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Review Article

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CONCEPT OF RASAYANA IN AYURVEDIC LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

The journey of man to live longer periods and remain healthy as large as a lives, has rested to an obsessive search for mixtures or materials that may produce the wanted results. To achieve the best health, with delayed aging system is also a most desirable thing, even within in the life span set by the genetic configuration. For this goal a quantity of materials and formulas, most of '*Rasayana*' are mentioned in *Ayurveda*. The current study has been planned as a step in updating the *Ayurvedic* pharmaceutical methods to cop up with the requirements of modern era. *Rasayana* or *Jara Cikitsa* is one amongst the eight branches of Ayurveda; practiced extensively and effectively since ages. *Acharya Charaka* has quoted as *Jaraa-Chikitsa* where as *Acharya Sushruta* has mentioned it as *Rasayana-Tantra*.

KEYWORDS: Rasayana, Vaya, Ayu, Medha, Balakar, Amalaki.

INTRODUCTION

Historical Background

Vedic Kala

No direct references can be observed in any of *Vedic* literatures. But, one can Get a number of references regarding the beneficial effects of *Rasayana* such asprolonging the life span, maintaining or establishing the youthfulness and alsodelaying the ageing process.

In *Rgveda*, there are hymns saluting *Aswinis* for their effective approach in the equilibrium of *Tridhatus* and prolonging the life span.^[1]

Aswinis, known as Devanam Bhisajau', were experts in the field of Rasayana.

Their deeds concerned with Rasayana are as follows:

- ➤ Turned Kaksivan young from old.^[2]
- ▶ Kali was turned into a young subject.^[3]
- ➢ Cyavana became younger and his life span got increased.^[4]
- ▶ Citizens of Jahnu were endowed with strength and longer life span.^[5]
- Ghosa who was diseased, old and unmarried was turned into a healthy andyoung lady who later got married.^[6]
- > Injured Syava was treated effectively and his life span lengthened.^[7]
- > Old sage Vandana was converted into a youth.^[8]
- > The life span of Somaka, the son of Sahadeva, got lengthened.^[9]
- Devas became Ajaramara by consuming the elixir which was originated during Samudramathana and so are the seven great sages.

In *Yajurveda* also, one can notice the chants increasing the life span andbeneficial effects of *Rasayana* such as improving the status of *Indriyas*.

जीवेमशरदःशतम is the prayer to Almighty God frequently seen to increase the life span of an individual.^[10]

Atharvaveda, to which *Ayurveda* is closely related, gives more references of *Rasayana*. Some of them are listed below:

अप्स्वन्तरमप्सुभेषजम^[11]

Ap (water) is considered as the best medicine in the universe and it is the best *Rasayana Dravya*.

देवस्यपश्यकाव्यंअममार, नजीर्यति^[12]

Devas (Gods) neither become old northey become a victim of death.

आपोहिष्ठामयोभ्वास्तानउर्जेदधातन^[13]

Ap increases the Urja (strength) of the body.

अपलिताकेशाअशोकादन्ताबहुबाहवोर्बलम

उर्वोरोजोजंघयोर्जवःपादयोः

प्रतिष्ठाअरिष्टानिमेसर्वात्मानिमुष्टः

The individuals will be devoid of gray hair and mental instability, having strong teeth and body and perfect body activities.

Soma, the king of medicines, was given due importance in all *Vedas, Brahmana Granthas, Upanisads, Puranas* and later in *Samhitas*. Similarly, *Upanisads, Puranas* and other post *Vedic* treatises have highlighted the practice of *Rasayana*.

Caraka has dedicated the first chapter for *Rasayana* in *Cikitsasthana* anddivided into four *Padas*. *Rasayana* has been given first preference because it not only maintains the healthy state of an individual but also cured ailments, the two faces of *Cikitsa*.

Susruta also dealt *Rasayana* in four separate chapters but he has pushed the *rasayana* concept back to the end chapters i.e. 27-29 of *chikitsasthana*. And *Vagbhatas* have described in only one chapter in *Uttaratantra*. This reflects on the declining impact of *Rasayana* therapy in *Samhita* period itself.

Later combinatory works like *Bhavaprakasa*, *Sarngadhara Samhita*, *Yogaratnakara* have also dealt *Rasayana* in a separate chapter which followed *Vagbhata*.

Etymology

The word Rasayana is formed from two words viz. Rasa and Ayana.

रसगतौ + अच – रसःandअयगतौअथवाइणगतौभावेल्यूटअयनम

The word 'Rasa' is formed from 'Ras Gatau' Dhatu and 'Ac' Pratyaya. Acaryas have given various meanings for Rasa at different contexts. Some of the common are -

- 1. Rasa is one that is experienced by *Rasanendriya*.
- 2. The one that nourishes Rasa, Rakta, etc. Dhatus (continuously) daily is called Rasa.
- 3. The essence of the digested foodstuff is known as Rasa.
- 4. The one that traverses throughout the body due to its liquidity is termed as Rasa.
- 5. Rasa is one that moves all over the body continuously.

The word *Ayana* has various meanings as given in *Shabda Kalpa Druma* and *Vacaspatyam*. They are pathway, movement, road, place, site, abode, a way ofentrance, an entrance etc.

In total, Rasayana is meant as -रसस्यअयनंप्रापणंरसायनम्।^[14]

Rasayana means the pathway for essence of foodstuffs towards all bodytissue elements so as to nourish and replenish them.

V.S. Apte, famous grammarian, in his Sanskrit English Dictionary, statesthat *Rasayana* is - an elixir of life (elixir vitae)

- any medicines supposed to prolong life and prevent old age
- serving as an elixir vitae i.e., that which gratifies or regales.

The classics have given the synonym *Rasayani* for *Srotasa* which meanschannels which carry nutrients for differnt body tissues.

Definition

रसारसरक्तादयईयन्तेप्राप्यन्तेअनेनेतिरसायनम्।^[15]

It means Rasayana is that by which Rasa, Rakta etc Dhaatus are obtained.

• Acharya Charaka has elobarated the meaning of Rasayana and quoted that :

लाभोपायोहिशस्तानांरसादीनांरसायनम्।^[16]

It means the measures by which one can get excellence of *Rasa* etc *Dhaatus* are called *Rasayana*.

• रसानांरसरक्तादीनांअयनमाप्यायनंरसायनं,......अथवारसानांरसवीर्यविपाकादीनां

आयुःप्रभृतिकारणानामयनंविशिष्टलाभोपायःरसायनं....^[17]

In addition to this later he described that the one which nourishes, *Rasa, Rakta* etc. *Dhaatus* or the one which stabilises youthfulness and prolongs life with activities through its *Rasa, Virya* etc. is called *Rasayana*.^[18]

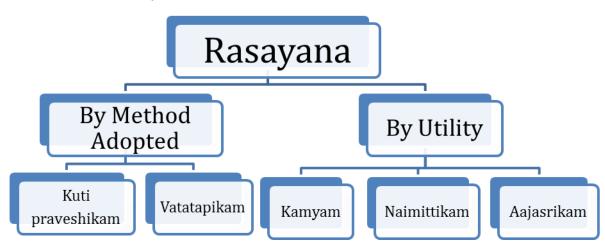
• *Arundatta* has described that *Rasayana* is one by which *Rasa, Raktadi Dhatus* get benefited through proper nourishment.^[19]

The 'Kairali' commentary of Astanga Hrdaya defines Rasayana as one that causes increase in the Dhatus from Rasa to Sukra.

रसायनंचतज्ज्ञेयंयज्जराव्याधिनाशनम^[20]

Rasayana is one which wards off Jara as well as Vyadhi.

- The one which cures *Jara* and *Vyadhi*, stabilises youthfulness; increases acuity of *Caksu* etc. *Indriyas*; nourishes the whole body and aphrodisiac is known as *Rasayana*. The same was adopted in *Vaidya Kaustubha*.
- *Gangadhara* has described that *Rasayana* is one which causes continuous nourishment to *Rasa*, etc. *Dhatus*, thereby replenishing them.^[21]
- According to *Harita*, *Rasayana* is that process by which there will be stability of body, all types of sensory and motor organs; and no graying of hair, wrinkling and baldness.^[22]



Classification of Rasayana

• Two types of *Rasayana* have been mentioned by *Acharya Charaka*.^[23]

i Kutipravesika

ii Vatatapika

This classification is based on the mode of administration. *Kutipravesika* is one in which *Rasayana* is given with person staying inside a closed *Kuti* whereas *Vatatapika* is that in which *Rasayana* is administered with patient exposed to *Vata* Atapa. In other words, *Kutipravesika* is an indoor administration while *Vatatapika* is an outdoor administration of *Rasayana*.

Dronipravesika is similar to *Kutipravesika* with slight modification whereinthe individual is made to stay in a *Droni* (made out of *Palasa*) for six months consuming milk diet.^[24]

- Three types of *Rasayana* by *Dalhana*. It is probably based on the utility of *Rasayana*.
- 1. Kamya
- 2. Naimittika
- 3. Ajasrika
- Kamya Rasayana is subdivided into Pranakamiya, Srikamiya and Medhakamiya Rasayanas. i.e., to increase the life span, to prolong the life span and to increase the cognitive abilities of mind respectively.
- > Naimittika type of Rasayana is nothing but Rasayana specific to a disease.

"Naimittikam Vyadhinimittam"

Ajasrika Rasayana deals with daily intake of milk, ghee, etc. Rasayana so as to promote the body immunity.

"Ajasrikam Ksiraghrtabhyasadikam"

- Another two types of *Rasayana* mentioned by *Dalhana* based on their mode of action.
- > Samsodhana 'Dosasya Samsodhanadi Samsodhanam'
- Samsamana 'Samsamanam Nagabaladi Prayogadikam'

Samsodhana and Samsamana, both are curative in nature. Samsodhana type of Rasayana expels the aggravated Dosas whereas Samsamana type pacifies the accumulated ones.

- Susruta has classified Rasayana into four types
- Sarvopaghata Samaniya
- Medhayuskamiya
- Svabhavavaydhi Pratisedhaniya
- Nivrtta Santapiya.

Sarvopaghata Samaniya deals with Rasayana to counteract the disease process. *Medhayuskamiya* is one by which an individual can increase hisintellect and prolong his life. *Svabhavavyadhi Pratisedhaniya* is one which delaysthe onset of Svabhavika Vyadhis like Ksut, Jara, Pipasa, Mrtyu, etc. and *Nivrtta Santapiya Rasayana* rebuilds the physical and mental faculties following their Disturbance due to disease process.

- ➤ It can be further classified into five types based on their benefits (Ca.Su.4)
- Dirghayuskara Jivaniya and Brmhaniya
- Tarunyakara Vayahsthapana
- Balakara Balya
- Medhakara Medhya
- Rogahara Roganut (specific to disease)

One more *Rasayana* variety has been mentioned by *Acharya Charaka*i.e., *Acara Rasayana*^[25] or *Nitya Rasayana* where in an individual follows *Sadvrtta* and *Swasthavrtta* strictly and gets the beneficial effects. Persons who are truthful and free from anger, alcohol and sexual indulgence; who do not indulge in violence and over exercise; who are peaceful and pleasing in speech, who practice *Japa*, *Tapa*, cleanliness, charity; who are stable and steady; who regularly offer prayers to Gods, cows, *brahmanas*, teachers, preceptors and aged people; who are compassionate and merciful; who go to sleep and awake at regular time; who habitually take ghee and milk; who are experts in the knowledge of rationality; who are free from ego; whose conduct is good; who are not narrow minded; who love spiritual knowledge; who have excellent sense organs, respect for elders; who believe in the existence of Gods; who have self-control and who regularly study *Dharmasastras* will get best out of rejuvenation therapy. If personsendowed with these qualities practise rejuvenation therapy, they get all the rejuvenation effects described above. In *Manusmrti*, it has been stated that -

आचाराल्लभतेहयायुः आचारदीप्सिताः प्रजाः।

आचाराद्धनमक्षय्यमाचारोहन्त्यलक्षणम्।।

Following an *Acara* makes the individual live a long and happy life. By *Acara Rasayana* one can keep away the occurrence of ailments and prevent the onset of many fearsome diseases arising due to *Prajnaparadha*, *Asatmyendriyartha Samyoga* and *Parinama*.

Utility of Rasayana^[26]

An ideal *Rasayana* prolongs life, improves memory and intellect, promoteshealth, and provides immunity against diseases thereby helps an individual to lead an energetic life. It improves lustre and complexion of the body, tones the voice and speech, and increases the acuity of all the sensory and motor organs, vitality and vigour.

नजरांनचदौर्बल्यंनात्र्यंनिधनंनच

जग्मूर्वर्षसहस्त्रणिरसायनपराःपुरा

नकेवलंदीर्धमिहायुरश्नुतेरसायनंयोविधिवन्निषेवते

गतिंसदेवर्षिनिषेवितांश्भांप्रपध्यतेब्रहमतथेतिचाक्षयम

Rasayana keeps away *Jara*; removes *Daurbalya*; cures diseases andovercomes even *Mrtyu* and person lives for thousand years. The individual not onlygets his life span prolonged but also attains salvation.

In *Astanga Samgraha* and later classics, instead of *Pranati*, *Vrsata* wasmentioned i.e., *Rasayana* can also impart *Vrsya* properties.^[27]

By *Rasayana*, the *Syama* (dark) complexion can be turned into *Gaura* (fair)complexion and its withdrawal causes the other way.

Rasayana words off old age, cures diseases, prolongs life span, gives strengthto *Caksuradi* Indriyas, improves immunity against diseases and acts also as *Vrsya*. With the help of *Rasayana*, *Japa*, *Tapa* and *Yoga*, one can overcome evendeath.

Rasayana, Tapa etc. will cure, with their *Prabhava* etc., the diseases which are considered incurable.

The diseases which had shown even the imminent signs of death can be superseded by the administration of *Rasayana* or by performing *Japa*, *Tapa* etc.

By undergoing Rasayana, the ailments arising as a result of Viruddhasanacan be overcome.

While explaining *Janapadoddhwamsa Vyadhis*, *Caraka* has given that by *Rasayana*, one can prevent the onset of *Maraka Vyadhis*.^[28]

In Charaka Samhita, benefits of Rasayana described as Balya, Jivaniya, Brmhaniya and Vayahsthapana.^[29]

*Dalhana*has define *Vardhaka*as which increases, *Sthapaka*as which stabilises and *Apraptaprapaka*as which gives additional endowments.^[30]

So, here *Vardhaka* is nothing but *Ayurvardhaka* i.e., prolongation of lifespan. *Sthapaka* stabilises the youth of an individual by improving healthy status and increasing body immunity against ailments. *Apraptaprapaka* means fulfilling thenourishment needed thereby increasing body tissue elements resulting in increased immunity and person will be endowed with additional features. All these three hereserve the purpose of *Swasthyaraksana*. Most of the *Rasayana Dravyas* have either *Madhura Rasa* or *Madhura Vipaka* (Ca. Su. 26/43-1). Such drugs when used give benefits to the body in theform of -

- Increasing Rasa, Rudhira, Mamsa, Meda, Asthi, Majja, Ojas and Sukra.
- Increasing longevity.
- Soothens six sense organs
- Promotes strength and complexion
- Improves the integument
- Promotes healthy hairs
- Improves voice
- Increase strength
- Soothens
- Invigorates
- Nourishes
- Promotes body mass
- Gives stability to the body.

From the foregoing lines, it is observed that majority of *Rasayana Dravyas*has prophylactic property improving the immunity of the body and in turnlengthening the life span. One can get ample references regarding curative effects of *Rasayana* in the classics along with their health promoting effects. Some of them are *Aindra Rasayana*, *Pippali Rasayana*, *Bhallataka Rasayana* (in *Kustha, Arsas*), *Ayo Rasayana* (in *Mahakustha*), *Tuvaraka Rasayana* (in *Madhumeha*), *Somaraji Kalpa*^[31] (in *Kustha*), Lasuna Kalpa (in Vatavyadhi), Guggulu Kalpa, Silajatu Kalpa, Vrddhadaru Kalpa, Sarpirguda (in Ksataksina), Yogaraja (in Pandu), etc.

When to start Rasayana?

Acarya Caraka didnot specify to whom or at what age *Rasayana* should beadministered to an individual. But, *Susruta*, *Vagbhata* and later *Acaryas* haveconsidered this factor. *Susruta* and

followers have mentioned that *Rasayana* shouldbe given either in *Purva Vayas* or in *Madhya Vayas*.

पूर्वेवयसिमध्येवापुरुषस्यरसायनम^[32]

Arunadatta commenting on the same quotation mentioned by Vagbhata says that – पुरुषस्याध्येवयसिअतिबाल्यातिक्रान्तमात्रे^[33] i.e., the period after crossing the phase of childhood.

'Kairali' commentary of Astanga Hrdaya opines that -

पूर्वेवयसिआध्यवयसि, अतिबाल्येअतिक्रान्तइत्यर्थ.....वाअथवामध्येवयसियौवने,

बाल्येवार्द्धक्ययोःतन्निषेधत्वदितिभावः.....

Purva Vayas means the stage that appears after childhood and *Madhya Vayas* is early adulthood and he says that in *Balya* and *Vardhakya*, *Rasayana* is notadvised.

Sivadasasena opines in his commentary that

पूर्वेइत्यादौपूर्वेइतियौवनप्रवेशेएवमध्येइतियौवनशेषे^[34]

Purva Vayas is not *Balyavastha*, but that phase of life wherein an individual reaches or enters *Yauvana* (youth) and *Madhya Vayas* is the remaining period of *Yauvana*.

Yauvana, according to *Susruta*lies between twenty and thirtyyears of life.^[35] *Cakrapani*, commenting on this says that *'Yauvane Managvardhamanata'* i.e., there will be little or slow growth of the body. *Caraka*also agrees with this by saying that total growth and development will be incompleteupto thirty years. So, *Rasayana* administered during the earlier phase of *Yauvana*can increase the nourishment to all *Dhatus* thereby improving the defence system ofbody.

'Yauvana Sese' is considered to be Madhya Vayas. This phase of life isendowed with complete growth and development of all body tissues as well as total functioning of mental faculties. The individual will be having good strength andthere will be no deterioration of tissue elements. In such a stage, Rasayanaadministrated can boost the immune system and delay the ageing process.

Whether Rasayana is Contraindicated to Bala and Vrddha?

In *Bala*, all *Dhatus* will be in developing stage and *Bala* will be *Sukumara*(tender), *Aklesasaha* (cannot bear any stress), *Asampurna Bala* (less body strength). *Ajatavyanjana* (unestablished body functions). The quantity of food and dose ofmedicine were increased yearly so as to make the child's digestive system adapt tonormal adult quantity / dosage. If *Rasayana* is given to children, then they will notbe in a position to cope with the potency of drug.

Rasayana will be of no use in old aged persons because of deterioration of bodytissue. This was fully supported by Susruta i.e.,

सएवअन्नरसोवद्धानांजरापक्वशरीरत्वातनप्रीणनोभवति^[36]

Dalhana commenting on this says that nourishment to Dhatus will be minimum in old age and it just supports the life. No Acaryas have told that Rasayana should not be given in Vrddhavastha. But it is clearly understood that Vrddhavastha is not the proper age for theadministration of Rasayana because after sixty years naturally there occurs thedeclination of body functions. As a result, the assimilation, absorption and movement of essence to all Dhatus get diminished leading to incompleteachievement of the desired effect. Moreover, the definition "Yajjaravyadhividhwamsi", where Jara means not Kalaja Jara, but Akalaja Jara. In Akalaja Jara, one can revert the process by Rasayana which is clearly told by our Acaryas. But no reference is found that Rasayana stops Kalaja Jara. (It is similar to the concept that administration of growth hormone does not cause further growthafter the closure of epiphyseal ends of bones). Once Kalaja Jara which is Svabhavika(natural phenomenon) sets in, then there is no question of stopping or reversing itbecause catabolic rate already has taken the upper hand. Hence, Vrddhavastha doesnot get the fruitful effects of Rasayana. Then one may question how the Sage Cyavana was turned from old to young. Sivadasasena once again clarified it bysaying that effect was not only because of Rasayana but also because of continuouspenace along with Rasayana. Another factor which can be the cause for minimal effect of Rasayana is thepresence of Virodhaka Bhava and because of these, in old age, Rasavana Dravya does not render the essence necessary for all Dhatus therebyreduces the formation of Prasasta Dhatu.

Sodhana is generally conducted before the administration of *Rasayana* in allindividuals. All *Acaryas* agree with the point that *Sodhana* is contraindicated in *Bala*as well as in *Vrddha*,

because Sodhana results in Ksaya of Dhatus, Agni and Deha Bala which is usually restored by Samsarjana Krama. In almost all occasions, Sodhana is performed using the drugs havingproperties like Katu - Tikta Rasa, Usna Virya, Usna - Laghu Guna and Usna Vipaka. Balyavastha, dominated by Kapha, most essential for the anabolic activity or Dhatu Vrddhi, is having the properties exactly opposite to those mentioned above. So, theycounteract the activity of Kapha thereby slows down the process of anabolism. On he other hand, Vrddhavastha, dominated by Vata is having the properties similar to the above mentioned ones. So, they catalyse the activity of Vata resulting in increase in the process of catabolism. In Balyavastha, there will be development of Dhatus and Agni will not be functioning to its optimum. So, Sodhana leads to destabilization of whole body functions and derangement in Agni, eventually hampering Dhatu Vrddhi or Upacaya of Dhatus. Once Upacaya of Dhatus gets stopped or reduced, then complete development of whole body cannot be expected. In Vrddhavastha, all Dhatus willdeteriorate progressively. Naturally, there will be less strength and there is dominance of Vata as well. Administration of Sodhana leads to further decrease in Dhatus and Vata gets increased which in turn, affects the Dhatus further as Vatacontributes largely for the occurrence of Dhatu Ksava. Hence, in Balya and Vrddhavastha, Rasayana given to the individuals after Sodhana will not definitely give the desired effects.

Rasayana Vidhi

Two varieties of *Rasayana* have been mentioned based on the mode of administration. They are

- (a) Kutipravesika
- (b) Vatatapika

Kutipravesika is done with persons taking *Rasayana* inside a specially constructed *Kuti*^[37] and *Vatatapika* is administered with individualsexposed to *Vata* and *Atapa*.

Before Rasayana, person should be administered with Samsodhana and Samsarjana Krama.^[38]

Administration of selected *Rasayana* to the particular person is the unique concept of *Ayurveda* considering each and every factors of an individual i.e. *Vayas, Prakruti, Agni, Satmya* etc. And some *Rasayanas* are used in particular way like *Vardhamana Pippali Rasayana* – in this *Rasayana* individual should start with single *Pippali* and in next 10

consecutive days he has to increase one *Pippali* each day and after 10days he has to decrease one *Pippali* in same manner. Same method is to be followed for *Bhallataka rasayana*. Another example of different method to intake *Rasayana* is *Ritu-Haritaki*. In this *Rasayana*, *haritaki* is to be taken with different adjuvants according to the season. Acharya Charaka has mentioned four *Medhya Rasayana*^[39] in *chikitsasthana* i.e. *Swarasa* of *Mandukparni* and *Guduchi*, *Yashtimadhu Churna*, *Shankhapushpi kalka* also showing that particular part of the drug having specific action.

Acharya Sharangdhara has mentioned loss of impact desired effect in each decade of life and he has described Rasayana drugs for each of them i.e.

Decade of life	Loss of impact desired effect	Desirable Rasayanas
1 st	Balya	Vacha, Swarna
2^{nd}	Vruddhi	Kashmari, Bala
3 rd	Chhabi	Amalaki, Lauha
4 th	Medha	Shankhapushpi
5 th	Tvak	Jyotishmati
6 th	Drashti	Jyotishmati
7 th	Shukra	Atmagupta, Aswagandha
8 th	Vikrama	Rasayna may not be effective
9 th	Buddhi	Rasayna may not be effective

Why Sodhana is must prior to Rasayana?

If *Rasayana* is administered without *Sodhana* then it will be of no use justlike colouring a garment which is unclean or stained cannot be appreciated.

नाविश्द्वशरीरस्यय्क्तोरासायनोविधिः

नभातिवाससिक्लिष्टेरंगयोगइवाहितः^[40]

Factors to be avoided during Rasayana^[41]

Aharaja

- Substandard diet
- Sour, salty, pungent and alkali
- Dry vegetables and meat
- Derivatives of Sesame
- Germinated cereals and pulses, freshly harvested
- Contradictory, unwholesome, dry, Abhisyandi food
- Softened, heavy, putrid and stale food

- Irregular food intake and food taken before the digestion of earlier food
- Alcoholic drinks

Viharaja

- Day sleep
- Regular sexual intercourse
- Irregular and excessive exercise

Manasika

• Excess fear, anger, grief, greed and infatuation.

If these were followed, then the muscles become flabby, joints become loose, blood becomes afflicted and fat gets liquefied. In such persons, marrow does notremain intact inside the bones, there occurs impairment in the ejaculation of semenand *Ojas* gets diminished. In such circumstances, person feels exhausted, languidand falls victim to excess sleep, drowsiness and laziness. He loses enthusiasm, incapable of physical and mental work. He loses memory, intellect and complexion and becomes an abode of diseases. Thus, he fails to enjoythe full span of his life.

Contra Indications for Rasayana^[42]

Rasayana should not be administered to following seven persons.

- Intemperate
- Lazy
- Poor
- Careless
- Immoral
- Sinful
- Who disregard medicines

If administered, *Rasayana* will give no beneficial effect because of followingrespective reasons. They are -

- Ignorance
- Non commencement of the treatment
- Poverty
- Instability of the mind

- Depending on others
- Non righteous deeds
- Inability to secure the genuine drug.

Probable Mode of Action

Action on *Rasa* Action on *Agni* Action on *Srotasa*

Action on *Rasa-dhatu* is mentioned by definition of *Rasayana* that by *Rasayana*, a person can get maximum essence of all *Dhatus* by proper circulaton of *Rasa* to all *Dhatus*.

Agni plays a vital role in procuring the desired effects of *Rasayana*. Caraka^[43] says that *Jatharagni* (Dehagni) is the base for *Ayu* (longevity), *Varna*(complexion), *Bala* (strength), *Arogya* (positive health), *Prana* (elan vital), *Utsaaha*(enthusiasm), *Upacaya* (anabolism), *Prabha* (lustre), *Agnis* (Dhatvagnis), *Ojas* and *Tejas* (energy). He further stated that if *Agni* becomes destroyed then the individual loses all the mentioned features; if normal, lives longer without any ailment and if impaired (either of *Manda, Visama,* and *Tiksna*) then becomes diseased. Hence, everything is dependent on *Agni*. The same has been quoted in *Sutrasthana* as -

बलमारोग्याय्श्चप्राणाश्चाग्नौप्रतिष्ठिताः^[44]

Though *Ahara* is the root for every living being, it still depends on *Agni*. Any substance, either Ahara or *Ausadha* passes through the same stages of *Avasthapaka*. They first come in contact with *Jatharagni* and then with respective *Bhutagnis* and *Dhatvagnis*. The digestion of food by *Jatharagni* results in thebreakdown of food into five distinct physico-chemical groups viz. *Parthiva, Apya, Taijasa, Vayaviya* and *Nabhasa. Jatharagni* is stated to ignite the *Agni* present ineach of these and the respective *Agni* digests the substances of that group.^[45] This renders food substances fit for being assimilated into the substancespresent in the *Dhatus* after they have been subjected to the action of *Dhatvagnis*. *Caraka* has quoted in *Sutrasthana* 28/3 that wholesome foodstuff ingested infour fold manner, having been digested by *Antaragni*, is followed by further *Pakas* under the influence of *Bhutagni*. They are subjected to further *Pakas*, by *Dhatvagnis*, subject to the condition that *Dhatusma, Dhatuvaha Srotamsi* and *Maruta* are notimpaired and *Dhatu Paka* is proceeded with

inexorable *Kala. Dhatvaharas* thusformed confer upon the organism strength, complexion, happiness, longevity andprovide energy to *Dhatus*. Commenting on this *Cakrapani* says that *Rasadi Dhatus* which are alwaysdestroyed are being replaced by *Dhatvaharas*, derived from the four kinds ofnutrition ingested. In his view, the *Rasadi Dhatus* are lost in catabolic processes and such losses are made good by anabolic events. He further stated that *Sarira Dhatus* which are destroyed by their own *Agnis* are replenished by four kinds of foodingested.

Foregoing lines showed how *Agni* is responsible for everything. All thepositive aspects of life are endowed only when *Agni* functions normally.^[46] Because of *Samagni*, digestion takes place properly forming *Sara* and *Kitta*. *Saramsa* nourishes all *Dhatus* and *Pancendriya Dravyas* while *Kittamsa*, all *Malas* like *Sveda*, *Mutra*, *Purisa*, *Vata*, *Pitta*, *Kapha* etc. This *Sara Kitta Vibhajana* andfurther, nourishment has been explained in the form of three different *Nyayas* by our *Acaryas* such as *Ksira Dadhi* (*Sarvatma Parinama*), *Kedara Kulya* and *Khale Kapota Nyayas*.

Thus, *Jatharagni* renders support to *Bhutagnis* and *Dhatvagnis* to carry outtheir action properly. Hence, *Agnis* (all the thirteen) should function normally so asto get maximum benefits of either *Ahara Rasa* or *Bhaisajya* like *Rasayana Dravyas*.

Srotas, the body channel which carries the metabolites to different tissues of the body also provide much to the effects of *Rasayana*. In childhood, whole bodystructures including tissue elements are not fully formed and *Srotas* are not fullydistinct. So, the essence of ingested substances may not reach their minutest targets. In *Jaravastha*, all the tissue elements including *Srotas* become weak functionally. Formation of atheromatous plaque within and hardening of *Srotas* in old age is quitecommon resulting in reduction in elasticity. Due to this, *Sara* will not be propelled further towards the tissue elements depriving them of their requirements. To sum up, the whole *Sarira* of an individual will not get the effects of *Rasayana* to its optimum in *Balyavastha* and *Jaravastha* for the aforesaid views andmaximum benefits can be observed in *Madhyamavastha*.

Modern Explanation regarding Pharmacological Activities of *Rasayana***drugs**^[47]**:** In the light of the modern medical science, many scientists are trying tofind out the logics for the possible explanation regarding the pharmacology of Rasayana drugs. On the basis of various researches following mode of action can beconsidered for the explanation of Rasayana effect of herbal drugs.

- > Antioxidant
- > Adaptogen
- Immuno modulator

Anti Oxidant

Free radicals are fundamental to any biochemical process and representon essential part of aerobic life and our metabolism. They are continuously produced by the body's normal use to oxygen such as respiration and somecell mediated immune functions. They are also found or generated throughradiation- Radiotherapy. However, the amount of these protective antioxidant principlespresent under the normal physiological conditions are sufficient only to cope with the physiological rate of free radical generation. It is obvious, therefore that any additional burden of free radicals either from Radiotherapy likeexternal cause or produce within the body can lead imbalance the free radical(pro-oxidant) and anti-free-radical (antioxidant) leading to oxidative stress, which may result in tissue injury and subsequent adverse condition. Research in the recent past has accumulated growing body of evidences to show that enrichment of body systems with natural antioxidantprinciples may correct the vitiated homeostasis [Tiwari AK et.al., 1999; Keaney et.al., 1999; Ley et.al., 1987]. Flavonoids as antioxidant havingmultiple properties of these phytochemicals made them more attractive, asthey can modulate various aspect of disease like lipid peroxidation involved in cytokinase release in normal cell with use of chemotherapeutic agents incancer management. Flavonoids release H₂O₂ by donating a hydrogen atom from theirpyrogallol or catechol structure to oxygen level of enzymatic antioxidantslike catalyze and other H_2O_2 removing enzymes preventive role of theseflavonoids is due to a variety of constituents including numerousphotochemical including flavonoids. Thus it is possible that flavonoids alsocontribute to the cyto-protective effect to normal cell. The holistic therapeutic effect of medical antioxidants which can begiven through oral route may be observed as they can display their firstantioxidant defense in digestive tract by limiting reactive oxygen species formation and scavenging them and may impart anti-ulcer activity [Tarnawski et.al., 2000]. Further once absorbed, either as aglycons or glycosides[Hollmanp et.al., 1998] or to a larger extent as phenolic acids, they continueto exert antioxidant effect along with other systemic activities. One of themain purposes of antioxidant therapy is to reduce target site inflammationinduced by oxidative stress.

Antioxidants are ubiquitous in natural medicinal plants. The greatvariation in their magnitude as well as multitude at activities may evenbecome more important for protective effects in situations. Whereas freeradial species are not directly involved in the disease process, but mayparticipate or foster the secondary events.

Adaptogen

The concept of 'Adaptogen' was coined in 1947 by a Russian Scientist, Lazarev. He defined them as "substances meant to put the organism into a state of nonspecific heightened resistance in order to resist stresses and adapt to extraordinary challenges".

In general, adaptogens are a group of medically effective substances thatnormalise body functions, strengthen systems and functions compromised by stressand have a protective effect against a wide variety of environmental and emotional stresses.

General Adaptive Syndrome (GAS), formulated by Selye is a consistent, nonspecific response of the organism to stressful influences of totally diverse types, the adaptive reaction enables the body to heighten its power or resistance towardsstresses, and to adapt to external conditions.

Though difficult to differentiate adaptogenic effect from other remedies ofrelated action, there are number of criteria which allow a formal arrangement of these other drugs in immunostimulants, nootropics, anabolics, tonics and geriatricacids. Rasayana is certainly having any one or more of these activities. *Immune stimulants* are substances which bring about a heightened resistancethrough the stimulation of non specific defensive processes which are largelyindependent of antigens.

Nootropics (cognition enhances) are effective psychopharmacological agents which are said to improve the higher integrative brain functions, such as memory, learning, understanding, thinking and the capacity for concentration. No specificmechanisms are known. It is assumed that nootropics stimulate existing neuralsynapses to optimum performance (adaptive capacity) and also for damaginginfluences, such as disturbances of the energy and neurotransmitter metabolism orischaemia (protective capacity).

Anabolics are substances which activate the anabolic metabolism. Theypromote the synthesis of nucleic acids and protein metabolism, thereby in general, growth.

Tonics and geriatic remedies fall into the category of wellness enhances. Though a precise conceptual definition can not be given for both, *tonics* are defined in a very generalized way as substances which mitigate conditions of weakness or lack of tone within the entire organism, or in particular organs. Being adaptogenic, like all the others, generally, adaptogens raise ones capacity, therefore may also beincluded by the group of tonics.

Geriatric remedies are substances serving as a preventive treatment of oldage diseases. Stiffness and age conditioned rigidity are possibly the outermanifestations of diminished or lacking ability to adapt.

Brekhman, in 1958, summarised the concept adaptogen as follows:

- It must show a nonspecific effect (raising the power of resistance to toxins of a physical, chemical or biological nature).
- > It is to normalise, independent of the type of pathological condition.
- > It must be harmless and disturb the body functions as little as possible.

Accordingly, adaptogens are to strengthen the nonspecific powers of resistance to noninfectious stresses, raise the general performance capacity duringstress situations and thereby prevent diseases that could develop due to overstressingthe organism.

It is seen as characteristic of adaptogens that their antistress effect towardsstresses of a noninfectious variety, always stands in the foreground. Although in socalled adaptogens, immune stimulating, nootropic or metabolic effects have alsobeen proved.

By going through the aforesaid pages, it is certain that adaptogens show thesimilar qualities of Rasayana i.e., Dhatuvrddhikara, Medhya, Pustikara, Balada, Dehendriya Drdhikarana, Brmhaniya, Jivaniya, etc. and thus help improve body's defense system.

Immuno modulator

Immuno-modulation or immuno potentiatio is a phenomenon in whichenhance of the resistance against the in vading organisms responsible for diseases are seen Immunomodulatory substances of warying chemical structures and molecular sized in Rasayana drugs, which exert that effect by modulating several facts of the immune system such as activiation of macrophages for enhanced generation, oxygen radical and stimulation of cytotoxic activity and phagocytosis, proliferation or lymphocytes leading to production and cytotoxic induction of T helper and natural killer cell and activiation of complement

pathway Immuno-stimulant after promise inenhcencing antigen specific and nonspecific immune response in normal cell injury during radiotherapy or cytotoxic chemotherapeutic medication andpotentiating the efficacy of drugs immuno compromised host much morecould been achieved by Indian scientist in the field of *Rasayana* therapy.

CONCLUSION

रसायनतंत्रनामवयःस्थापनमायुर्मेधाबलकरंरोगापहरणसमर्थच II

Rasayana Tantra is one which deals with delaying of ageing process, increasing of intellect and strength, prolongation of life and curing of disorders.

Though chiefly concerned with improving the healthy status, *Rasayana* is used as curative. Thus, it serves the dual purpose of eradicating the ailments and keeping them away thereby promoting and prolonging the life span. As quoted by *Acharya Charaka* in first chapter of *Chikitsa Sthana*.

It means the therapy which is useful to improve the healthy status of an individual and also to eradicate the diseased condition is called *Vrushya* and *Rasayana chikitsa*.

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