

ISSN 2456-3110 Vol 2 · Issue 4 July - Aug. 2017

# Journal of Ayurveda and Integrated Medical Sciences

www.jaims.in







# ISSN: 2456-3110

# Yoga and Ayurveda based conceptual study on role of *Neti Karma* in Eye Diseases

Vijayalaxmi N. Harnoor,<sup>1</sup> Nirmala C<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Professor & H.O.D. Department of Shalakya Tantra, <sup>2</sup>Professor & HOD, Department of Dravya Guna, S.H.E.S's Ayurveda Medical College, Kalaburgi, Karnataka, India.

# ABSTRACT

Yoga and Ayurveda are the unique sciences of antiquity. Both were developed and practiced in similar circumstances with similar objectives in the same land. Both are based on similar concept of human existence. Currently there is an emerging trend towards the holistic approach to the health related problems. The study focuses on the role of *Netikarma* in eye diseases based on Yoga and Ayurveda concepts. The study aims to reveal the facts on the benefits of *Netikarma* w.s.r to eye diseases based on the concepts explained in Yoga and Ayurveda Shastra. Ayurveda and Yoga both accepts *Panchajnanendriyas* i.e., sense organs. Eye is considered to be superior amongst the sense organs. In *Astanga Hridaya* it is said that "All efforts should be made to protect our eyes because for the blind man day and night are the same." Yoga shastra describes six purificatory measures (*Shat Karma*) as the means of *Nadi Shodhana*. Among the *Shatkarmas, Trataka* and *Neti* are said to bring clear vision. Therefore this study is taken up to understand the mode of action of *Netikarma* in eye disorders.

Key words: Yoga, Ayurveda, Neti Karma, Eye disorders.

#### INTRODUCTION

Yoga and Ayurveda are the unique sciences of antiquity. Both were developed and practiced in similar circumstances with similar objectives in the same land. Both are based on similar concept of human existence. Currently there is an emerging trend towards the holistic approach to the health related problems.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

The study aims to reveal the facts on the benefits of *Neti Karma* (Yogic purificatory procedure) w.s.r to eye diseases based on the concepts explained in Yoga and

#### Address for correspondence:

**Dr. Vijayalaxmi N. Harnoor** Professor & H.O.D. Department of Shalakya Tantra, S.H.E.S's Ayurveda Medical College, Kalaburgi, Karnataka, India.

E-mail: vijayalaxmi\_nh@rediffmail.com

Submission Date : 12/07/2017 Accepted Date: 07/08/2017



Ayurveda *Shastra*. *Yoga Shastra* describes six purificatory measures i.e., *Dhauti, Basti, Neti, Lauliki, Tratak* and Kapalabhati.<sup>[1]</sup> Purification of the body is acquired by the regular practice of *Shatkriyas*.

#### Indications for Shatkarma

Medah Shleshmadhikah Poorva Shatkarmani Samacharet |

Anyastu Naacharet Tani Doshanam Samabhavatah || (H.Y.P. 2/21)<sup>[2]</sup>

Shatkarmas are indicated in persons with excess of *Medas* (Fat) and vitiation of *Kapha Dosha*. *Gheranda Samhita* describes *Shatkriya* as means of *Nadi Shodhana* (purification of channels). *Nadi Shodhana* is essential as *Pranavayu* does not enter the *Nadis* as long as they are filled with impurities.<sup>[3]</sup>

Concept of *Nadi Shodhana* is very much evident in Ayurveda *Shastra* also. *Acharya Charaka* describes *Nadi, Srotas, Panta, Dhamani* as synonymous terms. *Srotas* are meant for carrying the *Dhatus* from one place to another. As long as *Srotas* are devoid of impurities, so long health will be maintained.<sup>[4]</sup>

Among the *Shatkriyas, Trataka* and *Neti* are said to bring clear vision.

# ISSN: 2456-3110

#### Neti Karma Procedure

Take a thin thread and insert it into the nostrils and passing it through, pull it out by mouth. This is called *Netikriya*.<sup>[5]</sup>

#### **Benefits of Neti**

Kapala Shodhani Chaiva Divyadrusti Pradayini Jatrurdhvajata Rogaugham Netirashu Nihanti Cha | (H.Y.P. 2/28-30).<sup>[6]</sup>

By practicing *Netikriya*, one obtains *Khechari Siddhi*. It is indicated in all the disorder of the organs which lie above the clavicle. It is beneficial in the disorders of *Kapha Dosha* and produces clear vision. Yoga therapy intervention through nasal cavity is called *Neti*. Similarly administration of medicine through nasal cavity is known as *Nasya* in Ayurveda.

#### Nasya

According to Ayurveda, *Nasya Karma* is one among the five purificatory procedures (*Panchakarma*). "*Nasaya Praneeyamanam Aushadham Nasyam*." (A.S.Su. 29/3) Medicine administered through the nasal cavity is Nasya.<sup>[7]</sup>

#### Indication and mode of action of Nasya Karma

"Nasa Hi Shiraso Dwaram" (A.S.SU. 29/3). Nose is said to be the gateway to head; medicine administered through nose reaches *Shringataka Marma* (a vital point) and reaches all the organs which lie above the clavicle. Hence *Nasya Karma* is indicated in all the diseases of head, eyes, ears, nose and throat. References with regard to *Neti Kriya* (Yoga) and *Nasya Karma* (Ayurveda) are strongly evident supporting the management of above said diseases through nasal root.

#### **Importance of Eyes**

Acharya Vagbhata opines that "as long as there is a desire for living, so long all efforts should be made always by men to protect the eyes, because for the blind man, day and night are the same, all the things of this world are useless though he might have lot of wealth".<sup>[8]</sup>

### **REVIEW ARTICLE** July-Aug 2017

#### Physiology of vision according to Ayurveda

Visual perception like all other sensory phenomena is dependent upon the state of mind and soul. *Charaka* has described this process as the conjuncture of soul, mind and the sensory organ with the object.<sup>[9]</sup>

*Kashyapa* classifies senses into *Sannikrista* and *Viprakrista Indriya*. Eye has developed sufficient skills to perceive the object from a sufficiently long distance.<sup>[10]</sup> The role of *Alochaka Pitta* is of considerable importance in the visual perception. *Bhela* has envisaged two aspects of *Alochaka Pitta*; among which *Chakshu Vaisheshika* produces the knowledge of the characteristics of the form and colors of things. *Buddhi Vaisheshika* enables concentration, response and cognition as it recalls the objects.<sup>[11]</sup>

#### Eye diseases according to Ayurveda

Brihatrayes (classical Ayurvedic texts) have elaborately described the diseases of the eyes. Yoga and Ayurveda both accept Panchamahabhuta and Tridosha concept. Chakshu Tejomayam Tasya Visheshat Shleshmato Bhayam Tatah Shlesmahara Karma Hitam Druste Prasadanam. (Ch.Su.5/16-17) Netra (eye) is Tejomahabhuta (fire element) predominant organ. It is very prone for Kaphaja (Jala Mahabhuta i.e., water element) disorders. Therefore Kaphahara Chikitsa is beneficial for the eyes.<sup>[12]</sup>

#### DISCUSSION

Netikriya is one of the purificatory measures explained in Yoga classics. Neti Karma is indicated in all the diseases of the organs which lie above the clavicle. Therefore Neti Kriya will be beneficial in eye disorders. Hatha Yoga Pradipika and Gheranda Samhita have described that Neti is indicated in Kaphaja disorders and is said to provide clear vision. Similar to this Nasya Karma has been explained in Ayurvedic text as a purificatory process indicated in the diseases of organs above the clavicle. Ayurveda clearly opines that nose is the gateway to the Shiras (head). Acharya Charaka explains that eye is on organ of Tejomahabhuta predominancy. Hence it is prone for the Kaphaja disorders. Intervention through nasal

# ISSN: 2456-3110

cavity stimulates the olfactory nerves which are connected with the higher centers of brain i.e., Limbic system which contains amygdaloidal complex, hypothalamus, basal ganglia etc. So the drugs administered through the nose stimulate the higher centers of brain which in turn affects the endocrine and nervous system functions by controlling the *Doshas*.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Most of the studies on *Netikriya* are focused on nasal disorders. But if we go through the classical literature, we get sufficient evidence in support of benefit of *Netikriya* in eye disorders. Eye is a sense organ and is likely to be affected by the vitiation of *Kapha Dosha*. Among all the sense organs, eye is said to be superior i.e., *"Sarvendriyanam Nayanam Pradhanam."* Nose is said to be the gateway to head and hence *Netikriya* will definitely be beneficial in eye disorders.

### REFERENCES

- Gheranda, Gheranda Samhita, Translated by Rai Bahadur Srisa Chandra Vasu, revised ed. Sri Satguru Publications, Delhi, 1979:p.3.
- 2. Swatmaram, Hathyoga Pradeepika , Editor Chamanlal Goutam, Revised Edition, Samskruti Sansthan Publications, Bareli, 1997:p.68.
- 3. Gheranda, Gheranda Samhita, Translated by Rai Bahadur Srisa Chandra Vasu, revised ed. Sri Satguru Publications, Delhi, 1979:42.
- Agnivesha, Charaka Samhita, Vaidya Jadavji Trikamji Acharya, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi, 1994:p.249-251.

## **REVIEW ARTICLE** July-Aug 2017

- Gheranda, Gheranda Samhita, Translated by Rai Bahadur Srisa Chandra Vasu, revised ed. Sri Satguru Publications, Delhi, 1979:10.
- Swatmaram, Hathyoga Pradeepika, Editor Chamanlal Goutam, Revised Edition, Samskruti Sansthan Publications, Bareli, 1997:p.68.
- Vagbhata, Astanga Sangraha, Lalchand Shastri (ed.), 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhavan Private Limited. Nagpur,1986:p.808.
- Vagbhata, Astanga Hridaya, Dr.bramhanand Tripathi (ed.), 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratistan, Delhi, 1999:p.977.
- Agnivesha, Charaka Samhita, Vaidya Jadavji Trikamji Acharya, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi, 1994:p.71,56,57,39.
- Vriddha Jivaka, Kashyapa Samhita, Satyapal Bhisagacharya (ed.), 10<sup>th</sup> Edition, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi, 2005:p.67.
- Bhela, Bhela samhita, K.H Krishnamurthy (ed.), 1<sup>st</sup> edition, Chaukhamba Bharati Academy, Varanasi, 2003:p.206-207.
- Agnivesha, Charak samhita, Kashinath Shastri, Gorakhanath Chaturvedi (ed.), 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, Chaukhamba Bharati Academy, Varanasi, Reprint 2005:p.114.

**How to cite this article:** Vijayalaxmi N. Harnoor, Nirmala C. Yoga and Ayurveda based conceptual study on role of Neti Karma in Eye Diseases. J Ayurveda Integr Med Sci 2017;4:217-219. http://dx.doi.org/10.21760/jaims.v2i4.9355

Source of Support: Nil, Conflict of Interest: None declared.

\*\*\*\*\*