

A Survey of Medicinal Plants on Acharya Prafulla Chandra College Campus

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Keywords: Acharya Prafulla Chandra College, Medicinal garden, Conservation, Medicinal plants.

Abstract:

A survey of medicinal plants was undertaken on the campus of Acharya Prafulla Chandra College in New Barrackpore, Kolkata, West Bengal, India. The study included in-depth field visits and observations of the surrounding outdoor spaces as well as the medicinal plant garden. The well-organized recording of the plant species by the research work means that the traditional knowledge is conserved and the basis for further scientific research is laid. The medicinal garden is made by going to the field to find and categorize plant species, talking with the old aged Kaviraj all over West Bengal to get their opinions and a review of the existing literature to put the findings into perspective with the help of the Government of West Bengal, Department of Higher Education, Science & Technology and Biotechnology (Science & Technology Branch and Biotechnology Branch). The study is designed to list the different species of medicinal flora that are identified in the conventional knowledge, traditional application and pharmacological properties. One hundred fourteen (114) different species of medical plants were recorded in the designated medicinal plant garden. The medicinal properties of the plants that were recorded included anti-bacterial, anti-cancer, anti-diabetic, anti-viral, anti-fungal, antidote, anthelmintic, and anti-analgesic qualities. These properties were found to be efficacious in treating a variety of ailments, including colds, coughs, ulcers, diarrhea, skin conditions, and snakebite. This survey draws attention to the possibility that, in the ensuing decades, some species may become endangered on college campuses. Thus, the campus can be considered a great source for both education and medicinal aspects. The purpose of this survey's results is to offer Acharya Prafulla Chandra College students insightful information on the medicinal plants on campus. It also highlights the significance of conservation efforts in maintaining these bioresources for therapeutic purposes. Furthermore, the survey research also covers the conservation status of these plants and proposes methods for their sustainable use and protection.

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Introduction:

In the current world, conventional medicine, particularly plant-based treatments, is still the most important way to combat the diseases resulting from fungi, bacteria and viruses. More than 80% of people in the world use these natural medicines deeply and widely as their main source of healthcare, especially in developed and developing countries (Maiti et al., 2010, 2013; Banerjee et al., 2014; Bhattacharjee, 2021; Bhowmik et al., 2022; Darro and Khan, 2023). Even though the younger generations are starting to be interested in traditional medicine, their knowledge and comprehension of using medicinal plants are still limited, which greatly contrasts with the older generations, who are the carriers of profound wisdom (Sarkar, 2017; Bose, 2018; Sarkar et al., 2021; Ghosh et al., 2022; Mandal, 2022; Pal et al., 2022; Raha et al., 2022; Sanyal, 2022).

On the other hand, there is a possibility of losing valuable information on the application of therapeutic herbs to the ageing of older people. Besides, numerous therapeutic plant species have been extinct because of human recklessness (Saha et al., 2022; Sanyal, 2022; Prasad et al., 2023; Roy et al., 2023). Thus, biodiversity, which is the primary habitat necessary for whole families, communities, countries, and future generations, is threatened (Elizabeth and Dowdeswell, 1995; Sarkar et al., 2016; Pimple et al., 2023).

Plants are so important to human life since they provide building materials, numerous medical uses and crucial food crops (Sarkar et al., 2021; Sanyal, 2022; Sarkar et al., 2023; Sur et al., 2023). Very few plants have been studied for their medical and agricultural use. Thus, a huge number of undiscovered medicines and crops are just waiting to be found by researchers and scientists (Das et al., 2016; Das et al., 2022). The World Health Organization (WHO) recognizes the worth of traditional medicine and emphasizes that many people in underdeveloped countries use plant-based traditional remedies for their basic medical needs. Consequently, the demand for medicinal plants has risen in both developed and developing countries because they are natural, non-toxic and have no side effects (De and Sharma, 2023; De et al., 2023). Traditional medicine like Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani dates back thousands of years, and these medications are gaining popularity. Botanical cures, once used for cooking, are now widely used medicines. Most modern medicines have originated from natural compounds derived from first discovered plants. Preservation and survey of, on the other hand, such plants are quite important for future medicine investigation and novel therapy approaches. Medicinal plant's value is expressed in many ways, as a starting point of traditional medicine or widespread pharmacology and as part of biodiversity conservation (Basu et al., 2022; Acharya et al., 2021, 2023; De et al., 2023). The primary stage of the initiative was to ensure the comprehensive assessment and recording of the herbal plants on the college campus. The diagnosis for traditional medicines includes all the medications that are prepared by the ancient herbs and the diseases for which they are used. The design of this study is to discover the chemical compounds that are in these plants and which one of them is responsible for the medicinal properties of this plant is the aim of this study. The purpose of the study was to identify the management of the plants and use them to support the sustainable

management of these plants (Pyne and Santra, 2017; Dey and Guha, 2020; Erfani, 2021; Dhakar and Tare, 2023).

This background establishes the framework for investigating the diversity of medicinal plants on the vast campus of Acharya Prafulla Chandra College in New Barrackpore, Kolkata. The college campus, which covers an area of around nine acres, is a vibrant patchwork of open spaces, lawns, gardens, and academic buildings. This study project aims to significantly contribute to botanical studies and related fields by identifying the various plant species and their sustainable use on campus.

Allopathic drugs have become the standard of care in the modern period, but several negative side effects frequently accompany their effectiveness. This insight has accelerated the search for less harmful alternatives to current medicines, bringing us full circle to the supply of therapeutic plants. These plant resources, present in various plants' leaves, roots, and bark, are essential components of conventional and cutting-edge medical formulations.

That which dates back to the ancient medicinal plants, a practice that began in human history and is considered one of the sources of treatment for various ailments before modern drugs, is worthy of consideration. The questionnaire that was placed is about the types of medicinal plants found at APC College, not which medicinal plants are the most popular. The target is not just to document and study the botanical treasures surviving in this setting but to find uniformity in the basic building blocks of life itself. This research will focus on compiling and studying these species, investigating their traditional medical uses and determining the potential medical applications of these plants in a modern pharmacy. Through this questionnaire, we aim to expand the scientific knowledge involving local plants and their functions in health and wellness. This study not only enhances the college's reputation as a knowledge leader but also points out the role of natural diversity that should be saved for future generations to see. The research will aid in designing educational material for students, researchers and local community dwellers, where plants' importance will be the central subject. This study aims to illuminate the rich flora by examining the broad range of medicinal plants within the Acharya Prafulla Chandra College campus. The authors have done GCMS studies for further research and show important bioactive substances found in these plants. This will open new avenues for research and conservation in botany and allied sciences.

Materials & Method:

Study Location:

The medicinal garden covers approximately 8840 sq. ft. of the Acharya Prafulla Chandra College campus. The geographical coordinates of the college campus are 22.6975°N latitude and 88.4384°E longitude.

Study Period:

From March 2023 to November 2023, nine months were used for conducting the survey.

Medicinal Plant Garden:

The study's primary focus was the college campus's medicinal plant garden. One hundred fourteen (114) medicinal plant species were found in the garden.

Data Collection:

The medicinal plant garden's One hundred fourteen (114) species had to be observed on the ground to gather data. Medicinal plants were identified using plant identification books, teachers from Botany Department and Dr. Prabir Ranjan Sur, Retd. Scientist, Botanical Survey of India. Every species was documented in detail, including its botanical traits and therapeutic qualities. The surrounding flora, including plants, shrubs and other vegetation, was also considered throughout the data collection procedure.

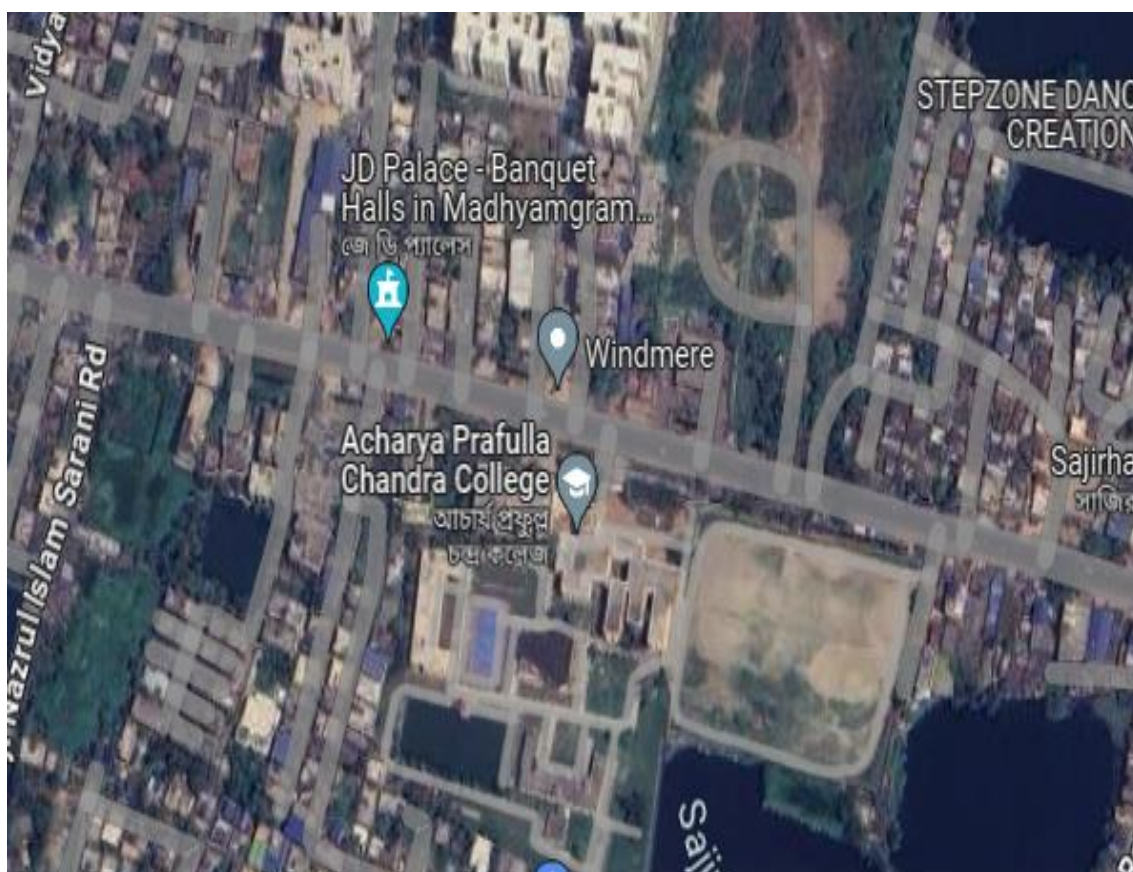


Figure 1. College Campus in Google Maps.

Results:

The survey identified a total of 114 medicinal plant species belonging to 28 families. Below is a summary of key findings:

Table 1: List of wild types of medicinal plants at Acharya Prafulla Chandra College campus

Sl. No	Description	Sl. No	Description
1	Binomial name: <i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> (L) Merrill & Perry Family: Myrtaceae Common name: Labanga Habit: Tree Parts used: Dried flower bud, leaves Medicinal use: Clove oil is used as a painkiller, for dental problems, for treating hernia and stomach upset, and as an expectorant.	2	Binomial name: <i>Barleria prionitis</i> L. Family: Acanthaceae Common name: Bazradanti Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Medicinal use: Leaf juice is used to prevent tissue maceration, stop gum bleeding, and as an expectorant.
3	Binomial name: <i>Glycosmis pentaphyla</i> (Retz) Correa Family: Rutaceae Common name: Ash shaowra Habit: Shrub Parts used: Leaves and stem Medicinal use: Leaves are used for fever liver complaints, and stem are used for ulcer.	4	Binomial name: <i>Trema orientalis</i> (L) Blume Family: Cannabaceae Common name: Jibanti Habit: Tree Parts used: Leaves and bark Medicinal use: Leaves & bark are used for cough, sore throat, asthma and yellow fever.
5	Binomial name: <i>Blumea lacera</i> (Burm. F.) Dc. Family: Asteraceae Common name: Bara cooksina Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant Medicinal use: Leaves are used for liver tonic, antipyretic, diuretic and ophthalmic.	6	Binomial name: <i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L. Family: Fabaceae Common name: Aporajita Habit: Herb, Climber Parts used: Leaves Medicinal use: Leaves are used as memory enhancers, anti-depressants, and sedative agents.
7	Binomial name: <i>Aegel marmelos</i> (L) correa Family: Rutaceae Common name: Bel Habit: Tree Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves, Fruit Medicinal use: Fruit pulp use for laxative, jaundice, constipation	8	Binomial name: <i>Elaeocarpus serratus</i> L. Family: Elaeocarpaceae Common name: Jalpai Habit: Tree Parts used: Leaves and Fruits Medicinal use: Leaves are used for rheumatism and as an antidote for poison, and fruit is used for dysentery.
9	Binomial name : <i>Pogostemon cablin</i> (Blanco) Benth Family: Lamiaceae Common name: Pachouri Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Medicinal use: Used in insect repellants and antidepressants.	10	Binomial name: <i>Cympogon citrus</i> (L.) Spreng Family: Poaceae Common name: Lebu ghash Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves

			Medicinal use: Pesticide, insecticide & antifungal and antibacterial and also used as insect repellent.
11	Binomial name: <i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> L. Family: Lamiaceae Common name: Krishna Tulsi Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant. Medicinal use: Reduce chest congestion, germicide and tuberculosis.	12	Binomial name: <i>Stephania japonica</i> (Thumb). Micsr Family: Menispermaceae Common name: Nimukha Habit: Climber, Herb Parts used: Whole plant and Leaves. Medicinal use: The leaves are used to treat fever, diarrhoea, and dyspepsia, while the root is used to treat fever, diarrhoea and urinary disease.
13	Binomial name: <i>Mikania scandense</i> B. L. Rob. Family: Asteraceae Common name: Jarman lata Habit: Climbing Herb Parts used: Leaves Medicinal use: Gastric ulcers and wound insect bites stop bleeding from cutting; it also has antimicrobial, antipyretic, and anti-inflammatory properties.	14	Binomial name: <i>Aerva lantana</i> L. Family: Amaranthaceae Common name: Chaya Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant Medicinal use: Antioxidant activity, Kidney problems, urinary troubles, stop abnormal bleeding in menstruation.
15	Binomial name: <i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (L.) Dc. Family: Fabaceae Common name: Shalparni Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves and roots Medicinal use: Heart disease, rejuvenation, anti dysenteric	16	Binomial name: <i>Costus speciosus</i> (J. Koning.) C. Specht. Family: Zingiberaceae Common name: Keu Habit: Herb Parts used: Rhizome Medicinal use: Anti-diabetic to treat asthma, bronchitis and fever.
17	Binomial name: <i>Uraria picta</i> (Jack) Dc. Family: Fabaceae Common name: Prishiparni Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves, Medicinal use: Hear trouble, fractured bone, cough.	18	Binomial name: <i>Iresine herbstii</i> Hook. ex Lindl. Family: Amaranthaceae Common name: Lal vishyalikarani Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Medicinal use: Healing property.
19	Binomial name: <i>Ruellia prostrata</i> L. Family: Acanthaceae Common name: Patpati Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Medicinal use: Anti-cancerous against the epidermis of naso-pharynx.	20	Binomial name: <i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> (L) Gaertn. Family: Lecythidaceae Common name: Hijol Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves.

			Medicinal use: Seed extract for anti tumor and anti-fungal.
21	Binomial name: <i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (J. Konig) J. F. Macbr Family: Sapotaceae Common name: Mahua Habit: Tree Parts used: Flower and Bark Medicinal use: Bark is used for tonsillitis and gum trouble, and Flowers are used as stimulants, laxatives, antihelminthes, cough remedies, and respiratory disorders.	22	Binomial name: <i>Cephalandra indica</i> (W. and A.) Naud Family: Cucurbitaceae Common name: Talakuch Habit: Herb, Climber Parts used: Whole plant Medicinal use: Flower- Jaundice, Fruits- Leprosy, bronchitis, asthma, Leaves- Cough, skin disease, Root- Diabetes, gonorrhea.
23	Scientific name: <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> R. Br. Family: Asclepedaceae Common name: Ananta mul Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves, Uses: Oligo-spermia, skin disease, piles, leucorrhoea.	24	Scientific name: <i>Syzazium jambos</i> L. (Aloston) Family: Mytraceae Common name: Jam Habit: Tree Parts used: Seeds and young Leaves Uses: Diabetes (seed), dysentery, anti-inflammatory effect.
25	Scientific name: <i>Artemisia vulguris</i> L. Family: Asteraceae Common name: Nagdola Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Uses: Malaria fever, worm repellent.	26	Scientific name: <i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> L. Family: Lamiaceae Common name: Chandan tulsi Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Uses: Antiseptic, anti-microbial property used in common cold and respiratory trouble.
27	Scientific name: <i>Morinda critifolia</i> L. Family: Rubiaceae Common name: Noni Habit: Shrub Parts used: Fruit and Leaves Uses: Leaf, fruit and bark are used to treat AIDS, liver disease, smallpox, and cancer.	28	Scientific name: <i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) Willd. Family: Fabaceae Common name: Ashok Habit: Tree Parts used: Bark, leaves and seed Uses: Dysmenorrhoea, depression, leucorrhoea.
29	Scientific name: <i>Vitex negundo</i> Linn. Family: Verbanaceae Common name: Nishinda Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant,	30	Scientific name: <i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng. Family: Rutaceae Common name: Kari Pata Habit: Shrub Parts used: Leaves

	Uses: Skin disease eczema, ring worm, spleen enlargement, expectorant, bronchitis, asthma.		Uses: Anti-diabetic, also used to treat piles, inflammation, itching and dysentery.
31	Scientific name: <i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.) Kuntze Family: Solanaceae Common name: Awshagandha Habit: Herb Parts used: Seed, Leaves and root Uses: Arthritis, anxiety, oligospermia, asthma, insomnia, ulcer and neurological disorder.	32	Scientific name: <i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L. Family: Vitaceae Common name: Harjora Habit: Climbing Herb Parts used: Whole plant Uses: Heal the broken bone and ligament.
33	Scientific name: <i>Amomum aromaticum</i> Roxb. Family: Zingiberaceae Common name: Alach Habit: Herb Parts used: Seed Uses: Antioxidant, antiseptic, stomachic digestive.	34	Scientific name: <i>Clerodendrum indicum</i> L. Family: Verbenaceae Common name: Bamunhati Habit: small tree Parts used: Leaves Uses: Allergy, asthma, fever, bronchitis, liver problem, tuberculosis.
35	Scientific name: <i>Psidium guajava</i> Linn. Family: Myrtaceae Common name: Payara Habit: Tree Parts used: Fruits and Leaves Uses: Fruit is used for laxative, leaf is used for wound ulcer.	36	Scientific name: <i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees Family: Acanthaceae Common name: Vashak Habit: Shrub Parts used: Leaves Uses: Bronchial disease, cough, expectorates
37	Scientific name: <i>Wedelia calendula</i> (L.) Less. Family: Asteraceae Common name: Bhringaraj Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Hair fall treatment, skin disease.	38	Scientific name: <i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz. Family: Combrataceae Common name: Haritaki Habit: Tree Parts used: Fruits and seed Uses: Laxative, digestive, purgative, and healing properties.
39	Scientific name: <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd Family: Asparagaceae Common name: Satamuli Habit: Climber, Herb Parts used: Roots and Leaves Uses: Uterine tonic, hyperacidity, galactagogue.	40	Scientific name: <i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> L. Family: Euphorbiaceae Common name: Lankaseji Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant Uses: Used for treatment for cancer, tomour.
41	Scientific name: <i>Justicia gendarusa</i> Burm. f.	42	Scientific name: <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> L.

	<p>Family: Acanthaceae Common name: Bishahari Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Asthma, rheumatism, colic of children</p>		<p>Family: Verbenaceae Common name: Jerbo Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Fresh leaf juice used to treat asthma, stomach ulcer</p>
43	<p>Scientific name: <i>Coleus aromaticus</i> Benth. Family: Lamiaceae Common name: Aijawan Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Treatment of cough, sore throat, nasal</p>	44	<p>Scientific name: <i>Centella asiatica</i> L. Family: Apiaceae Common name: Thankuni Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Leaf extract is used for liver complaints, gastric trouble, skin disease and amoebic dysentery.</p>
45	<p>Scientific name: <i>Hygrophyla spinosa</i> T. Anderson Family: Acanthaceae Common name: Kulekhara Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Leaf juice is used to treat anemia, jaundice and body pain.</p>	46	<p>Scientific name: <i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sweet Family: Malvaceae Common name: Atibol Habit: Shrubs Parts used: Seeds and Bark Uses: Seed used in piles, gonorrhoea</p>
47	<p>Scientific name: <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> R. Br. Family: Apocynaceae Common name: Chatim Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves, Uses: The bark is used for digestion, antipyretics, laxatives, malaria fever, tumors, ulcers and cancer.</p>	48	<p>Scientific name: <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L. Family: Anacardiaceae Common name: Kaju Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves, Uses: Root used as purgative, fruit used for skin disease.</p>
49	<p>Scientific name: <i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> A. Cunn. ex Benth. Family: Mimosaceae (Fabaceae) Common name: Sonajhuri Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves, Uses: Leaves used in dysentery.</p>	50	<p>Scientific name: <i>Bauhinia purpuria</i> L. Family: Caesalpinaceae (Fabaceae) Common name: Rakta kanchan Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Uses: Bark is used for skin disease and ulcers and dried bud is used in piles.</p>
51	<p>Scientific name: <i>Gardenia latifolia</i> G. Don Family: Rubiaceae Common name: Gandharaj Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Uses: Root anti-helminths, antiseptic, dyspepsia and nervous disorder.</p>	52	<p>Scientific name: <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.)G.Don. Family: Apocynaceae Common name: Nayantara Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves, roots</p>

			Uses: Leaves and roots used diabetes, sore throat, lung congestion, skin infections
53	<p>Scientific name: <i>Sanscvieria roxburghiana</i> Schult & Schult. f. Family: Asparagaceae Common name: Murga Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves, Uses: Plant sap has antiseptic qualities, and leaves are used for bandage.</p>	54	<p>Scientific name: <i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lam.) Oken Family: Crassulaceae Common name: Pasan veda Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves, Uses: Dysentery, cough, asthma, fever, constipation.</p>
55	<p>Scientific name: <i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>. Lamm Family: Crassulaceae Common name: Patharkuchi Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves, Uses: Diuretic, wound healing, inflammatory activity.</p>	56	<p>Scientific name: <i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss. Family: Meliaceae Common name: Neem Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves, Uses: Leucoderma, piles, wounds, all types of skin inflammation.</p>
57	<p>Scientific name: <i>Nyctanthus arbortristis</i> Linn. Family: Oleaceae Common name: Sheuli Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Uses: Dry cough, Sciatica, arthritis, Dengue fever, ringworm.</p>	58	<p>Scientific name: <i>Termelia arjuna</i> (Roxb) Wight & Ara. Family: Combrteceae Common name: Arjun Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Uses: Hypolipiderma, reduced cholesterol level, a cardiac stimulant.</p>
59	<p>Scientific name: <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L. Family: Lamiaceae Common name: Tulshi Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Uses: Common cold & antiseptic.</p>	60	<p>Scientific name: <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L. Family: Fabaceae Common name: Atashi Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Uses: To treat urinary problems, Eczema, and skin problems.</p>
61	<p>Scientific name: <i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (L) Jacq Family: Meliaceae Common name: Mehogani Habit: Tree Parts used: Bark, Leaves and seed Uses: Cure colon cancer, boost immunity, and reduce cholesterol level.</p>	62	<p>Scientific name: <i>Mentha arvensensis</i> Linn. Family: Lamiaceae Common name: Pudina Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Uses: Antiseptic, diuretic digestive</p>
63	<p>Scientific name: <i>Embllica officinalis</i> L. Family: Euphorbiaceae Common name: Amlaki</p>	64	<p>Scientific name: <i>Mimusops enlengi</i> L. Family: Sapotaceae Common name: Bakul</p>

	Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Uses: Antioxidant		Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant, Leaves Uses: Prevent bleeding of gum, used to treat dental caries and pyorrhea.
65	Scientific name: <i>Aerva aspera</i> L. Family: Amaranthaceae Common name: Apang Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant and seed Uses: Used for treatment of depression, anxiety, and hydrophobia.	66	Scientific name: <i>Crenum asiaticum</i> L. Family: Amaryllidaceae Common name: Sukha darshan Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Leaves are used in carbuncle, cancer and wounds.
67	Scientific name: <i>Aloe berberadensis</i> Mill. Family: Liliaceae Common name: Ghrita kumari Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Joint pain, skin disease, liver problem.	68	Scientific name: <i>Rauwolfia serpentine</i> (wall.) Benth. ex. Hook. f. Family: Apocynaceae Common name: Sarphagandha Habit: Herb Parts used: Roots and seeds Uses: Hypertension, reduce high blood pressure.
69	Scientific name: <i>Gomphrena globosa</i> Family: Amaranthaceae Common name: Botam phul Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Cough, diabetes, oliguria (child)	70	Scientific name: <i>Euphorbia ayapana</i> Vent. Family: Euphorbiaceae Common name: Ayapon Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Leaves used in antiseptic, haemorrhage, foul ulcer, stomachache, anti-bacterial, and anti-fungal.
71	Scientific name: <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L. Family: Amaranthaceae Common name: Kata Notey Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant Uses: Whole plant as laxative, diuretic, stomachic, antipyretic, improve appetite, hallucination, bronchitis, Leucorrhoea	72	Scientific name: <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Brum. f.) Wall. ex. Nees Family: Acanthaceae Common name: Kal Megh Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant Uses: Whole plant is used for fever, dyspepsia, scabies, leprosy, whooping cough, liver disorders, and loss of appetite.
73	Scientific name: <i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L. Family: Amaranthaceae Common name: Bon Notey Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant	74	Scientific name: <i>Cassia tora</i> L. Family: Caselpinaceae (Fabaceae) Common name: Chakwar Habit: Herb Parts used: Seed and Leaves

	Uses: Whole plant used in stomachic, diuretic, colic pain, piles, gonorrhoea, and Root- stop bleeding from cut wounds.		Uses: Leaves used in dysentery and skin disease.
75	Scientific name: <i>Carrica palya</i> Family: Caricaceae Common name: Pepe Habit: Small tree Parts used: Fruit and Milky juice, and leaves Uses: The milky juice of fruit is used to remove blemishes, antihelminths, diuretics, constipation, glandular tumors, and eczema.	76	Scientific name: <i>Curcuma longa</i> L. Family: Zingiberaceae Common name: Halud Habit: Herb Parts used: Rhizome Uses: Anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial and have healing properties
77	Scientific name: <i>Paederia foetida</i> L. Family: Rubiaceae Common name: Gadai Habit: Climber, Herb Parts used: Whole plant Uses: Rheumatism, Leaves- applied to urinary infection, urinary bladder stone, flatulence, diarrhoea and dysentery, Fruit-toothache, Root- piles and liver inflammation.	78	Scientific name: <i>Tridax procumbens</i> . Family: Asteraceae Common name: Tridakha Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant Uses: Wound healing, anti-coagulant, anti-fungal and insect repellent, infectious skin disease, liver disorder, gastritis, heart burn.
79	Scientific name: <i>Pouzolzia indica</i> . Family: Utriacae Common name: Tuici Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves and root Uses: Leaves used in gangrenous ulcers, syphilis and gonorrhoea, tumor and cancer.	80	Scientific name: <i>Commelina benghalensis</i> . Family: Comelinaceae Common name: Kansira Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant. Uses: Leprosy, infertility in women, sore throat and burns, diarrhoea.
81	Scientific name: <i>Agaratum conyzoids</i> Family: Asteraceae Common name: Uchunti Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant Uses: (i) Whole plant: The whole plant is anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic. Its juice is used for healing wounds, cuts, etc. (ii) Leaves: The fume of dried leaves used as mosquito repellents.	82	Scientific name: <i>Sida cordifolia</i> Linn. Family: Malvaceae Common name: Bala Habit: Erect perennial herb Parts used: Roots, Leaves and bark Uses: (i) Root juice: Healing the wounds (ii) Leaves: Used in ophthalmia, a decoction of a plant used in piles. It also used for respiratory troubles. (iii) Barks: It is used as an astringent
83	Scientific name: <i>Sonchus arvensis</i> Linn. Family: Asteraceae Common name: Dudhi Habit: Annual herb	84	Scientific name: <i>Piper longum</i> L. Family: Piperaceae Common name: pipul Habit: Climber

	Part Uses: Roots and leaves Uses: Root-useful in jaundice and leaves - cooling, sedative, diuretic, useful in cough, bronchitis and asthma		Parts uses: Seed and leaves Uses: Commonly used in chronic bronchitis, asthma, constipation, gonorrhoea, paralysis of the tongue, diarrhoea, cholera, malaria and respiratory trouble
85	Scientific name: <i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn. Family: Euphorbiaceae Common name: Varenda Habit: Annual Shrubs Parts Uses: Leaves and seed Uses: Seed oil is purgative, and leaf paste is used as poultice on sore, gout, or rheumatic swelling.	86	Scientific name: <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> Auct. Family: Phyllanthaceae Common name: Bhui amla Habit: Annual Herbs Part uses: Whole plant Uses: The seed is used to treat jaundice and liver disease. The whole plant is used to treat gonorrhoea, menorrhagia, and other genital diseases. The leaves are used to treat stomachic, dysentery, and ulcer diseases.
87	Scientific name: <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> Linn. Family:- Oxalidaceae Common name: Amrul Habit: Small perennial Herb Parts Uses: Entire plant Uses: Pant is used to treat scurvy, influenza fever, urinary tract infection, muscular swelling and in stomachic	88	Scientific name: <i>Heliotropium indicum</i> Linn. Family: Boraginaceae Common name: Hatisur Habit: Erect annual herbs Parts Uses: Leaves Uses: Leaves - applied to boils, ulcers, wounds, and in stings of insect
89	Scientific name: <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> Linn. Family: Lamiaceae Common name: Babui tulsi Habit: Branched scented herb Part Uses: Whole plant Uses: The root is used in children's bowel complaints, the seed is useful in dysentery and diarrhoea, the flower is diuretic and carminative, and the Leaves are used in respiratory trouble.	90	Scientific name: <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> Viv. Family: Solanaceae Common name: Bon tamak Habit: Annual Herbs Parts Uses: Leaves Uses: Sedatives, emetic, and anticeptics are used to treat rheumatic pain, swelling and skin disease.
91	Scientific name: <i>Nerium oleander</i> Linn. Family: Apocynaceae Common name: Rakta karabi Habit: Small tree Parts Uses: Leaves and roots Uses: Root bark is used in skin diseases of a scaly nature and leprosy. Leaf paste is used to reduce swelling.	92	Scientific name: <i>Cajanus cajan</i> (Lin) Mill Family: Papilionaceae (Fabaceae) Common name: Arahar Habit: Shrub Parts uses: Leaves and seeds Uses: Leaves are used to treat cough, bronchitis, diarrhoea, sores, wounds, and liver problems. Seeds are used to

			treat mouth ulcers, tumors, and vomiting.
93	<p>Scientific name: <i>Nymphaea stellata</i> Wild. Family: Nymphaeaceae Common name: Saluk Parts used: Whole plants, seeds, flower Uses: i) It has antiseptic and anti-microbial properties. ii) It is used to treat chronic diarrhoea. iii) Seed: Seed is used for diabetes iv) Flower: Flower cooling is used as an astringent for piles, liver disease</p>	94	<p>Scientific name: <i>Lawsonia inermis</i> Lin. Family: Lythraceae Common name: Mehendi Habit: Shrub Parts used: Leaves and Bark Uses: Bark is useful in jaundice, spleen enlargement, and skin disease. Leaves are externally used for headaches, hair growth promotion, and burning feet.</p>
95	<p>Scientific name: <i>Mimosa pudica</i> Linn. Family: Mimosaceae (Fabaceae) Common name: Lajjabati Habit: Small prostrate diffuse herb Parts used: Root and leaves Uses: i) Root and leaves: Root and leaves are used in piles and fistula. ii) Leaves: The pest of Leaves is applied to cure for hydrocele.</p>	96	<p>Scientific name: <i>Boerhaavia repens</i> L. Family: Nyctaginaceae Common name: Punarnava Habit: Branched diffused herbs Parts use: Whole plant Uses: i) Whole plant is diuretic, laxative, expectorant, useful in asthma, diarrhoea, dysentery, Oedema, anaemia, Jaundice, Cholera</p>
97	<p>Scientific name: <i>Euphorbia hirta</i> Linn. Family: Euphorbiaceae Common name: Dudurli Habit: Herb Parts used: Whole plant Uses: i) The Plant is used in children's diseases, such as worms, bowel complaints, coughs, bronchial infections, asthma, and dysentery.</p>	98	<p>Scientific name: <i>Acalypha indica</i> Linn. Family: Euphorbiaceae Common name: Muktojhuri Habit: Erect annual herbs Parts used: Root, leaves Uses: Root: Decoction of root is emetic, expectorant and useful in pneumonia and asthma. ii) Leaves: Laxative and also used in scabies.</p>
99	<p>Scientific name: <i>Croton bonplandianum</i> L. Family: Euphorbiaceae Common name: Bontulsi Habit: Erect much-branched herb Parts used: Root, bark, seed and leaf Uses: Seed and bark are used for the treatment of jaundice, acute constipation ii) Leaves are used for the treatment of ring worm, bronchitis, asthma and body swelling</p>	100	<p>Scientific name: <i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linn. Family: Solanaceae Common name: Kakamachi Habit: Annual herb Parts used: Leaves, fruits Uses: (i) The Leaf is used to treat skin diseases like scabies, ringworm, swelling, and herpes. (ii) Leaf juice used for the treatment of rat bites. (iii) Leaves, fruits: Leaf and fruit used in asthma.</p>
101	<p>Scientific name: <i>Physalis minima</i> Family: Solanaceae</p>	102	<p>Scientific name: <i>Vernonia cinerea</i> Linn.</p>

	<p>Common name: Bantepari or patka Habit: Small annual Herb Parts used: Fruit and leaf Uses: leaves used for treatment of diabetes, jaundice, leprosy, measles, worm manifestation ii) Fruit used as diuretic and purgative</p>		<p>Family: Asteraceae Common name: Kukasim Habit: Perennial herb Parts used: Entire plant Uses: (i) The paste of the leaves and stems is used to treat wounds, localize swelling, elephantiasis, and skin diseases. (ii) Roots and leaves are also used for constipation.</p>
103	<p>Scientific name: <i>Eclipta alba</i> Family: Asteraceae Common name: Keshuth Habit: Herb Parts used: Leaves and root. Uses: Root-emeti is a purgative and can be applied externally as an antiseptic to ulcers and wounds. The leaves are useful for jaundice and also promote hair growth.</p>	104	<p>Scientific name: <i>Scoparia dulcis</i> Family: Plantaginaceae Common name: Bon dhone Habit: Small Herb Parts used: Leaves Uses: Traditionally used in diabetes, dysentery, headache, toothache, earache and stomach problems.</p>
105	<p>Scientific name: <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L. Family: Caesalpiaceae (Fabaceae) Common name: Chakor Habit: Small shrub Parts used: Whole plants Uses: Plant- purgative, diuretic, febrifuge, tonic and used fully in skin disease</p>	106	<p>Scientific name: <i>Cassia alata</i> L. Family: Caesalpiaceae (Fabaceae) Common name: Dadmari Habit: Shrub Parts used: Leaves, Uses: i) Leaves: Leaves are used for asthma, diuretics, purgatives, ringworms, and other skin diseases.</p>
107	<p>Scientific name: <i>Cyperous rotundus</i> L. Family: Cyperaceae Common name: Muthaghas Habit: Herb Parts used: Herb, Rhizome/ Uses: 2-3 teaspoons of rhizome extract or paste of (5 rhizomes) are used to treat for eliminating female infertility and irregular menstrual cycle 21 days after every menstrual cycle.</p>	108	<p>Scientific name: <i>Euphorbia meriifolia</i> Family: Euphorbiaceae Common name: Manasa Gach Habit: Shrub, Parts used: old Leaves Uses: Dry cough, chest pain, broken bone pain.</p>
109	<p>Scientific name: <i>Barleria lupulina</i> Lindl. Family: Acanthaceae Common name: Kata Bishalya Karani Habit: Shrub Parts used: Leaves Uses: Eczema, stop bleeding from cuts and wounds and accelerate their recovery.</p>	110	<p>Scientific name: <i>Stephania japonica</i> (Thumb) Miers Family: Menispermaceae Common name: Nemuwa Habit: Climber, Parts used: Stem, Leaves Uses: Rheumatic pain, arthritis, broken bone pain, joint pain</p>

111	<p>Scientific name: <i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> Linn. Family: Euphorbiaceae Common name: Lal Vanda Habit: Shrub Parts used: Exudates Uses: Dysentery, skin diseases, rheumatism</p>	112	<p>Scientific name: <i>Cinnamomum aromaticum</i> J.Graham Family: Lauraceae Common name: Dar-chini. Habit: Tree Parts used: Bark Uses: flatulence, loss of appetite, abdominal pain, diarrhea, inflame, leukorrhea, vaginitis, rheumatism and toothache</p>
113	<p>Duranta Scientific name: <i>Duranta erecta</i> L. Family:-Verbenaceae Common name: Duranta Uses:- Mosquito repellent, used to treat jaundice</p>	114	<p>Kul Scientific name:-<i>Ziziphus jujube</i> Mill. Family: Rhamnaceae Common name:- Kul Uses: Used for treat fever, wound ulcer, leaves used for anti-helminthes.</p>

Table 2: Bioactive Components and Therapeutic Activity of some Medicinal Plants

Sl. No.	Common Name	Bioactive Components	Therapeutic Activity
1	Tulsi	Tannins, flavonoids, eugenol, caryophyllenes, carvacrol, linalool, tulsinol, camphor, cinnamyl acetate, etc. (Prakash and Gupta, 2005).	Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, cardio-protective, anti-diabetic, anti-carcinogenic, analgesic, immunomodulatory, and more (Cohen, 2014).
2	Neem	Azadirachtin, nimbolinin, nimbin, nimbidin, nimbidol, quercetin, and more (Sarkar et al., 2021).	Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, anti-diabetic, antimicrobial and antiviral activity (Sarkar et al., 2021).
3	Patharkuchi	Tannins, steroid glycosides, flavonoids, polyphenols, triterpenoids, quercetin, bufadienolides, quercitrin, etc. (Khan et al., 2018).	Anthelmintic, wound healing, antinociceptive, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, nephroprotective, antioxidant, antimicrobial, analgesic activity (Khan et al., 2018).
4	Lajjabati	Mimosine, terpenoids, flavonoids, glycosides, alkaloids, phenols, tannins, saponins, coumarins, etc. (Gandhiraja et al., 2009).	Wound healing, antidepressant, antifertility, anti-diuretic activity. (Rajendran and Sundararajan 2010).
5	Halud	Curcumin, dimethoxy-curcumin, bisdemethoxy-curcumin and numerous secondary metabolites. (Jyotirmayee et al., 2023).	Anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, beneficial in metabolic syndrome, arthritis, anxiety and

			hyperlipidemia activity. (Jyotirmayee et al., 2023).
6	Darchini	Cinnamic aldehyde, eugenol, tannin, mucilage, cinnamate, essential oils, etc. (Rao and Gan, 2014).	Antimicrobial, antioxidant, antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory, toothache relief (Rao and Gan, 2014).
7	Noni	Alkaloids, terpenoids, saponins, flavonoids, steroids, anthraquinones, ascorbic acid, etc. (Assi et al., 2017; Sarkar et al., 2022).	Protection against smoke-induced DNA damage, joint health improvement, immune activity enhancement, anti-oxidant effects (Assi et al., 2017; Sarkar et al., 2022).
8	Prishiparni	Alkaloids, saponins, flavonoids, glycosides, proteins, steroids, tannins, phytosterols, etc. (Aswathy and Ansary, 2022).	Antiseptic properties, treatment of wounds, genitourinary infections, urinary disorders, heart troubles, anti-inflammatory (Aswathy and Ansary, 2022).
9	Atashi	Alkaloids, carbohydrates, proteins, saponins, tannins, triterpenoids, fixed oils, etc. (Sinan et al., 2020).	Antioxidant, antipyretic, hepatoprotective, antibacterial, nephroprotective, hair and bone strength improvement & treatment for cancers (Sinan et al., 2020).
10	Aijawan	Carbohydrates, glycosides, saponins, phenolic compounds, volatile oil (thymol, γ -terpinene, paracymene), etc. (Bairwa et al., 2012).	Antifungal, antioxidant, antimicrobial, antinociceptive, hypolipidemic, antihypertensive, broncho-dilating actions (Bairwa et al., 2012).
11	Pudina	Carvone, carvacrol, camphene, limonene, menthone, linalool, p-cymene, germacrene D, etc. (El Menyiy et al., 2022).	Cancer prevention, anti-obesity, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic, cardioprotective (El Menyiy et al., 2022).
12	Jibanti	α -amyrin, β -amyrin, ferulic acid, luteolin, diosmetin, rutin, β -sitosterol, stigmasterol, etc. (Das and Bisht, 2012).	Anti-cancer, antioxidant, anti-asthmatic, hepatoprotective, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, activity against tuberculosis (Das and Bisht, 2012).
13	Amlaki	Apigenin, luteolin, myricetin, phenolic acids, flavonoids, tannins, ellagic acid, ascorbic acid, etc. (Bhat et al., 2019; Acharya et al., 2021a, 2021b, 2022).	Antioxidant, antihyperlipidemic, cardioprotective, antidiabetic, gastroprotective, neuroprotective, anti-Alzheimer's, anti-ulcer activity (Bhat et al., 2019;

			Acharya et al., 2021a, 2021b, 2022).
14	Shalparni	N-dimethyltryptamine, hypaphorine, horedinine, desmodine, caudicine, gangetinin, gangetin, etc. (Joshi et al., 2023).	Bronchitis management, antistress, antibacterial, and wound healing (Joshi et al., 2023).
15	Atibol	Mucilaginous compounds, alkaloids, flavonoids, essential oils (α -pinene, geraniol, etc.), saponins, etc. (Silva et al., 2021).	Fever, hematuria, leprosy, bronchitis, diarrhea, gonorrhoea, toothache relief, bladder inflammation, hemorrhagic septicemia (Silva et al., 2021).
16	Sonajhuri	Hydroxyl-substituted flavonoids, chalcone, methylated teracacidins, fatty acid composition, etc. (Teli, 2013).	Anti-helminthic, anti-filarial, microbicidal, rheumatism treatment (Teli, 2013).
17	Kansira	Flavonol glycosides, antimicrobial compounds, haemagglutination activity, etc. (Sharma et al., 2020).	Hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, antitumor, antimicrobial, haem-agglutination activity (Sharma et al., 2020).
18	Aporajita	Alkaloids, saponins, tannins, phenolic compounds, flavonoids, pentacyclic triterpenoids, etc. (Multisona et al., 2023).	Hepatoprotective, antidiabetic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-asthmatic, anti-leprosy and anti-tuberculosis (Multisona et al., 2023).
19	Kari Pata	Crystalline glycosides, folic acid, calcium, zinc, volatile oils, murragin, etc. (Balakrishnan et al., 2020).	Anticancer, hypoglycemic, anti-hypercholesterolemic, dental health, mosquito-killing properties (Balakrishnan et al., 2020).
20	Harjora	Quercetin, kaempferol, beta-carotene, ascorbic acid, tetracyclic triterpenoids, steroidal principles, etc. (Kumar, 2019).	Bone growth promotion, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antioxidant, pain relief (Kumar, 2019).
21	Sheuli	Glycerides, polysaccharides, nyctanthic acid, linoleic acid, tannic acid, phenylacetaldehyde, etc. (Hiremath et al., 2016).	Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, and anthelmintic properties (Hiremath et al., 2016).
22	Mahua	Alkaloids, carbohydrates, proteins, saponins, tannins, triterpenoids, etc. (Jha and Mazumder, 2018).	It is anti-inflammatory, antitumor, hepatoprotective, lowers blood pressure, heals wounds, and reduces fever (Jha and Mazumder, 2018).

23	Rakta kanchan	Flavonol glycosides, antimicrobial compounds, haemagglutination activity, etc. (Mali et al., 2007).	Worm infestation treatment, wound healing, antitumor properties, antimicrobial activity, and anti-inflammatory effects (Mali et al., 2007).
24	Chaya	Phytochemical studies revealed the presence of carbohydrates, triterpenoids, flavonoids, glycosides and phenolic compounds (Mandal and Madan, 2016).	Antiuro lithiatic, diuretic, hepatoprotective, anticancer, immunomodulatory, antioxidant, antimicrobial (Mandal and Madan, 2016).
25	Jarman lota	Mikanolide, dihydromikanolide, sterols, diterpenes, polyphenols, flavonoids (Khan et al., 2023).	Antimicrobial, analgesic, hypotensive, anti-inflammatory, immune-enhancing, and traditional use for cuts, bruises, and wounds (Khan et al., 2023).
26	Bontulsi	Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Phenols, Saponins, Anthocyanins, Phenolics, Alkaloids and Aromatic benzoids (Sharma et al., 2022).	Antioxidant, Antidiabetic and anti-inflammatory activities (Sharma et al., 2022).
27	Labanga	Vitamin, Phenolic acids, Flavonoids, Isothiocyanates, Tannins, and Saponins (Vergara-Jimenez et al., 2017).	Hypercholesteromia, High Blood Pressure, Anti-diabetic, Anti-cancer and Anti-inflammatory activities (Vergara-Jimenez et al., 2017).
28	Bazradanti	Terpenoid, Phenylethanoid glycoside, Iroid glycosidae, Phytosterols, Flavanoid, Phenolic acid (Gangaram et al., 2021).	Antimicrobial, anthelmintic, antifertility, antioxidant, antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory, anti-arthritic, cytoprotective, hepatoprotective, diuretic, antidiarrhoeal, enzyme inhibitory and anti-nociceptive activities (Banerjee et al., 2012).
29	Ash shaowra	Sesquiterpene, Diterpene, Fatty acid, Alkaloids (Prakasia and Nair, 2015).	Anti-microbial, Anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, Phytotoxic inhibitor, Antioxidant, Anti-microbial (Prakasia and Nair, 2015).
30	Bel	Coumarin, Xanthotoxol, Imperatorin, Aegeline, and Marmeline (Pathirana et al., 2020)	Antidiabetic, Anticancerous, Antifertility, Antimicrobial, Immunogenic, and Insecticidal activities (Pathirana et al., 2020).

31	Bara cooksina	Alpha-amyrin, β -sitosterol, acetates, hentriacontane, stigmasterol, lupeol and lupeol acetate (Fanta et al., 2019).	Antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, anthelmintic, diuretic, antidiarrheal, antimicrobial, cytotoxic, astringent, hepatoprotective, sedative, anxiolytic, anti-viral, analgesic, hypothermic, anti-bacterial, anti-atherothrombotic, anti-leukemic and tranquilizing effects Fanta et al., 2019).
32	Jalpai	Flavanoids, Cardiac glycosides, Anthraquinone-glycosides, Steroids, Terpenoids, Quinones and Phenols (Sircar et al., 2017).	Anti-Bacterial activities (Sircar et al., 2017).
33	Pachouri	Terpenoids, Sesquiterpenoids, Phytosterols, Fatty acids, Glycosides, and Volatile oil (El-Saber et al., 2020).	Antibacterial, Antifungal, Analgesic, Insect repellent, Antiplatelet, Fibrinolytic, Antioxidant, Antithrombotic and Antidepressant (El-Saber et al., 2020).
34	Lebughash	Myrcene, Limonene, Citral, Geraniol, Citronellol, Geranyl Acetate, Neral, and Nerol (Lawalet al., 2017).	Antimicrobial, Anti-inflammatory, Antidiabetic and Anticancer (Lawal et al., 2017).
35	Nimukha	Flavonoids, Lignans, Steroids, Terpenoids and Coumarins (Semwal et al., 2010).	Analgesic, Anti-inflammatory and Bacteriostatic activities (Semwal et al., 2010).
36	Keu	Bioactive constituents like diosgenin, gracillin, dioscin, eremanthin, costunolide, β -sitosterol, β -D-glucoside, β -carotene, α -tocopherol quinine, dihydrophytylplastoquinone. (Sohrab et al., 2021).	Disease Resistance, Eye Diseases, Depurative, Anti-stress, Fertility Control (Sohrab et al., 2021).
37	Lal Vanda	Alkaloids, Coumarins, Flavonoids, Lignoids, Phenols, Saponins, Steroids, Tannins, and Terpenoids (Félix-Silva et al., 2014).	Antihypertensive, Anti-inflammatory, Antiophidian, Analgesic, Antipyretic, Antimicrobial, Healing, Antianemic, Antidiabetic and Antihemorrhagic activities (Félix-Silva et al., 2014).

38	Lal vishyalikarani	Dimethyl Sulfaxide, 1H-Imidazole, Silicic acid, diethyl bis(trimethylsilyl) ester, Cycloheptasiloxane tetradecamethyl-, cyclononasiloxane octadecamethyl-, and cyclodecasiloxane eicosamethyl (Andleeb et al., 2020).	Anti-inflammatory, Anti-viral, and Antioxidant effects (Andleeb et al., 2020).
39	Patpati	Flavonoids, Lignans, Coumarins, Alkaloids, Triterpenes, Sterols, Phenolic Glycosides, Phenyl ethanoids, Megastigmane Glycosides, Benzoxazinoid Glucosides (Samy, M. et al., 2015).	Wound healing, Cardiovascular, Anti-hyperglycemic, Antioxidant, Antimicrobial, Antibacterial, Anticancer, Antinociceptive, Anti-inflammatory, Aytotoxic and Gastroprotective activities, Purgative and Angiotensin-converting enzyme-inhibitory effects, Estrogenic and Cholinergic properties and Antifertility action (Samy et al., 2015).
40	Hijol	3,3'-dimethoxy ellagic acid, Dihydromyricetin, Gallic acid, Bartogenic acid, Stigmasterol, Barringtogenic acid, Tangelic, and Acutangulic acids (Kaur et al., 2013).	Anti-nociceptive, anti-inflammatory, and Anti-helminth activities (Kaur et al., 2013).
41	Talakuch	Terpenoids, steroids, carotenoids, and flavonoids (Jamwal and Kumar, 2015).	Antiinflammatory, Antipyretic, Antimicrobial, Antidiabetic, Antiulcer, Antioxidant activities (Jamwal and Kumar, 2015).
42	Ananta mul	2-hydroxy-4-methoxy benzaldehyde, dimethylbenz(a)anthracene (DMBA) and 12-O-tetradecanoyl phorbol-13-acetate (TPA), tannins, saponins, and flavonoids (Aikat et al., 2023).	Anti-cancer, Anti-Inflammatory, Anti-microbial, Cardio-protective, Anti-diabetic, and Anti-oxidant activities (Aikat et al., 2023).
43	Jam	Myricetin, Quercetin, 3-O-b-D-xylopyranosyl, (1-2) a-L-rhamnopyranosides, Phenylbutazone and Indomethacine, Flavanoids, Pedunculagin, Casuarinin, Tellimagrandin I, Strictinin, Casuarictin, 2,3-HHDP-glucose and Tellimagrandin II (Mohanty and Cock, 2010).	Anti-microbial and Anti-inflammatory activities (Mohanty and Cock, 2010).
44	Nagdola	α -Pinene, Camphene, Sabinene, p-Mentha-1(7), 1-Octen-3-ol, β -Myrcene, Yomogi alcohol, 1,3-Cyclohexadiene, 1-	Anti-bacterial and Anti-fungal activities (Singh et al., 2023).

		methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-, o-Cymene, Linalool, 1,7-Octadien-3-one, 2-methyl-6-methylene-, (-)-Alcanfor, Isobornyl formate, trans-Verbenol, endo-Borneol, 5,10-Pentadecadiyn-1-ol, Caryophyllene oxide, (-)-Globulol, 2-Methyl-3-(3-methyl-but-2-enyl)-2-(4-methyl-pent-3-enyl)-oxetane, Cedren-13-ol, 8-, 11,11-Dimethyl-4,8-dimethylenebicyclo [7.2.0]undecan-3-ol, Dihydro-cis- α -copaene-8-ol, 10-epi- γ -Eudesmol, 10-Epijuneol (Singh et al., 2023).	
45	Ashok	Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Glycosides, Saponins, Phenols, Steroids, Tannins and Triterpenoids (Mohan et al., 2013).	Antibacterial CNS depressant, Anti-pyretic, Anthelmintic and Analgesic activities (Mohan et al., 2013).
46	Nishinda	Lignans, volatile oils, glycosides, alkaloids, polyphenolic chemicals, p-hydroxybenzoic acid, etc. (Ahuja et al., 2015).	Germicidal properties include treatment for eczema, abscesses, rheumatism, asthma, jaundice, toothaches, and fever (Ahuja et al., 2015).
47	Nayantara	130 alkaloids predominantly ajmalcine, vinceine, resperine, vincristine, vinblastine and raubasin (Sarma, 2016; Dubey et al., 2020).	Anticancer, Antidiabetic Activity, hypoglycemic, anti-hypercholesterolemic, are utilized for the therapy of different kinds of malignancy, for example, Hodgkin's sickness, bosom disease, skin disease and lymphoblastic leukemia (Sarma, 2016; Dubey et al., 2020).
48	Awshagandha	Alkaloids, Steroidal lactones, and Flavonoids (Ahmad and Dar, 2017).	Antiinflammatory, Antitumor, Neuroprotective, Antimicrobial, Antistress, Antidiabetic, and Cardioprotective (Ahmad and Dar, 2017).
49	Alach	8-cineole, limonene, Sabinene, Terpinenes, Pinenes, Terpinols, Essential oils, Flavonoids, Carbohydrates, Fats, Glycosides (Subulin, Petunidin-3,5-diglucoside, others) (Bisht et al., 2011).	Anti-microbial, Anti-oxidant, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-ulcer, Hepatoprotective activity, Cardiac-adaptogen, and Analgesic properties (Bisht et al., 2011).

50	Bamunhati	Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Glycosides, Terpenoids, and Tannins (Wang et al., 2018).	Anti-inflammatory, Antinociceptive, Anti-oxidant, Anti-hypertensive, Anticancer, Antimicrobial, Anti-diarrheal, Hepatoprotective, Hypoglycemic and Hypolipidemic, and memory enhancing and Neuroprotective (Wang et al., 2018).
51	Payara	Flavonoids, Tannins, Phenols, Alkaloids, Triterpenes, Saponins, Carotenoids, Lectins, Vitamins, Carbohydrate, Fiber fatty acids, and Glycosides (Ugbogu et al., 2022).	Antidiabetic, Antidiarrhoeal, Hepatoprotective, Anticancer, Anti-oxidant, Anti-inflammatory, Antiestrogenic, and antibacterial activities (Ugbogu et al., 2022).
52	Vashak	Quinazoline alkaloids, Vasicine, Vasicinone, Vasicine acetate, 2-acetyl benzyl amine, Saponins (Maddineni et al., 2023).	Antiarthritis, Antiseptic, Antimicrobial, Anti-tuberculosis, Anti-inflammatory and Abortifacient properties (Maddineni et al., 2023).
53	Bhringaraj	Apigenin, Phenolic, Flavanoids (Islam et al., 2021).	Anti-cancer, Anti-hepatotoxic, Antiinflammatory, Anti-microbial and Anti-oxidant activities (Islam et al., 2021).
54	Haritaki	Chebulagic acid, Chebulinic acid, Gallic acid, Ellagic acid, Tannic acid, Corilagin, Polyphenolic compounds, Triterpenoids, and Ascorbate (Gupta et al., 2021).	Antioxidant, Antiinflammatory and Analgesic activities (Gupta et al., 2021).
55	Satamuli	Steroidal saponins and Flavonoids (Mishra and Verma, 2017).	Antioxidant, Antimicrobial, Antiviral, Anticancer, Anti-inflammatory, Antidiabetic, Cooling, moisturizing, Aphrodisiac, Laxative, Stomachic, Diuretic and Antiseptic (Mishra and Verma, 2017).
56	Lankaseji	Tirucalicine, Cyclotirucanenol, Cycloeuphordenol, Euphorgenol, Lupeol (Gupta et al., 2013)	Anantibacterial, Molluscicide, Antiherpetic, and Antimutagenic, Anticarcinogenic (Gupta et al., 2013).

57	Bishahari	Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Phenolic compounds, Steroids, Carbohydrate, Carotenoids and Terpenoids (Samy et al., 2008).	Antidiabetic, Antinociceptive, Anticancer, Hepatoprotective, and Immunomodulatory activities (Samy et al., 2008). Antioxidant, Antimicrobial, and Anticancer activities (Samy et al., 2008).
58	Jerbo	Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Phenols, Steroids, and Terpenoids (Liew and Yong, 2016).	Analgesic, Antimicrobial, Antihypertensive, Antinociceptive, and Anti-inflammatory (Liew and Yong, 2016). Antidiarrheal, Antioxidant, and Anti-inflammatory (Liew and Yong, 2016).
59	Thankuni	Triterpenes, Flavonoids and Vitamins (Seong et al., 2023).	Cardioprotection, Wound healing, and Neuroprotection, Antioxidant and Antitumor activities (Seong et al., 2023).
60	Kata Notey	Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Glycosides, Phenolic acids, Steroids, Saponins, Amino acids, Vitamins, Minerals, Terpenoids, Lipids, Betaine, Catechuic Tannins and Carotenoids (Peter and Gandhi, 2017).	Anti-cancerous, Hepatoprotective, neuroprotective, Cardioprotective and Antidiabetic properties (Peter and Gandhi, 2017). Anti-viral, and Antidiabetic properties (Peter and Gandhi, 2017).
61	Kulekhara	Phytosterols, Fatty acids, minerals, polyphenols, proanthocyanins, mucilage, alkaloids, enzymes, amino acids, carbohydrates, hydrocarbons, flavonoids, terpenoids, vitamins, and glycosides (Kshirsagar et al., 2010).	Anti-tumor, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-pyretic, Hematopoetic and Hepatoprotective activities (Kshirsagar et al., 2010).
62	Chatim	Alkaloids, Terpenoids, Flavonoids, Phenolic acids, Fatty acids, Lignans, Esters (Zhao et al., 2023).	Antifungal, Antineoplastic, Antiplasmodial, Anti-inflammatory, Antibacterial, Antioxidant, Analgesic, and Radioprotective activities (Zhao et al., 2023).
63	Kaju	Phenolic compounds, Flavonoids, Alkaloids, Terpenoids, Steroids, Tannins, Saponins and Cardiac glycosides (Chen et al., 2023).	Anti-tumor, Neuroprotective, Cardiovascular and cerebrovascular protection, Anti-diabetic, Gastroprotective, Anti-microbial, Anti-tyrosinase, Insecticide activities (Chen et al., 2023). Anti-oxidant, and Cardiovascular protection (Chen et al., 2023).

64	Tuici	Friedelin, 28-hydroxy-3-friedelanone and 7-methoxy-coumarin FFIII contained 6,7-dimethoxy-coumarin 4, scopoletin 5, methyl caffeate, FFIV contained sitosterol glucoside, glycosphingolipid (Sangsuwon et al., 2013).	anticancerous wound healing, antitumor, antiproliferative (Sangsuwon et al., 2013)
65	Gandharaj	Alkaloids, Saponins, Glycosides, Flavonoids, Phenols and Terpenoids (Reddy et al., 2021)	Antioxidant and Antimicrobial potential (Reddy et al., 2021).
66	Murga	Saponins, Tannins, Alkaloids, Alkenyl Phenols, Glycol-alkaloids, Flavonoids, Sesquiterpenes Lactones, Terpenoids and Phorbol esters (Anuradha and Mani, 2021).	Antipyretic, Analgesic, Antiinflammatory, Anti-arthritis, Antioxidant and Immunomodulatory properties (Anuradha and Mani, 2021).
67	Pasan veda	Steroids, Flavonoids, Terpenoids, Fatty acids, Bufadienolides, Proteins, Peptides, Vitamins, and Polysaccharides (Samy et al., 2008).	Antimicrobial, Anti-ulcer, Antihypertensive, Antileishmanial, Anti-cancer, Antidiabetic, and Immunomodulatory properties (Samy et al., 2008).
68	Arjun	Tannins, Alkaloids, Carbohydrates, Terpenoids, Steroids, Flavonoids, and Phenols (Amalraj and Gopi, 2016).	Antioxidant, Hypotensive, Anti-atherogenic, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-carcinogenic, Antimutagenic, and Gastro-protective effects (Amalraj and Gopi, 2016).
69	Mehogani	Azadirachtin, Nimbin, Swietenine, Meliacarpinin, and Azedarachin, Flavonoids, Terpenoids, Alkaloids (Moghadamtousi et al., 2013).	Antifungal, Antiviral, Antibacterial and Anti-inflammatory, Anti-cancer, Anti-diabetic, Antioxidant, Anti-ulcer activities (Moghadamtousi et al., 2013).
70	Duranta	Iridoid glycoside, Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Saponins, Terpenes, Tannins, and Sterols (Butle et al., 2020).	Antimalarial, Antibacterial, Antioxidant, and Cytotoxic activity (Butle et al., 2020)
71	Kul	Polyphenols, Flavonoids, Polysaccharides and Saponins (Chen et al., 2022).	Antioxidant, Antimicrobial, Antimelanogenesis, Anti-inflammatory (Chen et al., 2022).
72	Bakul	Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Tannins, Phenolic Compounds, Terpenoids and Glycosides (Srivastava et al., 2023).	Antioxidant, Anti-cancer, Anti-inflammatory, Antiviral, Antidiabetic, Anthelmintic, Antidotal, Analgesic, Antipyretic (Srivastava et al., 2023).

73	Apang	Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Phenolics, Tannins, Polyphenols, Terpenes, Coumarins, Quinones, Lectins, Saponins (Ahmad et al., 2022).	Antimicrobial, Anti-cancerous, Anti-ulcer, Anti-inflammatory activities (Ahmad et al., 2022).
74	Sukha darshan	Cycloneolitsol, Hippeastrine, β -sitosterol and Alkaloids isolated (Molina-Cortés et al., 2023).	Anticancer, Immune-stimulating, Analgesic, Antiviral, Antimalarial, Antibacterial and Antifungal (Molina-Cortés et al., 2023).
75	Ghrita kumari	Alkaloids, phenolic acids, flavonoids, glycosides, and saponins (Mitra et al., 2023).	Anti-cancer, antimicrobial, antioxidant, and antidiabetic properties (Mitra et al., 2023).
76	Sarphagandha	Alkaloids, Reserpine, Ajmaline, Serpentine, Phenols, Tannins, Flavanoids, Saponins (Bunkar, 2017).	Anticholinergic, Hypotensive, Anticontractile, Sedative, Relaxant, Hyperthermic, Antidiuretic, Sympathomimetic, Hypnotic, Vasodialater, Antiemetic, Anti-fibrillar activity Tranquilizing agent, Anti-arrhythmic, Antifungal, Nematocidal and Anti-inflammatory (Bunkar, 2017).
77	Botam phul	Flavonoids, Saponin, Terpeneproteins, Tannins, Phenols, Alkaloids, and Steroids (Ningrum and Wijayanti, 2019).	Anti-oxidant, Anti-diabetic, Neural disorders, Cardiovascular (Ningrum and Wijayanti, 2019)
78	Ayapon	29-nor-cycloartanol, lanost-8-en-3-ol, cycloartanol, kampferol-3,4'-dimethyl ether, 4-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-2-hydroxy-6-methoxy-acetophenone, 4-O- α -L-rhamnosyl-(1 \rightarrow 6)- β -D-glucopyranosyl-2-hydroxy-6-methoxy-acetophenone, quercetin-3-O-glucopyranoside, isoorientin (Aljubiri et al., 2021)	Anti-bacterial, Wound healing, Cytotoxic activities (Aljubiri et al., 2021).
79	Kal Megh	Diterpenoids, Flavonoids and Terpenoids (Mishra et al., 2007).	Hepatoprotective, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, immunological, antiviral, anticancer, antimalarial, antifilarial, antidiarrheal, antipyretic, antiallergic, treats central nervous system (CNS) ailments, gastrointestinal relief, cardiovascular health, treatment of snake bites (Mishra et al., 2007).

80	Bon Notey	Carotenoids, Flavonoids, Phenolic, and Anthocyanin (Haider et al., 2023).	Antioxidant, Anti-inflammatory, Antibacterial, Antifungal, Antidiabetic and Antihelmintic properties (Haider et al., 2023).
81	Chakwar	Anthraquinone, Chrysophanic acid, Phenolics, Flavonoids and Anthocyanins (Islam et al., 2023).	Anti-oxidant, Anti-diabetic, Antifungal, Antihepatotoxic, Antigenotoxic, Anti-mutagenic (Islam et al., 2023)
82	Pepe	Alkaloids, Saponins, Glycosides, Phenolic compounds and Flavonoids (Sharma et al., 2022).	Antidengue, Anticancer, Antidiabetic, Neuroprotective, and Anti-inflammatory effects (Sharma et al., 2022)
83	Gadal	Iridoid Glycosides, Flavone Glycosides, Anthraquinones and Terpenoids (Dutta et al., 2023).	Analgesic, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-arthritic, Antimicrobial, Hepatoprotective, Anti-diabetic, Antioxidant, Gastrointestinal, Antihyperuricemic, Anthelmintic, Cytotoxic, Renoprotective, Cardiotonic, Wound healing, Sedative, Anxiolytic, Anticonvulsant (Dutta et al., 2023)
84	Tridakha	Procumbetin, 8,3'-dihydroxy-3,7,4'-trimethoxy-6-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl flavone, 6,8,3'-trihydroxy-3,7,4'-trimethoxyflavone; Puerarin, Centaurein, and Centaureidin (Andriana et al., 2019).	Allelopathic activity, Larvicidal activity, Anti-hyperglycemic activity, Anti-fungal activity, Anti-leishmanial activity, Hepatoprotective activity, Anti-inflammatory activity, Anticyclooxygenase activity, Antioxidant activity, Anticoagulant activity, Anti-hepatic activity, Antibacterial activity (Andriana et al., 2019).
85	Krishna Tulsi	Flavonol glycosides, antimicrobial compounds, haemagglutination, Oleonic acid, Ursolic acid, Rosmarinic acid, Eugenol, Carvacrol, Linalool, and β caryophyllene, activity, etc. (Sharma et al., 2020).	antimicrobial activity was s against certain Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria pathogens Ch.Venkata Ramana Devi et al /Int.J. PharmTech Res. 2015,8(1),pp 88-95. Hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, antitumor, antimicrobial, and haemagglutination activity (Sharma et al., 2020).

86	Uchunti	Alkaloids, Cumarins, Flavonoids, Chromenes, Benzofurans, Sterols and Terpenoids (Kamboj and Saluja, 2008).	Antimicrobial properties, Bacterial infections, Arthrosis, Headaches, Dyspnea, Pneumonia, Analgesic, Anti-inflammatory, Antiasthmatic, Antispasmodic and Haemostatic effects, Stomach ailments, Gynaecological diseases, Leprosy (Kamboj and Saluja, 2008).
87	Bala	Vasicinol, Ephedrine, Vasicinone and Hypaphorine (Joseph et al., 2011).	Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic, Anti-bacterial activities (Joseph et al., 2011).
88	Dudhi	Alkaloids, Phenolics, Flavonoids, and Terpenoids (Rafi et al., 2022).	Antioxidant, Antibacterial, Anti-inflammatory, Antihypertensive, Antihyperuricemic, and Antidiabetic activities (Rafi et al., 2022).
89	Pipul	Phenolic, Tannins, Saponins, Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Glycosides, and Terpenoids (Carsono et al., 2022).	Anticancer, Antioxidant, Anti-inflammatory, Immunomodulatory, Antiplatelet, Analgesic, Radioprotective, and Antifertility (Carsono et al., 2022).
90	Varenda	Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Terpenes, Saponins, Phenolic compounds Kaempferol, Gallic acid, Ricin, Rutin, Lupeol, Ricinoleic acid, Pinene, Thujone and Gentic acid (Abdul Waseem et al., 2018).	Anticancer, Antimicrobial, Insecticidal, Antioxidant, Antidiabetic, Antinociceptive, Anti-inflammatory, Bone regenerative, Analgesic, and Anticonvulsant activity (Abdul et al., 2018).
91	Bhui amla	Lignans, Phyllanthin, Hypophyllanthin, Flavonoids, Glycosinoids & Tannins (Kamruzzaman and Hoq, 2016).	Antimicrobial, Antiviral, Hepatoprotective, Antioxidant, Anticancer, Anti-inflammatory, Antiplasmodial and Diuretic (Kamruzzaman and Hoq, 2016).
92	Amrul	Flavanoids, Tannins, Phytosterols, Phenol, Glycosides, Fatty acids, Galacto-glycerolipid and Volatile oil (Badwaik et al., 2011).	Antioxidant, Anticancer, anthelmintic, Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic, Steroidogenic, Antimicrobial, Antiamoebic, Antifungal, Astringent, Depurative, Diuretic, Emmenagogue, Febrifuge, Cardio relaxan, stomachic and Styptic (Badwaik et al., 2011).
93	Hatisur	Alkaloids, Triterpenes, Sterols, Amines and Volatile oils (Lal et al., 2023).	Anti-oxidant, Analgesic, Antinociceptive, Anti-

			inflammatory, Anti-microbial, Anti-tuberculosis, Antihyperglycemic, Anti-cataract, Anti-plasmodial, Anti-fertility, Anthelmintic, Antitumor activity (Lal et al., 2023).
94	Bon tamak	Anthoxanthins (e.g., Flavones, Flavonols), Flavanones, Flavanonols, Flavans, and Anthocyanidins (Shajib et al., 2018).	Antinociceptive, Analgesic, Anti-inflammatory and Neuropharmacological activities (Shajib et al., 2018).
95	Rakta Karabi	Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Carbohydrates, Tannins, Phenolics, Saponins, Cardenolides, Cardiac Glycosides, Pregnanes, Triterpenoids, Triterpenes and Steroids (Al-Snafi, 2020).	Antioxidant, Anticancer, Antimicrobial, Antiparasitic, Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic Dermatological, Hypolipidemic, Antidiabetic, Cardiovascular and Central nervous effects (Al-Snafi, 2020).
96	Arahar	Polyphenols, Quercetin, Luteolin, Apigenin, Isorhamnetin, Flavonoids, Cajaninstilbene acid (Gupta, 2021).	Anti-bacterial, Anti-microbial, Anti-inflammatory, Hypocholesterolemic effects, Anti-diabetic, Anti-cancer, Neuroactive properties, Antioxidant, Hepatoprotective, Anthelmintic, Glycemic (Gupta, 2021)
97	Saluk	Alkaloids, Monoterpenes (iridoid and secoiridoids), Sesquiterpene lactones, Diterpenes, Triterpenes, and rarely Flavanones, Acyl phloroglucides, and Steroids (pregnane type) (Raja et al., 2010).	Hepatoprotective, Anti-inflammatory and particularly Antidiabetic activity (Raja et al., 2010).
98	Mehendi	Flavonoids, Coumarins, Triterpenoids, Steroids, Xanthenes, Polyphenols, Fatty acids, Alkaloids, Quinones, Tannins, Leucocyandin, Epicatechin, Catechin, and Quercetin (Batiha et al., 2023).	Antioxidant, Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic, Antiparasitic, Hepatoprotective, Antifungal, Antitumor, Wound healing and Hypoglycemic effects (Batiha et al., 2023).
99	Punarnava	Phenolic glycosides, Flavonoids, eupalitin, Rotenoids like Boeravinones, Coccineons, Alkaloids, i.e., Betanin, and Punarnavine (Patil and Bhalsing, 2016).	Anticancer, Anti-inflammatory, Antioxidant and Immunomodulatory (Patil and Bhalsing, 2016).

100	Dudurli	Flavonoids, Steroids, Terpenoids, Coumarins, Tannins, and Polyphenols (Meda et al., 2023).	Antioxidant, Antimicrobial, Sedative anxiolytic, Antiepileptic, Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic, Antipyretic, Antihistaminic, Antiasthmatic, Antidiabetic, Anticancer, Wound healing, Gastrointestinal, Diuretic, Antiparasitic, Immunological, Hepatoprotective, Galactogenic, Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibiting and Anti-dipsogenic activities (Meda et al., 2023).
101	Muktojhuri	Tannins, Flavonoids, Cyanogenic Glucoside (Acalyphin), Pyranoquinolinone and Alkaloids (Dineshkumar et al., 2010).	Antioxidant, Antimicrobial, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-diabetic, Wound healing effect, Anti-venom and Anti-fertility activities (Dineshkumar et al., 2010).
102	Kakamachi	Steroidal saponins, Alkaloids, Phenols, and Polysaccharides (Chen et al., 2022).	Antitumor, Anti-inflammatory, Antioxidant, Antibacterial, and Neuroprotective activities (Chen et al., 2022).
103	Bantepari or patka	Flavonoids, Steroid alkaloids, Ellagic acid, Catechol, Gallic acid, Catechins, vitamin C, Free amino acetamide, Cyclopentane, Palmitic acid, Stearic acid, Octadecanoic and Linoleic acids (Novita et al., 2020).	Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic, Antipyretic, Antioxidant, Smooth muscle relaxation, Immune-enhancing, and Antibacterial (Novita et al., 2020).
104	Kukasim	Flavonoids, Alkaloids, and Terpenoids (Divya and Nirmala, 2023).	Anti-inflammatory, Antioxidant, and Antimicrobial activities (Divya and Nirmala, 2023).
105	Keshuth	Glycosides, Triterpenoids, Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Coumestans and Polyacetyl (Khairullah et al., 2022).	Antibacterial, Antifungal, Anthelmintic, Antimalarial, Hepatoprotective, Neuroprotective, Immunomodulatory, Analgesic, Diuretic, Hypolipidemic, Anti-inflammatory, Antidiabetic, Antioxidant, Anticancer, Hair growth promoting, Memory enhancing and Antivenom (Khairullah et al., 2022).

106	Bon dhone	Scoparic acid A, Scoparic acid D, Scutellarein, Apigenin, Luteolin, Coixol, and Glutinol (Pamunuwa et al., 2016).	Analgesic, Antimalarial, Hepatoprotective, Sedative, Hypnotic, Antiulcer, Antisickling, and Antimicrobial activities (Pamunuwa et al., 2016).
107	Chakwar	Alkaloids, Anthocyanosides, Phenolics, Proteins, Phlobatannins, Steroids, Tannins, Flavonoids, Anthroquinone, Saponins, Terpenes, Resins, Balsams, Amino acids, Carbohydrates, Sugars and Cardiac Glycosides (Al-Snafi, 2015).	Antimicrobial, Anthelmintic, Insecticidal, Antioxidant, Antianxiety, Antidepressant, Antimutagenic Antidiabetic, Wound healing, Hepatoprotective, Renoprotective, Sun protective, Smooth muscles relaxation, Immune-modulating, Antiinflammatory, Analgesic, Antipyretic and other effects (Al-Snafi, 2015).
108	Dadmari	Tannins, Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Terpenes, Anthraquinone, Saponins, Phenolics, Cannabinoid Alkaloids, 1,8-cineole, Caryophyllene, Limonene, α -selinene, β -caryophyllene, Germacrene D, Cinnamic acid, Pyrazol-5-ol, Methaqualone, Isoquinoline, quinones, Reducing sugars, Steroids, and Volatile oils (Oladeji et al., 2020).	Antibacterial, Antioxidant, Antifungal, Dermatophytic, Anticancer, Hepatoprotective, Antilipogenic, Anticonvulsant, Antidiabetic, Antihyperlipidemic, Antimalarial, Anthelmintic and Antiviral activities (Oladeji et al., 2020).
109	Muthaghas	Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Terpenoids, Chromones, Phenylpropanoids, Phenolic acids, Iridoides (Dhar et al., 2017).	Astringent, Diaphoretic, Diuretic, Analgesic, Antispasmodic, Aromatic, Carminative, Antitussive, Emmenagogue, Litholytic, Sedative, Stimulant, Stomachic, Vermifuge, Tonic and Antibacterial (Sivapalan, 2013).

110	Manasa Gach	Euphol, Nerifoliol, Taraxerol, Euphonerins A–G, Lectin (Chaudhary et al., 2023).	Antioxidant, Anti-diabetic, Immunomodulatory, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-arthritis, Wound healing, Anti-Atherosclerosis, Radioprotective, Anti-anxiety, Anti-convulsant, Anti-psychotic, Anti-thrombotic, Dermal irritation, Hemolytic, Analgesic, Anti-fertility, Diuretic, Anti-microbial, Anti-diarrheal, and Anti-carcinogenic activities (Chaudhary et al., 2023).
111	Kata Bishalya Karani	Flavonoids, Quinones, Iridoids and Phenylethanoid glycosides (Gangaram et al., 2021)	Antioxidant, Antibacterial, Antifungal, Anti-inflammatory, Anticancer, Antidiabetic, Antiulcer, Hepatoprotective, Analgesic, Antiamoebic, Antihelminthic, Antiarthritic, Antihypertensive, Antiviral properties (Gangaram et al., 2021).
112	Nemuwa	Alkaloids, Steroids, Saponins and Fats (Das et al., 2019).	Anti-inflammatory, Antioxidant, Antidiarrheal, Antimicrobial, Insecticidal, Anti-nociceptive, Neuro-protective, Analgesic and Anti-hyperglycaemic activities (Das et al., 2019).
113	Babui Tulsi	Eugenol, Linalool, Thymol, Camphor, Ocimumoside, Rosmarinic Acid (Pattanayak et al., 2010).	Antimicrobial Activity, Anti-inflammatory Effects, Antioxidant Properties, Antidiabetic Potential, Analgesic Effects, Anticancer Properties (Pattanayak et al., 2010).
114	Chandan tulsi	α -Santalol, β -Santalol, Santalene, Santyl acetate (Pattanayak et al., 2010).	Colds, coughs, bronchitis, Asthma, Antimicrobial, Adaptogen etc.(Pattanayak et al., 2010).

Dominant Families:

The medicinally important plant species belong to 47 different families, among them dominant families are as follows-

Fabaceae: 12 species

Euphorbiaceae: 9 species

Asteraceae: 9 species

Acanthaceae: 7 species

Lamiaceae: 7 species.

Amaranthaceae: 6 species

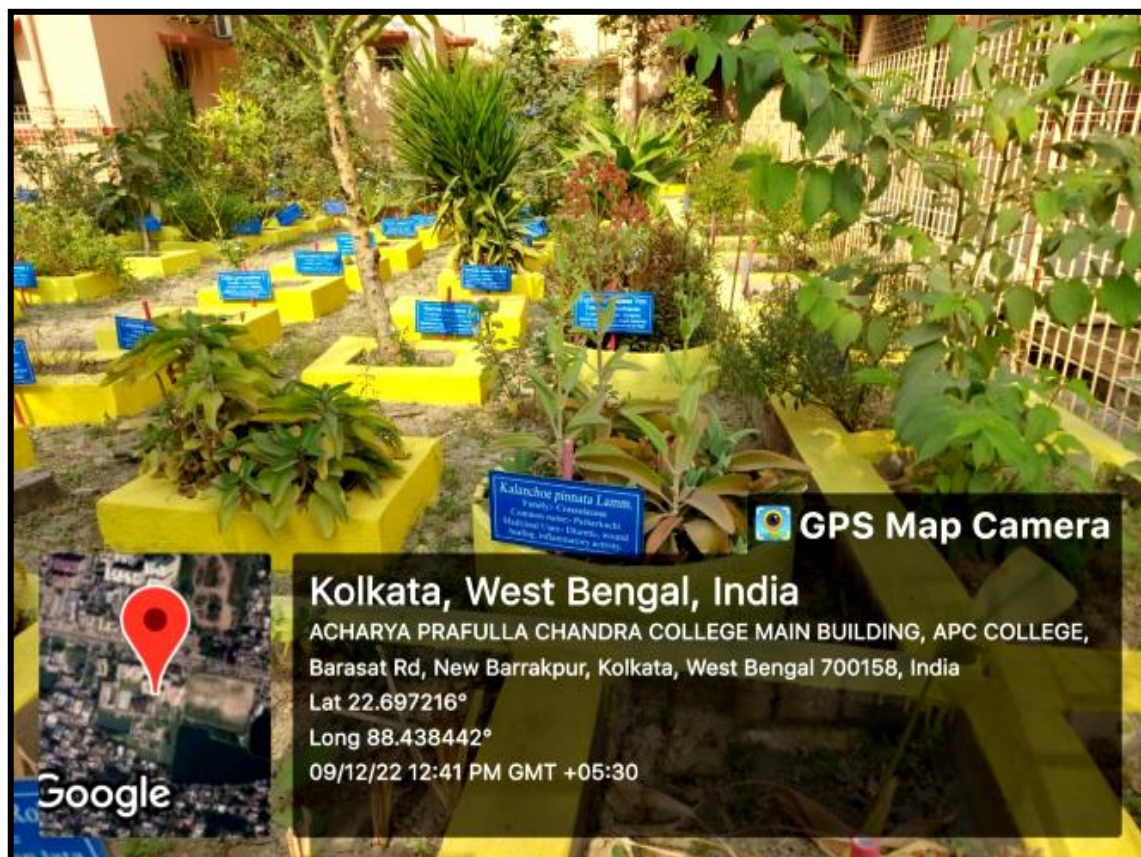


Figure 2. Medicinal Plant Garden

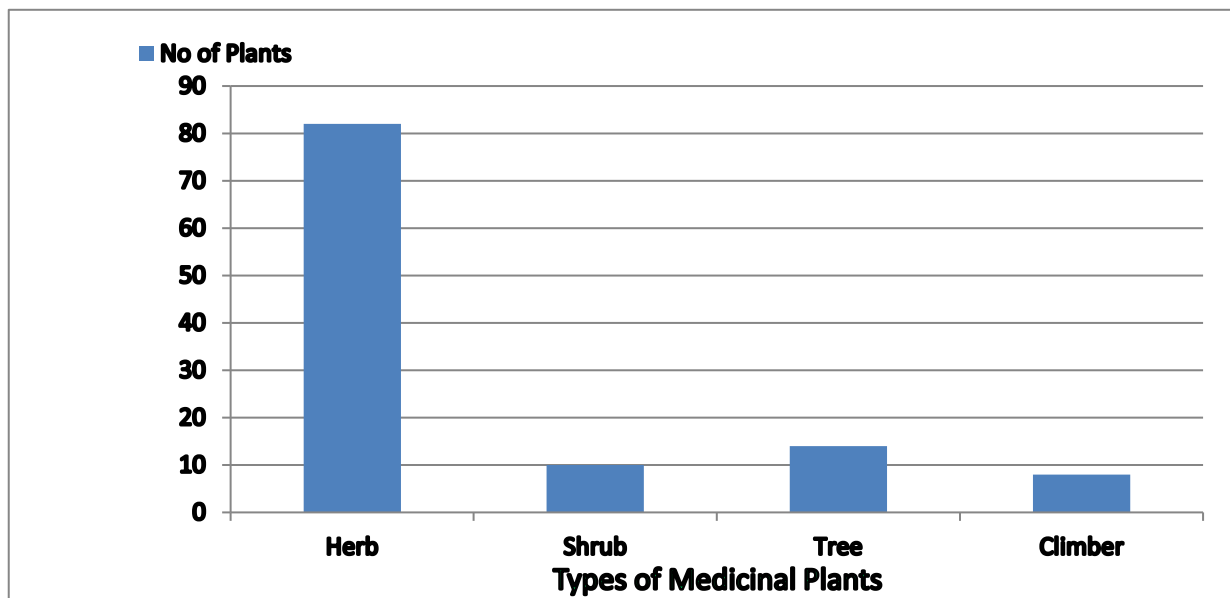


Figure 3. Types of medicinal plants in the medicinal garden.

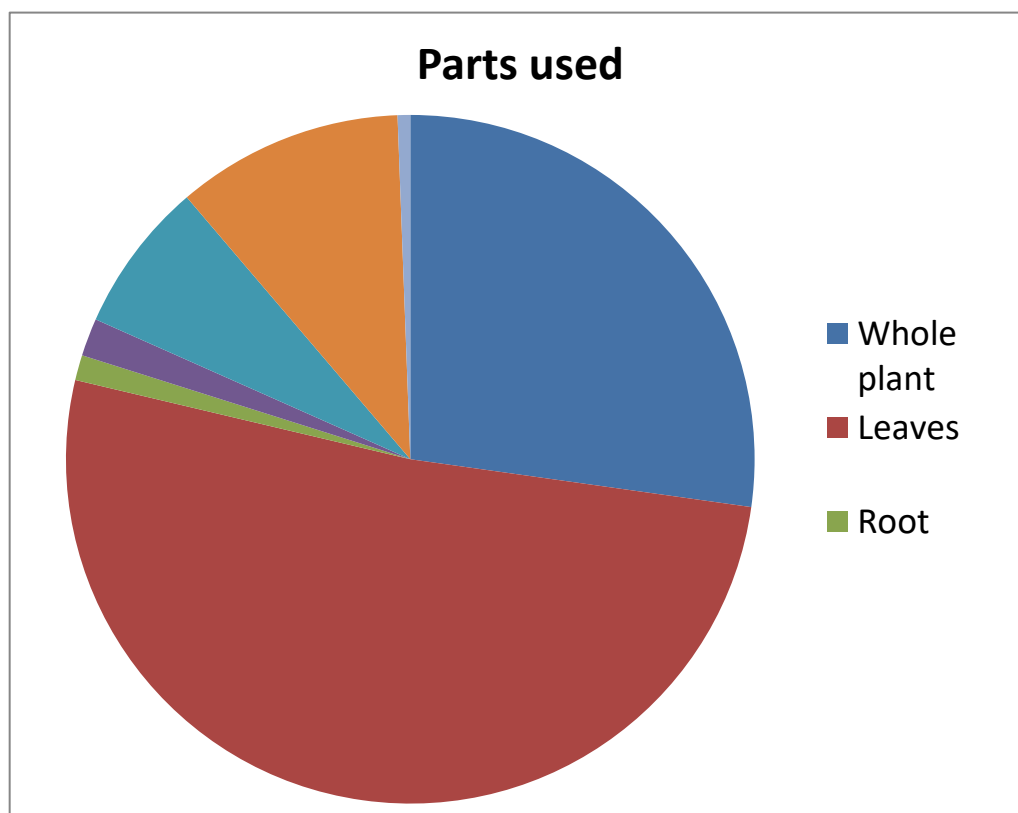


Figure 4. Graph showing percentages of plant parts used by medicine men/women/ local peoples of semi-urban areas.



Figure 5. *Aerva aspera* L. (Ajwain)



Figure 6. *Morinda citrifolia*



Figure 7. *Mikania micrantha*



Figure 8. *Abutilon indicum*



Figure 9. *Hemidesmus indicus*



Figure 10. *Tradescantia spathacea*



Figure 11. *Kalanchoe pinnata*



Figure 12. *Mimosa pudica*



Figure 13. *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* (Darchini)



Figure 14. *Ocimum gratissimum* (Ram tulsi)



Figure 15. *Ocimum gratissimum* (Chandam tulsi)



Figure 16. *Coleus aromaticus* (Aijawan)



Figure 17. *Curcuma longa* (Turmeric)



Figure 18. *Nyctanthes arbortristis* (Shiuli)

Discussion

The pollution on the campus of Acharya Prafulla Chandra College has been surveyed and a wide number of plants from distinct families has been reported. The wave of today's crowd to traditional medicinal herbs in place of most pharmaceutical drugs with negative side effects makes this research very compulsory. The study is both enlightening and promising and it lays out the entire botanical make-up of the college and reveals the option of regional cultivation, sustainable harvesting, as well as gaining from trade in the production of useful herbal plants (Madhu and Jana, 2014; Madhu et al., 2015; Madhu and Sarkar, 2015; Kar et al., 2022; Haloi et al., 2023; Jyotirmayee et al., 2023; Pawar et al., 2023). We have identified 47 families from the tested area and the report notes down the scientific names, families, local names, components utilized, and uses for each of the plant species in medicine.

The Fabaceae family alongside others in the guise of Euphorbiaceae, Asteraceae, Acanthaceae, Lamiaceae and Amaranthaceae, is well recognized as members of various families.

The family Fabaceae (which is also known as Leguminosae) is definitely the most representative one in terms of species diversity, which certainly underlines the numerous medicinal plants the family is attributed. On this account the use of Fabaceae variety of plant seems quite promising to achieve the goal of incorporation in the conventional system of medicine. In all, one hundred fourteen (114) species are recorded during the day on site and each plant brings a special therapeutic quality. The plants are taken into use in a wide range of ways, including the leaves, roots, stems, bark, flowers, fruits and seeds, which describes their properties for medicinal use accordingly and their individual medicinal qualities. As student-researchers have accumulated hands-on, practical knowledge through successive trials and errors, the indigenous people usually retain the one-on-one connections with the local herbal as one of their most valued assets. Furthermore, similar ethnobotanical reports throughout India have made records about applications of these herbal medicines for patients having a variety of ailments like diarrhea, diabetes, asthma, fever, jaundice, and rheumatism, as well as injuries from wounds, cuts, stomach pain, cough, cold, body pain, weight loss, bronchitis, dysentery and leprosy. In

order to sum up, the study that was conducted on the therapeutic plants that exist on the campus of Acharya Prafulla Chandra College furnishes necessary knowledge that not only improves our action with the native flora but also presents the prospects of sustainable practices, business opportunities and the preservation of the traditional knowledge relevant to therapeutic plants.

Conclusion

This survey highlights the uninterrupted development of medicinal herbs from one end of the country to another. The major shift in the usage of herbal medicines from removing disease to preventing it is due to initiated access to good health. The conclusion that we have arrived at reveals that this campus has many useful botanical resources and properties with medicinal significance. In order to help conserve the waning biosphere of this campus area there are other researches and studies required. This study reveals the merit of upholding the pharmacological validation of these substances alongside their practical use in the community. More in-depth research, alongside the collection of ethnobotanical data, chemicals and tests for medicinal healthcare, will combine to create cheaper and more reliable medicine. The practicality of such medicines could be increased by giving such medicine to the communities around campus.

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