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REVIEW OF AGARU IN HINDU LITERATURE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LEXICONS OF AYURVEDA

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ABSTRACT
Stress compounds are released by the plants when they face threat by various environmental factors including the microbial attacks. These compounds help in protecting the plants. But, this process sometimes turns out to be a blessing in disguise for the human beings who always keep their eye on the plants for their benefits. This holds true for a plant called Aquilaria agallocha Roxb- a tree belongs to the family Thymelaceae. An infection by a micro organism and the response to that pathological stimulus by the plant, are the main underlying components in developing a world famous, highly valuable, aromatic heartwood. Contribution of that infection never ends in making it only fragrant. Interestingly, the plant physiology and pathology come together to give birth to a medicine in the form of fragrant resinous wood known as agar wood. The great sages of Ayurveda included it in the therapeutics to treat various diseases. Lexicons are the main source of information on the plants and the botanicals. This statement is proved once again right when the information on Agaru is searched in different nighantus. This study revealed that Agaru is credited with 76 synonyms, 3 most important pharmacological actions and 11 chief indications.

KEYWORDS: Self defence, Aquilaria agallocha Roxb, Nighantu, Anaryaka, Kusthaghna.

INTRODUCTION
The first line of defense in plants is an intact bark and waxy cuticle. Both protect against herbivores. Other adaptations against herbivores include hard shells; thorns (modified branches) and spines (modified leaves). They discourage animals by causing physical damage or by inducing rashes and allergic reactions. Some Acacia tree species have developed mutualistic relationships with ant colonies. They offer the ants shelter in their hollow thorns in exchange for the ants defense of tree`s leaves. A plant`s exterior protection can be compromised by mechanical damage, which may provide an entry point for pathogens. If the first line of defense is breeched, the plant must resort to a different set of defense mechanisms, such as toxins and enzymes.[1] Certain plants release oleo- resin to trap and kill the pathogens. This process not only helps the plant but also benefits the humans to a certain extent. The seers of Ayurveda have tried to find out the medicine in almost everything they came across. That's how, oleo-resin secreted by various plants find the place in Ayurvedic therapeutics. Interestingly, an oleo-resin released for the self defense from a tree known as Aquilaria agallocha Roxb, gets embedded in the heartwood and turns it in to a highly valuable commercial commodity called as-agar wood. Its fragrance has made it as one of the most valued aromatic substrates and gained great cultural as well as religious significance.

Aquilaria agallocha Roxb belongs to the family Thymelaceae and is considered as a true botanical source of Agaru in Ayurveda. It is an ever green tree with pilose young shoots.[2] It grows to a height of 30 ft and bears lanceolate leaves. Small greenish flowers blossom on a shortly peduncled umbellate cymes. As the time goes by; the ovaries ripen to form slightly compressed capsules containing black shiny seeds attached with a twisted stalk. Formation of most valued agar wood starts to take place soon after the infection caused by a fungus. The wood infected by certain fungi, develops large and irregular patches of dark streaks charged with an oleo resin and becomes odoriferous. The intensity of the dark patch or agar is a measure of the quantity of oleoresin present.[2]

Considering its efficacy in various diseases, it has been included in Ayurvedic therapeutics ever since vedic period. Since agar is located deep within the trunk, its detection is not easy. Generally such trees are distinguished by poor crown development, the presence of swellings or depressions and canckers on the bole.[3] The greed of the human being for making money and the

ignorance in conserving has resulted in the exploitation of this species to a greater extent in recent times.

But, the history reveals the highest status it achieved in ancient times. Its wood and oil were used as a token of appreciation, a royal gift, incense and above all a medicine. Almost every treatise on Ayurveda has mentioned Agaru by one or the other famous synonym such as Jongaka or Kalagaru or Krishnagaru. But, various names are given during the time of lexicons in order to highlight its identity and utility. Simlarly, different types of Agaru find the place based on the colour and odour. This review is an earnest attempt to find out how the Hindu literature especially the lexicons of Ayurveda dealt with Agaru.

Table 1: Mentioning of Agaru in vedic texts.

S.no	Vedic texts	Mentioning of Agaru
01	Brihajjabala Upanishad[4]	Agaru tritaya- types of Agaru
02	Atharva parishista[4]	Agaru and chandana described together, Agaru as dhoopana dravya
03	Keshava paddhati[4]	For external application
04	Vishnu Dharma sootra[4]	For external application

Table 2: Important mentioning of Agaru in other ancient Hindu works.

S.no	Ancient Hindu works	Important mentioning ofAgaru
01	Ramayana[5]	Streets adorned with Agaru during Rama coronation
02	Mahabharata(3000BC)[5]	Sweet scent of burning Agaru and a moat scented with Agaru
03	Kautilya artha shastra(2^{nd} -3^{rd} century)[6]	Three types of Agaru
04	Raghuvamsha (5^{th} century)[6]	Habitat of Agaru
05	Kumara sambhava(5^{th} century)[6]	Two types of Agaru
06	Brihat samhita(6^{th} century)[6]	Habitat of Agaru
07	Harsha charita(7^{th} century)[6]	Agar oil, the books prepared from the bark of Agaru
08	Kalika purana(11^{th}-12^{th} century)[7]	As a precious tree

Table 3: Important mentioning of Agaru in the literature of Ayurveda.

S.no	Literature of Ayurveda	Important mentionings of Agaru
01	Charaka samhita[8] (1000BC- 4^{th} century AD)	Agaru along with Rasna as best remedy for sheeta. An example for an exception of Tikta rasa. As an equipotent of Nagabala in rasayana In the treatment of Hikka and Shwasa
02	Sushruta samhita[8] (1000BC- 4^{th} centuryA.D)	As a vrana dhoopana dravya As an ingredient of Kalanusarpadi taila As an ingredient of visarpa hara pralepa In the treatment of Lavanameha, Dadru, Kitibha kustha
03	Astanga hridaya (7^{th} century A.D)[8]	In the treatment of Kasa, Hikka, Shwasa and Shotha
04	Astanga sangraha(6^{th} century A.D)[9]	As an ingredient of lepana, dhoopana and udhvartana Its indication in Daha, Klama, Raktavikara
05	Kashyapa samhita(6^{th} century B.C)[10]	As an ingredient of a taila mentioned for Kapha jwara As an ingredient of vatajwara nashaka taila In the treatment of sheetaputana chikitsa
06	Anandakanda(13^{th} centuryA.D)[11]	Anutaila containing Agaru
07	Gada nigraha(13^{th} centuryA.D)[12]	Agaru as a dhoopana dravya for the fumigation of vessels
08	Sharangadharasamhita(14^{th} centuryA.D)[13]	Bala taila containing Agaru
09	Sahasrayoga(17^{th} century A.D)[14]	Irimedadi taila containing Agaru
10	Bhaishajya ratnvali(19^{th} centuryA.D)[15]	Mahanarayana taila containing Agaru

Table 4: Categorization of Agaru by acharyas of Ayurveda.

S.No	Acharyas	Categorization
01	Charaka[16]	Shoola prashamana, Shwasahara, shirovirechana, Tikta skandha
02	Sushruta[16]	Salasaradi, Eladi, Shleshma samshamana
03	Vagbhata[16]	Salasaradi, Eladi

Table 5: Categorization of Agaru in different lexicons of Ayurveda.

S.No	Nighantu	Categorization	Verse	Time
01	Amarakosha[17]	Vanoushadhi varga	1326-1327	4th century A.D
02	Soushruta nighantu[18]	Salasaradi gana	70-71	5th century A.D
03	Astanga nighantu[19]	Asanadi gana	87	8th century A.D
04	Paryaya ratnamala[20]	--	263	9th century A.D
05	Siddhasara nighantu[21]	--	46	9th century A.D
06	Chamatkara nighantu[22]	--	10	10th century A.D
07	Madanadi nighantu[23]	Shodasha gana	21-22	10th century A.D
08	Dravyaguna sangraha[24]	---	---	11th century A.D
09	Dhanvantari nighantu[25]	Chandanadi varga	24-25	11th century A.D
10	Shabda chandrika[26]	Vrikshadi varga	212-213	11th century A.D
11	Nighantu shesha[27]	Vriksha kanda	21	12th centuryA.D
12	Shodhala nighantu[28]	Chandanadi varga	378-380	12th century A.D
13	Madhava dravyaguna[29]	Vividhaushadhi varga	123	13th century A.D
14	Abhidana ratnamala[30]	Tiktaskandha	81-82	13th century A.D
15	Siddha mantra[31]	Kapha vataghna varga	90, 99	13th century A.D
16	Hridaya deepaka nighantu[32]	Ekapadavarga	97	13th century A.D
17	Madanapala nighantu[33]	Karpooradi varga	13	14th century A.D
18	Kaiyyadeva nighantu[34]	Oshadhi varga	1270-1272	15th century A.D
19	Raja nighantu[35]	Chandanadi varga	85-92	15th century A.D
20	Bhavaprakasha nighantu[36]	Karpooradi varga	198	16th century A.D
21	Saraswati nighantu[37]	Chandanadi varga	4-5	16th century A.D
22	Rajavallabha nighantu[38]	Paurvahnika pariccheda	139	18th centuryA.D
23	Laghu nighantu[39]	--	213-214	18th century A.D
24	Priya nighantu[40]	Haritakyadi varga	18	20th century A.D
25	Abhidana manjari[41]	Madanadi gana varga-Asanadi varga	229-230	20th century A.D

Table 6: Synonyms of Agaru in different lexicons.

S.No	Nighantu	Synonyms	Total
01	Amarakosha	Vamshika, Rajarha, Loha, Krimija, Jongaka, Kalagaru, Mangalya, Malligandhi	08
02	Soushruta nighantu	Aguru, Vamshaka, Krishna, Sheershaka, Mriduka, Graha, Narendrarha, Raja, Loha, Krimijagdha, Varadruma, Kaleyaka Asara, Pita varna, Varnaprasadana, Laghu chandana	16
03	Astanga nighantu	Jongaka, Sheeta shaman, Lohanama	03
04	Paryaya ratnamala	Aguru, Shringaja, Krishna, Lohakhya, Laghu, Jongaka	06
05	Siddhisara nighantu	Jongaka, Lohanama	02
06	Chamatkara nighantu	---	00
07	Madanadi nighantu	Krishnagaru, Jongaka, Sheershaka, Narendraka, Lohasanja, Krimighna, Chavana druma	07
08	Dravyaguna sangraha	----	00
09	Dhanvantari nighantu	Pravara, Loha, Krimijagdha, Anaryaka, Krishnagaru, Svadvagaru, Yogaja, Vishwaroopaka	08
10	Shabda chandrika	Vamshika, Aguru, Rajarha, Loha, Krimija, Jongaka, Laghunama, Kshatahara, Parushya, Hamsadahanam	10
11	Nighantu shesha	Agara, Aguru, Loha, Vamshika, Vishwa roopaka, Krimija, Pravara, Rajarha, Jongaka, Anaryaja	10
12	Sodhala nighantu	Aguru, Pravara, Loha, Krimijagdha, Anaryakam, Varna Prasadana, Laghu Chandana, Peeta Varna, Asara, Kaleyaka, Sugandhi, Dhoopavasa, Kamyaka, Vishwaroopa, Devapriya, Krishnakastha, Surasa, Saurabha, Shiva	19
13	Madhava dravyaguna	----	00
14	Abhidana ratnamala	Sheeta shamana, Jongaka, Krishna sheershaka, Krishnagaru, Lohanama, Jantu jagdha, Varadruma	07
15	Siddha mantra	---	00
16	Hridaya deepika nighantu	Jongaka, Aguru, Laghu	03
17	Madanapala nighantu	Krishnagaru, Aguru, Rajarha, Vishwaroopaka, Jongaka,	08

		Sheetamalina, Krimijagdha, Anaryaka	
18	Kaiyyadeva nighantu	Krishnagaru, Shrestavriksha, Jongaka, Vishwaroopaka, Aguru, Pravara, Loha, Krimijagdha, Rajarha, Malina, Kaleya, Sheershaka, Laghu	13
19	Raja nighantu	Krishnagaru, Shringara, Vishwaroopaka, Sheersha, Kalagaru, Keshya, Vasuka, Krishnakastaka, Dhooparha, Vallara, Gandharajaka	11
20	Bhavaprakasha nighantu	Aguru, Pravara, Loha, Rajarha, Yogaja, Vamshika, Krimija, Krimijagdha, Anaryaka	09
21	Saraswati nighantu	Vamshika, Aguru, Rajarha, Loha, Krimija, Jongaka, Ashita, Dhanaka, Lohaka	09
22	Rajavallabha nighantu	--	00
23	Laghu nighantu	Jongaka, Loha, Dhoopavasa, Saurita, Devapriya, Gurukastha, Krimijagdha, Anaryaka	08
24	Priya nighantu	Krimija, Anarya, Loha, Krimijagdha	04
25	Abhidana manjari	Jongaka, Varanga, Anarya, Sheetashivaka, Krishnagaru, Loha, Krimijagdha, Pravara	08

Table 7: **Types of Agaru in different lexicons.**

S.No	Nighantu	Types
01	Amarakosha	Agaru
02	Soushruta nighantu	Agaru
03	Astanga nighantu	Agaru
04	Paryaya ratnamala	Agaru
05	Siddhisara nighantu	Agaru
06	Chamatkara nighantu	Agaru
07	Madanadi nighantu	Krishnagaru
08	Dravyaguna sangraha	--
09	Dhanvantari nighantu	Agaru,Kaleyaka
10	Shabda chandrika	Kalagaru, Shuklagaru
11	Nighantu shesha	Malligandhagaru, Krishnagaru
12	Sodhala nighantu	Agaru, Krishnagaru, Kakatundagaru
13	Madhava dravyaguna	Agaru
14	Abhidana ratnamala	Agaru
15	Siddha mantra	--
16	Hridaya deepika nighantu	Agaru
17	Madanapala nighantu	Krishnagaru
18	Kaiyyadeva nighantu	Krishnagaru
19	Raja nighantu	Krishnagaru, Kastagaru, Dahagaru, Mangalyagaru
20	Bhavaprakasha nighantu	Agaru, Krishnagaru
21	Saraswati nighantu	Kalagaru, Sugandhagaru
22	Rajavallabha nighantu	Agaru
23	Laghu nighantu	Agaru
24	Priya nighantu	Agaru
25	Abhidana manjari	Agaru, Krishnagaru

Table 8: Properties and actions of Agaru in different lexicons.

Lexicons	Properties	Actions
Amrakosha	--	-
Saushruta nighantu	----	Kustha nashana, Mehahara, Pandu hara, Kapha medo vishoshana
Astanga nighantu	-----	Shwitrahara, Kaphakrimihara, Panduhara, Pramehahara, Medadoshahara
Paryaya ratnamala	----	----
Siddasara nighantu	-----	----
Chamatkara nighantu	-----	----
Madanadi nighantu	-----	Shwitrahara, Kaphakrimihara, Panduhara, Pramehahara, Medadosha hara

Dravyaguna sangraha		
Dhanvantari nighantu	Katu, Tikta Ushna	Karna shoola hara, Netrapeeda nashaka Mangalakaraka, Vatakapha shamaka, Kusthaghna
Shabda chandrika	-	-
Nighantu shesha	---	---
Sodhala nighantu	Katu, Tikta, snigdha, Ushna	Vatakaphahara, Hikkanashaka, Chardhighna
Madhava dravyaguna	Katu, Tikta, Ushna, Snigdha	Kapha Vatahar
Siddhamantra	---	Kapha vataghna pittala
Hridaya deepaka nighantu	---	---
Madanapala nighantu	Guru, Ushna, Laghu	Karnarogahara, Akshirogahara, Pittavardhaka
Kaiyyadeva nighantu	Katu Tikta Teekshna, Ushna, Laghu	Pittala, Karnarogahara, Akshirogahara Twak doshahara, Vata-kaphahara
Raja nighantu	Agarusara-Katu, Kashaya Ushna	Vatahara
	Krishnagaru-Katu, Tikta, Ushna	Tridoshanashaka
	Kastagaru-Katu, Ushna	Kaphavikara hara
	Dahagaru-Katu, Ushna	Keshya, Varnakaraka
	Mangalyagau- Guru, yogavahi	--
Bhavaprakasha nighantu	Katu, Tikta, Teekshna, Laghu	Twachya, Karnakshirogahara sheeta vatakaphahara
Saraswati nighantu	-	-
Rajavallabha nighantu	Tikta, Ushna	Vranajit, Kaphavatajit
Laghu nighantu	Tikta, Ushna, Snigdha	Vatakaphahara
Priya nighantu	Ushna, Tikta, Katu	Pittala, Kaphavatahara, Sheetapahari

DISCUSSION

On Agaru in Hindu literature

Medicinal use of Agaru can be traced from the oldest Hindu literatures such as Atharva parishishta and Keshava paddhati. Meanwhile, its use as an aromatic substance can also be witnessed from Vishnu dharma sootra. Its different types are discussed in Brihajjabala Upanishad. This proves the fact that Agaru is known to the people of India a way back. The great epics such as Ramayana and Mahabharata also mentioned Agaru in various contexts. But, they highlighted it more like an aromatic substance than a medicine. Interestingly, Agaru finds the place in Brihat samhita- a compendium on astronomy written by Varahamihira, Artha shastra- a book on economics by Koutilya and literature works such as Kumara sambhava and Raghu vamsha written by great poet Kalidasa. Almost all the Ayurvedic text including Kashyapa samhita- a treatise on paediatrics and Anandakanda- a work on Rasa shastra have also mentioned the uses of Agaru.

On the categorization of Agaru

Authors of different lexicons have organized a drug under a particular class (gana/varga) with a great aptitude. Name of the class itself reveals one or the other important characteristic features of the botanical sources. Lexicons classify Agaru under different classes based mainly on its aromatic property, habit, taste and action. However, there are some miscellaneous reasons as well. The classes such as Chandanadi varga and Karpooradi varga highlight its aromatic property. The lexicons such as Dhanvantari nighantu, Shodhala nighantu, Raja nighantu and Saraswati nighantu have placed it under Chandanadi varga. While, Madanapala nighantu and Bhavaprakasha nighantu classified it under Karpooradi varga. Its habit is highlighted by classifying it under Vrikshadi gana and Vriksha kanda by Shabdha chandrika and Nighantu shesha respectively. Giving importance to its taste (Rasa), it has been placed under Tiktavarga by Abhidana ratnamala. Whereas, Siddha mantra classified it under Kapha –vataghna gana based on the effect it produces on the doshas. Saushruta nighantu and Astanga nighantu classified it under Salasaradi and Asanadi gana respectively. These classes give an idea about the actions which are commonly shared by Salasara and Asana. Considering it as an Aushadhi dravya, the authors of Kaiyyadeva nighantu and Madhava Dravyaguna classified it under Oshadhi and Vividaushadhi varga respectively. It is interesting to note that if the significance of these classes are compiled, the description of the plant Agaru can be outlined as “it is an aushadha dravya (oshadhi varga/, Vividoushadhi varga) procured from a tree (vriksha kanda/ vrikshadi varga) possessing sugandha (chandanadi/karpooradi varga) and tikta rasa (Tikta skandha)acting on kapha-vata(Kapha vataghna gana)in the same way as the drugs of salasaradi/asanadi gana”. The classification of Agaru in Hridaya deepaka nighantu and Priya nighantu is bit intricate.

On the Synonyms

On analyzing different synonyms, it is found that a total of 169 synonyms are coined by the authors of 21 lexicons. Among them, highest number of synonyms is given by Shodhala nighantu. 93 synonyms are repeatedly mentioned. Thus, the plant receives 76 synonyms only. Few synonyms depict its habit and habitat, while, some other explain the actions, source, the organoleptic characters of the plant and its use. In addition, there are some synonyms that portray its importance.

Table 7: Synonyms that depict Habit and Habitat.

Synonyms	Interpretation
Varadruma	Superior tree
Chavana druma	Ever green tree
Shresta vriksha	Best tree
Shringaja	Grows in hilly regions[42]
Anaryaka	Growing in kirata desha (north-eastern India)[42]
Anarya, Anaryaja	Growing in north-eastern India
Jongaka	Growing in hilly region[42]

Table 8: Synonyms that depict organoleptic characters.

Synonyms	Interpretation
Sugandhi	Aromatic
Saurabha	Fragrance
Vamshika, Vamshaka	Emits fragrance[42]
Malligandhi, Mangalya	Smells like jasmine
Pita varna	Yellow coloured heartwood(before infection)
Krishnagaru, Krishnakastha	Black coloured wood(after infection)
Surasa	Best taste
Parushya	Rough in touch

Table 9: Synonyms that depict physical and pharmacological properties.

Synonyms	Interpretation
Loha	Physically heavy and black[42]
Gurukastha	Wood is heavy physically
Aguru	Light pharmacologically
Laghu	Light pharmacologically
Lohakhya	Physically heavy
Mriduka	Soft pharmacologically

Table 10: Synonyms that depict the source of drug.

Synonyms	Interpretation
Krimija	Originated from krimi[42]
Jantujagdha, Krimijagdha	Originated due to krimi/jantu(microbe) bhakshana (eating) of wood.[42]
Yogaja	Originated by krimi samyoga(union of microbe with wood).[42]

Table 11: Synonyms that depict the pharmacological action.

Synonyms	Interpretation
Sheeta shaman	Pacifies sheeta(cold)[42]
Kshatahara	Cures the wound
Varna prasadana	Acts as complexion promoter
Keshya	Beneficial to hair
Krimighna	Destroys worms

Table 12: Synonyms that depict its other uses.

Synonyms	Interpretation
Dhoopa vasa	Perfume[42]
Vishwaroopaka	Fragrance is spread everywhere
Shringara	Used for cosmetics
Dhooparha	Useful for Perfume

Table 13: Synonyms that depict its importance.

Synonyms	Interpretation
Rajarha	Valuable and suitable for king[42]
Pravara	Superior
Shresta vriksha	Superior tree
Varadruma	Best tree
Narendrarha	Suitable for emperor
Devapriya	Liked by god
Varanga	Superior part

On the Types of Agaru

Out of 25 lexicons, 6 lexicons viz Dhanvantari nighantu, Shabdha chandrika, Nighantu shesha, Bhavaprakasha nighantu, Saraswati nighantu and Abhidana manjari have mentioned 2 types of Agaru and Shodala nighantu has described 3 types. Interestingly, Raja nighantu has described 4 types. This proves the fact that acharya Narahari has put a lot of efforts to recognize the different grades of Agaru.

On Rasapanchaka

Some of the lexicons of Ayurveda such as Saushruta nighantu, Amarakosha, Paryaya ratnamala, Siddasara nighantu, Chamatkara nighantu, Madanadi nighantu, Shabda chandrika and Nighantu shesha did not mention the properties. They are only the collections of synonyms. On compiling the properties, it is observed that majority of authors opined that it possesses laghu, teekshna guna, Katu tika rasa and ushna veerya. Few authors added snigdha guna to the list owing to the presence of an oil.

On Doshaghnata(effect on dosha): More or less, all the lexicons (nighantus) have appreciated its action on doshas as kapha vatahara. But, acharya Narahari- the author of Raja nighantu considered krishnagaru as tridosha shamaka, and kastagaru as kaphahara.

On Pharmacological actions

After going through some important lexicons (nighantus) written during different times in India, it is obvious that Agaru acts as twachya(beneficial to skin), varnya (complexion promoter) and keshya (beneficial to hair). Primarily, it is advocated in the treatment of Kustha(skin diseases), Meha (Diabetes), Pandu (anaemia), Medo vikara(hyperlipidaemia), Krimi(worm manifestation), Karnashoola(otalgia), Netrapeeda(ophthalmic pain), Chardi(vomiting), Hikka (hiccup), Vrana (wound) and Sheeta(cold).

Probable of mode of action

- It corrects the function of pitta either by clearing the obstruction caused by vitiated kapha or by normalizing the movement of vata or by both.

Diseases where cleansing the srotas is required (clearing the obstruction caused by kapha)

- Kustha (skin diseases), Medo vikara(hyperlipidaemia), Sheeta(cold), Meha(Diabetes), Krimi(worm manifestation), Vrana(wound)

Diseases where Vatanulomana is required (Regularizing the movement of Vata)

- Netra peeda (ophthalmic pain), Karna shoola(otalgia), Chardi(Vomiting), Sheeta(cold), Hikka(hiccup)

CONCLUSION

The antecedence of Agaru dates back to vedic time. Though, the main literature of vedic texts did not mention it, yet, Upanishad, Atharva parishista, Keshava paddhati and Vishnu dharma sootra have cited it. It has been praised as a most valued aromatic wood and used as a perfume, incense and a medicine from the ancient time. Its identification is made easy by the lexicons by coining various synonyms. This study reveals that the plant is credited with 76 synonyms and possesses laghu, snigdha, teekshna guna, katu, tikta rasa, katu vipaka and ushna veerya. It has 3 significant pharmacological actions and 11 chief indications targeting kapha and vata. With this, it can be concluded that Agaru is a highly reputed plant and aptly called by the lexicons as shrestha vriksha (superior plant).

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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