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# Review on Rasa Manjari - A Text of Indian Alchemy

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## ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is a multidimensional science using a set of complex pharmaceutical combinations in treatment. *Rasashastra*, pharmaceutical science mainly deals with the processing and therapeutic utilization of mercury, metals and minerals. *Rasa Manjari* is one of the important ancient texts on ancient Indian alchemy written by Shri Shalinatha in Approx. 15<sup>th</sup> century AD. Two commentaries are available on this text. Subject matter of the text contains total 862 verses which are divided into 10 chapters. There is description of *Dhatuvada* (conversion of lower metals into higher metals) and *Dehavada* (therapeutic usage of metals and minerals) of Mercury (*Parada*). The present paper will highlight the review of *Rasa Manjari*, providing information about the author, text and contributions.

Key words: Ayurveda, Rasashastra, Rasa Manjari.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The *Rasashastra* is an integral part of Ayurveda that deals chiefly with Mercury, Metals, Minerals and Animal origin drugs having therapeutic and alchemical importance. Use of mineral and metallic preparation for health care is unique feature of *Rasashastra*. The presence paper highlights the review of the text *Rasa Manjari* authored by Shri Shalinatha, hence such books are need of the hour. Various aspects of this text are being discussed here to bring it to the knowledge of Ayurveda.

#### **About the Author and Period**

Rasa Manjari was written by Shri Salinatha. He is the son of Shri Vaidyanatha. Rasa Manjari belongs to

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Approx. 15<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **Editor, Publisher and Commentaries**

The text book is edited by Siddhiprada Hindi Vyakhyasahita Dr. Siddhinandan Mishra and published by Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi and 1<sup>st</sup> edition was published in 1995. This edition of book has been taken into consideration for writing this article.

#### **Contents of texts**

Shri Salinatha has named the Chapters of text as *Adhyaya*. Subject matter of the text contains total 862 verses which are divided into 10 chapters.

#### Adhyaya 1: Parada Prakarana

The chapter mainly deals with *Parada*. The importance of *Parada*, *Guru-Shishya Lakshanas* is told in the beginning. *Parada* - Its importance, synonyms, *Shuddha* and *Ashuddha Lakshanas*. *Parada Doshas* (8) - *Naaga, Vanga, Visha, Vanhi, Mala, Giri, Asahyaagni* and their ill effects. *Parada Shodhana* - both *Saamanya* and *Vishesha Shodhana* for the individual *Doshas*. Extraction of *Parada* from *Hingula* and its properties. *Ashuddha Parada Sevana*, its ill effects and treatment.

#### Adhyaya 2: Parada Jaarana and Moorchana

Parada Jaarana: By Gandhaka and Swarna. Parada Maarana: By addition of Gandhaka, followed by ISSN: 2456-3110 REVIEW ARTICLE Jan-Feb 2018

Kumari swarasa Bhavana and subjecting to heat in Bhudhara Yantra. Parada Moorchana: Rasa Sindoora (7 methods), Rasa Karpoora, Rasa Parpati. The characteristics of Moorchana Parada, Baddha Parada, Parada Bhasma are given. The Pathya-Apathya during the intake of Parada is also dealt.

#### Adhyaya 3: Uparasa Nirmaana

20 Uparasas have been explained. They are: Gandhaka, Vajra, Vaikranta, Gagana, Taalaka, Shika, Kharpara, Shikhi Tuttha, Vimala, Hema Maakshika, Kaseesa, Kaantapaashana, Varata, Anjana, Hingula, Kankushta, Shankha, Bhunaaga, Tankana, Shilajatu. Each of the above with respect to their types, Shodhana, Maarana and Gunas are explained. Also Ratna Samanya Shodhana, Maarana and Gunas are explained here itself.

#### Adhyaya 4: Visha Niroopana

Kanda Visha - 18 in Number.

Visha: Shodhana, Maatra, Anupaana, Prabhaava, Vegas, Visha Hara Mantras.

Visha Maatra: 1 Sarshapa starting, increase upto 7 Sarshapas and then gradually reduce.

#### Adhyaya 5: Dhatu Shodhana Maarana

Dhatus: Hema, Rajata, Loha, Taamra, Naaga, Vanga, Pittala, Kaamsya, Vartaloha, Mandoora. Samaanya Shodhana for the Dhatus as well as individual Dhatu Shodhana procedures are explained.

#### Adhyaya 6: Rasa Yoga Niroopana

81 different *Rasa Yogas* are explained to treat different diseases.

#### Adhyaya 7: Rasayana Adhikaara

Kshetrikarana is explained here. 4 superior most Rasayanas: Mrutasanjeevani Gutika, Veeryashodhani Gutika, Hemasundara Rasa, Gandhamruta Rasa.

### Chapter 8: Netraranjana Kesharanjana

Different yogas for *Keshakrishneekarana*, *Shukleekarana* have been explained here. Different *Tailas* are also described for treating *Paalitya*, *Ranjana* etc.

#### Chapter 9: Veerya Stambhana and Baalaroga

Different formulations are described for Veeryasthambhana, Streedraavana, Vasheekarana, Sthana drudheekarana, Garbha Sraavakara, Shandatwa Karana, Garbhapradyogas, Vandhya Karana Yogas.

In *Balaroga Tantra* context *Graha Baadhas* are described for children of age 1 to 16 years.

#### Chapter 10: Arishta Vijnaaneeyam

Lakshanas of person nearing to death have been described here. [1]

#### **Opinion of other commentator**

The book is edited by Bhashathikasahita Pandit. Narayanaprasada Mukundaram and published by Choukhambha Sanskrit Pratishtana, Delhi and Punarmurdita Sanskarana in 2004. No other commentaries are available on this text.

Here the total Number of the Adhyaya are 12, Total of 865 verses and upto 9 Adhyaya are same as that of Rasa Manjari by Mishra SN. 10<sup>th</sup> Adhyaya named as Balatantra, 11<sup>th</sup> Adhyaya named as Kalajnana and 12<sup>th</sup> Adhyaya named as *Chayapurusha Laxana*.<sup>[2]</sup>

#### **Contributions**

A separate chapter dedicated to *Yogas* related to *Netraroga* and for *Kesharanjana*, *Palitya*, *Keshashukleekarana*, *Loma Shatana*. One among few *Rasa* texts to elaborate on *Arishta Lakshanas*. 81 different *Rasa Yogas* are described for different diseases.

#### **CONCLUSION**

A separate chapter dedicated to *Yogas* related to *Netraroga* and for *Kesharanjana*, *Palitya*, *Keshashukleekarana*, *Loma Shatana*. One among few *Rasa* texts to elaborate on *Arishta Lakshanas*. 81 different *Rasa Yogas* are described for different diseases. *Rasa Manjari* is an important text on *Rasashastra* and therapeutics. Text mainly deals with *Dhatu* and *Dehavada*. Special emphasis is given to cosmeceuticals. The difference between both the author is the number of *Adhyaya* and the total number of Verses.

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