

A CONCEPTUAL STUDY OF TRAYA-AVARTH YONI

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ABSTRACT

In Ayurveda, *Shata-dhavatmakPurusha* is used for treatment purpose. *Sushruta* stated that this *Purusha* is formed by union of *Sukra* and *Shonita*. (*SushrutaSharir 1/16*). The part of female body where this union is takes place is collectively called as “*Yoni*”. Considering anatomy it looks like that *Sushruta* has described *Yoni* in the form of *Avarth*. Out of which in the third *Avarth* there is *Garbha-Shaya*. The shape of which is like *RohitMatsyaMukha*. This article emphasizes on Conceptual Aspects of *Traya-avarth Yoni* as described in contemporary medical science.

Keywords: *Yoni, Avarth, Garbhashaya, Uterus, Anatomy.*

INTRODUCTION

Anatomy of Female Reproductive system and in that description of *Yoni* with its *Traya Avarth* concept is unique to Ayurveda.

Yoni is that part of Female body which plays important role in-

1. Discharge of ‘*Raja*’ (Menstrual Blood) which is formed cyclically every month.¹
2. At the time of contact of male and female for want of progeny, this acts as pathway for ejaculated *Sukra*.²
3. This is the site of union of *Sukra and Shonita*.³

4. This is the place for implantation of *Garbha*.⁴

5. After well development of *Garbha*, this provides pathway of expulsion of that *Garbha*. (Fetus).⁵

Sushruta has explained the anatomy of *Yoni* saying that it is in the form of *Avarth*, and has compared it with *Shankha Nabhi*.⁶

In its third *AvarthGarbhaShaaya* is present. The shape of which is like ‘*Rohit-Matsya Mukha*’.⁷

In the modern anatomy, Female reproductive system is divided into following parts-⁸

- 1) Uterus
- 2) Cervix
- 3) Vagina

Uterus:-⁹

It is Hollow thick walled muscular organ.

Divides into Two parts-

- a) Body of Uterus- Pear shaped i.e Upper part is Dome-Shaped called as Fundus.
- b) Lower end is tapering towards cervix.

In the adult nulliparous state uterus normally tilts forward along its long axis at an angle of 125⁰, called as Angle of Flexion.

Cervix:-¹⁰

In the adult non-pregnant Cervix is narrower and more cylindrical.

The upper end communicates with Uterine Body via Internal Os and lower end opens into Vagina at External Os.

Vagina:-¹¹

It is fibro-muscular tube extends from vestibule to Cervix.

Vagina extends posterior and superior at an angle of over 90⁰ to Uterus and called as angle of Ante-version

Width of Vagina increases as it ascends.

DISCUSSION

Yoni is that part of female body which is mainly for Conception; Maintenance and Ex-

pulsion of the Fetus While describing various body organs Sushruta has clearly defined the morphology of Yoni in the form of *Avartha*.

Avartha literally means Concentric Circle.¹²

This *Avarthaswapora* Yoni has divided into Three Parts i.e. called as *Traya-Avartha Yoni*, and structure of this is compared with *Shankha Nabhi*.¹³

In its third *avartha* there is the site of *Garbhashaya*, and structure to which is compared with *RohitMatsya Mukha*.¹⁴

From modern anatomical point of view, the internal Genital organs in Female are

- 1) Ovary, 2) Fallopian Tube, 3) Uterus, 4) Vagina.

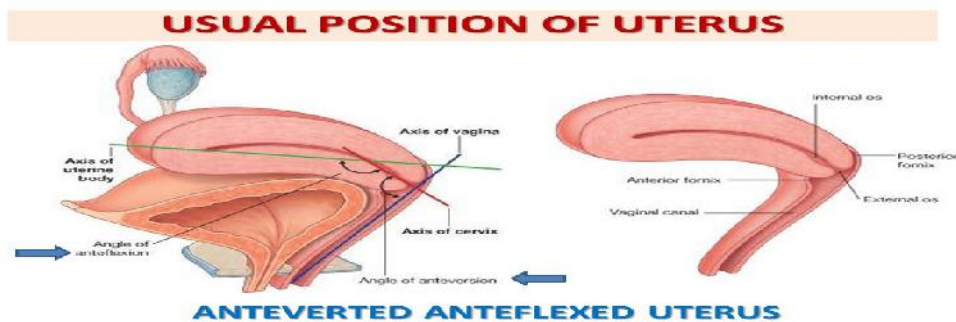
Out of above in this paper we have to discuss the organs deals with Maintenance and Expulsion of Fetus, i.e. Uterus and Vagina

Structure of Uterus is like pear shaped i.e. means upper broad and lower narrow.¹⁶

Structure of Cervix is lower and cylindrical part of uterus.¹⁷

Structure of Vagina is like tube, width increases as it ascends.¹⁸

In the normal anatomical position all these three structure make an appearance i.e. called as Ante-Flexed and Ante-Verted position. This shown in following figure.¹⁹



From review of all above explained concepts, it has cleared that *Sushruta*, has compared the structure of *Yoni* with *ShankhaNabhi*. That's means it should be Narrow below and Broad above and *Yoni* is placed in such a manner i.e. it is seen like Concentric Circle that *Sushruta* stated as *Avartha*.²⁰



That's *Sushruta* Stated that in the third *Avartha* there is *Garbha-Shaaya* i.e foetal bed and its structure is compared with Fish that's means above dilated like Head of Fish and towards tail narrow.

Dalhana added further more details that the structure should be *Alpa-mukha in starting and Maha-sushira in Anta*.²¹

The Shape of this Uterus is Narrow below and Broad above and this is the site of implantation of foetus and cavity of uterus is broad above and narrows below.²²

CONCLUSION

From above discussion it can be concluded that-

Yoni is that organ whose structure is compared with *Shankha Nabhi* i.e. Narrow below and broad above and also this structure is placed in such a manner i.e. it is seen like Concentric Circle that is called as *Avartha*.

As also Shape of Uterus and Vagina are narrow below and broad above and in Anatomical position Uterus-Cervix-Vagina are placed in an appearance i.e. called as Ante-Flexed and Ante-Verted position.

From practical anatomy *Yoni* is female internal reproductive organs i.e. Vagina-Cervix-Uterus.

In Anatomical Position these three structures are placed in Anteverted-Anteflexed Position that *Sushruta* called as *Avartha*.

These three *Avartha* of *Yoni* should be

1. First *Avartha* should be Vagina: - It Starts from Vestibule to External Os.
2. Second *Avartha* should be Cervix: - It starts from External Os to Internal Os.
3. Third *Avartha* should be Uterus:- It starts from Internal Os to Fundus of Uterus (*AlpaMuka* and *Anta Sushria*)

The Third *Avartha* in which *GarbhaShaaya* should be Uterus/ Uterine Cavity which is like *RohitMatsyamukha/AlpaMuka* and *Anta Sushria* i.e. Pear Shaped means Upper Broad and narrow below.

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