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MEDICINAL PLANTS WITH MULTIPURPOSE USE

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ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants have been available in human societies since time immemorial. Indeed, the uses of plants were discovered by ancient people by the method of trial and error. The system of traditional medicine had their root in the uses of plants by these people and survived only by the oral communications from generation to generation. Obviously, plants have been prized for their aromatic, flowering and drug yielding qualities. Their drug values are lies in phytochemiclas present in the plants. The forest and remote rural places decade, a dramatic increase in exports of valuable plants arrests the worldwide interest in traditional health system. Most of these plants being taken from the wild, hundreds of species our now threatened with extinction because of over-exploitation. Since past decade there has been a considerable interest towards the uses of herbal medicine. Tribal and rural communities use a number of plants for the treatment of various human diseases and disorders.

INTRODUCTION:

Medicinal plants have been used in virtually all cultures as a source of medicine. Assurance of the safety, quality, and efficacy of medicinal plants and herbal products has now become a key issue in industrialized and in developing countries. The widespread use of herbal remedies and healthcare preparations in described in the Vedas and the eBible. Medicninal Plants have been used for thousands of years to flavour and conserve food, to treat heatlh disorders and to prevent diseases including epidemics. Active compounds produced during secondary metabolism are usually responsible for the biological properties of plant species used through out the globe for various purpose, including treatment of infectious disease.

The term of medicinal plants include a various types of plants used in berbalism and some of these plants have a medicinal activites. Medicinal plants are the "backbone" of traditional medicine, which means more than 3.3 billion people in the less developed countries utilize medicinal plants on a regular basis.

These medicinal plants consider as a rich resources of ingredients which can be used in drug development and synthesis. Besides that these plants play a critical role in the development of human cultures around the whole world. During the past decade, traditional systems of medicine have become a topic of global importance. Current estimates suggest that, in many developing countries, a large proportion of the population relies heavily on traditional practitioners and medicinal plants to meet primary health care needs. Although modern medicine may be available in these countries, herbal medicines (phytmedicines) have often maintained popularity for historical and cultural reasons.

Medicinal plants frequently used as raw materials for extraction of active ingredients which used in the sunthesis of different drugs. Like in case of laxatives, blood thinners, antibiotics and anti-malairal medications, contain ingredients from plants. Moreover the active ingredients of Taxol, vincristine, and morphine isolated from foxglove, perwinkle, yew, and opium poppy, respective.

The industrial uses of medicinal plants are many. These range from traditional medicines, herbal teas, and health foods such as nutriceuticals to galenicals , phytopharmaceuticals and industrially produced pharmaceuticals. Furthermore, medicinal plants constitute a source of valuable foreign exchange for most developing countries, as they are a ready source of drugs such as quinine and reserpine; of galenicals like tinctures and of intermediates.

Medicinal plants are an integral component of research developments in the pharmaceutical industry. Such research focuses on the isolation and direct use of active medicinal constituents, or

on the development of semi-synthetic drugs, or still again on the active screening of natural products to yield synthetic pharmacologically-active compounds.

The world market for plant-derived chemicals-phrmaceuticals, fragrances, flavours, and colour ingredients, alone exceeds several billion dollars per year. Classic examples ofphytochemicals in biology and medicine include taxol, vincristine, vinblastine, colchicine as well as the Chinese antimalarial-artemisinin, and the Indian ayurdevic *;drug-forkolin.* Trade in medicinal plants is growing in voliume and in exports.

The development and commercialization of medicinal plant-based bioindustries in the developing countries is dependent upon the availability of facilities and information concerning upstream and downstream bioprocessing, extraction, purification, and marketing of the industrial potential of medicinal plants.

MEDICINAL PLANTS USED IN PHARMACOLOYG ACTIVITIES:

ANEMIA:

Asparagus racemosus, withania somnifera, phyllantus emblica, P. Amarus, Tephrosia purpurea, Plumbago zeylanica, Glycyrrhiza glabra,Piper longum.

ASTHMA BRONCHITIS:

Solanum xanthoucarpum, Piper longum, Adhatoda vasica, ZIngiber officinale, Curcuma zedoaria, Ocimum sanctum, and Phyllanthus emblica.

ARTHRITIS:

Piper longum, S. xanthocarpum, Withania somnifea, Terminalia chebula, T. Bellerica, Curcuma zeboaria, Phyllanthus emblica, Ricinus communis.

BLOOD CIRCULATION:

Zingiber officinale, Piper longum, Withania somnifera, Phyllanthus emblica, Curnuma longa, Terminalia bellerica, T. Chebula, Ocimum sanctum, and Tephrosia purpurea.

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION:

Holarrhena antidysenterica, Plumbago ovate, Terminalia bellerica, T.chebula, Phyllanthus emblica, Cassisa angustifolia and Glycrrhiza glabra.

CANCER:

Azadirachta indica, Bauhinia variegate, crataeva nurvala, Terminalia chenula, T. Bellerica, Holarrhena antidysenterica, and Tinospora cordifolia.

CHRONIC FEVER:

Tinospora cordifolia, ocimum sanctum, Adhatoda vasica, Azadirachta indica, Holarrhena antidysenterica, Piper longum, Zingiber officinale, and Terminalia bellerica.

COUGH:

Phyllantus emblica, Adhatoda vasica, Ocimum sanctum, Poper longum, ZIngiber officinale, Glycyrrhiza glabra and solanum xanthocarpum.

CYSTS:

Terminalia chebula, Azadirachta indica, Holarrhena antidysenterica, Terminalia bellerica, Withania somnifera, and Tinospora cordifolia.

DENTAL DISEASES:

Azadirachta indica, A.. Arabia, Areca catechu, Achyranthus aspera, Ficus benghalensis, Quercus infectoria and Symlocos racemosa.

DIARRHOEA:

Holarrhena antidysenterica, Aegle marmelos, Zingiber officinlae, Terminalia chebula. Cyperus rotundus, Syzygium cumini and Phyllanthus emblica.

DISLOCATION OF BONES:

Asparagus racemosus, Withania somnifera, Azadirachta aabica, Terminalia arjuna, T. Chenula, T. Bellerica, and Phyllanthus emblica.

DIABETES:

Gumnema sylvestre, Tinospora cordifolia, Azadirachta indica, Phyllanthus emblica, Curnuma longa, and Aegle marmelos.

FISTULA:

Glycyrrhiza glabra, Terminalia chebula, T. Bellerica, Tinospora cordifolia, Azadiracta indica, and Withnia somnifera.

FEMALE STERILITY:

Asparagus racemosu, Wihtania somnifera, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Phyllanthus emblica, FIcus glomerata and F. Religiosa.

GENERAL HEALTH TONIC:

Wihtania somnifera, Asparagus racemosus, Glyeyrrhiza glabra, Tribulus terrestris, Phyllanthus emblica, Terminalai arjuna, and Centella asiatica.

GASTRITIS:

Zingiber officinale, Piper longum, Mentha piperata,Terminalia chebula, T. Bellerica, Phyllanthus emblica, Plumbago zeylanica, and Tinospora cordifolia.

HAIR PROBLEMS:

Eclipta alba (leaves) 15%, Centella asiatica (leaves) 15% Terminalia chebula (fruits) 10%,T. Bellerica (fruits) 10%, Phyllantus emblica (fruits) 15%, Glycytthiza glabra (roots) 15%, Tinospaora cordifolia (stems) 10% and Tribulus terrestris (fruits) 10%, 4gm of mixed powder is given to the patient, twice a daily with honey.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE:

Terminalia arjuna , T. Chebula, Asparagus racemosus, Zingiber officinale and Withania somnifera.

HEART TONIC:

Withania somnifera, Terminalia arjuna, T. Bellerica, T. Chebula, Cyperus rotundus, Phyllanthus emblica and Ocimum sanctum.

INTESTINAL WORMS:

Holarrhena antidysenterica, Mentha piperara, Tinospora cordifolia, Buteamonosperma, azadirachta indica, Pyllanthus emblica, and Tribulus terrestris.

EPILEPSY:

Centella asiactica, Withania somnifera, Tribulus terrestris, Poper longum, Acyranthus aspera, and Plumbago zeylanica.

LEUCORRHOEA:

Symplocos racemosa, Asparagus racemosus Adhatoda vasica, Aegle marmelos, Phyllanthus emblica, and Azdirachta indica.

LEUCODERMA:

Psoralea cordifolia, Terrmins chebula, Phyllanthus emblica, Azadirachta indica, Areca catechu, Tinospora cordifolica and Eclipta alba.

LIVER TONIC:

Holarrhena antidysenterica, Eclipta alba, Tephrosia purpurea, Tinospora cordifolia amarus, and Plumbago zeylanica.

LACK OF APPETITE:

Zinziber officinale, Piper longum, Pyllanthus emblica, Termunalia chebula, Tinospora cordifolia, Cassia angustifolia, and Mentha piperata.

MALE STERILITY:

Withania somnifera, Mucuna pruriens, Tribulus terrestris, Glycyrhiza glabra, Terminalia arjuna, Phyllanthus emblica, Zingiber officinale and Piper longum.

MIGRAINE:

Curcuma longa, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Azadirachta indica, Tinosporacodifolia, Terminalia chebula, Ocimum sanctum and Eclipta albe.

OBESITY:

Terminalia chebula, Termibalia bellerica, Phyllanthus emblica, Crateva nurvala, Tribulus terrestris, and Zingiber officinale.

PARALYSIS:

Curcuma zedoaria, Withania somnifera, Tribulus terrestris, Zingiber offcinlae, Piper longum, Crataeva nurvala and Plumbago zeylanica.

PROSTATE ENLARGEMENT:

Tinospora cordifolia, Tribulus terrestris, Phyllanthus emblica, Zingiber officinale, Butea monosperma, Adhatoda vasica, Terminalia chebula, T. Bellerica and Glycyrrhiza glabra.

PILES:

Eclipta alba, Terminalia chebula, Terminalia bellerica, Phyllanthus emblica, Adhatoda vasica, Plumbago zeylanica, Piper longum, and Aegle marcelos.

SLEEPLESSNESS:

Withania somnifera, Centella asiatica, Piper longum, Glyeyrrhiza glabra, and Terminalia bellerica.

SKIN DISEASE:

Cyperus rotundus, Tinospora cordifolia, Azadiracta inidca, Terminalia chebula, T. Bellerica, Curcuma longa, Phyllanthus emblica, and Centella asiatica.

SEXUAL DEBILITY:

Withania simfigera, Mucuna prutiens, Asparagus racemosus, Sida cordifolia, Tribulus. Terrestris and Glyeyrrhiza glabra.

THROAT DISEASES:

Glycyrrhiza glabra, Terminalia chebula, T. Bellerica, Solanum xanthocarpum, Piper longum, Sida cordifolia, and Phyllanthus emblica.

THYROID PROBLEMS:

Crataeva nurvala, Barhinia variegate, Sida codifolia, Terminalia chebula, T. Bellerica, Glycyrrhiza glabra and Zingiber officinale Tribulus terrestris, Zingiber officinale, Solanum xanthocarpum, Crataeva murvala, Tinospora codifolia, Asparagus racemosus, and Tephrosia purpurea (leaves).

Table 1.

S.NO	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY NAME	PHARMACOLOGY USES
1.	*Acacia aravicae*	*Mimosaceate*	Used for making furnitures's, tanning, deying fabrics yellow, stem yields gum while seeds are fermented with dates to give beverages.
2.	*Acacia concinna*	*Minosaceae*	Used in natural shampoos or hair powders, saponins frim the plants pods have been traditionally used as a detergent.
3.	*Acacia fernesiana*	*Minosaceae*	Flowers are a source of essential oil used in perfumery.
4.	*Achyranthus asper*	*Amaranbathaceae*	Pulmonary affections cough asthma and skin deseases.
5.	*Adhatoda vasica*	*Acanthaceae*	A decoction of the leaves is expectorant. And is used to relieve bronchitis.
6.	*Aegle marmelos*	*Rutaceae*	A decoction of the leaves is a febrifuge and expectorant and is particularly used for asthmatic complaints. Also used to treat acute bronchitis, fever and dysentery.
7.	*Albizia lebbeck*	*Mimosaceae*	The bark is used to treat boils and the leaves and seeds to treat deseases of the eyes.
8.	*Aloe vera*	*Liliaceae*	The active principle is aloin which is used to treat intestinal worms, to encourage menstruation and as a cathartic.
9.	*Alstonia scholaris*	*Apcynaceae*	The dried bark has been used since ancient times as a tonic and to treat intestinal complaints, including worms.
10.	*Anthocephalus cadamba*	*Rubiacceae*	The bark is used as a tonic and reduces fever.
11.	*Asparagus racemosus*	*Liliaceae*	The roots are applied to relieve irritations. They are also used to treat dysentery. And are diuretic.
12.	*Astercantha logifolia*	*Acanthaceae*	Decoction of root is diuretic; seeds are given in gonorrhoea, and with milk sugar in spematorrhoea.
13.	*Azadirachta indica*	*Meliaceae*	Non-drying oil is extracted from the seeds. It is used ofr soap-making and to treat skin deseases, locally, the bark and leaf extracts

			are used a sa tonic, and to reduce fevers.
14.	*Bambusa sapinosa*	*Gramineae*	Boiled young shots eaten tlcally as a vegerable. Wood used for general construction work.
15.	*Bombax malabaricum*	*Bombacaceae*	The wood is a source of cellulose,resin; root and bark are used as an emetic. The gum is demulcent and used to treat diarrhea.
16.	*Brassicae campestris*	*Cruciferae*	The oil (Ravinson Oil), extracted from the seeds. It is used locally as a luminant, Lubricant, and in the manufacture of soap.
17.	*Bryophyllum calyicum*	*Crassulaceae*	Leaves are useful in vitiated conditions for *Pitta and vata*, haematemesis, haemorrhoids, menorrhagia, cuts and wounds, discolouration of the skin, boils, sloughing ulcers, burns, scalds, corn, diarrhoea, dysentery, vomiting, and acute inflammations.
18.	*Butea monospermum*	*Leguminosae*	A decoction of flowers and leaves is used as diuretic, astringent and aphorodisiac.
19.	*Caesalpinia bonducella*	*Caesalpiniaceae*	In india seeds are mixed with black pepper to make a tonic and t reduce fevers. A tonic is also made from the bark.
20.	*Callistemon lanceolatus*	*Myrtaceae*	Leaves are a Tea substitute and have a delightfully refreshing flavour, tan dye is obtained from the leaves.
21.	*Calotropis procera*	*Cannabidaceae*	The roots back is used to treat leprosy in india.
22.	*Cannavis sativa*	*Cannabidaceae*	Fibres used for cordage, sailcloth and caulking boat, seeds used in manufacture of paints, varnishes and soap, drug (bhang, hashish, ganja and marihuana) id produced. Its use is illegal in many countries.
23.	*Capparis deciduas*	*Capparidaceae*	Fruits eaten locally.
24.	*Carissa carandu*	*Apocynaceae*	The red, plum-like berries are eaten locally and made into jellies and preserves.

25.	*Cassia fistula*	*Leguminosae*	The pulp of pods is used as a laxative.
26.	*Cassia nodusa*	*Caesalpiniaceae*	The wood is used for posts and tool handles while roots are used as soap for washing colthes.
27.	*Cassia siama*	*Caesalpiniaceae*	The wood is used for heavy construction work, mine props and as a fuel.
28.	*Casuarinae equisentifolia*	*Casuarinaceae*	Wood is used for roof shingles and posting
29.	*Cedrela toona*	*Meliaceae*	Flowers are source of a red and yellow dye, wood is used for furniture, house building, tea chests, oil casks and cigar box.30.
30.	*Ceiba pentandra*	*Bombraceae*	The fibres are insect repellent; gum is laxative and used in bowel complaints, juice from its roots is a cure for diabetes.
31.		*Umbelliferae*	It is one of the constituents of the inidan summer drink thandaayee, sharp memory.
32.	*Cestrum nocturnum*	*Solanaceae*	An insuion of the plant is used as an antispasamodic in the treatment of epilepsy.
33.	*Chrysanthemum coronarium*	*Compositae*	The young seedlings are cooked as a vegetable in China and Japan.
34.	*Citrus limon*	*Rutaceae*	Fruits are good source of Vitamin C abd B_1, carotene, Juice used for drinks, also a commercial source of citric acid. Lemon oil is used in perfumery, flavouring foods, flavouring liqueurs.
35.	*Clerodendron inerma*	*Verbenaceae*	Used as bold purifier.
36.	*Cordial oblique*	*Boraginaceae*	Fruits are demulcient, expectorant and useful in bronchial affections and in irritation of urinary passages.
37.	*Crinum defixum*	*Amaryllidaceae*	Juice from the leaves is used to relieve ear-ache.
38.	*Curcuma domastica*	*Zingiberaceae*	Rhizome is a source of yellow dye. In India and Far East the juice is usd for treating stomach complaints, bruises; fumes from the burning rhizome relieve colds and catarrh, and a paste of te rhizome accelerates the formation

			of scabs caused by smallpox and chickenpox.
39.	*Cuscuta reflexa*	*Convolvulaceae*	Seeds are carminative and anthelmatic; plant used externally against itch, internally in protracted fevers; Infusion of the plant is used to wash sores.
40.	*Cymbopogon citrates*	*Poaceae*	Used as a medical herb and in perfumes, consumed as a tea.
41.	*Delphinium ajacis*	*Ranunculaceae*	A tincture of the dried ripe seeds is used medicinally as a parasiticide.
42.	*Elaecarpus ganitrus*	*Elaeocarpaceae*	Bark and leaves used to treat inflammation of the gums.
43.	*Emblica officinalis*	*Euphorbraceue*	Fruits used in jellies and preserves, eaten raw, bark used for tannng.
44.	*Eugenia jambolana*	*Myrtaceae*	Seeds are diuretic and ae used to reduce the blood sugar in cases of diabetes.
45.	*Evolvullus alsinoides*	*Convolvulaceae*	Used to treat fever and cough, traditionally used for its psychotropic and nootropic properties, memory-enhancing properties and anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective properties in the brain.
46.	*Ficus bengalensis*	*Moraceae*	Tree is sacred to hindu, latex used to heal cracks in the feet.
47.	*Ficus glomerata*	*Moraceae*	Fruits are eaten locally and a bird lime is made from the latex.
48.	*Ficus religiosa*	*Moraceae*	Tree is scared t Hindu & Buddhists.
49.	*Ficus rumphi*	*Moraceae*	Fruits are eaten locally
50.	*Hibiscus-rosa-sinensis*	*Malvaceae*	Bark used in China to control menstruation, a decoction of the roots is used to treat sore eyes.
51.	*Lxora fulgens*	*Rubiaceae*	Used by local people as a treatment against toothache.
52.	*Jacaranda mimosaefolia*	*Bignoniaceae*	The wood is used in general carpentry.
53.	*Jatropha curcus*	*Euphorbiceae*	Seeds yield Curcus Oil used medicinallys a strong purgative
54.	*Lagerstroemia flos-reginae*	*Lythraceae*	The wood is insect resistant and used for house building, flooring bridges and railways sleepers.
55.	*Lantana camera*	*Verbenaceae*	A decoction of the leaves is used

			locally as a tonic and stimulant.
56.	*Lantana macrophylae*	*Verbenaceae*	A decoction of leaves is used in Brazil to treatment rheumatism and the fruits are used to make a tonic.
57.	*Lathyrus odoratus*	*Leguminosae*	An essential oil is extraxted from flowers and used in perfumery.
58.	*Lawsonia alba*	*Lythraceae*	The bark used to treat jaundice and mervous complaints, flowers yield a scented oil, dried leaves yield a green powder used to dye hair, palm and nails orange brown (Henna) and to dye horses coats and fabric.
59.	*Madhuca indica*	*Sapotaceae*	Flower is edible and is a food item for tribals, used to make syrup for medicinal purposes, fermented to produce the alcoholic drink *mahuwa*, country liquor.
60.	*Melia azadirachta*	*Meliaceae*	Non-drying oil is extracted from the seeds. It is used for soap-making and to treat skin diseases, locally. The bark and leaf extracts are used as a tonic, and to reduce fevers.
61.	*Menthe arvensis*	*Labiatae*	Oil used in pharmaceutical toothpastes.
62.	*Menthe piperata*	*Labiatae*	Oil and dried leaves are used medicinally to treat stomach complaints and as a stimulant.
63.	*Mimosa hamata*	*Mimosaceae*	Tonic, in urinary complaints, glandular sweklings, blood-purifier.
64.	*Monstera deliciosa*	*Araceae*	Fruits are pulped abd used to make drinks and ices.
65.	*Moringa oleifera*	*Moringaceae*	Used as vegetables, bark control diabetes, a natural anthelmintic and possible adjuvant.
66.	*Mucuna pruriens*	*Fabaceae*	Seeds used for treating intestinal gas, diarrhea, cough, rheumatic disorder, muscular pain, diabetes, menstrual pain and tuberculosis.
67.	*Murraya koenigii*	*Rutaceae*	A decoction of the bark leaves and root is used locally as a tonic.
68.	*Musa paradiciacal*	*Musaceae*	The high starch cotent of the fruits, flour from the fruit is an excellent invalid food.

69.	*Nerium indicum*	*Apocynaceae*	A poultice of the root is used against ringworm, to induce abortion and for suicide; flowers are used for perfume and produce good honey.
70.	*Nerium leander*	*Apocynaceae*	The roots are used in criminal poisoning and to exterminate rats.
71.	*Nicotiana tabocum*	*Solancaceae*	The cured and dried leaves are used to make toacco, snjff ans a source of nicotine for the manufacture of insecticides and nicotine sulphate.
72.	*Nychtenthus arbour-tristis*	*Verbenaceae*	The leaves yield a bright yellow dye.
73.	*Ocimum basilicum*	*Labiatae*	The plant is cultivate for the essential oil used in perfumery, soap making to flavour liqueurs and sauces.
74.	*Ocimum sanctum*	*Labiatae*	The plant is sacred to the Hindus and is grown in front of temples; the leaves are used as a condiment.
75.	*Onosoma echinoids*	*Boraginacae*	The roots yield a red dye (Orsanette) used in India to dye fats and wool, in place of Alkanna.
76.	*Piper longum*	*Piperaceae*	Fruits are used as a condiment; roots are used as a diuretic.
77.	*Phoenix dactylifera*	*Palmae*	Grown primarily for fruits but the leaves used for thatching and fuel; stem for house-building. Fruits are fermented to make beverages. In temperate countries they are used injams, cakes and confectionery.
78.	*Physalis minima*	*Salanaceae*	The fruits are eaten as a vegetable.
79.	*Plumbago zeylanica*	*Plumbaginaceae*	Paste of roots and leaves used to treat skin complaints.
80.	*Plumeria alba*	*Apocynaceae*	The heart of the wood is part of a traditional medical preparation taken as a vermifuge or as a laxative.
81.	*Pongamia pinnata*	*Papilionaceae*	The oil is used in Asia to treat skin diseases and for burning, also used to make candles and soap.
82.	*Prunus amygdalus*	*Rosaceae*	Eatenon its own, raw or toased, oil is good for application to the skin

			as an emollient, and has been traditionally used by massage therapists to lubricate the skin during a massage session.
83.	*Psidium guajava*	*Murtaceae*	Used injellies and preserves, fruits as a good source of vitamin C.
84.	*Pterocarpus santalinus*	*Fabaceae*	In Hinduism, wood has been traditionally used as a sacred wood and also used for treating digestive tract problems, fluid retention, and coughs; and for "blood purification'.
85.	*Pterospwrmum acertfolium*	*Sterculiaceae*	Used locally for bridge building, boats, house building.
86.	*Ranvolfia serpentine*	*Apocunaceae*	Roots are used in the relief of hypertension by reducing blood pressure and as sedative.
87.	*Ricinus sommunis*	*Euphorbiaceae*	Castor oil is extracted. Medicinally used as a laxative.
88.	*Rosa damascene*	*Rosaceae*	The oil extracted from flowers is used in perfumery and for flavouring.
89.	*Salvadora persica*	*Salvadoraceae*	The fruits and bark are bitter and are used in local medicines.
90.	*Sida cordifolia*	*Malvaceae*	The hindus use a decoction of the roots to treat stomach complaints, ansthma and heart conditions.
91.	*Solanum nigrum*	*Solanaceae*	Fruits eaten in pies, shoots and leaves used as vegetable.
92.	*Stevia rebaudiana*	*Asteraceae*	The plant is a possible sugar substitute.
93.	*Strebelus asper*	*Moraceae*	A decoction of the bark is used in India to treat dysentery. Diarrhea and fevers.
94.	*Syzygium cumini*	*Myrtaceae*	Seed is also used to control diabetes, digestive ailments, the leaves and bark are used for controlling blood pressure.
95.	*Tagetes erecta*	*Compositae*	The flowers are used as source of yellow dye; decoction of flowers and leaves is used to treat intestinal worms, stomach upsets and to control menstruation.
96.	*Tamarindus indica*	*Leguminosae*	The bitter-sweet pulp from the ripe pods is used to make drinks, chutneys, curries, ect.. source of Vitamin C, pulp is used as a

			laxative.
97.	*Tamarix gallica*	*Tamariaceae*	Used for tanning, wood used for construction, turning, fancy articles, fuel and for poles.
98.	*Tectona grandis*	*Verbenaceae*	A very valuable timber species,a yellow dye from the bark is used for dyeing basket work.
99.	*Terminalia arjuna*	*Combretaceae*	A decoction of the bark is used a sa heart stimulant.
100.	*Terminalia bellerica*	*Combretaceae*	A decoction of fruits is used as an eye lotion.
101.	*Terminalia chebula*	*Conhretaceae*	The fruits used for tanning and as a tonic to stimulate the appetite.
102.	*Thevetia nerifolia*	*Apocynaceae*	The bark is used to reduce fevers.
103.	*Thuja occidentalis*	*Cupressaceae*	The oil taken to relieve rheumatism, to control menstruation and as expectorant, externally it is applied to skin diseases.
104.	*Tinospora cordifolia*	*Menispermaceae*	A decoction of the stems, roots and leaves is used by the hindus to reduce fevers and in India and Malaya as a salve for sore eyes.
105.	*Tribulus terrestris*	*Zygophyllaceae*	The fruits are used as a diretic; seeds are potential source of oil.
106.	*Vernonia anthelamintica*	*Asteraceae*	The leaves are used as a salve for leprosy and skin diseases and in a decoction as an abortive.
107.	*Withania somnifera*	*Solanaceae*	The plant is narcotic, roots used to treat diseases of the rectum.
108.	*Abrus precatorius*	*Fabaceae*	Cough & Cold
109.	*Acorus calamus*	*Araceae*	Stomach disorders
110.	*Aegle marmelos*	*Rutaceae*	Pulmonary affections
111.	*Aloe vera*	*Liliaceae*	Diabetes
112.	*Annona squamosa*	*Annonaceae*	Brun, Headache
113.	*Andrographis paniculata*	*Acanthaceae*	Diabetes
114.	*Asparagus racemosus*	*Acanthaceae*	Malaria, Janudice
115.	*Azadirachta indica*	*Liliaceae*	Anaemia weakness
116.	*Bauhinia variegate*	*Caesalpiniaceae*	Dysentery
117.	*Bixa orellana*	*Bixaceae*	Indlammation
118.	*Boerhaavia diffusa*	*Nyctaginaceae*	Viral hepatitis
119.	*Butea monosperma*	*Fabaceae*	Diatthoea & Dysentery
120.	*Caesalpinia cristita*	*Caesalpiniaceae*	Malarial fever
121.	*Calotropis procera*	*Asclepiadaceae*	Swelling
122.	*Cassia fistula*	*Caesaliniaceae*	Abdominal disorders
123.	*Catharanthes roseus*	*Apocynaceae*	Diabetes

124.	*Centella asiatica*	*Apiaceae*	Brain toic
125.	*Chenopodium*	*Chenopodiaceae*	Laxative appetizer
126.	*Cholorphytum tuberosum*	*Liliaceae*	Weakness Sexual vitality
127.	*Cissus quadrangularis*	*Vitaceae*	Bone fracture
128.	*Cleome gynandra*	*Cleomaceae*	Fever
129.	*Clitoria ternatea*	*Fabaceae*	Purgative
130.	*Curcuma longa*	*Zinzineraceae*	Pulmonary diseases sprain & Swelling
131.	*Delbergia sissoo*	*Fabaceae*	Skin eruptions
132.	*Diospyros melanoxylon*	*Ebenaceae*	Dysentery
133.	*Diplocyclos palmatus*	*Cucurbitaceae*	Malaria, Colitis
134.	*Eclipta prostrata*	*Asteraceae*	Cut , Wound, Hair, tonic
135.	*Emblica officinalis*	*Euphorbiaceae*	Gastric disorders
136.	*Enicostema hyssopifolium*	*Gentianaceae*	Skin diseases Diabetes
137.	*Fumaria indica*	*Fumariaceae*	Malaria
138.	*Gloriosa superb*	*Liliaceae*	Leprosy & leucoderma
139.	*Hedychium coronarium*	*Lzingiberaceae*	Ophthalmic ailments
140.	*Hygrophila auriculata*	*Acanthaceae*	Liver disorders
141.	*Lawsonia inermis*	*Lythraceae*	Skin eruption, Headache, Hair dyes
142.	*Leucas cephalotes*	*Lamiaceae*	Respiratory diseases
143.	*Madhuca indica*	*Sapotaceae*	Bronchitis & Cough
144.	*Martynia annua*	*Martyniaceae*	Scorpion sting skin diseases
145.	*Mucuna pruriens*	*Fabaceae*	Diabetes, Abdominal disorders
146.	*Nigella sativa*	*Ranunculaceae*	General debility, skin eruptions
147.	*Nyctanthus arbortristis*	*Lamiaceae*	Respiratory
148.	*Pwefularia daemia*	*Asclepiadaceae*	Complanints, Earache
149.	*Peristrophe bicalyculata*	*Acanthaceae*	Snake bite, sprain, Fracture.
150.	*Phyllanthus niruri*	*Euphorbiaceae*	Menstrual bleeding, Janudice
151.	*Plumbago zeylanica*	*Plumbaginaceae*	Digestive disorders
152.	*Pongamia pinnata*	*Fabaceae*	Skin diseases
153.	*Rauwolfia serpentina*	*Apocynaceae*	Blood pressure, Nervous disorders
154.	*Sapindus mukorossi*	Sapindaceae	Hair shampoo
155.	*Saraca indica*	*Caesalpiniaceae*	Piles, leucorrhoea
156.	*Solanum nigrum*	*Solanaceae*	Fever, Eye diseases
157.	*Solanum surrattense*	*Solanaceae*	Cough & Bronchitis
158.	*Spilanthes calva*	*Asteraceae*	Toothache Affection of throat & gums
159.	*Sphaeranthus indicus*	*Asteraceae*	Rheumatism, Blood purifier
160.	*Syzygium cumini*	*Myrtaceae*	Diabetes
161.	*Tephroasia purpurea*	*Fabaceae*	Obstinate colic
162.	*Tinospora cordifolia*	*Menispermacae*	Diaetes General debility Sexual vitality
163.	*Tribulus terrestris*	*Zygophyllaceae*	Urinary troubles

164.	*Tridex procumbens*	*Asteraceae*	Piles, cut & Wounds
165.	*Vitex negundo*	*Vernenaceae*	Joint diseases, Skin eruptions
166.	*Withania somnifera*	*Solanaceae*	General debility, Sexual vitality
167.	*Woodfordia fructicosa*	*Lythraceae*	Couth & Cold
168.	*Xanthium strumarium*	*Asteraceae*	Malaria
169.	*Zingiber officinale*	*Zingiberaceae*	Respiratory diseases
170.	*Zizyphus mauritiana*	*Rhamnaceae*	Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic
171.	*Acmella caulirhiza*	*Asteraceae*	Bloat Eye problem Wound
172.	*Albezia anthelimentica*	*Fabaceae*	Internal parasite
173.	*Albizia schimpheriana*	*Fabaceae*	Constipation
174.	*Albuca spp*	*Amaryllidaceae*	Internal parasite
175.	*Albuca abussinica*	*Amaryllidaceae*	Snake bite
176.	*Allium saticum*	*Amaryllidaceae*	Mastitis, diarrhea, internal parasite, and others
177.	*Aloe scundiflora*	*Aloaceae*	Eye disease
178.	*Asparagus africanus*	*Asparagaceae*	Blackleg, pneumonia, and bloat
179.	*Baselia alba*	*Basellaceae*	Bloat Eye problem wound
180.	*Brucea antidysenterica*	*Simarounaceae*	Mastitis
181.	*Camellia sinesis*	*Theaceae*	External parasites.
182.	*Calpurnia aurea*	*Fabaceae*	Internal and external parasite
183.	*Cardamine hirsute*	*Brassicaceae*	3 days sickness
184.	*Centella asiatica*	*Apiaceae*	Itching
185.	*Chenopodium ambrosioides*	*Chenopodiaceae*	Mastitis
186.	*Clematis hirsute*	*Ranunculaceae*	Wound
187.	*Cleome gynandra*	*Capparidaceae*	Hepatitis
188.	*Comphora erythera*	*Burseraceae*	External parasites to remove the foreign materials
189.	*Croton macrostachyus*	*Euphorbiaceae*	Diarrhea (dysentery), external parasite
190.	*Dovyalis abyssinica*	*Flacourtiaceae*	Diarrhea
191.	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	*Myrtaceae*	Blackleg, pneumonia, and bloat
192.	*Ekebergia capensis*	*Meliaceae*	Constipation, general discomfort
193.	*Erythrina brucel*	*Fabaceae*	Internal parasite
194.	*Euphorbia schizacantha*	*Euphorbiaceae*	Anthrax
195.	*Ipomoea kituensis*	*Convolvulaceae*	Rectum prolapsed
196.	*Iresine herbstii*	*Amaranthaceae*	Trypanosomiasis
197.	*Laperiousia schimperi*	*Iridaceae*	Snake bite
198.	*Maesa lanceolata*	*Myrsinaceae*	Leech
199.	*Momordica foetida*	*Cucurbitaceae*	Babesiosis and/ or
200.	*Momoridica boivinii*	*Cucurbitaceae*	Pneumonia
201.	*Myrtus communis*	*Murtaceae*	Hepatitis
202.	*Nicotiana tabacum*	*Solanaceae*	Leech
203.	*Olea eurepea*	*Oliniaceae*	Blackleg, pneumonia, and bloat
204.	*Olinia rochetiana*	*Oliniaceae*	Masitits, pneumonia, and other

			swellings, or internal organs problems
205.	*Osyris quadripartita*	*Santalaceae*	Mastitis and poor mothering
206.	*Ozoroa insignis*	*Anacardiaceae*	Rabies
207.	*Ocimum lamifolium*	*Lamiaceae*	Diarrhea
208.	*Phytolace dodecandra*	*Phytolaccaceae*	Dysentery and difficult urination
209.	*Ricinus communis*	*Euphorbiaceae*	Mastitis poor mothering
210.	*Rhamnus prinodes*	*Rhammaceae*	Diarrhea (dysentery), external parasite
211.	*Solanum incanum*	*Solanaceae*	Most diseases especially anthrax and three day sickness but wound
212.	*Solanum spp*	*Solanaceae*	Mastitis and poor mothering
213.	*Stephania abussinica*	*Menispermaceae*	Blocking/difficult in urination
214.	*Tragia brevipes*	*Euphorbiaceae*	Diarrhea
215.	*Trichilia spp*	*Meliaceae*	Diarrhea (dysentery), external parasite
216.	*Urera hypselodendron*	*Urticaceae*	Retained placenta
217.	*Vernonia amygdalina*	*Asteraceae*	Diarrhea and skin problem
218.	*Withania somnifera*	*Solanaceae*	Most diseases especially anthrax and 3 day sickness but wound
219.	*Zaleya pentandra*	*Aizoaceae*	Nasal bot
220.	*Aconitum heterophyllum*	*Ranunculaceae*	Antidote for snake bites,
221.	*Achilea millefolium*	*Asteraceae*	Headache, cough, tooth ache
222.	*Amebia benthamii*	*Boraginaceae*	Common cold, cough, fever, bold purifier
223.	*Acorus calamus*	*Acoraceae*	Stomachic, diarrhea, cough, swellings, joint pain
224.	*Coriandrum sativum*	*Apiaceae*	Hari full
225.	*Artemesia absenthium*	*Asteraceae*	Obesity, diabetes, liver infection
226.	*Cotula anthemoids*	*Asteraceae*	Constipation
227.	*Taraxacum officinlae*	*Asteraceae*	Back pain, common cold, chest infection
228.	*Trigonella foenum-graecum*	*Facaceae*	Back pain
229.	*Arisaema jacquemontiana*		Muscular strength and skin infections
230.	*Cannabis sativa*	*Cannabinnaceae*	Ear-ache, blood purifier, scabies and piles
231.	*Cascuta reflexa*	*Cuscutaceae*	Joint pains, wound healing and falling of Hairs.
232.	*Berberis lyceum*	*Beriberidaceae*	Indigestion, constipation
233.	*Euphorbia helioscopa*	*Euphorbiaceae*	Abdominal cramps, cholera and eruptions
234.	*Euphorbia wallichia*	*Euphorbiaceae*	Skin diseases, and asthma
235.	*Iris kashmiriana*	*Iridaceae*	Joint pains
236.	*Dioscorea deltoidea*	*Discoreaceae*	Opthalimic infections, urinary

			infections
237.	*Lavetera kashmeriana*	*Malvaceae*	Mumps, skin irritation in pregnant women
238.	*Malva sylvestris*	*Malvaceae*	Cough, fever, eye sight
239.	*Papaver somniferum*	*Papaveraceae*	Dry cough, diarrhea
240.	*Datura stamonium*	*Solanaceae*	Rheumatism, Frost bite, toothache, tonic
241.	*Urtica dioca*	*Urticaceae*	Rheumatism
242.	*Viscum album*	*Loranthaceae*	Laxative and fractures
243.	*Ficus carica*	*Moraceae*	Insect bite and warts
244.	*Pinus roxburghii*	*Pinaceae*	General weakness after child birth
245.	*Rosa mebiana*	*Rosaceae*	Cough and colds
246.	*Artopa acumniata*	*Solanaceae*	Cough and antispasmodic
247.	*Berginia ligulata*	*Saxifraceae*	Intestine complaints and stomach ulcers
248.	*Viola odorata*	*Violaceae*	Respiratory problems
249.	*Nasturitium officinalle*	*Brasicaceae*	Stomachic
250.	*Hyoscyamus niger*	*Solanaceae*	Tooth ache
251.	*Prunellavulgaris*	*Lamiaceae*	Headache, fever, muscular pain
252.	*Salix wallichiana*	*Salicaceae*	Fever, head ache, genral body pain
253.	*Saussurea costus*	*Asteraceae*	Joint pain, back pain, sole ulcers, dysentery, fever, urinary problems
254.	*Stellaria media*	*Caryophyllaceae*	Skin infection, allergy
255.	*Viburnum grandiflorum*	*Caprifoliaceae*	Thphoid whooping cough
256.	*Vitis vinifera*	*Vitaceae*	Skin rashes, sores, eruption
257.	*Zizphus mauritiana*	*Rhamnaceae*	Skin rashes
258.	*Cynodon dactylon*	*Poaceae*	Common cold
259.	*Corydalis gocianiana*	*Fumariaceae*	Respiratory disorders, chest infections, asthama
260.	*Aconitum voilacium*	*Ranunculaceae*	Antidote for snake bites
261.	*Androsace rotundifolia*	*Primulaceae*	Cataract
262.	*Anemone obtusiloba*	*Ranuculaceae*	Rheumatism
263.	*Aquilegia fragrans*	*Ranuculaceae*	Indigestion
264.	*Arctium lappa*	*Asteraceae*	Skin disease, Boils, body pain
265.	*Asparagus officinalis*	*Liliaceae*	Infertility
266.	*Cardamine impatiens*	*Brassicaceae*	Asthma, Hay fever
267.	*Cichorium intybus*	*Asteraceae*	Rheumatism, sore throat, jaundice
268.	*Fumaria infica*	*Fumariaceae*	Dyspepsia, Rheumatism
269.	*Impatiens glandulifera*	*Balsaminaceae*	Skin burn, joint pain
270.	*Lamium album*	*Lamiaceae*	Cough, Metrorrhagia
271.	*Nepeta raphanorhiza*	*Lamiaceae*	Dysentery, toothache
272.	*Oxalis corniculata*	*Oxalidaceae*	Tooth ache, convulsions, Blood purification, Diarrhoea
273.	*Rheum emodi*	*Polygonaceae*	Rheumatic pain, wounds, Dislocated joints, boils

274.	*Rubia cordifolia*	*Rubiaceae*	Stomachache, jaundice
275.	*Smabaucus wightiana*	*Caprifoliaceace*	Chest congestion, boils
276.	*Senecio graciliflorus*	*Asteraceae*	Dermatitis, stomachache
277.	*Verbascum Thapsus*	*Scrophulariaceae*	Cough, Pneumonia
278.	*Angelica glauca*	*Apiaceae*	Vomiting
279.	*Ajuga bracteosa*	*Lamiaceae*	Ulcer, colic and jaundice
280.	*Gentiana kurroo*	*Gentianaceae*	Stomachache and urinary infections
281.	*Caltha alba*	*Ranunculaceae*	Pain and cramps, for menstrual disorders
282.	*Gallium aparine*	*Rubiaceae*	Jaundice, antiseptic
283.	*Geum elatum*	*Rosaceae*	Astringent, dysentery and diarrhoea
284.	*Gnaphalium affine*	*Asteraceae*	Antiperioidic, antitussive
285.	*Hackelia uncinatum*	*Boraginaceae*	Expectorant, healing wounds, treating tumors
286.	*Indigofera heterantha*	*Leguminosae*	Internal body disorders
287.	*Tussilago farfara*	*Asteraceae*	Astringent, emollient, expectorant, stimulant and ronic
288.	*Betula utilis*	*Betulaceae*	Antiseptic
289.	*Rhodiola himalensis*	*Crassulaceae*	Infection of teeth
290.	*Juniperus communis*	*Curpessaceae*	Rheumatism
291.	*Juniperus recurva*	*Curpessaceae*	Rheumatism insecticide
292.	*Morina longifolia*	*Dipsacaceae*	Insecticide
293.	*Juglans regia*	*Juglandaceae*	Tooth infection, scrofula, rickets and leucorrhoea
294.	*Phytolacca acinosa*	*Phytoloaccaceae*	Narcotic effect, sedative rheumatism
295.	*Abies pindrow*	*Pinaceae*	Rheumatism
296.	*Cedrus deodara*	*Pinaceae*	Skin rashes and external ulcers
297.	*Punica granatum*	*Punicaceae*	Jaundice and anaemia
298.	*Sambucus wightiana*	*Sambucaceae*	Diuretic, purgative
299.	*Picrorhiza kurrooa*	*Scrophulariaceae*	Fever, appetizer
300.	*Podophyllum hexandrum*	*Berberidaceae*	Skin diseases, gastric problems.
301.	*Achyranthes aspera*	*Amarathaceae*	When inhaled the powder of the seeds, it gives relief from stiffness and headache of migraine.
302	*Acorus calaus*	*Araceae*	(i)Bark powder enhances memory and cures forgerfulness. (ii)it is neneficianl in anxiety and epilepsy when its powder is taken with honey. (iii) equal weight of its powder and “shunthi” powder (ginger) are recommended to cure facial

			paralysis.
303.	*Adhatoda zeylanica*	*Acanthaceae*	Its powder with honey cures old epilepsy disorder.
304.	*Aibizzia lebbek*	*Mimosaceae*	(i) Its seeds and black pepper powder when applied near eyes, cures unconsciousness. (ii) Its seed powder is one of the constituents for treating psychosis, insanity, anxiety, hysteria.
305.	*Allium cepa*	*Liliaceae*	Tea from its seed is bebeficial in sleeplessness.
306.	*Anacyclus pyrethrum*	*Asteraceae*	(i) When ground with vinegar and licked with honey, it controls the intensity of hysteria. (ii) when a decoction with "brahmi" is given, it controls the epilepsy. This mixture also improves in mental retardation. (iii) massagingits root powder in mahua il, heals paralysis. If the powder is mixed with honey and licked regularly morning and evening , effect of paralysis is checked.
307.	*Bacopa monnieri*	*Plantaginaceae*	Its juice is taken with "kuth"(costus speciosus root) powder in honey to help in hysteria. It is alos recommended by adding "kuth" and "shankhapushpi" to cure epilepsy and hysteria. It is very useful in the recovery of memory powder.
308.	*Benincasa hispida*	*Cucubitaceae*	Its juice is given with "kuth" powder and honey to cure hysteria. Its juice when given with "mulethi", helps in epilepsy.
309.	*Brassica nigra*	*Brassicaceae*	Its seeds and pigeon's droppings after griding. Are applied on forehead. It helps relieve

			migraine. Its fresh oil when massaged. Reduces fatigue and laziness.
310.	*Caesalpinia bonduc*	*Caesalpiniaceae*	Seeds in combinations when given as "nasya", cures headache, Juice of leaves is beneficial in epilepsy.
311.	*Calotropis procera*	*Asclepiadaceae*	Flowers and its milk have been described to be useful in epilepsy. Yellowish dried leaves are used as "nasya" for migraine.
312.	*Cannabis sativa linn*	*Cannabinaceae*	Its leaves along with asafoetida have been used for epilepsy type problem in women. It is also useful in treating sleeplessness.
313.	*Cassia occidentalis*	*Caesalpiniaceae*	Decoction of whole plant or its roots, are useful in relieving the epilepsy and hysteria. Inhaling the flowers or their decoction is beneficial in hysteria
314.	*Cassia tora*	*Caesalpiniaceae*	The seeds are ground in "kanji" (gruel of beans) and applied on forehead to get relief from migraine arrack.
315.	*Celastrus paniculatus*	*Celastraceae*	Its seed powder is used in combination of almond, pepper and cardamom powder to improve memory.
316.	*Centella asiatica*	*Apiaceae*	Dry plant when taken in preparations of combinations improves memory power. Its powder when mixed with unboiled cow milk and taken, shows relief in insomnia. Its powder is mixed with honey or pepper or cow's "ghee" (purified butter) and taken to ease in anxiety.
317.	*Citrullus colosynthis*	*Brassicaceae*	Fruit juice or oil cooked root bark when applied on head, cures migraine and ear pain. "Nasya" of its root poedwr cures epilepsy.
318.	*Citrus aurantifolia*	*Rutaceae*	Seeds and juice are beneficial in insanity related disorder. Lemon juice is given to the patient of anxiety to regularize the heart beat.
319.	*Clitorea tematea*	*Papilionaceae*	The paste of seeds and roots when

			taken in equal amount and applied as "nasya", it relieves from the migraine pain.
320.	*Convolvulus microphyllus*	*Convolvulaceae*	Its powder is mixed with milk or "bach" (Acours calamus roots or honey and "ghee" and taken to improve the memory power. Its juice with honey cures the epilepsy, psychosis and insanity. Shade dried powder alone or with "bach" or Indian pennywort sgrengthens the mind
321.	*coriandrum sativum*	*Apiaceae*	When its extract is regularly taken, the vertigo and headache is relieved.
322.	*Cuscuta refiexa*	*Cuscutaceae*	Its juice is taken in water for improvement in brain disorders
323.	*Cynodon dactyion*	*Poaceae*	Extract of whole when given with cow milk
324.	*Cyperus scariosus*	*Cyperaceae*	It cures epilepsy when given with cow milk
325.	*Datura metel*	*Solanaceae*	Its seeds are ground with black pepper and given for treating psychosis
326.	*Daucus carota*	*Apiaceae*	Leaves are extracted with warm "ghee" and drops given in nose and ears to cure migraine through sneezing
327.	*Eclipta alba*	*Asteraceae*	After mixing black peper powder in its juice, it is applied on forehead for relief in migraine.
328.	*Ficus benghalensis*	*Moraceae*	Its root bark powder when taken in sugar and cow's milk, improves memory power
329.	*Ficus religiosa*	*Moraceae*	Extract of branches cures madness.
330.	*Glycyrrhiza glabra*	*Papilionaceae*	Root poeder in ghee brings improvements in epilepsy
331.	*Helianthus annuus*	*Asteraceae*	Its leave's juice and seeds are grinded tgether and applied on forehead to get relief from migraine
332.	*Hibiscus rosainensis*	*Malvaceae*	Dried leaves and flowers are powdered together and given in sweet milk for improving memory power.
333.	*Hyoscyamus niger*	*Solanaceae*	Taking few drops of henbane oil

			in water at frequent intervals, controls hysteria in women.
334.	*Juglans regia*	*Juglandaceae*	Walnut seeds are ground in "nigundi" (Vitex negundo) juice and given as nasal drop for hysteria
335.	*Lawsonia inermis*	*Lythraceae*	Seeds in honey or decoction of flowers are given to cure giddiness
336.	*Moringa oleifera*	*Moringaceae*	After grinding the bark, the liquid is squeezed and put into the nostrils or given orally as drink to cure meningitis. Decoction of its roots is given for epilepsy and hysteria in women
337.	*Mucuna pruriens*	*Facaceae*	In ayurveda, it has been described for use in several illnesses and overall bosy strength. Scientifically it has also been found to be effective in parkinson's disease.
338.	*Nardostachys jatamansi*	*Valerianceae*	It is useful in hysteria, epilepsy when taken with "ghee". "jatamansi", "baach" and "brahmi" juice are mixed in honey and given inmental problem
339.	*Papaver somniferum*	*Papaveraceae*	Poppy is beneficial in delirium, sleeplessness, convulsion,etc.
340.	*Piper longum*	*Piperaceae*	Its roots injaggery are given to overcome sleeplessness. Mixture of "peepal" and "bach" are given in milk to cure migraine pain
341.	*Piper nigrum*	*Piperaceae*	On empty stomach, pepper powder and "bach" are given to treat hysteria.
342.	*Psidium guajava*	*Myrtaceae*	Decoction of leaves is given to cure mental and physical deformities. Tincture of leaves is massaged on the backbone of children for convulsions.
343.	*Punica granatum*	*Punicaceae*	Leaves after boiling with water and concentrating, the extract is given in warm milk to cure fatigue, tiredness and insomnia. Leaves and rose flowers are cooked in water and concentreated. It is given in ghee

			to cure madness
344.	*Sapindus mukorossi*	*Sapindaceae*	Its fruits are ground with black pepper and few drops are poured in the nostrils to get relief from migraine pain. Its seeds along with kernel and peel are ground and to be inhaled regulary to cure epilepsy, completely
345.	*Sesbania grandiflora*	*Facaceae*	Sesbane leaves and black pepper are ground in cow urine and made to inhale. It brings immediate relief from epilepsy. Few drops of leaf or flower extract are put in the opposite nostril of migraine pain giving immediate relief
346.	*Sida cordifolia*	*Malvaceae*	Its powder after cooking in milk, is given to the patient or massaged. Giving relief in facial paralysis. To control the excessive anxiety, the plant and "apamarg" (Achyranthes aspera) are boiled in milk until concentration and given
347.	*Solanum surratense*	*Solanaceae*	Its roots and poppy seeds are grinded in child's urine and put in the nose to be relieved from epilepsy.
348.	*Sphaeranthus indicus*	*Asteraceae*	It and clove powder are given in honey to cure parkinson's disease
349.	*Syzygium aromaticum*	*Myrtaceae*	Cloves are grinded in water and the paste is applied on the earlobes to cure migraine.
350.	*Terminalia chebula*	*Conbretaceae*	Seeds are grinded in water and the paste is applied on the earlobes to cure migraine.
351.	*Valeriana jatamansi*	*Valerianaceae*	Its juice is useful in epilepsy. When taken in honey, it helps in hysteria. "tagar" when taken in combination of other plants, helps controlling the delirium
352.	*Vitex negundo*	*Verbenaceae*	The powder of its fruits is given in mental disorder.
353.	*Vitis vinifera*	*Vitaceae*	Grapes and "amla" (phyllanthus emblica) are boiled together and crushed and ginger powder is added. When given in unconsciousness due to fever, it

			helps. "munakka", pomegranate bark, khus khus are grinded together and soaked in water overnight. Strained and given for faintness. Munakka is roasted and given for dizziness.
355.	*Withania somnifera*	*Rubiaceae*	Its fruits and sugar are grinded in cow milk and given as "nasya" to treat migraine headache
356.	*Zizphus mauritiana*	*Rhamnaceae*	Although not prescribed in Ayurveda, its fruit is used in mental healing as scienrtifically proved for epilepsy.

TABLE-2. SOME IMPORTANT TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL PLANTS

S.NO	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY NAME
1.	*Achyranthes aspera*	Amaranthaceae
2.	*Aconitum hetrophylum*	Ranunculaceae
3.	*Acorus calamus*	Araceae
4.	*Adhatoda zeylanica*	Acanthaceae
5.	*Aegle marmelos*	Turaceae
6.	*Albizzia lebbeck*	Mimosaceae
7.	*Alhagi camelorum*	Facaceae
8.	*Allium sativum*	Alliaceae
9.	*Andrographis paniculata*	Acanthaceae
10.	*Anethum sowa*	Apiaceae
11.	*Aristolochia indica*	Aristolochiaceae
12.	*Azadirachta indica*	Meliaceae
13.	*Bacopa monieri*	Scrophulariaceae
14.	*Baliospermum montanum*	Euphorbiaceae
15.	*Berberis aristata*	Berberidaceae
16.	*Boerhavia diffusa*	Nyctaginaceae
17.	*Brassica campestris*	Brassicaceae
18.	*Callicarpa macrophylla*	Vernenaceae
19.	*Carum carvi*	Apiaceae
20.	*Carum roxhurahianum*	Apiaceae
21.	*Cassia fistula*	Caesalpiniaceae
22.	*Cedrus deodara*	Pinaceae
23.	*Cinnamomum camphora*	Lauraceae
24.	*Cissampelos pareira*	Menispermaceae
25.	*Citrullus colosynthis*	Cucurbitaceae

26.	*Citrus medica*	Rutaceae
27.	*Clerodendrum serratum*	Verbenaceae
28.	*Coleus vettiveroides*	Lamiaceae
29.	*Commiphora*	Burseraceae
30.	*Coriandrum sativum*	Apiaceae
31.	*Curcuma longa*	Zingiberaceae
32.	*Cymbopogon citrates*	Poaceae
33.	*Cyperus rotundus*	Cyperaceae
34.	*Desmodium gangeticum*	Fabaceae
35.	*Dolichos biflorus*	Fabaceae
36.	*Eclipta alba*	Asteraceae
37.	*Emblica officinalis*	Euphorbiaceae
38.	*Euphorbia thmifolia*	Euphorbiaceae
39.	*Feronia limonia*	Rutaceae
40.	*Fumaria parviflora*	Papaveraceae
41.	*Garcinia pedunculata*	Clussiaceae
42.	*Gentian kurroo*	Gentianaceae
43.	*Glycyrrhiza glabra*	Fabaceae
44.	*Gmelina arborea*	Vernenaceae
45.	*Hedychium spicatum*	Zingiberaceae
46.	*Hemidesmus indicus*	Asclepiadaceae
47.	*Holarrhena antidysenterica*	Apocynaceae
48.	*Hordeum vulgare*	Poaceae
49.	*Inula racemosa*	Asteraceae
50.	*Lens culinaris*	Facaceae
51.	*Luffa acutangula*	Cucurbitaceae
52.	*Nadhca indica*	Sapotaceae
53.	*Marsdenia tenacissima*	Asclepiadaceae
54.	*Melia azedarach*	Meliaceae
55.	*Mimosa pudica*	Mimosaceae
56.	*Mucuna pruriens*	Fabaceae
57.	*Myrica nagi*	Myricaceae
58.	*Nardostachys jatamansi*	Valerianaceae
59.	*Nelumbo ncifera*	Nymphaeaceae
60.	*Operculina terpethum*	Convolvulaceae
61.	*Oroxylum indicum*	Bignoniaceae
62.	*Oryza sativa*	Poaceae
63.	*Pavonia odorata*	Malvaceae
64.	*Peristrophe bicalyculata*	Acanthaceae

65.	*Phyllanthus amarus*	Euphorbiaceae
66.	*Picrorhiza kurroa*	Scrophulariaceae
67.	*Piper chaba*	Piperaceae
68.	*Piper longum*	Piperaceae
69.	*Piper nigrum*	Piperaceae
70.	*Pistacia chinensis*	Abacarduaceae
71.	*Pluchea lanceolata*	Asteraceae
72.	*Plumbago zeylanica*	Plmbaginaceae
73.	*Polygonatum verticillatum*	Alliaceae
74.	*Premna serratifolia*	Verbenaceae
75.	*Prunus cerasoides*	Rosaceae
76.	*Pterocarpus santalinus*	Fabaceae
77.	*Pueraria tuberose*	Fabaceae
78.	*Punica granatum*	Punicaceae
79.	*Ricinus communis*	Euphorbiaceae
80.	*Rubia cordifolia*	Rubiaceae
81.	*Saccharum officinarum*	Poaceae
82.	*Santalum album*	Santalaceae
83.	*Saussurea lappa*	Asteraceae
84.	*Sesbania grandiflora*	Fabaceae
85.	*Sida cordifolia*	Malvaceae
86.	*Solanum indicum*	Solanaceae
87.	*Solanum xanthocarpum*	Solanaceae
88.	*Stereospermum suaveolens*	Bignoniaceae
89.	*Swertia chirata*	Gentianaceae
90.	*Symplocos racemosa*	Symplocaceae
91.	*Terminalia belerica*	Combretaceae
92.	*Terminalia chebula*	Combretaceae
93.	*Tinospora cordifolia*	Menispermaceae
94.	*Tribulus terrestris*	Zygophyllaceae
95.	*Tricholepis glaberrima*	Asteraceae
96.	*Trichosanthes dioica*	Cucurbitaceae
97.	*Trichosanthes palmate*	Cucurbitaceae
98.	*Uraria picta*	Fabaceae
99.	*Vernonia cinerea*	Asteraceae
100.	*Vitiveria zizanioides*	Poaceae
101.	*Vitex negundo*	Vernenaceae
102.	*Vitis vinifera*	Vitaceae
103.	*Withania somnifera*	Solanaceae

104.	*Zingiber officinalis*	Zingiberaceae
105.	*Ziziphus jujube*	Rhamnaceae

TABLE-3. SOME IMPORTANT ETHNO MEDICINAL PLANTS

S.NO	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY NAME	ETHNO-MEDICINAL USES
1.	*Acacia nilotica*	Mimosaceae	Gum of *acacia nilotica* is used in treatment of diabetes mellitus, dysentery and sexual debility, Bark-cough, bronchitis, leaf-eucoderma, and gonorrhoea is in vogue among local medical practitioners.
2.	*Acacia Senegal*	Mimosaceae	Local people use its grind root for dysentery treatment and urinary discharge.
3.	*Acicennia alba*	Avicenniaceae	The heart wood is used to make tonics. The resin has been used in birth control. Dried leaves of it used as antidiarrhoeal and antinociceptive activities
4.	*Calortopis procera*	Asclepiadaceae	Indigenous communities consider taking of flowers a mean to improve digestion, catarrh and increase appetite. The milky juice is regarded as a drastic purgative. The root bark with latex is smoked for cough.
5.	*Citullus colocynthis*	Cucubitaceae	Folks use it in treatment of bronchial asthma, rheumatism and tumor diseases. Fruit is used to get relief in constipation. The root is used as tooth stick to relieve toothache.
6.	*Indigofera*	Papilionaceae	Its paste is applied over persistant wounds

7.	*Capparis deciduas*	Capparidaceae	People use it as a narcotic. Tabeebs (Practitioners of Greek medical system). Recommend the flower's powder to reduce blood thickness. The fruit show anti-atherosclertic, anti-disbetic, anti-hypertensive and anti-hyperlipidemic activity. Tender shoots are made into paste and used as blister on boils
8.	*Cornulaca monacantha*	Chenopdiaceaec	Native population uses it for treatment of liver problems and jaundice, as a hepatic and a purgative. It is considered and excellent pasture for camels, despite the spines on the leaves
9.	*Cymbopogon jwarancusa*	Poaceae	People use leaves for making tea and flowers to treat flu and fever. It is also used as expectorant. Hakeems regard this plant as anti-septic, appetizer, carminative, concoctive, diaphoretic and diuretic
10.	*Halozylon stocksii (Boiss)*	Chenopodiaceae	The poultice of young twigs is applied on teh broken none of the cattle. A more common use is application of paste of the ash on boils to heal
11.	*Parkinsonia aculeate*	Papilionaceae	Roots of this plant are used to relieve pain in the heels, limbs, and jounts. Furthermore, plant has antimalarial, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and antidiabetic. Leaves and seeds can be fed to sheep and goats to cure diseases.
12.	*Zizyphus nummularia*	Rhamnaceae	The paste of leaves is applied on head in fever for relief. Fruit is considered as tonic and used in curing liver problems.

13.	*Peganum harmala L*	Zygophyllaceae	A common believe among natives of this area is that spiritual powers are linked with this plant. Fume of leaves and seeds are used to exorcise the spells of evil spirits. Seeds are regarded as narcotic. Decoction of seeds is given inlaryngitis
14.	*Commiphora wightii (arn) Bhandri*	Burseraceae	Natives believe that its smoke drive away evil spirits as well as remove the evil eye (snakes) from the home. It is also used as carminative, detersive, diuretic and emollient. Local tabeebs recommend taking its ground seed to reduce blood cholesterol
15.	*Aerva javanica*	Chenopodiaceae	Pillow filling
16.	*Artiplex spinosa*	Chenopodiaceae	Fodder
17.	*Capparis spinosa*	Capparidaceae	Seeds are edible. Animal feed
18.	*Gentian olivierii*	Gentianaceae	As a vermifuge, fire wood, food, fodder
19.	*Haplophllum tuberculatum*	Rutaceae	Cough suppressant
20.	*Indigofera articulate*	Facaceae	Medicine
21.	*Inula grantioides Boiss*	Asteraceae	Use to help heal lacerations and fetering. Boiled parts are used as antidote to snake bite
22.	*Launaea nudicaulis*	Asteraceae	Leaves are eaten raw as a vegetable
23.	*Lawsonia inermis*	Lythraceae	Coolant in humans and veterinary medicine
24.	*Panicum turgidum*	Poaceae	Fodder
25.	*Reseda aucheri*	Resedaceae	The plant possesses antimicrobial activity
26.	*Rhizophora mucronata*	Myrsinaceae	Fuel wood, source of tannin
27.	*Salvadora oleides*	Salvadoraceae	Fodder and medicine

28.	*Sueda fruticosa*	Chenopodiaceae	Used in washing hairs
29.	*Solanum incanum*	Solanaceae	Helpful inhealing of infected fingers, toes, or nails
30.	*Tamarix indica wild*	Tamaricaceae	Fuel wood, veterinary medicine
31.	*Zizyphus mauritiana*	Thamnaceae	Medicinal, fodder
32.`	*Sida cordifolia*		Generalized weakness,post-partum weakness, mental exhaustion, nervousness, bronchospasm and cough
33.	*Solanum surattense*		Asthma, cough, bronchspasm, sore throat, constipation an effective expectorant and diuretic
34.	*Terminalia bellerica*		General tonic and sterngtherner, cough, sore throat, fatigue, all types of gastrointestinal disorders and mild laxative.
35.	*Tylophora asthmatica*		Dry leaf is used to given asthma, tuberculosis and dry cough,
36.	*Wedelia calendula*		Used as hepatic disorders, stomach and lung cancer
37.	*Withania somnifera*		Used for rheumatism and arthritis

TABLE-4. SOME IMPORTANT MEDICINAL PLANTS THERAPEUTIC USES

S.NO	BOTANICAL NAME	THERAPEUTIC USES
1.	*Adhatoda vasica*	Anti-asthmatic, bronchodilator
2.	*Andrographis paniculata*	Hepatoprotectant
3.	*Boswellia serrata*	Antiarthritic, antinflammatory
4.	*Boswellia serrata*	Antiarthritic
5.	*Nacopamonniera*	Memoey enhancet
6.	*Capsicum annum*	Pain reliever
7.	*Centella asiactica*	Skin, health weight management
8.	*Coleus forskohlii*	Antihypertensive, weight managent
9.	*Curcuma longa*	Antioxidant, anti-viral, anti-inflammatory,anticarcinogenic
10.	*Emblica officinalis*	Detoxification
11.	*Garcinia cambogia*	Weight management

12.	*Garcinia indica*	Beverages, naturally red in color
13.	*Gymnema sylvestre*	Antidiabetic
14.	*Glycyrrhiza glabra*	Eyesight-age related
15.	*Camellia sinensis*	Antioxidant
16.	*Commiphora mukul*	Cholesterol
17.	*Momordica charantia*	Antidiabetic
18.	*Morinda citrifolia*	General tonic
19.	*Mucuna pruriens*	Nerve tonic energy
20.	*Melia azadirachta*	Anti-bacterial
21.	*Phyllanthus amarus*	Anti-hepatitis
22.	*Picrorhiza kurroa*	Hepatoprotectant
23.	*Piper nigrum*	Nutrient bio-availability enhancer
24.	*Piper longum*	Biopotentiator, ant-sathmatic thermogenic
25.	*Rubia cordifolia*	Skin disorders
26.	*Sida cordifolia*	Bronchodilator
27.	*Terminalia arjuna*	Revitalizing, circulation
28.	*Terminalia bellerica*	Tejuvenating agent
29.	*Terminalia chebula*	
30.	*Tinospora cordifolia*	Diuretic
31.	*Tribulus terrestris*	Muscle building
32.	*Ocimum sanctum*	Antidiabetic, stress management
33.	*Tylophora asthmatica*	Anti-asthmatic
34.	*Withania somnifera*	Herbal adaptogen
35.	*Zingiber officinale*	Digestive aid ginger soft extract

TABLE-5. SOME ENDANGERED AND ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT MEDICINAL PLANTS

S.NO	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY NAME
1.	*Aegle marmelos*	Rutaceae
2.	*Acorus calamus*	Araceae
3.	*Celastrus paniculatus*	Celastraceae
4.	*Commiphora mukul*	Burseraceae
5.	*Peganum harmala*	Nitratiaceae
6.	*Prosopis cineraria*	Fabaceae
7.	*Simmondsia chenensis*	Simmondsiaceae
8.	*Spilanthes acmella*	Asteraceae
9.	*Stevia rebaudiana*	Asteraceae
10.	*Sapindus mudorossi*	Sapindaceae
11.	*Bacopa monnieri*	Scrophulariaceae
12.	*Ginkgo biloba*	Ginkgoaceae
13.	*Glycyrrhiza hlabra*	Papiloonaceae

14.	*Gymnema sylvestre*	Asclepiadaceae
15.	*Holostemma ada-kodien*	Asclepiadadeae
16.	*Oroxylum indicum*	Bignoniaceae
17.	*Picrorhiza hurroa*	Scrophulariaceae
18.	*Saussurea lappa*	Compositae
19.	*Sweratia chirata*	Gentianaceae
20.	*Tinospora cordifolia*	Meninspermaceae

TABLE-6. LIST OF MEDICINAL PLANTS USED IN HAIR CARE COSMETICS

S.NO	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY NAME
1.	*Emblica officinalis*	Euphorbiaceae
2.	*Centella asiatica*	Umbelliferae
3.	*Enlipta alba*	Asteraceae
4.	*Cocos nucifera*	Palme
5.	*Eucalyptus globules*	Myrtaceae
6.	*Lawaonia inermis*	Lythraceae
7.	*Azadirachta indica*	Melliaceae
8.	*Hibiscus rosa sinensis*	Malvaceae
9.	*Nardostachys jatamansi*	Valerianadeae
10.	*Trigonella foenum graceum*	Leguminoseae
11.	*Juniperus virginiana*	Cupressaceae
12.	*Rosamarinus officinale*	Labiatae
13.	*Acacia concinna*	Mimosaceae
14.	*Prunus dulcis*	Rosaceae
15.	*Ginko biloba*	Ginkgoaceae
16.	*Santalum album*	Santalaceae
17.	*Sesamum indicum*	Pedaliaceae
18.	*Cassia angustifolia*	Facaceae
19.	*Citrus limonum*	Rutaceae
20.	*Rosa damascene*	Rosaceae
21.	*Salvia officinalis*	Labiateae
22.	*Ocimum sanctum*	Labiateae
23.	*Simmondsia chinensis*	Simmondiaceae
24.	*Arnica Montana*	Apiaceae

TABLE-7. ANTIDIABETIC POTENTIAL OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

S.NO	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY NAME
1.	*Anacardium occidentale*	Anacardiaceae
2.	*annona squamosa*	Annonaceae
3.	*Annona muricata*	Annonaceae
4.	*Boerhaavia diffusa*	Nyctaginaceae
5.	*Nougainvillea spectabilis*	Byctaginaceae
6.	*Bridelia ndellensis*	Euphorbiaceae
7.	*Canavalia ensiformis*	Leguminosae
8.	*Casearia esculenta*	Flacourtiaceae

9.	*Cassia kleinii*	Caesalpiniaceae
10.	*Catharanthus roseus*	Apocyceae
11.	*Coccinia indica*	Cucurbitaceae
12.	*Cocuulus hirsutus*	Menispermaceae
13.	*Coscinium fenestratum*	Mecisermaceae
14.	*Dioscorea dumetorum*	Dioscoreaceae
15.	*Ficus hispida*	Moraceae
16.	*Hypoxis hemerocallidea*	Hypoxidaceae
17.	*Murraya koenigii*	Rutaceae
18.	*Panax ginseng*	Araliaceae
19.	*Syzyguium cumini*	Myrtaceae
20.	*Terminalia chebula*	Combretaceae
21.	*Terminalia catappa*	Combretaceae

TABLE-8. MEDICINAL PLANTS WITH PHARMACOLOGICAL USES

S.NO	BOTANICAL NAME	PHARMACOLOGICAL USES
1.	*Acorus calamus*	Ayurvedic indication
2.	*Elettaria cardamomum*	Hypoglycaemic
3.	*Ocimum sanctum*	Antiasthmatic, antistress, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, hyperglycaemic, immunostimulator
4.	*Celastrus paniculatus*	Sedative, anticonvulsant, hpotensive, hypolipidemic, antiulcerogenic
5.	*Achyranthus aspera*	Hypoglycoenic, antibiotic, vasodilator, antifungal, cardiac stimulant
6.	*Clitoria ternatea*	Insecticidal, diuretic, antioxytocic, analgesic, purgative
7.	*Glycyrhiza glabra*	Antimicrobial, hypotensive, hepatoprotective, antiviral, antiexudatic, antiulcer, antipyretic,antioxidant, antiinflammaory
8.	*Tinospora cordifolia*	Hypoglycaemic, antibacterial, antiallergic, antipyretic, analgesic, immunostimulant, antioxidant, antistress, hepatoprotective
9.	*Desmodium gangeticum*	Anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antiarthritic, antipyretic, bronchial muscle relaxant, spasmolytic
10.	*Azadiracta indica*	Anti-bacterial, anrimalarial, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, antiulcer,

		anthelmentic
11.	*Brassica campestris*	Oleation, analgesic, appetizer, antileprotic, beneficial for skin
12.	*Sesamum indicum*	Analgesic, tonic, anticolic
13.	*Pongamia pinnata*	Purgative, anitleprotic, antiitching, blood purifier, anticough
14.	*Ricinus communis*	Analgesic, puragative, antifolic, antileprotic, anthelmentic
15.	*Buchanania lanzan*	Oleation, antileprotic, nervine tonic antiurticaria, anticough
16.	*Moringa oleifera*	Antibacterial, antifungal, hepatoprotective, antibiotic, anticancer, anti-inflammatory
17.	*Calotropis procera*	Antimicrobial, anticancer, anthelmintic, fibrinolytic
18.	*Boerrhacia diffusa*	Diuretic, antinflammatory, antibacterial, antihypertensive, hepatoprotective
19.	*Aconitum ferox*	Diaphoretic, diuretic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antipyretic
20.	*Randia dumetorum*	Anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, anticancer, hypotensive, insecticidal, cardiac stimulant, antimicrobial
21.	*Holarrhena antidysenterica*	Antiprotozoal, antiamoebiac, antiurolithiatic, analgesic, hepatopreotective
22.	*Tribulus terrestris*	Diuretic, antibacterial, antiurolithiatic, analgesic, hepatoprotective
23.	*Cissempelos pareira*	Antitumour, hypoglycaemic, anti-leukaemic, muscle relaxant
24.	*Abrus precatorious*	Analgesic, abortifacaent, antimicrobial, antigertility
25.	*Azadirachta indica*	Antibacterial, anitmalarial, anriinflammatory, anirucler, antipyretic, anthelmentic
26.	*Moringa oleiferea*	Antibacterial, antifungal, hepatopreotective, antibiotic, anticancer, anti-inflammatory
27.	*Glycyrhiza glabra*	Antimicrobial, hypotensive, hepatoprotective, antiulcer,

		antiexudatic, antiviral, antipyretic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory
28.	*Calatropis preocera*	Antimicrobial, anticancer, anthelmintic, fibrinolytic
29.	*Piper longum*	Anti-bacterial, anrispasmodic, hypoglycaemic, anti-inflammatory
30.	*Plumbago zeyalanica*	Appetizer, anti-fertility,hepato-protective, anti-bacterial
31.	*Berberis aristata*	Anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, anti-protozoal, hypoglycaemic
32.	*Asparagus racemosus*	Antioxytocic, galactogogue, antviral, diuretic
33.	*Madhuca indica*	Analgesic, oleation, tonic, diuretic, galactogogue
34.	*Curcuma longa*	Anti-inflammatory, antifungal, antihistaminic, insecticidal, hypocholesteremic
35.	*Bauhinia variegate*	Astringent, antseptic, anti-inflammatory emetic
36.	*Operculina turpethum*	Anti-inflammatory , antibacterial, anthelmentci
37.	*Embelia ribes*	Anthelmentic, antileprotic, digestive, anticolic, carminative
38.	*Baliospermum montanum*	Purgative, hypotensive, antileukaemic
39.	*Aloe ver*	Antiulcerogenic, antispasmodic, hepatoprotective, antiprostaglandin, anti-inflammatory
40.	*Terminalia chebula*	Antimicrobial, purgative, anti-spasmodic, antistreaa, hypolipidimic, anthelmintic
41.	*Emblica oficinlae*	Antiulcer, antioxidant, immunomodulator, antimicrobial, hypolipidimic
42.	*Terminalia bellirica*	Purgative, antihistaminic, antimicrobial, antiasthmatic
43.	*Emelina arborea*	Antiviral, hypoglycaemic, anti-inflammatory
44.	*Leptadenia reticulate*	Lactogenic,anti-bacterial, hypertensive, vasodilator
45.	*Phyllanthus urinaria*	Hepatoprotective, antiviral, antifungal,

		antispasmodic
46.	*Abutilon indicum*	Antifungal, antibacterial, immunomodulator analgesic
47.	*Mangifera indica*	Cardiotonic, antioxidant, diuretic, antifungal
48.	*Centella asiatica*	Sedative, hepatoprotective, antispasmodic
49.	*Acacia catechu*	Antiviral, antifungal, hypoglycaemic
50.	*Cypers rotundus*	Antipyretic, antimicrobial, antiinflammaotry
51.	*Ficus racemosa*	Hypoglycaemic, antidiarrhoeal, anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective,
52.	*Psoralea corylifolia*	Antibacterial, skin photosensitizing, antistaphylococcal
53.	*Woodfordia fruticosa*	Antipyretic, antiviral, antifungal
54.	*Ckeridendrum serratum*	Hypotensive, antiallergic, antihistamine, antibacterial
55.	*Syzygium cumini*	Hypoglycaemic, anti-inflammatory antidiarrhoel, antipyretic
56.	*Ficus bengalenis*	Antioxidant, antifertility antidiabetic, hypocholesthimic
57.	*Albizzia lebbeck*	Hypoglycaemic, antiallergic, analgesic, abortifacient, antiprotozoal
58.	*Commiphora mukul*	Hypolipidaemic, antiinflammaotry, antiarthritic, antirheumatic, hypocholestremic
59.	*Mesua ferrea*	Antimicrobial, antiasthmatic, antispasmodic, hypotensive
60.	*Hemidesmus indicus*	Bacteristatic, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, antifungal, antibacterial, hypotensive
61.	*Aegle marmelos*	Hypog;ycaemic, analgesic, antipyretic
62.	*Holarrhena antidysentrica*	Antidiarrhoel, antispasmodic, antiprotozoal, hypoglecaemic
63.	*Oroxylum indicum*	Diuretic, anti-inflammatory, antifungal, spasmogenic
64.	*Emblica officinalis*	Vitamin-c, cough, diabetes, cold, laxative, hyperacidity

65.	*Saraca asoca*	Menstrual pain, uterine, disorder, deiabetes
66.	*Withania somnifera*	Restorative tonic, stress, nerves disorder, aphrodiasiac
67.	*Aegle marmelous*	Diarrhoea, hysentry, constipation
68.	*Phyllanthous amarus*	Aenimic, jaundice, dropsy
69.	*Bacopa, monnieri*	Nervous, memory enhancer, mental disorder.
70.	*Swerita chiraita*	Skin desease, buring, censation, fever
71.	*Gymnema slvestre*	Diabetes, hydrocil, asthama
72.	*Commiphora withtii*	Rheuma tised, arthritis, paralysis, laxative,/.
73.	*Tinospora cordifolia*	Gout, Pile, general, debility, fever, faundice
74.	*Gloriosa superb*	Skin desease, Labour pain, Abortion, General debility
75.	*Andrographis*	Fever, weekness, release to gas
76.	*Peeper longum*	Appetizer, enlarged spleen, bronchitis, cold, antidote
77.	*Solanum nigrum*	Dropsy, general debility, diuretic, anti dysenteric
78.	*Coleus barbatus*	Kidney stone, calculus
79.	*Santalum Album*	Skin disorder, Burning, sensation, jaundice, Cough
80.	*Ranwolfia*	Hyper tension, insomnia
81.	*Asparagus racemosus*	Enhance lactation, general weekness, fatigue, cough
82.	*Cassia augustifolia*	Rheumatism, general debility tonic, aphrodisiac
83.	*Ocimum sanclum*	Cough, cold, bronchitis, expector, and
84.	*Embelia ribes*	Skin disease, snake bite, helminthiasis
85.	*Mentha pipertia*	Digestive, Pain killer
86.	*Lawsennia iermis*	Burning, steam, Anti-imflamatary
87	*Aloe verra*	Laxative, wound healing, skin burns & care, ulcer

88.	*Vincea rosea*	Leaukamia, hypotensiv, antispasmodic, atidot
89.	*Eclipta alba*	Anti-inflamatory, Digestive, hairtonic
90.	*Plumbago zeylanica*	Appetiser, antibacterial, aticacer
91.	*Plumbago indica*	Mdyspeipsia, colic, imflammation, cough
92.	*Strychinos nuxvomica*	Nervous, paralysis, healing wound
93.	*Terminalia chebula*	Trifala, wound ulcer, leprosy, inflammation, cough
94.	*Terminaliabellerica*	Cough, insomnia, dropsy, vomiting, Ulcer, Trifala
95.	*Tribulus terrestris*	Sweet cooling, aphrodisiac, appetizer, digestive, urinary
96.	*Azardirchara indica*	Sdedative, analgesic, epilepsy, hypertensive
97.	*Hemibi smus indicus*	Appetiser, carminative, aphrodisiac, astringent
98.	*Acorus calamus*	Sdedative, analgesic, tpilepsy, hypertensive
99.	*Adhatoda vesica*	Antispasmodic, respiratory, stimulant
100.	*Mesua ferrea*	Asthma, skin, Burning, Vomiting, Dysentry, piles
101.	*Vetiveria ziziinoides*	Hyperdisia, buring, ulcer, skin, vomiting
102.	*Centella asiarica*	Anti-inflammatory, jaundice, diuretic, diarrhoea
103.	*Mucuna truriens*	Nervous, disorder, constipation, nephroaphy, strangury, dropsy
104.	*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*	Bronchitis, anthma, cardiac, disorder, fever
105	*Holorheena antidysentrica*	Scabies, antipyretic, amoebic dysentery
106.	*Solanum xanthocarpum*	Antimicrobial, fever, skin

CONCLUSION:

The traditional knowledge with its holistic and systems approach supported by experimental base can serve as an innovative and powerful discovery engine for newer, safer and affordable medicines. These plant species mentioned in the ancient texts of Ayurvedic and other Indian

systems of medicines may be explored with the modern scientific approaches for better leads in the health care. Hence, the present review is focused and overall care out line of plant used in Ayurvedic drug scenario and its future prospects for the further scientific investigation. Considerable research on pharmacognosy, chemistry, pharmacology and clinical therapeutics has been carried out on Ayurvedic medicibal plants. Several preclinical and clinical studies have examine cytopretective, immunomodulatory and immunoadjuvant potential of Ayurvedic medicines. The development of these traditional systems of medicines with the perspectives of safety, efficacy and quality will help not only to reserve this traditional heritage but also to rationalize the use of natural products in the health care. Thus, we can easily identify rare and extinct plants for the conservation and preserved the traditional heritage of the traditional practitioners.

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