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Parada in Relation to Dehavada: A Review

Poonam K. Lagariya¹, Jayprakashan A. N.², Abhiram Suri³, Raghuveer⁴, Abhaykumar Misra⁵

¹PG scholar, Department of *Rasashastra* and *Bhaisajya Kalpana*, Parul Institute of Ayurveda, Limda, Waghodia, Baroda, Gujarat.

²Associate Professor, Department of *Rasashastra* and *Bhaisajya Kalpana*, Parul Institute of Ayurveda, Limda, Waghodia, Baroda, Gujarat.

³Assistant Professor, Department of *Rasashastra* and *Bhaisajya Kalpana*, Shree Dhanwantri Ayurveda College & Hospital, Chandigarh, Punjab.

⁴Professor & HOD, Department of *Rasashastra* and *Bhaisajya Kalpana*, Ashwini Ayurveda College and PG Centre, Davangere, Karnataka, India.

⁵Professor, Department of *Rasashastra* and *Bhaisajya Kalpana*, Parul Institute of Ayurveda, Limda, Waghodia, Baroda, Gujarat.

Correspondence Email: lagariyapoonam4@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Parada(mercury) is the potent mineral which has many qualities. If the Parada is made potent by doing the eight Sanskaras (procedures) followed by using in the treatment can help in achieving the Deha Siddhi (making the body stable from diseases/attaining immortality). There are various ways for Deha Siddhi according to various authors. For making the Paradaso potent that it can help for Dehavada, for this Mana (mind), Indriyas (sense organs), Deha Sthirata (stability of body) is needed. This can be achieved by healthy condition only. Deha Siddhi concept includes Moksha Prapti (salvation). But how to attain, what are ways to attain, why it should be attained etc answers will help to better understand the Deha Siddhi concept. Various concepts of Moksha/Jivan Mukti, concept of Mrut (when mercury loses its metallic nature e.g., Parada Bhasma), Baddha (binded), Murchita (inactive) Rasa (mercury) and Vayu (air), concepts of Gnana Chakshu, Karma Marga etc, concepts of Deha Sthirata (steadiness of body) according to different acharyas are need to be studied for understanding Deha Vada. There are various medicines helpful to attain Deha Siddhi. But Paradaand Abhraka (Mica) which are said as Hara Gaurishrusti (combination of mercurial and mica preparations which is related to God Shiva and Goddess Parvati respectively) will be more helpful for Dehavada. Here, we have tried to compile the properties of Parada to prove its effect on Dehavada.

Keywords: Parada, Dehavada, Moksha Prapti, Dehasiddhi, Moksha

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INTRODUCTION

Parada is the hydrargyrum element having atomic number 200 with 357 boiling point and -39°C freezing point [1]. It is called as *Shiva Virya*so it is as potent as *Shiva*. It has many synonyms. It has the great importance in *Dehavada* as it has many qualities in it. But the only precaution to be taken is, the *Parada* should be purified properly, used cautiously according to age, *Prakruti, Agni, Bala*, etc.

Parada Nirukti (etymology) [2]:

That which directs the body from *Samsara (Punarjanma*) (rebirth) to other side (*Moksha*) (free from taking birth) is *Parada*.

Parada synonyms:

There are many synonyms of *Parada*. Among them, synonyms which are related to *Dehavada* are *Parada*, *Dehada*, *Paramamruta*, *Amruta*, *Chapala*, *Mrutyunashana*, *Rasayana*, *Rasayana Shreshtha* etc [3].

Types of Parada:

There are 5 types of *Parada* according to *Kshetrabheda* [4] (types according to domain):

Rasa, Rasendra, Suta, Parada, Mishraka. The Nirukti of each type are mentioned as,

Rasa-As it eats all of the *Dhatus* (seven fundamental energies) so named as Rasa [4]. It is red coloured, devoid of *Doshas* (three fundamental energies), is Rasayana (rejuvenation) and destroys Raga (attachment), Vruddha Avastha (old age) and leads to Amaratva [5] (long life).

Rasendra- It is said to be the king of Rasaand Uparasa (secondary mercurial preparations), hence known as Rasendra [4]. It is Syava (blackish yellow coloured), Ruksha (rough) and Atinirmala [5] (transparent, shiny and clear).

Suta- As it is responsible for the *Deha* (able to convert body immortal) and *Loha Siddhi* (able to convert lower metals into higher metals), it is known as Suta [4]. It is Ishata Pita (slight yellowish coloured), Ruksha and Doshayukta (full of blemishes). When 18 Sanskaras are performed, it causes Deha similar to Loha [5].

Parada- As it is responsible to shift the humans from the diseases which is similar to the *Panka Samudra* (ocean of mud) towards healthiness, so it is named as *Parada* [4]. It is *Sweta* (white coloured) and *Sarvarogahara* (removes all the rogas)[5].

Mishraka- That which stays in the form of *Teja* (inner radiance) in the *Dhatus*, is the *Mishraka Parada* [4]. It has *Mayurpankha Sadrusha Varna* (colour similar to feather of peacock). This also if purified with 8 *Sanskaras* then it can give various *Siddhis* [5](accomplishment of paranormal powers).

Other types of *Parada* according to *Varna* (colour) are: *Sweta, Pita, Syava* and *Misrita Varna*. Types of *Parada* according to the *Jati* (caste) are: *Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shoodra* [5].

Concept of Rasa and Rasayana:

Concept of Rasa-

- In the conversation between Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati, Lord Shiva says to the Lord Parvati that it is secreted from by body. In the *Suptavastha* (impure form) it is as potent as me as it is produced from me. Thus, it is called as *Rasa*.
- Also, as the *Uttam Sadhaka*(experts) people use it for *Moksha Prapti* (for becoming free from rebirth) so named as *Rasa* [2].
- Rasa is the group which is derived from Parada i.e., Maharasa, Uparasa, Sadharana Rasa etc [1]. Concept of Rasayana-

Rasayana name itself explains its meaning. It imparts the rejuvenating properties to the *Dhatus, Srotasa* and thus removes the diseases [6].

According to *Rasa Tarangini*, *Rasayana*is that which has *Vyadhi Nashaka* (disease destroying) property along with the *Vayahsthapaka* (antiaging property), *Medhya* (brain tonics), *Vrushya* (aphrodisiac property), *Netrya* (beneficial for eye) action [7].

Rasayana is the term used when the Maharasa etc Vargas (groups) are formulated by specific procedure. There are 4 types of Rasayanas: Kharaliya Rasayanas (that which is prepared by mortar and pestle), Parpati Rasayanas (flattened/papad shaped rejuvenators), Pottali Rasayanas (Pottali shaped rejuvenators) and Kupipakva Rasayanas (medicine prepared in glass bottle/Kupi). Among them, succeeding one is best i.e., Kupipakwa Rasayana is best. This can be said as the property of Parada will increase by processing, and impart Rasayana action.

Also, while administering the *Rasayana* to achieve maximum benefits, *Achara Rasayana* (good conduct) and *Trividha Chikitsa* (*Adhidaivika*, *Adhibhautika*, *Adhyatmaka*) should be followed because without that, the *Rasayana* cannot impart its action to its full capacity. Also, the *Rasayana* effect as per *Prakruti*, *Dosha*, *Vaya*, *Bala*, *Kala*, *Ritu*, *Desha*, *Agni*, *Satva*, *Satmya* etc differs.

Rasa and Rasayana are important concepts as they are essential for attaining Svasthavastha which will lead to attain Deha Siddhi. Thus, Rasa and Rasayana act as Purvakarmas (foremost procedures) for Dehavada.

Rasayana and Kshetrikarana:

Rasayana is the *Dravya s*having rejuvenating property. It is administered for betterment of quality of life in various *Rogas*, it is advised after the *Kshetrikarana* procedure for better results.

Kshetrikarana is the process in which *Sharir Rupi Kshetra* (body as field) is developed with the help of *Panchakarma* followed by *Laghu Pathya Ahara* (beneficial and digestive diet). Thus, *Roga Hara* action will be achieved.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

About Dehavada:

Dehavada is the important concept mentioned in various classical texts. According to *Rasarnava*, it is clearly mentioned that *Dhatuvada*is not only the main aim of *Rasashastra*, main aim is to achieve the *Moksha* through *Dehavada* [2-8].

The Dehavada is making the body strong or eligible to attain Moksha with the help of Parada.

Moksha or Jivanmukti can be defined as when Atma Sakshatkar (contact with inner soul) is achieved then Mithya Gyana (false knowledge) is destroyed through Abhyasa (continuous learning) but the Jiva Dharana (focusing on inner soul) is done for purpose of fulfilling the Prarabhdha Karma (past deeds)[2].

Why healthy body is needed for *Dehavada* [9]?

The main aim of Ayurveda is 4 Purusharthas. i.e., Dharma, Artha, Kaam and Moksha.

Through the 3 *Eshana* (*Praneshana*, *DhanaEshana*, *Parloka Eshana*)(three pursuits) mentioned by *Charaka Acharya*, and healthy body by an individual with the basic principle of *Ayurveda*-to keep the healthy person healthier and to prevent the diseases from the diseased person; we can achieve the moksha with help of *Parada*.

As per *Mahasiddhas Acharyas*, by procedure of *Hatha Yoga*, one individual can attain *Sthira Mana* (stable mind) and *Drudha Sharira* (strong body) which is helpful for detachment from *Kaam* (desires), *Krodha* (anger), *Lobha* (greed), *Moksha* and can be possible for longevity of life.

The *Moksha/Muktic*an be attained by *Gnana*. *Gnana* occurs by doing *Abhyasa/Yogabhyasa*. *Yogabhyasa* is possible by the *Sthira Sharira*.

As the body, money, daily used *Dravyas* etc are *Panchabhautika*, so they will not last forever. If the body will be *Anitya*then various *Rogas* will attack and affect the body. In this condition how body will be able to attain *Deha Siddhi* [5]!!!

Also, until the *Sharira Ashrita Shad Vikara* (*Atma +Panchabhutas*) will stay in the body, it will remain in *Asthira Avastha*. Without the healthy body, *Sthira Indriyas* and *Mana* (steady sense organs and mind) we cannot fulfill the aim of performing devotional works(worshipping), learning, *Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha* etc. It can be achieved only by the *Nirogi Sharira*. By the *Vyadhi, Vruddhavastha, Moha, Shoka, Marana* the *Param Brahma* (God) cannot be devoted as *Param Brahma* is *Agrahya* by *Indriyas*.

If the *Sharira* (body) is mortal then, *Yogasiddhi* (excellence in yoga practices) cannot occur. If *Mana* is not diverted towards *Yoga Abhyasa*, then the *Param Brahma* cannot be achieved. So, *Dehavada* is useful to cover these drawbacks and is possible only by processing and intake of *Parada* [5]. According to *Rasarnava*, if *Pinda* (body) is destroyed then *Dharma*, *Artha*, *Kriya*, *Yoga*, *Gati*and at last *Moksha* will also be destroyed simultaneously [8].

When Parada should be used?

For *Deha Siddhi Parada* is taken with other drugs as a *Rasayana*. *Rasayana* are indicated at early morning [10].

How Parada usage is superior/compulsory than other Dravyas in Dehavada?

As Parada is Alpamatra Upyogitvada (effective in less dose), Aruchi (loss of desire towards food), Aprasangataha (doesn't cause the feeling of not taking the food), KshipraArogyaDayitvada (fasten the healthiness state), so it is superior than other Dravyas [9]. Also, all the Dravyas finally mix into the Parada as it is said as, All the Kastha Ausadhis mingle into Naga (lead), Naga into Vanga (tin), Vanga into Shulba (iron), Shulba into Tara (silver), Tara into Kanaka (gold), Kanaka into Suta (mercury) [9].

Svarna (gold) is superior than Mrut(mitti), Mani(precious stone) is superior than Svarna, Vana is superior than Mani and Rasa(mercury) is superior than Vana. Rasa is most superior and nobody was and will be as effective as it can [1]. So, by these, one can say that just as the Yogis get the Moksha by the meditation of Shiva, similarly the Parada which has eaten the Svarna etc Dhatus can help in Deha Sthiratva if taken wisely [7]. Also, Tamra has 32 Gunas, KantaLoha has 40 Gunas, Tikshna Loha has 64 Gunas, Rajata has 80 Gunas, Svarna has 100 Gunas, Abhraka and Hiraka has 1000 Gunas and Parada has Shatkoti Gunas (100 crore i.e., arba)[5].

Why Parada is used for Dehavada:

It is said that the *Moksha Prapti*can occur only by the *Parada* [2].

Also, it is mentioned that the *Amaratva*(long life) can be attained by *Parada Yoga Sevana*(intake of mercury formulations) [5]. When the body, money, *Dravyas* is *Anitya* then for attaining *Moksha*, *Gnana* is essential, *Gnana* comes by *Abhyasa* (constant reading), *Abhyasa* can come if *Deha* is *Sthira*, and *Deha* cannot remain *Sthira* without the *Parada* [5]. As told by *Rasa Hridaya Tantra* previously, *Moksha* can be attained by *Gyana* [9]. *Rasarnava* added that by *Vayu Dharana Gyana* occurs [8].

Through *Rasa*, *Mana*become free from *Chanchalya*(unsteadiness) etc *Doshas* and will attain *Sthirta*. This *Samadhistha Mana* through *Gyana* (see the *Avyaktata* (unmanifestation) in all human beings and in *Vibhakti*(seperation)) and *Vignana*(development of various *Padarthas* through *Avaykta Avastha*) will know the *Satya* (truth)and eventually *Mantra Kriya Siddhi* occurs [8].

How the Parada can act in Dehavada:

It is mentioned that by the combination of *Hara Shrusti* (*Rasa*)(mercury) and *Gauri Shrusti* (*Abhraka*)(*Mica*) in one or other way, immortality can be achieved. Just as the *Svarnadi Dhatus* are mixed with the *Parada* to make it potent like *Amruta*, similarly *Yogis* will mingle with the *Paramatma* and attain the *Moksha*. After intake of *Parada*, the *Jaranasha* (removal of old age) occurs. After *Jara Nastata*, the continuous exposure of *Yoga* is possible. By that *Yoga Abhyasa*, the *Astaguna Gyana* is achieved i.e., *Daya* (compassion), *Kshama* (forgiveness), *Ansuya* (free from envy and jealousy), *Saucha* (cleanliness), *Anayasa* (peaceful), *Mangala* (auspiciousness/brave), *Akaparnya* (without meanness), *Aspruha* (free from desires).

Through this, the *Brahma Gyana* (divine knowledge) occurs (*Sarva KhaluIdam Brahma*- all things on earth are source of God). This *Gyana* will help in *Moksha Prapti*.

Brahma Gyana is Jyoti Svarupa Paramtatva. It is not achieved by Vairagya (detachment) only but it needs the Abhyasa, Sthira Deha and Gyana. This Jyoti Svarupa covers all the universe and divide into these three things by its one part only. After attaining Sthirata of body, the Atma and Paramatma can be combined with the help of Yoga. Yoga has great importance in attaining Brahma Gnana. Yagna(worship/sacrifice), Dana(donation), Tapa (spiritual meditation practices), Veda Adhyayana (studying Vedas), Dama (diverting Mana from Indriya Vishaya), Sadachaara(performing the Vidhis described in Veda) etc. these can be beneficial to remain healthy but Brahma Gyana cannot be achieved. Later by continue Yoga practice, he will be devoid from the various Arthas (wishes, false knowledge), Swartha (giddiness) and become devoid of Smruti (memory), Karya, Akarya etc and move towards Chitta Ananda Avastha (endless happiness stage)/Brahma Prakash Swaroopa.

This *Prakash Swaroopa* will situate between the two eyebrows. The *Yogi* can view this *Prakash* by the concentrating with the help of *Khechari Mudra*. This *Prakash* can be achieved by few persons only who have done *Punya Karma*. Through this *Punya Karma*, the *Prakash* can be viewed with the help of *Yoga Marga* and *Gnana Chakshus*. By concentrating the *Mana*in this *Prakash*, the *Purusha* will see whole universe as *Sphurita* (*Prakashita*) and *Chinmaya* (*Brahma Maya*). As a result, he will be devoid of *Subha Asubha*, *Papa*, *Punya Karmas* and thus move towards *Brahma Svaroopa*.

By attaining *Brahma Svaroopa, Jiva* and *Atma* will be combined, so *Vishaya* (objects of *Indriya*) knowledge cannot occur. As a result, *Indriya* cannot interact with its *Vishayas*, so *Indriya* will not work properly. So, *Sukha, Dukha, Raga, Dvesha* etc *Bhavas* will be not known by that person. He will be diverted towards *Satyachara, Dharma Pradhana Karmas, Musha Rahita* (devoid of bad deeds and *Asatya*), *Nirvishesha Avastha* (remaining in same state i.e., *Mana* and *Apamana* will be same for that person). He will attain *Purnata, Anima* etc eight *Siddhis* and will lean towards *Paramananda Swaroopa*.

So, *Brahma Adidevta* and *Rushi*, *Muni* etc with the *Divyasharira* continue to perform *Yoga* for attaining the *Parbrahma* (*Mukti*) *Avastha*.

Thus, with the eight *Samskara* of *Parada* and *Abhraka* combination, the *Divyasharira* (divine body) is attained as with that (*Divyasharira*) only, *Moksha* desire can be fulfilled.

How *Jivanmukti* can be achieved?

Jivanmukti or Mukti is said to be achieved after Mrutyu (death). But according to Rasarnava, that type of Mukti is Nirthaka (useless). The body is needed to attain Moksha. If it is like that, then according to Rasarnava, the donkey can attain Moksha [8].

Karma Yogais used for attaining Sthirtaof the body. It is of 2 types: Rasa (Parada) and Prana Vayu.

When Parada Murchana done by Ausadhis and Vayu Murchana (inactivation) done by Pranayamaetc.then it will remove the disease and will control the Prana Vayu. When Parada Marana (Mrut) will be done by Vishista Ausadhis and Prana Vayu Marana (killed) in the form of PrasuptaAvastha (inactive stage), then it will be responsible for life (Jivayati), When ParadaBaddha done with specificAusadhis and Vayu Baddha (binding) done with SamadhietcYogas will give the capability to walk on air [8].

According to Rasendra Chintamani there are 3 ways for being attaining Sukha and to remove Nitya Anitya Dukhas. These are Gyana Yoga, Pavana Yoga, Rasa Yoga. These are related to Brahma-Vishnu-Mahesh which are responsible for Utpatti-Raksha-Samharaof three Shrustis. Just as Satva Guna Pradhana Lord Vishnu perform RakshaKarma of SansarasimilarlySatvaGunaPradhanapersons are Gyana Yoga Adhikaris. Similarly, just as Tama Guna Lord ShivaisUgraTamasi, similarly TamasaSatva people can practice the HathaYogaand become Pavana Yoga Adhikari. Just as RajoGunaPradhanaLord Brahmacan handle the daily activities and protect the Srusti, similarly RajoGunaPradhana Purusha can practice various things and said as Rasa Yoga Adhikari [11].

Just as Brahma-Vishnu-Maheshare equal similarly all the three *Yogas(Gyana, Pavana* and *Rasa Yoga*) are equal. *Sukumaara* person cannot perform the *PavanaYoga* she is unable to control the *Prana Nirodha* (to stop the flow of prana) difficulty. This type of person (*KathoraChitta*) will be not able to do the *SiddhiofGyana Yoga*. Thus, Lord Shiva told that *Pavana Yoga* is suitable for the *Suddhachitta(Jitendriya*) and *AkushalaVichara* persons. Further Lord Shiva explains that, if the person doesn't control *Prana* and *Trushnas(PragnaparadhaJanyaVishayas)* and doesn't increase the *Gyana* then he cannot perform *Yoga Sadhana* [11].

Rasa Yogais for Sansarikapeople. Through this old age and Mrutyucan be destroyed. Apart from this, through Rasa Yoga, Mana Sthirtacan be attained. Rasa can impart ShariraSthirtathroughYoga Abhyasathereby removing the Mana Chanchalta [11].

Thus, the *Parada* should be used first on the *Loha (RaktadiDhatus)* and then on the *Deha. Karma Patha* is very difficult to adopt. But once it has been achieved, then *Gyana* develops. By grace of *Guru Shisksha*, the *Gyana* along with *Karma Patha* opens automatically. At Later stage, as *Karma Patha* is followed, that

Avaykta Gyana will convert in the form of Gyana Chaksu. It is called as Lakshyakanmesha. By the help of this, all difficulties by which Chittavikshiptata, Chittavibhrama occurs will be destroyed. Also, with this Gyana Chakshu, Durbala person will be benefitted to move from Achanchalta and Balvana has opportunity to move forward into this Jyoti. In Yoga Marga, it is said as "Mahabhi Nishkramana" [12].

After attaining this *Gyana*, *Atma* cannot perform the *Karma* (actions) without the body.

Why *Jivanmukti* is essential?

Jivanmukti(attaining salvation) is the main goal of an individual. Unless the person will destroy the *Bandhanas* and *Avarana*, till that he cannot achieve purnata [12].

Jivanmukti stage which we often call, in that Avastha though Avarana of Agyana is not present but Vikshepa Shakti will be there. Through this Vikshepa Avastha, in Vedanta it is said as "Prarabdha will not destroy by Tatva Gyana, for that Bhoga (hard work/ destroying the bad deeds in this Janma only) is essential. By this way, Jivanmukta is Anitya as the Deha will be destroyed as soon as the Prarabdha will be over. Due to Dehapata, Videha Kaivailya will be there. That is completely different than Jivanmukti.

Which type of Parada should be used for Dehavada?

The *Parada* which is to be used for *Dehavada* should be *Astasanskarita* (8 *Sanskaras* should be performed). Because when *Asta Sanskarita Parada* is used, it has that much quality that it can make body suitable for *Dehavada*.

Gandhaka which is used in formulations for *Dehavada* should be *Vishesha Sodhita* in *Bhrungaraja Swarasa*. *Brahmin* and *Sweta* type of *Parada* should be used for *Deha Siddhi*.[5]

Vruddha Baddha Parada in which *Shadgunaa AbhrakaJarana* is performed is useful for making long living *Deha.(Dehavada)* [12].

Some of the Yogas useful for Dehavada:

For Kramana Sanskara: Mahabhairavi Gutika[8]

For Rasayana: Pancadasha Gutika, Bhuta Kalantaka Rasa[8]

Some of the formulations acting on *Doshas* as well as for *Dehavada* purpose are listed as:

- 1. Vata Dosha: Suchika Bharana Rasa [13], Mahavatavidhvamsana Rasa [14], Swasa Kasa Chintamani Rasa [15], Bruhata Kasturi Bhairava Rasa [16], Ekangavira Rasa[17]
- 2. Pitta Dosha: Chandrakala Rasa [18], Suvarna Sutasekhara Rasa [19]
- 3. Kapha Dosha: Svasa Kuthara Rasa [20], Mahalakshmi Vilasa Rasa [21], Kaphaketu Rasa [22], Panchamruta Parpati [23], Garbhapala Rasa [24], Hridayarnava Rasa [25], Trivikrama Rasa [26].

Haragaurishwar Rasa: [27] Su. Parada- 4 part, Su. Tamra- 2 part/ Su. Abhraka (according to some), Su. Gandhaka- 6 part are taken. Parada and Gandhaka are triturated to form Nila Varna Kajjali. Then Dadhi is added and triturated for 1 day and Golaka is made. It is covered with cloth and placed in Valuka Yantra till all Valuka become hot and hand cannot bear the hotness of temperature. After Svanga Shitata, Bhavna of Amalaka and Gomaya is given for 7 days respectively and Vati of 6 Ratti is made. Daily 1 Vati should be taken with Mahisha Dugdha. Pathya of Dugdha, Ghrita, Odana, Chunchuphala Shaka is mentioned. This formulation indicated in all types of Prameha.

Due to the presence of *Parada, Gandhaka, Abhraka Dravyas* which has direct relation with Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati, we can say that they can help body as a *Rasayana*.

DISCUSSION

The *Parada* is the potent mineral and has the great importance in *Rasashastra*. For proving its effectiveness in *Dehavada*, various points are discussed in the article.

Dehavada concept is described in 9th cent-17th century classical texts approximately. By seeing in these earlier texts, Vyadi, Sarva Darshana Sangraha by Madhava, Rasarnava, Rasa Hridaya Tantra, Parada Samhita, Parada Vignaniyam, Rasendra Chintamani, Rasendra Chudamani etc texts have described Dehavada very nicely in one way or other. The Parada is compared with the Lord Shiva. As the Parada is produced from the Lord Shiva so the qualities of both are similar to greater extent.

In Raseshwara Darshana, the definition of Darshana is described as "Shastra that enlightens about the Param Tatvagyana (knowledge of supreme truth) is Darshana (Indian philosophy). Just as all the rivers at last mingle with the sea, similarly all Darshanas have final goal of attaining Mukti. Param Tatvagyana is the Svarupa (appearance/form) of Moksha. Because when the knowledge of Maya (illusion) and Prapanch (worldly pleasures)[28]; the Jiva(Atma) tries to detach from these and try to move towards Shiva. This transformation of Jiva to Shiva and Dvaita (doctrine of duality) to Advaita (non-duality philosophy) is Jivanmukti. Moksha concept is controversial. As according to some authors Jivanmukti is attained after Mrutyu (death) stage. But Rasarnava, Raseshwara Darshana etc strictly denied regarding this and scolded by saying that the Jivanmukti is not seen Pratyaksha as "Kara Amalaka Vata/Manivata" [28-29]. Rasarnava has denied the statement and given reasoning to every author. e.g., If it is achieved after death then donkeys etc animals should achieve Mukti after death. Also, if Jivanmuktiis achieved after death, then it is not perceivable by Indriyas thus is useless [8]. It is said that the healthy body is essential for attaining

Siddhi of 4 Purushart has. For this healthy body Sthairyata should be achieved. It is said by Kavi Kalidas that "Shariramadhya Khalu Dharma Sadhanam". When Sharir destroys Dharma (religion) Nasha occurs. By Dharma Nasha the person will be diverted from the good deeds. By this Kriya Chyuti the Dharmadi Purusharthas are not achieved and will lead to Yoga Bhrustata (detachment from Yogic practices). By Yoga Bhrustata, detachment from Chitta (Atma) occurs. By detaching from Atma, how Moksha can be attained? This way Dehasthirta is first and foremost condition for Jivanmukti. By Rasa Vidhya only Dehasthirta can be obtained. So, Jivanmukti includes both Pinda Sthairyata and Shivatva Prapti [29].

Yogabhyasa is said earlier as helping step towards Jivanmukti. Yogabhyasa will help to attain Sthiradeha. Suddha and Advaita Param Brahma Gyana is possible through Yoga only. Combination of Jivatma and Paramatma is possible by Yoga. When this combination occurs then only Param Brahma can be perceived. Mana cannot perceive Param Brahmagyana. That too Mana which is detached from Yogabhayasa will surely cannot reach that level to know the svarupa of Param Brahma [4].

Yagna, Dana (donating Anna, Vastra, etc to others), Tapa (worshipping god for long time in one place etc), Vedadhyayana (Vedapathana), Dama(stopping the bad karmas of Indriyas), Sadaachar(following the Aptas and Dharma Shastra); by following this whatever Atmagyana occurs, that much Atmagyana is attained by Yoga only [4].

The process of attaining *Jivanmukti* is described above. i.e., by concentrating in the *Param Jyoti* attained by *Yoga Abhyasa* in between the eyebrows, through this he will attain the *Param Gyana* and eventually will detach from the *Subha*, *Asubha*, *Papa*, *Punya*, *Raga*, *Dwesha Bandhanas*, *Mithyachara* and will be *nishpaksha* (will see the universe in same way), attain *Ashta Siddhis*, *Teja Yukta Sharira* and will remain in *Ananda Magna* (happiness) and will perform *Krutakarya* (*Satkarya*)[4-9].

The *Yogas* are mentioned which include *Parada* thus can be helpful for *Dehavada*. Various *Yogas* are mentioned in *Anandakanda*, *Rasa Yoga Sagar* etc books out of which *Hara Gaurishwar Rasa* is chosen. Though it is indicated in *Prameha*, but due to presence of *Parada* (*Shiva Virya*), *Tamra/ Abhraka* (*Parvati Shukra*), *Gandhaka* (*Parvati Shonita*)ingredients we can see that most of have origin from Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati; so, we can say that these *Dravyas*are *Nitya*. So, they can be used for *Dehasiddhi*.

CONCLUSION

The main aim of the *Ayurveda* is the *Moksha*. *Moksha* is not only related to free from circle of rebirth. But when the person is healthy, happy related to body and mind is also said as *Moksha*. Also when all persons are *Sarve Sukhinah Bhavantu* (all become happy), *Sarve Santu Niramaya* (when all will be free from diseases), *Sarve Bhadrani Pasyantu*, *Ma Kaschit Dukkha Bhagbhavet* (when no one will suffer from diseases), when this feeling is kept towards everyone then no bad *Karma* will occur which will take towards the *Moksha*. Thus, by understanding the role of *Parada* towards *Dehavada* we can understand the greatness of *Parada*.

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