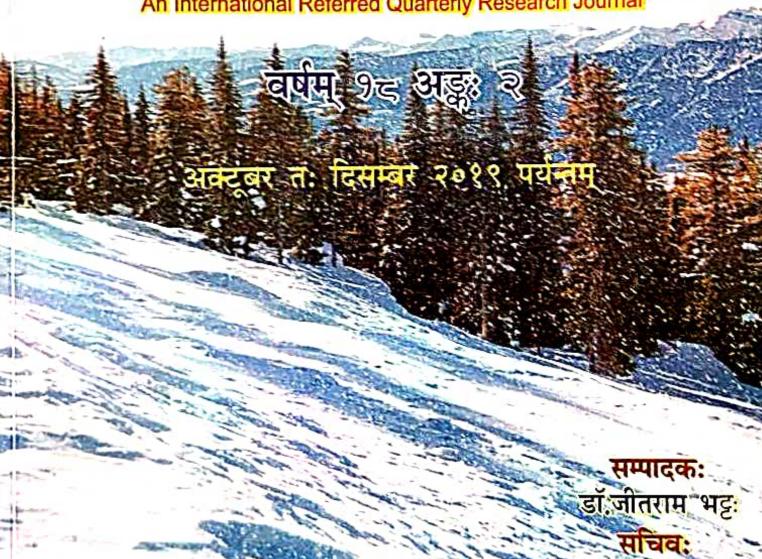
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अन्ताराष्ट्रिया मूल्याङ्किता त्रैमासिकी शोधपत्रिका

An International Referred Quarterly Research Journal



## संस्कृत-मञ्जरी SANSKRIT-MANJARI

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सम्पादकः डॉ.जीतराम भट्टः

सहायकसम्पादकः प्रद्युम्नचन्द्रः



दिल्ली संस्कृत अकादमी

(दिल्लीसर्वकारः)

**DELHI SANSKRIT ACADEMY** 

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## Introduction

Ayurvedic Medicine is the most ancient of the Indian System of Medicine. It is a system of health care and its origin is in oral advices on living, contained in the vedic metaphysics. It is widely considered to be oldest continuously practice system of Medicine. The earliest discussion on medicine is found in the Rig-Veda, but it is brought discus in the Atharva Veda and in the later Ayurvedic texts of Caraka and Susruta of the Classical period we find a systematic discussion on Medicine.

The term 'Ayurveda' is formed with two words ayus and Veda. The word ayus means life, oblation giving long life, longevity, duration of life, life principle; and Veda means knowledge. Ayurveda means knowledge of long life. According to Caraka, life itself is defined as the combination of body, sense organs, mind and soul. Ayurveda is concerned with measures to protect ayus, along with therapeutic measures that relate to physical, mental, social and spiritual harmony.

The word Bhesajam means healing, curing and medicine also. The root is *ji* which means victory and the victory over diseases is Bhesaja. There are very large number of references in the Vedic literature about Bhesaja. (AV, 11.6.14, Samkhyayana srautasutra, 16.2.1, Gopatha Brahman, 1.3.4) Atharva Veda is also known as Bhesaja Veda. The word Bhesaja is used several times in different case- endings, like bhesaja, bhesajam, bhesajasya, bhesajaman, bhesajebhyah, bhejajau, bhesaji, bhesajim etc. In the Arthaveveda the references are, 1.4.4, 1.5.4, 1.6.3, 2.3.1, 2.3.3, 2.7.1, 3.7.6, 4.14.3, 5.30.5, 6.21.1, 6.24.3, 6.57.1, 683.1, 6.103.3, 7.39.1, 7.80.4, 8.2.5, 8.6.3, 8.7.22, 10.4.6, 11.6.9, 19.35.1, 20.141.5.

There are so many powerful plants saved in the village by cow, horse, man and beast (AV, 8.7.11). Animals and birds are said to be helpful for man in discovering and preserving in the herbs for medicines. There is a reference in Artharva Veda that an eagle is a discoverer and hog is a preserver the herbs (AV,5.4.1). In the entire period animals is the first practical instrument to prove a medicine in proper way. Artharvan and Angirasa both are gods and seers from them herb is generated, According to Gopatha Brahman Angirasa is the founder of mantravidya and Atharvana is medicine (G.B, 3.3.4) In Tandya Brahmana Atharvana is referred to as a doctor. (Bhesajam va atharvani......, 10.7.20) Caraka a great physician must have read Atharva Veda (Caraka, 1.30.20-21). In Purana literature Ayurveda is known as the