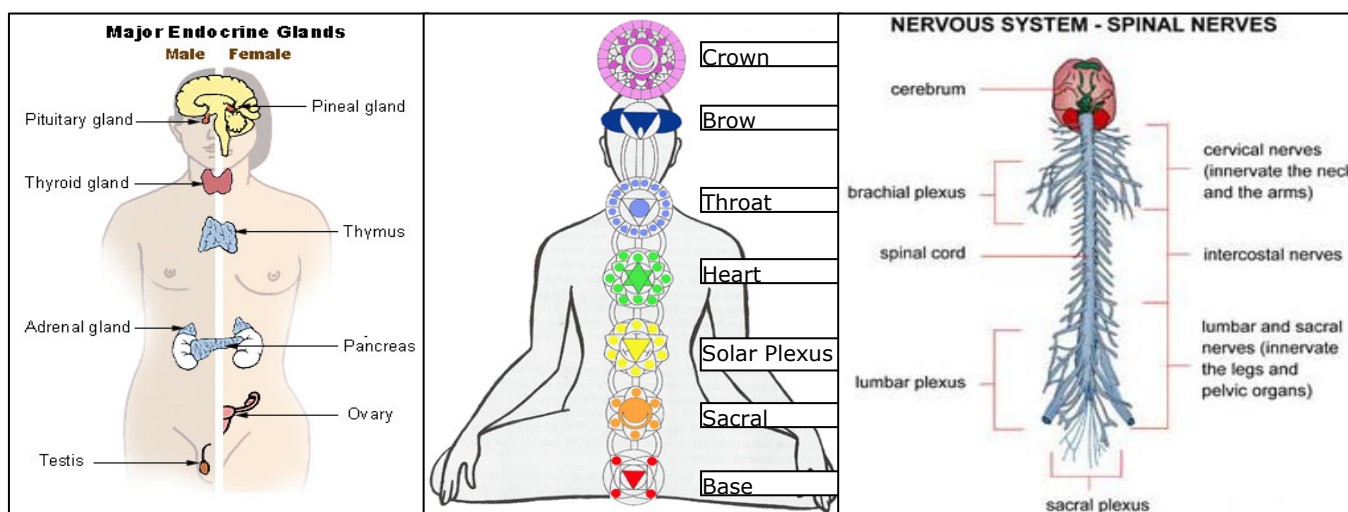


Chakra: Gateways to the Energy Universe

Hindu tradition states that the subtle body of any advanced animal has seven major chakra – energy centers that receive, assimilate and express bioenergetic life force energy through the living organism. In this way, they act as portals between the physical realm that binds all physical creatures and the living universe of pure energy that exists beyond.

Derived from the Sanskrit word “cakram”, the word chakra literally translates as “wheel” - a reference to the description of the chakra as spinning spheres of living energy that are stacked in a column from the base of the spine to the uppermost region of the brain.

Much of Eastern healing is based on the idea that a free flow of energy to and through the chakra is a driving force behind the performance of both the nervous system and the endocrine system. Eliminating blockages and improving the flow of energy through the chakra, the meridians and the surrounding auric bodies is believed to be necessary to improve performance from the nerves, glands and organs that play such a large role in day-to-day physical and emotional well-being. Cited as evidence is the direct overlap in the positioning and interrelationship of the endocrine glands, the major nerve ganglia and the chakra in the body - as well as their respective pathways of nerves, ducts and energy meridians.



Absolutely fundamental to radionics is this concept that the physical realm is a reflection of that same universe of pure energy that feeds the chakra. It is the flow of this energy that a radionic researcher seeks to influence through the application of focused intent via the amplifying lens that is the radionics instrument. In the higher-order living organisms, the chakra serve as the primary intersection points between that infinite universe of pure energy and the much-constrained universe of physical matter that we know as reality. As such, maintaining a free flow of energy to and through all of the chakra of an organism is absolutely pivotal to maintaining the physical state of the creature. In some cases the imbalance itself may be revealed as the ultimate “cause behind the cause” in the situation being investigated.

Understanding the Seven Chakra

Here is a more detailed look at each of the primary chakra. While the source materials utilized approach this discussion from within the human context, the information may also be extrapolated to other vertebrate animals, such as livestock.



Sahasrara: The Crown Chakra

Sahasrara is generally considered to be the chakra of pure consciousness. Its role may be envisioned somewhat similarly to that of the pituitary gland, which secretes hormones to communicate with the rest of the endocrine system and also connects to the central nervous system via the hypothalamus. The thalamus is thought to have a key role in the physical basis of consciousness. Symbolized by a lotus with one thousand petals, it is located at the crown of the head. Sahasrara is represented by the colour violet and it involves such issues as inner wisdom and the death of the body. Sahasrara's inner aspect deals with the release of karma, physical action with meditation, mental action with universal consciousness and unity, and emotional action with "beingness".



Ajna: The Brow Chakra Ajna (along with Bindu, also known as the third eye chakra) is linked to the pineal gland. The pineal gland is a light sensitive gland that produces the hormone melatonin, which regulates sleep and awakening. Ajna is symbolised by a lotus with two petals, and corresponds to the colour white, indigo or deep blue. Anja's key issues involve balancing the higher & lower selves and trusting inner guidance. Anja's inner aspect relates to the access of intuition. Emotionally, Ajna deals with clarity on an intuitive level.



Vishuddha: The Throat Chakra

Vishuddha (also Vishuddhi) may be understood as relating to communication and growth through expression. This chakra is paralleled to the thyroid, a gland that is also in the throat and which produces thyroid hormone, responsible for growth and maturation. Symbolised by a lotus with sixteen petals. Vishuddha is characterized by the color light or pale blue, or turquoise. Physically, Vishuddha governs communication, emotionally it governs independence, mentally it governs fluent thought, and spiritually, it governs a sense of security.



Anahata: The Heart Chakra

Anahata, or Anahata-puri, or padma-sundara is related to the thymus, located in the chest. The thymus is an element of the immune system as well as being part of the endocrine system. It produces the T cells responsible for fending off disease and may be adversely affected by stress. Anahata is symbolised by a lotus flower with twelve petals. Anahata is related to the colours green or pink. Key issues involving Anahata involve complex emotions, compassion, tenderness, unconditional love, equilibrium, rejection and well being. Physically Anahata governs circulation, emotionally it governs unconditional love for the self and others, mentally it governs passion, and spiritually it governs devotion.



Manipura: The Solar Plexus Chakra

Manipura or manipuraka is related to the metabolic and digestive systems. Manipura is believed to correspond to Islets of Langerhans, which are groups of cells in the pancreas, as well as the outer adrenal glands and the adrenal cortex. These play a valuable role in digestion, and the conversion of food matter into energy for the body. Symbolised by a lotus with ten petals. The colour that corresponds to Manipura is yellow. Key issues governed by Manipura are issues of personal power, fear, anxiety, opinion-formation, introversion, and transition from simple or base emotions to complex. Physically, Manipura governs digestion, mentally it governs personal power, emotionally it governs expansiveness, and spiritually, all matters of growth.



Svadisthana: The Sacral Chakra

Svadisthana or adhishtana, located in the sacrum, is considered to correspond to the testes or ovaries that produce the various sex hormones involved in the reproductive cycle. Svadisthana is also considered to be related to, more generally, the genitourinary

system and the adrenals. The Sacral Chakra is symbolized by a lotus with six petals, and corresponds to the colour orange. The key issues involving Svadisthana are relationships, violence, addictions, basic emotional needs, and pleasure. Physically, Svadisthana governs reproduction, mentally it governs creativity, emotionally it governs joy, and spiritually it governs enthusiasm.



Muladhara: The Base Chakra

Muladhara or root chakra is related to instinct, security, survival and also to basic human potentiality. This centre is located in the region between the genitals and the anus. Although no endocrine organ is placed here, it is said to relate to the gonads and the adrenal medulla, responsible for the fight and flight response when survival is under threat. In this region is located a muscle that controls ejaculation in the sexual act in the human male. A parallel is charted between the sperm cell and the ovum where the genetic code lies coiled and the kundalini. Muladhara is symbolised by a lotus with four petals and the colour red. Key issues involve sexuality, lust and obsession. Physically, Muladhara governs sexuality, mentally it governs stability, emotionally it governs sensuality, and spiritually it governs a sense of security.



These simplified diagrams illustrate the general locations of the chakra in higher level non-human organisms.

