

A CRYSTAL COMPENDIUM ON RAJA NIGHANTU

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Article Received on

28 April 2023,

Revised on 28 April 2023,

Accepted on 18 May 2023,

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr20239-28311

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ABSTRACT

Shri Narhari Pandit, a resident of Kashmir son of Ishvarasuri is the renowned writer of “*Raj Nighantu*” Narhari has put his full knowledge in consolidating and constructing this significant document. The most fascinating aspect of *Raja Nighantu* is how it projects the various drugs/ minerals/ animal origin substances, to be used as medicine for preservation of health and ensuring a long, happy and productive life, which is basically philosophy of *Ayurveda*. He declared *Dravyaguna* as one of the *Astanga Ayurveda*. Research based postulates was given by Narhari like the division of Land and Plants on the basis of four caste/ *varnas*, benefits of cow milk of different colours etc. Along with giving new synonyms for identification he also incorporated new

plants and animal origin substances. This is a literary review, which focuses on the pattern of writing and highlights of ‘*Raja Nighantu* of Raja Narahari by late Dr. Satish Chandra Sankhyadhar (the investigator)’.

KEYWORDS: *Raja Nighantu, Dravyaguna, Ayurveda, Astanga.*

INTRODUCTION

Nighantu is a vocabulary, glossary; ‘A collection of names’ (*Nama-Sangrahana*) according to Hemachandra.^[1] *Nighantus* (glossaries) is a compilation of Plants, their names, synonyms, sizes, shapes, properties etc which included further new plants, minerals and substances of animal origin. “*Raj Nighantu*” written in second half of 15th century A.D. or the first half of the 16th century A.D. After studying various *Nighantus* like *Dhanwantry Nighantu, Madanpal Nighantu, Amar kosha, Vishwaprakash Nighantu* etc. *Raja Nighantu* was written; hence it was covering all most of the short coming of the other *Nighantus*. Considering it to be the best *Nighantu* of all the author Narahari changed its name from *Abhidhan chudamani* or

Dravyaabhidhangana- Sangraha to Raja Nighantu. It encompasses a well-organised in the context of Pharmacovigilant aspects of various drugs.^[2]

Introduction of Author (Sh. Narhari Pandit)

The author of this book *Raja Nighantu* is Shri Narhari Pandit a descendent of Kashmir dynasty, King of Kashmir, devotee of Lord Shiva, great scholar, writer, physician, administrator, poet, warrior, had command over eighteen languages which was described by Narhari himself through different *slokas*. Some opine that he belonged to South as plants were described in this book are in the language mainly from Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh whereas at a few places, in footnotes, the eighteen different languages were used to describe the names of plants which clearly suggests that he was well versed with culture and languages of different areas. He himself considered to be the resident of Jammu and Kashmir though he never mentioned any plants in the Dogri or Kashmiri language or any river or lake of that area in 14th chapter (*Paniyadi Varga*). The *Raja Nighantu* of Raja Narahari by late Dr. Satish Chandra Sankhyadhar (the investigator) was considered for this study. He passed his matriculation from Hindu College Shahjahanpur, Intermediate from S.M. College Chandausi (U.P.), Professional degree (ABMS) from Banaras Hindu University and Ph.D from Jammu University. The investigator has made a lot of efforts in presenting the true translation of *Raja Nighantu* and *Raja Dipika* (critical commentary) on scientific lines.^[3]

Time Period

The time period is hard to ascertain, but 17th century *ishas* been suggested as the probable date. The terminus post quem of *Raja Nighantu* can be deduced from the sources mentioned by the Author. Latest is *Madanpala Nighantu*, composed in 1375, A.D. Narhari referred *Madanpala*, hence his date must be after 14th century A.D. His date must also be posterior to *Bhavaprakash* because drugs like *Karpura taila*, *Jhandu* etc were mentioned in it.^[4]

Specialities

He declared *Dravyaguna* as one of the main eight branches of *Astanga* of *Ayurveda*. He included medicine of herbs/ minerals/ and animal origin. He incorporated almost all the drugs of classical literature, from *Materia Medica* of Greek, Arabian and Chinese which were in use at that time. Synonyms in *Raja Nighantu* are specially in Kannada, Marathi, Telegu, Sanskrit and other languages which helped in identification of plants. He included *Kaner* (*Thevetia peruviana* (Pers.) Merrill) and *Genda* (*Tagetes erecta* Linn.) which were not known earlier for Medicinal purpose and after that they were included in Indian *Materia Medica*. He

included plants and animal origin substances from *Dhanwantri* to *Bhavprakash* along with medieval plants brought to India by Unani Hakims during Mughal Period. He was the first to postulate the existence of life in plant kingdom and dividing the land on the basis of Varnas. Few of the plants were included by Narhari in *Raja Nighantu* are *Jhandu* (*Tagetes erecta* Linn.), *Peet Kaner* (*Thevetia peruviana* (Pers.) Merrill), *Sanaya* (*Cassia angustifolia* Vahl), *Dhumra-patra* (*Aristolochia bracteata* Retz.), *Kupilu* (*Strychnos nux-vomica* Linn.), *Kulanjana* (*Alpinia galanga* Willd.), *Mahabhari Vacha* (*Alpinia galanga* Linn), *Raj Badara* (*Zizyphus vulgaris* Lam.), *Kapoor* (*Cinnamomum camphora* Nees & Eberm.) etc. *Raja Nighantu* comprise of *Mangalacharnam*, *Prasthavana* and 23 *Vargas*, total 3696 slokas were included.

S.No. Varga	Total No. of Sloka	Remarks*
<i>Mangalacharna</i>	4	
<i>Grantha Prasthavana</i>	19	General description of Narhari's own guidelines.
<i>Anupadi Varga</i>	39	28 items described
<i>Dharanyadi Varga</i>	71	68 items described
<i>Guduchyadi Varga</i>	149	52 Drugs
<i>Sathavhyadi Varga</i>	205	80 Drugs
<i>Parpatadi Varga</i>	146	60 Drugs
<i>Pippalayadi Varga</i>	262	72 Drugs
<i>Moolakadi Varga</i>	225	05 Drugs
<i>Shalmalayadi Varga</i>	159	59 Drugs
<i>Prabhadradi Varga</i>	158	47 Drugs
<i>Karveeradi Varga</i>	207	64 Drugs
<i>Amradi Phala Varga</i>	264	110 Drugs
<i>Chandanadi Varga</i>	159	47 Drugs
<i>Suvarnadi Varga</i>	221	45 items described
<i>Paniyadi Varga</i>	159	70 items described
<i>Ksheeradi Varga</i>	131	30 items described
<i>Shalyadi Varga</i>	165	70 items described
<i>Mansadi Varga</i>	88	70 items described
<i>Manushyadi Varga</i>	123	109 items described
<i>Singhadi Varga</i>	189	145 items described
<i>Rogadi Varga</i>	104	82 items described
<i>Sattvadi Varga</i>	108	65 items described
<i>Mishrakadi Varga</i>	72	65 items described
<i>Eksarthi Varga (Anekarthadi Varga)</i>	258	Various synonyms attributed to one word used for many drugs/ items.

*Excluding varieties

Explanation of each Varga

Mangalacharana- Starting from worshipping Lord Ganesha and Lord Shiva, Narhari Pandit mentioned the learned writers of *Ayurveda* i.e., *Dhanwantry*, *Charaka*, *Sushruta* etc who have obtained the highest order of performance to attain the ultimate contentment. He started *Raja Nighantu* after bowing down in front of Lord Shambhu (Shiva), goddess of knowledge (Sarasvati), demolisher of obstacles (Ganesha), paying respect to his teachers and parents.

Grantha Prasthavana- In the compilation of *Raja Nighantu*- *Dhanwantry*, *Madanadi*, *Amar kosha*, *Vishwaprakash*, *Bhojraja*, *Sesharaja* etc were considered and the words/ synonyms prevalent in those days were also utilised. He called his compilation as “*Dravyaabhidhan-gana-Sangrahna*”. It explains the description of particular substance capable of curing diseases. He explained about the superiority of *Raja Nighantu* among all the other *Nighantus*. He explained the 7 factors for Nomenclature of drug i.e., *Rudhitah*, *Swabhavatah*, *Desayokt*, *Lanchhana*, *Upma*, *Virya*, *Aadi-desatah*. While giving synonyms of medicinal plants or substances, the detailed description of field, soils, mountains, rivers, human beings, and animal races have also been included. He himself claims his residence place as Kashmir.

Anupadi Varga- Description about *Anupa Desa*, *Jangala Desa*, *Sadharana Desa* was given with the explanation of soil on the basis of *Jati* like *Brahma*, *Ksatra*, *Vaishya*, *Saudra* soil. He divided *kshetra* as *Parthiva*, *Apya*, *Taijas*, *Vayaviya*, *Antriksha kshetra* and explained the properties of soil on the basis of *Panchbhautika*. He explained about the *Vipra Vriksha* on the basis of Flowers. The classification of vegetation is given as *Vanaspati*, *Vanaspatya*, *Ksupa*, *Virudha*, *Aushadhi*. Classification of trees are based on basis of Gender- Male, Female, and Neutral.

Dharanyadi Varga- It includes different types of names of Earth, properties of fertile land, synonyms of *Mrittika* (clay) and *Giri* (mountains), *Desa* (region) with specific crops, different names of *Pashana* (stones), *Vanam* and *Maha-Vanam* (forests), *Udayana* (gardens), *Vriksha* (trees)- fruit bearing, fruitless trees, hollow trees, *moola* (roots)- *jata* (fibrous), sprouts, stems, branches, *patra* (leaves), *kalika* (bud), *pushpa* (flowers), *pushparasa* (honey), *valli* (creepers), *Nakshatra Vriksham* (trees related with stars and planets). He gave the season for selecting particular plant and part of the drug to be used. Proper dosing of formulation is not being mentioned by Narahari Pandit.

Guduchyadi Varga- Names and properties of creepers/ climbers were included and this Varga is also called *Virud Varga*. Narahari Pandit mentioned about *Guduchi, Murva, Patola, Kakoli, Ksheer-Kakoli, Masaparni, Mudgaparni, Jivanti, Vrihat-Jivanti, Swarna Jivanti, Lingini, Kosataki, Kapikacchu, Akashvalli, Katu-Tumbi, Jeemutaka-Devadali, Bandhya-Karkotaki, Katu-Tundi, Akhu-Karnika, Indra-Varuni, Mahendra-Varuni, Yavatikta, Rudrajata, Jyotishmati, Tejovati, Ashvak-Kshura, Girikarnika, Moratha, Indivara, Vastrantrika, Somavalli, Mahisha-Valli, Vatsadani, Gopal-Karkati, Kakanasha, Kakadani, Gunja, Shweta Gunja, Vriddha-Daru, Kaivartika, Tamravalli, Karavalli, Jantuka, Atya-Amlaparni, Shankhpushpi, Avartaki, Karna Saphota, Katvi, Amritastrava, Putradatri, Palashi* in this Varga.

Satahvayahi Varga- Large shrubs were included in this which are called powerful like Sun to remove the diseases. Narahari Pandit mentioned about *Satavha, Mishreya, Shaliparni, Samasthila, Brihati, Sarpatanu, Shweta Brihati, Kantakari, Shweta Kantakari, Prishnaparni, Gokshura, Kshudra- Gokshura, Yavash, Vasa, Shitavari, Dhanvyasa, Kshudra-Duralabha, Agnidamani, Vakuchi, Sanapushpi, Kshudra-Sanapushpi, Mahashita, Sarapunkha, Shweta Sarapunkha, Kantha Punkha, Sana, Ambastha, Nili, Mahanili, Gojihva, Apamarga, Rakta-Apamarga, Bala, Nag-Bala, Maha-Bala, Atibala, Bhadrodani, Maharastri, Ashwagandha, Hapusha, Shatavari, Maha-Shatavari, Elvalu, Tairini, Kalikari, Jayanti, Kakamachi, Kshut-Kshreni, Markava, Kakajangha, Chunchu, Vrihat-Chunchu, Kshudra- Chunchu, Mahachunchu, Sinduvara, Shephali, Bhenda, Putrada, Takrahva, Svaranuli, Khaskhasa, Simridi, Kaushumbh Kusumbh, Ahulya, Bhumyahulya, Kasamarda, Adityapatra, Shwetamli, Nilamli, Ajagandha, Aadityabhakta, Cishamusthi, Dodi, Kalanjani, Karpasi, Aranya-Karpasi, Kokilaksha, Satala, Kamavridhi, Chakramarda, Jhinjhiritha* in this Varga.

Parpatadi Varga- Small shrubs were included in this Varga along with their general and special uses. Narahari Pandit mentioned about *Parpata, Jeevaka, Krishbhaka, Shravani, Maha-Shravani, Meda, Maha Meda, Riddhi, Vriddhi, Dhumrapatra, Prasarini, Pashanabheda, Vatapatri, Shweta Shila, Kshudra Pashanbheda, Grihakanya, Barhichuda, Kshirini, Swarnakshiri, Trayamana, Rudhanti, Brahmi, Laghu-Brahmi, Vandaka, Kulattha, Tanduliya, Chivilli, Nagashundi, Kutumbini, Sthakapadmi, Jambu, Nagadanti, Vishnukranta, Kunanjara, Bhumyamlaki, Gorakshi, Golomika, Dugdapheni, Kshudramlika, Lajjalu, Vaiparitya, Lajjalu, Hansapadi, Hayakathara, Punarnava, Rakta Punarnava, Nila Punarnava, Vasuka, Sarpini, Vrischika, Matsyakshi, Gundala, Bhupatali, Panduraphali,*

Shweta, Brahma-Dandi, Dravanti, Dronapushpi, Mahadroni, Jhandu, Goraksha-Dugdhi in this Varga.

Pippalyadi Varga- Also called *Panya Varga* included the most excellent drugs. Narahari Pandit mentioned about *Pippali, Gajoshna, Sainghali, Vanadi-Pippali, Pippalimoolam, Sunthi, Ardrakam, Maricha, Shweta Maricha, Dhanyakam, Yavani, Chavya, Chitraka, Kala, Vidanga, Vacha, Medhya, Kulanjana, Jeeraka, Shweta Jeeraka, Krishna Jeeraka, Prithivika, Brihatphala, Methi, Hingupatri, Hingu, Nadihingu, Agnijara, Jarabha, Rasna, Ela, Saindhava Lavana, Sauvarchala, Kanch Lavana, Vida Lavana, Gada Lavana, Samudra Lavana, Drauneya Lavana, Aushara Lavana, Romaka Lavana, Ajamoda, Renuka, Bola, Karchura, Patha, Vrikshamla, Amlavetas, Katuka, Ativisha, Musta, Nagarmusta, Madhuyasthi, Klitaka, Bharangi, Pushkarmoola, Shringi, Danti, Apardanti, Dantibeeja, Trivrit, Rakta Trivrit, Tvaka, Tamrapatra, Nagakeshara, Tvaka-Ksheera, Talishpatra, Vanshalochana, Manjistha, Haridra, Daru Haridra, Laksha, Alaktaka, Lodhra, Kramuka, Dhataki, Samudraphala, Nirvisha, Vatsnabha, Shati, Anya Shati, Samudraphena, Aphen, Tankana, Sakurunda, Himavali, Hastimad, Svarjika-Kshara, Lavana-Kshara, Vajraka-Kshara, Yava-Kshara, Sarva-Kshara, Mayaphalam* in this Varga.

Moolakadi Varga- It contains the beautiful description of roots, tubers, fruits and leaves along with their properties and synonyms. Narahari Pandit mentioned about *Moolakam, Chanakhya Moolakam, Grinjannam, Pindamoolakam, Bal Moolakam, Grinjara, Sighru, Nila Sighru, Shveta Sighru, Rakta Sighru, Vamsa, Randhra Vamsa, Vamsankura, Vetra, Makandi, Soli, Shringataka, Bringhahva, Peu, Rasona, Grijjana, Palandu, Raj Palandu, Surana, Sita Surana, Mukhalu, Pindalu, Rikta- Pindalu, Kasalu, Phondalu, Panialu, Nilalu, Subhralu, Hastikanda, Kolakanda, Varahikanda, Vidhnu-Kanda, Dharini-Kanda, Nakuli, Maha Sugandha, Mala Kanda, Vidari, Ksheer Vidari, Salmali Kanda, Chandali Kanda, Tailakanda, Triparni, Pushkar, Musali, Gucchahwa Kanda, Nagahvakanda – Lakshmana, Karjodi, Vastuka, Chukram, Chilli Saka, Sweta Chilli, Sunaka Chilli, Sighru Patra, Palakya, Rajsakini, Upodika, Moola Poti, Kunanjara, Kausumbha Shakam, Satpushpa Dal, Trnduliyaka Dalam, Rajika Patra Saka, Chukram, Chilli Saka, Shweta Chilli, Sunaka Chilli, Sighru Patra, Palakya, Rajsakini, Upodika, Moolapoti, Kunanjara, Kausumbha Sakam, Satpushpa Dal, Tenduliyaka Dalam, Rajika Patra Saka, Sarsapa Patram, Changeri, Gholi Saka, Jeevanti Saka, Gaura Suvarna Saka, Punarnava And Vasuka, Phanjyadi Panchaka, Mishra Saka, Kusmandi Phala, Kumbha Tumbi, Kshira Tumbi, Bhutumbi, Kalinga,*

Koshataki, Hastikosataki, Svadu Patoli, Mrigakshi, Dadhipushpi, Asi-Simbi, Karvalli, Bimbi, Nishpavi, Vartaki, Dangari, Kharbhuj, Karkati, Trapushi, Airvaru, Baluki, Cheenkarkati, Chirbhita, Sasanduli, Kaduhunchi in this Varga. This group is the repository of those pot herbs, which can make any patient diminished digestion and anorexia hence called *Saka Varga*.

Salmalyadi Varga- Thorny trees, shrubs, and vegetations with prickles, along with many types of grasses, reeds and fodders have been dealt with in detail under this Varga. Narahari Pandit mentioned about *Shalmali, Mochrasa, Rohitaka, Shweta Rohitaka, Ekavira, Paribhadra, Khadira, Shweta Sara, Rakta Khadira, Vit Khadira, Ari, Khadir Sara, Shami, Santa, Barbura, Jaala- Barbura, Arimeda, Pakvanda, Ingudi, Karira, Sehunda, Kanthari, Shweta Eranda, Sthulaeranda, Ghonta, Lata Karanja, Kari, Madana Phala, Varaha, Bilvantara, Tarati, Shrivalli, Nikunjikamla, Ramakanda, Yavanala, Ikshuraka, Munja, Kasa, Ashiri, Sitadarbha, Harid Garbha, Balvaja, Kutrina, Dirgha Rohisha, Nala, Maha Nala, Nila Durva, Shweta Durva, Mala Durva, Gandali Durva, Kundaru, Bhutrina, Sughandhatrina, Ukhala, Ikshu Darbha, Gomutrika, Shilpika, Nisrenika, Garmotika, Majjara, Giri-Bhu, Vamsa Patri, Manthanaka, Pallivaha, Patutrina, Panyandha, Gundatrina, Gundakanda, Chanika, Gundasini, Shula Patri, Paripella, Hijjalu, Saivala* in this Varga. This Varga is the head gear of all the glossaries, named *Abhidhan Chudamani*.

Prabhadradi Varga- In this Varga, forest trees with names, properties, action and various uses are included. Narahari Pandit mentioned about *Prabhadra, Mahanimba, Kaidarya, Bhu Nimba, Nepal Nimba, Laghu Kashmari, Kshudraagnimantha, Syonaka Dvaya, Aja Shringi, Kashmari, Ashmantaka, Karnikara, Aragwadha, Vrishkali, Kautaja, Indrayava, Sirish, Karanja, Ghrita Karanja, Maha Karanja, Puti Karanja, Guccha Karanja, Ritha Karanja, Ankola, Neela, Sarja, Ashvakarna, Taladruma, Shri Tala, Hinatala, Madavriksha, Tula, Tamala, Kadamba, Shara Kadamba, Dhuli Kadamba, Bhumi Kadamba, Vaneera, Kumbhi, Vetasha, Dhava, Dhanvana, Bhurja, Tinisha, Arjuna, Haridru, Dagdha, Sakhotaka, Saka, Shyam Shinsapa, Shweta Shinsapa, Kapila Shinsapa, Asana, Neelabeeja, Varuna, Putrajeeva, Maha Pinditaru, Karaskara, Katabhi, Sitadi Katabhi, Kshavaka, Deva Sharshapa, Lakucha, Vikankata* in this Varga. Trees are important as they quell the serious diseases of patients with sword of their active principles and effects.

Karviradi Varga- Leaves, flowers, and lotuses are described with synonyms and action etc. Narahari Pandit mentioned about *Karveera, Rakta Karveera, Peeta Karveera, Dhattura,*

Krishna Dhattura, Raja Dhattura, Kovidara, Arka, Suklaarka, Rajarka, Shweta Mandara, Nameru, Palasha, Punnaga, Tilaka, Tilaka Tvaka, Agastya, Patali, Shweta Patali, Ashoka, Champaka, Ksudra Champaka, Bakula, Shweta Ketaki, Swarna Ketaki, Sinduri, Jaati, Mudgara, Shatpatri, Mallika, Vallika, Varshika, Kasturi Mallika, Vasanti, Nava Mallika, Atimukta, Yuthika, Swarna Yuthika, Kubja, Muchukunda, Karuna, Madhavi, Ganikari, Kunda, Vaka, Kevika, Bandhuka, Trisandhi, Japa, Bhramarari, Taruni, Raj Taruni, Raktamlana, Kinkirata, Artagala, Ustrakandi, Tagara, Damanaka, Vanya Damana, Tulasi, Maruvaka, Arjaka, Shweta Arjaka, Krishnarjaka, Vana Varvarika, Gangapatri, Pachi, Balakam, Varvara, Surparna, Aaramsheetala, Kamala, Pundrika, Kokanada, Nilakamala, Kshudramutapal, Padmini, Padma Beeja, Mrinala, Shalukam, Kinjalaka, Utpala, Dhavala Utpala, Nilotpala, Utpalini, Pushpa Drava in this Varga.

Amradi Varga (Phala Varga)- This Varga is on fruits and creepers, articulated with their respective medicinal properties and qualities. Narahari Pandit mentioned about *Amra, Koshamra, Rajamra, Maharajamra, Baddha Rasalamra, Jambhu, Maha Jambhu, Kaka Jambhu, Bhumi Jambhu, Panasa, Kadali, Kastha Kadali, Giri Kadali, Suvarna Kadali, Narikela, Madhu Narikela, Kharjuri, Madhu Kharjuri, Bhu Kharjuri, Pinda Kharjuri, Raj Kharjuri, Priyala, Bhallataka, Rajadana, Dadima, Tinduka, Kaka Tinduka, Akshota, Peelu, Vrihatpeelu, Parevata, Maha Parevata, Madhuka, Jalamadhuka, Bhavya, Aruka, Draksha, Gostani Draksha, Kakali Draksha, Karmara, Parushaka, Ashvatha, Vata, Vati, Asvatthika, Plaksha, Udumbara, Nadyudumbara, Kakoudumbarika, Badari, Raj Badari, Bhu Badari, Laghu Badari, Bijapura, Vana Bijapura, Madhu Vijapura, Amalaki, Kshudramalaka, Chinch, Amrataka, Naranga, Nimbu, Jambhira, Madhu Jambira, Kapittha, Tumburu, Rudraksha, Bilva, Shallaki, Kataka, Larkata Dhatri, Sleshmataka, Bhu Karvudara, Mushkaka, Karmarda, Tejahpatra, Vikantaka, Haritaki, Vibhataki, Puga Vriksha, Puga Phala, Nagavalli* in this Varga.

Chandanadi Varga- Narahari Pandit mentioned the fragrant flowers and substances in this hence called *Bhugandha Varga* which are full of aroma like *Chandana, Peeta Chandana, Patranga Chandana, Rakta Chandana, Barbar Chandana, Hari Chandana, Devadaru, Devakastha, Ceeda, Saptaparna, Sarala, Kumkuma, Trina Kumkuma, Priyangu, Kasturi, Gorochana, Karpooora, Cheenaka, Jawadi Kasturi, Tuni, Jati Patri, Jati Phala, Kankola, Lavanga, Swadu, Krishnagaru, Kastagaru, Dahagaru, Mangalyagaru, Jatamanshi, Gandha Mansi, Akasa Mansi, Turushka, Guggulu, Gandha Raja, Bhumija Guggulu, Rala, Kundruka,*

Kustha, Sariva, Krishnamuli, Nakha, Chakri, Sprikka, Sthauneyaka, Mura, Saileya, Choraka, Padmaka, Prapaundrika, Lamajjaka, Rohini, Shriveshta, Sheera, Nalika.

Suvarnadi Varga- Included *Ratnam, Swarna, Raupayam, Tamra, Trapu, Sheeshakam, Reeti, Raj Reetiki, Kansya, Varta Loha, Ayaskanta, Loha Kitta, Mundaloha, Tikshna Loha, Manahshila, Sindura, Bhunaga, Hingula, Gairika, Tuvvari, Haritala, Gandhaka, Shilajatu, Shikthakam, Dhatu Kashisham, Pushpa Kashikam, Dhatu Makshikam, Nilanjanam, Kulatthanjanam, Pushpanjanam, Rasanjanam, Srotanjanam, Kampillaka, Thuttham, Khaparu Thuttham, Parada, Abhrakam, Sphati, Kshullaka, Shankha, Krimija Shankha, Kaparda, Shukti, Jala Shukti, Khatini, Dugdha Pashana, Karpuramani, Shikata, Kanakushtha, Vimala, Akhau Pashana, Ratnam, Manikya, Mukthaphalam, Pravala, Garutmat, Pushparaga, Vajra, Neelam, Gomeda, Vaidurya, Sphatika, Surya Kanta Mani, Vaikranta, Chandrakanta mani, rajavarta, peroja.* Different *Ratna* according to *Navagrahas* is also explained along with *Maharatna* and *Uparatna*. Here *Abhidhana Chudamani* was called *Suvarnadi Varga* as it included most of the iron, metals, mercury, gems and their different types.

Paneeyadi Varga- Narahari Pandit mentioned different names of *Paneeya, Divyoudaka, Samudra, Nadi* along with their properties. He gave important river names *Ganga, Bhanusuta (Yamuna), Reva (Narmada), Chandrabhaga (cinab), Saraswati, Madhumati, Vipasha (Vyasa), Shona (Sonabhadra)* and others and their properties. *Dhara Jala, Kara Jala,* and *Antarikshaudabhava* as the 3 types of *Antariksha Jala* later on he explained *Chaturvidha Antariksha Jala* as *Dharam, Karam, Tausaram, Haimam.* Qualities of river according to *Ritu, Desa, Soil. Hrida, Prasravana, Tadaga, Vapi, Udbhid, Kedara* water is given along with the properties of well water. Preparation of *Hansodaka,* health benefits of *Ghrana peetodakam.* He explained about the *Dushita Jalam,* and indicated use of *Shrita Sheeta Jalam* with contraindication of *Sheeta Ambu.* Rules for consumption of Hot water is given along with quantity. Properties of *Ikshu (sugarcane)* and its by-products as *Gudam, Pancheekshu, Sarkara, Madhu, Madyam* was also included in this group. This *Varga* of *rasas (liquid)* which expel out the *dosa* which are not easily amenable to be expelled hence also called *Rasa Varga.*

Ksheeradi Varga- Includes *Dugdham, Dadhi, Takram, Navaneeta, Ghritam, Kanjikam, Mutram, Tailam* with its types and their derivatives, properties, indications and contraindications.

Saalayadi Varga- Also called as *Bhojya Varga* as the grains which are usually and daily used or consumed are included in this as *Suka Dhanya- Shali, Rajanna Shali, Shastika Shali, Krishna Shali, Rakta Shali, Munda Shali, Sthula Shali, Sukshma Shaali, Nirapa Shali, Vrihi Shali, Vrihi Shasthi, Kalam Shali, Rakta Shali, Sughandha Shali, Kumkuma Shali, Tilvasini Shali, Vakta Shali, Kalataka Shali, Kushmandika Shali, Kausumbhi Shali, Umpasa Shali, Pakshika Shali; Simbi Dhanya- Yavanala, Godhuma, Yava, Venuja Yava, Mudga, Masha, Rajmasa, Chanak, Vana Mudga, Masoora, Kalaya, Lanaka, Aadhki, Kulittha, Kshava, Nishpava, Tila, Atashi, Aasuri, Rajakshavaka, Tikshnaka; Trina Dhanya- Shyamaka, Kodrava, Varaka, Kanguni, Neevara, Ragi, Kuri.*

Mansadi Varga- Qualities of meat of various animals, living on ground, in the hole or burrow, swimming in the water or flying in the sky. Animals like *Khadga* (Rhinoceros), *Gavaya* (Jungle Cow), *Ruru Deer* (Black Deer), *Go Mansam* (Cows Meat), *Vana Mahisha* (Bison), *Gramya Mahisha* (Cow Meat), *Hasti Kravyam* (Elephant's Meat), *Ashva Kravyam* (Horse Meat), *Ustra Mansham* (Camel's Meat), *Gardabha Mansham* (Donkey), *Aina Deer* (Indian Antelope), *Kuranga* (Big Copper Coloured Deer), *Saranga* (Spotted Deer), *Shikhari* (Antelope Variety), *Sukara Mamsham* (Pig Meat), *Sarashringa* (Antelope Variety), *Changa Mansham* (Goat Meat), *Chagapota Mansham* (Meat Of Young Goat), *Aurabhra Mansham* (Rams Meat), *Aavika Meat* (Sheeps Meat), *Shalya Mansham* (Hedge Hog), *Nakula Mamsham* (Mongoose Meat), *Godha Mansham* (Alligator's Meat), *Sasa Mansham* (Rabbits Meat); Birds like *Aranya* and *Gramya Kukkuta* (wild and domestic cock), *Harita* and *Paravata* (Pigeons), *Tittira* (Partridge Meat), *Lavaka Mansham* (Quail's Meat), *Vartaka Mansham* (Ducks Meat), *Chataka* (House Sparrow), *Kapinjjala* (Yellow Wattled Lapwing), *Chakora Mamsham* (Red Legged Partridge's Meat), *Sarasha Mansham*; Qualities Of Different Types Of Fishes- *Rohita* (Lampere Fish), *Gargara Fish Meat*, *Bheeru Fish Meat*, *Bala Matsya Mansham*, *Barbara Matshya Mansham*, *Chagala Matsya Mansham*, *Rakta Matsya Mansham*, *Mahisha Matsya Mansham*, *Avila Matsya Mansham*, *Vatuka Matsya Mansham*, *Alomasha Matsya Mansham*, *Karna Vasa Matsya Mansham*.

Manushyadi Varga- This *varga* is regarding human beings, their age, varna, dhatus, characteristic and numerous *dosas* and *gunas* etc. Starting from names of *Manushya*, *Purusha*, *Stri*, *Bharta*, *Bharya*, *Napunshakam*, *Mahishi*, *Bhogini*, *Veshya*, *Brahmana*, *Kshatriya*, *Vartika*, *Shudhras*, *Bala*, *Yuva*, *Vridhha*, *Kumari*, *Yuvati*, *Garbhini*, *Vridhha*, *Pushpita*, *Bandhya*, *Tanu*, *Angam*, *Shirah*, *Kesha*, *Drishti*, *Apanga*, *Bhala*, *Ostha*,

Ghranam, Shankha, Shinghana, Mukha, Osthadhara, Danta, Jivha, Ghantika, Pratijihva, Krikatika, Griva, Kantha, Galashundika, Dhamani, Sira, Parshva, Baha, Pani, Bandha, Nakha, Rekha, Stana, Stanagra, Vaksha, Kukshi, Marma, Nabhi, Garbhashaya, Aamashaya, Pakwashaya, Kati, Mushka, Shishnam, Yoni, Uru, Jangha, Ghutika, Parsni, Pada, Utsangha, Pratala, Hasta, Vyama, Amrmas, Mukhstrava, Shveda, Netramala, Malam, Srava, Vali, Palita, Seven Dhatu, Rasa, Rakta, Mansha, Meda, Asthi, Majja, Shukra, Antra, Snayu, Nadi, Sarira Asthi, Kapala, Sakhashthi, Kaseru, Parashuka, Atma, Prakriti, Ahamkara, Mansa, Gunas, Akshipanchaka, Vishaya, Mahabhuta Etc.

Simhadi Varga- Includes the Nine categories of Animals/ creatures as *Prasaha, Pratuda, Vishkira, Vilambhita, Druta, Kita, Shaya- Bileshaya, Guhashaya, Jaleshaya*. Following animals are described like *Shimha, Vyaghra, Chitra Vyaghra, Rksha, Tarakshu, Shrigala, Ihamriga, Kukkura, Vidala, Lomasha Vidala, Hasti, Bhadra, Bala Kalabha, Karini, Khadga, Ustra, Mahisha, Mahishi, Vrishab, Bala Vrishab, Gau, Vana Vrishab, Vana Dhenu, Chamar, Chamari, Aranya Varah, Gramya Varah, Ashva, Bala Ghotaka, Ashva, Gardabha, Veshara, Chagala, Chagali, Mesha, Mriga, Vanara, Salyaka, Kokada, Nakula, Sarpa, Mahanaga, Mushaka, Mahamushaka, Chachundari, Godha, Gaudheya, Barbari, Grihagodhika, Krikalasha, Jahaka, Palli, Loota, Anjallika, Vrishchika, Karna Jaluka, Piplika, Taila Pipilika, Krishna Pipilika, Matkuna, Matshya, Shishuka, Kumbhira, Kacchapa, Karkata, Manduka, Raja Manduka, Jalauka, Dadyuha, Kaupi, Gridhra, Kastha Koota, Karaka, Kanaka, Kaka, Drone Kaka, Ulooka, Valguli, Charmaki, Mayoora, Krauncha, Vaka, Shakuni, Durga, Balaka, Gharmanta Kamuki, Chakravaka, Sarasa, Tittibhi, Jala Kukkuta, Thika, Jala Sarpa, Hamsha, Kala Hamsha, Kukkuta, Kapota, Paravata, Kokila, Sooka, Raja Sooka, Sarika, Raja Sarika, Chaataka, Harita, Dhusari, Tailpa, Bhiringa, Chataka, Lava, Tittira, Kshudraoluka, Shyama, Khadyota, Taila Keeta, Indragopa, Bhramara, Madhu Makshika, Varata, Dansha, Makshika, Mashaka, Krishnaka, Kalika, Yooka, Pakshmaja, Shweta Yooka, Keetika, Mankora, Kshadbindu Keeta.*

Rogadi Varga- Different types of diseases are explained here along with names of treatment, medicine and its form, types of decoctions, *Pathyam, Vaidya* with the prime qualities, *Pandita, Buddhi, Anna, Vyanjanam, Bhojanam*, qualities of *Rasa, Mishra Rasa, Viruddha Rasa, Brihana, Vrishya, Tarpana, Nishyandana* are explained in this part.

Sattvadi Varga- Includes the *Gunas*, *Vayu*, *Prakariti*, *Kala*, measurement of time, *Ritu*, *Aayana*, *Paksha*, *Purnima*, *Amavashya*, movement of winds and its properties, *dishas*, measurements of length, weight, *Aushadha*.

Mishraka Varga- It is having items which are categorized in groups with specific name i.e. *Trikatu*, *Triphala*, *Varardhaka*, *Adhyapushpakam*, *Lavana Treya*, *Ksharatreya*, *Sajjaikshara*, *Yavakshara*, *Tankana Kshara*, *Samatritaya*, *Madhura Trayam*, *Tri Sharkara*, *Anjana Tritaya*, *Tridosha*, *Trikantaka*, *Trikarshika*, *Chatubhadra*, *Trijataka*, *Chaturjataka*, *Katuchaturjatak*, *Devakardama*, *Yakshakardama*, *Pancha Sugandhka*, *Panchkola*, *Panchvalkala*, *Laghu Panchmoola*, *Maha Panchmoola*, *Dashamoola*, *Madhya Panchmoola*, *Panchamrita Yoga*, *Divya Panchamrita*, *Panch Gavya*, *Pancha Nimba*, *Tikta Nimba Panchaka*, *Panchamla Phalam*, *Phalamla Panchaka*, *Amla Varga*, *Panchamla*, *Pancha Siddhaushhadhi*, *Pancha Sairisha*, *Panchanga*, *Panchagana*, *Pancha Surana*, *Maha Panchvisha*, *Upavisha*, *Panchamutra*, *Triloha*, *Grahanga Panchlohakam*, *Kshara Panchaka*, *Kshara Shatkam*, *Lavana Panchakam*, *Saptadhatu*, *Maharasastaka*, *Uparasa*, *Samanya Rasa*, *Astaloha*, *Ksharadashaka*, *Mutrashaka*, *Madhura Jivakadi Gana*, *AstaVarga*, *Veshavara*, *Sugandhamlaka*, *Santarpana Dravya*, *Mantha*, *Rakta Varga*, *Sukla Varga*, *Bhagryadigana*, *Kiratadi Gana*, *Shikarini Prepration*, etc.

Ekarthadi Varga- Those words having one or many synonyms are included here im *Ekartha Varga*, *Dvyarthaka Varga*, *Tryarthaka Varga*, *Chaturarthaka Varga*, *Pancharthaka Varga*, *Sadarthaka Varga*, *Saptarthaka Varga*, *Astarthaka Varga*, *Navarthaka Varga*, *Dasharthaka Varga*, *Ekadasarthaka Varga* Hence the name given to this *Varga* is *Abhidhana Chudamani* also.

Drawbacks

Proper identification of drugs is not available due to same synonyms which also give rise to controversy among different plants. This affected the formulation of various medicinal preparations. All the *Nighantus* written in Sanskrit created problem in understanding by those scholars who were not knowing this language and were not able to properly interpret this. Translation and commentary on scientific line is not available leading lack of actuality of subject.

DISCUSSION

From *Namarupa Vidyana* we get to know that the synonyms are not just the names of different plants or substance but it also guides towards the mode of action, identification, quality, specific feature of that substance. The rationale of naming a plant is well documented in *Raja Nighantu*. Drugs are classified according to *Rasas* i.e *Madhura rasa* includes 258 Drugs, *Amla rasa* - 40 Drugs, *Lavana rasa*- 05 Drugs, *Katu rasa*- 268 Drugs, *Tikta rasa*- 129 Drugs, *Kashaya rasa*- 89 drugs.^[5] *Raja Nighantu* has mentioned a total of 300 synonyms of 170 plants based on the karma (actions) of which 147 synonyms are repeatedly mentioned. This proves that 153 synonyms represent 36 pharmacological activities related to human body.^[6]

CONCLUSION

By the above whole description of *Raja Nighantu* which covers the entire *Dravyaguna Vidyana* with clinical application of drugs and types with the prime importance to their synonyms. The *Nighantus* have to be explored for more information on identification, phytochemical analysis and Habitat. This *Nighantu* includes the compilation of *Madanapala Nighantu*, *Halayudha*, *Vishwaprakashi*, *Amarkosha*, *Shesharaji Nighantu*.^[7]

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