

A Literature Review of Swarnamakshik

Vd. Ketki Adhav¹, Vd. Shailaja Chondikar², Vd. Prajakta Shelke³,
Vd. Prutha Bhoyar⁴, Vd. Ashok Vankalas⁵

¹Guide, Professor of Rasshastra and Bhaishajya Kalpana Department

²HOD of Rasshastra and Bhaishajya Kalpana Department

^{3,4,5}PG Scholar of Rasshastra and Bhaishajya Kalpana Department

Shree Saptashrunji Ayurvedic Mahavidyalay and Hospital, Nashik

Abstract: *Swarna Makshika is an important mineral drug described in Ayurvedic Rasa Shastra and is known for its Rasayana and therapeutic properties. This review highlights the classical and modern aspects of Swarna Makshika, including its origin, synonyms, classification, varieties, Grahya Lakshana, Shodhana, Marana, Amritikarana, pharmacological properties, therapeutic uses, and complications of improper preparation. References from major Ayurvedic texts along with the modern identification of Swarna Makshika as chalcopyrite have been reviewed. The article also discusses its physical and chemical properties and emphasizes the importance of proper pharmaceutical processing for safe and effective therapeutic use.*

Keywords Swarna Makshika, Rasa Shastra, Chalcopyrite, Shodhana, Marana, Bhasma, Rasayana, Ayurvedic pharmaceuticals.

I. INTRODUCTION

Rasa Shastra, the branch of Ayurvedic pharmaceuticals dealing mainly with minerals and metals, describes their varieties, characteristics, pharmaceutical processing, therapeutic properties, and clinical applications. Ancient Ayurvedic literature indicates that metals and minerals were initially used in the form of Ayaskriti. With the advancement of Rasa Shastra, metals such as Swarna (gold), Rajata (silver), Tamra (copper), and Loha (iron) became therapeutically important after undergoing specific pharmaceutical procedures like Shodhana, Marana, and Amritikarana. These Rasaushadhis gained significant importance because of their smaller therapeutic doses, rapid action, and effectiveness in managing various diseases compared to herbal formulations.

Swarna Makshika, classified under the Maharasa group in Rasa Ratna Samuccaya¹, holds a prominent place in Ayurvedic therapeutics. The text describes it as the Prana of Parada (mercury) and highlights its properties as a potent Rasayana (rejuvenator), Vrishya (aphrodisiac), and Sarva Roga Hara² (disease-alleviating drug). Classical Ayurvedic literature from the Samhita period also elaborates on the therapeutic significance of Swarna Makshika, including its classification, origin, synonyms, and different varieties. Owing to its rejuvenating and therapeutic potential, Swarna Makshika has remained an important mineral drug in Ayurvedic pharmaceuticals and clinical practice.

II. MYTHOLOGICAL ORIGIN

The mythological origin of Swarna Makshika has been described in many classical texts of Rasa Shastra. One legend states that after completing his role in the Mahabharata, Lord Krishna entered Yoganidra. At that time, a hunter mistakenly identified him as a deer and pierced the sole of his foot with an arrow. The drops of blood that fell from the wound resembled Nimba fruits and eventually gave rise to the stones of Swarna Makshika³



Another description mentioned in Rasa Ratna Samuccaya states that Lord Vishnu created Swarna Makshika. It is believed to have originated in the Sumeru Mountain, on the banks of the river Tapee, and in regions such as Cheena Desha and Yavana Desha. During the month of Madhava Masa, Swarna Makshika is said to shine like gold under sunlight, which helps in its identification⁴

Samhita kal

Charak samhita

Charaka has successfully used Swarna Makshika in the management of Kushtha and Pandu.⁵

Sushrut samhita

Sushruta has recommended the use of Swarna Makshika in the treatment of Madhumeha. It has also been found effective in the management of Prameha and Pandu.⁶

Ashtanga Sangraha

The detailed description of Swarna Makshika utpatti and its use as Rasayana is found in Uttarantra 49th Chapter⁷

Vernacular names⁸ :

- Sanskrit : Swarnamakshika
- English : Chalcopyrite
- Gujarati : Makshika
- Hindi: Sonamakhi
- Kannada : Dhatumakshi
- Malayalam : Makkirakallu
- Marathi : Dagadi
- Tamil : Ponnimilai

Synonyms :

It is known by various synonyms such as Swarna Makshika, Dhatu Swarna Makshika, Tapyra, and Tapija. The different synonyms of Swarna Makshika described in various Rasa Shastra texts are presented in Table 1.

III. SWARNAMAKSHIK CLASSIFICATION

Different authors have given their individual opinions regarding the classification of Swarna Makshika under Maharasa, Uparasa, or Upadhatu. Some considered Swarna Makshika as the Prana of Parada and therefore placed it under Maharasa. Others considered it less significant in Parada Prayoga and hence classified it under Uparasa or Upadhatu. The classification of Swarna Makshika according to different Rasa Shastra texts is given in Table 2.

IV. SWARNAMAKSHIK BHED

Swarna Makshika is of two varieties, namely Swarna Makshika and Rajata Makshika⁹. Swarna Makshika, having golden tints, was found in Kanyakubja. The other variety, known as Roupya Makshika, resembles Panchavarna Swarna and contains a higher proportion of stone. It was found on the banks of the river Tapti and was considered to be of inferior quality.



V. TYPES OF MAKSHIK ACCORDING TO SHAPE

According to Anandkand¹⁰ makshik is classified into three types depending Upon their shape.

- i. Kadamba
- ii. Karavellakhya
- iii. Tanduliyaka

According to Rasa Jala Nidhi¹¹ there are four types of Makshik on the

Basis their shapes.

- i. Round like Kadamba
- ii. Like shells of Shuktika
- iii. Having the shape of fingers (elongated and round)
- iv. Like flakes of ash

Types of Makshik according to colour

According to ras jal nidhi¹²

1. Pitta Makshik
2. Shukla Makshik
3. Lohita Makshik

Svarnamakshik and Roupymakshik are mainly two types of Makshik mentioned in most of Rasagranthas.

Grahya swarnamakshik

1. Swarna Makshika which, when broken into pieces, shows a bright golden surface with a comparatively black interior is considered superior to the common variety. This variety is known as "Brihad Varna" due to its superior colour¹³.

2. Swarna Makshika appears similar to gold, is devoid of angles, heavy in nature, and produces a black impression when rubbed on the palm¹⁴.

3. Superior quality Swarna Makshika should possess the following characteristics: gold-like complexion, heaviness, softness, slight bluish tint, and the ability to produce a gold-like impression when rubbed on a touch stone (Kasha)¹⁵.

Shodhana of swarnamakshik

Different methods have been adopted for Shodhana of swarnamakshik like swedan, pachan, nirvapan

References regarding Shodhana of swarnamakshik according different rasgranth are in table no 3

Swarnamakshik Maran

References regarding marana of swarnamakshik according to different rasgrans are in table no 4

Amrutikaran of swarnamakshik bhasma

The drug processed through this method becomes amruthatulya and produces similar effects in the body. It also helps in removing the remaining doshas present in the bhasma. After subjecting the material to puta, the bhasma acquires



properties such as teekshna, ushna, and ruksha. To neutralize these properties and impart snigdha, soumya, and sheeta gunas to the bhasma, Amritikarana is performed. Amritikarana is considered essential for Swarna Makshika because it contains Tamra.

According to Rasendra Chinthamani, the bhasma is placed in an iron pan and heated. Panchamrita drugs are added to it and the vessel is covered with a lid. Heating is continued until it becomes nirdhooma. The material is then removed on the following day, after which its colour turns black. It is again triturated with Triphala Kashaya and subjected to Varahaputa. The same procedure is repeated five times, following which the bhasma attains a red colour.

Colour of swarnamakshik bhasma

According to different rasgranth

Sindurbham R.S.S. A.P.

Svarnagairik sadrush R.R.S. R.J.N

Dhatusannibham R.cha

Guna and karma of swarnamakshik bhasma

The guna and karma of swarnamakshik bhasma according to different rasgranth a are given in table no 6

VI. MATRA

According to ras tarangini¹⁶ ½ gunja-2 gunja i.e. 60mg – 250mg

Apakva bhasma sevan vyadhi

If bhasma is not prepared as per the procedure mentioned in classical ayurvedic texts or shodhana is not done in appropriate manner then Administration of such apakva bhasma can produce some ill effects which is known as apakva bhasma sevan dosha. Apakva Svarnamakshik bhasma Sevan dosha are given in table no 7

PHARMACOLOGICAL AND THERAPEUTIC PROPERTIES OF SVARNAMAKSHIK BHASMA¹⁷ :

- Rasa : Madhur, Tikta
- Vipaka : Katu
- Virya : Sheeta
- Guna : Laghu
- Karma : Jaranashak, Vishanashak, Param
- vrushya
- Doshprabhav : Tridosha nashak

VII. MODERN REVIEW¹⁸

Chalcopyrite is the most abundant Copper bearing mineral containing nearly equal parts of Copper (34.5%), Iron (30.5%) and Sulphur (35%). Chalcopyrite is mined and used as an ore of copper. In fact chalcopyrite is the most widely occurring copper mineral. Chalcopyrite is found together with other sulphides.



The term chalcopyrite is derived from the Greek word Chalkos, meaning copper, indicating that chalcopyrite is a copper-containing mineral. The word pyrite originates from the Greek word pyros, meaning fire, referring to its property of igniting when heated in air.

Although chalcopyrite is commonly represented by the formula CuFeS_2 , it can be more appropriately expressed as $\text{Cu}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{Fe}_2\text{S}_3$, indicating that copper is mainly present in the cuprous state, while iron exists predominantly in the ferric state. Chalcopyrite, also known as copper pyrite, closely resembles pyrite (FeS_2) and is often mistaken for it. Due to its bright golden colour, chalcopyrite is commonly referred to as “fool’s gold.” However, real gold has a more buttery yellow appearance and possesses malleable and ductile properties.

As a copper ore, chalcopyrite yields comparatively less copper in terms of atoms per molecule. It contains about 25% copper, whereas other copper minerals such as chalcocite (Cu_2S), cuprite (Cu_2O), and covellite (CuS) contain approximately 67%, 67%, and 50% copper respectively. Despite this lower copper content, chalcopyrite remains an important copper ore because of its large quantities and widespread distribution. It is a common mineral found in almost all sulphide deposits. Fine crystals of chalcopyrite possess a distinct appearance and are considered valuable additions to mineral collections.

Physical properties

- Chemistry : Copper Iron Sulphide
- Composition : CuFeS_2
- Class : Sulphides
- Group : Chalcopyrite
- Crystal System : Tetragonal
- Fracture : Conchoidal and brittle
- Cleavage : Poor
- Nature : Massive, Smooth
- Colour : Golden yellow
- Streak : Greenish black
- Fracture : Uneven
- Lustre : Metallic
- Tenacity : Brittle
- Transparency : Opaque
- Hardness : 3 to 4

Specific Gravity : 3.4 to 3.7 for Svarnamakshik

3.8 to 4.1 for Svarnamakshik Sandrita

Melting point : 880°C

Bonding : covalent

VIII. CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

1.Charcoal Test: When heated on charcoal, a fragment of Svarnamakshik. Fuses to a black mass without swelling which is strongly magnetic, as Felt by a horse-shoe magnet

2.Reaction with Acid: Take nitric acid in a test tube. Heat to boil for 5 minutes and cool to room temperature. Take 1 g of finely powdered sample in a dry test tube, add 10 ml of the nitric acid to it and heat. The solution becomes bluish black.



Assay

Svarnamakshik in ore form should contain not less than 5% Copper. If it is more than 12% then it is called as Svarnamakshik

Sandrita.

ii. Svarnamakshik in ore form should contain not less than 20% Iron and 12% Sulphur. In Svarnamakshik Sandrita Iron should not be less than 25% and sulphur should not be less than 28%.

IX. DISCUSSION

Swarna Makshika has been used in the treatment of diseases since the Samhita Kala. Knowledge regarding Tamradhatu existed from the Vedic period itself. Although Swarna Makshika is considered an important copper mineral, its name is not directly mentioned in the Vedas. Koutilya Arthashastra describes a pingala-coloured Tamradhatu, from which it can be inferred that knowledge about Swarna Makshika existed nearly 3000 years ago.

Different authors have expressed varying opinions regarding its classification under Maharasa, Uparasa, Rasa, or Upadhatu. These differences may be attributed to their individual experiences with the kriyas of Parada.

In almost all classical texts, the addition of Saindhava Lavana along with Swarna Makshika during Sodhana has been recommended. However, in practical application, Swarna Makshika is commonly purified only with Nimbu Swarasa without the addition of Saindhava Lavana. Similarly, during Marana, the texts recommend adding one-fourth part of Shuddha Gandhaka with Swarna Makshika. In practice, however, this is often omitted because the purified compound itself contains sufficient sulphur required for Marana.

For the preparation of Swarna Makshika Bhasma, Gajaputa has been recommended in the classical texts. However, the heat generated in Gajaputa is considered more than necessary in this context, as the Chakrikas become excessively hard after the process.

Improperly performed Sodhana or Marana may lead to complications such as Kushta (skin diseases), Aandhya (loss of vision), Vanti (vomiting), and even Marana (death). The management for such complications has been described with the use of Kulatha Kwatha or Dadima Kwatha.

X. CONCLUSION

Swarna Makshika holds a unique place in both Dehavada and Lohavada. However, at present, Vimala is commonly used as a substitute for Swarna Makshika due to the limited availability of genuine Swarna Makshika. The major difference between Vimala and Swarna Makshika lies in their physical characteristics. Vimala possesses angles, edges, and facets and is cubic in shape, whereas Swarna Makshika is devoid of these features and does not have any definite shape. According to modern metallurgy, chalcopyrite closely resembles iron pyrite and is often confused with it. Owing to its golden colour, it is commonly referred to as “fool’s gold.”

The Government of India has imposed a ban on Swarna Makshika because it contains a small quantity of gold. This gold is extracted and mixed with pure gold, which is then sold in the market. However, from an Ayurvedic perspective, this is considered disadvantageous, as good quality Swarna Makshika becomes unavailable for the preparation of genuine medicines useful in the treatment of many diseases. Therefore, it is considered necessary that the ban on Swarna Makshika should be removed.

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Table no 1 synonyms of swarnamakshik

Sr No	Synonyms	Name of the text
1.	Apeeta	Raj Nighantu, Vaidyaka Shabda Sindhu
2.	Avarta	Dhanwantari Nighantu, Raj Nighantu, Rasa Kamadhenu, Rasarnava, Sodhal Nighantu, Vaidyaka Shabda Sindhu
3.	Brihadavarna: Pakshi, Garuda	Rasendra Sara Sangraha
4.	Dhatvaksayam	Rasa Kamadhenu, Rasarnava, Vaidyaka Shabda Sindhu
5.	Hemamakshika	Astanga Nighantu, Dhanwantari Nighantu, Raj Nighantu, Rasa Tarangini, Rasamrita
6.	Hemadyuti	Sodhal Nighantu
7.	Hemanga	Vaidyaka Shabda Sindhu



8.	Kanshya Makshika	Brihat Rasa Raj Sundar, Nighantu Ratnavali
9.	Kshoudra Dhatu	Raj Nighantu, Vaidyaka Shabda Sindhu
10.	Madhu Dhatu	Abhinava Nighantu, Bhava Prakash Nighantu, Dhanwantari Nighantu, Raj Nighantu, Rasa Kamdhenu, Rasa Ratna Samuchchya, Rasarnava, Sodhal Nighantu, Vaidyaka Shabda Sindhu
11.	Makshika Dhatu	Abhinava Nighantu, Astanga Hridaya, Astanga Samgraha, Bhava Prakash Nighantu, Brihat Rasa Raj Sundar, Charaka Samhita, Dhanwantari Nighantu, Nighantu Ratnakar, Raj Nighantu, Rasa Ratna Samuchchya, Rasa Tarangini, Rasamrit, Sodhal Nighantu, Vaidyaka Shabda Sindhu
12.	Tapija	Abhinava Nighantu, Bhava Prakash Nighantu, Brihat Rasa Raj Sundar, Dhanwantari Nighantu, Nighantu Ratnakar, Raj Nighantu, Rasa Kamdhenu, Rasa Tarangini, Rasamrita, Sodhal Nighantu, Sushruta Samhita
13.	Tapyia	Abhinava Nighantu, Astanga Hridaya, Astanga Nighantu, Astanga Samgraha, Vaidyaka Shabda Sindhu
14.	Tapyak	Rasamrita, Raj Nighantu, Shaligram Nighantu, Vaidyaka Shabda Sindhu
15.	Tara Makshika	Bhava Prakash Nighantu, Brihat Rasa Raj Sundar, Shaligram Nighantu
16.	Rajat Makshika	Rasa Tarangini, Sodhal Nighantu, Sushruta Samhita Vaidyaka Shabda Sindhu
17.	Swarna Makshika	Abhinava Nighantu, Bhava Prakash Nighantu, Brihat Rasa Raj Sundar, Nighantu Ratnakar, Rasa Tarangini, Sodhal Nighantu

Table no 2 swarnamakshik classification

Sr no	Granth	Rasa varga	Maharasa Varga	Uprasa Varga	Updhatu Varga
1.	Ras ratna samuchay	-	+	-	-
2.	Shrangdhar samhita	-	-	-	+
3.	Rasarnav	-	+	-	-
4.	Rasendra sar sangrah	-	-	+	-
5.	Rasendra chudamani	-	+	-	-
6.	Goraksha samhita	+	-	-	-
7.	Ras manjari	-	-	+	-
8.	Rasa prakash sudhakar	-	+	-	-
9.	Rasopnishada	-	+	-	-
10.	Rasa hriday tantra	+	-	-	-
11.	Anand kand	-	-	+	-



Table no 3 refrences regarding shodhan of swarnamakshik according to different rasgranth

Sr No.	Refrences	Methods	Shodhan dravya(drug used)	Duration
1.	R.T. 21/15-17	Nirvapana	Nimbu swaras	21 times
2.	R.R.S.2/83 R.Chu. 10/132 B.R.R.S. pg no 104 Y.R. pg no 145 R.J.N. pg no 69	Nirvapana	Triphala Kwath	Not Mentioned
3.	A.K.2/1/99	Nirvapana	Tail,takra,gomutra,kulath kwath,amla kanji	7 times
4.	R.T. 21/11-14	Swedan (Dolayantra)	Kalamarisha kwah	1 day
5.	B.R.R.S.(pg no 103)	Swedan (Dolayantra)	Kanji,Nimbu Swaras, Gomutra, Jayanti Swaras	3 days
6.	B.R.R.S. (Pg no 104) R.R.S(2/83 R.T.21/18 Y.R.pg no 145	Swedan	Kadalikand swaras	2 ghatika
7.	A.K. 2/1/94 2/1/98 2/1/100-101	Swedan	1)Naramutra, Kulattha kwath, Tankan, Trikatu 2)Jalini(Devadali)+ Meghnda (Tanduliy)+ Kulattha kwath 3) Kept in Punarnava kalka and boiled with Kulattha kwath	1 day
8.	R.J.N pg no 70	Swedan	1) Kanji, Nimbu, Gomutra, Jayanti swaras 2)Kalamarisha and Shali kwath	3 days
9.	R.J.N pg no. 66	Swedan	Naramutra+Kodrav kwath, Amlavetas, Amla varga, Tankan, Trikatu, Kadalikand swaras	1 day
10.	R.S.S.	Swedan	Kalamarish and Shali kwath	Not mentioned
11.	B.R.R.S. (Pg. No. 104) R.R.S. (2/83)	Pachan in lohapatra with liquid	Erand taila, Matulunga Swaras	2 ghatika



	Y.R. (Pg. No. 145)			
12.	R.T. (21/7-11) R. Chu(10/132)	Pachan in lohapatra with liquid	1) Nimbu Swaras, 2) Kadalikand Swaras	3 days 2 ghatika
13.	B.R.R.S (Pg.No. 104) A.P. (4/12-13) A.K. (2/1/100-101) Y.R. (Pg. No. 145) Sha. Sa. (11/54-55) R.J.N (Pg. No.- 67) R.S.S. (1/218)	Pachan in lohapatra with liquid	Saindhava Lavana, Matulunga Swaras	Not Mentioned
14.	A.K. (2/1/96-97)	Pachan in lohapatra	Naag+Tankan+Matulunga swaras	Not Mentioned
15.	B.R.R.S (Pg.No. 104) Y.R. (Pg. No. 145)	Putra	Agastipatra Swaras, Shigrumul Swaras bhavana	Gajaputra
16.	R.P.S (5/124)	Bhavana	Gomutra, Takra, Kulattha kwath	Not Mentioned
17.	A.K. (2/1/95)	Pachana Bhavana Putra	Kept inside the tuber of Surankanda and boiled in Rambhadrav then bhavana of Eranda taila given and subjected to Putra	Not Mentioned
18.	R.J.N. (Pg.No. 67)	Bhavana Putra	Shigrumula+Agastipushpa+Pa shan bhedi Rasa	20 vanyopal



Table no . 5 References regarding Marana of Svarnamakshik from various Rasagrath

Sr No	References	Procedure	Drug Used	No of Puta given	Bhasma Varna
1.	R.T.(21/19-20)	Bhavana and Putapaka	Nimbu Swaras	10 Gajaputa	Rakta Kamal Dal
2.	R.T.(21/23-25)	Bhavana and putpaka	Hingula Nimbu swaras	8 Puta	Not mentioned
3.	R.R.S.(2/84) B.R.R.S.(Pg.No.105) R.Chu.(10/133) R.P.S.(5/124) R.T.(21/21-22) R.J.N. (Pg.No. 71)	Bhavana and Putapaka	Gandhak, Matulunga Swaras	5 Varahputa	Not Mentioned
4.	R.R.S. (2/85) B.R.R.S. (Pg.No. 105) R.Chu. (10/134) R.J.N.(Pg.No 71)	Bharjana	Eranda taila	Trivragni	Svarnagairik Sadrush
5.	R.R.S. (2/85) B.R.R.S. (Pg. No.105) R.Chu.(10/134) R.J.N.(Pg.No.71)	Bharjana	Goghрут	Trivragani	Svarnagairik Sadrush
6.	R.R.S. (2/85) B.R.R.S. (Pg.No. 104) R.Chu. (10/134) R.J.N.(Pg.No. 71)	Bharjana	Matulunga swaras	Trivragni	Svarnagairik sadrush
7.	B.R.R.S. (Pg.No. 104)	Bhavana	Eranda taila 2) Devdali swaras 3) Hansapadi swaras	Bhudhar Yantra	Not Mentioned
8.	B.R.R.S. (Pg.No. 105) R.J.N. (Pg.No. 72)	Pachana in Lohapatra	Kulathha kwath, Takra, Aja mutra	-	Not Mentioned
9.	B.R.R.S.(Pg.No. 105) R.S.S(1/220-221) R.J.N.(Pg.No.	Bhavana and Putapaka	Gandhak, Eranda taila	1 gajaput	Sindurbham



	72) A.P.(5/145) Y.R.(Pg.No. 145)				
10.	A.P.(5/16)	Bhavana and Putapaka	Kulattha kwatha, Tila taila, Aja mutra	1 gajaput	Not Mentioned
11.	Rasendrachudamani	Bhavana and mardan	Eranda oil goghрут Nimbu swaras	Trivraagni	Not ment

Table no 6

Gun and karma of swarnamakshik according to different rasgranth

Sr No.	Refrence	Rasa	Guna	Karma
1.	R.N.	Tikta, madhur	-	Meha, Arsa, Kshaya, Kushta, Balya, Yogavahi, Rasayana, Jwara
2.	R.R.S.	Madhur	Laghu	Jara vyadhi visha nashaka
3.	R.S.S	Tikta, madhur	-	Kshaya, Meha, Arsa, Krimi, Kushta, Rasayana, Yogavahi
4.	R.P.S.			Jwara, Pandu, Prameha, Grahani, Kamala, Shoola
5.	A.K.	Kashay, madhur, Tikta, katu	Ushna	Kushta, Shoola, Hikka, Vrana
6.	R.T.	Madhur, tikta	Vrushya Chakshushya Rasayan	-

Table no 7

Apakva swarnamakshik bhasma Sevan vikar from different rasgranth

Sr no	Conditions due to Apakva Svarnamakshik bhasma sevan	Refrences
1.	Mandagni, Netraroga, Kushtha, Halimak, Kotha, Vatakopak	Rasatarangini
2.	Mandagni, Balahani, Vishtambha, Vrana, Gatrarak, Mrutyu	Rasendra sar sangrah
3.	Mandagni, Balahani, Vishtambha, Netraroga, Kushtha, Gandamala, Vrana, Andhata, Krimi, Kshaya	Yogratnakar
4.	Mandagni, Balahani, Vishtambha, Netraroga, Kushtha, Gandamala, Vrana, Andhata, Krimi, Kshaya, Gatrarak	Bruhat rasraj sundar
5.	Mandagni, Balahani, Vishtambha,	BhavPrakash nighantu



	Netraroga, Kushtha, Gandamala, Vrana,	
6.	Agnimandya, Balanash, Mrutyu, Vishtambha, Netraroga	Anandkand
7.	Agnimandya, Balanash, Vishtambha, Netraroga, Kushtha, Gandamala	Ayurveda prakash
8.	Agnimandya, Vrana, Balanash, Mrutyu, Vishtambha, Netraroga, Kushtha, Gandamala Agnimandya, Vrana, Balanash, Mrutyu, Vishtambha, Netraroga, Kushtha, Gandamala	Rasa jal nidhi

ABBREVIATION

- A.K – Ananda Kanda
A.P – Ayurveda Prakasha
B.R.R.S – Brihat Rasa Raja Sundara
P.S Parada Samhita
Ra. Ch – Rasendra Chintamani
R.Ch – Rasendra Chudamani
R.J.N – Rasa Jala Nidhi
R.M – Rasa Manjari
R.N- Rasarnava
R.P.S – Rasa Prakasha Sudhakara
R.R.S – Rasa Ratna Samuchaya
R.S.S – Rasendra Sara Sangraha
R. T – Rasa Tarangini

