



CAKRAMARDA (*Cassia tora*. Linn) – TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL PLANT A COMPREHENSIVE LITERARY REVIEW FROM AYURVEDIC LITERATURE

G Sai Sireesha¹ Renu Dixit² K V V Bhaskara Reddy³

1* PG Scholar, Department of Dravyaguna, S.V. Ayurvedic College, Tirupati

2. HOD Professor, Department of Dravyaguna, S.V. Ayurvedic College

3. Professor, Department of Shalya Tantra, S.V. Ayurvedic College.

Abstract: The oldest documented knowledge in India is found in Vedas which is the Source of knowledge. The medicinal traces found in Rigveda, Atharvaveda gives more advance picture in number and variety of Drugs. Medicinal Plants play an important role in drug development, as these are the source of majority of ingredients in Ayurveda as well as Modern Medicine. The drug Cakramarda is one of the miraculous drug and most commonly available plant on road sides in all parts of India and other parts of the Country. Cakramarda, also known as "*Cassia tora*" or "*Senna tora*," is a plant with a history of traditional use in system of Ayurveda. It has diversified uses in various systems and most popular in treating skin diseases mostly as a result which it was named as *Dadrughna* in Samhitas and Puranas. As per annotations of Acaryas in samhitas - the Classical Ayurvedic Literature, Cakramarda is known as *Cakragaja* is a part of the *Sami Dhanya varga* which refers to the "Group of Legumes" also mentioned as part of the *Saka varga* (Group of Vegetables / Pot Herbs) and defined which are based on the Dietic value of the plant. It was extensively used in Curna pradeha and many important formulations externally and internally in various ailments. Apart from its therapeutic potential it has also got some cosmetic importance of *Kanthikara* and *Varnya* property. The present article gives the comprehensive literary review of all the classics.

Aim: A thorough and detailed literary study of Cakramarda is mentioned in Ayurvedic Literature.

Methods: A complete and extensive study of the available Ayurvedic Literature.

Conclusion: The present article emphasizes about the therapeutic usage of Cakramarda which is mentioned in different Ayurvedic Treatises.

Index terms: Cakramarda, Ayurvedic Literature, Literary review, Samhitas, Puranas, Nighantus.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sickle senna/ Ring worm plant is a common herbaceous annual occurring as a weed throughout India and belongs to the family of Leguminosae / Caesalpinaceae. It is a small attractive shrub grows during the monsoon period. It contains pod. The whole plant and its individual parts are used for many therapeutic uses. Its application in folklore medicine is that it is extensively used as tea/detox drink as immunity booster. Found throughout India. It is a very common Weed of the Rainy Season growing sub-gregariously on wayside waste places and fallow ground that are fairly rich in Humus. *Cassia tora* Linn, is an Annual erect sparsely branched Herb or growing up into an under-shrub 30 to 100 cm, or more high with a disagreeable or foetid odour.

CAKRAMARDA: Latin Name : *Cassia tora* Linn.

Family : Caesalpinaceae

PARIBHASA OF CAKRAMARDA:**Nirukti of Cakramarda:**

निरुक्ति- चक्रमर्द :- चक्रं द्रदुरोगं मृदाति इति॥ नि.आ

The meaning of *Cakramarda* is that it is useful in Dadru Kuṣṭha.

ETYMOLOGY OF SYNONYMS OF CAKRAMARDA:

The term Latin word *Cassia* probably denoting the wild *Cinnamon* and named to the similar plants. The specific epithet *tora* derives from its Sinhalese name *tora*.¹

Table No.1- Etymology of Synonyms of Cakramarda²

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Cakramarda ✚ Kushthaha ✚ Kharjughna ✚ Pamaghati ✚ Dadrughna 	Useful in treatment of skin diseases particularly ringworm and itching
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Mesahvaya ✚ Edagaja 	Herb known by word mesa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Mesalocana ✚ Mesaksikusuma 	Its Leaves and Flowers resembles Sheep's Eye
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Cakri 	It grows gregariously
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Padmata 	Blossoms at sunrise
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Vyavartaka 	Leaves contract at sunset
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Drdha Bija 	Seeds are hard
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Prapunnata 	It has adverse effect on Virility

II. LITERARY REVIEW

The drug Cakramarda is the most commonly available plant which has great therapeutic potential in various application of diseases. Detailed description of the drug review mentioned from Samhita to Adhunikā Kala. Mainly it is most popularly known to have good efficacy to treat Kushtha and many diseases with internal and external administration in the form of Curna, Taila, Lepa, Vati etc.

HISTORICAL REVIEW: -VEDIC PERIOD

- It has got great historical importance and also Vedic References in Padma Purana,³ Skandha Purana⁴, highlighting about the usage of the twigs of Cakramarda while taking snana in the context of Narakacaturdasi (Dipavali Festival). (P.P.9/122/4-20), (Sk.Pu.V.Kh.K.m 4/9/33-35).
- In the list of Ayurvedic Drugs of Garuda Purana (G.P.27)⁵ the synonyms of Cakramarda like “Edagaja” term was found whereas in Agni Purana⁶ it is described under “Bhumivanausadhi Varga” with the synonyms like Edagaja and Dadrughna which is known to be aushadha from the time immemorial. (A.P.363/64).

SAMHITA PERIOD:**CARAKA SAMHITA:**

- The drug is quoted with various synonyms like *Edagaja*, *Vimardaka*, *Prapunnata* which was extensively described in Kushtha Cikitsa. It is one of the principle ingredient in various formulations like *Rasanjanadi Lepa*, Various *Curna pradeha*, *Manahsiladi lepa*, *Kanakaksira tailam*, most of them are topical applications.
- Due to its great dietic value of the plant, it was mentioned under *Saka Varga* and *Sami Dhanya Varga* and had been used in various dietic preparations that are known to possess Kapha-Vatahara Karma, Guru, Hridya, Vrishya and Balya properties. (C.S. Su 27/101).⁷

SUSRUTA SAMHITA:

- The Drug *Cakramarda* is listed under *Vamana dravyas* (S.S.Su.46/262) and *Urdhvabhagahara dravyas* (S.S.Su 39/3) in Samshodhana- Samshamaniya Adhyaya.⁸
- *Prapunnada* was noticed in *Tikta Rasa Saka Varga* which are indicated in *Svasa, Kasa, Kuṣṭha, Meha, Raktapitta, Aruci* and has *Hridya Karma*.
- Vajraka Taila, Maha Vajraka Taila, Mantha kalpana are useful in treating *Kushtha, Vrana, Nadivrana, Bhagandhara*.

ASTANGA SAMGRAHA AND ASTANGA HRDAYAM:

- It was mentioned under *Simbi Dhanya Varga* in Astanga Samgraham whereas *Patra Saka Varga* in Astanga Hrdayam. (A.S.Su.7/129. A.H.Su.6/94).^{9,10}
- Both of them opined that the drug is attributed to have properties like sweet, dry, cold in potency, slightly salty, aggravates Vata-Kapha dosas, help in elimination of urine and faeces.
- It is indicated in *Kushtha, Nadivrana, Vyanga, Nili, Mukha Dushika, Ardhavabhedaka, Darunaka*.

VANGASENA SAMHITA:

- In this Samhita, *Cakramarda* is discussed as the Principal source in certain formulations like: - *Caturvimsatika Prasarini Tailam, Pancamuladi Taila, Cakramardadi Sindhura Taila, Trṇa Taila, Brihatrṇa Taila- Pana & Nasya, Somaraji taila* which were used in Vata-Kaphaja disorders, all types of *Kushtha* and *Vatavyadhi*. *Loharasayana* is also mentioned which has *Rasayana* property.
- *Eladi gana, Urdhvabhagahara Dravya, Saka Varga* were the groups where the drug was found to be present. (V.S.90/1, V.S.94/13)¹¹

NIGHANTU PERIOD:

The drug was quoted in many nighantus where it was described with many different synonyms and under different varga based on its Morphology/resemblance, similar mode of action.

TABLE NO.2: CLASSIFICATION OF CAKRAMARDA BASED ON VARGA GAṆA/ SKANDHA

S.NO	VARGA / GAṆA / SKANDHA	REFERENCES
1.	Vanaushadhi Varga	Amarakosa 1-147
2.	Viprakirna Prakarana	Astanga Nighantu 27/252
3.	Vriksadi Varga	Sabdacandrika1/145-148
4.	Karaviradi Varga	Dhanvantari Nighantu 4/4-6, Soḍhala Nighantu 4/485-486
5.	Gulma Khanda	Nighantu Sesa 2/214-215
6.	Dvipada Varga	Hrdaya Dipika Nighantu 3/75
7.	Kaphagna Varga	Sidhamantra 3/47
8.	Abhayadi Varga	Madanapala Nighantu 1/231-233
9.	Oshadi Varga	Kaiyyadeva Nighantu 1/699-700
10.	Satahvadi Varga	Raja Nighantu 4/198-200
11.	Haritakyadi Varga	Bhavaprakasa Nighantu 2/183-185
12.	Ashta Varga	Nighantu Ratnakara
13.	Ulapa Varga	Sarasvati Nighantu 3/14
14.	Putikaranjaadi Varga	Nighantu Adarsa
15.	Satapuspadi Varga	Priya Nighantu -167

CIKITSYA GRANTHA:

The drug Cakramarda is noticed to be present in various granthas like Yogaratnakara, Madhava Cikitsa, Vrindamadhava, Cakradatta, Anandakanda, Ksemakuthuhalam, Basavarajiyam, Vaidyamanorama, Siddhabhesaja Manimala, Brihat Dravyaguna Adarsa used in various diseases which are as follows:

- **Madhava Cikitsa:** - Vidangadi Lepa, Durvadi Lepa and many lepas were indicated in Kushtha.¹²
- **Vrindamadhava:** - Vriddha Narayana Taila, Aragvadadi Shad Lepa, Nimbadi Maha Kasaya, Brihat Maricadya Taila were proposed formulations in Vrindamadhava which are used in many external and internal applications for various diseases like Indralupta, Bhagandhara, Kitibha, Mahagada, Darunaka, Raktapitta and Ardhavabhedhaka.¹³
- **Cakradatta:** The formulations like *Maharaja Prasariṇi Tailam, Vidangadi Lepa, Dadrugajendrasimha Lepa, Cakrahvayadi Lepa, Mulaka Bijadi Lepa, Vayasyadi gulika, Trna Tailam* has Cakramarda as principal ingredient which are used in diseases like *Krimi, Vata-Kaphaja Rogas, Ama, Kandu, Kushta, Sirasula, Vatarakta, Svasa* and *Kasa*.¹⁴
- The drug was also mentioned in the **Vaidyamanorama** at the context of *Sukhaparasava* where the paste was applied over yoni bhaga which implies that it has also got *Vata-anulomana* property.¹⁵
- **Basavarajiyam, Cakradatta and Vrindamadhava** has enumerated at various places, Cakramarda in dosage forms of oil for *Vatavyadhi*. The Plant parts like *Patra/Pancanga/Mula* are used for alleviating *Vatavyadhi*.¹⁶
- *Sitajvara* and *Maha Murdha Rogas* were mentioned as indications of this drug in *Vaidya Jivanam*.¹⁷
- The Drug Cakramarda was used in various Shodhana procedures like Niyamaka of Rasaushadis, Marana of Parada, it is also one of the ingredients in *Dadru Vidravana Malahara* mentioned in Gandhakadhi Vijnaniya.¹⁸

There are many formulations present in Ayurvedic Cikitsya granthas that contain Cakramarda as a Principal ingredient and useful in external and internal administration. Some of them are listed below:

TABLE No.3 SHOWING IMPORTANT FORMULATIONS CONTAINING CAKRAMARDA

S.NO	FORMULATION	REFERENCE
1	Rasanjanadi Lepa	Caraka Sutra Sthana 3/12
2	Manahshiladi Lepa	Caraka Sutra Sthana 3/14
3	Kanaka Kshiryadi Taila	Caraka Cikitsa Sthana 7/113, Ashtanga Hridaya Cikitsa Sthana 21/105
4	Vriddha Narayana Tailam	Vrindamadhava 22/308-312
5	Brihat Maricadi Taila	Vrindamadhava 51/163
6	Brihat Sindhuradya Taila	Vrindamadhava 51/187, Yogaratnakara Sidhma Cikitsa 1-6, Yogaratnakara Vatarakta Cikitsa 1-5
7	Durvadi Lepa	Cakradatta Cikitsa Sthana 50/20
8	Dadru Gajendra Simha Lepa	Cakradatta Cikitsa Sthana 50/21
9	Avalgujadi Lepa	Cakradatta Cikitsa Sthana 50/42, Yogaratnakara Sidhma Cikitsa/3
10	Vayasyadi Gulika	Cakradatta Cikitsa Sthana 50/66
11	Somaraji Taila	Bhaisajya Ratnavali Kuṣṭhadhikara 54/302
12	Nimbadi Curna	Bhaisajya Ratnavali Vataraktadhikara 27/27
13	Kasisadi Ghrita	Sharangadhara Samhita Madhyama Khanda 9/53
14	Dhattura Taila	Sharangadhara Samhita Madhyama Khanda 9/201
15	Maha Martanda Taila	Rasaratna Samucchaya 20/190
16	Sparshavatari Taila	Rasaratna Samucchaya 21/35

17	Talesvara Ras	Rasamanjari 6/245
18	Mahesvara Grtam	Yogaratanakara Sidhma Cikitsa / 1
19	Sidharthadi Yoga	Yogaratanakara Shiitapitta Cikitsa / 13
20	Sunthyadi Lepa	Yogaratanakara Shiroroga Cikitsa / 2

ADHUNIKA KALA

GUNARATNAMALA:¹⁹

- Synonyms of Cakramarda such as *Prapunnata*, *Dadrughna*, *Mesalocana*, *Padmata*, *Edagaja*, *Cakri*, *Punnata* were enlisted.
- The Guna- Karma of Cakramarda are described, indications such as *Krimi*, *Kasa*, *Dadru*, *Kandu*, along with *Hridya Karma*, *Vata-Pitta Samaka*, *Kaphahara Properties*.
- Special mention of *Cakramarda Patra* Guna such as *Mrdu*, *Svadu*, *Vata-Kaphahara Properties* along with the indications mentioned above.
- Phala of *Cakramarda* is used as substitute to *Bakuci*.

PRINCIPLE CRUDE HERBAL DRUGS OF INDIA (Y.K. SARIN)²⁰

- The drug is considered as Aperient, Suppurative, Germicidal and Anti-Fungal in action. It is used in various kinds of Skin Diseases, especially Cheloid, Tumors, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Hemi-crania and Poisonous conditions.
- An oil medicated with the seeds is an effective remedy for scrofula. Anthraquinone glycosides, Rubrofusann and Emodin are the active constituents.

Uses in other fields and systems of medicine:

The plant Cakramarda where other systems use this drug are noted below:

- ✓ This drug is mentioned in traditional folklore medicine where the seeds are used as herbal tea and detox for strength and to reduce Hypertension.

FLOWERING PLANTS OF CHITTOOR DISTRICT:

- ✓ Uses of *Cassia tora* in diseases like Ringworm, Inflammation, Swellings, Constipation, Hemiplegia, Blood Disorders, Abdominal Pains, Diabetes, Obesity, Dyspnoea, Cough, Febrifuge, Urticaria and as Purgative and Febrifuge.
- ✓ Constituents -The Seeds contain a Glycosidal substance similar to Emodin which is similar to with Chrysophanic acid in most of its Properties. The Leaves contain a Principle similar to Cathartin and a red colouring matter as in Senna Leaves, also Mineral Matters were noted to be present.²¹

III. DISCUSSION

The description of Cakramarda (*Cassia tora* Linn.) is explained in the present article, the Gist is presented below:

- Since the Vedic period, the Drug Cakramarda was mentioned in the **Padma Purana** and **Skandha Purana** in the context of the destruction of Naraka, where the Prapunnata is used for snana as religious practice. (Sk.Pu.V.Kh.K.m 4/9/33-35), (P.P.9/122/4-20).
- In **Garuda Purana**, different Ayurvedic Drugs are described by different names and *Edagaja* was given as a synonym for the Drug *Cakramarda*. (G.P.27)
- The drug was listed as one of the aushadhi in **Agni Purana** mentioned under Chapter *Bhumi-Vana Aushadhi-Varga* quoted with synonyms Edagaja and Dadrughna. (A.P.363/64).
- On Comprehensive review of Ayurvedic classics, it was found that Cakramarda was noted in **Caraka Samhita**, **Susruta Samhita** and in both **Astanga Samgraha**, **Astanga Hrdaya**. Moreover, other Cikitsa Grantha like Cakradatta, Yogaratanakara etc. and Nighantus have also elaborately described Cakramarda uses in various diseases like Krimi, all types of Kushtha, Svasa, Kasa, Aruci, Vyanga, Nili, Vatavyadhi, Vatarakta, Darunaka etc.

- In **Caraka Smahita** and **Susruta samhitha** the drug **Cakramarda** mentioned under **Shaka Varga**, **Tikta rasa Shaka Varga** and **Urdhvhagahara dravyas** respectively. Both of them opined that it also said to be useful in mitigating **Vata- Kapha dosas**.
- **Acarya Vagbhata** opined in contrary to **Susruta** and **Caraka** about the drug as that it was said to possess **Svadu**, **Salavana in Rasa**, **Vata- Shleshmakara property**, **Ruksha**, **Guru Guna**, **Sita Virya** and **Vata-Kaphakara** in action. It was mentioned under **Simbi dhanya Varga** and **Patra Saka Varga** in **Astanga Samgraha** and **Astanga Hridayam** respectively.
- **Acarya Kasyapa** also opined same as **Susruta** where it was noticed to be present under **Chardaniya gana** which might contribute to have **Kaphahara Karma** (K.S. Khi.3/51).
- **Acarya Vangasena** was first and foremost mention of **Cakramarda** as **Rasayana** and Principle source in some formulations mentioned in **Vangasena Samhita** such as **Panca Nimbadi Curna**, **Vajraka Taila**, **Loha Rasayana**, where exclusively indicated in different conditions like **Vata Vyadhi**, **Vata-Kaphaja Shotha**, **Gandamala**, **Supta**, **Vaivarnya**, all types of **Kushtha**, **Vyanga**, etc and **Kanthikara**, **Rasayana**, **Kapha-Vatahara**, **Visahara**, **Krmihara**, **Vamana**, **Kaphahara** in action clarifying that it can be used in **Kapha-Vataja rogas** mainly.

Various synonyms and peculiar uses were added by scholars in different period of time which gives an idea about the drug:

- In **Abhidhanaratnamala** (or **Sadrasa Nighantu**) was the only text mentioned **Cakramarda** under **Kashaya skandha**.
- In most of the **Nighantu**, the drug was given with the synonyms like **Cakramarda**, **Dadrughna**, **Kharjughna** as it was well- known drug to treat **Dadru Kushtha** with both internal and external application.
- In **Shabda Candrika**, the drug **Cakramarda** is mentioned in **Vrikshadi varga**, which indicates it is a **tree** whereas it was described under **Gulma khanda** in **Nighantu Sesa** indicating it as a **Shrub**. So it might be considered as a small tree due to its woody stem or might be mistakened with the another species due to which it is placed under **Vrikshadi Varga**. But mostly it might have considered to be **Shrub** as it grows to a low height and producing multiple stems.
- **Cakramarda**, **Mesahvaya**, **Edagaja**, **Mesalocana**, **Mesaksikusuma**, **Vyavartaka**, **Drdha Bija**, attributed to its morphology of **Leaves** and **Seed** by most of the authors as mentioned in drug review in detail.
- The **Kaphahara karma** is mentioned by **Raja Nighantu** and **Siddha mantra**.
- “**Tarkila**” was the only synonym added along with other synonyms in **Paryaya Ratnamala**.
- It was exclusively mentioned in **Basavarajiyam** and **Vaidya Jivanam** that **Cakramarda** also subsides **Kaphaja Sirahshula** and **Mahamurddharoga** (Severe or Chronic Diseases of Head) that it self explains it is good at its utility in **Urdhvajatrgata roga**.
- The drug also consists of **Kantikara** and **Varnya** property which is used as a lepa in **Nili**, **Vyanga** conditions due to its own cosmetic value.
- 48 synonyms were named to the drug **Cakramarda** from **Samhita Kala** to **Adhunika Kala** in various **Nighantus** like **Pukkilaka**, **Kushtha krntana**, **Meghakusuma**, **Meshaksha**, **Meshakshi**, **Vyavartaka**, **Andagaja**, **Pamaghati**, **Shukanama**, **Vartula**, **Vimardaka**, **Taravata**, **Mardaka**, **Kridavartaka**, **Kuṣṭhaha**, **Kṣodaka**, **Cakshushya**, **Cakrankha**, **Tungaruha**, **Avartaka**, **Vishanika**, **Kanaka**, **Mesha**, **Meshakshi kusuma**, **Tarkila**, **Gajakhya**, **Meṣahvaya**, **Meshalochana**, **Andahasti**, **Cakragaja**, **Shukanashana**, **Kharjughna**, **Kulatana**, **Gajahva** apart from the synonyms mentioned above in the Table no.1

IV OBSERVATIONS & RESULTS:

Table No.4 Rasa Pancaka of Cakramarda (Whole Plant) as reported in various Samhitas and Nighantus:

(Comparative Pharmacodynamics of Cakramarda)

GUNA-KARMA	C.S	S.S	A.H	A.S	D.Ni	K.K	M.P.Ni	R.Ni	K.Ni	B.P.Ni	A.K	Ni.R	G.R	Br.A
RASA														
Katu	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+
Tikta	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
Svadu	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
Salavana	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUNA														
Guru	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Laghu	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+
Tiksna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Ruksha	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+
Mrdu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
VIRYA														
Usna	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Sita	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
VIPAKA														
Katu	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
KARMA														
Vata Pittakara	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Pittanilahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
Kapha Vatahara	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-
Kaphahara	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
Kaphakara	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table No.5: - RASA PANCAKA OF CAKRAMARDA (PHALA & BIJA) AS REPORTED IN VARIOUS SAMHITAS AND NIGHANTUS

RASADI PANCAKA	B.P.Ni	A.K	Ni.R	G.R	Br.A
RASA					
Katu	+	+	+	+	+
GUNA					
Laghu	+	-	-	+	-
Tiksna	-	+	-	-	+
VIRYA					
Usna	+	+	+	+	+
KARMA					
Vata Pittakara	-	-	-	-	-
Pitta-Vatahara	+	-	-	-	-
Kapha-Vatahara	-	+	-	+	-

Considering the view of all authors it can be interpreted as follows:

- ✓ Most of the authors opined that Drug *Cakramarda* (whole plant) possess mostly *Svadu, Katu* in rasa and *Katu Vipaka, Laghu, Ruksha Guna and Kapha-Vata hara, Vata – Pittahara karma* at some contexts. Acarya Vagbhata opined it as *Sita Virya* and most of the authors believed it as *Usna Virya*.
- ✓ Rasa Pancaka of the Phala of *Cakramarda* was opined by many authors as *Katurasa, Laghu, Tikсна Guna, Usna Virya* predominantly *Kapha-Vatahara Karma* and *Katu Vipaka* exactly opposite to that of Seed.
- ✓ **Susruta Samhita** and **Ksema Kuthuhalam** books stated that *Cakramarda* as *Tikta rasa dravya* and few considered it to have *Tikta, Kasaya rasa* and *Tikсна guna* as mentioned above in the table.
- ✓ **Anandakanda** and **Brhat Dravyaguna Adarsa** are the only Ayurvedic texts which mentions “*Tikсна guna*” of *Cakramarda* as a noticeable point.
- ✓ Finally looking in to the above discussion it can be assessed that many of the authors had stated that Phala of *Cakramarda*, in **Bhavaprakasa Nighantu, Kaiyadeva Nighantu** as *Katu Rasa, Laghu, Ruksha Guna, Katu vipaka, Hridya* and *Kapha-Vata hara Karma*.
- ✓ Exceptionally **Nighantu ratnakara** mentioned it has *Tikta, Svadu* and *Katu rasa*.

V CONCLUSION:

The present review of the article includes the therapeutic uses of the drug *Cakramarda* and Classical Literature of the drug from Samhita period to Adhunikā kala is discussed. *Cassia tora* Linn. has been traditionally used for its laxative properties as it contains compounds such as anthraquinones, that can help relieve Constipation. The Chemical constituents present in it like Chrysophanic acid, Anthraquinone Glucosides, Emodin etc has various Pharmacological activities different pathological conditions. The *Kushthaghna, Kapha - Vata Samaka, Rechaka, Kapha Nisaraka, Hridya, Rakta Prasadaka, Visaghna, Nadibalya, Vata-anulomana, Krimighna, Yakrit uttejaka, Ojovardhaka* properties which are beneficial in treating *Kushtha, Svitra, Dadru, Vatavyadhi, Kasa, Svasa, Siroroga, Ardhavabhedaka* and various conditions as discussed in detail. Different opinions of authors regarding Rasapancaka (Pharmaco-dynamics) of whole plant and Phala are discussed. The Pharmaceutical and dietic preparations were cited from Samhitas and Nighantus. Hence we can infer that *Cakramarda* is a marvellous drug found in Ayurveda which had a great therapeutic potential and extremely good in all aspects of religious, cosmetic, culinary and medicinal purposes.

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