

A Significant Emphasis on Scientific Writing in Charaka Samhita**Dr.Jyotilaxmi Patavari¹ Dr.Renuka Tenalli², Dr.Jyoti.P.Baragi³.****Dr.R.A.Desmukh⁴ Dr. Sachin Bagali⁵.**

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47071/pijar.2021.v06i05.08>

Abstract :

Science is felt often hard to read. Most people assume that its difficulties are born out of necessity, out of the extreme complexity of scientific concepts, data and analysis. The Scholars argue here that complexity of thought need not lead to impenetrability of expression. They demonstrate a number of rhetorical or Pragmatic principles that can produce clarity in communication without oversimplifying scientific issues. The results are substantive, not merely cosmetic, Improving the quality of writing actually improves the quality of thought.

The fundamental purpose of scientific discourse is not the mere presentation of information and thought, but rather its actual communication. It does not matter how pleased an author might be to have converted all the right data into sentences and paragraphs; it matters only whether a large majority of the reading audience accurately perceives what the author had in mind. Therefore, in order to understand how best to improve writing, Scholars would do well to understand better how readers go about reading. Such an understanding has recently become available through work done in the fields of rhetoric, linguistics and cognitive psychology. It has helped to produce a methodology based on the concept of reader expectations¹.

Key Words : Scientific Writings, Papers, Acharya Charaka etc.

Introduction :

Charaka Samhita is a scientific Writing (a treatise) - an enterprise, of serious

contemplation, strenuous effort and which was compiled and /or redacted, a long literary scientific research

exercise undertaken on Agnivesha Tantra and renamed it as "Caraka Samhita", which was later led to the filling of the missing gaps as well as the valuable additions to the subject, thus revised by Drudabala. This Charak Samhita is considered as one of the oldest Scientific writing (record) an attempt at systematization of scientific knowledge in a specific science of Ayurveda. It is an impressive and great work in life science because of its comprehension, vision, depth and scope.

Acharya Charaka's Specific Guidelines for the Scientific Writings:

A Bhudhimaan purush, the wise who wishes to write a scientific writings, should first of all should have determination and clarity in mind about his Karya (kartavya), its concerned Guruta (Kathinatva), Lahuta (saralatva), Karmaphala, its Anubhandha(it's allied results like Shubha and Ashubha phala) , there also the Desha and Kala² , the person must follow -

The Scientific writings (on Topics) which is accepted by-

1) **Sumad , Yashashvi and the Dhira Purusha:** the great eminent, intelligent and the wise.

2) **Vishaya bahulyam** : Having and full of vast enterprise of subjects and ideas. Aptajana puneeta: Respected by Aptajana the Rishis.

3) **Trivdha Shisya hitam(Budhihitam)** : Beneficial to all the three kinds of Readers (Uttama, Madhyama and Alpa budhi- matam).

Scientific writings are to be written keeping the Reader in Mind; his Expectations; the Contents are to be Presented³.

The reader will of three types viz.-

Trivdha Shisya hitam(Budhihitam): Beneficial to all the three kinds of Intellectuals.

Acharya charaka says about the Scientific Writings is to be understood to three types of Intellectuals(talents) viz.-

(i) the **Uttama buddhimatam** – having of more talent,

(ii) the **Madhyama buddhimatam** - having of medium talent and

(iii) the **Alpa buddhimatam** - having of very less talent, etc

Readers do not simply read; they interpret. Any piece of prose, no

matter how short, may "mean" in "n-numbers" (or more) different ways to "n-numbers" different readers. This methodology of reader expectations is founded on the recognition that readers make many of their most important interpretive decisions about the substance of prose based on clues they receive from its structure.

4) Punarukta Doshahitam: Free from the defect- dosha of repetition.

5) Supraneeta Sutra – Bhashya - Sangraha: Coming down from the sages, well composed in terms of Sutras, Bhasyas and Sangrahas i.e. introduction, discussion and conclusions.

6) Anava Patita Shabham : Not pertaining of any gramhya sabda- in appropriate words.

7) Na kasta shabdham: Free from difficult words.

8) Puskalaabhidhanam: Having abundant expressions.

9) Kramagataartha artha: Subjects narrated with appropriate Prakarana-Krama, Which imparts appropriate Artha, concerned to the context-Sannivesha.

10) Artha tatva vinischaya pradhan: Explained mainly to arrive at Tatva - Ninishchaya.

11) Sangataartha: Non contradictory opinions which may confuse the reader in the course of reading of scientific writing.

12) Asankula Prakarana: No inter mixing of subjects explained in various Contexts i.e. having consistent ideas with demarcated topics.

13) Aashuprabhodhakam: Easily compressible having laxana illustrated with proper Udharana- examples

Such a Scientific writings are like the clear sun enlightens the entire world Similarly the Jnana- Shastra removes off the darkness (of ignorance)⁴.

Discussion:

A Scientific writings (paper)is indeed in the field of Medical Science is an artistic presentation of the required topics with their relevant data to be written for Various objectives, since the Readers of Scientific writings in medical field could also be quite different as the Readers do not simply read; they interpret , so Acharya Charaka further advised the need of Scientific Writing to be forwarded for the peer review –

वैद्यसमूहो निःसंशयकरण, योगो
वैद्यगुणानां विधानमौषधीनां,
शास्त्रसहितस्तर्षः साधनानां, संप्रतिपत्तिः

कालज्ञान प्रयोजनानाम् अव्यवसायः
कालातिपत्तिहेतूनां, दृष्टकर्मता निःसंशय
राणाम् असमर्थता भयकराणां तद्विद्यसंभाषा
बुद्धिवर्धनानाम्, आचार्यः शान्नाधिगमहेतूनाम्
॥ ४० ॥ [Cha. Su. 25 / 40]

Acharya charaka advised the peer review by means of admitting the Scientific Writings , to the team of physicians among those who are capable removing Mistakes (doubts) , having balance of mind among the qualities of a physician, knowledge of herbs among the know ledger, argument supported by scriptures among the instruments (of success), deciding the course of action among the objects of the knowledge of time, inaction among the causes of passing way of time, practical knowledge among those removing Mistakes (doubts), incapability among those causing fear, discussion with experts among the promotes of knowledge, teacher among the source of learning (scriptures), are capable of removing Mistakes (doubts)⁵.

Conclusions:

The fundamental purpose of scientific discourse is not the mere presentation of topic or information and thought, but rather its actual communication. It does not matter how pleased an

author might be to have converted all the right data into sentences and paragraphs; it matters only whether a large majority of the reading audience accurately perceives the topic that the author had in mind. Therefore, in order to understand how best to improve writing, Scholars would do well to understand better how readers go about reading. The writer of the scientific writings (paper) is clear in his mind, the writer is expected to be knowledgeable, and understand the reader's expectations. The fundamentals of writing skill are mainly the Clarity and simplicity, with no compromise in the Subject matter to be presented.

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Published BY:

Shri Prasanna Vitthala Education and Charitable Trust (Reg)

Source of Support: NIL

Conflict of Interest : None declared