IAMJ

INTERNATIONAL AYURVEDIC MEDICAL JOURNAL



Impact Factor: 6.719

Review Article

ISSN: 2320-5091

CONCEPT OF RITUSANDHI (SEASONAL JUNCTION) IN AYURVEDA

Shipra Girdhar¹, Rajesh Kumar Sharma², Dinesh Chandra Sharma³

¹P.G. Scholar, P.G. Department of *Kriya Sharir*, DSRRAU, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India
 ²Professor and H.O.D., P.G. Department of *Kriya Sharir*, DSRRAU, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India
 ³Associate Professor, P.G. Department of *Kriya Sharir*, DSRRAU, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India

Corresponding Author: girdharshipra92@gmail.com

https://doi.org/10.46607/iamj2410012022

(Published Online: January 2022)

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© International Ayurvedic Medical Journal, India Article Received: 07/12//2021 - Peer Reviewed: 17/12/2021 - Accepted for Publication 18/12/2021

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is one of the ancient traditional life science and medical science of Indian traditional property. *Ayurveda* is the most sacred science beneficial to a human being not only for this life but also for the life beyond. Ayurveda postulates various theories to maintain the health of an individual such as *Dinacharya*, *Ritucharya*, *Ratricharya etc*. In *Ayurvedic* literature, the year is divided into *Uttarayana* and *Dakshinayana*. Each *Ayana* is divided into three *Ritu*. There are 6 seasons according to the Indian calendar hence there are 6 seasonal junctions. At the end of *Ritucharya*, *Vagbhatta* has described *Ritusandhi*. *Ritu Sandhi* is a time when seasons meet. One week of the former season and one week of later season forms the time of *Ritusandhi*. The *Ritusandhi Charya* is to be followed based on the seasons felt on places because seasons are not equally felt in all places. The health of the individual is dependent upon a healthy environment so the protection of the environment during seasonal junction is also important. Ayurveda described *Dincharya*, *ritucharya*, *Sadvritta*, *ratricharya*. In *ritucharya* described *ritu sandhi* (seasonal junction) lowers down the immune system of the body and makes the conditions favourable for the spread of the disease. The preventive aspect needs knowledge of *ritu sandhi* to change our food habits and daily regimen and protect of *sandhi kaalgat* disease (some example swine flu, viral fever, cough and cold etc). In this article, the concept of *ritusandhicharya* is highlighted rather than *Ritucharya*.

Keywords: Ayurveda, Ayana, Ritusandhi, Ritusandhicharya.

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda aims to prevent disease and maintain health. The theory of maintenance of health in Ayurveda stands for all times and only we need to update the theory and apply it according to the circumstances. In Sanskrit, Ritu means season and Sandhi means the junction of two things. This implies Ritusandhi is the junction between two Ritu. During this season it is advised to refrain from all activities. And the reduction is to be done gradually. A sudden change of habit may lead to the occurrence of asatmyaja roga. Hemadri, the commentator of Ashtanga hridaya gives a detailed explanation of this gradual reduction. Acharya Charaka mentions Ritu Satmya instead of ritusandhi, which means that to maintain proper health and to prevent the kalala vyadhi (seasonal disorders). In Charaka Samhita, before describing regimens for various Ritu, Acharya said that the one who knows Ritusatmva and follows Ahaar-Vihaar accordingly remains healthy.¹ According to Lok-Purushsamyaa Siddhanta² each element in the environment is also present in the human body. Change in the environment directly affects the basic elements of the human body. Human is unable to control environmental changes as we cannot control the motion of celestial bodies like the Sun. Moon etc. They make a tremendous impact on human physiology. Considering this, our Acharyas has a prescribed

Table 1: Characteristics of Uttaravana and Dakshinavana.

regimen for every season. Whatever we eat/consume is digested by digestive fire and assimilated accordingly to give strength to the body. In Adaan and Visharga kala digestive fire gets affected ³ by external environment hence our food and activities should change according to our Jatharagni. Avurveda dictates that imbalance of Dosha, Dhatu and Mala leads to the disease and their equilibrium maintain the health.⁴ This equilibrium of Dosha, Dhatu and Mala is maintained by following proper Dincharya, Ritucharya, Sadvritta and Ratricharya.

CLASSIFICATION OF SEASON-

The year according to Ayurveda is divided into two periods Ayana (solstice) depending on the direction of movement of the sun is Uttarayana (northern solstice) and Dakshinayana (southern solstice). Each is formed of three Ritus (seasons). The word Ritu means "to go." It is the form in which nature expresses itself in a sequence in particular in present forms, in short, the seasons.⁵ A year consists of six seasons, namely, Sisira (winter), Vasanta (spring), and Grishma (summer) in Uttarayan and Varsha (monsoon), Sharada (autumn), and Hemanta (late autumn) in Dakshinayana. As Ayurveda has its origin in India, the above seasonal changes are observed predominantly in the Indian subcontinent.

UTTARAYANA ⁶	DAKSHINAYANA ⁷
🗆 Ritu- Sisira, Vasanta, Grishma	🗆 Varsha, Sharada, Hemanta
□ Sun and air – <i>Teekshana</i> , Ushana, Ruksha	□ Moon is strong, Sun weaker, air colder
□ Earth's <i>Saumyansh</i> decreases	\Box Due to clouds and rain earth cools down
🗆 Tikta Kashaya, Katu Rasa	🗆 Amla, Lavana, Madhur rasa
🗆 Aagneya	□ Saumya
Jathharagni-Mand	Jathharagni-Teekshana

Table 2: Considering the characteristics of these *Ritu* is as follows according to *Ashatang hridayam*.⁸

	<u> </u>			
RITU	RUKSHA	SNEHA	BALA	RASA
SISIRA	+	_	+ + +	TIKTA
VASANSTA	++		+ +	KASAYA
GRISHMA	+++		+	KATU
VERSHA	_	+	+	AMLA
SHARADA		++	+ +	LAVANA
HEMANTA		+++	+ + +	MADHURA

To maintain proper health and to tolerate *Kalaja* disorders. It is essential to follow *Ritusatmya*. *Ritusatmya* is the regimen told for the specific *Ritu* for a specific duration. The strength and lustre of a human being who knows the suitable diet and regimen for every season and practices accordingly remains healthy. Regimen and diet of one season are to be withdrawn slowly and gradually otherwise it may lead to *Asatmyaja roga*. Therefore, in *Ritusandhi* the regimen of the preceding season should be discontinued gradually and that of the succeeding season should be adopted gradually. A particular sequence is to be adopted, to avoid the disease during *Ritusandhi*.

Table 3: The following table represents Ahaarkrama for 14 days of Ritusandhi according to Acharya Hemadri.⁹

Days Of Ritusandhi	Ahaar Of Preceding Season	Ahaar Of Succeeding Season
1st day of Ritusandhi	3 parts	1 part
2nd day of Ritusandhi	4 parts	-
3rd day of Ritusandhi	2 parts	2 parts
4 th day of Ritusandhi	2 parts	2 parts
5 th day of Ritusandhi	3 parts	1 part
6 th day of Ritusandhi	1 part	3 parts
7 th day of Ritusandhi	1 part	3 parts
8th day of Ritusandhi	1 part	3 parts
9th day of Ritusandhi	2 parts	2 parts
10th day of Ritusandhi	2 parts	2 parts
11th day of Ritusandhi	2 parts	2 parts
12th day of Ritusandhi	2 parts	2 parts
13th day of Ritusandhi	2 parts	2 parts
14th day of Ritusandhi	2 parts	3 parts
15th day of Ritusandhi	-	4 parts

In *Ritusandhi kala*, if the Doshic state is extremely different, a sudden change of regimen will cause the production of *asatmyaja roga*. So, it should be gradually reduced. Doshic state of each Ritu sandhi can be-¹⁰

- 1. Sisira-Vasantha Ritusandhi Kapha dosha is tending to aggravate
- 2. Vasantha-Greeshma Ritusandhi Kapha dosha gets decreased by the strong rays of Sun
- 3. Greeshma-Varsha Ritusandhi Vata dosha is tending to aggravate
- 4. Varsha-Sharada Ritusandhi Pitha dosha is tending to aggravate
- 5. Sharada-Hemantha Ritusandhi Pitha dosha gets decreased.
- 6. Hemantha-Sisira Ritusandhi Kapha dosha in kshaya avastha

Ritu	Kshaya	Prakopa	Prasama
Sishira	Kapha	-	-
Vasanta	Vata	Kapha	
Grisama	-	Vata	Kapha
Versha	Pitta	-	Vata
Sharada	-	Pitta	-
Hemanta	Kapha	-	Pitta

In *Sisira Vasantha Ritu sandhi* already there is a kapha kshaya one should gradually adopt the kapha aahara such as Yava (Barley), Godhoom (Wheat) and activities like exercise, therapeutic procedures like emesis, udwarthana are advised. Because kapha is having a positive tendency to get aggravated in Vasantha ritu. And in other *Ritu sandhis* one can follow regimens like-

	GRADUALLY INCREASE		GRADUALLY DECREASE	
RITU SANDHI	AHARA VIHARA		AHARA	VIHARA
VASANTHA-	Madhura Laghu	Divaswapnam	Purana Yava	Vyayaama
GREESHMA	Snigdha Hima		Godhuma	Udwarthana
	Drava		Kshoudra	Maidhuna
			Jangala Rasa	
			Shoolyahara	
GRRESHMA-VAR-	Madhura	Walk with Footwear Smear Body	Madhu	Divaswapna
SHA	Amla	with Perfumes Keep Warmth	Sheetha	Chandana Lepa
	Lavana		Nadi Jala	Sheetala Pushpa
	Snigdha		Ghrta	Dharana
	Drava		Sali	
	Purana Yava		Dhanya	
VARSHA-	Madhura, Tiktha	Sugandhi Malya Dharana	Amla	Divaswapna
SHARADA	Laghu, Sheetha	Chandana Lepana	Lavana	Atapa Seva
	Jangala Mamsa	Virechana	Snigdha	
	Tiktha Ghrta Pana		Purana Yava	
	Sali, Yava			
SHARADA-HE-	Madhura Amla	Abhyanga Udwarthana	Alpa Laghu	Divaswapnam
MANTHA	Lavana, Ushna	Vyayaama	Aahara	
	Snigdha Guru, Anupa,			
	Navadhanya			
HEMANTHA-	CAN FOLLOW THE SA	AME AS SHARADA HEMANTHA F	RITU SANDHI C	HARYA
SISIRA				
SISIRA-VASAN-	Purana Yava	Vyayaama	Madhura	Divaswapnam
THA	Godhuma	Udwarthana	Laghu	
	Kshoudra	Vamana	Snigdha	
	Jangala		Drava	
	Shoolyahara		Hima	

DISCUSSION

Ayurveda is the science of life that gives importance to maintaining the health of healthy individuals. And for that our sages postulate various theories like *Dinacharya, Ritucharya, Ratricharya* etc. Here the regimens during seasonal junctions are highlighted. Because kala (seasons/time) is considered as the supreme etiological factor of diseases. Acharya had mentioned specific regimens that should be followed during each season. So, understanding *rasoushadhi charya* is important. By understanding *Ritusandhi* *charya* one can easily get adapt to different seasons and it teaches the ways of letting go of the habits of the previous season related to food, lifestyle and activities of the upcoming season. It will be helpful in the prevention of seasonal disorders. This present study elaborates on the importance of *Ritusandhi* in a healthy life. The characteristics of *Ritusandhi* decide the regimen to be followed to maintain health and prevent seasonal disorders. *Ritusandhi* is the transition between two seasons, the duration is fourteen days. During this period, it is advised to follow *Ritusatmya* with specific Krama. Charaka and Sushruta have not mentioned Rituandhi. Charaka mentioned the do and don't in Sandhis in Indriyopkramaniya. So, it may indicate for all types of Sandhis. Maybe it was very popular in society as Bhesaja Yojana is advised during that period. So, they explained the methods/regimen to be followed during that period without direct mentioning of Rituandhi. In Susruta Samhita two chapters are devoted to Ritu explanation but no mentioning of Rituandhi. Vagbhata and later authors explained Rituandhi.

CONCLUSION

The main aim of Ayurveda is to maintain the health of healthy persons and to cure the disease of the diseased. To maintain health, various theories are put forward by our Acharya. Among them Ritucharya is important. Any derangement of kala (time) is considered the supreme etiological factor of disease. Ritusandhi charya is important because even if one follows the proper regimen during seasons, one may be prone to get the disease during the transition period. During this period, it is advised to reduce the regimen of the current season and gradually adopt the new regimen. Also, all the seasons are not equally felt in all places so the generalized ritusandhi charya may not be applicable all time. But according to the seasons experienced places it can be modified. This is helpful to understand the concept of "Ritu Sandhi" and this helps to prevent the sandhikalgat vyadhi.

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Source of Support: Nil Conflict of Interest: None Declared

How to cite this URL: Shipra Girdhar et al: Concept Of Ritusandhi (Seasonal Junction) In Ayurveda. International Ayurvedic Medical Journal {online} 2021 {cited January 2022} Available from: http://www.iamj.in/posts/images/upload/148_152.pdf