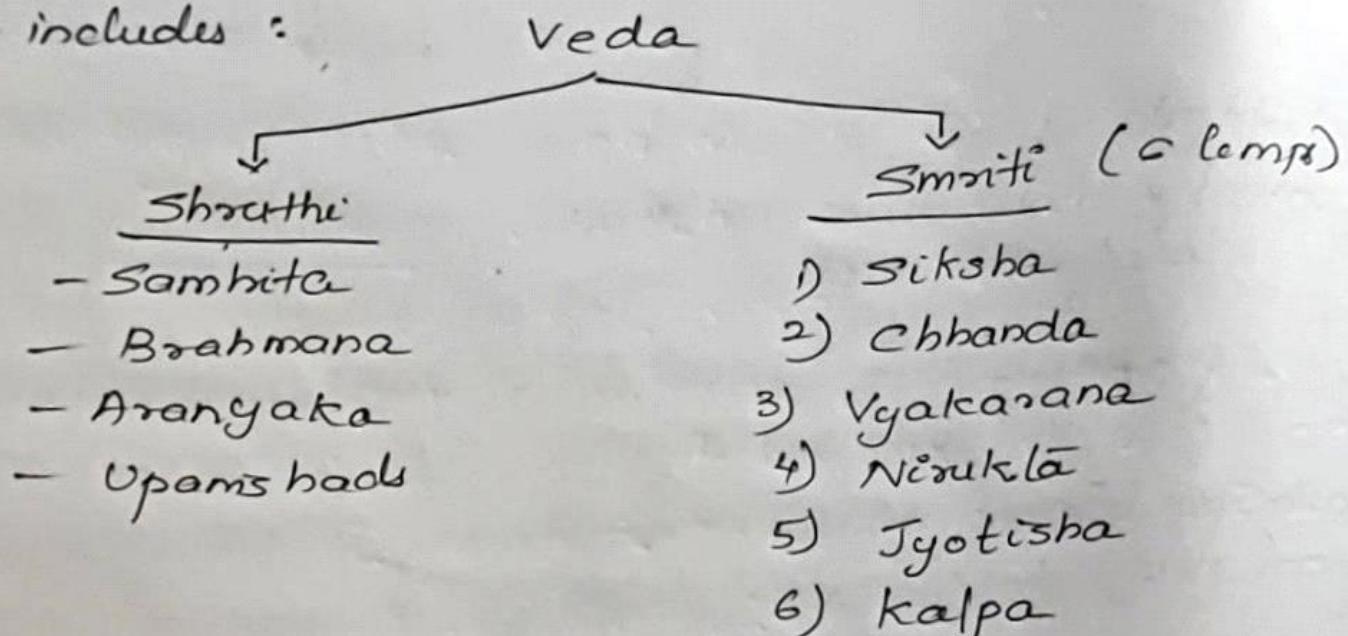


Module - 2

Vedangas:

- They are a collection of supplementary disciplines related to the study of vedas. These limbs of vedas are called vedangas.
- It serves and supports the enhancing role in study, preserve and defense of veda and vedic traditions.
- It includes :



The 6 limbs of vedas - 6 vedangas based on smriti literature :

- 1) Siksha - Phonetics
 - 2) Chhanda - Meter
 - 3) Vyakarana - grammar
 - 4) Nirukta - etymology
 - 5) Jyotisha (astronomy/astrology)
 - 6) Kalpa (rituals)
- They are the fundamental & integral element of traditional vedic education system.

Importance of vedangas

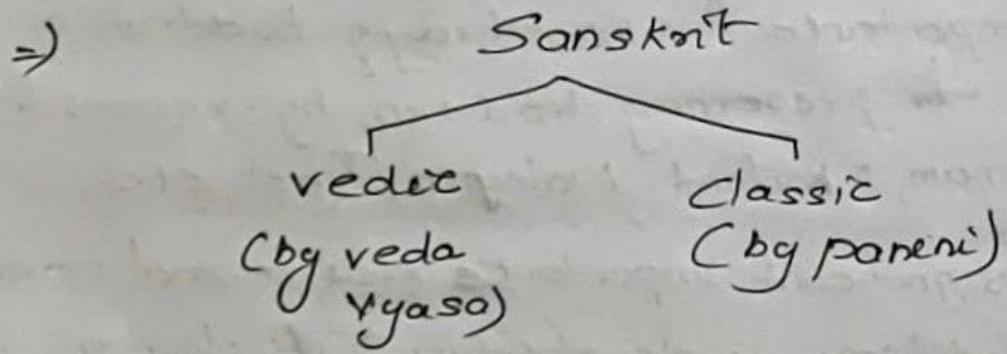
- ⇒ Vedangas preserve integrity and holiness of the vedic tradition by providing education of vedas.
- ⇒ They provide system which gives how to recite the vedic hymns, comprehend their significance, and provide ~~procedur~~ procedures for performing rituals & ceremonies.
- ⇒ It ~~gives~~ educate the sense of discipline and respect for tradition.
- ⇒ As per, ^{ancient} author Kalidasa and Kalhana - vedanga contribute a great role in language sanskrit by accepting it as dominant language of ancient communication.
- ⇒ Buddhism and Jainism also incorporated sanskrit as primary language of communication and also in the education system due to vedangas.
- ⇒ Vedangas gives importance for the study of Buddhism & Buddhist literature for preserving tradition, by regions like Japan, China, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Tibet etc.
- ⇒ Vedangas have significant importance in devotional worship, agama-temple traditions, understanding & development of human language & linguistics & socio-religious aspects.

D) Siksha : Its the study of words, & syllable pronunciation with proper intonation, conjunction (sandhi)- vowels and disjunction (vichcheda)- consonants of syllables.

- ⇒ It provides procedure on recitation of vedic hymns,

producing sound vibrations, maintaining the execution of the rites & ritual, education on art & science words & syllables.

- ⇒ Scriptures provide sanskrit syllable in the form of God as Akshara Brahman - who leads to mortal & dharma and welfare of ~~not~~ world.
- ⇒ siksha is developed as study to preserve the integrity & purity of the divine words & chantings & save dharma
- ⇒ Teaching of siksha based on prehistoric literature is called Pratisakya - which is also called parsada which means vedic era manual
- ⇒ Pratisakya gives a precision & consistent pronunciation of word technique which is tied to a specific samhita called Taittiriya Samhita which gives guidelines for reciting the hymns.



Panini → Creator of sanskrit in 4th century BC
⇒ Father of linguistic and composition of panini is called → Asthadhyaya - which is an 8 chapters literature book on the language sanskrit during shunga dynasty.

- ⇒ Before Panini - many grammarians like Satyakā who created sauñaka samhitā which is mention in Atharvaveda, had also contributed in Pratisakhyas
- ⇒ Siksha was the reason which is associated with verbal communication by establishing the fundamental & rules of proper pronunciation
- ⇒ Apart from Paninaya Siksha, siksha include Shiksha valli from Taittiriya samhitā & Añtereya Aranyakā upanishad
- ⇒ They give the phonetic aspects of Veda chanting, proper pronunciation of Veda Mantra, clear transmission of sacred knowledge by oral recitation tradition to the generations.
- o) Panini Siksha ⇒ contributes on phonetics, pronouncing and accentuation
 - ⇒ Set foundation on proper intonation sounds, rendering precision of Vedic hymns and rituals
- Shiksha valli ⇒ gives knowledge of Vedic phonetics to Vedic students emphasizing the sacredness of accurate sound intoning.
- Añtereya Aranyakā ⇒ focus on Vedic phonetics as an integral part of Vedic rituals and meditation
- ⇒ Vedic students spend years repeating mantras and caluning the Pratisakhya for not taking onset of imperfection in customs & rituals due to lack of skill.

2) Chhanda :- Considered as feet of veda parvata

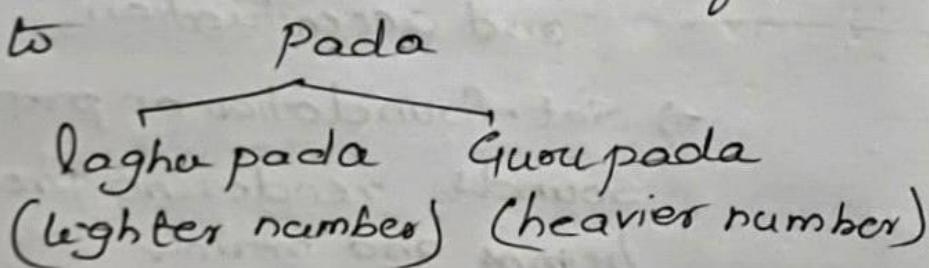
⇒ It's based on meter style used in composition of various vedic hymns.

⇒ Pingalanaga's Chandashastra is the oldest treat written during 15th or 16th BC. century which divide meter base on .

- 1) Syllabic verse \Rightarrow called aksaravitta
 - 2) syllabo quantitative verse \Rightarrow varnavitta
 - 3) Quantitative verse \Rightarrow matravitta.

→ The meter unit is called pada (which means foot) in sanskrit which have 8, or 12 or more syllables used in hymns. (eg of syllables = $\ddot{\text{O}}$, $\ddot{\text{A}}$, U , - and E)

\Rightarrow Thus the pada is divided based of number of syllables to Pada



e.g.: major ancient meter in sanskrit

3) Gayatri - 7th chapter 8 → 24 syllables
rig veda (3 verses x 8 syllables)

2) Tristubh - karya / drama 44 syllables
play part of (4 verses x 11 syllables)
mahabharata

3) Jagathi - 1st chapter = 48 syllables
in my reda (4 verses x 12 syllable)

⇒ Chandashastra which is in smriti literature had a role in Indian music, sanskrit poetry and many other language composition

⇒ Beside Pingala's Chandasutra → another important contribution by Kedara Bhatta - (Vrittaratnakara) which a very famous poetic meter and art of composing verses in sanskrit.

⇒ Chandomanjari → by Shambhu Dera ⇒ provided importance of prosody & poetic expression, offering value in dept of Indian Poetry.

Chandasutra - by Pingala → principles of prosody
- Classify vedic meters
- Rules for poetic composition

Vrittaratnakara - by Kedar bhatta - art of creating different types of verses.

- asthetica of poetic expression
- Chandomanjari - by shambhu Dera - expand poetic meter
- provide knowledge for aspiring poets & scholars.

3) Vyakarana : - It focus on Sanskrit grammar that includes word analysis & breakdown, word roots, word formation & sentence patterns. It helps readers to grasp language. HS the mouth of Veda parushee

- Ashtadhyayi of Panini provides the traditions & conserving them for future generation. It contains 4000 sutras which is the relevant part of Sanskrit grammar

→ Ash-tadhyayi includes sutras like - shira sutra

Shira sutra - includes phonetics.

- intonation of sound units.

- characteristic part of word

- letter sounds

- It includes creation of words and phrases in the Sanskrit language. - subject of Ashtadhyayi

- Thus the pada based on Ashtadhyayi is divided into

- 1) Dhatupada - Derived words (Roots)
- 2) Ganapada - Nominal words (nouns and phrases)

Thus various contribution of grammarians are:

1) 'Ashtadhyayi' - by Panini - masterpiece in Sanskrit grammar

- format that gives a generative grammar system
- gives all valid combination of sanskrit words

2) 'Karantra Vyakarana' - by Katyayana

- additional insights into grammar
- complementing to Panini's work

3) 'Vaiyakaransiddhanta kaumudi' - Bhattachari Dikshita

& 'Siddhanta kaumudi' - Varadaraja

- explains and elaborates on the Panini's sutra

- it simplifies and make more accessible to the coming generation of vedic students.

4) Nirukta: It's the study of origin of words and interpretation & explanation of difficult words. Its ears of vedic purusha.

- It gives the history of linguistic and explain the hard words in vedas - challenging words in dictionaries, gives an analysis of essential studies to be done and various comprehensions of veda.

→ Yaksha - the famous grammarian before panini, who represented the field Nirukta with its great contribution found named Nighantu (meaning dictionary in sanskrit)

⇒ This field deals with

- interpretation & study of difficult sanskrit word
- gives perceptions given into the vedas
- hidden meaning of the vedas
- linguistic and philosophical significance of vedic language.

[eg: heat → came from middle english - (hete) →
→ came from German word → hitze → means hot]

⇒ Ancient scholars contributed in ~~this~~ this ~~primary~~ text on etymology called Nirukta

1) Yaksha - primary text on etymology

- 2)
- it explains the meanings & roots of vedic words
 - it aids in understanding of vedic texts with difficult words.

2) Katyayana & Sakatayana - expansion of yaksha work

→ It gives further insights into the origins and interpretation of words.

- 3) Amara Kosha - by Amarasimha - enrich the study of etymology
- it's a detailed ~~text~~ vocabulary of Sanskrit words.

- 5) Jyothisha : It focus on the celestial and astrological aspects where auspicious date & time is chosen for rituals, ceremonies & sacrament

⇒ Auspicious hour is based on the location of the luminous bodies such as sun, moon, stars & other celestial bodies.

⇒ Sage Bhrgu : - first astronomer who complete a database of every person who will ever be born on Earth.

Important Ancient Indian Works on Astronomy

- 1) Jyotisha vedangas - by Maharsi Lagadha (400 BC)
- it's called as eye of ~~Veda~~ purusha - organ of sight
- It conveys rules to calculate & fix the time for Vedic sacrifices.

- 2) Siddhanta (sunya siddhanta) - by a Hindu Astronomer - Phaindratal Gangooly
Romaka Siddhanta
Poulisa
Vasishta "
Pitamaha"
- It give accurate prediction of planetary movements, calculate eclipse & measuring time.

3) Panchasiddhantika : - by Varahamihira - 6th
 (Indian astronomer & mathematician) century
 - It includes detailed tables and
 diagrams to illustrate the principles
 of Indian Astronomy.

- It covers planetary motion, eclipses, and celestial phenomena.
- It's a valuable resource for scholars of Indian Astronomy and mathematics.
- part of the knowledge base of civilization

4) Aryabhatiya - by Aryabhata (600 AD) - 5th century Indian mathematician
 - discovered pi value.

पृथिवी का व्यास = $\frac{3141592}{100} \times 8 = 832 + 62$
 पृथिवी का व्यास = $832 + 62 \times 1000 = 62000$; $10000 \times 2 = 20000$

∴ व्यास (Diameter) approx 62000

परिवर्तन (circumference)

∴ circumference for a circle = πD

$\Rightarrow \frac{832(100+4) \times 8 + (62 \times 1000)}{(2 \times 10000)}$
 $= \frac{832 + 62000}{20000} \Rightarrow \frac{\text{circumference}}{\text{Diameter}}$

$= \frac{62832}{20000} = 3.14 \rightarrow \pi \text{ value}$

- It suggests the earth rotates on its axis daily.
- Mathematical parts covered arithmetic, algebra, plane trigonometry & spherical trigonometry.
- Thus it gives the theory of spinning of earth and the periods of planet counted through the sun.

5) Brahmagupta — books — Brāhmaśphuta Siddhānta (628 AD)
— Khaṇḍakhādyaka — (665 AD)

- He discovered the moon is closer to Earth than the sun and methods for calculating position of celestial bodies, rise & set times & prediction of lunar & solar eclipses.
- He defined "zero" in 7th century → it was called shunya in sanskrit means empty and used zero in arithmetic & algebraic systems of maths.
- He developed a formula to solve quadratic equation which was known as Brahmagupta formula.
- He was the 1st mathematician to give formula for the area of a cyclic quadrilateral.

→ Jyotiḥśāstra plays significant role in creating vedic calendar, astrological charts, for performing rituals & ceremonies.

- It gives significance in determination of date, time and location of sacrificial ceremonies & rituals.
- Used for determining the time of day & night, day of the week, period of seasons, month, year and study of motion of sun, moon, stars, planets & other celestial bodies.
- Historians believe — Knowledge of Jyotiḥśāstra started from Mesopotamia, → then Egypt, then persia, Greece by travelers → then to Islamic world when they conquered → then its transmitted to us.

6) kalpa : It includes the practical, ceremonial, sacrificial and ritual aspects of the Vedas

→ its called arms of ~~veda~~ veda parusha which is intended for proper application of vedic texts or vedic applied science.

→ kalpa sutra → ~~sutra~~ sutra is the thread / connector, & kalpa - sacred law, & rules

- Collection of sutra called Kalpasutra, includes some category of smriti literature (with Brahmanas and Aranyakas)

= sutras are strands of information used to remember the guidelines and rules carried during vedic sacrifice

- It makes all complicated vedic knowledge to simple form for transmitting easily to generations.

There are 4 types of kalpasutras:

1) Shrauta sutras - it specifies :-

- manners in which sacrifices and rites must be performed
- Priests dakshina - (fee amount)
- kind of punishment given for the breaking of laws of rituals

- Its written in 16th century BC

2) Grihya sutras : It deals with domestic ceremonies

- since the 3 upper classes (Brahmans, Kshatriya & Vaishyas) uphold dharma & lives with truth of vedas:-

Grihya sutras prescribe domestic rites and rituals, duties and responsibilities intended for them in household.

- 3) Dharma sutras - It deals with religious & social laws
- It discusses the code of behaviour, duties of distinct castes, standards for behaviour, marriage, academic and social behaviour for both men and women.
 - It also deals with penalty of violation

Few Dharmasutras from Vedic era

- Baudhyāna — Shukla Yajur Veda
 - Apastamba
 - Gautama — Krishna Yajur Veda
 - Vasishtha — connected to Rig Veda
- } Connected to Yajurveda

Important Kalpasutras - law book of ancient times
(1st century AD)

- 1) Manusmṛti
- 2) Vishnu smṛti
- 3) Yagnavalkya smṛti
- 4) Narad smṛti

Indian Astronomy :

- ⇒ It refers to Jyotisha or Vedic astrology, which has a knowledge of celestial bodies and their motions which benefit the work of ancient Indian astronomers.
- ⇒ To analyse the positions, motions & cycles of celestial objects, mathematical systems and observational methods are used.
- ⇒ The timing of rites, festival and agricultural endeavors are based on observation of celestial body.
- ⇒ Astrology is developed based on Astronomy.

Indian Health Science :

- ⇒ Ayurveda is the root of ancient Indian medical system which represents Indian health science.
- ⇒ Ayurveda deals with a harmony of the body, mind and soul (spirit) which gives good health.
- ⇒ Ayurveda treatment is based on the person's prakriti (body nature), way of life, diet & environment.
- ⇒ Ayurveda deals with streams including Yoga, meditation, diet and nutrition, lifestyle suggestions, herbal medicine, detox process & therapies.
- ⇒ It re-establish the harmony and balance in body for an optimum health.

Connection between Astronomy and Health science

- Astronomy and health science are interlinked with prehistoric India.

=> The astrological aspects & planet positions and lunar cycles effect the human body & lives which can be diagnosed while treatment - hence connected to Ayurveda.

=> In Ayurveda - idea of 'Nakshatras' (lunar mansions) connects certain medical herbs and their curing property
eg: Bharani (2nd) Nakshatra - connected to gooseberry

Krittika (3rd) " - connected to fig (Venus) Shukra
Rohini (4th) " (Krishna) - Jatas
Pushya (8th) - peepal - Brihaspati Guru (Jupiter)
Magha (10th) - Bangas

Planets connected to human body & chakras.

- 1) Saturn - Root chakra (Muladhara) - Nose - Earth element (smell)
- 2) Jupiter (Guru) - Svadhisthana (sacral chakra) - Include bladder, Reproductive fluids - Water (tongue) (taste)
- 3) Mars (Mangal) - ~~Hast~~ chakra (Manipura) - Include Stomach element - fire - affect eye (sight)
- 4) Venus (Shukra) - Heart chakra (Anahata) - (Include lungs) - Air - sense of element touch
- 5) Mercury (Budha) - Throat chakra (Vishuddha) - space element - sound (Always hollow & empty)
- 6) Sun - Ajna (3rd eye chakra) - Son & Holy spirit
- 7) Moon (★ ve pole Ketu) -

7) Beyond all the planets — Crown chakra (sahasra) — the Father (Creator of universe)

Ancient record on observation of celestial body motion

D) Rig Veda : — It gives several hymns which inform about the movement, feature and importance of motion of celestial body in vedic cosmology

e.g.: 1st text = 1:50 — explains about the daily ascent & descent of sun's (surya bhagwan) chariot

10th text - 10:85 — explains waxing and waning of moon (Amavasya - poornima).

5th text - 5:40 — explains about stars as Nakshatra that is in cosmic order

Yajurveda : — It's called astronomical reference

— It explains about the rites of the sacrifice procedures

— Section of yajurveda — (Taittiriya Samhita)

— It describes the position and motion of celestial body with respect to Earth

— It gives information based on sun and moon measurements which gives direction for calculation of solar, lunar phases & eclipses.

- Though vedic books reflect the observation except of celestial bodies, the ancient scriptures do not

Provide accurate mathematical computation of astronomical models.

- Thus later centuries - siddhantic astronomy -
astronomers - Aryabhata }
Varahamihira } give siddhantic
Brahmagupta } astronomy
- which gives mathematical models and
computertron to predict & define the positions and
movements of celestial bodies

Ancient Indian Medicine

Its traditional medical practice - naturopathy

Ayurveda - science of life

- holistic medical system gives balance between body, mind & soul.
- It includes yoga, meditation, detox techniques & food diet with herbal treatment

Various streams of Ayurveda

- 1) Kaya chikitsa - General medicine
- 2) Shalya Tantra - surgery
- 3) Agada Tantra - toxicology (visha chikitsa)
- 4) Bala Tantra - Pediatrics.
- 5) Rasayana - Rejuvenating treatment
- 6) vata-aadhi nadri-chikitsa - Neurology
- 7) stri Roga & Prasuti Tantra - Gynaecology

- 8) Netrapaniksha - Ophthalmology
 - Khaphaja Lingahasha - (Cataract operation)
 - 9) Shalakya Tantra - ENT
 - 10) Danta shashtra - Dentistry
 - 11) Bhagna chikitsa - Orthopedic
-

~~Bhaskar~~. Doshas in Ayurveda.

Doshas - They are the biogenetic forces of Ayurveda and there are 3 doshas of ayurveda.

- ⇒ It's a unique feature about equilibrium of bodily physiology and process with the combination of 5 elements
- ⇒ The imbalance in the aspects of doshas create diseases in human body hence restoring dosha give balance and harmony to maintain healthy

3 doshas are :-

1) Vata - (Air + Space)

- It's related to air & space which governs mobility and invention of verbal exchange - talk, breath, asthma

2) Pitta - (Fire + Water)

- ⇒ It's in charge of metabolism, digestion and transformation
(food, eat - food habits)

3) Kapha - (Soil + water)

- It offers stability, support and nutrition
- = type of food - (Satwik, rajasik, tamasik)

Balancing and harmony of dosha depends below:

- 1) Prakriti: Person's body nature by birth that determines predominance of which dosha
- Every person have a special blend of vatta, pitta and kapha in different amount.
 - It affects their emotional, mental and physical characteristics.
 - A good idea on ones prakriti can make a change in lifestyle and health care.

2) Pancha Mahabootas:

- It includes all the 5 elements harmony in a human body
- 5 elements include space air, fire, water and earth according to ayurveda
- Its imbalance produces doshas which influence traits & features of people & situations

3) Agni: The digestive fire in the body that oversea transforming of food, ideas & experience.

- Agni should be balanced for healthy digestion, metabolism and overall well being.

4) Dhatu: Rasa (plasma) ; Rakta (blood)
Mamsa (muscle) ; Meda (fat)
Asthi (bone) ; Majja (marrow)
Shukra - reproductive fluids

- => They are 7 basic tissues of body called dhatu.
- => Dhatu needs to be nourished, supported with given structure for a healthy body function.

- 5) Srotas: - Circulatory system in the body through which, food, waste and energy move.
- It includes primary systems of body like digestive system, circulatory system and respiratory system

- 6) Ojas: - They are the source of immunity and vitality which is created due to proper nutrient assimilation and digestion.
- It governs - strength, & immunity.

- 7) Vikruti: - It's the imbalance & disturbance of dosha in physical and mental body.
- It shows the change from one's natural prakriti to an imbalanced state which have specialised treatment system.

Yoga and Holistic health care :

- ⇒ It is an art and science of healthy living. 'Yoga' derived from sanskrit word 'yuj' means 'to join' or "to unite"
- ⇒ It's a holistic health care healing which include physical posture, breathing techniques and meditation to improve over all healths.

Contribution of yoga:

1) Mind- Body connection:-

- Yoga connects mind- body and soul which is a holistic health care
- It includes physical postures (Asana), breathing methods (Pranayama) and meditation (Dhyana)
- It gives depth in emotions, thoughts, body sensations and always make a mind state in present moment

2) Physical Health Benefits :

- It emphasize on movement, flexibility and strength of body which improves ~~flexibility~~, balance and posture with regular Yoga asana practice.
- Strengths stamina and physical fitness improves with Yoga practice.
- It can control healthy weight, stimulate the immune system, reduce chronic pain and improve cardiovascular health.

3) Stress Reduction & Emotional Well beings :

- Yoga practice with mind-fu breathing exercises will lower stress hormone which aids to peace & relaxation.
- Yoga promotes - self awareness, self compassion and stable state of emotion
- It assist people in managing anxiety, sadness and emotional imbalances

4) Energy-flow & Vitality :

- According to yoga → prana (life force energy) runs through the body's network and this energy channel known as nadi - the breathing technique is called 'nadi shothāna pranayama'
- It increases the flow of prana, boosts energy levels and increase energy in the body.

5) Mindfulness and Mental Clarity :

- Yoga develops mindfulness which enhance the mind to be in present moment

- It's not judgemental about one's thoughts, feelings, and emotions.
- Yoga mindfulness techniques assist people to improve their concentration, focus and mental clarity.
- Meditation practice improves memory, cognition and general mental health.

6) Life style and self-care:

- Values and practice for self-care and make good life style choice.
 - Yoga helps maintaining daily routines, sleep and diet for health.
 - It encourages mindful nutrition and sufficient sleep.
- Spiritual and Transpersonal Growth.
- It includes discovering one's higher self and establishing a connection with God.
 - It guides to self-realization, self-discovery and personal development both physically & intellectually.
 - It helps in fusing physical activity, breath awareness, mental concentration and spiritual components.

Ashtangayurveda - (Selection of ~~sutra sthana~~)

- It provides information on ancient Indian medicine.
- = It includes, anatomy, physiology, pharmacology and surgery.
- Ashta means - 8 ; anga means organs. - Then ashtanga means 8 types of organs treated.

- It includes 8 branches of Ayurveda
- 1) Kaya chikitsa - General medicine / internal Medicine
- 2) Shalya Chikitsa - surgery
- 3) Urdhvaanga chikitsa - ENT & head.
(shalakya)
- 4) Rasayana (Jara) chikitsa - regeneration
- 5) Visha (Dhamstra) chikitsa - toxicology
(for animal bite)
- 6) Graha chikitsa - Psychiatry
- 7) Bala chikitsa - Pediatrics.
- 8) Vajee karana (Vrsha) chikitsa - Fertility &
child birth
(issues in reproduction
and hormone).

Sabasthana :

- => Its 1st session deals with fundamental principle of Ayurveda. - It includes 30 chapter and 8 logics
- 1) Bheeshaja Chatushka - (4 chapter on medicine)
 - 2) Swastha " - (4 chapter on preservation of health)
 - 3) Nirdesha " (4 chapter (guidelines on health management))
 - 4) Kalpana " - 4 chapter (therapeutic
purification procedure)
 - 5) Roga " - 4 chapter (classification
of diseases)
 - 6) Yojana " - (4 " - management of
diseases)
 - 7) Annapani " - (4 chapters of food and
beverage)

→ Ideas of 3 dosha, dhatus (tissues), mala (waste) covered in this session and cause of imbalance is detailed

- the roles by ~~toxic~~ how to balance for a healthy body - eg: panchakarma => 5 stage of treatment includes:

a) Vamana: Its the cleansing of kapha excess in body by making patient vomit
- Its the vomiting detox stage

b) Virechana: cleansing of pitta - cleaning liver, gall bladder and the small intestine (by the method of stomach upsetting - dehydrating)

c) Basti :
(cannulae)
= provide medication to end of the large intestine by prodded medicated oil (sesame oil) in the colon through rectum - (its a clean medicated ENEMA) done for 8-10 days
- hatayoga says, it cleanse the lower abdomen, eliminate urine, bile & other excretions from small & large intestine.

d) Nasya: done using ghee or nasya oil.
- cleanse throat, neck, head and all the sense organs.
- It improves vision, smelling part, hearing aids, stiff neck, & headache
- Its done in morning empty stomach by avoided during cloudy days

- e) Rakthamokshana - purification of toxic blood
 - it's a blood cleansing & purification therapy done during morning or late noon.
 - the skin area where treatment done is 1st cleansed using antiseptic (medicated liquid of neem or tulsi)
 - it uses horn of cow which have opening both side and bigger opening is kept on the treatment area
 - suction is provided through the smaller opening side to take the toxic blood.

Ashtanga Hridaya - Vagbhata included and combined both charaka samhittha & susmutha samhittha for creating Ashtanga Hridayam

Charaka Samhittha: Charaka is the founder of Ayurveda

- He had covered all the fundamental classification of diagnosis of diseases
- the treatment is done with minerals and herbs

- Charaka was particular on the section called Vaidya (doctor) Paniksha (examination of physician)

Significants of vaidya included as:

a) Knowledge & Expertise

- Vaidya should be highly knowledgeable on Ayurveda ideas, practice & principles
- Vaidya should be well versed in scriptures
- Vaidya should be thorough on knowledge of illness, diagnostic approach & curing methods.

b) Compassion and Empathy - According to Charaka

- Vaidya should have sympathy, empathy and consideration to the patient
- treat the patient with warmth, understanding by showing care about their well-being.

c) Good communication :

- Vaidya should have effective communication with patient by connecting with them compassionately
- Close attention to their worries, clear explanation and helpful advices to be given.

d) Moral Conduct and Ethics :

- Vaidya should uphold high moral and ethical standards
- Vaidya should be dependable, honest and respectful to patient privacy
- Interact with patient maintaining humanity and non violence.

Sushruta Samhita : It is the work by sage Sushruta

- It describes various surgical techniques of Agnivesha
- eg: Plastic surgery, cataract surgery, bone fracture surgery.
- Sushruta emphasizes the quality nature of the physician \Rightarrow Vaidya Prakriti that contribute to a skilled vaidya

Significants of vaidya should include :-

a) knowledge & skill :

- In Agnivesha sushruta emphasizes the thorough knowledge value that contribute a skilled vaidya
- Vaidya should have good knowledge about the human body, its processes & illness.
- vaidya should be knowledgeable about various surgical and therapeutic approaches.

b) stability and steadfastness :

- stable approach to be done by vaidya for the diagnosis and therapy
- therapy needs stability, focus & consistency
- Vaidya should be committed to patient's welfare with strict discipline

c) Patience and Perseverance : Sushruta emphasizes on importance of the patient's

perseverance to practice of medicine

- Rādya should keep trying to heal patients,
- committed to discover best treatment
- gentle listening to patient's woes.

- (d) Cleanliness and Hygiene - Sushruta emphasises that rādya should - have personal hygiene & know the value of cleanliness
- keep surrounding clean
 - keep their look and attire neat and clean.

Ayurveda in 18th/19th Century

Significant facts of Ayurveda

- 1) Colonial Influence - 18th & 19th century colonial era
 - => British colonization had impact on Indian society and medical system.
 - => British developed their own system of medicine marginalizing the traditional medical practice of ayurveda

- 2) Suppression & Marginalization:

- > Ayurveda got suppressed & marginalized during British colonial power period
- Introduction to Allopathy - Western medicine by British - strongly encourage use of western treatment which was considered superior
- It results drop in support & popularity of Ayurveda

- British power disregarded ayurvedic practice
raidyas and traditional medical methods.

3) Influence of Western Medicine:

- Adopted western medicine, specially biomedicine which affected Ayurveda & its practice
- For incorporating western medical knowledge & practices some raidyas embraced their components by combining ancient and contemporary medical practice.

4) Effects for standardization:

- This is done during restoring & codifying Ayurvedic knowledge.
- Ancient manuscripts were compiled & translated by academics & practitioners to make a wide availability of Ayurveda
- This is the attempt to save and advance the ancient ayurvedic wisdom & methods.

5) Renowned Ayurvedic Physicians:

- Despite of all the obstacles that ayurveda had to overcome, many famous raidyas had carried their work & given contribution to Ayurveda in 18th century eg: Bhavamisra — author of Bhavaprakasha
Chyavana Atreya — Atreya samhithe
- They had spreaded knowledge of sanskrit
- Kashyapa samhithe
- Bheла samhithe
- Nighantu manuscript } other old Indian medical work on the field of Ayurveda