Department :- Ayurved Samhita & Siddhant

Topic:-Theory of Pancha Mahabhuta

 Panchmahabhutas are basic principle of Ayurveda which bases the analysis and treatment based upon the principle of Panchmahabhuta .The concept of Panchmahabhuta is defined vividly and scientifically in Ayurvedic compendia. As we know everything in this universe is made up of Panchmahabhuta. There is a fundamental harmony at the macrocosm level and microcosm level and our body is a very minute image of the universe. The only thing which differentiates living and non-living things is soul. Human body is also composed of Panchmahabhutas and food we eat is also Panchabhautic. When food undergoes digestion with the help of Jatharagni, Parthiv (Prithvi Mahabhuta) properties of food nurses the Parthiv part of body. In this manner symmetrical properties of Panchmahabhutas give

 nutrition to corresponding symmetrical part of body (corresponding) Mahabhuta).[3] The variation in these Panchmahabhutas will cause the symptoms of different type of diseases. Sometimes the symptoms are mild and suddenly they appear in severe form which is difficult to cure before adopting the treatment. It is important to know the Karya upto Karma i.e. Nidana till the Lakshana. Chikitsa is to be given from its root and also Karana Vishesha, Prakriti is to be considered. After studying Moulika Siddhanta of Ayurveda and continues practice in the field of it, an establishment in particular Roga Pariksha and Chikitsa was came in existence called Panchmahabhautic Chikitsa.

Panchmahabhautic 1 4 1

Chikitsa is a treatment modality pioneered by Brihattrayiratna
 Vaidyaraj Datarshastri. In this concept of using Panchmahabhuta as
 basic principle for diagnosis and treatment of any disease were used
 in which Bala of any one Mahabhuta can create disease. Here "Yat
 Pinde Tat Bramhande" law is applied practically e.g. increase in water
 on earth causes flood or draught same in the body causes
 Madhumeha or any other disease. We generally talk in terms of
 Dosha, Dhatu but here we speak in language of Mahabhut as it is said
 "Sarvam Idam Panchmahabhautikam Asmin Jagate".

Evaluation of theory

- It takes place in 3 levels
- First level: Evolution of Panchatanmatra (Subtle elements)
- Second level: Bhutantaranupravesha (Imitative pervasion)
- Third level: Panchikarana (Reciprocal pervasion) from Avyakta (indistinct).

Akash mahabhuta

 Evolution of Matter Mahabhuta is the smallest divisible part of any matter. Akasha Mahabhuta is the space without which matter cannot exist. Its main sense attribute is sound (Shabda) and Nonresistance (Apratighatatva) is its main property.

Vayu mahabhuta

Vayumahabhuta evolved from Aakashamahabhuta. Touch (Sparsha)
is its chief sense attribute and as it is evolved from Aakasha it also
inherits attribute of sound (Shabda). Chalatva or movability is its chief
property

Agni mahabhuta

 Agnimahabhuta evolves next from Vayumahabhuta. The main sense attribute of Agni is Vision (Roopa) and the chief property is Agni (Ushnatva). It also inherits the sense attributes of sound (Shabda) and touch (Sparsha) from the Akasha and Vayu Mahabhuta respectively

Aap mahabhuta

The next Mahabhuta to evolve from Agnimahabhuta is
 Aapamahabhuta (Jalmahabhuta). Taste (Rasa) is its main sense attribute and liquidity (Dravatava) is the chief property, along with that inherited from earlier Mahabhuta.

Prithvi mahabhuta

 The last to evolve is Prithvimahabhuta. Roughness (Kharatva) is the chief property and Smell (Gandha) is the main sense of this Mahabhuta besides properties inherited from the earlier once.

Panchmahabhuta	Tanmatra	Indriya	Gunas
Akaash	Shabda	Karna	Aprtighaa
Vayu	Sparsh	Twak	Chaltva
Agni	Roop	Chakshu	Usantva
Prithvi	Rasa	Jihwa	Kharatva
Jala	Gandh	Nasa	Dravtva

 Thorough review of literature on Panchmahabhuta is found to be beneficial for Chikitsa. Based on the Panchmahabhuta concept, people are distinguished into three categories with unique characteristics. These are Kapha, Pitta and Vata. People with Kapha characteristics have Jala and Prithvi as their predominant components. The ones with Pitta characteristics have Agni and those with Vata

Characterstics of *Panchmahabhutas*^[7]

- Aakash (Ether) Present in hollow cavities within body and empty areas of cosmos, transmits sound, non-resistant to anything, frictionless or smooth, subtle, soft and abundant. Any diet, food or herbs with similar properties will increase Aakashmahabhuta within the body.
- Vayu (Air) Light, Dry, Subtle, Mobile, Transparent, and Rough are the properties of Vayu. It is responsible for movement, dryness in the body. Any diet, exercise, medicine which has such properties will increase "Vata" or Vayumahabhuta in the body

- Agni (Fire) It is hot, sharp, intense, dry, and light. It emits light and heat. Any food, diet, exercise, herbs which has similar properties will increase this element in our body. For example Chillies, Ginger, Garlic, Peppers, will increase "Pitta" or Agnimahabhuta in the body.
- Jala (Water) Water is moist, cohesive or sticky, cool, soft and oily (unctuous). Water is
 present in many foods, milk and herbs as well as in our body. Excess of water increases
 the above mentioned characteristics in our body and decreases the opposite. Water
 intake is useful in diseases caused by Agni or 'Pitta and Vayu or 'Vata'. For example,
 acidity, skin problems, constipation, dryness, excessive breakdown or accumulation of
 metabolites / endotoxins. In other words it acts as detoxifying agent.
- Prithvi (Earth) It is solid, dense, stable, heavy, hard, dull and slow. It constitutes the solid structures in the universe and our body. Any food, exercise, herbs which have similar properties will provide nutrition, support and cause heaviness in the body. It will also improve strength and stability.

Sthana Vishesha

- As earlier we have been described that our whole body is made up of Panchmahabhutas. Beside that in our body every Mahabhuta is dominantly residing in a particular area of the body. So we can say that every Mahabhuta have their own Sthaanvishesh in our body. That is as follows.
- Prithvi Adhosakha
- Jala Below Nabhi / Katipradesh
- Teja Surrounding to Nabhipradesh
- Vayu Above Nabhi up to Jatrupradesh
- Aakash Urdhjatru Pradesh

DISCUSSION ON PANCHABHAUTIK THEORY

 The concept of Panchamahabhutas (Five elements) is the foundation of Ayurveda to understand its physiology (normal functioning), pathology (disease formation) and pharmacokinetics (movement of drug within the body). Ayurveda believes that everything in this universe is made up of Panchamahabhuta. Panchamahabhutas are earth (Prithvi), water (Jala), heat (Agni or Tej), air (Vayu) and space (Aakash) and collectively they are termed as Panchmahabhutas. These are the minutest elements, which constitute living and non-living matters. Everything including drugs, herbs and living beings are made of these basic elements. Every matter contains all of these Panchamahabhutas. A single cell of a living organism has combination of the five components. The earth or the Prithvimahabhuta forms the major structure of the cell. The Aapamahabhuta or the water forms the cytoplasm of the cell. The various metabolisms of the body cells are governed by the Agnimahabbuta. The coose incide the cell is governed by the

- which the waste materials and nutrients get transported in various parts of the body is given by the Aakashmahabhuta. Thus, these five components of Panchmahabhuta form the structure of the living organisms. These are basic blocks of body.^[2] Imbalance of these five elements in the body can cause different symptoms in accordance with attributes inherent in that or other elements which are called Gunadwandva (duality of attributes). Sharir
- 2. Dhatusamyata (Equillibrium state of dhatus): is the ultimate aim of our Ayurvedic science. According to Acharya Charaka principle of Samanyam (similarity) helps in increasing degraded similar Dhatus in body and when there is Dhatuvriddhi condition we have to use Vishesha Dravyas (opposite substances) in treatment. To

- as well as Loka is made up of Panchmahabhuta. As
- we earlier said that, based on Panchmahabhuta Siddhant people are distinguished in to three categories with unique characteristics these are Vata, Pitta, Kapha. People with Vata characteristic have Vayu and Aakashmahabhuta as there dominating components. Those one with Pitta have Agnimahabhuta and those with Kapha characteristics have Jala and Prithvimahabhuta as their predominating components.

Clinical application of Panchamahabhutas

• 1. If any of these Mahabhuta gets vitiated in the body and cause the disease, than that Mahabhuta can be normalized by giving the drug and food having Mahabhuta of opposite properties than the vitiated one. As Prithvimahabhuta gets vitiated it can be treated by giving Vayu, Agni, Aakaashmahabhuta Pradhan Dravya as they comprises opposite properties of Prithvimahabhuta. As per Samanya Vishesha Siddhant, Samanya is the main cause of increase and Vishesha is the main cause of decrease. So opposite Chikitsa of the every Mahabhuta as we discussed can be like this as shown in table. fulfill this purpose we must know the Panchabhautic composition of therapeutic substances.

Mahabhuta Chikitsa

 Tridosha Prakopa and Prashman (Vitiation and alleviation of humors): According to great Acharya Sushruta, Vata, Pitta and Kapha are the main factors for the initiation of all pathogenesis inside the body, because of having their symptoms, their subsidence and scriptural evidence. As the entire universe is Panchabhautic, the entire disorders present in different forms do not exist without Tridoshas. These variations are due to difference in *Panchabhautic* composition of Doshas. Dravyas composed of Prithvi, Agni and Jalamahabhuta helps in alleviation of Vatadosha; Dravyas having dominancy in Prithvi, Jala and Vayumahabhuta alleviates Pitta Dosha and Dravyas having predominance in Aakash, Agni and Vayu Mahabhutas reduces Kapha Dosha.

 Pitta Dosha and Dravyas having predominance in Aakash, Agni and Vayu Mahabhutas reduces Kapha Dosha. Dravyas which are rich in Aakash, Vayumahabhuta violates Vata Dosha, Agni Mahabhuta predominant Dravyas creates Pitta Prakopa (Increases Pitta) while Prithvi and Jalamahabhuta predominant Dravyas aggravates Kapha. In this way all Dravyas are having different composition of Mahabhuta properties. So by seeking accurate knowledge of properties of Mahabhutas one can apply these in to Chikitsa.

Brief Summary

- Under the present circumstances Ayurvedic approach for etiopathogensis would be of great use. The fruitful conclusions, which have automatically emerged through the discussion of the conceptual review study, are being presented here. Panchmahabhutas are basic elements of the body.
- Imbalance of these five elements in the human body can cause different symptoms in accordance with characteristics or attributes inherent in that or other element, which are called Gunadwandva (duality of attributes). Shareera as well as the Loka is made up of Panchmahabhuta. Intake of Prithvipradhana and Jalapradhana Dravya will increase the same quality in the Shareera. As per the Samanya Vishesha Siddhanta, Samanya is the main cause for the increase and Vishesha is the cause of decrease. Hence treatment protocol should be according to Panchmahabhuta dominance in body. And we can say that Panchmahabhuta Siddhanta plays an important role in Chikitsa.

 All the available Dravyas can be used as medicine but it requires proper logic (Yukti), also this is possible only after deep understanding of Panchamahabhutas as it forms the foundation base of all other Siddhantas (principles). The concept of Panchamahabhuta principle is peculiarity of Ayurveda. Though, Ayurveda is having similar views with Darshanashastras like Vaisheshika, Sankhya etc. in many aspects, but the concept of Panchamahabhutas in Ayurveda is molded in such a way that, it becomes helpful in Nidana and Chikitsa, thereby fulfilling its aim of Dhatusamya. Mahabhuta dominance of a Panchabhautic Dravya can be detected, but it is not possible to understand or predict the configuration of Mahabhutas, shapes and size of Mahabhuta - molecules due to limitations of human senses and intelligence.