International Journal of Research in Engineering, Science and Management
Volume-3, Issue-8, August-2020
journals.resaim.com/ijresm | ISSN (Online): 2581-5792 | RESAIM Publishing

Important Medicinal Plants with their Medicinal Uses from Jharkhand State

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***Abstract*: Jharkhand being a forested state is widely known for its flora and fauna. Plants have been used for medicinal purposes long before prehistoric period in this state. Traditional systems of medicine continue to be widely practiced on many accounts. Population rise, inadequate supply of drugs, prohibitive cost of treatments, side effects of several synthetic drugs and development of resistance to currently used drugs for infectious diseases have led to increased emphasis on the use of plant materials as a source of medicines for a wide variety of human ailments which are also proven scientifically. In this regard it is very important to document the potential medicinal plants and highlight their uses. This paper is an attempt to manuscript the important medicinal plants of Jharkhand.**

***Keywords*: Jharkhand, Medicinal plants, Utility.**

1. Introduction

Floral statistics of India 2017 indicates that a total of 2, 68,600 flowering plants worldwide among them 18,386 (6.84% of world) exists in India. In India, approximately 3000 plants species are known to have their medicinal properties [1], in another reports a total of 2500 plants are of traditional medicine among them 100 plants used regularly [2]. For millennia, NTFPs including medicinal plants remained as an important source or raw material for traditional systems of medicines like Ayurveda, Chinese, Unani, Siddha, Tibetan and others across the globe (GOI. 2000). Many modern medicines are based on wild plants or their extracts. Yet, in many developing countries with limited access to modern medicines, the World Health Organisation (WHO) estimated that up to 80% of the population relies on traditional medicines, mostly plant-based drugs, for their primary health care. In many cases, such medicines are a prime source of health care available to the poor and many people use these remedies. In fact, the percentage of people using traditional medicines is 40-50% in Germany, 42% in the USA, 48% in Australia and 49% in France. Both in China and India, traditional medicines based on wild plant and animal source are major export industries.

Jharkhand being a forested state is widely known for its flora and fauna. The prevailing type of vegetation is Sal. The general conditions obtaining in this division are favorable for obtaining natural regeneration of forests. As per ISFR 2017, the state with a geographical area of 79,714 km² constitutes 2.42% of the country's area and has 3.30 % of its Forest and tree Cover. The total recorded forest area of the state is 23,605 km² which is 29.61% of the geographical area of the state. Of the total recorded forest area, Reserved Forests constitute 18.58%, Protected Forests 81.28%, and Unclassed Forests 0.14%. As per State of Forest Report of Forest Survey of India 2015, forest cover in the state is 23553 km² which is28% area under forests in which, very dense forest is 2598 Km², moderately dense forest is 9686 Km², the open forest is 11269 Km² and Scrub is 669 Km².This is a review paper based on previous studies on medicinal plants. In this paper main focus is on highlighting the important medicinal plants found in Jharkhand which needs conservation and cultivation because these plants are naturally grown in abundance and fast depleting can help the natives to earn their livelihood to some extent. Future outlook of this study - it would be helpful to all those peoples who are very much interested in exploring the versatility of ethno botany. Therefore, this review paper has aimed to manuscript and underlines the importance of traditional knowledge used for the treatment of different diseases via medicinal plants. A total of 150 medicinal plants with their ethno botanical properties have been listed in this paper found commonly in Jharkhand state. All botanical information of these plants evaluated and confirm from the Plants of the World Online database site.

Sl No.	Botanical Names (Family)	Local Name	Parts Used	Uses
			Grass	
1.	*Andropogon muricatus linn* (Graminae)	Khas	Root	Digestive, regulates menstruation ,headache, burning sensations, ulcers, vomiting, diarrohea, joint pains[1]
2.	*Cynodon dactylon pers* (Graminae)	Duub	Whole plant	Antiviral2 and antimicrobial activity[3]; syphilis and UTI [4]; haemostatic, depurative, vulnerary, constipation, diuretic and tonic, wounds, leprosy, diarrhoea, dysentery, conjunctivitis, vomiting[5]
3.	*Eragrostis cynosuroides beauv* (Graminae)	Kush	Root	Cure cuts and wounds[6];asthma, rheumatism[7];carbuncles, piles, cholera, dysuria[8] ;diuretic; dysentery, leucorrhoea, and wounds[9]
4.	*Saecharum spontaneum linn* (Graminae)	Kaans	Whole Plant	Burning sensations, strangury, phthisis, vesical calculi, blood diseases, biliousness and haemorrhagic diathesis[10]; dyspepsia, haemorrhoids, menorrhagia dysentery, agalactia phthisis[11]
			Climber	
5.	*Abrus pricatorivs* (Leguminoceae)	Karjani	Seed	Tuberculosis and painful swellings[12] ; laxative, expectorant , eczema, stomatitis, conjunctivitis, alopecia areata, migraine, lymphomas/leukemia and dysmenorrhoea[13]
6.	*Benincasa hispido thumb* (Cucurbitaceae)	Kusmand	Fruit	Dry-cough, fever, urethral discharges, biliousness, appendicitis , syphilis, gonorrhea, wounds an swellings[14,15]
7.	*Basell rubra linn* (Chenopodiaceae)	Poisaag	Leaves, Stem	Diarrhea, dysentery[16];irritant, bruise, ringworm , anticancer such as melanoma, leukemia and oral cancer[17] removal of after birth, stomach pains and increase milk production[18]
8.	*Benincasa cerifera* (Cucurbitaceae)	Petha	Leaves, Fruit	Gastrointestinal problems, respiratory disease, heart diseases, diabetes mellitus and urinary diseases[19]
9.	*Buteasuperb* (Papilionaceae)	Lata palash	Root	Erectile dysfunction in males[20]
10.	*Celastrus paniculatus willd* (Celastraceae)	Jyotismati	Stem, Seed	Gout, rheumatism[21]; asthma, leucoderma, leprosy and paralysis[22]; treat joint pain, rheumatoid arthritis, fever, edema, chills and bacterial infection[23].
11.	*Centella asiatica Linn Urban* (Umbelliferae)	Brahmi	Aerial part	Asthma, skin disorders, ulcers and body aches[24-28] ;for improving memory, as a nervine tonic and in treatment of dropsy, elephantiasis, gastric catarrh, kidney troubles, leprosy, leucorrhoea and urethritis[29]
12.	*Cissampelos pareria Linn* (Menispermaceae)	Patha	Whole plant	Cough, leprosy, sensation, asthma, bronchitis, Cystitis, dysuria and lactation disorders in various parts of the earth [19] Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, dropsy, cough, urinary difficulties like cystitis and heart diseases[30]; malaria, fever, Sexually transmitted diseases, snake bites[31]
13.	*Cissampelos pareira* (Menispermaceae)	Patha	Roots	Anthelmintic, Antinociceptive and Antiarthritic[32]
			Herb	
14.	*Cocculus hirsutus (Linn) Diel* (Menispermaceae)	Chilahinta	Leaves, Roots	Chronic rheumatism, venereal diseases, fever and syphilitic cachexia ;anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, hypoglycemic and cardiotonic effect[33].
15.	*Coccinia indica Naud* (Cucurbitaceae)	Kunduru	Leaves	Skin diseases[34] ; leprosy and psoriasis35 ; filarial swelling[36] ; diabetes and bronchitis[37].
16.	*Cissus quadrangularis Linn* (Vitaceae)	Asthisamhari	Root	Osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis and osteoporosis[38,39] ; scurvy, menstrual disorders and epistaxis[40] ; gonorrhoea[41]
17.	*Dioscorea bulbifera Linn* (Dioseoriaceal)	Gainthi	Tuber, Rhizome	Conjunctivitis, diarrhea, and dysentery[42]
18.	*Gloriosa superba Linn* (Diliaceae)	Karihari	Tuber	Ulcers, gonorrhea, leprosy, piles, inflammations, abdominal pains, itching and thirst ; respiratory disorders[43]
19.	*Citoria ternatea Linn* (Leguminoseae)	Aprajita	Flower,Fruit	Bronchitis, asthma, inflammation, diarrhea and fever[44]
20.	*Gymnema sylvestre* (Asclepiadacae)	Gurmar	Leaves,bark	Diabetes, malaria, to snakebites[45]
21.	*Hemidesmus indicus R* (Asclepiadacae)	Anantmul	Root, Leaves	Gonorrhoea, leucoderma, bleeding piles, jaundice and dysentery[46]
22.	*Momordica cochinchnensis* (Cucurbitacae)	Bandhya karkotki	Stem	Aperient and in the treatment of ulcers, sores and obstructions of liver and spleen[47]
23.	*Momordica dioica* (Cucurbitacae)	Kheksa	Stem	Antihelminthic, hepatoprotective, antibronchitic, antipyretic, antiasthmatic[48]

24.	*Melilotus indicum Linn* (Rutaceae)	Banmethi	Leaves, Seed	Aphrodisiac, antihemorroidal[49]
25.	*Mucuna pruriens* (Paririonaceae)	Kenwach	Leaves	Menstruation disorders, constipation, edema, fever, tuberculosis, ulcers[50]
26.	*Phaseolus trilobus* (Papilionaceae)	Banmung	Leaves	Inflammation, fever, burning sensation, thirst, piles, dysentery, cough, gout and biliousness[51]
27.	*Teramnus labialis spreng* (Cucurbitaceae)	Vanurad	Seed	Emphysema, gastric ulcer, diabetics mellitus, cirrhosis, aging and cancer ;rheumatism, tuberculosis, nerve disorders, paralysis and catarrhs[52-56]
28.	*Andrographis peniculata Nees* (Acanthceae)	Kaalmedh	Leaves, Stem	Cold, sinusitis and fever [57] and as an antidote for snakebite [58] antibacterial [59]; antiviral [60]; anti-inflammatory [61]; anti HIV [62]; immunostimulatory [63]; and anticancer [64,65]; liver disorders[66]
29.	*Boerhaavia diffusa Linn* (Nyctaginaceae)	Rakt punarnwa	Leaves	Inflammation, strangury, leucorrhoea, ophthalmia, lumbago, myalgia, cardiac disorders, jaundice, anaemia, dyspepsia, constipation, cough, bronchitis and general debility[67]
30.	*Blumea lacera De* (Compositae)	Kukuroonda	Leaves	antipyretic, stimulant, astringent, anthelmintic, febrifuge, diuretic and in hemorrhoids[69] ;bronchitis[70]
31.	*Convolvulus pluricaulis chois* (Convulaceae)	Shankhpuspi	Whole plant	Intestinal worms, animal poisoning, skin disease, cough, dyspnea, diabetes, dysuria and uterine disorder. It is helpful in epilepsy, insomnia, heart disease and hemetemesis[71,72]
32.	*Cyperus scariosus Lour* (Compositae)	Mustak	Tuber	Diabetes, diarrhoea, dysentery, fevers, food poisoning, intestinal parasites, nausea, vomiting[73]
33.	*Centipeda orbicularis Lour* (Compositae)	Nakhchikn	Seed, Aerial parts	Ozaena (nostril ulcers), headaches, and head-cold, epidiymitis, epilepsy and hydrocoele[74,75]
34.	*Cassia occidentalis Linn* (Leguminoceae)	Kasoondi	Seed	Cure sore eyes, hematuria, rheumatism, typhoid, asthma and disorder of hemoglobin[76]
35.	*Cichorium intybus Linn* (Compositae)	Kasani	Aerial parts	Fever, diarrhea, spleen enlargement, jaundice, liver enlargement, gout, and rheumatism[77]
36.	*Chenopodium album* (Chenopodiaceae)	Bathua	Whole plant	Abdominal pain, eye disease, throat troubles and cardiovascular disorders [78]
37.	*Clerodendrum serratum Linn* (Verbenaceae)	Vaarangi	Roots	Rheumatism, asthma and other inflammatory diseases[79]
38.	*Curcuma zedoaia rose* (Zingiberaceae)	Karchur	Leaves,Fruits	Menstrual disorders, dyspepsia, vomiting, cancer[80]
39.	*Curcuma angustifolia roxb* (Zingiberaceae)	Tekhur	Tuber	Chronic ailments colitis, diarrhoea, dysentery and peptic ulcers[81]
40.	*Fumaria parviflora Linn* (Fumariaceae)	Pitpapra	Aerial parts	Syphilis, scrofula, leprosy, and constipation and given in ague and jaundice[82]
41.	*Mentha viridis Linn* (Labiatae)	Pudina	Whole plant	Hiccup, bilious vomiting, flatulence, colicky pain and cholera , fever and bronchitis. toothache, pain of neuralgia and herpes[83]
42.	*Nyctanthes arbortrist* (Oleaceae)	Harsingur	Whole Plant	Piles, liver disorders, biliary disorders, intestinal worms, chronic fever, obstinate sciatica, rheumatism[84]
43.	*Rauwolfia serpentina benth* (Apocynaceae)	Sarpgandha	Whole Plant	Hypertension, insomnia, mental agitation, gastrointestinal disorders, excitement, epilepsy, traumas, anxiety, excitement, schizophrenia, sedative insomnia and insanity[85]
44.	*Solanum indicum Linn* (Solanaceae)	Virhati	Leaves	Bronchitis, calculus affections, chronic febrile affections, colic, dysuria, cardiac weakness and urinary diseases[86]
45.	*Achyranthus aspera L* (Amaranthaceae).	Chirchiri	Root	Antibiotic, Spermicidal Activity[87]
46.	*Centella asiatica* (Umbelliferae)	Beng-saag	Leaves	Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, neuroprotective, antioxidant[88]
47.	*Elephantopus scaber* (Asteraceae)	samdulan	Roots	Useful in reducing fever, cardiac problem and hepatitis[89]
48.	*Euphorbia hirta* (Euphorbiaceae)	Dudhi	Whole plant	Immune stimulatory, sperm motility, genotoxic, synergic, antivira[90]
Shrub				
49.	*Acorus calamos Linn* (Araceae)	Wach	Root	Headache; Anti-bacterial, anti-helmintic ,Fever, asthma, bronchitis, cough, digestive problems (gas, bloating, colic)[91]
50.	*Adhatoda vasica Nees* (Acanthaceae)	Vassa	Leaf, Root and Stem	Bleeding piles impotence and sexual disorders ; bronchitis, Jaundice, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Fever and as laxative ;skin diseases, wounds, headache and leprosy[92]
51.	*Asparagus recemosus* (Liliaceae)	Satawari	Root	Milk secretion during lactation[93]

52.	*Abutilon indicum Linn* (Malvaceae)	Atibala	Leaves, Root, Bark Whole plant	Chronic cystitis Gleet Gonorrhea Piles, jaundice, leprosy and ulcer; cough, urinary disorders, chronic dysentery and fever[94-96]
53.	*Barleria prionitis Linn* (Acanthaceae)	Sareyak	Whole plant	Treatment of toothache, whooping cough, jaundice, fever, gastrointestinal disorders and as diuretic and tonic[97]
54.	*Costus speciosus (Koeing)* (Zingiberaceae)	Kebook	Rhizome	Treatment of disturbances in lipid metabolism like obesity, hyperlipidaemia, diabetes[98]
55.	*Capparis sepiaria linn* (Capparidaceae)	Heens	Leaves	Treatment Of Paralysis, Mental Disorders And Tubercular Glands[99]
56.	*Calotropis procera R* (Ascelpiadaceae)	Akwan	Root, Stem	Bronchitis, Asthma,Leprosy, Eczema, Elephantiasis[100]
57.	*Desmodium gangatiium* (Leguminosae)	Saalparni	Rhizome	Analgesic, Diuretic, Antiinflammatory, And Haemorrhagic[101]
58.	*Embelia ribes burm. F* (Myrsinaceae)	Vidang	Root, Fruits	Antibacterial Activity, Anti Inflammatory, Antioxidant[102]
59.	*Ficus hispida Linn. F.* (Urticaceae)	Kakodumbar	Whole plant	Antimicrobial Activity Against Several Pathogenic Bacteria[103]
60.	*Gossypium herbaccum Linn* (Malvaceae)	Karpaasi	Root, Leaves,Fruit	Treatment Of Heart Palpitations, Against Earache, Haemostatic[104]
61.	*Holorrhena antidysenterica* (Apocyanaceae)	Kutz	Seed,Bark	Used in hypomotility disorders of the Gut[105]
62.	*Hibiscus rosa sinensis Linn. (* Malvaceae)	Japa	Root, Leaves, Flower	Diuretics, Contraceptives, Antidiarrheals, Aphrodisiacs, Cough Suppressants[106]
63.	*Helicteres isora linn* (Sterculiaceae)	Mrorfali	Root, Stem, Bark Flower	Antidiarhoeal, Anticancer, Anticancer[107]
64.	*Leptadenia retiulate W&.A* (Asclepiadaceae)	Jiwanti	Leaves,Flowers	Revitalizing, Rejuvenating, and Lactogenic Properties[108]
65.	*Lawsonia inermis Linn* (Lythraceae)	Madyantika	Leaves,Bark, Seed	Bleeding Disorder, Skin Diseases, Diuretic, Antibacterial, Antifungal, Anti-Amoebiasis[109]
66.	*Nerium indicum Mill* (Apocynnaceae)	Kaner Laal	Flower	Antibacterial Activity, Cardiotonic Activity, Analgesic Activity[110]
67.	*Rabia cordifolia Linn* (Rubiaceae)	Manjistha	Whole Plant	Prufies blood, protects gums from receding[111]
68.	*Ricinus communis Linn* (Euphorbiaceae)	Arand	Leaves, Seed	Antitumour , Anti-Implantation, Antiasthmatic[112]
69.	*Rhinacanthus nasuta kurz* (Acanthaceae)	Uthiparni	Leaves	Treatment of Ringworm, Itching, And Skin Diseases[113]
70.	*Sida varonicifolia Linn* (Malvaceae)	Rajbala	Stem	Treatment of Blennorrhea, Asthmatic Bronchitis, Stomatitis, of Asthma and Nasal Congestion[114]
71.	*Side rhombifolia Linn* (Malvaceae)	Mahabala	Stem	Psychostimulant affecting the Central Nervous System[115]
72.	*Sida cardifolia Linn* (Malvaceae)	Bala	Stem	Anti-Inflammatory For Preventing Cell Proliferation[116]
73.	*Thevetia neriiforia Juss* (Apocynaceae)	Kaner Pila	Flower	Antiproliferative, Anti-Hyper Cholesterolemic, Anti-Diabetic, Anti-Inflammatory[117]
74.	*Uraria picta desv* (Leguminosae)	Prisinparni	Whole Plant	Antihypertensive, Antipyretics, Antimalarial, Stimulant, Anti-HIV, Antileukmic[118]
75.	*Vitex negundo Linn* (Verbenaceae)	Nirgundi	Leaves	Astringent, Stomachic, Anthelmintic[119]
76.	*Woodfordia fruticosa Kurz* (Lytheraceae)	Dhatki	Stem, Leaves	Hepatoprotective, Anti Fertility, Anti Tumor[120]
77.	*Woodfordia fruticosa Kurz (*Lytheraceae)	Fullghvai	Whole Plant	Antimicrobial, Immunomodulatory[121]
78.	*Anona squamosa* (Annonaceae)	Saripha	Leaves	Antibacterial, antidiabetic, antitumor[122]
79.	*Ficus hispida Linn. F. (* Urticaceae)	Kakodumbar	Whole plant	Cardioprotective, Antidiarrheal, Antiulcerogenic[123]
80.	*Holorrhena antidysentorica* (Apocyanaceae)	Kutz	Seed,Bark	Antiurolithic[124]
81.	*Alangium salvifolium* (Alangiaceae)	Akola	Bark	Against hypertension, diabetes, epilepsy, cancer, inflammation[125]

82.	*Clerodendron infortunatum* (Verbenaceae)	Bhant	Leaves	Antimicrobial, Anthelmintic[126]
83.	*Mimosa pudica* (Leguminosae)	Lajvanti	Roots	Leprosy, dysentery, vaginal and uterine complaints, Treatment of leprosy, dysentery and uterine complaints[128]
			Tree	
84.	*Acacia arabica willd* (Mimosaceae)	Babul	Leaves, Seed, Bark Gum.	Anti –Diarrheal, Anti-Malarial, Anti-Inflammatory[129]
85.	*Ailanthus excelsa roxb* (Simaroubaceae)	Aralu	Root, Leaves	Antispasmodic And Cardiac Depressant[130]
86.	*Acacia catechu willd* (Leguminosae)	Kheer	Leaves, Bark, Resin	Hepatoprotective, Antipyretic And Digestive Properties[131]
87.	*Aegle marmelos corr* (Rutaceae)	Bel	Bark, Fruit	Anticancer, Cardio Protective, Anti Bacterial, Anti Fungal[132]
88.	*Acacia farnesiana willd* (Mimosidae)	Arimed	Stem, Bark, Heart wood	Antispasmodic, Aphrodisiac, Astringent, Demulcent[133]
89.	*Acacia nilotica willd* (Leguminosaea)	Babul	Stem, Leaves, Pod	Anti-asthamatic, Anti-Diabetic134, Anti-Platelet Agregatory, Anti-Plasmodial[135]
90.	*Azadirachta indica A.* (Meliaceae)	Neem	Root, Stem, Leave seed	Free Radical Scavenging Properties due to rich source of Antioxidant, Anti-Inflammatory[136]
91.	*Benincasa buchanani a lanzan spreng* (Anacardiaceae)	Peyaar	Seed	Anxiolytic , Muscle Relaxant , Antidepressant , in the treatment of Alzheimer's Disease[137]
92.	*Bauhinia variegata linn.*(Leguminosae)	Kachnaar	Seed,Root,	Anti-Oxidant, Anti-Diabetic, Anti-Tumour[138]
93.	*Boswellia serrata roxb* (Burseraceae)	Slai	Leaves, seed, gum resin	Diaphoretic, Astringent, Diuretic[139]
94.	*Butea frondosa roxb* (Fabaceae)	Palash	Whole plant	Antistress and anticonvulsive[140]
95.	*Carissa carandulas linn* (Apocynaceae)	Karronda	Fruit	Anti-Inflammatory, Anti-Pyretic[141]
96.	*Cassia fistula linn* (Leguminosae)	Amaltaash	Root,Bark	Antifungal Activity, Antiviral Activity, Luxative Activity[142]
97.	*Crataeva nurvala buchham* (Capparidaceae)	Varun	Whole plant	Anti-Arthritic, Hepatoprotective, and Cardio-Protective Actions[143]
98.	*Diospyros peregina* (Liliaceae)	Tenduk	Leaves	Treatment For Diarrhoea And Chronic Dysentery[144]
99.	*Dalbergia sissoo roxb* (Leguminosae)	Seesam	Stem	Anthelmintic, Antipyretic, Aphrodisiac[145]
100.	*Eucalyptus globulus labill* (Mytaceae)	Teelparn	Leaves	Against Asthma, Bronchitis, Tonsillitis, Colds, Urinary Problems[146]
101.	*Emblica officinalis gaerin* .(Euphorbiaceae)	Aawala	Fruit	Antimicrobial, Hepato- and Renal-Protective, Antivenom[147]
102.	*Feronia elephantum con* (Rutaceae)	Kaith	Fruit	CNS Depressant And CVS Depressant[148]
103.	*Ficus glomerata roxb* (Moraceae)	Gular	Whole plant	Anti-Diabetic, Hepatoprotective[149]
104.	*Ficus benganlensis linn* (Moraceae)	Bargad	Whole plant	Antioxidant , Antimutagen[150]
105.	*Gmelina arborea linn* (Leguminosae)	Gamhaar	Leaves,Stm	Anti-Diabetic, Antipyretic And Analgesic Activity[151]
106.	*Grewia tiliaefolia Vahl* (Tiliaceae)	Dhwan	Stem bark	Heal Chronic Wounds, Gastric Ulcers, Burning Sensation, Itching And Other Allergic Ailments[152]
107.	*Holoptelea integrifolia planch* (Ulmaceae)	Chirbilav	Whole Plant	Treatment Of Inflammation, Gastritis, Dyspepsia[153]
108.	*Litsea glurinosa* (Porygonaceae)	Medasak	Bark	Antibacterial[154]

109.	*Mallotus phillippenensis Muell*(Euphorbiaceae)	Kamila	Bark	Anti-Inflammatory And Immunoregulatory[155]
110.	*Mimusops hexandra roxb. (* Sapotaceae)	Khirni	Bark	Antiulcer[156]
111.	*Madhuca indica J.F. Gmel (*Sapotaceae)	Madhuk	Leaves	Anti-Pyretic, Anti Fertility, Analgesic, Antioxidant[157]
112.	*Mimusops elengi linn* (Sapotaceae)	Bakul (Moolsri)	Leaves	Free Radical Scavenging, Antihyperglycemic, Antineoplastic, Gastroprotective, Antinociceptive and Diuretic[158]
113.	*Mangifera indica linn(*Anacardiaceae)	Aam	Fruit	Anti-Hemorrhagic, Anti-Tetanus, Analgesic and Antipyretic[159]
114.	*Oroxylum indicum vent* (Bignoniaceae)	Sonapaha	Leaves	Anthelmintic, Antiulcer, Immunomodulatory[160]
115.	*Phoenix svlvestris roxb (*Palmae)	Khajuri	Fruit	Treatment For Sore Throat, Colds, Bronchial Catarrh[161]
116.	*Premna mucronata Roxb (*Verbenaceae)	Agnimanth	Bark	Antioxidant, Improving Digestion, Acts As A Blood Purifier[162]
117.	*Pongamia glabrra* (Leguminosae)	Karanj	Seed	Antioxidant, Antimicrobial, Anti-Inflammatory[163]
118.	*Pterocarpus marsupium roxb* (Combrefaceae)	Bejja	Bark	Antidiabetic And Anti hyperlipidaemic and Antioxidant[164]
119.	*Semecarpus anacardium Linn* (Anacardiacea)	Velwa	Seed, Leaves	Anti-Inflammatory, Antiarthritic, Antioxidant Activity[165]
120.	*Semecarpus anacardium Linn* (Anacardiacea)	Lodh	Bark, Seed	Anti-Cancer[166]
121.	*Spondias mangifera* (Anacardiacea)	Aambara	Fruit	Anti-Microbial Activity[167]
122.	*Salmalia malabarica schobt & endi* (Bombacaceae)	Semal	Flower, Fruit	Anti-ulcerogenic potential and can be used as an adjuvant for the treatment of gastric ulcers[168]
123.	*Shorea robusta gaertn* (Dipterocarpeae)	Saal	Leaves, Seed	Treatment of Ulcer, Inflammation And Wounds, Gastroprotective[169]
124.	*Stereospermum suaveolens* (Bignoniaceae)	Pandar	Stem	Antihyperglycemic And Antioxidant[170]
125.	*Terminalia arjuna (roxb)*(Combretaceae)	Arjan	Bark	Antioxidant, Anti-Inflammatory, Antithrombotic[171]
126.	*Terminalia chebula retz (*Combretaceae)	Harre	Seed	Antifungal Activity, Antiviral Activity[172]
127.	*Terminalia bellirica roxb (*Combretaceae)	Bahera	Fruit	Antibacterial Activities[173]
128.	*Terminalia tomentosa. Bedd* (Combretaceae)	Aasan	Bark	Anti-hyperglycaemic, Anti-diarrheal, Antileucorrhea[174]
129.	*Adina cordifolia* (Rubiaceae)	Karam	Root	Jaundice, stomachache[175]
130.	*Albizzia lebbek* (Mimosaceae)	Siris	Whole plant	Anti-asthmatic, anti-inflammatory, anti-fertility, anti-diarrheal, antiseptic, anti-dysenteric and anti-tubercular. [176]
131.	*Albizzia procera* (Mimosaceae)	Safed Siris	Leaves	Anti-asthmatic, anti-fertility, anti-diarrhoeal, antiseptic anti tubercular, anticancer and anti-ulcer activity[177]
132.	*Alstonia scholaris* (Apocynaceae)	Chatwan	Root	Treatment of malaria, jaundice, gastrointestinal troubles, cancer[178]
133.	*Authocephalus indicus* (Rubiaceae)	Kadam	Fruits	Antibacterial[179]
134.	*Artocarpus lakocha* (Moraceae)	Barhal	Fruits	Antimicrobial activity, anti-tyrosinase and antioxidant[180]
135.	*Bombax ceiba* (Malvaceae)	Semul	Seeds	Chickenpox, smallpox, catarrhal affections[181]
136.	*Buchanania lanzan* (Anacardiaceae)	Piar	Seeds	Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity[182]

137.	*Centratherum anthelminticum* (Asteraceae)	Somraj	Seeds	Antihelminthic, larvicidal, antipyretic, antifilarial, antihyperglycemic, antimicrobial[183]
138.	*Embilica officinalis* (Euphorbiaceae)	Amla	Fruits	Antioxidant, immunomodulatory, antipyretic, analgesic[184].
139.	*Flaacourti indica* (Flacourtiaceae)	Katahi	Whole plant	Anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anti-tumor, vantidiabetic and free radical scavenging[185]
140.	*Holarrhena antidysenterica* (Apocynaceae)	Kurchi	Whole plant	Treatment of constipation, colic, and diarrhea[186]
141.	*Holoptellia integrifolia* (Ulmaceae)	Chilbil	Whole plant	Treatment of cancer of bladder, convulsions, inflammation, topical ulcers, fever and dysentery[187]
142.	*Hymenodictyon excels* (Rubiaceae)	Bhurkund	Barks	Ailments related to digestive, endocrine, reproductive, and respiratory systems[188]
143.	*Jasminum multiflorum* (Oleaceae)	Chameli	Flowers	Antimicrobial, insecticidal, antioxidant, antifertility and dermatological effects[189]
144.	*Lagerstroemia speciosa* (Lythraceae)	Jarul	Whole plant	Antimicrobial, antioxidant, anticancer, antidiabetic, hypolipidemic[190]
145.	*Lannea coromandelica* (Anacardiaceae)	Doka	Bark	Antioxidant and analgesic[191]
146.	*Litsaea polyantha* (Lauraceae)	Pajo	Bark	Antioxidant[192]
147.	*Melia azedarch* (Meliaceae)	Bakain	Seeds	Antioxidative, analgesic, anti-Inflammatory[193]
148.	*Michelia champaca* (Magnoliaceae)	Champa	Flower	Cures gastrointestinal, respiratory and cardiovascular disorders[194]
149.	*Oroxylm indicum* (Bignoniaceae)	Sonapatta	Whole plant	Antimicrobial, antidiabetic, hepato-protective, anti-inflammatory, anti-carcinogenic, immunomodulatory Antimicrobial, antidiabetic, anti-carcinogenic[195]

2. Conclusion

Medicinal plants are the natural health care to the people. Their primary cure of diseases is based upon deep observation of nature and their understanding of traditional knowledge of medical practices. Local people of state heavily use these traditionally easily available medicinal plants for health which are less expensive without side effects. The plants now a day's going to extinct due to development activities, population explosion, impact of tourism, deforestation, etc. which need to conserve for biodiversity, natural and local aspect.

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