Original Research Paper





CONCEPT OF BALA (STENGTH) IN AYURVEDA

Dr. Manjiri S. Deshpande	Associate professor, Rognidan department, Tilak Ayurved Mahayavidyalay, Rasta peth, Pune.
Dr. Deshpande Sadanand V	Professor, Department of Kaychikitsa, Tilak Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Pune.
Dr. Sonali C.Meshram	PG scholar, Rognidan department, Tilak Ayurved Mahayavidyalay.Rasta peth, Pune.

BSTRACT

Bala (strength) is a broad concept in terms of Ayurveda. Ayurveda has described *trividha bala as sahaj, kalaja and yuktikrut*. Bala is characteristic feature of healthy physical and mental state of body. In Ayurveda, *bala* is a property of *kapha, vata dosha* and *mansa, asthi, majja, shukra dhatus*. Even diagnosis and treatment of disease in Ayurveda also depends upon bala of various things as *agnibala, shareerbala, manasbala, aturbala* etc. Promotion of *bala* can be obtained by dietary contents and *bala* promoting drugs. These can be prescribed from 1st month of gestation to get superior physical and mental strength.

KEYWORDS

Strength, Bala, Ayurveda, strength promoting factors

INTRODUCTION

Bala i.e. Strength is the ability to do the activities that need lot of physical and mental efforts. Here an attempt is made to throw light on concept of bala, its types, importance and its methods of improvement described in Ayurveda thousands of year ago. The study is based on selected references from common classical texts.

History reveals that in the era of different empires, efforts were taken to strengthen people for defense ministry. The people were used to do exercise, physical and mental work, daily intake of cow milk; all these activities were helpful to increase overall strength of body, balanced and proportionate built of body. Now a day's normal physical & mental strength of human is decreasing because of sedentary lifestyle and supplements are becoming essential for maintaining or improving the strength.

An attempt is made to understand scientific and practical approach of *balya* karma with reference to drugs, time to consume these drugs, age to start with, its best combinations, used routes etc. So the scattered concept of *Bala* in Ayurveda can be easily and effectively explained under one roof for enhancement of concept of *Bala*.

AIM-

This study is designed to enlighten *bala* promoting factors & drugs for improvement of physical & mental strength from the view of Ayurveda.

MATERIAL & METHODS

A thorough search is done from *CharakSamhita, SushrutaSamhita, AshtangHrudaya* and the available commentary on it.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Ayurveda has described trividh bala.1

Sahaj Bala (natural strength): - Sahaj Bala is natural strength of body. It develops at the time of origin of body from mother's *artava* and father's shukra¹. Sahaj Bala is defined by dominance of *doshas* of *garbha* constitution². Sahaj bala also depends on Bala of mother & father at the time of conception and *mansanumasik garbhini paricharya* of mother (monthly regimens in pregnancy).

Kalaja Bala (seasonal or age): - physical and mental strength also depends upon and alters with season³ and age.

Table no. 1

Kala / Bala-	Excellent	Medium	Minimum (alpabala)
	(uttam bala)	(madhyam bala)	·
Age	Childhood	Adulthood	Elderly hood
according to	Kapha	Pitta	Vata
age			
Seasons	Winter	Spring & Autumn	Summer & Rainy

Yukyikrut bala (act of intelligence): - The physical and mental strength that depends on proper diet, physical activities, medicines, *Rasayan* (rejuvenating drugs) and *Vajikaran* (an action that involves nourishment to the *shukra* primarily) is *yuktikrit* bala. It can be improved with the help of these factors.

Charakacharya has described Strength promoting factors as⁴

- Desha (birth place) Place of excellent strength i.e. Sadharana desha where animals & plants are with excellence of constitution, complexion & strength. Sadharan desha has normal state of environment i.e. no degrade or extreme conditions has to face at this place. Here water of river & air in environment is always fresh. So birth at such place leads to an individuals with excellent strength.
- Kala (time) i.e. visarga kala, at this time all plants & environmental factors are strong and healthy so birth in visarga kala helps to improve strength.
- Sukhascha Kaalayoga i.e. favorable conditions in all aspects leading to good strength.
- Beeja kshetra sampat excellence of maternal and paternal endowment.
- Proper and good ahar sevan, excellence of nourishment.
- Shareer Sampaccha, excellence of bodily constitution.
- Satmyasampaccha being habitual to all conditions related to diet, medicine & environment.
- Satvasampaccha, excellence of the mind.
- Swabhav sampaccha, excellence of natural endowment.
- Yuvan (youth) in middle age an individual has good strength.
- Karma karma are the deeds of an individual regarding health (panchakarma), diet, talk and behavior in society.
- Samharsha sexual excitement or being enthusiastic.

According to Sushrutacharya Bala is Rasaj and Satmyaj bhav Rasaj bhav develops from prakrut ahar rasa circulating through

pregnant mother to her fetus and satmyaj bhav depends on satmyaj ahar consumed by mother and also these both bhav (factors) can be improved throughout the life of individual.

Bala is basic characteristic of prakrut kapha dosha⁷ and vaat dosha⁸. Bala is function of prakrut udan vayu⁸. An individual with kapha dominant constitution has excellent strength⁹. Bala is the attribute of excellence of mamsa (mamsasarata), asthi (asthisarta), majja (majjasarata), shukra (shukrasarata) and sarvadhatusarata¹⁰. Individual having Susamhatshareer (well-knit body where bones are symmetrical and well distributed, the joints are well bound and rasadi dhatus are well formed) is called as Balawant¹¹.

Constitution regarding primary elements-

Kapha dosha is Bala of body & the primary element of kapha are Prithvi and Jala. Regarding bala, prithvi represents sthiratva (stability), gurutva (heaviness and bulky) while Jala roles to nourishment.

Relation of Taste & Bala (rasapradhanya):-

Sweet (*madhur*) itself described as strength promoting property¹². An individual having habit of consuming all *rasa* has excellent strength¹⁴.

Agni - Bala relation -

Bala of body depends on excellence of all *dhatus* and they all are produced by the action of *agni* on food. So normal *agni* is responsible for strength & depends on *ahar* (*anna*) which is consumed by us. The food consumed is digested with the help of *jatharagni* to produce good *ahar rasa* which when processed through rasadi agni leads to formation of good *rasadi dhatu*. Also *saman vayu*¹⁵ increases strength of *jatharagni*.

Dosha - Bala relation

Dosha i.e. Vata, pitta and kapha are in Sama avastha gives better strength to body¹⁶. Bala is mentioned as function of udan vayu specifically. Kapha in normal state is known as Bala of body by Charakacharya.

Dhatu - Bala relation

Bala is property of sarvasar purush that means an individual is having all excellent dhatus, known as balwant. Bala depends on prithvi mahabhut pradhan dhatus like mansa, asthi, majja, shukra. As Bala is rasaj bhav it also depends on rasadhatu because it primarily nourishes all other dhatus.

To achieve improvement of strength one can work with following three routes-

- 1) Diet (Ahar)
- 2) Code of conduct (vihar)
- 3) Medication (aushadha)
- * **Diet** Regular dietary contents affects fundamentals of body having association with strength. Following table represents dietary contents with property to improve strength of body.

Table no. 2

Sr.	Drugs (dravya)	Rasa (Taste)	Vipak	Virya
No.			(property	(Potency)
			after	
			ripening)	
1.	Gaganambu(rain			
	water)			
2.	Ushnodaka (warm			
	water)			
3.	Dugdha (milk)	Sweet	Sweet	Cold
4.	Navaneet (Butter)	Sweet	Sweet	Cold
5.	Grhita (ghee)	Sweet	Sweet	Cold
6.	Tila (sesamum	Sweet,	Sweet	Hot
	indicum)	Astringent, bitter		
7.	Tila taila (sesamum	Sweet,	Sweet	Hot
	indicum)	astringent, bitter		

8.	Rasona (Alium sativum)	Pungent	Sweet	Hot
9.	Takra		Sweet	Hot
10.	Ksheerapalandu (Alium cepa)	Pungent, sweet	Sweet	Hot
11.	Krushara	Sweet	Sweet	Cold
12.	<i>Ikshu</i> (sugar cane)	Sweet	Sweet	Cold
13.	ksheersantanika (Cream)	Sweet	Sweet	Cold
14.	Matsyamamsa (Fish)	Sweet	Sweet	Hot
15.	Gud (cane sugar)	Sweet	Sour	Cold
16.	Godhuma (wheet)	Sweet	Sweet	Cold
17	Madya (Alcohol)	Sour	Sour	Hot

Code of conduct (vihar) – following factors also results as Balya.

- * To follow proper diet, well sleep and bramhacharya (suprime reality) 17 .
- * Daily massaging of body with *tila tail*¹⁸.
- * Every day bath is as explained in Ayurveda, below neck portion use hot/warm water for bath & head and face should be washed with cold water.
- * Use of footwear 18.
- * Keeping Umbrella with and Maladharanam ¹⁸ (use of ornaments).
- * Daily walking.

There are some habits mentioned in Ayurveda to increase strength of specific organs like, application of oil on feet increases strength of feet, pouring few drops of oil in ear, use of Dhumpan improves the bala of organs that are situated above neck (hairs, ear etc.)

It is difficult to explain exact efficacy of these habits. These activities may have imprehensible influence towards strength.

Medication (aushadh)

In Ayurvedic texts many combinations of drug are mentioned with strength improving results. Some are mentioned under *rasayan adhikar* ** *vajikaran adhikar* ** other are under the treatment of diseases.

Strength promoting drugs (Balya dravya)

Bala (Sida cordifolia), Atibala (Abutilon indicum), Ashwagandha (Withania somnifera), Shatavari (Asparagus racemosus), Guduchi, Endri (Bacopa monnieri), Rushabhi (Mucuna prurita), Nikochaka Payasya, Katuki, Ripened fruit of mango, Rushyaprokta, Vidarikanda (Pueraria tuberose), Vatam (almond) Akshotaka, nikochaka (pista), Bhallataka (Semicarpus anacardium), Guduchi (Tinospora cordifolia), Haritaki (Terminalia chebula), Amalaki (Emblica officinalis), Bibhitaki.

Most of these Drugs are having Madhur rasa (Sweet taste), Madhur vipak (Sweet property After Ripening) & Sheet Virya (Cold potency).

Age to start consumption -

There is no specified reference of age to begin consumption of strength promoting drugs. According to Charakacharya, *Bala, varna* of fetus promoted naturally in 6th month of gestation²⁰. Hence strength promoting drugs or *ahar vihar* can be prescribed since from conception. In Sushrut Samhita, there is a reference that if pregnant mother wish (*douhrut*)²¹ to eat *gomamsa* & if it is provided to her, she delivers child of excellent strength. Of course drugs with very hot potency like Semicarpus anacardium (*bhallatak*) should not be prescribed.

After birth -

Follow *Swasthvritta*, avoid unsuitable things and step by step *asatmyavarjan* results strong individual²². *Balya dravya* can be consumed in all stages of life.

Duration of consumption -

Maximum strength promoting combinations are expected to get consumed daily e.g. chyavanprasha, kalyanaka ghrita.

When to consume -

Balya karma is specifically mentioned as function of udan vayu. So we can prescribe Bala promoting drugs at udan kala i.e. after dinner. The Bala promoting combinations that are mentioned under the title of rejuvenating drugs which should be consumed with empty stomach at early morning.

Form of medicine -

Maximum strength promoting combinations are in the form of medicated *ghrit* and sweetened semisolid form of concentrated decoction (*avaleha*).

Vehicle (Anupan)

As described in Ayurvedic texts, strength promoting combinations should be consumed with easily available food products like milk, ghee, honey. They used to increase strength of given drugs towards results. These co-drugs act as catalyzers, carriers.

DISCUSSION -

Sahaj & kalaj bala can be improved & maintained with the help of yukti.

With the help of above mentioned theory in Ayurveda one can improve strength as-

Ahar- Antenatal care with medicated ghee & oil mentioned in masanumasik garbhini paricharya. After birth one must think about agni and dhatubala improving dietary factors mentioned above.

Vihar- for birth of child in *visargakala* (winter) conception can be planned in February or March. Place of birth also play major role related to strength, the delivery can be advised at place of excellent strength. Properly planned daily routine of work, exercise etc. in today's lifestyle. Avoid *ati-vata atapsevan* i.e. extreme air and sun exposure.

Aushadh – Rasayan like chyavanprash consumption in day to day life. Drugs those having *Madhur rasa, madhur vipaka, shit virya, Guru* & *snigdha* property helps to enhance strength of body. These drugs can be classified 3 subtypes according to *Balya* action as Drugs which enhance *Agni* by their hot potency and strong penetrating power & improve digestion are – *Ashwagandh, chitrakdi ghrit* etc.

Drugs which improves *dhatubala Shatavari, bala* etc. by their *madhur rasa* and *kadali*(banana), *Amra* (mango) *Draksha*(grapes), Ghee, butter, milk etc. with *madhur vipaka*.

Some drugs increase strength of specific organ as **heart** – *Arjuna*, **Amashaya** - *nimba*, *guduchi*, *methika*, *karvellaka* etc. **peshi** (muscles) – *ashoka*, *lodhra*, *nimbuka*, *matsyamamsa* (fish) etc.

CONCLUSION

Strength is important property of body. It is associated with Kapha, Vata dosha and Mamsa, Asthi, Majja & Shukra dhatu. Advancement of Strength is Balya karma. Balya drugs can be advised from conception of mother to improve natural strength of baby. Kalaja bala & Yuktikrut bala of an individual can be improved & maintained with the help of above explained Ahar vihar & drugs. They should be consumed after dinner.

Scope-

Animal experiments & clinical trials of effects of strength improving factors during pregnancy and after birth.

References:

- Agnivesha.(2007). CharakaSamhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed.(Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana.(171)
- Agnivesha. (2007). Charaka Samhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed. (Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana.
- 3. Agnivesha.(2007). CharakaSamhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala.

- Vidyadhar Shukla ed.(Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana.(108)
- Agnivesha.(2007). CharakaSamhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed.(Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana (755)
- Agnivesha (2007). CharakaSamhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed.(Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana (717)
- Maharshi Sushruta. (2012) SushrutaSamhita. Anant Ram Sharma ed. (Fd. P. V. Sharma). Varanasi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan. (543)
- Agnivesha (2007). CharakaSamhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed.(Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana (273, Il part643)
- Agnivesha. (2007). Charaka Samhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed. Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana. (Il part 687)
- Agnivesha.(2007). CharakaSamhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed.(Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana.(687)
- Agnivesha. (2007). CharakaSamhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed.(Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana. (649)
- Agnivesha. (2007). Charaka Samhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed. (Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana. (646)
- Agnivesha. (2007). CharakaSamhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed. (Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana. (368)
- Agnivesha. (2007) Charaka Samhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed. (Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana. (329)
- Agnivesha (2007). Charaka Samhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed (Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana. (338)
- Agnivesha. (2007). CharakaSamhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed. (Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana. (Il part 583)
- Agnivesha. (2007). Charaka Samhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed. (Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana. (292)
- Agnivesha. (2007). CharakaSamhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed. (Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana. (171)
- Agnivesha. (2007). CharakaSamhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed. (Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana. (101-102)
- Agnivesha. (2007). CharakaSamhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed. (Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana. (Il part 5)
 Agnivesha. (2007). CharakaSamhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala.
- 20 Agnivesha.(2007). CharakaSamhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed. (Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana. (732)
- Agnivesha. (2007). Charaka Samhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed. (Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana. (37)
- Agnivesha. (2007). CharakaSamhita elaborated by Charaka & Dridhabala. Vidyadhar Shukla ed. (Fd. Priya Vrat Sharma). Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana. (804)
- Shrimadvagbhata. (2012). Ashtanga Hridayam. Bramhanand Tripathi ed. Delhi. Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashana.