

Kakoli an Important Medicinal Plant of Ayurveda: A Classical Review Based on Various Ayurvedic Nighantu and Kosha

Rajesh Kumar Mishra

Author Affiliation: Assistant Professor, Department of Dravyaguna Vigyan, Patanjali Bhartiya Ayurvedigyan Evam Anusandhan Sansthan, Haridwar, Uttarakhand 249405, India.

Corresponding Author: Rajesh Kumar Mishra, Assistant Professor, Department of Dravyaguna Vigyan, Patanjali Bhartiya Ayurvedigyan Evam Anusandhan Sansthan, Haridwar, Uttarakhand 249405, India.

E-mail: drrajeshpyp@gmail.com

Received on 24.01.2020; **Accepted on** 15.02.2020

Abstract

Kakoli is one of the most extravagant plants of the nature. It is grouped among Aṣṭavarga plants, Jivaniya, Śukrajanana and Bṛmhaṇīya gaṇa in different ayurvedic scriptures. It is also one of the important constituent of preparations like Cyavanaprāśa-rasāyana, Aṣṭavarga-cūrṇa, Bṛmhaṇī-guṭikā and Vājikara-ghṛta, etc. It grows primarily at a height of more than 1500 m in India and different parts of the world. It has been used in many parts of the world in traditional healing system as well as in the treatment of a number of diseases since the ancient times. The rhizomes are used for medicinal purpose. The therapeutic utility of kakoli is wide ranging and is mainly based on its action. It is very important medicinal herb in India since ancient times.

Keywords: Kākoli; Nighaṇṭu; Āyurveda; Kośa; Aṣṭavarga.

How to cite this article:

Rajesh Kumar Mishra. Kakoli an Important Medicinal Plant of Ayurveda: A Classical Review Based on Various Ayurvedic Nighantu and Kosha. Indian J Ancien Med Yog. 2020;13(1):31–37.

Introduction

Description of kākoli is found in different nighaṇṭu i.e. Dhanvantari-nighaṇṭu, Guṇaratnamālā, Hṛdayadīpaka-nighaṇṭu, Kaiyadeva-nighaṇṭu, Madanpāla-nighaṇṭu, Paryāyamuktāvalī and Sauśruta-nighaṇṭu (Table 1). According to nighaṇṭu, kākoli is madhura (swādu); guru, snigdha; śīta vātapittaśāmaka and śleśmakāraka. It is used to treat śoṇita vikāra, kṣaya, śośa, jwara, dāha, raktapitta, tṛṣṇā and arti. It also acts as jivaniya, bṛhaṇa vṛṣya, stanyakara, śukravardhaka, balya, vayahasthāpaka, rasāyana, śukrala, ojaskara and jīvavardhana. Kākoli is also described in different Kośa grantha, i.e. Amara-Kośa, Śivakośa, Vācaspatyam, Dravyaguna-kośa, Śabdakalpadrūma and Bedī Vanaspati-kośa.

Description of Kākoli in Nighaṇṭu

Vedic-Nighaṇṭu: According to Yāska the Nighaṇṭu

is a collection of rare or difficult words gathered by earlier sages for easier understanding. The history of nighaṇṭu literature is very old. The Vedic nighaṇṭu is the oldest extant lexical work in the sanskrīta, which has been commented on by Yāska in his Nirukta. It is also oldest Indian treatise on etymology. The author of this nighaṇṭu is unknown but Yāska, Skanda and Devarāja have written their commentaries. This nighaṇṭu consists of three kāṇḍa, the first of which is called Naighaṇṭuka-kāṇḍa. The second is known as Naigama-kāṇḍa and the last is called Daivata-kāṇḍa according to Yāska. In this nighaṇṭu etymology of 1770 vaidika words are found. Out of them 1341 words in Naighaṇṭuka-kāṇḍa, 278 words in Naigama-kāṇḍa and 151 words are found in Daivata-kāṇḍa. But unfortunately description of kākoli is not found.¹

Sauśruta-Nighaṇṭu: Historically, Sauśruta-nighaṇṭu is considered to be the oldest nighaṇṭu. The writer of this nighaṇṭu is not precisely clear but some

scholars believed that it is written by Maharṣi Suśruta. In Sauśruta-nighaṅṭu the dravyas are arranged in thirty-five gaṇa or groups. Each group has indication in particular diseases. Therefore the synonyms have been given for each drug of

every gaṇa. In this nighaṅṭu kākoli is mentioned in Kākolyādi- gaṇa: 208. In this gaṇa seven synonyms (kākoli, vāyasoli, dhīrā, vīrā, madhurā, jivaniyā and dhvāmkṣoli) are mentioned for kākoli.²

Table 1: Classification of kākoli in different nighaṅṭu

S. No.	Nighaṅṭu	Gana/ Varga	Reference
1.	Sauśruta-nighaṅṭu ²	Kākolyādi-gaṇa	Sau. ni. Kākolyādi gaṇa: 208
2.	Aṣṭāṅga-nighaṅṭu ³	Vidāryādi-gaṇa	Aṣ. ni. Vidāryādi gaṇa: 15 (p. 03)
3.	Paryāyaratnamālā ⁶	Madhura-gaṇa	Pary. :455, 1630, 1715 (pg. 24, 68,71)
4.	Siddhasāra-nighaṅṭu ³	-	Sid. sā. Ni.: 41 (p.372)
5.	Camatkāra-nighaṅṭu ⁸	-	Ca. ni. :8, 13 (p. 16)
6.	Madanādi-nighaṅṭu ⁷	Jivaniya-gaṇa	Ma. ni. 8: 3 (p. 82)
7.	Dhanvantari-nighaṅṭu ¹⁰	Guducyādi-varga	Dh. ni. Guducyādi varga : 132-133 (p. 47)
8.	Śabdacandrikā ¹¹	Vṛkṣādi-varga; Triphalādi-varga; Aṣṭavarga	Śabd. vṛkṣādi varga: 221 Śabd. triphalādi varga: 27
9.	Soḍhala-nighaṅṭu ¹³	Guducyādi-varga	So. ni. guducyādi varga: 186-188 (p. 38) So. ni. guducyādi varga: 162-163 (p. 232)
10.	Mādhava-dravyagaṇa ¹⁴	Vividhauśadhi-varga; Aṣṭavarga	Mā. dr. vividhauśadhi varga: 77-78 (p. 6)
11.	Abhidhānaratnamālā ¹⁵ (Śaḍrasa Nighaṅṭu)	Swāduskandha	Abhi. ra. swāduskandha: 3 (p. 3) Abhi. ra. swāduskandha: 13 (p. 4)
12.	Siddhamantra ¹⁶	Vātapittaghna-varga	Sidd. vātapittaghna varga: 62 (p. 30)
13.	Hṛdayadīpaka-nighaṅṭu ¹⁷	Tripāda-varga Nānārtha-varga	Hṛ. ni. Tripāda varga: 35 (pg. 16) Hṛ. ni. Nānārtha varga: 129 (pg. 79)
14.	Vaidyaśataśloki ⁴⁴	Praśasta rasāyana auśadha	Vai. śat. : 117 (p. 74-75)
15.	Madanapāla-nighaṅṭu ¹⁸	Abhayādi-varga	Mad. pā. ni. : 72 (p. 20-21)
16.	Rāja-nighaṅṭu ²¹	Guḍucyādi-varga	Rā. ni. Guḍucyādi varga: 25-27 (p. 30-31)
17.	Kaiyadeva-nighaṅṭu ²²	Auśadhi-varga	Kai. ni. Ośadhi varga: 83-85 (p. 19)
18.	Bhāvaprakāśa-nighaṅṭu ²³	Haritakyādi-vargaḥ	Bhā. ni. Haritakyādi vargaḥ: 132-137 (p. 59)
19.	Śivakoṣa ³⁸		Śiva. : 9, 69, 218, 253, 344, 363 and 384
20.	Śāligrāma-nighaṅṭu ²⁹	Aṣṭavarga	Śā. ni. Aṣṭavarga: p. : 127
21.	Nighaṅṭu-ādarśa ³⁰	Aṣṭavarga	Ni. ād. Aṣṭavarga: p. : 184 (vol. 1)
22.	Śāṅkara-nighaṅṭu ³¹	Aṣṭavarga	Śā. ni. Aṣṭavarga: p. 13
23.	Priya-nighaṅṭu ³⁶	Aṣṭavarga; Jivaniya gaṇa	Pr. ni. Aṣṭavarga: 89-90 (p. 92) Pr. ni. Jivaniya gaṇa : 98-99 (p. 93)
24.	Abhidhanamanjari ³⁵	Jivaniya-gaṇa	Abhi. Madnādi-gaṇa saptama varga: 139, 141 (p. 42, 43)
25.	Paryāyamuktāvali ²⁸	Karkaṭākhyādhīna gandhavarga; Bhautikādi nānārtha varga; Aṣṭavarga	Par. mu. Karkaṭākhyādhīna gandhavarga: 28, 35 (p. 18, 19) Par. mu. Bhautikādi nānārtha varga : 208 (pg. 152-153)
26.	Guṇaratnamālā ²⁴	Haritakyādi-varga; Aṣṭavarga	Guṇa. Haritakyādi varga: p. 55, 59

Siddhasāra-Nighaṅṭu or Sārottara-Nighaṅṭu (7th Century A.D.): The text Siddhasāra is written by Ravigupta. Therefore this work is known as Siddhasāra of Ravigupta. It is similar to other classical text of Āyurvedic system and called as Siddhasāra- Samhitā and at the end contains a

nighaṅṭu portion known as Siddhasāra-nighaṅṭu. In this nighaṅṭu only synonyms of medicinal plants are described. In this nighaṅṭu the four synonyms of kākoli (Siddhasāra. 41) (p. 372) are found. These synonyms are kākoli, dhīrā, payasyā and arkapuṣpikā.³

Harmekhalā-Nighaṇṭu (8th Century A.D.): It is a famous treatise written by Mādhuka. This book contains seven pariccheda. This nighaṇṭu is also appended at the end of the text Harmekhalā. Unlike other nighaṇṭu it is in prose form. But unfortunately description of kākoli is not found in this nighaṇṭu.⁴

Aṣṭāṅga-Nighaṇṭu (8th Century A.D.): Several scholars thought that this was the work of Ācārya Vāhaṭa who was popularly called as Vāgbhaṭa or Vahatācārya. It is said to be oldest nighaṇṭu written by Vāhaṭa and considered to be an appendix of Aṣṭāṅgahṛdaya. Kākoli is placed under Vidāryādi gaṇa: 15 (p. 3). In this gaṇa five synonyms are mentioned for kākoli as kākoli, kabari, vīrā, dhvām̃ṣoli and kṣīrasuklikā.⁵

Paryāyaratnamālā (9th Century A.D.): The Paryāyaratnamālā is known as one of the works of Indian Materia Medica by Mādhava. It is briefly known as Ratnamālā. As its name implies, this work is a synonymous Medical lexicon or nighaṇṭu in its broadest sense. It incorporates numerous words of common parlance. In this nighaṇṭu the five synonyms of kākoli are found Paryā. 456, 1633 (p. 24, 68). These synonyms are vīrā, payasyā, kākoli, dhvām̃ṣoli, śītapākī. It is also described in Madhura-gaṇa: 1715–1716 (p. 71).⁶

Madanādi-Nighaṇṭu or Candra-Nighaṇṭu (10th Century A.D.): Madanādi-nighaṇṭu or Candra-nighaṇṭu is written by Candranandana in 10th century A.D. Madanādi-nighaṇṭu is so called because it deals with drugs enumerated in the Madanādigaṇa of Aṣṭāṅgahṛdaya. It also contains a section of miscellaneous dravya. Kākoli is described under Jīvaniya-gaṇa (Ca. Ni. 8:3). In this nighaṇṭu the eleven synonyms of Kākoli are found. These synonyms are kākoli, kabaḍī, kāṇā, dhvām̃ṣoḍī, kṣīrasuklikā, śuklā, kṣīrā, vāyasoli, vīrā, śūrā and payasvinī (p. 82).⁷

Camatkāra-Nighaṇṭu (10th Century A.D.): This nighaṇṭu is written by Raṅgācārya, the son of Rāghavācārya. In this nighaṇṭu synonyms of medicinal plants are described. In this text, some names have been used for more than one drug. In this nighaṇṭu madhurā (Ca. ni. :8) (p. 16) and kākoli (Ca. ni. :13) (p. 16) these two synonyms of kākoli are found.⁸

Dravyaguṇa-Saṅgraha (11th Century A.D.): This work is also known as Dravyaguṇa or Cakrapānidatta Dravyaguṇa Saṅgraha. It is a work of Narayandatta. Cakrapāni has given the identification of dravyas according to morphological feature and habitat. In this nighaṇṭu the drugs have been described

along with their properties and grouped in fifteen varga. But unfortunately description of kākoli is not found.⁹

Dhanvantari-Nighaṇṭu (11th Century A.D.): It is one of the important nighaṇṭu of dravyaguṇa. It was very popular among scholars. The period of this nighaṇṭu is also an unknown factor. Dhanvantari nighaṇṭu because of its association with the divine name of 'Dhanvantari' has been regarded in some circle as the oldest among the nighaṇṭu but this does not hold correct. In several manuscripts, Mahendra bhogika, son of Kṛṣṇabhogic has been considered as the author of this work. In Dhanvantari nighaṇṭu kākoli has been described under Guḍūcyādi-varga: 132. In this nighaṇṭu the nine synonyms of kākoli are found. These synonyms are kākoli, madhurā, śuklā, kṣīrā, dhvām̃ṣolikā, vāyasthā, svādumāmsī, vāyasoli and karṇikā (p.47). According to dhanvantari nighaṇṭu kākoli is sweet (Svādu) in taste, śītavīrya, pacifies the vātāpitta and jvara. It is useful in burning sensation, consumption and increases kapha and śukra.¹⁰

Śabdacandrikā (11th Century A.D.): Śabdacandrikā is also one of the works of Cakrapānidatta. It is a compilation of herbs as well as minerals also. This work is divided into nine varga. It is written on the pattern on koṣa having synonyms of words. In this book kākoli is mentioned in two places [vr̥kṣādi-varga: 221 and triphalādi-varga: 27]. In this book kākoli, vakuli and veśyā these three synonyms of kākoli are found.¹¹

Nighaṇṭuśeṣa (11th Century A.D.): It is a very valuable nighaṇṭu written by Hemacandrācārya sūrī. The author is also known as Jainācārya Hemchandra. This nighaṇṭu contains description of herbs along with their synonyms and medicinal properties. This work has been divided into six Kāṇḍa. It can be said that it is a valuable contribution to the literature of nighaṇṭu. The description of kākoli is not found in this book.¹²

Soḍhala-Nighaṇṭu (12th Century A.D.): Soḍhala nighaṇṭu or nighaṇṭu of Soḍhala or Nighaṇṭusāra sangraha or Nighaṇṭusarvasva is based on Indian Materia Medica. It is written by Ācārya Sodhala. This nighaṇṭu is divided into two parts. First part is available by the name of Nāmasangraha and second part by the name of Guṇasaṅgraha. In this nighaṇṭu the synonyms of kākoli is found at Guḍūcyādi-vargaḥ: 186 (p. 38) and the properties are described at Guḍūcyādi-vargaḥ: 162–163 (g. 232).¹³

Mādhava-Dravyaguṇa (A.D. 1250): This nighaṇṭu was composed by Mādhava Kavi. This work is

very extensive in comparison with other nighaṅṭu. This work is divided into 29 varga. In this nighaṅṭu the description of kākoli is found under the Vividhaśadhi varga: 77 (p. 6). As per this nighaṅṭu, kākoli is śīta, madhura and guru. It is used to treat dāha, raktapitta, śoṣa, tṛṣā and jvara.¹⁴

Abhidhānaratnamālā or Śaḍrasa-Nighaṅṭu (12–13th Century A.D.): Abhidhānaratnamālā or Śaḍrasa nighaṅṭu is a nighaṅṭu of synonymous style. This nighaṅṭu is named Śaḍrasa because the contents of this nighaṅṭu are divided into six chapters according to taste. The classification of dravyās according to rasa (taste) is very important from the practical point of view. In this nighaṅṭu kākoli is placed under Svāduskandha: 3, 13 (p. 3, 4). Kākoli, kabari, vīrā, madhurā and vāyasolikā are the five synonymous names given for kākoli.¹⁵

Siddhamantra and Prakāśa (13th Century A.D.): This work is penned by Vaidyācārya Keśava. The commentary on Siddhamantra is known as Prakāśa and written by Bopadeva, the son of Keśava. In this work the drugs have been described according to their effect on doṣa, rasa, guṇa, vīrya and vipāka. In this book kākoli was mentioned under Vātapittaghana-varga: 62 (p.30).¹⁶

Hṛdayadīpaka-Nighaṅṭu (14th Century A.D.): In the tradition of ayurvedic texts of 14th century, Paṇḍita Bopadeva wrote Hṛdayadīpaka nighaṅṭu. It is an important and certified treatise which is classified in eight parts. In this book kākoli, vāyasthā, kākoli and vīrā these four synonyms of kākoli has been described under Tripāda-varga: 35 (p. 16) and Nānārtha-varga: 129 (p.79).¹⁷

Madanapāla-Nighaṅṭu (14th Century A.D.): Madanapāla-nighaṅṭu is also known as Madana-nighaṅṭu and Madanavinoda. This treatise is written by Nṛpa Madanapāla. In this book kākoli is described under Abhayādi-varga: 72 (p. 20). Kākoli, madhurā, vīrā, kāyasthā, kṣīraśuklikā, dhvāmkṣoli, vāyasoli, svādumāmsi, payasvini are the synonyms given for kākoli.¹⁸

Āyurveda-Mahodadhi (14th Century A.D.): It is also known as Suṣeṇa-nighaṅṭu. It is written by Suṣeṇa deva. This is an ancient treatise of Āyurveda which defines the correct eating methods for healthy living. It includes the beautiful description of benefits offered by different ingredients of food in a very simple and interesting way. But unfortunately description of kākoli is not found.^{19,20}

Rāja-Nighaṅṭu (14th Century A.D.): Rāja-nighaṅṭu name itself indicates that it is the king among all

the nighaṅṭu. The original name of Rāja-nighaṅṭu is Abhidhānacūḍamaṇi. It is also known as Nighaṅṭurāja and Dravyābhidhānagaṇa-saṅgraha. It is written by Narhari Pandita. In this nighaṅṭu kākoli has been described under Guḍūcyādi-varga: 25–26 (p. 30). Kākoli, madhurā, kākī, kālīkā, vāyasolikā, kṣīrā, dhvāmkṣikā, vīrā, śukla, dhīrā, medurā, dhvāmkṣoli, svādumāmsi, vāyasthā, jivini are the synonyms given for kākoli.²¹

Kaiyadeva-Nighaṅṭu (A.D. 1425): This treatise is penned by Kaiyadeva. The original name of this book is Pathyāpathya vibodhakaḥ. In this nighaṅṭu kākoli has been described under Oṣhadhi varga: 83 (p. 19). In this book fifteen synonyms of kākoli are mentioned as kākoli, kabari, kaṇā, svādumāmsi, medurā, śuklakṣīrā, vāyasoli, dhvāmkṣoli, kṣīraśuklikā, kāyasthā, madhyamā, śukla, dhīrā, vīrā, payasvini.²²

Bhāvaprakāśa-Nighaṅṭu (16th Century A.D.): It is an important treatise of Āyurveda. It is one of the classical works of Bhāvamisra. This nighaṅṭu is a bridge between medieval and modern period. Bhāvamisra has described Aṣṭavarga with their morphology, habitat, etc. He has also given substitutes to be taken in place of the Aṣṭavarga.

In this nighaṅṭu kākoli has been described under Haritakyādi-varga: 135 (p.59). Kākoli, vāyasoli, vīrā and kāyasthikā are the synonymous names given for kākoli.²³

Guṇaratnamālā: This treatise was penned by Bhāvamisra. It is one of the famous book among the nighaṅṭu. In this book Kākoli has been described under Haritakyādi-varga (p. 55, 59). Kākoli, vāyasoli, vīrā and kāyasthikā are the synonymous names given for kākoli.²⁴

Sarasvatī-Nighaṅṭu (16th Century A.D.): It is an important treatise of Āyurveda. The name, period and the date of the compiler of this nighaṅṭu is not known exactly. This book is divided into six chapters. This nighaṅṭu contains many new plants and their synonyms which are not found in other nighaṅṭu. But unfortunately description of kākoli is not found.²⁵

Rājavallabha-Nighaṅṭu (18th Century A.D.): This book is penned by Vaidya Śīromaṇi Rājavallabha. This book has been divided into six chapters. The description of kākoli is not found in this book.²⁶

Laghu-Nighaṅṭu (18th Century A.D.): As the name Laghu indicates that it is small book consisting of about 500 lines. This nighaṅṭu is written by Vyāsa

Keśavarāma. It is written in synonymous style. In this nighaṅṭu description of kākoli is not found.²⁷

Paryāyamuktāvalī (A.D. 1887): This book is written by Haricaranasena. This book consists of 23 chapters. In this book kākoli has been described under Bhautikādi nānārtha varga: 208 (p. 152–153) and Karkaṭākhyādi hīna gandhavarga: 28, 35 (p. 18, 19). Payasyā, kākoli, vīrā, dhvāmṅṣoli and śītapākī are the five synonyms of kākoli given in this book.²⁸

Śāligrāma-Nighaṅṭu (19th Century A.D.): This book is written by Lala Śāligrāma Vaisya. In this book kākoli has been described under Aṣṭavarga (p. 126). Kākoli, śītapākī, payasyā and vāyasolikā are the four synonyms of kākoli given in this book.²⁹

Nighaṅṭu-Ādarśa (A.D. 1928): The author of this book was Vaidya Bāpālāla. This book was published in two volumes. The basic principles of dravyaguṇa are described in the first volume. In the first volume of this book, the description of kākoli is found under Aṣṭavarga (p. 184).³⁰

Śaṅkara-Nighaṅṭu (1935): This nighaṅṭu is composed by Rajavaidya Shankardutta Gauda. He was the Adhyaksha of Vanaushadhi Bhandara, Jabalpur. This nighaṅṭu was published in 1935. This book includes the detailed description of medicinal plants, different types of puṭa, yantra and specific medicinal formulations along with Unani remedies. In the first part of this book kākoli has been described under Aṣṭavarga (p. 13) and substitute of kākoli has also been mentioned (p.13). It is very important to know that kākoli has been given great importance in various formulations such as Phala-kalyāṇaka-ghṛta (p. 361), Śatāvārī-ghṛta (p. 362) and Cyavanaprāśa (p. 369) quoted in third part of this book.³¹

Mahauśadha-Nighaṅṭu (1971): It was composed by Shri I.P. Tripathi and compiled by Aryadas Kumar Singh in 1971. The book is also famous by the name “Dravya nāma guṇa hastapustikā”. It contains detailed description of synonyms, guṇa, karma, habitat and morphology of different plants. But unfortunately there is no description of kākoli.³²

Āyurvedīya-Ośadhi-Nighaṅṭu: This nighaṅṭu is a Sanskr̥ta rendering of the Malayalam dictionary. This is compiled by the renowned physician, Kumaran Krishnan. In this book several names of Kākoli has been mentioned in different places like, kākoli (p.116), vayasthā (p. 625), vīrā (p. 666) and śītapākī (p. 710).³³

Nighaṅṭa-Śiromaṇi: This nighaṅṭu is written by

Raghava Kavi. It is a collection of Sanskr̥ta names and medicinal properties of various medicinal plants from different nighaṅṭu. In this nighaṅṭu Kākoli is described in Gudūcyādi-varga: 39–43 (p. 3). Kākoli, madhurā, kākī, vāyasā, vāyasulikā, kṣīrā, dhvāmṅṣikā, vīrā, śuklā, dhīrā, medurā, dhvāmṅṣoli, swādumāsā, vayasthā, jīvanī, kokilā, kākōṣṇī, kavalī, kaṇā, śuklakṣīrā, kṣīrasukalikā, kāyasthā, tapasvinī and vāyasoli are the twenty four synonyms of kākoli given in this book.³⁴

Abhidhānanaṅgarī: This is a unique treatise penned by Bhiṣagārya. In this book Kākoli has been described under Madanādi-gaṇa, saptama-varga: 141 (p. 43). Kākoli, madhurākhyā, śuklakṣīrā, pāyasā, kāyasthā, dhvāmṅṣākṣī, sankṣobhī, kaṇā and jīvinī are the nine synonyms of kākoli given in this book.³⁵

Priya-Nighaṅṭu (20th Century A.D.): This nighaṅṭu is written by Priya Vrat Sharma in 20th century A.D. He has named this book as Priya nighaṅṭu after his name. The importance of this nighaṅṭu is to give a clear idea of the plants. In this nighaṅṭu he mentioned kākoli in Śatpūspādi-varga under Aṣṭavarga: 89 (p. 92) and Jīvanīya-gaṇa: 99 (p. 93).³⁶

Kākoli in Koṣa-grantha:

Amara-Koṣa (5th Century A.D.): This koṣa is written by Paṇḍita Amara Singh. In this book Kākoli is mentioned under Dvitiya kaṇḍa vanaushadhi-varga: 144 (p. 227). In this book Vāyasoli, svādurasā and vayasthā these three synonyms of kākoli has been described.³⁷

Śivakoṣa (A.D. 1677): This book is written by Pt. Shivadatta Misra. In this work name of plants, trees and herbs are given. Kākoli is extensively described in this book (verse. 9, 69, 218, 253, 344, 363 and 384).³⁸

Vācaspatyam: Vācaspatyam (Bṛhat saṃskṛtābhidhānam) is written by Śrī Tārānātha Tarkavācaspati Bhaṭṭācārya. In this koṣa synonym of kākoli along with their interpretation is mentioned at various places. In this book karṇikā (p. 1714, vol. 3), kākoli (p. 1854, vol. 3), kāyasthā (p. 1936, vol. 3), kālīkā (p. 2013, vol. 3), kṣīrā (p. 2378, vol. 3), jīvanī (p. 3128, vol. 4), dhīrā (p. 3892, vol. 5), payasyā (p. 4232, vol. 5), śuklakṣīrā (p. 5127, vol. 6) and svādumāṃsī (p. 5387, vol. 6) these synonyms of kākoli has been described.³⁹

Dravyaguṇa-Koṣa (1997): This koṣa is written by Priya Vrata Sharma and published in 1997. It contains Ayurvedic terms relating to basonyms, synonyms,

properties and actions of medicinal plants. In this koṣa (p. 37, 38) kākoli, kākolidwaya, kākoliyugm, kākolyau and kākolyādi-gaṇa are described.⁴⁰

Śabdakalpadruma (20th Century A.D.): This koṣa is penned by Shree Rājā Rādhākānta Deva Bahādura. In this koṣa synonym of kākoli along with their interpretation is mentioned at various places. In this koṣa arkapuṣpikā (g. 102, vol. 1), kākoli (p. 80, vol. 2), kāyasthā (p. 98, vol. 2), kālīkā (p. 112, vol. 2), kṣīrakākoli (p. 236, vol. 2), kṣīraśuklikā (p. 237, vol. 2), kṣīrā (p. 237, vol. 2), kṣīrṇī (p. 238, vol. 2), dhīrā (p. 798, vol. 2), payasyā (p. 46, vol. 3), payasvinī (p. 46, vol. 3), madhurā (p. 601, vol. 3), madhyamā (p. 604, vol. 3), medurā (p. 780, vol. 3), vāyasolikā (p. 341, vol.4), vāyasoli (p. 341, vol.4), śuklakṣīrā (p. 117, vol. 5), śuklā (p. 117, vol. 5), sukoli (p.362, vol. 5) and svādumānsī (p. 491, vol. 5) these synonyms of kākoli has been described.⁴¹

Bedī-Vanaspati-Koṣa: This is a unique book on medicinal plants, written by Prof. Ramesh Bedī. The author has used the whole Indian literature including Vedic, Jain, Buddhista, Puranika and Epic works of Sanskr̥ta literature along with Ayurvedic Nighaṇṭu. In this book kākoli (vol. 2, p. 201), kākoli (vol. 2, p. 201), kākolidwaya (vol. 2, p. 202), kākoliyugala (vol. 2, p. 202), kākoliyugalā (vol. 2, p. 202) and kākolayau (vol. 2, p. 202) these terms are described.⁴²

Secrets of Aṣṭavarga Plants: This is a unique book on Aṣṭavarga plants written by Acharya Balkrishna. In this book madhurā (p. 21), śuklā (p. 21), kṣīrā (p. 21), vayasthā (p. 21), svādumāncī (p. 21), vāyasoli (p. 21), payasyā (p. 21), kṣīraśuklikā (p. 21), jīvanīyā (p. 21), sitapākī (p. 21), kāyasthā (p. 21), dhvāṅkṣāksī (p. 21), dhvāṅkṣoli (p. 21), payasvinī (p. 21), śītapākī (p. 21), vakulī (p. 21), veśyā (p. 21), kavari (p. 21), vīrā (p. 21), arkapuṣpikā (p. 21), kapattī (p. 21), kaṇa (p. 21), śuklakṣīrā (p. 21), dhīrā (p. 21), pāyasā (p. 21), sankṣepī (p. 21), medurā (p. 21), madhyamā (p. 21), śuklā (p. 21), kṣīrakākolikā (p. 21), aṣṭamī (p. 21), jīvanī (p. 21), kaṇā (p. 21), kāyasthikā (p. 21), kākī (p. 21), kālīkā (p. 21) and kṣīraviṣāṇikā (p. 21) these synonyms of kākoli has been described.⁴³

Conclusion

This is a step to prepare an authentic database to identify the correct botanical source of kākoli on the basis of Sanskrit nomenclature, because this is a very valuable medicinal plant and commonly

used in various specific ayurvedic medicinal formulations.

Now kākoli suffered a serious problem of identification, authentication and adulteration with addition of spoiled, inferior, spurious drugs that are inferior in therapeutic properties and used to enhance commercial profits. Therefore, there is an urgent need to evolve exclusive identifying features of kākoli by pharmacognostical and phytochemical analysis so as to serve as a ready reference for all physicians and pharma industry in identification of genuine plant in the nature as well as a raw material for mass consumption.

References

1. Vidyalankar Candramani. Nirukta-Bhāṣya. Delhi (India): Jayyad Press Ballimaran 1976.
2. NIIMH: Sushrutaniḡhatu. (n.d.). Retrieved January 09, 2019, from <http://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/e-Nighantu/sushrutaniḡhatu/?mod=read>
3. Acharya Balkrishna. Siddhasāra-samhitā. First Edition. Haridwar (India): Divya Prakshan 2014,p.372
4. Acharya Balkrishna. Haremekhalā. Haridwar (India): Divya Prakashan 2015.
5. Sharma Priya Vrat. Aṣṭāṅga-Nighaṇṭu. Madras (India): The Kuppiswamy Sastri Research Institute. 1973.p.3.
6. Chowdhury Tarapada. Paryāyaratnamālā. Patna (India): Reprinted from Patna University Journal, 1946;2:24, 68, 71.
7. Acharya Balkrishna. Madanādi-Nighaṇṭu. Haridwar (India): Divya Prakashan 2015.p.82.
8. Joshi V.N. & Manohar, P. Ram. Camatkāra-Nighaṇṭu. First Edition. Koppa (India): Aroor Ravi Memorial Ayurvedic Research Centre 1999.p.16.
9. Vaidya, Jadavaji Trikumji. Dravyaguṇa-saṅgraha. Bombay (India): Pandurang Jawaji, Proprietor of the Nirnay-Sagar Press 1922.
10. Kamat S.D. Dhanvantari-Nighaṇṭu. Reprint Edition. Vols. I-II. Delhi (India): Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratisthan. 2011.p.47.
11. NIIMH: Shabdacandrika. (n.d.). Retrieved January 10, 2019, from <http://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/e-Nighantu/shabdacandrika/?mod=read>
12. Muniraja Punyavijya. Nighaṇṭuśeṣa. Ahmedabad (India): Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Bharatiya Sanskriti Vidyamandira 1968.
13. Acharya Balkrishna. Soḡhala-Nighaṇṭu. Haridwar (India): Divya Prakashan 2016.pp.38,

- 232.
14. Sharma Priya Vrat. Mādhava-Dravyaguṇa. Varanasi (India): Chaukhambha Vidyabhawan 1973.p.6.
15. Sharma Priya Vrat. Abhidhānaratnamālā. Reprint Edition. Varanasi (India): Chaukhambha Orientalia 1915.pp.3, 4.
16. Bhisaga Narayan. Siddhamantra. Mumbai (India): Kalakadevi Road, Jhaberbaag 1909.p.30.
17. Acharya Balkrishna. Hṛdayadīpaka-Nighaṇṭu. Haridwar (India): Divya Prakashan 2016.pp.16, 79.
18. Acharya Balkrishna. Madanapāla-Nighaṇṭu. First Edition. Haridwar (India): Divya Prakashan 2016.p.20.
19. Acharya Balkrishna. Āyurveda-Mahodadhi. First Edition. Haridwar (India): Divya Prakashan 2013.
20. Sastri S. Venkatasubrahmanya. Āyurveda-Mahodadhi. Madras (India): T.M.S.S.M. Library, Tanjore 1950.
21. Acharya Balkrishna. Rāja-nighaṇṭu. First Edition. Haridwar (India): Divya Prakashan 2016.p.30.
22. Sharma Priya Vrat and Sharma Guru Prasad. Kaiyadeva-Nighaṇṭu. Reprint Edition. Varanasi (India): Chaukhambha Orientalia 2013.p.19.
23. Chunekar K.C. Bhāvaprakāśa-Nighaṇṭu. Reprint Edition. Varanasi (India): Chaukhambha Bharati Academy 2013.p.59.
24. Pandey Kailash Pati and Singh Anugrah Narain. Guṇaratnamālā. First Edition. Varanasi (India): Chaukhambha Sanskrit Bhawan 2006,pp55,59.
25. Kamat S.D. Sarasvatī-Nighaṇṭu. First Edition. Delhi (India): Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratisthan 2006.
26. NIIMH: Rajavallabhanighantu. (n.d.). Retrieved January 09, 2019, from <http://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/eNighantu/rajavallabhanighantu/?mod=read>
27. Paranjpe A.S., Pendse G. S., Bedekar V.A. Laghu-Nighaṇṭu. Poona (India): Samarth Bharat Press 1973.
28. Giri Kunanada. Paryāyamuktāvalī. Varanasi (India): Chaukhambha Vishwabharati 2013.p.18,19.
29. Vaisya Saligram. Śaligrāma-Nighaṇṭu. Mumbai (India): Khemraj Shrikrishnadass Prakashan 2011;7-8;p.126.
30. Vaidya Bapapalal. Nighaṇṭu-Ādarśa. Reprint Edition. Varanasi (India): Chaukhambha Bharti Academy Publishers and Distributors 2009;1-5;p.184.
31. Gaud Sankar Datta. Śaṅkara-Nighaṇṭu. Reprint Edition. Varanasi (India): Chaukhambha Vidhya Bhawan 2002.pp.13, 361, 362, 369.
32. Singha Aryadasa Kumar and Tripathi, Indradeva. Mahauśadha-Nighaṇṭu. Reprint Edition. Varanasi (India): Chaukhambha Bharati Academy 2006.
33. Krishnan Kumaran. Āyurvedīya-ośadhi-nighaṇṭu. New Delhi (India): The Central Council of Ayurvedic Research 1966.pp.116, 625, 666, 710.
34. Shukla Jagannath Prasad. Nighaṇṭu-śiromaṇi. Allahabad (India): Triveni Printing Works 1914p.3.
35. Sharma Sankar. Abhidhānamañjarī. Kottayam (India): The Proprietor, Vidysarathy Press 1942.p.43.
36. Sharma Priya Vrat. Priya-Nighaṇṭu. Varanasi (India): Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan 2004.pp.92, 93.
37. Sastri, Haragovinda. Amara-Kośa. Reprint Edition. Varanasi (India): Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan 2016.p.227.
38. NIIMH: Shivakosha. (n.d.). Retrieved January 09, 2019, from <http://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/e-Nighantu/shivakosha/?mod=read>
39. Bhaṭṭācārya Tārānātha tarkavācaspati. Vācaspatyam. Third Edition. Varanasi (India): Chowakhamba Sanskrit Series 1970.pp.1714-5387.
40. Sharma Priya Vrat. Dravyaguṇa-Kośa. Varanasi (India): Chaukhambha Publishers 2012.pp.37,38.
41. Basunā Varadāprasāda & Basunā Haricarāṇa. Śabdakalpadruma. Reprint Edition. Varanasi (India): Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan 2015.
42. Bedi Ramesh. Bedī-Vanaspati-Kośa. First Edition. New Delhi (India): Kitabghar Prakashan 2005.pp.201, 202.
43. Acharya Balkrishna. Secrets of Aṣṭavarga Plants. Sixth Edition. Haridwar (India): Divya Prakashan 2012.p.21.

