Garbha Sambhava Samagri W.S.R to Lokapurusha
Samya Sidhantha

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Abstract: ‘Garbha-Sambhava samagri’s [1] are four in number; they are Ritu, Kshetram, ambu and beeea. Ritu – woman’s period of ovulation/ proper age of man and woman for conception. Kshetram- Uterus (it is the endometrial bed in which the baby grows). Ambu- is nothing but the permeating rasa dhatu which is formed by the essence of digested food in mother. Beeea is the combination of ovum of woman and sperm of man. All these four factors actively participate in the reproduction leading to good progeny. Acharya Charaka explained the concept of loka purusha samya sidhanta and told that “man is the tiny replica of universe”[2], there exist a close link between man and universe. Whatever is found in the universe is found in man and vice versa. So, the man survives and perishes according to universe

Keywords: Garbha sambhava samagri, loka, purusha, samya, ritu, kshetra

1. Introduction

Creation/Genesis is nature’s rule. All living and non-living beings are a part of the universe which formed because of creation or srushti. In case of purusha, garbhapakraiya is the process of srushti[3]. Great Acharyas have told about the Garbha Sambhava Samgri, which refers to the factors needed for conception.

2. Materials and Methods

Garbha sambhava samagri is studied in detail from Charaka samhita, susruta samhita and vaghbha samhita.

3. Discussion

Quality and quantity of garbhasambhava samagri are important to acquire good progeny.

Ritu
Ritu can be considered as Garbhadhan yogya kala (appropriate age of man and woman for conception). To get a child of possible good qualities, male at age of twenty five and female at the age of sixteen years should try for pregnancy, at these ages both the partners will be full of energy and physically mature too. Like this in Prakruti also flowering and fruiting happens only after attaining the proper maturity of the plant.

Another instance of ritu is ritukalya (the time when the sperm and ovum could meet during intercourse). According to Susruta duration of ritukalya is 12 days (starts from 4th day of cessation of menstruation)[4].It is called ritukalya because in this period of woman’s menstrual cycle garbhasaya gather the seeds (sperms) and there will be an opportunity of pregnancy. As lotus flower closes after sunset in a similar way after ritukalya the yoni of women get constricted and does not allow the entry of sukra[5].

Kshetra
Kshetra is the place where kshetrajna can reside, here it is garbhasaya or kshetra which becomes the adobe for garbha. Condition of garbhasaya is important for proper nutrition of garbha just like ploughed land sharpens the speed of germination of seeds. Acharya Charaka while explaining janapadodwamsa stated that dashita desa/ desa vikraati can lead to improper growth of creepers and plants etc[6]. This explains the importance of desha or kshetra in cases of birth abnormalities.

Ambu
Ambu is the nutritional fluid which supplies nutrition to the garbhasthadaya and fetus. Ambu is formed from Rasa dhatu[7] which is formed out of the essence of food. If proper nutrition is not supplied will lead to Garbha vikruitis.

Beeja
It is the seed or the gamete which is important for the procreation; it is the combination ovum of woman and sperm of man. Healthy progeny is the outcome of healthy sperm and ovum. Diseased, contaminated or mutilated sperm and ovum cannot produce a healthy offspring or lead to infertility.

According to Guna Siddantha, Loka is agni someeyam[8] in nature whereas sukra is Soumya and arthava is Agneya[9], and thus combination of both lead to the formation of Purusha. From this we can understand that there is a close relation between loka and purusha.

4. Conclusion

From the above study it is concluded that the various objects in loka which have similarity with purusha- established as lokapurusha samya sidhanta, holds good in case of garbha sambhava samagri also. From this it is clarified that the ritu may be compared to the ideal season, kshetra the fertile land, ambu with the proper irrigation and beeea with the good quality seed.
References


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