

Tulsi - A Sacred Plant

Year: 2025



Written & Published by:
ANAND DHAR DWIVEDI

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Disclaimer:

"This work is a collection of Basil plants informations for introduction purpose only. For authentic info please prefer relevant refrence book."

Author Introduction

Under the Sri Ramanand Acharya tradition, Jagat Guru Sri Sri Vallabhacharya Maharaj, the most beloved disciple of Srimad Ram Harshan Das Ji Maharaj, explained the glory of Tulsi to Das Anand Dhar Dwivedi as Charan Aashirwad Diksha and ordered him to wear Tulsi Kanthi and chant Tulsi Mala.

I dedicate my life to Tulsi Kanthi and Tulsi Mala with unwavering devotion, balancing worldly duties and spiritual service. This book, 'Tulsi - A Sacred Plant', is a humble offering at the feet of Sri Guru, aimed at illuminating the glory of Tulsi to scholars and devotees around the world. I hope readers from Madhya Pradesh and beyond will plant Tulsi in their homes and receive its divine blessings for health, peace and prosperity.

As well as wishing everyone from God to be happy, I seek your blessings and feedback to further enhance this work, so that the sacred legacy of Tulsi will always shine.

Preface

Although it is well known that Tulsi is a medicinal tree species having maternal properties. We have often seen Tulsi plant in our home courtyard, in temples, and as an important medicine for disease treatment, and along with that, Tulsi's spiritual and religious significance is also universally accepted. Description of Tulsi plant is also prominently found in Indian religious scriptures and Puranas etc.

Hence, additional article on Tulsi is inevitable, however, in the present scenario, presentation of some facts regarding Tulsi plant is a very useful topic.

In this presentation 'Tulsi - A Sacred Plant', an attempt is made to bring to today's wide modern global society, the ancient knowledge and experience, in accordance with the present and future utility, the divinity of the sacred Tulsi plant and its importance for human life, in an easily accessible and simple form.

Expressing gratitude towards the initial idea of writing the book as a divine blessing, inspiration from Shri Kanhaiyalal Pandey Ji, as guidance, and appropriate support provided by Shri Devendra Dhar Dwivedi Ji during the weak and difficult moments of writing, "Tulsi - A Sacred Plant" is presented to you with the auspicious wish of Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah.

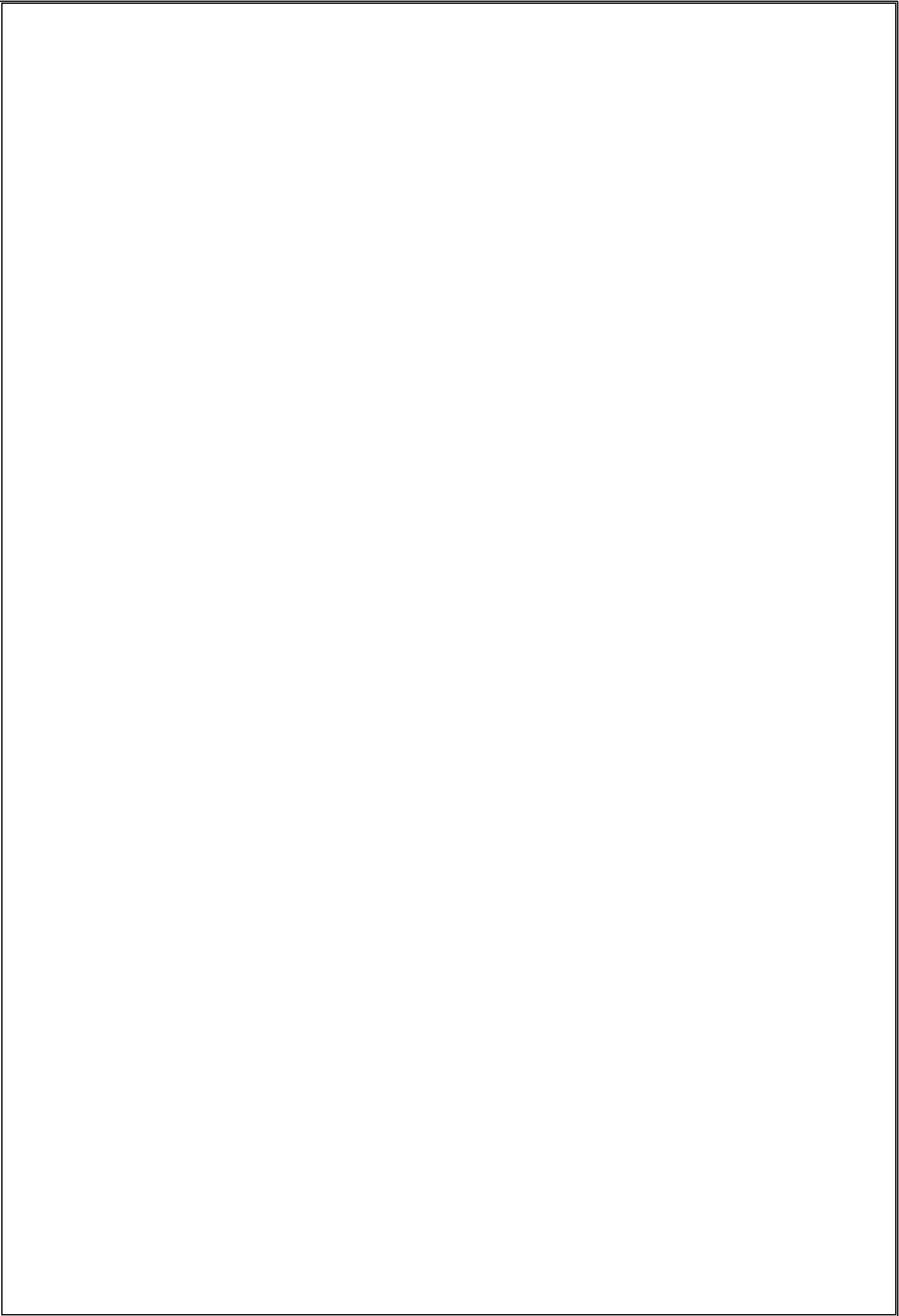
Dedication

“This book is dedicated to my mother Smt Shanti Dwivedi with devotion and as per Holy Basil’s Mahatmya, I wish to have long everlasting wellness them similar to ‘Tulsi – A sacred plant’.”

Tulsi - A Sacred Plant

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01.Tulsi General Introduction

Tulsi itself is a medicinal, religious, Vastu etc. plant full of divine qualities beyond the ordinary and blessed. Therefore, giving a general introduction will be inappropriate as per the importance of Tulsi. And for mentioning the topic related to the initial introduction of the general public, the initial things about Tulsi are as follows:-

Name: Tulsi

English name - Holy Basil

Botanical name- *Ocimum basilicum*

Scientific name - *Ocimum lamiacea*

Plant Family - Lamiaceae

Plant Genus – *Ocimum*

Tropical Zone

The tropical zone refers to the tropics or tropical zone, which is a region of extreme heat and humidity located around the equator.

Characteristics of the tropics

Location: The region is located around the equator, between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Climate: It has high temperatures and humidity, which leads to extreme heat and frequent heavy rainfall.

Weather phenomena: The tropics are the region where phenomena such as tropical cyclones develop due to the interaction of warm sea water, high humidity, and atmospheric pressure systems, such as the intertropical convergence zone.

Flora and Fauna: The unique climate of the tropics supports a variety of plants and animals that are unique compared to other parts of the world.

Tulsi Plant



Plant Family - Tulsi along with other plants under Lamiaceae and Ocimum plant species are found mainly throughout India as well as from Central Africa to South East Asia and especially in the tropical region of the earth

In tropical or Mediterranean regions, this plant is also found as a perennial plant.

Symbolic distribution of Tulsi plant on the world globe



Along with the Indian qualitative description, as well as for the initial introduction, Tulsi plant species is also known by various other names in the Indian region, which are as follows-

Hindi Name – Tulsi

Sanskrit Name – Unique

Religious Name – Haripriya

Medicinal Name - Sarvasiddha

Divine Name - Kalyaani

Along with the religious and medicinal name introduction, there are some references in which the Tulsi plant is accepted as the incarnate form of Goddess Vrinda and for religious purposes, especially in Hinduism and Vaishnavism, Tulsi is considered a sacred plant.

Speaking of medicinal properties, Tulsi is used from ancient times till today for the treatment of various diseases due to its being rich in special essential properties.

Although it is well known that Tulsi is a medicinal plant with nutritional properties, it is often seen as a mainstay of home courtyards, temples, and as a cure for ailments.

Tulsi also has deep spiritual and religious significance, which is prominently described in Indian religious texts and Puranas.

Thus, along with the initial introduction, the religious, spiritual and medicinal properties of the Tulsi plant are described in detail separately in the further sections.

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02.Tulsi Plant Varieties

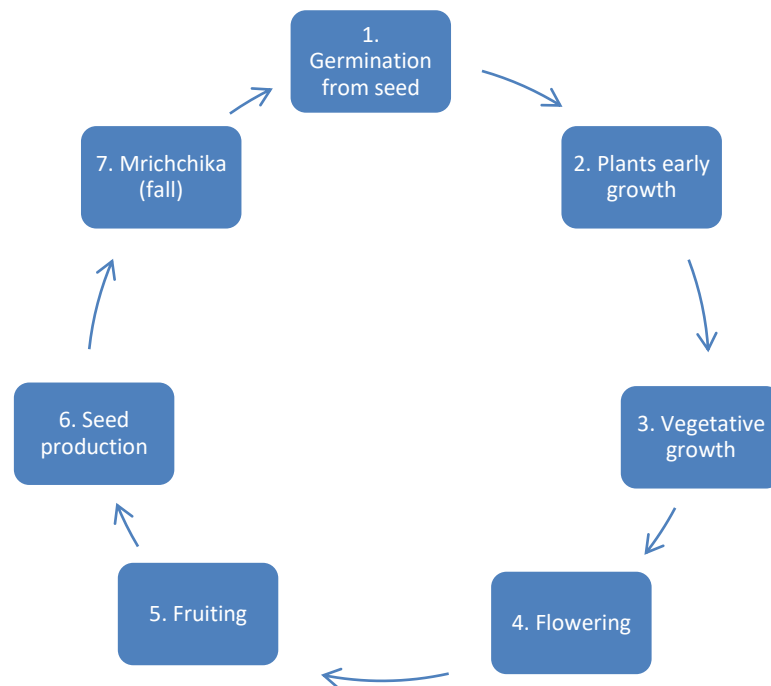
From the point of view of plant species, Tulsi plant is an annual or rather short-lived perennial shrub, where we divide the plant species into categories like tree, herb, creeper, shrub, etc.

Hence, the normal life cycle of Tulsi plant as a bush is about 1 year to 1.5 years, and its height can be up to 3 feet.

It is possible to plant Tulsi plant inside the house, where there is sufficient sunlight and air available.

It can be kept alive for a longer period by caring for it in the courtyard of the house, i.e. by pruning the plant regularly, preventing it from forming seeds, and encouraging the growth of new leaves, it can be kept alive for more than 1 to 1.5 years (up to about 8 years in some instances).

The growth cycle of Tulsi plant is as follows :-



1. Germination from seed

2. Plants early growth

3. Vegetative growth

4. Flowering

5. Fruiting

6. Seed production

7. Mrichchika (fall)

1. Germination from seed -

After proper sowing of basil seeds in the field or in a pot, they germinate in about 6 to 9 days under favourable conditions.

2. Initial development of the plant-

After germination, Tulsi plant takes two to three weeks to reach the stage of fully grown plant, this stage is called initial growth of the plant.

3. Vegetative growth -

The time period from the initial developing plant stage to the mature and fully grown plant stage is known as the vegetative growth phase.

The vegetative growth phase of basil plant lasts from 4 to 6 weeks.

4. Flowering -

During the vegetative growth period, flowers start blooming in basil and seeds also start forming.

5. Fruiting-

The time period after flowering and from seed formation till seed maturity is called fruiting period, and for Tulsi plant this period is about 1 to 1.5 weeks.

6. Seed production -

The mature seeds obtained from the fruit can be collected for re-sowing. Generally, basil seeds become mature 5 to 7 weeks after germination.

7. Mrichchika (Fall)-

Mrichchhika means the end of the life cycle of the plant or the drying up of the plant.

Mostly, the Tulsi plant dries up during the winter season or in the absence of care or when the life cycle is complete.

Explanation:-

Although the seed germination and life sequence are the same in various known species of Tulsi, but the time of flowering and fruiting varies according to the particular species.

Tulsi is a dicotyledonous and official medicinal plant. The flowering stage of Tulsi plant mostly occurs from the beginning of June to the beginning of the rainy season.

Botanically, leaves are flat, usually green growths arising from the stem of a plant that are specialized for photosynthesis, and produce food for the plant. Major components include the lamina (blade), a network of veins for transporting nutrients, a petiole that attaches the leaf to the stem, and a protective waxy cuticle. Leaves come in various types, such as simple (single leaf) or compound (multiple leaflets), and their morphology – including shape, size, margins, and venation pattern (parallel in monocots, reticulate in dicotyledons) – is used for plant identification

The favorable environmental temperature for Tulsi plant is 65 to 86 degree Fahrenheit (18 to 30 degree Celsius), hence flowering can be found throughout the year in warm climate areas.

Basil flowers are small, white, pink or purple in colour, which grow in terminal spikes, i.e. at the ends of branches at the top of the plant.

They are small tubular and heart shaped in shape, and have green or purple coloured sepals.

As Tulsi grows mainly in the rainy season, it flowers from late winter to early summer.

Tulsi Manjri



Tulsi flowers are fragrant and remain on the branches from flowering till the seeds mature, i.e. they do not shed naturally and without any feather.

During flowering and post-flowering development, fruiting begins in Tulsi plants, which develop and mature from the summer months till the onset of rains.

Basil seeds are produced inside fruits that are small, pointed, and developed from flowers located at the tops of branchlets, with each fruit containing several seeds.

When the color of basil flower bunch changes from green to dark brown then the seeds are considered ripe.

The Tulsi plant starts drying up only after a month of the seeds maturing.

The above compilation regarding Tulsi provides a brief summary of Tulsi plant types as well as a general introduction.

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03. Basil Plant Types

Tulsi plant type includes those Tulsi plants which are similar in basic properties but show slight variation in other properties such as shape, size, etc.

Although belonging to the same plant family 'Lamiaceae', these Tulsi plants are found in different varieties according to the specific place.

Some of the important types of Tulsi plant are as follows -

1. Rama Tulsi
2. Vimala Tulsi
3. Shyam Tulsi
4. Marwa Tulsi
5. Clove Tulsi
6. Hoari Tulsi
7. Vicks Tulsi
8. Lemon Tulsi
9. Camphor Tulsi
10. White basil

An illustrative tabular summarization of Tulsi plant species:-

Serial Number	Tulsi Species	Scientific Name	Other Common Names	Root Endemic Species
01.	Rama Tulsi	Ocimum tenuiflorum	Shri Tulsi	Northern & Central India
02.	Vimala Tulsi	Stevia rebaudiana	Sweet Tulsi	Paraguay, Brazil
03.	Shyam Tulsi	Ocimum sanctum	Krishna Tulsi	Southern & Central India
04.	Marua Tulsi	Ocimum labiate	Forest Tulsi	Asia, Africa, America
05.	Clove Tulsi	Ocimum gratissium	African Tulsi	Africa, Madagascar
06.	Hoary Tulsi	Ocimum americanum	Tumerican Tulsi	Indian Subcontinent, Africa
07.	Vicks Tulsi	Plectranthus ambonica	Mint Tulsi	Tamilnadu-India
08.	Lemon Tulsi	Ocimum africanum	Thai Lemon Tulsi	Africa, Asia
09.	Camphor Tulsi	Ocimum kilimandsharicum	Karpooora Tulsi	East Africa
10.	White Tulsi	Ocimum lamiaceae	Ujjawal Tulsi	Eastern & Central India

Out of the various species of basil, the above mentioned ten species mainly represent almost the entire basil plant species.

Therefore, the introduction and details of other various basil plant species such as Persian, Christmas, Italian, Boxwood, Basil etc. are not being given in this book

From the above it is clear that the types of basil include varieties with the same basic properties but with slight differences in shape, size, etc. Though these belong to the Lamiaceae family, they vary from region to region.

1. Rama Tulsi

Out of the two special types of Tulsi, Rama and Shyama, Rama Tulsi is the main one. Rama Tulsi is also known as Tulsi with green leaves and is important for both religious and medicinal properties.

Rama Tulsi can be identified by the fact that its leaves appear the brightest among the other Tulsi plant varieties and its inflorescence i.e. flowers appear light green and less dark purple in colour..

Rama Basil Plant



Rama Tulsi is mostly planted in homes. It is considered auspicious and lucky and planting it in the house brings positive energy.

Rama Tulsi also has medicinal value. It has anti-bacterial, anti-viral, and anti-fungal properties, which strengthen the immune system and help fight diseases.

Another medicinal property of Rama Tulsi is that its elements improve digestion and help in controlling blood pressure. It is also useful in improving eyesight.

Here it is important to keep one thing in mind that some properties of Rama Tulsi are such that they can be harmful for the digestive system, especially in the summer season.

Rama Tulsi is also often known by the nicknames Shri Tulsi, Ujjwal Tulsi, etc. and along with the Ayurvedic divine properties, Rama Tulsi leaves are also definitely used in Shri Bhog.

2. Vimala Tulsi

Vimala Tulsi refers to a specific type of basil, and is also known as stevia.



Vimala Tulsi is known for its sweet leaves, and is used as a sweetener.

Other names of Vimala Tulsi are –

'Stevia' which is its scientific name,

'Candleleaf' meaning the form of leaves,

'Sweet-leaf' due to its sweet leaves and 'Sugar Leaf' because it is used in diabetes.

In fact, Tulsi and Stevia are different, but due to similarities in the plant characteristics and its widespread use as Tulsi, Stevia is also called Tulsi. Stevia and Tulsi are not the same. While Stevia is sometimes called Madhu Tulsi or Meethi Tulsi because of its sweetness, it is a different plant (*Stevia rebaudiana*) that is used as a zero-calorie sweetener. True Tulsi (*Ocimum tenuiflorum*) is a different herb, also known as Holy Basil, which is primarily used in Ayurveda for its medicinal and religious properties.

Stevia

What it is: A perennial herbaceous shrub from the *Stevia rebaudiana* plant.

Uses: Its leaves contain compounds that are hundreds of times sweeter than sugar and are used as a zero-calorie, natural sweetener in beverages and foods.

Common Names: In some regions, it is called Meethi Tulsi, Madhu Tulsi, Sugar Tulsi, or Candyleaf because of its sweetness.

Tulsi (Holy Basil)

What it is: A different plant, scientifically known as *Ocimum tenuiflorum*.

Uses: A sacred herb in Hinduism, used in Ayurvedic medicine for its anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties and in traditional practices.

Taste: Known for its mild minty and refreshing flavor, not as sweet as stevia.

Key Differences

Confusion arises because the term “tulsi” is sometimes used as a local name for the sweeter-tasting stevia plant, especially in India, but these are two completely different herbs.

Vimala Tulsi plant is considered to be a preventive and beneficial for health. Its tea and leaves are consumed to cure asthma, cold, cough, sore throat and digestive problems.

Vimala Tulsi leaves are generally slightly smaller and wider than Rama Tulsi.

Its leaves have hypoglycemic properties, which help in reducing blood sugar levels.

3. Shyam Tulsi

Shyama Tulsi is one of the main plant species of Tulsi, which is often planted in homes and Shyama Tulsi is also worshipped.

A flowering plant of Shyama Tulsi



The color of Shyam Tulsi leaves is dark green or purple
It is of red color due to which it is also called black basil.

Shyam Tulsi, special among other types of Tulsi, is one such Tulsi that is very dear to Lord Shri Krishna. Hence, it is also known as Krishna Tulsi.

The leaves of Shyama Tulsi taste slightly bitter compared to Rama Tulsi, whereas Rama Tulsi has a slightly sweet taste and are almost similar in size.

Shyam Tulsi is also known for its medicinal uses.

Shyam Tulsi is especially beneficial in boosting immunity and reducing stress. Consuming the juice of its leaves and regular use cures skin related problems.

Consumption of its leaves is useful in curing cough, cold, increasing immunity and preventing cancer, it also improves heart health.

Some such properties are also found in Shyam Tulsi which improves the bad health and generates warmth in the body. Hence it is used for initial fever etc.

4. Marwa Tulsi

Marwa Tulsi and Basil, both are plants of the 'Lamiaceae' family, and have many similar properties, but the leaves of Marwa are slightly larger and pointed than Tulsi leaves.

In terms of fragrance, Marwaa also has a fragrance similar to Tulsi, however, the leaves of Marwaa have a slightly bitter taste than Tulsi leaves. Mathura is also known as forest Tulsi.

The aroma of Marunga leaves and its medicinal properties make it useful. Its leaves contain nutrients like potassium, carbohydrates, fiber, protein, vitamin C, calcium, iron, etc.

Due to the presence of vitamin B-6 and magnesium in Marunga Tulsi, it is beneficial as a tonic for nerves, heart, chronic cough and cold.



Marua Tulsi has a hot nature, and it is considered bitter, hot, and blood purifier.

And due to these properties, Marua Tulsi has been said to be dry, pungent, mild, pungent, sharp, hot, phlegm sedative, leprosy, poison reliever, pain reliever, deodorizer, appetizing, lightening, menstruating, cardiac stimulant, antipyretic, bitter, nutritious and bile enhancer.

Some benefits of Marwa Tulsi are as follows -

Relief in stomach problem

Chutney or juice of Marua Tulsi leaves helps in expelling stomach worms and curing stomach infections.

Relief in cold and cough

Drinking tea by adding its leaves in it provides relief from cold and cough.

Relief from headaches and migraines

Applying a paste of Marwa leaves juice gives relief from headache and migraine.

Diagnosis of oral problems

By putting its leaves in hot water or boiling them, and gargling with the same water, the swelling of gums can be cured as well as the bad odor of the mouth can be eliminated.

Repels mosquitoes

Mosquitoes run away from the fragrance of the leaves of Marwa Tulsi plant.

Drives the snake away

The smell of its leaves keeps snakes away from the plant.

Eliminates body toxins

Consuming Marwa Tulsi extract helps in detoxifying or eliminating unwanted toxicity from the body.

Thus it is clear that Marwa Tulsi plant is used in various aspects of health

The proper way of using it for health benefits is as follows:-

(a) Chutney

Beneficial for stomach related problems.



(b) Juice

The juice obtained by grinding and squeezing the leaves collected in sufficient quantity is consumed.



It is effective in removing worms from the stomach and when applied as a paste, it is a useful medicine for headache or migraine etc.

Useful in removing worms from stomach and applying it as a paste for headache or migraine etc.

(c) Tea

Along with tea leaves, basil leaves and with ginger are also used.



Drinking tea made from basil leaves gives relief from cold, cough etc.

Consuming the leaves with tea gives relief from cold, cough etc.

(d) Coating

Finely ground leaves or powder made from dried leaves are used as a paste on the skin.

The paste is mainly useful in relieving headache or migraine and keeping away mosquitoes and insects etc.

(e) Extract

Tulsi leaves or other parts such as stem, root etc. are boiled thoroughly in water and when cooled, Tulsi extract is consumed after filtering it.

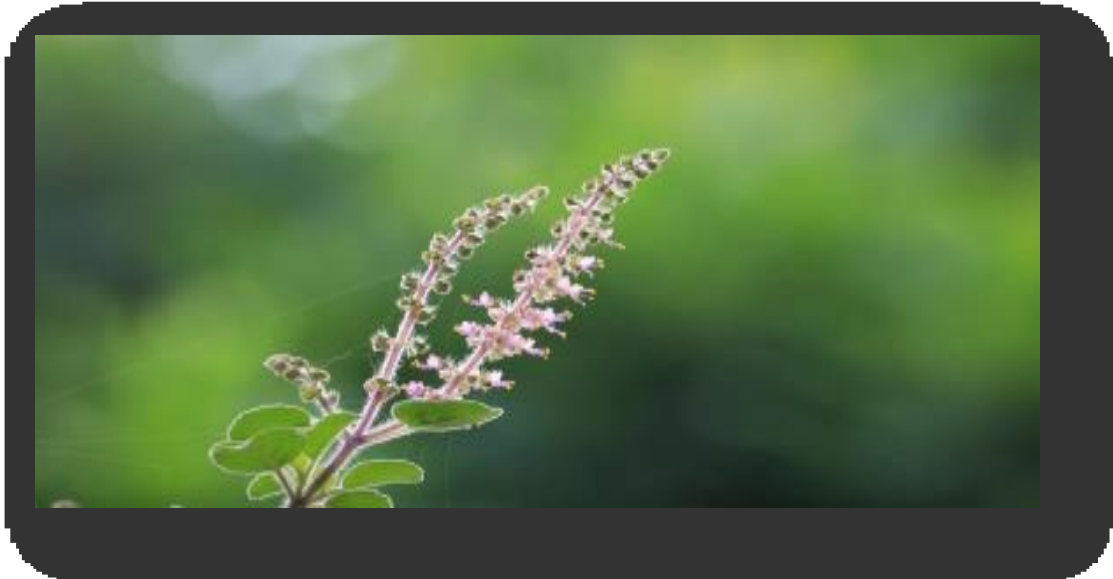
The main utility of Tulsi extract is that it is a medicine capable of eliminating or reducing toxicity of the body.

Marua Tulsi (Forest Tulsi) is found in abundance in Madhya Pradesh region, in rural areas it is also used for the health of animals.

5. Clove Tulsi

Clove Tulsi is also known by other names like Clove Tulsi, Clove Basil, Fennel Tulsi etc.

It is a type of Tulsi plant whose leaves have the taste and fragrance of clove.



This plant is mainly grown in India, and its leaves are used to make tea, as a spice, and for medicinal purposes.



The uses and benefits of clove basil are as follows-

Disease resistance

Anti-oxidant and anti-bacterial properties are found in both cloves and basil, which increase the body's immunity against diseases.

Cold and cough

Drinking clove basil tea provides relief from cold, cough, and sore throat.

Digestion

Both Tulsi and Clove help in improving the digestive system, and since clove is a hybrid form of both Tulsi plants, its use is beneficial in relieving digestive problems.

Tension

Cloves and basil have stress-reducing properties; hence cloves and basil are used to reduce stress.

Fever

Consuming the extract of clove and basil plant also provides relief from fever.

6. Hoari Tulsi

Hoary Tulsi is primarily known by the name *Ocimum americanum*. It is a medicinal plant of the basil species, which belongs to the Lamiaceae family, and it is also known as American basil and lime basil.



From the point of view
used in the treatment of
eye diseases, vomiting,
inflammation and stone

It is also considered to be a bloating reliever, a stimulant, a demulcent and a diuretic.

Hoari Basil Plant

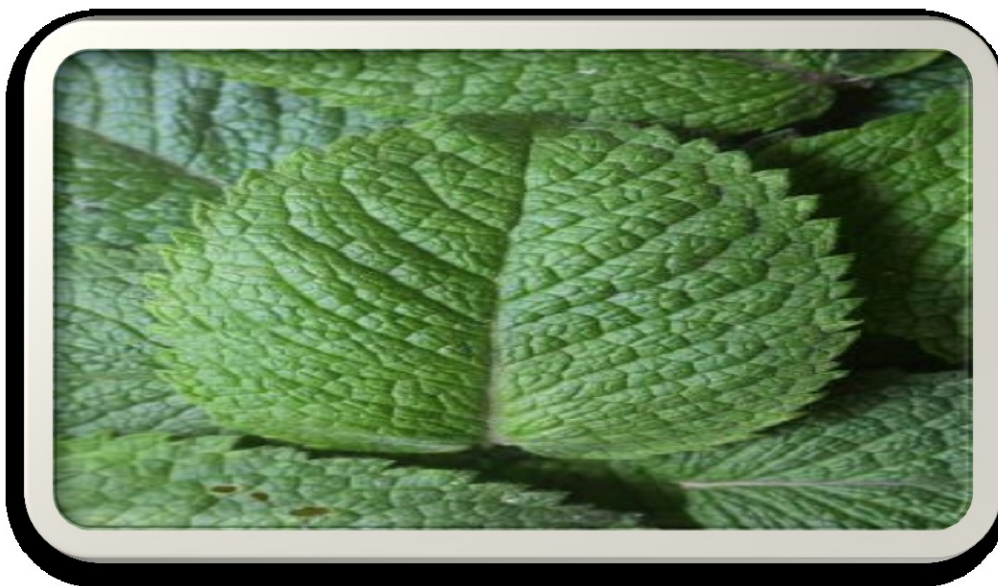


Its chemical composition contains thymol, eugenol and other volatile oils.

This species of Tulsi plant is found in Bengal, Nepal, Assam hills, Eastern Nepal and Sindh.

7. Vicks Tulsi

It is a plant of the basil family with a mint, Vicks, or balm-like fragrance and is commonly known as Vicks basil.



It is also known as *Mentha arvensis* among other names.

It is beneficial for cold, cough and sore throat. Also, mixed Tulsi has anti-inflammatory and immunity enhancing properties.

Consuming its extract is helpful in reducing stress, anxiety etc.

Vicks Basil Plant



Vicks Tulsi has antibacterial and antiviral properties, hence it is effective in the treatment of cold, cough and respiratory problems.

8. Lemon Tulsi

Lemon Tulsi is known in Hindi as Nimbu Tulsi and other names

It is also called lemon basil, Thai lemon basil and Lao basil.



This is a hybrid basil species created by mixing two different species of basil, one holy basil and the other American basil.

This species of basil plant smells like lemon and has the combined medicinal properties of both lemon and basil.

This plant mainly grows in the areas of North-East Africa and South Asia, and is found and used in places like Arabia, Indonesia, Philippines, Laos, Malay, India, Persia, Thailand, etc.

It is known as 'kemangi' in Indonesian cuisine, and is used in salads, curries, soups and steamed dishes, adding flavour to the dishes as well as increasing their nutritional value.



Consumption of lemon basil is beneficial for health in every way.

9. Camphor Tulsi

Camphor Tulsi is called Blue Basil or Holy Blue Basil in English.

Camphor Tulsi is a type of Tulsi plant species, which is known for its distinct camphor-like fragrance.

Besides, this plant is also famous for its medicinal and religious properties.



The Kapoor Tulsi plant is an erect, multi-branched shrub. It grows 30 to 60 cm tall. It has small, sharp, aromatic, serrated leaves.

It produces dense clusters of purple/pink flowers in lacy silks.

Camphor basil is grown as an annual in temperate regions such as the Indian subcontinent and the northern parts of the Northern Hemisphere.

Kapoor Tulsi has many medicinal benefits, and is used to treat serious illnesses.

Apart from this, the fragrance of camphor basil drives away insects and mosquitoes.

Camphor Tulsi is the shortest in height and blooms the most among all the Tulsi plant varieties.

Camphor Tulsi is hot in nature. Its leaves are used for flavouring food, for tea, and for medicinal purposes.

It helps in strengthening the immune system, reducing inflammation, and providing mental peace. It is also commonly used to treat skin related problems like pimples, eczema, etc.

10. White basil

White Tulsi is also known as Vishnu Tulsi.



This is also an excellent plant of the basil family, which is an annual.

The identity and specialty of white basil is that the color of its flowers is white and the leaves also appear light white in colour.



Almost all the Ayurvedic properties of Tulsi are found in White Tulsi and it is especially used in the worship of Lord Vishnu.

Thus, from the above-mentioned types, names and qualities of the holy Tulsi plant species, it is clear that the Tulsi plant has been continuing with its divine qualities from the earliest period of human culture till date along with its utility for religious purposes.

Tulsi, through the distribution of its various species and varieties, has maintained its presence in almost the entire landmass of the earth.

And in the same way, if proper efforts are made by all of us in the work of human religion and health welfare, then it will always remain a plant species with maternal qualities, a boon for our future progeny and the Supreme Being, for a long time to come.

Thus, the types, names and qualities of 'Tulsi highlight its religious and medicinal utility.

Proper conservation efforts will ensure its benefits for the coming generations amidst environmental changes.

Today, our preparation for the possible global environmental and climatic changes and natural disasters that may occur in the present and future times should be complete for the conservation and promotion of this holy Tulsi plant species, etc., so that, in the future too, the divine qualities of 'Tulsi, as a holy blessing, may continue to be useful to human society and culture, in the perspective of religion and health.



04.Tulsi Spiritual Tree

The distribution of Tulsi plant through its various species is widespread all over the earth, as mentioned in the previous reference. Also, this plant is found in almost the entire area of the Indian subcontinent.

If we talk about Indian culture, then Tulsi has remained synonymous with Indianness and spirituality since the early period till today.

In this context, if we talk about all the accepted facts till date about the Tulsi plant species, then the conclusion is that the Tulsi plant has been accepted as a spiritual tree from the ancient Sanatan culture till today as a divine, blessed and sacred plant.

Tulsi plant is mentioned in all the ancient Indian Vedangas, Vedas, Puranas, Upanishads, Shastras etc. and the related explanation has been given.

Though the direct description of Tulsi plant in Rigveda is unclear, the name Adwitiya has been directly described in Rigveda as well.

*Following are some excerpts from Shrimad Bhagwat Geeta
Chapter 10, verses 21 to 39 –*

Adityanamahan Vishnurjyotisham Raviranshuman
Marichirmastasmi Nakshatranamahan Shashi

Explanation;

“I am the Sama Veda of the Vedas, and I am Vasava of the gods,
I am the mind of the senses, and I am the consciousness of the
beings”

And similarly;

Rudranam Shankarashchasmi Vitteshho Yaksharakshasam
Vasunaam Pavakashachasmi Meru: Shikharinamaham

Anantashchasmi namanam varunon yaadsamham
Pitrnamarthmachasmi Yama: Sanyamtaamaham

Pawan: Pavatamasmi Ram: Shastrabhritamaham
Jhashanam makarashchasmi stotrasamasmi jahnvi

As explained in the above quote by Lord Shri Krishna Ji;

O Arjuna, know me thus:

-I am the Sun among all luminous things, i.e., the moon, stars, etc.

-Among the creatures living in water, I am their king Varuna i.e. water.

-Among the various mountains I am Mount Meru, the best of all mountains.

-Among all tree species I am the Vasudev Peepal tree.

In the Srimad Bhagavad Gita (Chapter 10, Verses 21-39), Lord Krishna describes himself as the best among various categories, including Vasudeva Peepal among trees, indicating

Tulsi's spiritual equivalence. In the folklore of Madhya Pradesh, Tulsi is associated with Krishna's leelas.

Accordingly, as per mythological stories, legends and beliefs, it is commonly known to the people that Tulsi plant has been derived from the existence of Goddess Vrinda.

The incidents related to Goddess Vrinda are described in Brahma Vaivarta Purana, Shiva Purana, Devi Bhagavata Purana and Bhagavata Purana etc.

An illustrative image showing transformation of Devi Vrinda into Tulsi plant:-



The story of incarnation of Goddess Vrinda in the form of a Tulsi plant is described extensively in Brahma Vaivarta Purana and Devi Bhagwat Purana and partially in Shiva Purana and Vishnu Purana etc.

The proof of Tulsi's spiritual importance is also there in an episode of Shri Ram Charit Manas-

Doha 5 to Doha 6 under the Sunderkand section of Shri Ram Charit Manas;

.....The building looked beautiful again.

Get the Hari Mandir made different there.

The beauty of the house marked with Rama's weapon cannot be described.

Seeing the new Tulsi group Kapila was delighted. || Doha 5 ||

Lanka is the residence of the demon.

Where can gentlemen live here?

The ape started dancing in my heart.

At that very moment Vibhishan woke up.

I meditated upon Ram Ram.

The heart is filled with joy and gentlemanly recognition.

I will insist on recognizing this.

There will be no harm to the work because of the saint.

Taking the form of a Brahmin, his words look good.

Hearing this Vibhishana got up and came there.

After paying my obeisance I asked for forgiveness.

Brahmin, tell me your story.

That you are Hari's servant.

The love in my heart is very great.

That you are a devotee of Ram Deen.

Many people have come to do this for me.

|| Doha 6 ||

Listen wind, our son should stay here.

Like the poor tongue in the hands.....

Then Hanuman narrated the entire story of Ram in his name.



Listening to this Jugal, my body is thrilled, my mind is engrossed in remembering my virtues

According to the above incident, after entering Lanka after crossing the sea while searching for Sita, when Shri

Hanuman ji observes Lanka, as soon as he sees a house, he stops, perhaps feeling astonished.

The explanation here is that, at the home of Shri Vibhishan Ji, Shri Hanuman Ji, dressed as a Brahmin, knocks on the door while uttering the name of Shri Hari.

When he appears before him, he introduces himself as Shri Hari Sevak and also gets the introduction of Vibhishan Ji.

In this very conversation, it is accepted by Shri Hanuman Ji that on seeing the Shri symbol - Swastika, Om and Shri Tulsi plant on the door, out of curiosity that this must surely be the residence of Hari Sevak, he goes to meet Vibhishan Ji.

Therefore, this incident of Ramayana throws light on the fact that Tulsi plant has always been used as an integral part of Indian culture since ancient times as a spiritual subject and the spiritual purpose of Tulsi plant is continuing in the ancient times as well as in the present times.

In the Devi Bhagavata Purana, Vrinda is described as the wife of Lord Vishnu and Tulsi.

During the Samudra manthan, when Lakshmi (Vishnu's wife) appeared from the ocean, Vrinda also appeared at the same time, but she was different from Lakshmi.

The detailed description is as follows-

Samudra Manthan

This incident is about the churning of the ocean by the Gods and Asuras (demons) to obtain Amrit (the nectar of immortality).

Appearance of Lakshmi

During the Samudra manthan, Goddess Lakshmi (wife of Lord Vishnu) appeared from the ocean.

Appearance of Vrinda

According to Devi Bhagavata Purana, Vrinda also appeared from the ocean along with Lakshmi, but she was different from Lakshmi.

Form of Tulsi

Vrinda later came to be known as Tulsi and is considered holy.

Mythology

In the Devi Bhagavata Purana, the story of Vrinda is told separately from that of Lakshmi, whereas in some other Puranas, Vrinda is considered as a form of Lakshmi.



In a story from the Shiv Puran, which is quoted from the mouth of Lord Shiv, it is said that –

Goddess Vrinda also emerges from the Samudra manthan along with other gems and divine creations such as Sri Lakshmi, Moon, Amrit Kalash, etc.

For this reason, Shri Lakshmi ji is considered to be the sister of Vrinda ji and Chandrama ji is considered to be the brother of Chandrama ji.

Hence, this incident also corroborates the spiritual significance of the Tulsi plant and proves that Tulsi has existed since ancient times. And, accepting the present evidence, it would not be an exaggeration to say that the spiritual significance of the holy Tulsi plant will remain constant for a long time to come.

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05. Tulsi is a sacred plant

Goddess Vrinda, who is believed to be the birth form of Shri Lakshmi, who emerged from the churning of the ocean, is the daughter of Vrinda.

The replicated form has been recognised as the Tulsi plant, and Tulsi has been called sacred and holy.

According to Brahma Vaivarta Purana, due to the curse of Goddess Vrinda, Lord Vishnu incarnated in the form of Shaligram (stone, rock).

Vrinda, who is said to be the daughter of the demon named Kalanemi and the wife of Jalandhar, the distorted wrath of Shiva.

According to the story of '*Vrinda and Tulsi*', Goddess Vrinda, who was the wife of demon Jalandhar, and was loyal to Lord Vishnu, it is told in the story that Brinda cursed Lord Vishnu that he would turn into stone because Vishnu was weakening Jalandhar's protective shield in the form of Vrinda's penance.

Jalandhar, who was fighting with Lord Shiva, was deceived by Vishnu towards his faithful wife, which led to Jalandhar's defeat and his end by Lord Shiva.

When Lord Vishnu, accepting Vrinda's curse, turns into Shaligram in the form of a rock, then for the welfare of all animate and inanimate objects and the world, all gods and goddesses come to Vrinda and pray that she frees Lord Vishnu from the curse.

Then, displaying the height of devotion, Goddess Vrinda freed Lord Vishnu from the curse and herself became Sati.

After being freed from the curse and being pleased with the devotion and faith of Goddess Vrinda, Lord Vishnu gave Vrinda the boon of being born as a plant and said that my stone form 'Shaligram' and Vrinda's tree form 'Tulsi' will always be worshipped together.

In his incarnation as Shaligram, Lord Vishnu accepted Tulsi, the tree form of Goddess Vrinda, as his wife.

As a boon, at the place where Brinda satied, a plant grew from the ashes, which Lord Vishnu named "Tulasi".

Tulsi AVATARAN



Even today, every year on the day of Dev Uthani Ekadashi in the month of Kartik, Tulsi is considered the wife of Lord Vishnu, and both are worshipped. This festival is known as 'Tulsi Vivah'.

It is believed that just as Lord Vishnu chooses Goddess Vrinda, by marrying Tulsi one receives God's blessings in life and happiness and prosperity increases.



In Tulsi Vivaah festival, by making an eight-petalled lotus around the Tulsi plant and installing Shaligram, the idol of Lord Vishnu, the marriage of the two is solemnized as per Vedic rituals and Tulsi is worshipped to ensure a happy married life.

Tulsi Vivah, besides being a symbol of the unbreakable bond between the Shaligram form of God and Tulsi, also certifies and establishes the Tulsi plant as a divine and sacred plant.

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06.Divine Properties of Tulsi

The divine quality of Tulsi refers to that specialty which transforms Tulsi, from a small bush among innumerable plant species in a forest area, into a specially revered object for the most prominent place of human society, the main entrance or courtyard of the home residence.

If we make a comparative assessment of the ancient time period in the present perspective, then in ancient times Vedic knowledge and cultural traditions used to be the best sources of authenticity, whereas today various scientific instruments and modern medical knowledge are used.

Using modern medical knowledge, it has been confirmed that planting Tulsi plant in the open environment of the main entrance of the house or in the courtyard area, where there is sufficient sunlight and air, is beneficial.

Some basic facts about Tulsi plant, which prove the divine qualities of Tulsi, are as follows:-

Tulsi as Tree

~Tulasi, despite being smaller in size and having a shorter life span than others (about one year), has all the properties of a tree and not a bush.



Though Tulsi is called a shrub due to its size and short life span, it has branches and root structure like trees. Due to this, Tulsi has been described as a tree in literary texts and Puranas etc.

Spreads Positivity

~This plant reduces negative energy and spreads positive energy, that is, in the presence of Tulsi plant, the surrounding environment gets purified, which leads to the spread of positive energy.



The fragrance emanating from its leaves and flowers has such an effect that it reduces all the negative energy around it and the proximity of the Tulsi plant also reduces stress.

Modern research has proved that components like eugenol, rosmarinic acid and arsenic acid present in basil help in relieving stress.

Reppels Insects

~Insects and pests stay away from the area around the Tulsi plant. Due to the microscopic particles released by the Tulsi plant, called adaptins, insects and moths cannot flourish in the environment around the plant.



Also, if the Tulsi plant is planted at the main entrance or in the courtyard, it keeps them away from the house as well.

Therefore, according to the above facts, it is easily accepted that the Tulsi plant is full of divine qualities, and this is the reason, whether it is ancient Vedic knowledge and cultural customs or modern scientific method, both

have described the Tulsi plant as useful and beneficial in life, and it is said to be appropriate to plant the Tulsi plant in the courtyard area of the house.

Though not today, but certainly in the near future, when advanced scientific methods will be in use, further proving the divinity of the Tulsi plant, it will be accepted that the photosynthetic vital air emitted by the Tulsi plant is also more beneficial than others.



The divine Tulsi plant, with all its parts like flowers, leaves, stem, root etc., is always dedicated towards human society, health and culture throughout its life. This is the direct evidence that makes Tulsi divine and worshipable.



07.Tulsi Ayurvedic Importance

Tulsi is a sacred plant which is considered to be a form of Goddess, its glory is clearly described in the Vedas and Puranas.

Tulsi has been mentioned in the Rig Veda by the name Advitiya, which literally means 'there is no one like Tulsi'.



Also explaining its medicinal importance, Tulsi has been called Mahaushadhi in the Vedas, which means that it destroys all diseases.

*" Surupkrit Tyausadhesa,
Sarupamid Kridhi
Shyama looks like a form,
"Earth is amazing."*

The above verse is mentioned in Atharva Veda and it shows the medicinal and religious importance of Tulsi. Tulsi, which is a sacred plant, is called 'Amrit Swaroop'. That is, Tulsi is presented as a medicine which is swarupkrit, that is, it improves the form.



Therefore, Tulsi is a medicine which improves human health, removes skin diseases, and enhances beauty.

Due to Tulsi being full of divine medicinal properties, it is considered as the queen of herbs and not only in Ayurveda medicine but also in Siddha and Unani medicine or folk medicine, Tulsi has been used from ancient times till today.

It is popular for home remedies during winter.

In Rewa, it is used for mosquito control.

The medicinal Ayurvedic importance of Tulsi can be understood through the following points:-



Disease resistance

Basil has anti-oxidant and anti-viral properties, which strengthen the body's immunity.

Vata-Kapha sedative

Tulsi helps in calming down the disorders caused by Vata and Kapha and works to create balance in the body.

Aids digestion

Tulsi helps in improving digestion and curing stomach problems like indigestion, gas, bloating etc.

Beneficial for the respiratory system

Tulsi provides relief in respiratory problems like cold, cough, asthma, and bronchitis.

Antidote

Use of basil helps in reducing the effect of poison.

Beneficial for skin

Tulsi is also beneficial in treating skin infections such as acne and eczema as well as itching and ringworm.

For mental health

Tulsi reduces stress and anxiety and provides mental peace.

Deodorant

It is also useful in removing body odor.

Beneficial in side pain

Basil is also helpful in reducing rib pain.

As, in the earlier section three basil plant types we have, during the explanation of types of basil plant, got a preliminary introduction related to medicinal use of basil plant, therefore, only contextual information is being shared here. Also this, will continue in the next section of Basil and Modern Medicine

Method of use

Tulsi is used in the following ways: -

Leaves



Basil
a paste and

Oil

Oil obtained from basil seeds can be used in aroma therapy, or applied to the skin.



Powder



Basil leaves can be dried, powdered, and then used mixed with water or honey.

Precautions in using the remedy:-

Some important precautions while using the treatment are as follows-

~Pregnant and breast-feeding women should use Tulsi only after consulting the doctor.

~ People who are allergic to basil should not use basil.

~ Consuming Tulsi in excess quantity can cause stomach upset in some people, hence it should be consumed in balanced quantities along with medical advice.

~Tulsi seeds and flowers should not be used directly.

~The extract of fresh basil leaves is the best, hence if possible, one should always use fresh leaves for health benefits.

Thus, it is clear that Tulsi is a powerful herb that has been used since ancient times to treat a variety of ailments.

Tulsi is a safe and effective health remedy and even today, Tulsi is widely used in basic home health remedies.

In today's era of increasing complex diseases, with the inclusion of modern medicine, along with the inclusion of advanced studies and scientific experiments done on the Tulsi plant, Tulsi will undoubtedly prove beneficial for health benefits in the future as well.



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08.Tulsi and modern medicine

As human society has progressed, diseases have also affected human health with new forms and complexities. But one of the main sources of human health is the development of immunity, and holy basil has special immunity enhancing properties.



As is evident from its anti-oxidant and anti-bacterial properties, it works to strengthen the immune system.

If today's modern medical scientific knowledge and the advanced (hi-tech) equipment being used are properly incorporated with the health enhancing properties of Tulsi plant, then the solution to many health problems of the present and future is possible just like the ancient medical improvements.

Till date, there are many traditional uses of Tulsi plant for health improvement, which have been confirmed with scientific authenticity.

Although some old beliefs still remain for which there is no scientific evidence, yet the medicinal benefits of Tulsi plant are unanimously accepted.

The medicinal uses of Tulsi, which were used in ancient Ayurvedic system and are also used in modern medical system with evidence, are as follows: -

Respiratory system health

Tulsi has anti-oxidant, anti-bacterial,

Based on its anti-viral properties, Tulsi is used in ancient Ayurvedic treatment as well as in today's modern medicine for some diseases related to breathing and respiratory system, such as cold, cough, flu, asthma etc.

Infections and fever

Based on its anti-fungal and anti-biotic properties, Tulsi is beneficial in the general prevention of bacterial infections and fever.

It also helps in improving health in diseases like malaria etc.

Improves digestion

In both Ayurveda and modern medicine, Tulsi is used to improve digestion and to treat stomach swelling etc.

Skin treatment

Based on its anti-microbial properties, Tulsi can be used to treat skin related diseases.

It is also used in today's current medical system.

Stress and mental health

Tulsi helps in reducing stress and improves mental health.

Tulsi is used to correct metabolic irregularities, modern disease
It is used in the treatment of 'Type-2-Diabetes'. It works by
reducing blood sugar.



The scientific name of
Tulsi is '*Ocimum tenuiflorum*'.

Also, modern scientific measurement method – Phytochemical
Composition Measurement, by which various components and
chemicals present in a particular plant species are identified.

In Tulsi i.e. 'Ocimum tenuiflorum', a brief introduction of the components and chemicals found by phytochemical composition measurement is as follows: -



Eugenol

This chemical, with a clove-like scent, is a phenyl propene that is known for its antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant properties.

This chemical is found in higher quantities in lemon basil than in other species of basil.

Astragalus

Astragalus is also known as methyl chavicol. It is a phenyl propene with a sweet, anise-like odor.

This component of basil has been shown to have antimicrobial and anti-oxidant effects.

The quantity of this element is found more in the Hoari Tulsi species than in other Tulsi species.

Linalool

Linalool, a terpene alcohol with a floral aroma, is known for its calming and stress-relieving properties, as well as potential antimicrobial activity.

Linalool is found in almost all species of basil.

Ocimene

This component of basil, a sweet, woody-scented, monoterpene, is known for its potential anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial effects.

This too is found in almost all species of basil.

Pinene

Pinene is a bicyclic monoterpene.

It has a pine-like scent, and is known for its bronchodilating and anti-inflammatory properties.

This chemical is found in small quantities in all basil plant species.

Cinemol

It is a monoterpene with a minty or camphor-like aroma that is known for its potential respiratory benefits and antimicrobial activity.

Cinnamol is also a component of almost all basil plant species.

Thymol

Thymol is a monoterpenoid phenol with a pungent odor.

This ingredient found in basil is known for its antiseptic, anti-fungal, and anti-oxidant properties.

Ethanol

The chemical in basil, a phenylpropene, has a sweet, licorice-like scent that is also found in fennel.

Citral

Having a lemon-like scent and also found in lemons, it is a mono aldehyde.

This chemical component of basil is known for its antibacterial and anti-oxidant properties.

Kapoor

Camphor is a cyclic ketone and its quantity is high in camphor basil.

This ketone has a strong aroma and is known for its potential decongestant and pain-relieving properties.

Thus, the modern medical analysis presented above confirms that these compounds contribute to various medicinal and aromatic properties of the plants in which they are found.

So, it is clear that all the components of Holy Basil make it traditionally useful for various purposes.

Basil cultivation promotes sustainability and employment. With expansion, farmers in Rewa can form cooperatives for distillation of essential oils, which can be linked to India's herbal market.

Keeping in view the divine, spiritual, ayurvedic, religious etc. characteristics of Tulsi, topics related to the expansion and propagation of Tulsi will be obtained under the advance subject **"Tulsi and Plantation"** and **"Tulsi Commercial Farming"** .

Basil plants purify the air, releasing volatile compounds such as oxygen and eugenol. In Rewa, basil gardens run by schools promote environmental education, in line with Madhya Pradesh's green initiatives.

In contemporary contexts, basil's role in air purification and stress relief has gained scientific recognition, making it an indispensable commodity in urban Indian households amid pollution concerns.

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09.Tulsi & Plantation

Tulsi plantation means preparing Tulsi plants in a systematic manner and in large numbers at a designated place, from where the prepared.

Tulsi Plant Nursery



The plants collected are made available for plantation elsewhere or for sale as per requirement.

Some important points regarding plantation which are necessary for plantation operation are as follows:-

1. Production of plant through seed
2. Production by other scientific evaluation experiments

1. Production of plant through seed -

The main steps in the production of a plant through seed are as follows-

- ~Seed Chakra
- ~Seed treatment, collection and storage
- ~Field Preparation
- ~Sowing seeds
- ~Plant care and protection

~ **Basil Seed Chakra(Cycle) –**

Since Tulsi plant is an annual plant, seeds are produced from the grown Tulsi plant almost every year.

The ideal time for collection of basil seeds is when the flowers change colour from slightly green to brown, and the mature seeds are collected when the flowers are brown and dry.

Therefore, seed collection from Tulsi plant is generally done from the beginning of summer to before the rainy season, i.e. in the month of June.

~ Seed treatment, collection and storage -

The seeds of Tulsi plant should be collected only after it is fully matured, so that good reproduction is obtained from the seeds. The Tulsi fruit turns brown

The fruits are fully developed as soon as the flowers turn colourful and the seeds are ready for collection after the flowers dry up.

Tulsi seeds are usually collected from the beginning of June, before the onset of the rains.



After collection, basil seeds are stored in paper bags, dried in a dry environment in such a way that no moisture remains in the seeds and after drying, they are stored in a properly airtight container such as glass or plastic.

These stored seeds can be used for planting in the same year or for a maximum of two years. At the time of sowing, basil seeds are also treated like other seeds. Seed treatment refers to the treatment done to awaken the dormant state of the seeds before sowing.

Although basil seeds do not require any special treatment before sowing, yet from the point of view of suitability, it is advisable to soak the seeds in cold normal water for 8 to 12 hours before sowing.

~Field Preparation-

Field preparation for seed sowing refers to the field preparation, soil preparation, or the medium in which the seeds are to be sown and in the nursery, generally a balanced mixture of fertile soil, inorganic and organic manure and sand is used.

This mixture is either spread in small beds or filled in small polythene bags and seeds are sown in this mixture.



~ Sowing Seeds-

Basil seeds should be sown in such a way that the seeds are buried in the soil at a depth of about 1/4 inch (10 cm).

The best way to do this is to spread the basil seeds on a surface at a distance of approximately 2 cm between the seeds. After spreading the seeds on the surface, cover them with a mixture of soil, compost and sand in such a way that the maximum thickness of the top layer is 10 cm. Basil seeds require adequate sunlight, i.e., a temperature of 21°C to 24°C and moisture, i.e., an adequate amount of water, to germinate.

At the time of irrigation, it must be kept in mind that moisture should be maintained but there should not be waterlogging.

Because the basil seeds are of small size, in case of water logging there is a possibility of the seeds rotting or getting infected with fungus etc., hence there should be proper arrangement for drainage of water in the bed or polythene bag.

~ Plant care and protection

After sowing the seeds, cover the upper surface with dried weeds, paddy straw etc. and after germination, remove the covered surface and after the germination is done, give suitable fertilizer to the plant for its nutrition and spray insecticide to prevent it from diseases.

Remove other weeds from time to time and keep irrigating as per requirement. Since Tulsi plant is sensitive to cold environment, hence if possible, protect the plant area by covering it with green shade net.

The green “green” shade net or poly shade, is an arrangement for covering the germination zone of plants. This system helps to protect the plant growth from the surrounding environmental changes. It is widely used in plant techniques.nursery

Green/Poly Shed Net Structure



The rainy season is the suitable natural environment for the germination of basil seeds. After sowing, germination starts in about 8 to 12 days, and after germination, in about 10 to 12 days, these plants are ready to be transferred to pots or polythene bags.

Reproducibility by other scientific evaluation experiments

For reproduction of a plant under this

The following methods are used :-

~**Plant tissue culture-**

~Plant grafting

~ Plant hybridization

~ **Plant Tissue Culture-**

Tulsi can be grown in nursery by tissue culture method. Tissue culture is a technique in which small pieces of tissue of a living plant are grown in laboratory i.e. tissue culture in plants is the technique of growing plant tissues in artificial environment which is useful for plant propagation and genetic improvement.

The sequential steps of the process of propagating Tulsi plant by tissue culture method are as follows-

Plant Tissue Culture

Plant tissue culture is a technique used to cultivate plant cells, tissues or organs in a controlled, sterile environment on a nutrient medium. This method, also known as micro propagation, allows rapid and mass production of genetically identical plants (clones) and is a valuable tool in both research and commercial applications.

Here is more detailed information**Important Concepts:****Full power**

Plant tissue culture relies on the principle of totipotency, which is the ability of a single plant cell to develop into a complete plant.

In- vitro culture

In this process, plant material (explant) is grown in a laboratory in a nutrient-rich medium, usually under bacteria-free conditions to prevent contamination.

Microamplification

A typical application of tissue culture, microamplification, focuses on generating many identical plants from a small piece of original plant material.

Application

massive dissemination

Tissue culture makes rapid multiplication of plants possible, especially those that are traditionally difficult to propagate (e.g., orchids, some fruit trees).

Disease eradication

Tissue culture can be used to produce germ-free plants, as some tissues (such as meristems) are less susceptible to infection.

Genetic improvement

Tissue culture techniques are important for genetic transformation and development of transgenic plants with desirable traits.

Germplasm conservation

Tissue culture, provides a method of preserving the genetic resources of plants, especially for endangered or rare species.

Research

Tissue culture is an important tool for the study of plant physiology, genetics and development.

Basic steps

Transplant selection Selecting appropriate plant tissue (e.g., germination top, leaf segment) to initiate culture.

Surface Sterilization Disinfect explants to eliminate microorganisms.

Culture media preparation Construct nutrient medium with essential macro and micronutrients, vitamins, carbon sources (usually sugars) and plant growth regulators.

Placing inoculation sterilized explants on culture medium.

Provide controlled environmental conditions (temperature, light, humidity) for the development of the incubation culture.

Subculture Transfer the growing tissue to fresh medium periodically to maintain its growth and development.

Plant Growth and Adaptation Allowing plants to develop roots and then gradually bringing them into a greenhouse or farm



Plant Part

A small part such as a twig or top node is taken from a healthy and developed basil plant.

To clean

Wash the affected part of the plant with water or soap

It is washed and cleaned, and then, it is kept in a disinfectant solution for some time.

Nutrient medium

Nutrient medium is a specially prepared solution in the laboratory, which provides essential nutrients and minerals to the plant tissue.

Small pieces of the plant are kept in this nutrient medium.



Controlled Environment

Controlled environment means an artificially created chamber in the laboratory, in which the nutrient medium is kept in a favorable and controlled environment, in which temperature, light, and humidity are controlled.

Growth of a new plant

After a few weeks, the tissue kept in the nutrient medium starts developing into a new plant.



Transfer of plant

These small plants are transferred to pots or polythene bags, just like plants germinated from seeds.

The speciality of Tulsi plants prepared by tissue culture method is that these plants are disease free, spread rapidly and all the plants are almost identical.

Tissue culture is a suitable method for obtaining large numbers of plants in less space.

~ Plant Grafting-

Grafting is an easy and effective way to propagate Tulsi. In this method, a cutting is taken from a healthy Tulsi plant and a small part is planted in water or soil. After some time, roots start developing in one end of the cutting and new leaves start growing from the other end.

The steps of grafting method are as follows:-

Taking Cuttings

A 4-6 inch long stem is cut from the Tulsi plant, and a cut is made at an angle of approximately 45 degree, just below the leaf node, and the leaves are cut and removed from the lower part of the stem.

Plant grafting uses tissue regeneration to combine “scion“ (upper part) and “rootstock“ (lower part) into a single, growing plant. This process involves wound healing, tissue adhesion, cell division and vascular reconnection, which makes asexual propagation of plants possible. Regeneration at the graft junction relies on molecular signals, phyto hormones and the remarkable cellular capacity to form a successful combination, enabling the creation of genetically combined plants with improved traits.

The process of graft regeneration

1. Wound healing: When the cuttings and roots are connected, they form a wound, which starts the wound healing process.
2. Cellular response: At the graft junction, plant cells respond by dividing and differentiating.
3. Tissue adhesion: The cut surfaces of the cuttings and rootstock adhere to each other.
4. Vascular reconnection: Importantly, the vascular tissues (xylem and phloem) must differentiate and reconnect in the graft, enabling the transport of water and nutrients

Importance of graft regeneration and factors affecting regeneration

Asexual Propagation: Grafting is an important method for asexual (vegetative) propagation, especially in the horticultural and agricultural industries.

Plant Improvement: This makes it possible to create chimeras (combined plants), which are more vigorous, resilient to diseases and can be better adapted to stressful environments.

Understanding plant biology: Studying regenerative mechanisms at graft junctions provides insight into fundamental regenerative pathways of plants and provides the basis for self-recognition in plants.

Plant Genetics: The ability of two plants to successfully graft depends on their genetic compatibility.

Molecular mechanisms: Specific molecular pathways and dynamic molecules are involved in the signaling and coordination of the regenerative process.

Environmental conditions: Biological and abiotic factors can affect the success of graft formation.

5. Hormonal regulation: Phytohormones play an important role in regulating and facilitating these regenerative processes.

Rooting in water

Place the cutting in a clean container filled with water in such a way that half of it remains immersed in water and half of it remains out of water.

After a few weeks, roots start developing in the water part.

It has to be kept in mind that there should be enough sunlight and air, and the water in the container should also be changed at regular intervals.



Planting in the soil

When the cutting has developed sufficient roots, it is removed from the container and planted in soil, and cared for until it develops into a plant.

The main feature of Tulsi plants prepared by grafting method is that these plants show signs of genetic growth.

~ Plant hybridization

Tulsi plant is also developed by plant variety hybridization method, but hybridization of Tulsi plant is a complex process which depends on many factors such as, the variety of plant with which hybridization is to be done, the environment in which the hybridization is to be achieved and the hybridization technique.

There are two main types of hybridization in basil plant

The first is hybridization through seeds and this hybridization phase includes sowing of seeds, growth of the plant, maintenance of the plant, production of flowers, and obtaining seeds.

Plant hybridization

Plant hybridization is the process of cross-breeding genetically diverse plants to combine desirable traits, leading to new varieties with beneficial characteristics such as high yield, disease resistance or improved quality.

This natural or synthetic technique creates genetic diversity, increases heterozygosity and creates new gene combinations to improve crop plants for commercial purposes.

It has been a key method for crop improvement since the work of Gregor Mendel and was essential to the Green Revolution.

Objectives of plant hybridization

S Create genetic diversity:

It presents new gene combinations, revealing diverse new plants for selection.

S Combine desirable qualities:

It brings favorable characteristics from different native plants, such as high yield, good quality and insect resistance into a single hybrid.

S Produce hybrid power:

Hybrid plants can exhibit better growth and vitality than their parents, a phenomenon known as “hybrid vigor”.

Types of plant hybridization

Based on the genetic relationship between parents:

S Inter-variety (inter-specific): Crossing of different varieties within the same species (e.g., hybrid maize).

S Interspecific hybridization: Hybridization of different species under the same lineage (e.g., wheat and rye).

S Inter-generic hybridization: Hybridization of plants of different species (e.g., radish × cabbage).

The process of artificial hybridization

S Neutering: To prevent self-pollination, the stamen (male part) is removed from the female parent flower when it is still in the bud stage.

S Bagging: Neutered flowers are covered with plastic bags to protect them from unwanted pollen.

S Pollen collection: Pollen grains are collected from the male parent plant.

S Pollination: Pollen is sprayed on the tip of the sterile female flower.

S Rebagging: The pollinated flower is again covered with a bag to prevent contamination.

S Tagging: The flower has a label with details about the parents and pollination date.



The second hybridization is through cuttings and its steps include taking cuttings, planting cuttings, growth of plant, maintenance of plant, hybridization of flowers, and obtaining hybrid seeds.

Basil is a self-pollinating plant, meaning it can pollinate itself with its own pollen. Cross-pollination of basil is also possible, which can create hybridization between different varieties or species.

This method of hybridization is mainly used to develop a completely new variety.



In Rewa, with practical tips, planting in clay pots with organic fertilizer promotes growth.

In this way, the above mentioned methods are used to produce healthy Tulsi plants in large quantities in the nursery and the plants produced in the nursery are planted elsewhere.

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10. Tulsi commercial farming

Due to the importance of medicinal properties found in the Tulsi plant, the utility of various products obtained from the Tulsi plant, such as leaves, seeds, extract, wood, etc., is long lasting and continuous in human life and will continue to do so in the future too.



”Conservation Efforts”:

The rainfall pattern of Rewa is being affected due to climate change, so community plantation is ensuring the survival of basil.

In Madhya Pradesh, local NGOs are training farmers to grow organic basil, thereby preserving its medicinal and spiritual value for future generations.

Commercial cultivation of basil turns its sacred and medicinal properties into a profitable venture, boosting the herbal industry of India.

In Rewa, where agriculture is the mainstay of livelihood, basil cultivation provides economic and environmental benefits.

Today, in the present perspective, the commercial importance of Tulsi plant can be divided in the following manner:-

- Commercial products based entirely on Tulsi products.
- Commercial products made from a mixture of Tulsi and others.

Based on the medicinal importance, beauty enhancing properties, and religious purpose of Tulsi plant, various types of commercial products are used.

These are mostly in the form of extracts, teas, oils, powders, jewellery, etc.

Some common examples are as follows –

Medicinal product completely based on Tulsi

Dabur Tulsi Drops.

Jiva Tulsi Drops.

Anju Tulsi Extract.

Baidyanath Tulsi Extract.

Jara Tulsi Powder.

Basic Ayurveda Tulsi Syrup.

Ayurvedic Panch Tulsi Drop.

Basil Oil.

Basil seed.

Ayurvedic Tulsi Capsules.

Products made from a mixture of Tulsi and others

Shila Tulsi Drops.

Patanjali Tulsi Shila etc.

Tulsi based religious spiritual product

01.Tulsi leaf garland



02. Tulsi wooden garland etc



Thus, according to the commercial importance of Tulsi, Tulsi plant can be collected as a commercial product through agriculture at small scale, medium scale or large scale and through various business mediums, it can also be made a source of proper income.

Tulsi Agriculture

Tulsi farming system can be understood through the following steps-

Field-soil preparation

After selecting the area suitable for the Tulsi plant, firstly fertile and nutritious soil must be prepared, then the field should be ploughed at the appropriate time (month of June-July) before starting any agricultural work, and after that the weeds or other disease causing, growth killing and unwanted things should be separated from the agricultural soil.

Sowing seeds

Seeds should be sown at the right time during the rainy season. Seeds should be planted in the soil at a depth of about 10 cm.

Sunlight and irrigation

Sunlight is essential for the Tulsi plant, along with this, regular irrigation is also necessary so that the soil remains moist. But it is also important to keep in mind that the amount of sunlight should not be too much.



An average of 6 hours of sunlight per day is suitable for Tulsi cultivation, along with this, do not let the field get waterlogged, i.e. there should be a system of drainage of excess water.

Fertilizer and medicine

Essential nutrients must be provided to Tulsi cultivation through fertilizers as per the requirement.

Also, if needed, insecticides, fungicides etc. should be sprayed at the right time and in the right manner to cure the disease.

Agricultural Harvesting

Agricultural harvesting means collecting leaves, seeds or wood, etc. from the developed or mature Tulsi plant at the right time.

Tulsi Agro Based Stored Product Preservation

Leaf Collection/ Protection

The collected leaves should be dried properly in sunlight or in a thermal environment so that no moisture remains in the leaves.



After drying, the product should be stored in a moisture-proof container, plastic bag or airtight container and then stored properly.

Seed Collection and Preservation

Since the Tulsi plant is small, its seeds are also small, so to collect the seeds, polythene or cloth should be spread under the plant and then the ripe seeds should be taken out from the flower cluster.



After drying the moisture content from the collected seeds, they should be stored in a suitable container.

Wood Collection



After maturity, the dried Tulsi plants are collected by cutting them or uprooting them after making the soil moist and marshy, and after cleaning, they are stored in the proper and necessary manner.

Tulsi product purchase and sale

Tulsi products can be bought and sold in the same way as other products. This work can be done through the local government marketing center, where Tulsi agricultural products can be marketed.

Also, Tulsi products can be sold to the right buyer and the required product can be purchased from the right seller through various popular advertising media.

The major and important aspects of commercial cultivation of basil plant are as follows:-

1. "Location Selection":

Select tropical areas like Madhya Pradesh with well drained, loamy soil (pH 6-7.5) and average temperature of 18-30 degrees.

Wide, Rewa's proximity to the Tamasa river provides ideal irrigation for large-scale cultivation.

2. "Choice of variety":

Rama and Shyama basil are preferred for high leaf yield (1-2 tonnes per hectare).

Extended, camphor basil is gaining popularity in Rewa for essential oil production due to its high eugenol content.

3. "Amplification":

Use seed or stem cuttings (10-15 cm) for faster growth and plant at a distance of '40 times 40' cm.

In Madhya Pradesh, hybrid varieties are being tested for drought resistance, benefiting the irregular rainfall areas of Rewa.

4. "Fertilizer":

Apply organic manure (10 tonnes per hectare) and NPK fertilizer (120:60:60 kg per hectare).

In Rewa, extended, intercropping of basil with legumes such as soybean increases soil nitrogen content, reducing costs.

5. "Irrigation and care":

Drip irrigation ensures water efficiency. Prune every 6-8 weeks to increase foliage growth.

Farmers in Rewa use solar powered pumps for permanent irrigation.

6. "Harvesting":

Collect leaves after 90 days, 3-4 times a year and collect seeds after flowering.

Drying the spreading leaves in the shade preserves the medicinal compounds, a practice adopted by the Herbal Cooperative Societies of Madhya Pradesh.

7. "Economics":

An initial investment of ₹50,000 per hectare yields ₹1-2 lakh from leaves and oils.

After the expansion, Rewa farmers export oil to pharmaceutical companies and make profits of 20 to 30 percent.

Sustainability and Employment:-

Commercial farming promotes organic practices and reduces the use of chemicals.

In Rewa, women's self-help groups are trained to make tea and powder from basil, thus promoting employment.

The Forest Department of Madhya Pradesh promotes basil plantations in tribal areas, in line with social forestry goals.

Market Prospects:-

Basil based products (tea, oil, capsules) are increasingly in demand in India and are being exported to Europe and South-East Asia.

With expansion, farmers in Rewa can form cooperatives for distillation of essential oils and connect to global markets through initiatives by India's Ministry of Ayush

Continuous demand and supply coordination of Tulsi, Tulsi agriculture and commercial purposes through agriculture, beneficial for human society as well as the environment.

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11.Tulsi and Nidhivan Vrindavan

Nidhivan is a religious place dedicated to the sacred Tulsi plant, located in Vrindavan.



Vrindavan, which is completely dedicated to the worship of Lord Krishna, is located in the city of Mathura, in the state of Uttar Pradesh in the Indian nation of India.

Vrindavan, where Lord Krishna is believed to have resided continuously since his birth, is a very sacred and full of religiosity.

This verse is mentioned in the Tulsi Strot, in the Prakriti section of Sri Brahma Vaivart Puran, narrated by the Lord

Pura Babhuva or Devi, Tvado Vrindavan Vane.

Ten Vrindavani Khyata, Saubhagyam Taan Bhajamyham | |

The above mentioned shloka clarifies that –

O Goddess Vrinda of Vrindavan in the form of Vrindavan forest who is omnipresent, we worship you to attain good fortune and fame.

That is, this verse refers to Vrinda i.e. Tulsi as the queen of Vrindavan and the beloved of Krishna.

Special festivals are celebrated in Nidhivan on occasions such as Janmashtami, Radhashtami, Holi, Sharad Purnima, Kartik Purnima, etc., and along with Shri Radha Krishna, the Tulsi tree is also worshipped.

Nidhivan, located in Vrindavan, is considered as a holy place dedicated to the pastimes of Radha and Krishna and Radha's friends, the Gopis and for this reason, no one is allowed to enter Nidhivan at night.



The Nidhivan courtyard is known for its forest of Tulsi trees, especially old and large Tulsi trees.

Another specialty of this place is that in Nidhivan, Tulsi trees are found mostly in large numbers and in pairs.

Along with the Tulsi plants (trees), there is a temple site called 'Rangmahal' and another site called 'Bansi Chor Radha Mandir' located in the Nidhivan premises.



Along with this, there is a pilgrimage place dedicated to Swami Haridas Ji within the courtyard. Swami Haridas Ji is famous for having made an idol of Shri Banke Bihari Ji with all his devotion.

So, it is clear that Nidhivan is a 'Tulsi forest' and just like 'Tulsi' is known as 'Advitiya', in the same way, Nidhivan is the only place of its kind in the whole world.

It is believed that in the Rangmahal temple situated in Nidhivan, Radha Ji and Shri Krishna spend their night after Raas Leela in this temple.

Vanshi Chor Radha Temple: As the name suggests, according to a belief, this place is known as the place where Radha ji stole the flute of Lord Krishna.



It is said that all the creepers of Nidhivan are Radha Ji's friend Gopis, who are standing in each other's arms, and when Radha Rani performs Raasleela with Bihari Ji in Nidhivan at midnight, the creepers and leaves there become Gopis and perform Raasleela around the 'Tulsi' trees, but no one can see this Raasleela.

Thousands of monkeys, birds and animals stay in Nidhivan during the day, but as soon as evening comes, all the animals leave from there.

Not even a single bird stays there, even all the underground creatures like ants etc. go inside the ground.



According to a religious belief, it is explained that no one can see the Raasleela of Radha-Krishna because Raasleela is not a mundane leela of the mundane world but it is the most divine leela of the supernatural world and it is not possible for a normal human being to see this transcendental event directly.

It has been accepted only by the accomplished saints that they have occasionally seen a glimpse of the Raasleela episode and heard the sound of the anklets of the gopis.

Therefore, under the conservation effort, Such as Nidhivan is a national protected site, which preserves its basil ecosystem.

Inspired by Nidhivan's model in Madhya Pradesh too, the forest department could promote similar tree plantations in tribal areas to blend spirituality and environmental conservation.

Though today in the present modern scientific age, it is not easy to completely accept the religious beliefs, but accepting the proven divinity of Tulsi plant and its holy effect, it is absolutely right to say that Nidhivan i.e. Tulsi forest is a unique heritage gifted to all of us by the ancient religious culture.

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12. Religious importance of Tulsi

Tulsi, a sacred plant full of divine qualities, is often used in India for its religious purposes along with its spiritual and Ayurvedic importance.



In Vishnu Purana, Tulsi is described as the wife of Lord Vishnu. Prasad is incomplete without Tulsi.

The Skanda Purana gives a detailed description of the benefits of Tulsi for attaining salvation.

Tulsi, which resides in the heart of Lord Vishnu, has been used with devotion in the Indian Hindu religion for religious purposes every day, from ancient times till today.

Tulsi has profound religious significance in Hinduism, it is worshiped as Goddess Tulsi and is a medium of divine blessings.

In Kali Yuga, Tulsi is considered Yaksha Batyaksha - a divine plant bestowed by Lord Vishnu - who bestows motherly grace and purity on devotees.

Rituals and Practices:-

Tulsi is the focal point of daily worship, with leaves offered to Vishnu and Krishna.

Tulsi Vivah on Devauthani Ekadashi of Kartik, is the celebration of the symbolic marriage of Tulsi and Shaligram, which ensures marital happiness.

In Rewa, during Kartik families light ghee lamps around basil plants and sing bhajans to invoke prosperity.

On festivals like Karva Chaith, women tie sacred threads around Tulsi for the prosperity of the family.

Classical basis:-

The Vishnu Purana states that the offering is incomplete without the leaves of Tulsi, as Tulsi is the symbol of the grace of Lord Vishnu.

In the Skanda Purana, it is said that worship of Tulsi brings salvation.

In the Padma Purana, the circumambulation of the Tulsi plant is described as the same as the pilgrimage to all the holy places.

In Madhya Pradesh, priests recite these texts during Tulsi puja in Vishnu temples.

Festivals:-

Tulsi is an integral part of Diwali, Holi and Janmashtami.

In Rewa, during Diwali, basil leaves are placed in the puja plates to ward off negative energies, while in Holi, basil-infused water is used in rituals for purification.

Cultural significance:-

The presence of Tulsi in houses and temples is a symbol of purity.

In rural areas of Madhya Pradesh, basil is planted at the entrance of the house for protection from evil spirits, local pundits in Rewa further reinforce this belief during community pujas.

The religious significance of Tulsi goes beyond rituals, it provides spiritual purification and divine connection, making it the basis of Hindu worship, which emphasizes its religious significance and divine blessings.

From religious Yagya rituals, to the offering of food to Shri Hari, to the process of body offering,

Shri Tulsi Ji continues to have a special religious significance.



There are some Hindu communities and specific sects that are completely dedicated to the service and glory of Shri Tulsi Ji.

For example, the Vaishnav Hindu religion and Jain religion community consider Tulsi as a special religious center and always wear Tulsi ji based garland, necklace, rosary, etc. with devotion during various fasts, festivals and yajna, charity, penance, etc. and follow the related religious practices.

In accordance with the religious importance of Tulsi, it has some other religious names which are as follows: -

~ Tulsi-

~ Incomparable – meaning one who cannot be compared with anyone.

~ Unique - in only one form, not in any other form.

~ Surasa- having a good and lovely fragrance.

~ Dev Dundubhi – remover of negative energy.

~ Apetakshari – One who always remains divine.

~ Sulabha - easily available.

~ Vishnuvallabha – as the wife of Sri Hari Vishnu.

~ Hari Priya – very dear to Lord Vishnu.

~ Vaishnavi - a part, fragment of Lord Vishnu.

Because of the explanation of the religious importance and glory of the Tulsi plant is very vast and extensive.

Therefore, some basic and fact gathering presentation summary is as follows:-

~ It is mandatory to have Tulsi at the beginning of every religious purpose or in the resolution. Be it a yagya, donation, tapa, tarpan, etc. or a simple fast, worship, ritual, etc., the religious purpose is said to be mandatory.

~ Only leaves of Rama Tulsi are offered to Lord Vishnu and Rama and Shyama Tulsi are not planted together at one place.

~ Tulsi leaves are never offered to Lord Shiva and only if it is necessary, Tulsi flowers (manjari) can be offered to Lord Shiva.

~ Tulsi plant should be planted at the main entrance of the house or in the courtyard. Planting it elsewhere is not considered advisable.

~Tulsi plant should not be planted on Monday, Sunday, Wednesday and in even numbers like 2,4,6,8 etc. That is, Tulsi plant should always be planted in odd numbers like 1,3,5,7.

~ Tulsi leaves should not be plucked on Tuesday, Friday, Poornima, Dwadashi, Pitru Puja, evening or night, etc. Also, Tulsi leaves should not be plucked with nails, but should be plucked with fingers.



~ Tulsi leaves that have fallen on their own are considered most appropriate for worship. It is also said that Tulsi leaves do not become stale for 7 days.

~According to religious beliefs, planting Tulsi plant in Chaitra month, Kartik month, Thursday, Friday is considered auspicious.

~ During the worship of Rama Tulsi, the plant is circled 11 times and the Shyam Tulsi plant is circled 21 times.

~ Offering Tulsi leaves to God is considered pious. The legend behind putting Tulsi leaves in God's Prasad is that, Lord Rama had said that to fill Hanuman's stomach, one should give him a Tulsi leaf so that his hunger is satiated.

~ In houses where Lord Shaligram is worshipped, the rule of eating food is followed only after offering the Tulsi leaf to Lord Shaligram.

Thus, through some basic and pithy context, it is evident that besides being ayurvedic and spiritually significant, the Tulsi plant is also full of divine qualities and has immense religious significance. It is dedicated to the welfare of human life and is a sacred plant, holy and venerable.

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13. Tulsi Mahatmya Analysis

Tulsi is known for its divine medicinal properties and sacred religious purpose and is considered very dear to the main deity of Indian religion, Shri Hari Thakur Ji, Vishnu Ji.



An ancient verse on Tulsi:

Namo Moksha Prade Devi, Namah Sampatpraptike

*Tulsi Patumaam Nityam, Sarva Padbhyopi Sarvada.
Kirtitaāpi smritavaapi, pavitrayati manavam.*



O Goddess who gives salvation, O Goddess who gives wealth, I salute you. May Tulsi always protect me and save me from all calamities.

Even by chanting your name or remembering you, a man becomes pure.

The summary of this Tulsi Mahatmya described in Indian religious Puranas, Upanishads, scriptures, etc. is as follows: -

~ By the effect of reciting or listening to Tulsi Mahatmya, a living being is freed from the cycle of birth and death.

~The one who offers sandalwood made from Tulsi wood to Lord Krishna and applies it to his idol with devotion, always remains in the proximity of Lord Hari.

~ By offering naivedya prepared on the fire of Tulsi wood to Lord Krishna, one gets the fruit of donating food equal to Mount Meru.

~One who offers incense made from Tulsi wood to God receives the fruits of 100 Yagya rituals and cow donation.

~The glory of the soil of the Tulsi root is that whoever worships Lord Vishnu by applying Tulsi soil, gets the fruits of 100 days of worship in a single day and whoever takes a bath with the water mixed with the soil of the root, gets the same fruits as taking a bath in the water of a holy place.

A person who worships Lord Shiva with fresh Tulsi buds (flowers) enjoys the fruits of his good deeds as long as the Sun, Moon, stars etc. exist.

~ By worshipping God with Tulsi leaves every day, a person gets wealth and terrible diseases and bad friends get destroyed.

~The idol of Tulsi ji is said to provide all the accomplishments.

~ It is considered very pious to plant the Tulsi plant on the occasion of Shraddha, in the month of Shravan and on the day of Sankranti.

~ Brahma Ji resides in the root of the Tulsi plant, Lord Vishnu in the middle and Lord Rudra in the buds.

This is the reason why buds of Tulsi are offered to Lord Shiva.

~ In the house, village or forest where there is a Tulsi tree, Lord Hari Vishnu resides there with a happy mind.

~Especially if a Tulsi tree is planted in a Shiv temple, then the person lives in Shri Dham and heaven for as many ages as the number of seeds produced from that Tulsi tree.

~In Tulsi Mahatmya it is even believed that by merely seeing or touching the garden of Tulsi tree, even sins like brahminhatya of a living being are destroyed.

~It is described in Puranas that if the dead body is cremated with Tulsi wood, then he attains Vishnu Dham, where the gods etc. shower flowers on his arrival and Lord Hari himself takes such a pious soul with him to his abode.

Also, if even a single piece of Tulsi wood is there along with other woods, then similar virtuous results are attained.

~By donating Pinda by mixing Tulsi leaves, the ancestors remain calm for years.

~Just by passing by a Tulsi forest, all the past sins of a person are destroyed and even the most sinful person receives the blessings of Lord Vishnu by simply staying under the shade of the Tulsi forest.

~Wherever the wind blows carrying the fragrance of Tulsi, all the ten directions and the living beings around that place become pure.



~Havan etc. performed using Tulsi wood provides purification in all ways.

~There is always prosperity in the house where Tulsi plant is planted in the courtyard.

The Tulsi Mahatmya described in the Puranas, blends spiritual, cultural and scientific dimensions, praising the divine glory of Tulsi. This chapter analyzes the greatness of basil through traditional beliefs and modern evidence.

Classical analysis:

In the Rig Veda, Tulsi is called unique (incomparable), which highlights its unique purity.

In the Padma Purana, worship of the Tulsi plant is described as like visiting all the holy places, which leads to spiritual liberation.

In the Skanda Purana, Tulsi is said to purify sins, because its mere presence purifies the soul.

In Rewa, Pandits recite these texts to emphasize its divine role during Tulsi marriage.

Tribal Traditions:-

Mr. Kanhaiyalal Pandey, Social Forestry Officer(Administrative Section), Madhya Pradesh, shared a 1974 incident from the Kusumi

Range, where the Gond community used basil leaves and wood in burial ceremonies.

After death, they would put basil in the mouth of the deceased, believing that it brought salvation.

In extended form, this practice reflects the experience-based lifestyle of the Gonds, devoid of formal education but rich in spiritual faith. Similar traditions prevail in the tribal areas of Rewa, where basil symbolizes the bridge to God.

Scientific evidence:-

Modern studies prove the importance of basil.

Its phytochemicals (e.g., eugenol, rosmarinic acid) reduce stress and boost immunity, in line with Vedic claims of health promotion.

Extensive research by Indian institutes like AIIMS shows that Tulsi has anti-inflammatory properties, further reinforcing its Mahaaushadhi (Great Medicine) title.

In Rewa, universities like AKS are studying the potential of basil in modern medicine, and combining tradition with science.

Cultural Relevance:-

In Madhya Pradesh, basil is important in community discourse during festivals, where its spiritual and medicinal benefits are discussed.

Tulsi Katha sessions are held at local ashrams in Rewa, where stories of Vrinda are told to inspire devotion and environmental consciousness.

The greatness of Tulsi is a bridge of faith and proof, connecting ancient knowledge with modern science.

Its sacredness, reflected in tribal customs and classical hymns, continues to inspire devotional and health-related practices in Rewa and beyond.



Therefore, Tulsi is a sacred plant, spiritual, Ayurvedic, and religious purpose as well as, welfare for human life in all ways and, direct and present as the giver of salvation which, from ancient times to the present day.



Conclusion

Since we all are living in an education based human society today, but there is an incident in the light of the importance of Tulsi, which is narrated by Shri Kanhaiyalal Pandey (Kanhaiya Das), Government Servant, Social Forestry, Forest Department, Madhya Pradesh, and is worth emulating.

This incident is completely focused on the tribal society living in the forest area, who lead an experience based lifestyle.

According to Shri Kanhaiyalal Pandey, in the year 1974, when he was posted in Kusumi Range under the remote regional forest area of the Forest Department, where the native Gond community of about 1000 and 200 families were living in small groups in old traditional houses made of mud and straw.

The life of the Gond society was completely forest based. All of them were completely deprived of education and knowledge and followed an experience based lifestyle.

In this sequence of life, there was a tradition after death in which the mouth of the dead soul was opened by picking up the tooth with the help of tongs and after opening the mouth, Tulsi leaves and Tulsi wood were inserted. Thereafter, the body of the deceased was given its final form.

Regarding Tulsi leaves and Tulsi wood, their belief was that Tulsi is sacred and keeping it in the mouth of the dead soul leads to salvation.

Therefore, the above context proves that Tulsi plant is sacred traditionally also.

In the upcoming revised edition of the book, an effort will be made to compile some more important facts such as the role of Tulsi in the community health programs of Rewa and its potential in global herbal markets etc., by threading them with modern research, traditional knowledge and religious quotations, to further strengthen the bridge between faith, belief and evidence of Tulsi - a sacred plant.

Thank you for studying the book 'Tulsi - a sacred plant' with an open heart and for supporting the emotional expression of universal welfare. Namaskar!!



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 - "Publisher": Penguin Books India
 - "Relevance": Provides a comprehensive introduction to Tulsi's botanical details (e.g., *Ocimum sanctum*, Lamiaceae family) and varieties, including growth cycle and regional distribution, which aligns with the overview of Tulsi's names, habitats and life cycle stages section.

2. "Indian Medicinal Plants: An Illustrated Dictionary" by C.P. Khare"
 - "Publisher": Springer India
 - "Relevance": Details of Tulsi's scientific classification, varieties (e.g., Rama, Shyama) and growth aspects, supporting details of germination, vegetative growth and seed production.

3. "Indian Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia" (Volume I) by Government of India
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 - "Relevance": Presents botanical and varietal details of Tulsi (*Ocimum sanctum*), including life cycle and regional names, which directly support introduction and growth cycle explanation.

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 - "Relevance": Explains botanical family, genus and growth stages (e.g., germination in 6-9 days) of Tulsi, which corresponds to the section's detailed cycle from seed to seedling.

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 - "Relevance": Covers varieties, habitat (tropical regions) and life cycle of Tulsi, and provides a general botanical introduction.

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 - "Publisher": CRC Press (Available through Indian importers)
 - "Relevance": Description of Tulsi types (e.g., Rama, Shyama, Lemon Tulsi) with medicinal properties, matching details on leaves, flowers and benefits (e.g., boosts immunity, aids digestion).

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- "Relevance": Description of types of Tulsi (e.g., Lemon, Clove Tulsi) with properties and precautions, supports the health applications of the section.

References: References for 04. Tulsi the spiritual tree and 05. Tulsi the sacred plant.

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- "Publisher": Penguin Books India
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2. "Tulsi: Nectar of Life" by Vaidya Atrey Smith

- "Publisher": Motilal Banarsidas Publishers (India)
- "Relevance": Descriptions of divine qualities of Tulsi in scriptures (e.g., Rig Veda, Atharva Veda) and myths (Vrinda-Vishnu curse), supports the spiritual tree narrative.

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- Publisher: Motilal Banarsidas Publishers (India)
- Relevance: Description of Vrinda's incarnation as Tulsi and Samudra manthan directly supports Puranic interpretations and sacred status.

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5. "Herbal Medicine: Biomolecular and Clinical Aspects" by Iris F.F. Benzie and Sissy Vachel-Galor"

- "Publisher": CRC Press (available through Indian importers)
- "Relevance": Covers Tulsi compounds (e.g., eugenol for stress relief) that support divine qualities such as positivity and health enhancement.

References: 07. Tulsi Ayurvedic Importance.

1. "L.D. 1. "Handbook of Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants" by S. Kapoor

- "Publisher": CRC Press (available through Indian importers)
- "Relevance": Details of Ayurvedic uses of Tulsi (e.g., Vata-Kapha sedative, digestive aid), along with precautions, match the section's benefits and methods.

2. "Indian Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia" (Volume I) by Government of India

- "Publisher": CCRAS, India
- "Relevance": Tulsi is listed as a Maha-Aushadhi for diseases (e.g., respiratory, skin), along with uses (leaves, oil, powder), supporting the section's Ayurvedic significance.

3. "The Yoga of Herbs: An Ayurvedic Guide to Herbal Medicine" by David Frawley and Vasant Lad"

- "Publisher": Motilal Banarsidass Publishers (India)
- "Relevance": Tulsi benefits (e.g., immunity, stress reduction) and precautions (e.g., pregnancy) are explained, which aligns with the section's detailed uses.

4. "Indian Medicinal Plants" by CP Khare"

- "Publisher": Springer India

- "Relevance": Tulsi's Ayurvedic roles (e.g., antidotes, mental health) are covered, along with methods and precautions, which align with the section's comprehensive list.

5. "Ayurveda: The Science of Self-Healing" - by Vasant Lad"

- "Publisher": Motilal Banarsidas Publishers (India)

- "Relevance": Tulsi is described as a balancing herb for Vata-Kapha, used for digestive and respiratory problems, which supports the Ayurvedic focus of the section.

References:- 08. Tulsi and Modern Medicine.

1. "'Tulsi - Ocimum sanctum: An herb for all reasons" by Eugene Sebastian J. Nidiri"

- "'Publisher'": Journal of Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine (Open Access, India)

- "'Relevance'": Description of modern benefits (e.g., respiratory, infection) and phytochemicals (eugenol, linalool) of Tulsi, matches the analysis of the section.

2. "'Ocimum sanctum Linn. A reservoir plant for therapeutic applications" by P. Prakash and Neelu Gupta"

- "'Publisher'": Pharmacognosy Reviews (Open Access, India)

- "'Relevance'": Explains the compounds (e.g., thymol, citral) and benefits (e.g., anti-oxidant, anti-viral) of Tulsi, and supports the modern medical uses of the section.

3. "'Biofuels: Biotechnology, Chemistry and Sustainable Development" by David M. Musdell"

- "'Publisher'": CRC Press (available through Indian importers)

- "'Relevance'": Covers phytochemicals and modern applications of Tulsi (e.g., stress relief, type-2 diabetes), which aligns with the section's evidence-based benefits.

4. "Cultural and Medicinal Importance of Tulsi, Rosemary and Black Pepper" [Authors not specified in search, but arbitrarily]"

- "Publisher": SSRN (Open Access, India)

- "Relevance": Discusses modern medicinal uses and varieties of Tulsi, supporting the section's phytochemical breakdown and health benefits.

5. "Ayurvedic Herbs: A Clinical Guide to Therapeutic Plants of Traditional Indian Medicine" by Premila M.S."

- "Publisher": Haworth Press (available through Indian importers)

- "Relevance": Combines Ayurvedic and modern uses of Tulsi (e.g., anti-inflammatory) with phytochemical details, which align with the section's analysis.

References:- 09. Tulsi and Plantation.

"References":

1. "Medicinal Plants: Cultivation and Uses" by H. Panda."

- "Publisher": National Institute of Industrial Research (India)

- "Relevance": Details of seed cycle and field preparation.

2. "Cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Crops" by A.A. Farooqi and B.S. Sriramu"

- "Publisher": Universities Press (India)

- "Relevance": Covers sowing and pest control methods.

3. "Handbook on Medicinal Herbs with Uses" by H. Panda"

- "Publisher": Asia Pacific Business Press (India)

- "Relevance": Explains care and propagation techniques.

4. "Indian Herbal Pharmacopoeia" by Indian Drug Manufacturers Association"

- "Publisher": IDMA (India)

- "Relevance": Provides standards for seed storage.

5. "The Encyclopedia of Medicinal Plants" Author: Chevalier Andrew" -
"Publisher": DK India

- "Relevance": Description of environmental benefits of tree plantation.

Reference:- 10. Commercial cultivation of Tulsi.

"References":

1. "Medicinal Plants: Cultivation and Uses" By H. Panda"

- "Publisher": National Institute of Industrial Research (India)

- "Relevance": Covers commercial agricultural economics.

2. "Cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Crops" By A.A. Farooqi"

- "Publisher": Universities Press (India)

- "Relevance": Details of variety selection and harvesting.

3. "Handbook on Medicinal Herbs with Uses" By H. Panda"

- "Publisher": Asia Pacific Business Press (India)

- "Relevance": Explains fertilization and irrigation.

4. "Indian Herbal Pharmacopoeia" by IDMA

- "Publisher": IDMA (India)

- "Relevance": Standards for commercial production.

5. "Biofuels: Biotechnology and Sustainable Development" by David M. Musdell

- "Publisher": CRC Press (Imported)

- "Relevance": Economics of Tulsi Oil Production.

References:- 11 Tulsi and Nidhivan Vrindavan

"References":

1. "Sacred Plants of India" by Nandita Krishna and M. Amirthalingam

- "Publisher": Penguin Books India

- "Relevance": Description Tulsi legend of Nidhivan.

2. "Brahma Vaivarta Purana" (Translation) by Geeta Press.
 - "Publisher": Geeta Press (India)
 - "Relevance": Vrinda's relation with Tulsi Kunjs of Vrindavan.
3. "Vrindavan: God's Playground" by Swami Mukundananda
 - "Publisher": Jagannath Puri Publications (India)
 - "Relevance": Description of Raas Leela and the role of Tulsi.
4. "Hindu Holy Places" by Subhadra Sen Gupta.
 - "Publisher": Rupa Publications (India)
 - "Relevance": Conservation efforts of Nidhivan.
5. "Spiritual Heritage of India" by Swami Prabhavananda
 - "Publisher": Ramakrishna Math (India)
 - "Relevance": Spiritual significance of Tulsi trees.

References: 12. Religious significance of Tulsi.

- References: 1. "Hindu Rituals and Routines" by Swami Chinmayananda
- "Publisher": Chinmaya Mission (India)
 - "Relevance": Description of Tulsi Vivah and daily worship.
2. "Padma Purana" (Translation) by N.A. Deshpande
 - "Publisher": Motilal Banarsidass (India)
 - "Relevance": Tulsi worship for salvation.
 3. "'Vishnu Purana'" (Translation) by H.H. Wilson"
 - "Publisher": Garuda Books (India)
 - "Relevance": Tulsi as the wife of Lord Vishnu.
 4. "'Skanda Purana'" (Translation) by G.V. Tagare"
 - "Publisher": Motilal Banarsidas (India)
 - "Relevance": Spiritual benefits of Tulsi.

5. ""Cultural and commercial value of Tulsi" by A.K. Singh"

- "Publisher": PMC (Open Access, India)

- "Relevance": Religious festivals associated with Tulsi.

References:- 13 Tulsi Mahatmya Vivechan"Reference":

1. ""Padma Purana" (Translation) by NA Deshpande"

- "Publisher": Motilal Banarsidas (India)

- "Relevance": Analysis of the spiritual glory of Tulsi.

2. ""Rig Veda" (Translation) by Swami Dayanand Saraswati"

- "Publisher": Arya Samaj (India)

- "Relevance": Unique reference for Tulsi.

3. ""Tulsi - Ocimum Sanctum: A Herb for All Reasons" by ESJ Nidiri"

- "Publisher": PMC (Open Access, India)

- "Relevance": Scientific verification of the greatness.

4. "Spiritual Heritage of India" by Swami Prabhavananda

- "Publisher": Ramakrishna Math (India)

- "Relevance": A blend of faith and cultural analysis.

5. "Tribal Heritage of India" by SC Dubey

- "Publisher": Vikas Publishing House (India)

- "Relevance": Documentation of tribal practices such as Gond rituals.

Other important related references:-

"References":

1. "Sacred Plants of India" by Nandita Krishna

- "Publisher": Penguin Books India

- "Relevance": Refers to Tulsi in spiritual traditions.

2. "Spiritual Heritage of India" by Swami Prabhavananda

- "Publisher": Ramakrishna Math (India)

- "Relevance": Describes the Guru-disciple traditions.

3. "Hindu Rituals and Routines" by Swami Chinmayananda

- "Publisher": Chinmaya Mission (India)

- "Relevance": Explains the Tulsi Kanthi practices.

4. "Tulsi: Nectar of Life" by Vaidya Atrey Smith

- "Publisher": Motilal Banarsidass (India)

- "Relevance": Highlights the spiritual significance of Tulsi.

"Some Short Notes References":

1. "Tribal Heritage of India" by SC Dubey"

- "Publisher": Vikas Publishing House (India)

- "Relevance": Documentation of Gond tribal rituals with Tulsi.

2. "Sacred Plants of India" by Nandita Krishna

- "Publisher": Penguin Books India

- "Relevance": Refers to the cultural role of Tulsi.

3. "Tulsi – Ocimum sanctum: A herb for all reasons" by E.S.J. Nidiri

- "Publisher": PMC (Open Access, India)

- "Relevance": Scientific evidence for traditional beliefs.

4. "Hindu Sacred Plants" by S.K. Jain

- "Publisher": Botanical Survey of India (India)

- "Relevance": Analysis of traditional uses of Tulsi.

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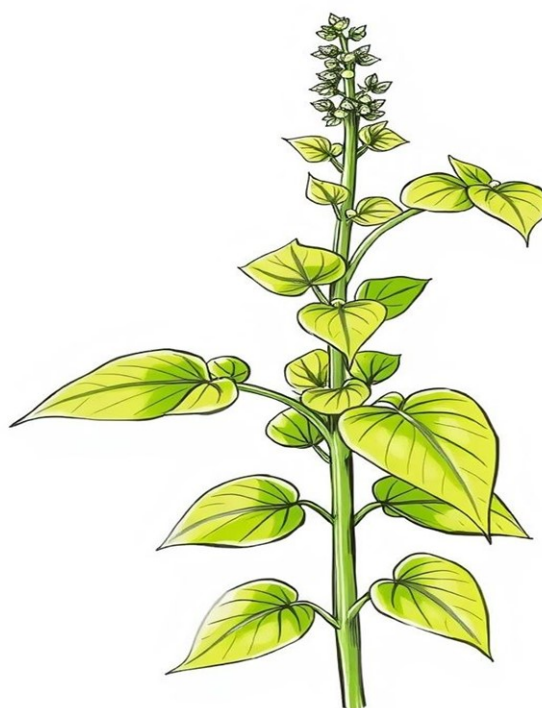
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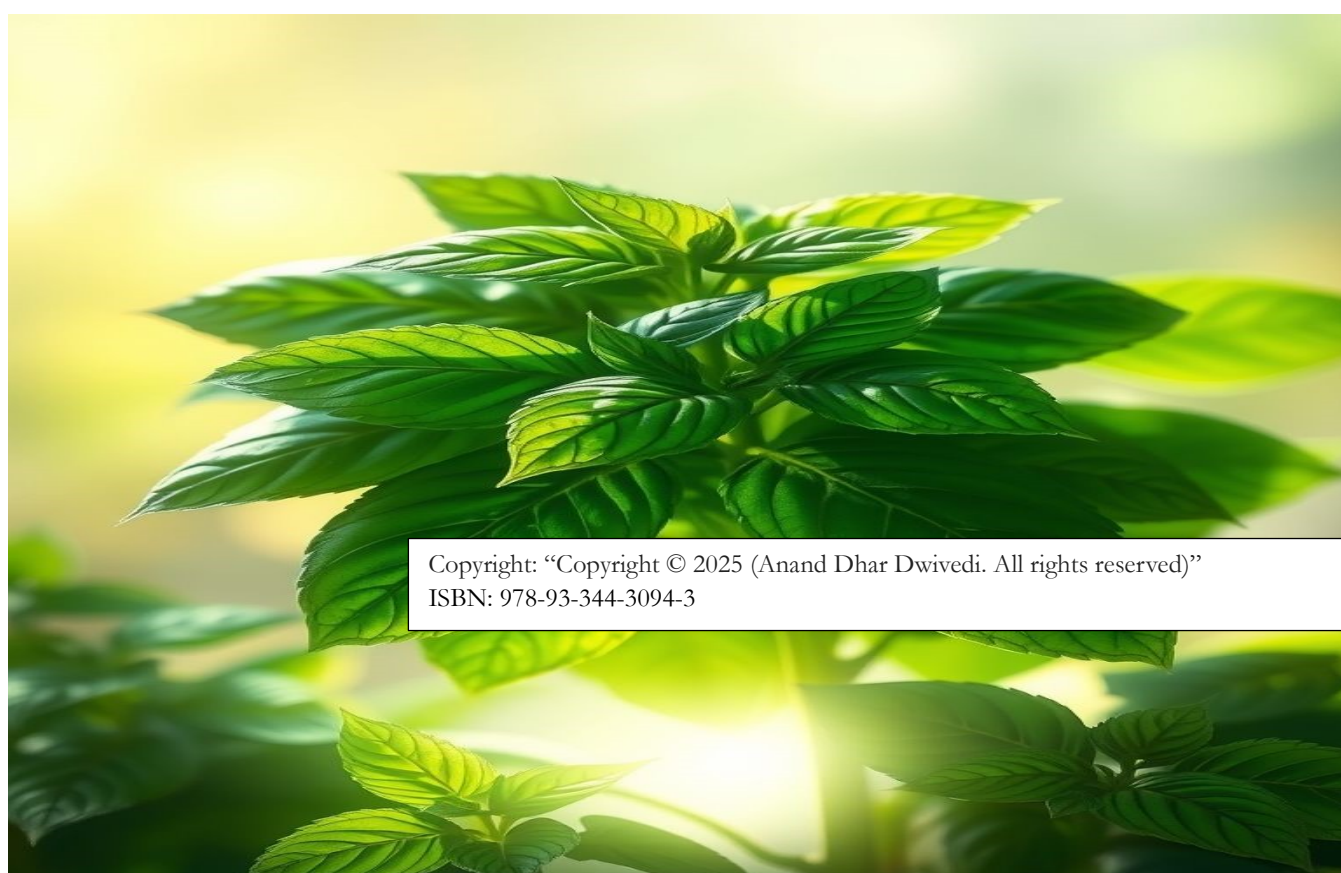


Heartfully Thank's !!

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