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Review Article

PANCHMAKAAR FOR AUSHADHI IN MANTRACHIKITSA - A REVIEW

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Article info	ABSTRACT
Article History:	Ayurveda considers only 3 Aushadhi Daivavyapashray (taking refuge of your Aatma
Received: 27-05-2022	(soul)), Yukti Vyapashraya (how one can immediately bring relief to patient Yukti (idea)),
Revised: 15-06-2022	Sattvavajay (purity of thoughts). Daivavyapashraya Chikitsa includes all Mantra Chikitsa in
Accepted: 29-06-2022	Ayurveda for healing <i>Doshas</i> caused due to past life <i>Karmas</i> . Our <i>Aatma</i> is <i>Drishta</i> of all our
KEYWORDS:	Karmas in a lifespan. Aatma is connected with Parmatma. Invocation of Parmatma is done
Panch Makar,	through <i>Mantras. Mantra</i> is a broader term with its application under Vedic Texts, Tantrik
Vedas, Tantra,	Texts, Tarka Shastra, Yagya & Tapa. Mantra as a concept is often misunderstood that it
Tarka, Yagya, Tapa,	only connected with Tantra. Tantra is not appreciated because of Panch Makaar. This
Mudra, Chakras,	review will highlight the Correct <i>Panchmakaar</i> and why so it was consumed as <i>Aushadhi</i> .
Mahavidya,	Since Mantra is invocation of divine under different approach systems. The Rishis who
Madhuvidya.	were called <i>Mantra Drishta</i> highlights the importance of concept creation over language.
	This review will help in establishing the importance of <i>Panchmakaar</i> as <i>Aushadhi</i> for
	Mantra Chikitsa under Ayurveda for treatment of diseases/disorders. Removing confusion
	and pursue healthy spiritual journey is the purpose of this research paper. This
	controversial subject of <i>Panchmakar</i> was the major reason for avoiding spiritualist/
	Tantriks (those seeking path of spirituality). These misinterpretations created Bhram
	though it was supposed to connect with Brahma. Panch Makaar's were widely
	misunderstood and misinterpreted by all.
	HADR NO

INTRODUCTION

Sridevduttji's^[1] article on Aurobindo's Adhyatma Parak Veda Bhashya, while discussing the purpose behind the pursuit and practice of total yoga, refers to a letter written by Sri Aurobindo to Sri Motilal Roy as, "Lord Srikrishna has explained the real meaning of the Vedas to me. Not only that, he has even explained the new science of language (philology) and Human Development to me in such a way, that the evolutionary process of development of human language becomes clear and understandable. As a result a need for a new treatise for *Sanskrit Nirukta*

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(Original Etymology- directive for interpreting and understanding the words in the Vedas), is felt for creation. He also explained about what is hidden in the Upanishads, which has not been brought forth till date, either by Indian scholars or by European scholars (richness of the Sanskrit language). Therefore, I will have to write commentary on the Vedas and Vedanta in such a way that it becomes clear and obvious, how all religions have actually originated from here. It will clearly get established how India is the Dharma Capital of the world, and safeguarding the world through Sanatana Dharma is the destiny of India. This highlights the purpose of education created by British were not allowing true meanings to flourish." Aurobindo's expertise over language and scientific mind created serious questions on the capabilities of all Indian and European experts of languages. This also raised question mark over the quality of translations of Sanskrit texts on Vedas - Tantra - Tarka Shastra as existed before 1950.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

To review the literature related to the concept of *Panch Makaar*. The objectives of this research paper are twofold, i.e., to dig out the ancient knowledge about *Panch makaar* as *Aushadhi* under *Mantra Chikitsa* that is used in different diseases and to remove the confusion about the meaning and connotation of five Ms in *Panch Makaar*.

Methodology

Reviews of Vedas and Ayurveda texts, electronic data base, and published researches have been carried out. Collection, compilation and deep analysis of the concept have been done.

The application of *Aastik* and *Nastik darshan* is not limited to Vedas only. It is philosophy that applies to Tantra, Mantra, Yantra, Tarka, Yagya and Tapa also. *Tantra* has broadly developed into 3 schools; 1. Hindu (Aastik) 2. Jain (Nastik) and 3. Baudh (Nastik). It has been observed that *Tantra*^[2] is connected with Worship of Kali, Mudra, Mantra, Mandal, Panchmakaar etc. Thus a segregation was required in separating Panchmakaar Aastik Darshan from Panch Makaar Nastik Darshan. Since India was always under some kind of cultural invasion thus western authors continuously placed their commentaries in all our Tantric text and this created misinterpretations of Veda, Tantra, and Tarka Shastra and could not be stopped as Muslims or British or the Kings adopted Jain or Buddhism.^[3] The biggest mistake committed were mixing Hindu Veda, Tantra and Tantra commentaries by Jain and Buddhist Tantra Experts. The inherent difference between the philosophy of Astik and Nastik darshan were supposed to be kept and not to be separated mixed together.

Panchamakaar^[4], also known as the five Ms, is the *Tantric* term for the five transgressive substances used in a *Tantric* practice of *Nastik Darshan*. These are Madya (alcohol), Māmsa (meat), Matsya (fish), Mudrā (pound grain), and Maithuna (sexual intercourse). Taboo-breaking elements are only practiced literally by "left-hand path" Tantrics (Vāmācārins), whereas "right-hand path" *Tantrics* (Daksināārins) oppose these. The earliest Panchmakaars were Mal, Mutra, Maas, Madira, Maithun (later entry was Matsya) in the Astik Darshan context were actually Mal(Ma(Sahastrar chakra end-point) to La (Muladhar Chakra end-point)) which may be understood as Sharir (creation of body between 9 Chakras), Mutra was Mudra Vigyan (sign language), Maas was Mantra, Madira was Madhu (Madhu Vidya - universal consciousness) and Maithun which was originally Mahavidya (Srishti Parak Gyaan). The whole concept of 5Ms was jumbled by confusing Vishwa Purush (macro) for human body (micro). The curious important question that arises is that when someone knew that *Tantra* and *Panchmakaar*, are bad why still people followed it. It is because of the reason of treachery^[5] and usage as medicine Aushadhi for diseases they suffered.

Common people were ignorant being unconcerned or unable to discriminate. Even to the present time people were not able to discriminate *"Saundaryalahari"* which has a description of 64 *Tantra* (31st *Shlok*), considered to be a treatise of Shankaracharya is not by the same person, Advaitguru Shankaracharya^[6] who re-established vedic systems in India.

Ma L (Ma (*Sahastrar chakra* closed) to La (*Muladhar* Chakra)) *Sharir* (creation of body between 9 *Chakras*).

	॥ नव चक्रेश्वरी न्यासः॥
साध	क अपने आध्यात्मकेन्द्रों में ललितासुन्दरी के नवचक्रों का न्यास करे। सुन्दरी, त्रिपुरा, आद्या, त्रिपुर वासि
प्रथम च	र विद्यायें जानें रोष यथा क्रम है।
यथा	म के द के त्र ब्रह्मरंधे तथाधारे स्वाधिष्ठाने च नाभिके । अनाहते विशुद्धौ च लंबिके भ्रूयुगान्तरे ॥१
	गने क्रमेणैव नवचक्राणि विन्यसेत् । तत्र विद्याः समुच्यार्य त्रिपुरा त्रिपुरश्वरी ॥२
	त्रिपुराद्या च तथा त्रिपुरवासिनी । त्रिपुराश्री: पञ्चमी स्यात्षष्ठी त्रिपुरमालिनी ॥३
सुन्दरा	
	त्रिपुरासिद्धा त्रिपुराम्बाष्टमी भवेत् । नवमी तु महादेवी महात्रिपुरसुन्दरी ॥

Thus there are 9 chakras as described in *Shreeyantra* where the *Pradhan* deity is Lalita devi and 9 chakras are there in our human body with *Brahmarandhra* as with sound *Ma* and *Muladhar chakra* with sound La. Thus the *Sharir* in between is Ma L *Sharir*. This is known as first *Makar* and sometimes known as *Matsya* also^[7]. MaL/*Matsya* as *Aushadhi* and first *Makaar*.

Tantra^[8]: are Shiv Pranit and are bifurcated into 3 parts as per *Vaarahi Tantra*: *Aagam, Yaamal* & *Mukhya Tantra* which describes the creation & destruction of universe, deities and their worship, good deeds (what is considered under *Satkarma*), *Pusrascharan, Shatkarma Sadhan*, and 4 types of *Dhyaan Yoga* are Aagam.

Srishtitatva (element which creates the universe), Jyotish (study of Navagrah and 27 constellations), Nitya Kritya (daily routines), Krama (order or sequence), Sutra (Sangya, Paribhasha, Vidhi, Niyam, Atidesh, Adhikar), Varnabheda (discrimination of Varna) and Yugdharam are known as Yaamal.

Srishti, Laya, Mantra Nirnaya, Tirtha, Ashram Dharma, Kalpa, Jyotish Sansthan, Vratkatha, Shauch - Ashauch, Stree - Purush Lakshan, Rajdharam, Daan Dharama, Yugdharama, Vyavahar and Aadhyatmik Niyam description are known as Mukhya Tantra.

Tapa^[9]: Tapa ki sthiti mein rehne ka Bhaav. As per *Tantra Tapa* is not *Tapasya*, *Brahmacharya* is *Tapasya*. One who is always keen on looking at the world as its source of creation is known as Tapasvi. As per *Srimadbhaqwat*^[10] Ta Pa -Ta Pa *Brahmaii* attempted creation of the universe and was not able to create, so he concentrated on his inner voice and heard Ta Pa twice . Pa was Vayu Beej and Ta was Ashta beej which has very elaborate meaning (in Mantra Rahasya) to have 8 Beei 1. Guru 2. Kshakti 3. Rama 4. Kaam 5.Yoga 6. Teja 7. Kshanti 8. Raksha Beej. So creation of universe by Brahma was like Ashtabeej into Vavu Beej and Vavu into Ashta Beej and finally everything into Vayu Beej. Which means everything in the space universe possesses 8 Beei and each Beei has Raksha Beej. Every particle in the universe possesses the purpose of protection of other particles.

Vedas^[11]: Etymologically *Veda* originated from 4 *Dhatu shabda* 1: *Vid* (*Gyaan*) 2. *Vid* (*Satta*) 3. *Vid* (*Labhe*) 4. *Vid* (*Vicharane*). *Gyaan*^[12] has a very unique meaning Jo Whatever falls inside the body and whatever falls outside the body, the relationship between the two is known as *Gyaan* and the relationship which connects us to divine source is known as *Agyaan*. *Mantra* term has multiple meanings under different Headings of *Veda*, *Tantra*, *Yagya*, *Tarka* and *Tapa*.

"Mananat trayate yasmatasmanmantra udahrit:', Manan, Chintan, Dhyan resulting in freedom from pain, protection - brings security and cause of salvation and Aanand is known as Mantra. "Manyate gyayate aatmadi yen" Aatma & Parmatma invocation is also known as Mantra. "Manyate vicharyate aatmadesho yen" divine Aadesh through Aatma is also Mantra. "Manyate satkriyante parampade sthithita devta:' Good deeds - Satkarya which bring connection with higher energy through Yagya is also known as Mantra.

"Mananam Vishwavigyaanam traanam sansar bandhanat

Yatah: Karoti Sansiddho mantra ityuchyate tatah:"

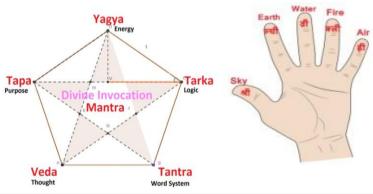
Mantra is a thought which triggers thinking on divine creation and thus ends diseases, disorders, pain, fear and protects at all times of life.

"Mananat tatva rupa saya devasyamita tejasah: | Trayate Sarvadukhebhyasstasmanmantra itiritah trayate sarvadukhebhyastasmanmantra itiritah:"

Mantra is divine connection through thought, energy, sound, logic and Samadhi (meditation) and protects at every point of life. "Mananaat trayate eti mantra:" Thought which takes any one above Sukh & Dukh and purpose brings of life is Mantra. "Prayogsamvetarthsmarika: mantra:" Yagya, Purashcharan, Havan, Samadhi - Japa and Tapa, the connectors are also known as Mantra. "Sadhaksadhansadhya vivek: Mantra:" The prudence to distinguish between Sadhana, Sadhak, and Purpose is also known as Mantra. "Sarve beejatmaka: Varna: Mantra: Gyeya shivatmika: "All alphabets, seed Mantra for invocation of Shiva are known as Mantra. "Mantro hi gupta vigyaan:" Relationship which connects with divine and gives access to whole of unknown domain is known as Mantra. Mantra Veerya^[13]

Ath mantravinirman vidhanambhidhiyate || Mantraveeryeshusidhanamitresham vishesh krita || Mantra ekakshara: pinda: kartryo dwayakshara: smrita: || Varnatrayam samarabhya navarnavadhi bijika: ||

Ekakshar mantra is Pinda, Two Akshar mantra is Kartari, Three to nine Akshar mantra are Beejmantra, composed of 10 to 20 alphabets is Mantra and of more than 20 alphabets is *Malamantra*. So is *Mantra* family defined. Important question is what causes Mantraveerva. Mantra with Sh is known for carrying Mantra veerva. Malamantra are sometimes small and sometimes long. In Yogini Hridya Tantra there are 2 broad groups, small (Laghu) and large (Brihad). Upto 84 Akshar mantra are Laghu and more than that are Brihadmalamantra. At times they are very long like in Durga Saptashati "Saavarni suryatanya" to "Saavarni Bhavitamanu:" 700 Shlok is one Malamantra. 'Amantram Aksharam Naasti Naasti Mulam Anaushadham', there is no Akshar which is not a mantra, there is no plant which is not an Aushadhi (medicine), which means every Akshar leads to Aushadhi. Knowledge of Aushadhi and knowledge of Mantra is only possible under the guidance of an enlightened Guru. Mantra is the second Makaar as Aushadhi

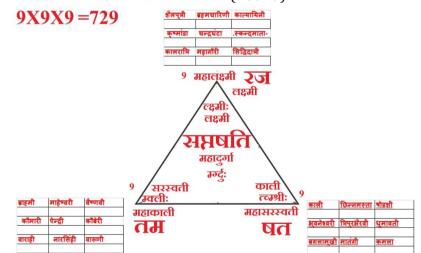


Mudra^[14] is a part of sign language, originally highlighted by Agastva Rishi. The 5 fingers represent five elements. Thumb finger sky, index finger earth, middle finger water, ring finger fire, little finger air. The disturbances in one or more of these five elements are the causes of diseases and imbalance of the mind. In order to bring equilibrium in the state of our body and mind we resort to yoga and its constituent part Mudra Vigvan. The nerve endings at the extremity (finger endpoints) have guiding, controlling or influencing power to calibrate the respective elements in the body. We can perform hundreds of *Mudras* and it depends on how the formation is performed with different fingers. *Mudra* plays a very significant role in improving and maintaining our health. Irrespective of age and gender, anyone can get the benefits from Mudras. Mudras are very helpful in maintaining equilibrium^[15] in body. Thus, *Mudra* is an *Aushadhi*. In Puranas gods and goddesses are stated to possess different poses and in different hand Mudras. In Sanskrit literature the term *Mudra* has special meaning while in common parlance it means controlling, making stronger, a symbol used to keep something safe and secret bodily symbol used by Yogini. One of the meanings is also safeguard and strengthens; *Mudra* also means happiness, also stands for bliss.^[16]

Important things regarding *Mudras Chikitsa* by gesture ought to be discontinued once one's health improves^[17].

Mudra helps to bring in equilibrium the state of body and mind; it helps in keeping body function as well as mind stable. Hence *Mudra* has great effect on health thus it is to be treated as medicine *Aushadhi*. *Mudra* is third *Makaar*.

Madhu Vidya: In the *Rig Veda, Soma*, the Vedic symbol for deep spiritual truth, is addressed as *Madhu*, the nector or ambrosia, the drink of Immortality sought by both Devas and men. It is believed that Rishi Dadhichi was a sage of Vedic repute (Rig Veda I.84.13: Indro dadhicho Asthbhir Vritranvapratishkuta: | Iaahan navtirnav//). Rishi Kakshivana, the sage of the Rig Veda Sukta 119 which is addressed to the Ashvins, in Mantra 9 tells Utasva us : vann madhumanmakshikarpanmade somryashija huvanyati | Yuvam dadhicho man aa Vivasthos tha Shir: Prati *Vaamshavyam Vadat*|| "The bee desirous of honey sang praise-song for you. Aushij in delight of Soma tells how Dadhichi, told you the secret of his mind after the head of his horse was cured."^[18] This Brahman is the Atman, the very self of the seeker: nothing exists apart from it. everything is of the nature of everything.^[19] This *Vidva* does not teach meditation on Devas but on Brahman who is also known by the names Devas are known; it is a Brahma-vidya.^[20] The bondage that is experienced as individuals is due to the emphasis on individuality rather than the task, and independently on the cause which is organically connected by the same Atman that is present in both; the essence of the Madhu-vidya is the cosmic contemplation of the reality of *Prana* within and Vayu outside, and the correlation with the Universal Consciousness. Thus we can say Madhu *Vidva* as a core concept revolving around immortality through universal consciousness - so it is to be treated as an Aushadhi the fourth Makaar and not Madya (Madira).



Mahavidya^[21]: The fifth *Makaar* is often confused as Maithun treating it to be human form of creation, whereas originally it is about the creation of the universe (*Srishti Parak gyan*). *Mahavidya* are a group of 9 Hindu *Tantric* goddesses, usually named in the following sequence:

Kali (Parvati), Tripura Sundari (Lalita), Bhuvaneshvari (14 Lok Bhuvan), Chhinnamasta (Vajravairochaniya - throat or IDA, Pingala, Sushumna goddess), Bhairavi (krishi Dhumavati kshakti), (Maithuni Kshakti), Bagalamukhi (goddess of immunity), Matangi (also Ganga or Akash Ganga) and Kamala (Mahakali is sometimes known as one who is holding the lotus of creation). A fact epitomized by texts Devi-Bhagavata Purana, especially its last nine chapters (31-40) of the seventh Skandha, which are known as the Devi Gita, and soon became central texts of Shaktism. The Mahavidyas are considered Tantric in

nature, and are usually identified as *Kali*, The group of these 9 goddess comprises different aspects of creation of universe, first being Time - time holds the bubble. The bubble is the universe or *Brahmand* all 8 other goddess are helping the Goddess Kali in creation of Universe. Knowing each goddess generates divine powers in the individuals of health, wealth and education^[22]. Thus *Mahavidya* is the 5th *Makaar* as *Aushadhi*.

DISCUSSION

Points in favour of the topic: Sharda Tilak 11th century *Tantra granth* the specialty was the description of only 2 Makaar Mantra and Mudra^[23]. *Devibhagwat* (11.1.25) *Tantra* which does not contradict with Veda is considered authentic but one which is contradictory is considered non authentic^[24]. Initially Buddhist paid stress on Ahinsa but Guhyasamaj allowed consumption of Maans (meat) of elephant, horse, dog and human^[25]. *Guhvasamajtantra* Siddhi Pratvahar. described through Dhvaan. Pranayaam, Dharna, Anusmriti and Samadhi whereas Patanjali Yog Pradeep had Yam, Niyam, Aasan that were excluded by Guhyasamajtantra because its emphasis was on Yam (Ahinsa, Satya, Asteya, Brahmacharya, Aparigrah), Niyam (Shauch, Santosh, Tapa, Swadhyaya, Ishwarpranidhan) which were not acceptable in Buddhism^[26]. *Guhyasamaj shatkarma* Shanti, Vashikaran, Stambhan, Vidweshan, Uchhatan, Maran, were considered very cruel and inhuman.^[27] *Guhyasamaj* also respected the Guru but in the vein expressed in Sudharnav pg 116 that true Shishya must offer his wife to the Guru and this will increase his Punya in the whole Kula^[28]. Panchmakaar and its Tantric Shiksha granth created abnormal behaviour patterns especially amongst the financially weaker section of the society. Sir John Woodrof in principles of *Tantra* part 2 pg 9 said that in Vedic period and in Mahabharat the consumption of Matsya, Madira, Maas, and it is written in all *Puraan* and they had no discrimination between *Sura* and *Som*. Whereas Shatpath Brahman (5/1/5/28) says Som satya, Shree are *Prakash* and *Sura*, *Asatya*, is pain and discomfort^[29]. This is just one example how the 5Ms of Aastik Darshan were confused and mixed up with Nastik practices. India was known for its power, valor, spirituality and above all, created roadmap for following Dharma. Spirituality was connected with Chakras, Mudras, Mantras, Vidyas and Mahavidyas but somehow due to cultural invasions under treacherous forms the knowledge got corrupted. Writing a translation of a Sanskrit text required lot of funds which were supported by Buddhist and Jain origin so it became very difficult for anyone to write content with 100% purity. Above all, for the last 2 centuries education was under British control, which had no history of physical, spiritual or logical investigation thus it became very

difficult to pave way for truth. The base for Mantra *Chikitsa* was held on 5 *Makaar* which was a simple tool to learn the subject of Mantra Chikitsa as described in Avurveda under *Daivvapashrava Chikitsa*. It was felt that any attempt to reduce ultimate reality to words, categories and conventional logic would always end in paradox^[30]- instead bodily and mental techniques such as breathing, visualization, postures (Asana), gestures (Mudra) and chanting (Mantra) were recommended. This focus on mind, body and soul believe the overlap as Aushadhi for Mantra Chikitsa. When a Tantra practitioner describes something, it is simply taken that it can be sensed within you, through the inward direction of attention. The subtler aspects of reality were not readily apparent to most people; instead, the careful cultivation of concentrated attention and maintenance of a clear mind were essential to detect them. Mantra almost all Tantric schools paid significant attention to mantras, especially "Bija mantras"[31]. It has been established that Sanskrit mantra repetition can induce brain changes. Some preliminary evidence suggests that the neuro-chemical asymmetries in the brain induced by Mantra chanting languagedependent^[32]. Hindu meditative are practices would have different effects on brain structure, based on the differences in the metaphysics and goals that underlay the two traditions.

CONCLUSION

In this brief review, we have discussed the five *Makaars* as correctly understood in Vedic *Aastic Darshan* as against 5 vices generally propagated as part of *Nastic Darshan* like Buddhism or Jainism, and further as 5 ways to be treated as *Aushadhi* 1. 9 *Chakras (MaL)* 2. *Mudras* 3. *Mantra* 4. *Madhu Vidya* (universal consciousness) 5. *Mahavidyua* (different aspects of creation and sustenance of the universe) are the 5 *Makaars* under *Veda, Tantra, Tarka, Yagya, Tapa* group of *Astik Darshan*. Thus an umbrella term for a collection of Indian philosophies and rituals emanating from the *Shaivite-Shakta* traditions of Hinduism, can be analyzed in a medicine perspective for dealing with emerging Mental Health Issues.

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