



“To study the Masanumasik Garbha Vrudhi by Kashyap with special reference Balrog.”

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Abstract:

Ayurveda gives precise description of Garbha Vriddhi and Vikas Kram, though there were no modern imaging techniques like sonography, MRI etc. Different Texts of Ayurveda gives various views regarding Garbha Utpatti and Garbha Vriddhi. Ayurveda has also mentioned Garbhini Lakshana which are helpful in diagnosis of early pregnancy and prevents the fetal anomalies.

The formation of zygote and embryo and subsequent development of the embryo into fetus in various stages of development and maturity over a period of 9 months is called Garbha in Ayurveda. The whole process is called Garbha utpatti or Garbhavakranti (development and maturity of fetus)

So this article is focusing on masanumasik vrudhi by Kashyap only with special reference to Balrog.

Keywords: Masanumashik Vrudhi, Kashyap.

Introduction:

In Ayurveda, Acharya defines the human body under the concept of Sharira. Sharira is made up of the Anga, Pratyanga, Indriya and Avyava. There is systematic description of foetal development i.e. Garbhavakranti or Garbha Masanumasika Vikasa which starts from Shukra-shonit sanyog i.e., fertilization. The Vikasa means the development which takes place in sequential manner. The combined semen and ovum (Sukra and Sonita) in the womb, mixed with (the eight categories known as) the Prakriti and (her sixteen modifications known as) Vikara, and ridden in by the Atma (self-conscious self), is called the fetus. There is consciousness in the embryo. The Vayu (or the vital force) divides it into Dosha, Dhatu, Mala, etc., limbs, and organs, etc. The Teja (or the heat latent in the fecundated matter) gives rise to the metabolism of the tissues; the Apa (water) keeps it in a liquid state; the Kshiti (earth) is embodied in the shape of its species; and the Akasha contributes to its growth and development. ¹

The formation of zygote and embryo & subsequent development of the embryo into various stages of development and maturity over a period of 9 months is called Garbha in Ayurveda. The process of development of foetus takes place in a slow and steady phase and get completed in around 9 months. The whole process is called Garbha Utpatti or Garbhavakranti i.e. development and maturity of fetus. In this paper we have described „Masanumasik Garbha Vriddhi Krama’ or month wise development of foetus according to Ayurvedic as well as modern science.²

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. To study the Mansanumasika Vriddhi Krama given in Kashyap Samhita.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Methodology:

The Literature Review. ³

SN	MONTH	KASHYAP MASANUMASIK GARBHA VRUDHI
1	First	Kalala. Beej Dhatu divided by Jeevatma Prana and Sharir Pravishta is surrounded by Rakta.
2	Second	Formation of Asthi, Mamsa And Snayu in Garbh by Shukra.
3	Third	Formation of Sarvaangav yav (organogen esis) sequencely, Praspandan Chetyati (heart beat start), Vedna (sensation).

		All body parts manifest simultaneously Praspandana (pulsation) Chetna (consciousness) appears & feels pain Subtle manifestation of budhii.
4	Fourth	Garbh Sthira (stable fetus).
5	Fifth	Mamsha Shonit Vridhhi (formation) and Garbha become Jeeva (live). Excess increase of muscle, blood, therefore pregnant women become thinner.
6	Sixth	Bala, Varna and Ojas Vridhhi (Formation) Shrama Adhika (tiredness) present in gravida. Increase in strength, complexion & oja so mother get exhausted.
7	Seventh	Sarvdhatu and Vata, Pitta, Kapha present. Complete development of all the dhatu and body parts and is completely associated with vattapitta- kapha. Pregnant lady get tired.
8	Eight	<i>Asthir oja.</i> Unstable oja.
9	Nine	<i>Pravakal.</i> Labor in 9 month.

DISCUSSION:

Whole world is looking towards Ayurveda for better life style and preventive method of congenital anomalies and hereditary disorders. A malformed alive fetus is one of the worst aspects of pregnancy. These diseases affect the life of parents, society & nation. Over government have millions of rupees for child health. But not controlled yet. The Ayurveda suggest that the prevalence of congenital disorders controlled by various approaches like; Dietary regimen related to Garbhini Paricharya, avoiding Garbhopghatkar Bhava and Tridosha vitiating. The healthy progeny may also be achieved by obeying rules of Ayurveda. For achieving this one is special think know about Garbha and its Masanumashik (monthly stage wise) development.⁴

Conclusion:

1. The study of knowledge of embryology is essential for the study of Anatomy, Pathology, and Pediatrics.
2. There is thus need to explore and analyze these to have greater understanding of the Masanumashik garbha vrudhi.

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