

MUDGAPARNI (VIGNA TRILOBATA LINN.): A CLASSICAL REVIEW**¹*Dr. Manaswini Singh, ²Dr. Rajesh Sharma, ³Dr. Sakshi Sharma, ⁴Dr. Mradu Gupta**¹PG Scholar, Dravyaguna Vigyana, Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College and Hospital, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.²Professor, Dravyaguna Vigyana, Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College and Hospital, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.³Senior Research Officer, Central Ayurveda Research Institute, West Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi.⁴Ex-Professor, Department of Plant Molecular Biology, University of Delhi, South Campus.

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ABSTRACT

Mudgaparni (Vigna trilobata Linn.) is an important medicinal plant described in *Ayurveda* for its rejuvenative and therapeutic properties. Although extensively documented in classical literature information regarding its classification, synonyms, pharmacodynamic attributes, therapeutic actions and clinical applications remains dispersed across various *Samhitas* and *Nighantus*. This review compiles and critically analyzes the available classical evidence on *Mudgaparni*. The drug is consistently classified under therapeutically important groups such as *jivaniya mahakashaya*, *vidarigandhadi gana* and *vidaryadi gana* and is predominantly described as possessing *tikta-madhura rasa*, *shita virya*, *madhura vipaka* with *balya*, *brimhana*, *shukrala*, *vrishya* properties. It is indicated in the management of disorders including *jwara*, *vatarakta*, *vatavyadhi* and is incorporated into several classical

formulations. The collective classical evidence highlights the therapeutic significance of *Mudgaparni* while emphasizing the need for systematic pharmacological and clinical studies to validate its traditional claims and support its evidence-based utilization.

KEYWORDS: *Mudgaparni, Vigna trilobata, Ayurveda.*

INTRODUCTION

Mudgaparni (*Vigna trilobata* Linn.) is an important medicinal plant described in *Ayurvedic* literature for its rejuvenative, nourishing and therapeutic properties. It is included in the *jivaniya mahakashaya* of *Charaka Samhita* and is classified under various important *gana* and *varga*, including *vidarigandhadi gana*, *kakolyadi gana*, *vidaryadi gana* and *padmakadi gana* reflecting its significance in classical therapeutics. Numerous *Nighantus* further describe *Mudgaparni* under groups such as *guduchiyadi varga*, *jivaniya varga* and *dhanya varga*, while documenting a wide range of synonyms, indicating its extensive recognition across *Ayurvedic* literature.

Classical texts predominantly describe *Mudgaparni* as possessing *madhura rasa*, *shita virya*, *madhura vipaka*, *laghu* and *sara guna* with actions such as *balya*, *brimhana*, *jivana*, *shukrala*, *vrishya* and *chakshushya*. It is mainly regarded as *pittahara*, *raktahara* and *tridosahara* and is indicated in the management of conditions including *jwara*, *daha*, *grahani*, *atisara*, *arsha*, *vatarakta* and *kasa*. The drug also constitutes an important ingredient in several classical formulations prescribed for *jwar*, *vata roga*, *rajyakshma*, *netra roga*, *pradara roga* and *vajikarana* therapy.

Despite its extensive mention in *Samhitas* and *Nighantus* the classical information on *Mudgaparni* remains dispersed across numerous texts. Therefore, the present review systematically compiles and critically analyzes the available classical evidence on its classification, synonyms, properties, therapeutic actions, disease indications and formulations thereby providing a comprehensive foundation for future pharmacological and clinical research.

Table 1.1: Classification of *Mudgaparni* in Classical Literature.

Literature	Name	Varga / Gana	Reference
Samhita	Charak Samhita ^[1]	<i>Jivaniya mahakashaya</i>	Ca.S.4/8(1)
		<i>Shukrajanana mahakashaya</i>	Ca.S.4/8(19)
	Sushruta Samhita ^[2]	<i>Vidarigandhadi gana</i>	S.S.38/4
		<i>Kakolyadi gana</i>	S.S.38/35
	Astanga Samgraha ^[3]	<i>Vidaryadi gana</i>	A.S.S. 16/3
		<i>Padmakadi gana</i>	A.S.S. 16/6
	Astanga Hridaya ^[4]	<i>Jivaniya gana</i>	A.H.S.15/8
		<i>Vidaryadi gana</i>	A.H.S.15/9
		<i>Padmakadi gana</i>	A.H.S.15/21
Nighantu	Abhidhan Manjari ^[5]	<i>Jivaniya varga</i>	Ab.M. (7/145)
		<i>Vividhausadhi varga</i>	Ab.M. (7/900)

	<i>Abhidhan Ratnamala</i> ^[6]	<i>Swaduskandh</i>	A.R. (1/5-36)
	<i>Amarkosha</i> ^[7]	<i>Vanausadhi varga</i>	A.K. (1/113)
	<i>Ashtanga Nighantu</i> ^[8]	<i>Vidaryadi gana</i>	A.N. (1/2-11)
	<i>Bhavaprakasha Nighantu</i> ^[9]	<i>Guduchiyadi varga</i>	B.N.(3/52)
	<i>Dhanvantari Nighantu</i> ^[10]	<i>Guduchiyadi varga</i>	D.N.(1/134-135)
	<i>Dravyaguna Samgrah</i> ^[11]	<i>Dhanya varga</i>	D.S.(1/37)
	<i>Hridaydipak Nighantu</i> ^[12]	<i>Ekpada varga</i>	H.N.(4/84-113)
		<i>Nanartha varga</i>	H.N.(7/128-132)
	<i>Kaiydeva Nighantu</i> ^[13]	<i>Ausadhi varga</i>	K.N.(1/107)
		<i>Mishraka varga, Madhyama panchmula</i>	K.N. (8/4)
	<i>Madanadi Nighantu</i> ^[14]	<i>Saptam gana</i>	Ma.N.(7/9)
	<i>Madanpal Nighantu</i> ^[15]	<i>Abhyadi varga</i>	M.N.(1/88-90)
	<i>Nighantushesha</i> ^[16]	<i>Gulma kanda</i>	N.S.(2/211)
	<i>Raja Nighantu</i> ^[17]	<i>Guduchiyadi varga</i>	R.N.(3/34-36)
	<i>Saraswati Nighantu</i> ^[18]	<i>Ulpa varga</i>	Sa.N.(3/46)
	<i>Shabdachandrika</i> ^[19]	<i>Vrikshadi varga</i>	S.C.(1/185)
	<i>Sidhamantra</i> ^[20]	<i>Vatapittaghna varga</i>	S.M.(4/63)
	<i>Sidhasara Nighantu</i> ^[21]	-	S.N. (3/11-15)
	<i>Soushruta Nighantu</i> ^[22]	<i>Vidarigandhadi gana</i>	So.N.(2/24)
		<i>Kakolyadi gana</i>	So.N. (18/210)

Table 1.2: Synonyms of *Mudgaparni* in various *Nighantu*.

Synonyms	AbM ^[5]	AN ^[8]	BN ^[9]	DN ^[10]	HN ^[12]	KN ^[13]	MaN ^[14]	MN ^[15]	NS ^[16]	PR ^[23]	RN ^[17]	SN ^[18]	SC ^[19]	SoN ^[22]
<i>Mudgaparni</i>	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>Shimbi</i>	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-
<i>Marjargandhika</i>	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-
<i>Marjargandha</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Dasi</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Kshudrasaha</i>	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>Vanamudga</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Kinkinika</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Supyaparni</i>	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Surpaparni</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
<i>Hansi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Kurangika</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Mruga gandha</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Shimbiparni</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Vanja</i>	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Kakmudga</i>	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>Mahamarjargandhika</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hrasva</i>	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Surpaparnay</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Varna</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hrasa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rangani</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ringini</i>	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Surpaparnika</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Shimbiparnika</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Vanya</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
<i>Marjargandha</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Alpika</i>	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Saha</i>	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
<i>Singhi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Kamsika</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Vanodbhava</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Aranyamudga</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Kambardhi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Mrishatika</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Kshudra</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Kshudra rasa</i>	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1.3: Interpretation of *Mudgaparni* synonyms.

Basis	Synonyms	Meaning/Interpretation ^[24]
Morphology	<i>Mudgaparni</i>	Leaves resemble like green gram (<i>Vigna radiata</i>)
	<i>Shimbi</i>	Leguminous pods
	<i>Shimbiparni</i>	Leaves characteristic of leguminous plant
	<i>Surpaparni</i>	Broad/Spread out leaf resembles winnowing basket
	<i>Surpaparnika</i>	Broad/Spread out leaf resembles winnowing basket
	<i>Hrasva</i>	Small herb
	<i>Alpika</i>	Small herb
	<i>Kshudra</i>	Small herb
	<i>Ringani</i>	Regional synonym
Habitat	<i>Vanamudga</i>	Wild green gram
	<i>Vanya</i>	Wild variety
	<i>Vanodbhava</i>	Found in forest
	<i>Aranyamudga</i>	Wild green gram
Odour	<i>Marjargandhika</i>	Cat like smell
	<i>Marjargandha</i>	Cat like smell
	<i>Mahamarjargandhika</i>	Cat like smell (intense)
	<i>Mrugagandha</i>	Deer like smell
Comparative	<i>Kakmudga</i>	Eaten by birds
	<i>Kurangika</i>	Delicate, grace like deer
	<i>Hansi</i>	Elegant like a swan
	<i>Singhi</i>	Horn like or pointed pods
Traditional/ Descriptive	<i>Dasi</i>	Commonly available
	<i>Saha</i>	Withstand in adverse conditions
	<i>Kamsika</i>	Bronze colour pod
	<i>Kambardhi</i>	-
	<i>Mrishatika</i>	Delicate structure
	<i>Varna</i>	Characteristic green colour
	<i>Rangani</i>	-

Table 1.4: Ayurvedic properties of *Mudgaparni* in various *Nighantu*.

Properties	Types	AN ^[8]	BN ^[9]	DN ^[10]	DS ^[11]	KN ^[13]	MN ^[15]	PR ^[23]	RN ^[17]
Rasa	Madhur	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Tikta	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guna	Laghu	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
	Ruksha	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sara	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virya	Shita	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
Vipaka	Madhur	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-

Table 1.5: Doshaghnata of Mudgaparni in various Nighantu.

Doshaghanata	AN ^[8]	BN ^[9]	DN ^[10]	DS ^[11]	KN ^[13]	MN ^[15]	PN ^[24]	RN ^[17]	SM ^[20]	SoN ^[22]
Vatahara	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+
Pittahara	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
Kaphahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raktahara	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
Tridoshahara	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-

Table 1.6: Karma (Therapeutic action) of Mudgaparni in various Nighantu.

Karma	BN ^[9]	DN ^[10]	DS ^[11]	KN ^[13]	MN ^[15]	PN ^[24]	RN ^[17]	SoN ^[22]
Shukrala	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-
Chakshushya	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-
Kshatghna	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
Shothaghna	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grahi	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Krimighna	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balya	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Brihman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Jivan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Vrishya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Shoshaghna	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
Stanyakara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

Table 1.7: Rogaghnata (Therapeutic indication) of Mudgaparni in various Nighantu.

Rogaghnata	BN ^[9]	DN ^[10]	DS ^[11]	KN ^[13]	MN ^[15]	PN ^[25]	RN ^[17]
Jwar	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
Daha	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
Grahani	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Arsha	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
Atisara	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Vatarakta	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
Trishnaroga	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Kasa	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

Table 1.8: Medicinal Indication of Mudgaparni in Classical Literature.

Literature	Name of Formulation	Indication	Reference
Charak Samhita ^[1]	<i>Aragvadhadi niruha basti</i>	<i>Jwar</i>	Ca.Ci. 3/245
	<i>Aragvadhadi taila</i>	<i>Jwar</i>	Ca.Ci. 3/267
	<i>Chatuparnini pana</i>	<i>Mutrashyagata Raktapitta</i>	Ca.Ci. 4/85
	<i>Mandal kustha lepa</i>	<i>Kustha</i>	Ca.Ci.7/123
	<i>Parninichatsra pana</i>	<i>Rajyakshma</i>	Ca.Ci.8/70
	<i>Duralbha ghrita</i>	<i>Rajyakshma</i>	Ca.Ci.8/106-110
	<i>Amritaprash ghrita</i>	<i>Kshatkshina</i>	Ca.Ci.11/345
Sushruta Samhita ^[2]	<i>Sahadi yoga</i>	<i>Vataj Timira</i>	Su.U.17/34
	<i>Eranda dwadasha kwath</i>	<i>Vataj, Pittaj, Kaphaj, Sanipataj Shula</i>	Su.U.42/112-115
	<i>Mahakalyanak ghrita</i>	<i>Gulma, Kasa, Jwar, Shwas, Kshaya, Unmad</i>	Su.U.62/23-25
Bhavprakash Samhita ^[26]	<i>Madhyam Narayan tail</i>	<i>Vatvyadhi</i>	Bh.P.S. 24/281-290
	<i>Maha Narayan tail</i>	<i>Vatvyadhi</i>	Bh.P.S. 24/291-307
	<i>Amratavyha tail</i>	<i>Vatrakta</i>	Bh.P.S. 29/138-144
	<i>Jivakadya mishrak</i>	<i>Vatrakta</i>	Bh.P.S. 29/1511-154
Kashyap Samhita ^[27]	<i>Mudgaparnyadi lepa</i>	<i>Mushika visha (Kulingaka)</i>	K.S. Khila3/32
Bhaisajya Ratnavalli ^[28]	<i>Jwarkunjparindra rasa</i>	<i>Jwar</i>	B.R.5/1070-1076
	<i>Amritaprash ghrita</i>	<i>Rajyakshma</i>	B.R.14/265-274
	<i>Mahachandanadi tail</i>	<i>Rajyakshma</i>	B.R.14/296-310
	<i>Brihat chagaladyaghritha</i>	<i>Vatvyadhi</i>	B.R.26/232-256
	<i>Vayuchaya surendra tail</i>	<i>Vatvyadhi</i>	B.R.26/265-272
	<i>Brihat Vishnu tail</i>	<i>Vatvyadhi</i>	B.R.26/325-331
	<i>Narayan tail</i>	<i>Vatvyadhi</i>	B.R.26/332-342
	<i>Mahat narayan tail</i>	<i>Vatvyadhi</i>	B.R.26/343-354
	<i>Masha tail</i>	<i>Vatvyadhi</i>	B.R.26/565-569
	<i>Maha masha tail</i>	<i>Vatvyadhi</i>	B.R.26/570-577
	<i>Maha masha tail (niramisha)</i>	<i>Vatvyadhi</i>	B.R.26/578-584
	<i>Mudgaparnyadi kwatha</i>	<i>Pramehapidka</i>	B.R.38/4-5
	<i>Drakshadya aschyotan</i>	<i>Netraroga</i>	B.R.64/23-
	<i>Saindhavadi varti</i>	<i>Netraroga</i>	B.R.64/174
	<i>Shitakalyanak ghrita</i>	<i>Pradar roga</i>	B.R.66/87-92
	<i>Ashoka ghrita</i>	<i>Pradar roga</i>	B.R.66/103-109
	<i>Kashervadi paya</i>	<i>Garbhini roga</i>	B.R.68/40-41
	<i>Pippalyadi ghrita</i>	<i>Bal roga</i>	B.R.71/143-144
	<i>Brihta ashvagandha ghrita</i>	<i>Vajikaran</i>	B.R.74/288-297
	<i>Brihta chagaladya ghrita</i>	<i>Vajikaran</i>	B.R.74/312-336
Yogaratanakar ^[29]	<i>Shilajatu yoga</i>	<i>Rajyakshma</i>	Y.R. <i>Rajyakshma</i> /1
	<i>Chyawanprash</i>	<i>Rajyakshma</i>	Y.R. <i>Rajyakshma</i> /1-4
	<i>Gokshuradi ghrita</i>	<i>Rajyakshma</i>	Y.R. <i>Rajyakshma</i> /1-5
Sahasrayoga ^[30]	<i>Shatavaryadi ghrita</i>	<i>Mutrakrichra</i>	S.Y. <i>Ghritaprakarana</i> /23
Ayurveda Samgraha ^[30]	<i>Madhyam Narayana tail</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i> /87
	<i>Vayucchaya Surendera tail</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i> /92

Sharangdhar Samhita ^[31]	<i>Jivaniyagana churna</i>	-	<i>Churnakalpana</i> 6/17-19
	<i>Chyawanprash</i>	-	<i>Avalehakalpana</i> 8/10-21
	<i>Kamdevaghrita</i>	-	<i>Ghritakalpana</i> 9/27-37
	<i>Narayana tail</i>	-	<i>Ghritakalpana</i> 9/101-110
	<i>Kandarpasundar rasa</i>	-	<i>Rasavishodhanmarankalpana</i> 12/268-275
Chakradatta ^[32]	<i>Chaturparni kshira</i>	<i>Raktapitta</i>	<i>Raktapitta</i> /24
	<i>Brihat Shatavaryadi ghrita</i>	<i>Raktapitta</i>	<i>Raktapitta</i> /44-50
	<i>Kamdeva ghrita</i>	<i>Raktapitta</i>	<i>Raktapitta</i> / 43-63
	<i>Sarpiguda</i>	<i>Yakshma</i>	<i>Yakshma</i> / 40-50
	<i>Chyawanprasha</i>	<i>Yakshma</i>	<i>Yakshma</i> / 47-50
	<i>Aparchagalyadya ghrita</i>	<i>Yakshma</i>	<i>Yakshma</i> / 72-74
	<i>Rasnadya ghrita</i>	<i>Kasa</i>	<i>Kasa</i> / 56-59
	<i>Jivaniya ghrita</i>	<i>Trishna</i>	<i>Vatapittaja trishna</i> / 6
	<i>Kushadi ghrita</i>	<i>Daha</i>	<i>Daha</i> / 7
	<i>Chagaladya ghrita</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i> / 95-99
	<i>Masha tail</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i> / 157-161
	<i>Mahamasha tail</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i> / 165-171
	<i>Niramisha mahamasha tail</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i> / 172-180
	<i>Saptaprastha masha tail</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i> / 181-185
	<i>Majja sneha</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i> /186-189
	<i>Chatuha sneha</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i> / 190-194
	<i>Prasarini tail</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i> / 200-213
	<i>Maharaj prasarini tail</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i>	<i>Vatavyadhi</i> / 256-276
	<i>Brihat guduchi tail</i>	<i>Vatarakta</i>	<i>Vatarakta</i> / 73-78
	<i>Erandaguda dashak</i>	<i>Shula</i>	<i>Shula</i> / 75-76

DISCUSSION

Literature Review

The classical references indicate the extensive therapeutic recognition of *Mudgaparni*, as documented in major *Samhitas* and *Nighantus*. Its inclusion in *Jivaniya*, *Shukrajanana*, *Vidarigandhadi*, *Kakolyadi*, *Vidaryadi*, *Padmakadi* and *Vatapittaghna varga* suggests its roles in nourishment, vitality, reproductive health and *Vata-Pitta* modulation. Its repeated mention across authoritative texts supports its established pharmacological utility and provides a classical rationale for its application in *Vata* dominant disorders.

Synonyms

The synonyms of *Mudgaparni* provide a concise description of its morphology, habitat, odour and distinguishing characteristics. Names such as *Mudgaparni*, *Shimbi* and *Shimbiparni* indicate its resemblance to green gram and leguminous nature, while *Surpaparni* denotes its broad leaves. *Hrasva*, *Alpika* and *Kshudra* refer to its small herbaceous habit. *Vanamudga*, *Vanya* and *Aranyamudga* indicate its wild or forest habitat. *Marjargandhika* and

Mrugagandha describe its characteristic odour, whereas *Kamsika*, *Singhi* and *Varna* refer to pod morphology and colour. Thus, the synonyms collectively support botanical identification and pharmacognostical characterization of *Mudgaparni*.

Ayurvedic Properties

The classical descriptions of *Mudgaparni* show predominance of *Madhura rasa*, with *Tikta rasa* reported in selected *Nighantus*. Its *gunas* are variably described, with *Laghu* and *Ruksha* reported in some sources, while *Sara* is mentioned in *Ashtanga Nighantu*. *Shita virya* is consistently reported in several classical references. *Madhura vipaka* is documented in *Dravyaguna Samgraha*. Overall, the reported properties suggest a predominantly *Madhura–Shita* profile with variable *Laghu-Ruksha* attributes, supporting its traditional *Vata-Pitta* modulating and nourishing therapeutic potential.

Doshaghanata

Classical literature identifies *Mudgaparni* (*Vigna trilobata* Linn.) predominantly as *Pittahara*, with *Vatahara* and *Raktahara* actions reported in fewer references. *Tridoshahara* activity is less consistently documented, while *Kaphahara* action is not reported.

Karma

The classical review shows that *Mudgaparni* (*Vigna trilobata* Linn.) possesses diverse pharmacological actions, with *Shukrala*, *Chakshushya*, *Kshataghna*, *Grahi*, and *Shoshaghna* properties reported in selected references. *Shothaghna*, *Krimighna*, *Balya*, *Brihmana*, *Jivana*, *Vrishya*, and *Stanyakara* actions are less consistently documented. The occurrence of *Shothaghna* and *Shoshaghna* properties is particularly relevant to inflammatory and degenerative manifestations of *Vatarakta*, supporting its potential therapeutic utility in the condition. Overall, the documented Karma profile indicates a multidimensional therapeutic potential of *Mudgaparni*.

Rogaghanata

Classical sources describe *Mudgaparni* (*Vigna trilobata* Linn.) as possessing a broad therapeutic spectrum, with repeated references to *Jwara* and *Daha* and comparatively fewer mentions of *Grahani*, *Arsha*, *Atisara*, *Vatarakta*, and *Trishnaroga*. The specific indication in *Vatarakta*, although reported in selected *Nighantus*, is therapeutically significant and correlates with its documented *Pittahara*, *Raktahara* and *Vatahara* properties. Its indications in *Daha* and *Jwara* further suggest relevance in *Pitta*-dominant and inflammatory conditions,

while its use in *Grahani* and *Atisara* may be associated with its *Grahi* action. Thus, the classical *Rogaghnata* profile supports *Mudgaparni* as a therapeutically versatile drug with particular relevance to *Vata-Rakta* and *Pitta* associated disorders.

Formulations

The classical formulation review demonstrates that *Mudgaparni* (*Vigna trilobata* Linn.) has a well-established role as a constituent of diverse *Ayurvedic* formulations, occurring in *Charaka Samhita*, *Sushruta Samhita*, *Bhavaprakasha*, *Kashyapa Samhita*, *Bhaishajya Ratnavali*, *Yogaratanakara*, *Sahasrayoga* and *Ayurveda Samgraha*. Its inclusion spans *Jwara*, *Vatavyadhi*, *Vatarakta*, *Rajayakshma*, *Kshatakshina*, *Netraroga*, *Mutrakrichra*, *Prameha*, *Pradar* and *Vajikarana* indicating a broad spectrum of traditional therapeutic applications. Of particular significance is its explicit incorporation in *Amritavyuha Taila* and *Jivakadya Mishraka* for *Vatarakta* along with repeated inclusion in formulations indicated for *Vatavyadhi*, supporting its relevance in *Vata-Rakta* pathophysiology. The diversity of dosage forms—including *taila*, *ghrita*, *kwatha*, *lepa*, *pana* and *aschyotana* also suggests adaptability of *Mudgaparni* according to disease, therapeutic objective and route of administration. Collectively, these classical references substantiate the therapeutic importance of *Mudgaparni* and provide a textual basis for investigating its role in *Vatarakta* particularly in view of its documented *Vatahara*, *Pittahara*, *Raktahara*, *Shothaghna* and *Shoshaghna* attributes.

CONCLUSION

The critical appraisal of classical *Ayurvedic* literature presents *Mudgaparni* (*Vigna trilobata* Linn.) as a well-characterized medicinal drug with a wide and consistently documented therapeutic profile across the *Samhitas* and *Nighantus*. Its occurrence in *Jivaniya*, *Shukrajanana*, *Vidarigandhadi*, *Kakolyadi*, *Vidaryadi*, *Padmakadi* and *Vatapittaghna varga* demonstrates that its classical utility extends beyond a single therapeutic domain, encompassing nourishment, vitality, reproductive functions, tissue maintenance and regulation of *Dosha*. The extensive synonymy is also of significance, as it preserves descriptions related to plant morphology, size, habitat, leaf and pod characteristics, and distinctive odour, thereby reflecting the classical approach to drug identification. Its *rasa-guna-virya-vipaka* profile is predominantly characterized by *Madhura rasa*, *Shita virya* and *Madhura vipaka*, with variations in the description of *guna*, particularly *Laghu*, *Ruksha* and *Sara*. These attributes are further complemented by its reported *Doshaghnata*, wherein

Pittahara action predominates, with *Vatahara* and *Raktahara* effects documented in selected sources. The associated *Karma* profile, comprising *Shukrala*, *Chakshushya*, *Kshataghna*, *Grahi*, *Shoshaghna*, *Shothaghna*, *Balya*, *Brihmana*, *Jivana*, *Vrishya* and *Stanyakara*, indicates that its classical actions encompass both *Brimhana-Jivaniya* and disease-oriented therapeutic functions. Similarly, its *Rogaghanata* demonstrates application in conditions such as *Jwara*, *Daha*, *Grahani*, *Atisara*, *Arsha*, *Trishnaroga* and *Vatarakta*, indicating its use across disorders involving different *dosha*, *dushya* and pathological presentations. The occurrence of *Mudgaparni* in formulations prescribed for *Jwara*, *Vatavyadhi*, *Vatarakta*, *Rajyakshma*, *Kshatakshina*, *Netraroga*, *Mutrakrichra*, *Prameha*, *Pradar* and *Vajikarana* administered through *taila*, *ghrita*, *kwatha*, *lepa*, *pana* and *aschyotana*, further demonstrates the contextual application of the drug according to therapeutic objective, disease state and route of administration. Overall, the classical evidence reveals a coherent relationship between the nomenclature, classification, *rasa-guna-virya-vipaka*, *doshaghanata*, *karma*, *rogaghanata* and formulation usage of *Mudgaparni*, providing a comprehensive account of its traditional identity, pharmacodynamic attributes and therapeutic applications within the *Ayurvedic* materia medica.

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