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A Critical Review on Ardhanariswara Rasa

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ABSTRACT

Rasashastra, a specialized branch of Ayurveda that evolved significantly during the medieval period, focuses on the use of herbo-mineral preparations known as Rasaushadhis. These formulations are gaining prominence in modern healthcare due to their effectiveness in managing chronic diseases. Rasaushadhis are characterized by their tasteless nature, potency in minimal doses, rapid action, and extended shelf life making them convenient and highly valuable in therapeutic practice. Among the various ailments discussed in classical Ayurvedic literature, Jwara (fever) is regarded as the "emperor of all diseases" and holds a central place. One such herbo-mineral formulation, Ardhanareeshwara Rasa, is traditionally recommended for the treatment of Jwara. In light of this, the present review aims to explore and compile various formulations documented across classical Rasashastra texts.

Keywords: rasashastra, rasoushadhi, jwara, ardhanariswara rasa.

INTRODUCTION

Rasashastra is a branch of Ayurveda which mainly contains description about various herbo-mineral drugs. This branch of Ayurveda became more evident and popular after around eight century. Parada (Mercury) has been considered the most important drug and the aim of this science is to make the best use of Parada as a means to achieve dehavada (to make body strong) and lohavada (conversion of lower metals to noble metals).

Jwara, holds significant relevance in Ayurveda as it is considered the "Raja of all Rogas". It is viewed as both a symptom and a disease in itself, capable of affecting the body and mind simultaneously. Classical texts such as Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita, and Ashtanga Hridaya dedicate extensive sections to Jwara Chikitsa (treatment), indicating its clinical priority. Furthermore, Jwara is often the first disease described in the Chikitsa Sthana of Ayurvedic treatises, reflecting the foundational role its diagnosis and treatment play in Ayurvedic medical practice.

Ardhanariswara rasa is a khalwiya rasoushadhi which has been explained in various texts like rasachandamshu, rasakamadenu etc. this miraculous preparation is having seven references with different ingredients. It is primarily indicated in the management of Jwara (fever), especially those of chronic or complicated origin. The name "Ardhanareeshwara" reflects the symbolic integration of both male (Shiva) and female (Shakti) principles, denoting a balanced and potent therapeutic effect combining strength and subtlety.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The ingredients of Ardhanariswara rasa explained in different texts of rasashastra are tabulated and reviewed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Table 1:

Reference	Rogadhikara	Ingredients	Procedure	
Rasachandamshu ¹	Jwaradhikara	Shu. Parada 1part	5 times bhavana should be done in triphala kwatha	
		Shu. Gandhaka 1 part	Used for Nasya with jambira rasa	
		Shu. Vatsanabha 2 parts		
		Shu. Jayapala 4 parts		

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		Maricha 4 parts	
		Triphala kwatha Q.S	
Rasakamadhenu ²	Jwaradhikara	Shu.parada 1 part, Shu.jayapala 4 parts, Bakuchi bija 7 parts, Pippalli churna 21 parts, Nimbabija churna 33 parts	Make a bolus and place in 4 layered cloth and Dolayandra swedana in nimbarsa for 1 week Used as anjana
Rasakamadhenu ³	Jwaradhikara	Shu. Parada Shu. Gadhaka Shu. vatsanabha Krishnasarpa visha-bhavana 3 times chucchundara pitta- 3 bhavana in samudraphala toya- 7 bhavana	2 gunja- used for nasya karma
Rasakamadhenu ⁴	Jwaradhikara	Shu. Parada Shu.gandhaka Shu.haratala Shu.tankana Shu.manashila Haritaki kwatha-bhavana	Bhavana should be done in haritaki kwatha in an amavasi dina after following bhrahmacharya. Then put it in the mouth of a live mongoose and sew it. Then Paka should be done with bilwa wood for 5 prahara. After it cools down, take out that juice and put it in the crow's nest itself by making a hole in its egg with a shalaka and fill it inside it and keep it there for 15 days and take it out from there on the Ashtami of Krishna Paksha. Then make the other mongoose to chew the hood of the snake. Putting maricha in your ear and by chanting the mantra "Om Hreem Hansah Soham Bhasmi Kuru Kuru Swaha", sacrifice it. Take out the bile of the mongoose and soak maricha in it and mix it with the above mentioned juice and rub it. Then put this mashed juice in a peacock egg, cover it with cloth and mud and combine it with the five salts and cook it in the Damruyantra for six prahara. On the day of suryagrahana, After the juice cools down, take it out and mix the three salts and vatsanabha and rub it in the decoction of Haritaki three times and on the day of chandragrahana rub it thrice with the bile of Chhaundar and puta is given for three times. Then on the day of Holi, 5 putas are given with Haritaki kwatha, and then in Pushyanakshatra, 5 putas are given with samudraphala jala or kwatha. On the Ashtami day of Krishna Paksha, puta is given for 6 times with haritaki kwatha and shu. jayapala, then chant the above mantra and make a tablet of the size of mustard seeds and keep it. Grind it in bringaraja rasa and apply it in right eye as anjana and after rubbing it in Brahmi rasa apply it in left

			eye. This anjana is very beneficial in Sannipaata, Bhut Graha, Mania, Dakini and Shakini Graha. This juice pacifies all fevers by rubbing it in the right eye with decoction of Sahadevi and in the left eye with decoction of haritaki. This Ardhanarishwaar juice surprises everyone with its supernatural effect.
Rasakamadhenu⁵	Jwaradhikara	Nimbaphala majja, Rajavriksha phala majja, Shu. manashila, Pippalli (each 1 shana matra)	Bhavana in nimba rasa 1 masha Anjana karma
Rasakamadhenu ⁶	Jwaradhikara	Nimba bija,Shu. Manashila, jayapatri, dhavamsa, pippalli,karavellaka swarasa- bhavana 21 times	1 masha Anjana karma
Rasakamadhenu ⁷	Jwaradhikara	Paribhadra bija, grihadhuma,vacha,pippalli,shu.m anashila,jiraka,anjana (equal parts), bhavana in karavellaka swarasa	1 chana matra Anjana karma

RASAPANCHAKA OF INGREDIENTS^{8,9}

Table 2:

Dravya	Rasa	Guna	Virya	Vipaka	Karma
Shunti	Katu, Tikta	Laghu, Ruksha	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavata hara, Dipana, Shulahara, Lekhana,Kasa, Arsha, Hrudroga, Shotha, Shleepada, Anaha hara
Maricha	Katu	Laghu, Tikshna	Ushna	katu	Kaphavata hara,Dipana, vranaropana, Daha Hara
Pippalli	Katu	laghu, Snigdha, Tikshna	Ushna	Madhura	Kaphavata hara, Dipaka, Udara Rogahara
Parada	Shadrasa	Snighda, sara, guru	Ushna	Madhura	Yogavahi, Rasayana, Vrishya, Balya, Pustikaraka, Deepana, Agnivardhak
Jayapala	Katu	Guru, ruksha, tikshna	Katu	ushna	Virechanakara, jalodara prashamana, navajwara nibarhana, krimihara, kushtahara, vatasleshmahara, vantikrut
Bakuchi	Katu, tikta	Laghu, ruksha	Katu	ushna	Kapha vata shamaka, switrahara, kushta hara, meha hara, jwarahara, ruchya, hridya

Nimba	Katu, tikta	laghu	katu	shita	Grahi, agnikrut, vatakrut, sramahara, kasahara,jwarahara, krimihara
Rajavriksha	Madhura	Mridu, guru, snigdha	madhura	shita	Vatapittahara, sramsana, hridrogahara, shoolahara, kushtahara, jwarahara
Manashila	Katu, Tikta	Snigdha,, Ushna, Guru	Katu	Ushna	Lekhana, Rasayana, Varnya, Sarva rasayanagrya, Kasa kshayaharini
Haritaki	Madhura tikta	Ruksha, ushna, laghu, Sara	ushna	Madhura	Medhya, shothahara, kushtahara, chakshushya, dipana, rasayana, ayushya
Vibhitaki	Kashaya	Ruksha, laghu	Ushna	Madhura	Bhedana, kasanashana, netrya, kriminashana, keshya
Amalaki	Amla pradhana pancha rasa	sara	Shita	Madhura	Tridoshahara,Rasayana, chakshushya, vrushya, vayasthapana,Prameha, Arshas, Mutrakrecha, Rakta pitta, Kushta, Netra roga, Pradhara, Soma roga
Vatsanabha	Madhura	Ruksha, Tikshna, laghu, vikasi, Sukshma, vyavayi	Ushna	Madhura	Swedajanaka, jwaraghna, sothahara, dipana, vedanahara, Kasahara
Tankana	Katu	Tikshna, ruksha, sara	Ushna	Katu	Kapha visleshana,Hridya,Vata hara,Pitakara, Agnidipana,Stripushpajanana,Balya
Haratala	Katu, Kashaya, tikta	Guru, Ushna, Snigdha	Ushna	Katu	Deepana, Balya, Vrushya, Kushtaghna, Kandughna
Karavellaka	Tikta, katu	Laghu, ruksha	Ushna	Katu	Pramehaghna, kushtaghna, jwaraghna, vishaghna, sothahara, dipana
Vacha	Katu, tikta	Laghu, Tikshna	Ushna	Katu	Medhya, lekhana, vamaka, dipana, shulaghna, kantya, pachana, jwaraghna, atisaraghna, bhutaghna
Paribhadra	Katu, tikta	Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Dipana, medohara, krimihara,ruvhya, jwaraghna
Jiraka	Katu	Ruksha, laghu	Ushna	Katu	Jwaraghna, pachana, sangrahi, dipana, pittala, Medhya, chakshushya

DISCUSSION

Ardhnareswara rasa is a yoga which is mentioned in various texts like Rasachandamshu, Rasakamadhenu etc. It is effective in jwara and very easy to prepare but not commonly used in practice. The rasadravyas and upavisha dravyas should be used after proper shodhana methods. The medicinal properties of the ingredients puts light that it can be shown miraculous change in the treatment of Jwara.

Most of the drugs in Ardhanarishwara Rasa have Katu-Rasa, Ushna-Teekshna-Ruksha Guna, Ushna-Veerya and Katu-Vipaka. Margan Vivrunoti, Shothahara, Kapha nissaraka and Lekhana, jwaraghna properties of Ardhanarishvara rasa cause Srotomukhavishodhana. Katu Vipaka, Ushna Veerya and Teekshna properties produce Draveekarana (Vilayana) and Chedana of vitiated Kapha and Aama stuck in the Srotas. Katu rasa will helps to shed off the Aavrana (obstruction due to vitiated Kapha) and reestablished the flow of Vata (PranaVayu). The ingredients of Ardhanarishwara Rasa like Vatsnabha, Varatika, Tankana and Maricha possess anti-inflammatory activity which prevent the inflammatory process and thus helps in reducing the symptoms.

CONCLUSION

Ardhnareswara rasa is a yoga explained under jwara adhikara by different acharyas. Each of the reference mentioned is different with addition or deletion of some ingredients. Most of these are mentioned in different types of jwara and the dose is also less. Not much research works have been carried out on these, opening avenues to carry out research in this area.

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