

## CONCEPTUAL REVIEW OF MANIKYA RATNA

<sup>1</sup>Dr Sindhuri. K <sup>2</sup>Dr Gopi Krishna M <sup>3</sup>Dr Santosh S Kulkarni

<sup>1</sup>PG Scholar,<sup>2</sup>Professor & HOD,<sup>3</sup>Professor RS & BK Dept, SJGAMC,Koppal Karnataka

### ABSTRACT

The term Rasashastra literally means the “Science of Mercury”. Considering Mercury as the supreme substance, this science includes metals, minerals, and gemsto potentiate it. Ancient Ayurvedic texts of rasasastra had mentioned the use of gemstones for medicinal purpose especially, they are used to make mercury stable, to alleviate the diseases and enhance the longevity. Manikya has been quoted in almost all the ancient as well as recent treaties of Ayurveda. Manikya is having its existence in the Vedic literatures too. Manikya is considered first and foremost among chief 9 ratnas in almost all the texts of Rasashastra and jyotishyashastra. All ratnas are having their relations with specific grahas, Manikya is Surya preetiratna.

**KEYWORDS:** Manikya, Gems, Rasashastra, Ruby, Ratna.

### INTRODUCTION

Rasashastra the ancient alchemical science, an important branch of Ayurveda originated with the twin aim of attaining Deha Siddhi and Loha Siddhi. But in the due course of time this science became more oriented towards Deha Siddhi and for therapeutic purpose. Rasashastra had used almost all the available metals and minerals at that time for its medicinal purposes. Gems are also one of them. As the priority of Rasashastra is to attain a Body (Deha) which is just like Diamond (Vajra) so that it can stay as it is for centuries together (Pinda Shathirya).

Manikya is known to the Indians about 5000 years ago only. Manikya is one of the main ratna among the Nava Ratnas<sup>1</sup> mentioned in our classics. In jyotish science every Precious and Semi-Precious Stone has link with the Nine Grahas<sup>1</sup>of the unishloka. Manikya is associated to Sun. Sun is the

source of energy to the whole unishloka in the same way Manikya is the master of all ratnas. It is composed of Aluminium oxide, Chromium and Titanium. The chemical composition of it is  $Al_2O_3$ . People of India are using Manikya since ages along. In the past it was used for ornamental purposes later on in the Samhita Period it came to field of medicine and afterward in the classics of Rasashastra Manikya recognized itself as a sole medicine in the treatment of Klaibyata, rasayana, balya and paapaghanata. In Shrimad Bhagvat Geeta, Mahabharat and Brihat samhita there are reference about Manikya. In those days people were aware of beauty and usage of manikya.<sup>2</sup>Insamhita kala Manikya quoted in the name of Kuruvinda as anushastra<sup>3</sup> Manikya is one of the ingredients in Lekhaniyanjana<sup>4</sup>, Bhadrodayadyanjana<sup>5</sup> and used as utsadana dravya.<sup>6</sup>Manikya is a

variety of ratna which is of red in colour. Manikya is considered first and foremost among chief 9 ratnas in almost all the texts of Rasashastra and jyotishshastra.

**Mythological origin of Manikya:**<sup>7</sup>

Lord Vishnu took Vaamana avatar and shot down king Bali. With the touch of lord foot, Bali's body converted into 84 types of gems. Specific part of king Bali's body

converted into specific gems, likewise by the blood of King Bali got origin to Manikyamani.

**Vernacular Names**<sup>8</sup> :

Hindi - Manika, Chunni, Laal, Laal Manika, English -Ruby, Bengali -Mannika, Marathi -Manika, Kannada-Manikya, Latin-Rubinus, Telugu-Manikyamu, Gujrati-Manika.

**Historical review**

SL NO	CLASSICAL BOOKS	INFORMATION ABOUT MANIKYA
1.	<b>Charaka Samhita</b> <sup>9</sup> : 10th cent B.C.	Acharya Charaka has mentioned Manikya&Padmaraga as synonyms at different places. In his text“Charaka Samhita” .Author had used Manikya in both external & internal use. In external use Manikya is indicated as ornamental use for graham badhanivarana. In internal use Manikya is indicated in various diseases such as Shwasa, balya, deepana and vrashaya.
2.	<b>Sushruta Samhita</b> <sup>10</sup> : 10th cent B.C	Acharya Sushruta has also mentioned Manikya as Kuruvinda synonyms at different places in his text “Sushruta Samhita”.
3.	<b>AshtangHridaya</b> <sup>11</sup> : 5th – 6th cent.A.D	Acharya Vagbhatta has mentioned Manikya at different places in his text “AshtangHridaya”. He had quoted Manikya under KhanijaVarga. Acharya has also used Manikya in external as well as internal use. For internal use it is indicated in agnimandya, balya and paapdosha hara & for external use it is indicated in aadyatmikavyadhis.
4.	<b>Bhava Prakasha</b> <sup>12</sup> : 16th cent.A.D.	In this text, the author had recorded Manikya under the ratnavarga & Manikya is said Ratna of Graha Surya.
5.	<b>BhaishajyaRantnavali</b> <sup>13</sup> : 19th cent.A.D.	In this text there is a complete description about Manikya with its marana process and uses.

**Literary Review of Manikya from Treaties of Rasashastra:**

Most of the Rasashastra books briefly explained about the Manikya in Ratnavarga. The shodhana, marana process of manikya

was told and also indication in weakness, rasayana, deepana and vrishaya by Rasa Tarangini, Rasa RatnaSamucchaya, Rasa Jala Nidhi etc.

**Synonyms of Manikya Mani**

Synonyms	A.K <sup>14</sup>	R.N <sup>15</sup>	R.T <sup>16</sup>	R.J.N <sup>17</sup>	B.P <sup>18</sup>	R.V <sup>19</sup>
Manikya	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rangamanikya	+	+	+	-	-	-

Ratnaraat	+	+	-	-	-	-
Tarala	+	+	-	-	-	-
Ratnanayak	+	+	-	-	-	-
Raagadrik	+	+	-	-	-	-
Shonaphal	+	+	-	-	-	+
Padmaraga	+	+	+	-	+	+
Raviratna	+	+	+	+	-	-
Shonaratra	+	+	+	+	-	-
Kuruvinda	+	+	+	-	-	-
Lohitaka	+	+	+	+	+	-
Sougandhika	+	+	-	-	-	-
Taruna	-	-	-	+	-	-
Shringaari	+	+	-	+	-	-
Sharenduka	+	-	-	-	-	-
Rangamani	-	-	-	+	-	-
Raagayuk	-	-	-	+	-	-
Vasuratna	-	-	-	-	-	+
Laxmiratna	-	-	-	-	-	+
Arunopala	-	-	-	-	-	+

A.K – Ananda Khanda, R.N – Raja Nigantu, R.T – Rasa Tarangini, R.J.N – Rasa Jala Nidhi, B.P- Bhava Prakash, R.V- Ratna Vignana,.

#### Types of Manikhyaby different acharyas:

Types	A.K <sup>20</sup>	BRRS <sup>21</sup>	R.N <sup>22</sup>	R.J.N <sup>23</sup>	R.V <sup>24</sup>	R.Chu <sup>25</sup>	R.R.S <sup>26</sup>	R.A <sup>27</sup>
Padmaraga	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Nilagandhi	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kuruvinda	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Sougandhik	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-

A.K – Ananda Khanda, B.R.R.S- Brihat Rasa Raja Sunder, , R.N – Raja Nigantu, R.J.N – Rasa Jala Nidhi, R.V- Ratna Vignana, R.R.S-Rasa Ratna Samucchaya, R.Ch – Rasendra Chudamani, R.A – Rasa Amrutam

**Lakshanas of Padmaraga Manikya:**<sup>28</sup> It is bright like red lotus, clear, unctuous, heavy, clear, oval in shape with an outer surface is said to be the best.

**Lakshanas of Nilagandhi Manikya:**<sup>29</sup> It is available near the holy river Ganga. it is of arunavarna externally where as blue tinge in the inferior.

**Lakshanas of Kuruvinda Manikya:**<sup>30</sup> It is obtained from a stone named Kuruvinda. It is highly red and beautiful.

**Lakshanas of Sougandhika Manikya:**<sup>31</sup> It grows out of Sugandhika and yellowish red. The Ruby is known as ratnaraj, the “king of gems,” and as ratnanayaka, the “leader of gems.” India was considered as the classical country of Rubies.

### Grahya lakshanas of Manikyamani

Lakshana	R.R.S <sup>32</sup>	R.chu <sup>33</sup>	R.P.S <sup>34</sup>	A.pra <sup>35</sup>	R.T <sup>36</sup>	R.Nig <sup>37</sup>
Snigdha	+	+	+	+	+	+
Guru	+	+	+	+	-	+
Sheta	-	+	-	-	-	-
Depta	-	-	-	+	+	+
Suranga	-	-	-	+	-	+
Svaccha	+	+	+	+	-	+
Sugatra	+	+	+	+	+	-
Vritta	+	+	+	-	+	-
Rasayana	-	-	-	+	+	+
Sara	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sphutam	+	+	+	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	+	-	-	-
Mahat	-	-	+	-	-	-
Kamala	+	+	+	+	+	-

R.R.S-Rasa Ratna Samucchaya,R.Ch –Rasendra Chudamani,R.P – Rasa Padathi,Ay.P – Ayurveda Prakash, R.T – Rasa Tarangini, R.Nig – Raja Nigantu

**AgrahyaLakshanas of Manikya:**Malina,Vishada,Ruksya,Chipita,Vakra,Sachidra,Karkasa, Laghu.<sup>38</sup>

### Gunas of Manikya

Guna	R.R.S	R.Ch	R.P.S	Ay.P	A.K	R.J.N	R.T	R.Nig	B.P	B.R.R.S
Madhura	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Kashaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Snigdha	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Guru	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
Sheeta	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Depta	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+
Suranga	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+
Svaccha	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-
Sugatra	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Vritta	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+
Rasayana	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
Sara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Lekhana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Sphutam	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mahat	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kamala	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+

R.R.S-Rasa Ratna Samucchaya,R.Ch –Rasendra Chudamani,R.P – Rasa Padathi,Ay.P – Ayurveda Prakash,A.K – Ananda Khanda,R.J.N – Rasa Jala Nidhi,R.T – Rasa Tarangini,R.Nig – Raja Nigantu,B.P- Bhava Prakash,B.R.R.S- Brihat Rasa Raja Sunder

**Manikya Guna, Karma :**

Manikya is Madhura rasa, Snigdha in guna, Vrishya, Balya, Rasayana, Medhya, Hridhya and Deepana in karma. It destroys vatavikaras and kshaya roga.<sup>39</sup>

Manikya is Madhura in rasa, allivatesvata and pitta. It has Rasayana property.<sup>40</sup>

**Manikyamani Dhaarana Punya**

Manikya is an increaser of digestive power. It is nutritious and destroyer of kapha, vata. It also does away the evil influence exerted by ghosts and other evil spirits.<sup>41</sup>

**Pharmacological Actions of Manikya:**

Karma	R.R.S	R.chu	R.P.S	Ay.P	A.K	R.J.N	R.T	R.Nig	B.R.R.S
Deepana	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Vrishya	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Vatahara	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
Vatapittahara	-		-	+	-	-	+	+	-
Vatakaphahara	+		-	+	+	+	-	-	-
Tridosahara	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medhya	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Unmada	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Vishaghna	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Grahadośahara	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Karmajavyadhinashana	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Hridya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutavetala papagnam	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Rasayana	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+
Khsyaroga hara	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Dwajabhanga hara	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Manojnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

R.R.S-Rasa Ratna Samucchaya,R.Chu –Rasendra Chudamani,R.P.S – Rasa Prakash Sudhakar,,Ay.P – Ayurveda Prakash,A.K – Ananda Khanda,R.J.N – Rasa Jala Nidhi,R.T – Rasa Tarangini,R.Nig – Raja Nigantu,B.R.R.S-Brihat Rasa Raja Sunder

**Shodhana of Manikyamanimentioned in various classics:**

S.No.	Media	Procedure	Technique	Reference
1.	AmlaDravyas	Swedana in dolayantra for 3 Hour	Swedana	R.R.S. <sup>42</sup>
2.	Nimbuswarasa	Swedana in dolayantra for 3hour	Swedana	R.T. <sup>45</sup>
3.	Jayanti Swarasa	Swedana in dola yantrafor 3 hrs	Swedana	R.S.S <sup>44</sup>
4.	Kulattakwatha	Bhavana for 3 days under Sunlight	Bhavana	R.S <sup>45</sup>
5.	Nimbuswarasa	Swedana in dolayantra for 3hours	Swedana	R.T.Sara

6.	Jayanti swarasa	Swedana in dolayantra for 3hours	Swedana	R.Chi
7.	Kumariswarasa + tanduliyak a +stanya	Make red hot & dip 7-7 time in each	Nirvapa	R.Kam
8.	Ashvamutra	Sthapana for 1 night; repeat for 3 times	Sthapana	Vaidya kalpa Druma

R.R.S-Rasa Ratna Samucchaya, R.T – Rasa Tarangini, R.S.S- Rasendra Sara Sangraha, R.S-Rasayana sara, R.T.S- Rasa Tantra Sara, R.Chi-Rasendra Chintamani, R.Kam- Rasa Kamadenu.

#### Marana of Manikya mani mentioned in various classics<sup>46</sup>

SL NO	Dravyas and Bhavanadravya	Process	Putra	Reference
1.	Gandhaka, Haratala, Manashila, Lakucha	Take all in equal parts with Manikya, mardana with Lakuchaswarasa.	8 Gajaputa	R.T
2.	Gandhaka, Haratala, Manashila, Hingula, Lakuchaswarasa.	Take all in equal parts with Manikya, mardana with Lakuchaswarasa.	8 Gajaputa	R.T
3.	Gandhaka, Manashila, Hingula, Nimbuswasara	Take all in equal parts with Manikya, mardana with Nimbuswasara.	8 Gajaputa	R.T

**Mruta Manikya lakshana**– According to Rasa Tarangini - It is medhavardhaka, madhurarasa, rasaayana guna, deepaka, vrushya, ayushya, vata pitta haram, kapha prashamanam, snigdham, kshayaroganashta, vajikarana, napumsakanashta.

According to Rasa Tarangini dose is ¼-1/2 ratti.

#### DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Manikya is a valuable and important ratna among the navaratnas. Utility of manikya in different therapeutic formulations available since from samhita kala. Acharya Somadev considered as the pioneer of introduction of ManikyaBhasma under sarvaratnamarana. The history of Rubies in India spans over two thousand years. The term corundum, which is used today, is derived from the Sanskrit word "kuruvinda". Its been evident from the above

Manikyamani Shodhana table majority of the references are of Swedana procedure through DolaYantra and NimbuSwarasa is the media. Only in Rasatarangini book marana of manikyamani is explained. In Vedic Astrology and Ayurveda, Ruby is used to propitiate the Sun. V.B. Dash writes about properties and therapeutic indications: “Ruby Bhasma is sweet in taste, aphrodisiac, cardiac tonic and stimulant of digestion as well as metabolism. It is very effective in the treatment of any bleeding in the body. It cures impotency and tuberculosis.

#### REFERENCES

1. Sri Vangbhattacharya: 4<sup>th</sup> chapter, Rasaratna Samuchchaya, commentary by Dr. Indradev Tripathi, published by Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthan, office Varanasi, edition-2009, 7shloka, pp-43.
2. Dr.C.B.Jha, Ayurvediya Rasashastra, Varanasi, Chaukhamba Subharthi

Prakashana, reprint 2003, 8th chapter, 395 pp.

3. Sushruta samhita, with Nibandhasangraha commentary by Dalhana, Varanasi, Chokhamba Orientalia, reprint 1997, Sutra Sthana, 8th chapter, 15th shloka, 41 pp.

4. Ibid, Uttara sthana, 15<sup>th</sup> chapter, 26shloka, 623pp.

5. Ibid, Uttara sthana, 19<sup>th</sup> chapter, 94shloka, 640pp.

6. Ibid, Sutra sthana, 37th chapter, 31<sup>st</sup> shloka, 163pp.

7. Sushruta samhita, with Nibandhasangraha commentary by Dalhana, Varanasi, Chokhamba Orientalia, reprint 1997, Sutra Sthana, 10th chapter, 16shloka, 88 pp.

8. Dr. Vilas. A. Dole and Dr. Prakash Paranjpe, A Text book of Rasa Shastra, English edition, 1st Edn, Delhi, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan, 2004, 339pp

9. Agnivesha, Charaka samhita, Commentary by Chakrapanidatta, Yadavji Trikamji Acharya, Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan, Varanasi, U.P., Edition 2008

10. Sushruta samhita, with Nibandhasangraha commentary by Dalhana, Varanasi, Chokhamba Orientalia, reprint 1997, Sutra Sthana, 8<sup>th</sup> chapter.

11. Vagbhata, Ashtanga Hridayam, Harisastris paradakara vaidya, Chaukhamba Orientalia, Varanasi, U.P., Reprint 9th edition, 2005

12. Bavamisra, Bhavaprakasha translated by Srikantha murthy, Chaukhambha krishnadas academy, Varanasi, reprint 2011

13. Sri Govinddas- Bhaisajyaratnavali by Kaviraj Ambika dutt Shastri, published by Chowkhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi, 17<sup>th</sup> edition, 2004, shloka 158th, pp. 23.

14. Maha Bairava, Anandakanda, edited and translated by S. V. Radhakrishnashastry, Tanjaore, T.M.S.S.M. library,

Kriyakaranavishranta, 1952, 8<sup>th</sup> ullasa, 4<sup>th</sup> shloka, 603 pp.

15. Narahari, Rajanighantu, edited by Dr. Indradev Tripathi, Varanasi, Chaukhamba Krishnadas Academy, 2003, 145-146 shloka, 451 pp.

16. Sadananda Sharma, Rasa Tarangini, edited by Kashinath Shastri, 11 edition, th New Delhi, MotilalBanarasidas publication, 2004, 23<sup>rd</sup> chapter, 43th shloka, 608pp.

17. Bhudeb Mookerjee, Rasa Jala Nidhi or Ocean of Indian Chemistry, Medicine and Alchemy, compiled in Sanskrit text with English translation, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Publishers, 2004, Volume III, 14th chapter, 201 pp

18. Bhavamishra, Bhavaprakasha, Translated by K R Shrikanthamurthy, 1st edition, Varanasi, Krishnadas Academy, 1998, Vol-I, Purvakhanda, 6<sup>th</sup> chapter, 181 shloka, 358pp.

19. Shree Pandit Radhakrishna Parashara, Ratnavijnana, 2nd edition, Varanasi, Chaukhamba Bharati Academy, 1998, 161pp

20. Maha Bairava, Anandakanda, edited and translated by S. V. Radhakrishnashastry, Tanjaore, T.M.S.S.M. library, Kriyakaranavishranta, 1952, 8<sup>th</sup> ullasa, 9-12 shlokas, 604 pp.

21. Dattarama choubey, Brahat Rasaraja Sundara, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, Varanasi, Choukhamba Orientalia, 2000, uttarabhaga, 203 pp.

22. Narahari, Rajanighantu, edited by Dr. Indradev Tripathi, Varanasi, Chaukhamba Krishnadas Academy, 2003, 150 shloka, 458 pp.

23. Bhudeb Mookerjee, Rasa Jala Nidhi or Ocean of Indian Chemistry, Medicine and Alchemy, compiled in Sanskrit text with English translation, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Publishers, 2004, Volume III, chapter 14, 202 pp.

24. Shree Pandit Radhakrishna Parashara, Ratnavijnana, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Varanasi, Chaukhamba Bharati Academy, 1998, 162pp.
25. Somadeva, Rasendra chudamani, commentary by Sidhinanadan mishra, Varanasi, Chaukhamba Orientalia, 2004, 12 chapter, 4 shloka, 199 pp
26. Vagbhatacharya, Rasa Ratna Samuchchaya, edited by Pandith Dharmanand Sharma, 2 edition, Varanasi, Motilal Banarasi Das, 1996, chapter 4, 9 shloka, 63pp.
27. Acharya Yadavji Trikamji, Rasamritam, English translation by Dr. Damodharjoshi, 2 Edn, Varanasi, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Bhavan, 2003, 8 chapter, 145pp.
28. Vagbhatacharya, Rasa Ratna Samuchchaya, edited by Pandith Dharmanand Sharma, 2 edition, Varanasi, Motilal Banarasi Das, 1996, chapter 4, 10, shloka, 63pp.
29. Vagbhatacharya, Rasa Ratna Samuchchaya, edited by Pandith Dharmanand Sharma, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Varanasi, Motilal Banarasi Das, 1996, chapter 4, 11 shloka, 63pp.
30. Acharya Yashodhara, Rasaprakasha Sudhakara, edited by Siddinandana Mishra, edn., Varanasi, Chaukhamba Orientalia, 1998, Chapter 7, shloka, 132 pp.
31. Narahari, Rajanighantu, edited by Dr. Indradev Tripathi, Varanasi, Chaukhamba Krishnadas Academy, 2003, 150 shloka, 458 pp.
32. Vagbhatacharya, Rasa Ratna Samuchchaya, edited by Pandith Dharmanand Sharma, 2 edition, Varanasi, Motilal Banarasi Das, 1996, chapter 4, 10-11 shloka, 63pp.
33. Somadeva, Rasendra chudamani, commentary by Sidhinanadan mishra, Varanasi, Chaukhamba Orientalia, 2004, 12 chapter, 4- 5 shloka, 199 pp.
34. Acharya Yashodhara, Rasaprakasha Sudhakara, edited by Siddinandana Mishra, 1 edn., Varanasi, Chaukhamba Orientalia, 1998, Chapter 7, 4-5th shloka, 132 pp.
35. Madhava, Ayurveda prakasha, edited by Gulraj sharma mishra, 3edn. Varanasi, Chaukhamba bharati Academy, 1999, chapter 5, 103 shloka, 464 pp.
36. Sadananda Sharma, Rasa Tarangini, edited by Kashinath Shastry, 11 edition, New Delhi, Motilal Banarasi Das publication, 2004, chapter 23, 44 shloka, 608pp.
37. Narahari, Rajanighantu, edited by Dr. Indradev Tripathi, Varanasi, Chaukhamba Krishnadas Academy, 2003, 151 shloka, 458pp.
38. Vagbhatacharya, Rasa Ratna Samuchchaya, edited by Pandith Dharmanand Sharma, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Varanasi, Motilal Banarasi Das, 1996, 12 chapter 4 shloka, 63pp.
39. Acharya Yadavji Trikamji, Rasamritam, English translation by Dr. Damodhar joshi, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Varanasi, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Bhavan, 2003, 8th chapter, 1st shloka, 144pp.
40. Madhava, Ayurveda prakasha, edited by Gulraj sharma mishra, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, Varanasi, Chaukhamba bharati Academy, 1999, chapter 5, 100- 101 shloka, 464pp.
41. Vagbhatacharya, Rasa Ratna Samuchchaya, edited by Pandith Dharmanand Sharma, 2 edition, Varanasi, Motilal Banarasi Das, 1996, chapter 4, 13th shloka, 63pp.
42. Vagbhatacharya, Rasa Ratna Samuchchaya, edited by Pandith Dharmanand Sharma, 2 edition, Varanasi, Motilal Banarasi Das, 1996, 4th chapter 60th shloka, 69pp.
43. Vagbhatacharya, Rasa Ratna Samuchchaya, edited by Pandith



Dharmanand Sharma, 2 edition, Varanasi, Motilal Banarasi Das, 1996, 12 chapter 4shloka, 63pp.

44. Sri Gopal Krishna, Rasendra Sara Sangraha by Vd. Satyarth Prakash, 1st chapter, Krishnadas Academy, 1994, 378 shloka, pp.-243.

45. Shyama Sunder Acharya Vaidhya, Rasayana Sara vol-1, Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, 7th edition 2005, shloka 442, pp.-337.

46. Sadananda Sharma, RasaTarangini, edited by Kashinath Shastry, 11<sup>th</sup> edition, New Delhi, Motilal banarasi das publication, 2004, chp23, 50-53 shloka, 609pp.



---

### **CORRESPONDING AUTHOR**

Dr Sindhuri. K

PG Scholar Dept of Rasashastra and  
Bhaishajya kalpana SJGAMC, Koppal  
Karnataka - India

Email: pathre.sindhuri@gmail.com

---

Source of support: Nil,

Conflict of interest: None Declared

### **Cite this article as**

Dr Sindhuri. K: Conceptual Review of Manikya  
Ratna; ayurpub; V(2): 1459-1467