

History OF AYURVEDA

Ayurveda, ancient system of medicine that derived from spiritual visions received by Indian Rishis. Ayurvedic medicine developed by many step by step process. Ayurveda is an powerful weapon given by our nature to cure disease which is considered as no origin believed that it has a spontaneous Origin.

Whatever may be the origin of Vedas they occupy a unique position of their on enlightens upon early habits and customs of people and also medical science of our nation in fact that Vedas rig Vedas are source of fundamental principles of our Ayurveda lying scattered in the cast body of Vedic science. We find ample reference to medicines drugs, descriptions of different parts and organ of human body in Vedas and so it is generally accepted that the seed Indian Medicine lies in Vedas.

Ayurveda is considered as the upveda of the Atharvaveda, some body believes that it is a separate Veda. In Ayurveda disease is caused by imbalance of the 3 doshas Vata, Pitta and Kapha. Treatment is based on the recovery of balance of balance of these doshas. Our Ayurvedic system of medicine have a grate performs than T.C.M. medicine, American medicine, chiropractic, homeopathy and modern Rolf merging system. Ayurveda considered as each and every substances made up of Pancha Mahabhuta and living beings, lead by 3 doshas. In T.C.M. there has a similar yin –yang Concept.

When diseases begin to trouble the human beings Brahma recollected the science of life. Bramha is believed to be the first compiler of Ayurveda believes that nobody created it. Our Samhitas and Puranas are described that Bramha recollected the Ayurveda, he was the first person do that that work. Bramha taught it to Daksa who was the Guru of Asvini Devas, in turn taught it to Indra.

It is unbelievable that only one person could recollect this type of most advanced life science in this world. Brahma's work in the Bramha Samhita may not be an individual work; it may be series of work done by sages. Bramha Samhita may be a word indication. The word 'Bramha' indicates knowledge, Athma means 'soul'. Study about our soul in various situations done by many Rishis. Some body compiled it in to a book and named Bramha Samhita. There may be a probability that Bramha may be a king of certain place in India. Rishis under him recollected the knowledge about the life process. In order to respect their king they labeled their book as 'Bramha Samhita'.

Susrutha has defined Ayurveda as a science in which the knowledge of life exists or which deals with the knowledge or science of longevity. Dalhana, an authoritative commentator of Susrutha, has clarified this definition, as Ayus (life) is a combination of Sarira (body / soma), Indriyas (sense organs), Sattva (manas / psychic) and Atma (soul / spirit). Ayurveda is therefore a science in which knowledge of Sarira, Indriyas, Sattva (Mind) and Atma exists.

There was another argument that, there have no man like Bramha and no Bramha Samhita. Samhitas just had given supremacy to Bramha because he was considered as a god. That may be correct because Bramha Samhita is not available now. There have no valuable evidence that, any part in that Samhita is used in other Samhitas and other Ayurvedic books. Bramha considered as god, so any thing in the name of god, people must believe and obey. Rishis know the significant of Ayurveda; they compiled it for the welfare of human being. People feared the god; they did not wish to do any thing against God and his say.

Bramha taught eternal science of Ayurveda to Daksa. There have no clear evidence for he created a 'Prajapathe Samhita', but in 'Bramha vaivarta Purana', discussion about these, Samhita have. There have no clear evidence in Ayurvedic Samhitas.

Kasyapa Samhita indicate that Bramha taught Twins Asvini directly in other Samhitas describes that Twins Asvini taught from Daksa. Asvini Devas treatment mentioned in unbelievable manner. Chikilsa sarathantram, Bramagnum, Asvini Samhita, Dhatharathanamala, Nadinithan etc believed to be writing by Twins Asvini. There have a controversy that these books were written by another person in the name of Twins Asvini.

It is sure that there has not only one person who knows about Ayurveda before Asvini. There have a clear evidence to break that Bramha not teach only to Daksa or Daksa not teach only to Asvini because Twins Asvini studied Mathuvidya from Datheche Maharshi. In Puranas, ethics etc describes the adventurous treatments of Twins Asvini. Their famous treatments are removal of blindness, infertility, Soriasis, Tuberculosis, Surgery and making of artificial body Parts, crossed recovery of age, etc.

Twins Asvini taught eternal science of Ayurveda to Indra. It is believed that there was not only one Indra; there may be many Indras. Indra indicates only a position or may be a name of king. If we analyses the historical pictures of our India we can see that there have two classification men in the north India. People lived on the Himalayas or regions of Nepal, Tibet, etc were called Devas, on the land areas of Himalayas were known as Nara's. King of Devas believed to be Devendran also king Narans believed to be Narentheran. Indra may be name of an institution and Bishaks from that institution wrote many books, in that books they may be indicate that they studied in Indra. On passing years to years some variation must come to the language usage of words and sentence, introduction of new words and structures of the sentences may be changed, however the core or essential of the Language is not changed.

Ayurveda, the Veda of long life, of therapeutics, which consists of 100,000 verses and 1000 chapters, was 1st known from Bhraman according to the tradition. From Bhraman, Prajapati or Daksha received it; from him it came to the Asvini and from them to Indra. This reference is found in all Ayurveda textbooks. From there Opinions vary.