ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is a holistic science and is taken as the base module for other sciences. In Ayurveda, the span of life is described to be determined on the basis of nature of the physique, type of constitution. The aim of Ayurveda is to maintain the proper equilibrium of *Dosha*, *Dhatu*, and *Mala* constituent in order to preserve health in a healthy person and cure a disease in a diseased person. Every medical stream has its own science in which its matter is developed, evolved and explained. Ayurveda is based on peculiar fundamental principles like *Triguna* *Tridosha* theory, *Panchamahabhuta* theory, *Prakriti Ojas*, *Dhattu*, *Agni*, *Manas*, *Atma*, *Samanya Vishesha* etc. Among these, *Samanya Vishesha* principle is one of those which play a key component in Ayurvedic treatment. The term *Samanya* implies similarity & uniformity or the one which causes increase in substance. While the term *Vishesha* says about dissimilarity or non-uniformity or the one which causes decreases in substances. According to Ayurveda, the disease occurs in the body either due to increase or decrease of *Doshas & Dhatus* which disturb the equilibrium state of body when these *Doshas* are brought to their equilibrium healthy status is attained. The healthy status is attained through the application of *Samanya Vishesha* principle. The *Samanya Vishesha* principle strengthens the *Doshas* that have become weak (by its similarities) and reduce *Doshas* which are increased (by its dissimilarities) causing imbalance. This principle is useful for the recommendation to be given for healthy person and in treating...
INTRODUCTION

Aim of Ayurveda is to maintain the proper equilibrium of Doshas, Dhatus and Mala constituent in order to preserve health in a healthy person and cure a disease in a diseased person [1]. Ayurveda is the most powerful and old system of healing and provide service to mankind in which body physiology is too much emphasized to understand the aetiology and pathogenesis of disease, so that the best treatment can be searched out for the benefit of humanity. It is very well said that in Ayurveda Dosha, Dhatu, and Mala are the basic blocks upon which the body stands. The fundamental principles of Ayurveda are Tridosha, Panchamahabhuta, Prakriti, Dhatu, Samanya Vishesha Sidhant etc. [2]. In Ayurveda, Doshas are the functional entities within the body mind complex. These manifest in the body through their qualities, specific location, and the active roles they play in coordinating the processes that form and sustain the body. In other words, they are the energies that make things happen in the organism. Vata, Pitta and Kapha are the entire body and thus produce good or bad consequences in the entire body when non-aggravated or aggravated. In the state of normalcy (normal state) good consequences like development, strength, complexion, happiness, and life span, agitates and pacifies immediately by substances having opposite properties [11].

Features of Doshas in vitiated and unvitiated state

Vayu-(Vata)- When unvitiated , holds up the systems and organs, has five forms-Prana, Udana , Samana, Vyan, and Apana. Initiates upward and downward movements, leads and control mind, employs all sense organs in their activity, carries all sense objects, causes structural formation of all bodily Dhatus, promotes union in body, prompts speech, originates touch and sound, is the root of auditory and tactile sense organs, is source of exhilaration and courage, stimulates Agni (digestion), absorbs Doshas, throws out excreta, makes the gross and subtle channels, shapes the fetus and maintains life span. When it is vitiated in the body, it afflicts it with various disorders and thereby affects strength, complexion, happiness, and life span, agitates mind, affect all the sense organs, destroys, deforms or retains the embryo for long, produce fear, grief, confusion, anxiety and excessive delirium and (at the end) stop the vital breath [16].

Pitta- Agni itself which is included in Pitta in the body is responsible for producing wholesome or unwhole- some affects in vitiated or unvitiated states respectively. Such as digestion-indigestion vision non-vision, (proper) degree or otherwise of heat, normal abnormal complexion, prowess-fear, anger-exhilaration, confusion and clarity and such duals [17].

Keywords: Basic principles of Ayurveda, Samanya Vishesha Siddhanta, Doshas, Dhatus etc.
Kapha- It is Soma which included in Kapha gives rise to good or bad effects in vitiated or unvitiated condition respectively, such as firmness-laxity, development-emaciation, enthusiasm and idleness, potency-impotency, knowledge-ignorance, understanding-confusion and other such duals [18].

Samanya Vishesha Siddhanta & its significant role in Tridosha-

The fundamental principles of Ayurveda are Tridosha, Panchamahabhuta, Prakriti, Dhatu, Samanya Vishesha Siddhanta etc [19]. Among the various principles in Ayurveda, Samanya Vishesha Siddhanta is one the unique concepts mentioned in Ayurvedic treatment. The term Samanya indicates similarity or uniformity in substances. The term Vishesha implies about dissimilarity or non-uniformity in substances. According to Ayurveda, the disease occurs in body either due to increase or decrease of Dosha and Dhatus which disturb the equilibrium state of body. The basic aim of Ayurvedic treatment is maintain these equilibrium state of body [20][21].

Samanya is classified differently by different Acharyas. Acharya Charaka classified Samanya into three types- Dravya Samanya -Consuming flesh increases Mamsa Dhatu in body, consuming fatty substances increases Meda Dhatu in body etc.

Guna Samanya -Consuming milk and Ghee corrects depleted Shukra Dhatu as both milk and Ghee as well as Shukra resembles in their Guna like Madhura (sweet), Snighdha (oily), and Sheeta (cool) property, similarly food articles like curd, Ghee, jaggery increases Kapha as these contain Madhura, Snighdha and Sheeta property.

Karma Samanya- Resting for long hours, sleeping or relaxation causes increased Kapha in body due to stable nature of Kapha, while excessive exercise increases Vata due to unstable nature of Vata [23]. Acharya Bhattar Harish Chandra talks about- Atyanta Samanya (Dravya, Guna and Karma Samanya) Madhaya Samanya (any two out of Dravya, Guna and Karma Samanya) Ekdhesa Samanya (any one out of Dravya, Guna and Karma Samanya)[23]. Kaarakavali talks about Para Samanya and Apara Samanya[24]. While some Acharyas talks about Ubhaya Vritti Samanya (consuming flesh increases Mamsa Dhatu in body) and Eka Vritti Samanya (Ghee enhances Agni, exercising conditions increases Vata, resting for long hours, sleeping or relaxation causes increased Kapha in body)[25].

Vishesha is one which says about dissimilarity (non-uniformity) or decreases in substance or one which is having opposite characteristics of a particular group [26]. Acharya Charaka classified Vishesha into three types- Dravya Vishesha- Asthi and Mamsa are opposite in nature so when Mamsa Dhatu vitiates in body Asthi is used to decrease the former hence by consuming pulses like Kulattha, Yavaka, Mudaga, etc. obesity is treated by decreasing Mamsa Dhatu. Guna Vishesha - By using oils possessing Ushna (hot), Snighdha and Guru (heaviness) property, vitiates Vata is treated as Vata contain opposite Guna than oil like Ruksha (dry), Laghu and Sheet. Karma Vishesha - Heavy exercise like running, swimming decreases Kapha in body due to stable nature of Kapha etc[27]. Any entity or factor which disturbs the equilibrium state of above that result into pathological state. Though the application of Samanya Vishesha principle Doshas Dhatus & Mala are strengthened that have become weak (by its similarities) and reduces these entities which are increased (by its dissimilarities) causing imbalance[28]. So, the correct application of Samanya Vishesha principle helps in treatment of various diseases in Ayurveda. Same or similar things (with non-opposing characteristics) enhances same or similar body constituents by quantity, quality and action and non-similar things reduce them by quantity, quality and action. It is necessary to understand the principle of Samanya Vishesha Siddhanta by increase or decrease due to activities. An activity produces changes in the body constituents which then increase or decrease the body constituents. For example, excess exercise vitiates Vata, it means due to more body movements and activities Vata gets aggravated. Excess Amla Rasa vitiates Pitta. It means due to excessive intake of Amla Rasa and its Guna Ushna Pitta gets aggravated. Excess sleep and intake Madhura Rasa vitiates Kapha.
Materials & Methods: Various Samhitas and their respective commentaries, various articles, and online data base have been referred for the specific materials and the topic are discussed on the basis of its conceptual part to draw all ultimate conclusions.

DISCUSSION

The concept of Samanya Vishesha principle is very unique Acharyas gave first choice to these two categories by placing them first in the series of Padharths. The basic aim of Ayurveda is attaining the equilibrium by increasing the decreased entity and decreasing the increased entity. A physician has to treat only two types of conditions either Dosha Vruddhi or Dosha Kshaya. So that to treat these conditions according to Dosha Vruddhi or Dosha Kshaya which can reduce or increase the body constituents. Samanya principle causes increased entity in the body due to its similar or uniform features. Vishesha principle causes decreased entity in the body due to its dissimilar or non-uniform features. The application of Samanya Vishesha principle strengthens the Doshas that have become weak (by its similarities) and reduces Doshas which are increased (by its dissimilarities) causing imbalances. So, the correct application of Samanya Vishesha principle helps in the treatment of various diseases in Ayurveda.

CONCLUSION

In Ayurveda it seems impossible to treat various diseases without the application of Samanya Vishesha principle. This principle also helps in understands the Ayurvedic management of disease. The aims and objectives of Ayurveda is to maintain the health of healthy individuals and to treat various disease in diseased condition. With concept of Samanya Vishesha a medicine used properly should strengthen Dosha that have become weak (by its similarities) and at the same time it should reduce the Dosha that are increased out of proportions to cause the imbalance (by its opposite nature). So the Samanya Vishesha principle is a key component in choosing the most effective plan of treatment that involve medicines and other modes.

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