

# **CONCEPT OF ATMA (SOUL) IN AYURVEDA: A REVIEW**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Ayurveda the science of life and treatment, where in treatment is possible only in the living. Ayu is nothing but Chetananuvrutti(continuity of life). Atma is said as Chetana and Karta, in the entire universe the Atma is only the Chaitanyabhava and rest of all are Achetana or Jada. The synonyms point towards the fact that Atma has been at times taken to mean Manas, at times to mean Shareera, and at times to mean Indriya. The Atma is actually an entity different than these: Dead bodies don't exhibit life. Hence body and Atma are separate entities; Indriyaabhighaata creates Blidness, deafness etc but the previous knowledge of Indriyas is maintained intact, showing that Atma and Indriya too are separate entities. The types, number, and Parimaana point towards an understanding that: Atma is one and All pervading; types are only Upaadhi Bheda. By the opinions of Sthana of Atma, we can say that Atma being all pervading, it is present all over the body in each Anu. It being independent of form makes its abode too unlimited. That is, it is widespread everywhere. It is only for our better understanding that we limit it within bodies of living creatures. The origin of Atma is impossible to trace due to its eternity. It could be contextually taken as its origin with every new birth of a living thing i.e; at the time of entry of semen into yoni even Atma is said to enter.

Keywords: Atma, Soul, Ayurveda, Chetana, Vibhu

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Ayurveda the science of life and treatment, where in treatment is possible only in the living. Ayu is nothing but Chetananuvrutti(continuity of life). Only till the time the body has Chetana(Atma~soul) it's said to be living and it is a subject to treatment. The factor that pervades all over the body or world is known as Atma. The word Atma is derived from the "Ath" or "Ap" dhatu meaning which spreads all over and moving forever respectively. The Atma is Nirantara(eternal). The four features of Atma are Spreads all over, moulds all things into its

form, it enjoys the previous deeds, it is eternal.

## **DEFINITION OF ATMA**

Atma is said as Chetana and Karta, in the entire universe the Atma is only the Chaitanyabhava (sign of life)and rest of all are Achetana or Jada(non living). It means that Atma is a factor which has complete proficiency over the eternal knowledge (Iha and Para) hence this is known as Karta, Jnyata, Bhokta. The word Atma denotes, the Atmatva Jati means its entire species. The Atmatva Jati doesn't have Samaveta rela-

tion, with *Murta Dravyas*, these are only media for its spread<sup>1</sup>.

Manas, Indriya, Artha are known as Karana and Atma is their Adhistata or Karta or Master. The Atma is unmanifested, eternal, all pervading and unchanged. The Atma

- The life force in the body.
- The supreme soul of souls.
- Vitality.
- Which provides vitality to Indriya
- Which provides life to panchamahabhoota.
- The life force in the body.
- Cause of life.
- One which has life by virtue of soul.
- Which resides in the body.

with the help of *Karana* or *Gneya* (*Share-era*, *Manas*, *Indriya*, *Artha*) gets success in attaining the knowledge. *Shri Krishna* says that the *Jeevatma* is the fraction of his *Chaitanya*(*Paramatma*)<sup>2</sup>.

Table 1: Meaning of synonyms of Atma

- Proficiency of knowledge
- No adhesion of vikara or dosha
- Superior or supreme.
- Non destructible.
- Controller.
- The cause of creation.
- Pervading in entire universe.
- As closely associated with mind.
- Cause for origin of life.
- Knower of everything.
- Which resides in the body.

Table 2: Types of Atma

Kanada	Ayurveda	Vishnu Purana	Bhagavat Gita
Jeevatma	Jeevatma	Bhutatma	Observer
Paramatma	Paramatma	Indriyatma	Permits action of mind
	Athivahika purusha	Pradhanatma	Master
		Jeevatma	The almighty
		Paramatma	Enjoyer
			The soul of souls

Upanishads believe *Atma* is one and all pervading. Just as moon is one but several images will be seen in various pools and rivers similarly *Atma* though single has its images in each individual living being. The Vedanta too believes *Atma* is all pervading and one. Just as *Akasha* though one, is classified as *Ghatakasha Mathakasha* even *Atma* has *Upadi Bhedas*<sup>3</sup>.

## **JEEVATMA**

It is different in different bodies, all pervading and eternal. It is master of body. Experiences his own *Karma*. Attains knowledge of body only. Less energetic than pa-

ramatma. Proficient in attaining knowledge with the help of *Shareera*, *Manas*, *Indriya*, etc; because it is lame. Has inseperable relation with *Icha*, *Dwesha*, *Sukha*, *Dukha* etc<sup>4</sup>. *Sukshma Sharira* carries the *Karma Shesha* to the other new body after death along with 17 *Tattvas*, they are 4 *Tanmatra*, 10 *Indriya*, *Manas*, *Buddhi* and *Ahankara*. It also associates with eight *Bhavas* they are *Dharma*, *Adharma*, *Gnana*, *Agnana*, *Vairagya*, *Avairagya*, *Aishwarya*, *Anaishwarya*. It always associates with *Sthoola Shareera*.

It constitutes Manomaya Kosha and Vignanamaya Kosha or Anthakarana Cha-

tustaya which are Manas for Samshaya Gnana, Buddhi for Nirnaya Gnana, Aham-kara for pride and Citta for memory.

It records the memory and carries the imprints of previous birth to new body in subtle form after the death hence called as *Karana Shareera*.

## **PARAMATMA**

It is superior soul of all souls. Absolute knower of creation. Utmost energetic. Neither born nor die- eternal. Supreme source of knowledge. No adhesion of *Vikara* or *Dosha*<sup>5</sup>.

## ATMOTPATTI & STHANA

The *Atma* is neither born nor it dies so said to be *Anadi* and *Ananta* i.e; eternal or *Nitya*. But here we may consider *Utpatti* as the entry of *Atma* in the body. During the time of coitus with the entry of semen into yoni the *Ksetrajna* too enters<sup>6</sup>.

Hrudaya is the seat of Atma. Atma resides in Hrudaya and Buddhi, it is responsible for Smruti and Gnana<sup>7</sup>. It is known as Eshwara or Narayana. Atma present in the body like Taila in Tila, ghee in curds, water in Srotas of river and Agni in Arani. It is Vibhu and Avyaya, hence it is invisible to ordinary eyes. Visible only to Divya Chakshu of Yogi by Tapas or Yogabhyasa<sup>8</sup>.

## ATMA PARIMANA & LAKSHANA

Atma is smaller in smaller things and bigger in bigger things. Charaka says Atma is Vibhu and hence Sarvagata and Mahan in Parimana. Ramanuja and Vedantins mention Anu Pramana. Jains mention Madhyama Pramana. Nyaya and Vaisheshikas mention Mahat Parimana. A few opine it is of Angustha Pramana, and also as the tip of paddy grain. It blazes like rising sun<sup>9</sup>.

Atma exists in Samavaya relation with Jnyana. Atma is without adhesions, Prime, Eter-

nal, Life force, Observer and associates with *Manas*, *Panchabhutas*, *Trigunas* and *Indriyas* for attaining knowledge<sup>10</sup>.

## ATMA KARMA & IMPORTANCE

Light, Darkness, Truthfulness, Lies, good and bad deeds are all due to *Atma*. At the time of death the *Atma* goes out of the body along with the four *Bhutas* with the speed of mind and takes up a new body for *Bhoga* of karma *Phala* of previous body. The *Atma* is responsible for *Jnyana* which it attains due to its association with the *Karanas*<sup>11</sup>.

The *Atma* is the vital force, it is *Pumaan* (along with *Shareera* and *Satva*). It is the main *Adhikarana* of this *Ayurveda Shastra*. It is for this *Pumaan* that this *Shastra* has been profounded.

In *Ayurveda*, *Atma* is considered as one among nine *Karana Dravyas* as it provides vitility and life to the *Mahabhutas*, it is quoted just after them in order<sup>12</sup>. These nine are the Karana for *Srusthi*. Based on presence or absence of *Indria* vitalized by the *Atma*, the *Karya Dravyas* are classified as *Chetana* and *Achetana* respectively.

While mentioning about *Chikitsaadhikruta Purusha*, whether the 24 or 25 *Tattva Purusha* or *Ek Dhatuja Purusha*, presence of *Atma* is unrefutable. Thus, *Chikitsa* too is done to *Shareera* only when associated with *Atma* not otherwise. The concept of rebirth too is due to *Atma* leaving a body on death and getting a new body in the form of rebirth for *Bhoga* of *Karmaphala* of previous births. The *Atma* is the *Jnyanadikarana* In attainment of knowledge the role of *Atma* is greatest as it is *Atma* which gets the knowledge and it initiates the process of *Jnyanotpathi* too<sup>13</sup>.

## **DISCUSSION**

Gamana in context of derivation of Atma could be understood as: Movement of Atma from one Deha to other i.e; Rebirth; Movement of Atma with mind in dreams; Movement from one Indriya to other for grasping specific Indriyartha; Movement of Atma within the body from birth towards death.

The synonyms point towards the fact that *Atma* has been at times taken to mean *Manas*, at times to mean *Shareera*, and at times to mean *Indriya*. The *Atma* is actually an entity different than these: Dead bodies don't exhibit life. Hence body and *Atma* are separate entities; *Indriyaabhighaata* creates blindness, deafness etc but the previous knowledge of *Indriyas* is maintained intact, showing that *Atma* and *Indriya* too are separate entities; The *Ahamkaara*, *Dehaantara Gati*, and *Chaitanya* are not due to *Manas* but due to *Atma*.

Though in synonyms *Bheejadhatu*, *Bheejadharma* (cause for origin of life) has been used for *Atma Ayurveda* says it is *Prakruti* which is capable of production and not *Purusha*. In fact *Charaka* considers only 24 *Tattvas* merging both *Prakruti* and *Purusha* into one that is *Avyakta* as the cause for creation.

The types, number, and *Parimaana* point towards an understanding that: *Atma* is one and All pervading; types are only *Upaadhi Bheda*.

By the opinions of *Sthana* of *Atma*, we can say that *Atma* being all pervading, it is present all over the body in each *Anu*. It being independent of form makes its abode too unlimited. That is, it is widespread everywhere. It is only for our better understanding

that we limit it within bodies of living creatures

The origin of *Atma* is impossible to trace due to its eternity. It could be contextually taken as its origin with every new birth of a living thing i.e; at the time of entry of semen into yoni even *Atma* is said to enter<sup>14</sup>.

## **CONCLUSION**

Atma is a Dravya, responsible for life and activity. Its presence is essential for Life, for Attaining Knowledge, for Birth and Rebirth. Thus it is the Most Important among the nine Karana Dravyas. The synonyms point towards the fact that Atma has been at times taken to mean *Manas*, at times to mean Shareera, and at times to mean Indriya. The Atma is actually an entity different than these: Dead bodies don't exhibit life. Hence body and Atma are separate entities; Indriyaabhighaata creates blindness, deafness etc but the previous knowledge of *Indrivas* is maintained intact, showing that Atma and Indriva too are separate entities. The types, number, and *Parimaana* point towards an understanding that: Atma is one and All pervading; types are only *Upaadhi* Bheda.

By the opinions of *Sthana* of *Atma*, it seems more logical to say *Atma* being all pervading, it is present all over the body in each *Anu*. It being independent of form makes its abode too unlimited. That is, it is widespread everywhere. It is only for our better understanding that we limit it within bodies of living creatures. The origin of *Atma* is impossible to trace due to its eternity. It could be contextually taken as its origin with every new birth of a living thing i.e;

at the time of entry of semen into yoni even *Atma* is said to enter.

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