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# A REVIEW ARTICLE ON AYURVEDOKTA VAJIKARANA DRAVYAS

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## **ABSTRACT**

Ayurveda is the ancient science which deals with every aspect of life in the forms of Asthanga. Asthanga mainly includes- Kayachikitsa, Balaroga, Grahachikitsa, Urdhwanga (Shalakyatantra), Shalyatantra, Agadatantra, Rasayana and Vajikarana. Rasayana and Vajikarana (Vrushya) both are the unique chikitsapadhhati of Ayurved, it possess its own importance in the field of Ayurveda. Ayurveda aims Swasthasya swastha rakshanam i.e. Protection of healthy person from disease and Aaturasya vikara prashamana i.e. curing of the diseases. Vajikarana mainly deals with promotion of sexual health and curing sexual problems. Now days due to pollution hazards sexual problems like infertility, impotence etc. are rising, and for this problems the solution is Ayurved (Vajikarana therapy). Vajikarana mainly concerns with Aphrodisiac, virility and improvement in health of progeny. Acharya Charaka has been explained in briefly about Vajikarana in Chikitsa Sthana (Ch. Chi. 2), in the form of formulations. By using these formulations good physique, potency, strength and complexion would be achieved as well as person became exhilarated, and potent sexually. Vajikarana Chikitsa proceed by living in strict compliance as directed in Ayurveda.

KEYWORDS: Vajikarana, Vrushya, Ashtanga, Aphrodisiac.

## INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is the science of life by means of explaining each and every aspect related to human being, (Ayu-Life, Veda- Science). Ayurveda possess the eight therapies concerned to specific areas of treatment, i.e. Astanga. Ayurveda mainly aims prevention from diseases and longevity of human beings. Ayurveda is said to use the inherent principles of nature to help health of person by keeping equilibrium with nature. Through Achara-Rasayana, art of appropriate living which helps to achieve longevity. Achrya Charaka has described the Trayo- Upsthambha (three main pillers of life) as- Ahara (Proper, healthy diet), Nidra (Peaceful sleep) and Bramhacharya (healthy sexual life). Ashtanga are-Kayachikitsa (Medicine), Balaroga (Paediatrics), Graharoga (Treatment of psychological problems), Urdhwanga chikitsa (Shalakya tantra- treatments related to ear, nose and throat region), Shalya tantra (Surgery), Vishatantra (Toxicology and forensic medicine), Rasayana (Methods of Rejuvention) and Vajikarana or Vrushya chikitsa (science of aphrodisiac, virility and improving health of progeny). Vajikarana means "VAJI"- means horse, symbol of sexual potency and performance thus Vajikarana means producing a horse's vigor, particularly the animal's great capacity of sexual power in the individual, also define as the medicines or therapies by which human being become capable of producing healthy progeny, and which resolve the problems like *Klaibya*, *Vandhyata*, *Shukragata vata* etc. *Vajikarana Chikitsa* requires living in strict environment as mentioned in *Ayurvedic* literature, it is taken by *Jitendriya Purusha*, man who has control over his desires. Most of times *Vajikarana* is misinterpreted as sexology, but it is intended to produce potent offspring, improve qualities of race by controlling inherited characteristics.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Acharya Charaka has focused on Vajikarana Dravya, Kalpas and its upyogita (Ch. Chi. 2). Before starting Vajikarana Chikitsa, Dehashuddhi has been advice by the Shodhan chikitsa like- Vamana, Virechana, Basti Chikitsa etc., after that according to Doshawstha, certain herbo-mineral preparations would advocated to achieve samyavastha of the Dosha. The Vajikarana formulations should be proceed with food which contains Godugdha (Cow's milk), Goghruta (Cow's Ghee), Shashthi Shali (boiled rice) and mamsarasa (meat soup). Acharya Charaka mentioned some Vajikarana formulations like-Vruhani Gutika, Vrushya Gutika, Vajikarana Ghrita, Vrushya Mashayoga, Vrushya Pippaliyoga, Medadi yoga etc.

Now we will see about Vajikarana Dravyas as follows:

Sr. No.	Dravya	Latin names and Family	Rasa	Virya	Vipaka	Guna
1	Kapikachchu	Mucuna pruritens, Leguminoceae	Madhura, Tikta	Sheeta	Madhura	Guru, Snigdha
2	Ashwagandha	Withania somnifera, Solanaceae	Madhura, Tikta, Kashaya	Ushna	Madhura	Laghu, Snigdha
3	Musali	Asparagus adscendens, Liliaceae	Madhura	Sheeta	Madhura	Guru, Snigdha
4	Shatavari	Asparagus recemosus, Liliaceae	Madhura, Tikta	Sheeta	Madhura	Guru, Snigdha, Mrudu
5	Makhanna	Euryale ferox, Nymphaeceae	Madhura	Sheeta	Madhura	Ruksha, Guru
6	Bala	Sida cordifolia, Malvaeceae	Madhura	Sheeta	Madhura	Laghu, Snigdha, Pischila
7	Putrajivaka	Putranjeeva roxburghii, Euphorbiaceae	Madhra, Katu	Sheeta	Madhura	Guru, Pischila
8	Amalaki	Emblica officinalis, Euphorbiaceae	Madhura, Amla, Tikta, Katu, Kashaya	Sheeta	Madhura	Laghu, Ruksha
9	Kokilaksha	Asteracantha longifolia, Acanthaceae	Madhura	Sheeta	Madhura	Guru, Snigdha, Pischila

#### DISCUSSION

As we have seen in methodology, all Vajikarana Dravyas basically possess Madhura rasa, Madhura Vipaka and Sheeta virya, which enhances the Dhatuposhana results into Swasthayu. Dhatuposhana leads to production of Poshaka Dhatu. Main aim of Vajikarana is production of good quality Shukradhatu. Vajikarana is special branch of Ayurveda having beneficial properties like increasing sexual capacity, improvement in health of progeny, useful in disorders infertility, erectile dysfunction, likepremature ejaculation etc. *Vajikarana dravyas* also possess Rasasyana property, by means of capability to revitalize all Saptadhatus and restores Samya-awastha. Acharya Sharangdhra classified drugs on the action of that drug on human body, like- Shukrala dravyas Musali, Sharkara and Shatavari, Ashwagandha, Shukrapravartaka Dravya is Stree, Shukrarechanartha-Bruhati, Shukrastambhaka- Jatiphala, Shukrashoshana-Haritaki etc. In today's busy life Dhatusarata has been hampered, which results into sexual problems and so many health problems, so Rasayana and Vajikarana is best option towards this problem.

## CONCLUSION

In Ayurveda many of drugs were classified under their usefulness. Vajikarana Chikitsa and Rasayana chikitsa were meant for revitalization of all Saptadhatus and results into equilibrium. Keeping this concept of Ayurveda in mind, it definitely offers a solution towards minimization of problems related to Shukra. Differences in the ancient textual base of Ayurveda and modern sciences results into inability of effective collaboration between these practitioners and researchers. The experimental studies, research works plays a crucial role in proving the effectiveness of Vajikarana and Rasayana.

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