Concept of Samanya Vishesh Siddhant & its Role in Prevention of

Diseases: Ayurveda Review

Available online at <u>www.hjhs.co.in</u>

REVIEW ARTICLE

Sapan Jain^a, Seema Bahatkar^b

^aProfessor and H.O.D., Department of Kayachikitsa, L.N. Ayurved College and Hospital,

Bhopal (MP) India.

^bProfessor & HOD, Department of Panchkarma, R.A. Podar Government Ayurved Medical

College, Mumbai, India.

DOI 10.22270/hjhs.v6i3.109

ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is holistic science that works for healthy, wealthy and happy life. The wisdom of Ayurveda based on various theories and principles. The concept of "Samanya Vishesh Siddhanta" is one such basic principle of Ayurveda which helps to treat diseases. Samanya means similarity and Vishesh means dissimilarity, using this concept of similarity and dissimilarity many diseases can be cured effectively. Disease mainly arises due to the disturbance in equilibrium of Dosha, Dhatu, Mala and Agni, etc. The balance of these biological entities can be established using Dravyas possessing similar and dissimilar attributes. The specific Gunas and Karmas of Dravyas play key role in the concept of Samanya Vishesh Siddhanta. Samanya Vishesh Siddhant based on the qualities of substances which either increases or decrease quality and quantity of Dravya, Guna and Karma. Therefore specific Dravya (food and medicines, etc.), Guna (small, large, hot, cold and dry, etc. properties of Dravya) and Karma (exercise, mediation, Yoga, swimming, sleeping and massage, etc.) helps to treat various diseases and maintain equilibrium of Dosha, Dhatu, Mala and Agni.

Keywords: Ayurveda, Samanya, Vishesh, Siddhanta, Dosha, Dhatu

1. Introduction

Ayurveda is science which gives knowledge of life and healthy regimen, Ayurveda not only prevents and treats disease but also maintain mental, physical and spiritual health. The balancing state of Doshas, Dhatus, Agni and Malas is responsible for normal health status while imbalance leads pathological manifestation. Ayurveda described many principles for maintaining and promoting general health, these principles are; Panchmahabhut Siddhant. Triguna Siddhant and Samanya Vishesha Siddhant, etc. Amongst these principles the Samanya Vishesh Siddhanta is very important in Ayurveda philosophy, this Siddhanta (principle) omainly based on the concept of similarity and dissimilarity which helps to attain equilibrium of Dosha, Dhatu and *Mala*, etc. (1-5)

Samanya Vishesh Siddhant based on the qualities of substances which either increases or decrease quality and quantity Bhavpadarth (Dravya, Guna and of Karma). The word Samanya denotes growth in Bhavpadarth while Vishesh leads destruction in Dravya, Guna and Karma. The motive behind this growth or depletion of *Bhavpadarth* is to achieve original Prakruti or state of equilibrium. This concept used in Chikitsa since Aushadhis of same and opposite quality can helps to potentiate and pacifies *Doshas* respectively. Ayurveda philosopher classified Samaya in different ways and Acharya charaka has classified into three types as depicted in **Figure 1**. Similarly, Vishesh is also classified into Dravya vishesh, Guna vishesh and Karma vishesh. The others types of Samanya are Atyant (Dravya, samanya Guna, Karma), Madhyam samanya (any two of Dravya, Guna and Karma), Ekdesh Samanya (any

one of three). *Kariakvali* have described *Para samanya* and *Apara Samanya*. (4-7)

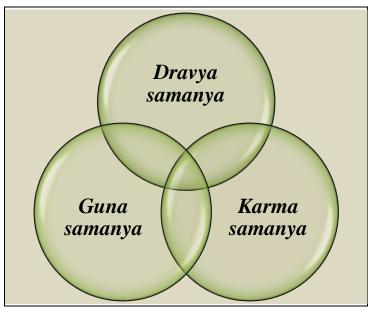


Figure 1: Categories of Samanya

Dravya samanya means consuming the same Dravya say for example consumption of flesh increases Mansa dhatu.

Guna samanya means consumption of Dravyas possessing same qualities, i.e.; milk and Ghee improves state of Shukra dhatu since milk and Ghee have same Gunas as that of Shukra dhatu.

Karma samanya means action or conduction that will increase the same quality, e.g.; sleeping increases *Kapha* since *Nidra* as *Karma* possess predominance of *Kapha*.

Dravya vishesh means uses of opposite Dravya to treat causes of disease, i.e.; Kulath and Baajra helps in obesity.

Guna vishesh means uses of substances possessing opposite quality; oil used to treat *Vata* vitiation since oil possess *Snigdh Gunas* which is opposite to *Guna* of *Vata*.

Karma vishesh means involvement in activity that possess opposite nature say for example heavy exercise decreases *Kapha* since exercise being a motile action is opposite to stable nature of *Kapha*. (6-9)

Samanya for Doshas:

Drugs possessing Katu, Tikta, Ruksha, Laghu and Sheetadravya offer relief in Vatakshaya under the concept of Guna samanya. Similarly Amla, Katu, Kshara, Lavana, Ushna and Tikshanadravya helps to cure Pitta Kshaya while Snigdha, Madhura, Guru and Sandra Dravya used in Shleshmakshya. Khseera also increase Kapha due to its similar Snigdhadi Gunas.

Karma Samanya also works for managing Dosha balance, since similar activities increases similar Gunas in body. Kayika Karma (running and floating) increases Vata due to their Chaltva Guna Samanya thus helps in Vatakshaya. Santapa increase Pitta due to its Tikshna Guna while relaxing body or sleeping increase Kapha due to their Sthiratva Guna.

Vishesha for Doshas:

Administration of *Ruksha, Ushnai* and *Tikshna Dravya* reduces *Kapha. Dravyas* having *Ruksha* and *Laghu Guna* pacify *Vata* while *Yava* offer *Sheeta Guna* thus pacifies *Pitta*. The disease which possesses *Pitta* vitiation like *Amlapitta* can be treated using *Dravya* vishesh possessing sweetness or opposite nature to *Pitta*, here Sudravyas like Guduchi, Shatavari, Patol, Kushmand and Gairik, etc. are used under the concept of Dravya vishesh in the treatment of Amlapitta. The Madhur and Sheeta properties of these drugs help to relives symptoms of Pitta vitiation. Karma Visesha also affects Doshas balance, Ratri Jagran is responsible for Kapha Vriddhi, similarly exercise and swimming reduces Kapha.

Samanya as Chikitsa

Shukra Kshaya can be treated using Dravya possessing responsible for Vriddhi such as; Kshira and Ghrita possessing Madhur, Shita and Snigdha Guna.

Mutra Kshaya can be relived using Ikshu, Varuni and Manda, these Dravya offers Madhura, Amla and Lavana Rasa.

Purisha Kshaya can be manage using Dravya like; Kulmasha, Yava, Shaka and Kushukunda.

Vata Kshaya can be manages using Dravya possessing Katu, Tikta, Ruksha and Laghu Guna. Pitta Kshaya needs to be control using Amla, Lavana, Katu, Ushna and Tikshna Dravyas. Shleshma Kshaya may be treated using Snigdha, Guru, Madhur and Pichhila Dravyas.

Vishesha as Chikitsa

The concept of Vishesha also helps to manage the Dosha predominance since opposite property of substances to that of particular Dosha helps to pacify aggravated Doshas. Sadavidhupakrama are some activities such as; Langhana, Rukshana, Snehana, Swedana, Brimhana and Stambhana, etc. which are based on Guna vishesha and offers therapeutic relief in manv health ailments. The Samshodhan and Samshamana Chikitsa also based on Vishesha concept; these therapies detoxify body and utilize drugs of opposite properties to cure particular diseases.

Role in disease prevention

principle of similarities The and dissimilarities described as Samanya Vishesh Siddhanta in Ayurveda and this principle helps greatly towards the management of various pathological conditions. Samanya Vishesh principle helps physician to plan treatment protocol while choosing specific food, activities, lifestyle and medicines, etc. for particular types of diseases. This concept contributed greatly for selecting Shodhan and Shaman therapy. The similarity and dissimilarity of substances or activities increases and decrease the property of Bhavpadarth respectively. These effects contributed towards the therapeutic responses of substances and suppress pathological progression of diseases.

Samanya and Visesha play important role in maintaining equilibrium of vitiated Doshas. The six stages of the disease aggravation are Sanchaya, Prakopa, Prasara, Sthanasamshraya, Vyakti and Bheda. These all stages arise due to the enhancement (Samanya) of aggravating factors thus opposite (Visesha) treatment is used to prevent pathological progression of diseases. Abhyanga and Vyayama used as treatment methods for Vata and Kapha diseases as Karma Visesha. Srotasa vikruti can be cured using Ahara and Vihara which are opposite to causes of Srotodusti. (8-11)

Conclusion

Siddhantas are root of Ayurveda approaches of disease management and Samanya Vishesh Siddhanta is special concept of Ayurveda that contributed towards the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of person. This concept helps to regain equilibrium of Dosha, Dhatus Mala and Agni, also prevents Dushti of Srotas. This concept includes selection of appropriate foods, activities, medicines and daily regimen as treatment protocol to cure specific diseases. Samanya Vishesh Siddhanta helps to increase or decrease Doshas and Dhatus thus maintain equilibrium. The concept of Samanya Vishesh Siddhanta works around Vriddhi and Kshaya of specific biological entities. The Samanya Vishesh Siddhanta utilizes similar and dissimilar Bhavas which provide therapeutic response in many pathological conditions.

Acknowledgements

The authors are thankful to Himalayan Journal of Health Sciences for publishing this article in the journal.

Financial Disclosure statement: The author received no specific funding for this work.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

References

- 1. Vaidya Yadavji Trikamaji Acharya Editor (Reprint ed.). Sushrut Samhita of Sushruta, Sutrasthan: Chapter 24, Verse 8. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Orientalia; 2014. p. 115.
- Dr. Ambikadatta Shastri Editor (Reprint ed.). Sushruta Samhita of Sushruta, Sutrasthan: Chapter 15, Verse 48. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Orientalia; 2014. p. 84.
- Sri Sudarshan Shastri Editor (Reprint ed.). Madhukosha Sanskrit Commentary on Madhav Nidan of Madhav, Amlapitta Nidan, Verse 1. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthan, 1992; p. 170.
- Sharma RK and Bhagwan Das V, Caraka samhita of Agnivesa , Cakrapani dutta's Ayurved dipika commentary by Cakrapani dutta, Vol. ., Varanasi: Chaukhambha Sanskrit series Office. reprint 2016, Ch.Su.1/44; 2016.p. 27.
- Sharma RK and Bhagwan Das V, Caraka samhita Of Agnivesa , Cakrapani dutta's Ayurved dipika commentary by Cakrapani dutta, Vol. 1. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Sanskrit series Office. Reprint. Ch.Su.1/45; 2016.p. 29.
- Yadavji trikamji Acharya, Caraka samhita of Agnivesa. Ayurved Dipika Commentary by Cakrapani Dutta. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Surbharti prakashan. edition 2014. Ch.Su. 27/21; 2014.p. 154
- Yadavji trikamji Acharya, Caraka samhita of Agnivesa. Ayurved Dipika Commentary by Cakrapani Dutta. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Surbharti Prakashan. edition 2014. Ch.Ni. 1/10; 2014.p.195.

- 8. Sharma PV, editor. Caraka samhita (text with English translation), sootra sthan, dirghanjivitiya: chapter 1, verse 44-45. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Orientalia; 2012.p. 6.
- Agnivesha, Charaka, Drudhbala, Charak Samhita, Sutrasthana. Charak Chandrika Commentary, Arthedashamahamuliya Adhyaya, 30/26. Vd.Tripathi Bramhanand. Varanasi: Chaukhambha, Surbharati Prakashan; 1983.
- 10. Tripathi R, Padarth V. Varanasi: Choukhamba Surbharti Academy; 2006.
- Agnivesha, Charaka, Drudhbala, Charak Samhita, Sutrasthana, Charak Chandrika Commentary. Chikitsaprabhrutiya Adhyaya, 16/35. Vd. Tripathi Bramhanand. Varanasi: Chaukhambha, Surbharati Prakashan; 1983.