

## INTERNATIONAL AYURVEDIC MEDICAL JOURNAL







Review Article ISSN: 2320-5091 Impact Factor: 6.719

# A CONCEPTUAL REVIEW OF ADHARMA AS AN ETIOLOGICAL FACTOR FOR DISEASE MANIFESTATION

Suvarsha<sup>1</sup>, Vidyalakshmi.K<sup>2</sup>

- 1. 1st PG Scholar, S.D.M College of Ayurveda and Hospital, Kuthpady Udupi.
- 2. Professor and H.O.D of Dept. of Samhitha and Siddhanta, S.D.M College of Ayurveda and Hospital, Kuthpady Udupi.

Corresponding Author: <a href="mailto:suvarshaaithal1996@gmail.com">suvarshaaithal1996@gmail.com</a>

https://doi.org/10.46607/iamj07p7032023

(Published Online: March 2023)

**Open Access** 

© International Ayurvedic Medical Journal, India 2023

Article Received: 04/03/2023 - Peer Reviewed: 22/03/2023 - Accepted for Publication: 30/03/2023.



Check for updates

#### **ABSTRACT**

Diseases are barriers to a healthy life. Every disease has a particular cause. Improper activities related to body, mind, and speech are potent causative factors for disease manifestation. Increased greed, lust, etc. have deteriorated the righteous acts of humans and increased unrighteous acts. *Adharma* is considered a powerful cause and able to produce disease with other etiology. This *Papakarma* attains maturity and yields its fruits like a disease. **Aims And Objectives:** To analyze the role of *Adharma* in disease manifestation. **Materials and methods:** Ayurvedic classical texts including commentaries, journals, and published articles related to *Adharma* and *Karmaja Vyadhi*. **Result:** *Adharma* is the distant cause in the manifestation of disease along with other etiology like *Apathyasevana* etc. *Prajnaparadha* is the source of *Adharma* and diseases manifested as a *Parinama* of this cause.

**Conclusion:** Proper maturation of karma leads to the disease occurrence at a particular time. Diseases like *Agantuja Unmada* are mainly caused due to *Adharma* along with other causes.

**Key words:** Adharma, Prajnaparadha, Karmaja Vyadhi.

#### INTRODUCTION

Arogya is moola for Dharma, Artha, Kama, and Moksha Chaturvidha Purushartha. Arogya is maintained

well by *Ayurveda*. diseases are caused by *Hetu. Hetu* is considered *Vyadhijanaka* and *Vyadhi Bodhaka*.

Vyadhijanaka means the causative factors responsible for the manifestation of disease. Vyadhi Bodhaka refers to diagnosis by means of Nidana, Purvarupa, Rupa, Upashaya, and Samprapti.<sup>2</sup> Hetu is classified into Sannikrista Nidana and Viprakrustha Nidana. Sannikrista nidanas are the proximate cause that produces the disease. Viprakrustha nidanas are distant

cause. *Adharma* is a distant cause of the manifestation of diseases. Hina Mithya and Atiyoga of Kala, Buddhi, and Indriyarthas are the main classifications of Hetu. Buddhi is responsible for Karma. Karma is Kayika, Vachika and Manasika. Mithya yoga of body, speech, and mind will lead to Adharma. There is a role of Adharma in the manifestation of diseases.

Table No: 1 Classification of diseases

Disease type	Nidana	
Doshaja	<i>Doshas</i> are aggravated due to the consumption of causative factors which vitiate them.	
Karmaja	Without the involvement of any causative factors.	
Doshakarmaja	A mixture of both Nidana	

#### based on Nidana 6

Diseases are caused due to *Prajnaparadha*. *Prajnaparadha* means, derangement of *Dhi*, *Dhriti*, and *Smriti*, a person does wrong actions accordingly. *Karmaja Vyadhis* manifested by *Prajnaparadha*.

*Dhi* is the intellect that is responsible for real knowledge. Malfunction of *Dhi* leads to

Improper comprehension thus the person will perceive an eternal thing as transitory and vice versa. Beneficial one as non-beneficial etc. *Dhriti* is control or restraint which protects a person from misdeeds. *Dhriti* is *Niyamatmika* that controls the mind from unwholesome actions. Error in *Dhriti* results in addiction like alcoholism and smoking etc.

Memory is the retention of items that have been personally observed, heard (through texts), or experienced. In real life, memory serves as a reminder for the person to make intelligent choices regarding hazardous or good items. If a person's memory is compromised as a result of being overpowered by *Rajas* and *Tamas*, their recall of knowledge of reality or themselves is also compromised. This is referred to as *Smriti* impairment. *Smriti* often includes everything noteworthy. Therefore, the individual engages in undesirable or hazardous behavior.<sup>7</sup>

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- To study the concept of Adharma
- To study the role of *Adharma* in *Rogotpatti*

### REVIEW OF *ADHARMA* AS A CAUSE FOR DISEASE:

Adharma is derived from the root word *Dhriyate* Anena. That means, *Dharma Viroda*. according to *Shabdakalpadruma*.

#### **SYNONYMS:**

Papa Karma, Aparadha, Shrutismritiviruda achara. Karmaja vyadhi – Karmano jataha rogaha – diseases born out of Karma.

Trividha Ayatana for Vyadhi is Heena, Mithya, and Athi Yoga of Kala, Karma, and Indriyarta.<sup>8</sup>

All the activities excluding *Atiyoga* and *Ayoga* are related to *Kaya*, *Vak*, and *Mana* which are unwholesome to the body and are considered *Mithyayoga* of *Karma*. Those activities which are unwholesome for present life are termed *Ahita* and those sinful acts like adultery etc, which are non-virtuous acts for another world termed *Anupadista*.

*Mithyayoga* of body, mind, and speech results in *Adharma* which in turn leads to diseases.

Suppression of natural urges and forceful expulsion of urges, falling from an uneven land in a crooked position, excessive walking, keeping the body parts in improper posture and unhygienic, excessive scratching of the body parts, body assault, excessive massage, excess holding of breath and giving all kind of torture to the body. These are some of *Mithyayoga* of *Sharira*. incorrect use of speech includes backbiting, lying, pointless arguments, uncomfortable conversations,

and aggressive and unpleasant conversations. The incorrect use of the mind includes feelings of fear, grief, anger, resentment, greed, bewilderment, pride, jealousy, and misconceptions. <sup>10</sup>

8 diseases are explained by *Acharya Charaka* starting from *Jwara* arising through *Lobha*, *Abhidroha*, and *Kopa*. This statement of the diseases which are originated due to greed and abuse can be confirmed by the citation of chapter *Jnapadodhwamsaniya*. Diseases will not manifest without the involvement of *Adharma*. <sup>11</sup>

The root cause for the vitiation of *Vayu*, *Desha*, *Jala*, and *Kala* is *Adharma*. When rulers of the country,

cities, towns, and villages transgress righteousness and rule their people in a sinful way, then their subordinates, dependants, traders, people, and everyone follow the unrighteous path. Thus, *Adharma* violently causes the disappearance of *Dharma*. Due to the disappearance of *Dharma* in humans, they are even abandoned by gods. Due to this, there will be no rainfall in the season or there may be abnormal rainfall seen. Air doesn't blow properly; the earth gets afflicted. The water reservoirs dry up. The herbs give up their medicinal properties and become

morbid. Thus, epidemics break out due to contact as well as ingestion of polluted substances. 12

Table No: 2 Different types of Adharma<sup>12</sup>

Kayika Papakarma	Vachika Papakarma	Manasika Papakarma
Himsa- Prani upaghata	Paishunya- Paresham Bhedakrid Vachanam	Vyapada-Prani upaghata chinta
Steya-Chourya	Parusha-harsh talk	Abhidhya- longing for others' property
Anyathakama-gurudarab-	Anrta- Asatya Vachana	Drugviparyaya-Nastikatwa
higamanam		
	Sambhinnalapa- Asambaddha Kathana	

#### **HOW IT CAUSES DISEASES?**

*Prajnaparadha* is the main source of *Adharma* which causes diseases in two ways. They are:

*Kala Samprapti*: Disease manifests at a particular time.

*Karma Samprapti*: Disease which is manifested after proper maturity of *Karma*. <sup>13</sup>

Table No. 3 Diseases manifested due to Adharma are.

Disease	Type of Adharma
Kusta	Brahma Stri Sajjana Vadhadi Papakarma <sup>14</sup>
Kusta	Insulting Vipra, guru and
	Papakarma <sup>15</sup>
Agantuja Unmada	Prajnaparadha, disregarding Deva, Rushi, and Aprashasta Karma 16
Udara	Adhika Sanchaya of Dosha
	Adhika Papakarma <sup>17</sup>
Sahaja Arshas	Purvakruta karma <sup>18</sup>
Kilasa	Purvakruta karma, Ihakruta Vachika and Manasika Papakarma 19

Acharya Charaka explained the effects of good or bad deeds done in past lives which are transferred and by the influence of the unwholesome activities done by individuals cause the disease *Unmada* by the invasion of God.<sup>20</sup>

#### CHIKITSA FOR KARMAJA VYADHI

Papakshaya is done through Daivavyapashraya Chikitsa. Shubha or Ashubha Karma both will result in Karmaphala. This Karmaphala is in the form of diseases or any kind of miseries. We can't escape from these Karmaphala. Performance of Bali Mangala and Homa etc. will reduce the intensity of this

*Karmaphala*. By channelizing them in other things like *Bali* or preparing ourselves to face and overcome it with the help of prayers, *Upavasa*, and *Vrata*.<sup>21</sup>

#### DISCUSSION

Symptoms of illness are often not directly the result of infection. There are misdeeds of humans that become a source of disease occurrence. These sinful acts are mainly caused due to Prajnaparadha. Daiva and Purushakara are Karma which determines and fixes the Ayu of a person. Daiva is Purvajanmakrita Karma and Purushakara is Ihajanmakruta Karma. These two are Hina, Madhyama, and Uttama in nature. Strong Daiva and Purushakara are able to produce Karmaphala. When it comes to their fruition, some activities that are strong in nature seem to have definite outcomes, while there are other actions that are weak and whose *Phala* is not predestined. When appropriate causes, such as Apathyasevana, etc., are present, Parinama occurs. Hereditary disorders are also brought on by Karma from previous lives. During the course of gestation, they aid in the manifestation of vyadhi. If the parent's diet and exercise habits are past unhealthy and their -life Karma is Durbala, this vitiates the Bija and causes sickness. Yet, if this Karma from a previous life is particularly powerful, it might still result in *Vyadhi* even in the absence of improper parental food and exercise habits.<sup>22</sup>

#### CONCLUSION

Good deeds produce better outcomes. Yet bad deeds will result in uncomfortable circumstances. Many illnesses, including *Kusta* and *Agantuja Unmada*, are directly caused by *Adharma*. *Prajnaparadha* is main source of *Adharma*. These diseases have *Kala* and *Karma Samprapti*. That means proper maturation of *Karma* eventually leads to the disease occurrence at a particular time. *Adharma* being the root cause for the derangement of *Vayu*, *jala*, and *desha kala* thus results in epidemics breaking out. *Mithyayoga* of *Karma* is also referred to as *Adharma* and other *Mithyayoga* will result in disease.

#### REFERENCES

- Acharya YT, editor, Reprint edition. Charaka Samhitha by Agnivesha. Sutrasthana: Dirghanjivitiya adhyaya; Chapter 1, Verse no15-16. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2021;6.
- Acharya YT, editor, Reprint edition. Charaka Samhitha by Agnivesha Chakrapani teeka. Nidanasthana: Jwaranidana adhyaya; Chapter 1, Verse no 2. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2021;193.
- Acharya YT, editor, Reprint edition. Charaka Samhitha by Agnivesha Chakrapani teeka. Nidanasthana: Jwaranidana adhyaya; Chapter 1, Verse no 7. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2021;194.
- Acharya YT, editor, Reprint edition. Charaka Samhitha by Agnivesha. Sutrasthana: Dirghanjivitiya adhyaya; Chapter 1, Verse no 54. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2021;14.
- Acharya YT, editor, Reprint edition. Charaka Samhitha by Agnivesha. Sutrasthana: Tistraishaniya adhyaya; Chapter 11, Verse no 39. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2021;76.
- Pandita Harishastri Paradkar Vaidya editor, Astanga Hrudaya by Vagbhata. Sutrasthana: Doshabhediya adhyaya; chapter 12, Verse no57-58, Varanasi:ChaukambhaOrientalia;204
- Deole Y.S., Anagha S. (March 27, 2021). Prajnaparadha. In: Basisht G., (Eds.), Charak Samhita New Edition (1<sup>st</sup> ed. pp.175). CSRTSDC. https://doi.org/10.47468/CSNE.2021.e01.s 09.046.
- Acharya YT, editor, Reprint edition. Charaka Samhitha by Agnivesha. Sutrasthana: Tisraishaniya adhyaya; Chapter 11, Verse no 37. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2021;74.
- Acharya YT, editor, Reprint edition. Charaka Samhitha by Agnivesha. Sutrasthana: Tisraishaniya adhyaya; Chapter 11, Verse no 40. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2021;76.
- Acharya YT, editor, Reprint edition. Charaka Samhitha by Agnivesha. Sutrasthana: Tisraishaniya adhyaya; Chapter 11, Verse no 39. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2021;76.
- Acharya YT, editor, Reprint edition. Charaka Samhitha by Agnivesha Chakrapani teeka. Nidanasthana: Jwaranidana adhyaya; Chapter 1, Verse no 15. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2021;198.
- Pandita Harishastri Paradkar Vaidya editor, Astanga Hrudaya by Vagbhata. Sutrasthana: Dinacharya

- adhyaya; chapter 2, Verse no21-22, Varanasi: ChaukambhaOrientalia;29.
- 13. Acharya YT, editor, Reprint edition. Charaka Samhitha by Agnivesha Chakrapani teeka. Shareerasthana: Katidhapurushiya adhyaya; Chapter 1, Verse no 98. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2021;297.
- 14. Acharya YT, AcharyaNR, Editor, Reprint edition. Sushruta samhitha by Sushruta. Gayadasa commentary. Nidanasthana: Kustanidana adhyaya; chapter 5, Verse No 3, Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2021;282.
- 15. Acharya YT, editor, Reprint edition. Charaka Samhitha by Agnivesha Chakrapani teeka. Chikitsastsa sthana: Kusta chikitsa adhyaya; Chapter 7, Verse no 8. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2021;450.
- 16. Acharya YT, editor, Reprint edition. Charaka Samhitha by Agnivesha Chakrapani teeka. Nidanasthana: Unmadanidana adhyaya; Chapter 7, Verse no 10. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2021;224.
- 17. Acharya YT, editor, Reprint edition. Charaka Samhitha by Agnivesha Chakrapani teeka. Chikitsastsa sthana: Udara chikitsa adhyaya; Chapter 13, Verse no 15. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2021;490.
- 18. Acharya YT, editor, Reprint edition. Charaka Samhitha by Agnivesha Chakrapani teeka. Chikitsastsa sthana: Arsha chikitsa adhyaya; Chapter 14, Verse no 5. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2021;500.

- 19. Acharya YT, editor, Reprint edition. Charaka Samhitha by Agnivesha Chakrapani teeka. Chikitsastsa sthana: Kusta chikitsa adhyaya; Chapter 7, Verse no 177. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2021;458.
- 20. Priyanka C. Kallihal & R Y. Timmapur: Concept of Karmaja Vyadhi. International Ayurvedic Medical Journal {online} 2021 {cited July 2021} Available from: http://www.iamj.in/posts/images/upload/1354\_1537.pdf
- 21. Acharya YT, editor, Reprint edition. Charaka Samhitha by Agnivesha Chakrapani teeka. Shareerasthana: Katidhapurushiya adhyaya; Chapter 1, Verse no 117. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2021;298.
- 22. Arunkumar M Subrahmanya p Srikanth Acharya, Nagaraj S,2021, rguhs journal Year: 2021, Volume: 8, Issue: 2, Page no. 8-12, DOI:10.26715/rjas.8\_2\_3.

### Source of Support: Nil Conflict of Interest: None Declared

How to cite this URL:Suvarsha & Vidyalakshmi.K: A Conceptual Review on Adharma as an Etiological Factor for Disease Manifestation. International Ayurvedic Medical Journal {online} 2023 {cited March 2023} Available from: http://www.iamj.in/posts/images/upload/241\_245.pdf