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Role of Madhura Rasa on Shareera

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Abstract

The nutritive value of *Ahara Rasa* depends upon the type of food we consume. Body is considered as the product of *Ahara*(Food). It is transported through the *Annavahasrotas* through which it undergoes physical and chemical changes under the action of *Agni* and later does the *DhatuposhanaKarma*. If the diet includes all the *Shadrasa*, we can consider it as a balanced diet, which is necessary for the development of *Bala*(Strength) and *Vyadhikshamatva*(Immunity). We can include Carbohydrates, Proteins, Vitamins and Minerals under the concept of *ShadaRasa*. An unbalanced *Ahara* leads to malnutrition. An increase in the quantity or quality of *Ahararasa* leads to several disorders, even toxicity, like Hypervitaminosis and so on. Similarly, decrease in the quantity or quality of *Ahara*leads to under nourishment. Each Rasa has specific actions on different *Dhatus*. We can analyze these *Rasa* through the various *Lakshana* (Symptoms) it produces in the *Shareera*, due to the presence of *Panchamahabhoota* and *Guna* they carries. Here, an attempt has been made to analyze the action of *Madhura rasa on Shareera* based on their various *Guna*.

Keywords

Shareera, MadhuraRasa, Panchamahabhoota, Guna



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INTRODUCTION

Each and every unit in our body as well as the universe is composed of *Pancha-mahabhoota*¹.

ChikitsadhikrutaPurusha²i.e.,Shareera
(body) which has soul is composed of Panchamahabhoota. Factors that lead to the homeostasis of the body such as Dosha, Dhatu and Mala are also made of Panchamahabhoota. Ahara is necessary for nourishing these entities which are also made up of Panchamahabhoota. Due to the similarities in the basic structure of Tridosha, Dhatu, Mala and Ahara, they all are related to each other.

The Ahara should consist of Shadrasa³(Six primary tastes). This ShadrasaAhara which is Panchabhoutic by the action of proper or improper Pachakagni,Bhootagni and Dhatvagni(Digestive enzymes at various level) shows effects either in proper way or in an improper way i.e., leads to either Samyak yoga or Ati-Mithya- Hina Yoga (Normal functions or abnormal functions). As Ahara is composed of Shadrasa, theseAti-Mithya-HinaYoga are related to Shadrasa mainly. These Shadrasa exerts their effects on Tridosha which finally affects the Dhatu. Hence, it is important to

know how the *Dhatus* are affected by the use of *Shadrasa*.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

An attempt has been done to find out how *Madhurarasa* (Sweet taste) acts on different *Dhatu* physiologically as well as pathologically in their *Samyakyoga* and in their *Atiyoga*.

Definition⁴ of *Rasa*- It is a special sense which is understood through *Rasanendriya*(Tongue). *Rasa Nirukti*⁵: Rasa is a sensory stimulus which is perceived by an individual while consuming a *Dravya*. It is the sensation of taste.

MADHURA RASA

Panchabhoutikatwa⁶:Madhura Rasahas dominance of Ap and PruthviMahabhoota. AcharyaCharaka attributes only 'Soma' (increased concentration of water) in the formation of Madhurarasa.

*Lakshana*⁷:*Madhurarasa* is perceived or understood with the help of the following characteristics.

• It forms a coating inside the mouth while consuming. So, *Madhurarasa* coats *Srotas* (Channels) in the body where it reaches.

- It gives pleasure to the sense organs i.e., pleasing to the sensory apparatus and *Mana* (Mind).
- It induces a sense of well being and happiness in body and mind.
- Insects like flies, ants etc. also likes *Madhurarasa*.

Table 1 Madhura rasa Guna-Karma 8

Rasa	Guna	Virya	Dosha Karma
Madhura Rasa	Guru, Snigdha, Pichhilla, Mrudu	Seeta	Alleviates <i>Vata and Pitta</i>Aggravates <i>Kapha</i>

Table 2 The *PrakrutaKarma* (Physiological Functions) and *Vaikrutakarma* (Pathological functions) of *Madhura* rasa⁸

Prakruta Karma (Physiological Functions)	Vaikrutakarma Karma (Pathological functions)
 Sarvadhatuvivardhanah(responsible for the proper development of body tissues), Ayushya(increase life span), Balavardhaka(provide immunity), Kshata-ksheenahara(removes fatigue and tiredness), Varna (provide complexion), Indriyahitakara(stimulates or activates the sense organs) Twakkesakantahita(good for skin, hair and throat) Preenana(provide nourishment to all body entities), Brumhana(Provides strength), Jeevana(Stimulates tissue proliferation) Tarpana Sthirya Sandhana(responsible for thick bonding among the different entities), Stanyakara(Production of breast milk)Vishahara(Reduce toxicity) Daahahara(Reduce burning sensation) Moorchahara(Reduce unconsciousness), Trishnahara(Reduce thirst) 	 Sthoulya (obesity), Agnisada(indigestion), Guruta (feeling of Heaviness), Alasaka (GIT disorder), Atinidra (excess sleep), Shwasa (breathlessness), Prameha (Diabetic Mellitus), Galaroga (Throat disorders), Visamnjata (Unconsciousness), Aasyamadhurya (Always sweet taste on mouth or tastelessness), Other disorders likeLochana(Eye disorders), Glaarbuda (Throat tumor), and so on
• <i>Vata-Pitta hara</i> (Reduce the imbalance of Dosha)	

Table 3 Madhura rasa on different Samsthana(System) of body⁹

Samsthana (System) of body	Action of Madhura Rasa
NadiSamsthana (Nervous system)	Ahlaadakara, Shad IndriyaPrasadana, Medhya, Tarpana
PachanaSamsthana(Digestive system)	Anulomana, Trishnanigrahana
RaktavahaSamsthana(Circulatory system)	Sandhaniya, Hrudaya
ShwasanaSamsthana(Respiratory system)	Kanthya
MutravahaSamsthana(Urinary system)	Mutrala
PrajananaSamsthana(Reproductive System)	Vrushya, GarbhaSthapana, Stanyajanana
Tvachya(Skin)	Dahaprasamana, Tvachya, Keshya, Varnya

DISCUSSION

Madhura Rasa causing *Prakruta Karma* in the ShareeraDhatu: *Madhurarasa* is composed of *PanchaMahabhoota* likeApand Pruthvi. Due to the presence of these *Mahabhoota* and several other *Guna*(inherent qualities of Mahabhoota), in *SamyakAvastha*(in normal proportion), *Madhurarasa* can perform their *Praakruta Karma*(normal functions) on the *Shareera* (Body). The effects are:-

- Sarvadhatu Vivardhana: Madhura rasahelps in the development of all tissues of the body since it is habituated by birth.
- Jeevana: It provides strength and nourishment to degenerative tissue and thus increases the life span and Immunity or Ojas due to their SnigdhaGuna(untcousness) mainly.
- IndriyaPrasaadana: It has the ability to activate or stimulate the functions of Indriyaby propelling the transmission of impulses carried through their particular paths and alleviates the Dosha associated with them.
- Balya: Gives strength to Tridosha, Dhatu and Mala to perform their normal functions.
- Varnya: It purifies all the entities due to the presence of Snigdha Guna. If Varna becomes abnormal due to Vata, Pitta,

Rakta aggravation Madhurarasa can act on them and bring back the normal Varna (colour).

- Vishaghna:Madhurarasa is responsible for relieving certain symptoms of Visha (Toxin) which are produced due to the Guna (qualities of Visha) such as Rooksha, Ushna, Teekshna, Laghu through the Snigdha, Seeta,GuruGunaof Madhura rasa. The constituents of Madhura rasa might acts as Anti-oxidant,proving Bala to all Dhatuand protect them from all types of irritants.
- Trishnagna: Vata and Pitta due to their Ruksha and UshnaGuna, absorbs fluid part or Soumyadhatu (Water or liquid) in the body causing Thrishna (Thirst). But Madhurarasa by its Snigdha and PichhilaGuna pacifies the Vata-Pitta and provide more Soumyata to the body and thus helps in pacifying the Trishna. Madhura Rasa also initiates salivary secretions.
- Twachya: In Twak(skin),Vata is situated and helps in the proper functioning of Sparsanendriya(Skin).The Pittahelps in its nourishment.Presence of Kapha keeps the normal texture of Twak by its SnigdhaGuna.If this Vata and Pitta get vitiated the Snigdha and MruduGuna of Madhurarasa helps to normalize their

vitiation and maintain the normal colour, elasticity and other functioning of *Twak*.

- Doshagna:Madhurarasa by its Seeta,Snigdha, MruduGuna pacifies Pittadoshawhich cause 'Daha'or burning sensations.Aggregated Vata is pacified by Snigdha and GuruGuna of MadhuraRasa.
- Keshya:Madhurarasa due to its SnigdhaGuna reduces the dryness of hairs due to Vatadosha.Madhurarasa can control the functioning of Asthidhatu which is the main seat of Vatadosha. As Kesha(Hairs) is the Mala(Waste product) of AsthiDhatu, the proper formation and functioning of Asthidhatuthrough the proper use of Madhurarasaleads to the proper formation of Mala such as Kesha.
- Kanthya: Kantha is the pathway for UdaanaVayu which Praana and responsible for Geeta-hasyadikarma⁹. Proper intake of *Madhurarasa* helps to keep the normal texture of Kanta (Larynx, Naso-Pharynx) by providing lubrication due to its SnigdhaGuna, as well as clears the pathway for the easy movement of Vayu. Snigdha Guna of Madhurarasa can protects Kanta from dryness which can be due to the RukshaGuna of Vayu.
- Preenana:Madhura rasa refreshes the Rasa and Rakta, which are Apya in

- nature. Due to the predominance of *Ap Mahabhoota* in *Madhura rasa*, it leads to the nourishment and strength of these *Dhatus* and increases their circulation.
- *Brimhana*: Due to the presence of *PruthviMahabhoota*, *Madhurarasa* provides nourishment to *Mamsa*, *Medodhatu* and increases their strength both quantitatively and qualitatively.
- Sthiryakara: Presence of PruthviMahabhootaMadhura rasa providesSthiraGuna which represent 'Upachaya' or well built of body.
- Kshata Ksheena: Feeling of weakness or tiredness, physically due to any injury, can be understood by the word Kshata-Ksheena. The PichhilaGuna predominance in Madhura rasa helps in the re-union of torn tissues or in the healing karma as well as in the regeneration of worn out tissues. Thus helps to get rid off from the condition of Ksheena.
- *Moorchaprasamana:Madhurarasa* is very useful in *Pitta-Vata* condition mainly because of its *Snigdha guna. Moorcha* is mostly associated with *Vata* or *Pitta* vitiated conditions. Hence *Madhurarasa* can be used to relieve the symptoms of *Moorcha*.
- Stanyakrut:Stanya(Breast Milk)
 being the Upadhatu of Rasa,is

ApMahabhoota predominant.

The Apmahabhoota in Madhurarasa is responsible for the increase in Rasa and Raktadhatu through which Stanya will be increased quantitatively and qualitatively.

■ Sandhaanakrut: Presence of Pruthvi and ApMahabhoota through Sthira, SnigdhaGuna helps in the reunion and regeneration of worn out tissues. Madhura Rasa provides nutrition and strength to cells which helps them to regain their normal physiological condition.

MadhuraRasa causing VaikrutaKarma in Shareera

- In Sthoulya: the Samprapti (Pathogenesis) of Sthoulya MedoVrudhi there is finally and MamsaVrudh. Medas and Mamsa are Pruthvimahabhoota predominant Dhatu. The Sthira. **GuruGuna**of PruthviMahabhoota in Madhurarasa leads to increase in the same *Mahabhoota* in these Dhatus along with increase in an Kaphadosha, leading Sthoulya, to Prameha, Gandamala, Arbuda, Peenasa, *Udarda*, *Sleepada* and so on.
- Agnimandya: The predominance of Mrudu, PichilaGuna of AapMahabhootamay decrease the Vata − Pitta Vitiation and increases the

Kaphadoshadue to Guru Guna. The decrease in Pittadosha and increase in Kaphadoshamight decreases the action of Jataragni which may finally leads to agnimandya.

- Alasaka: A type of Amavastha due to Agnimandya. Due to its Guru Gunait may increase the load on Agnilevel and more Agnimandyacan take place
- Guruta: The feeling of heaviness may be due to the increase in the Sthira, GuruGuna of Pruthvimahabhoota and increase in Kaphadosha.
- Atinidra: The Pruthvi and AapMahabhoota increases the KaphaGuna, which increase the TamoGuna leading to Atinidra (Excess duration for sleep) as well as Visamnjata. In Visamnjatathe person is unable to get normal perception of objects or he may loss his power of normal sensations.
- Shwasa: The Sthana for Kaphadosha is Urapradesha (Thorax). The Increase in KaphaGuna increases the feelings of Gurutwa in its Sthana leading to Chest congestion and Dysnoea.
- AasyaMadhurya:Increase in Kaphadosha associated with Ama might increases the feelings of MadhuryaAvastha in mouth as well as Shteevana karma. In

Amasaya, the Kaphadosha with Ama might lead to Chardi and Jwara.

- Lochanadisorders (Eye disorders): The abnormal increase in *TarppakaKapha* in *Netra* leads to disorders associated with *Kapha*.
- *Ruk*(Pain): The increase in *Kapha* produce *Aavarana* to *Vata*. This obstruction of *Vata* might exhibit in the form of pain in the particular region.
- *Krimeen*: The increased use of *Madhura Rasa* might increase the formation of *Krimi* in *Pakvasaya* (Worm infestations in large intestine) which might be considered due to the *Prabhava* of the *Madhura Rasa*.

CONCLUSION

Madhura Rasa gives nutrition (Bruhmana) and strength (Balya) to our body. It cures weakness or tiredess (Daurbalya). So, Madhura Rasa acts as a Rasayana. On the basis of Guna and Panchamahabhoota constitution, we can interpret the normal Karma of Madhura Rasa. The normal Karma (functions) are mainly due to the Samyaksevana (Optimum Consumption) and the abnormal Karma are due to the Madhura Rasa. Like Atisevana of Madhurarasa, we can interpret the effects of other *Shadrasa Ahara* on Shareera, based on their *Panchamahabhautic* costitutions and *Guna*.

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