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CRITICAL REVIEW OF RASA RATNA SAMUCCHAYA W.S.R. TO ITS DEEPIKA **TEEKA**

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ABSTRACT

Rasa Ratna Samucchaya was written by Rasa vagbhatta. Deepika teeka of Rasa Ratna Samucchaya written by Pandit Hazari Lal Shukla. This teeka founds in two parts first part is from chapter 1st to 11th, and Second part is from 12th to 30th chapter. In present study only 11 chapters described. 1st part which mainly comprises classical aspects of Rasashastra. 2nd Part of the Samucchaya is mainly focused on clinical aspects of Rasayoga. Thus, deepikateeka of Rasa Ratna samuchaya is an essential and mandatory book for those who aspire to gain basic and thorough knowledge about Rasa shastra and considered to be one among the indispensable reference books. In this Teeka, many instances, *Teekakara* has tried to clarify the doubts of reader by giving special notes eg. Types of Abhraka. Also, he has added some points out of his experience, from the knowledge of contemporary science as well as from the knowledge of other Rasashastra books. The commentator has emphasized to explain many anukta concepts and has given a critical view on certain controversial topic. Thus, Rasa Ratna samucchaya is an essential and mandatory book for those who aspire to gain basic and thorough knowledge about Rasashastra and considered to be one among the indispensable reference books.

Keywords: Rasa Ratna Samucchaya, Rasa vagbhatta, Deepikateeka, Pandit Hazari Lal Shukla

INTRODUCTION

Rasa Ratna Samucchaya was written by Rasa vagbhatta. He was son of singhgupt. And period of Rasa vagbhatta was 13th century. Exact period of Rasavaghbhata is not clear. But as it has quoted the King of Karwal, Nityanath Siddha and King of Singhan as well as accepted the principles mentioned in Rasendra chudamani and Rasaprakash Sudhakar, one can predict the period of 13th Century when Rasavagbhatta wrote this book. R. R. S. consists of 30 chapters among which first 11 chapters are more popular as they comprise of basics of Rasashastra. The name of book RRS itself suggest that it is a compilation (samucchaya) of Ratna (gems) i.e. precious knowledge of Rasashastra. It is widely referred as a main textbook of Rasashastra classics by scholars. Rasa Ratna Samucchaya mainly based on concepts derived from Rasendra chudamani and Deepikateeka of Rasa Ratna Samucchaya written by Pandit Hazari Lal Shukla Hazarilal Shukla was born in Mahua village of Kanyakubja province. He was son of Pt. Ramnath Shukla. He has also written Hindi teeka of Samucchaya, Lalitakhyateeka. This teeka was published in VikramSamvat 1986. This teeka founds in two parts first part is from chapter 1st to 11th .and Second part is from 12th to 30th chapter. In this manuscript author has focused on 1st part which mainly comprises classical aspects of Rasashastra. 2nd Part of the Sammucchaya is mainly focused on clinical aspects of Rasavoga.

Materials & Methods -

The book has been reviewed chapter wise. Summary of each chapter is mentioned as below.

Chapter 1:

First chapter Starts with *Mangalacharana* where Lord Shiva and Parvati are worshipped. Description of 27 Rasa Siddhas, about Himalaya, 5 types of *Rasapooja* (worship) along with its benefit, benefits of *MurchitaParada*, *BaddhaParada* and *MrutaParada*; superiority of Rasayana prepared out of Rasa, Origin of 5 variety of Parada from 5 Kupa (well) along with their description and definition. 5 *Paradagatis* have also been described in this chapter but instead of *HansagatiVayugati* is described according to Mahadeva mat. In

the sequence of merging "kashthosdhayonage-nagevangam" loha is not described¹. In the subject of "Hargaurisrastisamyog" term gauri is described as Abhraka². Taking of Sutaparada after eighteen Samskaras is Dehadridhkar³, Parada is Sarvaroghara⁴ and Mishraka is Atisidhhidayaka⁵. In the concept of Rasanat sarwadhatunat parada takes all matels with a particular process⁶. Commentator has mentioned Daraddesh as Germany and Spain⁷.

Chapter 2

This chapter describes eight *Mahārasas*⁸ (eight metals which are considered superior in processing mercury), their types, acceptable variety, therapeutic attributes, detailed procedures of purification and calcination. In the types of Abhraka Krishna vajraabhraka is considered superior because of its Satvagunabahulya9 In Absence of Abhraksatva it is mentioned to take Kantalauhasatva¹⁰ For Bhasma preparation of Abhraka Ardhgajaputa and Varahputa is also mentioned with Gajaputa¹¹ In Sahastraputi Abhraka bhasma bhawana mentioned as puta. The colour of Vimalsatva is chandrarkvarna¹².In Shilajatu Sodhana (Purification) time of swedana mentioned for 2 ghati13. For Sasyaka sodhana Snehaverga is also mentioned with Raktaverga¹⁴. Two types of Sasyaka (Tutha) is mentioned Tuthakharpar (satvaroop) and Tuthakhand (kittaroop)¹⁵ Chapala is a controversial drug and may be either Bismuth or Selenium, the commentator correlates Chapala with Bismuth. In the sodhana of Rasak16 times paka with Katukalabu is mentioned¹⁶

Chapter 3

Gandhashma (Gandhaka), Gairika, Kasisa, Kankshi (Sphatika), Tala (Haratala), Shila (Manahshila), Anjana, Kankusta are described as 8 Uparasas¹⁷ Amla-Sargandhak is yellow in colour and looks like shukpichha¹⁸. Two types of Gandhak mentioned loniya and Amlasarak. In Gairikasodhana Godugdha is mentioned for Bhavna¹⁹ Four types of Hartala is mentioned pinda, patra, godanti, Vakdat²⁰. According to Mahadev sodhana of hartala with 6 times of churnodak mentioned. Kampillaka, GouriPashana, Navasadara, Kaparda, Vahnijara, Girisindhura, Hingula and Mriddarashringa²¹ these 8 are classified under

Sadharana Rasa. Their origin, types, grahyalakshana, guna, karma, shodhana, intermediate process, marana, satvapatana, dose, anupana, rogaghnata and doshaghnata has been explained in this chapter. General method of shodhana and satvapatana of rasa, uparasa, general method of shodhana of Sadharana rasa, satvashodhana also has been explained in this adhyaya. Vanhijara is mentioned as Samudrakshar²² Two types of Navsadar mentioned Yogambari and Chulhika²³. synonyms of (Characharvaratikakaudi) are badhiyakaudi and chittikaudi²⁴. Higulakrista parada is as equal as Samgunagandhak jarit parada and use to cure Jwaretc., diseases do not use in Jaranadi sanskar²⁴. Hingul Changes the colour of gold in to bright²⁵.

Chapter 4

Name of few *Manis, Sreshtamani*, their relationship with navagraha, their general therapeutic utility, and *Manikya, Mukta, Vajra, Neelam, Vaidurya, Rajavarta* have been explained in detail²⁶. Samanya and vishesha shodhana of ratna, *Dravanavidhi* of ratna, ratnadharanaguna, druti rakshana vidhi has also been mentioned in this chapter. It's told that shodhana of ratnas is shrestha but their marana is not desirable. *Vaikrant* mentioned in minerals and Ratnaboth in theabsence of ratna can take upratna also likein the absence of Mukta we can use *Muktashukti*.

Chapter 5

Detailed and systematic classification of lauhas (metals) is found in RRS for the first time. Types, attributes, purification, calcination and indications of each lauhaare mentioned but methods to convert lower metals into precious metals is not given. It points towards the end of Lohavāda as well as the impossibility of achieving success in stabilizing mercury. Process to purification of impure Swarna bhasma is mentioned with bhawna of Amlaki swaras and Madhu with seven putas. Contraindication of Kakaradi gana during swarna bhasma intake²⁷. The process of purification of Tamra is mentioned with bhawna of Kumari swarasa and Nirvapa for 21 times²⁸. In the examination of Kanta lauha Aja dugdha is mentioned instead of godugdha. For Lauha marana Trishool nirgam vidhi is mentioned.

Chapter 6

A quality of *Guru, Shishya*, *Anuchara*, Ayogya Shishya Lakshana and duties of shishya has been mentioned. Description regarding Rasa Shala, Shishyadeekshavidhi, name of *Rasa*, *Uparasa* and *Sadharana rasa* to be kept in *Rasa mandapa*, *Rasa siddha* names as well as poojavidhi of rasa has been explained in detail.

Chapter 7

Place for *Rasa shala nirmana*, *Bhairavasthapana*, *Chalanibheda* (types of sieve), synonyms of upala, materials required for preparation of kupi, synonyms of kupi, chashaka, amrita hasta and dagda hasta vaidyalakshana, qualities of *Rasasiddha*has been explained in this chapter

Chapter 8

Terminology essential part of Rasashastra because meaning of a word or collection of words may be quite simple in day to day affairs be totally different could technically e.g., Kajjalī means a black coloured powder, but when this word is used in Rasaśāstra, it means black sulphide of mercury prepared from definite proportions of Mercury and Sulphur. This chapter contains 78 terms which were originally defined by Somadeva in his famous treatise Rasendracūdāmaņi.

Chapter 9

Definition of Yantra, Description of Dolayan-(urdhva), tra, Svedana, patina adhaandtiryak, Kacchapa, Deepika, Baluka, Lavana, Jarana, Vidyadharaetc 31 Yantras are available. Difference between toyamrittika and vahnimrittika, types of khalva yantra has also been told in this chapter.swedanyantra mentioned as the synonym of Dolayantra. For urdhvapatnayantratime duration of agni is mentioned according to quantity of parada. Synonym of somanalyantra is mentioned as Jalakurma yantra and Mrishavantra. In lavana yantra sambharlavan is mentioned. In Vidhyadharyantra for Hingula Krista parada time duration of agni ismentioned 5 prahara or according to quantity of parada. kandukayantra is mentioned for swedana of Bahumanbhesaja and Swedaniyayantra for Alpamanbhesaja²⁹

Chapter 10

Musha- Synonyms, materials required for the preparation, definition, mud useful for the preparation has been described. Description of different types of musha like Vajramusha, Garamusha, Roupyamushaetc has been elaborated. 4 Uses of Vidamusha are mentioned like *Dehavedha*, *Lauhavedha*, Chikitsa, and Marana process. Koshti - definition, different varieties of Koshti like Angarakoshti, Patalakoshti etc., has been explained. Puta - definition, benefits of giving puta, description of different varieties of puta like mahaputa, gajaputaetc, and synonyms of upala has also been told. Mutravarga, Vasa varga, Amlavarga, Vishavargaetc., group of drugs which are used for Shodhana, Marana, Jarana of Rasadravya are mentioned in this chapter.³¹ According to this text in Pushpavarga female artava should be taken and in Beejvarga male beej should be taken. In Panchmritika Launamratika is mentioned. In Sodhaniyagana shipra is mentioned as Mahishmutra and Shipra is mentioned as Muktashukti according to Jvestha mala

Chapter 11

Manaparibhasha, name of 18 samskaras of Parada, Parada doshas, quantity of parada to be taken for Samskara, procedure followed in first 8 Samskaras of Parada, definition of Bandha, 25 bandhas of Parada, Pathya and Apathya during the consumption of Parada has been dealt in detail in this chapter.

DISCUSSION

The author has done critical edition along with teeka on first 11 chapters (prathamabhaga) of *Rasa-ratnaSamuchchaya*. These chapters deal with fundamentals of *Rasashastra*. As Parada is considered superior among *Rasa dravyas*, 1st chapter is dedicated to mythological origin, types and worship of Parada. Based on the utility of drugs in processing of Parada, they are classified in to *Maharasa*, *Uparasa and Sadharana Rasa*. *Maharasas* have wide therapeutic utility and they are used / prescribed along with *Parada*. They are also utilized in various *Samskaras* of *Parada*. Thus 2nd chapter is devoted for *Maharasas*, followed by a common chapter for *Uparasa* and *Sadharana rasa* (3rd chapter). Fourth and 5th chapter

deals with Ratnas and Lohas, respectively. Ratnasrequire more processing and are more precious than Loha. They are more utilized in Parada samskaras. (Dehavadartha/Lohavadartha) compared to lohas. Probably this is the reason for prior mentioning of ratnas than Lohas. Ayurveda believes in shishya, guru as well as Paricharakapareeksha (qualities of attender to be appointed in rasashala). Thus the 6th chapter deals with detail description of these aspect as well as ethical aspect in Ayurveda. Names of Maharasa and Uparasa given in this chapter while explaining dravyas to be kept during Rasapoojaare different than that of Maharasa and Uparasa mentioned in respective chapters. Reason behind this may be the concept of use of Maharasain paradakarma, which are actually enumerated in former chapter i.e. maharasanirupanaadhyaya and the drugs which were well known as maharasa in those days are enumerated as maharasa in the later chapter i.e., shishyopanayaneeyam. Once the shishya is eligible for practice, a pharmacy has to be built which is well equipped. Thus 7th chapter is dedicated to rasashala, equipments to be kept inside. This chapter can be considered as a blueprint for present era Good Manufacturing Practice (G.M.P) guidelines. For the proper understanding of raw materials used for the manufacturing of Rasaushadhi, knowledge about term used for defining them is necessary. There are many technical terms used while explaining Paradasamskara for instance "beeja" word has been told while explaining jarana. Thus, these technical terms are defined first followed by the samskara in 8th chapter of this book (paribhashaprakarana) for better understanding the technical aspects. There are different kinds of equipments used for the processing of parada. For each samskara, a specially designed instrument is used (e.g. Patanayantra for patana samskara). Thus designing, parts and description of the same becomes very essential. An entire chapter (9th) for this purpose has been compiled and elaborated with the name "vantranirupanam". Almost all Rasadravyas undergo marana before they are used therapeutically. For this purpose, a fireplace, a container which can sustain large amount of heat has to be used. To enlighten the vaidya/shishya interested in processing

rasadravya, description of musha, koshti and puta has been given in next chapter i.e., 10th chapter. Although the samskaras of parada has been briefed in 1st as well as 8th chapter, detailed description regarding samskara is mentioned in 11th chapter. Impurities in parada have been explained prior to explaining the procedures involved in samskara to emphasize the importance of samskra. By the end of this chapter, *pathya-apathya* during paradasevana has also been mentioned to get the desired benefit of *parada*.

CONCLUSION

In this teeka, many instances, teekakara has tried to clarify the doubts of reader by giving special notes e.g. Types of *Abhraka*. Also, he has added some points out of his experience, from the knowledge of contemporary science as well as from the knowledge of other *Rasashastra* books. The commentator has emphasized to explain many anukta concepts and has given a critical view on certain controversial topic. Thus, *Rasa Ratnasamuchchaya* is an essential and mandatory book for those who aspire to gain basic and thorough knowledge about *Rasashastra* and considered to be one among the indispensable reference books.

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