Int J Ayu Pharm Chem

REVIEW ARTICLE

www.ijapc.com e-ISSN 2350-0204

Concept of Aahar According to Prakruti

Manisha V. Jaybhaye^{1*} and Sampada S. Sant²

^{1,2}Department of Sharirkriya, Govt. Ayurved College, Nanded, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Ayurveda is a medical system that deals not only with body but with the mind and spirit as well. Ayurveda emphasizes on consuming healthy and nutritious diet. Diet is considered to be a vital for a human body as it provides the basic nutrients. Unfortunately in modern era the concept of Hita ahara which are having a great influence on once health is being ignored. Today fast food chains become a global phenomenon. Eating habits have changed dramatically for example combining food. As a result man has to pay penalty. Doshaj Prakruti is useful to understanding the entire make-up of an individual, what their strength and weakness are, how they respond to different food. Acharya charaka described that every individual must have diet according to Prakruti to remain healthy.

Keywords

Prakruti, Hita Ahar, Eating Habits, Health



Received 13/10/15 Accepted 27/10/15 Published 10/11/15

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is ancient medical science which is designed to promote good health and long life rather than to fight disease. Ayurveda is a medical system that deals not only with body but also with mind but spirit as well. According to Ayurveda health means "Balanced co-ordination of body constitution, mind and spirit¹."

If we observe, people around us are not simply alike, every individual has different height, weight, structure i.e. every individual has its own anatomy, physiology and psychology. As they have their own specific *Panchbhoutik, Doshaj, Trigunatmak* constitution at the time of birth which decide their *Prakruti*. Once fundamental *Prakruti* is set up it never changes throughout the life². Once the *Prakruti* is decided every tissue, every system in the body work according to that constitutional *Prakruti*.

According to Charak if *Vatprakruti* person takes *Vatprakopak ahar* (diet) then he/she may suffers from *VatVikara* (disease) and that persons *Bal* (strength), *Varna* (lustor), *Sukh* (happiness), *Aayushya* (life) may be hampered. This is true for *Pitta* and *Kapha Prakruti* also. Therefore, according to *Acharya Charak Aahar* (diet) according *Prakruti* depends on quality of food, quantity of food, manner of intake, combination of *Aahar* and frequency of intake³. So if person follows diet according to *Prakruti* he survives 100 year disease free life.

Concept of Prakruti-

Prakruti is Ayurvedic profile of an individual, enclosing his or her physical, functional and behavioural characteristic. It is considered that *Prakruti* is formed at the conception of human being and usually does not alter during later phases. So the quality by which a person is born with is called Prakruti⁴.

Ayurveda has more emphasis on examining the *Prakruti* or natural state of individual first. The diseased or Vikruti is examined later. However in terms of functioning of living beings, Ayurveda sees all actions based on three basic functions called *Doshas* namely vata, pitta and kapha. As every Prakruti have its own special qualities i.e. physical as well psychological. So to maintain equilibrium of physical and psychological status, diet should be maintained according to Prakriti⁵.

Ayurvedic concept of *Aahar*

Ayurveda gives emphasis to *prakruti* or body constitution on consideration of food intake. Three basic *doshas Vata*, *Pitta and* Kapha forms seven type of $Prakrutis^6$. In this world each person is a unique. For this reason all the natural and good Aahar (diet) can't be suitable to all individual to the same extent. Every individual should take diet suitable to his predominant constitutional dosha's to balance them in different ways.

. _

_ _

Vata dosha guna are –Ruksha (dry), Laghu (light), Chala (movable), Shita (cold), Khara (rough), Vishad (clear), and Kashay (astringent)⁷. So, Vata Prakruti individual has to follow following pattern of diet.

Property	Foods to favour (Vataprakruti)	Foods to avoid (Vataprakruti)
Ras (taste) and Gun (properties)	a Sweet food, sour and salty tastes, warm	Foods of pungent, bitter and astringent taste, light, dry, rough, cold food.
Cereals	Rice, wheat, javas (flax seed)	Barley, corn, millet (jwara), rye, oats.
Pulses	<i>Mudga</i> (green gram), mash (black gram)	Rajma (Red Kidney beans), masoor (red lentil), soya beans, peanuts.
Nuts and Seeds	Sunflower seeds, almond, cashew, walnut, sesame seed, coconut	Peanuts.
Vegetables	Brinjal, onion, garlic, potato.	Carrot, cauliflower, peas, spinach, cucumber.
Fruits	Mango, orange, grapes, banana, cherries, figs, pomegranate.	Apple, watermelon, musk melon.
Dairy product	Milk, ghee, cream.	Ice cream.
Oils	Almond, olive, coconut, mustard	Soya bean oil
Sweetness	Raw sugar, fruit sugar.	White sugar.
Animal food	Chicken, egg, fish	Beef
Quantity of food-	Freque	ency of intake - Vata Prak

Vata Prakruti individual's quantity of Aahar depends on their Agni. As in Vat Prakruti Agni is visham (irregular), so there is Vaishamya in food intake i.e. individual take more or less quantity of Aahar (diet).

uti individual takes Aahar (diet) repeatedly.

Pitta dosha guna : Ushna (hot), Tikshna (sharp), Drava (liquidity), Vistra (fleshy smell), katu-amla (pungent, sour)⁷. So Pitta Prakruti individual has to follow following pattern of Aahar (diet)

Diet chart for Pitta Prakruti Individuals:

Property	Foods to favour for (pitta prakruti)	Foods to avoid for(pitta prakruti)
Ras(taste), Guna(character)	Foods of sweet, bitter, astringent taste, cool slightly dry heavy food.	Foods of sour, salty, pungent tastes, hot, sharp and light.
Cereals	Rice, Wheat, Barley, Oat.	Corn, Millet, Rye, chana (Horse gram)
Pulses	Soya, Mudga (green gram)	Peanuts, Masoor(red lentil)), Bengal gram, Mash(Black gram).
Nuts and Seed	Sunflower, Coconut.	Almond, Sesame, Olive, Mustard
Vegetable	Cauliflower, Cobbage, Lady finger, Cucumber.	Spinach, Tomato, Garlic, Brinjal, Methika(fenugreek)
Fruit	Mango, Figs, Dates, Grapes, Watermelon, Pomegranate, Amlaki(goose berry)	Banana, lemon, papaya, Peach, Cherries, Strawberries.
Dairy Product	Milk, Ghee, Cream	Cheese, Butter Milk, Curd.
Oils	Soya bean, Sunflower, Coconut.	Mustard, Almond, Sesame, Olive.
Sweets	Fresh honey, Fruit sugar.	White sugar.
Animal food	Egg, Chicken	Fish, Egg yolk, Beef.
Quantity of foo	d:	Snigdha (viscous), Mrudu (soft), Shlaks
In PittaPrakrut	i Agni is tikshna (sharp) so	(smooth), Madhur (sweet in taste), G

individual takes more quantity of Aahar.

Frequency of intake-

Pitta Prakruti individual takes Aahar (diet)

repeatedly.

Kapha dosha's guna-

Diet chart for Kapha Prakruti Individuals:

Snigdha (viscous), Mrudu (soft), *Shlakshna* (smooth), *Madhur* (sweet in taste), *Ghan* (dense), Mand (slow), Kathin (rigid), Swachya (clear), Sheet (cold)⁷. So *Kapha Prakruti* individual has to follow following pattern of diet.

Property	Foods to favour (kapha prakruti)	Foods to avoid (kapha prakruti)
Ras(taste) and	Foods of pungent, bitter, astringent taste,	Foods of sweet, sour, salty taste, cold,
Guna(character)	warm, light, dry foods	heavy foods
Cereals	Barley, Rye, Corn, Millet	Rice, Wheat, Oats,
Pulses	Mudga(green gram),Rajma(Red kidney beans),Masoor(Red lentils)	Black gram
Nuts and Seeds	Sunflower	Almond, Coconut,Cashew,Seasame, Walnut
Vegetables	Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chillies, Mushroom ,Spinach, Peas	Brinjal, Cucumber, Tomato, Sweet potato, Carrot
Fruits	Apple, Pomegranate	Bnana, Mango, Grapes, Pineapple, Dates, Cherries
Dairy products	Goat milk, Butter Milk	Milk , Ghee, Butter , Cheese, Icecream

Oils Mu	ustard oil, Sunflower	Almond ,Olive ,Soya, Seasame	
Sweets Ho	oney	White sugar, Fruit sugar	
Quantity of food-		Most wholesome and unwholesome	
In KaphaPrakruti Ag	g <i>ni</i> is <i>Mand</i> , so	dietary product	
individual's take less quantity of Aahar		Acharya Charaka has described various	
(Diet)		dietary articles which are most wholesome	
Frequency of intake-		and unwholesome by nature ⁸ .	

Less times than Vat and Pitta Prakruti

Group	Hitatamaahara	Ahitatama	
Cereals	Red shali rice(Orzasativa)	Yavaka(a variety of	
		hordiumvulgare)	
Pulses	Mudga(green gram)	Masha (black gram)	
Green vegetables	Jivanti(leptadenia reticulate)	Sarshapa (mustard)	
Rhizomes	Shrungavera (ginger)	Aaluka(potato)	
Fruits	Mrudvika (dried grapes)	Nikucha (artocarpusnikucha)	
Salts	Saindhava(rock salt)	Usara	
Sugar cane products	Sharkara	Faanita	
Drinking water	Antarikshajala	Rivar water	
Milk	Gava milk(cow milk)	Aavika milk(sheep milk)	
Ghrita	Gavaghruta(cow milk)	Aavika milk(sheep milk)	
Veg oil	Til tail(sesame oil)	Kusumbh oil.	

DISCUSSION

Ayurveda is not only medical science, it is the way that emphasize for ideal healthy living. In every individual Prakriti and Aahar (Diet) plays a very essential to sustains the health. As it helps in prognosis and in management, it is a diagnostic tool and keeps health in equilibrium (Prakriti -Samdoshaj Sthapanam). Prakriti remains stable during the whole life and affects every part of life. Thus, Aahar according to individual's Prakritieasily modulates our lifestyle. Aahar and Prakrutiare inter-related with each other. It is contemplation process in which an individual constitution lifestyle is accordingly adopted and it is necessary for disease free life. Every individual is subjected to a constant interaction with his environment, which will affect the person's constitution at any time. Lifestyle related disorders like diabetes, obesity prominently occur because of non-adaptation of Aahar (diet) according to self-constitution of body. It is interesting to note that the Ayurvedic classics have emphasized the role of faulty life style i.e., inappropriate dietary habits in the causation and pathogenesis of diseases. Ayurveda described specific Aahar (diet) according to Dincharya and Rutucharya but

it is noticed that most of the individuals lifestyles and dietary habits are opposite to their *Prakriti*. So, it is clearly indicated that if a person wish to be healthy, he must plan his *Aahar* according to Prakriti⁹.

The person of Vatprakruti have properties like skin), Ruksha(dry Vishamagni (irregular digestion) and Krur-koshth. So if he take food like *Mudgadal* (Green gram) with ghee, chapatti (wheat) then its dry guna is maintained by snigdhaguna (viscous)of Mudga (Green gram) and ghee. As Agni is visham (irregular), so ghee acts as good Agnidipak (increase intensity of hunger) ghee is described as snehananamuttamam (lubrication)¹⁰. (a.hrudya.su.39).Mudgadal (green gram) is easy to digest and hitatamdravya, but if Vatprakruti person take Vatprakopakahar such as Rajma (red kidney beans) as dal, millet chapatti, roasted papad as these food stuffs having properties like dry, cool, light which certainly increase vat properties then that person may suffer from very dry ,cracked skin, constipation and many more vat diseases.

The person of *Pitta Prakruti* have properties like *Ushna* (hot), *Tikshna*, *Drava*, *Vistra* (fleshy smell), Katu (pungent), Amla (sour) rasa. So if he take food like Mudga dal, Ghee with sugar, Chapati (wheat), dry fruits like Mrudvika (Dry grapes) then itsUshna (hot), Tikshna (sharp), Katuras (pungent) is maintained by Go-ghrita as it is Mrudu(soft) ,*Sheet(cold)*, Snigdha (viscous). Madhu.Mudgadal (green gram) is easy to digest and *hitatamdravya* (wholesome) Mrudvika (Dry grapes) is uttampittashamak, but person take *Pittaprakruti*person take Pittaprakopakahar such as Masoor (red lentil dal), Palak (spinach) as vegetable, Millet chapatti as these food stuffs having properties like its Ushna (hot), Tikshna (Sharp), Drava (liquid), Amla (Sour) which certainly increase *Pitta* properties then that person may suffer from heart burn, stomatitis, whole body burning sensation and many more pitta diseases.

The person of Kaphaprakruti have properties like Snigdha (viscous), Mrudu (soft), Shlakshna (smooth), Madhur (Sweet in taste), Ghan (dense), Mand (Slow), Kathin (rigid), Swachya (clear), Sheet (cold). So if he takes food like *Mudga*dal (green gram), Milletbhakrii. Then its Snigdha (viscous), Mrudu (soft), Shlakshna (smooth), sweet in taste, cold is maintained by Millet as it is light *laghu* (light) *ushna*hotdry (ruksha).Mudgadal(greengram) is easy to digest and *Hitatamdravya*but if person takes Udaddal (black gram dal), wheat chapatti,

milk products like Dudhmalai as these food stuffs having properties like *snigdha*, soft, smooth, sweet in taste, dense, slow, rigid, clear, cold which certainly increase *Kapha* properties then that person may suffer from *Aalasya* (Laziness), *Sharirgauravatva* (heaviness) *Udard* and many more *Kapha* disease.

CONCLUSION

Healthy citizens are the roots for development of any nation. So we have to

improve health of every individual. Physical, mental, social, intellectual, emotional and spiritual, these all dimensions of health could be balanced by taking food according to Prakruti. Every human being shouldbe aware about nature of diet, mode of preparation and rules of intake according to their Prakruti. Proper knowledge of AyurvedicAahar (diet) according to Prakruti and its application in our daily routine is essential for healthy life.

REFERENCES

- 1..Sushrutsamhita Sutrasthan15/4.
- 2. Sushrutsamhita .sharir .4/77.
- 3.CharakViman 6/94.
- 4. Charak Sutrasthan 7/38, 39.
- 5. CharakSutrasthan 1/14.
- 6.AshatangHrudyasutrasthan 1/10.
- 7 AshatangHrudyasutrasthan 1/10,11
- 8. CharakSutrasthan 25/38, 39
- 9. AshatangHrudyasutrasthan1/13
- 10. CharakSutrasthan 13/13.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

 Agnivesha, CharakaSamhita, English Translation by Prof. P.V. Sharma, ChaukhambhaOrientalia, Varanasi, Revised Ed., 2008.

2. AshatangHrudya.Vidyotini Hindi Comm. by KavirajAtridevGupta ChaukhambhaSanskrit Series Office, Varanasi, 3th Ed., 1993

 Kashyapa, KashyapaSamhita, Edi. and translated by Prof. P.V. Tiwari, ChaukhambhaVishvabharatiPrakashana,

Varanasi, 2nd Ed., 1976

4. M.D. Thesis, Role of Ahara on Promotion of Maternal Health and Foetal Outcome,NeeruMahajan (Nathani) , Dept. of Basic Principles (Swasthavritta and Yoga), I.M.S., B.H.U., 2000. 5. Sharangadhara, SharangadharaSamhita, Subodhini Hindi Comm. by Sri Prayagadatta Sharma, Chaukh. AmarbharatiPrakashana, Varanasi, 7th Ed., 1988.

6.SrimadbhagavadgeetawithGudharthadipikaComm.ofMadhusudanSaraswati;ChaukhambhaSanskrit Pratishthan, Delhi, 1st ed., 1996.

7. Sushruta, SushrutaSamhita, Ayurveda-Tattva-Sandipika Hindi Comm. by KavirajaAmbikadattaShastri,

Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthana, Varanasi, 11th Ed., 1997.

8. SwasthavrittaSamucchaya :Vd. RajeshwarDuttShastri; Kamlavasa, Assi; Varanasi, 11th ed., 1985.

9. VriddhaVagbhata, AshtangaSamgraha, Soroj Hindi Comm. by Dr. Ravi DuttaTripathi, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi, 2nd Ed., 1992.