

CONTRIBUTION OF ACHARYA CHAKARPANI IN THE CONTEXT OF AYURVEDIC TERMINOLOGY W.S.R TO CHARKA-UTTARARDHA (CHIKITSA, KALPA AND SIDDHI STHANA)

Sharma Rekha¹, Mahajan Roshi², Sharma Shipra³, Sharma Deepak⁴

¹Assistant Professor, Samhita and Siddhanta, Govt. Ayurvedic Medical College, Jammu, J and K, India.

²Assistant Professor, Rog Nidaan, Govt. Ayurvedic Medical College, Jammu, J and K, India.

³Assistant Professor, Prasooti and Stri Roga, Govt. Ayurvedic Medical College, Jammu, J and K, India.

⁴Medical Officer, Ayurveda, Department of ISM, J and K, India.

Email: roshimahajanmd@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The *Charak Samhita* stands at the top of ancient texts representing the school of medicine in Ayurveda founded by the great scholar sage *Punarvasu Atreya*. Unfortunately, with the era of time and lack of Sanskrit knowledge, such classical texts of *Ayurveda* got ignored. Today, the commentaries have a due role as they have made the ancient work more accessible. The commentaries present the ancient text in an effortless and a simple manner. The real knowledge of *Charak Samhita* lies in its commentary *Ayurved Dipika* written by *Acharya Chakrapanidatt*. This commentary sheds luminosity on each and every word of *Charak Samhita*. The present work is a literary work on *Ayurved Dipika*. The work imparts a new glimpse to this commentary so that knowledge of this ancient text becomes easy and understandable to the budding scholars of whole *Ayurveda* family.

Keywords: *Charak Samhita*, Commentary, *Ayurvedic terminology*, *Ayurved Dipika*, *Charak Uttaradh*.

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is an intricate medical system, comprising of series of books packed with prescriptions that have facilitated to overcome several human ailments but sometimes these texts are too remote, too short, too aphoristic or too fragmentarily preserved for an immediate understanding¹. And because of density or impenetrability of these given works the commentaries were penned down. These commentaries had been the brainchild of many eminent medical personalities who emerged during Medieval India. Acharya Chakrapani *datt* (11th century) was one of

them²; a void *Brahman* of Bengal who authored books on *Ayurveda*. His text book on medicine entitled *chikitsa samgraha* commonly known as *chakradatt* set a historical landmark in the development of medical principles in India during medieval period. He made a significant contribution to Sanskrit grammar and nayaya philosophy through one of his famous books *Vyakaran tattva Chandrika* a treatise on theories on grammar. He also compiled the dictionary *shabdachandrika/ Manoranjan Ghosh*³. Also known to his credit are *Chikitsa samgraha* and

Ayurveda Dipika. The word *Ayurveda Dipika* literally means lamp to *Ayurveda*; is one of the most celebrated commentary on *Charak Samhita* among others. For his significant contribution in *Ayurveda*, *Chakarpani* was awarded the title of *charak chaturanana* and *Sushruta sahasranana*.

Charak Samhita is a comprehensive text on ancient Indian medicine. The context of book was first taught by Punarvasu Atreya, and then subsequently codified by Agnivesha, revised by *Acharya Charak* and the manuscripts that survive into the modern era are based on one edited by Dridhbal⁴. This compendium of *Acharya Charak* consists of 8 *sthan* or sections and 120 chapters. Among those eight sections, *Charak chikitsa sthana*, *Kalpa sthana* and *Siddhi sthana* comprise the *Charak Uttarardha*. *Chikitsa sthan* is a section containing treasure of the therapeutic knowledge dealing with the management of major diseases. The *Kalpa sthan* contains all the pharmaceutical preparation (*kalpana*) of emetics and purgatives. The last one, the *Siddhi sthana* contains the procedures for the administration of emetic therapy, their complications arising out of their improper administration and their successful management. The terminology which is being mentioned in *Charak Samhita* but not understood in a palatable form for those who are in the ambit of explanation which cultivate the knowledge in respect to clinical terminologies⁵.

A precise translation of *Ayurvedic* nomenclature into medical terminology is difficult but *Acharya Chakarpani* did this gigantic task and made an immense contribution in the field of *Ayurvedic* terminology through his commentaries. *Ayurved Dipika* a treasure of clinical entities magnifies the theory in an applied aspect. The clinical terminologies in *Charak Samhita* have categorically been analyzed in the purview of applied thoughts.

Terminology simply means the technical or special terms used in a business, art, science or special subject or they can also be defined as the body of terms used with a particular technical application on a subject⁶. There are different types of terminology,

- Adhoc terminology or *Abhidan Shabdavali*

This terminology deals with single term or a limited number of terms where a translation for a specific term is required quickly to solve a particular translation problem. It is prevalent in the translation profession

- Systematic terminology or *Vargikritta Shabdavali*:

Also known as Systematic collection of terminology which deals with all the terms in a specific subject field or domain of activity often by creating a structured ontology of the terms within that domain and their inter relationships⁷.

The present paper is an attempt to categorically analyze systematic terminology from *Charak uttrardha* along with their elaborate meaning according to *Acharya chakarpani* from *Aurveda Dipika*

Aim and objectives

- To explore classical text of *Charak Samhita* for description of *Ayurvedic* terminology
- To evaluate the *Ayurvedic* terminological literature given by *Acharya Chakarpani*.
- To identify and classify the terminology in different perspectives
- To analyze the *Ayurvedic* terms and conclude them along with their meanings making them familiar to the scholar of *Ayurveda*.

Materials and Methods

- Collection of *Ayurvedic* classic *Charak Uttarardha* along with its commentaries and other relevant literatures for screening of various terminologies.
- Literature from *Ayurveda Dipika* with special reference to *Charak Uttarardha (chikitsa, kalpa and Siddhi sthan)*
- Critical study of the available literature and methodical collection of various references.
- Compilation and organization of terminology of individual subjects in proper and systematic sequence.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

According to Sage Atreya “Madhvakara excels in nidana, vagabhata excels in Sutrasthana, Sushruta excels in sharira and charaka excels in chikitsa”⁸ Charak Samhita practically deals with all the eight specialized branches of Ayurveda. The word charak uttarardha means latter half of charak Samhita. Charak Uttarardha consists of Chikitsa, kalpa and siddhi sthana. Each sthan has its own value. The lack of understanding of the ancient literature of this system is a major hurdle towards its growth⁹. Mostly ancient commentators wanted to be read, to be understood and consequently wrote in order to avoid ambiguity. A commentary is an interpretation that is designed in such a way that brings the reader closer

to the text itself. This immensely valuable text needs to be communicated without dogmatic details. Ayurveda Dipika adds an ample evidence and justification to the brilliance and excellence of Charak Samhita. This paper systematic terminology focuses on the elaboration of terms by Acharya Chakarpani. The categorical terminologies have been explained in the respective subject to justify the reflection of the Ayurvedic terminological treasure in the purview of modern science. It would help the budding scholars, researchers gain deeper perspicuity into this system.

Terms from Charak Uttarardha along with their meaning according to Acharya Chakarpani and their subject categorization is hereby presented:

Table 1: List of Significant words from Charak Chikitsa sthana

S.No.	Significant Term ¹⁰	Meaning according to Acharya Chakarpani ^{11,12} .	Subject Categorization
1.	Aadhman	Distension of abdomen due to gas	Medicine
2.	Asunirahava	Life damaging	Medicine
3.	Cauksacaram	Stands for a person with a pure conduct	Medicine
4.	Chandrasukalpm	Excessive White	Medicine
5.	Davathu	Burning Sensation In Eyes	Medicine
6.	Eksakh	A Person Without Child	Medicine
7.	Grahani Dosa	Malfunctioning Of Agni	Medicine
8.	Hinsarathi	Desire for violence	Medicine
9.	Jangala	Arid Zone	Medicine
10.	Kshapana	Eradication	Medicine
11.	Bhagna	Fracture	Surgery
12.	Kandra	Tendon	Surgery
13.	Klome	A Viscera Located Adjacent To Heart	Surgery
14.	Samvrit Koshtha	koshtha filled With Vayu	Surgery
15.	Rasavahi Srotas	Lymphatic Vessels	Surgery
16.	Grahani	Duodenum	Surgery
17.	Gulma	Phantom tumor	Surgery
18.	Hrit dosha	Blood letting	Surgery
19.	Udavrata	Upward movement of wind in the abdomen	Surgery
20.	Vidsang	Faecal obstruction	Surgery
21.	Sasrja	Excessive Bleeding From Genital Tract	Gynae & Obs
22.	Arajaska	Amenorrhea	Gynae & Obs

Table 2: List of significant words from *Charak Chikitsa sthana*

S.No	Significant Term	Meaning according to Acharya chakrapani	Subject Categorization
23.	<i>Acharna</i>	Non-Observation Of routine W\washing Of Vaginal Tract	Gynae & Obs
24.	<i>Aticharna</i>	Excessive Performance Of Sexual Intercourse	Gynae & Obs
25.	<i>Prackcharna</i>	Sexual Act before an Appropriate Age	Gynae & Obs
26.	<i>Paripluta</i>	Overwhelmed By The Disorder Of Vat Pitta From All Sides	Gynae & Obs
27.	<i>Udavartini</i>	Tendency Of Menstrual Flow To Move Upward	Gynae & Obs
28.	<i>Karnika</i>	Polyp Or Nodular Growth	Gynae & Obs
29.	<i>Vamini</i>	Semen Is Thrown And Vomit out	Gynae & Obs
30.	<i>Shushk Yoni</i>	Dryness Of uterine cavity	Gynae & Obs
31	<i>Asrigdar</i>	Excessive blood flow from the vagina	Bal Rog
32	<i>Bija dosha</i>	Genetic defects	Bal Rog
33	<i>Matri dosha</i>	Unwholesome behavior of the mother during pregnancy	Bal Rog
34	<i>Stana sampat</i>	Qualities of well formed breast	Bal Rog
35	<i>Stanya sampat</i>	Qualities of healthy breast milk	Bal Rog
36	<i>Stanya janan drugs</i>	Galactagogue drugs	Bal Rog
37	<i>Stanya vishodhan</i>	Drugs for purification of breast milk	Bal Rog
38	<i>Vairsya</i>	Distasteful	Bal Rog
39	<i>Phena samghat</i>	Frothy	Bal Rog
40	<i>Abhishyandi</i>	Causes obstruction to channels of circulation	Bal Rog

Table 3: List of significant words from *Charak Chikitsa sthana*

S.No.	Significant Term	Meaning according to Acharya Chakrapani	Subject Categorization
41	<i>Damstra</i>	Fangs	Toxicology
42	<i>Sthavara</i>	Poison of immobile origin	Toxicology
43	<i>Jangam</i>	Poison of mobile origin	Toxicology
44	<i>Gara</i>	Type of artificial poison	Toxicology
45	<i>Vyavayi</i>	Spreading of poison in the body	Toxicology
46	<i>Prativisha</i>	Administration of poison as medicine counteract the original poison	Toxicology
47	<i>Ashi visha</i>	Causes immediate death.	Toxicology
48	<i>Dushi visha</i>	Artificial poison	Toxicology
49	<i>Aru</i>	Eczema	Toxicology
50	<i>Kitimba</i>	Psoriasis	Toxicology
51	<i>Kotha</i>	Urticaria	Toxicology
52	<i>Seka</i>	Hot fomentation	ENT
53	<i>Timira</i>	Cataract	ENT
54	<i>Kacha</i>	One of the stages of cataract	ENT
55	<i>Anjana</i>	Collyrium	ENT
56	<i>Upnaha</i>	Poultice	ENT
57	<i>Avpidika</i>	Pre meal intake of ghee	ENT
58	<i>Vidalaka</i>	Application of drug in paste form over the closed eyes lids.	ENT
59	<i>Dhumra pana</i>	Inhalation therapy	ENT
60	<i>Ashyostan</i>	Sprinkling therapy	ENT
61	<i>Upkrama</i>	Remedial measures	ENT

Table 4: List of significant words from Charak Kalpa sthan

S.No.	Significant Terms	Meaning according to Acharya chakrapani	Subject Categorization
1.	<i>Maitra muhurut</i>	Auspicious period of the day	Pharmaceutics
2.	<i>Kalpasthan</i>	Section in which pharmaceutical preparation of emetics and purgatives is described.	Pharmaceutics
3.	<i>Anubhav</i>	Property of penetrating into minute channels	Pharmaceutics
4.	<i>Santanika</i>	Cream of milk	Pharmaceutics
5.	<i>Phanit</i>	Half boiled sugar cane	Pharmaceutics
6.	<i>Anjali</i>	Approximately equal to 192 g	Pharmaceutics
7.	<i>Kshiradi</i>	Milk products	Pharmaceutics
8.	<i>Antarpana</i>	Intake of decoction	Pharmaceutics
9.	<i>Samyav</i>	Preparation of ghee, jaggery in a bolus form	Pharmaceutics
10.	<i>Kolsidhu</i>	A type of wine prepared by jojoba fruit	Pharmaceutics
11.	<i>Kriyavidhi</i>	Pharmaceutical processing	Pharmaceutics
12.	<i>Dhwansi</i>	Floating dust particle	Pharmaceutics
13.	<i>Sajvirya</i>	<i>Prabhav</i>	Pharmaceutics
14.	<i>Trivrit mula</i>	Root of trivrit	Medicine
15.	<i>Sarvarogahara</i>	That cures all diseases.	Medicine
16.	<i>Sabha</i>	A public meeting place	Medicine
17.	<i>Dosha vibrant chitasi</i>	Perversion of the mind because of the aggravated dosha.	Medicine
18.	<i>Utklesha</i>	Nausea	Medicine

Table 5: List of significant words from Charak Siddhi sthana

S.No.	Significant Terms	Meaning according to Acharya Chakrapani	Subject Categorization
1.	<i>Adhikaran</i>	The object for which the author proceeds	Philosophy
2.	<i>Yoga</i>	Denotes the rational combination of individual words	Philosophy
3.	<i>Hetvarth</i>	Extension of argument when a statement in a particular context is applicable to other	Philosophy
4.	<i>Padartha</i>	Implication of one, two or many words individually or jointly may carry specific meaning	Philosophy
5.	<i>Pradesh</i>	Partial enunciation	Philosophy
6.	<i>Uddesha</i>	Concise statement	Philosophy
7.	<i>Nirdesh</i>	Amplification or detailed exposition	Philosophy
8.	<i>Prayojan</i>	Object	Philosophy
9.	<i>Updesh</i>	Authoritative instructions	Philosophy
10.	<i>Atidesh</i>	Applied to other which is not mentioned	Philosophy
11.	<i>Arthapatti</i>	Implication of unmentioned by indication of mentioned.	Philosophy
12.	<i>Nirnaya</i>	Conclusive establishment of a discussed idea	Philosophy
13.	<i>Prasang</i>	Restatement	Philosophy
14.	<i>Ekanta</i>	Statement of fact categorically	Philosophy
15.	<i>Anekanta</i>	Compromising statement	Philosophy
16.	<i>Apadesha</i>	Reasoning a statement	Philosophy
17.	<i>Viprayaya</i>	Reconfirmation of implied opposite action	Philosophy
18.	<i>Purvapaksha</i>	Amplification of earlier stage	Philosophy
19.	<i>Vidhan</i>	Correct Interpretation	Philosophy
20.	<i>Anumat</i>	Confession	Philosophy
21.	<i>Vyakhyana</i>	Explanation	Philosophy
22.	<i>Samshaya</i>	Doubt	Philosophy

CONCLUSION

Literary research is the soul of fundamental research /conceptual research which, with possible integration with modern sciences would be useful for better health care practices for tomorrow. However, current practices are focused more on clinical research. Literature research although base of any research has so far remained neglected branch of any research. Entire base of *Ayurveda* is preserved in ancient literature. During last century hidden linkages of this knowledge base which is in the form of aphorisms have been studied methodically by scientist of west. Use of modern technological techniques for evaluation and simplification of these texts for the storage and retrieval which make literature simple particularly for a young scholar is the need of hour. Literature work with the new scientific ideas can serve as an integration aid in learning. Evaluation of past medical knowledge in the light of modern scientific methods is very essential and is bound to yield new results¹⁴. Similarly, Present paper is a little effort to explore the one of the uncharted writings of Chakarpani Dutta in the consequence of specialty wise study in parlance to Modern Medical Science. The paper illustrated the significant terminologies of *Ayurveda Dipika* and projected the contribution of Chakarpanidatt with special reference to *Charak Samhita*. Similar studies are required to reevaluate the outcome and to explore more concepts.

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