

Department :- Ayurved Samhita &
Siddhant

Topic :- Paradi Guna

Introduction



- The concept of *Paradi Gunas* is explained in *Atreyabhadrakapiya Adhyaya of Charaka Samhita* *for getting success in the treatment.*
- The quotation *सिध्युपायश्चिकित्साय* says that these *Paradi Gunas* are upaya for *Chikitsa Siddhi.*

परादि गुणः (10)

परापरत्व युक्तिश्च संख्या संयोग एव च।

विभागश्च पृथक्त्व च परिमाणम् अथापि च ॥

संस्कारोऽभ्यास इत्यते गुणा ज्ञेयाः परादयः ॥

(च. सू. २६/ २९-३०)

❖ परत्व	→	(Superior/Pradhana)
❖ अपरत्व	→	(Inferior/Apradhana)
❖ युक्ति	→	(Planning/ Yojana)
❖ संख्या	→	(Numbers)
❖ संयोग	→	(Combination)
❖ विभाग	→	(Separation)
❖ पृथक्त्व	→	(Differentiating factor)
❖ परिमाण	→	(Measuring)
❖ संस्कार	→	(Processing)
❖ अभ्यास	→	(Practice)

परत्व (Superior)

- परत्वं प्रधानत्वम् ।
(ck. C su 26/31)
- तत्र देशो मरुः परः ।
- कालो विसर्गः परः ।
- वयस्तरुणं परम् ।
- **Madhura Vipaka**
- **Seeta Veerya**
- **Madhura rasa**

अपरत्व (Inferior)

- अपरत्वं अप्रधानत्वम् ।
(ck. C su 26/31)
- अनुषोऽपरः ।
- आदानमपरः ।
- अपरमितरत् ।
- **Katu Vipaka**
- **Usna Veerya**
- **Kasaya Rasa**

युक्ति (Planning)

युक्तिश्च योजना या तु युज्यते ॥

(ck. C su 26/31)



संख्या (Numbering)

संख्या स्याद् गणीतम् ॥

(ck. C su 26/31)

Counting number which are used to calculate → Sankhya

Eg →

1,2,3..

Tridosha, Saptha dhatu...



संयोग (Combination)

योग सह संयोग उच्यते ।

(ck. C su 26/31)

Combination of 2 or more dravya

It is *Anithya* because it vanishes due to *Vibhaga*

Eg →

Samyoga of *Honey & Ghee* harm the body

Individually good for the body



Types

Charaka

Eka
karmaja

Dwandwa
Karmaja

Sarva
karmaja

Vaisesokta

Abhyantara
karmaja

Ubhaya
Karmaja

Samyogaja
Karmaja

Combination of 2
but **1 functioning**

Combination of 2
both functioning

Combination of
more than 2 & **all**
are functioning



विभाग (Separation)

संयोग नाशको गुणो विभागः । (T.S)

It destroys the samyoga → vibhaga

It is Anithya (It vanishes)



Types

Charaka

**Eka
karmaja**

**Dwandwa
Karmaja**

**Sarva
karmaja**

Eg

*Separation of bird
from tree*

Eg:

*Separation of 2
people fighting*

Eg:

*Separation of
people after
completion of
meeting*

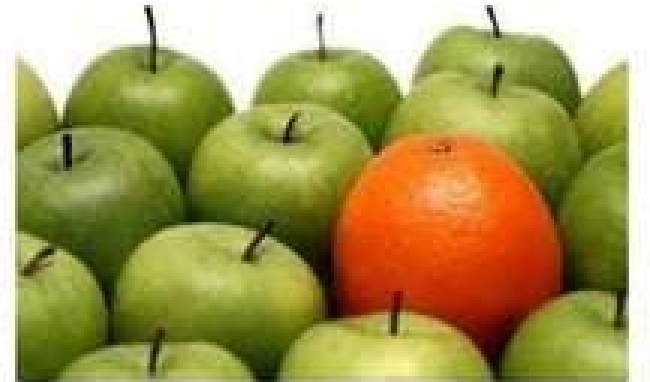


पृथक्त्व (Distinguishing Factor)

पृथग व्यवहार असाधारणं कारणं पृथक्त्वं । (T.S)

The knowledge which is helpful to differentiate the dravya from another dravya → पृथक्त्वं

Eg → *Pot* is different from *cloth*



Types →

पृथक्त्वं स्यादसंयोगो वैलक्ष्यण्यम अनेकता ।

(C su 26/31)

संयोगो



There is no possibility of samyoga of 2 dravya

Eg

water & oil never mix



वैलक्ष्यण्य



2 dravyas are different from each other due to its laksanas

Eg

Man & birds



अनेकता



2 dravya are having same jati , laksana but they are different

Eg

Human beings , (*every human being is*



परिमाण (measuring)

❖ परिमाणं पुनर्मानं ॥ (C su 26/31)

❖ परिमीयते अनेनेति परिमाणं ॥

By which property we can measure the dravya

Eg → 1 Anjali (48 ml)
1 Tola (12 gm), 1kg (?)

Types (4)

- Anu
- Mahat
- Deerga
- Hraswa



परिमाणम्



संस्कार (Processing)

संस्कारोहि गुणान्तराधानं उच्यते । (c.vi.1/21-2)

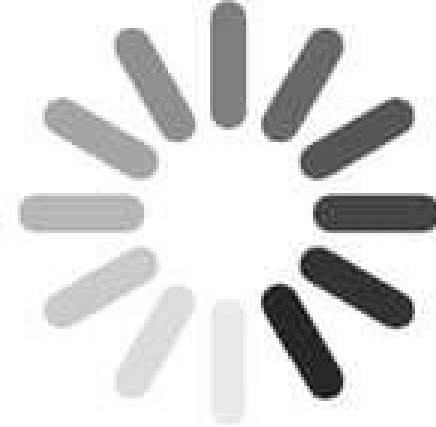
By doing samskara we can increase the quality of dravya so it is useful in preparation of medicine, food etc

Eg → *Bhavana, Mardhana*

Types

संस्कार त्रिविध वेग भावन स्थितिस्थापकत्वं ॥

(Prasatapada)



Types →

वेग
(Movement)



Gati of Murtha
dravya
(P, A, T, V, Mana)

भावन
(Experience)



Experience or
Smarana of Atma
only
(recall of previous
incidence & saved
in atma)

स्थितिस्थापकत्वं
(elastic nature)



Bringing the
quality of dravya
to its original state

Eg

Rubber

अभ्यास → Practice

Abhyasa is a very essential property to be possessed by *physician* and *pharmacist*. With this property perfectness, expertise and experience is achieved as a common saying states “*Practice makes the man perfect.*”

भाव अभ्यासनम अभ्यासः शीलनं सतत क्रिया ।
(C Su 26/34)

Satata Shilana i.e. repeated and continuous administration of a particular *bhava* is called as **Abhyasa**.



The background of the slide is a vibrant golden-yellow color. Overlaid on this is a high-speed photograph of a water splash. The water droplets are frozen in time, creating a complex, symmetrical pattern of fine lines and small spheres that radiate from a central point. The lighting highlights the edges of the droplets, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The overall effect is one of energy and movement.

Clinical aspects

*After having a brief knowledge in
afore said slides now it's the time to
understand the 'Paradi gunas' in terms of
“**Chikithsyopayoga**”*

परत्व → **(Superior/ Pradhana)**

- *Helps to choice best drugs & helps to get success in treatment (Pathya)*
- **Chief Complaints**
- **Agrya Dravya (Taila → Tila Taila)**
- **Nithya Sevaniya Ahara Dravya**

अपरत्व → **(Inferior/Apradhana)**

- *Apathya (helps to avoid the disease)*
- **Associate Complaints**
- **Atisevana Varjya Dravya**

युक्ति → (Planning)

➤ *Planning makes a success in treatment*



Yukti helps in the diagnosis and prognosis of disease. It is the ability to link various apparent separate factors. when there is a vitiation of dosha, a plan is prepared for the diagnosis and treatment of that particular disease very tactfully.

संख्या → (Numbers)

- *Dosha, Bheda, Duration..*
- The names for several yogas are given on the basis of this property itself.

Eg. *Shadanganiya, Trikatu, etc.*



संयोग → (*Combination*)

- *Preparation of Ahara & Aushadha*
- **Samyoga plays a vital role in the production of disease and curing of diseases.**
- *Vyadhi* develops from the *Doshadushya Sammurchana*.
- Combination of *Chathushpadha's* results in the curing of disease.

विभाग → *(Separation)*

Helps to remove unwanted materials

पृथक्त्व → ***(Differentiating factor)***

➤ *Differential diagnose & treatment*

➤ **In Drug identification** –

On the basis of characteristics one plant is differentiated from the other.

➤ **In Preparation of a formulation** –

Eg. In ***Sneha Paka***, the three Paka are differentiated from each other due to their Specific Lakashanas.

परिमाण → (Measuring)

Dosage of drugs & preparation of medicine



प्रमाण शारीर



अष्ट निंदित



मात्रावत् आहार

संस्कार → (Processing)

Helps in preparation & removes unwanted principles



अभ्यास → (Practice)



- *To achieve goal of treatment*
- *For the complete relief of Vyadhi **Abhyasa of Pathya** and **Hita ahara sevana** is necessary, else the remission of Vyadhi is seen.*
- *Even in Research the **repeated examination is necessary** before finalizing the theory.*

Importance of Paradi Gunas:

सिध्युपायश्चिकित्साया लक्षणैस्तान् प्रचक्ष्महे ॥ (च सू २६/२९-३०)

Paradi gunas have been designated as ***Siddhi Upaya Of Chikitsa***.

Siddhi i.e. success in treatment needs usage of proper *upayas*,

Paradi gunas are these factors which decide success of treatment.

Conclusion

न यथावत् प्रवर्तत इति वचनेन शब्दादिषु च
गुर्वादिषु च **परादीनामप्राधान्यं** सूचयति

(Ck C Su 26/35)

This is concluding line of *paradi guna varnana* here *Charaka* has clearly said that ***if one does not understand these paradi gunas in a proper way then he can not perform chikitsa in desired manner.***



Thank you