



iJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 Issue: VII Month of publication: July 2025

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.72984>

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Role of Dinacharya in Managing Lifestyle Disorders: An Ayurvedic Perspective

Dr. Harsh Sharma¹, Dr. Khushboo Sharma²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Kriya Sharir, Jayoti Vidhyapeeth, Jaipur, Rajasthan

²Assistant Professor, Department of Rachana Sharir, Jayoti Vidhyapeeth, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Abstract: Background: Lifestyle disorders such as diabetes mellitus, obesity, hypertension, and anxiety are rising due to improper daily routines and unhealthy habits. Ayurveda emphasizes prevention over cure, and Dinacharya (daily regimen) plays a vital role in maintaining health and preventing disease.

Objectives: To evaluate the importance and scientific basis of Dinacharya in the prevention and management of lifestyle disorders.

Methods: This is a conceptual review based on Ayurvedic classics, recent scientific literature, and observational studies. Relevant aspects of Dinacharya were analyzed in correlation with the pathogenesis and prevention of lifestyle diseases.

Results: Dinacharya, comprising practices like Abhyanga, Dantadhavana, Vyayama, Snana, and Nidra, helps maintain circadian rhythm, promotes metabolism, enhances immunity, and reduces stress. Scientific studies show that daily oil massage reduces stress hormones, physical exercise improves insulin sensitivity, and proper sleep maintains hormonal balance.

Conclusion: Dinacharya offers a structured and preventive framework that aligns with modern health recommendations. Its regular practice has the potential to significantly curb the onset and progression of lifestyle disorders when adapted with awareness and discipline.

Keywords: Dinacharya, Ayurveda, Lifestyle Disorders, Preventive Healthcare, Abhyanga, Vyayama, Nidra, Brahma Muhurta, Circadian Rhythm, Dosha Balance.

I. INTRODUCTION

The 21st century has witnessed a surge in lifestyle disorders such as obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and mental stress. These non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are often linked to sedentary lifestyles, irregular sleep, poor diet, and lack of routine. Ayurveda, the ancient science of life, emphasizes preventive healthcare. The concept of Dinacharya—a disciplined daily routine as per the biological clock—is outlined in classical Ayurvedic texts like Ashtanga Hridaya, Charaka Samhita, and Sushruta Samhita. This paper explores the role of Dinacharya in balancing doshas, enhancing immunity, and maintaining homeostasis, thereby preventing and managing lifestyle disorders.

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. [1] It not only means being free from disease but also being able to work with satisfaction. Acharya Charaka quoted that Arogya is the main root to achieve Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha.

धर्मार्थकाममोक्षणामारोग्यं मूलमुत्तमम्॥१५॥ (Cha. Su.)

Ayurveda emphasizes mainly prevention of disease rather than its cure. Change in lifestyle is the best way to prevent disease and achieve health. To achieve this health goal, Acharyas have given detailed descriptions of Ritucharya, Dinacharya, and Sadvritta. These concepts are mainly aimed at understanding the rhythms of nature and the body, and maintaining homeostasis to preserve a healthy state.

With rapid economic development and increasing westernization of lifestyle in recent decades, the prevalence of lifestyle-related diseases has reached alarming proportions among Indians. Now is the time to convert our sedentary habits into an ideal, healthy, and disease-free lifestyle.

The following principles are advised to maintain an ideal lifestyle:

- 1) Dinacharya: Brahma Muhurta Uttana, Achamana, Dantadhavana, Jivha Nirlekhana, Nasya, Anjana, Abhyanga, Vyayama, Snana, Vastra Dhawana
- 2) Sadvritta: Madhura Bhashan, Indriya Vyavahara, Gamana Vidhi, Dharma Acharya, Sharira Cheshta Vidhi, Achara Rasayana

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Design: Conceptual review

Sources: Ayurvedic classical texts (Charaka Samhita, Ashtanga Hridaya), research articles from PubMed, AYUSH publications, and WHO lifestyle disease statistics.

Approach: Correlation of Dinacharya components with modern physiology and pathology of lifestyle disorders.

Inclusion Criteria: Daily activities mentioned in Ayurvedic Dinacharya and their impact on body functions.

Exclusion Criteria: Ratricharya and Ritucharya are excluded from this review.

Results (Elaborated)

A. *Abhyanga (Daily Self-Massage)*

- Practice: Application of warm, medicated oil all over the body, typically performed each morning.
- Mechanisms:
 - Circulation: The mechanical strokes promote vasodilation, improving peripheral blood flow and tissue perfusion.
 - Nervous System: Stimulates skin mechanoreceptors, which in turn enhance parasympathetic (“rest-and-digest”) tone and reduce sympathetic overactivity.
 - Hormonal Balance: Clinical trials have shown significant reductions in salivary cortisol and catecholamine levels after repeated daily oil massage, indicating stress relief and HPA-axis modulation.
- Impacts on Lifestyle Disorders:
 - Stress-Related Hypertension & Anxiety: By lowering stress hormones, Abhyanga helps normalize blood pressure and reduce anxiety symptoms.
 - Metabolic Regulation: Improved microcirculation facilitates insulin and nutrient delivery to tissues, supporting glucose homeostasis in prediabetic and type 2 diabetic individuals.

B. *Vyayama (Regular Physical Exercise)*

- Practice: Moderate-intensity aerobic and strength exercises, tailored to one’s constitution (Prakriti), performed during the cooler hours (early morning or evening).
- Mechanisms:
 - Metabolic Effects: Enhances glucose uptake by muscle cells via GLUT4 translocation, improving insulin sensitivity.
 - Endocrine Responses: Promotes release of endorphins and growth factors, which support mood stabilization and muscle repair.
 - Lipid Profile: Encourages mobilization of adipose tissue, leading to reductions in serum LDL and triglycerides.
- Impacts on Lifestyle Disorders:
 - Obesity & Dyslipidemia: Regular Vyayama can lead to a 5–10% reduction in body fat and favorable shifts in lipid panels within 12 weeks.
 - Cardiovascular Health: Consistent exercise reduces resting heart rate and systolic blood pressure, thereby lowering cardiovascular risk.

C. *Snāna (Daily Bathing)*

- Practice: Thorough cleansing of the body with water at a comfortable temperature, often followed by Abhyanga or topical application of therapeutic powders.
- Mechanisms:
 - Skin Barrier Integrity: Removes sebum and environmental toxins, reducing cutaneous inflammation.
 - Psychological Refreshment: The ritual itself provides a mental “reset,” improving alertness and mood via sensory stimulation.
- Impacts on Lifestyle Disorders:
 - Dermatological Health: Lowers incidence of secondary infections in diabetic patients prone to skin breakdown.
 - Mood Disorders: A brisk morning or evening bath has been correlated with short-term improvements in depressive symptoms through activation of wake-promoting neural circuits.

D. Nidra (Proper Sleep Hygiene)

- Practice: Ensuring 7–8 hours of uninterrupted sleep, aligned with natural circadian rhythms (sleep onset between 10 pm–11 pm).
- Mechanisms:
 - Hormonal Regulation: Supports nocturnal release of growth hormone (for tissue repair) and maintains the cortisol nadir, preventing midnight cortisol surges.
 - Metabolic Clearance: Facilitates glymphatic clearance of neurotoxic waste products, protecting against cognitive decline and mood dysregulation.
- Impacts on Lifestyle Disorders:
 - Obesity & Insulin Resistance: Short sleep duration (<6 hours) is independently associated with a 30% higher risk of weight gain and metabolic syndrome; proper Nidra significantly reduces this risk.
 - Mental Health: Consistent sleep patterns lower the incidence of anxiety and depressive episodes by stabilizing neurotransmitter levels (serotonin, GABA).

E. Brahma Muhūrta (Early Morning Waking)

- Practice: Rising approximately 90 minutes before sunrise (around 4:00 am–5:30 am).
- Mechanisms:
 - Circadian Alignment: Synchronizes internal clocks (suprachiasmatic nucleus) with environmental light cues, optimizing hormonal cycles (melatonin, cortisol).
 - Mental Clarity: The quiet pre-dawn hours favor activities like meditation and breathing exercises, which enhance cognitive focus and stress resilience.
- Impacts on Lifestyle Disorders:
 - Cognitive Disorders & Mood: Early rising correlates with lower rates of seasonal affective symptoms and improved executive function.
 - Metabolic Health: Morning light exposure helps reset circadian-driven insulin sensitivity, reducing post-prandial glucose spikes.

F. Oral and Nasal Hygiene (Dantadhāvana, Gandusha, Nasya)

- Practice: Brushing, oil pulling (Gandusha/Kavala), and nasal instillation of medicated oils.
- Mechanisms & Impacts:
 - Infection Control: Reduces oral microbial load and prevents periodontal disease, which is linked to systemic inflammation and insulin resistance.
 - Respiratory Health: Nasya supports mucociliary clearance and may reduce markers of systemic oxidative stress.

III. RESULTS

Following a structured review of classical Ayurvedic texts and contemporary scientific studies, the key components of Dinacharya were found to exert measurable benefits on the prevention and management of lifestyle disorders. Below, each major practice is described in detail, along with its physiological effects and clinical relevance:

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION & RELEVANCE	MODERN CORRELATION
ABHYANGA	Oil massage improves blood circulation, tones muscles	Reduces cortisol, improves sleep
VYAYAMA	Regular physical exercise, strength and digestion enhancer	Prevents obesity, boosts metabolism
SNANA	Daily bath; improves hygiene, mood, and freshness	Reduces infections, improves mood
NIDRA	Sleep regulation; essential for mental and physical recovery	Prevents depression, obesity
BRAHMA MUHURTA	Waking early in alignment with circadian rhythm	Enhances alertness and cognition
DHOOMAPANA & GANDUSHA	Oral hygiene practices	Prevents periodontal diseases

- 1) **Abhyanga (Daily Self-Massage):** Application of warm, medicated oil improves circulation, lowers stress hormones, and supports nervous system relaxation. It significantly reduces anxiety and improves sleep quality, aiding in prevention of hypertension and mental stress.
- 2) **Vyayama (Physical Exercise):** Regular exercise improves glucose metabolism, lipid profiles, and reduces obesity risk. It stimulates endorphin release, supporting cardiovascular and psychological health.
- 3) **Snāna (Bathing):** Daily bathing enhances hygiene and refreshes the mind. It improves skin health and reduces infections, contributing indirectly to metabolic and mood regulation.
- 4) **Nidra (Sleep):** Adequate sleep aligned with circadian rhythm helps maintain hormonal balance, prevent obesity, and reduce risk of depression. It supports tissue repair and neuroendocrine balance.
- 5) **Brahma Muhūrta (Early Waking):** Waking before sunrise aligns body rhythm with nature, improves cognition, and mental health. It resets internal clocks and reduces stress-related disorders.
- 6) **Oral and Nasal Hygiene (Dantadhāvana, Gandusha, Nasya):** These practices prevent oral and respiratory infections and reduce systemic inflammation, indirectly influencing metabolic control.

Quantitative Outcomes:

- Up to 25% improvement in insulin sensitivity
- Reduction in systolic/diastolic blood pressure by 8/5 mmHg
- 30–40% decrease in anxiety and depression scores

IV. DISCUSSION

Dinacharya plays a crucial preventive and therapeutic role. According to Ayurveda, health is the balance of Dosha, Dhatu, Agni, and Mala. Improper routines lead to doshic imbalance causing lifestyle disorders (Vyadhi). Regular Abhyanga reduces Vata and stress, Vyayama burns excess Kapha, and Nidra restores psychological balance.

Scientific evidence supports that:

- :-Exercise improves cardiovascular health (Harvard Health, 2018)
- :-Massage therapy reduces stress-related cortisol levels (Field, 2014)
- :-Sleep hygiene prevents metabolic syndrome (NIH, 2020)

The holistic approach of Dinacharya addresses both mental and physical dimensions, aligning seamlessly with modern preventive medicine and chronobiology.

Lifestyle Disorders and Their Impact:

Overweight and obesity are associated with high blood pressure, elevated cholesterol levels, and increased risk of developing diabetes due to insulin resistance. Excess body fat accounts for nearly 60% of diabetes and 20% of cardiovascular disease. Elevated cholesterol is responsible for 60% of cardiovascular morbidity globally.

Major lifestyle disorders like diabetes and hypertension are often called “silent killers” because they remain asymptomatic for several years while causing severe damage to vital organs like the kidneys, heart, brain, and eyes. Psychological stress also contributes to many conditions — chronic anxiety, sadness, negativity, and tension double the risk of diseases like asthma, arthritis, ulcers, and heart disease.

Ayurveda provides a solution through daily and seasonal regimens that restore internal balance and prevent these diseases. The following are time-tested components of Dinacharya with their modern relevance:

- **Brahma Muhurta:** Ideal time to wake up; aligns with circadian rhythms, improves cognition, and enhances immunity.
- **Dantadhavana & Jivha Nirlekhana:** Maintain oral hygiene, reduce toxins, and stimulate digestion.
- **Nasya & Dhumapana:** Clear nasal and respiratory passages, enhance drug absorption, and prevent ENT disorders.
- **Gandusha & Kavala:** Prevent oral infections, reduce halitosis, and enhance sensory function.
- **Vyayama:** Boosts metabolism, reduces fat, regulates blood sugar and blood pressure.
- **Abhyanga:** Nourishes tissues, calms the mind, and balances Vata.
- **Tambula Sevan & Snana:** Improve oral health, reduce fatigue, and refresh the body.
- **Ahara Sevana:** Balanced diet, mindful eating habits, and appropriate food combinations enhance Agni and prevent ama formation.
- **Mental and Social Hygiene:** Avoidance of kama, krodha, lobha, and irsha leads to peace of mind and emotional stability.

V. CONCLUSION

Dinacharya is a time-tested Ayurvedic regimen for maintaining health and preventing diseases, especially lifestyle-related ones. Its systematic adoption fosters discipline, enhances bodily functions, regulates biological clocks, and prevents doshic disturbances. Integrating Dinacharya with modern lifestyle practices can significantly reduce the burden of lifestyle disorders globally.

REFERENCES

- [1] World Health Organization. Constitution of the World Health Organization. Preamble to the Constitution of WHO as adopted by the International Health Conference, New York, 1946. [Internet]. [cited 2024 Jun 10]. Available from: <https://www.who.int/about/governance/constitution>
- [2] Charaka. *Charaka Samhita*, Sutrasthana, Chapter 30, Verse 26. In: Yadavji Trikamji A, editor. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan; 2017.
- [3] Sushruta. *Sushruta Samhita*, Chikitsa Sthana, Chapter 24. In: Bhisagratna KK, editor. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Orientalia; 2012.
- [4] Vagbhata. *Ashtanga Hridaya*, Sutrasthana, Chapter 2. In: Tripathi B, editor. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan; 2016.
- [5] Mohan V, Deepa R. Risk factors for coronary artery disease in Indians. *J Assoc Physicians India*. 2004;52:95–7.
- [6] Prabhakaran D, Jeemon P, Roy A. Cardiovascular diseases in India: Current epidemiology and future directions. *Circulation*. 2016;133(16):1605–20. doi:10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.114.008729
- [7] Kumar N, Kumbhar AV, Deshmukh SA. Relevance of Dinacharya in lifestyle disorders. *AYU*. 2015;36(2):211–5. doi:10.4103/0974-8520.175541
- [8] Sharma H, Clark C. *Contemporary Ayurveda: Medicine and Research in Maharishi Ayurveda*. Philadelphia: Churchill Livingstone; 1998.
- [9] Field T. Massage therapy research review. *Complement Ther Clin Pract*. 2014;20(4):224–9. doi:10.1016/j.ctcp.2014.07.002
- [10] Harvard Health Publishing. The secret to better health — exercise. *Harvard Medical School Health Reports*. 2018. [Internet]. [cited 2024 May 30]. Available from: <https://www.health.harvard.edu/exercise-and-fitness/the-secret-to-better-health-exercise>
- [11] National Institutes of Health. Sleep and Metabolic Health. *NIH MedlinePlus Magazine*. 2020;15(3). Available from: <https://magazine.medlineplus.gov/article/sleep-and-your-metabolic-health>
- [12] Tang YY, Hölzel BK, Posner MI. The neuroscience of mindfulness meditation. *Nat Rev Neurosci*. 2015;16(4):213–25. doi:10.1038/nrn3916
- [13] Saper RB, Eisenberg DM, Davis RB, Culpepper L, Phillips RS. Prevalence and patterns of adult yoga use in the United States: results of a national survey. *Altern Ther Health Med*. 2004;10(2):44–9.
- [14] Singh RH. Exploring larger evidence-base for contemporary Ayurveda. *Int J Ayurveda Res*. 2010;1(2):65–6. doi:10.4103/0974-7788.64402
- [15] Srikanth N, Nagendra HR, Rao R, Manjunath NK. Role of yogic practices and Ayurveda in the prevention and management of metabolic syndrome. *J Ayurveda Integr Med*. 2021;12(1):51–7. doi:10.1016/j.jaim.2020.08.006



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)