



## INDIAN BERBERRY DARUHARIDRA- AN ENLIGHTENMENT OF SYNONYMS FROM NIGHANTU

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## ABSTRACT

Naming a plant is a crucial step similar to calling a person to give them a unique identity. The name of any drug is based on its appearance, morphological and unique characteristics. It helps in the identification of a vast collection of plants. Since Vedic times, drugs have been named from time to time according to their special features like *Udabhavbhodhak* (Name of the origin), *Swaroopbhodhak* (Morphological characters), *Gunabhodak* (Knowledge of properties), *Karmabhodhak* (Pharmacological actions). Different synonyms are given in *Samhitas* and *Nigantus* according to their description. In *Nama-Rupa gyana*, additional synonyms (*Prayaya*) of drugs are compiled. *Daruharidra* (*Berberis aristata* DC.) is a plant with yellow wood growing in upper Himalayas. *Berberis* means a plant of a genus that comprises the berberries and *aristata* is a plant with rough leaves and stem. It resembles yellow colour like *Haridra*. It has some of the famous synonyms are *Darvi*, *Panchpacha*, *Peetdaru*, *Peetchandanam*, *Kaleyak* etc.

**Keywords:** Daruharidra, Synonyms, Paryaya, Nigantus, Darvi, Indian berberry

## INTRODUCTION

*Naam rupa, knowing the exact plant, its morphology, features and uses is essential. Paryaya* was coined to

remember other features of Plants, as only a few tools were present in the ancient period for storing

knowledge. Most of the *Paryaya* is given by seeing the morphology of the plant, appearance, colour, leaves, fruit, size etc, along with its habitat, origin, uses etc. *Paryaya* (Synonyms) helps to identify and to communicate to others to identify a *Dravya* (substance) properly; it also helps to understand the hidden meaning which is present with the name of the botanical source of the *Aushadha* (Drug) in *Ayurveda*. *Daruharidra* is the best herb for ENT diseases and pacifies *Pitta* and *Kapha dosha*. It is considered *Yakrit uttejak*, *Vranya*, *Twakdosh har*, *Kanduhara*, *Prameh hara*. Also used in the treatment of diseases like *Kusht*, *Kandu*, *Netr*, *Mukh*, *Prameha*, *Kanth roga*, etc. The main constituents of *Berberis aristata* DC. are Berberine, Oxyberberine, Berbamine, Aromoline, Karachine, Palmatine, Oxyacanthine, Taxilamine, Palmatine, Oxybarberine, tetra-

hydropalmatine etc. There are different types of *Daruharidra* available like *Berberis asiatica*, *Berberis lycium*, *Berberis petiolaris* etc. Different pharmacological actions of *daruharidra* are antidiabetic action, prevention of obesity, the cholesterol-lowering effect, gut microbiota, anti-inflammatory activity, hepatoprotective efficacy, anti-platelet action etc.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

1.Total number of 40 Synonyms were referred from various *Nighantus* those are *Sausruta Nighantu*, *Amarkosha*, *Paryaya ratna Mala*, *Madanaadi Nighantu*, *Dhanwantari Nighantu*, *Shabdchandrika*, *Nighantushesha*, *Kaiyadeva Nighantu*, *Bhavaprakasha Nighantu*, *Shiv kosha*, *Raj Nighantu*, *Abhidana Manjari*, *Priya Nigantu*, *Madanpal Nigantu*.

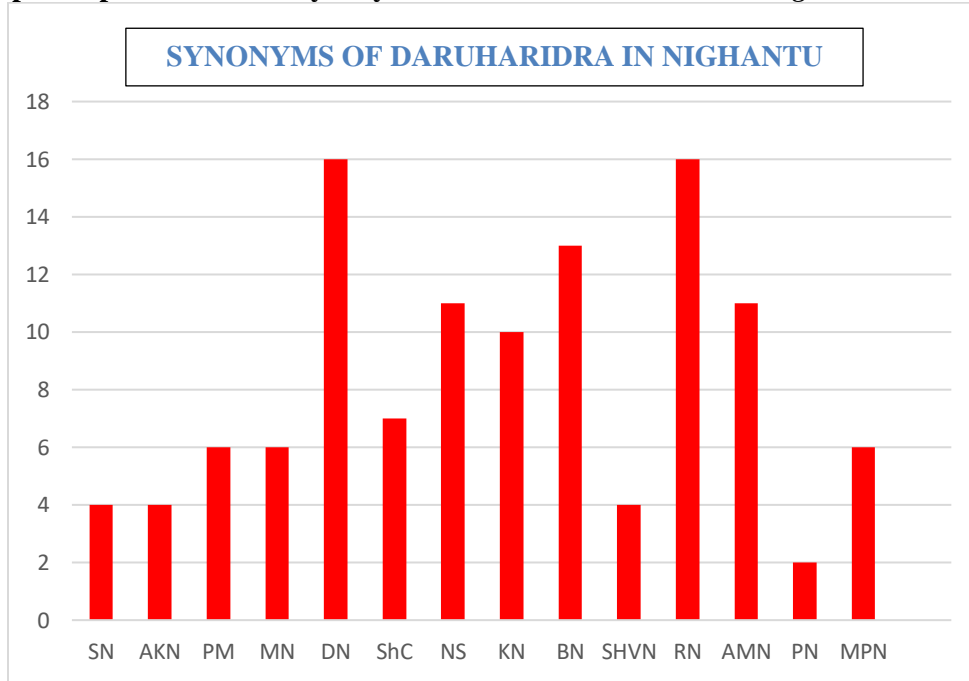
2.*Paryaya* (Synonyms) were studied and are stated in chronological order in the table given

**Table No:1 - Paryaya (Synonyms) of Daruharidra (Berberis aristata DC.) in Nighantu.**

Sr. No	Synonym	SN [1]	AKN [2]	PM <sup>[3]</sup>	MN [4]	DN [5]	ShC [6]	NS [7]	KN [8]	BN <sup>[9]</sup>	SHV N [10]	RN [11]	AMN <sup>[12]</sup>	PN [13]	MP N [14]
1.	<i>Darvi</i>	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2.	<i>Darunisha</i>	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	
3.	<i>Daruharidra</i>	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4.	<i>Dvipishita</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	<i>Darupeeta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
6.	<i>Devdaruni</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	--
7.	<i>Hemkanta</i>	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	<i>Haridru</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
9.	<i>Hemkaanti</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	<i>Hemplanshika</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
11.	<i>Hemvarn vati</i>	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	<i>Kantakteri</i>	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
13.	<i>Kushtaghani</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	<i>Kumarika</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
15.	<i>Kashat rajani</i>	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	<i>Kaleyak</i>	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-
17.	<i>Kaliyak</i>	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
18.	<i>Kantkini</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	<i>Kusumbla</i>	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	<i>Karkatkini</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
21.	<i>Kantkini</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	<i>Kamini</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
23.	<i>Kamvati</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
24.	<i>Nisha</i>	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-

25.	Peeta	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Pinda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Panchampacha	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-
28.	Parjanya	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-
29.	Peetvarna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
30.	Peetdru	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
31.	Peetchandnam	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Peetahwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
33.	Peetkam	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Peetdaru	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
35.	Peetkam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Peetkam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Peeteka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
38.	Shwet chandnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39.	Sthirraga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
40.	Swaranvarna	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

Fig. No. 1: Graphic representation of Synonyms of Daruharidra in Various Nighantus.



ELUCIDATION OF PARYAYA (SYNONYMS) OF Daruharidra ( Berberis aristata DC. )

❖ According to Organoleptic:

- दारुहरिद्रा (भा०) - दारुप्रधाना हरिद्रावर्णा । Plant with yellow colour like Haridra.
- पीतदारु (भा०) - पीतं दार्वस्य । Plant with yellow wood and flowers.

- पीतद्रुः (भा०) - पीतश्चासौ द्रुमश्च पीतकाण्डत्वात्, पीतपुष्प-त्वाच्च ।
- पीतो द्रः स्कन्धोऽस्य ।

Plant with yellow wood, flowers, Bark

- पीतचन्दनम्  
Wood Looks like Yellow chandan

❖ According to Morphology:

- कटंकटेरी (भा०) - पत्राणां कण्टकित्वात् ।

Plant having spines in the margins of leaves.

- कण्टकिनी – पत्रे कण्टकयुक्ता ।<sup>[15]</sup>

Plant with spines on the leaf margins

- कुसुम्भला – कुसुम्भवद् वर्णं लातीति<sup>[16]</sup>

Makes yellow dye like Kusumbha.

- पर्जन्या (भा०) – मेघागमे फलागमात्

Plant which blooms in rainy season

- हरिद्रवः — हरिः पिङ्गः पीतो वा द्रः अस्य

Tree with yellow Bark.

❖ According to Therapeutic Properties:

- कालेयकं- कालयति दोषान् कालीयक| Plant which pulls out all doshas.

- कृमिहरा (सो०) – कृमीन् हरतीति

Plant with antihelminthic activity.

- दार्वी (भा०) – दारुप्रधानौषधिः ।

- (अ) दीर्यते ऽ विदारणे ।

One which does elevation of Doshas.

- पचम्पचा (भा०) - पाकानन्तरं पचति धातुपाकं करोति यक्- तीति ।

Helps in Dhatushuddhi, Pachana, and good for liver disorders.

- विशोधनी (सो०) - शरीरं विशोधयतीति ।

Cleans up whole body.

- कटंकटेरी (अ ) -कटति आवृणोति स्रोतोमार्गान् इति कटः उग्रः दोषविशेषः।<sup>[17]</sup>

तमपि कटति आवृणोति इति कटंकटः । कटंकटम् उपद्रोषावरकं गुणम् ईर्यति इति कटंकटेरी । One which helps in cleaning of Srotas.

## DISCUSSION

*Nama Roopa Vigyana* is an essential part of *Dra-vyaguna*. Drugs can be identified through *Nama* (Synonyms). Various Paryaya (synonyms), based on morphology, therapeutic use, etc., help the physician determine the drug. *Daruharidra* is considered the preferable drug for treating various skin diseases, diabetes, ulcers, etc. In the Nighantus mentioned above, the maximum Paryaya (synonyms) of *Daruharidra* are described in Raj Nighantu, followed by *Dhanwantari Nigantu* and *Bhavprakash Nigantu*. According to morphology, there are Paryaya like *Darvi*, *Darunisha*, *Darupeeta*, *Haridru*, *Hemvarnva-*

*ti*, *Kantkini*, *Peeta*, *Peetvarna*, *Peetdru*, *Peetchandnam*, *Peetkam*, *Shwet Chandnam* etc. According to its therapeutic uses, synonyms are *Kushtaghani*, *Vishodhini*, *Kaleyak*, etc. *Paryaya* helps us to learn the drug thoroughly. It helps in identification, too, because in other places, the same plant is known by its Paryaya (synonym), so they bridge the gap between the plants of different areas. In Ayurveda, treating any disease is only possible with an authentic drug. Knowledge of other names of drugs helps to understand the substitute, adulterant, plant availability and controversies and identify the correct drug mentioned. It gives a push forward to enhance the knowledge of diversity in herbs.

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