

TITLE

CRITICAL STUDY OF GAUTAMEEYA KASHYAP SAMHITA WITH SPECIAL
REFERANCE TO AGADTANTRA

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Name of the Candidate
Vd. N. G. Gramopadhye.
B.A.M.S.
P.G. Dip. in Agadtantra
P.G.D.M.L.S.

Name of the Guide
Prof. Dr. V. P. Joglekar.
M.D. (Kayachikitsa)
M.D. (Agadtantra)
P.G.D.M.L.S.

Name of the Institute
Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth
(Deemed University)
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FORM 'A'

**CRITICAL STUDY OF GAUTAMEEYA KASHYAP SAMHITA
WITH SPECIAL REFERANCE TO AGADTANTRA**

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Under the faculty of: Ayurved

Name of the Candidate: Dr. N. G. Gramopadhye

Under the Guidance of

Name of the Guide: Dr. V. P. Joglekar

Name of the Department: Agadtantra Avum Vyavahar Ayurved

Month & Year: March 2012

FORM 'B'

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled “**CRITICAL STUDY OF GAUTAMEEYA KASHYAP SAMHITA WITH SPECIAL REFERANCE TO AGADTANTRA**” completed and written by me has not previously formed basis for the award of any Degree or other similar title upon me of this or any other Vidyapeeth or examining body.

Place:

Signature of the Research student

Date:

FORM 'C'

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**CRITICAL STUDY OF GAUTAMEEYA KASHYAP SAMHITA WITH SPECIAL REFERANCE TO AGADTANTRA**” which is being resubmitted herewith for the award of the Degree of Vidyavachaspati (Ph.D.) in Agadtantra of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune is the result of original research work completed by Dr. N. G. Gramopadhye under my supervision and guidance. To the best of my knowledge and belief the work incorporated in this thesis has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree or similar title of this or any other University or examining body upon him.

Place:

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Date:

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Abbreviations

1.	A.H.	Ashtang Hridaya
2.	A.S.	Ashtang Sangraha
3.	B.P.	Bhavaprakash
4.	C.S.	Charak Samhita
5.	D.Ni.	Dhanvantari Nighantu
6.	H.S.	Harita Samhita
7.	G.K.S.	Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita
8.	K.Ni.	Kaiyadeva Nighantu
9.	R.Ni.	Raj Nighantu
10.	Su.S.	Sushrut Samhita
11.	V.N.	Vishanarayaneeyam

॥ धन्वंतरि ॥



॥ ईि केलुऐऐरुऐा ऐऐः ॥

Introduction

Agadtantra is the branch of Ayurvedic science which was well developed in the era of Charakacharya and Susharutacharya. Obviously in those times, as human beings were living close to Nature, the contact with toxic plants & toxic animals such as Snakes, flies, Dogs, and wild animals was unavoidable. As the saying goes 'Need is the mother of invention', the study of various toxic substances including plant kingdom and animal kingdom, various inorganic substances, mineral poisons was sheer necessity, so there are various separate samhitas written by Alambayan, Latyan and other Acharyas dealing exclusively with Agadtantra (Toxicology).

In today's context Agadtantra is confined to some verses in Brihatryees and Laghutryi related with toxic plants & toxic animals, their sources. Active principles, symptoms observed on human beings after their administration by various routes and treatment.

In many states of India Toxicology means modern Toxicology. To some extent it seems all right as today's legal implications are applicable to this branch of Medical Sciences. In some states especially Kerala, even today many persons successfully use traditional knowledge of Toxicology (Agadtantra) on many poisonous animal bites including snakes bites. Thus they apply traditional knowledge of Agadtantra with confidence and with good and encouraging results.

Presently traditional treatment of snakebites is practiced at the Visha Chikista Hospital at Pappinsery near Kannur in Kerala along with administration of Polyvalent Antivenin. So also treatment of Snake bite in particular in its traditional form is practiced at the Visha Chikitsa society at Kankol in Kerala about 30 km. away from Payyanur where ten bedded hospital is established for this purpose.

A large number of traditional healers are still administering treatment of Snakebite in different parts of Kerala. The people who took Visha Chikitsa as their profession and who are interested in Agadtantra study following books.

- 1) Vishanaarayaneeyam,
- 2) Ashtang Hrudaya,
- 3) Harmekhala,
- 4) Lakshnaamrut.

Recently one from above list viz. Vishanarayaneeyam was studied. In its preface the name of Kashyap Samhita written by Sage Kashyap especially on

Agadtantra is mentioned. This Samhita is in the form of dialogue between Sage Kashyap and Gautama.

These manuscripts are in Sanskrit language and some of them translated into Malayalam. Elsewhere in India except Ashtang Hrudaya others are unknown to even Ayurvedic Scholars. One of them is a Manuscript especially written on Agadtantra by Sage Kashyap, which is known as Kashyap Samhita in Kerala. In Ayurvedic field when we think about Kashyap Samhita we undoubtedly refer to Kaumarbhrutya Tantra written by Vrudha Jeeval. In the largest Hindi edition written by Sri Satyapal Bhashagacharya the reference of other Kashyap Samhita is mentioned as below:

Dk' ; i l fgrk; k enkl ins ' ks efnrks xnrU= fo" k; d fofHkUks U; ks xBFks l; d
mi yH; rā
ra xk: Mhfo | k] foigjk HkS T; iz ks k% ekā=d iz ks k% foi oR; ks tkr; LrRi Hknk%
nś kfnfo' ki k' p
of. k k% A
, rfn; ks y[ks MYg. k e/kpks k k rks kjenrU= fo" k; d k% ' ykd; ks y k rks fi
l ed{kk i k rks ukghf rA
u pk= rks ' ykdā
rskvxnrU=h; ; L; kU; L; S okophu dk' ; i L; i kphuxnkp; Z
dk' ; i l ki nkf; dki nś kkuq kfj. ks U; Lpō ok dL; fpYy[k bR; ueh; rs A
, rnh; PNk; kxU/kk. fi ukLR; k d k ekjHR; i L Fkkrh; k; ka l fgrk; ke~ AA
rno d' ; i dk' ; l' On; kfoZHkUer; k n' kZsu , i keq fjfufnZVkaik dk' ; i kuka
i kphuRosu n' ; ekukuefi foi; fol dknw] dk' ; i l fgrk ukEuk
yH; eku; ks i fjfi fnā ; ksZFk; kjokZ phu xBFkUrjRos] , i kdk' ; i kuk
ekjhpRosuk. fo' ki xu p d k ekjHR; kpk; k ekjhp d' ; i ks ukHk foffkU% i kphu
vkpk; % rlemyk ps a uokpyC/kk i kphu l fgrk fofHkUks fr fu/kh; rs A
d' ; i ki fnlVRosfi rnh; Rokock/krk i U; ; r l g iz q; ekuokl ekf/kdj. k
l ekl s i p Hnkus p dk' ; i h l fgrk bR; Fkēknk; dk' ; i l fgrs R; L; k uke
l efpres AA

But this manuscript is written by Sage Kashyap especially on Agadtantra. So it is the need of the hour to study this Kashyap Samhita (dialogue between Kashyap and Gautama which is related to Agadtantra) critically: translate it into English which is

world's language and study it in a scientific way so that one can add some important knowledge which will be helpful for mankind. Also it will be a great addition to today's Agadtantra.

So I have chosen this particular Kashyap Samhita (dialogue between Kashyap and Gautama which is related to Agadtantra) for critical study

At present total Five Manuscripts named is Kashyap Samhita are available as mentioned as below:

1. This Kashyap Samhita (dialogue between Kashyap and Gautama which is related to Agadtantra) came to H.H. Sri Yatiraja Swami of Melkote through the priest of the sacred temple in Nepal. This manuscript was not in perfect condition. In this Kashyap Samhita (Agadtantra) Sage Kashyapa expounds to Gaurama in metrical form the nature of Serpents, their poisons and cures. The names of the work is found among the 108 Samhitas of the Paancharaatra School of worship mentioned in the ancient work "Padma Samhita". A large part of it deals with Mantrika incantations which remove serpents or render their poisons innocuous. The later portion deals with knowledge of the snakes, sixteen varieties of snakes, classification and types of poisonous drugs, Hymns(mantras) to destroy effects of poisons/venoms of insets and animals and description of herbal antidotes to treat their poisons.

2. Second manuscript of the same title is from Govt. Oriental Library, Madras. Third manuscript of the same title from Theosophical Library at adyar is mentioned.

3. In Kashyap Samhita (Vrudha-jeevakiya which deals with Kaumarbhritya) probably one fourth or even less of its original form has been made available by Rajguru Pandit Hemaraja Sharma of Nepal in 1938 prefixed with Upodghata. The source of this book is a manuscript written on leaves of Tada. The size of leaves is 21.5"*2.25" having six lines in each row. It begins with page no.29 and ends with page no. 264. Beginning middle and end part of the manuscript is not available. The difference in writing indicates that it has been completed by two authors. According to description available in this manuscript it suggests that Sage Kashyap wrote a medical treatise with his intellectual vision & penances under the command of Lord Bramha. This knowledge was passed to Jeevaka who abridged it. The child, jeevaka was not accepted by other sages. The story tells that this child was transformed into a gray haired, wrinkled old man called Vriddha Jeevaka. After that Vatsya the descendant of Vriddha Jeevaka recovered the text from Yaksh Anaayaraa by pleasing him and popularized it. It has 8 sections (sutra, nidana, viman, aatmaniscaya/sharer,

indriya, chikista, siddhi and Kalpa) afterwards Khila sthana is added in it. The Era of this manuscript is as old as Charaka and sustra samhitas. It is not in complete form. Its main subject is Kaumarbhurata which contains diseases of children, their development, their nutrition, feeding, Hasta Sveda, etc is described especially for children. It is one of the 8 parts of Ashtang Ayurveda. It also gives information about Vedana (pains), lashanani (symptoms), Balgraha and vishama Jvara especially in children.

4. In Indian medical bibliographies there is mention of work “Kashyapa Tantra” and “Kashyapa Roga-Nidanam”. The former manuscript is not available. The manuscript entitled “ Kashyapa Roga-Nidanam” is enlisted in G.O.M.L. Vol.XX III No.13112. This book is incomplete and gives varieties and distinguishing characters of different disease, the methods of their dignosis and treatment.

5. Another work called Kashyap Samhita is noted in the Catalogue of Brunnell’s Tangare manuscript MSS No.XLT p.p70. It is in the form of discussion between Uma and Maheshvara and deals with etiology and treatment including prayers to Rudra, shiva and Vishnu to eradicate various diseases of Vata, Grahani, Arsha, etc. at the end only 4 1/2verses are given for treatment of diseases of children.

6. In the library of Sampurnananda Sanskrit Mahavidhyalaya one manuscript entitled “Kashyap Samhita” is mentioned in which various Recipes containg metallic preparations are described.

History of Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita:

The Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita which is selected for the study is the collection of the matter among the three Manuscripts named as ‘Ka’, ‘Kha’ and ‘Ga’ Manuscripts. All the three Manuscripts are incomplete. By editing these three Manuscripts the present printed Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita is prepared.

The first Manuscript ‘Ka’ was found in the Manuscript Library at Addyar nearChennai. The second manuscript ‘Kha’ is available at Govt. Manuscript Library. The third Manuscript ‘Ga’ is found at Govt. Manuscript Library, Madras. By comparison of the three manuscripts this authorized book was published by Sri Yathiraja Sampathkumar Swami of Melkote and printed at the Kabeer Printing work, Chennapuri with great efforts.

Authorship, Era, Contents and Cultural date:

In present era there are total Five Manuscripts available having the same name as ‘Kashyap Samhita’ and are mentioned as below:

This Kashyap Samhita chosen for study (Dialogue between Kashyap and Gautama which is related to Agadtantra) came to H.H. Sri Yatiraja, Swami of Melkote through the priest of the sacred temple in Nepal. This manuscript was not in perfect condition. In this Kashyap Samhita (on Agadtantra) Sage Kashyap expounds to Gautama in metrical form the nature of Serpents, their poisons and cures. The name of this Kashyap Samhita is found among the 108 Samhitas of the Paancharaatra School of worship mentioned in the ancient work "Padma Samhita". A large part of it deals with Mantrika incantations which deal with serpents or render their poisons innocuous. The later portion deals with knowledge of the snakes, sixteen varieties of Mooshaka's, classification and types of poisonous entities, Hymns(Mantras) to destroy effects of poisons/venoms of Insects and animals and description of herbal antidotes to treat their poisons.

This Kashyap Samhita is available at Saraswati Bhavan Library, Varanasi written in Devnagari script (serial no. 1257 and Accession no. 45395).

The comparison between Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita and Brihatrayees is explained here with help of various tables.

1. 'Ka' Manuscript is edited first in the Sangraha of Pujari of Narayan Mandir of Yadavgiiri which was written on palm leaves containing Twelve Adhayas and having various irregularities and many changes.
2. 'Kha' Manuscript discovered at Addyar Manuscript Library which was written on paper in Telugu language and in Andhra Lipi and was similar to 'Ka' manuscript.
3. 'Ga' Manuscript was found at Madras Govt. Library, Madras which was written on palm leaves having Thirteen Adhayas with many irregularities and is confusing.

By taking into consideration these three Manuscripts Ka, Kha and Ga this Samhita was prepared.

In first four Adhayas there is no difference in the three manuscripts.

Up to 46 pages matter is same.

The Visha vaidyas both institutionally trained Vaidyas and Contemporary Toxicologists in Kerala are not using the treatment which is mentioned in Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita. This Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita is in Sanskrit script and not translated in Malyalam. Most of them are even not aware of

Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita. No work has been done on Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita regarding its critical study. They usually use Visha -Narayaneeyam, Visha-jyotsnika etc.

Aims & Objectives –

This work includes the following.

- 1] **To compare Kashyap Samhita (dialogue between Kashyap and Gautama which is related to Agadtantra) & Kashyap Samhita (Vruddha – Jeevakiya which deals with Kaumarbhritya) from North with its Authorship. Era, Contents and Cultural date.**

- 2] **To compare the contents of Kashyap Samhita (dialogue between Kashyap and Gautama which is related to Agadtantra) with above mentioned other different Kashyap Samhitas.**

- 3] **To compare the contents of Kashyap Samhita (dialogue between Kashyap and Gautama which is related to Agadtantra) with Charak Samhita, Sushrut samhita, Vagbhat samhita.**

- 4] **Collection of source materials of the manuscript and period of Kashyap Samhita (dialogue between Kashyap and Gautama which is related to Agadtantra)**

- 5] **To find out important features of Kerala Visha Chikitsaa described in Kashyap Samhita (dialogue between Kashyap and Gautama which is related to Agadtantra) in comparison to other schools of thought.**

Plan of Work:-

Ø This study includes critical evaluation of in **Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita**.

Ø This study is done in **three phases** which are described in detail as follows.

✓ Phase I :-

- 1. Verification** from Manuscripts.
- 2. Accurate translation** of the text.

✓ Phase II :-

- 1. Arrangement of topics** of **Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita** according to subject matter.
- 2. Comparison** between each subject with description in this Samhita & Bruhatrayi, with particular emphasis on dissimilarities.

✓ Phase III :-

- 1. Word concordance** study using appropriate Stastical Methods.

✓ Phase-IV

Survey of traditional Visha Tantra established in Kerala regarding utility of Kashyap Samhita (dialogue between Kashyap and Gautama which is related to Agadtantra).

- Traditional Visha Vaidyas in Kerala are not using the references from Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita as it is in Sanskrit language.
- Even the institutionally trained Vaidyas are not using the Formulations from Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita.
- Contemporary Toxicologists and other Visha Vaidyas are using the formulations from the texts like Visha-Narayaneeyam, Visha-Jyotsnika, Prayog-Samucchaya, Kriya Kaumudi and Ashtang Hridaya etc.
- For treatment of various poisoning drugs which are commonly used Shigru-Punarnavadi Lepa, Sarivadi Lepa for external application.

e) For internal treatment Patol-Katurohinyadi Kashay, Bilwadi Gutika, Shirisharishtam, Punarnavasava, Amrutottaram Kashaya, Bilwa-Chandanadi kashaya, Chandraprabha Vati etc.

Literature Review :-

✓ Historical Aspect of Agadtantra :-

The plant and Animal kingdom existed before mankind on earth. Human species were exposed to plants and animals since the beginning . Some plants were useful to mankind and some plants were dangerous (poisonous) and so were the animals. It means Agadtantra predates human beings. So from the beginning of human evolution poisonous and non poisonous living and non living entities were closely related to human beings.

In ancient times Rigveda was created. It is the first Ved which is said to be Apourusheya, (not written by human beings). That is supposed to be the first written classic, in which the word Bhishag is used for Vaidya. Bhishag means who contracts the poisoning. Rigvedaa also mentions the types of Visha as Sthavar (vegetable) and Jangam (Animal). Jangam includes Snakes (Sarp Visha), Scorpions (Vrichik Visha), and other poisonous animals (Krimies) with their symptoms, types and treatment also in the first mandal 191 sookta which included 16 Ruchas related to poisoning. The description of how the Sun antagonize the Visha, is described. The Kapinjal bird is said to be anti poisonous, these type of descriptions are found in these Ruchas. In seventh Mandal of Rigvedaa , 50th Sookth describes serpents, their poisoning, vegetable poisoning etc.

Atharvaved is the fourth veda (\approx 4000 B.C.)which also describes poisons and their management. Some incantations (Mantras) and medications (Aushadhis) are described in Atharvveda. The description of snake poisoning, scorpion poisoning, other poisonous creatures, matalic poisoning present in water are mentioned in details.

From this description we come to know that Agadtantra (Vishatantra) was developed branch of Ayurveda even in the Vedic era.

Arya Chanakya (\approx 300 B.C.)has given detailed description in his “Kautiliya Arthashastra” that king should be in contact with Visha Vaidya and Rasayan Vaidya. He also gives beautiful description of how the poisonous food is identified, if sudden death has occurred then how to investigate poisoning, what are the postmortem findings in a dead body, how to examine the poisonous food, how to examine the food from stomach contents (Amashay) after death for suspicious of poisoning etc.

For a long time we had failed to realize the worth of the vast amount of manuscripts handed to us. With the passage of time, knowledge about these manuscripts has increased. According to statistics published by the National Mission for Manuscripts recently published by Government of India, there are about 50 lakhs manuscripts available in India and in addition to this a large number of Indian Manuscripts are available in European countries & South Asia & Asian countries.

The wealth of scientific literature produced in India in Sanskrit has been enormous. These manuscripts are on subjects like Astronomy, Mathematics, Medicine, Veterinary sciences etc. Only 7% of these texts have been printed so far.

Manuscript

This Kashyap Samhita chosen for study (Dialogue between Kashyap and Gautama which is related to Agadtantra) came to H.H. Sri Yatiraja, Swami of Melkote through the priest of the sacred temple in Nepal. This manuscript was not in perfect condition. In this Kashyap Samhita (on Agadtantra) Sage Kashyap expounds to Gautama in metrical form the nature of Serpents, their poisons and cures. The name of this Kashyap Samhita is found among the 108 Samhitas of the Paancharaatra School of worship mentioned in the ancient work "Padma Samhita". A large part of it deals with Mantrika incantations which remove serpents or render their poisons innocuous. The later portion deals with knowledge of the snakes, sixteen varieties of Mooshaka's, classification and types of poisonous entities, Hymns(Mantras) to destroy effects of poisons/venoms of Insects and animals and description of herbal antidotes to treat their poisons.

This Kashyap Samhita is available at Saraswati Bhavan Library, Varanasi written in Devnagari script.(**serial no. 1257 and Accession no. 45395**).

1. **Ka Manuscript** edited first in the Sangraha of Pujari of Narayan Mandir of Yadavgi written on palm leaf containing **twelve Adhayas** having various faults, with many changes found.
2. **Kha Manuscript** discovered at Addyar manuscript Library which was written on paper and in Telugu language and Andhra Lipi similar to **Ka Manuscript**.

3. **Ga Manuscript** is found in Madras Govt. Library written on palm leaves having **thirteen Adhayas** not better than previous two manuscripts having faults and making confusion.

By taking into consideration with these three copies that is Ka, Kha and Ga this Samhita was prepared.

In first four Adhayas there is no change in three manuscripts Matter is same. up to 46 pages.

Other Kashyap Samhitas

Sr. No.	Title	Author	Script	Library	Accession No.
1257	Kashyap Samhita	-	Devnagari	SBLV	45395
-	Kashyap Samhita	Kashyap	Telugu	OLM	A-129 P-8869/1
-	Kashyap Samhita	-	-	TSML	11045
-	Kashyap Samhita	Kashyap	-	GMLS	P-22-8
-	Kashyap Samhita	-	-	FIPT	846

T. - 1

REFERENCES:

Sanskrit Medical Manuscripts in India published by C.C.R.A.S. New Delhi
Indian Institute of history of Medicine, Hyderabad, India.

ABBREVIATIONS:

SBLV : Saraswati Bhavan Library, Varanasi.

1) SSVL: Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya Library

2) VVSL: Varanasiya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya Library

OLM: 1) Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Govt. Oriental Library,
Mysore. 1922

2) A supplementary catalogue of Manuscripts secured for the Oriental
Research Institute, Mysore. 1955

3) Descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts Vol.XIII, Oriental
Research Institute, University of Mysore 1986

TSML: A descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore Vol.XVI-1923

GMLS: Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras

FIPT: 1188 transcripts of Manuscripts of French Institute, Pondicherry

Contents of Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita

Adhyay	No. of Shlok
1.	70
2.	58
3.	40
4.	110
5.	80
6.	78
7.	30
8.	58
9.	86
10.	46
11.	89
12.	66
13.	43
Total	854

T. - 2

Name of Adhyay	Description
Adhyay 1	Description of Garud Mantra, Shakti Patha,.
Adhyay 2	Description of Garud Yantra
Adhyay 3	Description of Homa
Adhyay 4	Types of Visha, Sarpa Damsha Lakshanani, Visha Vega, Duta Lakshanani, etc.

Adhyay 5	Description of Visha Samhar Mantra, Yantra Prayog, Akhu, Vrishchik, Krimi Kitadi Gardabha, Ashwa, Visha nashan
Adhyay 6	Description of Sarpa Kridadi Lakshanani, Mantra Prayog, Sarpa chikitsa
Adhyay 7	Description of Mantra & Aushadhi chikitsa of Shesha, Takshak, etc.
Adhyay 8	Description of Darvikar chikitsa
Adhyay 9	Description of Mandali chikitsa
Adhyay 10	Description of Raajali visha Sarpo
Adhyay 11	Description of Aakhu visha Chikitsa
Adhyay 12	Description of Luta Ashwa, adi chikitsa, Sthavar chikitsa
Adhyay 13	Description of Yantra Sidhhi, Yantra dharan & Abhishek

T. – 3

✓ Only following Adhyayas are given Names in G.K.S.

No. of Adhyaya	Name of Adhyaya in G.K.S.
Tritiyoadhaya	Garuda Panchakshari Kalpa Viniyog Vidhi
Navamoadhaya	Mandali Visha Chikista Adhyaya
Ekadash Adhyaya	MushakChikitsa Vidhi

T. – 4

✓ **Contents of Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita:**

No. of Adhyay	Content of Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita
1	Description of Garud Mantra, Shakti
2	Description of Garud Yantra
3	Description of Home
4	Description of types of Visha, Damsha lakshane, Doot lakshane

5	Description of Visha Samhar Mantra, Yantra, Aakhu, Vrischika visha nashak Mantra
6	Description of various types of Sarpa
7	Description of Mantra for Shesha Nag, Mantra – Jap Kal
8	Description of Darvikar chikitsa
9	Description of Mandali chikitsa
10	Description of Rajila visha chikitsa
11	Description of Sixteen types of Mushak visha chikitsa (Aushadhi & Mantra)
12	Description of Loota, Ashwa etc. Damsha chikitsa, Sthavar visha dravya chikitsa
13.	Description of Abhishek Vidhi

T. – 5

Subject matter related to Agadtantra

- ✓ **List of Pranj Dravya used in GKS following 16 animal products are described in GKS**

1	Asthi	Bones
2	Dadhi	Curds
3	Dugdha	Milk
4	Ghrita	Ghee
5	Maamsa	Flesh
6	Mutra	Urin
7	Navaneet	Butter
8	Pitta	Bile
9	Shonita	Blood
10	Stanya	Human milk
11	Takra	Buttermilk
12	Vasa	Fat

T. - 6

✓ List of Visha Dravya used in GKS

1.	Agni	Plumbago zyleneica
2.	Agnika (Bhallatak, Chitrak)	Semecarpus anacardium
3.	Agnishikha	Gloriosa superba
4.	Aindri	Citrussus colocynthis
5.	Aphu	Papaver somniferum
6.	Arka	Calotropis procera
7.	Bhallatak	Semecarpus anacardium
8.	Bhanga	Cannabis sativa
9.	Chitrak	Plumbago zyleneica
10.	Dhattura	Datura metel
11.	Gunja	Abrus precatorius
12.	Karaskar	Strychnous nux vomica
13.	Karveer	Nerium odorum
14.	Langali	Gloriosa superba
15.	Matul	Datura metel
16.	Peeta Arka	Calotropis procera
17.	Shweta Arka	Calotropis procera
18.	Snuhi	Euphorbia nerifolia
19.	Ucchat (shweta gunja)	Abrus precatorius
20.	Ugra	Aconitum ferox
21.	Visha	Aconitum ferox

T. – 7

✓ Jvara (Fever):-

Damsha Lakshana	Suggestive of
Jvara – fever	Bhrama M.S.
Jvara – fever	Krushna M.S.
Jvara – fever	Vishaghatee Moo. Vi.
Jvara – fever	Kulachandra Moo. Vi.
Jvara – fever	Kroora Moo. Vi.
Jvara – fever	Ugrah Moo. Vi.

Jvara – fever	Meghanaada Moo. Vi.
Jvara – fever	Simhaasyastu Moo. Vi.
Jvara – fever	Sugarbhah Moo. Vi.
Jvara – fever	Kumudah Moo. Vi.
Jvara – fever	Sunaasah Moo. Vi.
Jvara – fever	Kumbha M.S.
Jvaram – fever	Vichitrakusuma D.S.
Vishama-Jvarah-fever	Subalah Moo. Vi.

T. – 8

✓ **Rujaa / Vedanaa / Toda (Pain) –**

Damsha Lakshana	Suggestive of
Aartijam – pain	Savisham Krucchhrsadyam
Aatapaartitaa – pain increased in hot climate	Krushna M.S.
Agngaglaani – bodyache	Kulachandr Moo. Vi.
Antah-Vedanaa – internal pain	Subalah Moo. Vi.
Antah-Veadnaa – internal pain	Subalah Moo. Vi.
Asahyavedana – pain in mouth	Kulachandr Moo. Vi.
Ativedanaa – severe pain	Pishacha M.S.
Ativedanaa – severe pain	Kumbha M.S.
Damshasya Parito Rujaa – severe pain at the site of bite	Kutila M.S.
Rujaa – pain	Bhrutimukha D.S.
Rujaa – pain	Kumbha M.S.
Rujaa – pain	Shopha M.S.
Rujaaagngaanaam – bodyache	Pishacha M.S.
Rujanvita – pain	Savisha Vrana
Shoola – pain	Kaaladashta Lakshana
Shoola – pain	Ugrah Moo. Vi.
Skandhapradeshevatom – pain in shoulder	Mahaa M.S.
Toda – pain	Savisha Vrana

Urvaruk – chest pain	Shweta M.S.
Vedanaa – pain	Sudantah Moo. Vi.
Vedanaa Rudhirolbanaah – pain	Savisha Vrana

T. – 9

✓ **Vaivarnya (Discolouration):-**

Damsha Lakshana	Suggestive of
Agngashyaama – discolouration of body	Subalah Moo. Vi.
Bahuvrana – discolouration	Teekshna Moo. Vi.
Paarshvayoahvarnabheda – discolouration on the lateral side	Shweta M.S.
Peeta in colour – yellow	Mandali Sarpa
Peetanetram – yellowness of eyes	Peetanetra M.S.
Peetanetre – yellowness of eyes	Hema M.S.
Shyaava – discolouration	Kumudah Moo. Vi.
Shyaavo – discolouration	Kumbha M.S.
Sitah – white in colour	Raajeemaana Sarpa
Sitetara & Krishna in colour	Darveekara Sarpa
Shyaamaa – black discolouration Bhaanti	Valaahaka D.S.
Taapaagngayaoah Bhraantiarakshnaoa – black discolouration	Kaaladashta Lakshana
Vaivarnyam – discolouration	Bhayaanakah Moo. Vi.
Vaivarnyam – discolouration	Pishaacha M.S.
Vaivarnyam – discolouration	Hema M.S.
Varna Bheda – discolouration	Tritiya Visha-Vega

T. – 10

✓ **Desire:-**

Damsha Lakshana	Suggestive of
Aatapechchhaa – desire of hot	Ekacharee Moo. Vi.
Aatapechchhaa – desire of hot	Bhootaka Moo. Vi.
Arochaka – dislike	Ugrah Moo. Vi.
Arochakam – dislike	Shopha M.S.
Arochakau – dislike	Visarpaka M.S.

Aruchee – dislike	Mahaa M.S.
Aruchi – dislike	Bhootaka Moo. Vi.
Aruchiah – dislike	Karaghnaah Moo. Vi.
Trushaa – thirst	Bhayaanakah Moo. Vi.
Trushnaa - thirst	Kumbha M.S.
Trushnaa – thirst	Sudantah Moo. Vi.
Vitarati – absence of desire	Shashtho Visha-Vega

T. – 11

- Kashyap is highly knowledgeable in all disciplines, expert in knowing past and future, expert in knowing Mantras (8 letters, 12 letters, 6 letters)

✓ **Types of Nyas:-**

Sr. No.	Name of Nyas
1.	Akshar Nyas
2.	Samhar Nyas
3.	Kawach Nyas
4.	Mantra kara Nyas
5.	Shatanga Nyas
6.	Ashtanag vidhi Nyas

T. – 12

✓ **Names of Mudra:-**

Sr. No.	Names of Mudra
1.	Chakra Mudra
2.	Sannidhi Mudra
3.	Anjali Mudra

T. – 13

- Garud can destroy Visha, Gara.

✓ **Ashtakulas of Naga:-**

Sr. No.	Names of Kula
1.	Anant
2.	Vasuki

3.	Takshak
4.	Karkotak
5.	Padma
6.	Mahapadma
7.	Shankhapal
8.	Gulik

T. – 14

- Description of Garuda:- having ornaments of Nag (in the left hand – Anant) (Vasuki – as holy thread) (Takshak – waist thread) (Karkotak – on right ear) (Padma – on left ear) (Mahapadma & shankhapal on head) (Gulik in the middle of two hands)
- Yantra:- they are of 5 types.
- Yantras of Garuda can make wealth (5 Aksharas, 10 Aksharas). Yantra useful in Asadhya and Life threatening group of Vishas.
- For ShankaVisha – Pujavidhi.

✓ Garud Panchakshari Kalpa Viniyog Vidhi –

- Kashyap – son of Brahmadev.
- Mantra for Shanti & Pushti.
- Hawan 10000 time gulwel release from untimely death.
- Home with Durwas increase Life.
- Siddharth home – relief from debt.
- Home to increase food storage & increase of number of animals.
- Hawan of Kinshuk – does Kleshanashan.
- Home for female child.
- Hawan for male child.
- Hawan to cure Prameha.
- Home for disease of Cow, Elephants & Horse.
- Home to stop bleeding.
- Home for Victory.
- Hawan for rainfall, Jwarashanti.
- Hawan for cure of Raajyakshama.

- Home to destroy all updravas.
- For Hawan Brahmin should use palas, king with ashwattha, vaishya with oudumbar, kshrudra with arka.
- Hawan for vashikaran of females.
- Hawan to destroy all enemies.
- Description of Yantras and yantravidhi.
 - Hawan to mesmerize enemies.
 - Abhishek of Uttam mantra provides good health like prosperity, victory.

4th Adhyaya

- Kashyap – son of Bramha, Great Brahmin. God shiva has told Kashyap 5 food poisons like Sthawar, Jangam, Kritrim, Shankavisha, Gruhaj.
- ✓ **Names of Sarpa:- Heavenly snakes**

Sr. No.	Name of Sarpa
1.	Shesha
2.	Vasuki
3.	Takshak
4.	Karkotak
5.	Abja
6.	Mahambuj
7.	Shankhapal
8.	Gulik

T. – 15

Bhauma Sarpa (Terrestrial snakes)

Sr.No.	Sarpa
1.	Darvikar
2.	Mandali
3.	Rajila
4.	Vaitak

T. – 16

Description of heavenly snakes

Shesha	Bearing the dot shining on forehead in between the eyebrows and eyes at stand still.
Vasuki	Head like swastika looking at left side.
Takshak	5 dots shining on head beholding at right side, moves quickly.
Shankha	Marked by stripes, shining head always bend down.
Karkotak	Snake with a chest marked by crescent moon.
Padma	Body is adorned by lotus & moving by tail.
Gulik	With mixed characteristics curved and contracted body soft loose eyes with less movement.

T. – 17

- Anant & Gulik – Brahmins – red in colour and born of fire.
- Vasuki & Shankhapal are Kshatriya – yellow in colour and born of Indra.
- Mahaabja & Takshak are Vaishyas – black in colour and born of Vayu.
- Padma & Karkotak are Kshudra – white in colour and born of Ambudhi.

Ø Sarpa born in Nagavansha have 10, 8, 5, & 3 gunas and having 100 heads.

Nagas born in Fanivansha have 500 sons, don't have old age and death. Very dangerous and can take any roop (form) as per their will.

Ø Nagas live in swarga, ocean, patal, parvat, privthital are very powerful.

✓ Characteristics of terrestrial snakes: -

Type of Snake	Characteristics	Dosha Predominance
Darvikar	Chakra and Nangar like head	vat predominance
Mandali	head is situated in between nose and anterior teeth, Swastik on head, different colours, glossy and Tiryak	pitta predominance
Rajilla	bi headed and Vaitik are of mixed characters and mixed gunas	kapha predominance

Vaitik	Mixed characters and mixed gunas	predominance of tridoshas
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T. – 18

Darvikar	Balaavastha	very dangerous
Mandali	Youvanavastha	very dangerous
Rajilla	old avastha	very dangerous

T. – 19

Name of Sarpa	Types
Darvikar	36
Mandali	16
Rajilla	13
Vaitak	11

T. – 20

In 4 months small sarpas will be born from their eggs. 5 anguli length, red and black coloured head.

3 types of Snakes -

1. Stree	2. Purush	3. Napusak
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T. - 21

✓ Characteristics of Sarpas:-

Born in Kartik month	Tamas, Idle
Born in Margashirsha month	Powerful
Born in Poush month	Longest & Highly venomous

T. – 22

- Black sarpa will open his eyes after 7 days.
- 52, 20, 4 molars from Left and Right side are fangs.
- After 6 months sarpas moult their skin after birth.

✓ Enemies of Sarpa:-

No.	Name	Name in Marathi
1	Krod	Randukkar
2	Arash	Vajra
3	Shikhi	Peacock
4	Shyen	Sasana

5	Midal	Manjar
6	Nakul	Mungus
7	Vruka	Landga

T. – 23

- Life span of sarpas is 100 years.
- 240 teeth non poisonous and 4 teeth are poisonous.

✓ 8 Reasons for bite:-

Fear	Aggressiveness
Hunger	Akranti
Darpa	Requirement of sthan
Previous enmity	Kal prerit

T. – 24

✓ Characteristics of Bite:-

Bite by frightened sarpa	Is non poisonous
Once bitten wound	Is vakrakar
Bite by 2 teeth with saliva	Is vakra
Delicate bite by unmad sarpa	Is poisonous
Bite with saliva by kshudhit sarpa & aggressive sarpa	Is krucchra sadhya
When multiple bite marks are seen	Poison is not present at all
When bite is mixed with blood & excessive saliva	It is asadhya
The bite wound is flooded with saliva, red colour & in mamnsa	It is sadhya
When there are 2 straight bite marks, one of them is curved & wound is formed by enmity	It is asadhya
3 or 1 wound flooded with blood looking varriable	It is asadhya
Wound is having Dab associated with pipilika & with kandu & pain	It is due to bite of krodhit sarpa

T. – 25

✓ **Mrutyu Lakshanani:-**

Romanch	Daha
Sweda	Kapha
Pida	Paradhinata
Salivation	Pralap
Smruti	Moha

T. – 26

✓ **Mantraprayog is contraindicated when:-**

The bitten person is showered with cold water	Romharsha will not occur
If bitten by stick	Impression will not be seen
If wound is done by weapon on other organ	Blood will not come out
If thrown in water	Body floats

T. – 27

Examination of dead person should be done by intelligent person.

✓ **Following are Mrutyu Lakshanani:-**

Closed eyes	Mouth open
Blackish coloured bleeding from danshasthan	Daha
Sweating	Heaviness
Romharsha	Shivering
Nasal talking	Unconsciousness

T. – 28

✓ **Definition of Vishaveg:-**

Entering from one dhatu to another dhatu is called Vishaveg. Vishaveg appears in saptadhatu Ras, Rakta etc..If poison remains stagnant for 500 matra its intensity increases.

1 st Vishaveg	Romharsha
2 nd Vishaveg	Excessive sweating, dryness of mouth
3 rd Vishaveg	Mukhavaivarnya
4 th Vishaveg	Gatra kampa
5 th Vishaveg	Hicca & swarbhed
6 th Vishaveg	Breathlessness, smrutinash, unconsciousness

7 th Vishaveg	Deathoccurs
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T. – 29

✓ **Lakshanani of KalDamsha:**

• Jadya	• Trishna
• Shotha	• Kampa
• Avayava pida	• Vidbheda
• Daha	• Sweda
• Pralap	• Blackish lips
• Vid bheda	• Danta shul
• Falling of hairs	• Pitta prakopa
• Jwar	• Salivation
• Bhranti	• Vaman
• Vaman	• Sandhi bheda

T. – 30

Six types of visha.

Sthavar	Jangam	Krutrim
Sahaj	Shankavisha	Halahal

T. – 31

Sarpa damsha are dangerous when they happened in

Temple	Vaccant House	Varul	Udyana	Kothar
In between Sandhikal	On Trees	Smashan	Sea	River
Dwip	Aranya	Vet	Padma	Top of Hill
Bil Mouth	Old Well	Stone	Shigru	Shleshmantak
Taksha	Jambu	Umbar	Venu	Vat
Old Kamp				

T. – 32

Snake bite is dangerous on Indriyas

Hruday	Kaksha	Bhrumadhya
Stana	Akshi	Talu
Shankha	Manya	Shir

Chibuk(Chin)	Nabhi	Joints of Upper Lower Limb
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T. – 33

Shubha duta lakshanani:

Flowers in hand	Wearing white cloths	Valkala
Clean	Varna	Linga

T. - 34

Ashubha duta lakshanani:

Having stick in hand	Cuts scalp hair	Ligadhari
Unmarried	Superior & inferior in varna	Cloth around neck
Stand still	Disarranged hairs	Tears in eyes
Weapon in hand	Rope in hand	Sorrowful voice
Depressed	Money in hand	Having dry wood
Mashal in hand	Wearing cloths other than white	Came with helpless female
Riding on horse	Mahashi	Shaking hand with widow
Stairing at soil	Having cotton & wood in hand	Oily head
Handicapped	Having squint	Dwarf
Exhausted with little exertion	Devoid of some organ	Necked
Having thorn	If coming alone, speaking hurriedly indicates Mrutyu.	

T. – 35

✓ Disha & types of snake poisoning:

Duta standing between disha	Sheshasarpa poisoning		
Anant & Gulika	Brahmin sarpa,	Poorva disha	Indra
Vasuki & Shankhapal	Kshatriya sarpa,	Ishanya disha, Vanhi (Agneya & Uttar disha)	Shiva & Kuber

Takshak, Mahabija	Vaishya sarpa	Dakshina disha	Vayavya adhipati
Padma, Karkotak	Kshudra sarpa	Yatudhan, Nairutya, Paschim	Rakshas, Varun

T. – 36

Vishaharan can be done by their Mantras.

✓ Origin of Sarpas:-

Vayu, Agni, Indra	Initiated from Jala & 4 types of oceans
Mahabij, Takshak	Vayu varga
Anant, Gulika	Vanhi varga
Padma, Karkotak	Varun varga

T. – 37

Good omen of Doota:-

Doota is standing on Right leg or Left leg or both leg	Do avahan of vayu in Ida
Standing on Right leg	Do avahan of vayu in Pigala
Doota is by the side of the patient	Good sign

T. – 38

Some Good or Bad signs:-

If Doota arrives first	Bad sign
If Doota is narrating	Good sign
If bite occurred told first	Bad sign
When Doota arrives in udaya of Shukra, Guru, Chandra & except Shani asta all grahas	Bad sign
Sound of clouds	Good sign
Pradakshina, fruit tree, flower, dhanya, jal, odan, git, sound of instruments	Good sign
Crying of women, sneezing	Bad sign

T. - 39

Good omens:-

Prostitutes	King	Daughter	Cow	Elephant
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Mrudang	Flag	Milk	Ghruta	Dadhi
Shankha	Nimbu	Chhatra	Nagara	Fruit
Madya	Tandul	Suvarna	Rajat	

T. - 40

Bad omens:-

Coolie	Burning wood in his hand	Wearing dirty cloths	Donkey	Fox
Uleka	Birds	Kapi or monkey	Dwij	Mahish
Ahi	Dead body	Mansa nishad	Murder	Samarjan
Oil	Skull	Cotton	Bhasma	

T. – 41

*Kritika to Rohini are good signs for the person who has bitten by Sarpa.

*Shani & Mangal are not good.

*Panchami....Chaturdashi are bad omen for sarpadansha.

*Krushna, Panchmi & Trayodashi are bad signs.

*4 types of sandhya & dagdhayog are bad signs.

5th Adhyaya

In Mantra chikitsa & Aushadhi chikitsa useful in kaliyug protecting from poison there is Jap of Garud mantra, Chakra mantra with the sound of various instruments. Garudmantra is used for attraction og Nag, Sheshnag etc.

Name of Sarpa	Day	Ghatika
Nag	From Saturday night, whole sunday	60
Gulik	Sunday night & full Monday	90
Vasuki	Tuesday	50
Takshak	Tuesday	7
Sheshanag	Tuesday	40
Karkotak	Wednesday night	5
Padma	Thursday	50
Mahapadma	Friday	70
Shankha	Saturday	30

T. – 42

Description of Yantra vidhi:

Description of Sthavar yantra	To destroy asadhya vidhi
Description of Tintra yantra	For the vish which is spread in the body
Description of Yantra	To kill phani
Description of	Akhu mantra
Description of	Mushak vishanashak yantra
Description of	Vruschik mantra
Description of	Mantra to antagonize visha of kruni & keradi
Description of	Mantra to antagonize sthavar vish
Description of	Mantra to destroy gardabha,ashula visha
Description of Yantras	Stobhak, samharak
Description of Yantras	To antagonize pishacchya,bhut, marut
Description of Yantras	Relief from vishamjwar, shul, visarpika, kukshi & akshirog, kushtha
Description of	Yantra will destroy kalkut vish
Description of	Shakti of mantra should be kept confidential because the shakti is like my heart
Description of	Shambhavi shakti to get relief from kushtha & visha, shakti to get relief from vishashul, vidradhi, visarpika
Description of	Shakti to get relief from visharog, jwar

T. – 43

✓ Characteristics of AshtaNaga

Vasuki & Shankhapal	Covered by pruthvimandal
Padma & Karkotak	Associated with sagar
Anant & Gulik	Related with Agnimandal
Mahabij & Takshak	Covered with vayumandal

T. – 44

- There is description Nyas vidhi with Shree Garudpanchakshari Mantra

6th Adhyaya

- Description of Locations on the body, the protection of whom, who are on the urge of death.
- Angul----- Pad-----.
- Right side of the male & Left side of the female

Description of Kala:

Chandrakala	If the visha is upto kantha will provide bal, tej, relief from dukha,jara,atank etc..
Sudhakala	
Amrutkala	It will provide ayushya, pushti, wealth, tej, kanti

T. - 45

- Description of Aushadhi – If they are taken without Jap will loose potency.

√ Aushadhi & Chandrama relation

For protection of Aushadhi	Dravyas are created
For protection of dravyas	God like chandrama has been created

T. – 46

• Description of Mantras :-

Description of	Aushadhi will became powerful
Description of	Sudarshan
Description of	Mantra with awahan of various nagas
Description of	Nag karshan mantra
Description of	Yantra to be kept in warul for distribution of sarpas
Description of	Characteristic of padma, mahapadma,shankha & shesha
Description of	Lep to avoid sarpa visha dansha
Description of	How to avoid sarpa visha dansha(7)
Description of	Stambhan of sarpa(5)
Small sarapadansha in middle part of	1 Angul
Young sarapadansha in middle part of	2 Angul
Aged sarapadansha in middle part of	3 Angul

T. – 47

Small sarpas are dangerous in	1 st part of day
Young sarpas are dangerous in	Middle part of day
Aged sarpas are dangerous in	3 rd part of day

T. – 48

7th Adhyaya

Description of Mantra for	Shesha Sarpa damsha (4)
	Anant Sarpa damsha (3)
	Vasuki Sarpa damsha (1)
	Takshak Sarpa damsha (4)
	Karkotak Sarpa damsha (2)
	Padma Sarpa damsha (3)
	Mahapadma Sarpa damsha (3)
	Shankhapal Sarpa damsha (5)
	Gulika Sarpa damsha (4)

T. – 49

8th Adhyaya

Damsha lakshanani & Chikitsa of Darveekar.Mandali.Rajimaan.Vaikaranja.

1	Aushadhi For Relief:- Nasya, Anjan, Pan, Lep, Bhaksha
2	Description Of Shreshtha Mruta Sanjivan:- Patli, Bilva etc....
3	Dhoop Of Ankul Mool etc...
4	Anjan & Nasya Of Ankul Mool Is Shreshtha Mruta Sanjivan
5	Anjan & Nasya Of Ishvari, Kadali etc... Is Shreshtha Mruta Sanjivan
6	Anjan & Nasya Of Lep & Pan To Destroy Gar Visha
7	Shirish Pushpa Swaras With Shwet Marich
8	Nasya Of Kinchuk Patra For Detoxification Of Visha
9	Nasya Of Trikatu, Hing etc... Is Sarva Vishahar
10	Nasya Of Arkamool(Shwet) etc... In Critical Condition Even In Vasuki Dansha
11	Nasya & Anjan Of Ashwagandha Useful In Vasuki Sarpadansha
12	Lep, Anjan, Pan Of Shirish Bij etc...
13	Vishnashan By Nasya Of Katak Bij Swaras

14	Nasya Of Hingu, Pit Arka In Vishbadha
15	Dugdha, Karvir Mool, Lavan Destroy Vish
16	Nasya Of Nirgundi etc...Destroy The Vish In The Heart
17	Nasya Of Trikatu, Hingu, Vacha Destroy Poison
18	Nasya Of Dwinisha, Kharya etc...Useful In Vishnashan
19	Nasya Of Gunja, Hingu etc...Is Vishaghna, Paramaushadhi
20	Nasya & Anjan Of Gunja, Shifa etc... Destroy Kalkut Vish
21	Nasya & Anjan Of Shirish Twak, Trikatu Destroy Sthavar & Jangam Visha
22	Nasya Of Koshataki, Vcha etc... Destroy Vish
23	Nasya Of Ramatha Destroy Vish
24	Nasya Of Shifa, Vanhi, Shikha Destroy Vish
25	Nasya & Anjan Of Kapot, Tapi etc...Destroy Sthavar & Jangam Vish
26	Nasya Of Kharya Hingu etc...Destroy Vish

T. - 50

✓ Anjan:

Aushadhi	Parinama
Jatamamsi, Chandan, etc.	Unconscious can be aroused
Dwinisha, Bilwa panchang	Unconscious can be aroused
Kwath of Shirish & Nimb	Destroys poison
Tagr, Trikatu, etc.	Destroys poison
Shirish, Ela, etc.	Destroys poison
Shila, Chandan	Destroys poison (who are exhausted)
Kaunti, Kushtha, etc.	Destroys poison

T. – 51

✓ Lepa:

Aushadhi	Parinama
Nirgundi, etc.	Detoxifies Vasuki Sarpa Visha
Bakulibeej, etc.	Detoxifies Darvi visha, Luta visha & Mahamandali visha
Chinchajal with Shankha churna	Destroys poison of Takshak
Snuhi, Arka kshir	Destroys visha

Sundhi, Lashun	Destroys visha
Vyosha, Karaveer	Destroys visha
Tagaru, Keshar, etc.	Destroys visha & visarpa

T. – 52

✓ **Pana:**

1	Pan Of Myurpitta, Kharya etc...Destroy Sthavar, Jangam Visha Along With Upadravyas
2	Pan Of Til Tail, Gud etc... Sthavar & Jangam Visha
3	Pan Of Mool Of Shwet Arka Cure Vasuki Dansha
4	Pan Of Gomas, Gomutra & Ghruta orally Called Hrudayavaran & It Is Life Saving

T. – 53

✓ **Bhaksha:**

1	Bhaksha Of Leaves Of Gaj Pippali etc... Prevents Visha Veg
2	Bhaksha Of Indravalli, Tulsi etc... Destroy Poison

T. - 54

✓ **Gulika:** Preparation of Vishanashak Gulika :- Purisha & Mutra of newly born child

1	Varti & Lep Of Purish & Mutra Of Newly Born Child Destroy Poison
2	Hingu, Gud, Lasun etc... Destroy Poison
3	Gulika Of Shirishpushpa, Shleshmantak etc... Destroy Jangam Visha Such As Nakul, Bidal Visha

T. – 55

9th Adhyaya

Mandali visha chikitsa Adhyay:

Mandali sarpa damsha lakshanani:

- Names of 10 Mandali

Shweta Mandali	Kushtha Mandali	MahaMandali	Bhu Mandali	Hem Mandali
Romak Mandali	Kumbha Mandali	Asruk Mandali	Gopa Mandali	Kundali

T. – 56

Chikitsa;-

1	Kadamba With Ghruta etc... Destroy Different Mandali Sarpas
2	Lep Of Snuhi etc... Destroy Different Mandali Sarpas

T. – 57

*Description of Symptoms of Shwet Mandali Dansh:- Shwayathu, Damsha Vedana, sheer, Akshi Vedana, Parshwa vedana, Varnabheda, Purwaru(convulsions)

Chikitsa;l-

Lep Of Kaphaniryas

T. - 58

* Description of Symptoms of Kushta Mandali:- Kushtha, Vrana, Twak Vivarnata

Chikitsa:-

Lep & Pan Of Veg Kalka etc... For Shwet Mandali Dansh

T. – 59

* Description of Kutil Sarpa Dansha Lakshana:- Surrounding pains

Chikitsa:-

1	Lep Of Shleshmantak etc...
2	Pan Of Mool Of Superna & Veg

T. – 60

*Lakshanani of Mahamandali:- Murdha, Rog , Aruchi,

Chikitsa:-

Boiled Milk Of Female Goat, Virechana, Chardi

T. – 61

Lakshanani of Bhu Mandali:- watering from nose and eyes, Jwar, Shopha, Shirovedana.

Chikitsa:-

1	Lep & Dhoop Of Jambu Twak
2	Dhoopan Nasya

T. – 62

*Lakshanani Of Mahamandali:- Ati Mutrata, Ati Trushana, Red eyes

Chikitsa;-

Lep & Pan Of Kadali Mool etc...

T. - 63

Lakshanani of Ghonas – Danta sounds Kat- kat, Jivha stambha, Netra Vedana

Chikitsa –

1	Pratisaran Of Vetas etc... On Tongue
2	Lep & Pan Of Vegaphalu etc...
3	Lep Of Kapoti, Kawathabij etc...
4	Lep & Dhoopan Of Tanduli Bhasma

T. – 64

Lakshanani of Vaivarya – Vaivarnya, Ati Vedana, Irrelevant talk, Daha, Chestha

Chikitsa –

1	Nasya Of Pit Arka Parna etc...
2	Lep Of Tandun, Ugratara etc... Apply Ghrut To Dansha Sthana
3	Lep Of Satapuccha

T. - 65

Lakshanani of Hemamandali – Shushka Jivha, Vaivarna, Udarabhighat, Peeta Netra, Shirogad

Chikitsa –

Lep Of Sprinkle, Snuhi On Akshi & Nasya

T. - 66

Lakshanani of Kundali – Vaman, Aruchi, etc.

Chikitsa of Kundali damsha:

1	Mahishi Dugdha etc...For Abhyantar Sewan
2	Lep Of Madhu etc...
3	Lep Of Girikarnika etc...
4	Sprinkle Madhu With Girikarnika On Nasa

T. - 67

Chikitsa –

1	Lep Of Nagar, Marich etc...
2	Pan Of Koshataki etc...
3	Lep & Pan Of Dedham

T. – 68

Vishalakshanani of Romak Mandali: Kandu, Netramandya, etc.

Chikitsa –

1	Pan Lep Of Shirish Pushpa etc...
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2	Lep Of Ringani etc...
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T. - 69

Lakshanani of Kumbha Mandali – Nasa shabda, etc.

Chikitsa –

1	Pan & Lep Of Mayur Pitta
2	Pan & Lep Of Shirish Panchak

T. - 70

Lakshanani of Asruk Mandali – Raktasrava from Nasa.

Chikitsa –

1	Pratisaran Of Kushtha Dadhi
2	Pan & Lep Of Kushtha Dadhi
3	Lep Of Mool Of Punerbha etc... To Destroy Asruk Mandali Vishaa

T. – 71

Gopa Mandali Lakshanani – Gatra gaurav, etc.

Chikitsa –

1	Upanah Of Mahish Mal etc...
2	Pan Of Abhrak Dhruti etc...
3	Lep Of Push(Behada etc...)

T. – 72

*Description Of Shesha Mantra;- Also Destroy Akhu Visha

*Description Of Mantra Along with Tambul To Destroy Mandali Vishaa

1	Abhyantar Sewan Of Parva & Poutrin Mansa
2	Lep & Pan Lodhra
3	If Malmutra Stambhan Is There Apply Lep Below Nabhi
4	Lep & Pan OF Lodhra, Haridra etc...To Destroy Mandali Visha
5	Nasya Of Bakul Bij With Stanya To Destroy Mandali Visha
6	Lep Of Bibhitak, Shatavari etc...
7	Lep Of Kapoti Mal etc...
8	Pan & Lep Of Vajrika Mool Along With Ghruta etc... To Destroy Shoph Was Caused By Trishuli, Ghinas
9	Nirgundi, Narikel Destroy Mandali Visha
10	Meshashrunji etc... Destroy Mandali Visha

11	Sphotak Mool etc... Destroy Stambhit Visha
12	Lep Of Vacha, Shigaru etc...
13	Lep Of Kalia With Tandul etc...
14	Lep Of Churna etc... Destroy Mandali Visha
15	Kushta, Ugra Destroy Visha
16	Dhoop Of Kapis etc...Destroy Ghonas Visha
17	Dhoop Of Amra Twak etc... Destroy Mandali Visha
18	Lep Of Doshashrunji etc... Destroy Mandali Visha
19	Lep Of Ajajal etc... Destroy Mandali Visha
20	Swedan Of Durlabha Destroy Kandru, Shoph, etc... Of Mandali Dansha

T. – 73

Kshat chikitsa:

1	Swedan With Dugdhi etc...
2	Lep Of Vyush etc...Destroy Vishaaveg & Mandali Kshat
3	Snoohi, Vyosh etc... Destroy Visha
4	Siddha Ghruta With Trivrutta, Nisha Destroy Mandali Visha

T. – 74

10th Adhyaya

Lakshanani Rajilina damsha:

1	Head Is Shwet
2	Cause Shleshma Badha
3	Look Upward, Grathit Raktastrav emerge From them

T. – 75

Chikitsa:

1	Anjan- Application To Body & Nasya Of Ashwapruthaka etc. Is Shreshtha Mrut Sanjivan
2	Saindhav, Pippali etc... Taken By Mouth Destroy Rajila Visha
3	Krushna Tulsi etc... Destroy Shoph Of Rajila
4	For Pan Tulsi etc...
5	Pan Of Gorochan Shikha etc...
6	Mardan With Tail

7	Nasya & Pan With Dugdha & Ikshuras
8	Dhoom Of Kushtha, Renuk Destroy Rajimanta
9	Bhasma Of Sunthi etc... Destroy Rajila Visha
10	If Smell By Both Nostril Destroy Darvi Visha
11	Gulikas Of Vyosh etc...
12	Nasya Of Vrushchi, Talimuni etc... Destroy Rajila Visha
13	Lep Of Pippali, Marich, Masha etc... Destroy Rajila Visha Which Is Found In House
14	Along With Sariva & Tuhit(Barpha) Destroy Kalodar Visha
15	Description Of Agnimantra To Destroy Rajila Visha
16	Vishaagarbha Mantra Destroy Visha Of Ghonas
17	Dhoop Of Vyosh etc....
18	Dhoop Of Mayurpitta etc...
19	Dhoop Of Sunthi etc...
20	Dhoop Of Leaves Of Patha etc...
21	Dhoop Of Katakhi etc...
22	Dhoop Of Kushtha, Ugra etc...
23	Dhoop Of Matrughati & Lasun
24	Dhoop Of Koshataki Phal etc...
25	Boiled Haridra, Vega etc...
26	Bitten Person Bathed With Tail Of Vegasthi Destroy Rajila Visha
27	Bitten Person Bathed With Ushna Jal, Vacha etc...Destroy Rajila Visha
28	Lep Of Abhanga & Snan With Jal
29	Lep Of Shirish Asthi etc...
30	Swedan With Mulipatgra & Kanchi
31	Swedan With Arandapatra etc...
32	Priyangu Dhanya Swed
33	Pindar Patrika etc...
34	Swedan & Snan
35	Amalaki(Dhatri) Placed On Shir
36	Odan With Shalishasthi With Priyangu & Kadru
37	Yush Of Mudga & Renuk

38	Pan Of Sunthi, Hingu etc...
39	Pan Of Shuli, Vaikuntha etc...
40	Ghrut, Takra, Dadhi Of Cow & Takra, Ghrut Of Mahish
41	Trikatu For Pan
42	Purish Of Kachap, Marup Are Shreshtha
43	Bitten Person Should Not Drink Madya, Not To Eat Tail, No Vyayam, Should Not Be Angry, No Maithun, Have Early Atap Sewan, Avoid Deeva Swap, Even Critical Poisoning Will Vanish Step By Step
44	Kalka With Ghruta Of Patha etc... Destroy Gonas Visha Without Remaining Traces In The Body
45	Kalka & Kwath Of Shatak Arka etc...
46	Kwath Of Siddha Tail Of Shigru Twak etc...Destroy All Types Of Vishaas
47	Kwath Of Shankhasthi, Agni etc...Destroy Kapha etc... & Variety Of Vishaas

T. – 76

11th Adhyaya

Mushak Chikitsa vidhi by Kashyap:

Chikitsa of 16 types of Mushak.

1.	Chikitsa of Kulachandra	Lepa of Dwinisha etc. Dhoom of Patali, churna of Karkotaki for Pana Lepa of Shifa mula.
2.	Chikitsa of Vishaghati	Lepa of Shirisha, Shifa along with kharya. Dhoop of Ankol parna. Pana of Shirisha pushpa along with Ghruta
3.	Chikitsa of Bhayanak	Lepa & Dhoop of Eshwari, etc. Pan of Ankol etc.
4.	Chikitsa of Karsha	Lepa of Nirgundi etc. Pan of Triphala. Dhoop of Gulen.
5.	Chikitsa of Krura	Pan & Lepa of Navamula etc. Pan of Abhaya.
6.	Chikitsa of Ugra	Leh, Yavagu, Gul-pan & Lepa & Dhoop of Nakul kesh fool with Dadhi.

7.	Chikitsa of Bhritak	Lepa of Patali, Durga, Peya & Ghrita for Lepan. Dhoom of Piccha. Dhoom & Pan.
8.	Chikitsa of Tikshna	Pan Shabdi Kalp. Dhoop of Shabdi. Lepa of Nirgundi, etc.
9.	Chikitsa of Meghanada	For Pana Karanjmula. Dhoop, Pana & Varti of Nakul Kesha.
10.	Chikitsa of Kumud	For Pan & Lep Ashwa etc.
11.	Chikitsa of Sinha	Karyari Shirish pushpa mula. Pan & Lepa of Peya, Yavagu. Dhoop.
12.	Chikitsa of Akcharini	Pan of Ankol, Kshir. Lepa of Dwinisha. Dhoop of Kapittha, Pan with Ghrita.
13.	Chikitsa of Sunansa	Lepa of Ankolmula. Dhoop of Ankol patra. Pan Ankol with Koshataki mula, Tail bhajan.
14.	Chikitsa of Sudaru	Bhajan, Pan & Lepa of Asanya twak.
15.	Chikitsa of Sulbha	Gud with Dugdha. Lep of Tulsi etc dhoop.
16.	Chikitsa of Sugarbha	Vyaghranta mula for Pana & Dhoop.

T. – 77

1	Lep Of Shata Mool
2	Lep Of Charvo Mool
3	Mahish Navneet
4	Give Vaman
5	Doop
6	Do Vaman
7	Give Peya
8	Give Virechana
9	Doing Jap & Virechna
10	Arandabij, Tambul To Eat
11	Churna Of Ushir

12	Arjanbij Virechan
13	Virechan With Laxmibij etc...
14	For Pan Shirish Twak, Karpas etc...
15	Virechan With Arkapushpa
16	Description Of Mantra(12)
17	Description Of Shrinkhala Mantra
18	Description Of Chintamani
19	Dhoop Of Guggul & Havan Of Sarshap
20	Description Of Mantra(3)
21	Description Of Kumpat Mantra To Destroy Mushak Visha
22	Gulika Of Dwikaranja etc...To Destroy Mushak Visha
23	Ghrut With Kakmachi Destroy Mushak Visha
24	Ghrut With Shankhapushpi Destroy Mushak Visha
25	Siddhaghrot By Brahmi etc... Destroy Mushak Visha
26	Kalka Of Shankhapushpa Destroy Mushak Visha
27	Ghrut With Kapittha With Snuhi etc... Destroy Mushak Visha
28	Shirish Twak Of Pan Destroy 18 Types Of Dangerous Mushak Visha

T. – 78

12th Adhyaya

Chikitsa of 20 types of Luta.

1	4 Lootas Are Durjay
2	One Of The Loota Bitten- The Death Occurs
3	Shadow Of One Of Them Kill Person
4	Due To Sparsha, Taken By Mouth- Vishaa Lakshanani Occurs

T. – 79

✓ Description of Mantra –

Devi Mantra	Destroys Luta visha, Padmapatali etc.
Garud Mantra	
Durga Mantra	
Bhanu Mantra	

T. – 80

1	Lep Of Vacha, Lasun Destroy Loota Visha
2	Lep Of Vandhya Veg etc... Destroy Loota Visha, Vrana
3	Give Same With Dugdha For Pan If Loota Hs Taken Orally
4	For Distruction Of Loota- Charma, Tambul With Nishthi Vellutika Made Agad Of This
5	Dhoop Of Ooshan Destroy Rajila
6	Sprinkle With Jal, Gunja, Nirgundi etc... With Mantra To Release Vrushchik Dansha
7	Description Of Vrushchik Dansha Mantra(5)
8	Lep Of Manjishtha, Chandana etc...
9	Upanah Of Bhang, Madya Destroy Vrushchik Dansha
10	Description Of Mantra & Aushadhi For Other Animals Lika Gardabh, Gou(4 Mantra)
11	Aushadhi You With Mantra With Dhyana
12	Pan Of Triphala, Ushir etc...
13	Description Of Gardabh Visha
14	Lep & Pan Of Parna Of Velchi etc... Destroy Ruja At The Site Of Dansha
15	Sita Mool Panchanga, Kapittha Destroy Gruhagolika
16	Lep With Goghрут Destroy Jambuk(Fox) Visha
17	Shirish Panchanga Destroy Shatpadi Visha
18	Shirishasthi Destroy Durduraj Manduk Visha
19	Vyoshras Destroy Matsya Visha
20	Derscription Of Mantra(2) Destroy Krumi, Kitak
21	Saidhav, Ativisha etc... Desstroy All Types Of Kit Visha
22	Pan Of Shanta Mool Destroy All Types Of Kit Visha
23	Description Of Mantra(4)
24	These 2 Mantras Destroy Alark, Shiva(She Fox) visha
25	Vyosh With Dedham etc... For Pan
26	Vyosh With Tail, Gud etc...
27	Vyosh With Yasothi, Gud etc...Destroy Ashwa Visha
28	Karnika. Rasana etc... Pan Of This Destroy Alaarka, Badhit Swan Dansha
29	Do Snan With Kwath

30	Lep After Swan Dansha Vran
31	Lep To Destroy Kshudra Vran
32	Description Of Sthavar Visha Nashan Vidhi(10)
33	For Pan Ghrut With Madhu
34	Give Virechan
35	Koshataki, Agnika etc... Destroy Shesh Sthavar Visha
36	Pan Of Saindhav, Haridra etc... Destroy Shesh Visha
37	Kushtha, Ela, Malayaj etc... Destroy Dushi Visha
39	Koshataki Destroy 3 Types Of Visha
40	Kanal Destroy Dhattur Visha
41	Shatadhout Navneet Destroy Bhallatak Visha

T. – 81

8 Types of Chikitsa –

1	Daha	Cauterization
2	Cheda	Incision
3	Siravyadha	Venepuncture
4	Abhyanga	Massage with oils
5	Shoshan	Suction
6	Pana	Medications
7	Lepa	Local applications
8	Nasya	Drugs by nasal route

T. – 82

✓ Anukta Paribhasha

1	If Not Mentioned- Take Moola Of Dravya
2	Dravya Is Not Stated- Take Jal
3	If Parts Of Dravya Is Not Mentioned-Take In Equal Part
4	If Kal Is Not Mentioned- Pratham Part Of The Day

T. – 83

✓ Adhishthan of Visha

1	Adhishthan Of Jangam Visha(13)	Danta, Shukra etc...
2	Adhishthan Of Sthavar Visha(10)	Patra, Pushpa etc...

T. – 84

13th Adhyaya

Garud Panchakshari Kalpa Yantra dharan vidhi as told by Kashyap:

1	Description Of Abhishek Vidhi Is Confidential & Should Not Be Exposed
2	Benefits Of Abhishek
3	Details Of Nakshatra Tithi
4	Description Of Place
5	Description Of Arrangement For Abhishek Vidhi
6	Description Of Yantrapuja
7	Description Of Kumbha
8	Description Of Lep & Dhoop Of Chandana, Tagar etc...
9	Remembrance Of Vaintey Mantra
10	Jap Of Purushasukta & Strisukta
11	Names Of Vanaspati, Pushpa, Ratnani etc...(To Be Filled In Ghat)
12	Playing Instrments
13	Awahan Of Garud Murti
14	Do Pooja, Jap For 10008 For 1008 Time
15	Do Homa, Pooja With Pushpa
16	Do Homa, Pooja With Phal, Payas, Apupa
17	Description Of Mantra
18	Description Of Yantra, Pranpratishta Yantra
19	Do Jap For 8000 Times Along With Homa
20	With Abhishek, Mantrik Should Wear This Yantra
21	Give Dakshina- By This The Person Achieves Siddhi

Subject matter not related to Agadtantra

It is very surprising to note that no matter was found which is not related to Agadtantra. Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita is a complete treatise related only with Agadtantra.

Chikitsa explained in Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita

1.	Mantra chikitsa	Incantations
2.	Yantra chikitsa	Enchanted objects
3.	Shakti chikitsa	Enhancement of strength
4.	Kala chikitsa	Points related to phases of moon
5.	Aushadhee chikitsa	Medications
6.	Mudra chikitsa	Postural treatments
7.	Homa chikitsa	Fire sacrifice
8.	Kaala chikitsa	Timely interventions
9.	Dhoop chikitsa	Medicated smoke fumigation
10.	Nasya chikitsa	Medications by nasal route
11.	Anjan chikitsa	Collyrium
12.	Lepa chikitsa	Local application
13.	Nyaas chikitsa	Deposition of energy in parts of body by spiritual means
14.	Pana chikitsa	Liquids

15.	Upanah chikitsa	Poultice
16.	Swedan chikitsa	Fomentation
17.	Kshat Chikitsa	Dressings
18.	Virechana chikitsa	Purgation
19.	Japa chikitsa	Chanting
20.	Vadya naada chikitsa	Music therapy
21.	Dhyaan	Meditation
22.	Worship of Vishnu	Worship
23.	Bhajan	Hymns
24.	Praanayam	Breathing therapy

T. – 86

✓ Names of Mantras:-

Sr. no.	Name of Mantra
1.	Vyuha Mantra
2	Vaibhav Mantra
3.	Lakshmi Mantra
4.	Panchayudha Mantra
5.	Vishwaksena Mantra
6.	Shruta Mnatra
7.	Garudpanchakshari Mantra
8.	Anga Mantra
9.	Shiro Mantra
11.	Shikha Mantra
12.	Kawach Mantra
13.	Netra Mantra
14.	Astra Mantra
15.	Garud Gayatri Mantra
16.	Pinda Mantra
17.	Pada Mantra
18.	Chakra Mantra
19.	Sarpa ucchatana Mantra
20.	Mooshaka vishanashak Mantra

21.	Vrischika Mantra
22.	Aakhu Mantra
23.	Mantra - To destroy Gardabha, Ashwa visha
24.	Mantra - To destroy visha of Krimi and Keradi
25.	Mantra - To destroy Sthavar visha
26.	Sudarshan Mantra
27.	Nagakarshan Mantra
28.	Agni Mantra
29.	Vishagarbha Mantra
30.	Shrinkhala Mantra
31.	Chintamani Mantra
32.	Kumpat Mantra
33.	Devi Mantra
34.	Garuda Mantra
35.	Bhanu Mantra
36.	Durga Mantra
37.	Vrischika Mantra
38.	Vainateya Mantra
39.	Mantra -To destroy Gou visha
40.	Mantra - To destroy Mahisha visha
41.	Mantra - To destroy Vyaghra visha
42.	Mantra - To destroy Bhalu visha
43.	Mantra - To destroy Marjara visha
44.	Mantra - To destroy Kapi visha
45.	Mantra - To destroy Gruhagolika visha
46.	Aushadhi grahan vidhi Mantra

T. – 87

✓ Names of the Yantra :-

1.	Sarva Rakshakar Yantra.
2.	Tintra Yantra – visha which is spread in the body.
3.	Stobhak, Samharak Yantra.

T. – 88

Description of Yantras to antagonize Pishacchya, Marut, Bhut.

T. – 89

Description of Yantras to relief from Vishamjwar, Shul, Visarpa, Akshi & Kukshi rog, Kushtha.

T. – 90

Yantra will destroy Kalkut visha.

T. – 91

✓ **Names of Shakti :-**

1.	Shambhavi shakti to get relief form Kushtha visha.
2.	Description of Shakti to get relief from Jwar, Vish-rog.

T. – 92

✓ **Names of Kala :-**

1.	Chandrakala
2.	Sudhakala
3.	Amrutkala

T. – 93

✓ **Names of Mudra:-**

Sr. No.	Names of Mudra
1.	Chakra Mudra
2.	Sannidhi Mudra
3.	Anjali Mudra

T. – 94

✓ **Types of Nyas:-**

Sr. No.	Name of Nyas
1.	Akshar Nyas
2.	Samhar Nyas
3.	Kawach Nyas
4.	Mantra kara Nyas
5.	Shatanga Nyas
6.	Ashtanag vidhi Nyas

T. – 95

Aushadhi Chikitsa explained in Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita

Reference No.	Name of Aushadhi Yoga	Use
3/11	Havan of Neewaradi yoga	Rain fall
3/12	Havan of Nishadi yoga	Jwar Shanti
3/13	Havan of Apamargadi yoga for one thousand times	Rajyakshama
3/13	Home of Bilwa Samidha coated with Ghrita	Prameha
3/16	Homa of Sharakara, Madhu	Rakta stambhak
3/17	Home of Ghrita and Guggula	Sarva Upadravahara
3/19	Homa of Nandyavartyadi yoga	Fetch Victory
8/5	Anjan and Nasya of DwiNishadi yoga	Shrestha Mrutasanjivan
8/6	Dhoom of Ankolmuladi yoga	
8/7	Anjan and Nasya of Ankolmuladi yoga	Shrestha Mrutasanjivan
8/8 – 9	Anjan and Nasya of Ishwaryadi yoga	Shrestha Mrutasanjivan
8/10	Anjan, Nasya, Lep, Pan of Marich, Shirish etc.	Gar Vishanashan
8/11	Nasya of Kinshuk (palas) Patra	Vishanashan
8/12	Nasya of Trikatwadi yoga	Sarva Vishahar
8/13	Nasya of Shweta Arkadi yoga	Vasuki Damshahara
8/14	Nasya and Anjan of Ashwagandhadi yoga	Vasuki Sarpa Damshahara
8/15	Lep, Anjan, Pana of Shirish beejadi yoga	Visha nashan
8/16	Nasya of Katakadi yoga	Visha nashan
8/18	Nasya of Hingwadi yoga	Vishabadha nashan
	Kanhera muladi yoga	Vishanashan
8/19	Nasya of Nirgundyadi yoga	Hridayashuddhikar
	Vachadi Nasya	Vishanashan
8/20 - 21	Dwinishadi Nasya	Visha nashan

8/22 - 23	Bakuladi Nasya	Vishaghna and Paramaushadha
8/24	Nasya, Anjan of Shiphadi yoga	Vishanashan
8/25	Nasya and Anjan of Shirishadi yoga	Sthavar and Jangam Vishahara
8/26	Nasya of Koshatakyadi yoga	Vishanashan
8/27	Nasya of Ramethadi yoga (Panchang)	Vishanashan
8/28	Nasya of Vanhishikhadi yoga	Vishanashan
8/29	Nasya and Anjan of Mayurpittadi yoga	Sthavar, Jangam Vishahara
8/30 – 31	Nasya of Kharyadi yoga	Vishanashan
8/32	Anjan of Jatamamsyadi yoga	Moorcchahara
8/33	Anjan of DwiNishadi yoga	Vishanashan
8/34	Anjan of Shirishadi yoga	Vishanashan
8/35	Anjan of Tagaradi yoga	Vishanashan
8/36 – 37	Anjan of Eladi yoga	Vishanashan
8/38	Anjan of Chandanadi yoga	Vishanashan
8/39 – 40	Anjan of Kauntyadi yoga	Vishanashan
8/41	Lep of Nirgundyadi yoga	Vasuki Sarpa Vishanashan
8/42	Lep of Bakulyadi yoga	Darvi, Luta and MahaMandali Vishahara
8/43	Lep of Chinchadi yoga	Takshak Vishanashan
8/44	Lep of Arkaksheeradi yoga	Vishanashan
8/45	Lep of Shunthi Lashunadi yoga	Vishanashan
8/46	Vyoshadi yoga	Visha and Visarp nashan
8/47	Lep of Tagru, Keshar etc.	Visha and Visarphara
8/48	KharyaMayur pittadi yoga	Sthavar, Jangam Vishahara with Upadrava
8/49	Til tailadi yoga	Sthavar Jangam Vishanashan
8/50	ShwetaArkadi yoga	Vasuki Damshahara
8/51	Gomutradi yoga	Hridayavaran and life saving
8/52	Gaj pimpallyadi yoga	Visha Veg nashan
8/53	Indrawallyadi yoga	Vishanashan
8/54 – 55	Gulika of Panchang	Vishnashan
8/56	Lep of Purisha, Mutra of Navajata	Vishanashan

8/57	The Gulika of Shirish Pushpa, Shleshmat etc.	Vishanashan
9/5	Pan of Navaneet, Dadhi, Madhu etc.	Mandali Vishanashan
9/6	Anna and Dal (cereals) Kadamb etc.	Mandali Vishanashan
9/7	Lep of Shunthi, Marich etc.	Mandali Vishanashan
9/9	Lep and Pan of Kapha Niryas	Mandali Vishanashan
9/13	Boiled Dugdha of She Goat etc.	Mahamandali Vishanashan
9/15	Lep, Dhum and Nasya of Jambu twaka, Punkhamula etc.	Mahamandali Vishanashan
9/17	Lep of Kadali Mula, Amra twak etc.	Vishanashan
9/19	Pratisaran of Vetas, Arjun, Saravasi etc.	Vishanashan
9/20	Pan of Pathya, Amalaki etc.	Vishanashan
9/22	Lep and Pan of Kapoti, Kavatha beej etc.	Vishanashan
9/23	Lep with Tanduli bhasma	Vishanashan
	Dhupan of Dhavad wood	Vishanashan
9/24	Nasya of Peeta Arka etc.	Vishanashan
9/25	Lep of Tandula, Ugratara mul etc.	Local Application
9/26	Lep of Srakta, Puccha etc.	Vishanashan
9/27	Parishek of Shunthi etc.	Vishanashan
9/28	Pan of Mahishi Dugdha and Odan	Kundali Vishanashan
9/30	Lep of Girikarnika, Vacha etc.	Vishanashan
9/32	Lep of Kharya, Nagar etc.	Dourbalya, Agnimandyahara
9/33	Pan of Koshataki Ras, Vega etc.	Vishanashan
	Lep and Pan of Dugdha, Vacha and Ghrita	Vishanashan
9/35	Pan and Lep of Shirish Pushpa Mula etc.	Romak Mandali Vishanashan
9/36	Lep of Ringani, Matul etc.	Romak Mandali Vishanashan
9/39	Pan and Lep of Mayur pitta, Lavan etc.	Vishanashan
9/40	Lep and Pan of Nili, Patha etc.	Vishanashan
9/41	Pan and Lep of Shirish panchak, Hingu etc.	Vishanashan

9/43	Pratisaran of Kustha, Dadhi etc.	Asruk Mandali Vishanashan
	Pan and Lep of Nili mula, Twak etc.	Asruk Mandali Vishanashan
	Pan and Lep of Nimb Twak, Dugdha	Asruk Mandali Vishanashan
9/44	Lep of Punarbhav, Ambhastha etc.	Asruk Mandali Vishanashan
9/45 – 46	Pan of Kshiri Vriksha Kashaya etc.	Asruk Mandali Vishanashan
9/48	Pan of Mahish Mal, Dhattur Kalka etc.	Shwayathuhara
9/49	Lep of Tush (Beheda) etc.	Mandali Shophahara
9/65	Bhakshya of Parva and Poutrin(Randukkar)	Vishanashan
9/68	Lep and Pan of Lodhra, Haladi etc.	Mandali Vishanashan
9/69	Nasya of Bakul beej etc.	Mandali Shophahara
	Lepa of Bibhitak, Shatavari etc.	Mandali Shophahara
9/70 – 71	Lep and Pan of Kapouti Mula, Chinch Beeja etc.	Vranahara
9/72	Lep of Vega, Pakal Muli etc.	Shophahara and Rujahara by Trishuli Ghonus
9/73	Nirgundi and Narikel Ghrita	Mandali Vishanashan.
	Meshashrunji and Halad etc.	Mandali Vishanashan.
9/74	Sphotak muladi kwath	Stambhit Vishanashan.
9/75 – 77	Lepa of Vacha, Shigru, Twaka etc.	Visha Vega nashan
9/77 – 78	Lepa of Kharya Tandul, Takra etc.	Mandali Vishanashan
9/79	Pan of Kushta, Ugra etc.	Vishanashan
	Pan of Dourvalya, Suras, Twak jal etc.	Vishanashan
9/80	Dhuma of Kapis, Nili etc.	Vishanashan.
	Dhuma of Amratwak, Til etc.	Ghonus Vishanashan
9/81	Lep of Dosha, Shrunji etc.	Mandali Vishanashan.
	Lep of Aja Jal (Mendha) etc.	Vishanashan
9/82	Pindika Swedan of Duralabha, Kanji etc.	Mandali damsh Vishanashan
9/83	Swedan of Dugdhi, Kinshuk etc.	Kshata chikitsa
9/84	Lep of Vyosha, Trikatu etc.	Visha Veganashan, Mandali Kshat.

9/85	Snuhi, Vyosha etc.	Vishanashan
9/86	Trivritadi Ghrita,	Mandali Vishanashan
10/2 – 3	Anjan and Nasya of Ashwa, Pruthaka etc.	Shreshta Mrutasanjivan
10/4	Pan of Saindhav, Pimpali etc.	Rajila damsha Vishanashan
10/5	Krishna Tulasi, Saindhav etc.	Rajila Visha Shophahara
	Pan of Tulasi, Khadisakhar etc.	Vishanashan
10/6	Pan of Gorochan, Shifa etc.	Vishanashan
10/7	Nasya of Dronapushapi etc.	Vishanashan
10/8	Dhoom of Kustha, Renuk etc.	Rajimant Vishanashan
10/9	Gulika of Shunthi, Vandak etc.	Rajila Vishanashan
	Rajila Vishanashan Gulika smell by both nostils	Darvi Vishahara
10/11	Rajila Vishanashan two Gulikas taken + Vyosh etc.	Rajila Vishanashan
10/12	Nasya of Vraschi, Kalimuni etc.	Rajila Vishanashan
10/13	Do Lepa of Pimpali etc.	Rajila Vishanashan
	Lepa of Udida	Rajila Vishanashan
	Lepa of Udida, Sariva etc.	Kalodar Vishanashan
10/16	Dhuma of Vyosh, Pinch etc.	Vishanashan
10/17	Dhuma of Mayur pitta, Vacha etc.	Vishanashan
10/18	Dhuma of Shunthi, Lodhra etc.	Vishanashan
10/19	Dhuma of Patha, Nirgundi etc.	Vishanashan
10/20	Dhuma of Katakhi mula, Vega asthi etc.	Vishanashan
10/21 – 22	Dhoop of Kustha, Ugra etc.	Vishanashan
10/23	Dhoop of Koshataki phala, Shweta etc.	Vishanashan
10/25	Boiled Jal with Haridra, Vega, Mula etc.	Vishanashan
10/26	Snan with Tail of Vegasthi	Vishanashan
10/27	Snan of Vacha, Ugravalli etc.	Vishanashan
10/28 – 29	Lep of Shirishasthi, Maha gopi etc.	Vishanashan
10/29	Swedan with Muli Patra with Kanji	Vishanashan
10/30	Swedan of Erand, Ankol etc.	Vishanashan

10/31	Swedan of Priyangu Dhanya	Vishanashan
10/32	Swedan of Pindar, Patrika(Jaipatri) etc.	Vishanashan
10/34	Yush of Mug, Renuk	Vishanashan
10/35	Pan of Adhaik, Hingu etc.	Vishanashan
10/35 – 36	Shuli, Vaikuntha etc.	Vishanashan
10/41 - 43	Ghrita of Patha, Shesha etc.	Ghonus Vishanashan.
10/44	Kwath of Shatak, Arka etc.	Vishanashan .
	Siddha Tail of Shigru, Twak etc.	Vishanashan
10/45	Kwath of Shankhastha, Agni etc.	Vividha Vishanashan
11/2	Lep of Dwi Nisha, Patali etc.	Mushak Vishahara
11/3	Dhoom of Patali Dal with Marjar Kesha	Mushak Vishahara
	Pan of Churna of Lakshmi etc.	Mushak Vishahara
11/4	Lep of Shipha Mul etc.	Mushak Vishahara (Shiro vedana, Gourav, Hritapida, Aruchi)
11/5	Pan of Ankola Patra etc.	Mushak Vishahara.
11/7	Lep and Dhoom of Kharya, Ashwari etc.	Mushak (Bhayanak) Vishahara
	Pan of Kharya, etc. with Gud and Dugdha	Mushak (Bhayanak) Vishahara
11/8	Lep of Nirgundi, Pallav, Mastu	Mushak Vishahara
11/9	Pan of Triphala, Dhan etc.	Mushak Vishahara
	Dhoom of Gulen and Asanparni	Mushak Vishahara
11/10	Lep and Pan of Navamul, Haritaki with Takra	Mushak (Krura) Vishahara
11/11	Pan of Abhaya etc.	Mushak (Krura) Vishahara
11/12	Leha of Gulica etc.	Mushak (Ugra) Vishahara
11/13	Pan and Lep Yavagu of Kharya etc.	Mushak (Ugra) Vishahara
	Dhoop of Nakul hair	Mushak Vishahara
11/15	Leha and Lep of Ankol etc.	Mushak (Bhritak) Vishahara
	Dhoom and Pan of Pichha etc.	Mushak (Bhritak) Vishahara
11/17	Pan of Shabdi Kalka etc.	Mushak (Tikshna) Vishahara
	Dhoom of Shabdi etc.	Mushak (Tikshna) Vishahara

11/18	Lep and Pan of Nirgundi etc.	Mushak (Tikshna) Vishahara
11/19	Pan of Karanji Mool etc.	Mushak (Meghanad) Vishahara
	Dhoom of Karanji Patra etc.	Mushak (Meghanad) Vishahara
11/20	Pan Varti of Nakul hair etc.	Mushak (Meghanad) Vishahara
11/21	Pan and Lep of Ashwa, DwiPunkha etc.	Mushak (Kumuda) Vishahara
11/22	Pan and Lep of Ashwa, DwiPunkha etc.	Mushak (Sinh) Vishahara
11/24	Pan and Lep of Peya, Yavagu etc.	Mushak (Sinh) Vishahara
11/25	For Pan Ankola etc.	Mushak (Ekcharin) Vishahara
11/26	Lepa of DwiNisha, Kapi ras	Mushak (Ekcharin) Vishahara
	Dhoom and Pan of KapitthaParna with Ghrita	Mushak (Ekcharin) Vishahara
11/27	Lep of Ankolmool	Mushak (Sunansa) Vishahara
	Dhoom of Ankol Patra with Seeta	Mushak (Sunansa) Vishahara
11/28	Pan of Ankol with Kashmari mool	Mushak (Sunansa) Vishahara
11/30	Pan and Lep of Asanya twak	Mushak (Sudant) Vishahara
11/31	Pan of Gud and Dugdha	Mushak (Sulabha) Vishahara
11/32	Lepa of Sairika, Ashwa etc.	Mushak (Sulabha) Vishahara
11/33	Dhoom of Sairika, Ashwa etc.	Mushak (Sulabha) Vishahara
	Pan of Vaghryanta Moola etc.	Mushak (Sugarbha) Vishahara
11/34	Dhoom of Vyaghrant pallav and Ghrita	Mushak (Sugarbha) Vishahara
11/35 – 36	Kutsambadi yoga	Vishanashan
11/36 – 37	Pan of Soumya, Vanamala etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
	Pan of Karpas ras and tail	Mushak Vishanashan
11/38 - 39	Pan roots of Vandhya, Tapi etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
11/39	Pan of Krishna etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
11/41	Pan of Kwath of Kundali etc.	Mushak Vishanashan.
	Dhoom of Dhattur etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
11/42	Siddha tail of Panchamra etc.	Mushak Vishanashan, Vishamjwarhara
11/43	Pan of Yush of Trikatu etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
11/44	Gud with Triphala and Madhu or Ghrita.	Mushak Vishanashan

	Odan of Kwath of Tundi mul	Mushak Vishanashan
11/45	Pan of Koshataki phala ras	Mushak Vishanashan
	Pan of Triphala, Vartak Mool with Dugdha	Mushak Vishanashan
11/46	Leha of Musta and Madhu with Ghrita	Mushak Vishanashan
11/47	Pan of Lavanyukta Jal, Til Churna etc.	Mushak Vishanashan, Arochak
11/48	Peya of Dundubha	Mushak Vishanashan
	Leha of Phalgushwadi yoga	Mushak Vishanashan
11/49	Pan of Kusumbha etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
11/50 – 51	Parishek and Nasya of Uttama, Karnika etc.	Mushak Vishanashan, Vranahara
11/52	Lep of Shatamoola, Shatavari etc.	Shothahara(Mushak Vishajanya)
11/53	Lep of Charva Mool etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
	Siddha tail of Tatak twak etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
11/54	Pan of Mahish Navaneet etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
11/55	Vaman with Vyosha etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
11/56	Pan of Koshataki Beej etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
11/57	Vaman with Dugdhi etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
	Pan of Dugdha with Kodru etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
11/58	Peya of Shirish Parna, Kwath	Mushak Vishanashan
11/60 - 61	Virechan with Supari, Vajrika etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
11/62	Pan of Sagar, Erand Beeja etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
	Lep of Navneet and Dugdha	Mushak Vishanashan
11/63	Virechan with Ushir, Arjan etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
11/64 - 65	Virechan with Lakshmi beeja, Trivratta etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
11/84	Gutika of Koshataki, Dwikaranja etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
11/85	Siddha Ghrita of Mrudwika, Seeta etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
11/86	Kakmachi Ghrita	Mushak Vishanashan.
	Shankhapushapi Ghrita	Mushak vishanashan
11/87	Siddha Ghrita of Bramhi etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
	Kalka of Shankhapushpi	Mushak Vishanashan

11/88	Ghritha of Kapiththa, Rambha(Kel) etc.	Mushak Vishanashan
11/89	Pan of Shirish Twak and Dugdha	Sarva Mushak Vishahara
12/5 – 7	Durva Padmadi yoga	Luta Vishahara
12/7	Lep of Vandhya, Veg etc.	Vranashothhara
12/8	Siddha Tail of Chinchha etc.	Luta Vranahara
	Pan of Siddha Taila + Dugdha	Luta Vishahara
12/9	Churn ofTambul, Nisthi etc.	Luta Vishahara
12/10	Dhoom of Pinch, Ushan or Rajila	Rajila Vishahara
12/11	Parishek of Gunja, Nirgundi etc.	Vrischik Vishahara
12/15	Lepa of Manjistha, Chandan etc.	Vrischik Vishahara
12/16	Upanaha of Bhangha and Madya	Vrischik Vishahara
12/17	Dhava, Aragwadha etc. + Mantra	Gardabha, Ashwa Damshahara
12/22 – 23	Pan of Trifala, Ushir etc.	Gardabha Vishahara
12/23 – 24	Lep and Pan of Aindri, Nisha etc.	Rujahara
12/25	Seetehadi yoga	Grahagolika Vishahara.
12/26	Lep of Seetehadi yoga, Goghrita	Jambuka Vishahara
12/27	Shirish panchangdi yoga	Shatapadi Vishahara.
	Snuhikshiradi yoga,	Manduk vishahara
12/28	Vyoshadi yoga	Matsya Vishahara.
12/30	Kshar Vyoshadi yoga	Sarva Kitvishahara
12/31	Pan of Shatamul, Trivrita ghritha	Sarva Kitvishahara
12/35 – 37	Pan of Vyosha, Vyaghrapadi Dugdha etc.	Sarva Kitvishahara
12\37	Pan of Koshati, Vastabeeja etc.	Sarva Kitvishahara
12/38 – 39	Pan of Vyosha, Dugdha, Taila etc.	Ashwa Vishahara
12/39 – 40	Pan of Karnika, Rasna, Gupta etc.	Alarka Vishahara
12\40	Snana with Kwath of Khari, Karanja etc.	Alarka Vishahara
12/53 – 55	Virechan of Koshataki, Agnika etc.	Shesha Sthavar Vishahara
12\56	Pan of Saindhav, Dosha etc.	Sthavar Vishahara.
12/56 – 58	Pan of Tamra Churna, Suvarna Churna	Sthavar Vishahara

	etc.	
12\59	Kushthadi yoga,	Dooshi Vishanashan
12\60	Pan of Taila, Ladu, Palal etc.	Dhattur Vishahara
12/61 – 62	Pan of Amra Vriksha Mohar, Shrungi etc.	Bhallatak Vishahara

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Pathyaapathya explained in Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita

1 Apathya

- a) Madya
- b) Diwaswap
- c) Atishrama
- d) Atapsevan
- e) Kupit ahar

2 Pathya

- a) Tandulodak (Kharya)
- b) Paayas
- c) Ghrita
- d) Takra
- e) Godugdha
- f) Aajya

Comparitive Study

✓ Types of Visha in :-

Types of Visha	G.K.S.	Su.S.	C.S.	A.S.	A.H.
Jangama-Sthavara	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
Kritrima-Akritrima	-	ü	-	ü	-
Visha-Upavisha	-	-	-	-	-
Laalaa Visha	ü	ü	-	ü	-
Damsha Visha	ü	ü	-	ü	-
Leedha Visha	-	-	-	-	-

Ghaatak Visha	Ü	-	-	-	-
Leena Visha	-	-	-	-	-
Dooshee Visha	-	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
Gara Visha	-	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
Sarpaangabhihata	-	-	-	Ü	Ü
Shanka Visha	Ü	-	Ü	Ü	Ü

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✓ Visha Adhishthan

Type	G.K.S.	Su.S.	C.S.	A.S.	A.H.
Jangama visha	13	16 Adhishthan Drushti, Nishwasa, Damshttra, Nakha, Mutra, Artava, Mukha, Sandamsha, Vishardhita, Tundasthi, Pitta, Shuka, Shava	- - -	- Damshttra	- Damshttra
Sthavara visha	10	10 Adhishthan Mula, Patra, Phala, Pushpa, Twak, Kshera, Saara, Niriyasa, Dhatu, Kanda	- - -	- Kanda	- Kanda

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✓ Jangama Visha

Jangama visha	G.K.S.	Su.S.	C.S.	A.S.	A.H.
Sarpa Visha	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
Aakhu Visha	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
Loota Visha	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
Vrischika Visha	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
Gardabha Visha	Ü	-	-	-	-
Anasthika Visha	-	-	-	-	-
Gruhgodhika Visha	-	Ü	Ü	Ü	-
Jaloka Visha	-	-	Ü	-	-
Shatapadi Visha	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	-
Durjajam Visha	-	-	-	-	-
Matsya Visha	-	-	Ü	Ü	-
Keeta Visha	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü

Alarka Visha	-	ü	ü	ü	ü
Uchchitinga Crab	-	-	ü	ü	ü
Kanabha Hornet	-	ü	ü	ü	ü
Ushtra Dhoom	-	-	-	-	ü
Manduka (frog)	ü	ü	ü	ü	-
Krikantaka (Chamelion)	-	-	ü	-	-
Shva (Dog), Simha (Lion), Vyaaghra (Tiger), Gommayu (Jackal), Tarakshu (Hyena), Nakula(Mongoose)	ü	ü	ü	-	-
Mashaka Mosquito	-	ü	ü	ü	-
Makshika Bee or Fly	-	ü	ü	ü	-
Godheraka	-	ü	ü	ü	ü
Vishvambhara	-	ü	-	ü	-
Ahinduka	-	ü	-	-	-
Shookavrinta	-	ü	-	-	-
Pippilika	ü	ü	-	ü	-

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✓ Sthavara visha

Sthavara visha	G.K.S.	Su.S.	C.S.	A.S.	A.H.
Koshtakee	-	-	-	-	-
Trivritta	-	-	-	-	-
Arka	-	-	-	ü	-
Hayaariam	-	ü	ü	ü	-
Abdhikaarpaasa	-	-	-	-	-
Phanitakam	-	-	-	-	-
Hema visha	-	-	-	-	-
Snuhi	-	ü	-	ü	-
Varaka	-	-	-	-	-
Kaaraskara	-	-	-	-	-
Bhallatak	-	-	-	-	-
chanaka	-	-	-	-	-

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✓ **List of Sheshadi Naga**

No.	Sarpa Name	Pitru kula	Family	Prabha	No. of Hoods
1.	Shesha & Gulika	Vanhi putra	Brahman	Rakta varnee	1000
2.	Vasuki & Shankhapala	Indra putra	Nrupa	Peeta varnee	800
3.	Takshaka & Mahambuja	Vayu putra	Vaishya	Krishna varnee	500
4.	Karkotaka & Abja	Varuna putra	Kshudra	Sita varnee	300

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✓ **No. of Types of Sarpa**

No.	Name of Sarpa	G.K.S.	Su.S.	C.S.	A.S.	A.H.
1.	Phani	8	26	-	-	-
2.	Mandali	10	22	-	-	-
3.	Raajimana		10	-	-	-
4.	Vyantara		-	-	-	-
5.	Nirvisha		12	-	-	-
6.	Vaikaranja		13	-	16	-

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✓ **Bhauma Sarpa**

Month of Birth	G.K.S.	Su.S.	C.S.	A.S.	A.H.
Kartika Month	-	-	-	-	-
Margashirsha Month	Ü	-	-	-	-
Pausha Month	Ü	-	-	-	-

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✓ **Description of Sarpa:-**

Types of Sarpa described in G.K.S. is given as –

Types of Sarpa	G.K.S.	Su.S.	C.S.	A.S.	A.H.
Divya – Bhauma Sarpa	Ü	Ü	-	Ü	-
Sheshaadi Ashta Naaga	Ü	Ü	-	Ü	-

Baala-Yauvana-Vruddha Sarpa	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
Stree, Puam, Napunsaka Sarpa	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	-
Braahmana Khatreeyadi Sarpa	Ü	Ü	-	Ü	-
Darveekaradi Sarpa	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü
Nirvisha Sarpa	Ü	Ü	-	-	-
Vaikaranja Sarpa	Ü	-	-	-	-

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✓ **Types of Damsha:-**

Types of Damsha	G.K.S.	Su.S.	C.S.	A.S.	A.H.
Eka – one bite mark	Ü	-	-	-	-
Dvi – two bite mark	Ü	-	-	-	-
Bhavo – many bite marks	Ü	-	-	-	-
Viddham – penetrated	-	-	-	-	-
Khanditam – broken in pieces	-	-	-	-	-
Adamsham – not bitten	-	-	-	-	-
Avaliptam – stained	Ü	-	-	-	-
Tundaahata – stained by Saliva	Ü	-	-	Ü	Ü
Vyaaleedha – one or two bite marks & no bleeding	-	-	-	Ü	Ü
Vyaalupta – one or two bite marks & bleeding	Ü	-	-	Ü	Ü
Dashtaka – three marks accompanied with tears	Ü	-	-	Ü	Ü
Dashtanipeeditam – four biting marks	-	-	-	Ü	Ü
Sarpita – deep punctured	-	Ü	-	-	-
Radita – superficial punctured	-	Ü	-	-	-
Nirvisham – non poisonous	-	Ü	-	-	-
Sarvaangbhihata – coming with contact with the body of a serpent	-	Ü	-	-	-

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Morphological description of Sarpa

✓ List of Characteristics of Braahman Sarpa:-

Characteristics	G.K.S.	Su.S.	C.S.	A.S.	A.H.
Poorvanhachaarina – wandering at morning	-	-	-	-	-
Vaayubhakshaka – eats only air	-	-	-	ü	-
They are living in -	-	-	-	-	-
Dhanaagare (house of money)	-	-	-	-	-
Vana Deshe (forest), Parvate (hill)	-	-	-	-	-
Devaagare – house of God	-	-	-	-	-
Sabhaasthaane – assembly hall	-	-	-	-	-
Kshetre – field	-	-	-	-	-
Shoonyagruhe – empty house	-	-	-	-	-
Palaasha Asvattha Vrukshe	-	-	-	-	-
Krodhana	-	-	-	ü	-
Neela, Kapila, Shweta, Lohita Varni	ü	-	-	ü	-
Raktaasya – red coloured mouth	-	-	-	ü	-
Pignganayanaa	-	-	-	ü	-
Medhyadeshavicharina – holy places	-	-	-	ü	-
Having signs of Yadnyopavita	-	-	-	ü	-
Muktaa Rupya Prabhaa, Kapila Varna	-	ü	-	-	-
Sugandha	-	ü	-	-	-
Suvarnaa Aabhaa	-	ü	-	-	-

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✓ Types of Bhauma Sarpa:-

Types of Sarpa	G.K.S.	Su.S.	C.S.	A.S.	A.H.
Phani	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
Mandali	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
Raajeemaana	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
Vyantaraa	-	-	ü	ü	ü
Nirvisha	-	ü	-	ü	-
Vaikaranja	-	ü	-	-	-

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✓ **List of characteristics of Phani Sarpa(Darveekara Sarpa):-**

Characteristics		G.K.S.	Su.S.	C.S.	A.S.	A.H.
1) Having signs of-		-				
	Rathaagnga	-	ü	-	ü	ü
	Nangara	ü	ü	-	ü	ü
	Chakra	ü	ü	-	ü	ü
	Svastikaa	-	ü	-	ü	ü
	Agnkusha	-	ü	-	ü	ü
2) Saphanaa (Having hood)		-	ü	ü	ü	ü
3) Sheeghragatayah Sarpaa (Having fast movements)		-	ü	ü	ü	ü

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✓ **List of characteristics of Mandali Sarpa:-**

Characteristics		G.K.S.	Su.S.	C.S.	A.S.	A.H.
1) Having signs of -		-				
	Mandlaiah	-	ü	-	-	-
	Vividhaiah	ü	ü	-	ü	ü
2) Mandaaga (having slow movements)		-	ü	-	ü	ü
3) Deerghaa (having long body)		-	-	-	-	-
4) Aphanaa		-	-	ü	ü	ü
5) Jvalanarka Sama Prabhaa		ü	ü	-	-	-

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✓ **List of characteristics of Raajeemaana Sarpa:-**

Characteristics		G.K.S.	Su.S.	C.S.	A.S.	A.H.
1) Having Signs of -						
	Raajilaah Chitritaa	-	ü	-	ü	ü
	Tiryaga Urdhvam Raji	-	ü	-	ü	ü
	Bindu, Lekha	-	-	ü	-	-
	Vichitraanga	-	-	ü	ü	-
2) Snigdhaah (oily appearance)		-	ü	-	ü	ü

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✓ **List of Dosha Prakopa according to Sarpa:-**

No.	Name of Sarpa	G.K.S.	Su.S.	C.S.	A.S.	A.H.
1.	Phani	Vaata	Vaata	Vaata	Vaata	Vaata
2.	Mandali	Pitta	Pitta	Pitta	Pitta	Pitta
3.	Raajeemaana (Raajila)	kapha	Kapha	Kapha	Kapha	Kapha
4.	Vyantaraa (Vaitik)	Tridosha	Tridosha	-	Tridosha	Tridosha

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✓ **Dosha Prakopa Avastha of Aayu & Kaala:-**

No	Sarpa	G.K.S	Su.S.	C.S.	A.S.	A.H.
1.	Phani	Bala	Taruna	Taruna	Taarunya	Taarunya
			-	-	Varshaa	Varshaa
2.	Mandali	Youva n	Vruddha	Sthavira (old age)	Madhya	Madhya
			-	-	Sheeta	Sheeta
3.	Raajeemaa na (Raajila)	Vridd ha	VayaMadh ya	VayaMadh ya (Middle age)	Vaardhak ya	Vaardhak ya
			-	-	Aatapa	Aatapa
4.	Vyantaraa	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	Rutusand hi

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✓ **List of types of Ghonasa Sarpa:-**

Types of Ghonasa Sarpa given as –

No.	Sarpa Name	G.K.S.	Su.S.	C.S.	A.S.	A.H.
1.	Shweta Ghonasa Sarpa	-	Shweta Mandali	-	-	-
2.	Kushtha Ghonasa Sarpa	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Kutilau Ghonasa Sarpa	-	-	-	-	-

4.	Maha Ghonasa Sarpa	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bhrama Ghonasa Sarpa	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Soochi Ghonasa Sarpa	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Teekshna Ghonasa Sarpa	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Krushna Ghonasa Sarpa	-	Darveekara	-	-	-
9.	Pishacha Ghonasa Sarpa	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Hema Ghonasa Sarpa	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Visarpaka Ghonasa Sarpa	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Peetanetra Ghonasa Sarpa	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Raaga Ghonasa Sarpa	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Kumbha Ghonasa Sarpa	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Asruk Ghonasa Sarpa	-	Rakta Mandali	-	-	-
16.	Shopha Ghonasa Sarpa	-	-	-	-	-

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✓ **Types of other Jangama Visha:-**

Jangama Visha	G.K.S.	Su.S.	C.S.	A.S.	A.H.
Mooshaka Visha	16	18	-	18	-
Keeta Visha	Ü	67	2	67	18
Kanabha Visha	Ü	4	-	-	-
Godheraka Visha	Ü	5	-	-	-
Galagolika Visha	Ü	6	-	-	-
Shatapadee Visha	Ü	8	-	-	-
Manduka Visha	Ü	8	-	-	-
Mashaka Visha	Ü	6	-	-	-
Makshikaa Visha	Ü	5	-	-	-
Vrushchika Visha	Ü	30	3	3	3
Lootaa Visha	Ü	16	-	32	-
Gardabha	Ü	-	-	-	-
Ashwa	Ü	-	-	-	-

Gou	Ü	-	-	-	-
Mahish	Ü	-	-	-	-
Vyaghra	Ü	-	-	-	-
Ruksha (Bhalu)	Ü	-	-	-	-
Kapi	Ü	-	-	-	-
Alarka	Ü	-	-	-	-
Shiva (She fox)	Ü	-	-	-	-

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✓ **Other Jangama Visha:-**

There are 16 types of Mooshaka described as –

No.	Mooshaka Name	G.K.S.	Su.S.	C.S.	A.S.	A.H.
1.	Kulachandra	Ü	-	-	-	-
2.	Vishaghatee	Ü	-	-	-	-
3.	Bhayaanaka	Ü	-	-	-	-
4.	Karaghna	Ü	-	-	-	-
5.	Kroora	Ü	-	-	-	-
6.	Ugra	Ü	-	-	-	-
7.	Bhootaka	Ü	-	-	-	-
8.	Teekshna	Ü	-	-	-	-
9.	Meghanaada	Ü	-	-	-	-
10.	Kumuda	Ü	-	-	-	-
11.	Simhaasya	Ü	-	-	-	-
12.	Ekachaaree	Ü	-	-	-	-
13.	Sunaasa	Ü	-	-	-	-
14.	Sudanta	Ü	-	-	-	-
15.	Subala	Ü	-	-	-	-
16.	Sugarbha	Ü	-	-	-	-

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Materials & Methods:-

The Materials & Methods used for each phase of Critical study of **Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita** are as follows.....

✓ Phase I :-

1. Verification of Manuscripts –

Each word is verified in three available Manuscripts. Common portion is taken, as text of **Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita** & all paatha bheda are considered as secondary information.

2. Accurate translation of the text –

Text is translated first in Marathi language & verified by one expert in Sanskrit language. Marathi script is translated into English language.

✓ Phase II :-

1. Arrangement of topics Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita according to subject matter –

I. Subject related to Agadtantra –

A. Subject related to Snakes (Sarpa) –

§ Description of Snakes (Sarpa)

§ Description of Clinical manifestations of Snake bites (Lakshana of Sarpa Damsha).

B. Subject matter other than Snakes (Sarpa) –

§ Description of other poisons (Jangam & Sthavar Visha).

§ Description of Clinical manifestations of poisons (Lakshana of Jangam & Sthavar Visha).

II. Chikitsa described in Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita –

§ Incantations (Mantra)

§ Meditation (Dhyaana)

§ Medications (Aushadhee)

§ Enchanted objects (Yantra)

§ Other procedures (Katha etc.)

III. Subjects other than Agadtantra –

§ Related to Ayurved

1. List of Diseases (Vyaadhi) described in Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita.

2. Management (Chikitsa) described in Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita.

§ Not related to Ayurved

2. Comparison – Comparison is done by using following books –

§ Sushruta Samhita

§ Charaka Samhita

§ Ashtanga Hridaya

§ Ashtanga Sangraha

Similarities & dissimilarities of subject matter in these texts are listed & discussed.

✓ **Phase III :-**

1. Word concordance study using appropriate Statistical Methods -

Frequency analysis of the words in Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita is done to find out characteristics word pattern used by Author & preferences of Author.

Discussion:-

- **Critical Study of Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita (G.K.S.) highlights the following points :**
 - a) It contains very few points similar to other Ayurvedic Classics and most of the contents are totally different from other Ayurvedic Classics.
 - b) Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita did not provide any explanation regarding definition of Visha. All other Ayurvedic classics describe the Definition of Visha.
 - c) Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita explains Oviparous and Viviparous types of Snakes.

- **Points which are not mentioned in Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita are :**
 - a) Mythological description of origin of Visha
 - b) Properties of Visha
 - c) Savisha Anna Pariksha
 - d) Concepts of Visha Kanya and Visha-Sankat

- More stress is given on eight types of Heavenly Sarpas which are not useful in present era.

- Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita gives a type of Snake as Vyantara which is a Hybrid form of two species of Snakes. According to Herpatology they don't find such type of Snake in present days.

- Mooshaka Visha chikitsa is explained in detail with their 16 types with signs, symptoms and treatment. This has got importance in present era as the diseases like **Rat bite fever, Leptospirosis, Plague** are emerging.

- Homa Vidhi for Female child is described.

- Homa Vidhi for Male child is described.

- Treatment for Jwara, Rajyakshma, Prameha, Masurika, Visarpa etc. is described.

- Treatment for diseases of Cow, Elephant and Horses is described.

- 5 types of Poisons are described as Sthavar, Jangam, Kritrima, Grahaj and ShankaVisha.

Observations

Similarities and dissimilarities in the subject matter between Kashyap Samhita (Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita) & Classical texts are observed & extent of practical use of Kashyap Samhita (Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita) in practice of Agadtantra are evaluated.

Some observations are mentioned as below –

- a) It is surprised to note that 100% text of Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita is related with Agadtantra only.
- b) Some of the Adhyayas are common with the Adhyayas of Visha-Narayaneeyam.
- c) Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita is the pioneer treatise as it contains Mantra chikitsa, Tantra chikitsa and Yantra chikitsa because the other Samhitas do not mention these points.
- d) In Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita **Rasaushadhis** are not mentioned.

- The Word concordance study was done and it showed that
 - a) The '**Aajya**' word was used for many times. In Sanskrit the meaning of Aajya is other than Ghrita, Aajya means the Goghrita in liquid form. This particular use of Aajya word indicates that the authors tradition is near to Sushruta samhita than Charak samhita.
 - b) The word '**Kharya**' is used more than **32 times**. But according to Sanskrit Scholar, it is not a Sanskrit word. According to Malyalam **Kharya** means **Rice water**. The Kharya is mentioned as Anupan many times. It shows that this Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita has influence of South states of India especially Kerala.
 - c) **Han Han** this is not correct according to Panini. It should be **Jahi** so the script may be of before **Panini**.
 - d) As it is mentioned in the Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita the Great Sage Gautam received knowledge of Vishachikitsa directly from Lord Shiva. So it indicates **Shaiva Tradition**. Also the body of the text is predominantly Shaiva type.

Contribution of Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita in Agadtantra

- 1] This critical study will be an addition to the available ancient and prime classics of Agadtantra.
- 2] This work will be available to Ayurvedic Scholars as well as new researchers in this field for further research.
- 3] This work will focus on new information which is mentioned in Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita related with Agadtantra.
 - a) For the first time this Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita is translated from Sanskrit to Marathi and also in English language.
 - b) This line to line translation will help to Under-graduate Students to know more about Agadtantra.
 - c) For Post-graduation study in Agadtantra this Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita with translation is made available for comparative study.
 - d) Many new descriptions related with Agadtantra will attract the attention of Ayurved Faculty in India.
 - e) The new formulations described in Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita will definitely help while providing treatment to various types of Vishas i.e. Sthavar, Jangam, Kritrima, DooshiVisha, GaraVisha and ShankaVisha.
 - f) Also Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita throws light on the treatment of Poisonous Snakes bites along with Mooshak, Vrischika, Matsya, etc. poisoning.
 - g) The descriptions of Mantra, Yantra, Tantra, Nyas, Mudra, Homa, Havan, Abhishek are also important areas where further study can be done.
 - h) By Critical study of Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita so many doors are opened to Students, Teachers and Physicians to treat various types of poisoning cases by different ways.

Summary

Need – Agadtantra Vyavahar Ayurved is one of the eight branches of Ayurved – the Science of Life. In present times barring some examples it has become a theoretical subject for teaching purpose. Actually it is totally clinical subject related with Law.

It is accepted that only research in a particular field brings that science on frontfoot. One of the types of research is Literary research. In Agadtantra so many treatise in the form of Manuscripts are available but are unknown to Ayurvedic scholars. One of them is Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita. No one has worked from research point of view on this treatise. It is totally based on Agadtantra. So taking into consideration these points I have chosen the topic, “CRITICAL STUDY OF GAUTAMEEYA KASHYAP SAMHITA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AGADTANTRA”.

Introduction:

Agadtantra in ancient times was discussed under this heading from Mahabharat upto Acharya Vagbhat. The references of Agadtantra has been described. Other four Kashyap Samhitas which are known are mentioned.

Aims & Objects:

1. Comparison of G.K.S. with Vriddha Jeevakiya Kashyap Samhita on Kaumarbhritya tantra is done with its authorship, era, contents and cultural date.
2. Contents of other Kashyap Samhitas are discussed.
3. Comparison between G.K.S. with Charak Samhita, Sushruta Samhita etc. is discussed.
4. Collection of source materials of Manuscripts and period of G.K.S. is discussed.
5. The role of Vishachikitsa in Kerala with reference to G.K.S. is discussed.

Plan of Work:

Critical study of G.K.S. is done under in four phases

Phase I

1. Verification from Manuscripts is done.
2. Accurate translation of G.K.S. from Sanskrit language into Marathi language and then into English language is done.

Phase II

1. The topics described in G.K.S. were arranged according to subject matter.
2. Comparison between the subject matter in G.K.S. and Bruhatrayi is done with particular emphasis on dissimilarities.

Phase III

Word concordance study is done.

Phase IV

Role of Contemporary Toxicologist in the treatment of poisoning in relation with the contents of G.K.S.

Literature review:

Detailed literature review has been done as it is related with literary research. This literature review is discussed and studied in detail. First of all historical aspect of Agadtantra is discussed right from Rigved era to Bruhatrayi era. Manuscript and their relevance is explained, then how G.K.S. is written by taking into consideration the three Manuscripts is discussed. G.K.S. and other Kashyap samhitas are mentioned with their references. Actual contents of G.K.S. in each Adhyay are discussed. In all Thirteen Adhyayas are there in G.K.S. The contents in G.K.S. are explained by using 118 tables. For doing comparative study 20 tables are prepared.

Materials & Methods

As mentioned in the synopsis the Materials & Methods are used as per Plan of Work in phases.

Discussion:

1. The points which are the characteristics of G.K.S. are described.
2. The points which are not mentioned in G.K.S. with relation to Bruhatrayi are discussed.
3. The Contribution of G.K.S. in the field of Agadtantra is discussed.
4. Word Concordance study is discussed.
5. Role of Contemporary Toxicologists in the treatment of poisoning in relation with the contents of G.K.S. is discussed.

6. Comparison between the subject matter in G.K.S. and Bruhatrayi is done with particular emphasis on dissimilarities.
7. Observations during the critical study of G.K.S. are discussed.

Conclusion

After Critical study of Gautameeya Kashyap Samhita it is concluded that G.K.S. is related with only Agadtantra. Specific treatment on Snake bites, Scorpion bites, Dog bites, Rat bite, Luta Damsha and other poisonous animals and also Sthavar vishas is now available. This study proved without any bias that Agadtantra is a specialized, fully developed branch of Ashtag Ayurved.

It is also concluded that Agadtantra was a clinical branch in ancient era and is clinical branch in present era. Many formulations are now available and can be used to treat Sthavar, Jangam, Kritrim. Shanka Visha poisoning which are mentioned in G.K.S. Also it has opened many doors of research areas such as Mantra chikitsa, Yantra chikitsa, Tantra chikitsa etc.

In this treatise not only materialistic treatment for cure of various poisoning is described but psychological, spiritual aspects of treatment of poisoning also. This critical study has definitely added new knowledge in Agadtantra subject.

Many research areas are available to be explored for P.G. students in Ayurved, Teachers and Ayurvedic clinicians from the available subject matter of G.K.S.

So it is beyond doubt that the treasure of knowledge in Agadtantra has been opened by “CRITICAL STUDY OF GAUTAMEEYA KASHYAP SAMHITA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AGADTANTRA” and is going to be very much helpful to mankind by various ways.

Appendices:-

1. Plants Index

2. Mudra Index

3. Nyas index

✓ Plant Index :-

Sr. No.	Name of the Dravya	Latin Name
1.	Abhaya	Terminalia chebula
2.	Abja	Nelimbo nucifera
3.	Adhaik(Naga, Shunthi)	Zingiber officinale
4.	Agasthi	Sesbenia grandiflora
5.	Agni	Plumbago zeylanica / aquilaria
6.	Agnika (Bhallatak, Chitrak)	Semicarpus anacardium
7.	Agnishikha	Gloriosa superba
8.	Aindri	Citrusus colocynthis
9.	Aksha (Behada)	Terminalia bellirica
10.	Akshiwel(Shigru)	Moringa oleifera
11.	Amalaki	Phyllanthus emblica officinalis
12.	Ambhashtha	Cocculus hirsutus
13.	Ambhu (Ushir)	Vetiveria zizanioidus
14.	Amra	Mangifera indica
15.	Amruta	Tinospora cardifolia
16.	Ankol	Alangium salvifolium
17.	Arunalata (Manjishtha)	Rubia cordiafolia
18.	Anshumati (Salavan)	Desmodium gangeticum
19.	Apamarga	Achyranthes akanthes
20.	Aphu	Papaver somniferum
21.	Aragwadha	Cassia fistula
22.	Ardraka	Zingiber officinale
23.	Arjun	Terminalia arjuna
24.	Arka	Calotropis procera
25.	Asanya twak (Vijaysar)	Pterocarpus marsupium
26.	Assanparnee (Aakhuparni)	Ipomoea reniformis

27.	Ashwa	<i>Withania somnifera</i>
28.	Ashwagandha	<i>Withania somnifera</i>
29.	Ati rasa (shatavari)	<i>Asperagus racemosus</i>
30.	Ativisha	<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i>
31.	Atmagupta (Kapikachhu)	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i>
32.	Babbula	<i>Acasia arabica</i>
33.	Bahawalli (Karavella)	<i>Momordica charantea</i>
34.	Bakuchi	<i>Psoralea corylifolia</i>
35.	Bakul	<i>Mimusops elingi</i>
36.	Bala	<i>Sida cardifolia</i>
37.	Bari (Darbha)	<i>Eragrostis cynosuroides</i>
38.	Bhallatak	<i>Semicarpus anacardium</i>
39.	Bhanga	<i>Canabis sativa</i>
40.	Bharanga	<i>Chlerodendron serratum</i>
41.	Bhrungi(Dalchini and Maka)	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
42.	Bhumyamalaki	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>
43.	Bhunimba	<i>Swertia chirayta</i>
44.	Bibhitak	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>
45.	Bilwa	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>
46.	Bramhi	<i>Herpestis moniera</i>
47.	Bruhati	<i>Solanum indicum</i>
48.	Cellu (Atasi)	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
49.	Chandan	<i>Santalum album</i>
50.	Chincha	<i>Tamarindus indicus</i>
51.	Chiraya Twak (Kirat-tikta)	<i>Swertia chirayta</i>
52.	Chitrak	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>
53.	Dadim	<i>Punica granatum</i>
54.	Dakshani (Guduchi)	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>
55.	Dakshinavarta (Guduchi)	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>
56.	Darbha	<i>Besmostachya bipimmata</i>
57.	Daru Haridra	<i>Berberis aristata</i>
58.	Darv (Daruharidra)	<i>Berberis aristata</i>

59.	Dervalli (Daruharidra)	Berberis aristata
60.	Devdar	Cedrus deodar
61.	Devi (Moorva, Haritaki, Shaliparni, Atasi)	Marsdenia tenacissima, Terminalia chebula, Desmodium gangeticum, Linum usitatissimum
62.	Dhanyak	Coriandrum sativum
63.	Dhatri (Amalaki)	Phyllanthus emblica
64.	Dhattura	Datura metel
65.	Dhav	Anocheilus latifolia
66.	Dosha(halad)	Curcuma longa
67.	Draksha	Vitis vinifera
68.	Drona	Leucas cephalotus
69.	Dugdhika	Euphorbia thymifolia
70.	Duralabha (dhamasa)	Fagonia cretica
71.	Durva	Cynodon dactylon
72.	Dwi Nisha(Haridra)	Curcuma longa
73.	Dwi Sham (Trivrut)	Operculina turpethum
74.	Dwi Sariva	Hemidesmus indicus
75.	Dwi Yamawati	Curcuma longa
76.	DwiBrihati	Solanum indicum
77.	Dwikaranja	Pongamia pinnta
78.	DwiPunkha	Tephrosia purpurea T. procumbens T. villosa
79.	Dwishirish	Albizia lebeck A. procera
80.	DwiYamini	Curcuma longa
81.	Ela	Elattarea cardamomum
82.	Erand	Ricinus communis
83.	Eshwari	Aristolochia indica
84.	Falgu (kala umbar)	Ficus hispida
85.	Falini (priyangu)	Prunus mahaleb
86.	Gaja pippali	Scindapsus officinale
87.	Girikarnika	Clitoria ternatea

88.	Ghona (Ativisha)	<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i>
89.	Guda	<i>Euphorbia nerrifolia</i>
90.	Guggula	<i>Commiphora mukul</i>
91.	Gunja	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>
92.	Gupta	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i>
93.	Haridra	<i>Curcuma longa</i>
94.	Haritaki	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>
95.	Hema	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>
96.	Hembeeja (Haritaki)	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>
97.	Hingu	<i>Ferula foetida</i>
98.	Indra (kutaj)	<i>Holarrhona antidysentrica</i>
99.	Indrawalli	<i>Citrus colocyntis</i>
100.	Jambu	<i>Eugenia jambolana</i> ,
101.	Jatamamsi	<i>Nordostachys jatamamsi</i>
102.	Jeevanti	<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i>
103.	Jeerak	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>
104.	Kadali	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>
105.	Kadamb	<i>Anthocephalus indicus</i>
106.	Kakmachi	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
107.	Kamal	<i>Nelimbo nucifera</i>
108.	Kanak (nagkeshar)	<i>Mesua ferra</i>
109.	Kanchanar	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>
110.	Kankol	<i>Piper cubeba</i>
111.	Kantak	<i>Solanum xanthophyllum</i>
112.	Kapi ras (Silhak)	<i>Altingia excelsa</i>
113.	Kapis (Kapikacchhu)	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i>
114.	Kapoti (Jyotishmati)	<i>Celastrus peniculatus</i>
115.	Kapittha	<i>Limonia acidissima</i>
116.	Karanja	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>
117.	Karaskar	<i>Strychnos nuxvomica</i>
118.	Karkaotaki	<i>Rhus succedania</i>
119.	Karnika (Aparajita)	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>

120.	Karpas	Gossypium herbaceum
121.	Karveer	Nerium odorum
122.	Kashmari	Gmelina arborea
123.	Katak (Kasvinda)	Strychnus potatorum
124.	Katphal	Myrica esculanta
125.	Katuki	Picrorrhiza kurroa
126.	Kesara	Crocus sativus
127.	Kini (Aghada)	Achyranthus aspera
128.	Kinshuk (palas)	Butea frondosa
129.	Kodru	Paspalum scrobiculatum
130.	Koshataki	Luffa acutangulata
131.	Koshtha	Saussurea lappa
132.	Kramuka	Areca catechu
133.	Krishna (pippali)	Piper longum
134.	Kshiri	Ficus retusa
135.	Kulattha	Dolicos biflorus
136.	Kumkum	Crocus sativus
137.	Kumuda	Nymphaca nouchali
138.	Kundali (Guduchi, Kovidar)	Tinospora cordifolia, Bauhinia variegata
139.	Kushta	Saussurea lappa
140.	Kusum (Koshamra)	Schleichera oleoza
141.	Kusumbh	Carthamus tinctorius
142.	Kutaj	Holarrhena antidysentrica
143.	Kutaki	Picrorrhiza kuroa
144.	Laksha	Laccifer lacca
145.	Lakshmi	Prosopis cineraria
146.	Lakshmana	Ipomoea sepiaria
147.	Langali	Gloriosa superba
148.	Lashun	Alium sativum
149.	Lata	Celastrus peniculatus, Prunus mahaleb, Marsilia quadrifoliata, Hemidesmus indicus

150.	Lodhra	<i>Symplocos recemosa</i>
151.	Madhavi	<i>Hiptage bengalensis</i>
152.	Madhuka	<i>Madhuka longigolia</i>
153.	Mahati (Bruhati)	<i>Solanum indicum</i>
154.	Maha gopi (Sariva)	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>
155.	Maha nimba	<i>Melia azedarch</i>
156.	Mahataru (Daruharidra)	<i>Berberis aristata</i>
157.	Malayaj	<i>Santalum album</i>
158.	Mamsi	<i>Nordostachys jatamansi</i>
159.	Manduka parni	<i>Centella asiatica</i>
160.	Manduki	<i>Centella asiatica</i>
161.	Manjishtha	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i>
162.	Marich.	<i>Piper nigrum</i>
163.	Masha	<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>
164.	Mastuka (Akshota)	<i>Juglans regia</i>
165.	Matul	<i>Datura metel</i>
166.	Mesha shrungi	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>
167.	Mochat (Shalmali)	<i>Bombax malabaricum</i>
168.	Mrudwika	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>
169.	Mudga	<i>Vigna radiata</i>
170.	Mula(Nivali)	<i>Strychnus potatorum</i>
171.	Musali	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i>
172.	Musta	<i>Cyprus rotundus</i>
173.	Nagar	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
174.	Nagi (nagkesar)	<i>Messua ferra</i>
175.	Nakul (Sarpagandha)	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>
176.	Nala	<i>Phragmites karka</i>
177.	Nata	<i>Valeriana wallichii</i>
178.	Neelee	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>
179.	Nimba	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
180.	Nirgundi	<i>Vitex negundo</i>
181.	Nisha	<i>Curcuma longa</i>

182.	Nishpav twak (Wal and Pavata)	Lablab purpurens
183.	Ooshan (marich)	Piper nigrum
184.	Ooshir	Vetiveria zizanioidis
185.	Oudambar	Ficus glomerata
186.	Padma (kamal)	Nelimbo nucifera
187.	Palash	Butea monosperma
188.	Pankaj	Nelimbo nucifera
189.	Parna (palash)	Butea frondosa
190.	Patali	Stereospermum suaveolens
191.	Patha	Cyclea peltata
192.	Pathaabja	Cocculus hirsutus
193.	Pathya	Terminalia chebula
194.	Patol	Trichosanthes dioica
195.	Patrika(Jaipatri)	Myristica fragrans
196.	Patwal (Patol)	Trichosanthes dioica
197.	Peeta Arka	Calotropis procera
198.	Phala Raji	Tricosanthes dioica
199.	Phalgushu (kala umbar)	Ficus hispida
200.	Phalini (Kakodumbar)	Ficus hispida
201.	Pichha (mocharasa)	Bombax malabaricum
202.	Pindar	Xeromphis uliginosa
203.	Pinditak	Xeromphis uliginosa
204.	Pippali	Piper longum
205.	Priyangu	Callicarpa macrophylla, Prunus mahaleb
206.	Pruthuka	Gardenia gummiifera
207.	Punarnava	Boerhaavia diffusa
208.	Punarbhava (Punarnava)	Boerhaavia diffusa
209.	Punkhamula	Tephrosia purpurea
210.	Punnag	Calophyllum inophyllum
211.	Puthikha (Karanja)	Caesalpinia bonducella
212.	Putranjiva	Puntranjeeva roxburghii
213.	Rajani	Curcuma longa

214.	Rajatas (Aragvadha)	Cassia fistula
215.	Raji(Mohari)	Brassica campestris
216.	RajVriksha	Cassia fistula
217.	Ramath	Ferula narthex
218.	Rambha(Kel)	Musa paradisiaca
219.	Rasna	Pluchea lanceolata
220.	Renuk	Piper aurantiacum
221.	Ringani	Solanum xanthophyllum
222.	Rochana (Kampillak)	Mallotus philippinesis
223.	Rohini (Haritaki)	Terminalia chebula
224.	Sagargota (Latakaranja)	Caesalpinia bonducella
225.	Sahastra angi (Dhataki , Palash)	Woodfordia fruticosa, Butea frondosa
226.	Saindhav	Sodii chloridim
227.	Sairika (Saireyaka)	Barleria prionitis
228.	Sairya (Saireyaka)	Barleria prionitis
229.	Samudra phala (Vridhha daru)	Argyreia speciosa
230.	Saptaparna	Alstonia scholaris
231.	Saral	Pinus roxburghii
232.	Saravasi (Haritaki, Rasna, Gajapippali)	Terminalia chebula, Pluchea lanceolata, Scindapsus officinalis.
233.	Sariva	Hemidesmus indicus
234.	Sarja Ras	Vateria indica
235.	Sarshap	Brassica juncea
236.	Seeteha (chandan)	Santalum album
237.	Shankhapushapi	Convolvulus pluricaulis
238.	Shamyadi (Sariva, Priyangu)	Hemidesmus indicus, Prunus mahaleb
239.	Shanyak (Shonyak)	Oroxylum indicum
240.	Sharpunkha	Tephrosia purpurea
241.	Shatak (shati)	Hadychium spicatum, Curcuma zedoaria
242.	Shatamoola (Shatavari)	Asperagus racemosa
243.	Shatavari	Asperagus racemosa
244.	Shelu	Cordial dichotoma

245.	Sheetala (Jayanti, Durva)	Premna integrifolia, Cynodon dactylon
246.	Shifa (Kushtha, Mishreya)	Saussurea lappa, Foeniculum vulgare
247.	Shigru	Moringa oleifera
248.	Shikha (Apamarga, Bhumyاملaki)	Achyranthes aspera, Phyllanthus niruri
249.	Shila (Karpur)	Cinnamomum camphora
250.	Shirish	Albinia labbaik
251.	Shirou	Moringa oleifera
252.	Shisho (Shimshapa)	Dalbergia sissoo
253.	Shivodak (Mishreya)	Foeniculum vulgare
254.	Shleshmataka	Cordia diochotom
255.	Shriveshta (Chandan)	Santalum album
256.	Shrungi (Ativisha)	Aconitum heterophyllum
257.	Shunthi	Zingiber officinale
258.	Shweta (Sariva, Aparajita, Gambhari, Pashanbheda, Shwetadurva)	Hemidesmus indicus, Clitorea ternatea, Gmelina arborea, Aerva lunata, Cynodon dactylon
259.	Shweta Arka	Calotropis Procera
260.	Sindhu	Vitex negundo
261.	Snuhi	Euphoria regullaria
262.	Soumya (Ishwari, Udumbar, Guduchi, Yashtimadhu, Shaliparni)	Aristolochia indica, Ficus glomerata, Tinospora cardifolia, Glycorrhiza glabra, Desmodium gangeticum
263.	Sphotak (Bhallatak)	Semecarpus anacardium
264.	Sprukka	Marsilia quadrifoliata, Trifolium officinale
265.	Sphuta (Sariva)	Hemidesmus indicus
266.	Sthira (Shaliparni)	Desmodium gangeticum
267.	Srakta (rakta)	Abrus precatorius
268.	Supari (Bitnut)	Areca catechu
269.	Surasa(Tulasi)	Occimum sanctum
270.	Suvarchika	Potassii nitras
271.	Tagar	Valerian wallichii
272.	Taal	Borassus flabellifera

273.	Talisbhurja	Abies webbiana
274.	Tambul (Nagavalli)	Piper betle
275.	Tapi (Sariva)	Hemidesmus indicus
276.	Tembhurani (Shleshmatak)	Cordia dichotoma
277.	Til	Sesamum indicum
278.	Tintrini	Tamarindus indicus
279.	Trapus (koshataki)	Cucumis sativus
280.	Tri Matul	Datura metel
281.	Tri Pug	Areca catechu
282.	Trikatu	Piper longum, Piper nigrum, Zingiber officinale
283.	Trushan (Shunthi, Marich, Pippali)	Zingiber officinale, Piper nigrum, Piper longum
284.	Triphala	Terminalia chebula, Terminalia belerica, Emblica officinale
285.	Trivrut	Operculina ipomoea, Merremia turpethum
286.	Tunda (Bimbi)	Coccinia indica
287.	Tundi (Bimbi)	Coccinia indica
288.	Tulasi	Occimum sanctum
289.	Tumbi	Lagenaria vulgaris
290.	Twak	Cinnamomum zeylonica, C. cassia, C. vreum
291.	Ucchat (shweta gunja)	Abrus precatorius
292.	Ugra	Aconitum ferox
293.	Unnmatta	Datura metel
294.	Ushir	Andropogon muricatus
295.	Vacha	Acorus calamus
296.	Vaikuntha (Shweta Tulasi)	Occimum sanctum
297.	Vajri (Asthisamharaka)	Cissus quadrangularis
298.	Vanamala (Shankhapushpi)	Convolvulus pluriculis
299.	Vandak(Kakadi)	Dendrothoe falcata

300.	Vanhi (Chitrak, Nimbu, Bhallatak)	Plumbago zeylanica, Citrus acida, Semecarpus anacardium
301.	Vanhishikha (Dhataki)	Woodfordia floribunda
302.	Vartak (Bruhati)	Solanum indicum
303.	Vatica (Bala)	Sida cordifolia
304.	Veer (Ushir, Kushtha, Pushkarmula)	Vetiveria zizanoides, Saussurea lappa, Inula racemosa
305.	Vega (Jyotishmati)	Celastrus peniculatus
306.	Vellutika (Vellitak / Vacha)	Acorus calamus
307.	Vetas (jalavetas)	Salix tetrasperma
308.	Vidang	Embelia ribes
309.	Visha	Aconitum ferox
310.	Vishala(Indravaruni)	Trichosanthes palmata, Citrullus colocynthis
311.	Vishwa	Zingiber officinale
312.	Vrihi	Oryza sativa
313.	Vrischi (Vrischiparni)	Ipomoea reniformis
314.	Vyom (Shunthi)	Zingiber officinale
315.	Yamawati (Haridra)	Curcuma longa
316.	Yamini (Halad)	Curcuma longa
317.	Yashti	Glycyrrhiza glabra
318.	Yugma	Bauhinia variegata

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✓ Plant index (Not found):-

Sr. No.	Aushadhi Name
1.	Anvita
2.	Asthi
3.	Avasumbha
4.	Bhayaparni
5.	Chakrachurna
6.	Char Vriksha
7.	Churna

8.	Dhanyagupta
9.	Dutalanse
10.	Dwimukha
11.	Galil
12.	Kalimuni
13.	Kanchik
14.	Kanta pushpa
15.	Kayaka
16.	Kudabhuta
17.	Kukut Beeja
18.	Mulajatiras
19.	Mulamar
20.	Muni
21.	Nagkusuma
22.	Nasaswa
23.	Naval
24.	Nishoshan
25.	Nisthi
26.	Paischa patra
27.	Pakal Muli
28.	Pallav
29.	Palskam
30.	Panal Kustha
31.	Panchamra
32.	Pinch
33.	Pratichha
34.	Pratraya phal
35.	Pushta
36.	Sagar
37.	Saptakshar
38.	Sara
39.	Saradaya

40.	Satchhada
41.	Shabdi
42.	Shalat
43.	Shankhasthi
44.	Shankhavart
45.	Shimple Phal
46.	Shivajal
47.	Shooli
48.	Shubhrashma
49.	Sitoripum
50.	Shesha
51.	Suryalata
52.	Suryawalli
53.	Sutavartaki
54.	Sweda
55.	Tanduli
56.	Tansam
57.	Trikandu
58.	Tulya
59.	Tusha
60.	Ugratara
61.	Ugravalli
62.	Upadamshak
63.	Urdhva pushpi
64.	Vaghryanta
65.	Vakranti
66.	Vanga
67.	Vandhya
68.	Vastabeeja
69.	Vetaki
70.	Vijayrag
71.	VishaGouri

72.	Vishambha
73.	Vishtha
74.	Vyaghratak
75.	Yugi

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✓ **Names of Mudra:-**

Sr. No.	Names of Mudra
1	Anjali Mudra
2	Chakra Mudra
3	Sannidhi Mudra

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∨ **Glossary**

Aakhu – Rat, Mouse
Abja – Chief snake
Agadtantra – Ayurvedic Toxicology
Alarka – Rabid dog
Asruk G.S. – A kind of Viper
Avaliptam – Stained
Bhayaanaka – A kind of Rat
Bidaala – Cat
Darveekar – A kind of snake, Cobra
Dashta Visha – Poisoning through bite
Dhooma – Fumigation
Doosheevisha – Latent poisoning
Gada – Diseases
Ghonasaa – A kind of Snake, Viper
Har-mekhalaa – One book between 7 famous books in Kerala tradition of Agadtantra
Hridayavarana – A treatment to protect the Heart
Leedha visha – Natural poisoning
Lootaa – Spider
Makshikaa – Housefly
Manduka – Frog
Mashaka – Mosquito
Nakula – Mongoose
Phani – Type of Snake, Cobra
Pratisaarana – Application of powder
Raajeelaa – A kind of Snake, Krait
Sarpa – Snake
Sthavara visha – Vegetable poisoning
Takshaka – Chief snake
Ugra – A kind of Rat
Upavisha – Subtype of Visha
Uruga – Snake

Visha Chikitsa Saara Samgraha – Famous books in Kerala tradition of Agadtantra
Visha Jyotsnikaa - Famous books in Kerala tradition of Agadtantra
Visha Narayaneeyam – One book between 7 famous books in Kerala tradition of Agadtantra
Vruschika – Scorpion
Vyantara – Type of Snake

∨ **Bibliography**

Ayurvedic Books –

Name of the book	Commentary	Editor –Author	Publication	Year
Ashtang-Hridaya	-	English translation by Prof. K. P. Murthy	Krishnadas Ayurved Series	1980
Ashtang-Hridaya	Hemadri & Arun Dutta	Vd. Harishastri Paradkar	Chaukhamba Oriental, Varanasi	1980
Ashtanga Sangraha	Indu.	Vd. A. D. Athavale	Shrimat Atreya Prakashan, Pune	-
Charak Samhita	Chakrapani Dutta	Yadavji Trikamji Acharya	Chaukhamba Sanskrit Samsthana, Varanasi	1984
Charak Samhita	-	English translation by Dr. Ram Sharma & Vaidya Bhagvan Dash	Chaukhamba Sanskrit Series, Varanasi	1991
Sushruta Samhita	Dalhanacharya	Yadavji Trikamji Acharya	Chaukhamba Oriental, Varanasi	1980
The Student's Sanskrit – English Dictionary	-	Vaman Shivram Apte	Motilal Banarasidas Publishers Private Limited, Delhi	1970
Visha-Narayaneeyam	-	Narayana	-	15 th to 16 th A.D.
Introduction to Kashyap samhita	-	P. V. Tewari	Chaukhamba Vishvabharati, Varanasi	1997

Girvaan LaghuKosha	-	Janardan Oak	-	-
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Modern Books –

No.	Name of the book	Author	Publication	Year
1.	Bharateeya Saapa	Nileema Kumaar Khaire	Bharateeya Sarpa Vidnyaan Sanstha, Pune	2004
2.	Modi's Medical Jurisprudence & Toxicology	Edited by BV Subrahmanyam	-	2002
3.	Journal of Manuscripts Studies (Vol. XXXVII)	Dr. P. Visalakshy	Oriental Research Institute & Manuscripts Library, Kerala	2005

Thesis –

No.	Name of Thesis	Author	Department	Year
1.	Contribution of Kerala Visha Vaidyas to Agadtantra in the field of Sarpa visha	P. Ramchandran Nair	Tilak Ayurved College, Pune	1997
2.	Critical study of VishaNarayaneeyam	Vd. Sheetal Mirajkar	Tilak Ayurved College, Pune (University of Pune)	
3.	Comprehensive study of Ayurvedic Management of Mandali Sarpa Damsha especially practiced in Kerala state including special references from Bruhatrayee	Vd. Shashikant D. Wadkar	Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik	2010

Presented papers –

No.	Name	Author	Publication	Year
1.	Contemporary	Dr.	Department of Agadtantra Vd. P.	2002

	Significance of Agadtantra	Rajagopala	S. Varier Ayu. College Kottakal. (Paper in Books of Proceedings of AGADA 2002)	
2.	Research in Agadtantra Current Threads	Dr. V. P. Joglekar	Department of Agadtantra Vd. P. S. Varier Ayu. College Kottakal. (Paper in Books of Proceedings of AGADA 2002)	2002

16	3	Isapfēšāē aēĀOqēllīēxūēĀnēlīēĀnēhēqēç
18	3	EQOūīrēqēēlīēāēĀOūlīēĀnēhēqēç
18	7	qēlšēēxqēwūqēlūēkēēlīēqēç
18	10	qēwzrērēlīēlūēkēēlīēqēç
19	13	qēwūrēlīēlūēkēēlīēqēç
21	12	Aēūēkēēlīēlūēkēēlīēqēç
22	15	l²īēlīrēēkrēērēxēqēēlīēmiē:

īēxīrēēkrēērē: - qēlšēlūēlīērēēāē:

23	3	vēēlīēMūnēē: Mūēlīēlūēkēē:, WūqēSurfēšāē Āūsēpēšqē
28	10	īēxīrēēkrēērēxēqēēlīēmiē:

cēīējēēkrēērē: - lūēwēlūēqēēāēēlīēlūēkēē:

29	5	mēxçēnēMūēlūēwēlīēSāē:
30	2	vēēēlīēSīSurfēšāēēhēç AuēēlīēUpēšlīēSāē:
31	1	Sqēçēēlūēxēnēēēēhēqēç
31	3	AīēlīēāēllīēMūēSīēēç eēēlīēlīēĀnēhēqēç
31	9	līēāēēlīēç uēçēlūēxēxjēēlīēēlīēSāē:
31	15	īēwēçç mēMūēlīēlūēwēlīēSāē:
32	3	lqē`ēstēēhēqēç
32	6	uēwēēlīēSMūēēāēēn lūēwēēāēōēhēlūē
33	1	MūēlīēēlīēMūēlūēlīēSqēçēāēēn eēēlīēēēç xūēĀnēqēç
33	13	xēlūēwēç Sqēçēēēlīēç rēqēç
33	14	xēōēēlīēSxēmīēuēēuāēēn vēēēēēlīēçç rēēāē:
34	7	Mūēēlūēēvēēāē xēnēSqēç: līēēlīēSīē:

54	8	xÉúÉU=ÉÉMUUrÉIŞÉqç
55	1	AxÉÉkrÉ İuÉWUrÉIŞÉqç
55	11	İuÉZÉİhQüÉ=ufá/WUrÉIŞÉqç
56	3	xEXç:uÉqÉhÉrÉIŞÉqç
57	4	xÉnfÉccÉÉOüÉrÉIŞÉqç
57	10	İuİhÉuÉkÉrÉIŞÉqç
57	15	xÉİSvÉİfaÉÉÂQüÉIŞÉqÉİŞÉæ
58	6	AÉuÉİkÉafWnÉİuÉİkÉ:
58	14	AXqÉSÖhÉİuÉ±İİuÉİkÉ:
59	5	AÉİÉİSqÉİŞÉngcÉMuqç
59	6	AÉZÉİuÉwÉİÉÉvÉİÉqÉİŞÉ:
59	22	=ufá/vÉÉpÉWuqÉİŞÉ:
59	14	qÉÖÉMuİÉÉvÉİÉqÉİŞÉ:
60	5	İcÉİİÉqÉİhÉqÉİŞÉ:
60	7	AÉZÉçcÉÉOüÉqÉİŞÉ:
61	1	uÉİÉMuİÉÉvÉİÉqÉİŞÉ:
61	5	aÉSpÉÉµÉİİSİuÉWuqÉİŞÉ:
61	8	İçüİqÉMuÖÖİS İuÉWuqÉİŞÉ:
61	11	xjÉÉuÉUİuÉwÉİÉÉvÉİÉqÉİŞÉ:
62	5	rÉİŞÉÉİİÉUİuÉkÉÉİÉqç
(AİkÉMuÉÉPıçÉqÉÉİmİÉ:)		
63	1	46 nÉÖÖİİİÉİuÉ´ÉÉİİÉ qÉhQısÉkrÉÉİÉİuÉkÉÉİÉvÉİÉ:
66	7	İÉÉ=rrÉyxİİİuÉİkÉ:
66	13	uÉÉxÉİMuİÉç:İÉİÉÉç qÉhQısÉİİÉSİvÉ:
67	6	AXqÉİİİÉntufÉxÉİn afÂQüÉngcÉÉhÉxufUurÉgefİİİrÉÉxÉ:
68	6	nÉgçÉqÉÉkrÉÉrÉxÉqÉÉİmİÉ:

vé_ÉkrÉÉÉ:

xÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ:

69	1	xÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ: xjÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ.
69	4.5	vÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ: AÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ: ÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ: ÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ: uÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ: ÉxÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ:
69	10	AqÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ:
70	11	AÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ ÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ:
72	4	ÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ ÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ
73	15	AÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ ÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ: AÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ
74	6	xÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ:
75	1	qÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ
75	11	qÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ: ÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ:
76	3	ÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ
76	7	aÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ
76	11	AXÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ:
76	15	AXÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ
77	10	ÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ
77	14	MÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ:
78	1	xÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ: uÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ
78	5	xÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ: AXÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ:
79	3	AÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ: xÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ
79	4	SÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ
79	7	ÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ: AxÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ
79	8	ÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ: xÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ: ÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ:
80	1	AÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ: vÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ: ÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ: AXÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ

AkrÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉÉ:

96	6	Mū, qēhQōsēlē: ÍcflMūixēē
96	9	MūOisēēxrxē ÍcflMūixēē
96	12	(1) qēWūqēhQōsēlē: ÍcflMūixēē
97	2	pēQēqēhQōsēlē: ÍcflMūixēē
97	6	(2) qēWūqēhQōsēlē: ÍcflMūixēē
97	7	iēlāhēbēēhēxrxē ÍcflMūixēē
97	13	Mūwhēxrxē ÍcflMūixēē
98	5	lūvēēcēxrxē ÍcflMūixēē
98	11	WūqēqēhQōsēlē: ÍcflMūixēē
98	15	lūxēēfēxrxē ÍcflMūixēē
99	5	nēlīēlēēēxrxē ÍcflMūixēē
99	11	UēqēqēhQōsēlē: ÍcflMūixēē
100	3	MūqēqēhQōsēlē:
100	12	AxēXqēhQōsēlē: ÍcflMūixēē
101	5	vēēlūqēhQōsēlē: ÍcflMūixēē
101	12	bēēhēxēlūēēWūqēlēSē:
102	1	lūēēWūqēlēSēlīēUēlē
103	12	Aēēkēēlē
107	14	AkrēērēēUxēqēēlē:

Svēēqēēkrēē:

108	1	UēēlēlūēēÍcflMūixēē
113	8	lūēēlēēxrxē lēēēqēē:
114	1	Aēēkēēlē.
115	11	Akrēērēēxēqēēlē:

L Múé Svéékrééré:

116	1	wéá Qv é p é S é Z é ll c é l Mú i x é é n é i é y é é
116	2	Mú s é I S i x r é í c é l Mú i x é é
126	8	l u é w é b é é l i é i é : í c é l Mú i x é é
216	12	p é r é é l é Mú x r é í c é l Mú i x é é
117	2	Mú U b l é x r é í c é l Mú i x é é
117	6	ç O U x r é í c é l Mú i x é é
117	9	E a f á x r é í c é l Mú i x é é
117	14	p é O é Mú x r é í c é l Mú i x é é
118	3	i é i = h é x r é í c é l Mú i x é é
118	8	q é b é l é é S x r é í c é l Mú i x é é
118	12	Mú q é S x r é í c é l Mú i x é é
119	1	í x é Mú x r é í c é l Mú i x é é
119	5	L Mú c é é U h é : í c é l Mú i x é é
119	10	x é é é x é x r é í c é l Mú i x é é
119	13	x é S q é x r é í c é l Mú i x é é
119	3	x é S p é x r é í c é l Mú i x é é
119	7	x é é p é x r é í c é l Mú i x é é
120	12	C i é ç n é U ç x é é q é l r é í c é l Mú i x é é.
124	14	L i é S ú p r é v é X z é S f í S q é í S l u é v é é é : A f é k é l l é c é ,
128	12	A k r é é r é x é q é é l m i é :

² é Svéékrééré:

l u é ç y é l i é l u é k é l é é l é l u é w é í c é l Mú i x é é

129	1	i é S é S é æ s t é é r é : í c é l Mú i x é é
130	10	u é é t é Mú x r é í c é l Mú i x é é

143	15	Αίπελε Μυλιέικε:
144	5	Αίπελε Μυλιέικε:
144	8	Αίπελε Μυλιέικε:
144	10	Αίπελε Μυλιέικε:
144	14	Αίπελε Μυλιέικε:
144	16	Αίπελε Μυλιέικε:

Line to line English Translation of 1 to 13 Adhyay:-

PrathamAdhaya

- 1/1 Abhivadan
- 1/2 Highly knowledgeable in all disciplines, Expert in knowing past and future
- 1/3 Expert in knowing the eight digits Om Om Om powerful mantra
- 1/4 Expert in knowing the twelve digits, six digits mantra for praising, Vyuha mantra
- 1/5 Vibhav mantra, group of Lakshmi mantra, Panchayudh mantra, mantra of Vishwaksen
- 1/6 Prosperous shrut mantra of Garuda having five aksharas by grace of Ananta
- 1/7 Vandan to feet of guru which are like Kamal (lotus)
- 1/8 Panchakshari mantra of Garuda
- 1/9 The Rishi, Mudra of Panchakashri mantra of Garuda
- 1/10 Mantra vidhi along with Puja and various preparation of Yantras
- 1/11 Shakti etc. which is heard by Mahadeva
- 1/12 Praise of Shiva and namaskar to Sadashiv
- 1/13 Dhar did long duration whole heartedly tap to recive blessings of Shankar on the of Kailas Parvat
- 1/14 Shankar along with Vrishabh, Dhvaj and Parvati appear before Dhar delighted by his Tapascharya
- 1/15 Dhara Asked to Shankar who is superior in deities
- 1/16 Listen Goutama what Umapati told to Dhar
- 1/17 In this mantra last varna is supposed to be first varna. The second varna is stated as pratham of 'Pa' varg
- 1/18 The thirteenth varn having Bindu is stated to be third varna. Afterwards by pronouncing Agnipatni Panchakashari mantra be recited
- 1/19 The last varna with mandar and Bindu be recited by pronouncing Agnipatni. This Garuda mantra is sukhakar in all karmas
- 1/20 This Gurada mantra is having various uses for achieving seen and unseen things, superior to achieve all siddhis and divya.
- 1/21 It gives Ayushya, Arogya, Vijay, Dhan, Dhanya, Samruddhi, Son,Vani and providing all happiness to human beings
- 1/22 This mantra is to vasha to king, people, female and male, to protect all, to destroy enemies

- 1/23 OM OM OM MAHAMAYA LAKSHMI (at the end) KAMARAJ
FOURBEEJA LAKSHMI
- 1/24 Mantrik should apply this shrestha mantra in the begning, the king who is
having war fever will recive victory
- 1/25 This mantra is sarva rog har, very pious and capable of relief from seven
kshudhras
- 1/26 This superior mantra provides peace, prosperity and eight aishwaryas.
- 1/27 This mantra provides chaturvarga phal and useful on Sthavar, Jangam,
Kritram, Sahaj and Shanka visha.
- 1/28 Garuda disintegrates Shanka visha and Halahal visha such as Sun disintegrates
darkness.
- 1/29 This mantra has
- 1/30 This mantra has
- 1/31 Nyas of This mantra can be done with Om initially and at the end with Varna
- 1/32 Nyas of This mantra can be done by Mantrika from the thumbs to little fingers
of both the hands
- 1/33 Akshar Nyas be done among mastak mukh, hridaya, nabhi, two legs.
- 1/34 The lakshana of samhar nyas can be initiated from legs to mastak. Now I will
tell the superior Angamantra which can protect from every thing
- 1/35 Nyas of this mantra is chanted by pronouncing mahabuddhimant after that
jwal jwal by ending with swaha word
- 1/36 Afterwards at the end of Garuda Chudamani is pronounced shiro mantra with
Swaha shabda and with Swa
- 1/37 At the end of the Garuda shabdha Agnipatni means swaha, by doing nyas,
pronounce shaikhai. This is said as Shikha mantra
- 1/38 At the end of the Garuda shabdha prononuse Prabhanjana for twice. At the end
pronounce Mardan afterwards vimardan, mastak etc, this kawach mantra by
doing kawach nyas pronounce up to the end of nabhi.
- 1/39 At the end of Ugrarupa pada pronounce Dharak pada. Pronounce Sarp pada
and then Bhayankar
- 1/40 Pronounce Bhishaya twice and then Daha twice, then Bhasmikuru twice
Swaha
- 1/41 This is Netra mantra with having three Netras. Pronounce Apratihata and at the
end warm Phat.

- 1/42 At the end of Swaha pronounce mantra by doing Nyas with Tarjani and Angustha, this is Astra mantra
- 1/43 After saying swaha Namaha Sudarshanya Astaraya Phat. By this mantra who knows can better do Dikbandhan
- 1/44 This is Garuda Gayatri mantra Tat Purashaya Vidhamahe SuvarnaPakshaya Dhi Mahi Tanno Gurada Prachodayat
- 1/45 At the end of Tat purashya say Vidmahe. At the end of Suparn paksha say Aya.
- 1/46 Then say Dhimahi Garudaha Prachodayat. This is said as Gayatri Show Chakra mudra
- 1/47 By this Mantra do Saniddhi mudra
- 1/48 Om Namaha Pakshi Rajaya He Prabho having Ved as two wings, son of Vinata Namaskar to you Namaskar Namaskar to Garuda one who has good knowledge of this mantra Show Anjali Mudra.
- 1/49 With great satisfaction and with Omkar
- 1/50 Beej Pinda Swadnya and Pad, ending with "kha", having associated with Vishnu and Chandracore, at the start and ending with Omkar Garuda
- 1/51 This mantra is having
- 1/52 Description of Mantra
- 1/53 I will tell Pind mantra which is for doing well of all others having Agni, Maya, and Vishnu pad which is Bhushan of Chandra.
- 1/54 Universe is known as Pind Mahamaya.
- 1/55 This Pind mantra is having
- 1/56 The shakti of this mantra is Mahamaya having Anguli etc with all procedures as previous
- 1/57 Om Vainateyay Namaha this is having
- 1/58 Garuda devata, Beej hey, Shakti Namaha having five self Angas
- 1/59 Om Namaha Pakshi Rajaya swaha
- 1/60 This mantra is having
- 1/61 Swaha etc. Swaha is Shakti five Angas the mantra itself remaining part as previous
- 1/62 With Maddan, Bindu Kutagaruda Swaha is said to be superior
- 1/63 Kuber – Rishi, Chandha – Virat, Gurada – Devata
- 1/64 Omkar – Beej, Shakti – Swaha, Diragha etc as told before

- 1/65 I will narrate you the Vidhi of Pada mantra. Rishi - Dakshina murti, Chanda – Jangati
- 1/66 Description of Mantra
- 1/67 Remaining part is as told before
- 1/68 Praise of Garuda - Om Kshim Om Nagbhushan of eight Kulas, whose body is covered with blood of Naga, lord Suparna who is son of Vinata, who is ready to protect all, people who can create fear in the all animals, who lives in all Bramhand, whose existance is every where, who rules to all, who is king of animals, who is vehicle of lord Vishnu you should keep my enemies, kill them, burn them, kill them, destroy them, who is having beautiful face, having very good reputation, who protects Lord who can destroy Visha, Gara and destroy all problems and the son of Vinata.
- 1/69 This mantra attracts Naga
- 1/70 Mantra - Ashta Kulas of Nagas 1) Anant 2) Vasuki 3) Takshka 4) Karkotak 5) Padma 6) Mahapadma 7) Shankhpal 8) Gulika
- 1/71 Praise mantra of Gurada
- 1/72 Praise of Lord Garuda

Dwitiyo Adhaya

- 2/1 Whatever I will tell will be useful Do a Indramandal of yellow colour with Vajra
- 2/2 Do mandal of nine parts in the center of Disha and Upadisha, in the center pray who is having Kanti like Mahameru
- 2/3 Whose body is golden from knee, whose body is made up of ice from waist, who is having reddish hair like Keshar up to the neck, and whose end part is of black colour
- 2/4 Whose right leg is like Swastik, whose left leg is flexed, whose tip of the toes touching Patal, whose head reaches Bramhand, having bluish prominent nose, with three eyes, with prominent molars having Kirit and Mukut having all Ornaments, brownish eyes having golden body
- 2/5 Having long hands, broad shoulders, having ornaments of Naga in the left hand Anant, Vasuki as holi thread, Takshak
- 2/6 As waist thread, Karkotak on right ear, Padma on left ear, Mahapadma

- 2/7 Shankha on head, Gulik in the middle of two hands and who is in the Maha padma. Praise Him.
- 2/8 Having large wings, very powerful, face with smile, having eight bhauas, having eight weapons
- 2/9 Shankh, Chakra, Amrutakumbha, Nag in the fist, Gada, Asi(sword), whose hands are on feet of lord
- 2/10 Having four hands, beautiful body, eyes like Kamal, body is covered with ornaments
- 2/11 Having Shankh, Chakra, Gada, Varad, Abhay, Hast mudra, worn Pitambar, who is husband of Lakshmi taken on shoulder
- 2/12 Praise Lakshmi who is sat on left thigh yellwish coloured, with pure smile having lotus in the left hand.
- 2/13 Who has worn white flowers and cloth with ornaments
- 2/14 In the middle who is in standing position or sitting position , hands folded towards east, having two Bahus
- 2/15 Yellowish colour, white clothes, having all ornaments with pleasant face, Garuda who is standing or in sitting position be meditated.
- 2/16 Having dengerous body towards south, dengerous eyes, dangerous face, black clothes, worn with dengerous smile, fearful appearence due to molars, black coloured flowers, Garuda who is sitting or in standing position be meditated
- 2/17 Meditation of Garuda
- 2/18 Description of Garuda
- 2/19 Description of Garuda who is standing or in sitting position be meditated
- 2/20 Description of Garuda
- 2/21 Description of Garuda who is in standing or in sitting position be meditated
- 2/22 Description of Devi
- 2/23 Description Devi be meditated
- 2/24 Description of Kirti and remembrance of Her
- 2/25 Description of Jaya and remembrance of Her
- 2/26 Description of Maya and remembrance of Her
- 2/27 Meditate Lakshmi who is in standing or sitting position
- 2/28 Description of Garuda and remember him
- 2/29 Meditation with chanting of twelve lakh mantras. Perform homa with Ghrita, Do the Havan of the replica of Naga made up of flour of Sali

- 2/30 Main Yantras of Garuda. They are five and give immediate effects
- 2/31 These Yantras have miraculous effects, can make wealth
- 2/32 Description of Mantra having five Akasharas
- 2/33 Description of Mantra having five Akasharas
- 2/34 In that mantra at the outer side write mantra of sixteen Aksharas
- 2/35 Description of same Mantra
- 2/36 Mantra with sixteen Akasharas OM NAMAHA PAKSHIRAJAY HRIM OM SWAHA
- 2/37 This Yantra is useful against Shap, providing wealth and prosperity by using this mantra all types of protection
- 2/38 Other uses of this Mantra
- 2/39 Description of Yantra which is useful in Asadhya and life threatening group of Vishas
- 2/40 Another Yantra to decrease the severity of Visha Vega
- 2/41 Description of same mantra which is useful for Visha Haran
- 2/42 Description of Chakra Mantra
- 2/43 Description of same mantra which is useful in Visha Sankraman
- 2/44 Description of another Mantra
- 2/45 Which is useful in Sarp Dansh. Can be sprinkled on Mastishka, all joints, on heart, Nabhi, Guhya, Mukha
- 2/46 The patient suffering from Shanka Visha with symptoms such as Sweda, Pitta, Tivra Jwara, Unamad
- 2/47 For the sake of well being of Sadahak the Puja Vidhi - After taking bath with delighted mind by doing Varnaashram Vidhi
- 2/48 By giving respect to Guru and doing the Yadnya
- 2/49 After performing three Pranayam and by possessing Naga in standing position by doing Nyas and praising Lakshmi
- 2/50 After meditation and Patrashuddhi the vessel should filled with clean water
- 2/51 After doing Bhajan worship the family
- 2/52 By doing third time Puja Lakshmi and Kumuda etc. worship Indra and worship Panchakshar Mantra
- 2/53 Worship Purshottam (Vishnu) by sixteen Upacharas

Tritritiyo Adhya

- 3/1 You are son of Bramhadev, Namaskar to you. How I can use the Mantras?
Please tell me
- 3/2 I will tell you the use of Mantra, listen it, I will tell you Rakshan Vidhi which
will give Shanti and Pushti
- 3/3 I will tell you seven Kshudra Vidhis which are attracting Mantrik should
pronounce accordingly
- 3/4 Do the Havan of Pancha Gavya Ghrita, Payas and Til. Sinner will be relieved
from his sins
- 3/5 Do the Havan of ten thousand of Gulvel, will relieve from untimely death,
Home with Durvas coated with Ghrit will increase life
- 3/6 By doing Siddharth Home relief from debt (runa) Home of food will increase
in food stock Abhishek by milk will increase number of animals
- 3/7 Havan of Kinshuk (Palash) will do Kleshanashan, flowers of Nandyavarta
after Ahuti you will get whatever you want
- 3/8 The flower of Matulung and Pimpal Samidha, Ghrita of buffallo with liquid
Ghrita by doing homa of these female child will be born
- 3/9 Havan with Putranjivi Samidha, fruits and flowers male child will be born
- 3/10 By doing eight thousand mantra Japas take Bramhi Ghrita or Jyotishmati
Ghrita
- 3/11 By doing Havan of Neewar (Dhanya), Vanjul (Ashok), Payas (Milk) rain fall
will occur
- 3/12 Churna of Haladi with Apamarga and Amra patra if Havan done Jwar Shanti
(will happen)
- 3/13 Apamarga, Khadir, coated with Madhu if Havan done thrice for one thousand
times Rajyakshama will be cured
- 3/13 Bilwa Samidha coated with Ghrita will immediately cure Prameha
- 3/14 Do Havan of a Til or Arka coated with Ghrita
- 3/15 By doing Homa of three types of Madhu and Ghrita of Brownish coloured
cow, destroy Masurika and Visarpika
- 3/16 By doing Home of Kshiri vriksha Samidha destroy the diseases of cow,
elephant and horse. Homa of Sharakara along with Madhu stops bleeding
immediately
- 3/17 Home of Ghrita and Guggula destroy all Upadravas

- 3/18 If Jap is done for thousand times definite benefit is there Red lotus, Bel phal and Til mixed with rice
- 3/19 Flower of Nandyavarta and Kanher coated with Madhu, the Homa of this will fetch victory. This is beyond doubt
- 3/20 Home of Vrihi etc. will rise the storage of Dhanya
- 3/21 Bramhan should do Havan with Palas, Raja should do Havan with Ashwath Vaishya with Oudambar. Kshudra do havan with Arka.
- 3/22 For Vashikaran Havan is done for eight thousand times. For Vashikaran of Brahmin female by lotus. Kshatriya females with Kalhar and Jati flower
- 3/23 For Vaishya females Havan by Champak flowers, For Kshudra females Patal pushpa, For prostitutes Havan with Gajadipushpa, for those females who are not born in superior Kulas Havan with Yoni pushpa
- 3/24 For widows Havan with Erand Pushpa and Lavan and and madhu will Vasha to all
- 3/25 One will get delight. This is beyond doubt
- 3/26 By doing Abhimantran for 108 times throw on the head of enemy. He will be no where within no time.
- 3/27 Do Havan of Bibhitak with Mahish Ghrita this will vanish all enemies within one second and is beyond doubt.
- 3/28 Prepared from bones of human coated with Mohari lep five Angul
- 3/29 Do Jap for 1008 times towards south direction then bury in the soil that will cause death. It is beyond doubt
- 3/30 Make replica of enemy on Nakshatra by doing Pranaprathishta
- 3/31 By coating with Ark and kept in warm water he will get fever undoubtedly
- 3/32 By doing Havan of Nimba kalka with mixing in oil if Havan done for 1008 times it will create hate within second
- 3/33 Description of Yantra
- 3/34 Do Jap for 8000 times with coating of Haridra. By worshipping with yellow flowers
- 3/35 If buried in the soil at the place of Snuhi it will mesmarise Universe
- 3/36 Havan of Dhattura kashtha along with its oil. By doing Jap for 1008 times it will mesmarise enemy within seven days
- 3/37 Meditate Garuda. Do Jap continuously. It will give all types of protection.
- 3/38 Description of Yantra Vidhi. Shakti proiyag for five times

3/39 By doing the Abhishek on this Uttam Yantra will provide good health, life, prosperity, victory, defeat of enemy. It will increase Dhan, Dhanya, Samruddhi, Son, House, Farm etc

Here ends Tritiya Adhaya namely Garuda Panchakshari Kalpa Viniyog Vidhi by Shree Kashyap

Chaturtha Adhaya

- 4/1 Salutations to Kashyap, who is son of Bramha, highly talented and great Brahman force of Visha is the cause of destruction of creatures in this world
- 4/2 Best of sages, salutations to you. By what means creatures affected by poison are saved? Speak out in full
- 4/3 I shall narrate to you everything. Listen to me attentively. God Shiva had told me five fold poisons namely Sthavar, Jangam, Kritrim, Grahaj and Shanka Visha
- 4/4 The names of Sarpas their origins and Lakshanani,
- 4/5 Form of poison, the place they live etc. and thirteen Omen (Shakun).Who ever knows their principles is a learned person according to me
- 4/6 Shesha, Vasuki, Takshak, Karkotak, Abja, Mahaambuja, Shankhapal and Gulika these eight sarpas are said to be heavenly Sarpas
- 4/7 Darvikar, Mandali, Rajila, Vaitak these four are Prakruta Sarpas their characterstics will be described
- 4/8 Shesha is said to be bearing a dot shining on the forehead in between the eyebrows and with eyes at standstill
- 4/9 Vasuki head like Swastik and observing at the left side. Takshak with five shining dots on the head beholding at the right side, always quickly moving
- 4/10 Shankh is marked by stripes with a shining head and always bend down
- 4/11 Snake with a chest marked by creasent moon is called Karkotak. Padmas body is adorned by a lotus with moving by the tail.
- 4/12 Mahapadma is said to be adorned by three stripes at the throat and constantly winking, bearing a sign of lotus on the head
- 4/13 Gulika with mixed characteristics, curved and contracted body, half closed eyes with less movements

- 4/14 Anant and Gulika are Brahmins, red in colour and born of fire, Vasuki and Shankhpal are Kshatriyas, yellow in colour, born of Indra
- 4/15 Mahaabja and Takshak are Vaishyas, black in colour and born of Vayu. Padma and Karkotak are Kshudras, white coloured, born of Ambudhi
- 4/16 The Sarpas who are born in Nag Vansha they are ten, eight, five and three Gunas and having hundred heads, the Nagas who born in Fani Vansha etc
- 4/17 Each has five hundred son, they don't have old age and death, they are very dangerous and they can take any Rupa according to their will
- 4/18 From their Vansha number of snakes born
- 4/19 In Swarg, Ocean, Patal, Parvat, Prithvital live very powerful Nagas
- 4/20 O' Goutam! I will tell the prakrita Chinhanani of them. Listen Darvikar having Chakra and Nangar like head
- 4/21 Mandali the head is situated in between nose and anterior teeth, Swastik on head, different colours, glossy and Triyag.
- 4/22 Rajila bi-headed and Vaitak are of mixed characters and mixed Gunas
- 4/23 In Darvikar Vata, Mandali Pitta, Rajila Kapha predominance, in fourth Vaitak predominance of three Doshas.
- 4/24 In Rutusandhi kal predominance of Doshas is mixed types. Serialy Darvikar in Bal avastha, Mandali in Yauvan, Rajilla in old age the predominance of dosha is more
- 4/25 Darvikar are of 36 types, Mandali 16 types, Rajila 13types
- 4/26 Vaitak 11 types. In three months such as Ashadha etc conception happens. After four months small sarpas will be born from their eggs.
- 4/27 The snake will come after three months from the egg who will have five Anguli length, red and black coloured head
- 4/28 The snakes are of three types Stree, Purush, Napunsak
- 4/29 The snake which will born in Kartik month is Tamas and idle. The snake which will born in Margshirsha is powerful. The snake which will born in Pousha is longest and highly venomous.
- 4/30 The black Sarpa will open his eyes after seven days. He will become Sarpa after one month. The one who is born after twelve days will have teeth after he gets Surya darshan
- 4/31 They have teeth 32, 20, four molars from left and right side are providers of Visha (fangs)

- 4/32 The Sarpa goes with his mother. After one month he can move by his own desire. After six months he becomes longer and moults his skin.
- 4/33 Crod(Ran dukkar), Arash (Tadit, Vajra), Shikhi (Mor), Shane (Sasana), Bidal (Cat), Nakul (Moongusa), Vruka (Landaga)if not killed by these animals he lives for 100 yrs.
- 4/34 240 teeth are said to be non poisonous teeth. Four teeth are poisonous and they are capable to kill the animals
- 4/35 Excluding Gulik the other Shesha etc should be arranged in Ravi Som etc days
- 4/36 The day and night should be divided in seven parts. In this series uday of Nagas is happened
- 4/37 Some knowledgable person say that Gulik is in the Parva Sandhi Kal or Uday of Shankh and Mahaabja
- 4/38 The Uday of Gulik happens after two Ghatika after Shankh and Mahaabja. In this period snake bite is very dangerous.
- 4/39 This period is not favourable. In this period any good work done will prove bad
- 4/41 So Mantrik should avoid all the karmas in this period
- 4/42 Some knowledgable person say the types such as Dashta, Viddha, Avalipta(covered), Khandit
- 4/43 Reasons for bite are of Eight. Fear, Aggrasiveness, Hunger,
- 4/44 Akranti, Darp, requirement of Sthan Previous enmity, Kal Prerita
- 4/45 If once bitten wound is Vakraakar. Bite by frightened Sarpa is not poisonous
- 4/46 Bite by two teeth is Vakra with saliva and delicate. Bite by Unmad Sarpa is poisonous
- 4/47 When bite is with saliva and if it is Khandit it is Kruchrasadhya and is by the hungry sarpa
- 4/48 When the bite is by aggressive Sarpa and where multiple bite marks are seen the poison is not present at all
- 4/49 Some people say when the bite is mixed with blood, excessive saliva is Asadhya because the Damsha is done by the Sarpa who is having ego.
- 4/50 When the bite wounds flooded with saliva red blood and in the mamsa is Sadhya because the Damsha is done by the Sarpa who is searching for place
- 4/51 When there are two straight bite marks. One of them is curved wound, it is happened due to enmity. Some say it is Asadhya.

- 4/52 Three or one bite wound flooded with blood, looking horrible is become Asadhya because it is associated with death
- 4/53 If the wound is having Daha, associated with Pippilika(ants) and with kandu and pain it is due to the bite of ragged Sarpa
- 4/54 I have told movements after Damsha. I tell you Mrityu Lakshanani
- 4/55 They are of ten types. Romanch, Daha, Sweda, Kapha, Pida etc
- 4/56 Paradhinata, Salivation, Pralap, Smruti, Moha, and then Mrityu.
- 4/57 Those who are in this condition are bitten by Mrutyu (kal) if showered with cold water Romaharsha will not occur
- 4/58 If bitten by stick impression will not be seen if wound is done by weapon on other organs the blood will not flow through them
- 4/59 If thrown in water and body floats it is due to Sarpa Damsha. Don't use Mantraprayog
- 4/60 These are the symptoms to whom Mrutyu has done Damsha as told by knowledgeable person, then son or friend by throwing the body in Tail the examination of the dead person should be done by intelligent people
- 4/61 Closed eyes, Opened mouth these lakshanani are near death as told in Shastra
- 4/62 Blackish coloured bleeding from the bite wound, Daha, sweating, heaviness, Romasharsha, shivering, nasal talking, unconsciousness, more abnormality is seen then Kal (Mrutyu) has done the bite
- 4/63 From entering one Dhatu to another Dhatu is called Visha Vega
- 4/64 Visha Vega appear in sapta Dhatu such as Rakta etc. If the poison remains stagnant for five hundred matra its intensity increases
- 4/65 In the first Visha Vega Roma harsha, in the second Vega excessive sweating dryness of mouth,
- 4/66 In the third Veg Mukha Vaivarnaya, in the fourth Veg Gatra Kamp in the fifth Veg hiccup and Swar Bheda
- 4/67 In seventh Veg breathlessness, Smrutinash, Unconsciousness, in seventh Veg death occurs
- 4/68 Same description from first Veg to Seventh Veg
- 4/69 Heaviness, Shoth, Avayava peeda, Daha, Pralap, Vid bedha, Falling of hair, Jwar , Bhranti, Thrist, Tremor, Toothache, Falling of teeth, blackish lips, Sweda, Pitta prakopa
- 4/70 Salivation,Vaman, Sandhi bheda indicates Kala Damsh

- 4/71 Sarpa Damsh are dangerous when they happen in temple, house where no one is living, Varula, Uddyan, Kotar, in between Sandhi kal, on tree, Smashan, sea, river
- 4/72 Dwip, Aranya, Vet, Padma, top of hill, bil, old well, stone
- 4/73 The bites of Sarpa are very dangerous in these places Shigru, Shleshamatak, Aksha, Jambu, Umbar, Venu, Vata, old compound
- 4/74 On Indryas, Hridya, Kasha, Bhru madhya, Stana, Akshi, Talu, Shankha, Neck, Shir, Chibuka(Chin), Nabhi
- 4/75 Joints of upper and lower limbs snake bite is dangerous
- 4/76 Shubha Duta Lakshanani - Flowers in hand, white coloured, wearing white clothes, Valkal clean, Ling, Varna
- 4/77 Ashubh Duta Lakshanani - Having stick in hand, scalp hair shaved, Lingdhari, Varni (not married/writer/painter) superior and inferior in Varna, cloth around neck, standstill, disarranged hairs, tears in eyes, weapon in hand, Gadgadi
- 4/78 Rope in hand, with sorrowful voice, depressed, having weapon, money in hand, with dried wood, thorn, Mashal in hand, wearing clothes other than white
- 4/79 Description is not clear
- 4/80 Came with helpless female, riding on horse, Mahish, shaking hand of widow, staring at soil
- 4/81 Having cotton, wood in hand, oily head, handicap, having squint, dwarf
- 4/82 Exhausted with little exertion, devoid of some organ, naked, having thorn, all these Dutas according to science are bad omen
- 4/83 If coming alone and speaking hurriedly indicates Mrutuprerana
- 4/84 Duta standing between Disha indicates Shesha snake poisoning
- 4/85 Anant and Gulik - Bramahan Sarp purva Disha of Indra, Vasuki and Shankhapal - Kshatriya Disha – Ishanya, Disha of Shiva Agneya(Vanhi) Kuber (Uttar) –Takshak, Mahaabja - Vaishya Dakshin Disha (Yam) Vayavya (Vayu) Adhipati
- 4/86 Padma, Karkotak Varna Kshudra Adhipati Yatudhan (Rakshas) Nairutya Varuna (Paschima) they are Adhipati of these Dishas Visha haran can be done by their Mantras

- 4/87 Vayu, Agni, Indra are initiated from Jal and four types of oceans Mahaabja and Takshak produced from Vayu Varg, Anant and Gulic are produced secondly from Vanhi Varg
- 4/88 Padma Karkotak are produced from Varun Varg fourthly
- 4/89 If Duta is standing on left leg or right leg or on both legs then do Avahan of Vayu in Ida or standing on right leg do Avahan of Pingala or do Avahan of both
- 4/90 These sarpas are supposed to be male, female and impotent. On which organ Duta touches bite will be on that part
- 4/91 When Duta comes bite is supposed on opposite part
- 4/92 In the beginning left leg of Duta is Shubha. If Duta is in standstill position it is a good sign
- 4/93 If Duta is by the side of the patient it is a good sign
- 4/94 If Duta arrives first, it is bad sign, if Duta is narrating it is a good sign. if bite has occurred is told first then it is a bad sign
- 4/95 If Aksharas are separate, divided in three parts and starting with Ka then poison is supposed to be different
- 4/96 Swara, Jiva, Sharir, Varna, Vayu, Agani. Indra are found in four types of ocean Swara, Chakra and fifth from Ambu Yoni are impotent
- 4/97 In the beginning of Duta Wakya Vata Agni are dangerous
- 4/98 The Varna of Varuna are good. The varna of Napusank are bad
- 4/99 When Duta arrives Uday of Shukra, Guru, and Chandra and except Shani Asta of all Graha it is a bad sign.
- 4/100 Before arrival of Duta telling about Damsha etc sound of clouds is a good sign
- 4/101 Pradakshina, fruit tree, flower Dhanya, Jal, Odan, Geet, sound of instruments are good signs.
- 4/102 Bad signs are crying of women, sneezing
- 4/103 If these things happen work will complete (Good omen) prostitute, king, daughter, cow, Danti (elephant), Mrudang, flag, milk, Ghrita, Dadhi, Shank, Ambu, Chatra, Nagara, Fruit, Madhya Tandual, Suvarna, Rajat (good omen)
- 4/104 If these things happen work does not complete (bad omen) Kuli, with burning wood in his hand, wearing dirty clothes, donkey, Gomau (fox), Ulluka (Bat), Kank (bird), Kapi (monkey), Dwij

- 4/105 Mahish (Reda), Ahi (Sarpa), dead body, Mamsa, Nishad (Bhilla), murder, Sammarjan, oil, skull, cotton, Bhasma
- 4/106 Other than these are suggested of good and bad omen
- 4/107 Kritika, Bharani, Swati, Mula, Ashwini, Purva Bhadrapada, Purva Uttara, Purva Ashadha, Vishakha, Ardra, Magha, Ashlesha, Lekha, Shravan, Rohini these Nakshatras are good for the person who has been bitten by snake Shani and Mangal are not good
- 4/108 Panchami, Ashtami, Shashti, Chaturti, Navami, Chaturdashi are bad omen for snake bite. Krishna, Panchami and Trayodashi are very bad omen
- 4/109 Four types of Sandhya, Dagdha, yog are bad omen

Panchamo Adhya

- 5/1 Namaskar to my Swami now tell me how to detoxify the poison and its order
- 5/2 I will answer in brief Mantra along with medicine which is useful in Kaliyug protecting from poison
- 5/3 Pruthavi Khan Sam Sthambhya Sam Sthambhya - for Visha Stambhan
- 5/4 Garuda mantra, Medini (Pruthvi) Jal, Beej, by making of reverse of these this Mantra be chanted twice
- 5/5 By doing the Jap of this Mantra and with the sound of Veena, Shankha, Bhedi, and doing Abhishekha the bitten person can be revived
- 5/6 By making reverse of Medini and Vhani beej pronounce Daha two times, by doing Jap the Visha is arrested
- 5/7 By reversing Samir and Medini Beej Garuda Mantra with the word Sankramaya twice say Gaccha Gaccha
- 5/8 By pronouncing By reversing Vyom (Akash) and Prithvi Garuda Mantra with the word Sankshaipa twice and Prakshep twice is superior and Vishahar
- 5/9 Garuda mantra with Chakra Mantra pronounced, it is Visha Nashak
- 5/10 Description of Garuda and his Smaran
- 5/11 Smaran of Garuda Mantra, this Mantra is for attraction of Nag
- 5/12 Sarpa Ucchatan Mantra. By this Mantra Karanyas and ShatAnagnayas
- 5/13 Ashta Nag Vidhyanyas Prarthana following Jap
- 5/14 Sequence of Aradhana
- 5/15 Sequence of Aradhana

- 5/16 For Shesha Nag etc this is done from Saturday night and whole Sunday for sixty Ghatika serialy
- 5/17 For Gulik Sunday night and full Monday ninety Ghatikas
- 5/18 For Vasuki etc and Gulika sixty Ghatikas. On Tuesday 50 Ghatikas
- 5/19 Takshak etc are king. Seven Ghatika Gulika, Tuesday, for Sheshanag 40 Ghatika
- 5/20 For Karkotak duration of Gulik, five, Wednesday night 30, Thursday 50 Ghatika
- 5/21 For Padma duration of Gulika 3, remaining part, Friday 70 Ghatika
- 5/22 For Mahapadma each of nine Ghatika, 7 of Gulik, 30 Ghatika of Saturday
- 5/23 For Shankh each of four Ghatika, 3 for Gulik, the kingdom is divided according to this
- 5/24 If Sarpa Dansha is in this period then they become problematic and Mantric should use the Mantras accordingly
- 5/25 Now I will tell the Yantra Vidhan Description of Yantra Vidhan This is first Yantra is Sarva Rakshakar
- 5/26 Description of Second Yantra. This Yantra will destroy Asadhya Visha
- 5/27 Description of Thindra Yantra. This Yantra works against the Visha which is spread in the body
- 5/28 Description of Fourth Yantra
- 5/29 Description of Fifth Yantra. The knowledgable person after doing Japa for thousand times. This Yantra should be kept on head of bitten person
- 5/30 Description of Yantra. This Yantra should be kept in Varula. It will do destruction of Sarpa
- 5/31 Description of Yantra. This Yantra kills Phani
- 5/32 Description of Yantra. This Mantra will destruct Garuda Visha
- 5/33 Aushadh Grahan Vidhi Mantra
- 5/34 By using this Mahaushadhi Indra Devata who has made Bramha will destroy you (Visha)
- 5/35 Namaskar to Mahaushadhi. Whose power is Vishahar
- 5/36 Description of mantra
- 5/37 Description of Akhu(Mushak) Mantra
- 5/38 Description of Mantra
- 5/39 Description of Mantra

- 5/40 Mushak Vishanashak Mantra
- 5/41 Mushak Vishanashak Mantra
- 5/42 Mushak Vishanashak Mantra
- 5/43 Mushak Vishanashak Mantra
- 5/44 Mushak Vishanashak Mantra
- 5/45 Mushak Vishanashak Mantra
- 5/46 Description of Vrishik Mantra
- 5/47 Description of Mantra. This Mantra antagonise the Visha of Gardabha, Ashwa etc
- 5/48 Description of Mantra. This Mantra antagonise the Visha of Krumikeradi (Popat).
- 5/49 Description of Mantra. This Mantra antagonise Sthavar Visha.
- 5/50 Description of Mantra. This Mantra antagonise Sthavar Visha.
- 5/51 Yantra dharan Vidhanam
- 5/52 Description of Yantra. This Yantra is Sthobhak, Samharak
- 5/53 Description of Yantra.
- 5/54 Description of Yantra.
- 5/55 Description of Yantra.
- 5/56 Description of Yantra this Yantra will antagonise Pishach, Bhuta, Marut
- 5/57 Description of human.
- 5/58 Description of human.
- 5/59 Dhyan of Garuda. Description of Garuda. This will destroy each and every poison
- 5/60 Description of Dhyan of Garuda
- 5/61 After doing dhyan a Mantrik should do Sarp samhar
- 5/62 With the use of five Yantras all the animals can be protected. They also relieved from Vishjwar Shool, Visarpika, Kukshi and akshi rog, Kushta,
- 5/63 As if sun destroys the dark it destroys the Kalkut Visha in seconds
- 5/64 Shakti will destroy Visha, Shool, Vidradhi, Visarpika
- 5/65 This Shakti should maintain confidentiality because this Shakti is like my heart
- 5/66 Description of Shambhavi Sahakti which is useful to get relief from Kushta and Visha
- 5/67 Description of Shakti to get relief from Visha, Roga, Jwar

- 5/68 O' Gautam! The group of Yantras which are useful in Sthavar, Jangam, Kritrim and Grihakul should be kept confidential,
- 5/69 Description of Yantra
- 5/70 Description of Yantra
- 5/71 Description of Yantra
- 5/72 Vasuki and Shankhapal are covered by Prithavimandal. Padma and Karkotak are associated with Sagar.
- 5/73 Anant and Gulica are related with Agnimandal. Mahaabja and Takshak are covered with Vayu Mandal.
- 5/74 Pruthvi Aap, Tej and Vayu serialy covered
- 5/75 Nyas Vidhi with shree Garudapanchakshri Mantra
- 5/76 Nyas Vidhi
- 5/77 Nyas Vidhi
- 5/78 Nyas Vidhi
- 5/79 Soul of Garuda will destroy two types of Visha by touch. All Souls should mediate the Soul of Garuda.
- 5/80 Do not consider the types of hand and leg

Shashthodhyaya

- 6/1 Locations the protection of them who are on the verge of death. The superior sites -- Angual, Pad, Sandhi, Janu, Nabhi, Hridaya, Stan, Ghuhya
- 6/2 Kanth, Nasa, Akshi, Karna, Bhrumadhya, Shankh, Mastak, right side of the male, Shukla, Krishna paksha
- 6/3 According to Tithi and according to Chandrakala, in case of females left side. The seventh sthan of Amrut is Visha Sthan
- 6/4 In which Avayav Amruta is present there Mardan is Vishaghna. If bite is there and bitten by Gulic no poisoning will occur where there is Visha and Mardan is done Visha will turn into death, If Shubha Dansh is there, It will turn into death
- 6/5 If Visha is upto Kantha Chandrakala is worshiped. It will provide Bal, Tej, and will get relief from Dukhha, Jara, Apmrityu, Atank etc
- 6/6 Description of Sudhakala
- 6/7 As per Amruta kala it will provide Ayusha, pushti, wealth, Tej, Kanti

- 6/8 O' Gautam! I will tell you how to take aushadhi. Listen the sequence. The medicines which are taken without doing Jap.
- 6/9 They will loose their potency, So they are stored by applying Vidhi
- 6/10 The creater of Prithavi has created the progeny and for the protection of progeny medicinal plants are created and for their protection the god like Chandrama has been created.
- 6/11 By Saluting Him, do the Mantra Jap of Namaha Suryaya for ten times.
- 6/12 Description of Mantra
- 6/13 Description of Mantra and Puja Vidhi
- 6/14 Praise of Mahaaushadi
- 6/15 Mantra and Aushadha Chikitsa
- 6/16 Description of Mantra
- 6/17 Description of Mantra
- 6/18 Description of Mantra. The Aushad will become powerful.
- 6/19 By doing repitation of Garuda Mantra for hundred times.
- 6/20 Description of Sudarshan Mantra
- 6/21 Dhyan Vidhi along with Mantra Jap
- 6/22 Description of Mantra Vidhi
- 6/23 Avahan - Maha Nag, Anant, Gulic, Vasuki, Shankhapal, lastly pronounce Takshak
- 6/24 By pronouncing Mahapadma, pronounce Karkotak by pronouncing Padma pronounce Garuda
- 6/25 Description of Mantra
- 6/26 Description of Mantra
- 6/27 Description of Mantra
- 6/28 Description of Mantra
- 6/29 Description of Mantra
- 6/30 Description of Mantra
- 6/31 Description of Nagakarshan Mantra
- 6/32 Dhyan and pronouncing Mantra
- 6/33 Description of Mantra
- 6/34 Description of Mantra
- 6/35 Description of Mantra
- 6/36 Description of Mantra

- 6/37 Description of Mantra
- 6/38 Description of Mantra
- 6/39 Description of Mantra
- 6/41 Description of Mantra
- 6/42 Description of Mantra
- 6/43 Description of Garuda Mantra
- 6/44 Description of Mantra
- 6/45 Description of Yantra
- 6/46 Do Jap for hundred times and kept in the hole of Varula
- 6/47 This Yantra should be placed in home, temple, well and the places where the
sarp live. It will destruct the Sarpas
- 6/48 Description of Mantra to destroy Fani
- 6/49 Description of Yantra
- 6/50 Description of Mantra
- 6/51 Nyas Vidhi
- 6/52 Nyas Vidhi
- 6/53 Description of Mantra
- 6/54 Description of Mantra
- 6/55 Description of Mantra
- 6/56 Description of Mantra
- 6/57 Explanation of characteristics of Padma, Mahapadma, Shankh, Shesha
- 6/58 Explanation of characteristics of Padma, Mahapadma, Shankh, Shesha
- 6/59 Description of Lepa to avoid Sarpa Visha Dansh
- 6/60 Description of how to avoid Sarpa Damsh
- 6/61 Description of how to avoid Sarpa Damsh
- 6/62 Description of how to avoid Sarpa Damsh
- 6/63 Description of how to avoid Sarpa Damsh
- 6/64 Description of how to avoid Sarpa Damsh
- 6/65 Description of how to avoid Sarpa Damsh
- 6/66 Description of how to avoid Sarpa Damsh
- 6/67 Description of Stambhan of Sarpa
- 6/68 Description of Stambhan of Sarpa
- 6/69 Description of Stambhan of Sarpa
- 6/70 Description of Stambhan of Sarpa

- 6/71 Description of Stambhan of Sarpa
- 6/72 If Sarpa is small, bite is on the middle part, of one Anguli, young two Anguli, aged three anguli
- 6/73 Small Sarpas are dangerous in first part of the day. Young are dangerous in the middle portion of the day. Aged are dangerous in the third portion of the day
- 6/74 Bramhin Sarpa without teasing him can be destroyed. Others can be destroyed with force
- 6/75 Description of portion and name of the days
- 6/76 Description of portion and name of the days
- 6/77 By these methods the wise man can destroy sarpa Visha easily

Saptamo Adhaya

- 7/1 Now I will tell Mantra of Shesha. Description of Mantra
- 7/2 Description of Mantra
- 7/3 Description of Mantra
- 7/4 Description of Mantra for Ananta Sarpa Damsha
- 7/5 Description of Shruta Mantra
- 7/6 Description of Mantra
- 7/7 Mantra to detoxify Vasuki Visha
- 7/8 Mantra to detoxify Takshak Visha
- 7/9 Mantra to detoxify Takshak Visha
- 7/10 Mantra to detoxify Takshak Visha
- 7/11 Description of Mantra
- 7/12 Description of Mantra for Karkotak Sarpa Damsha
- 7/13 Description of Mantra for Karkotak Sarpa Damsha
- 7/14 Description of Mantra for Padma Sarpa Damsha
- 7/15 Description of Mantra for Padma Sarpa Damsha
- 7/16 Description of Mantra for Padma Sarpa Damsha
- 7/17 Description of Mantra for MahaPadma Sarpa Damsha
- 7/18 Description of Mantra for MahaPadma Sarpa Damsha
- 7/19 Description of Mantra for MahaPadma Sarpa Damsha
- 7/20 Description of Mantra for Shankhapal Sarpa Damsha
- 7/21 Description of Mantra for Shankhapal Sarpa Damsha
- 7/22 Description of Mantra for Shankhapal Sarpa Damsha

- 7/23 Description of Mantra for Shankhapal Sarpa Damsha
 7/24 Description of Mantra for Shankhapal Sarpa Damsha
 7/25 Description of Mantra for Gulik Sarpa Damsha
 7/26 Description of Mantra for Gulik Sarpa Damsha
 7/27 Description of Mantra for Gulik Sarpa Damsha
 7/28 Description of Mantra for Gulik Sarpa Damsha
 7/29 Description of Mantra for Shesha Sarpa Damsha
 7/30 By these methods the wise person will do Vishanashan easily

Ashtamo Adhaya

- 8/1 O' Gautam! Listen Damsha Lakshanani. Darvikar, Mandali, Rajali, Vaitak.
 8/2 Damsha Lakshan of Darvikar
 8/3 Damsha Lakshan of Darvikar, I will tell you. Aushadhi for relief
 8/4 Nasya, Anjan, Lep, Pan, Bhakshya, Patali, Bilwa, Mula, Shirish and Arka
 8/5 Two Haridra, Manjistha, Tagar, Chandan, Saral, and Lodhra all these triturated in Gomutra and its use as Anjan and Nasya is Shrestha Mrutasanjivan
 8/6 Ankolmula, two Lavans, Brahati, four Tole make Siddha with Trikatu and make smoke in home
 8/7 Ankolmula , two Lavans, Brahati take in Sambhag add water and triturated.
 It's Anjan and Nasya is Shrestha Mrutasanjivan
 8/8 Ishwari, Kadali, Nagi, Nirgundi
 8/9 Anjan and Nasya of these prove to be superior Mritasanjivan
 8/10 Shirish pushpa Swaras Bhavana with Marich thousand times and Anjan of this, Nasya, Lep, Pan will destroy Gar Visha
 8/11 Nasya - Kinshuk (palas) Patra rapid detoxification of Visha
 8/12 Dead Female rat, Trikatu, Hingu, Lashun in same proportion is Sarva Vishahar. Nasya of this is indicated
 8/13 Nasya of Shweta Arka mul, Girikarnika, Griha prawal, Lashun, Koshtha is done in critical condition even if bitten by Vasuki Dansh can be cured
 8/14 Nasya and Anjan of Ashwagandha trituration with Kadali jal, Vacha, Shirisha, Trikatu is useful in Vasuki Sarpa Damsh also
 8/15 Visha nashan is done by Lapan and Anjan and Pana of Shirish beej, Pushpa, Arka ksheer, Arka beej, Trikatu

- 8/16 Visha nashan is done by Katak (Kasvinda) Beej, Ras Nasya
- 8/17 Touch three times Mouth and Nasika along with Hingu. It detoxifies Visha
- 8/18 Nasya of Hingu, Peet Arka is useful in Vishabadha, Dugdha, Kanhera mula, Lavan destroy Visha
- 8/19 Nasya of Nirgundi, Aganika, Vaikuntha (white Tulasi) Bahava Swaras will detoxify the Visha present in the heart. Trikatu, Hingu, Vacha, Nasya destroy the poison
- 8/20 Dwinisha, Jal, Kharya, Haritaki, Vacha, Lodhra, Hingu, Nimbapatra
- 8/21 Vishambha, Shigrumula, Shigrutwak, Drowan, Ramath, Hing Ushan, Suntha and Pippali in same proportion, Nasya of this is useful in Visha nashan
- 8/22 Gunja, Hingu, Bakul, Shigrutwak, Bahawalli ras, Hingu Vacha,
- 8/23 Along with Maricha, Nasya twice is Vishaghna and Paramaushadha
- 8/24 Nasya, Anjan of Gunja asthi, Shipha, Vanhishikha, Hingu , Shivodak even Kalkut Visha is destroyed in seconds
- 8/25 Nasya and Anjan of Shirish twak, Trikatu, Vacha, Rambhabu, Kharya, Veg, Karanjasthi, Vyosha, Nimba, shalad destroy Sthavar and Jangam Visha
- 8/26 Nasya of Koshataki, Vacha, Hingu, Shirisha, Arka, Trikatu in same quantity with Jal destroy Visha
- 8/27 Nasya of Powder of Rametha Sarvang (Panchang) destroy Visha
- 8/28 Nasya of Shifa, Vanhishikha, Vijayrag, and Drona alongwith sugercaine juice destroy Visha
- 8/29 Nasya and Anjan of Kapot, Kapi, Marjar, Godha (Ghorapad), Nakul, Potrin (Randukkar) Mayurpitta, Madha, destroy Sthavar, Jangam Visha
- 8/30 Nasya of Kharya, Hingu, Aganika, Vyosha
- 8/31 Shirish, Madhavi, Gunja, Hemabeeja, Vacha, Ushan(trikatu), Trapu(Shise), Arka, Bhrungi (Dalchani and Maka) with Gomutra destroy poison

Anjan Prakaran

- 8/32 One who is unconcious due to poisoning can be arrowed by the Anjan of Jatamamsi Chandan, Nili, Nirgundi, Krishna, Bharanga with mutra
- 8/33 Anjan of Two Nisha(Halad), Bilwa panchang
- 8/34 Anjan of decoction of Shirish, Nimba with Veg, Koshataki fal with Kanher, Yellow Arka, Snuhi along with mutra will destroy poison

- 8/35 Tagar, Trikatu, Nisha, Daruharidra, Karanja, Arka, Shila, Yashtimdhru, Shirish, Pimpali will destroy poison
- 8/36 Shirish, Ela, Nisha, Laksha, Mamsi, Yashti, Renuka, Lavan, Trivruta, Vishala(IndraVaruni) Nisha, Trushan,
- 8/37 With Madhu, Manjistha and Goshruna destroy poison
- 8/38 Shila, Chandan, Kushta, Twak, Ela, Surasa, Mamsi, Raji, Hingu, Ambhu, Rochana, Sprukka destroy the poison who are exahusted
- 8/39 Kaunty, Kushta, Nat, Vyom (Akash Vel), Surasa(Tulasi) , Sariva, Dhane, Ela, Hingu Vacha,Vidang, Sindhu Makshika
- 8/40 Palash kshar mixed with water destroy poison

Lepan Prakaran

- 8/41 Lep is applied of Nirgundi patra ras trituted with Arka. It will detoxify Vasuki Sarpa Visha immediately
- 8/42 Lep can be applied from upwards to downwards of Bakuli beej, majja with Yaksha, Dant mixed with Stanya. It will antagonise the poisoning of Darvi, Luta and MahaMandali
- 8/43 The Lep of Chinch Jal mixed with Shankha Churna will detoxify the poisoning of Takshak immediately
- 8/44 Lep of Snuhi Arkaksheera, Lavan, Ramath, Jirak, Paischa patra destroy poison
- 8/45 The Lep of Shunthi, Lashun, Laksha, Hingu, Haridra, Daru Haridra, Raji(Mohari), Matul(Dhattura) mixed with mutra destroy poison
- 8/46 Vyosha, Kanher, Vacha, Nili mula along with oil and Kharya, Payas
- 8/47 Lep of Tagru, Keshar, Kushta, Vacha, Dhathurbeej, Chandan along with Kharya destroy Visha and Visarp

Pan Prakaran

- 8/48 Mayur pitta, Kharya, Tembhurani or Maha nimba, if taken by mouth, pains relived and destroy the Sthavar, Jangam Visha along with Upadrava
- 8/49 Til tail, Til Kalk, Gula, Dugdha, Arka in same proportion given orally the Arka mula will destroy the Sthavar Jangam Visha immediately
- 8/50 The Mula of Shweta Rui, Kudad beeja, Koshataki, Jai Ras if Arka mula given orally it will cure even if bitten by Vasuki Damsha

8/51 Gomay, Gomutra, with Ghrita should be given orally by wise man. This is called Hridayavaran and is life saving

Bhakshya Prakaran

8/52 The leaves of Gaj pimpalli, triturated with Lavan with same proportion prevents Visha Veg

8/53 Indrawalli, Tulasi along with Arka, Trikatu, Churna of this destroy Visha

Gulica Prakaran

8/54 On Panchami of Krishna Paksha Panchang excluding Loha if mixed with Mutra Vish nashak Gulica is prepared

8/55 If it is dried in shade becomes powerful Gulica

8/56 The Purisha, Mutra, of newly born child if Varti lep is done, destroy poison. Hingu, Gul, Lashun, Vyosh, Dhanya will destroy the poison

8/57 The Gulica destroys poison if madeup of Shirish Pushpa, Shleshmat, Karanja, Nat Karnika, Mayur, sar Vyaghratak, Shabdika, Makshika, Vacha along with pitta of Mesha (Mendha), Nakul , Bidal , Shikhi and Poutrina

Navama Adhaya

9/1 O' Goutam! Now listen Dansh Lakshanani of Mandali Sarpa. Sweda with predominance of Pitta, Hikka, Mohit,

9/2 Ushana, Shopha, Peet, The Chikitsa of Mandalina and Ghonas are stated together and seperately

9/3 The names of ten Mandali Shweta, Kustha, Mahanam, Suchi, Hemrog, Ashruka, Shopha, Ranga,

9/4 The medicine which is useful now I tell you

9/5 Navaneet, Dadhi, Madhu, Saindhav, Trikatu by taking orally this will destroy Mandali Visha

9/6 Food and Dal (cereals) Kadamb mixed with Ghrita be eaten without water this will destroy the Visha of red and white coloured different Mandali

9/7 Shunthi, Marich, Saindhav in same proportion along with Navaneet lepa of this destroy Mandali Visha

9/8 The symptoms of Shweta Mandali Damsh, Shwayathu, Dansha Vedana, shir, Akshi Vedana, Parshwa vedena, Varnabheda, Purwaru(convulsions)

- 9/9 Kapha Niryas with new water boiled if Lep is done and if taken orally . Kustha Mandali Kushtha Vrana , Twak Vivarnata
- 9/10 Vegakalka, Maharakta, (Povale) placed in Vrihi, for three days taken with Kharya and if lep is done twice
- 9/11 Kutil Sarpa dansh causes surrounding pains. Shleshmatak, Shirish twak along with Kharya and Gairik do Lepa
- 9/12 The Mul of Suparna and Veg along with Ghrita and Dugdha to drink. The lakshane of Mahamandali Murdha, Rog, Aruchi,
- 9/13 Boiled Dugdha of She Goat be given. Visha Ghrita, Charddi, Rechan be given
- 9/14 Lakshanani of BhuMandali - watering from nose and eyes
- 9/15 Jwar, Shopha, Shirovedana. Jambu twaka, Punkhamula, make Peya along with Kharya with Hingu Patri, Chiraya Twak, Oudambar Twak. Apply Lepa of these and do Dhupan Nasya. It cures Mahamandali Damsh
- 9/17 Ati Mutrata, Ati Trushana, Red eyes. The Lepa of Kadali Mula, Amra twak, Darbha, Shirou and Mastuka also give for pan. Symptoms of Ghonus
- 9/18 Danta sounds Kat- kat, Jivha stambha, Netra Vedana,
- 9/19 Vetas, Arjun, Saravasi along with Gul spread on tongue. Vega, Falgu, Palash Asthi along with Kharya apply Lepa and also for Pana.
- 9/20 Pathya, Amalaki, Gunja beeja, Shunthi boil it
- 9/21 Remaining 1\8th mixture along with Ghrita. Give for Pan
- 9/22 Kapoti, Kavatha beeja, Vishwambhu, Girikarnika along with Kharya and Ashwamar make Lepa of this
- 9/23 Lep with Tanduli bhasma and do Dhupan by Dhavad wood. Vaivarnya, Ati Vedana
- 9/24 Irrelevant talk, Daha, Chestha. Peeta Arka, Parna, Krishana beej, Phal, do Nasya with Kanchik
- 9/25 Do Lep of Tandula, Ugratara mul, Bakuli mul and Chandan, Ghrita, Takra apply Ghrita to Dansh Sthan
- 9/26 Srakta puccha, Shamyadi puccha along with Kharya make Lepa. Symptoms of HemMandli, Shushka Jivha
- 9/27 Vaivarna, Udarabhighat, Peeta Netra, Shirogad. For this symptoms sprinkle Shunthi, Mrudiwaka, Tulasi along with Madhu on eyes and nose
- 9/28 For Kundali Dansh, Mahishi Dugdha and Odan for eating. After dansh Lapan of Madhu Ushan

- 9/29 Vaman Aruchi, Daha in the first Prahar of the day. Shaithya and other times
Gatra Kampan, Heaviness, Visarp, Kulakaani(Pulaya)
- 9/30 Lepa of Girikarnika, Vacha, Vishwa. Sprinkle Madhu with Girikarnika on
nose.
- 9/31 Netra peetata, Badhriya, Panduta, Netra vedana, Sruka Srava, Netra Srav,
Nasa srav.
- 9/32 Weakness, Agnimandya. For this Lepa with Kharya, and Lepa with Nagar,
Maricha, Chinchu, Shigru mul, Vacha
- 9/33 Give for Pan Koshataki Ras, Vega , Langali, Purisha of Newly born Kalf. Do
Lepa and give for Pan along with Dugdha, Vacha nd Ghrita.
- 9/34 The Visha Lakshane of Romak Mandali. Kandu, Netramandya, Asyatikta,
Alasya, Shivering, Ati Kshudha,
- 9/35 Burning at the Hridaya, loss of body hair. Give Pan and Lepa of Shirish
Pushpa Mula, Langali Mula, Kosha, Ati Ras
- 9/36 Do Lapan of Ringani, Matul, Unamat, Vetaki mula, Nagar, Ashwa, Vacha,
Hingu, Vegabeeja and Lashun
- 9/37 Kumbha mandali Lakshanani Nasal voice , Gadgad ,
- 9/38 Trishna, Vedana, Dryness of mouth, Parvashya (Paradhinata), Yawning, Jwar,
Jiva Kampan, Shivering
- 9/39 Ruja, Vedana, desire to burn the body, yellowish lips like dead body. Mayur
pitta, lavan Ushir, Girikarnika.
- 9/40 Give this for pan and Lepa. Give Lepa and Pan of Nili, Patha, Ashwa, Mula,
Vyosha and taila alongwith Jal or Dugdha
- 9/41 Give for Pan and Lepa of Shirish panchak, Hingu, Saindhav, Mula, Nirgundai
along with Kharya.
- 9/42 Symptoms of Asruk Mandali. Raktastrav from mouth, nose, body, Tandra,
Dourgandha, Nirbhedha, Paradhinata, anidra
- 9/43 Kustha, Dadhi, Vyosh, Navaneet, Madhu, to apply on tongue. Nili mula along
with Twak, Nimb by crushing Jal be drunk or take Kwath or drink Nimb Twak
with Dugdha also do Lapan
- 9/44 Punarbhav, Ambhastha, Musali, Kinshuki(Palas) roots of these
- 9/45 Lep with Gomay. Kshiri Vriksha Kashaya alongwith Dugdha and
Khadisakhar

- 9/46 If taken in cold form it will destroy Asruka Mandali Visha. Gopa Mandalina Lakshanani Gatra gourav, Shwayathu, Ruja,
- 9/47 Dourbalya, Stambhan, Jadya, dependence ,Aruchi.
- 9/48 Mahish Mal, Dhattur Kalka, Upanaha. Abharak, Vrihi, Shubhrashama, Kodru mixed with Dadhi.
- 9/49 With Jambhul juice given by mouth the Shwayathu wil vanish, Lep of Tush (Beheda) along with Narikel Ras vanishes shopha due to Mandali
- 9/50 Description of Mantra
- 9/51 Description of Shesha Mantra. Pronouncation of this will destroy Akhu Visha
- 9/52 Description for Mandali Damsh Mantra
- 9/53 Description for Mandali Damsh Mantra
- 9/54 Description for Mandali Damsh Mantra
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- 9/61 Description for Mandali Damsh Mantra
- 9/62 Description for Mandali Damsh Mantra
- 9/63 Description for Mandali Damsh Mantra
- 9/64 Mantra along with Tambul destroy Mandali Visha
- 9/65 If Parva and Poutrin(Randukkar) is eaten it antagonise poison
- 9/66 If Mal,Mutra, Stambhan is there do the Lepa below Nabhi
- 9/67 Purish, Mutra will be thrown out of the body
- 9/68 Do the Lepa of Lodhra, Haladi, Navanit, Pan and Lepa will destroy Mandali Visha
- 9/69 Nasya of Bakul beej along with Stanya destroy Mandali Shopha. Lepa of Bibhitak, Shatavari, Musali, Veg, Shipha
- 9/70 Amra, Mendhi takra. Do Lepa of Kapouti Mula, Chinch Beeja along with Kharya
- 9/71 Vajrika Mula along with Ghrita for drinking and application on wound
- 9/72 Vega, Pakal Muli, Devdar, mixed with Mahish Mal and Mutra destroy the Shopha and Vedana caused by Trishuli Ghonaus

- 9/73 Nirgundi and Narikel Ghrita destroy Mandali Visha. Meshashrungi and Halad triturated by Twak Jal and Nilika
- 9/74 Along with Kharya destroy Mandali Visha. Sphotak mula alongwith Dugdha, the kwath of this destroy Stambhit Visha.
- 9/75 Lepa of Vacha, Shigru, Twaka, Parna, Tulasi, Trikatu, Drona, Dhatura , Sphuta Halad,
- 9/76 Panal Kustha, Chincharn, Yamini, Pimpali,
- 9/77 Of this three should use by the wise man after Visha Vega. Lepa of Kharya alongwith Tandul, Takra, Aksha (Behada) beeja.
- 9/78 Churna (Chuna), Mahataru, Shifa, Arka, Kadali phal, Tumbi, Hingu, Muni, Shisho, Shivajal, Nili, Gunja Lepa of this immediately destroy Mandali Visha
- 9/79 Kushta, Ugra, Lashuna, alongwith Ramath Phal, Vyosha, Jatika for pan. Dourvallya, Suras, Twak jal, Kashamari, Jiva, Karshabh alongwith Nyagryodha with Sharkara Manjishtha Madhu destroy Visha
- 9/80 Dhupa of Kapis Nili Abja, Shakruta, til destroy Visha. Ghonus Visha Dhupa of amratwak, til , Patri Vishta, Mayur Piccha
- 9/81 Lepa of Dosha, Shrungi, Kanak, Katuki, Kayaka, Urdhav pushapi, Koshataki, Dadhi and Mahati destroy Mandali Visha. Lepa of Aja Jal (Mendha) Shakruta (Mal), Poutra Vistha destroy poison
- 9/82 Swedan of Duralabha, Kanji, Tandul, Drona, Tusha, Dwi Yamawati and its Pindika destroy Kandu, Shopha etc of Mandali dansh
- 9/83 Kshata chikitsa - swedan of Kshat by Dugadhi, Kinshuk, Bahuvalli, Surasa, Koshataki, same quantity of jal mixed with Yamawati ras , Shunthi, Kshiri, Drona.
- 9/84 Lepa of Vyosha, Trikalka, Trifala, Navanita, Saindhav, Makshika destroy Visha Vega and Mandali Kshat.
- 9/85 Snuhi, Vyosha, Ghrita, Chandan destroy poison
- 9/86 The Siddha Ghrita prepared by Trivrita, Nisha, Yashti fal, Snuka, Gomay, Gomutra, Godugadha, Goghrita mixed with Bramhi ras destroy Mandali Visha

Here ends the Navamoadhaya Mandali Visha Chikista Adhyaya of Kashyap Garuda Panchakshari Kalpa

Dashamoadhyaya

- 10/1 O' Goutam! Listen the Rajilina Damsha Lakshanani. It's head will be white and will cause Shleshma Badha
- 10/2 They look upwards bleeding emerges from their eyes. Ashwa, Pruthaka, Apamarga, ripe Brahati phal
- 10/3 Kostha, Kukut Beeja, do Peshan of these. Its Anjan, application to body and Nasya prove shreshta Mrutasanjivan
- 10/4 Saindhav, Pimpali, Ela, Madhu, Gomay, Goghruta taken by mouth destroy Rajila damsha Visha immediately
- 10/5 Krishna Tulasi alongwith Saindhav, Peya, Ajya (Liquid Ghrita), Madhu, Gomaya destroy Shopha of Rajila Visha. Drink Tulasi along with Khadisakhar, Dugdha, Ghrita, Makshika drink
- 10/6 Drink Gorochan, Shifa, Agasthi pushpa, Vandak, with Godugdha, Shweta, Sharpunkhi mula or surasa
- 10/7 Do Mardan with tail having Dronapushapi Jal mixed with tintrini Phala. Do Nasya or drink with Dugdha, fresh Ekshu ras
- 10/8 Dhoom of Kustha, Renuk, Vyosha, Vakranti, Visha makshika, Kutaki destroy Rajimant Visha
- 10/9 Bhasma of Shunthi, Vandak(Kakadi), along with Prabhanjana, the Gulica of this smell with Madhu destroy Rajila Visha, if smell by both nostils destroy Darvi Visha and if taken with Gorochan Gul and Jal
- 10/11 If two Gulikas taken by mouth and taken with Vyosh, Bakuli beeja, Dakshanivarta Mula along with Jal and Nasya of
- 10/12 Vraschi, Kalimuni, Ushir, Mutra destroy Rajila Visha
- 10/13 Do Lepa of Pimpali and Miri. Lepa of Udida destroy Visha of Rajila who is found in house. If along with Sariva, Tuhit(Ice) will destroy Visha of Kalodar
- 10/14 Description of Agni mantra destroys Rajila Visha
- 10/15 Alongwith, Vishagarbha mantra etc Aushadis are used by wise men will destroy Visha of Ghonus etc
- 10/16 The Dhupa of Vyosh, Pinch, Bidal, Asthi, hair of Nakul, Churna of this mixed with Mash, Dugdha will destroy the poison
- 10/17 Dhupa of Mayur pitta, Vacha, Hingu, Lashun, Nakul, Asthi, Marich, Snuhi destroy the poison

- 10/18 Dhupa of Shunthi, Lodhra Mayurasthi, Bilwa, Rajatas twaka, Diwamukha destroy the poison
- 10/19 Dhupa of leaves Patha, Nirgundi, Kankol in the same proportion Lashun, Shirish, Bilwa Gunja, Karan beeja and Twaka
- 10/20 Dhupa of Katak mula(Nivali), Vega asthi, Nava, Tulya, Langali will destroy the poison
- 10/21 Dhoop of Kustha, Ugra, Sindhu, Katak Twak, Samudra Fal, Natam, Shooli, Gunja, Phala Raji, Shikhi pitta along with this
- 10/22 Matrughati, and half of Lashun, Hingu, Palskam, Nirgundi, Agni, Nimba beeja, wings of Shen, Chakor
- 10/23 Dhoop of Koshataki phala, shweta with same praporation Kanta pushpa 1\4 part and six parts Bakul Twak, eight parts Laksha
- 10/24 In the afternoon and evening or in between Sandhi kal
- 10/25 Boil Jal with Haridra, Vega, Mula.
- 10/26 The bitten person bathed along with Tail of Vegasthi.
- 10/27 The bitten person bathed along with boiling water along with Vacha, Ugravalli, Lashun, Sindhu churna destroy the poison
- 10/28 Do Lepa of Dugdha and abhyanga and Snana with Jal. Do lepa of Shirishasthi, Maha gopi, Devi, Nirgundi alongwith
- 10/29 Remained 1\8 th part of Jal . Do Swedan with Muli Patra along with Kanji
- 10/30 Do swedan of Erand, Ankol, Yamini(Halad), Tintrini, Tri Matul, Musali, Langali, Nimba ,Shirish, Nakul, Nava,
- 10/31 Leaves of these boiled with Dhanyaamla, Wise man think that Priyangu Dhanya Sweda is to be used
- 10/32 Pindar, Patrika(Jaipatri), Bhuie Avali, Dugdhika, Triphala, Katak, Bela, Babhal.
- 10/33 Do Swedan of this in day period also do Snana in day period Dhatri (Avali) can have on head. Shali Shasthi along with Priyangu Kodra make rice of this Vidhivat
- 10/34 Yush of Mug, Renuk be given to affected person
- 10/35 Jal with Adhaik(Naga Shunthi), Hingu, Lashun, Lavan, Ushana, Sagargota be given for drinking to bitten person. Shuli, Vaikuntha, Javanti, Kustha, Pathaabja, Lakshaman

- 10/36 Manduki, Sutavartaki, Patol, Upadanshak, Tail, Vanga, Kulastha, Shigru, Nimba destroy the poison
- 10/37 Ghrita, Takra, Dahi of cow and Takra and Ghrita of Mahish
- 10/38 Give Trikatu, to eat to Visha Stambhit, Purisha of dog, Kasava, Mruga, Harin, Nakul and Kekin (Mor) are superior
- 10/39 The bitten person should not drink Madya and should not eat til. Should not do Vyayam. Should not be angry, should do early Atap Sevan, Should not do Maithun and should not sleep day time
- 10/40 If this is done even the critical poisoning vanish step by step
- 10/41 The Kalka along with ghrita of Patha, Shesha, Shirisha, Padma (kamal) , Kini (Aghada) , Koshataki, Rohini, Sprukka, Surya lata, Madhuka, Draksha, Vidanga, Madhuka Amruta, Shunthi, Dadim, Matul, Agnik, Bari, Vega, Vacha, Renuka, Manjistha, Falini, Visha, Ashwa, Tagar, Shri Veshta, Kustha, Anjan,
- 10/42 Ela, Sarga Ras, Pratraya phal, TalisBhurja, Katphal, Kesara, Aruna lata, Avasumbha, Gorochan , Mamsi, Chandan Kumkum, Trikatu, Tal, DwiBrihati, Shila, Putranjiva, Dwi ghana punarnava, Dwi Sariva, Ushan
- 10/43 Nirgundi, Shankhapushapi, Rajani, Katutika, Bramhi, Manduka parni, Tundi, Drona, Anvita, Nasaswa, Swaras, yugi, Seeta, Kshoudra alongwith Snuhi Dugdha Panchagavya, Patha destroy Ghonus etc Visha without remaining trace in the body
- 10/44 The Kalka and Kwath of Shatak, Arka, Lata, Char Vriksha, Vyaghratak, Ashwa Dwi Sham also Kalka alongwith Kundali, Ugra, Bakuchi be given. The Kwath of Siddha Tail of Shigru, Twak, Dwi Nisha, Arka, Tulya, Surasa , Shanyak, Mochat, Dervalli destroy all types of poisons.
- 10/45 The Kwath of Shankhasthaagni, Patol, Patwal, Nisha, Bhunimba, Pinditak, Durva, Nimba, Karanja, Yugma, Supavi, Sairya, Satchhada, Patha, Pankaj, RajVriksha, Kutaj Ghona, Amruta, Karniki destroy Kapha etc and variety of poisons.

Ekadash Adhyaya

- 11/1 I tell you Chikitsa of sixteen types of Mushak alongwith Lakshanani of Kulchandra - Romancha, Tivra Vedana,

- 11/2 Netra Shotha, Jwar, Shona, Glani, Aruchi. Do Lepa of Dwi Nisha, Patali, Mulamar, Nal,
- 11/3 Do Dhoom of Patali Dal with Marjar Kesha. Churna of Lakshmi, Karkotaki mul, along with Ghrita for Pan
- 11/4 Do Lep of Shipha Mul with Kharya alongwith Kadali phal. Lakshanani Shiro vedana, Gourav, Hritapida, Aruchi will destroy
- 11/5 Do Pan of Ankola Patra with Shirish Pushpa with Ghrita. Give Ahar with Ghrita
- 11/6 Lakshanani of Bhakanayak Vaivarnya, Shiro vedana, Kshudha, Trusha, Kapha
- 11/7 Do Lapan and DhooPan of Kharya, Ashwari, Bala. Bhayaphani Twak Nishoshan, Phala for Pan along with Gud and Dugdha
- 11/8 Lakshanani of Karsha, Trushana, Aruchi, Shwas, Shosha, Agni mandya, Chardhi, Klanti. Lepa of Nirgundi, Pallav, Mastu
- 11/9 Pan of Triphala, Dhan, Saradaya, Krishana with Guda and Dugdha. Dhoop of Gulen and Asanparni
- 11/10 Lakshanani of Krura Shweta Kustha, Antar Daha, Jwar. Navamul, Haritaki with Takra for Pan and Lepa
- 11/11 Pan of Abhaya with Gud and Takra along with Food. Lakshanani of Ugra shir shool. Dourbalya, Arochak
- 11/12 Anutasva, Shool, Leha of Gulica with Shimple Phal, Punkha mul for Prasadana
- 11/13 Yavagu of Kharya, Punkha, Aphu, Karnika, Gud for Pan and Lepa. Dhoop of Nakul hair. Food with Dadhi
- 11/14 Lakshanani of Bhritak - Aruchi, Nidra, Shiro Vedana, Gourav, Atapeccha, Bahu Mutrata, Patali, Durva,
- 11/15 Leha of Ankol Niryas Peya, Ghrita for Lapan also. Dhoom of Pichha, Urag, Ankol, Twaka for Pan also
- 11/16 Lakshanani of Tikshna - Alasya, Romancha, Vrana with multiple opening, Shirovedana
- 11/17 For Pan Shabdi Kalka in eight times Gomutra after boiling with Ghrita. Dhoop of Shabdi, Bakul parna, Twak with Dwi Nisha.
- 11/18 Lepa of Nirgundi and Pallav and Pan with Ghrita and Gud. Lakshanani of Meghanad - Hritashosha, Jwar, Alasya, Mukh Phen
- 11/19 Vibhram, loosening of teeth. For pan Karanji Mool wirh Ghrita and Mutra. Dhoopa of Patra of Karanji and Phani Twaka

- 11/20 For Pan, Varti of Nakul hair and Marjar Vistha with Dadhi. Lakshanani of Kumuda - Karsha, Panduta, Daha, Bhram, Jawar.
- 11/21 For Pan and Lepa Ashwa, DwiPunkha, Puthikha, Shirish, Ankol, Shipha, Kapitha, Arjuna, Pataliparn with Kharya
- 11/22 Same quantity of this for Pan and Dhoopan. By Dhoop Lakshanani of Sinh such as Aruchi, Kshinata is relieved
- 11/23 Glani, Antardaha, Shaithilya, Pulak, Triyak Gati. Kharya with Shirishpushpa Mula, Gokshir for Pan
- 11/24 For Pan and Lepa of Peya, Yavagu, Palash Moola, Dugdha. Dhoop of their Parna also for Pan with Kharya
- 11/25 Lakshanani of Ekacharin - Kandu, Shiroroga, Bhranti, Atapeccha, Manda Jwar, Kulak. For Pan Ankola Kshira and Shifa with Dugdha
- 11/26 Lep of DwiNisha, Kapi ras. Dhoopa of KapitthaParna and Pan of Kapitha Parna with Ghrita
- 11/27 Lakshanani of Sunansa - Jwar, Pralap, Romanch, Pulak, Shirashool. Lep of Ankolmool Dhoop of Ankol Patra with Seeta
- 11/28 For Pan Ankol with Kashmari mool. Tail bhojan. Lakshanani of Sudant - Asyamadhurata, Pitika, Padmanabhvat Pitika
- 11/29 Ruja, dependence, Akshi Mandya Ruja, Kshat, Ushana, Shirovedana. Give Bhojan
- 11/30 For Pan and Lep of Asanya twak
- 11/31 Lakshanani of Sulabha – Chesta, AntarVedana, Vishamajawar, Loosening of teeth, Daha. Chikitsa Gud alongwith Dugdha for Pan
- 11/32 Lep of Sairika, Ashwa, Tulasi, Dotalansi, Kapittha, Sitoripum, their roots mixed with Gomutra
- 11/33 Dhoop of petals of these. Lakshanani of Sugarbha - Vivarnata, Durgandhi, Alasya, Kandu, Shirogad. Chikitsa Vaghryanta Moola , Rajani, Kapitha dal and mool with this
- 11/34 Alongwith Gomutra for Pan and Dhoop of Vyaghrant pallav
- 11/35 Alongwith Ghrita for Pan these Chikitsa are for various Mushak visha Kutsamb, DwiNisha with same proportion of Shirish Pushpa
- 11/36 Kanta pushpa along with Mutra for pan destroy all types of poison. Pan of Soumya, Vanamala, Praticchha, Saptaparni,

- 11/37 Sahastra angi, Kapittha twak with Dugdha is used who has Mushak Visha Badha. For Pan Karpas ras and tail be given to those who have Mushak Visha badha
- 11/38 For Pan roots of Vandhya, Tapi, Pinch, along with Kharya. Lepa of Nishpav twak (Wal and Pavata) Nisha Churna, Falini, Kusum,
- 11/39 Darvi, Karaskar, Kudabhuta, and Pan of these destroy Mushak Visha. For Pan Krishna, Kadali, Phala Khanda along with Dugdha
- 11/40 For Pan in Kadali Phala, seven Matkun (? Bugs) or give Kalka of Vanamala twak and Saptaparna
- 11/41 Kwath of roots of Kundali, Aganika, for Pan on Mushak Visha. Do Dhoopan of Dhattur type Marjar, faces of Marjar and skin of Dundabh (Dutondya)
- 11/42 Boil Kalka of Panhamra in Til Tail along with ten times Dugdha, this will destroy the Visha of two types of Mushak along with Vishamjwar
- 11/43 Yush of Trikandu, VanaMarjar, Mamsa for Pan separately. It is given alongwith Aja Kshir. For eating give Kana Shunthi
- 11/44 Gud along with Triphala and Madhu or Ghrita. Odan made up of Kwath of Tundi mul be eaten by the Mushak bitten person
- 11/45 Boil Koshataki phala ras in Kanchanar Kwath or in Kanjika. Do Bhojan of Triphala with Churna of Vartak Mool along with Dudha
- 11/46 The Vatica Churna of these with Ghrita. Leha of Musta and Madhu along with Ghrita destroy Mushak Visha
- 11/47 Lavanyukta Jal, Til Churna, Shunthi alongwith Gud taken orally destroy Visha and Arochak
- 11/48 Peya prepared from Dundubha for Pan for Pan. Give 20 Pal of Phalgushu, Kusumbh, Kapitha
- 11/49 Give Leha to Mushak Damsh visha badha. Kusumbha and 1\2 of that Til by boiling this Karaskar Dugdha, Aja, Tandula etc
- 11/50 Uttama Karnika, Jivanti, Lavan, Dhattur in the juice of these put Gunja Pushpa
- 11/51 Sprinkle this on Vran and do Nasya of this
- 11/52 Do Lepa of Shatamoola Shatavari, Narikelras taking seperately by mixing it on Shoth caused by Mushak Visha Badha
- 11/53 Lepa of Charva Mool along with Kharya to get relief from Mushak Visha, the siddha tail of Tatak twak Kshiramool is the medicine for this

- 11/54 By drinking Mahish Navaneet, Tandul with Punnag beej, Kharya. The person having Tail Mardan should stay in Atap (Sun Shine)
- 11/55 Give Vaman. Give Vyosha of Dugdhi, Matual, Koshati, Dwirajani
- 11/56 By drinking Jal of(Konda) and by doing Vaman, Musha Visha will destroy. Give early in the morning Koshatiki Beej alongwith Takra prepared from Mahish Dugdha
- 11/57 Do Vaman with Dugadhi, Tunda, Shipha and Kharya. Dugdha with Kodru and Tandul Churn for Pan
- 11/58 By doing Dhoop. Do Vaman for Mushak Visha. Give Peya for Pan prepared from Shirish Parna, Kwath
- 11/59 Who is suffering from Malstambha, Shiro roga, Chardi, Daha, Jwar, Aruchi, Shopha, Kukshi Vedana give Virechana
- 11/60 Supari (Bitnut) triturated many times with Vajrika, Agnishikha, Tundiras along with Tambul along with Rechak
- 11/61 Tri Pug along with SaptaKshar churna with seven leaves and doing Jap and Virechan is Vishaghna
- 11/62 Give Sagar, Erand Beeja, Tambul for Pan. 1\8th part of Kshir alongwith Dugdha and Navaneet for Lepa and give Virechan
- 11/63 Give Churna of for eating Ushir, Arjan, Beeja, Satu Lahya with Puran Gud, Virechan of this destroy Mushak Visha
- 11/64 Do Virechan with Lakshmi beej, Trivratta and Mutra for Pan Shirish Twak, Karpas, Kapittha, Ankol Dal
- 11/65 Arka Pushpa and Kwath of these do Virechan. Description of Mantra
- 11/66 By drinking with Aushadh Jal or Dugdha will destroy Mushak Visha. Description of Mantra
- 11/67 Description of Mantra
- 11/68 Description of Mantra
- 11/69 Description of Mantra
- 11/70 This Shrinkhala Mantra destroy the Mushak Visha description of Chintamani Mantra
- 11/71 Description of Chintamani mantra
- 11/72 Jap of Chantamani Mantra for 33 times will destroy Mushak Visha within seconds. Description of Mantra
- 11/73 Description of Mantra

- 11/74 Description of Mantra
- 11/75 Description of Mantra to destroy Mushak Visha
- 11/76 By doing Dhoop of Gugula and Havan of Mohari soaked in Ghrita
- 11/77 Mushak from village town or from home die or run away. Description of Mantra
- 11/78 Description of Mantra. This Mantra destroy Mushak Visha
- 11/79 This Mantra if repeated for seven times for seven days in three sandhi kalas destroy Mushak. Description of Kumpat Mantra
- 11/80 Description of Kumpat Mantra
- 11/81 Description of Kumpat Mantra. This Kumpat Mantra destroy Mushak Visha
- 11/82 If this mantra written on paper or on Parn and put inside house will destroy Mushak. Stabdha Mushak will run by fear
- 11/83 Description of Yantra
- 11/84 By doing Gutika of Koshataki, Dwikaranja Madhuka, Vajri, Beeja, Dwinisha, Ajamutra along with Nirgundi mool and give to Mushak to eat. If given with Kharya destroy Mushak Visha
- 11/85 Ghrita of Mrudwika, Seeta, Yashti moola, Ghrita, Patali, Shweta Arka Moola, DaruHaridra, Rajani, Dosha by boiling alongwith Mutra, siddha Ghrita alongwith Agad or Kashmiri moola destroy Mushak Visha
- 11/86 Ghrita with Kakmachi destroy Mushak Visha. Ghrita boiled with Shankhapushapi will destroy Mushak visha
- 11/87 Siddha ghrita by Bramhi ras Snuhi Jal and Gomutra destroy Mushak Visha also Kalka with Shankhapushpi destroy MushakVisha
- 11/88 Ghrita with Kapittha, Rambha(Kel), Snuhi, Dakshani, Kalka Kadamba along with 1\2 Prastha Dugdha destroy Mushak Visha
- 11/89 Shirish Twak mixed with Dugdha for Pan destroy 18 types of dangerous Mushak Visha

Here ends the Ekadash Adhyaya, Mushak Chikitsa Vidhi told by Kashyap

Dwadasha Adhaya

- 12/1 Do chikitsa of 20 types of Luta. Four are Durjay (can not be win) Bite of one of them death occur. The shadow of one of them kills person

- 12/2 Due to Sparsha taken by mouth Visha Lakshanani such as Udak Strav, blister etc.
- 12/3 Description of Mantra
- 12/4 Say Devi Garuda Durga and four Bhanu Mantra
- 12/5 These Mantra of Luta come in the Luta vishahar Gana alongwith Bhanu Garuda, Durga along with Padma, Patali, Pushta, Ushir, Chandan
- 12/6 Nirgundi, Sariva, Shelu. Lep of Vacha, Lashun, Dosha (halad), Hingu in same proportion and half of these
- 12/7 Shunthi along with Mutra destroy Luta Visha. Do Lepa of Vandhya, Veg, Shipha, SheetaVarna on Shoth
- 12/8 Siddha Tail of Chinchu, Vandaki, destroy Luta Vran. Same is given with Dugdha for Pan. If Luta has been taken orally destroy the poison
- 12/9 For destruction of Lutika by churning Tambul along with Nisthi, Vellutika, Devi patra, Hingu Twaka, Vacha Agad of this
- 12/10 Dhoop of Pinch, Ushan or Rajila destroy Rajila
- 12/11 Sprinkle by boiling with Jala, Gunja, Nirgundi ,Ankolparna, Shunthi, DwiNisha. Description of Mantra - to relieve Vrischika Damsha Vishabadha
- 12/12 Description of Vrischik Damsha Mantra
- 12/13 Description of Vrischik Damsha Mantra
- 12/14 Description of Vrischik Damsha Mantra
- 12/15 Description of Vrischik Damsha Mantra. Lepa of Manjistha, Chandan, DwiNisha, Dwishirish, Kumudapushpa
- 12/16 Tondali destroy Vrischik Damsha. Upanaha of Bhanga and Madya destroy Vrischik Damsha
- 12/17 Description of Mantra and Aushadhi for other animals. Dhava, Aragwadha, Lavan, Ooshan along with Mantra and Aushadhi are useful for Gardabha, Ashwa Damsha
- 12/18 Description of Mantra
- 12/19 Description of Mantra
- 12/20 Description of Mantra
- 12/21 These Mantras are useful on Gardabh, Ashwa, Gou, Mahisha, Vyaghra, Ruksha (Bhalu), Marjar, Kapi
- 12/22 Aushadi Yog along with Mantra and Dhyan destroy Visha in future. For Pana Trifala, Ushir, Musta, Abja, Mamsi, Padmak, Chandan

- 12/23 Along with Aja Dugdha destroy Gardabha Visha. Lepa and Pana of Parna of Aindri (Velchi), Nisha, Shankhavart, Palash, Tansam
- 12/24 Along with Dron Swaras and VishaGouri Jala destroy Ruja at the site of Damsha
- 12/25 Seeteha, Mulapanchanga, Kapittha, Arka, Bilwa, Vyosha, DwiNisha
- 12/26 Destroy Grahagolika. Lepa with Goghrita destroy Jambuka (Fox) Visha
- 12/27 Shirish panchang, Vyosha destroy Shatapadi Visha. Snuhikshir, Shirishasthi destroy Darduraj Manduk visha
- 12/28 Vyosha, Ras, Sarpaishi, Pindimula destroy Matsya Visha. Description of Mantra
- 12/29 Description of Mantra . This Mantra destroy Krimi, Kitak Visha etc
- 12/30 Kshar, Vyosha, Vacha, Hingu, Vidang, Saindhav, Ambhastha, Ativisha, Kustha destroy all types of Kitvisha
- 12/31 Pana of Shatamul, Trivrita ghrita destroy all Kit Visha
- 12/31 Description of Mantra
- 12\32 Description of Mantra
- 12/33 Description of Mantra
- 12/34 Description of Mantra
- 12/35 These two Mantras destroy Alarka, Shiva (She fox) visha. Vyosha
- 12/36 Vyaghrapadi with Dugdha, Yashti, Vyosha, Atmagupta, Asthi, Dhanyagupta, Priyangu
- 12/37 DwiKarnika (Pangara) with Dugdha and Guda for Pana. Koshati, Vastabeeja, Aksha, Mulajatiras with Jala and Dugdha for Pana
- 12/38 Vyosha, Dugdha, Taila, Guda, Hema, Asthi, Yashti, Vyaghratak, Vyosha, Dugdha, Guda, Madhu
- 12/39 Yashti, Vyosha, Guda, Kshira, Yog of this destroy Ashwa Visha. Karnika, Rasna, Gupta, Veer, Trikatu, Madhavi,
- 12/40 Yashti, Dhanya, Guda, Kshiri for pana destroy the Alarka badhit Shwan Damsha. Do Snana with Kwath of Khari, Karanja and Atapsevan
- 12/41 After Shwan Damsha Vrana, do Lepa
- 12/42 Description of Lepa to destroy Kshudra Vrana
- 12/43 Description of Sthavar Visha nashan Vidhi
- 12/44 Description of Sthavar Visha nashan Vidhi
- 12/45 Description of Sthavar Visha nashan Vidhi

- 12/46 Description of Sthavar Visha nashan Vidhi
- 12/47 Description of Sthavar Visha nashan Vidhi
- 12/48 Description of Sthavar Visha nashan Vidhi
- 12/49 Description of Sthavar Visha nashan Vidhi
- 12/50 Description of Sthavar Visha nashan Vidhi
- 12/51 Description of Sthavar Visha nashan Vidhi
- 12/52 Description of Sthavar Visha nashan Vidhi
- 12/53 For Pana Ghrita with Madhu. Give Virechan. Koshataki, Agnika (Bhallatak, Chitrak) Suryawalli, Amruta, Abhaya
- 12/54 Cellu, Shirishparni, Kashmiri, DwiYamini, Punarnava, DwiBrihati, DwiSariva, Trikatu
- 12/55 Yavagu, Peya, Sheetala with Ghrita and Madhu destroy shesha Sthavar Visha
- 12/56 Pana of Saindhav, Dosha(Haridra), Seeta, Madhu destroy Sthavar Visha immediately. Tamra Churna, Suvarna Churna, Seeta, Madhu with
- 12/57 Manjistha, Anshumati (Salavan), Renuka Beeja, Tagar, Kustha, DwiBrihati, Sthira, Yasthi, Chandantaila, Nagkusuma, Vyosha, Vidanga
- 12/58 Patra, Ucchat, Indra, Daru, Phalini, DwiSariva alongwith Ghrita and Taila destroy Sthavar Visha
- 12/59 Kushtha, Ela, Malayaj, Gairik, Lodhra, Madhuka, Suvarchika, Mamsi, Chakrachurna destroy Dooshi Visha
- 12/60 Koshataki destroy three types of Visha. Taila, Ladu, Palal(Kaner). Pathyasthi, Karpas, Akshiwel(Shigru), Shunthi boiled in Jala
- 12/61 Kamal destroy Hem(Dhattur) Visha. Amra Vriksha Mohar, Shrungi, Snuhi, Shirishapushpa, Jambuka, Karanja, Chitrak, Churna, Kadali Pushpa, Galil, Ardraka, Bhallatak Beeja
- 12/62 Shatadhouta Navaneeta destroy Bhallatak Visha. Also this type of Visha is cured by Neelee or Lodhra
- 12/63 Daha, Chheda, Siravedha, Shoshan, Abhyanga, Pana, Lapan, Nasya these are eight types of Chikitsa
- 12/64 If not mentioned take mula of the Dravya. If drava is not stated then take Jala. If parts of Dravya not mentioned take in equal part. If Kal is not mentioned take Pratham bhag of the day
- 12/65 Danta, Shukla, Nakha, Roma, Nakhasthi, Sweda, Mansa, Rudhir, Purisha, Mutra, Puccha, NayanJala, Nasa

12/66 Patra, Pushpa, Phala, Mula, Ghrita, Beeja, Kantik, Paya (Srava), Charma these are ten types of Visha. There are various Vegas of Sthavar Visha

Here ends Dwadasha Adhyaya Garudapanchakshari Kalpa told by Kashyap

Trayodasha Adhyaya

- 13\1 The Mantras listened by me are very useful on Sthavar and Jangam Visha. Now tell me Abhishek Vidhi which is told previously
- 13\2 O Mahamuni, I will tell Abhishek for favour of all. This Abhishek Vidhi is Confidential and should not be disclosed
- 13\3 It is destroying Papa. Then it is Pious, destroy all Upadravas, Prosperous giving Pushti
- 13\4 Vyadhihar, Bhoot-Preta hara, destroyer of minor things, destroyer of Visha Virya, Celestial
- 13\5 Giving Son to Vandhya, so by all means do Abhishek accordingly
- 13\6 Details of Nakshatra, Tithi, Din
- 13\7 Description of place
- 13\8 Description of place
- 13\9 Description of arrangement for Abhishek Vidhi
- 13\10 Description of arrangement for Abhishek Vidhi
- 13\11 Description of arrangement for Abhishek Vidhi
- 13\12 Description of arrangement for Abhishek Vidhi
- 13\13 Description of Yantra Puja, Description of Kumbha
- 13\14 Description of Kumbha
- 13\15 Description of Lepa and Dhoop of Chandan, Tagaru, Karpur by wise man
- 13\16 Description of Abhishek Vidhi with remembrance of Vainateya Mantra
- 13\17 Japa of Purush-sukta and Shri-sukta
- 13\18 Names of Vanaspati, Ratnani, Pushpa to be filled in Ghata
- 13\19 Names of Vanaspati, Ratnani, Pushpa to be filled in Ghata
- 13\20 Names of Vanaspati, Ratnani, Pushpa to be filled in Ghata
- 13\21 Names of Vanaspati, Ratnani, Pushpa to be filled in Ghata
- 13\22 Names of Vanaspati, Ratnani, Pushpa to be filled in Ghata
- 13\23 Put Durva, Navaratna, Pancharatna, Suvarna mudra in Ghata
- 13\24 Cover it with Reshami Vastra and play the instruments

- 13\25 Imagine the water in Kumbha is Amruta
- 13\26 Then do Avahan of Garuda Murti
- 13\27 Do Pooja accordingly. Do Jap for Ten thousand eight times or One thousand eight times
- 13\28 Or 108 times by a wise man. That should be followed by Japa by four people. Then do Homa
- 13\29 Agni produced by churning or from Homa of Agnihotri (should be brought)
- 13\30 Do Pooja with Pushpa
- 13\31 Chant Mantras after completing Pooja by Phala, Payas, Apupa
- 13\32 Description of Mantra
- 13\33 Description of Mantra
- 13\34 After Gulika Sthapan, do Pooja and Archana. Do Japa of Garuda Mantra for 1008 times
- 13\35 On Muhurta Mantrika should do Abhishek by remembering Mantra of God, Goddess
- 13\36 Description of Abhishek Vidhi
- 13\37 Do Navagraha Yadnya
- 13\38 By doing Abhishek –Vridhhi of Ayu, Sampatti, Buddhi, Putra, Kshetra, House, Cows, Das, Bandhu etc
- 13\39 Offer Dakshina, Dhan-Dhanya to whom who has done Yadnya. Give Dakshina to Bramhins
- 13\40 Description of Yantra
- 13\41 Pran-pratishta of Yantra
- 13\42 Do Japa for 8000 times alongwith Home of Ghrita
- 13\43 With Abhishek, Mantrika should bear this Yantra. Give Dakshina as previously told and get benefit as told previously. By doing this the person achieves Siddhi

Here ends Trayodash Adhyaya named Garudapanchakshari Kalpa Yantra Dharan Vidhi as told by Kashyapa.