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# CONCEPTUAL STUDY OF RASAYAN W.S.R. TO GUDUCHI RASAYANA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Desire of long and healthy life has been cherished by the man since ages. Āyurveda aims at maintenance of health in healthy individuals and prevention and cure of the diseased one. The definition of health given by ācārya Suśruta covers all the perspectives of health viz. physical, mental, social and spiritual. Rasāyana tantra which has been mentioned among eight branches of Ayurveda describes the measures which enhance longevity and memory, alleviate diseases and slow the ageing process resulting in total gain of physical and mental health. It has been placed under svāsthya urjaskara type of class of medicine. Gudūcī (Tinospora cordifolia) has got a place in medhya rasāyana,

vayasthāpana, dāha praśamana, triṣṇā nigrahaṇa, stanya śodhana and trptighna mahākaṣāya group of drugs and many others. It has been mentioned to possess rasāyana, balya, agni dīpana, tridosa śāmaka, visaghna and bhūtaghna properties. Caraka has mentioned use of giloya svarasa for rasāyana purpose similar to the nāgabalā rasāyana.

**KEYWORDS:** Rasayana, Guduchi, Nagabala.

#### INTRODUCTION

In modern era of science and technology health care facilities have reached the zenith. Expansion and innovations of modern medical science have led to enhanced life span and better treatment of many diseases but the health outcome in terms of quality of life still needs to be pondered upon. The people who appear healthy, are accustomed to many troubles like anxiety, stress, fatigue etc. They may not appear ill in young age but these factors affect the

work performance in routine and act as main causative or precipitating factors for severe diseases in late age. Hence, health and health related quality of life is a necessity of today to run in the race of competition and enjoy the life in terms of sukhayu (personal life with concern to health) and hitaayu (social life beneficial for self and society). To meet this necessity some common, affordable and feasible measures must be adopted in the form of medicine and behavioral regimen. Rasayan which has been mentioned among eight branches of ayurveda describes the measures which enhance longevity and memory, alleviate diseases and slow the ageing process resulting in total gain of physical and mental health. The rasāyana tantra of Caraka, Suśruta and Vāgbhaṭa is gaining popularity now a day as antigeriatic medicine, enhancer of immunity and pacifier of many diseases too. The luxurious life style of present era has forced the human beings to encounter many kinds of physical and mental ailments. The adulteration in food materials, pollution and normal mechanism of wear and tear is responsible for gradual accumulation of toxic substances in the body which could only be combated by use of rasāyana. Guḍūcī (Tinospora cordifolia) has got a place in medhya rasāyana5 & vayasthāpana.

#### AIM AND OBJECTIVES

- Conceptual study of Rasayan
- Guduchi as a Rasayana

#### Rasayana

The *rasāyana* refers to the way or method of attainment of *rasa*. *Rasāyana* refers to a canal or channel for the fluids of the body, a medicine supposed to prevent old age and prolong life, an elixir etc. Drugs, diet and regimens which promote longitivity by preventing ageing and diseases are called '*rasāyana*.

As per ācarya Caraka and Vagbhaṭa rasāyana is defined as the means by which one attains the excellence of rasa (the nourishing fluid which is produced immediately after digestion etc.) and other dhātus. Cakrapaṇi, while interpreting it, mentioned that the term "rasādi" do not only indicate physical but also mental faculties such as memory. Gaṅgādhara defines rasāyana as that which promotes longevity, memory etc. and it does so by producing excellent dhātus.

As per *ācārya Suśruta* "the one which is responsible for maintenance of youthfulness, enhancement of longevity, intellect, strength or immunity and cures the diseases too is known

as rasāyana." The quotation by ācārya Suśruta actually refers to the rasāyana tantra (science or section) but is significant of the definition of rasāyana too. According to Sārṅgadhar ācāryā, rasāyana is a dravya which cures old age and disease. Some examples are giloya, rudantī, gugulu and haritakī.

In Bhaişajyaratnāvalī, rasāyana is defined as a drug which prevents geriatric changes and diseases. Bhāvaprakaśa and Yogaratnākara have added that rasāyana is helpful in improving eyesight, providing nourishment and is aphrodisiac. If all the definition are summarised the conclusion is -

#### Rasāyana is a measure of:

Attaining excellent body tissues by providing nutrition to them.

Maintaining youthfulness and promoting longevity.

Improving cognitive functions, physical strength, stability, eyesight and sexual potency.

Curing the diseases.

#### Classification of rasāyana

# As per method of administration

It is divided into *kuṭīpraveśika* and *vātātapika*.

In kuţīpraveśika method the person desirous of undergoing rasayana is made to live in a specialised cottage after physically and mentally cleansed off of impurities and after doing auspicious karma, like worshipping God. The cottage is made on a good place with a good and pleasant atmosphere, suitable for all climatic conditions, trigarbha (three concentric courts), and with very small windows. While living in this specialized cottage, he is given the rasayana therapy.

In *vātātapika* method, the person can take *rasāyana* therapy in his usual routine.

#### As per scope of use

*Ācārya Dalhaṇa* has categorised *rasāyana* as per the scope of use into three categories – kāmya rasāyana, naimattika rasāyana, & ājastrika rasāyana.

\* Kāmya rasāyana - These are used with an intention or desire of having vitality, intellect or physical beauty.

### These are further of three types

- **Prāṇakāmya rasāyana** Used for promotion of vitality and longitivity
- *Medhya kāmya rasāyana* Used to promote cognitive function.
- Shrī kāmya rasāyana- Used for promotion for complexion and lustre
- \* Naimattika rasāyana- This group of rasāyana is useful in specific diseases. These rasāyana promote vitality and longevity besides curing the disease e.g. śilājīta in madhumeha, tuvaraka in kūstha & meha and bhalātaka in arśa.
- \* Ajastrika rasāyana- It includes diet and regime which is a part of daily routine, e.g. use of milk and ghrta 24. This group regulates the wear and tear of body and therefore maintains homeostasis.

# As per behavioural regimen (Ācāra rasāvana)

#### The ācāra rasāyana includes

Being truthful and free from anger, devoid of any type of indulgence, Non-violent and not exposing the body to much exertion, Peaceful and being soft spoken, practicing meditation and cleanliness, Having stability of mind and practicing charity and peace, Regularly offering prayers to God, cow, Brahmins, mentors and elders, Being free from barbarous acts and being compassionate, Maintaining a balance between sleeping and awakening, Using ghrta and milk regularly, Having proper knowledge of deśa (body and habitat) and  $k\bar{a}la$  (season) etc, Thinking logically and rationally, being non-egoistic, Having self-control and reverences for elder, Believing in God and validity of knowledge of *vedas* and studying scriptures regularly.

# Eligibility criteria for taking of rasāyana

The recipes of rejuvenation produce effects in those who are devoid of physical and mental impurities and are self-controlled. An individual practicing ācāra rasāyana (code of ethics) if undergoes rasāyana therapy gets benefitted with unimaginable effects of therapy.

*Ācarya Suśruta* has indicated use *rasāyana* in young and middle age.

Ācarya Vāgbhaṭa opines that children and old age persons are not suitable for rasāyana therapy as they cannot tolerate the  $v\bar{v}rya$  or potency of  $ras\bar{a}yana$  drug. He explained in the context of sage Cyavana that he become young after using cvanaprāśa because of his great austerity.

### Ineligibility criteria for taking of rasāyana

As per *ācarya Caraka*, the person with evil thoughts, devoid of disease, who is not a *dvijātiya* and who has no faith in the therapy should be deprived of it.

The people who resort to *grāmya āhāra –vihāra*, engaged in multifarious types of works and are devoid of self-control do not get benefited by *rasāyana* therapy.

Ācarya Suśruta has mentioned seven types of persons who should not use the rasāyana.

Persons devoid of self-control or self-restrained.

Who are idle or lazy.

Who are poor and can't afford measures.

Who are careless or commit blunders habitually.

Who are addicted to something.

Who commits to sinful acts.

# Medhya rasāyana

Ācārya Caraka has mentioned four special rejuvenating indications as *medhya rasāyana* which are specially wholesome and beneficial for intellect. These are *maṇḍūkaparṇi svarasa*, yaṣtīmadhu cūrṇa with milk, guḍūcī svarasa and śaṃkhapuṣpī kalka. These four rasāyana increase longevity, cure diseases, enhance the strength, agni (digestive fire), complexion and voice. These are especially has *medhya* properties.

# Mode of action of rasāyana

*Rasāyana* drugs and measures act at one or all the three above mentioned levels. As a result rich, good and healthy tissue develop in the body, this gives a person longevity, immunity, vitality, happiness and improved intellect etc.

- ❖ Poṣaka rasāyana- These rasāyana act at all levels of rasa by directly enriching the nutrition value of the circulating plasma. Examples are drākṣā, milk, śatāvarī and all such direct nutrients.
- ❖ *Agni vardhaka rasāyana* Acting at the level of *agni* i.e. at the level of digestion and metabolism, this group of *rasāyana* improve the digestion, absorption and metabsolism leading in turn to improved nutritional status. Examples are *pippalī*, *harītkī*, *citraka* etc.
- ❖ *Srotośodhaka rasāyana* Acting at the level of *srotāmsi* i.e. the microcirculatory channels carrying nutrition to the tissue, these rasāyana clean and activate the micro-circulatory

channels i.e. *srotiśuddhi* leading to improved micro-circulation and tissue perfusion. Examples are *guggulu*, *pippalī*, *rasona* etc.

The *rasāyana* work through the *acintya śakti* i.e. *prabhāva*. *Ācārya Śuśruta* have placed it in *ābhayantra śamana* (internal pacificatory measure) *cikitsā*.

#### Indication of specific rasāyana in specific conditions

Śārṅgadharācāryā has described the progressive aging where it has been described that every individual is at risk of losing one of the following properties at every decade. Rasāyana can be used according to the necessity but several factors should also be kept in mind such as age, sātmya (adaptability), dhātu, deśa (climate), prakṛti (constitution), vyādhi, kāla. Early adult and middle age (between 3rd to 5th decades) are the best period for rasāyana therapy to have maximum of anti-aging effect. There can be specific rasāyana for the specific age groups which help in in restoring the loss of specific bio values of the respective age.

# Rasāyana in different decades

S. N.	Decade	Loss of feature	Described <i>Rasāyana</i>
1	0-10	Childhood (bāla)	Vacā, Kāśmari
2	11-20	Growth (vṛriddhi)	Aśvagandhā, Balā
3	21-30	Lustre ( <i>chavi</i> )	$ar{A}mlakar{\imath}$
4	31-40	Intellect ( <i>medhā</i> )	Śaṁkhapuṣpī, Jyotiṣmatī
5	41-50	Complexion(tvaka)	Bhṛṅgrāja, Somarāji
6	51-60	Vision ( <i>dṛasti</i> )	Cakṣuṣya, Saptāmṛtā
7	61-70	Reproductive power(śukra)	Ātmaguptā, Āśvagandhā
8	71-80	Courage (vikrama)	Not effective
9	81-90	Intelligence (buddhi)	Not effective
10	91-100	Motor organ(karmendriya)	Not effective
11	101-110	Mind (ceta)	Not effective
12	111-120	Caseation of life (jīvita)	Not effective

# Mythological origin of guḍūcī

The king of *Laṃka*, *Rāvaṇa* who was very proud and leader of demons abducted *Sīta* (wife of Lord *Shrī Rāma*). Lord *Rāma* had a war with the help of *vānars* and killed *Rāvaṇa*. After this incidence, Lord *Indra* (king of deities) was very happy with lord *Rama*. He revitalised the *vānara* (killed in war by demon) with the help of divine *amṛatā*. After that the places where the sprinkled divine *amṛatā* fell from the bodies of *vānars* gave rise to *giloya*.

# **Etymology of some common synonyms**

गुडू ची- - Which protects from diseases.

अमृता- - Which protects from death.

छिन्त्ररहा - Which attains growth even after it is cut.

# Properties of gudūcī

D (*	D.N. (10 <sup>th</sup> cen.)	B.P. (16 <sup>th</sup> cen.)	4h	P.V. Sharma
Properties			R.N.(17 <sup>th</sup> cen.)	(19 <sup>th</sup> cen.)
Guṇa	-	Laghu	Gurū,	Gurū, snighdha
Rasa	Katu	Katu, tikta, kaṣāya	Tikta, kaṣāya	Tikta, kaṣāya
Vipāka	-	Svādu		Madhur
Vīrya	Ușna	Ușna	Ușna	Ușna
Doṣaghantā	Sanipāthā	Doșa traya	Rakta, vāta	Tridoṣa
Karma	Viṣaghnī, Jvarabhūtaghnī Valīpalita nāśinī	Rasāyana, samgrāhī, balya, agni dīpana. āma, tṛiṣaṇā, dāha, kāsa, pāṇḍuroga, kāmalā, kūṣṭha, vātarakta, jvara,kṛimī, and vamī.	dāha, arti, vamī,	

# Chemical constituent responsible for the bioactivity of guduchi

S. n.	Chemical constituient	Class	Bioactivity
1.	Berberine, choline, tembetarine Tinosporin, palmitine,	Alkaloids	Neuro-protective effect
	jatrorrhizine		
2.	Berberine, palmatine, tembetarine Magnoflorine,	Alkaloids	Aphrodisic property
3	tinosporin, isocolumbin Cordifolioside a, tinocordiside, syrigin	•	Immunomodulatory activity
4	Berberine		Anti-dyslipidemic activity
5.	(-)epicatechin, tinosporin, isocolumbin, palmatine		Antioxidant activity
6.	Fluranolactone, tinosporin, tinosporide, jateorine, columbin, clerodane derivatives	Diterpenoid lactone	Anti-inflammatory activity
7.	Epoxycerodane, diterpene	Terpenoid	Gastroprotecttive activity

# **CONCLUSION**

Intake of *rasāyana* helps in improvement of routine health problems. *Guḍūcī* has *rasāyana* properties which strengthens and promotes the *svāstha bhāva* or the *dhātu sāmya*. It is the measure of providing excellent nutrition to all the body tissues. It produces a state of *dhātu* 

sāmya through different modes of action, positive benefits and maintains a good state of physical health, with calm and peaceful mind. In other words, guḍūcī rasāyana improves the overall quality of life including physical and psychological domain. Therefore, can be concluded by above that the guḍūcī can shows positive effects on overall quality of life. Guḍūcī svarasa is affordable and feasible measure which can be adopted in the form of preventive and curative measure.

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