



TO EVALUATE RECENT ADVANCES IN AYURVEDIC LITERATURE THROUGH PUBLISHED ARTICLES ON VARIOUS AYURVEDA MANUSCRIPTS.

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Abstract

Ayurveda being a practical science is codified through centuries in written documents called manuscripts. According to, the antiquity & art treasure (1972) “A manuscript is any 75 or 100 years old hand written document which has some literary, historical, scientific significance”¹. In ancient time; knowledge was passed orally from one generation to another. The evolution of writing system brought new horizon that took birth of many manuscripts. A very few of these manuscripts have been published during the past decades. In last few decades many research study has been carried out to explore such manuscripts. It has been discovered that many manuscripts contain at least one novel core concept or formulation. The present study highlights the recent advances in the literary field with the help of published articles on various manuscripts.

Key words : Recent advances, literary field, manuscript

INTRODUCTION

As an ancient science, the fundamental concepts of Ayurveda can be learned through texts authored by Ancient Acharyas in the form of Samhitas. These Samhitas were extracted from the various manuscripts. According to, the antiquity & art treasure act (1972) “A manuscript is any 75 or 100 years old hand written document which has some literary, historical, scientific significance”. In ancient time; knowledge was passed orally from one generation to another. The evolution of writing system brought new horizon that took birth of many manuscripts². However, there is still a massive literature that needs to be decoded.

In recent years, work has begun to investigate the document in order to discover new principles or formulations. It has been discovered that many manuscripts contain at least one novel core concept or formulation³. Such ancient manuscripts necessitated substantial research in order to rebuild the Ayurvedic literary legacy. Many researchers are currently interested in this topic. However, the system has not been devised to document such work. As a result, the research is carried out to identify research articles based on old Ayurveda Manuscripts from various search engines or citations, and to completely study them in order to discover new

thoughts. The present study highlights the recent advances in the literary field with the help of published articles on various manuscripts.

Aim:

To evaluate the recent advances in the literary field with the help of published articles on various Manuscripts.

Objectives:

1. To find out the Research articles on Manuscripts.
2. To check whether the Manuscripts add any new concept or not.

METHODOLOGY

Type of study design- Literary Study

Manuscript-based research publications have been collected and evaluated to determine their contribution to the area of Ayurveda.

DISCUSSION :

“Vivekamaartanda kaalajnana” manuscript - Author “Vishwarupa deva”- 7th – 8th century A.D. Bengaluru's IGNC and Chennai's Government Oriental Manuscript Library in Sanskrit and Devanagari script.⁴”

(A REVIEW ON THE UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPT “VIVEKAMAARTANDA KAALAJNANA” Dr. Janapriya Kesavan*Dr. Ranjith Kumar Shetty**Dr. Sri Nagesh K.A*** 2022 JETIR June 2022, Volume 9, Issue 6)

Contribution of the Mss

Author has given Arishta lakshana's based on the movement of “vaata” in Naadi's, based on the arishta lakshana's through shaareerika lakshanas, swapna, dhootaadi vishayaas, based on the pulsation of Marma's in the shareera which is similar as explained by various acharyas of Ayurveda. Author has given importance to do treatment at appropriate time to overcome the Arishta lakshana's

“Vaidyamanotsav” - Author Vaidyaraja Nayansukha, 17th century- from Bhandarkar oriental research Institute, Pune.⁵

(STUDY OF MANUSCRIPT VAIDYAMANOTSAVA. 1 Kulkari Supriya C., 2 Joshi Mohan R. 1 M D (Ayurveda), 2 HOD (Sanskrit Samhita siddhanta department), Journal of Sanskrit Samhita Siddhanta, 2017, Vol 3|1:Jul - Sept ISSN : 2454-3926)

Contribution of Mss

- It contains new concept like Vayuraj Shatmas, Kalachakra, Chaya vichar, mrutyu vichar (Arishta lakshanas).
- Pitta dosha has given priority in mentioning aggravation factors, symptoms and treatment of tridoshas.
- Total 40 diseases are given in this manuscript. Total nine types of Jwara and their symptoms are given. Mala, Kheda, Kala, Drushti, Ajeernaand Rasa these are new types stated.
- Ten Jwara upadrav are given; . They are Hikka, Vitgraha, Moorcha, Kasa, Shwas, Atisar, Vaman, Aruchi, Angamarda, and Trusha.
- New types of diseases are given like Aama arsha, Shankhak type of Shwas, Six types of Shirorog are given in which Keshabadhan and keshakalya are different.

- Ghanela in Stri roga.
- Different formulations of treatment of Hikka (Hiccup), Chardi (Vomiting), Shwas (Asthma), Mandagni, Visuchika have given. Shankhak is type of Shwas vyadhi and Shankhak guti is given as its treatment. Kshudakariguti and Gajakesari churna is given to treat Mandagni.
- Koochakathinakara prayog is given for tightening the Os.
- Two diseases have given pathya. First milk and rice in Sidhajwarankusha, Jwara vyadhi and second masura in Kamala vyadhi.
- **“Yogashatakam”** - Author - Shree Nandlal in 17th century. was collected from Vaidik Samshodhan Mandal, Pune. ⁶
- (STUDY OF FORMULATIONS OF SHALAKYA TANTRA FROM YOGASHATAKAM
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- Its contribution in Shalakyia Tantra related topics.
- Among 106 formulations
- Yogashatakam contains total 18 formulations for 19 diseases.
- There are total 39 formulations related to Shalakyia Tantra. There are total seven new formulations
- New formulations
- 1] Mushkakadi kshar taila – This Oil prepared with kshar (incineration) of Mushkak (prickly herb), Chitrak (*Plumbago zeylanica*) and Shankha (*Conch.*). It is advised for management of Gandmala.
- 2] Gugguladi taila – It contains 1 pal of Guggul (*Comiphora mukul*) and Saindhav (rock sault), 8 pal Katu tail (Sesame oil) and 8 pal juice of Ardrak (*Ginger*), Matulinga (*Citrus medica*), Jatamansi (*Nordostachys jatamansi*) and Sauviri (sour gruel). It is advised for karnasechan (ear syringing) in ear diseases.
- 3] Abdhiphenadi anjan – Mixture of Abdhiphen and Sita (sugar) should be applied as anjan (collyrium) for the treatment of Arjun and Phola (burning sensation of eyes).
- 4] Goshatadi anjan – This is the unique formulation observed in MS Yogashatakam. Using Goshakrit (cow dung) and Gomay ras (cow dung juice) author has prepared three formulations for different conditions like:
 - (i) Goshakrit and Gomay rasa with Pippali (*Piper longum*) in the management of Raktandhata (color blindness) and Ratandhata (night blindness)
 - (ii) Goshakrit and Gomay rasa with Trikatu (*Shunthi*, *Marich* and *Pippali*) and Rasanjan (*Berberis aristata*) in the management of Pilla and Chunha (foreign body sensation in eyes)
 - (iii) Goshakrit and Gomay rasa with Tapya, Swarnmakshik, Tuttha (*Copper sulphate*) and honey for good eyesight and diseases of sclera.
- 5] Mustadi varti – Peccary prepared with Musta (*Cyperus rotundus*), Ushir (*Andropogon muricatus*), Yavasa (*Alhaji mourorum*), Daruharidra (*Berberis aristata*), Shankha bhasma, Tuttha, *Marich* (*Piper nigrum*) and honey in iron vessel is useful in the management of Timir, Pilla (a kind of eye disease), Chunha, redness and itching of eyes.

- 6] Vasadi ghrita
- Ghee prepared with cool potency drugs like Vasa (Adhatoda vasica), Nimb (Azardirecta indica), Patol (Trichosanthes dioica) and Chandan (Santalum alba) is advised in the treatment of Phola and diseases of head.
- 7] Arkadi kashay
- Decoction prepared with Arka (Calotropis procera), Ananta (Hemidesmos indicus), Kiratatikta (Swertia chirata), Guduchi (Tinospora cordifolia), Nirgundi (Vitex negundo), Vacha (Achorus calamus), Shigru (Moringo oleifera), Panchushan (Pippali, Pippalimool, Chavya, Chitrak, Nagar), Bhringraja (Eclipta alba) and Haridra (Curcuma longa) is advised for consumption in the treatment of Pitta – Raktaj eye diseases.

List of Manuscripts

- Chikitsasar
- Chikitsasar sutra
- Ayurveda
- Anupan Manjiri
- Ajirna Manjiri
- Pathyapathya Vidhi
- Arkaprakash
- Trishati
- Yogdipika
- Langhanpathyavinirnay
- Vaidyamrut
- Vaidyavatamsa



Conclusion:

The field of medical manuscriptology opens the door to know the hidden knowledge of Ayurveda through manuscripts. It has got highest literary research value. Such records need to be resurrected and promoted in order to be useful. This would not only serve to establish science in the literary scene, but it would also open the road for the discipline's legitimate notions to be strengthened.

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