



A PANORAMIC REVIEW OF - SIDDHAMANTRA NIGHANTU

Dr. Praveen kumar K.M,¹ Dr. Shivananda B. Karigar,² Dr. Rajashekhar S Ganiger³

¹Post Graduate Scholar, Dept. Of PG Studies in Dravyaguna, ²Assistant Professor, Dept. Of PG Studies in Dravyaguna ³Professor and HOD Dept. Of PG Studies in Dravyaguna,

Taranath Government Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital, Ballari, Karnataka, INDIA.

Address for Correspondence:

Dr. Praveen kumar K.M.

Post Graduate Scholar, Dept. Of Dravyaguna,

ABSTRACT

The word Nighantu in Ayurveda implies the group of drugs, synonyms, properties and their description of part used. Ayurveda treatment possess herbal, mineral, animal origin products which mainly take part in the treatment of various health ailments. Siddhamantra of Vaidyacharya Keshava is one of the them and old ayurvedic materia medica during 12th Century A.D. This book work is written by a great scholar Vidya Acharya Keshava, and his ancestral body derived from yadavakula into mahadeva is unique alignment of shiva and Keshavasambandha or Hari and Hara. This book contains 8 vargas namely; *Vataghna varga*, *Pittaghna varga*, *Kaphaghna varga*, *Vata pittaghna varga*, *Kaphavataghna varga*, *Kaphapittaghna varga*, *Tridosaghna varga* and *Doshala varga*. This text stands apart among the various available literatures of Dravya Guna due to its uniqueness in the contents. The arrangement of various substance (*Dravya*) either single or compound into Various groups based on their action on the Tridosha itself is unique. The ‘Prakasha’ commentary of Vopadeva is a handy, one that describes each substance in most possible manner. This book provides exactly the said precision in selecting and administration of substance required to cure diseases. It deals with the aspect of mentioning its speciality and its uniqueness in a more elegant manner. This book helps the clinicians with the substances specified for the treatment of different conditions. The treatment is mainly based on doshas, which is only possible with a proper identification and knowledge substances having similar properties. So, the times have passed, resulted in improper identification, understanding and administration of drugs, hence it is necessary that one should update the information and make it acceptable to the present world.

KEYWORDS: Ayurveda, Siddhamantra Nighantu, Vargas, Tridosha,

INTRODUCTION

The Nighantus are simile to ‘*Nirukta*’ on Vedas. As we know, *Nirukta* will point out the secret meanings of Vedas. *Nighantu* throws light on to the secret meanings of the terms denoting different synonyms of vegetable kingdom. The physician entering into practice without any knowledge on *Nighantu* is simile to a pandit without knowledge on grammar and a warier without weapon ⁽¹⁾. The author of this text is Vaidyacharya Kesava. At the end of the text, he informed that he is the son of Madhava. Bopadeva also quoted that Madhava belongs to veda pada or Deva pada in Maharashtra. Kesava was the king physician of Singhana (1210-1247 AD). Singhana is known as Simharaja belonging to Yadava dynasty. Therefore, this text belongs to 12 AD. The speciality of this work is that the substances are arranged according to their effect on Doshas first then followed by their Rasa, Veerya, Vipaka etc. The substances are classified into 8 groups. They are; (a). *Vataghna Varga* (b). *Pittaghna Varga* (c). *Kaphaghna Varga* (d). *Vata Pittaghna Varga* (e). *Kapha-Vataghna Varga* (f). *Kapha-Pittaghna Varga* (g). *Doshaghna Varga* (h). *Doshala Varga*⁽²⁾. He described about 57 types of Sub-groups of drugs according to variation of effect on doshas and their combinations. A commentary entitled as ‘Prakasha’ has been written by his son Bopadeva⁽³⁾. This work enables one to know the properties of drugs easily and in no time miraculous results are achieved quickly similar to Mantras of Siddhas. Hence, the title Siddha Mantra. The author further emphasizes that the drugs which is not understood here, cannot be known elsewhere⁽⁴⁾.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Siddhamantra Nighantu translated to English by Prof.Mahesh T.S has been taken as the base for the study
- The classification of dravyas analysed on the basis of a). *Vataghna Varga* (b). *Pittaghna Varga* (c). *Kaphaghna Varga* (d). *Vata Pittaghna Varga* (e). *Kapha-Vataghna Varga* (f). *Kapha-Pittaghna Varga* (g). *Doshaghna Varga* (h). *Doshala Varga*.

Vataghna varga⁽⁵⁾ — In this group there are 9 sub-groups are enlisted 21 substance and along with some preparations are explained. Modaki (*Odina woodier Roxb.*), Tindu (*Diospyros embryopteris Pers.*), Karpasi (*Thespesia lampas Dalz and Gibbs.*), Kokilakshaka (*Astercantha logifolia Nees.*), Vellantara (*Dichrostachys cinerea (Linn)* Wight and Arn.), Granthi Parni (*Artemisia nilagirica (CB Clarke) Pampan.*), Musali (*Curculigo orchoides Gaertn.*), Sthalapadmini (*Hibiscus mutabilis L.*), Bilvaparni (*Naringi crenulate (Roxb)* Nicolson.), Bilvapatra (*Aegle marmelos (L) Correa.*), Airavata (*Saxifraga ligulata wall.*), Uttamarani (*Pergularia daemia (Forssk)* Chios.), Rubaphala (*Ricinus communis Linn.*), Swadu Naranga phala , Amla Naranga phala (*Citrus reticulata Blanco.*), Dadhi mixed with Guda ,Rasala, Maricha (*Piper nigrum Linn.*), Mamsa rasa and Mantha and Dadima (*Punica granatum Linn.*).

Vataghna Pittala Varga- The substance that are considered under the vataghna and pittala varga are the food preparation that is prepared by frying in oil and the sour variety of Tikta.

Vataghna Shleshmala Varga – In this group 14 substances and along with some preparations also mentioned.

Vataghna Pitta Shleshmala Varga – In this group 20 substances and along with animals and, birds are mentioned.

Vataghna Pittala and Alpa Shleshmala Varga – Akshiki Sura (an acid fermented preparation from Akshiki or commonly known as Vibhitaki (*Terminalia bellerica (Gaertn.) Roxb.*) as the main ingredient).

Vataghna Pittala and Kaphodasina Varga – Tila taila (*Sesamum indicum Linn.*).

Vataghna Kaphkara and Alpa Pittala Varga- In this group 4 substances are mentioned. Aruka phala (*Prunus domestica Linn.*), Samudra lavana, Rohitamatsya, Prasruta Dadhi.

Vataghna Pitta Kaphodasina Varga – In this group 4 substances are mentioned. Masura (*Lens culinaris Medikus.*), Godhuma (*Triticum Linn.*), Kulatha (*Macrotyloma uniflorum (Lam.)*), Mudga (*Vigna radiata (L) R. Wilczek*), Aja.

Vataghna Shleshmala and Pittodasina Varga – In this group 4 substances are mentioned. Palandu (*Allium cepa Linn.*), Amra (*Mangifera indica Linn.*), Mrigalendika (*Gnetum montanum Markgraf.*), Elans (*Citrus auranticum Linn.*).

Pittaghna Varga⁽⁶⁾ – This varga contains 6 sub - groups that are basically pittahara in their action with variations in their effect on the other two Doshas.

Pittaghna varga - In this group 28 substances are mentioned, both herbs and mineral substances are mentioned. Chandana (*Santalum album Linn.*), Rishta (*Sapindus trifoliatus Linn.*), Kadali (*Musa sapientum Linn.*), Kasha (*Saccharum sinensis Roxb.*), Kacchura (*Fagonia cretica Linn.*), Shukanasa (*Oroxylum indicum Vent.*), Mamsaroha (*Soymida febrifuga A. Juss.*), Nalika (*Ipomoea aquatica Forsk.*), Madhukarkati (*Citrus limetta Riss.*), Guntha (*Fimbristylis annua (All.) Roem. & Schult.*), Dhatuki (*Woodfordia fruticosa Kurz.*), Ambuparni (*Pistia stratiotes Linn.*), Nandimasha (*Salix tetrasperma Roxb.*), Tarutaka (*Dioscorea belophylla Voigt.*), Kraunchadana (*Scirpus articulatus Linn.*), Kushmanda Majja (*Benincasa hispida Thunb.cogn.*), Vamsharochana (*Bambusa arundinaceae Willd.*), Matulunga (*Citrus medica Linn.*), Varuna (*Crataeva nurvala*), and Muchukunda (*Pterispermum suberifolium (L) Lam.*), the precious stones namely the Navaratna, Manikya-Ruby,Muktaphala-Pearl, Pravala-Coral, Takshya-Emerald, Pusparaga-Topaz, Vajra-Diamond, Neela-Sapphire, Gomedha-Zircon and Vidhuraka-Cat's eye, Chandrakantambu (cold water exposed to moonlight), Sheetambu, Panka (Kardama-Mud),Shaivala(*Ceratophyllum demersum L.*),Mantha (a preparation done by churning the ingredients) prepared with Sita (Sugar candy), Draksha (*Vitis vinifera Linn.*) and Ikshurasa (*Saccharum officinarum Linn.*).

Pittaghna Vatala Varaga – In this group 3 substances are mentioned.

Pittaghna Shleshmala Varga- In this group 4 substances are mentioned.

Pittaghna Vata shleshmala varga- In this group 21 substances are mentioned.

Pittaghna Vata Kaphodasina Varga- In this group 2 substances are mentioned

Pittaghna Vata Kaphodasina Varga- In this group 2 substances are mentioned.

Pittaghna Kaphodasina Vatala Varga - In this group 2 substances are mentioned.

Kaphaghna varga⁽⁷⁾- In this group 46 substances are mentioned along with animals and some preparations also mentioned. Shala (*Shorea robusta Gaertner. f.*), Roheetaka (*Amoora rohituka (Roxb.) W.&A.*), Chagakarna (*Dipterocarpus turbinatus Gaertner.*), Ashwakarna (*Dipterocarpus alatus Roxb.*), Shami (*Prosopis cineraria (L) Druce.*), Kadamba (*Anthocephalus cadamba (Roxb) Miq.*), Badari (*Ziziphus jujube Mill.*), Shimshapa (*Dalbergia sissoo Roxb.*), Karnikarika (*Tarenna asiatica (L) Kuntz. ex Suhumann.*), Haridraka (*Haldina cordifolia (Roxb.) Ridid.*), Arimedea (*Acacia farnesiana Willd.*), Tilaka (*Wendlandia exerta DC.*), Katabhi (*Clitoria ternatea Linn.*), Inguda (*Balanites aegyptiaca (Linn) Del.*), Madana (*Randia dumetorum Lam.*), Tuvaraka (*Hydnocarpus wightiana Blume.*), Dhatura (*Datura metel Linn.*), Ketaki (*Pandanus odoratissimus Roxb.*), Koshataki (*Luffa acutangula. (L) Roxb.*), Devadali (*Luffa echinata Roxb.*), Kakatundi (*Asclepias curassivica*

Linn.), Akhukarnika (*Ipomoea reniformis* Chois.) Nadikamukha (*Peristrophe paniculata* (Forsskal.)), Manjishta (*Rubia cordifolia* Linn.), Swarasi (*Boswellia serrata* Roxb.), Parvapushpika (*Baliospermum montanum* (Willd)), Vishnukranta (Evolvulus alsinoides (L)), Dhanahari (*Crotalaria juncea* Linn.), Kasturika (*Abelmoschus moschatus* Medikus.), Truti (*Elettaria cardamomum* (L) Maton.).Karpura (*Cinnamomum camphora* (L) Nus&Ebern.), Jatipatri (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt.), Kulattha (*Dolichos biflorus* Linn.), Kakakushta (*Rheum emodi* Wall.), Shilapushpa (*Parmelia periata* (Hudson) Ach.), Tutthaka (Copper sulphate), Shilajatu (Asphaltum punjabinum), Manashila (Red Arsenic). Shali (Rice), Bhrashta Tandula (Roasted cereals like rice, barley, wheat, Vatya, Dhana (Fried Barley), Yavapupa (Barley), Ulukaka (Shimbi Dhanya)), Ulumbika (Fried awned grain (Shuka Dhanya), Yusha, Ghee prepared from the milk of Gaja (Elephant), Ashwa and Ushtra and lastly Mantha (a churned preparation) of Draksha (*Vitis vinifera* Linn.) and Madhu (Honey).

Kaphaghna Vatala Varga - Raktashi gru (*Moringa concanensis* Nimmo.).

Kaphaghna Pittala Varga- In this group 4 substances are mentioned.

Kaphaghna Pitta Vatala varga- In this group 13 substances are mentioned.

Kaphaghna Vatala Pittodasina – In this group 24 substances are mentioned.

Kaphaghna Pittala vatadoshina Varga- In this group 2 substances are mentioned.

Kaphaghna Alpa Vatala Alpa Pittala Varga - In this group 2 preparations are mentioned.

Kaphaghna Vatala Kinchit Pittala Varga- one preparation is mentioned.

Kaphaghna Vatapittodasina Varga -The Arishta preparations are mentioned.

Kaphaghna Pittodasina Varga – one formulation mentioned - Meshi Ghrita.

Kaphaghna kinchit vatala kinchit Pittala Varga - Ajamutra (Goat's Urine).

Vatapittaghna Varga⁽⁸⁾ – In this group 41 substances are mentioned. Along with Animals and Birds are mentioned. Shakavriksha (*Tectona grandis* Linn.), Yashti (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* Linn.), Shatavari (*Asparagus racemosus* Willd.), Kapikacchu (*Mucuna pruriens* (L.) DC.), Vrishchikali (*Urtica dioica* Linn.), Priyangu (*Callicarpa macrophylla* Vahl.), Parvani (*Talinum fruticosum* (L.) Juss.?), Mura (*Caseria esculenta* Roxb.). Nepali (*Jasminum arborescens* Roxb.), Kukkuti (*Sagittaria latifolia* Willd.), Hamsapadi (*Adiantum lunulatum* N. Bcoman.), Lamajja (*Cymbopogon jwarancusa* Schultes.), Mallika (*Jasminum sambac* (L) Aiton.), Manjishta shaka (*Rubia cordifolia* Linn.), Nagadanti shaka (*Croton oblongifolius* Roxb.), Pustakashimbika (*Canavalia virosa* (Roxb.) Wight & Arn.). Munjata (*Orchis latifolia* Linn.), Pakwa Kola (*Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam.), Pakwa Madhuka (*Madhuca indica* I.F. Gmel), Shushka Draksha (*Vitis vinifera* Linn.), Shushka Karamla (*Carissa carandas* Linn.), pulp of Kola (*Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam.), Chara (*Buchanania lanzae* Sprenel.), Koshamra (*Schleichera oleosa* (Lour.) Okey.), Aragwadha (*Cassia fistula* Linn.), Lunga (*Citrus medica* Linn.). Tala (*Borassus flabellifer* Linn.),Dhatri (*Phyllanthus emblica* Linn.), Rakta Ikshu (*Saccharum officinarum* Linn.), Rajata (Silver), Laja saktu , Sevesamvaara (A paste seasoned with different spices like pepper, ginger, longpepper.. jaggery, ghee, etc. depending on the need), Ajyasiddha Phenaka ,Ghola (Buttermilk), Saurava ,Khanishka, Santani, Mamsa Rasa (Flesh-broth), Narikelodaka (*Cocos nucifera* Linn.), Swadu Vaapijala (Sweet water of Pond), Swadu Audbhida Jala (Sweet water of springs). More animals and birds are mentioned.

Shleshmala Vatapittaghna Varga- In this group 67 substances are mentioned. Then he mentioned about Many animals and birds.

Vatapittaghna and Kapha Udasina – In this group 10 substances are mentioned.

Kaphavataghna varga⁽⁹⁾ - In this group 94 substances are mentioned. Devahva (*Cedrus deodara* Linn.), Himsra (*Capparis spinosa* Linn.), Katphala (*Myrica nagi* Thunb.), Mushkaka (*Scherbera swietenioides* Roxb.). Dharmina (*Grewia orbiculata* Rotller.), Ashmanta (*Diospyros malabarica* (Desr.) Kostel.), Sarala (*Pinus roxburghii* Sargent.), Madhudru (*Madhuca indica* T.f.Gmel), Paribhadra (*Erythrina variegata* Linn.), Snuhi (*Euphorbia lingularia* Roxb.), Karira (*Capparis decidua* (Forsskal) Edgea.), Bakula (*Mimusops elengi* Linn.),Karamardi(*Carissa carandas* Linn.),Amlavetasa (*Garcinia pedunculata* Roxb.),Srivestaka (*Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertner.), Guggulu (*Commiphora mukul* Engler.),Karanja (*Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre.), Patraka(*Cinnamomum wightii* Meissner.), Sairyaka (*Nilgirianthus ciliates* (Nees.) Bremek.), Rasna (*Alpinia galanga* Willd.), Nirgundi (*Vitex negundo* Linn.), Eranda (*Ricinus communis* Linn.), Markava (*Eclipta alba* (L.) Hassk.). Varshabhu (*Boerhavia diffusa* L. nom. cons.), Hapusha (*Juniperus communis* Linn.), Mundu (*Sphaeranthus indicus* Linn.), Tejovati (*Zanthoxylum alatum* Roxb.). Ashwakanda (*Withania somnifera* Dunal.), Tarkari (*Premna serratifolia* Linn.). Aghata (Achyranthes aspera Linn.).Brihati (*Solanum indicum* Auct.non. L.), Ramata (*Ferula asafoetida* Linn.), Devasarshapa (*Brassica alba* (L.) Rabenh.) Kalashaka (*Ipomoea aquatica* Forsskal.), Amlikakanda (*Dioscorea oppositifolia* Linn.).Mulaka (*Raphanus sativus* Linn.),Kankola (*Piper cubeba* L.f.), Kushta (*Saussurea lappa* C.B.Clarke.), Karchura (*Curcuma zedoaria* (Christm.) Rosoc.), Talisa (*Abies webbiana* Linn.), Chora (*Angelica glauca* Edgw.), Pushkara (*Inula racemosa* Hook.f.). Jeeraka (*Cuminum cyminum* Linn.), Vashpika (*Nigella sativa* Linn.).Bastamoda (*Apium graveolens* Linn.).Matangapippali (*Scindapsus officinalis* Schott.), Tumburu (*Zanthoxylum armatum* Roxb.). Shatapushpa (*Anethum sowa* Roxb.), Bharngi (*Clerodendrum serratum* (L.) Moon.), Kalanjani (*Indigofera tinctoria* Linn.), Vacha (*Acorus calamus* Linn.).Vatsadani (*Crinum latifolium* Linn.), Kanguniaka (*Celastrus paniculatus* Willd.). Shephali (*Vitex trifolia* Linn.). Vriddhadaraka (*Salvia plebeian* R.Br.), Shireeshika (*Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Benth), Karkatahvra (*Pistacia integerrima* Stewart. ex. Brandis.). Ashmanta (*Diospyros malabarica* (Desr.) Kostel.), Dhanvana (*Grewia orbiculata* Rottler.). Palasha (*Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub.), Vella (*Embelia ribes* N.Burman.), Ibhabala (*Sida cordata* N. Burma.), Mishreya (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mills.), Jati (*Jasminum grandiflorum* Linn.),Mulaka (*Raphanus sativus* Linn.),Vrikshamla (*Garcinia indica* (Thouars) Choisy.), Koshamra (*Schleichera oleosa* (Lour.) Oken.), Trapusha (*Cucumis sativus* Linn.), Amra (*Mangifera indica*

Linn.). Aksha (*Terminalia bellirica* Roxb.), Bhallataka (*Semecarpus anacardium* Linn.f.), Lunga (*Citrus medica* Linn.) and Kunduru (*Boswellia serrata* Roxb.ex. Colebr.). The non herbal substances that are mentioned in the group are Bida (Black salt-mainly NaCl with impurities of sodium sulphate (Na₂SO₄), iron sulphate (FeSO₄) and hydrogen sulphide (HS).), Kasisa (Green vitriol-Ferrous sulphate), Goruchi (Gorochana-Bile of Cow), Mrugaja (Moschus leucogaster Hodgson 1839) and Nakha (Cornu asperum O.F Muller 1774), Ikshu (*Saccharum officinarum* Linn.), Vaapi Ambu (water from Pond), Ushna Ambu (Hot water), Shishira Jala (Cold water), Shitroshna Dugdha (Lukewarm milk after being boiled), Karbhi ksheera(Camel's milk),Karena Dadhi(Curd prepared from Elephant's milk).Takra,Kuchikamastu,Oil of Eranda seeds, Oil of Nimba seed , Soup of Kulatta,Soup of Kola, Soup of Yava,Khala.

Pittala Kaphavataghna Varga – In this group 107 substances are mentioned. Minerals also mentioned.

Pittodasina kaphavataghna varga – In this group 13 substances are mentioned.

Kaphavataghna Alpapittala Varga – In this group 3 substances are mentioned.

Kaphapittaghna varga⁽¹⁰⁾ – In this group 105 substances are mentioned. Then minerals also mentioned. The substances that show the effect of Kapha Pittaghna are Jambu (*Syzygium cumini* Skeels.), Khadira (*Acacia catechu* Willd), Tinisha (*Ougeinia oojeinensis* (Roxb.) Hochr.), Asana (*Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb.), Pippala (*Ficus religiosa* Linn.), Udumbbara (*Ficus racemosa* Linn.), Vata (*Ficus bengalensis* Linn.), Pippali (*Ficus infectoria* Roxb.), Gardabhandaka (*Thespesia popuinea* Soland. ex. Correa.), Kovidara (*Bauhinia variegata* Linn.), Amra (*Mangifera indica* Linn.), Koshamra (*Schleichera oleosa* (Lour.) Oken.), Priyala (*Bauchanania lanzen* Sprengel.), Ankola (*Alangium salvifolium* (L.t) Wangerin.), Shallaki (*Boswellia serrata* Roxb. ex. Colebr.), Karanja (*Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre.), Shelu (*Cordia oblique* Willd.), Kampilla (*Mallotus philippensis* Muell-Arg.), Kinkirata (*Acacia nilotica* (L.) Willd. ex. Delils.), Vikankata (*Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet.), Rodra (*Symplocos racemosa* Roxb.), Arjuna (*Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb.ex DC)), Bala (*Sida cordata* (N.Burman.) Borssum.), Mota (*Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Poiret.), Bhurja (*Betula utilis* D.Don), Pinditaka (*Randia uliginosa* DC.), Argata (*Xanthium strumarium* Linn.). Shweta Chandana (*Santalum album* Linn.), Patanga (*Haematoxylon* Linn.sh Drekka (*Melia azedarach* Linn.), Avivriksha (*Gymnema sylvestra* (Retz.) R BR. ex. Schultes.), Vatsaka (*Holarrhena antidysenterica* Wall.), Kakodumbarika (*Ficus hispida* L.f.), Puga (*Areca catechu* Linn.). Kataka (*Strychnos potatorum* L.f.), Tintuka (*Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb.), Dhava (*Anogeissa latifolia* (Roxb. ex. DC.) wall.), campechianum Patolee (*Trichosanthes cucumerina* Linn.), Karavalli (*Momordica charantia* Linn.), Indravaruni (*Citrullus colocynthis* (L.) Schrader.), Ksheera morata (*Macura arenaria* Hook. f & Thoms.), Gunja (*Abrus precatorius* Linn.), Medogala (*Mimosa rubicaulis* Lam.), Lajja (*Mimosa pudica* Linn.), Kurchaparni (*Dolichandrone falcata* (Wall.ex DC.)), Duralabha (*Alhagi camelorum* Fischer.),Kakajangha (*Leea hirta* Roxb.), Nisha (*Curcuma longa* Linn.), Musta (*Cyperu rotundus* Linn.), Trayanti (*Gentiana kuroo* Royle.), Pundariyaka (*Hibiscus mutabilis* Linn.), Balaka (*Plectranthus vettiveroides* (Jacob) Singh & Sharms.), Kattruna (*Cymbopgon schoenanthus* Springel.), Durva (*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.), Darbha (*Eragrostis cynosuroides* Beaur.), Marubaka (*Majorana hertensis* Moench.), Nala (*Arundo donax* Linn.). Vamsha (*Bambusa bamboos* Druce.), Barhishikha (*Actinopteris dichotoma* Kuhn.), Devagandha (*Trachelospermum jasminoides* (Lindl.) Lem.?), Brahmasuvarchala (*Centella asiatica* (Linn.)), Hilamochi (*Enhydra fluctans* Lour.), Charmaranga (*Cassia auriculata* Linn.), Vishamushti (*Strychnos nuxvomica* Linn.), Elavaluka (*Prunus cerasus* Linn.). Shanapushpi (*Crotalaria verrucosa* Linn.), Hemadugdha (*Euphorbia thomsoniana* Bioss.), Tirigichi (*Caesalpinia bonducella* (L.) Fleming), Machika (*Tamarix dioica* Roxb.), Laksha (*Lac-Kerria lacca* (Kerr. 1782)), Jatukari (*Kaempferia galanga* linn), Buka (*Osmanthus fragrans* Lour.), Punnaga (*Calophyllum inophyllum* Linn.), Champaka (*Michelia champaka* Linn.). Patala (*Stereospermum suaveolens* DC.), Arka (*Calotropis procera* (Aiton.) W.T.Aiton.), Abjini (*Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn.),Nimba (*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.),Lavanga (*Syzygium aromaticum* (Linn.) Merr & Perry.), Bakula (*Mimusops elengi* Linn.), Asana (*Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb.), Nirgundi (*Vitex negundo* Linn.),Mulaka (*Raphanus sativus* Linn.),Moksha (*Shrebera sweetenoides* Roxb.), Kesara of Padma (*Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn.), Nagakeshara (*Mesua ferrea* Linn.). Trapusha (*Cucumis sativus* Linn.),vartaka (*Solanum melongena* L.), Tala (*Borrassus flabellifer* Linn.), Tamra, Reeti , Vartaloha, Tamra ,Loha and Naga, Kamsya, Gairika), Hingula ,Palasha (*Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Kuntze.),Kashmarya (*Gmelina arborea* Linn.), Mudga (*Vigna radiate* (L.) R. Wilczek.), Patola (*Trichosanthes dioica* Roxb.), Mulaka (*Raphanus sativus* Linn.), Nimba (*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss) and Amalaki (*Phyllanthus emblica* Linn.).

Kaphapittaghna vatala varga – In this group 88 substances are mentioned.

Kaphapittaghna vatodasina varga - In this group 12 substances are mentioned.

Kaphapittaghna Alpa vatala varga – In this group 3 substances are mentioned.

Tridosaghna varga⁽¹¹⁾ – In this group 141 substances are mentioned. The substances that show the effect of Tridosaghna are Kashmari (*Gmelina arborea* Roxb.), Vanda (*Dendrophthoe falcata* (L.f) Ettingsh.), Shiresha (*Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Benth.), Aragwadha (*Cassia fistula* Linn.), Vanjula (*Calamus tenuis* Roxb.), Tuni (*Cedrela toona* Roxb.), Ashoka (*Saraca asoka* (Roxb.) Wilde.), Saptaparna (*Alstonia scholaris* (L.) R.Br.), Palasha (*Butea frondosa* Koen. ex Roxb.), Ashmaghna (*Bergenia ligulata* (Wall.) Engl.), Patala (*Stereospermum suaveolens* DC.), Kinihi (*Careya arborea* Roxb.), Sariva (*Hemidesmus indicus* R. Br.), Patha (*Cissampelos paerira* Linn.), Murva (*Chonemorpha macrophylla* (Roxb.) G. Don), Soma (*Sarcostemma brevistigma* W. & A.), Prasarini (*Paederia foetida* Linn.), Tumbi (*Lagenaria leucantha* (Duch.) Rusby.), Adrikarni (*Clitoria ternatea* Linn.), Vasanti (*Jasminum arborescens* Roxb.), Jivanti (*Leptadenia reticulata* W. & A.), Shankhini (*Euphorbia tirucalli* Linn.), Visha (*Aconitum heterophyllum* Wall.), Guduchi (*Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Hooknt & Thomson.), Amlana (*Gomphrena globosa* Linn.), Atimukta (*Hiptage benghalensis* (L.) Kurz.), Munja (*Saccharum munja* Roxb.), Tamalaki (*Phyllanthus niruri* auct.non L.), Bala (*Sida cordifolia* Linn.). Sahadeva (*Vernonia cineraria* (L.) Less.), Ambukrishna (*Jalapipp Lip Sahadediflora* Mich.), Ibhabalala (*Nagabalala-Sida veronicaefolid* cam Lippia nod Cassid sophera Linn.). Kankata (*Atibalsolated* Linn (*Solanum nigrum* Linn.)). Bakuchi (*Psoralea corylovating*), Brahma (*Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Wetst.), Chilli (*Chenopodium album* Linn.), Jivanta (*Raktanals Nymphaea zenkari* Linn.), Vastuka (*Chenopodium murale* Linn.),The vegetative parts of Satina (*Pisum sativum* Linn.), the vegetative parts of Marmari (*Cedrus deodara* (Roxb.) G. Don.), the vegetative parts of Susha (*Cassia occidentalis* (L.) Link. 1829), Rajakshava (*Brassica rapa* Linn.), Shati (*Hedychium spicatum*

Buch. Ham.Ex. Smith), Sunishanna (*Marsilea minuta* Linn.), tender sprouts of Vari (*Asparagus racemosus* Wills.), dried tender Mulaka (*Raphanus sativus* Linn.). Sprukka (*Anisomeles malabarica* (L) R. Br ex Sims.), Sthauneya (*Clerodendrum viscosum* Vent.), Tagara (*Valeriana wallichii* DC.), Damana (*Artemesia siversiana* Ehrhex Willd.). Ushira (*Vetiveria zizanoides* (L.) Nash.), Kunkuma (*Crocus sativus* Linn.), Jati (*Jasminum officinale* Linn.). Mamsi (*Nardostachys jatamansi* DC.), Shankhapushpa (*Convolvulus pluricaulis* Choisy). Tarani (*Schoenoplectus californicus* (C.A. Mey.) Steud.), Kunda (*Jasminum multiflorum* (N Barman.) Andrews.), Dhanyaka (*Coriandrum sativum* Linn.). Shaliparni (*Desmodium gangeticum* (L.) DC.), Prishniparni (*Urania picta* (Jacq.) Dev. ex. DC.), Gokshura (*Tribulus terrestris* Linn.). Vrishasaraka (*Leucas aspera* (Willd.) Linn.), fruits of Dhatri (*Emblica officinalis* Gaertn.), fruits of Abhaya (*Terminalia chebula* Retz.), fruits of Kshiri (*Manikara hexandra* (Roxb.) Dubard.), fruits of Shatakhaka (*Anethum sowa* Roxb.), fruits of Vikankata (*Flacourzia indica* Burm. F. Merr.). Fruits of *Patolkutaja Holarrhencumerins* Linn.), fruits of Nimba (*Azadirachta indica* A last, trajets citatoris *Laplarhena antidyserterica* (Roth) A. De (*Azadirachta indica* donus fasciculariuits of Inguda (Bd Saraha (Raja Jambu Malabar Plum- Kelaki (L.) Alstom) Correa), ripe fruits Plachon) ,Kushmanda (*Benincase hispida* of Kapitha Fee), Prachinaamala (*Flacourtie jangomas* (Lour) Raushispida (Thunb.) Nipa (*Anthocephalus chinensis* (Lam) A Rich ex Walp). Boiled Puga (*Areca catechu* Linn.), Swadu (Sweet) and Tikta (Bitter) variety of Pilu (*Salvadora persica* L.), Swadu (Sweet) Rariety of Dadima (*Punica granatum* Linn.), Bola (*Commiphora myrrha* (Nees) Engl.), Shaala (*Shorea robusta* Gaertner), Silha (*Atingia excelsa* Noronha.), Sindhu (Saidhaya Lavana), Suta, Parada, Swarna, Abbra and Makshika. Raktashali, Mahashali, Shakunahrita ,Dirghashuka, Rodhrashuka, Turna, Ashvayuja, Shankhamauktika,Langala,Kardama, Lohawala (*Zizania palustris* Linn.), Mahishamastaka, Pundra, Pandu, Pundarika, Pramoda, Gaura, Sariva ,Saramukha, Sheetabheeru, Tapaneeyya, Sugandhika, Dirghanala, Mahadushaka, Dushaka, Patanga,Kanchanaka, Hayana, The varieties of rice that are grown within a short duration (60 days) are namely Gaura Mahan (Basmati Rice), Kurubaka, Pramoda, Asanapushpaka, , Kalaka, Pita, Kedara and Kanguka ,Mahan (*Zea mays* Linn.), Krishna (*Sorghum purpureo*. sericeum (Hochst. ex A.Rich.) Schweinf.), Jatumukha (*Zizania palustris* Linn.). Saramukha, Twarita, Lavaksha (*Zizania latifolia* (Griseb) Turcz. ex Stapf), Cheena (*Panicum miliaceum* Linn.), Shukara (*Amaranthus cruentus* Linn.), Kukkutanda (Sushi Rice (*Oryza sativa* Linn.)), Ujjala (*Phalaris canariensis* Linn.), Sharada (Grown during Sharad Ritu - Winter Crop), Dardura (Kharif Crop). Kuruvinda (*Hordeum murinum* Linn.), Nandimukha (Milo-Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench), Uddala (*Echinochloa esculenta* (A.Braun) H. Scholz.), Varaka (Rye- Secale cereal Linn.) and Gandhana ,Water sources namely Gangambu (pure rain-water) among the Antariksha Jala, Asvina jala ,among the Samudra.

Tridoshodasina varga- The effect of Tridoshodasina are Curds with Honey, Cold water or dew and Raga Shadava (a preparation with main ingredients as Dadima (*Punica granatum* Linn.) and Draksha (*Vitis vinifera* Linn.).

Doshala varga⁽¹²⁾

Vatala varga – In this group 7 substances and preparations mentioned.

Vatala Alpapittalakapha varga – Single substances is mentioned- fruits of Runeyaka (*Cryptolepis buchanani* Roemer & Schultes).

Pittala varga- In this group 3 preparations are mentioned.

Pittala kaphodasina varga- In this group one substances is mentioned - Chaundyambha (the water obtained from the cracks present in stones)

Shleshmala varga – In this group 15 substances are mentioned along with Patya preparations are mentioned.

Shleshmala Alpapittala varga- In this group milk products like Kuchika (a milk product) are mentioned.

Vatapittala varga- The substances that have the action of vitiating Vata and Pitta Dosha are tender fruits of amra (*Mangifera indica* Linn.) and preparation of Virudha (sprouting seeds or sprouts).

Vatapittala shleshmodasina varga- In this group 2 substances are mentioned.

Vatapittala Alpashleshmala varga- In this group they mentioned Yavasura (An acid fermented preparation with flour of Yava (*Hordeum vulgare* Linn.) as its ingredient).

Vatashleshmala varga- In this group 14 substances are mentioned.

Vatashleshmala Alpapittala varga- In this group 2 substances are mentioned.

Kaphapittala varga- In this group 15 substances are mentioned along with preparations are also included.

Kaphapittala vatodasina varga- One drug is mentioned - Kusmbha Taila (the oil of Kusmbha (*Carthamus tinctorius* Linn.)).

Kaphapittala Alpavatala varga- The substance that has the action of Kapha Pittala and Alpavatala is Urvichatraka (*Boletus edulis* Bull).

Doshala varga- In this group 26 drugs are mentioned.

Sarshapa (*Brassica campestris* Linn.), Jyothishmati (*Celastrus paniculatus* Willd.), Kuthinjara (*Chenopodium quinoa* Willd.). Chatraka (*Agaricus campestris* Linn.), Chanchu (*Corchorus aestuans* Linn.), Lonika (*Portulaca oleracea* Linn.), Mulaka (*Raphanus sativus* Linn.), Tila (Sesamum indicum Linn.), Shushka Shaka (dried vegetables), Virudhaka (Sprouted cereals). Shandaki (A fried condiment or an al coholic preparation), Vataka (A round shaped cake made of pulse fried in oil), Ama madhu (Improperly formed), Manda Avika Dadhi (An improperly formed thick curds prepared from sheep milk), Phanita (Inspissated juice of Sugarcane), Bilva (*Aegle marmelos* (L.) Correa.), Lakucha (*Artocarpus lakoocha* Roxb), Kanakapotha (Columba larvata Temminck 1809). Bhedasi (Chloropsis hardwickii Jardine & Selby 1830),

Chilichima (*Fenneropenaeus indicus* H. Milne Edwards 1837) and meat of animals which are old, dried, emaciated animals. Even the substances namely Pinyaka (Oil cakes), Patalavrihi (*Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench), the Meda (Fat), Vasa (Marrow of the flesh) and Majja (Bone marrow) of the animals and birds.

DISCUSSION

The word *Nighantu* in Ayurveda implies the group of substances, synonyms, properties and their description of part used. Ayurveda treatment possess herbal, mineral, animal origin products which mainly take part in the treatment of various health ailments. Siddhamantra of Vaidyacharya Keshava is one of the them and old ayurvedic *materia medica* duration between 12th Century A.D. This book contains 8 vargas namely; *Vataghna varga*, *Pittaghna varga*, *Kaphaghna varga*, *Vatapittaghna varga*, *Kaphavataghna varga*, *Kaphapittaghna varga*, *Tridoshaghna varga*, *Doshala varga*. Further author has explained the sub-groups. So totally he explained 57 groups. He explained in order like herbs (separately fruits, leaves...etc), minerals, animals, birds, diet, preparations.etc are included in the vargas. The Medicaments that are not mentioned in this text Siddhamantra are not available in any other texts that exist. The information that is present in this book is true and is also not available in any texts. It provides the physician the knowledge of apt usage of substances and act as a handbook with which he can choose the drug for a specific condition without much confusion and exertion such that he can obtain the desired results more quickly and easily.

CONCLUSION

In this review article, it reveals that the Siddhamantra Nighantu covers the entire Dravyaguna vijnana with clinical applications of the substances. The speciality of this work is that the substances are arranged according to their effect on Doshas first followed by their Rasa, Veerya, Vipaka etc. It provides the physician the knowledge of apt usage of substances and act as a handbook with which he can choose the substances for a specific condition without much confusion and exertion such that he can obtain the desired results more quickly and easily. This book helps the clinicians with the substances specified for the treatment of different conditions. The treatment is mainly based on doshas, which is only possible with a proper identification and knowledge substances having similar properties. So, the times have passed, resulted in improper identification, understanding and administration of substances, hence it is necessary that one should update the information and make it acceptable to the present world.

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