



බෞද්ධ ප්‍රතිපදාවේ අවියෝජනීය අංශයක් ලෙස
ආයුර්වේද චිත්තාවේ හා චිකිත්සාවේ වැදගත්කම

පිළිබඳ විචාරාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයක්

(පාලි අර්ථකථන සාහිත්‍යය ඇසුරෙන්)

(කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයේ දර්ශන විශාරද (Ph.D) උපාධිය සඳහා
ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන ස්වාධීන නිබන්ධය)

පර්යේෂකයාගේ නම : ආර්. එස්. ජයවර්ධන

ශිෂ්‍ය අංකය : FGS/ 04 / 01/ 11/ 2007/ 01

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Abstract

The present thesis entitled "Bauddha Pratipadave Aviyojaneeya Angayak Lesa Ayurveda Chintave Ha Chikitsave Vedagatkama Pilibanda Vicharatmaka Adyanayak (Attakata Sahitya Esuren)" – (A Critical Appraisal of Concepts and Treatments in Buddhist Literature (with special reference to Tripitaka Commentaries) embodies an investigation regarding the Medical material contained and preserved in the Commentaries on Tripitaka, the post canonical encyclopedic treatise.

The Buddhist Pali canon and its commentaries, as well as a number of extra canonical texts, are rich source of information on subjects related to the development of the Ayurvedic medicine. The systematic study and exploitation of this body of texts is therefore of great importance. Surprisingly this field of study has been neglected by medical historians due to various reasons.

The present work has been worked out from an examination of the Commentaries on the Tripitaka literature on the basis of Ayurvedic literature consisting of Charaka, Sushuta, Asthangahridaya and helps also been taken from Bhela, Kasyapa Samhitha , Ashtangasamgraha and Haritasamgraha. Where the Ayurvedic literature could not explain some of the principles, the help of the modern medical science has been sought for.

The Pali Atthakathas are the post canonical encyclopedic treatise of Buddhism possesses an extraordinary exposition of medical material in Tripitaka.

The work is divided in to five chapters. In the last, the work is appended with the three appendices dealing with medicinal plants, minerals, metals and jewels.

The first chapter deals with History of Ayurveda starts with the pre historic period up to the Buddhist period and details accounts of Pali Atthakatha. Chapter two describes the fundamentals of Ayurveda. Third chapter comprises comparative study of Buddhist concepts with Ayurvedic teachings, eight branches of Ayurveda, anatomy and physiology, Panchamahabuta, marks of the great man, temperament and constitution, thirty two aspects of the body, corpse and its kinds. Fourth chapter describes hygiene, food and drinks, Dravya guna comprising medicinal plants, metals, minerals and jewels. Fifth chapter deals with the description of Ashtanga Ayurveda in Attahkatha and ended with Jeevaka medico-surgical achievements.

On this basis one may easily conclude that medical science was blended out from the attackata and enrich the respective field of ayurveda with hitherto untapped sources.

Key wards:- Atthakatha, Ashtanga Ayurveda, Dravyaguna, Panchamahabuta, Tridosha