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Concept of Agni

Agni mahabhuta is a one mahabhuta among five mahabhutas
these are

महाभूतानि खं वायुः अग्निः आपः क्षितिश्च

Panchamahabhutas are

- 1) आकाश - 'ख' महाभूत (Ether)
- 2) वायु - महाभूत (Air)
- 3) अग्नी - तेज महाभूत (Fire)
- 4) माप्य - जल महाभूत (Water)
- 5) पृथ्वी - पार्थिव महाभूत (Earth)

अग्नी महाभूत :-

Agni mahabhuta is required to change in physical and chemical structure of a substance.

Agni mahabhuta exists in the universe in the form of heat of sun and fire.

Agni mahabhuta in human body :-

Agni mahabhuta exists in the

human body in the form of pitta,
heat (उष्णता), lustre of skin (वर्ण),
visual perception (दर्शन) etc.

- 1) आग्नेयं दाहमा वर्णं प्रकाशं पचनोत्कथम् ।
- 2) यत् पित्तं कृष्णाय यो वाः शरीरे,
तत् सर्वं आग्नेयं रूपं दर्शनं च ॥

पित्त gives glow to the skin - वर्ण
it give complexion of skin वर्ण
it produces light प्रकाश
it digests food पचन
it produces burning sensation in
the 'stomach' - दाह .

Action of Agni in human body :-

- ① Digestion of food .
- ② Absorption of food
- ③ formation of seven dhatus .
- ④ it gives vision
- ⑤ it gives good colour of skin .

Types of Agni :-

total there are 13 types
of Agni

- 1) जाठराग्नी - 1
- 2) पीचभूतानी - 5
- 3)

3) धातवाग्नी - 7

जाठराग्नी : →

Location -

आग्नि अस्थिष्ठानं अन्नस्य ग्रहणान् ग्रहणी भन्ता ।

Agni which is located in ग्रहणी (small intestine) is called as जाठराग्नी .

ग्रहणी means small intestine which is located in between आमाशय (stomach) ^अ उपमाशय (colon) पक्वाभाशय भक्ष्यस्या ग्रहणी सा प्रकीर्तिता ।

Function of जाठराग्नी : →

- ① Digestion of food
- Ingested food in आमाशय is converted into आहाररस and later on it converted into waste products (मती) ~~का~~ ~~का~~ †

Synonyms

- पालकाग्नी
- पालकपित्त

पाँचभौतिक अग्नी :-

Those are five in numbers

- 1) पार्थिव अग्नी - it belongs to पृथ्वी महाभूत.
- 2) आप्य अग्नी - " " to जल महाभूत.
- 3) तेज अग्नी - " " to तेज महाभूत.
- 4) वायवीय अग्नी - " " to वायु महाभूत.
- 5) आकाशीय अग्नी - " " to आकाश महाभूत.

functions :->

Food is also पाँचभौतिक so these elements are required to be transformed into bodily पाँचभौतिक elements.

पृथ्वी अग्नी transforms qualities of पृथ्वी महाभूत into elements of food into qualities similar to human body. like this

अग्नी महाभूत digest the आग्नेय part of food.

वायु अग्नि digest the वायवीय part of food

जल महाभूत आप्य अग्नी digests

जलीय part of food

like this each and every

agni will act according to their specific element .

so there are five elements and so there are five elements agni . i.e पांचमौलीक अग्नी .

धातुवाणी :-

* Each and every dhatu is having their own agni that is called धातुवाणी , there are 7 dhatus so there are 7 धातु अग्नी

इशधातु	is having	इशधातुवाणी
इशतधातु	" "	इशतधातुवाणी
मांसधातु	" "	मांसधातुवाणी
मेदधातु	" "	मेदधातुवाणी
आस्थिधातु	" "	आस्थिधातुवाणी
मज्जाधातु	" "	मज्जाधातुवाणी
शुक्रधातु	" "	शुक्रधातुवाणी

* Part of जाडिणी present in every dhatu is called धातुवाणी .

there are two disorder of Agni .

- ① Decreased state of agni
- ② Increased state of agni .

Decreased state of एनाबोलि leads to overnourishment (वृद्धि) (बाहुवृद्धि)

& increased state of एनाबोलि leads to undernourishment (कमि) (बाहुकमी)

of एनाबोलि [बाहुकमी]

sr. no	state of <u>एनाबोलि</u>	effects on <u>एनाबोलि</u>
1)	Increased <u>एनाबोलि</u> की कमी होती	wasting of <u>एनाबोलि</u> means <u>बाहुकमी</u>
2)	Decreased <u>एनाबोलि</u> की कमी होती	volume of <u>धरु</u> increases

Importance of सततता or balanced state of आमि :-

Function of आमि depends upon nourishment of धरु. proper एनाबोलि सततता can produce सततता

1) If एनाबोलि increases it produces weight loss (कमी)

2) If एनाबोलि decreases it produces obesity (weight gain)

i.e. कमी

Weak एनाबोलि is called बाहुकमी

it produce diseases

i.e. diabetes mellitus

etc.

Location of धात्वानी :-

धात्वानी is present in every part of धातु as well as in the श्लोकस of every dhatus .

- 1) रसधातु स्थायस in अग्नी - stays in रसधातु or रसवहश्लोकस
- 2) रक्तधातु स्थायस in रक्तधातु or रक्तवहश्लोकस अग्नी
- 3) मांसधात्वानी - stays in मांसधातु or मांसवहश्लोकस
- 4) मेदधात्वानी - stays in मेदधातु or मेदवहश्लोकस
- 5) आशियधात्वानी → आशिय धातु or आशियवह श्लोकस
- 6) मज्जाधात्वानी - मज्जाधातु or मज्जावहश्लोकस
- 7) शुक्रधात्वानी - शुक्रधातु or शुक्रवहश्लोकस

Types of धात्वानी - 7

- 1) रसधात्वानी
- 2) रक्तधात्वानी
- 3) मांस "
- 4) मेद "
- 5) आशिय "

- 6) मूत्राणुनाली
- 7) शुक्राणुनाली

functions of अग्नि :->

- 1) Every धातु has its own अग्नि.
- 2) Metabolism of every धातु, depends on the balanced state of अग्नि.
- 3) It digests food.
- 4) अग्नि contains nutrients of every धातु.
- 5) From अग्नि & अन्न, nutrients of every धातु are transported to respective धातु.
- 6) After reaching the digested food into the अग्नि or respective धातु, अग्नि redigests these nutrients and produce formation of अग्नि take place.
- 7) अग्नि of every धातु acts on nutrients of धातु and nutrients are transformed into 1) अन्न & 2) अन्न.

From अन्न (usable part of अन्न)
replenishes tissues &

non usable part of द्रव्य is excreted from body. i.e. ~~व्युत्सर्गः~~.

Relation between पञ्चगोत्रीक शक्तौ & धातवः :-
Human body is made up from पंचमहाभूत.

every द्रव्य is made up from पंचमहाभूत

so पञ्चगोत्रीक शक्तौ are present in every धातु.

Site of synthesis of Every Dhātu :-
with the help of धातवः,
every धातु is produced in the respective seats.

Agni :->

According to functions
these are four types of Agni.

- 1) मृदाग्नी (weak digestion) - one which takes more time to digest the food.
- 2) तीक्ष्णाग्नी - sharp digestion - one which digests the food within the normal time.
- 3) विषमाग्नी - sometimes one which digests the food within the time and sometimes it does not digest the food within the time.
irregular pattern of digestion.
- 4) समानाग्नी - which digests the food within the proper time.

Vata dosha is having - विषमाग्नी
Pitta dosha is having - तीक्ष्णाग्नी
Kapha dosha is having - मृदाग्नी
Rajadosh is having - समानाग्नी