

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

www.ejpmr.com

Review Article
ISSN 2394-3211
EJPMR

A QUANTIFY ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PRAKRITI AND BALA

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Article Received on 22/08/2020

Article Revised on 12/09/2020

Article Accepted on 02/10/2020

ABSTRACT

Prakriti is formed by the union of male and female gametes, at the time of conception process due to Dosh predominance which is after reflected by an individual as a set of characters determining his or her behaviour itself. The assessment of individual status is possible mainly through his Prakriti and Bala. Bala varies from person to person in respect of Prakriti, This Prakriti decides to Bala. Bala is also observed by Vyayama Shakti. The core factor responsible for providing strength to the body as well as mind is generally known as Bala. In equilibrium state, Kapha is considered as a Prakrit Kapha and when its equilibrium is not maintained it becomes Vaikrit. In this condition Kapha has lost its natural Karma and Guna. So, persons having in the state of Kapha Kshaya gets easily suffered with the diseases due to decreased level of Bala or Vyadhikshamtva (Immunity). [2]

KEYWORDS: - Oja, Prakrit Shleshma, Bala, Prakriti.

INTRODUCTION

Bala is to support and maintain the power inherent in the body which opposes, inhibits, contains, and binds the virulence and strength of disease-causing factors. Bala is responsible for well-being of the individual in all aspects whether physical or mental.

The supreme essence of all Saptdhatus from Rasa to Shukra is known as Oja, on which the strength of the body depends. Oja is Sara (essence) of all Dhatus located in the heart, it pervades all over body and control the working of the body. By its loss (destruction, absence) death will occur and by its presence the body sure to survive. Oja is the reason for different condition and activities related with the body. The Oja control over all acts of vitality, voice and complexion and helps both the external and the internal sense organs, in duly performing their natural functions. Shleshma in normal state considered as Bala and Oja while in abnormal state it is Mala (waste) and Papma (diseases). Function of normal Kapha is like that of Oja. Kapha in normal state provides compactness, stability, heaviness, virility, immunity, resistance, courage and gracelessness. Due to presence of Bala the human body has the ability to resist all most all the type of organisms or toxins that tend to damage the tissue and organs.

Prakriti

Prakriti is a characteristic set of features of an individual formed during the embryological stage with influence of

physiologically normal *Doshas*, which further sustains and emerges as behaviour throughout the life of that individual.

The *Prakriti* of the child (to be born) is determined at the time of its conception. The following factors which determined the *Prakriti* of the child are: -

- 1. Shukra Shonita Prakriti
- 2. Kala Garbhashaya Prakriti
- 3. Matu-Aahar Vihar Prakrit
- 4. Mahabhuta Vikar Prakriti

Types of prakriti

Classification no. 1:- According to *Doshaja*, there are seven types of *Sharirik Prakrit*^{[3],}-

- 1. Vataja
- 2.Pittaja
- 3. Kaphaja
- 4. Vata-Pittaja
- 5.Vata-Kaphaja
- 6.Pitta-Kaphaja
- 7. Vata-Pitta-Kaphaja (Sama-Doshaja Prakriti)

Classification no.2:-According to predominance of *Panchbhautik* elements, there are five types of *Bhautik Prakriti*^[4]-.*Akashiya*

- 2. Vayaviya
- 3.Agneya
- 4.Apya
- 5.Parthiva

Classification no.3:- According to predominance of Stava, Raja and Tama, Guna, Manas Prakriti is decided [5,6]

A. Satvik Prakriti

- 1.Brahm
- 2.Mahendr
- 3.Varun
- 4.Kauber
- 5. Gandharv
- 6. Yamva
- 7.Rishi Satva

B. Rajasik Prakriti

- 1.Asur
- 2.Rakshas
- 3.Paishach
- 4.Pret
- 5.Sarp
- 6.Shakun

C. Tamasik Prakriti

- 1.Pashav
- 2.Matsva
- 3. Vanaspaty

Classification no. 4:- Jatyadi Prakriti^[7]

- 1.Jatipraskta Prakriti
- 2. Kulanupatini Prakriti
- 3.Deshanupatini Prakriti
- 4.Kalaprasakta Prakriti
- 5. Vayanupatini Prakriti
- 6.Pratyatmnimit Prakriti

Oja

Oja is the essence of *Sapta Dhatu* from *Rasa* to *Shukra*, is also known as *Bala* and important material of body. It supports life and confers strength to resist disease. [8]

Existence of *Oja* in body can be stated in three ways-

- 1) Before formation of *Garbha* in the form of *Sara* in sperm and ovum.
- 2) After formation of *Garbha* in the form of *Sara* in *Garbha* at morula stage.
- 3) Then persisting throughout lifetime which is omnipresent in body.

Nourishment of Oja

After digestion of food, *Prasad* (essence) and the *Kitta* (waste) portion is formed. The *Prasadabhaag* provides nutrition to *Oja* along with all the *Dhatus*.

Types of *Oja* (In relation to dwelling place)

According to Acharya *Chakrapani* the *Oja* is of two types-*Para Oja* and *Apar Oja*^[9]

Para Oja:- present in heart (Hridayasthana).

Apar Oja:- present all over the body (Sarvasharirvyapi).

Properties of Oja

Oja is constituted by water chiefly, unctuous, white colour, cool, stable, mobile, distinctive, soft, smooth, is one of vital entity expansible and occupies entire body.

Importance of Oja

The *Oja*, which maintains the living beings by its saturation; without which no life of creatures exists. [10] Loss of *Oja* amounts to the loss of life itself, which destroyed leads to destruction, which is the sustained and located in heart.

Factors responsible for oja kshya^[11]

- 1) Abhighat Trauma or any grievous injury
- 2) Kshaya Emaciation
- 3) Kopa Angriness
- 4) Shok Constant under depression
- 5) *Dhyan* Constant worrying
- 6) Shram Excessive physical workouts
- 7) Akshudha Starvation, lack of nutritive diet
- 8) Ativyayam Excessive exercise
- 9) Atimadyapaan Excessive alcohol intake
- 10) Ativyavaya Excessive sexual exercise
- 11) Excessive expulsion of *Kapha* (Mucoid secretions), *Shonita* (Blood), *Mutra* (Urine) and *Purish* (Fecal matter).

Abnormalities of Oja

- According to *Charak Samhita:* When the *Oja* is diminished, the person is fearful, weak, always worried, having disorders in sense organs, deranged lustre and mental ability, rough and emaciated. [12]
- According to Sushrut Samhita^[13]:- Oja Visrans, Oja Vyapad and Oja Kshaya are the three stages of Oja Vikriti which may occur in various conditions and diseases ranging from physical and mental fatigue to acute and chronic mild and severe type of diseases. According to ancient Ayurvedic view these conditions may arises as a result of metabolic abnormalities leading to diminished production of Oja.

Factors Nourishing for Oja^[14]

- 1) Mana Prasannata satisfaction through psyche, happiness
- 2) Madhur (Sweet), Snigdha (Unctous and nutritive), Shita Veerya (Calm and not irritating) and Laghu (light weighted) dietary regimen.
- 3) Ksheer (Milk), Mansarasa (Non veg Soup)
- Herbal drugs mentioned in Jeevaniya Gana as like Jeevak, Rishbhak, Ashwagandha, Kakoli, Ksheer Kakoli.

Tenets for preservation of Oja

One who wants to protect the Heart, the great vessels and the *Oja*, should avoid particularly the causes of the affliction of mind. Over and above, he should regularly take the measures which are conducive to heart and *Oja* and cleansing of *Srotas* and also make efforts for serenity of mind and knowledge.^[15]

Bala

Bala is to support and maintain the power inherent in the body which opposes, inhibits, contains, and binds the virulence and strength of disease-causing factors are achieved by the Shleshmik Oja. Bala is the capacity of resisting or controlling the vitiation of the Doshas and the resulting diseases. Bala and Oja, these terms refer to that power or force which resist the factors of decay and diseases.

Types of bala

Acharya Charak states that Bala, Arogya, Ayu, Prana and Oja are dependent on Agni. Bala (Strength)is of three types. [16]

Sahaja Bala: - According to *Acharya Chakrapani* the constitutional strength is present in every living being form the very time of birth. This is because of the natural growth of the *Dhatus* (tissues).

Kalaja Bala: - Time-effected Bala is due to seasonal variations and age factor. This Bala is influenced by seasonal traits and age of the person. Bala is dissipated and lowest in Aadan-Kala. Bala conserved and its highest optimum level in Visarg-Kala.

Yuktikrita Bala:- It refers to the induction of body resistance against diseases by resort to appropriate nutrition and *Rasayan*.

Assessment of bala^[17,18]

According to *Acharya Charak*, generally *Bala* should be inferred by the *Vyayama Shakti* and also opines *Sarata Pariksha* for *Bala Visheshagyan*.

Function of bala

- *Oja* is the supreme essence of all the tissues, and its presence is necessary for all their vital activities. By virtue of *Bala*, there is a strong and well-formed musculature, proper functioning of all motor activities, clear voice, bright complexion and proper functioning of all the sensory, motor and psychic functions. [19]
- Bala (Strength) is examined by the capacity for Vayayama Shakti (exercise).^[20]

Vyayama

Any physical activity performed to increase strength and stability is known as *Vyayama*. A physical action, which is desirable and is capable of bringing about bodily stability and strength is known as physical exercise.

Importance of vyayama

 The person, who performs daily exercise, can digest unhealthy and improperly cooked food without any kind of difficulty. Physical exercises are always beneficial for strong persons and who consume fatty foods. It is most beneficial for these persons especially during cold and spring seasons. Exercise a should be done daily, in all these seasons by men who desire their own wellbeing.^[21]

Matra of vyayama

• Physical exercise should be done to the level of half of the strength of the person; when *Vayu* (*Vata*) residing in the region of the heart comes up through the mouth (upward breathing) that is the sign of half the strength of the person. Exercise should be done in the accordance with age, strength, physique, habitat, season, and nature of food; otherwise the person gets affected by diseases. [22]

Samyaga Vyayama lakashana^[23]

Appearance of sweat, increase of respiration, feeling
of lightness of the whole body and feeling of
blockage in the region of the heart and such other
organs of the body these are the indicative of the
exercise being performed correctly.

Ativyayama Sevana Janya Vyadhi (diseases due to excess of exercise)

• Excessive practice of Vyayama gives rise to Sharm (tiredness), Klama (exhaustion), Kshaya (depletion of body tissues), Trishna (excessive thirst), Raktapitta (bleeding from different parts of the body), Pratamaka (darkness in front of eyes), Kasa (cough), Jvara (fever) and Chardi (vomiting). [24]

DISCUSSION

Prakriti analysis helps us to maintain healthy life style as well. *Prakriti* is mainly considered as the *Svabhava* of an individual. Some people though emaciated are strong, while some though stout possess little strength, hence the physician should infer the stamina and strength through physical exercise (*Vyayama*).

Bala is to support and maintain the power inherent in the body which opposes, inhibits, contains, and binds the virulence and strength of disease-causing factors. The factors responsible for increase or decrease of Kapha Dosha, leads to Vriddhi and Kshya of Oja. So, it is essential to store and protect the existing Oja or Kapha Dosha.

Oja Visrans, Oja Vyapad and Oja Kshaya are the three stages of Oja Vikriti, these conditions may arise as a result of metabolic abnormalities leading to diminished production of Oja.

Aahar Rasa, is important as it nourishes all the *Dhatus* at their respective level. The origin and depletion of the seven *Dhatu* are interconnected. To avoid the condition of *Bala-Kshya*, it is therefore mandatory to keep all the dhatu in optimum quantity by taking adequate diet, and not just concentrating on the constituents affects the *Bala*. One who wants to protect the heart, the great vessels and the *Oja*, should avoid particularly the causes of the affliction of mind.

CONCLUSION

Bala of an individual is also predicted by the study of his Prakriti. Now a days to gain optimum health, the knowledge of Prakriti is very important and Vyayama according to Prakriti is the first & prime need for society. This Prakriti decides to Bala. Bala is also examined by Vyayama Shakti. e.g. Vata Prakriti individuals have less amount of strength and short life span. The Comparative strength of different individuals can be decided by the type of *Prakriti*. The *Kapha* Prakriti persons are stronger than Pitta and Vata Prakriti persons. Therefore, one should know his/her Prakriti to aware and prevent the symptom of Bala- Kshva and make the society healthy. Individuals can perform physical exercise to appropriate manner and strength. We can successfully prevent the complication of Vyayama (Bala- Kshya). Hence, the whole concept of health, disease and treatment is based on constitution.

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