Appendix

Glossary of Selected Sanskrit Words

1. अष्टाङ्ग - Eight parts of आयुर्वेद -
   1) शास्त्र - Surgery.
   2) शास्त्राञ्चल - Treatment of the diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
   3) कामचिकित्सा - The art of Healing.
   4) शून्यविद्या - Treatment of disease of Supernatural origin, with the use of medicine and natural powers (Demonology).
   5) कौमारधृत्य - Midwifery and cure of children.
   6) रसायन तन्त्र - Promotion of health and longevity. (Toxicology).
   7) बाजीकरण तन्त्र - The science of developing sexual power and facundity.
   8) अष्टांतर तन्त्र - Toxicology.

2. अन्नइतर - Royal donation of land to Brāhmaṇas.

3. अन्न - (अन्न - to eat) eaten, eating food [eating the most].

4. अन्नु - Water Naigh. A kind of Andropogon.

5. अभ्यास - Eating too soon after a meal. (before the last meal is digested).

6. अपरा विद्या - The knowledge of science and ethics.

7. अपिमान - High opinion of one's self or self-conceit.

8. अवतारवाद - The theory of divine incarnation.

9. अहंकार - Egotism, Selfish, Self-consciousness or individualization.
10. **आगम** - The literature elucidating the different subjects of Vedas. Consideration of material powers. Tantra Śāstra.

11. **आचार्य** - A preceptor, a master, or a learner, with practical knowledge. Knowing or teaching the rules. a spiritual guide or teacher especially one who invests the student with the sacrificial thread, and instructs him in the Vedas, in the law of sacrifice and religious mysteries.

12. **आर्यावर्त** – Abode of the noble or excellent ones. the sacred of the Āryans.

13. **आत्मिक** - A believer or a theist, antonym of non-believer or athiest.

14. **आयुर्वेद** - Science of life with all its aspects.

15. **आहार** – Taking food; eatables.

16. **औषधि** - A drug which removes a disease without impelling the other.

17. **औषधि संरक्षिका** - Female supervisors of a dispensary.

18. **औपनिवेदिक** - Teachers of religious and spiritual success.

19. **इहलोक** - ‘Aryavarta’ was said to be ‘इहलोक’ while the state of ‘Swarga’ was ‘परलोक’

   उत्तरे हिमवत्यान्वं पुष्पे सर्वगुणान्विते ।
   पुष्पवः क्षेमरत्तकामश्च स परलोक उच्चते ॥

   - महाभारत, शान्ति पर्व, अ. 8

20. **उपरस** - Metals and minerals when used for medical purpose.

21. **उपाध्याय** – A teacher; preceptor-who subsists by teaching a part of the Veda or Vedangas.

22. **उत्साही** – Powerful or mighty person. (उद्दृ+सह) to endure.

23. **उद्भिद** - Vegetable Kingdom.
24. ऋतुचर्या – Routine for seasons (रात्रिचर्या - Routine for night).

25. धर्मिन्द्र – Seers, who achieved the stage of Dhāraṇa (धारणा) in Yoga, they are given the ruling powers in Narak.

26. कहाँ – A scientific truth.

27. रूपक – The name of the first Veda, रूपकेद (Rg-Veda) out of four vedas ब्रह्म, साम and अथर्व.

28. रूपण – Duties of individual for mother, father and teacher (Pitru, रूपण).

29. कर्मभोगवादः – The karma theory, according to which one cannot escape the consequences of his deeds done in the present and past lives.

30. कला – An element of beauty or the science of beauty. (64 - Kalas)

31. काय – (वचि, Pan. iii, 3-41). The body.

32. कृल – Family or race. Community.

33. कृताज्ञ – Food preparations. or one who makes a meal.

34. क्षीरप – Drinking milk only.

35. क्षीराचार – Drinking milk and eating.

36. क्षय – To be diminished, food decrease.

37. शृंधा – Hunger, to feel hungry.

38. गन्धार – The biggest province of Svarga, situated to the west of Panjab or Kekaya Desh or that of the Sindhu river. Gandharvas stood first to rebel against the republic of Svarga. Afterwards Gandhar was rendered to be a province of Aryavarta. Gandharvas developed highly in arts.

40. गुरु – Heavy, weighty (Heavy in the stomach- difficult to digest.)

41. गोष्ठी – Meeting, assembly.

42. गोरस – Milk and Milk products.

43. चतुर्वर्ग – Four aims of life, as

1) धर्म 2) अर्थ 3) काम 4) मोक्ष

44. चावर – The accumulation of Doṣas according to seasons, there are three stages of it.

1) चय  2) प्रकोष  3) प्रशम

45. चिकित्स – Treatment; behaviour; manner of applying remedies.

46. चिकित्सक – One who cures a disease.

47. चैत्यपूजा – The worship of monuments.

48. चित्रितास – A process to achieve the health.

49. श्रवण The glare of the face. श्रवण दूरायुक्तकाशिते – चरक

50. जनपदोधर्मी रोग – Epidemics.

51. जंगम – Animal kingdom.

52. जठरान्नि – Digestive stomac-fire.

53. जाति – Caste. जीव – Soul, life, a person, immortal spirit of man.

54. तन्त्र – Divination of actions. Doctrine; scientific work; principal part; Theory.

55. तमस – Of heavines; ignorance; anger, pride; sorrow. One of the three gunas. (सत्य; रजस्; and तमस्)

56. देह – The body (वदीह - to mould).
57. दूत – An envoy.

58. दिनचर्या – Routine for day or the Regimen during day time.

59. देश – Local habitation.

60. देहसिद्धि – Corporal divination.

61. देवनदी – They are four –
   1) Saraswati  2) Drishadwati
   3) Ganga     4) Yamuna.

   Between these rivers Devas made a colony named ‘Brahmāvarta’. Manu mentions it. देव निर्मित देशम् ब्रह्मावतर्म्, Sage Atri was living there.

62. धर्म – Duty, Righteousness or natural properties of a thing.

63. धाव – A Desert. During the time of Āryāvarta, denoted the famous desert of Assyria.

64. धातु – The equalant in English for धातु can be either Tissues, or Entities.

65. धात्री वर्ग – Wet nurses.

66. धातुशालाव – A description of metals to aid the medical science.

67. धान्य चिकित्सा – Treatment by sound.

68. नास्तिक – Atheist, Blasphemer. One who denies the existance of God.

69. नाडी विज्ञान – The science of pulse.

70. नीरजा – Leeches blood sucking, worm.

71. निरिन्द्रिय – Inorganic substance.

72. निदान – Etiology, study of the causes of diseases.

73. निगम – Vedas or thorough knowledge.
74. परंपरा – Continuation, tradition.

75. परलोक - The state of Swarga flourishing on the Himalayas. It was strictly restricted for un-permitted persons, who lived in Naraka.

76. पञ्चमहाभूताः – Prthvi, Jala, Tejas, Vāyu and Ākāśa are the five basic elements of the world.

77. पञ्जनन - Five sections of Āryans in Swarga:
   1) Devas. 2) Nagas.
   3) Yakṣas. 4) Gandharvas. 5) Kinnaras

78. परिसर – Environs.

79. पर्यावरण – Environment; Surrounding, covering.

80. पराविवधा - Spiritual Knowledge.

81. परिचारिका - Midwives and Nurses.

82. परिनिर्वर्णः - Redemption for ever.

83. पशुचिकित्सा - Veterinary Science.

84. पारिवेच्य द्रव्यं - Minerals (mineral substance).

85. पुरुषः – The primaeval man, as the soul and original source of the Universe; the Supreme Being, Supreme spirit.

86. प्रलयः - Dissolution of the Creation.

87. प्रतिसंस्कार - Renovation, Redoction (act of renewing).

88. प्रसाद – Essence, indispensable quality, extract.

89. प्रज्ञापराध – Intellectual blasphemy.
90. प्रृतिः – Original or primary substance, original source, nature.

91. प्रकोप – Aggravation.

92. पुरातन – Antiquity (great age, former times’ study).

93. पृथ्वी – Corporal existence of matter.

94. पूजामेवतन – Scholarship for education in the Texila University.

95. पूर्वरूप – Prodromal symptoms.

96. फल – Fruits. Vegetable product fit for food. (Result - pler)

97. फलाशा – A temptation for the achievements.

98. बहु विवाह – Polygamy. (Practice of having more than one living consorts)

99. प्रासादः – A person broad in knowledge.

100. शेषन्य – Medicine. शेष means disease and ज्य means winning i.e. that which wins a disease, meaning औषधि। औष means osmose; अधि means preservation of curative values i.e. such an osmose which preserves the curative properties.

101. सौत्तिकवाद – Materialism. (Tendency to attach too much importance to material things e.g. physical; comfort; money)

102. व्यक्ति – Wines, an alchoholic drink made from grapes or other plants.

103. मनु – Mankind, the sons of man, the representative man and father of the human race.

104. मांस – Meat, flesh of beasts of food.

105. महान्य – Intellect, faculty of knowing and reasoning, understanding.

106. मृत्यु – Death. (Death of different kinds are enumerated, mainly diseases, or accidents and natural.)
107. मन्त्रः - Incantation. A formula, a gist of a matter.

108. मुनिः - A thinker on higher level.

109. यूर्यन्तः - Greeks, who produced great scholars in Europe, had invaded India in 330 B.C. and continued their attacks till Alexander the Great in 326 B.C. Mostly they conquered up to Panjab. Šātvahan Kings of South India drove them away from every part of India.

110. यज्ञ सागः - Dedications for social and spiritual benefits. Sacrifice, giving something up for the sake of something else.

111. ब्लाक-अर्ट - Black-art. A symbol to remove a trouble and this was taken as deified by a Siddha. A device for preparing metallic composition of medicines.

112. आयनाः - A period or astronomical cycle, an age of the world, long mundane period of years of which there are four, viz. Krita or Satya, Tretā, Dvapara and Kali.

113. यवानाः - Yavanas were titled as Yunani by Persians, while Europeans said them Greecians. Greece remained a seat of scholars till centuries. It may not be much far off the truth that Greecians had a competitive spirit in developing knowledge with that of India.

Minender, another chieftain of Greeks, again invaded India in 150 B.C. and captured up to Shokal (Sialkot). But afterwards he was converted to Buddhism and merged with the Indian interests. Bhikshu Nagsen converted him to Buddhism.

Greeks developed in all the sides of knowledge-Science, Philosophy, Art, Religion, Mathematics, Astrology, and so on. Idolatry is the main conception of Greeks. Sumerians were beforehand and advanced than the Greeks.

114. रजस् - The darkening quality; passion; emotion, affection. (One of the three guṇas - सत्व, तमस्, रजस्)
115. **Rasa** - *Rasa* is used for pure mercury in *Āyurveda*, which obtained dominance after Nagarjun. Six *Rasas* were chemically dominant in *Āyurvedic science*.

   1) मधुर 2) अम्ल 3) तवण 4) कटु 5) तिक्त 6) कषाय

   Whole Pharmacopia of *Āyurvedic science* depends upon these six *rasas*.

116. **रसावन** - A part; drug used as a vermi fuge; an alchemist. (Name of various plants).

117. **रसावनी विद्या** - The science of Rajuvenation, or Geriatrics. The mercurial discoveries are also said to be *'Rasayani Vidya'*. Siddhas took dominant part in developing this science in India. Greeks also took it from them and they titled it *'Alchemy'*.

   Siddhas made this science a philosophy and wrote much for its supernatural achievements. Whatsoever, their discoveries proved to be a great support for the *Āyurvedic System*. Their attempt to convert mercury into gold could not become practicable.

118. **राजधर्म** - Laws relating to kings, polity; state policy.

119. **राज्य** - A nation, having cultural, historical and geographical unity. Indians always established a ‘राज्य’, but never a ‘राज्य’ because a *Rajya* is established through arms.

120. **रूपम्** - Appearance of a disease or symptom complex. This is a part of *Nidāna* out of five parts of it.

   1) निदान, 2) पूर्वक्रम, 3) रूप, 4) उपशय, 5) सम्प्रभुति which are called निदान पंचक.

   A patient cannot be treated unless these five points are well known.

121. **रेमं** - Irregular action of *Tridōsa*. They are,

   1) वात 2) पित्त 3) कफ
The irregular action of these four is a disease and when they work in a regular way, health improves.

122. लंघन – Diet control as advised.

123. लोकः – Country, province, region, people.

124. तोहसिद्धि - Alchemy-A school to achieve metallic compositions to obtain a stout body for enjoyments.

125. वर्णाश्रमधर्म – It is applicable to the four principal classes described in Manus' code. viz. Brāhmaṇs; Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras. According to practice, duty, justice, virtue, morality, religion.

126. विचार समिति - A cabinet to consider over some serious matters.

127. विश्व - The social asset of a nation.

128. विद्या - The knowledge which redeems from calamities.

129. विज्ञानम् - The centrifugal thoughts are said to be ज्ञान.

130. विषमाशन – Irregulation eating.

131. विशेष – Scattering, dispersion.

132. वेदं - The Universal knowledge. The Vedas are eternal नित्य, beginningless अनादि and not made by man अपरिष्वेय.

133. वैश्व - Persons commanding national finance.

134. वैष्णव – Inequality; oddeness; distress; mistake.

135. वृक्षं – Growth; increase, come into existence; become gradually. विसम्भ - Discharge; opening, rejection.

136. शाक - Vegetables. शुक्रधान्य – corns with bristles. शाक्तं – Eternal, forevermore.
137. शिल्प - Technology. (application of practical mechanical sciences to industry, commerce, technical methods or skills; art of forming representations by chaiselling carving etc.)

138. शिवं - Auspicious, benevolent, God Rudra.

139. श्रद्धा - Homage, true faith or tribute.

140. श्री - A monogram of Shiva and Gauri, denoting bliss and glory for him before it is used. (शिव + गारी = श्री)

141. वामीधार्यां - Pulses, throbbing in the artery that shows how fast the heart is beating. (नादीपरीक्षा - to feel the pulse)

142. शूद्र - One who could not be able to get education, and therefore, is bound to serve others. Still had a right to develop himself and get a better place in the society.

143. पद्तरसावाद The theory of six Rasa-viz., मधुर, अम्ल, लवण, कटु, तिक्त, कपाय।

144. शांति - The six attributes of the Vedas –
   1) Śikṣā,
   2) Kalpa,
   3) Vyākaraṇa,
   4) Nirukta,
   5) Chhandas,
   6) Jyotisha.

145. समसान - Mixed eating.

146. सत्य - Material or else monitary substance; matter. (as the highest of the three Guṇas).

147. सत्वाचार - Knowing the real truth; good conduct, good practice. agreeing with what is taught by the teacher.


   This country was named Gandhar with its capital named Pushkalavati. At present this place is traced by the name of Charsadda in Afghanistan.
From Hindukush to Kabul river the land was called कपिलवेश which now is called Kafiristan. Kapish was famous for producing the best wines. Gandhar Art is famous in Indian history. Gandharvas were the masters of music. Kapish was a part of Gandhar.

After his accession Rama divided the kingdom amongst the princes of his family. He gave Taxila to the first son of Bharat named Taksha and Pushkalavati to the second son of Bharat named Pushkal. Taxila was the capital city of Kekaya desh and Pushkalavati was that of Gandhar. Saptasindhu was a beautiful plateau of Gandhar. [भारत के प्राणावलय. बर्मीराज रत्नाकर page No- 874]


150. संस्काराधे – Making perfect; purification; preparation, education.

151. संयम – Control; govern; (senses; passions) To present with. give to, with to; [Atmane pada - with inst-case of person; when the action is permitted, par-with Dati-case – when the action is not permitted.]

152. संग्रामिति – Pathology of a disease.

153. शून्यम् – A thread; wire.

154. सिद्ध सम्बन्ध – Memories of 5000 B.C. old civilization of India, which contains a number of articles excavated from antiquary, Harappa and Mahanjodaro are the main cities where the land was excavated. The articles obtained here are very much co-related with those which are obtained in antiquary of Babylonia.

155. सिद्धान्त – Principle or a final decision.

156. सिद्ध तापस वर्ग – A class of Siddhas who practised Haṭhayoga. They knew much of personal magnetism.
157. सूर्य – The Sun or its deity. In the Veda the name Surya is generally distinguished from Savitri and denotes the most concrete of solar gods.

158. सेविय – Organic Element. The things which contain carbon, hydrogen and oxygen mainly.

159. स्मृति – Remembrance; thinking of or upon; calling to mind memory. मंत्र and ब्राह्मण are called शुरु, while the सूत्र are called स्मृति. The शुरु, is what is heard, as opposed to what is composed or remembered, it is revealed scripture, self-evident and self-authoritative, not composed by any human author. Great writer Kumārila remarks –

पूर्वज्ञानविषय विज्ञान स्मृतिहरूले।
पूर्वज्ञानाजिना तस्याः प्रामाण्यां नावधियते॥

160. स्थर्म – Own duty, moral or legal obligation, office function.

161. श्रेणी – Category, one of the divisions in a classification, one of certain general classes.

162. सोम – Juice; extract, the juice of the Soma plant, a drug of supposed magical properties.

163. हरित – Salads, green, mixed vegetables or fruit, used as food without cooking.

164. हवन – The exchange of benefits for the society. The dedication is the main theme of this exchange.

165. हिप्पोक्रेट्स – A prominent physician of Greece who lived in Cos. Hippocrates is called the ‘father of medicine’ because he first cultivated the subject as science in Europe.

166. हिन्दू – In Persian dialect ‘सिन्हु’ is called ‘हिन्दू’. There was no Hindu before the Persian invasions against India when the western coast of Sindhu was on revolt, the eastern land was called a country of Sindhu.
or Hindu. Thus, according to them, there are all Hindus towards the east of Sindhu.

167. क्षत्रिय - Persons working in defence of a nation. Gradually it became a caste in India.

168. त्रिदोष - The biophysical organic phenomena complex in आयुर्वेद. *Tridoṣa* are as below:

1) ब्राह्म - Actomorphic biophysical phenomena complex.
2) पित्त - Mexomorphic biophysical phenomena complex.
3) कफ - Endomorphic biophysical phenomena complex.

169. ज्ञान - A knowledge through the centripetal forces of the brain.

170. ज्ञाता - The subjective of a knowledge.

171. ज्ञेय - The object of a knowledge.