature rather will protect it because both human and environment are in mutual relationship with each other.

CONCLUSION

Lok Purush Samya Siddhant can be explained in terms of "Law of Uniformity of the Nature". This principle narrated to see oneself in universe and universe in oneself. This produces Satyabuddhi and person gets Moksha. Acharya Charaka has described that the person who sees all the purushgata and lokgata bhavas similar, being in all stages (jagrat, swapana, and sushupti) achieves bramha like form, and then he does not involve in dharma and adharma.

Acharya Charaka has explained that the person, who knows para (purush) and apar (prakriti) after seeing himself in the lok and lok in him, gets peace based on knowledge which never ends.

Acharyas has used this siddhanta in framing various examples in samhitas, what they had seen in the universe they correlate 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. Everything 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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