

PIJAR

Paryeshana International Journal of Ayuredic Reserach

www.pijar.org *ISSN:2456:4354*

A CONCEPTUAL STUDY ON NIDRA VEGADHARANA IN YAKSHAGANA ARTISTS"

Vasanth Kamath¹, Soumya Saraswati M², R.Vidyanath³

¹PG scholar, ²Associate professor, ³Professor, P.G.Dept. of Ayurveda Samhita and Siddhanta, Alva's Ayurveda Medical College, Moodbidri, Karnataka, India.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.47071/pijar.2021.v06i04.05

ABSTRACT

Nidra is one among most important factors responsible for a healthy life and it has also been described as one of the *Trayopasthambha*. *Ayurveda* highlights the significance of *Vegadharana* and considered as a major factor in the manifestation of disease. The effects of Nidra Vegadharana has been explained in detail in Charaka Samhita. Acharya Sushruta describes Nidra Vegadharana lakshanas as Jrumbha, Angamarda, Shiro-akshi gourava, Tandra and it leads to disease Udavarta. Some of the traditional arts of South Karnataka, such as Yakshagana artists are inevitably undergo night vigilance due to their profession. Yakshagana, a popular traditional folk art and it is to be conducted overnight. Because of this Yakshagana Artists go for long practice sessions and continuous rehearsals during night. They do not have adequate time for rest, which will have impact on sleep and overall health. On addressing natural urges of *Nidra*, appropriately without suppressing them, individual can stay healthy and happily, further individual can prevent the diseases concern to *Nidra Vegadharana*. This study is primitive efforts to find the relation of *Nidra Vegadharana* and health status in *Yakshagana* artists. And if proper sleep is not done during night, they may go for sleep related illness. In this article an attempt is made to relate the *Nidra Vegadharana lakshana* in Yakshagana artists.

Keywords: Nidra, Nidra Vegadharana, Yakshagana

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda explains Nidra (Sleep) is an important and essential phenomenon of life which effects the body and mind

equally in a favorable way when it is enjoyed in a right manner. *Nidra* is essential for the happiness of all humans and it occupies 1/3rd of life

and it has also been described as one of the *Trayopasthambha*¹. *Ayurveda* highlights the significance of *Vegadharana* and considered as a major factor in the appearance of disease².

The concept of *Nidra Vegadharana* is explained by almost all the *Acharyas* of *Ayurveda*. The effects of *Nidra Vegadharana* has been explained in detail in *Charaka Samhita*³. *Acharya Sushruta* describes *Nidra Vegadharana lakshanas* as *Jrumbha, Angamarda, Akshi-gourava, Shiro-gourava, Jadya, Tandra* and it leads to disease *Udavarta*⁴.

Yakshagana is a rare and unique theatre traditional art form of Karnataka⁵, is a theatrical form of presenting mythological and historical stories by means of drama, dance, dialogues, and music and it is usually conducted overnight. The Yakshagana artists go for long practice sessions continuous rehearsals during night. They do not have adequate time for rest, which will have impact on sleep and overall health. This study is primitive efforts to find the relation of Nidra Vegadharana and health status in Yakshagana artists. And an attempt is made to relate the Nidra Vegadharana Lakshana in Yakshagana artists.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1. To study the concept of *Nidra Vegadharana*.
- 2. To study the impact of *Nidra Vegadharana* in *Yakshagana* artists.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The literary source for the present study was obtained from different classical text books, also Sanskrit dictionaries, Modern text books, Published articles, Reprinted journals and Internet sources.

OBSERVATION

Concept of Nidra

Nidra (Sleep) is considered as one among the *Trayopasthambha* and discussed its importance in the maintenance of life.⁶

It is also mentioned under the Adhaaraneeya Vegas mentioned in the classics. Nidra brings happiness, nourishment, vitality, Strength, and knowledge and a person's life depends on the proper sleep for the maintenance of the normal health. Charaka mentioned the Sleep as Bhuthadatri, that which arises due the normal nature of the night.

Concept of Nidra Vegadharana

Almost every Acharya has explained the importance of *Nidra* in various contexts, and separate chapter is mentioned for Nidra Vegadharana and its lakshanas. Acharya charaka mentioned in *Navegandharaniyam* Adhyaya, and Acharya Sushruta mentioned in *Udavartha prathisedha* Acharya Adhyaya, and Vaqbhata Roganutpadaniya mentioned in Adhyaya.

Nidra Vegadharana Lakshanas (Symptoms due to Sleeping Suppressing Urges)

According to Charaka Samhitha Vega The symptoms of Nidra Dharana(sleep) are Jrumbha (yawning), Angamardana ache), Tandra(drowsiness), (body Shiroroga(headache), Akshi Gourava (heaviness in the eyes). Treatment related to *Nidra Vega Avarodha Janya* Rogas Swapna -- Adviced to sleep and Samvahana (gentle massage of the body kneading) ¹⁰.

According to Susrutha Samhitha

Nidra Vegaarodha (Supprestion of sleep) leads to the Jrumbha (yawns),

Angamardha (aches in the body),

Shiro Akshi gourava (heaviness in

head and eyes), *Jadya* (lassiness), *Tandra* (delutions) ¹¹.

According to Astangha Hrudaya Vegadharana (Suppresion Nidra sleep) leads to *Moha*(insensibility), Murdhaakshigourava (feeling of heaviness of head and eyes), Alasya (absence of enthusiasm), Jrumbha (yawnings) and *Angamarda* (pain all over the body) are caused by the Suppresion of sleep. In this condition sleep and smooth massage are desirable¹².

According to Astangha Sangraha
Suppression of Nidra (sleep) results in
Moha (stupor), Murdhaakshi gourava
(Heavyness of the Head and Eyes),
Alasya(Lassitude), Jrumbha (repeated
yawning), Angamarda (pains all over
body). Sound sleep and Gentle
Massage relieves the problems¹³.

Concept of Yakshagana Artists

Yakshagana¹⁴ is a classical folk art of Karnataka, mostly popular in the districts of *Uttara Kannada*, *Shimoga*, *Udupi*, *Dakshina Kannada* and *Kasaragod* district of *Kerala* and is considered a form of opera in western eyes. Performed as a temple art over the years.

The name, *Yakshagana* literally means song of the demi gods – *Yaksha* (demi

gods or spirts of nature) Gana (means song). This unique dance form is a perfect blend of dance, music, songs, scholarly dialogues and colorful costumes. Yakshagana performers wear huge headgears, elaborate facial make-up, colorful costumes and ornaments which together give a superhuman appearance to the character presented. The themes of the plays are taken from the epics, Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Usually the art form is presented in Kannada, A troupe is known as a 'Mela': the actors are the Mummela and the musicians the Himmela.

DISCUSSION

Ayurveda, the science of life has mentioned various principles for wellbeing of the humans. There are two basic aims of Ayurveda, to maintain the healthy status of human being and to cure the diseased ones. On observing these two aims, we can understand that, Ayurveda has given priority to keep the person healthy and besides these efforts, if disease occur then cure it.

As proper *Aahara* is required for maintenance of healthy life, similarly *Nidra* is required for happiness of life.

Nidra is the second useful pillar amongst this trio because it holds and enhances the man to remain active and fresh next day, as he was in past. In Ayurveda, obstruction or untimely generation of Vega (urges) is said to be a prime cause i.e. *Hetu* of many diseases. A separate chapter is written three prime Samhithas in the (*Brihttrayee*) mentioning the *Vegas* and their symptoms as well as their treatment.

The effect of *Nidra* **Vegadharana** all stated in almost Samhitas. describes Ayurveda science "*Vegasandhar<mark>a</mark>na<mark>m Anarogy</mark>akar<mark>anam</mark>* i.e. suppressing the natural urges is considered as amongst the most impactful cause responsible for the manifestation of any illness. For those person who want healthy life, one should not Suppress the natural urges as these results in the occurrence of various types of diseases. Appropriate elimination of these natural urges is essential to maintain the homeostasis of various body systems.

Nidra is one among the 13 type of Vega which is explained in Ayurveda classics. According to classics there are so many illnesses explained because of Nidra Vegadharana. Apakti,

Angamarda, Shirogourava, Jadya, Alasya, Glani, Tandra, Bhrama, Jrumbha. Nidra Vegadharana causes vitiation of Vata dosha which causes so many disease.

There are two particular sleep related problems are associated with the sleepless nights i.e. one, difficulty for sleeping during the day and second is, difficulty staying alert at night. There is evidence that sleepless night (Satata Jagarana) can result in significant social & family problem and in an increased incidence of illness.

In present era, people are not getting proper *Nidra* (sleep) because of busy work schedules, advancement technologies, stress etc. As a result, work hours have engaged the time of sleep and there has been some direct or indirect impact on the quality of a healthy sleep which in turn effects the health of an individual. If a healthy person not getting proper sleep, it leads to cause for manifestation of diseases like Hypertension, many Diabetes mellitus, etc.

Now a day's people indulges in *Ratri Jagarana*(night vigilance) due to various reasons. One of such reason is night working in *Yakshagana Mela. Yakshagana* is one type of act which is

performing during night time (Generally between 9 PM to 6 AM).

Yakshaqana is traditional Indian theatre art form. As in Dakshina Kannada Yakshagana is most famous and unique art. The graduates also performed during the study due to their for interest and passion **This** Yakshagana. was because majority of artists were dependent on their occupation and they were not working whole year for the show. Only 6 months they used to work. Hence, middle and lower class are more inclined towards this job.

During night time all most all are taking tea because it is stimulant in nature. Because they were spending more sleepless nights to perform in show. So to overcome the stress and strain they were taking pan tea etc. Most of the Yakshagana artists, it is found that after Rathri Jagaran, maximum use to take sleep after taking food and they are taking Diwaswapna(day sleep). During morning time they will travel from one place to other place by bus.

Yakshagana artists having Satata Rathri Jagarana, it is because of odd timing of taking food (akala bhojana), food in improper quantity, changing

shifts, *Vidagdha Ahara* and *Vihara*. The roaming type of work increases physical strain in *Yakshagana* artists and ultimately it increases the *Vata dosha*.

As mentioned by *Acharya Charka* whoever takes food at very odd time (Akale) and neglecting Mala, Mutra, Vegas (natural urges) additionally generating theses urges voluntarily at his own convenience suffers frequent health complaints (Sada-Atura). Those having Mithya, Aahara-vihara (as suggested in Ayurveda) prone to have frequent illness. Same thing observed in Yakshagana Artists doing Satata Jagaran in night time, these persons having Ahitkara Ahara Vihara & Mal Mutra etc. Vega-Avrodha, and Diwaswapna, so they gets frequent health complaints.

Because *Nidra Vegadharana* (Suppression of urges of sleep) can cause many illness, therefore one can sleep proper in time and not suppressing the urge of *Nidra* which is mentioned in *Ayurveda*, which can overcome these problems.

CONCLUSION:

Ayurvedic Science attribute to the cause of various disorders by forceful Suppression of the Natural urges. In

due Yakshaqana artists, to Ratri Jagaran (night vigilance), they may undergo sleep related disturbances. Nidra Vegadharana (Suppression of urges of sleep) can cause many illness and one can take proper sleep in time, which can overcome these problems. This study is primitive efforts to find the relation of *Nidra Vegadharana* and health status in Yakshagana artists. By this study it can be concluded that without suppressing the natural urge of *Nidra* individual can stay healthy and happy, further individual can prevent the diseases caused due to Nidra Vegadharana.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Agnivesha, Acharya Charaka, Charaka Samhita, Ayurveda Deepika Commentry, Chakrapani Datta, Edited by Vaidya Jadavji Trikamji Acharya, Chowkhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, Reprint Edition (2011), Sutrasthana 11/35, p-74.
- 2. Agnivesha, Acharya Charaka, Charaka Samhita, Ayurveda Deepika Commentry, Chakrapani Datta, Edited by Vaidya Jadavji Trikamji Acharya, Chowkhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, Reprint Edition (2011), Sutrasthana 7/5, p-49.

- 3. Agnivesha, Acharya Charaka, Charaka Samhita, Ayurveda Deepika Commentry, Chakrapani Datta, Edited by Vaidya Jadavji Trikamji Acharya, Chowkhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, Reprint Edition (2011), Sutrasthana 7/23, p-50.
- 4. Susruta, Susruta Samhita, Nibandasangraha Commentry, Sri Dalhanacharya, Vaidya Jadavji Trikamji Acharya, Narayan Ram Acharya Kavyatirtha, Chowkhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, Reprint Edition 2014, Uttara Sthana 55/17, p-778.
- 5.
 https://vidyasury.com/2013/04/yaksha
 gana-performances-a-folk-art.html
 Yakshagana Performances-A folk
 Art,Vidya Sury,Collecting Smiles.
- 6. Agnivesha, Acharya Charaka, Charaka Samhita, Ayurveda Deepika Commentry, Chakrapani Datta, Edited by Vaidya Jadavji Trikamji Acharya, Chowkhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, Reprint Edition (2011), Sutrasthana 11/35, p-74.
- 7. Agnivesha, Acharya Charaka, Charaka Samhita, Ayurveda Deepika Commentry, Chakrapani Datta, Edited by Vaidya Jadavji Trikamji Acharya, Chowkhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, Reprint Edition (2011), Sutrasthana 7/4, p-49.

- 8. Agnivesha, Acharya Charaka, Charaka Samhita, Ayurveda Deepika Commentry, Chakrapani Datta, Edited by Vaidya Jadavji Trikamji Acharya, Chowkhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, Reprint Edition (2011), Sutrasthana 21/36, p-118.
- 9. Agnivesha, Acharya Charaka, Charaka Samhita, Ayurveda Deepika Commentry, Chakrapani Datta, Edited by Vaidya Jadavji Trikamji Acharya, Chowkhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, Reprint Edition (2011), Sutrasthana 21/59, p-119.
- 10. Agnivesha, Acharya Charaka, Charaka Samhita, Ayurveda Deepika Commentry, Chakrapani Datta, Edited by Vaidya Jadavji Trikamji Acharya, Chowkhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, Reprint Edition (2011), Sutrasthana 7 /23, p-50.
- 11. Susruta, Susruta Samhita, Nibandasangraha Commentry, Sri Dalhanacharya, Vaidya Jadavji Trikamji Acharya, Narayan Ram Acharya Kavyatirtha, Chowkhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, Reprint Edition 2014, Uttara Sthana 55/17, p-778.
- 12. Astanga Hrdaya, Vagbhata,Arunadattakrta Sarvanga Sundara,Hemadrikrta Ayurveda RasayanaCommentry, Annotated Dr.Anna

A CONCEPTUAL STUDY ON NIDRA VEGADHARANA IN YAKSHAGANA ARTISTS

Moreswar Kunte, Krishna Ramchandra Sastri Navre, Editted by Pt Hari Sadasiva Sastri Paradakara Chowkhambha Bhisagacarya, Surbharati Prakashana, Varanasi, Reprint 2010, Sutra Sthana 4/12, p-55. Astanga Sangraha, Vagbhata, Sasilekha Indukrta, Sanskrit Commentary, Prof. Jyitir mitra, Dr.Shivprasad Sharma, Chowkhambha Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi, Reprint Edition 2008, Sutrasthana 5/12, p-32.

https://meetkalakar.com/Artipedia/Yak shagana

Corresponding author:

Dr.Vasanth Kamath

PG Scholar, PG Dept.of Samhita and Siddhanta, Alvas Ayurveda Medical College, Moodbidri, Karnataka, India

Email: drkvk77@gmail.com

Source of Support: NIL

Conflict of Interest: None declared

Published BY:

Shri Prasanna Vitthala Education and Charitable Trust (Reg)

PARYESHANA