

Elaeocarpus Ganitrus Bead & Bio Electricity

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Abstract

Elaeocarpus Ganitrus popularly known as “Rudraksha” has been part of the Indian culture since many centuries. A lot has been written from the religious point of view and through the personal experiences however; there are very few scientific evidences recorded to support such claims. For example, if this bead actually possesses any vibrations or energy. This research aims to understand the bio electrical properties found in Elaeocarpus Ganitrus bead and how can we effectively measure that energy current using the modern low-cost devices.

This study involves usage of simple techniques and instruments without going into complexity of other methods such as impedance spectroscopy and costly software applications. There are interesting findings from this research such as, the bio electricity power of Elaeocarpus ganitrus bead can be easily measured in volts just like a dry cell battery and what are the key portions of a bead that holds this energy within. These critical observations are the starting points towards understanding the effects of external bio electric energy on human body and its neurological impact.

Keywords: ayurvedic science, bio electricity, biophysics, elaeocarpus ganitrus, rudraksha.

1. Introduction

The presence of energy in an Elaeocarpus ganitrus bead has always been a topic of debate between the spiritual and scientific communities. A scientific backing was very much required.

It is an experience of thousands and thousands of yogis over the years that a bead of Elaeocarpus ganitrus holds a certain energy or vibration within it however; it is their personal experience without any scientific evidence. Hence, for a person who is scientifically inclined, would think of this claim to be not quite realistic and scientific.

In the past, several experiments and researches have been conducted to examine if this bead possesses any kind of energy, such as bio-electric energy. One such research used a technique called impedance spectroscopy. Impedance spectroscopy (IS) is a method used to analyze the electrical characteristics of a material by applying a sinusoidal alternating current (AC) voltage and recording the corresponding current response. It offers insights into the material's resistance and capacitance across a range of frequencies. The resulting data, typically displayed as a Nyquist plot, helps uncover important details about the material's electrical behavior. This method makes use of high-end software such as Matlab or Simulink.

The impedance spectroscopy technique to an extent was able prove that a bead of Elaeocarpus ganitrus has bio-electricity however; this method is a complex method that requires advanced setup and high-end software applications. On the other hand, the current research focuses on the simplicity of evaluating &

measuring the energy field present inside this bead. It aims to simplify the measurement such that, a 10 years old kid should be able to test it in their house.

About *Elaeocarpus Ganitrus* Tree:

From the Botanical point of view, it belongs to the *Elaeocarpaceae* family, genus is *Elaeocarpus*, species is *Elaeocarpus ganitrus*. Some of its common names are Rudraksha, Blue Marble Tree (due to its blue fruit color). It is found primarily in the Himalayan region, India, Nepal, Indonesia, and Southeast Asia.

The physical characteristics of an *Elaeocarpus ganitrus* tree are as follows,

- Tree Height: Can grow up to 60–80 feet tall.
- Leaves: Simple, elliptic, serrated margins.
- Flowers: Small, white or greenish-white, fragrant, and appear in clusters.
- Fruit: Drupe; initially green, turns blue when ripe. Inside is the hard seed (Rudraksha bead).

2. Research Methodology

Compared to the other methods, this method is the simplest. It uses a basic level of multimeter (A multimeter is a versatile tool used to measure various electrical properties of a circuit, including voltage, current, and resistance.) for examining the electrical property of *Elaeocarpus ganitrus* bead. Mentioned below are steps for recording the readings:

- In this study, we have used a Nepal origin *Elaeocarpus ganitrus* bead.
- Set the multimeter range on the DC Voltage.
- Pass the positive probe through the central passage of bead.
- Simultaneously, hold the negative probe of multimeter touching over the thorny surface of bead.
- Note down the readings from the digital display.
- The output value should be noted in mV (millivolts).

Advantages

- Easy to measure, as there are no complex devices & software involved.
- Low-cost setup which is accessible to everyone.
- Scientific approach.

3. Existing Practices

Apart from the spectroscopy method, at the moment, to measure the power of *Elaeocarpus ganitrus* bead one practice that is quite traditional and is used by many Yogis, is by holding a bead in their right palm and observing the subtle vibrations transmitted out of that bead, but again this is an experiential practice.

4. Proposed System

Compared to the other methods, this method is the simplest. It uses a basic level of multimeter (A multimeter is a versatile tool used to measure various electrical properties of a circuit, including voltage, current, and resistance.) for examining the electrical property of *Elaeocarpus ganitrus* bead. Mentioned below are steps for recording the readings:

1. A Nepal origin *Elaeocarpus ganitrus* bead is used.
2. Set the multimeter range on the DC Voltage.
3. Pass the positive probe through the central passage of bead.

4. Simultaneously, hold the negative probe of multimeter touching over the thorny surface of bead.
5. Note down the readings from the digital display.
6. The output value should be noted in mV (millivolts)

Advantages

- Easy to measure, as there are no complex devices & software involved.
- Low-cost setup which is accessible to everyone.
- Scientific approach.

5. Result & Discussion

We have tried examining *Elaeocarpus ganitrus* bead different Mukhis / Faces (5, 11, Doublet i.e. GauriShankar) of *Elaeocarpus ganitrus*. The age of these beads should be between 1-2 years. Their origin is Nepal. Tests were conducted when the beads were in dry state. It was made sure that no other electrical interference causing elements were present around.

Table 1: Readings obtained for different beads

	5 Faced(M)	5 Faced(B)	11 Faced	Doublet
Current (mV)	00.2	00.2	00.4	00.3

Figure 1: 5 faced *Elaeocarpus ganitrus* bead.



Figure 2: 11 faced *Elaeocarpus ganitrus* bead.



Figure 3: Doublet / GauriShankar bead.



Figure 4: Compartment without seed.



Figure 5: Compartment with seed.



Observations

- Noticed high electrical field around the central passage hole & around thorns.
- When both the probes were placed around the outer thorny surface, no energy was noted.
- A broken compartment without seed showed no energy.
- A broken compartment with single seed showed energy of 00.1 mV.

6. Conclusion

Generally, woody material are 100% insulators however; *Elaeocarpus ganitrus* beads reflect partial properties of inductance and capacitance depicting its characteristics to store and transmit modulated signals. It also suggests, that the seeds inside the bead are alive even though they might seem dormant. These seeds have cells with ions (charged particles such as Calcium, potassium etc.) that keep on moving in and out of the cells which ultimately creates electrical signals. We can measure these electrical signals directly with the help of a basic multimeter as demonstrated. It is important to note that if there's no bio-electric signal observed in a bead, then its seed are likely dead. Hence, it is evident that a seed of *Elaeocarpus ganitrus* bead possesses bio-electricity.

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