## Concepts of Puta and its usage

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## **Abstract**

Rasashastra is a branch of Ayurveda pharmaceuticals specially dealing with the minerals, metals, precious stones and certain poisonous herbs. These substances are subjected to different procedures like shodana, jarana, marana and amritikarana to remove the impurities in these materials and also make them suitable for internal administration. Most of the mineral origin materials are finally converted into an irreversible special form called as bhasma. Preparation of bhasma should follow different steps i.e pulverization, mixing of liquid substance, controlled heating and amritikarana. Among these steps the most important step is "controlled heating". According to Rasashastra classical texts, the stage of obtaining the end product of rasa, maha rasa and *upa rasa* heating is known as *Pāka*, and this is the optimum stage of this procedure. Thus the unit of heat required to obtain the optimum  $p\bar{a}ka$  (also known as *supāka*) is called as *puta*. Therefore, *puta* can be described as a unit of heat. According to the nature of the substance different puta should be applied and the puta classified in different ways. Puta can be classified according to the heating source, amount of the fuel materials, type of the fuel materials and the dimension of the fire place. Mahaputa, gajaputa. varahaputa, sooryaputa, chandraputa, gobhara puta and bhanda puta are some common puta types which are used practically. After application of required puta, especially mineral materials form bhasma. These bhasmas have special features like varitaratva (floating on the surface of water), rekapurnatwa (shows the pattern of ridges on fingers), Apunarbhava (convert a non reproductive form) and very light form. Due to these features bhasma containing drugs can give quick action, and also have enhanced properties than parada (mercury) containing drugs which is the most potent material in Rasa shastra.

Keywords: Puta, Bhasma, Shodana, Marana, Amritikarana

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