DOCTRINE OF TANTRA YUKTI: A INDIAN RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

"We owe a lot to the Indians, who taught us how to count, without which no worthwhile scientific discoveries could have been made."

Albert Einstein

Scientific approach towards any research exploration demands six question to be answered these six questions are what, why, how, when, who, where, the elaboration regarding when, why, how, what, who, where are explained in the forms of Doctrine of Tantra yukti, Tantra yukti is the methodology, technique, systematic approach of studying a tantra to interpret its correct unambiguous meaning for its practical application. Caraka samhita is the first evidence of referring to tantra yuktis. “As sun causes lotuses to blossom, as light lights up the entire house, the yuktis or devices of a treatise serves the same purpose”. If one acquires scholarship in one science, it would be easier for him to understand other sciences too. A medical practitioner, who is well versed in śāstras, shall be considered as if a looser of wealth due to ill fate, if he does not know the application of tantra yuktis. If the shastric knowledge is not received in a positive way it destroys the receiver like a weapon. But, when it is received in respect it protects him”. Tantra yukti is the methodology or technique or systemic approach of studying a Tantra (science) to interpret its correct, unambiguous meaning for the precise practical application. Proper usage of Tantrayukti serves the purpose of understanding the depth of knowledge of the classics and their application in a proper way.

This ancient ayurvedic research concepts tantra yukti will help to focus on identification of Research question, Problem statement, Set hypothesis, Materials and methods, Collection of data, Analysis and interpretation and Conclusion. Most of the Tantra yukti terms are similar to Research methodology like Adhikarana Research topic/title of the topic should be FINEAR and SMART, Yoga proper arrangement, scientific writing should be written in IMRAD structure, Uddhesa concise statement Abstract, Nirdesha Descriptive Statement Whole Original Article, prayojana Aims and Objectives, Upadesha Authorities Instructions research specific guidelines to conduct the research studies. Nirnaya Final Decision conclusion and results, Ateetavekshana Retrospective study, Anaagatavekshana Prospective study. Sambhava Possibilities Probability chance. Like this there is broad scope of application of tantra yukti in research methodology.

In systematic research: Adhikarana, Pradesha, Uddhesa, Nirnaya, Ekantha, Anumata we applied for focus to set the goals. Nirdesha, Prayoja, Upadesha, Apadesha, Poorvarupa, Vyakhayana, Atitaavekshana, Anagatavekshana, Niyoga, Uddhara will helpful for perspective, Hetvadha, Vaakyadosha, Prasnaga, Apavarga, Viparyaya, Samshaya,
Swasajna, Ohya, Pratyuttsara for coverage of the topic and literature review, Padartha, Yoga, Atidesha, Arthapati, Vidhana, Samuchaya, Nidarshana, Nirvachana, Vikalpa, Sambhava for organization purpose.

Application of Tantra Yukti in Research Methodology

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<th>SL.NO</th>
<th>Tantrayukti</th>
<th>Research terminology</th>
<th>Application in Research</th>
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| 1     | Adhikarana (Subject matter) | Research Topic / Title | ✓ The Vivid description of particular topic are subject matter is called Adhikarna Tantra Yukti.  
✓ In the field of research Adhikarana refers to the subject or the area where the researcher is going to deal.  
✓ The subject are topic should be SMART it should be Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevance, Time bond. And FINEAR Feasible, Interest, Novel, Ethical, Attainable, Realistic. The selection of topic should meet all this architecture. |
| 2     | Yoga (Proper arrangement)   | Scientific writing   | ✓ Yoga means proper arrangement of words or sentence. Acharaya charaka has given example of pratigna, Hetu, Drustanta, Upanaya, Nigamana.  
✓ In scientific article writing should be written proper structure that is IMRAD Structure proper arrangement structure. The researcher after collection of data he has to arrange in IMRAD Structure and publish. |
| 3     | Hetwartha (Extension of argument) | Reference | ✓ A word used in some context can be used in other contexts for the same meaning and purpose.  
✓ Researcher while writing the article he gives the reference of previously done research reference and text book reference to justify his topic.  
✓ In Review Article researcher will the reference of past scientific articles and reference. |
| 6     | Uddesha (Concise statement) | Abstract            | ✓ Short are brief description.  
✓ The Article should have Abstract. There are two types of abstract one is Structured Abstract and other is Unstructured abstract.  
✓ Structured Abstract: It should be written in IMRAD Structure for 250 words.  
✓ Unstructured Abstract: It should contain Introduction, body, conclusion into 150 to 200 words. |
| 7     | Nirdesha (Descriptive statement) | Whole article       | ✓ Elaborate description of topic.  
✓ The complete original article body is compared with Nirdesha Tantra Yukti. |
| 9     | Prayojana (Purpose)         | Aims and Objectives | ✓ The aim or purpose of the topic or context.  
✓ The aims and objectives of topic should SMART & FINEAR. |
| 10    | Upadesha (Authoritative instructions) | Research guidelines | ✓ Authoritative instructions and guidelines, orders, Laws.  
✓ In research specific guidelines to conduct the research studies, RCT – CONSORT Guidelines, GCP Observational Study – STROBE Guidelines. Experimental study – ARRIVE guidelines. STARD – Laboratory study CARE – Case Report. GMP, GLP etc. |

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<td>11</td>
<td>Apadesha (Reasoning a statement)</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>The relation of cause and effect is explained as authoritative statement. In case control study the cause and effect is happen the research will go back and conduct the research and prove the causal relationship. Example: Smoking leads to lung cancer.</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Arthapatti (Implication)</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>The word which is spoken are written sentence gives other relevant hidden meaning. Logical thinking or hypothesis.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Nirmaya (Final decision)</td>
<td>Conclusion/result</td>
<td>Is the reply to poorvapaksha Conclusion of research work.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Prasanga (Repetitive)</td>
<td></td>
<td>If the statement is made earlier is repeated in view of context.</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Ekaanta (Categorical statement)</td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>Term and sentence are used to denote the certainty in every case. To conduct research we should have laser sharp goal should have particular inclusion criteria.</td>
</tr>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Apavarga (Exception)</td>
<td>Exclusion criteria</td>
<td>A statement made regarding exceptions to general rule is known as Apavarga. In research we set exclusion criteria particular vulnerable groups we will exclude like children, pregnant, old age people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Viparyaya (Inferring the opposite)</td>
<td>Opposite Implication</td>
<td>The word which gives opposite meaning. The research article should be clear, complete, consistent, concrete, correct it should not involve opposite meaning.</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Poorvapaksha (Question with objection)</td>
<td>Research question</td>
<td>Asking question with an apparent objection is know as poorvapaksha.</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Vidhaana (Order of sequence)</td>
<td>Writing methodology</td>
<td>Description of context as per sequence It is much similar article writing structure IMRAD Structure. All the content of research should be presented in chronological order.</td>
</tr>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Anumata (Confession)</td>
<td>Informed consent</td>
<td>Is a consent or approval of the opinion of others. In research it is similar to Informed consent voluntary agreement of participant in research.</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Vyaukhyana (Detail explanation)</td>
<td>Review of literature</td>
<td>Detail explanation of the subject or content. In research to similar literature review, a comprehensive literature review is essential in dissertation.</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Samshaya (Doubt)</td>
<td></td>
<td>The statements presentation causing confusion or doubt on context. While writing the article researcher should avoid the contraindicated and confusing statement without references this type of statement should avoided.</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Ateetavekshana</td>
<td>Retrospective Study</td>
<td>Going back into direction and collected the reference. In Retrospective studies the researcher will go back in direction and collect the data and interpret it. Cross – sectional study, case control study are best design for retrospective studies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Anaagataavekshana</td>
<td>Prospective Study</td>
<td>Going in forward in direction. In Prospective studies the researcher will go forward in direction and collect the data and interpret. Cohort studies and Randomised controlled trail study are best design for prospective design.</td>
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<td>Page</td>
<td>Term (Definition)</td>
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| 27   | Swasamjgnaa (Technical term) | Technical terms | ✓ Author technical terms.  
✓ In research researcher use some technical terms he give his own abbreviation |
| 28   | Nidarshana (Analogy) | Analogy | ✓ Knowing the things with examples. |
| 29   | Nirvachana (Definition) | Definition | ✓ Derivation of a term, are definition of concepts.  
✓ The researcher while writing the article he as to define all scientific term in literature review. |
| 30   | Sanniyoga (Authoritative Instructions) | | ✓ The statement should follow definitely order. |
| 31   | Vikalpana (option / alternative) | | ✓ It is alternative suggestions or instructions |
| 32   | Pratytsaara (Rebuttal) | | ✓ Removing the controversies with the help of pramana. |
| 33   | Uddhaara (Reaffirmation) | | ✓ Supporting the self by condemning the others. |
| 34   | Sambhava (possibility) | Probability / chance | ✓ The possibility occurrence.  
✓ The theory of possibility enter statistics is based on probability theory. |
| 35   | Sammuchaya | Collection of data | ✓ Collection of groups and things.  
✓ In research collection of data and classification. |

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Editor

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