**INTRODUCTION**
Paradi gunas are general attributes of drugs used in processing and prescribing of drugs. In charak samhita the synonym of Paradi is siddhiupay chikitsa guna. Paradi gunas are para(superiority), apara(inferiority), yukti(propriety), samkhya(number), samyog(combination), vibhag(disjunction), pruthaktwa(separation), pariman(measurement), samskara(transformation), abhyas(repetition).[1]

Paratwa and Aparatwa
Paratwa means pradhan(main) and Aparatwa means apradhan.

परत्वं प्रधानत्वमपरत्वम प्रधानत्वम।[2]

The terms paratwa and apartwa are taken in vaisheshika sense, then a place which is far off will be regarded as para and neared one would be apara. Old age would be para in relation to young one. Paratwa and Aparatwa in relation to place, time age, measurement, vipak, virya, and rasa may be illustrated as follows

देशाकालवियोगसमपरत्वमपरत्वम परत्वम।[3]

The desert is superior than marshy land. The visarga kala is superior than adan kala. The young one is superior to other ages. The normal measurements as described in the charir sthana are superior to other measurements. The wholesome vipak, virya and rasa are superior to unwholesome ones.[4]
Samyoga
The feeling of A is combined to B is produces by samyoga In philosophy two types of samyoga are described.1)Karmaj samyoga 2)Samyogaj samyoga.
According to Charak samyoga is of three types.1) Dvandva karmaj,2) Sarva karmaj, 3) Eka karmaja. The samyoga is very useful in medicinal and other day to day life. Life itself is samyoga of sharir, indriya, satwa, atma. Diet and medicines are useful for health with there various combinations but some combinations are harmful for health for example he combination of fish and milk is contraindicated as it produces disease relating of blood. Chakrapani describes two types of combinations according to their results.1)Prakriti Samsamvaya 2)Vikriti visham samvaya[9] In the pharmacological formulation the combination attribute (Samyoga) is practically used which substance in which dose and for what duration should be kept together will provide the most usefulness for health.

Vibhag
The gunas which destroys the combination is known as division(vibhag).It regards the absence of combination factors and it contrary to samyoga guna.Nyaya darshan describes three types of vibhag, 1)Dvandva karmaj,2)Sarva karmaj, 3)Eka karmaja. In philosophy types of vibhag are 1) karmaj vibhag, 2)vibhagaj vibhag.[10]

Pruthaktwa
Pruthaktwa is separate from other than a different object from this. It is very useful in establishing the distinguished entity of different articles While examining the patient as well as the disease, the recognition of particular disease is established through differential diagnosis.[11]

Pariman:-(Measurement)
It is light, small, heavy or large are the experiences attained due to pariman attribute. It has four types 1)Anu-Light 2)Mahat-Great,3) Hrasva-Small 4)Dirgha-Large.It is found in all nine substances.In medical science this attribute has a special utility.In Ayurveda Magadh and Kalinga mana were used in various respect of measurement. Healthy persons have a rational measurement of different organs. Too tall and too short persons are described as Nindaniya. The proper pariman of medicine and diet prove good health.

Samskara:-(Transformation)
According to Vaisheshik Darshan action is produced by samskara.[12] The term Samskara also means to ready, to polish or to refine. In Manusmruti sixteen samskaras are mentioned for the purification and complete development of man. According to Charak samhita Samskara is karan or transformation of quality.[13] Types of Samskara-1) Vega:-I is produced by action and remains in Prithvi, Jal, Tej, Vayu and Mana. 2) Bhavna:- In Ayurvedic references the term Bhavna is also used in the sense of impregnation.

3) Sthitishhapaktwa:-The attribute which ables a substance to re-establish in its previous position.[14]

Samkara is very useful in Ayurvedic medicines. Food as it is primary essentiality and most useful from the first day of life, has been given complete attention by Ayurvedic scholars. Curd by nature aggravates oedema when churned even with fat contents of it remaining in fact, it alleviates oedema.

Abhyas(Repetition)
Repetition of the same for many times is abhyas. It has not been included in twenty four gunas. The repeated use of useful diet and medicines is required for its complete advantage. The repeated and regular in take of Shashhtik, Sali, Mudga, Rock salt, Amalki, Rain water, Sarpi, Jangal mansa, Honey having homologous qualities result in enhancement of dhatus.[15]

Sankhya, Pariman, Pruthakta, Samyog, Vibhag, Paratwa, Apartwa are described in Vaisheshik darshan.[16]

MATERIALS AND METHODS
For the present review of paradi gunas detailed literary study is performed. The detail content of and references are analysed from available texts referred are Charak Samhita, Padarth vidnyan, Vaisheshik darshan, Tarkasangrah.

METHODS
Descriptive and conceptual

CONCLUSION
After studying the all the aspect we came to conclusion that Paradi gunas plays very important role in the line of treatment
1) Yukti plays important role for selection of proper therapy.
2) Samyoga plays important role in medical and other day to day life like diet and medicines which are useful for health.
3) Samskara is responsible to change the property of drug.
4) Samkhya is useful in the numbering of bones, muscles, organs, blood vessels etc.

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