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शक्तिपीठम्

श्री भ्रमरांब मल्लिकार्जुन स्वामि, श्रीशैलम्
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Editorial Page ----

– Sri Rama Jayam –

The Editors are pleased to present to you the Volume 3, Issue 3, October 2025 of vEda vaaNee, e-Journal of the Veda Samskruti Samiti (VSS), Hyderabad. The next three months herald the Fall season, when the seasonal plants shed their leaves, while the evergreen thrive and sustain themselves! Such changes are all aspects of nature (Brahman), each element and component within it serving its purpose. We hope you find some essays in the vEda vaaNee issues of immediate or short-term use, like the seasonal leaves, while others are found to be of sustainable value, over long horizons in time! October is also the time to celebrate Diwali / Deepavali, the festival of lights. Our very best greetings to all our readers for a Happy Deepavali!

“Practicing traditional customs (samskaaraaH) or practices spoken in vedas and smruti and scriptures is Dharma. Those in search of aatmaa or Brahman must always follow the path given in Vedas, Upanishads and Puraanaas”. Sri Prabhakara Rao, in his Patron’s message points out: “Under the wrong perspective, people are avoiding the samskaaraaH (traditional practices following Sanatana Dharma) and do not cultivate niyamaaH (knowledge and habit) to their children but spend money for functions for their pomp and show. They are limited to our pleasure and satisfaction but not really helping the child who does not follow niyamaaH and practice thereafter, to become good successful confident, and dharmaic human being.”

Section 1, Research Articles, is composed of four papers. The first article **An Etymological Study of the Head and the Neck Movements as described in Nāṭyaśāstra** is authored by Smt. P.B. Vaishnavi. This paper concentrates on the etymological understanding of the descriptive terms used for movement, known as *āṅgika abhinaya*, which basically describes various body movements. The body is divided into major and minor limbs called Anga and Upanga. The major limbs, also known as Shadangas, are Śira (Head), Hasta (Hands), Vakṣa (Chest), Parṣva (torso), Kaṭi (Waist), and Pāda (Feet). Since probing into all the six angas in detail would become a complex and vast study, this paper is restricted to understanding the movements of the Śira (head) and its supportive limb Grīva (neck) exclusively.

The second article on **Plaster Making Art in Ancient Indian Texts** by Smt. R. Chitra, is a fascinating documentation of the natural and organic materials used in plaster making and their use for construction of buildings, temples and sculptures. This article is an attempt at gleaning the information from ancient Sanskrit texts about many types

of plaster, and to bring out the scientific validity of the same. The author asserts that through this rich resource of traditional knowledge, there is vast potential for eco-friendly plasters made of natural products which could reduce our reliance on synthetic chemicals for the same purpose!

The third article is on **Axioms of Vedic Philosophy - Tools for Being and Becoming a "Good Samaritan"** authored by Dr. Krishnamoorthy (Subbu) Subramanian addresses the need for deep and sustained reflection on the principles enunciated in Vedic Philosophy. Good Samaritan is a parable from Bible. It describes a person who instinctively lends a helping hand to anyone in need, without a second thought. The author states that being and becoming a true Good Samaritan instinctively is as much a practical philosophy as it is the need in our society worldwide. It requires deep and sustained engagement on the Axioms of Vedic Philosophy, not as academic information, but in their sustained reflection and practice in our daily life! With an implicit faith and belief in the veda *Maha Vakya* (Grand Pronouncement) *Tat Twam Asi* (You and the Universal consciousness are one and the same), we are always in tune with anyone, everyone implicitly, without distinctions and differences!

The fourth article in the Section 1 is titled **Unified Field Theory vs vedavaaGmayam/ Or PuruSaH in Prak-rtiH Form**. It is authored by Sri A.H. Prabhakara Rao. Unified Field Theory (UFT) is a study in physics that aims to unify the fundamental forces of nature, into a single, comprehensive framework. The UFT can be seen as a modern scientific approach that parallels the concepts described in the vedaaH. While modern physics seeks to unify fundamental forces, upaniSadaH explore the nature of reality, consciousness, and the ultimate reality. The author suggests "intersection of these two perspectives could lead to a deeper understanding of the world and our place in it. Whole vedavaaGmayam / sanaatanadharmaH is about that ultimate reality, that the creation is by that cosmic force. Hence unified field theory and ultimate reality according to upaniSadaH have similarities".

Section 2, the Sanatana Dharma, begins with continuation of Durga Suktam, mantras 3 and 4 by Dr. Raghava S. Boddupalli. Mantras 1 and 2 with their meaning were presented in our earlier (July 2025) issue of vEda vaaNee. Durga Suktam is a highly revered and popular hymn chanted along with *Durga Saptashati* (*Devi Mahatmyam*) during *Navaratri* (the festival of nine nights dedicated to the mother goddess). *Durga Suktam is primarily a hymn addressed to Agni (the god of fire), praying him for protection from difficulties and obstacles.*

The second article is on **Cow is a trustworthy and faithful mother** is a brief essay in Telugu on Cows and how they are venerated in Sanskrit literature (Veda *Vangmaya*) as well as in our tradition as Kamadhenu! The author Dr. Somanchi (Tangirala) Visalakshi

concludes “As long as the Cows are honored and taken care, the human race can survive happily”.

The short story by Mr. J. Udaya Bhaskar in Sanskrit is titled **Hell – Heaven**. It is an imaginative and creative writing in Sanskrit, expressing the need for learning Sanskrit language, to understand the principles and meaning behind all the traditional prayer services and chanting (Mantra). Earlier papers in Section 1 also emphasize the same point. It is not just a matter of learning Sanskrit as a language, even though that is certainly a steppingstone. We encourage the readers to further read many other thought-provoking essays that delve deep into the meaning and principles of Vedic Philosophy and their relevance in Santana Dharma for a life of peace and harmony!

Section 3, the Sanatana Dharma News, of our current issue begins with a brief write-up on the **Significance of Navaratri – the Divine Nine Nights**. This section further continues with book reviews, a summary report on two valuable books:

1) **Spiritual Culture in the Corporate Drama** – author Dr. N. H. Atthreya. This book was published in 1997 by Vijay Foundation, Mysore, India.

It is a simple, short and yet elegant summary of Vedic Philosophy and how we bring it into play at our workplace. Following a few brief excerpts:

“By spiritual culture, we mean understanding, conceding and obliging spiritual reality. It is another dimension of all of us, a vital dimension, an integral dimension. It is a dimension that, when recognized, brings out the best in us, the very best in us, the divinity in us, so to speak. We tend to bless all; we tend to make winners all. Spiritual reality is not denial of other realities. Instead, it is an enveloping reality that is pervasive and supports all other realities such as the material, physical, emotional and intellectual realities that we bring into use in our role excellence”.

“There are four key stakeholders in any stage play: The audience, other players in the show, the producer or organizers as well as the player involved. The same applies to any corporate function or responsibility. Here we have the customers, fellow workers or employees, corporate owners or management as well as the professional or the employee. Everyone has to play their part - their roles - for the show to go on!”

Every player and every role in a stage play is equally important. It is equally true for a spiritually minded person. All are to be regarded as equals. “To respect every role, we need to understand and appreciate each role and its place in the overall scheme of the play. We also need to have a deeper understanding of the role which has an impact on our own role and in turn how our role impacts on others. For the roles of others close or intimately connected to us, we can constantly ask ‘how can I make it easy for you to play and excel in your role?’”

One could take every excerpt above, as well as all other details in this book and literally apply to every facet of our life and living!

2) **Vrikshayurveda - Ancient Indian Plant Science** – author Professor Avinash Khaire.

This book was published in August 2025 by: Motilal Banarsidass Publishing House, Delhi.

This book elaborates on the Botany in Vrikshayurveda for Colleges and Universities teaching Botany, Medical Science in Vrikshayurveda for Ayurvedic Medicinal Colleges and Agricultural Science in Vrikshayurveda for Agricultural Colleges and Universities.

The book aims to encourage readers to think and act courageously in finding new avenues to create a happy, healthy, and peaceful life for both humans and plants, so that plants, in turn, can provide the same benefits to mankind, carrying forward the legacy of our ancestors. At the same time, readers must keep in mind that the knowledge passed down from our ancestors is time-tested, truly scientific, and unbiased.

We welcome all comments and suggestions as well as your ideas to improve and enhance the vEda vaaNee publication. We also solicit research papers, essays, poems and other written articles that are based on Sanatana Dharma. The goal is to learn, spread and assimilate the vast body of knowledge and promote a culture that seeks the goal of Sanatana Dharma: “*Sarve JhanaH Sukhino Bhavanthu*: May everyone and indeed everything remain happy, in peace and harmony!”

– DhanyawaadhaaH –

Editorial Team

vEda vaaNee e-journal



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Veda Samskruti is an inherent intellectual property of Bhaarata dEsham. It is the basic duty and right of every citizen in Bhaarata dEsham to protect this Intellectual property. Indian Constitution and Law provides provision for protection and preservation of its culture, its monuments, architecture etc.

The Chaturvedas said to have 1131 shaakhaas right up to the time of Aadi Shankaraachaarya and thereafter during last more than ten centuries, many shaakhaas are out of practice due to various reasons and presently only seven shaakaas are in the practice of Guru shiShya parampara.

There is a need to continuously preserve these available shaakhaas which may likely to disappear in future due to various external forces acting in the country vigorously with the power of money and global politics. It is time for the intellectuals of Bharata dEsham to wake-up and work collectively to protect and preserve Veda Samskruti of Bharata dEsham, by empowering the Youth of Bharat dEsham, the future care takers of this great Indian Heritage , with suitable education of our correct history and culture.

The above background led to formation of this Veda Samskruti Samiti which is registered under Societies acts of Government of Telangana, with Regd. No. 961/2016 by Sri A.H. Prabhakara Rao, who is the Founder and President of the Samiti.

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