IJCRT.ORG ISSN: 2320-2882



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Association Between Akala Palitya And Purishvaha Strotas Dushti With Special Reference to "Purishdhara Kala Sa Eva Asthidhara Kala": A Conceptual Review

Dr.AnkitaKorde¹, Dr. Pragati Wajire²

¹Assistant Professorand Phd Scholarin Kriya Sharir Department, P.R.Pote Patil College of Medical Sciences and Ayurveda, Amravati, Maharashtra.

²Assistant Professorand Samhita Department, P.R.Pote Patil College of Medical Sciences and Ayurveda, Amravati, Maharashtra.

Abstract:

Ayurveda is Science of Life originated in India. It is holistic approach to healthy and mindful living. According to Ayurveda Health is balancebetween Mind, Body, Spirit and interplay of elements that impacts them. Ayurveda brings balance into one's life by making them aware of habits and lifestyle practices that are at root of diseases and helps one to make changes towards healthier choices. Presently people don't pay attention towards their food habits and digestive disturbances. Such improper bowel habits if exists for long time can damage the structure related to Purishformation. Structurerelated with PurishFormation may be correlated with structure likePurishdhara kala. There are 7 Kinds of Kala have been described by Sushrutas. Kala is envelope like structure which covers the internal organ. Kala Shareeragives information about the important membranes and layers of body whichtake part in many important functions of body.5thKala is PurishaDharaKala 'Interrelationship of "Purishdhara kala" and "Asthidhara kala" is quoted by Dalhana. Asthiis one of seven Dhatu of body and Mala of Asthi Dhatu isKesha (Hair) and its Updhatuis (Danta). Inpresentstudyweare just trying to revalidate the sutra "yaevapurishdhara kala saevaAsthidharakala" in accordance with Palitya

Keywords: Purish ,Palitya,Asthi,Dhatu,,Kala, Kesha,Updhatu

Introduction:

Akala palitya(Premature graying of hair) is common burning problem particularly in youth resulting in cosmetic, mental, social issue. Due to Changing life style, wrong food habits people are suffering from lot of health issue earlier in their life. Palitya (Graying of hair) is one of most common issue among them. Present study is intended to make aware the society about how Purishvahastrotasdushtiwhich is results of today"s disturbed food habits, bowel habits and overall disturbed lifestyle finally create problem like Palitya. Kala Shareeragives information about the important membranes and layers of body whichtake part in many important functions of body. 5th Kala is "PurishaDhara Kala"

.Interrelationship of "Purishdhara kala" and "Asthidhara kala" is quoted by Dalhana. Asthiis one of seven Dhatu of body and Mala of Asthi Dhatu is Kesha (Hair) and its Updhatuis (Danta). Presently most of people are experiencing health issues like early joint pain, weak bones, early graying of

hair, early hair loss, dental deformity etc. So these Sutra "YaevaPurishdara Kala saevaAsthidhara Kala" becomes topic of research. Palitya(Earlygraying of hair) is one of the burning issues, especially in young

generation. In ayurveda treatment is nothing but "NidanParivarjan" i.e Avoidance of disease causing and aggravating factor. So this concept can be used for prevention of disease if once cause is known. Present study is planned to rule out that the *purishvahastrotasdushti*is significantly responsible for *Akala Palitya*or not. So this studycan helpful to make aware society about root cause of *AkalaPalitya*.

Objectives:

- To Study association between Akala Palitya&Asthidhara, Purishdhara kala
- To explore Sutra "Asthidhara kala Sa Eva Purishdhara Kala"

Methodology:

Type of Study: A Conceptual Review

Sources:

Primary Ayurvedic Sources:

- Sushrut Samhita (Kalpasthan 4)
- Sushrut Samhita (Sharirsthan 4)
- Charak Samhita (ChikitsaSthan 4)

Research Databases: 1.Journal -Vd. Nibe Pallavi (MD Rachana Sharir) Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (AIIRJ) UGC Approved Sr. No .64259 Vol-V,Issue-IV,APRIL2018,ISSN2349-638x,ImpactFactor4.574pp-55.

Inclusion Criteria:

- Peer review articles (2000-2024)
- Comparative Physiology & Anatomy

Exclusive Criteria:

- Articles lacking physiological focus
- Non translated regional studies

Review of Literature:

Akala Palitya/ Premature Greying of Hair

Definitionof*Palitya*(**GreyingOfHair**):Premature graying of hair is defined as the onset of graying before theage of 20 in Caucasians before the age of 30 in Africans and Asians or alternatively, when 50% or more of scalp hair turns gray before the age of 50

Review Of Kala Sharir:

Kala is defined as a separator between *dhatu* (Tissue) *Ashay*(Organ or Viscera). They is principally of 7 types. When the wood is cut, some liquidflows out of it. This can be considered as the essence of the tree or Wood. Similarly when Muscle is cut tissues flows or oozes through it in the form of *Rasa* (Plasma) and *Rakta*(Blood). *Kala* is Portion of the body which are covered by *Snayus* and smeared with *Kapha*.

According to *Sharangdhara*, Kleda or Moisture present in between *Dhatu* and *Ashay*is processed by the heat of body and converts it into *Kala*". *Kleda*or Moisture present in in between tha *Dhatu* and its ashaya, reacts with its own heat and gets converted into *Kala*. It is called as *Kala* because it is made up of small quantity of of essence of *Dhatu*or *Dhatu* rasa which oozes from the *Dhatu* just like the liquid oozes when fresh wood is cut and it is covered by *Snayu* and *Jarayu*.

PUREESHDHARA KALA:

Fifth Kala is called *Pureeshdhara Kala* located in *Pakwashaya*(Large intestine) inside the *Anta* Koshta(abdomen). Kala particularly located in the intestine at the level of Yakrit(Liver) and within the Koshtaand differentiates the Mala situated at the site of Unduka. Pureeshdhara kala separates the water and other nutrients from digested food and forms the stools or feces and these kalais also called as "Maladhara Kala".

CORRELATION BETWEEN PURISHVAHA STROTAS AND PURISHDHARA KALA

Strotas are compared with fine channels present in lotus stem through which fluid circulate and exude. Strotasa are the inner transport system of the body. Thus each and every cell can be considered as a strotassince the transportation mechanism occurs within the cell and between cells. Strotasaindicate all macro and micro level descriptions pertaining to exchange. Charaksays that "Yavantohi moortiman to bhaa va vishe shaahataa van ta eva a smin

strotasaamprakaaravisheshaha" meansCharakspecified verities of strotas. he explained that many solid structures are presentin the body, the same number and type of strotasare also present. Kala is unique concept explainedby Acharya Susrutain Susruta Samhita. They said that Kala is limiting membrane or layer between *Dhatu* and *Ashaya*. Thus *Kala* is extremely minute structure or particles similar to cell. The cell membranes separating each cell from each other can be considered as *Kala*. Thus *Strotasa* are the channels or structure in which each and every cell can be considered as Kala. Kala can be considered as basic structural and functional unit of *Strotasa*. So *Strotasa*obiviously compose the *kala*. *Kala* is nothing but Sukshmatype of Strotasa. In present styudy we are studying Purishvahastrotasdushtiin stead in of Purishdhara kala dushtias lakshanaof Purishdhara kala Vikrutiis not mentioned directlyalsomoolsthanaof PurishvahastrotasisPakwashayand SthoolaGuda.Location of Purishdhara Kala is also given Pakwashay .Kalafunctions throughthe different kinds of strotansithat compose them but indirectly Kala can be correlated with Strotasa.

Conclusion:

After reviewing Articles &texts we have reached to this point Asthidhara Kala &Purishdhara Kala vikruti can affect Kesh creating Akala Palitya So in order to Prevent Hair Disorders Asthidharapurishdhara Kala have to be maintained by maintaining healthy life style & Dietary Habits.

References:

- Commentary *Nibandhsangraha* by 1. Acharya Susruta, Susruta Samhita sanskrit DalhanacharyaChaukhambhaPrakashan Varanasi ,Reprint 1992 ,Page no- 574Chapter 4th Kalpsthana SarpdoshvidnyaniyamAdhyayam, shloke no -40
- 2. Acharya Susruta ,Susruta Samhita Hindi Commentary Ayurveda Tattva Sandipikaby KavirajAmbikadatta Shastri(Part I) Chaoukhambha Sanskrit Prakashan Varanasi Reprint 2012,PageNo-38 Chapter 4thSharirsthan GarbhavyakransharirAdhyayamShloke No-6,7
- Susruta, Susruta Samhita hindiCommentary Avurveda KavirajaAmbikadutta Shastri (Part 1) ChaukhambhaSankritSansthan Varanasi,Reprint-2012,Page no-39,40Chapter 4thSharirsthanGarbhayyakransharirAdhyayashloke no-8 to 18.
- 4. Acharya Charak ,Charak Samhita Sanskrit Commentary by Sri Cakrapanidatta Edited by Dr .B.K Dwivedi and Dr. Pradip Kumar Goswami(Part II) ChoukhambhaKrishnadas Academy Varanasi, 4thEdition,Page no-519 Chapter 15thChikistaSthanGrahanidoshchikistamAdhyayamShloke no-18,19
- 5. Vd. Nibe Pallavi (MD Rachana Sharir) Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (AIIRJ) UGC Approved Sr. No .64259 Vol-V, Issue-IV, APRIL 2018, ISSN 2349-638x, ImpactFactor 4.574pp-55.
- **6.** http://www.medindia.net/news/healthinfocus/premature-graying-26386-1.htm