

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 Ayurvigyan Evam Anusandhan Sansthan, Haridwar, Uttarakhand 249405, India.

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

E-mail: drrajeshpyp@gmail.com

Received on 24.01.2020; Accepted on 15.02.2020

Abstract

Kākolī is one of the most extravagant plants of the nature. It is grouped among Aṣṭavarga plants, Jīvanīya, Śukrajanana and Br̥mhaṇīya gaṇa in different ayurvedic scriptures. It is also one of the important constituent of preparations like Cyavanaprāśa-rasāyana, Aṣṭavarga-cūrṇa, Br̥mhaṇī-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 kākolī is wide ranging and is mainly based on its action. It is very important medicinal herb in India since ancient times.

Keywords: Kākolī; Nighantu; Āyurveda; Koṣa; 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 kākolī is found in different nighantu i.e. Dhanvantari-nighantu, Guṇaratnamālā, Hṛdayadīpaka-nighantu, Kaiyadeva-nighantu, Madanpāla-nighantu, Paryāyamuktāvalī and Sauśruta-nighantu (Table 1). According to nighantu, kākolī is madhura (swādu); guru, snigdha; śīta vātapiṭṭaśāmaka and śleṣmakāraka. It is used to treat śonita vikāra, kṣaya, śoṣa, jwara, dāha, rakta-piṭṭa, ṭṛṣā and arti. It also acts as jīvaniya, bṛhaṇa vr̥ṣya, stanyakara, śukravardhaka, balya, vayahasthāpaka, rasāyana, śukrala, ojaskara and jīvavardhana. Kākolī is also described in different Koṣa grantha, i.e. Amara-Koṣa, Śivakoṣa, Vācaspatyam, Dravyaguṇa-koṣa, Śabdakalpadruma and Bedī Vanaspati-koṣa.

Description of Kākolī in Nighantu

Vedic-Nighantu: According to Yāska the Nighantu

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

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

scholars believed that it is written by Maharsi Suśruta. In Sauśruta-nighantu 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 nighantu kākoli is mentioned in Kākolyādi-gaṇa: 208. In this gaṇa seven synonyms (kākoli, vāyasoli, dhīrā, virā, madhurā, jīvanīyā and dhvāṁkṣoli) are mentioned for kākoli.²

Table 1: Classification of kākoli in different nighantu

S. No.	Nighantu	Gana/ Varga	Reference
1.	Sauśruta-nighantu ²	Kākolyādi-gaṇa	Sau. ni. Kākolyādi gaṇa: 208
2.	Aṣṭāṅga-nighantu ⁵	Vidāryādi-gaṇa	Aṣ. ni. Vidāryādi gaṇa: 15 (p. 03)
3.	Paryāyatratnamālā ⁶	Madhura-gaṇa	Pary. :455, 1630, 1715 (pg. 24, 68,71)
4.	Siddhasāra-nighantu ³	-	Sid. sā. Ni.: 41 (p.372)
5.	Camatkāra-nighantu ⁸	-	Ca. ni. :8, 13 (p. 16)
6.	Madanādi-nighantu ⁷	Jīvanīya-gaṇa	Ma. ni. 8: 3 (p. 82)
7.	Dhanvantari-nighantu 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-nighantu ¹³	Guducyādi-varga	So. ni. guducyādi varga: 186–188 (p. 38) So. ni. guducyādi varga: 162–163 (p. 232)
10.	Mādhava-dravyaguṇa ¹⁴	Vividhauṣadhi-varga; Aṣṭavarga	Mā. dr. vividhauṣadhi varga: 77–78 (p. 6)
11.	Abhidhānaratnamālā ¹⁵ (Śaḍrasa Nighantu)	Swāduskaṇḍha	Abhi. ra. swāduskaṇḍha: 3 (p. 3) Abhi. ra. swāduskaṇḍha: 13 (p. 4)
12.	Siddhamantra ¹⁶	Vātapiṭṭaghna-varga	Sidd. vātapiṭṭaghna varga: 62 (p. 30)
13.	Hṛdayadipaka-nighantu ¹⁷	Tripāda-varga	Hṛ. ni. Tripāda varga: 35 (pg. 16)
14.	Nānārtha-varga	Nānārtha-varga	Hṛ. ni. Nānārtha varga: 129 (pg. 79)
15.	Vaidyaśataśloki ⁴⁴	Praśasta rasāyana auṣadha	Vai. śat. : 117 (p. 74–75)
16.	Madanapāla-nighantu ¹⁸	Abhayādi-varga	Mad. pā. ni. : 72 (p. 20–21)
17.	Rāja-nighantu ²¹	Guḍucyādi-varga	Rā. ni. Guḍucyādi varga: 25–27 (p. 30–31)
18.	Kaiyadeva-nighantu ²²	Auṣadhi-varga	Kai. ni. Oṣadhi varga: 83–85 (p. 19)
19.	Bhāvaprakāśa-nighantu ²³	Harītakyādi-vargah	Bhā. ni. Harītakyādi vargah: 132–137 (p. 59)
20.	Śivakoṣa ³⁸		Śiva. : 9, 69, 218, 253, 344, 363 and 384
21.	Śāligrāma-nighantu ²⁹	Aṣṭavarga	Śā. ni. Aṣṭavarga: p. : 127
22.	Nighantu-ādarśa ³⁰	Aṣṭavarga	Ni. ād. Aṣṭavarga: p. : 184 (vol. 1)
23.	Śaṅkara-nighantu ³¹	Aṣṭavarga	Śa. ni. Aṣṭavarga: p. 13
24.	Priya-nighantu ³⁶	Aṣṭavarga;	Pr. ni. Aṣṭavarga: 89–90 (p. 92)
25.	Jīvanīya gaṇa		Pr. ni. Jīvanīya gaṇa : 98–99 (p. 93)
26.	Abhidhanamanjari ³⁵	Jīvanīya-gaṇa	Abhi. Madnādigaṇa saptama varga: 139, 141 (p. 42, 43)
27.	Paryāyamuktāvalī ²⁸	Karkaṭākhyādihīna gandhavarga;	Par. mu. Karkaṭākhyādihīna gandhavarga: 28, 35 (p. 18, 19)
		Bhautikādi nānārtha varga; Aṣṭavarga	Par. mu. Bhautikādi nānārtha varga : 208 (pg. 152–153)
28.	Guṇaratnamālā ²⁴	Harītakyādi-varga; Aṣṭavarga	Guṇa. Harītakyādi varga: p. 55, 59

Siddhasāra-Nighantu or *Sārottara-Nighantu* (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- Saṁhitā and at the end contains a

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

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

Aṣṭāṅga-Nighantu (8th Century A.D.): Several scholars thought that this was the work of Ācārya Vāhaṇa who was popularly called as Vāgbhaṇa or Vahatācārya. It is said to be oldest nighantu written by Vāhaṇa and considered to be an appendix of Aṣṭāṅgahṛdaya. Kākolī is placed under Vidāryādi gaṇa: 15 (p. 3). In this gaṇa five synonyms are mentioned for kākolī as kākolī, kabari, vīrā, dhvāṁkṣolī and kṣiraśuklikā.⁵

Paryāyatnamālā (9th Century A.D.): The Paryāyatnamālā 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 nighantu in its broadest sense. It incorporates numerous words of common parlance. In this nighantu the five synonyms of kākolī are found Paryā. 456, 1633 (p. 24, 68). These synonyms are vīrā, payasyā, kākolī, dhvāṁkṣolī, śitapākī. It is also described in Madhura-gaṇa: 1715-1716 (p. 71).⁶

Madanādi-Nighantu or *Candra-Nighantu* (10th Century A.D.): Madanādi-nighantu or Candra-nighantu is written by Candranandana in 10th century A.D. Madanādi-nighantu is so called because it deals with drugs enumerated in the Madanādigaṇa of Aṣṭāṅgahṛdaya. It also contains a section of miscellaneous dravya. Kākolī is described under Jīvanīya-gaṇa (Ca. Ni. 8:3). In this nighantu the eleven synonyms of Kākolī are found. These synonyms are kākolī, kabaḍī, kāñā, dhvāṁkṣodī, kṣiraśuklikā, śuklā, kṣirā, vāyasolī, vīrā, śurā and payasvinī (p. 82).⁷

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

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

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

Dhanvantari-Nighantu (11th Century A.D.): It is one of the important nighantu of dravyaguṇa. It was very popular among scholars. The period of this nighantu is also an unknown factor. Dhanvantari nighantu because of its association with the divine name of 'Dhanvantari' has been regarded in some circle as the oldest among the nighantu 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 nighantu kākolī has been described under Guḍūcyādi-varga: 132. In this nighantu the nine synonyms of kākolī are found. These synonyms are kākolī, madhurā, śuklā, kṣirā, dhvāṁkṣolikā, vāyasthā, svādumāṁsi, vāyasolī and karṇikā (p.47). According to dhanvantari nighantu kākolī is sweet (Svādu) in taste, śitavīrya, pacifies the vātapiṭṭha 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 Cakrapāṇidatta. 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 kākolī is mentioned in two places [vrksādi-varga: 221 and triphalādi-varga: 27]. In this book kākolī, vakulī and veṣyā these three synonyms of kākolī are found.¹¹

Nighantuśeṣa (11th Century A.D.): It is a very valuable nighantu written by Hemacandrācārya sūri. The author is also known as Jainācārya Hemchandra. This nighantu 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 nighantu. The description of kākolī is not found in this book.¹²

Sodhala-Nighantu (12th Century A.D.): Sodhala nighantu or nighantu of Sodhala or Nighantusāra saṅgraha or Nighantusarvasva is based on Indian Materia Medica. It is written by Ācārya Sodhala. This nighantu is divided into two parts. First part is available by the name of Nāmasaṅgraha and second part by the name of Guṇasaṅgraha. In this nighantu the synonyms of kākolī is found at Guḍūcyādi-vargah: 186 (p. 38) and the properties are described at Guḍūcyādi-vargah: 162-163 (g. 232).¹³

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

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

Abhidhānaratnamālā or Śadrasa-Nighantu (12–13th Century A.D.): Abhidhānaratnamālā or Śadrasa nighantu is a nighantu of synonymous style. This nighantu is named Śadrasa because the contents of this nighantu 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 nighantu kākolī is placed under Svāduskaṇḍha: 3, 13 (p. 3, 4). Kākolī, kabarī, vīrā, madhurā and vāyasolikā are the five synonymous names given for kākolī.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 dosa, rasa, guṇa, vīrya and vipaka. In this book kākolī was mentioned under Vātapiṭṭhāna-varga: 62 (p.30).¹⁶

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

Madanapāla-Nighantu (14th Century A.D.): Madanapāla-nighantu is also known as Madana-nighantu and Madanavinoda. This treatise is written by Nrpa Madanapāla. In this book kākolī is described under Abhayādi-varga: 72 (p. 20). Kākolī, madhurā, vīrā, kāyasthā, kṣiraśuklikā, dhvāṁkṣolī, vāyasolī, svādumāṁsi, payasvinī are the synonyms given for kākolī.¹⁸

Āyurveda-Mahodadhi (14th Century A.D.): It is also known as Suṣeṇa-nighantu. 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 kākolī is not found.^{19,20}

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

the nighantu. The original name of Rāja-nighantu is Abhidhānacūḍāmaṇi. It is also known as Nighaṇṭurāja and Dravyābhidhānagaṇa-saṅgraha. It is written by Narhari Pandita. In this nighantu kākolī has been described under Gudūcyādi-varga: 25–26 (p. 30). Kākolī, madhurā, kākī, kālikā, vāyasolikā, kṣirā, dhvāṁkṣikā, vīrā, śukla, dhīrā, medurā, dhvāṁkṣolī, svādumāṁsi, vāyasthā, jīvinī are the synonyms given for kākolī.²¹

Kaiyadeva-Nighantu (A.D. 1425): This treatise is penned by Kaiyadeva. The original name of this book is Pathyāpathya vibodhakāḥ. In this nighantu kākolī has been described under Oṣhadhi varga: 83 (p. 19). In this book fifteen synonyms of kākolī are mentioned as kākolī, kabarī, kāṇā, svādumāṁsi, medurā, śuklakṣirā, vāyasolī, dhvāṁkṣolī, kṣiraśuklikā, kāyasthā, madhyamā, śukla, dhīrā, vīrā, payasvinī.²²

Bhāvaprakāśa-Nighantu (16th Century A.D.): It is an important treatise of Āyurveda. It is one of the classical works of Bhāvamisra. This nighantu 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 nighantu kākolī has been described under Harītakyādi-varga: 135 (p.59). Kākolī, vāyasolī, vīrā and kāyasthikā are the synonymous names given for kākolī.²³

Guṇaratnamālā: This treatise was penned by Bhāvamiśra. It is one of the famous book among the nighantu. In this book Kākolī has been described under Harītakyādi-varga (p. 55, 59). Kākolī, vāyasolī, vīrā and kāyasthikā are the synonymous names given for kākolī.²⁴

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

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

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

Keśavarāma. It is written in synonymous style. In this nighantu description of kākolī is not found.²⁷

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

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

Nighantu-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 kākolī is found under Aṣṭavarga (p. 184).³⁰

Saṅkara-Nighantu (1935): This nighantu is composed by Rajavaidya Shankardutta Gauda. He was the Adhyaksha of Vanaushadhi Bhandara, Jabalpur. This nighantu 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 kākolī has been described under Aṣṭavarga (p. 13) and substitute of kākolī has also been mentioned (p.13). It is very important to know that kākolī has been given great importance in various formulations such as Phalakalyāṇaka-ghṛta (p. 361), Śatāvarī-ghṛta (p. 362) and Cyavanaprāśa (p. 369) quoted in third part of this book.³¹

Mahauṣadha-Nighantu (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 kākolī.³²

Āyurvedīya-Oṣadhi-Nighantu: This nighantu is a Sanskrit rendering of the Malayalam dictionary. This is compiled by the renowned physician, Kumaran Krishnan. In this book several names of Kākolī has been mentioned in different places like, kākolī (p.116), vayasthā (p. 625), vīrā (p. 666) and śitapākī (p. 710).³³

Nighanta-Śiromani: This nighantu is written by

Raghava Kavi. It is a collection of Sanskr̥ta names and medicinal properties of various medicinal plants from different nighantu. In this nighantu Kākolī is described in Gudūcyādi-varga: 39–43 (p. 3). Kākolī, madhurā, kākī, vāyasā, vāyasulikā, kṣirā, dhvāṁksikā, vīrā, śuklā, dhīrā, medurā, dhvāṁksolī, swādumānsā, vayasthā, jivanī, kokilā, kākoṣī, kavalī, kāñā, śuklakṣirā, kṣiraśukalikā, kāyasthā, tapasvinī and vāyasolī are the twenty four synonyms of kākolī given in this book.³⁴

Abhidhānamāñjari: This is a unique treatise penned by Bhiṣagārya. In this book Kākolī has been described under Madanādi-gaṇa, saptama-varga: 141 (p. 43). Kākolī, madhurākhyā, śuklakṣirā, pāyasā, kāyasthā, dhvāṁksākṣī, sankṣobhī, kañā and jīvinī are the nine synonyms of kākolī given in this book.³⁵

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

Kākolī in Koṣa-grantha:

Amara-Koṣa (5th Century A.D.): This koṣa is written by Paṇḍita Amara Singh. In this book Kākolī is mentioned under Dvitiya kāñḍa vanauṣadhi-varga: 144 (p. 227). In this book Vāyasolī, svādurasā and vayasthā these three synonyms of kākolī 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. Kākolī is extensively described in this book (verse. 9, 69, 218, 253, 344, 363 and 384).³⁸

Vācaspatyam: Vācaspatyam (Bṛhat samskr̥tābhidhānam) is written by Śrī Tārānātha Tarkavācaspati Bhaṭṭācārya. In this koṣa synonym of kākolī along with their interpretation is mentioned at various places. In this book karṇikā (p. 1714, vol. 3), kākolī (p. 1854, vol. 3), kāyasthā (p. 1936, vol. 3), kālikā (p. 2013, vol. 3), kṣirā (p. 2378, vol. 3), jīvanī (p. 3128, vol. 4), dhīrā (p. 3892, vol. 5), payasyā (p. 4232, vol. 5), śuklakṣirā (p. 5127, vol. 6) and svādumānsī (p. 5387, vol. 6) these synonyms of kākolī 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) kākolī, kākolīdvaya, 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 kākolī along with their interpretation is mentioned at various places. In this koṣa arkapuṣpikā (g. 102, vol. 1), kākolī (p. 80, vol. 2), kāyasthā (p. 98, vol. 2), kālikā (p. 112, vol. 2), kṣirakākolī (p. 236, vol. 2), kṣiraśuklikā (p. 237, vol. 2), kṣirā (p. 237, vol. 2), kṣirñi (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), vāyasolī (p. 341, vol. 4), śuklakṣirā (p. 117, vol. 5), śuklā (p. 117, vol. 5), sukolī (p. 362, vol. 5) and svādumāṁsi (p. 491, vol. 5) these synonyms of kākolī has been described.⁴¹

Bedi-Vanaspati-Koṣa: This is a unique book on medicinal plants, written by Prof. Ramesh Bedi. The author has used the whole Indian literature including Vedic, Jain, Buddhist, Puranika and Epic works of Sanskr̥ta literature along with Ayurvedic Nighantu. In this book kākolī (vol. 2, p. 201), kākolī (vol. 2, p. 201), kākolīdvaya (vol. 2, p. 202), kākoliyugala (vol. 2, p. 202), kākoliyugalā (vol. 2, p. 202) and kākolyau (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), kṣirā (p. 21), vayasthā (p. 21), svādumānci (p. 21), vāyasolī (p. 21), payasyā (p. 21), kṣiraśuklikā (p. 21), jīvanīyā (p. 21), sitapākī (p. 21), kāyasthā (p. 21), dhvāṅksāksī (p. 21), dhvāṅkṣolī (p. 21), payasvinī (p. 21), śitapākī (p. 21), vakulī (p. 21), veśyā (p. 21), kavarī (p. 21), vīrā (p. 21), arkapuṣpikā (p. 21), kapattī (p. 21), kaṇā (p. 21), śuklakṣirā (p. 21), dhīrā (p. 21), pāyasa (p. 21), sankṣepī (p. 21), medurā (p. 21), madhyamā (p. 21), śuklā (p. 21), kṣirakākolikā (p. 21), aṣṭamī (p. 21), jīvanī (p. 21), kaṇā (p. 21), kāyasthikā (p. 21), kākī (p. 21), kālikā (p. 21) and kṣiraviṣāṇikā (p. 21) these synonyms of kākolī has been described.⁴³

Conclusion

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

used in various specific ayurvedic medicinal formulations.

Now kākolī 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 kākolī 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: Soushrutanighatu. (n.d.). Retrieved January 09, 2019, from <http://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/e-Nighantu/soushrutanighatu/?mod=read>
3. Acharya Balkrishna. Siddhasāra-samhitā. First Edition. Haridwar (India): Divya Prakashan 2014,p.372
4. Acharya Balkrishna. Haramekhala. Haridwar (India): Divya Prakashan 2015.
5. Sharma Priya Vrat. Aṣṭāṅga-Nighantu. Madras (India): The Kuppuswamy Sastri Research Institute. 1973.p.3.
6. Chowdhury Tarapada. Paryāyatnamālā. Patna (India): Reprinted from Patna University Journal, 1946;2:24, 68, 71.
7. Acharya Balkrishna. Madanādi-Nighantu. Haridwar (India): Divya Prakashan 2015.p.82.
8. Joshi V.N. & Manohar, P. Ram. Camatkāra-Nighantu. First Edition. Koppa (India): Aroor Ravi Memorial Ayurvedic Research Centre 1999.p.16.
9. Vaidya, Jadavaji Trikumji. Dravyaguṇasaṅgraha. Bombay (India): Pandurang Jawaji, Proprietor of the Nirnay-Sagar Press 1922.
10. Kamat S.D. Dhanvantari-Nighantu. 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. Nighantuśeṣa. Ahmedabad (India): Lalbai Dalpatbhai Bharatiya Sanskriti Vidyamandira 1968.
13. Acharya Balkrishna. Soḍhala-Nighantu. 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. *Hṛdayadipaka-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. *Paryāyamuktāvali*. Varanasi (India): Chaukhambha Vishwabharati 2013.p.18,19.
29. Vaisya Saligram. *Śāligrāma-Nighaṇṭu*. Mumbai (India): Khemraj Shrikrishnadass Prakashan 2011;7-8;p.126.
30. Vaidya Bapupalal. *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. *Mahauṣadha-Nighaṇṭu*. Reprint Edition. Varanasi (India): Chaukhambha Bharati Academy 2006.
33. Krishnan Kumaran. *Āyurvedīya-oṣadhi-nighaṇṭu*. New Delhi (India): The Central Council of Ayurvedic Research 1966.pp.116, 625, 666, 710.
34. Shukla Jagannath Prasad. *Nighaṇṭa-śiromaṇi*. Allahabad (India): Triveni Printing Works 1914p.3.
35. Sharma Sankar. *Abhidhānamājari*. 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-Koṣa*. Reprint Edition. Varanasi (India): Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthān 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): Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series 1970.pp.1714-5387.
40. Sharma Priya Vrat. *Dravyaguṇa-Koṣa*. Varanasi (India): Chaukhambha Publishers 2012.pp.37,38.
41. Basunā Varadāprasāda & Basunā Haricaraṇa. *Śabdakalpadruma*. Reprint Edition. Varanasi (India): Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan 2015.
42. Bedi Ramesh. *Bedī-Vanaspati-Koṣa*. 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.

