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Review

Analytical Review of Ravigupta's Siddhasara Nighantu.

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ABSTRACT:

Background: Siddhasara Samhita and its Siddhasara Nighantu are important text of Indian Medical Science belonging to early medieval period. These were written after the prime three texts - *Brihattrayi* and before the lesser three texts - L*aghu trayi*, thus making them important to be referred. Written by Acharya Ravigupta in easy language aim for mediocre this have been a physician guide book. With regard to Nighantu, Siddhasara Nighantu is a pioneer work in Medieval period after Vedic period Nighantus, it has given synonyms of important plants-metal-minerals within less than hundred verses. **Objective:** To study and analyze importance of Siddhasara Nighantu. **Method:** Applicable materials are taken from the published texts and available translation by different authors on Siddhasara Samhita and Nighantu - lexicon. Through literature review, the objective of this study is to analyze and highlight the importance and utility of Siddhasara Nighantu. **Result:** Many interesting findings were found and are discussed. From intellectual historical significance to easy reference, this linguistic archive, an early pharmacopoeia and handy work on many names of important drugs is important as quoted and explored, this is for easy identification of drugs and quick guidance to physician. **Conclusion:** This work as an essential text to a physician, should be explored to larger extent; as true to Siddhasara Nighantu another name, its *Sarottam*, best of all. Further studies to see the order and its contribution to other Nighantus, would be helpful to scholars of Dravyaguna and all.

KEYWORDS: Analytical review, *Ayurveda, Dravyaguna*, *Siddhasara Nighantu, Ravigupta.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Siddhasara Samhita text written around 7-8th century by Acharya Ravigupta have an annexure or continued concluding part as Nighantu; thus, Siddhasara as a whole consist of 31 chapters + 1 Nighantu, that is Siddhasara Nighantu which have also been referred as *Sarottam Nighantu*. [1] *Sarottam* literally means best. Acharya Priyavrat Sharma, Ayurveda Dravyaguna legend, in his book 'Ayurved ka Vaijanik Itihas' have enlisted of all Nighantus and referred of Siddhasara Nighantu in early list of Nighantus. [2]

Nighantus in general, are collection of words, the synonyms and the names of the medicinal substances, in other mean, it is glossary connected with Ayurveda, also called lexicon. Some Nighantus are based on synonymous group, some on the name of drugs as per their type, action, etc. Identification of drugs, particularly plants, is lexico-graphic work, it gives historical importance, distribution in particular habitat, peculiar character, etc. Nighantu literature have been an important aspect in study of Ayurveda Dravya Guna Vijnana. As per the experts importance of Nighantu is as important to a physician as is Grammar to a scholar and weapon to a soldier. Thus, we understand it is indispensable for a Vaidya – Ayurveda practitioner to know more of Nighantu.

History of Nighantu and its origin is back to Veda times. The Vedic period Nighantu, has Vedic Nighantu, Sushruta Nighantu and Rasa Vaisesika Nighantu in list. And thereafter in the Medieval period 8th century+ we have Siddhasara Nighantu of Ravigupta, Ashtanga Nighantu of Vahatacharya and Paryayaratnamala of Indukara Madhav, followed by many others. The modern period Nighantu 16th century onwards, have Bhavaprakash Nighantu and 30 some which are very systematic and referred most. [3] Many of these are not fully available. From chronology list and the available, we can see Siddhasara as one of the earliest Nighantu with that of Vahatacharya, Indukara Mahadev who were of similar time to Ravigupta. Whether Ravigupta Siddhasara Nighantu was very first, or other is historical debate. A study to study among these records comparatively and critically is needed to confirm of. Whatsoever, analytically Siddhasara Nighantu is a pioneer work, a base of the rich literature lineage of Nighantus.

In Siddhasara Nighantu, the author begins, briefly saying, the Nighantu part is intended to reveal the concealed meaning and to know the exact name of the drug employed in various chapters in Siddhasara Samhita. Followed by drugs synonym names. In ending, he himself quotes, that it is not easy to identify the exact drug as the nomenclature of the drugs differs from one place to the other. Further, he mentions, still with a great difficulty, I (Ravigupta, the author of Siddhasara Samhita) have tried to present the same for the guidance of physicians. Thus ends the Nighantu part of Siddhasara Samhita; which has 95 shlokas briefing the synonyms of drugs. This part is intended to reveal the concealed meaning and to know the exact name of the drug employed in various chapters by the author and as commonly used in practice by physician. This compendium, one of first of its type, is light concise and informative where synonyms have been incorporated. [4]

2. MATERIALS & METHODS

This review is primarily based on Siddhasara Samhita text Nighantu and its available print in Hindi-English by writer Acharya Balkrishna, Yogesh Sharma, R.Vidyanath. Online e-Nighantu by CCRAS, NIIMH. This analytical work is done by reviewing of literature, focusing on journals articles, internet materials, and previous research paper related to these subjects.

3. DISCUSSION

Siddhasara Samhita and Nighantu its lexicon, have been penned during 7-8th century by Bouddha-Acharya Ravigupta, son of Durgagupta. This text belonging to principle of Ashtanga-Ayurveda (all the eight branches) has been a famous reference text in the medieval period. Siddhasara Nighantu as its continued or concluding/last part impacts individually even. Written in Sanskrit – Devanagari, in easily understandable language, the verses are in *Anushtup chanda* (8x4-syllable-line poetic style).

These as history have also been translated in many languages across different nation as worthy it its time. Presently in 21st century, there have been, revised, critical study on its Manuscript with new English, Hindi editions available. With regard to records, how many if Sanskrit commentaries on this Nighantu, is particularly not known or dated. Moreover, the easy language of Nighantu makes itself as presentable and referred directly. Acharya Nischalkar commentator of Chakradatta has referred and commented of Siddhasara in his work. Similiarly many others.

The shloka count in Siddhasara Nighantu as available in various prints Hindi-English are 95-96 as verse couplet count. And the count in CCRAS e-Nighantu webpage developed by NIIMH the count is 191 with begin-colophon verses extra, the count difference is due to later having separate line wise specific style count.

Critically analyzing all the content, less than hundred slokas (verses) and over two hundred herbs-drugs, we find the Nighantu section, having a systematic arrangement. On detailed structural analysis of *verses* we find, in particular, one primary drug name is introduced and it is followed by its synonyms – other names. This format repeats through all the verses except the starting introduction and last sloka on *matra-parimana* (measurement) and the colophon – concluding remark.

We find the pharmacological glossary listing the drugs - medicinal plants, minerals, etc. and their synonym very vivid. It is to be noted that Ayurveda evolved across many regions of Bharat and spread across many countries, and the same herb often has many regional names. The purpose of Nighantu has been identification, prevention of confusion in medical practice and selection of right. This surely seems to be the base work of rich literature on Ayurveda pharmacology.

Salient key feature of Siddhasara Nighantu on content analysis:

- Many important herbs starting from Sthira, Langali, Punarnava, Eranda are quoted with their other common or regional names.
- Classical compound group are introduced – Triphala, Panchakola, etc.
- Metal-Minerals like Haritala, Gandhaka, Parada, Suvarna, Rajata, etc. synonyms are also said of.
- Common important like Ghrita, Kshira, Madhu, etc with synonyms also mentioned of in end.
- *Vanaspati*, *Lavana-Kshara*, *Khanija*, *Jantava/Aharaja* (other) *Dravya* are the main four classes of substances discussed in the Nighantu.
- Many *Dravya*/drug new synonyms not found in earlier Samhita are mentioned here.

On arrangement and as per annexure printed in available edition, if a table is made of drug-classification given, it will be enumerating around 227 briefs. Covering most of the important herbs-minerals even today important in practice, be it *Haridra, Ashwagandha, Guduchi, Tulsi, Pippali,* etc. From a commoner, to agriculture and other field expert the identification, name is very important and this brief suffice.

The final segment is on measurement system, 4 *Kudava*=1 *Prastha*, 4 *Prastha*=1 *Adhaka/Kamsa/Patra*, 1 *Tulaa/Sata*=100 *Pala* introduce with synonym for requirement of physician as – required for precise dosage system. Further verse the dry measurement and liquid measurement are distinguished. It is really remarkable that even 1400 yrs back they had such sophisticated pharmaceutical knowledge tradition developed through observation and practice.

We find many original contributions of author to the materia medica of Ashtanga Ayurveda in it. It must be noted the information presented in brevity to help the mediocre physician and all. [5] Concept of Nomenclature/synonym is important. Scholars refer to dictionary like Amarkosa, Shabdakapladruma, etc. And Nighantus are for practitioners reference.

In words of present book editor on Siddhasara Samhita-Nighantu, Acharya Balakrishna calls it *laghu rachana* (short

composition), which though simple concise but important in identifying the drug with regard to location/place region. Prof. R. Vidyanath in his english edition in appendix enlisted 328 drug-synonym and latin name, which are mentioned in together Siddhasara Samhita-Nighantu. Prof. Yogesh Sharma who calls it as pocket guide enumerates the verse number and index in appendix.

Properties and correlation and the serial order selected can be a further research work. Many of these have got high scientific validation today in practice. Names also encode medicinal philosophy, there is beauty of Ayurvedic nomenclature for e.g., *punarnava* means becoming new again, one of the synonyms mentioned is *varsabhu*, growing in rainy season. This helps identification to expert and also informs about specific quality of drug. Scientific classification, synonym also indicate or encode the medicinal properties. Thus, names themselves preserve pharmacological information to be studied of.

Similarly starting from the first enumerated herb *shalparni*, *sthira* for stable firm; *vadarigandha* , having fragnance like *vidari*, *ansumati* radiant or fibrous, a thorough study can be done. Truly it serves as dictionary – materia medica, botanical catalogue, physician reference manual. The verses are ideal for remembering by all. And it reflects the medical exchange, early taxonomy, economically hints of extensive trades during that time, plant -farming and agriculture, therapeutic essential then, which even today can be if explored.

The Nighantus have to be seen for more information like identification, phyoto-chemical analysis, physic-chemical analysis knowledge about mentioned drugs. [6] Many new substances are discussed and the objective should be to analyze the importance and utility of drugs. Dravyaguna Vijnana with clinical applications of the drugs. The Nighantus have to be explored for more information like identification, organoleptic knowledge about mentioned drugs. Phyto chemical analysis needed about mentioned drugs. [7]

Table no.1: List of Drugs from Plant source with Botanical name (with Serial No. as in Nighantu)

S.No.	S.No. (as Nighantu)	Name of the Drug	Synonyms	Scientific Name
1.	1.	*Sthira*	*Vidarigandha, Saliparni, Amsumati*	*Desmodium gangeticum DC.*
2.	2.	*Languli*	*Kalasi, Prishtaparni, Guha*	*Gloriosa superba Linn.*
3.	3.	*Punarnava*	*Varshabu, Vischiva, Kathilyaka*	*Boherhaavia diffusa Linn.*
4.	4.	*Eranda*	*Chitra, Amanda, Vardhamanaka*	*Ricinus communis Linn.*
5.	5.	*Jhasa*	*Nagabala*	*Sida veronicaefolia Lam.*
6.	6.	*Swadhamshtra*	*Gokshura*	*Tribulus terristris Linn.*
7.	7.	*Satavari*	*Abhiru, Pivari, Indivari, Vari*	*Asparagus racemosus Willd.*
8.	8.	*Vyaghri*	*Brihati*	*Solanum indicum Linn.*
9.	9.	*Hamsapadi*	*Madhusrava*	*Adiantum Lunulatum Burn.f.*
10.	10.	*Dhavani*	*Kantakari, Kshudra, Nidigdhika*	*Solanum surattense Burm.f.*
11.	11.	*Vrischikali*	*Kali, Vishagni, Sarpadamshtrika*	Tragia involucrate Linn.
12.	12.	*Markati*	*Atmagupta, Arshabhi, Kapikacchuka*	*Mucuna pruriens DC.*
13.	13.	*Mudgaparni*	*Kshudrasaha*	*Vigna trilobata (Linn.) Verdc.*
14.	14.	*Mashaparni*	*Mahasaha*	*Teramnus labialis Spreng.*
15.	15.	*Dandotpala*	Type of *Saha*	*Veronia cinerea Lees.*
16.	16.	*Nyagrodha*	*Vata*	*Ficus bengalensis Linn.*
17.	17.	*Aswattha*	*Pippala*	*Ficus religiosa Linn.*

18.	18.	*Plaksha*	*Gardabhanda, Kapitana*	*Ficus lacor Buch.-Ham*
19.	19.	*Pardha*	*Kakubha,* All names of Arjuna – Pandu Raja's son	*Terminalia arjuna W.&A.*
20.	20.	*Nandivriksha*	*Prarohi, Aswatkshiri*	*Tabernaemontana divaricate Linn.*
21.	21.	*Vanjula*	*Vetasa*	*Salix caprea Linn.*
22.	22.	*Bhallataka*	*Arushkara*	*Semecarpus anacardium Linn.*
23.	23.	*Lodhra*	*Sabaraka, Tirita*	*Symplocos racemosa Roxb.*
24.	24.	*Brihatphala*	*Mahajambu*	*Syzgium cuminii* (big variety)
25.	25.	*Swalpaphala*	*Jambu*	*Syzgium cuminii (Linn.) Skeels*
26.	26.	*Jalajambu*	*Nadeyi*	*Salix tetrasperma Roxb.*
27.	27.	*Pippali*	*Kana, Krishna, Upakulya, Soundi, Magadhika*	*Piper longum Linn.*
28.	28.	*Pippalimoola*	*Grandhika*	Root of *Piper longum*
29.	29.	*Maricha*	*Ushna*	*Piper nigrum Linn.*
30.	30.	*Sunthi*	*Vishwa, Mahoushadha*	*Zingiber officinale Roxb.*
31.	32.	*Nakuli*	*Kakoli*	*Roscoea procera Wall.* variety
32.	33.	*Sreyasi*	*Gajapippali*	*Scindapsus officinalis Schoott.*
33.	34.	*Trayanti*	*Trayamana*	*Gentiana kurroo Royle.*
34.	35.	*Rasna*	*Vasuvaha*	*Pluchea lanceolata Oliver & Hiem,*
35.	36.	*Chitraka*	*Jwalana, Vahni,* other synonyms of *Agni*	*Plumbago zeylanica Linn.*
36.	37.	*Kutaja*	*Vrikshaka, Vatsaka, Girimallika*	*Holarrhena antidysenterica (Roth) A.DC.*
37.	38.	*Kutaja bija*	*Kalinga, Indrayava*	*Holarrhena antidysentrica Wall.*
38.	39.	*Mustha*	*Megha,* all synonyms of clouds	*Cyperus rotundus Linn.*
39.	40.	*Harenuka*	*Kounti*	*Sumphorema polyandrum Wright.*
40.	41.	*Brihat Ela*	*Ela, Sthula, Bahala, Pridhwika*	*Clerodendrum phlomidis Linn.*
41.	42.	*Sukshma Ela*	*Dravidi, Truti*	*Elettaria cardamomum Maton.*
42.	43.	*Brahmanyashtika*	*Padma, Bharangi, Phanji*	*Clerodendrum serratum Linn.*
43.	44.	*Murva*	*Madhurasa, Tejani, Tiktavalkala*	*Marsdenia tenacissima Wight. & Arn.*
44.	45.	*Maha nimba*	*Brihat nimba*	*Melia azedarach*
45.	46.	*Yavanika*	*Dipyaka*	*Trachyspermum ammi (Linn.) Sprague ex Turril*
46.	47.	*Vidanga*	*Krimisatru*	*Embelia ribes Burm.f.*
47.	48.	*Hingu*	*Ramatha*	*Ferula foetida Regel.*
48.	49.	*Jeeraka*	*Ajaji*	*Cuminum cyminum*
49.	50.	*Karavi*	*Upakunchika*	*Carum carvi Linn.*
50.	51.	*Katukarohini*	*Katuka, Tikta*	*Picrorhiza kurrora Rolyke ex Benth.*
51.	52.	*Tagara*	*Nata, Vakra*	*Valeria wallichii DC.*
52.	53.	*Twak*	*Chochya, Varanga*	*Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume.*
53.	54.	*Udichya*	*Balaka, Hribera* and all synonyms of *ambu* (water)	*Coleus vettiveroides*
54.	55.	*Patraka*	*Dala*	*Cinnamomum tamala Nees and Eberm*
55.	56.	*Choraka*	*Taskara*	*Angelica glauca Edgw.*
56.	57.	*Nagakesara*	All the synonyms of *Hema*	*Mesua ferrea Linn.*
57.	58.	*Kumkuma*	*Asra*	*Crocus sativus Linn.*
58.	59.	*Sankhinika*	*Chanda*	*Angelica archangelica Linn.*

59.	60.	*Aguru*	*Ayas, Jongaka,* all the synonyms of Loha	*Aquilaria agallocha Roxb.*
60.	61.	*Chala*	*Turushka*	*Liquidamber orientalis Miller.*
61.	62.	*Daru*	*Devadaru*	*Cedrus deodara (Roxb.) Loud.*
62.	63.	*Sthouneyaka*	*Guccha*	*Taxus baccata Linn.*
63.	64.	*Bhutika*	*Dhyama, Katrina*	*Cymbopogon schoenanthus Linn.*
64.	65.	*Kushta*	*Amaya*	*Saussurea lappa C.B.Clarke*
65.	66.	*Mamsi*	*Nalada, Jatamansi*	*Nardostachys jatamansi DC.*
66.	69.	*Guggulu*	*Pura, Palankasha, Mahishaksha*	*Commiphora mukul (Hook. Ex. Stocks) Engl.*
67.	70.	*Rasa*	*Gandharasa, Bola*	*Commiphora myrrh (Nees) Engl.*
68.	71.	*Sarja*	*Sarjarasa*	*Vateria indica Linn.*
69.	72.	*Kunda*	*Kunduruka*	*Jasminum pubescens Wild.*
70.	73.	*Dadhi*	*Srivasaka*	*Pinus roxburghi*
71.	74.	*Priyangu*	*Phalini, Syama, Gouri, Kantha* and all the synonyms of *Kantha* (woman)	*Callicarpa macrophylla Vahl.*
72.	75.	*Artagala*	*Bhishana, Bahukantaka*	*Baleria polytricha*
73.	76.	*Saireyaka*	*Sahachara,* another variety known as *Bana*	*Baleria prionitis Linn.*
74.	77.	*Karanja*	*Naktamala*	*Pongamia pinnata (Linn.) Merr.*
75.	78.	*Putika*	*Chirabilwa*	*Holoptelea integrifolia Planch.*
76.	79.	*Sigru*	*Sobhanjana*	*Moringa pterygosperma Gaertn.*
77.	80.	*Tarkari*	*Jaya*	*Clerodendrum phlomidis Linn.*
78.	81.	*Piluparni*	*Morata*	*Marsdenia tenacissima W&A.*
79.	82.	*Bimbi*	*Tundikerika*	*Coccinia indica Wight & Arn.*
80.	83.	*Madanaphala*	*Ramatha, Ratha, Ghonta, Ghonti*	*Randia dumatorum Lam.*
81.	84.	*Chaturangula*	*Samyaka, Vyadhighata, Aragwadha, Rajavriksha, Arevata*	*Cassia fistula Linn.*
82.	85.	*Sarangeshta*	*Kakatikta*	*Cardiospermum halicocabum Linn.*
83.	86.	*Vikankata*	*Kantaki*	*Flacourtia indica Merr.*
84.	87.	*Nimba*	*Arishta*	*Azadirachta indica A.Juss.*
85.	88.	*Patola*	*Kulaka*	*Trichosanthes dioica Roxb.*
86.	89.	*Guduchi*	*Vyastha, Visalya, Chinna, Chinnaruha, Vatsadani, Amruta*	*Tinospora cordifolia (Willd.) Miers.*
87.	90.	*Kiratatikta*	*Bhunimba, Katutikta*	*Swertia chirata Bauch.-Ham*
88.	91.	*Pitha*	*Ambashta, Prachina, Challika*	*Cocculus hirsutus*
89.	92.	*Sushavi*	*Toyavalli*	Variety of *Karavella -Momordica charantia*
90.	93.	*Kadali*	*Rambha*	*Musa paradisiaca*
91.	94.	*Plava*	*Kutannata* (wild variety of Plava is known as Paripelava)	*Cyperus* species
92.	95.	*Kashmari*	*Katphala, Sriparni*	*Gmelina aroborea Roxb.*
93.	96.	*Sallaki*	*Gajabhakshya, Vasusrava*	*Boswellia serrata Roxb.*
94.	97.	*Amalaki*	*Dhatri*	*Emblica officinalis Gaertn.*
95.	98.	*Vibhitaki*	*Aksha*	*Terminalia bellerica Roxb.*
96.	99.	*Haritaki*	*Pathya, Abhaya, Putana*	*Terminalia chebula Retz.*
97.	101.	*Aralu*	*Deerghavrinta, Katwanga*	*Ailanthus excelsa*

98.	102.	*Yashti*	*Yashtyahwa, Madhuka, Madhuyashtika*	*Glycyrrhiza glabra Linn.*
99.	103.	*Dhataki*	*Tamrapushpi*	*Woodfordia fruticose (Linn.) Kurz*
100.	104.	*Samanga*	*Gandamalika*	*Biophytum sensitivum (Linn,) R.Br.*
101.	105.	*Sweta Chandana*	*Sitamalayaja, Sita, Gosirsha.* (Second variety is *Raktachadana* and another variety known as *Kuchandana.*	*Santalum album Linn.*
102.	106.	*Kakoli*	*Dhira, Payasya, Arkapushpika*	*Roscoea procera Wall.*
103.	107.	*Karkatasringi*	*Sringi, Mahaghosha*	*Pistacia integerrima Stew. ex. Bramdos*
104.	108.	*Vamsalochana*	*Vamsi, Tuga, Tukakshiri/Tugakshiri*	*Bambusa arundinacea Willd.*
105.	109.	*Draksha*	*Mridwika, Gosthanika*	*Vitis vinifera Linn.*
106.	110.	*Usira*	*Mrinala, Sevya, Lamajjaka*	*Vetiveria zizanoides (Linn.) Nash*
107.	111.	*Sariba*	*Gopavalli, Bhadragopi*	*Hemidesmus indicus (Linn.) R.Br.ex.Schult.*
108.	112.	*Darvi*	*Katamkateri, Darunisa*	*Berberis aristata DC.*
109.	113.	*Haridra*	*Rajani, Pinda, Varnavati, Nisa* and all the synonyms of night.	*Curcuma longa Linn.*
110.	114.	*Viravriksha*	*Virataru, Viratara*	*Dichrostachys cinerea W.&A.*
111.	115.	*Vrikshadani*	*Taruruha, Nilavalli*	*Dendrophthoe falcata (Linn.f.) Ettingsh.*
112.	116.	*Kapotavanka*	*Suryabhakta*	*Dalbergia lanceolaria Linn.f.*
113.	117.	*Syonaka*	*Tantuka, Bhallaka*	*Oroxylum indicum Vent.*
114.	118.	*Vasuka*	*Buka*	*Osmanthus fragrans Lour.*
115.	119.	*Vasira*	*Kapipippali*	*Gynandropsis gynandra Briquet.*
116.	120.	*Pashanabheda*	*Ashmabhid, Ashmabhedaka*	*Bergenia ciliata (Haw.) Sternb.*
117.	121.	*Mushkaka*	*Ghantaka*	*Schrebera swietenioides*
118.	122.	*Dhava*	*Swetaka*	*Anogeissus latifolia Wall.*
119.	123.	*Snuhi*	*Vajravriksha, Mahavriksha, Snuk*	*Euphorbia nerifolia Linn.*
120.	124.	*Sala*	*Sankuvriksha*	*Shorea robusta Gaertn.*
121.	125.	*Tinisa*	*Syandana*	*Ougeinia dalbergioides*
122.	126.	*Asana*	*Bijaka, Pitasara*	*Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.*
123.	127.	*Kaliya*	*Pitakashta*	*Coscinium fenestratum (Gaertn.) Colebr.*
124.	128.	*Khapura*	*Kavuka*	*Areca catechu Linn.*
125.	129.	*Khadira*	*Gayatri, Kadara* (another variety of *Khadira*)	*Acacia catechu (Linn. f.) Willd.*
126.	130.	*Indivara*	*Kuvalaya, Nilotpala*	*Nymphaea stellata Wild.*
127.	131.	*Kamala*	*Sougandhika, Kalhara, Abja*	*Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn.*
128.	132.	*Ajakarna*	*Sarja, Vajikarna, Aswakarna*	*Diptericarpus alatus Roxb.*
129.	133.	*Sleshmataka*	*Selu, Bahuvara*	*Cordia myxa Roxb.*
130.	134.	*Tulasi*	*Surasa, Krishna, Kayastha*	*Ocimum sanctum Linn.*
131.	135.	*Sweta Tulasi*	*Surasa, Kayastha*	*Ocimum sanctum Linn.* variety
132.	136.	*Kutheraka*	*Arjaka*	*Ocimum basilicum/gratissimum*
133.	137.	*Parnasa*	*Gandhapatraka*	*Ocimum tenuiflorum Linn.*
134.	138.	*Nirgundi*	*Nila, Sindhuvara, Sagandhika*	*Vitex negundo Linn.*
135.	139.	*Kapitthapatri*	*Surasi, Kulaja*	Variety of *Nirgundi*
136.	140.	*Alambusha*	*Gocchala, Kulahala*	*Sphaeranthus indicus Linn.*
137.	141.	*Kadamba*	*Sugandhaka, Chatra, Atichatra*	*Anthocephalus indicus A.Rich*

138.	142.	*Kshavaka*	*Kshavaka, Kshudvibodhanaka*	*Centipeda minima (Linn.)*
139.	143.	*Krishnarjaka*	*Karala, Kalamala*	?
140.	144.	*Nichula*	*Prachibala, Nadikanta, Hijjala*	*Barringtonia acutangular Gaertn.*
141.	145.	*Vayasi*	*Kakanasa, Kakajangha*	*Martynia annua Linn,*
142.	146.	*Mushikaparni*	*Dravanti, Akhuparnika*	*Ipomoea reniformis Chois.*
143.	147.	*Vishamushti*	*Kesamushti*	*Strychnos nux-vomica L.*
144.	148.	*Kinihi*	*Katbhi*	*Albizzia procera Benth.*
145.	149.	*Amlakam*	*Amlavetasa*	*Garcinia pedunculata Roxb.*
146.	150.	*Ajhata*	*Bahupatra, Tamalaki*	*Phyllanthus niruri* or *amarus*
147.	151.	*Parusha*	*Parushaka*	*Grewia asiatica Linn.*
148.	152.	*Kshiri*	*Rajadana*	*Mimusops hexandra Roxp.*
149.	153.	*Mahapatra*	*Saka*	*Tectona grandis Linn.*
150.	154.	*Kataka*	*Chakshusya*	*Strychnos potatorium Linn.*
151.	155.	*Masuravidala*	*Syama, Palinidi*	*Ichnocarpus frutescens (L.) W.T.Aiton*
152.	156.	*Saptala*	*Yavantika, Charmakasha*	*Euphorbia dracunculoides Lam.*
153.	157.	*Sankhini*	*Sukumara, Tiktavirya, Akshipiluka*	*Canscora* species
154.	158.	*Kantaka*	*Mahasyama, Vrikshabharya*	*Argyreia nervosa (Burm.f.) Boj.*
155.	159.	*Danti*	*Nikumbha*	*Baliospermum montanum Muell-Arg.*
156.	160.	*Trivrit*	*Tribhandi, Triputi*	*Operculina turpethum (Linn.)*
157.	161.	*Gavakshi*	*Sweta, Girikarni, Gavadini*	*Clitoria ternatea Linn.*
158.	162.	*Tilvaka*	*Kharalodhra, Bhillaka*	Variety of *lodhra – Symplocos racemosa*
159.	163.	*Kampillaka*	*Gundarochanika*	*Mallotus philippinesis Muell.-Arg.*
160.	164.	*Hemakshiri*	*Pitakshiri, Kanchana-dugdhika*	*Argemone mexicana*
161.	165.	*Indravaruni*	*Gajachirbhata, Visala*	*Citrullus colocynthis Schrad.*
162.	166.	*Rasanjana*	*Tarkshyaja, Tarkshyasila*	*Berberis aristata*
163.	167.	*Salmani niryasa*	*Mocharasa*	*Bombax ceiba Linn.*
164.	168.	*Apamarga*	*Pratyakpushpi, Kharahwa, Mayuraka*	*Achyrantus aspera Linn.*
165.	169.	*Vasa*	*Simhasya, Vrisha, Atarushaka*	*Adathoda vasica Nees*
166.	170.	*Jivanti*	*Jivasaka*	*Leptadenia reticulata W.&A.*
167.	171.	*Karchura*	*Sati*	*Curcuma zeodoaria Rosc.*
168.	172.	*Katphala*	*Somavalka*	*Myrica nagi Thunb.*
169.	173.	*Aswagandha*	*Saptigandha*	*Withania somnifera Dunal.*
170.	174.	*Satahwa*	*Satapushpa*	*Anethum sowa Roxb. ex Flem.*
171.	175.	*Misi*	*Madhurika*	*Heracleum canescens Lindl.*
172.	176.	*Pushkaramoola*	*Pushkara, Pushkarahwaya*	*Inula racemosa Hook.f*
173.	177.	*Yasa*	*Dhanvayasa, Dushparsa, Duralabha*	*Alaghi pseudalghi (Bieb.) (Desv.)*
174.	178.	*Bakuchi*	*Somaraji, Avalguja*	*Psoralea corylifolia Linn.*
175.	179.	*Bhringaraja*	*Marvaka, Kesaraja*	*Eclipta alba Hassk.*
176.	180.	*Chakramarda*	*Edagaja*	*Cassia tora Linn.*
177.	181.	*Murungi*	*Taskarasnayu*	*Leea hirta Roxb.ex Hornem*
178.	182.	*Kakanasa*	*Vayasi*	Variety of *Martynia annua Linn.*
179.	183.	*Mahakala*	*Vega*	*Trichosanthes bracteate*
180.	184.	*Tanduliya*	*Ghanaswana*	*Amaranthus spinosus Linn.*

181.	185.	*Ikshwaku*	*Trikatumbi, Tiktalabu*	*Langenaria vulgaris Ser.*
182.	186.	*Dhamargava*	*Koshataki, Jalini.* Another variety of *Koshataki* is known as *Kritavedhana*.	*Luffa cylindrica*
183.	187.	*Jeemutaka*	*Devtadaka*	*Luffa echinata Roxb.*
184.	188.	*Kakdani*	*Gridhraphala, Gridhranakhi, Himsra*	*Anamirta cocculus Wi. & Arn,*
185.	189.	*Karavira*	*Aswari, Aswamaraka*	*Nerium indicum Mill.*

Table no.2: List of Collective name/combinations as in Siddhasara Nighantu

S. No.	S.No. (as Nighantu)	Name	Synonym
1.	31.	*Vyosha*	*Katutraya (Trikatu), Tryushana*
2.	100.	*Triphala*	*Phala, Phalatraya*
3.	218.	*Trisugandha*	*Trijataka (Twaka + Ela + Patraka)*
4.	219.	*Chaturjataka*	*Trijataka + Nagakesara*
5.	220.	*Panchakola*	*Pippali, Pippalimoola, Chavya, Chitraka, Nagara*

Table no.3: List of Khanija Dravya as in Siddhasara Nighantu

S. No.	S.No. (as Nighantu)	Name	Synonyms
1.	67.	*Sukti*	*Suktinakha*
2.	68.	*Sankha*	*Vyaghra, Vyaghranaka*
3.	195.	*Tuttha*	*Sikhikantabham, Vintunnaka*
4.	196.	*Kasisa*	*Dhatukasisa, Khechara*
5.	197.	*Pushpakasisa*	*Sitala, Netrabhesahaja*
6.	198.	*Sourashtrimrittika*	*Kamkshi, Tubari*
7.	199.	*Swarnamakshika*	*Tapya, Tapisamuddhita*
8.	200.	*Manashila*	*Shila, Nepali, Kunati*
9.	201.	*Haritala*	*Ala, Talaka*
10.	202.	*Gandhaka*	*Gandhapashana*
11.	203.	*Parada*	*Rasa*
12.	204.	*Anjana*	*Souveeranjana*
13.	205.	*Gairika*	*Girimrit*
14.	206.	*Suvarna*	*Nema*
15.	207.	*Rajata*	*Roupya*
16.	208.	*Vanga*	*Ranga, Trapu*
17.	209.	*Naga*	*Sisaka*
18.	210.	*Tamra*	*Odumbara, Sulba, Mlecchamukha*
19.	211.	*Loha*	*Adrisara, Ayas, Tikshnam, Lohaka*

Table no.4: List of Lavana-Kshara Dravya mentioned in Siddhasara Nighantu

S. No.	S.No. (as Nighantu)	Name	Synonyms
1.	190.	*Saindhavalavana*	*Sindhu, Saindhava, Sindhuttha, Manimandha*
2.	191.	*Souvarchalalavana*	*Ruchaka, Krishna lavana*
3.	192.	*Yavakshara*	*Kshara, Yavagraja*
4.	193.	*Sarjakshara*	*Swarjola. Swarjikakshara*
5.	194.	*Ushakshara*	*Nihsara, Usha, Ushaka*

Table no.5: List of Other Dravya (Ahara-Ausadhi) as in Siddhasara Nighantu

S. No.	S.No. (as Nighantu)	Name	Synonyms
1.	212.	*Ghrita*	*Sarpi, Ajya*
2.	213.	*Kshira*	*Paya*
3.	214.	*Madhu*	*Makshika, Kshoudra, Matsyandi*
4.	215.	*Tandulambu*	*Jyeshtambu*
5.	216.	*Souveeraka*	*Kanjika*
6.	217.	*Sarkara*	*Sita, Sitopala, Matsyandi*

7.	221.	*Mahasali*	*Bhatrulaga*
8.	222.	*Nivara*	*Valika*
9.	223.	*Priyangu*	*Kangu*
10.	224.	*Kodrava*	*Kodradusha*
11.	225.	*Triputa*	*Puta*
12.	226.	*Kalaya*	*Langaka*
13.	227.	*Satina*	*Vartula, Harenu*

On analysis as Table we find in total 227 descriptions. *Vanaspati dravyas* are 185, *Lavana-Kshara dravyas* are 5 and *Khanija Dravyas* are 19 and other dravyas including *ahara – ausadhi* are 13. The combination collective name given in Siddhasara Nighantu are 5. The serial sequence as comes in Nighantu is also mentioned of. Scientific name with regard to printed book and resources is mentioned as of.

Siddhasara Nighantu mentioned, different drugs, mainly plants and minerals in all, enumerating synonyms which reflects scientific and literary evolution. The later text has followed it for references. The contribution of Siddhasara Nighantu and Samhita is of high esteem and could not be neglected of. [8]

With further future scope we can summarize that, Siddhasara Nighantu had role in transitional development of early medieval period, a correlation can be made among Nighantus to trace the continuity of Ravigupta's influence on Dravyaguna and Nighantu evolution - the evolutionary trajectory of Dravyaguna vijana in post *brhatrayi* tradition. As we know and should for Siddhasara Nighantu; Nighantus, contributes significantly to the systematization and regional identification drug. There is need to validate regional herb contribution to deepen understanding of Ayurveda. [9]

4. CONCLUSION

Indian Knowledge System, and particularly Indian Medical Science – Ayurveda is rich heritage, the tradition and manuscript exploration as publication and further application is need of time. As like Siddhasara Samhita Nighantu, the shining proves of rubbing of gems – explorative review.

To conclude, this review highlights that Siddhasara Samhita-Nighantu as an essential text, it is signature piece. There is a need to study the drugs mentioned of. [10] Research objective, lies in detailed exploration of drugs from a clinical and practical point of view. Ravigupta approach integrates pharmacology and medical science, his contribution significantly was the pioneer of the Ayurveda Materia Medica, for past, today and future research.

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