

LITERARY REVIEW ON BEEJA AND BEEJDUSHTI

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ABSTRACT

Heredity means to carry properties from father or mother to their next generations. human genetics are well described in our ancient science. *Matruja, Pitruja, Satvaj, Satmyaj, Rasaj, Aatmaj Bhavas* are responsible for the development of *garbaha*. These properties transfer generations to generations which are present in *Bija* i.e. *Shonit* (ovum) and *Shukra* (sperm). Due to any reason if *Dosha* gets vitiated and it would have affected *Shukra* or *Shonit* (beeja) then born child will be affected.

KEYWORDS: *Beeja, Shukra, shonit, Dosh.*

INTRODUCTION

The fusion of *Shuddha Shukra* and *Shonit* in the *Garbhashaya* (uterus) gives rise to the germinating embryo in which life force (*jiva*) generates to call it as *Garbha* (fetus).^[1] *Garbha* develops in *Garbhashaya*. Six factors are responsible for the development of *Garbha* called *Garbhavradhikar Bhava*. many factors are responsible for the vitiation of *Garbha* i.e. due to *beeja dosha*, due to *Aatmkarma dosha or purvakarmaj dosha*, due to deformity of mother womb, *Garbhadharan kala vikriti* and *dushit Ahar* and *vihar* which is taken by mother.^[2] Concept of genetics in *Ayurvedic Samhitas* is very well described by *Acharaya Charak* and *Susruth* in *Sharir Sthana*. *Acharya Charak* has described *Beeja* and its part which are *Beejabhaga* and *Beejabhagavayav*.^[3] if *bija* or its part gets vitiated, offspring will be affected with some disorder it depends upon the how much part and quantity of *beejabhaga* have affected.^[3] *Beeja* refers to the *Shukra* (sperm) and *shonita* (ovum).^[4] *Beejabhaga* refers to

that part of sperm or ovum from where organogenesis starts.^[4] For e.g. the part in the ovum from which the uterus is expressed, is called as *Garbhashaya Beejabhaga*.^[3] *Beejabhagaavyav* refers to the unit of *Beejabhaga*.^[4]

Heredity means to carry properties from father or mother to their next generations. The genetic expressions from mother's side are transferred through blood to the fetus and are called *Matruja bhava*.^[5] Other genetic expressions which come from father's side are called *Pitruj Bhava*.^[6] These properties transfers generations to generations which are present in Beeja i.e. Artav(ovum) and Shukra(sperm). Due to any reason if *Dosha* gets vitiate and it would have affect sperm or ovum then born child will be affected.^[1] our Ancient scholar has described normal and abnormal character of *shukra* and *Aartava*. *Shudha shukra* have *Sphatikabha, drava, Snigdha, Madhur, Madhugandhi*.^[7] *su.sha*. Acharya charak also described normal character of *shukra* i.e. *Snigdha, Ghana, Pichil, Madhur, sphatikasannibhama*.^[8] normal artav have *shashaasrakapratimam* or *lakshaarasa su.sha*.^[9] Twin or mutipal pregnancy also depends on the manner in which *Vyau* devoid the *Beeja*.^[10] if *vaayu* divide *beeja* in such a way which is one part is predominents with *Shukra* and another part dominant with *shonit* then from former part will be male baby and second one will be a female baby.^[11]

Beeja in itself contain seeds of self.^[4] Vitiation of *bija* and *beejabhaga* responsible for deformity or Vitiation of organ formation in offspring. If parents affected to some disease which can be genetically transfer *beejabhagaavayav* is responsible for them. Overall if *beeja* vitiate offspring will be afected. *Acharya Charak* has described abnormal character of *Shukra* i.e. *Fenil, Tanu, Ruksha, Vivarna, puti, excessive pichil Avsadi*.^[12] *Vikrut Shukra* are responsible for *klavya* disease^[13] This paper aims towards explore to the importance of *beeja* and *beejadushti*.

DISCUSSION

Six factors are responsible for formation of fetus i.e. *matruja, pitruja, satvaj, satmyaj, rasaj, aatmaj*.^[14] *Satmyaj & rasaj* provide nourishment after formation of fetus. *Matruja* means characters which come from mother, that is from *shonit* or ovum, *Pitruja* means characters which come from father or sperm. *Satvaj* means characters that come from *mana*, *aatmaj* means characters come from *aatma*. *Satmyaj* and *rasaj* means characters which appear due to various habits and nutrition from *rasadi dhatu*. In this way various *bhavas* or features of fetus, which are derived from father and mother are transferred into next generation.

Acharya Charak has described three genetic units in the form of *Beeja* (Germinal cell), *Beejbhaga* (Chromosome) and *Beejbhagavyava* (Gene).

Beeja are male or female gametes and *Beejbhaga* & *Beejbhagavyava* are parts of it.

Beeja:- *Acharya Susruta* has described 8 *shukra* and 8 *shonita doshas* in *Sharira Sthan*, *Shukra-Shonita-Shuddhi adhyaya*- One from each *dosha*, and *rakta* (total four), three from combination of two *doshas* i.e. *Granthi*, *Putipuya*, *Ksheena* and one from combination of all the three *doshas* i.e. *Mutrapurishretas Gandhi*. Any deformity in *shukra* will lead into *klavya* or *Napunsakta* disease.^[15]

Beejabhaga and Beejabhagaavayava:- The *Beejbhaga* is the component of *Beeja* and is responsible for the development of different body organs and tissues of the body. It may be compared with the chromosomes which are passed on as units from one generation to other generation, one from each of the parents. *Beejbhagavyava* should be taken as a part of *Beejbhaga* carrying hereditary characters. So it may be compared with the gene, which is the functional unit of heredity and is mainly responsible for expression of a particular trait in an individual.

Acharya Charaka has said that vitiated *Beeja* (Ovum or sperm) and *Beejbhaga* (chromosome), are responsible for the disease or formation of defective tissue or particular body part or organ. If parents have certain diseases like *kushtha*, then it is reflected in the *bijabhagavyava* and hence can cause same illness to the offspring.^[3]

Acharya Charaka has explained that if a portion of *Beeja* is defective, the body part developing from that portion of *beeja* will be abnormal e.g. If a person is suffering from *kushta* disease and his *beeja* are not affected with this, then his offspring will be free from the disease. But if *beeja* are also affected with *kushta utpadaka dosh*, then due to vitiation of *tvakadi bijabhaga* offspring will have *Kushta roga*.^[3]

Acharya Charak well described that due to *vikriti* of *beeja* (gametes), *beejabhaga* (chromosome) and *beejabhagavyava* (gene) of the couple, there will be *vikriti* or *vyapada* in the child depending on gender. When a woman gets indulged in *doshas* aggravating factors, it results in spread of these *doshas* in her body. when they reach *shonit* and *garbhashaya* and do not cause complete vitiated *shonit* and *garbhashaya*, in this situations when the woman is conceived with partially vitiated *Shonit* and *garbhashaya* then abnormality of one or more

organ of that garbha whatever the bija forming organ or part of bija gets vitiated corresponding organ gets vikriti.

When the *Garbhashayabeejabhaga* in the ovum of mother gets vitiated, then she produces an infertile or Bandhya female child and when the *Garbhashayabeejabhagaavayava* in the ovum of a women gets vitiated, then she produces a *Putipraja*(whose child dies before dilivery), when *Garbhashayabijabhagaavayava* as well as a part of female body producing, *beejabhaga* of ovum in a women gets vitiated, birth of a child takes places called *Varta*(birth with female appearance but actually is not a female). These deformities are caused by the vitiation of ovum.^[16]

In the same way, when the part of the beeja is vitiated then this gives birth to *Bandhaya*(sterile) child, when the *beejabhagaavayava*(chromosome) is vitiated then this gives birth to a *Putipraja* (whose child dies before dilivery) child, when the *Beejabhagaavayava* of sperm and also a portion of the *Beejabhagavayav*, which are responsible for the production of organs that differentiated a male ,are greatly vitiated, then this gives birth to a child who is not a male but only having masculine distinctiveness in abundance .such a type of child is known as *Trinaputrika*.^[17] These deformities are caused by the vitiation of sperm(male gene and chromosome).

CONCLUSION

Concept of genetics are well described by our ancient scholars. *Beeja*, *beejbhaga* and *bijabhagaavayav* are the genetic units which are responsible for hereditary characters of offspring. If *Beeja* and its *Avayava* gets vitiated then upcoming offspring wiil be affected.

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