

Review Article

Upacharsar

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ABSTRACT:

Ayurved is the most truly recorded culturally based health system in India. This traditional knowledge provides great wealth & heritage to our nation. The globalization of traditional knowledge has provided us with the opportunity to review the values & wisdom of our ancestors. Ayurved has wide scope as far as the prevention of disease, promotion of health & its preservation are concerned. This knowledge of Ayurved can be found in number of manuscripts. Manuscriptology is scientific study of manuscripts. The National Mission of Manuscripts (NMM) works with the objective of saving Indian manuscripts and making their knowledge content accessible. According to post survey of NMM, India possesses more than 5 million manuscripts. Among the total Ayurvedic literature only 2% of manuscripts are published. This resource is in severe threat due to lack of proper preservation & research work. The knowledge available in them on various fields can benefit for future generations & globalization of Ayurved immensely.

KEY WORDS: Manuscriptology, Globalization, Ayurved, NMM

INTRODUCTION:

With the advanced technology all documents are easily available online or typed with no error in it. A journey back to ancient times takes us from digital world to handwritten woodblocks which are termed as MANUSCRIPTS. The ancient manuscripts are a link between the past and present. Any intellectual evolution could get explicit expression for the advancement of knowledge and induced intellectual thoughts among the people. After the advent of writing system, such a knowledge was transformed into written records to serve as a permanent guide for the or orally transmitted systems of knowledge. Clear evidence for the writing system can be seen from numerous manuscripts written on palm leaf, metals and other writing materials. Among which many manuscripts were written on different branches of ayurveda. Several of them are available in the form of either of published books or of unpublished manuscripts. The manuscripts of various samhitas, their commentaries, collation of quotations from various treaties of different subjects and some original contribution of clinical experiences of vaidyas are still

lying in different libraries and research institutes in India and abroad as well as in personal collections. These manuscripts contribute minute observations about various diseases, their symptoms, treatment, drug formulations etc. Such ancient manuscripts need to be studied extensively for reconstruction of ancient Indian tradition of knowledge and to conserve this knowledge of our ancient sciences. Hence this topic has been selected under the heading of critical study of manuscript "Upacharsar".

Aim: To study manuscript "Upacharsar" critically.

Objectives: To find out the original contribution of author.

MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY:

1. Manuscript- "Upacharsar" collected from Bhandarkar oriental research institute pune, found in descriptive catalogue of *Vaidyaka* manuscript. Vol. XVI, Part- 1, 86/1907-15.

2. Commentary "Gudhaprakaashikaa" written by *dinakara* on "Upacharsar" collected from Bhandarkar oriental research institute pune, found in descriptive catalogue of *Vaidyaka* manuscript. Vol. XVI, Part- 587/1899-1915.
3. Ayurveda and Sanskrit shabda kosha.
4. Ayurvedic texts will be referred to as and when require.

METHODOLOGY:

Study design: Literature study.

Study will be carried out in following stages-

1. Collection of manuscript "CHIKITSANJAN" by photocopying from Bhandarkar oriental research institute, Pune.
2. Deciphering the text
3. Division of the text into appropriate sections.
4. Subtitles will be given to each of these sections in accordance with the content.
5. The Script of the manuscript will be studied taking into consideration the following point :-
 - I. Structure of the Manu Script will be analyzed with help of-
 1. The beginning
 2. Colophon
 3. Illustration
 4. Marginalia
 5. Pagination
 6. Punctuation
 - II. Size-
 1. Total extent
 2. Total no. of chapters in manuscript, total no. of shlokas, lines in a folio, no. of words in each shloka.
 - III. Present condition of manuscript

Whether it is complete or not, pages are intact or not, worm eaten etc.
 - IV. Scribe- in case of hand written work it is not possible to revise the errors and set it right. So a few errors remain without being corrected. These errors would be search for deletion, omission, addition, substitution by other words/phrases etc.
 - V. Specialty of Literature- follower of any system, parampara & its impact on text.
 - VI. Influence of the author and text in the field of Ayurveda.

An attempt will be made to collect information of the author.

OBSERVATIONS:

After critical study of "Upacharsar" we come across many observations. Objective of observation was to evaluate "Upacharsar" and find out probable contribution of author. During study interesting observations were recorded like: List of contents present in manuscript. Beginning of Adhyay is given or not given And Ending of Adhyay is given or not given. List of Number of times MS name occurred in entire manuscript. Authors own contribution in the manuscript.

DISCUSSION:

Discussion about the name of the manuscript "Upacharsar" is appropriate or not was find out. Discussion about title of manuscript discussed. Discussion about the following topics like author, scribe, time period of manuscript, opening prayer of manuscript, contents of manuscript was done and discussion on observations also.

CONCLUSION:

All the findings found from literary review, discussions and observations leads us to the conclusion about author and scribe, time period of Ms and possible contribution of MS chikitsanjana in comparison with laghutrayi treaties. On the basis of present study, it is difficult to assume which original sources were used by author to draw up the text as the author does not mention any references regarding any authoritative text or name of his *Guru, Pantha* and *Sampradaya*.

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