

Vaad in Ayurveda

(Padarth Vigyan - as per NCISM Syllabus)

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CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATION OF VAAD IN AYURVEDA

(PADARTH VIGYAN - AS PER NCISM SYLLABUS)

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(Padarth Vigyan - as per NCISM Syllabus)

Edited By: **Dr. Pranita Prashant Pehekar**,

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Price: ₹600

1st Edition

ISBN: 978-93-48091-23-9



Published: March 2025

Publisher:



Kripa-Drishti Publications

A/ 503, Poorva Height, SNO 148/1A/1/1A, Sus Road, Pashan- 411021, Pune, Maharashtra, India.

Mob: +91-8007068686

Email: editor@kdpublications.in
Web: https://www.kdpublications.in

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Her expertise lies in Samhita Adhyayan and Padartha Vigyan, where she simplifies complex philosophical theories for Ayurveda students, making them more accessible and applicable in clinical practice. Passionate about Ayurveda education, she has authored books and research papers.

Dr. Sai Sachin Patil, MD (Ayu), is an esteemed Associate Professor in the Samhita Siddhant department, specializing in the foundational principles of Ayurveda. With deep expertise in Padartha Vigyan, she has dedicated her academic career to exploring the philosophical aspects of Ayurveda and their practical applications in the modern era.

Dr. Sai Sachin Patil has contributed significantly to Ayurvedic philosophy, simplifying intricate concepts of Ayurveda. Her scholarly approach bridges traditional Ayurvedic wisdom with contemporary understanding, making her a respected figure in the field.

As an educator and author, Dr. Sai Sachin Patil's work reflects her commitment to preserving and propagating the fundamental principles of Ayurveda, ensuring their relevance for future generations.

PREFACE

The ancient Indian subcontinental medical system known as Ayurveda (Devanagari: आयुर्वेद) or Ayurvedic medicine. Millions of people in China, Tibet, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan currently use it on a daily basis. In European nations, it is currently used for healthcare. "Ayurveda" is a tatpurusha compound of the words "ayus," which means "life" or "life principle," and "veda," which means "knowledge" system.

One of the most ancient and widely recognised traditional medical systems (TSMs) is Ayurveda. There is still much to learn about this traditional medical system's ancient wisdom. Aside from the other barriers to the development of plant-based medications, the main obstacle to their convergence is a lack of knowledge about the distinctions and similarities between the theoretical doctrines of these systems. This would help the upcoming academics, researchers, and practitioners understand traditional medical systems more thoroughly, strengthen their similarities, and get past obstacles to their international acceptance and harmonisation.

The foundation of all human endeavours to learn is this "cause and effect" theory. Ayurveda came into being on Earth as a result of this same quest. Great Ayurvedic seers had excellent vision, which allowed them to see a variety of natural phenomena and attempt to decipher their underlying logic. Actions or phenomena are referred to as Karya in Ayurveda, while the factors that cause them are called Karana. The first accepted principle in Ayurveda, upon which the entire system of Ayurveda is based, was the unavoidable, unexceptional (Nirapavada) relationship between Karana and Karya. Ayurveda has attributed its success to the development and assessment of six Karana Dravyas, which have been referred to as Shat Padarthas in other Darshana Shastras. Although these two terms are essentially interchangeable, Ayurvedic science differs from Darshanas in terms of its practical application.

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Pune – 411021, Maharashtra, India.

Mob: +91 8007068686

Email: editor@kdpublications.in Web: https://www.kdpublications.in ISBN: 978-93-48091-23-9



Price: **₹600**