



CLASSICAL BLUEPRINT GENERATION OF *MADHAVILATA* (*HIPTAGE BENGHALENSIS* LINN) BASED ON AYURVEDA SYNONYMS AS AN IDENTITY CONSTRAINT

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ABSTRACT:

In modern science, the drug *Hiptage benghalensis* L. is taken as *Madhaviyata*. It is a Vine like plant that is often cultivated in the gardens for its attractive and fragrant flowers. In the past, a variety of synonyms were used to describe medicinal plants, describing their physical characteristics, properties, actions, habitat, therapeutic uses, particular natural characteristics, and so on. As a result, *Dravyaguna Vigyana* places a significant emphasis on having knowledge of drug synonyms. According to this review study *Madhaviyata* is also known by about 39 other names (*Paryaya*). The information on *Madhaviyata* (*Hiptage benghalensis* L.) that has been gathered, organised and discussed in this article may aid in clearer, more precise understanding of this herb. As a supplement to subsequent studies, this review is anticipated to enhance the documentary evidence regarding classical references on *Madhaviyata*.

Keywords: Madhaviyata, *Hiptage benghalensis* L., Synonyms, Identification

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INTRODUCTION:

As there was no scientific system of classification and nomenclature of plants, synonyms were the only tool used by ancient physicians to identify them. This system of naming things has changed over time. Throughout the *Vedic* era, numerous plants were utilized. There was absolutely no miscommunication. The majority of the plants were given names based on their historical context, such as *Mahabala* and *Muchakunda*, which were God names. Because very few names were used interchangeably, the names remained uncontested even during the *Samhita* period. The *Nighantu* period saw significant increases in the number of synonyms, which led to revolutionary developments in the field of synonyms.

Madhaviyata is perennial, woody, much branched, evergreen, vine-like shrub that can reach a height of 10-15 m having *Madhura*, *Katu*, *Tikta Rasa*, *Madhura Vipaka*, *Shita Virya* and *Tridosahara* properties^[1]. It is famous for its beauty during flowering season but less explored clinically. In India, this plant has mythological association with Lord Krishna in Vrindavan^[2].

Botanical name^[3]

Hiptage benghalensis L. / *Hiptage madablota* Gaertn.

Hiptage – Derived from the Greek “*hiptamai*” – means “to fly” refers its unique three winged fruit known as *Samara*.

Benghalensis – Derived from the historic region of Bengal.

Hiptage benghalensis L. is known by different names in different languages in India viz. *Madhaviyata*, *Madubh Lata*, *Madhubi*, *Bosanti* in Bengali, *Ragatapiti* in Gujarati, Clustered *Hiptage* in English, *Madhaviyata*, *Madhumati*, *Madho Lata*, *Kampti*, *Aneta*, *Aneeta* in Hindi, *Madhavi*, *Vasantad Huti* in Kannad, *Benkar*, *Boromali*, *Chopar*, *Endra* in Punjabi, *Vadlayerala*, *Kurukkathi*, *Atimutamu* in Telugu^[4]. It is also cultivated for its fragrant and beautiful flowers.

MATERIALS & METHODS:

Various Ayurvedic texts like 24 *Samhita/Chikitsagrantha* and 23 *Nighantu* were taken into consideration for this review study. Along with these, Articles, Web pages, online books etc. were also accessed. All the *Madhaviyata* specific data were gathered, categorized and arranged from these in accordance with the observations and Results given below.

OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS:

Ayurveda's *Dravyaguna Vijnana* branch focuses on the study of *Dravyas*, or drugs, and *Guna*, or their properties. A plant's name is very important for identifying, classifying, and

distinguishing it from other plants. As a means of identifying plants, plant nomenclature plays a significant role in Ayurveda.

Vedic kala:

Rigveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda, Brahmin, and Upanishada are all examples of Vedic literature. The Vedas are regarded as the oldest written works. *Madhivilata* is not mentioned anywhere in any Vedas. While appreciating Shakuntala's beauty and being deeply in love, the famous poet Kalidas said^[5],

पत्राणामिव शोषणेन मरुता स्पृष्टा लता माधवी ।

In poetic play *Ratnavali*, princess insists the king to show her the beautiful flowers of *Madhivilata*. This implies the attractiveness of *Madhivilata's* flower. It is said in ancient time that the couples were used to enjoy their good times in gardens bloomed by *Madhivilata*^[6].

Samhita Kala:

The *Samhita* and *Chikitsagrantha* contain various

Table No. 1 : Synonyms of *Madhivilata* observed in *Samhita/Chikitsagrantha*

<i>Chikitsa Samhita/ grantha</i>	<i>Atimuktaka</i>	<i>Atimukta</i>	<i>Karmuka</i>	<i>Madhavi</i>	<i>Karmuka</i>	Abbreviations
<i>Sushruta Samhita</i> ^[7]	+	+	-	-	-	S.S.
<i>Ashtanga Samgraha</i> ^[8]	+	+	+	-	-	A.S.
<i>Ashtanga Hridaya</i> ^[9]	+	+	+	-	-	A.H.
<i>Kashyapa Samhita</i> ^[10]	+	-	-	-	-	K.S.
<i>Vrinda Madhava</i> ^[11]	+	-	-	-	-	V.M.
<i>Chakradatta</i> ^[12]	-	-	-	+	-	C.D.
<i>Rajmartanda</i> ^[13]	-	+	-	-	-	R.M.
<i>Gada Nigraha</i> ^[14]	+	+	-	+	-	G.N.
<i>Vangasena Samhita</i> ^[15]	-	+	-		-	V.S.
<i>Vaidh Chintamani</i> ^[16]	-	-	-	+	-	V.C.
<i>Bhavaprakasha Samhita</i> ^[17]	-	+	-	+	-	B.P.S.
<i>Yogaratanakara</i> ^[18]	+	-	-	+	-	Y.R.
<i>Basavarajiyama</i> ^[19]	-	-	-	+	-	BSV.
<i>Bhaishajya Ratnavali</i> ^[20]	-	-	-	+	-	B.R.
<i>Sahasrayoga</i> ^[21]	-	-	-	-	+	S.Y.

It shows that very few synonyms of *Madhivilata* were introduced at *Samhita* and *Chikitsagrantha* period.

Table No. 2: Categorization of *Madhaviyata* as per *Nighantu*

No.	<i>Nighantu</i>	Details	Abbreviations
1.	<i>Sausruta Nighantu</i> ^[22] (5 th Century)	<i>Madhaviyata</i> is not mentioned.	S.NI.
2.	<i>Ashtanga Nighantu</i> ^[23] (7 th Century AD)	<i>Madhaviyata</i> is described in <i>Surasadi Varga</i> . Total 9 synonyms are mentioned.	A.NI.
3.	<i>Paryayaratnamala</i> ^[24] (9 th century)	Total 2 synonyms are mentioned.	P.R.
4.	<i>Madanadi Nighantu</i> ^[25] (10 th Century)	<i>Madhaviyata</i> is not mentioned.	MD.NI.
5.	<i>Dhanvantari Nighantu</i> ^[26] (10 th - 13 th Century AD)	<i>Madhaviyata</i> is described in <i>Aamradi Varga</i> . Total 8 synonyms are mentioned.	DHA.NI.
6.	<i>Dravyaguna Samgraha</i> ^[27] (11 th century AD)	<i>Madhaviyata</i> is not mentioned.	D.S.
7.	<i>Shabdachandrika</i> ^[28] (11 th Century)	<i>Madhaviyata</i> is described in <i>Vrukshadi Varga</i> . Total 6 synonyms are mentioned.	S.C.
8.	<i>Sodhala Nighantu</i> ^[29] (12 th Century AD)	<i>Madhaviyata</i> is described in <i>Aamradi Varga</i> in <i>Namsamgraha</i> and in <i>Tail varga</i> in <i>Gunasamgraha</i> . Total 8 synonyms are mentioned.	SHO.NI.
9.	<i>Nighantushesha</i> ^[30] (12 th Century)	<i>Acharya Hemachandra</i> has mentioned <i>Madhaviyata</i> in <i>Vrikshakanda</i> . Total 8 synonyms are mentioned.	NI.S.
10.	<i>Abhidhana Ratnamala</i> ^[31] (12 th -13 th Century AD)	<i>Madhaviyata</i> is not mentioned.	A.R.
11.	<i>Hridaydipaka Nighantu</i> ^[32] (13 th Century AD)	<i>Madhaviyata</i> is placed in <i>Ekpaada Varga</i> .	H.NI.
12.	<i>Madhav's Dravyaguna</i> ^[33] (13 th Century)	<i>Madhaviyata</i> is not mentioned.	M.D.
13.	<i>Madanapala Nighantu</i> ^[34] (14 th Century AD)	<i>Madhaviyata</i> has been described in <i>Karpuradi Varga</i> . Total 5 synonyms are mentioned.	M.NI.
14.	<i>Kaiyadeva Nighantu</i> ^[35] 1425 AD	Detailed description of <i>Madhaviyata</i> is available in <i>Oshadhi Varga (Avasista Amsha)</i> . Maximum number of synonyms i.e., 12, among all <i>Nighantu</i> .	K.NI.
15.	<i>Saraswati Nighantu</i> ^[36] 16 th century AD	<i>Madhaviyata</i> is described in <i>Lata Varga</i> . Total 7 synonyms are mentioned.	SR.NI.

16.	<i>Bhavaprakasha Nighantu</i> ^[37] 16th Century AD	This <i>Nighantu</i> is milestone in the field of <i>Dravyaguna Vigyana</i> . For the last four centuries, this <i>Nighantu</i> has been considered as most authentic and popular text in <i>Dravyaguna</i> . <i>Madhaviyata</i> is described in <i>Pushpa Varga</i> . Total 8 synonyms are mentioned.	BHA.NI.
17.	<i>Rajnighantu "Abhidhana Chudamani"</i> ^[38] 17 th Century AD	<i>Madhaviyata</i> is described in <i>.Karaviradi Varga</i> . Total 7 synonyms are mentioned.	R.NI.
18.	<i>Rajvallabha Nighantu</i> ^[39] (18 th Century)	<i>Madhaviyata</i> is not mentioned.	R.V.NI.
19.	<i>Laghu Nighantu</i> ^[40] (18 th Century)	<i>Madhaviyata</i> is not mentioned.	L.NI.
20.	<i>Shaligram Nighantu</i> ^[41] 19th Century AD	<i>Madhaviyata</i> has been described under <i>Pushpa Varga</i> . Total 8 synonyms are mentioned	SHA.NI.
21.	<i>Abhidhana Manjari</i> ^[42] (1952 AD)	<i>Madhaviyata</i> is described in <i>Madanadi Varga</i> . Total 8 synonyms are mentioned	A.M.
22.	<i>Priya Nighantu</i> ^[43] 20 th Century AD	<i>Madhaviyata</i> is described in <i>Sharadi Varga</i> .	P.NI.
23.	<i>Nighantu Adarsha</i> ^[44] 20 th century	<i>Madhaviyata</i> is described in <i>Madhaviyatadi Varga</i>	NI.A.

Table No. 3: Synonyms of *Madhaviyata* observed in different *Nighantu*

No	Synonym	A.Ni.	P.R.	Dha.Ni.	S.C.	Sho.Ni.	Ni.S.	H.Ni.	M.Ni.	K.Ni.	Sr.Ni.	Bha.Ni.	R.Ni	Sha.Ni	A.M.
1	<i>Prachina</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	<i>Bodhaki</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	<i>Kanta</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	<i>Raktamanjari</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	<i>Amukta</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	<i>Atimukta</i>	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+

7	<i>Madhavi</i>	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
8	<i>Karmuka</i>	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	<i>Mandana</i>	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	<i>Bhramarotsava</i>	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	
11	<i>Avimukta</i>	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
12	<i>Suvasanta</i>	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
13	<i>Parashraya</i>	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
14	<i>Mandaka</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
15	<i>Pundraka</i>	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
16	<i>Kamuka</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+		+	+
17	<i>Madhavilata</i>	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
18	<i>Atimuktaka</i>	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
19	<i>Mandapa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
20	<i>Kami</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	<i>Pushpendra</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
22	<i>Abhishtagandhaka</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	<i>Vayahakranta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
24	<i>Kantaviyukta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
25	<i>Sugandha</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
26	<i>Shreshthagandhaka</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
27	<i>Vasanti</i>	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
28	<i>Surashraya</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
29	<i>Suvarna</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
30	<i>Vimukta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
31	<i>Chandravalli</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
32	<i>Bhrungapriya</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
33	<i>Bhadralata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
34	<i>Bhumimandapabhushani</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-

35	<i>Harimantha</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	<i>Mahavalli</i>	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	<i>Atimuktaa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
38	<i>Dirghalata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
39	<i>Madhavotsava</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
39	39	9	2	8	6	8	8	2	5	12	7	8	7	8	8

Table No. 4: First reference of synonyms of *Madhavilata* in *Samhita/Chikitsagrantha/Nighantu*

Sr. No.	<i>Samhita/Chikitsagrantha/Nighantu</i>	Synonyms
1.	S.S.	<i>Atimuktaka, Atimukta</i>
2.	A.S.	<i>Karmuka</i>
3.	A.Ni.	<i>Prachina, Bodhaki, Kanta, Raktamanjari, Amukta, Madhavi, Suvasanta</i>
4.	P.R.	<i>Harimantha</i>
5.	Dha.Ni.	<i>Mandana, Bhramarotsava, Avimukta, Parashraya</i>
6.	S.C.	<i>Pundraka, Madhavilata, Vasanti, Mahavalli</i>
7.	Ni.S.	<i>Mandaka, Kamuka</i>
8.	M.Ni.	<i>Mandapa, Kami, Pushpendra, Abhishtagandhaka</i>
9.	K.Ni.	<i>Vayahakranta, Kantaviyukta, Sugandha, Shreshthagandhaka</i>
10.	Sr.Ni.	<i>Surashraya, Suvarna</i>
11.	Bha.Ni.	<i>Vimukta</i>
12.	R.Ni.	<i>Chandravalli, Bhrungapriya, Bhadratala, Bhumimandapabhushani</i>
13.	A.M.	<i>Dirghalata, Madhavotsava</i>

Table No. 5: *Nirukti* of synonyms of *Madhavilata*

No.	Synonym	<i>Nirukti</i>	Meaning
1.	माधवी	मधौ, वसन्ते पुष्यति – कालात् साधु पुष्यत् – इत्यण्, अण्णन्ताद्, डीप् मधौ वसन्ते भवा माधवी । मधौ चैत्रे माधवे वैशाखे वा पुष्यति इति माधवी ।	It blooms in the month of <i>Madhu</i> (i.e. <i>Chaitra</i>) and month of <i>Madhava</i> (i.e. <i>Vaishakha</i>) hence called
2.	माधवोत्सव		
3.	माधवीलता		

			<i>Madhavi.</i>
4.	पुण्ड्रकः	पुण्डति, खण्डयति दोषत्रयं माधुर्यादिगुणयुक्तत्वात् – पुण्डि खण्डने 'स्फारि' इति । पुण्ड्र देशे भवः पुण्ड्रः । मण्डको अयं निघण्टुषु ।	It is originated in country of Pundra (Bengal region).
5.	प्राचीना	(प्राचि भवेति । प्राच्+खः । टाप) प्राग्भवा च् ।	<i>Prachina</i> means East. It may indicate it's origin from Bengal region.
6.	मण्डकः	मण्डयति भूषयति शरीरं दोषत्रयं दूरीकृत्य मण्डि भूषायाम् – प्लुकल्	By removing imbalance between three doshas it maintains the body.
7.	वासन्ती	वसन्ते पुष्यति फुल्लति इति वासन्ती ।	It blooms in spring summer.
8.	सुवसन्ता		
9.	अतिमुक्तः	अतिक्रान्तो मुक्तान् विरक्तान् अतिमुक्तः ।	Being white it is more superior than pearl.
10.	अतिमुक्ता	अतिक्रान्तो मुक्तां शौकल्यात् । 'अत्यादयः' इति तत्पुरुषः। 'गोस्त्रियारि' इति ह्रस्वश्च । यद्वा मुक्तान् विरक्तान्, अतिक्रान्तः ।	
11.	विमुक्तः	विशेषात् मुच्यते स्म विरक्तैः	Looking at it especially the flowers, person forget himself thus he becomes <i>Virakta</i> .
12.	कामुक	कामयते रागिजनान् इत्येवंशीलः कमु कान्तौ लषपतपक, इत्युक्त ।	It makes person passionate about love.
13.	कान्ता		
14.	कामी		
15.	भ्रमरोत्सव	भ्रमरणाम् उत्सव इव – सुगन्धेन आनंदप्रदत्वात्।	Blooming of flowers is like feast for flying insects. The fragrance of
16.	भृंगप्रिया		

			flowers itself makes person happy.
17.	सुगन्धा	शोभनो गन्धो यस्याः ।	Having a pleasant fragrance.
18.	श्रेष्ठगन्धकाः		
19.	अभीष्टगन्धकः	अभीष्टे अभीप्सितं हृद्यं दयितं वल्लभं प्रियम् ।	Favourable smell
20.	मण्डप	मण्डं पाति । जनविश्रामगृहम् ।	Plant spread beautifully like shed adorn with flowers – people can rest beneath.
21.	भूमिमण्डपभूषणा		
22.	पराश्रयः	A plant growing on another tree.	
23.	महावल्ली	Woody Climbing shrub.	
24.	दीर्घलता		
25.	भद्रलता		
26.	पुष्पेन्द्र		
		Attractive and fragrant flower	

DISCUSSION:

One way to identify a plant from the triad *Naama*, *Rupa*, and *Guna* is through its synonyms. The plant's various morphological characteristics and medicinal properties are explained by synonyms. In this study about 39 synonyms are compiled from 24 *Samhita/Chikitsagrantha* and 23 *Nighantu*. Description of *Madhaviyata* is not available in *Charaka Samhita*, *Sausruta Nighantu*, *Madanadi Nighantu*, *Dravyaguna Samgraha*, *Abhidhana Ratnamala*, *Madhav's Dravyaguna*, *Rajvallabha Nighantu* and *Laghu Nighantu*.

Maximum no. of synonyms about 12 are found in *Kaiyadev Nighantu* [Table No. 2]. *Atimuktaka*, *Atimukta*, *Karmuka*, *Madhavi*, *Bhramarotsava*, *Madhaviyata*, and *Kamuka* are frequently used synonyms. Synonyms of *Madhaviyata* can be classified as beneath. In the way of creating the Blue-print of synonymical identification the below mentioned synonyms are consider to be the comprehensible parameter However, the limited information is available regarding synonyms needs further research and more clarity.

Table No. 6: Classification of synonyms – *Madhaviyata*

Classification	Synonyms of <i>Madhaviyata</i>
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Based on habitat	<i>Pundaraka, Prachina</i>
Based on habit	<i>Madhaviyata, Bhadratalata, Dirghatalata, Mahavalli, Parashrya, Surashrya, Chnadravalli</i>
Based on Rupa	<i>Kanta, Kamuka, Kami, Vayahakranta, Kantaviyukta, Mandapa, Bhumimandapabhushani, Bhramarotsava, Madhavotsava, Suvarna, Bhrigapriya, Atimuktaka, Atimukta, Pushpendra</i>
Based on Gandha	<i>Sugandha, Abhistagandhka, Shersthagandhaka, Pushpendra</i>
Based on Guna	<i>Mandaka</i>
Based on flowering season	<i>Madhavi, Madhaviyata, Vasanti, Suvasanta, Madhavotsava</i>
Other	<i>Bodhaki, Harimantha etc.</i>

CONCLUSION:

Most of the synonyms signifies beauty of *Hiptage benghalensis*, rather than this smell, habit, habitat and its properties also come in light through synonyms. Synonyms not only serve as the foundation for plant identification, but they also provide additional information about the plant. More of these synonyms need to be looked at and evaluated in various ways. Further research work should be done to explore this plant clinically also.

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