Review Article

## CONTRIBUTION OF HARITA IN SHALAKYA TANTRA

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#### Abstract

The Shalakya Tantra, being a speciality which deals about the Uttamanga where Sarvendriyas are located has a very significant role in contribution for health. Shalakya Tantra is among the eight branches of Ayurveda which deals with the diseases above Jatru region i.e., the disease of eye, ear, nose, throat, head. The prime contributions are of Acharya Nimi, Acharya Sushruta, Acharya Vagbhata for Shalakya tantra. My present work is planned and aimed at critically appraising any additional contributions to Shalakya Tantra made by Acharya Harita from his text Harita Samhita. After compiling and critically appraising, many new nomenclatures were added by Acharya Harita. He also added description of new disease entities to the existing ones example Bhrudosha, Netrapushpa which opens new horizons to understand Shalakya related disorders in a new light and to develop novel treatment protocols. He has mentioned Bindutraya, and Shadbindu taila with new combinations. This will help us to explore the clinical success in many such diseases. Harita Samhita was written by Acharya Harita during 6-7 AD based on the conversation between his Guru Acharya Punarvasu and himself. All additional contributions from Acharya Harita are compiled in a reader friendly version with proper tabular representations.


## INTRODUCTION

Shalakya is a branch which requires more explorative studies. Acharya Harita's contribution to Shalakya is the focus of this paper. After critically appraising the contributions of Acharaya Harita, it is made as palatable as possible and presented in this article.


Harita samhita is considered as one of the classical text on Ayurveda, yet it remains among the most unexplored texts. This Samhita is divided into 6 Sthana i.e., Prathamsthana, Dwitiyasthana, Chikitsa sthana, Sutrasthana, Kalpasthana, Shareersthana. Among eight branches of Ayurveda he gave Shalakya[1] $2^{\text {nd }}$ place in the order. Parishishtha adhyaya at the end is also present suggesting and mentioning the importance of Harita samhita.

Unlike Acharya Sushruta, he kept Indralupta in Shalakya. For this he and Acharya Vagbhatta[2] had same opinion of considering Indralupta as Shirogata vyadhi.

Table 1: Table showing route-map of Shalakya in Harita Samhita

| S. No | Sthana | Chapter | Concerned Topic | Description of |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Dwitiya | 1 | Karmaja-roga and <br> their treatment | Disease occurring due to Dushta karma and their riddance <br> by donation (Daana) and Pashchataapa |
| 2 | Chikitsa | 13 | Talushosha | Along with Trisha; Dadimkoladi lepa, Pratapta madhu lepa |
| 3 | Chikitsa | 40 | Shiroroga | Nidana, lakshana, treatments. 16 formulations mentioned. <br> Shadbindu taila(Harita), Bindu traiya |
| 4 | Chikitsa | 41 | Bhrudosha | Nidana, Lakshana, treatment |
| 5 | Chikitsa | 42 | Nasaroga | Bheda, Lakshana, treatment. Only 5 formulations |

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| 6 | Chikitsa | 43 | Indralupta | Types, Lakshana, treatment of Indralupta |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7 | Chikitsa | 44 | Karnaroga | Bheda not clear, description of Lakshana, treatment |
| 8 | Chikitsa | 45 | Netraroga | Bheda, Nidana, Lakshana, treatment. 13 Yogas. <br> Netrapushpa, patala-roga |
| 9 | Chikitsa | 46 | Mukhroga | Some Mukharoga, their treatment. Around 30 formulations. <br> Shastra karma in Galashundika |

About Harita samhita: Description mentioned by Harita in Samhita in the chapters regarding Shalakya are as follows:

1. Dwitiya Sthana ${ }^{[3]}$ : Harita in Dwitiya sthana mentioned some Karmaja roga (occurring in response to specific karma).
Harita in first chapter (Paap doshpratikaro) said:

- One who always sees Dosha in others result in Kaanakshi.
- A person who speaks wrong (Vakra) will suffer Vakra lochana.
- Vices in person leads to Shyava danta in the person.
- One who wastes liquids will face Jihva roga.

He mentioned how to get rid of these Karmaja roga by Daan (donation).

- Donation of gold will resolve Shyavadanta.
- Donating Naga (elephant or it might be lead) destroys Mukharoga.
- Donating Ghrita is helpful in Netraroga.
- Donating fragrant things (Sugandhi) destroys Nasika-roga.
- Donating Ras-padartha destroys Jihva-roga.
- To get rid of Shyavdanta and Oshtharoga one should perform Devarchana.

2. Shiroroga ${ }^{[4]}$ : He mentioned 8 diseases - Vataja, Pittaja, Kaphaja, Raktaja, Sannipataja, Krimija, Dinadinavriddhi, Ardhashirsha vikara. He also stated Dwandaja type of Shiroroga. He mentioned Vaatraktaja shiroroga is caused due to Atilekhanpathana, Sukshma-nireekshana, Doordristekshanapi. For Pitta-vataja he mentioned symptom of Vyatha bhru yugle (pain in both eyebrows). Unlike any other Acharya of Ayurveda, Harita considered Pitta as main reason for Shiroarti. He stated- "Vaata rakta kaphat pittat pittenapi visheshta. Later he clearly stated- "Na pittena shiro-arti" ${ }^{[5]}$.

As now-a-days a lot of people with disturbed eating habits and digestion (acidity, constipation etc) are facing headaches. This can be related to cellular metabolism irregularity leading ultimately to Agnimandya and finally to Pitta.

Commentators suggest only 5 Shirorogas. Most of the formulations are used like Nasya-lepa-parisheka etc. Many of the formulations are not given specific names but 5 Yogas are designated with names by commentators. Shadbindu tail[6] of Harita is different in
composition than that of commonly used one. Composition of Harita's Shadbindu taila is -
a. Bhringraja-1 part
b. Kanjika- 2 parts
c. Shobhanjana- 3 parts
d. Sauveeraka- 5 parts
e. Tumbika ras- 6 parts
f. Shunthi, Saindhav, Amlika, Patola, Vasa, Shiva, Abhaya, Surasa- $1 / 4$ parts

Then Taila paaka is done. 6 drops of Shadbindu Tail (commentators) of Harita samhita are to be used as Nasya. Also indicated in Mastak-roga and Karnapooran.

Similarly Harita mentioned Bindu Traya ${ }^{[7]}$ of which 3 drops are to be used as Nasya to treat Kushtha and Krimij vikara. This oil is extracted by Putpaak vidhi of 2 ingredients only.
A. Karanjbeej
B. Vibhitak

He mentioned Kushthadi ghrit, Lakshadi tail, Kumkumadi ghrit. Single drugs are also used to treat and combination of few drugs are also mentioned, like - Matulung kesar for Sheeta lepan, Guda with Shobhanjan ras as Nasya, Basta mootra nasya, Bandhya karkotaki moola with warm water as Nasya, Guda, nagar as Nasya. In all around 16 formulations are in the chapter.
3. Bhrudosha ${ }^{[8]}$ : This must be considered as Vaishishtya of Harita, mentioned pain in eyebrows and nearby areas as a separate chapter. Samhita suggests that Bhrudosha is because of Rakta and Vaatashrit pitta. Pain in eyebrows along with pain in Nasavansh udbhava sira is the symptom. Pain increase due to Sheeta dravyas and is persistent in Grishma ritu.
Nidan: Atipathana- Sheel, Sukshma- Vastra- Ekshanva overall suggesting heavy strain in eyes and continuously working with strained eyes will result in pain in nearby areas i.e., Bhru desha.


Nasya can be given with
a. Shadbindu taila
b. Ghrita prepared with Devdaru, Rajani, Guggulu, Lodhra etc
c. Tambul patra-ras, Vidanga, Saindhav, Hingu, Gud with water.
4. Nasaroga[9]: Brief description is available about Nasaroga in Harita samhita. 5 types of Nasaroga are described- Vataja, Pittaja, Kaphaja, Raktaja, Krimija. Only 5 formulations are given in this chapter to treat and all are to be used as Nasya. Following table has the formulations.

Table 2: Nasaroga

| Nasaroga | Treatment |
| :--- | :--- |
| Vataja nasaroga | Guda-shunthi nasya |
| Pittaja nasaroga | Sharkara-ghrita-yashti nasya |
| Kaphaja nasaroga | Surasa-vasaras nasya |
| Rakhtaja nasaroga | Raktamokshan |
| Krimija nasaroga | Vidanga-pippali-hingu nasya |

5. Karnaroga[10]: Acharya Harita mentioned Vataja, Pittaja, Kaphaja, Krimija, Pooya karna roga. He also considered "Loota dosh" if occurred in childhood may result in Karnaruja. Samhita has instruction of avoiding Jalpooran and use of Churna in Karna.

## Treatment

- In Vataja- Tailam hitam swedanam; Savashpa bindushch hito (using vapours); Saindhav, Samudrafena churna in Sauveeraka; Sauveerak used alone.
- Sauveera Tail- Here Sauveera is in Ardra state which suggest this not Sauveerak/Kanjika but other herb (translators considered it Amalaki), Sunthi, Saindhava, Guggulu, Masha (black gram), Kulmasha. Tail kalpana by Ras of these drugs is to be stored in Katutumbi.
- Pittaja- Ghrita kalpana by Yashtimadhu, Arishtpatraka (neem), Haridra, Indrayana pushpa, Praval of Indrayana.
- Kaphaja- Only Lakshana (Murchha pratanoti shabdama meghswanam) is mentioned and treatment not mentioned.
- Krimija- Brahmirasa, Saindhava, Vidanga, Bhrungraja rasa with Ghrita and Sauveer rasa (Amalaki), Pathya sruta (decoction) to be used after filtering with cloth. This can be given in Pooya or Rakta srava.
Pathya in Karna-roga are Vatahara, Vidahi, Guru dravyas.


## 6. Netra Roga ${ }^{[11]}$

Acharya Harita had mentioned following Netraroga Vataja, Pittaja, Kaphaja, Dwandaja, Sannipataja, NetraPushpa, Patala-roga. Lakshanas are usually according to Dosha involved but for Vataja he described something very different Sheetasra santati i.e., reddish cold discharge.
Netrapushpa- Harita only mentioned its treatment and Sadhya-asadhyata, can be similar to Avrana shukra and Savrana shukra both. According to Dipika commentary on Sharangdhar samhita pushpa word is
suggestive of Shukra ${ }^{[12]}$. Harita said about different Netrapushpa viz., Prathama, Dwitiya, Tritiya, Chaturtha.

Considering Ashtanga Hridayam[13], Vagbhatta mentioned three Patalgata savrana shukra, also its Sadhya-asadhyata on that very similar basis. Considering and assuming that Avrana shukra (which is Sadhya) in Astanga Hridayam might be the Pratham Netrapushpa of Harita samhita which is also Sadhya. Modern correlation can be set to advocate this as corneal ulcers as they are also named according to the involvement of the corneal layers and are difficult to treat on the basis of layer involved.

Table 3: Sadhyasadhyata of Netra-pushpa

| Patala involved | Sadhya-asadhyata |
| :--- | :--- |
| Prathama | Sadhya |
| Dwitiya | Kashtasadhya |
| Tritiya | Shastra sadhya |
| Chaturtha | Asadhya |

As stated in Harita samhita to treat Netrapushpa one Varti is mentioned- Haritaki, Vacha, Kushta, Pippali, Maricha, Vibhitaka majja, Shankhanabhi, Manahshila with Ajaksheera. This Varti is used with different drugs in different Doshas as represented in table below:

Table 4: Above Varti to be used as Anjana with different liquid

| Dosha involved | Anjana varti used with |
| :--- | :--- |
| Vata | Kanji |
| Pitta | Payasa |
| Kaphaja | Mootra |
| Sannipata | Bhringaraja |

## Treatment according to Dosha

- Pittaja - Netra dhavana with boiled Tulsi, Devdaru in Kanji.
- Kaphaja- Use Triphala kalka with Mootra. Navneeta, Yashti, Nimba, Tila, Triphala, Guda for Lepana.
- In Sannipataja, Raktaja, Saruja - Shunthi and Shati etc are used.
- Vataja and Kaphaja- Phaltrika- darunishaSaindhava etc for Lepa.
- Use of Tamra patra (copper) and herbs to prepare Anjana by rubbing these drugs (Apamarg moola, Shunthi etc) on Tamra.
- Tutha, Shunthi, Saindhav, Pippali, Tamra patrarubbing them with Dadhi and Ghrita results into a compound which if used as Anjana can treat all Netra roga.
- Shigrupallav ras with Makshik (honey) used to treat all Netra roga.
- Timira, Kandu, Patala-roga, Arbuda, Patala-anusari- Netrapusha, Ratrandhya, Kacha, Neelika mentioned while describing treatment only Anjana (described in Netrapushpa topic) is used to treat these diseases.


## Patalroga

This Patal-roga occurs due to Dosha-bala in childhood, Dushita ahara sevana and in Vriddhavastha due to Swabhavtah. It is of 5 types- Vataja, Pittaja, Kaphaja, Raktaja, Sannipataja.

To treat Patal-roga an Anjana is described comprising of Shunthi, Vacha, Rajni, Tutha, Manahshila, Shobhanjan, Anjan, Vishala, Jata, Shankh, Vastuka Moola, Madhu, Saindhava, Katphala- to be prepared with Sauveeraka and Varti is used as Anjana to treat Patal-roga.

Table 5: Varna in different Patala roga

| Dosha involved in <br> Patala roga | Varn vishishtha |
| :--- | :--- |
| Vata | Sakashmalam ruksham |
| Pitta | Neelavarna |
| Kapha | Shweta varna |
| Rakta | Rakta |
| Sannipata | Mishrita |

## Some other Anjanas are:

a. Anjana-katphala-haritaki-manahshila with Guda.
b. Mahavibhitaka phala-shankha nabhi-saindhava-payasa-amlaken (Kanji) if rubbed and made Varti with Guda. If used as Anjana can treat any Patala roga.
Apathya: Dhooma, Vaata, Ruksha dravya, Ushna dravya, Katu \& Amla, Vyavaya are the don'ts.

## 7. Mukharoga[14]

Very few Mukharoga are described in Harita samhita. Harita included Oshtharoga, Krishana-danta, Paittika dantamansa, Dantapaaka, Dantapupputa, Krimija dantaroga, Jihva pitika, Jihvapaka, Galaganda,

Galashundika. Talushosha is mentioned in $13^{\text {th }}$ chapter of Chikitsa sthana along with Trisha, not in Mukharogadhyaya. Nidana of Mukhroga are mentioned along with the treatment of diseases. Chapter starts with Oshtharoga.

## Oshtha-roga

Sfutit oshtha (cracked lips) with spasm (Vativahena) is because of Vaata and burning sensation (Sadaha) will be due to Pitta dosh.

## Treatment

- Madhu navneeta to be applied as Lepaq.
- Curd (Dadhi) with Sharkara lepa in Pittaja oshtharoga.
- Raktavsechana in Raktaja oshtha-roga.
- Dhava, Arjuna, Kadamba- Pralepa is used in Raktaja oshtha-roga.


## Danta-roga

The associated Lakshanas are -
a. Vatika- Krishna danta (discoloration of teeth), Krishna dantmoola (gums discoloration) and Chala danta (mobile) due to Vata.
b. Pittaja- Will have Pittaja lakshana (Daha, Pita etc)
c. Shleshmika - Shofa, Shweta varna will be seen.
d. Raktaja- Kandu and Raktasrava, Dantamansa shotha (Suyate), red (Sarakte) Dantapupputa are Lakshan in Raktaja dantaroga.
e. Krimija-Sa-chhidrama (cavity), Sabalama shoolam (sever pain), Dantmansa vishiryate are Lakshana of it.

## Treatment

- Yavani, Vacha, Chitraka, Saindhava, Vishwa, Sindhuvara- kalka applied and 500 times Gandusha (Gandush shatani pancha) with these drugs treat all Mukhroga.
- Vacha saindhava shunthi- Gharshana on dantamoola
- Keeping Yavani and Vacha in mouth at night is helpful in Dantaroga
- Navneeta with Sharkara in Pittaja danta roga
- Dhatriphala (Amalaki) applied on Danta treat Dantaroga
- In Kaphaja-Haritaki and Guda for Gharshana
- Gandoosh dharana with Ahimaraka moola kwatha, Khadira kwatha, Yavani kwatha, Nimba moola kwatha.
- Raktaja-Lavana sarshapa gharshana
- Krimija -Vidanga, Hingu etc Gharshana


## Jihva-roga

The text is suggestive of that if Pitika occurs at Jihva it is Jihva roga.
a. Vatika-Ruja, Krishna varna (pain and discoloration)
b. Pittaja-Daha sanyute (burning sensation)
c. Shleshmika- saghana, Shweta (thick and whitish)
d. Sannipataja- All mixed Lakshans

## Treatment

- Vacha, Abhaya, Vidanga, Shunthi, Sauvarchala, pippali- for Jihva gharshana with Ghrita.
- Gandoosha dharanam with lukewarm Kanji or takra or Sheeta dugdha (Danta roga and Jihva roga).
- Yashti, Chandana, Musta, Pippali- with honey for Lepana in Pitta dosha.
- Lodhra, Arjuna, Kadamba- Kwatha gandusha in Kaphaja mukha paka.
- Kantakena api jihva chiryitwa (give cuts on Jivha with Kantaka) than apply Murva, Musta, Abhaya, Shunthi, Pippali, Rajani dwaya churna with honey in Raktaja jihva roga.
- Maricha vacha kushtham haritaki churnaGharshana in Kaphaja jihva paka.


## Galaganda

a. Nidan- Consuming Tila, Pichhila, Gaulyadi[15][16] (special alcohol), liquid food, new cereals. They lead to disease called Ghantika.
b. Sthana- Near Jivhamoola and Kantha sandhi.
c. Doshika involvement- Shleshma and Rakhta
d. Lakshana- Dryness in mouth (Asya shosha), Mandjwara, Shirovyatha, Aruchi, Tandra.

## Treatment

- Sampidana of Rakta panthika (blood vessel) located at centre of throat (Kantha madhye).
- Vimlapana
- Vacha, Marichat, Pippali churna dusting.
- Dhanyaka, nagara, jimootaka, Vacha-kwatha for Swedana and Gandoosha dharana.
- To keep Vacha in mouth for day and night (continuously)


## Galashundika

Vaidya should be Ashukari (fast responding), Mahapraagya (wise enough) to treat this ailment. In Galashundika disease due to Rakta shleshma vikar, in the path of Ghantika (probably uvula) it elongates and known as Galshundika.
Lakshana- It obstructs the path (Rundhatey), watering of eyes (Netrasrav), headache, cough, dyspnoea (Shwas), fever.

## Treatment

## A) Shastra karm (Chhedana)



Swedana (with decoction of Pippali- Maricha-Haritaki-Vacha- Dhanya- Yavanika)

## B) Medication

Yavani dharana in Mukha continuously.
Sidhharthaka, Vacha, Kushtha, Rajani, Paribhadra etc for Kantha Lepana.
*Pathya- All Pathya which are indicated in Jwara.
*Apathya- Gaulya ${ }^{[15,16]}$ (spirituous liquor, Madhura rasa), Pichhila, Taila are to be avoided.
8. Indralupta[17]: Harita introduced Indralupta as Keshaghna.
The Lakshanas of Indralupta according to Doshas are mentioned below.

Table 6: Doshika involvement

| Doshika <br> involvement | Lakshanas of Kesha |
| :--- | :--- |
| Vata | Ruksha and Pandur varna |
| Pitta | Rakta varna, Daha present |
| Kapha | Snigdha varna |
| Rakta | Paak |
| Sannipata | Mixed characters |

Treatment - He used only Lepa and Dhavana as route of administration of medicines.
vataja -Head bath (Kesha dhavana) with Guda, Surasa, Shunthi, Matulunga rasa.
Pittaja-4 Yogas to Pittaja bheda alone-

- Kesha dhavana with Sita, Shiva, Yashti, with Dugdha and Navaneeta.
- To cure Dadru and Indralupta Kesha dhavana with Dhava, Arjuna, Kadamba, Vibhitaka etc Kwatha.
- Patolpatradi lepa

To take warm headbath after Dhatura patradi lepa.
Use Gajendra (elephant) Danta masi with Navaneeta. Like Hastidant masi by other Acharyas.
Kshara prepared from Tila-Arka etc to be applied as Lepa with Navneeta.
Sarpa kshara use is said to be Keshachayam i.e., increase in density of hairs.

## DISCUSSION

Harita samhita has clearly unique ideas and concepts in Shalakya tantra. He mainly used Bahirparimarjana chikitsa like Lepa, Karnapoorana, Anjana, Dhawana, Gandoosha, Gharshana etc to apply medication along with Nasya. Following things I found were different while reading the Hindi commentary.
> Karmaja roga and the methods to get rid of them.
> In Talushosha- Dadimakoladi Lepa, Pratapta Madhu lepa are used. For diseases and syndromes with Xerostomia as featuring symptom like Sjögren's syndrome this could be of very use.
$>$ Shiroroga- He considered Pitta as main reason, Shadbindu tail (Harita), Bindutraya for Nasya.
$>$ Bhrudosha - He mentioned this chapter separately.

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> Karna-roga- History of having Loota dosha in ones childhood may cause Karna-ruja, he also considered Vidahi-Guru ahaara as Pathya in Karna roga.
> Netraroga- Netrapushpa is defined (not in other texts), its Sadhya-asadhyata, and also treatment according to Dosha.
> Yavani-vacha to be kept in mouth in Dantmool rog.
> Yavani dharana in Galashundika.
> Vacha dharana in Galaganda.

## CONCLUSION

After critically reviewing the exponent texts from Harita samhita, many new contributions from Acharya Harita are found like new formulations (Bindu-traya, Dadimakoladi lepa etc), new nomenclature (Bhrudosha, etc), novelity in his medicine and he emphasized many Bahir-parimarjan chikitsa. However some of the subjects are described in very confined manner. His work holds strong grounds regarding Shalakya. However it requires explorative research to substantiate. This is the preliminary view to understand broadly the Harita samhita and to have a better understanding in Shalakya tantra.

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