



SRI NARASIMHA HOMA –A COMPARITIVE STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SEASONS

S Priyadarshini

Joint Director AYUSH Training center, Suggnahalli Ramanagara. Government of Karnataka.

Mythrey*

Professor & HOD Department of Kayachikitsa. Government Ayurveda Medical College. *Corresponding Author

Harsha TS

Chairman Department of Environmental Sciences. KSOU.

Aparna Nabhiraj

Research Assistant Government Ayurveda Medical College.

ABSTRACT

Background: Yagna, mani mantra are part of holistic management, Daivavyapasharya is least explored, demands scrutiny to be accepted. Traditional practices retested with multiple variables, not a controlled design. Effect on airborne microbes, fungi is scientifically validated. Chemical constituents of ash collected after yagna, compared constituents, its effect on germination of *Dolichos biflorus*. Objectives : 1) Scientific evaluation of yagna, its effect on airborne microbes. 2) Comparative study of Narasimha yagna done in different seasons. 3) Chemical analysis of ash collected after yagna, its effect on germination.

Materials & methods: Active air monitoring method utilizing microbiological air sampler manufactured by Merk was used. Ash analysis was performed using Optima 8000 optical emission spectrometer and compared.

Results : Microbial count to a greater extent than fungal count reduction is recorded in all Narasimha yagnas. Germination of *Dolichos biflorus* seeds medicated with ash seen to grow nine times faster than control.

Conclusion: Wind direction, velocity, the volume, rhythm of chanting, maintaining the temperature, material utilized and numerous other aspects for the yagna are to yet be uniformly designed to attain statistically significant results in all yagnas.

KEYWORDS : Narasimha yagna, seasons, microbial fungal count, ash analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Negative emotions resulting in pollution are to be tackled by various measures suggested in Ayurveda. The Indian Medicine explains air, water, land, noise pollution along with negative emotional pollution which includes lust, greed, anxiety, jealousy etc negative emotions destroy the environment by deforestation, excessive mining, and industrial emissions, poor disposal of waste, excessive use of this disturbs all living beings.

Sri. Narasimha yagna is being conducted daily at ISCKON temple at Mysore. This enhances air quality and spiritual atmosphere which demands a scientific analysis to prove the reduction in microbial load and many other benefits that accumulate in the area where the yagna is conducted daily. Season, temperature, air velocity etc factors may produce variation so the research in different seasons was analyzed. Pre monsoon, during and after monsoon the microbial and fungal counts did not show significant variation in the results, Twice this was conducted during monsoon, once post monsoon and once pre monsoon and it was recorded in a uniform pattern to check and record if season had significant changes in microbial and fungal count and also if ash collected was varied. Post monsoon showed reduction in all counts so it is essential to consider seasonal effects to check variability.

In the present study, the effect of Sri Narasimha homa on both bacterial and fungal community was analyzed. This study supports the view that fumes of Sri Narasimha homa can be used for bio fumigation as an effective, safe, inexpensive and eco friendly technique.

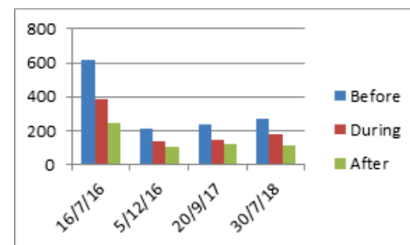
ANALYTICAL METHODS APPLIED

SRI NARASIMHA HOMA COMPARITIVE ANALYSIS OF MICROBIAL COUNTS.

Sterile petri dishes were placed in specific places –equi distance from the homa kunda in all directions and the air sampling was done. It was conducted before, during and after the procedure at designated time. In active monitoring, a microbial air sampler was used to force air into, or onto its collection medium (e.g., Petri Dish with nutrient agar based test media for bacteria and chloramphenicol Yeast glucose extract agar for fungi) over a specified period of time. The collected culture incubated and analyzed. Number of

colony forming units of bacterial/fungal counted on 90 mm Petri dish using positive hole conversion table MAS-100 and compute the results as cfu/m³. Known quantity of ash sample (5 -10 g) were digested with 25-30 ml of 3:1 mixture of concentrated Hydrochloric acid (HCl) and Nitric acid (HNO₃) over hot plate for 30 min. Filter into 100 ml of volumetric flask using Whatman filter paper No 1. Wash the residue on the filter paper with dilute HCl and make up to volume with water. The above filtered sample is fed into Inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometer (ICP-OES) which is pre calibrated with 3 known NIST traceable multi elements standards. Concentration of each element is read out by the instrument using Perkin Elmer Winlab 32 software. Calculation: obtained concentration X dilution volume / sample weight = mg/kg

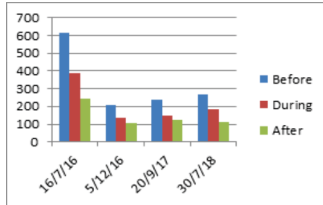
TABLE – 1



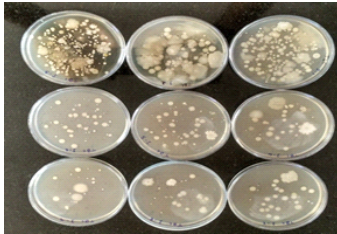
Microbial count

SRI NARASIMHA HOMA COMPARITIVE ANALYSIS OF FUNGAL COUNTS.





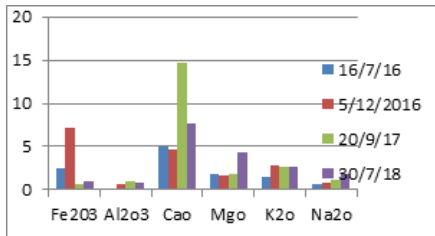
MICROBIAL COUNT



Microbial counts before, during and after reduced as an effect of the homa and every season showed a consistent reduction which is proving the consequence of conducting such a ritual which is scientifically proved as highly beneficial to the atmosphere and needs to be adopted universally.

NARASIMHA ASH DATA FROM 4 HOMA OXIDES FOUND IN ASH SAMPLES.

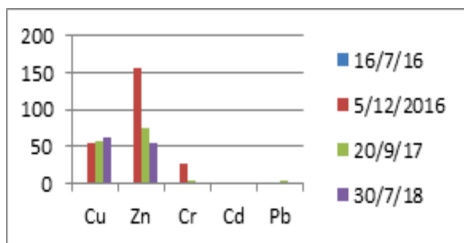
The ash sample was analyzed to check the similarity and variability in the ash collected after the four homas as described above.



MICROBIAL AIR SAMPLER

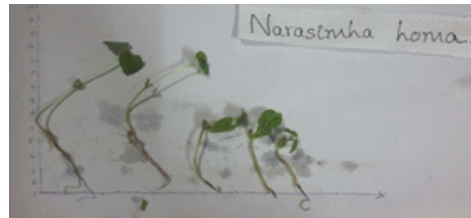


The ash sample collected from sri Narasimha homa was utilized in varied quantity and compared to similarly varied ash sample and the growth of Germination of Dolichs biflorous seeds compared. The germination with homa ash showed eight times more compared to no ash and also when ordinary ash was applied.



METAL FOUND IN ASH SAMPLES

Germination could vary based on temperature, moisture, micro nutrients, water, sunlight and quantity of ash. Homa ash with metals and oxides as shown in the table have contributed to the fast germination seen.



CONCLUSIONS

Homa which has been recorded as part of Ayurveda management demanded research. Various types of Homa for several conditions has been prescribed and a deeper and analytical look into it was necessary so this is a part of research conducted as a part of research conducted utilizing the research grant awarded by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bengaluru. This fundamental research further suggests that more variables can be considered for further research.

Acknowledgements

Authors are thankful to the Funding Authority Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bengaluru, Karnataka

REFERENCES:

1. <http://www.ipublishing.co.in/ijesarticles/fourteen/articles/volfive/EJES51078.pdf>
2. http://www.ejbps.com/ejbps/current_issues
3. [file:///C:/Users/Dr%20Shantala/Downloads/1547-1816-1-PB%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/Dr%20Shantala/Downloads/1547-1816-1-PB%20(1).pdf)
4. http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/7255/8/08_chapter%202.pdf
5. <http://www.innspub.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/IJB-V5No9-p321-331.pdf>
6. https://www.worldwidejournals.com/paripex/recent_issues_pdf/2017/February_2017_1486810494__16.pdf