

A Review on Moolani and Phalani Dravya in Charak Samhita

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Submitted: 15-09-2023

Accepted: 25-09-2023

ABSTRACT:- The beneficial component of the 16 plant medicines listed by Acharya Charaka is moola (root). Main indications for these kinds of drugs are vaman, virechan, and shirovirechan karma. Acharya Charaka discussed medicine names, helpful components, and karma. The features of these medications are listed in this article. As Nighantus are works that predate Chark Samhita, descriptions of more useful sections can also be found there. The primary beneficial component of the medications Adhoguda, Shanapushpi, Jyotishmati, Bimbi, Dravanti, Vishanika, and Kshirini is not the root. Bhavprakash Nighantu claims to have described it. To assess the qualities of these medications roots, more research is needed.

Key words: Shirovirechan, Vaman, and Virechan, Bimbi, Dravanti, Adhoguda, Shanapushpi, Jyotishmati, and Vishanika, Kshirini.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Charak Samhita is one of the oldest manuscripts in the Ayurvedic tradition. The Dirghanjivitiya adhyaya is the name of the first chapter. Jivit represents life, while Dirgha indicates length. The main goals of Ayurveda are the prevention and cure of disease. This chapter gives an overview of all the factors that prolong life. The basic classification of medications is provided in this chapter. This classification includes varieties of substances which were used as medicine. This includes roots and fruits of plants, fats, salts, urine as well as milk of various animals. deals with the detail review of 16 molani dravya and 19 phalini dravyas mentioned in charak samhita

These are the drug classifications:

- Mahasneha -4
- Lavan -5
- Moolini -16
- Phalini -19

- Mootra -8
- Doogdha -8
- Shodhan vruksha-6

This category comprises an extensive variety of compounds that have been utilized as medicines. Included in this are plant roots and fruits, lipids, salts, urine, and milk from various animals.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:-

In Sanskrit Mool means root. Moolini includes the medicinal plants of which roots were used as medicine.

The 16 drugs which described under moolini are as follow:

1. Hastidanti
2. Haimavati
3. Shyama
4. Trivritta
5. Adhoguda
6. Saptala
7. Shwetnama
8. Pratyakshreni
9. Gavakshi
10. Jyotishmati
11. Bimbi
12. Shanapushpi
13. Vishanika
14. Ajagandha
15. Dravanti
16. Kshirini

In Sanskrit Phal means fruit. Phalini includes the medicinal plants of which fruits were used as medicine. The 19 drugs which described under Phalini are as follow -:

1. Shankhini
2. Vidanga
3. Trapush
4. Madanphal

5. Dhamargava
6. Ekshvaku
7. Jimut
8. Krutavedhan
9. Aanup Klitak
10. Sthalaj Klitak
11. Prakirya
12. Udakirya
13. Apamarga
14. Haritaki
15. Antakotarpushpi
16. Hastiparni
17. Kampillak
18. Aaragvadha
19. Kutaj

INFORMATION OF MOOLANI DRAVYA

1.Hastidanti- In the Bhavprakash Nighantu and chakrapani it is referred to as Nagdanti.

- Sanskrit synonyms for the same plant include Nagadanti and Hastidanti.
- **Latin name-** Croton oblongifolius
- **Family-** Euphorbiaceae
- **Part use-** Root bark (moola twak)
- **Rasa-** Katu, Tikta
- **Guna-** Ruksha
- **Doshagnata-** Vatahar, Kaphahar
- **Karma-** Medhavardhak, Vishadosha nashana, Pachan, Sotha nashan,
- **Rogagnata-** Gulma, udar, and Kustha.

2.Haimavati- The application of Haimavati root for Vaman karma was suggested by Aacharya Charak.

- **Latin name-** Iris Ensata
- **Synonyme-** parsik vacha,baalvach,
- **Family-** Iridaceae,
- **Part use-** Root
- **Rasa-** Katu Tikta
- **Guna-**Laghu,Ruksha,Tikshna
- **Virya-** Ushna
- **Vipak-** Katu
- **Doshagnata-** kapha-vatashamak
- **Karma-** shothhar,vednasthapan,vranshodhan,deepan,pa achan,mutral,shitprashman
- **Amayik prayog-** vran, amvat, ardit, palshaghat, agimandya, udarshol, kas, shwash, pratishyay
- **Matra-**5-10 gm

3.Shyama trivritta & 4.shweta trivritta:- In Ayurveda two types of Trivritta are described.

one is Shweta and second is Shyama. Svhweta trivrit act as a shukha virechan and shyama trivrit act as a tivra virechan.

- In practice only one climber of Trivritta is found. on the basis of methods of drying may be the two types are described. shyama type may be shade dried and shweta means sun dried.
- Here the description of climber operculina turpethum is given for both.
- **Latin Name-** operculina turpethum (shyama trivrit) and Marsdenia tenacissima (shweta trivrit)
- **Family-** Convolvulaceae
- **Part used-** Rhizome (root)
- **Rasa-** tikta,katu
- **Guna-** Laghu,Ruksha, Tikshna
- **Virya-** ushna
- **Vipak-**katu
- **Doshagnata-** kapha-pitta sanshodhana
- **Karma-** Rechana,Bhedan. Murccha, Daha, jwarghna, Mada, Bhranti karak (shyama trivrit is a best for shukhavirechan)
- **Amayikprayog-** jirna anah, udarrog, amvata, vibandha,arsha,etc

5.Adhoguda Guda:- Adhoguda Guda is the synonym used for Snuhi dravya.

- Commonly used part of Snuhi is kshir (latex). Here the word Adhoguda is used. Adhobhag means lower part.
- Adhoguda means the lower part of Guda that is moola of Snuhi.
- **Latin Name-** Euphorbia nerifolia
- **Family-** Euphorbiaceae
- **Part used-** Root
- **Rasa-** Katu
- **Guna-**Tikshna, Guru
- **Doshagnata-** Vatahar, Kaphahar
- **Karma-** Rechana, Dipan,Aamahar
- **Rogagnata-** Shula, Ashtilika, Gulma, Udar, Unmad, Moha, Kustha, Arsha, Shoth, Medorog, Ashmari, Pandu, Vrana, Shotha. Jwar, Pliharog, Vishavikar, Dushivisha

6.Saptala:- Saptala is a controversial drug.

- In Bhavprakash Nighantu 3 drugs are described which may consider as Saptala.
- Charak mentioned saptala in Virechan dravyas.
- Sushrut mentioned it in shyamadi gana. Sushrut described the use of Saptala moola as Adhobhagahara.

- Saptala is mentioned as Snuhibheda. Here the description of Euphorbia tirucalli is given as Saptala.
- **Latin Name-** Euphorbia tirucalli
- **Family-** Euphorbiaceae
- **Part used-** Root
- **Rasa-** Tikta
- **Guna-** Sheet, Laghu,
- **Virya-** ushna
- **Vipaka-** katu
- **Doshagnata-** Vatakar, Kapha-Pittahar
- **Karma-** Rechan, Dipan, Aamahar
- **Rogagnata-** Shoola, Ashtilika, Gulma, Udar, Unmad, Moha, Kustha, Arsha, Shoth, Medorog, Ashmari, Pandu, Vrana, Shotha, Jwar, Pliharog, Vishavikar, Dushivisha

7. Shwetnama:- Acharya charak also call swtaprajita

8. Pratyakshreni:-

- Acharya charak describe danti as a like dravanti drug.
- In Sanskrit danti root like to elephant teeth so its name danti.
- Its synoname is erandphala, sheeghra etc.
- It is a gulma like plant.
- **Latin name-** Baliospermum montanum
- **Family-** Euphorbiaceae
- **Part use-** root
- **Rasa-** katu
- **Guna-** Guru, Tikksna
- **Virya-** ushna
- **Vipak-** katu
- **Doshagnata-** kapha-pittahar
- **Karma-** virechan, shothhar, Deepan, Pittasarak, Krimighna
- **Rogagnata-** shoth, vedna, arsh, shwash, jwar, kushtha

9. Gawakshi:-

- Gawakshi its like to cow Eye (akshi).
- It has a big caste which is called vishala or mahakal, its latin name is Trichosanthes palmate roxb.
- Acc. To acharya sushrut its work as Adhobhagar.
- Its famous synoname is indraravuni, chitra, Bitter Apple
- **Latin name-** Citrullus colocynthis
- **Family-** Cucurbitaceae
- **Synoname-** indraravuni, indrayan, bitter apple
- **Part use-** Root

- **Rasa –** Tikta
- **Guna-** Laghu, Rukksha, Tikshna
- **Virya-** ushna
- **Vipak-** Katu
- **Doshagnata-** Kapha-pittahar, kapha expectorant
- **Karma-** vaman, shothhar, rechan, krimighna, keshya, raktashodhak, pramehaghna, jwaraghna
- **Rogagnata-** vran, khalitya, palitya, gulm, amvat, shwas-kas, prameh, jwar

10. Jyotishmati:-

- Jyotishmati Though Acharya Charaka mentioned it under moolini dravyas. Mainly seed and seed oil of Jyotishmati are used as medicine.
- Here the description is given according the Bhavprakash Nighantu.
- Acharya Charak indicated the use of Jyotishmati root for Shirovirechan karma.
- **Latin Name-** Celastrus paniculatus
- **Family-** celastraceae
- **Part used-** Seed and seed oil
- **Rasa-** Katu Tikta
- **Guna-** Sara, Tikksna
- **Veerya-** Ushna
- **Doshagnata-** Vatahar, Kaphahar
- **Karma-** Vaman, Vanhiprada, Smrtiprada, Buddhiprada

11. Bimbi:-

- Acharya Charak included Bimbi in moolini dravyas but the commonly used part of Bimbi is phala.
- here the information of phala according to bhavprakash Nighantu is given. it is the scope for further study to evaluate the properties of Bimbi moola.
- Acharya Charak indicated the use of Bimbi root for Vaman karma.
- **Latin Name-** Coccinia indica
- **Family-** Cucurbitaceae
- **Synoname-** tundika, tundikeri, kundaru, etc
- **Part used-** leves, fruits, root
- **Rasa-** tikta
- **Guna-** laghu, ruksha, tikshna
- **Veerya-** ushna
- **Doshagnata-** Kapha- Pittahar
- **Karma-** vaman, Rechan, deepan, yakrit uttejaka, shothhar, mutrasangrahani, swedjanan

- **Rogagnata-** Raktavikar, agnimandya, kamla, pravahika, swash, kas, pratishyaya, madhumeha
- **Matra-** 10-20ml (swarash)

12. Shanapushpi:-

- Acharya Charak included Shanapushpi in mooolini dravyas but the commonly used part of Shanapushpi is Patra (leaves).
- Here the information according to Bhavprakash Nighantu is given.
- It is the scope for further study to evaluate the properties of Shanapushpi moola.
- Acharya Charak indicated the use of Shanapushpi root for Vaman karma.
- **Latin Name-** Crotalaria verrucosa
- **Family-** leguminosae(papilioncae)
- **Part used-** Patra(leaves), root
- **Rasa-** Katu, Tikta, kashaya
- **Guna-** laghu, ruksha, tikshna
- **Veerya-** ushna
- **Vipaka-** katu
- **Prabhav-**vamak
- **Doshagnata-** Pitta- Kaphahar
- **Karma-** Vaman, grahi,
- **Rogagnata-** pittaj shoth,kushtha, atisar, pravahika,
- **Matra-** mula churna-3-6 gm
Patraswaras- 5-10 ml

13. Vishanika:-

- Vishanika is the synonym used for Karkatshringi dravya
- Acharya Charak included it in mooolini dravyas but the commonly used part of Vishanika is galls formed on leaves and branches(shringakar kosha).
- Here the information according to Bhavprakash Nighantu is given.
- It is the scope for further study to evaluate the properties of Karkatshringi moola.
- Acharya Charak indicated the use of Karkatshringi root for Virechan karma.
- **Latin Name-** Pistacia integerrima
- **Family-** Anacardiaceae
- **Part used-** galls (shringakar kosha)
- **Rasa-** Kashay,Tikta
- **Veerya-** Ushna
- **Vipaka-** katu
- **Doshagnata-** Kapha-Vatashamak , vatanulomani

- **Rogagnata-Kshay,** Jwar, Shwas, Urdhwavata, Trusha, Kasa, Hikka, Aruchi, Vamihar, shotha,
- **Matra-** 1-3gm

14. Ajagandha:-

- Ajagandha is the synonym used for Barbari dravya.
- Acharya Charak indicated the use of Ajagandha root for Virechan karma.
- **Latin Name-** Ocimum basilicum
- **Family-** Lamiaceae
- **Part used-** panchag, beeja
- **Rasa-** katu
- **Guna-** Ruksha, Tikshna
- **Veerya-** ushna
- **Vipaka-** katu
- **Doshagnata-** Kapha-Vatahar, Pittajanak
- **Karma-** Vidahi, Rochan, Hridya, Deepan,
- **Rogagnata-** Kandu, Krimi, Vishavikar, mutral,

15. Dravanti:-

- Dravanti is a controversial drug.
- Bhavprakash mentioned two types of danti dravya namely Danti and Dravanti.
- According to Bhavprakash Jaypal drug is mentioned as Dravanti. So here the description of Jaypal drug is given for Dravanti.
- Commonly used part of Jaypal is beeja and beeja tail.
- **Latin Name-** Croton tiglium
- **Family-** Euphorbiaceae
- **Synonanes-** jayapal, jamalghota, purging croton
- **Part used-** beeja and beeja tail
- **Rasa-** katu
- **Guna-** Guru, ruksha, tiksha
- **Veerya-** ushna
- **Vipaka-** katu
- **Doshagnata-** Kapha-Pittahar
- **Karma-** Rechan, lekhan, vidahi, sphotjanan, krimighna, vishaghna
- **Rogagnata-** shotha, khalitya, jirna vibandha,

16. Kshirini:-

- **Latin Name-** Argemone maxicana
- **Family-** Papaveraceae
- **Synoname-** swarnakshiri, kanchankshiri, peetdugdha, katuparni, satyanashi,
- **Part used-** moola, kshir, beeja and beeja tail
- **Rasa-** Tikta

- **Guna-** laghu,ruksha
- **Veerya-** sheet
- **Vipaka-** katu
- **Doshagnata-** Kapha-Pittahar
- **Karma-** Bhedan, ropan,kushthaghna,hrillaskarak
- **Rogagnata-** Krumi, Kandu, Visha, vivandha, Aanah, Raktavikar, Kushta, Vishamjara

Karma	Dravya
Vaman	Shanapushpi,Bimbi,Vacha
Shirovirechan	Shweta,Jyotishmati
Virechan	Hastidanti Shyama Trivritta Adhoguda Saptala Pratyakshreni Gavakshi Vishanika Ajagandha Dravanti Kshirini

INFORMATION OF PHALANI DRAVYA

1. Shankhini:-

- It is a controversial drug.
- Here Euphoria dracunculoides is considered as Shankhini according to Acharya Priyavrat Sharma.
- Acharya Charak indicated the use of Shankhini phala for Virechana karma. It is also included in Bhedaniya Mahakashaya of Charak Samhita. It is mentioned with Saptala herb in Charak kalpasthana. It is also mentioned in Phalasavayoni.
- In Sushrut Samhita Shankhini is mentioned under Shodhan kashay. In shyamadi Gana Saptala and Shankhini both are mentioned. Both herbs are mentioned in Adhobhaghara and ubhayatobhagahar Gana. shankhini is also mentioned in tikta varga. Sushruta mentioned the use of Taila of both Saptala and
- **Synonyms-** Tiktala, Yavatikta, Akshipidak. (charak) Shwetab udhna, Shwetbhallataki (chakrapani), Yavatikta, Yavati ktabheda (sudugdha, Bruhatpatra), Shwetashriphalika, Sap talabheda (Dalhan)
- **Latin Name-** Euphoria dracunculoides
- **Family-** Euphorbiaceae
- **Part used-** Beeja (seeds)
- **Rasa-** madhur,
- **Guna-** Guru, sheet
- **Veerya-** sheet
- **Karma-** Shankhini as Adhobhag doshahar, Krumi, kapha, Kushta, vatahar and dushtavrana shodhan. Shankhini beeja Mashi beneficial in Nadivrana.
- The Taila Prepared with Saptala and Shankhini swarasa was used for Parisheka in Apatanak Vyadhi.

- The use of Shankhini pallav (young leaves) is mentioned in Udar roga.
- The use of Shankhini is mainly mentioned in Vrushik visha.

2. Vindang:-

- **Latin Name-** Embelia ribes
- **Family-** Myrsinaceae
- **Synonym-** vayavidang, krimighna, chitratandul
- **Part used-** Phal
- **Rasa-** Katu, Kashaya,
- **Guna-** Tikshna, Ruksha, Laghu
- **Virya-** ushna
- **Vipaka-** katu
- **Prabhav-** krimighn
- **Doshagnata-** Vata- Kaphahar
- **Karma-** shirovirechan, kushthaghna, jantughna, deepan, pachan, anulooman, krimighna, mutrajanan, rasayan
- **Rogagnata-** Shool, jirn pratishyay, Krimi, kamla, Vatarog, Vibandha, agnimadyata, kushtha, udarrog
- **Matra-** 5-10 gm

3. Trapush-

- **Latin Name-** Cucumis sativus
- **Family-** Cucurbitaceae
- **Synonym-** kheera, cucumber,
- **Part used-** Fruit, Seeds
- **Rasa-** Madhur
- **Guna-** Laghu, Ruksha
- **Veerya-** Madhur
- **Vipak-** Madhur
- **Doshagnata-** Pitta shamak, vatkaphavardhak
- **Karma-** Dahprashman, Mutral, raktapittashamak
- **Rogagnata-** headach, mutrkrucha, anidra
- **Matra** – swaras-25-50ml

Beejchurn- 3-6gm

4. Madanphal-

- **Latin Name-** Randia dumetorum
- **Family-** Rubiaceae
- **Synonyme-** madana, chardan, pindi, shalyak, vishpushpak
- **Part used-** Fruit, Seeds, pulp
- **Rasa-** madhur, Tikta, katu, kashay
- **Guna-** Ushna,Ruksha,Laghu
- **Veerya-** ushna
- **Vipak-** katu
- **Doshagnata-** Vata-kaphashamak
- **Karma-**Vamak, Lekhan, kaphanihsarak
- **Rogagnata-** Vidradhi, Pratishtay, Vran, Kushtha, Aanah, Shotha, Gulma, Kshata, kas-shwas,
- **Matra-** churn- 3-6 gm

5. Dhamargava-

- **Latin Name-**Luffa cylindrica
- **Family-** Cucurbitaceae
- **Synonyme-** Mahakoshataki, mahajalini
- **Part used-** Fruit, Seeds, leaves
- **Rasa-**Tikta
- **Guna-** Laghu, Ruksha, Teekshna
- **Karmam-** Beeja- Vamak, Virechak, Bhedan
- **Doshagnata-** kapha-pittashamak
- **Rogagnata-** Raktapita, udarrog, gulma, kas-shwas
- **Matra-** swaras-10-20ml

6. Ekshvaku-

- **Latin Name-** Lagenaria siceraria
- **Family-** Cucurbitaceae
- **Synonyme-** katutumbi, pindaphala, titlauki, bitter gourd
- **Part used-** Phal (Fruit)
- **Rasa-** Tikta
- **Guna-** Laghu, Ruksha
- **Veerya-** Sheeta
- **Vipak-** katu
- **Doshagnata-** Kapha-Pitta nashak
- **Karma-**Vamak .Virechak, shothhar,
- **Rogagnata-** Pttajwar, vatajwar, vishaghna, kasahar, kas-shwas,chardi, kamla, kusth
- **Matra-** Swaras- 10-20ml

7. Jimut-

- **Latin Name-** Luffa echinata
- **Family-** Cucurbitaceae
- **Part used-** Phal (Fruit), Panchang

- **Rasa-** Katu, Tikta
- **Guna-**Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna,
- **Veerya-** Ushna
- **Vipak-** Katu
- **Doshagnata-** Kapha-pittahar
- **Karma-**Vamak, Lekhan, Shirovirechan, vranshodhan,
- **Rogagnata-** Kaphaj Arsha, Shofa, Pandu,, Kshay, Krumi, Hikka, mutrkricha,
- **Matra-** 1-2 gm

8. Krutavedhan-

- **Latin Name-** Luffa acutangula
- **Family-** Cucurbitaceae
- **Synonyme-** Koshataki, mridangphal, taroyi, jalini
- **Part used-** Fruit
- **Rasa-** Tikta
- **Guna-** Laghu,Ruksha, Tikshna
- **Veerya-** Ushna
- **Vipak-** Katu
- **Prabhav-** ubhayatobhaghar
- **Doshagnata-** Kapha-pittashamak,
- **Karma-** Beeja-Vamak ,virechak
- **Rogagnata-** Shwas, kas,jwar, krumi, udarrog, gulm
- **Matra-** Swaras- 10- 20 ml

9. Aanup Klitak-

- Aanup Klitak It is a controversial drug.
- Acc. To charak Virechan dravya- Klitak kwatha (Vi.A.8/16)
- Sushrut- In the treatment of Pittarbuda and Jathar roga
- Klitak siddha ghruta is indicated.(chi. 18/14), while counting Mulavisha Klitak is the first drug mentioned.
- Ashtang Hriday-Not mentioned may be because of its use had been stopped due to its toxicity.
- Klitak was a common word used for the drugs that were imported. According to Priyavrat Sharma's conclusion after critical reviewing it is not possible to decide which is the drug is aanup Klitaka.

10. Sthalaj Klitak-

- It is a controversial drug .
- In Charak samhitas –Phalini Dravya mentioned as Virechan dravya- Klitak kwatha (Vi.A.8/16)

- Sushrut- In the treatment of Pittarbuda and Jathar roga
- Klitak siddha grutha is indicated.(chi. 18/14), while counting Mulavisha Klitak is the first drug mentioned.
- Ashtang Hriday-Not mentioned may be because of its use had been stopped due to its toxicity.
- Klitak was a common word used for the drugs that were imported. According to Priyavrat Sharma's conclusion after critical reviewing it is not possible to decide which the drug is Sthalaj Klitak.

11. Prakirya-

- Charak mentioned prakirya as virechan dravya (vi.A.8).
- **Latin Name-** Caesalpinia Crista
- **Family-** Laguminosae
- **Part used-** Fruits, Bark, Beeja
- **Rasa-** Tikta, Kashay
- **Guna-** Laghu, Ruksha
- **Virya-** ushna
- **Vipak-** Katu
- **Doshagnata-** Tridosh shamak
- **Karma-** Bhedan, Vednasthapan,
- **Rogagnata-** Shothahar, Agnimandya, Amvat, Sandhivat, Shool, Arsha, Pramesh

12. Udakirya-

- Charak mentioned udakirya as virechan dravya (vi.A.8).
- **Latin Name-** Pongamia Pinnata
- **Family-** Fabaceae
- **Part used-** Fruits, seeds, seed oil, leaves
- **Rasa-** Tikkt, Katu
- **Guna-** Laghu, Ruksha
- **Vipak-** Katu
- **Virya-** ushna
- **Karma-** Bhedan
- **Doshagnata-** Kaphavatahar.
- **Rogagnata-** Prameha, Arsha, Krumi, Kushta

13. Apamarga-

- **Latin Name-** Achyranthus aspera
- **Family-** Amaranthaceae
- **Synoname-** shikhiri, mayurak, kharmanjari, pratyakpushpa, chidchidi
- **Part used-** Fruits, roots, seeds
- **Rasa-** Tikta, Katu
- **Guna-** Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna

- **Virya-** Ushna
- **Vipak-** katu
- **Doshagnata-** Kapha-vat shamak
- **Karma-** Deepan, Pachan, Rochan Pittavirechan, Vamak, Mutrajanan, Kaphaghna, Vishaghna, Krumighna
- **Rogagnata-** aruchi, agnimandya, shool, udarro, arsha,
- Acc. To charak its act as Shirovirechak dravya.
- **Matra-** Roots, seeds-5-10g, Kshar-0.5-1g, mulakwath-15-50ml

14. Haritaki-

- **Latin Name-** Terminalia chebula
- **Family-** Combretaceae
- **Synoname-** abhya, pathya, harad
- **Jati** – Haritiki is a 7 species (Vijya, Rohani, Putna, Amrita, Abhya, Jeevanti, Chetaki)
- **Part used-** Fruits,
- **Rasa-** Kashay pradhan lavanvarjit pancharasa
- **Guna-** Laghu, Ruksha
- **Virya-** ushna
- **Vipak-** Madhur
- **Prabhav-** Tridoshhar
- **Karma-** Deepan, Medhya, Rasayan, Chakshushya, Aayushya, Bruhan, Anuloman, Mriduvirechan, Grahi
- **Rogagnata-** Shwas, Kasa, Prameha, Arsha, Kushta, Shoth, Udarro, Krumi, Grahani, Vibandh, Vishamjwara, Gulma, Aadhman, Trushna, Chardi, Hikka, Kandu, Kamala, Shul, Anah, Pliha rog, Yakrut rog, Ashmari, Mutrakruccha, Mutraghat.
- **Rituharitaki-** haritiki use with different anupan in different season.
 - ✓ Varsha- Saindhav
 - ✓ Sharad- Sharkara
 - ✓ Hemant- Shunthi
 - ✓ Shishir- Pippili
 - ✓ Basant- Madhu
 - ✓ Greeshma- Guda

15. Antakotarpushpi-

- It is a controversial drug.
- It is mentioned only one time in charak samhita as a member of phalini varga.
- Chakrapani mentioned the drug as Nilabudhna.
- Antakotar (funnel shaped flower) flowers are seen in convolvulaceae family so it should be the drug of convolvulaceae family.
- Now days Krushnabeeja (Ipomoea nil) seeds are used as Antakotarpushpi. (P.Sharma)

16. Hastiparni Sharad-

- It is mentioned as Nagdanti in bhavprakash nighantu.
- Nagadanti and Hastidanti are Sanskrit synonyms of the same plant.
- **Latin Name-** Croton oblongifolius
- **Family-** Euphorbiaceae
- **Part used-** Root bark (moola twak)
- **Rasa-** Katu, Tikta
- **Guna-** Ruksha
- **Doshagnata-** Vatahar, Kaphahar
- **Karma-** Medhavaradhak, Vishadoshanashana, Pachan, Sothanashan,
- **Rogagnata-** Gulma, udar, Kustha.

17. Kampillak-

- **Latin Name-** Mallotus philippensis
- **Family-** Euphorbiaceae
- **Synonyme-** Raktanga, Rechan, Kabeela, Kunkum, Kamla tree
- **Part used-** phalaraj
- **Rasa-** Katu
- **Guna-** Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna
- **Veerya-** Ushna
- **Doshagnata-** Kapha-vatshamak
- **Karma-** Rechan, Krimighna
- **Rogagnata-** Raktapitta, Krumi, Gulma, Udar, Vran, Prameha, visha, ashmari, kandu, pama,
- **Dose-** 1-3gn

18. Aaragvadha-

- **Latin Name-** Cassia fistula
- **Family-** Leguminosae
- **Synonyme-** Rajvriksha, Chaturangul, Kritmal, Suvarnak, Dirghaphal, Swarnbhushan,
- **Part used-** phalamajja
- **Rasa-** Madhur
- **Guna-** Guru, Mridu, Snigdha
- **Vipak-** Madhur
- **Veerya-** Sheeta
- **Doshagnata-** Kapha-pittashamak
- **Karma-** Mrudu Rechan, Rochan, Vednasthapan, Anuloman
- **Rogagnata-** Aruchi, Vibandha, Jwar, Hridrog, Udavarta, Shul, Kushtaghna
- **Dose- Churna-** Phalmajja- 5-10gm For Virechan- 10-20gm
- **Moolatwak Kwath-** 50-100 ml

19. Kutaj-

- **Latin Name-** Holarrhena antidysentrica

- **Family-** Apocynaceae
- **Synonyme-** Girimallika, Vatsak, Vrikshk, Kaling, Indravriksha,
- **Part used-** Bark, Seeds
- **Rasa-** Tikta, Kashay
- **Guna-** Laghu, Ruksha
- **Vipak-** Katu
- **Veerya-** Sheeta
- **Doshagnata-** Kapha-pittahar,
- **Karma-** Deepan, Vamak, Stambhan, Sangrahih
- **Rogagnata-** Agnimadya, Arsha, Atisara, Trishna, Aamahar, Kushta
- **Dose-** churn- 3-6 gm Kwath-20-30 ml

III. DISCUSSION:-

- Among these phalini drugs Dhamargava, Ekshvaku, Jimut, Krutavedhan, Madanphala, Kutaj, Trapush and Hastiparni are indicated for vaman, and Aasthapan karma.
- Apamarga is indicated for Nasya karma.
- Remaining drugs from Phalini group are indicated for Virechan Karma.
- Acharya charaka mentioned only names, useful part and karma of these dravyas. Some of them became controversial later. It is tried to describe the drug which is similar in properties for controversial drugs. Now also most of the drugs are available and there useful part is fruit. Among the nineteen phalini drugs Shankhini, Anup klitak, Sthalaj klitak, Antakotarpushpi are now controversial.
- Vidang fruit commonly used as krimighna, virechana..
- Trapush, Dhamargava, Ekshavaku, jimut, krutavedhan, prakirya, hastiparni are indicated for vaman and ashtapna but now not commonly used by practitioners.
- Udakirya, haritaki, kampillaka, aragvadha, kutaj beeja, are indicated for virechan and
- Apamarg is commonly used for nasya karma.

IV. CONCLUSION:-

These drugs are indicated for vaman, virechan and shirovirechan karma. Acharya charaka mentioned only names, useful part and karma of these dravyas. Many of them became controversial later. It is tried to describe the drug which is similar in properties for controversial drugs. Nighantus are earlier writings than Chark samhita so description of other useful parts also found. In case of the drugs Adhoguda, Shanapushpi, Jyotishmati, Bimbi, Dravanti,

vishanika and Kshirini main useful part is other than root. The description is given according to Bhavprakash Nighantu. There is scope for further study to evaluate the properties of roots of these drugs.

Now days Panchakarma treatment has become very popular because of its assuring results in many diseases. People in the present era prefer Ayturvedic treatment. For Vaman treatment charak had indicated many drugs but today very few drugs are practically used. Ancients had introduced us to verity of drugs .So it is the scope to use and evaluate their results.

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