



iJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 5

Issue: VI

Month of publication: June 2017

DOI:

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

**International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering
Technology (IJRASET)**

Ethno Botanical Study of Balrampur District of Uttar Pradesh

Archana Mishra¹, Dr. Purnima Shrivastava², Dr. Bhanwar Lal Jat³

¹ Research Scholar Department of Botany, Bhagwant University Ajmer, Rajasthan India

² Department of Biotechnology, Bhagwant University Ajmer, Rajasthan India

³ Department of Agriculture Biotechnology, Bhagwant University Ajmer, Rajasthan India

Abstracts: *An Ethno natural study was led in Balrampur District of Uttar Pradesh state, India with the significant goal of Identifying distinctive nourishment and therapeutic plant species and furthermore to comprehend their progressing administration and protection. Creation and efficiency of numerous sustenance plants have increment manifolds however difficulties of mal nourishment and danger of environmental change precedes when. The therapeutic specialists were the normal. Infections like hack frosty, wind chomp, diabetes, skin ailments, wounds, fever, toothache and the antitumor action. Distinctive plant accessible in territory utilized by the tribal's. Through poll and individual meetings, a sum of 65 plant species were utilized by tribal and non tribal groups were archived, of these 50 tree species were utilized and 15shrub species were utilized.*

Keywords- *Tribals, Ayurvedic industries, Sohelwa wildlife Forest division Balrampur District, Uttar Pradesh.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Sohelwa natural life woodland division is arranged in locale Shrawasti and Balrampur. The land range of the, woods is 45,000 hectares and is situated in inside 27° 30'01" and 27° 55' 92" N scope and 81° 55' 36" and 82° 48' 35" E longitude. The two timberland extend East and West Sohelwa of Shrawasti locale are in the managerial control of Sohelwa Wildlife Division, Balrampur. Despite the fact that tribes are most in reverse group which is confined both side of the Siwalik go in parallel portion of tarai at India-Nepal outskirts. By and by this group lives in Gorakhpur, Baharaich, Basti, Balrampur, Lakhimpur Kiri, Pilibhit and Bijanaur region in U.P. also, in Nainital, Udham Singh Nagar, and Champawat locale in Uttarakhand. In Balrampur, greatest populace of Tharu tribe live in Gainsri and Panchperawa advancement pieces of Tulsipur tahasil. Out of aggregate Tharu tribes of region, 70.68% tribe live in Panchperawa and 22.51% tribe live in Gainsara improvement piece. 06.06% of Tharu populace is live in five woods town (vengram) which is held woodland and joined with Gainsari and Panchperawa improvement square. Because of those poor conditions of survival, Tharu tribes don't get rich eating regimen/feast. They survive themselves on self delivered grain and woodland items like natural products, vegetable and chased creatures. They get less sustenance and calories in their nourishment. Natural their living space has extraordinarily influenced their nourishment culture. The present examination zone speaks to as a piece of uber differences focus of India which is one of the twelve super assorted qualities focuses of the world. The investigation zone is brimming with rich green vegetation, backwoods and close-by area tenants overwhelmed by Tharus, Bhars, Banjara and other in reverse group who are absolutely reliant on woods and its item. The present correspondence is the documentation of ethno-therapeutically vital plants of Sohelwa Wildlife Forest Division which are being utilized by Tharus and other neighborhood country tenants living close to the woods zone for the cure of their infirmities. There is list of Twenty seven ethno-restorative plant species being spoken to by twenty one families. The wellspring of information obtained by the customary healers, and furthermore their desire to bestow them to relatives, relatives and different people in the request of decreasing inclinations gives adequate confirmations that the conventional remedial learning is for the most part considered as individual property and are procured from or given over to the closest relative or the dearest individual. This state of mind, joined by their yearning to share the learning just at their late phases of life may have disintegrated a significant part of the profitable information accidentally or because of other indistinguishable causes. Ethno-organic estimations of plants are of foremost significance since examination of medications utilized as a part of the customary drug in the different nations of the world is one of the need projects of WHO (Pasquale, 1984). Pharmacognosy is without a doubt one of the best of natural sciences since the primitive man begun to utilize restorative plants to conquer his different illnesses. Be that as it may, in a large portion of the medico ethno-herbal examinations, this part of data are extraordinarily ignored (Jain, 1993). Thusly in exhibit ponder, due considerations has been paid

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

on how the plant will be plant item is used, the technique for medicate arrangement and its method of organization have been attempted to gather. Broad overview visits were directed and attempted to go with the tribals. Plants were gathered their neighborhood names, parts of the plant utilized as a part of pharmaceutical, strategy for planning of the prescription and its method of organization was noted in field note pad with the assistance of sources. It is well established certainty that plants speak to a boundless wellspring of phytochemicals, which display amazing bioactive mixes utilized for drugs to different diseases like tumor, AIDS, diabetes, intestinal sickness and circulatory strain issue (Subramanian and Sasidharan, 1997; Mali and Ved, 1999). As per World Health Organization (WHO) "a restorative plant will be plant which, in at least one of its organs, contains substance that can be utilized for remedial reason, or which are forerunners for chemo-pharmaceutical semi-amalgamation". All people are reliant on therapeutic plants keeping in mind the end goal to meet different prerequisites for survival (Philips and Meilleur, 1998). Universally, around 85% of the conventional pharmaceuticals utilized for essential social insurance are gotten from plants (Fransworth, 1988). Because of colossal pharmaceutical esteem joined with changing climatic conditions, woodland fires, a worldwide temperature alteration, over and illicit abuse, a few restorative plants are confronting the danger of being imperiled, helpless and annihilation (Anonymous, 1994) and are not any more found in the open natural surroundings in substantial amounts (Vashistha et al., 2006). Consequently, there is have to ponder the science of propagation and hereditary variety in therapeutic plants with the end goal of protection and change program. Such fundamental examinations are pivotal, particularly in lesser comprehended tropical species (Zobel and Talbert, 1984; Sher et al., 2010). The estimation of phenology, flower attributes, dust pistil communication, hybridization procedure and sum, cause and nature of variety winning between and inside populace, relationship of chemo-agronomic qualities, differences of populace and their association with conditions are vital for creating hereditary change and preservation methodologies. Data on dispersion and assorted qualities of restorative plants is not very much recorded. The greater parts of the prior works by various botanists were identified with depiction of different species as it were. Data on populace parameters, intra particular variety, phenology, rearing conduct and so on is pitifully accessible which are pre-imperative to impact hereditary upgradation of any species. Likewise, accessibility of germplasm is a building piece of any reproducing and change program. Chomchalow (1980) has underlined the significance of genotypic assets in change of restorative plants. *Rauwolfia serpentina* (Sarpagandha) is a broadly utilized restorative plant, delivering valuable alkaloids like reserpine (Sahu, 1983). By and large, it is gathered from wild and its uncontrolled accumulation from wild has brought about its consideration in the rundown of undermined plant species (Ayensu, 1996). Wild plants of *Rauwolfia serpentina* develop in shady sodden or now and then swampy ranges. In development trials, spread is essentially done through seeds. In *Rauwolfia serpentina* the seed germination is exceptionally poor and changes from 25-74 % if there should arise an occurrence of completely developed overwhelming seeds (Badhwar et al., 1955; Dutta et al., 1963). Gupta et al. (2005) detailed that underlying foundations of *Rauwolfia serpentina* are customarily utilized for treatment of sleep deprivation, madness, epilepsy, asthma, hypertension and snakebite in Ayurvedic arrangement of drug. More than 70 mixes are known in *Rauwolfia* among which the reserpine, racenomin are utilized for control of hypertension, while ajamalin and ajamalcin are utilized for cardiovascular infection under current arrangement of prescription (allopathy). The pharmacological movement of *Rauwolfia* is because of the nearness of a few alkaloids of which reserpine is pharmacologically the most intense alkaloid, found in all the *Rauwolfia* spp. The aggregate alkaloid content in the root from various sources shifts significantly; it typically runs from 1.7 to 3.0 for each penny. There does not appear to be any striking distinction in the alkaloid substance of the root concerning the age of the plant up to 3-4 years of its development. The alkaloids are packed for the most part in the bark of the roots, the amount being a great deal less in the wood; the bark is accounted for to yield around 90 for every penny of the aggregate alkaloidal substance. The leaves and stems likewise contain alkaloids yet in littler sums than the root bark (Badhwar et al., 1955; Mathur and Singh, 1965 and Bal, 1956). The alkaloid substance of the roots is accounted for to fluctuate with the season. It was shown that the roots uncovered in December, when the plants shed its leaves, are wealthier in alkaloids than the roots gathered in August and least toward the start of the season when the development is continued. No noteworthy distinction has been seen in the alkaloid substance of the underlying foundations of plants developing in woods and watered farming conditions (Badhwar et al., 1955; Biswas, 1956 and Wakhloo, 1963). Significant variety in the alkaloid substance and power of the roots acquired from various regions in India, and in addition the parts originating from similar territories has been watched (Mukharji, 1955).

II. OBJECTIVES

(i) Inventerization or Documentation of Ethno-botanically important plants of Sohelwa wildlife forest Division. (ii) Collection of ethnic utilization different plants from the ethnic groups. (iii) Selection of five potential plants having different biological or

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

medicinal properties. (iv) Evaluation of the biological or medicinal claims by the ethnic groups. (v) To provide of Recommendation for Conservation of potential plants of the area.

A. Research Work

This study is an outcome of repetitive field trips made in Sohelwa forest during 2016 and 2017. About 15 species were collected from different localities. The extensive surveys were carried out in different areas of district Bahraich, Shrawasti, Balrampur and Gonda during February-March 2017. Historical aspects were studied with the help of local people and inventory is prepared. The documentation including name of deity, extent and status of total area has also been carried out.

B. Chemical Analysis of Generally Used For Tharus plant:-Herbs plant used by Tharu Tribes For Medicinal Purposes

Some Ayurvedic Medicinal plant used by Kathuria & Dangauria Tharus of Sohelwa Forest, Balrampur U.P. India and their chemical analysis and uses by tharu tribes are as follows-

C. *Rauwolfia serpentina* (Sarpagandha)

Chemical Analysis:- Dried base of *R. serpentina* is called *Radix Rauwolfiae*. The *Rauwolfia* species mainly contain alkaloids, iridoids, flavonoids, terpenes, sterols, sugars and unsaturated fats. The aggregate alkaloid content extends from around 1.5-3.0% and is moved in the root bark, latex vessels and secretory cells. *Radix Rauwolfiae* contains more than 60 indole alkaloids, the rule hypotensive alkaloids are reserpine, ajmaline, ajmalicine, serpentine and yohimbine (Figure-1). The underlying foundations of *Rauwolfia* have been found to show an assortment of impacts, for example, sedation, bradycardia, myosis, ptosis, tremors, unwinding of nictating layers and diarrhea. It is exceedingly rumored for hypertension and is valuable in stangury, fever, wounds, colic, a sleeping disorder energy, nervousness states, deranged conduct, psychosis, schizophrenia, dyspepsia, hyperglycemia and anxiety. The roots are purgative, anthelmintic, thermogenic and diuretic. The decoction of the root is utilized to fortify uterine compressions amid labor the juice of the leaf is utilized for the expulsion of opacities of the cornea.

D. Real alkaloids of *Rauwolfia Serpentina*

1) *Reserpina*: Pharmacologically it is the most intense alkaloid found in *Rauwolfia*. It is a moderately feeble tertiary base happening in the oleoresin portion of the roots. It is 3, 4 5-trimethyl benzoic and ester of reserpine corrosive, an indole subsidiary of 18-hydroxy yohimbine sort. It is likewise present in follows in stem and takes off. It has a depressant activity on focal sensory system and produces sedation and bringing down of circulatory strain. Organization of reserpine exhausts the cerebrum and fringe vessels of serotonin (5-hydroxy tryptamine) and catechol amines. Its essential impact on cerebrum prompts sedation, though its auxiliary activity on fringe vessels produces antihypertensive activity. Other than the amine fixation in mind it is additionally answered to impact the centralization of glycogen, acetylcholine, α -amino butyric corrosive, nucleic corrosive and antidiuretic hormones. Reserpine is currently being utilized as an apparatus in physiological investigations of body capacities and pharmacological investigations of different medications. Reserpine is added to poultry encourage for development advancement and sustain effectiveness (CSIR, 1969). (ii) *Ajmaline*:- Ajmaline is the significant alkaloid of *R. serpentina*. It is ditertiary indole base. It is pharmacologically firmly identified with quinidine. It has been accounted for to stimulate breath and intestinal developments. It is powerful against additional systoles and displays valuable adjunctive activity in auricular fibrillation and a couple of other heart conditions. It is utilized as a part of arrhythmia as it backs off the cadence because of strong sodium channel blocking properties (Rolf et al., 2003). Ajmaline delivers no sedation. Ajmaline might be valuable in blend with antihypertensive operators for the treatment of hypertension confused by a cardiovascular condition. (iii) *Ajmalicine* (*Raubasine*):- It is a stereo isomer of tetrahydro alstonine. It has a focal depressant movement notwithstanding its adrenergic blocking action. Ajmalicine causes hypotension with renal vasodilation. It is sympatholytic. (iv) *Serpentine*:- It is a yellow quaternary indolic anhydronium base. Serpentine causes stamped restraint of succinate dehydrogenase in mind and liver tissues. It produces systemic and pneumonic hypotension because of a diminishing in cardiovascular yield. It hinders intestinal developments. (v) *Yohimbine*:- Yohimbine (*rauwolescine*) causes hypotension. It is accounted for to be cardiovascular depressant with sleep inducing movement. It is a 2-adrenoceptor adversary with potential clinical applications in erectile brokenness.

2) *Points*:- The expanding interest of *Rauwolfia* in national and worldwide markets and diminishing accessibility have energized numerous inventive herb producers of to develop this valuable herb, yet the ranchers are confronting numerous issues. The fundamental issue is the length of harvest which requires 18-24 months. In these locales, the cost of planting material is high and the

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

wild territory woods are the main hotspot for obtaining herb. As high cost of development is included, the cost of propagules (underlying foundations of developed cause) consequently increments. This is truly amazing and discouraging that national purchasers lean toward the underlying foundations of greater size which have just hints of alkaloids. The Rauwolfia root from wild gathered are not consistent with the species and is expressed to be a blend of *R. serpentina* and *R. tetraphylla* or other related species. So as to find the issue of poor germination, the fundamental logical examinations are basic. The issue of poor germination has constrained the agriculturists to utilize pull cuttings for spread. The expanding interest of root cuttings is again turning into an issue for characteristic populace. In this way, keeping in see the above issues and overpowering enthusiasm for the procedures of plant tissue culture, the present investigation was gone for the accompanying destinations:- (i) Production of value planting material: Mass engendering of *Rauwolfia serpentina* plantlets utilizing bioreactors. (ii) Enhancement of *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* interceded bristly root biomass and optional metabolite(s) yields of chose reserpine yielding furry root clone of *R. serpentina* through media improvement (concoction and physical parameters) and expansion of elicitors. (iii) Generation of inconstancy in the biochemical/synthetic profiles of shaggy root clones through acceptance, foundation and basic assessment of a few autonomously raised root clones. (iv) Molecular investigation of the in vitro raised soma clones. Keeping in see the above goals entire course of the present examination has been canvassed in two separate sections. Each of the sections contains important presentation, point by point audit of writing, material, strategies and results taken after by careful exchange.

E. Sarpagandha utilized by Tharu Tribes

Sarpagandha is a standout amongst the most critical herbs in Ayurvedic solution framework realize what are its wellbeing benefits and how you can utilize this to treat diverse infection. (ii) In Ayurvedic details, Sarpagandha is recommended the Tharu is treatment of hypertension, sleep deprivation, asthma, stomach and torment conveyance and for emotional instability (Neuropsychiatric issue psychosis, schizophrenia). (iii) It is utilized as a part of snake chomp, bug stings and mental confusion. (iv) Sarpagandha is likewise utilized as a part of treatment of other ailment, for example, gastric tumor, general shortcoming, hysteria, insomnia, madness lipola, paraplegia, parapyunoid heaps, Pneumonia, splenomegaly, stomach issue, tuberculosis and agony in belly body and trunk.

F. Helminthostachys zeylanica (Kamraj)

Chemical Analysis:- For the present work, soil shading was recorded by Munsell's dirt shading diagram, soil surface was recorded by hand touch, soil dampness and water holding limit were evaluated as strategies depicted by Misra, (1968), soil pH was recorded by ELICO LI 613 pH meter, natural carbon was recorded by technique given by Walkley and Black, (1934), natural matter was figured as equation natural carbon x consider 1.724, add up to nitrogen was assessed by the Micro-Kjeldahl strategy Misra, (1968), accessible phosphorus and accessible potassium were evaluated by Phosphomolybdc Blue Colorimetrically and Flame Photometer (Jackson, 1958) separately.

G. Real alkaloids of Helminthostachys zeylanica.

Hepatoprotective:- Study of ethanolic concentrates of rhizome of HZ indicated critical hepatoprotective impact against CCl₄-actuated harm liver harm in rats and displays logical sound for its folkloric use in liver ailments. (ii) Antioxidants:- (a) Study yielded eight flavonoides, ugonins E-L (1-8) from the rhizomes of HZ. Compounds 6, 7 and 8 showed huge cell reinforcement action. (b) Study yielded three new cyclised stilbenes ugonstilbene A, B & C which showed direct cell reinforcement action. (iii) Neuroprotective:- Study has secluded Ugonin K, a flavonoid from the rhizome of H Zeylanica. Results recommend ugonin K has neuroprotective action through initiation of ERK1/2 and PI3K/Akt flag pathways which ensures against H₂O₂-actuated apoptosis. (iv) Anti-Inflammatory/Flavonoids:- Study separated 8 new prenylated flavonoids, ugonins M-T together with five known mixes, ugonins J-L, 5,4'-dihydroxy-4'',4''-dimethyl-5''-methyl-5''H dihydrofurano flavanone, and quercetin. A few mixes demonstrated restraint of superoxide anion era and elastase discharge by human neutrophils because of FMLP/CB. (v) Aphrodisiac:- Administration of a methanol concentrate of H. zeylanica rhizome to male mice altogether invigorated the sexual conduct as appeared by increment in number of mounts, mating and conceptive execution. (vi) Antioxidant Flavonoids:- Eight flavonoids, ugonins E-L were segregated from the rhizomes of *Helminthostachys zeylanica*. Mixes 3-8 were assessed for their antioxidative action in a DPPH measure. Mixes 6, 7 and 8 were more dynamic than Trolox. (vii) Ugonin J Flavonoid/Antioxidant:- Study segregated Ugonin J from the dried rhizomes of H. zeylanica. A past report has indicated cancer prevention agent movement with Ugonin J, K, and L. (viii) Cytotoxicity/Toxicity of Combinations:- Three plants - *Tacca integrifolia*, *Helminthostachys zeylanica*,

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

and *Eurycoma longifolia*. Every one of the three were cytotoxic to human cell lines, Hep2 and HFL1. A consolidated concentrate of *E. longifolia* and *H. zeylanica* was more cytotoxic than a solitary concentrate on Hep2 cell line. Study recommends there is higher poisonous quality danger of devouring blend of *H. zeylanica* with either *T. integrifolia* or *E. longifolia*, and items utilizing these blends ought to be stayed away from.

H. Rauwolfia serpentine (Sarpagandha):- Chemical Analysis

Dried base of *R. serpentina* is called *Radix Rauwolfiae*. The *Rauwolfia* species mainly contain alkaloids, iridoids, flavonoids, terpenes, sterols, sugars and unsaturated fats. The aggregate alkaloid content extents from around 1.5-3.0% and is moved in the root bark, latex vessels and secretory cells. *Radix Rauwolfiae* contains more than 60 indole alkaloids, the rule hypotensive alkaloids are reserpine, ajmaline, ajmalicine, serpentine and yohimbine (Figure-1). The underlying foundations of *Rauwolfia* have been found to show an assortment of impacts, for example, sedation, bradycardia, myosis, ptosis, tremors, unwinding of nictating layers and diarrhea. It is exceedingly rumored for hypertension and is valuable in stangury, fever, wounds, colic, a sleeping disorder energy, nervousness states, deranged conduct, psychosis, schizophrenia, dyspepsia, hyperglycemia and anxiety. The roots are purgative, anthelmintic, thermogenic and diuretic. The decoction of the root is utilized to fortify uterine compressions amid labor the juice of the leaf is utilized for the expulsion of opacities of the cornea.

I. Real alkaloids of Rauwolfia Serpentine

- 1) *Reserpina*: Pharmacologically it is the most intense alkaloid found in *Rauwolfia*. It is a moderately feeble tertiary base happening in the oleoresin portion of the roots. It is 3, 4 5-trimethyl benzoic and ester of reserpine corrosive, an indole subsidiary of 18-hydroxy yohimbine sort. It is likewise present in follows in stem and takes off. It has a depressant activity on focal sensory system and produces sedation and bringing down of circulatory strain. Organization of reserpine exhausts the cerebrum and fringe vessels of serotonin (5-hydroxy tryptamine) and catechol amines. Its essential impact on cerebrum prompts sedation, though its auxiliary activity on fringe vessels produces antihypertensive activity. Other than the amine fixation in mind it is additionally answered to impact the centralization of glycogen, acetylcholine, γ -amino butyric corrosive, nucleic corrosive and antidiuretic hormones. Reserpine is currently being utilized as an apparatus in physiological investigations of body capacities and pharmacological investigations of different medications. Reserpine is added to poultry encourage for development advancement and sustain effectiveness (CSIR, 1969). (ii) *Ajmaline*:- Ajmaline is the significant alkaloid of *R. serpentina*. It is ditertiary indole base. It is pharmacologically firmly identified with quinidine. It has been accounted for to stimulate breath and intestinal developments. It is powerful against additional systoles and displays valuable adjunctive activity in auricular fibrillation and a couple of other heart conditions. It is utilized as a part of arrhythmia as it backs off the cadence because of strong sodium channel blocking properties (Rolf et al., 2003). Ajmaline delivers no sedation. Ajmaline might be valuable in blend with antihypertensive operators for the treatment of hypertension confused by a cardiovascular condition. (iii) *Ajmalicine (Raubaschine)*:- It is a stereo isomer of tetrahydro alstonine. It has a focal depressant movement notwithstanding its adrenergic blocking action. Ajmalicine causes hypotension with renal vasodilation. It is sympatholytic. (iv) *Serpentine*:- It is a yellow quaternary indolic anhydronium base. Serpentine causes stamped restraint of succinate dehydrogenase in mind and liver tissues. It produces systemic and pneumonic hypotension because of a diminishing in cardiovascular yield. It hinders intestinal developments. (v) *Yohimbine*:- Yohimbine (rauwolscine) causes hypotension. It is accounted for to be cardiovascular depressant with sleep inducing movement. It is a 2-adrenoceptor adversary with potential clinical applications in erectile brokenness.
- 2) *Points*: The expanding interest of *Rauwolfia* in national and worldwide markets and diminishing accessibility have energized numerous inventive herb producers of to develop this valuable herb, yet the ranchers are confronting numerous issues. The fundamental issue is the length of harvest which requires 18-24 months. In these locales, the cost of planting material is high and the wild territory woods are the main hotspot for obtaining herb. As high cost of development is included, the cost of propagules (underlying foundations of developed cause) consequently increments. This is truly amazing and discouraging that national purchasers lean toward the underlying foundations of greater size which have just hints of alkaloids. The *Rauwolfia* roots from wild gathered are not consistent with the species and are expressed to be a blend of *R. serpentina* and *R. tetraphylla* or other related species. So as to find the issue of poor germination, the fundamental logical examinations are basic. The issue of poor germination has constrained the agriculturists to utilize pull cuttings for spread. The expanding interest of root cuttings

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

is again turning into an issue for characteristic populace. In this way, keeping in see the above issues and overpowering enthusiasm for the procedures of plant tissue culture, the present investigation was gone for the accompanying destinations:- (i) Production of value planting material: Mass engendering of *Rauwolfia serpentina* plantlets utilizing bioreactors. (ii) Enhancement of *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* interceded bristly root biomass and optional metabolite(s) yields of chose reserpine yielding furry root clone of *R. serpentina* through media improvement (concoction and physical parameters) and expansion of elicitors. (iii) Generation of inconstancy in the biochemical/synthetic profiles of shaggy root clones through acceptance, foundation and basic assessment of a few autonomously raised root clones. (iv) Molecular investigation of the in vitro raised soma clones. Keeping in see the above goals entire course of the present examination has been canvassed in two separate sections. Each of the sections contains important presentation, point by point audit of writing, material, strategies and results taken after by careful exchange.

J. Sarpagandha utilized by Tharu Tribes

Sarpagandha is a standout amongst the most critical herbs in Ayurvedic solution framework realize what are its wellbeing benefits and how you can utilize this to treat diverse infection. (ii) In Ayurvedic details, Sarpagandha is recommended the Tharu is treatment of hypertension, sleep deprivation, asthma, stomach and torment conveyance and for emotional instability (Neuropsychiatric issue psychosis, schizophrenia). (iii) It is utilized as a part of snake chomp, bug stings and mental confusion. (iv) Sarpagandha is likewise utilized as a part of treatment of other ailment, for example, gastric tumor, general shortcoming, hysteria, insomnia, madness lipola, paraplegia, parapyunoid heaps, Pneumonia, splenomegaly, stomach issue, tuberculosis and agony in belly body and trunk.

K. Helminthostachys zeylanica (Kamraj)

Chemical Analysis:- For the present work, soil shading was recorded by Munsell's dirt shading diagram, soil surface was recorded by hand touch, soil dampness and water holding limit were evaluated as strategies depicted by Misra, (1968), soil pH was recorded by ELICO LI 613 pH meter, natural carbon was recorded by technique given by Walkley and Black, (1934), natural matter was figured as equation natural carbon x consider 1.724, add up to nitrogen was assessed by the Micro-Kjeldahl strategy Misra, (1968), accessible phosphorus and accessible potassium were evaluated by Phosphomolybdic Blue Colorimetrically and Flame Photometer (Jackson, 1958) separately.

L. Real alkaloids of Helminthostachys zeylanica.

Hepatoprotective Study of ethanolic concentrates of rhizome of HZ indicated critical hepatoprotective impact against CCl₄-actuated harm liver harm in rats and displays logical sound for its folkloric use in liver ailments. (ii) Antioxidants:- (a) Study yielded eight flavonoides, ugonins E-L (1-8) from the rhizomes of HZ. Compounds 6, 7 and 8 showed huge cell reinforcements action. (b) Study yielded three new cyclised stilbenes ugonstilbene A, B & C which showed direct cell reinforcement action. (iii) Neuroprotective:- Study has secluded Ugonin K, a flavonoid from the rhizome of *H. zeylanica*. Results recommend ugonin K has neuroprotective action through initiation of ERK1/2 and PI3K/Akt flag pathways which ensures against H₂O₂-actuated apoptosis. (iv) Anti-Inflammatory/Flavonoids:- Study separated 8 new prenylated flavonoids, ugonins M-T together with five known mixes, ugonins J-L, 5,4'-dihydroxy-4'',4''-dimethyl-5''-methyl-5''H dihydrofurano flavanone, and quercetin. A few mixes demonstrated restraint of superoxide anion era and elastase discharge by human neutrophils because of FMLP/CB. (v) Aphrodisiac:- Administration of a methanol concentrate of *H. zeylanica* rhizome to male mice altogether invigorated the sexual conduct as appeared by increment in number of mounts, mating and conceptive execution. (vi) Antioxidant Flavonoids:- Eight flavonoids, ugonins E-L were segregated from the rhizomes of *Helminthostachys zeylanica*. Mixes 3-8 were assessed for their antioxidative action in a DPPH measure. Mixes 6, 7 and 8 were more dynamic than Trolox. (vii) Ugonin J Flavonoid/Antioxidant:- Study segregated Ugonin J from the dried rhizomes of *H. zeylanica*. A past report has indicated cancer prevention agent movement with Ugonin J, K, and L. (viii) Cytotoxicity/Toxicity of Combinations:- Three plants - *Tacca integrifolia*, *Helminthostachys zeylanica*, and *Eurycoma longifolia*. Every one of the three was cytotoxic to human cell lines, Hep2 and HFL1. A consolidated concentrate of *E. longifolia* and *H. zeylanica* was more cytotoxic than a solitary concentrate on Hep2 cell line. Study recommends there is higher poisonous quality danger of devouring blend of *H. zeylanica* with either *T. integrifolia* or *E. longifolia*, and items utilizing these blends ought to be stayed away from.

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

M. Leaf, root and stem microscopy

In this examination, transverse areas of leaf, root and stem were contemplated under photomicrograph. Recoloring reagents (safranin and quick green) were connected by standard technique. Diverse recognizing characters were noted with or without stainings. The different distinguishing characters were contemplated with or without recoloring and recorded. The leaf stem and root were settled in Corney's altered arrangement. The every single above part were degassed with vacuum pump. The settled parts were dried out in a rising arrangement of water, ethyl liquor, tertiary butyl liquor blend. The leaf, stem and root were invaded with wax for solidifying the delicate tissues. The invaded leaf, stem and root were set in wax and permitted to chill off, trimmed the edges the cast piece and appended on wooden squares. The segments were cut with rotational microtome and put on glass slide having egg whites cement. Thickness of the segment was 10 μ m.

N. Quantitative examination

Stomatal number:- It is a normal number of stomata introduce per square millimeter of epidermis of leaf. Stomatal record is the rate in which the quantity of stomata structures to the aggregate number of epidermal cells. Stomatal record is $S \times 100 / (E + S)$. Where S is the stomata per unit zone, E is the quantity of epidermal cells in a similar unit region. For ascertaining stomatal record a washed and cleaned bit of leaf was taken and both upper and lower epidermises were peeled with the assistance of forceps. Stomatal list was computed by utilizing above given recipe.

O. Assurance of vein:

Small vascular package encompassed by many leading tissues is called vein islet. The end terminal of the vein is the aggregate number of veinlet end focuses show per millimeter on the surface of leaf. A little bit of leaf was treated with chloral hydrate in bubbling structure then with the assistance of camera lucida, drawing was made. A square was drawn and slide was set on it. The finishing islets which are covering two contiguous sides of square were set apart to get the estimation of one square millimeter zone. The quantity of little vascular package terminal focuses was checked inside that square to get the esteem known as vein end number.

P. Assurance of palisade proportio

A little bit of leaf was treated with chloral hydrate and analyzed under light magnifying lens. Camera lucida was orchestrated and four cells of epidermis were set apart with the assistance of 4 mm target focal point. In the wake of centering the phones, following of the epidermal cells was finished. The edges of these palisade cells were met. The phones which are covering half of the zone were chosen and those phones which were not exactly were barred. The normal number was figured known as palisade proportion.

Q. Fluorescence examination

Fluorescence investigation of the entire plant powder was completed utilizing standard strategies. The examination was finished by treating the plant powder with various solvents including both acidic and essential. After treatment they were presented to UV light (short wave length and long wave length) and additionally were seen in sunshine. Fluorescence examination is a vital device for the screening of those mixes which have the property of displaying distinctive hues under UV light. A few mixes are not fluorescent themselves but rather when they are treated with solvents are changed over into fluorescent subordinates. Amid this investigation the adjustment in shading was note. Fluorescence examination is an imperative and valuable device for the distinguishing proof of various constituents display in normal items. These constituents displayed fluorescence under UV light yet not demonstrate any kind of fluorescence when seen in sunshine. This marvel might be because of a specific fluorescent substance or because of some fluorescent subsidiary shaped after treatment with reagents. Still numerous rough medications are evaluated subjectively by utilizing this parameter. Powdered leaves, stem, root and natural product materials were dissected under normal light, short bright wavelength and long bright wavelength all the while after treatment with following natural and inorganic reagent like half H₂SO₄, 10% NaOH, half NHO₃, FeCl₃, refined water, aniline, potassium hydroxide and chloroform.

Fluorescence analysis of powder of *M. parviflora*

Protocol	Ordinary light	Short wavelength (254 nm)	Long wavelength (265 nm)
5% NaOH	Yellow	Yellow	Brown
50% H ₂ SO ₄	Dark brown	Brown	Dull brown

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

Protocol	Ordinary light	Short wavelength (254 nm)	Long wavelength (265 nm)
50% HNO ₃	Orange yellow	Dark brown	Green
5% FeCl ₃	Yellowish brown	Dark brown	Dark brown
Water	Lemon yellow	Light green	Light green
Aniline	Red	Brown	Green
Conc. KOH	Yellowish brown	Reddish brown	Light green
66% H ₂ SO ₄	Dark brown	Dark brown	Dark green
Powder	Light green	Brown	Green
Chloroform	Light green	Brown	Green

R. Malva parviflora Used by Tharu Tribes

In the present examinations we have concentrate our examinations on one of the regularly accessible plant i.e. *Malva parviflora*. It has a place with Malvaceae family. The plants of this family have a noteworthy commitment in the treatment of hack, throat contamination and other bronchial issues and in addition stomach and digestive tract disturbances. The blossoms and leaves are emollient and utilized for the softening of delicate territory of the skin. It is connected as poultice to decrease swelling and draw out poisons. The leaves help to decrease gut aggravation and have purgative impacts. Diverse species are utilized to treat different maladies, e.g. *Gossypium*: to treat new conceived child diseases, influenza, frosty, fever and tuberculosis. *Hibiscus*: to treat hack, stomach inconveniences, syphilis, urethral release, urethritis, ulcers, gonorrhea, tooth throb and leg illness. *Sida* spp.: to treat joint inflammation, wounds, hack, bile, sickliness, guinea worms, general shortcoming, wind chomp, kidney issue, ineptitude, placental expellant, knots, stoppage and stomach issues. (i) *M. parviflora* has additionally been utilized for the treatment of cerebral pain, fever, bruises and different stomach related dissensions. A decoction of roots or leaves has likewise been utilized as a hair flush to evacuate dandruff and to relax the hair. (ii) It was additionally examined that hexane, methanol and water concentrate of entire *M. parviflora* showed solid antibacterial exercises against expansive scope of both Gram positive and Gram negative microscopic organisms. Further, hexane concentrate of entire herb likewise indicated mitigating action. (iii) Wound recuperating properties of entire herb of *M. parviflora* was additionally examined. (iv) Herbal plants or plant medications have been utilized customarily by cultivator worldwide for the counteractive action and treatment of liver sickness.

S. Eclipta prostrata (Bhagaraiya)

Eclipta prostrata regularly known as False Daisy, yerba de tago, and bhringraj, is a plant having a place with the family Asteraceae. Roots all around created barrel shaped, grayish. It is likewise named "kehranj" in Assamese and karisalankanni in Tamil. Botanical heads 6-8 mm in breadth, single; florets white; achene compacted and barely winged. *Eclipta prostrata* develops usually in damp places as a weed in warm mild to tropical regions around the world. It is broadly circulated all through India, China, Thailand, and Brazil. In ayurvedic drug, the leaf extricate is viewed as a capable liver tonic, rejuvenative, and particularly useful for the hair. A dark color acquired from *Eclipta prostrata* is utilized for coloring hair and inking. *Eclipta prostrata* likewise has customary outside utilizations, for example, for competitor's foot, skin inflammation and dermatitis, and on the scalp to address male pattern baldness; the leaves have been utilized as a part of the treatment of scorpion stings. It is utilized as antidote venom against snakebite in China and Brazil. It is accounted for to enhance hair development and shading.

T. Synthetic investigation:- Phytochemistry

The roots are exceptionally rich in thiophene, additionally contains wedelolactone and demethylwedelolactone. The incompletely filtered ethyl acetic acid derivation remove (PEE) of *Eclipta prostrata* was found to contain 47% of wedelolactone as its significant constituent. The entire plant contains nicotine and stigmaterol. Proximal examination of seeds: water: 0%; proteins: 15.6%, fats: 13.1%. The whole plant contains triterpenes, ecalbatin, echinocystic corrosive, oleanic corrosive, ursolic corrosive; flavone: luteoline.

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

U. Pharmacological Actions

It is alterative, calming, anthelmintic, stomach related, carminative, haematinic, depurative, deobstruent, antihepatotoxic, hepatoprotective, antiviral, antibacterial, cell reinforcement and febrifuge. It is deobstruent, antihepatotoxic, anticatarrhal, hepatoprotective and febrifuge.

V. Exploratory examination

Viral hepatitis:- A clinical trial was directed on 50 youngsters experiencing hepatitis. All patients were controlled Eclipta Alba powder with nectar in measurements of 50 mg/kg body wt. in three separated measurements for a time of 1-5 weeks. The outcomes uncovered that 80% of patients recuperated completely. In another clinical trial 100% cure in patients of infective hepatitis was seen with Eclipta Alba powder. A clinical trial was led on 30 patients of viral hepatitis with a compound natural planning containing Eclipta Alba as one of the fixings. The reaction was incredible as far as clinical and also biochemical parameters when contrasted with the fake treatment gathering. Eclipta Alba is a wellspring of coumestan-sort mixes utilized as a part of phytopharmaceutical definitions of medications endorsed for treatment of cirrhosis of the liver and irresistible hepatitis.

W. Ayurvedic esteem

Alopecia is a dermatological issue with psychosocial suggestions on patients with balding. Eclipta Alba is an outstanding Ayurvedic herb with implied cases of hair development advancement. In the detailed work endeavors were attempted to assess oil ether and ethanol concentrate of E. Alba for their impact on advancing hair development in pale skinned person rats. The concentrates were fused into oleaginous cream (water in oil cream construct) and connected topically in light of shaved bared skin of pale skinned person rats. The time (in days) required for hair development start and additionally culmination of hair development cycle was recorded. Minoxidil 2% arrangement was connected topically and filled in as positive control for correlation. Hair development start time was fundamentally diminished to half on treatment with the concentrates, when contrasted with control creatures. The time required for finish hair development was likewise essentially decreased. Quantitative examination of hair development after treatment with oil ether remove (5%) showed more prominent number of hair follicles in anagenic stage (69 ± 4) which were higher when contrasted with control (47 ± 13). The aftereffect of treatment with 2 and 5% oil ether removes were superior to the positive control minoxidil 2% treatment.

X. Eclipta prostrate utilized by Tharu Tribes

(i) The leaf extricate is viewed as a capable liver tonic, rejuvenative, and particularly useful for the hair. (ii) Eclipta Alba likewise has customary outside utilizations, similar to competitor foot, skin inflammation and dermatitis, on the scalp to address balding and the leaves have been utilized as a part of the treatment of scorpion stings. (iii) It is accounted for to enhance hair development and shading. (iv) A readiness acquired from the leaf juice overflowed with sesame or coconut oil is utilized for blessing the go to render the hair dark and rich. (v) It is valuable in Hepato-splenomegaly and its related issue, anorexia, jaundice, hepatitis and liver issue. (vi) It is utilized as a part of hepatitis, spleen augmentations and liver issue. It is a hair tonic and is useful for darkening, reinforcing and advancing of hairs. (vii) It advances hair development. Its concentrate in oil is connected to scalp before sleep time in a sleeping disorder.

Y. Equisetum arvense (Harjor)

Researchers trust that the restorative property of horsetail is because of its high silica content. Horsetail has been utilized as an old stories solution for treatment of different conditions, for example, tuberculosis, as a catarrh in the kidney and bladder locales, as a hemostatic for lavish men-struation, nasal, aspiratory and gastric hemorrhages, for fragile fingernails and loss of hair, for rheumatic maladies, gout, ineffectively recuperating wounds and ulcers, swelling and breaks and for frostbite.

Z. Chemicals Analysis

Plant Material and Description of Collection Locality:- Samples of horsetail were gathered by the dangerous strategies in the year 2015 and 2016, every year from May to September (June-first accumulation, July-second gathering, August-third accumulation, September-fourth accumulation). The plant material decreased to its profile mass in the wake of drying to a steady weight (least 24 hours) in 85°C - 105°C in a dryer with ventilation. When we picked the region for gathering the plant tests we experienced normal scattering of horsetail in Laborecka vrchovina (Slovakia). The three areas are at various heights, diverse separations from waterways

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

and are orientated relying upon sun radiation and slant of the landscape. Area 1 (L1) is on level ground and 30 m from the stream, 196.4m elevation, 49°03'44.47"N, 21°57'45.22"E. Territory 2 (L2) has high groundwater and is arranged toward the south, 225.5 m elevation, 49°03'57.71"N, 21°58'00.89"E. Territory 3 (L3) is shaded and situated toward the north, 205.5 m height, 49°03'43.20"N, 21°58'40.42"E.

AA. Logical Methods and Equipment

The mineralization strategy for the example investigation required nitric corrosive HNO₃ (65%) and hydrofluoric corrosive HF (46%) which were purchased from the Sigma Aldrich Co. The silicon standard (Si) was from organization Ultra logical. We utilized a 2% arrangement of HNO₃ and deionized water with the conductivity of <0.1 μS for extricate stabi-lization. We utilized a Speedwave 2 Berghof for mineraliza-tion, with a voltage of ~230 V, recurrence of 50/60 Hz, control utilization of 1610 W, and a magnetron fre-quency of 2450 MHz. Weight vessels DAP-60K, vol-ume 60 ml, most extreme weight 40 bar, greatest temperature 230°C, greatest weight < 300 mg, least volume of acids > 5 ml. Nuclear Absorption Spectropho-tometers (AAS 7000) from Shimadzu organization. Completely programmed double—shaft instrument with 3D-optic framework, programmed 6-light holder, redress of foundation by D-light with SR-rectification of ghostly obstructions.

BB. Examination of Variance of the Silicon Content at Dry Mater

The outcomes from the investigation of the change of the sili-con amassing in the dry mater of horsetail (*Equisetum arvense* L.) are appeared in. It portrays the insig-nificance of the area figure ($F=1.37$, $p=0.275$). Examination of the year figure demonstrated the same—the con-tent of silicon in three distinct years (2009-2011) in horsetail was not factually critical ($F=0.92$, $p=0.413$). The main factually critical element was the gathering ($F=7.79$, $p=0.001$). It implies that the substance of silicon in the dry matter of stallion tail was diverse in every gathering. Demonstrates the normal silicon focus in the dry matter from every gathering. The most astounding normal esteems were recorded in the fourth gathering from $26.44 \pm 1.32 \text{ g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ to $32.80 \pm 8.03\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$. The most minimal substance was measured in the main accumulation in every region.

CC. Test Preparation by Microwave Mineralization

Dried specimens of horsetail were weighted at 0.1 g with the accuracy of 0.0001g. From that point, they were put away in weight vessels, DAP-60K, and afterward 8 ml HNO₃ (65%) and 2 ml HF (46%) were included. The warm program was 0°C - 145°C/5min, 220°C/40min, 200°C/15min. Mineralized tests were cooled until room temperature. From that point forward, we arranged specimens for AAS investigation to de-termine the silicon at wave length 251.61 nm. The point of this examination was to decide the substance of the silicic corrosive, its connection to spatial structure and ecological conditions in the characteristic living space of chose plant species.

DD. *Equisetum arvense* Used by Tharu Tribes

(i) Silicic corrosive is a dissolvable type of silicon and one of the essential frame, which is ingested and utilized by plants. Polymerized silicates have a place with the gathering of the hardest materials in plant tissues. Silicon raises the plant wellbeing by the making of most grounded and more safe structures. Plants which are assaulted by the herbivores have a tendency to collect more oxides. (ii) It is one of the most established plants on earth and what remain today from tree-sized fossils are the field horsetails. They were utilized as a part of authentic circumstances for scouring pots and cleaning pewter and were normally called "scouring surges". Horsetails have discovered broad application in solution as a wellspring of silica, as it can add up to 25% of the dry weight of the plant. (iii) Silicon from horsetail advances the development and solidness of the skeletal structure. An innovation depicting a pharmaceutical arrangement in view of *Equisetum arvense* for the treatment of bone illnesses, especially osteoporosis. (iv) A couple of European clinical investigations have established that broke bones mend substantially more immediately when horsetail is taken. The occurrence of osteoporosis is, in like manner, all the more enormously decreased when some horsetail is added to the eating regimen. Horsetail ex-tract is additionally included a piece utilized against psoriasis. (v) Researcher trust that the restorative property of horsetail is because of its high silica content. Horsetail has been utilized as a fables prescription for treatment of different conditions, for example, tuberculosis, as a catarrh in the kidney and bladder districts, as a hematostatic for abundant menstruation, nasal, pneumonic and gastric hemorrhages, for weak fingernails and loss of hair, for rheumatic ailments, gout, inadequately mending wounds and ulcers, swelling and breaks and for frostbite. (vi) Silicon builds the resistance against form. Recentresearches noticed that first response after organisms' assault is higher at silicic corrosive nearness. (vii) Growing of the

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

plants is bolstered by the silicates, which permits better adaptability and extensibility of cells dividers. The substance of silicon had negative relationship with lignin and cellulose at wetland macrophytes. It substitutes the mechanical part of these polymers. The point of this examination was to decide the substance of the silicic corrosive, its connection to spatial structure and ecological conditions at the characteristic living space of those plant species.

EE. *Grewia hirsute (dapher)*

Grewia hirsuta is related to various names in Ayurveda, for example, Guda Sharkara, Nagabala and Gangeruki. It is utilized as a part of treating draining scatters, dysuria. It goes about as love potion and hostile to maturing herb. Ayurveda keeps up the general wellbeing of the body by adjusting all these doshas. As per Ayurveda, any irregularity in any of the three doshas can bring about different medical issues. Ayurveda is one of the most ideal approaches to deal with our body normally.

FF. *Concoction Analysis*

Leaf:- In the leaf, ephedrine was available in expansive amounts. The Flavonol exhibit was 4' methoxy kaempferol. The phenolics introduced were vanillic, syringic, cis and trans ferulic, cis and trans p-coumaric and gentisic acids. The adhesive had mannose and xylose as segment sugars.

GG. *Stem*

In the stem ephedrine was the main alkaloid identified. Flavonoids were in follows. The basic phenolics displayed were vanillic, syringic, melilotic, p-hydroxy benzoic and protocatechuic acids. The adhesive had mannose, xylose and glucose.

HH. *Grewia hirsute Used by Tharu Tribe*

(i) Nagbala has properties to placate incitement of vata and pitta humors. (ii) It is valuable as nervine tonic, cerebrum tonic, and demulcent, hostile to acidic, expectorant, carminative, diuretic love potion and cardiovascular tonic. (iii) The drupe is given in looseness of the bowels and diarrhea. (iv) A glue of bite the dust root in water is connected to wounds to rush suppuration and as a dressing. Corrosive organic product is quite utilized for making sherbets. (v) Kshaya tuberculosis, ceaseless respiratory ailments squandering of muscles. (vi) Raktapitta – draining scatters like nasal dying, Ulcerative colitis and menorrhagia. (vii) Mutrakrichra – dysuria – trouble in pee. It goes about as Spanish fly. (viii) It is directed in treating menorrhagia. It is likewise managed after premature birth to check over the top dying. (ix) It is a decent nerve tonic, valuable in neurological clutters. Helpful in obstruction and gastritis.

II. *Leucus cephalotes (Goma)*

Lecus cephalotes has been accounted for to apply hepatoprotective activity in carbon tetra chloride instigated hepatotoxicity in animals. Juice of it has been accounted for to go about as an antibilious in home grown treatment for jaundice. It has indicated positive test in filariasis. The entire plant powder in the extent of 70% in the natural organization is protected to cure epileptic shakings and cerebral capacity disorders. It is additionally having the properties of antipyretic, stimulant, expectorant, aperients, diaphoretic, insecticidal, emmenagogue, and cell reinforcement, mitigating and hostile to diabetic. They are helpful in colic, dyspepsia arthralgia.

JJ. *Legends utilizes*

(i) Plant decoction is utilized as a part of the treatment of malarial fever. (ii) The leaves juice is utilized topically in psoriasis, skin emission, and scabies and inside for the treatment of urinary obstructions. (iii) The blossoms are directed as syrup or with nectar for hack and icy. (iv) The dried inflorescences are smoked and the smoke breathed out through the nose to treat nose drains. (v) Dried leaves alongside tobacco (1:3) are smoked to regard seeping and also tingling heaps and new leaves eaten as a powerful herb.

KK. *Leucas cephalotes*

Chemical Constituents:- Laballenic corrosive, B-Sitosterol and its glycoside oleanolic corrosive, 7-oxositosterol, 7-oxostigmasterol, 7 α -hydroxy stigmasterol, stigmasterol, 5-hydroxy-7,4'-dimethoxy flavone, pillion, gonzalitosin I, Tricin, cosmosin, apigenin-7-O-beta-D-(6-O-p-coumaryl) glucopyranoside, anisofolin An and luteolin.

LL. *Antibacterial*

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

Leucas cephalotes a typical ethanomedicinal plant's utilized by old stories of tirupathi andrapradesh for fever and urinary tract contamination. Natural concentrates hexane and methanolic extricates indicated conspicuous antibacterial movement.

MM. Anthelmintic Activity

(i) It is gentle stimulant diaphoretic and utilized for fever (ii) The general investigation demonstrated that dronapushpi decoction was helpful to naveen (new) amavata. (iii) The claim of people mineral amavata most likely more helpful if utilized with appropriate vedanasthapana (pain relieving) drugs.

Leucus cephalotes Used by Tharu Tribes:- Dronapushpi is a weed that develops on badlands. Restoratively, it has antimicrobial, insecticidal, fever diminishing, larvicidal and irritation lessening properties. It is helpful in skin ailments. In malarial fever, the leaves juice is given. In some piece of nation, the decoction of entire plant is utilized for curing fever. The juice expels poisons from body. The leaves juice is connected remotely for skin illnesses and swelling. In cod and hack, the leaves juice is prescribed.

- 1) Scorpion sting:- (i) In scorpion sting the plant is utilized inside also remotely. (ii) The leaves juice (few drops) is blended with nectar and taken orally. (iii) Topically, the leaves juice is connected on place of sting.
- 2) Snake nibble:- (i) The society cure is to put few drops of entire plant in nostrils. (ii) Skin maladies, expelling blood poisons (iii) Skin illnesses for the most part happen because of poisons in blood. (iv) Dronapushpi plant has capacity to flush the poisons from body. (v) In skin sicknesses, entire plant of Dronapushpi is utilized. The plant is dried. Five grams of dried powder is brought with three grams Neem/Margosa leaves in 2 glass water. This is bubbled till volume decreases to one fourth.

NN. Achyranthes aspera (Datiwan, Latjira)

According to the WHO over 80% of the total populace depends on customary natural pharmaceutical for their essential social insurance. Plants keep on serving as conceivable hotspots for new medications and chemicals gotten from different parts of plants. In late time there has been a checked move towards home grown cures in light of the articulated aggregate and irreversible responses of current medications. In any case, due to over populace, urbanization and ceaseless abuse of these home grown stores, the regular assets alongside their related conventional information are exhausting step by step.

OO. Substance Analysis

Chemical examinations of the seeds of Achyranthes aspera by V. Hariharan and S. Rangaswami (1970) and M. Ali (1993) announced the segregation and recognizable proof of Saponins An and B. Saponin A was distinguished as D-Glucuronic Acid and saponins B was recognized as β -Dgalactopyranosyl ester of D-Glucuronic Acid. Alongside these constituents certain different constituents were likewise detached like oleanolic corrosive, amino acids and hentriacontane. The seeds additionally contain synthetic constituents like 10-tricosanone, 10-octacosanone and 4-tritriacontanone. The investigations of R.D. Rameshwar and N. Akito (2007) uncovered three oleonolic corrosive glycosides from the seeds of Achyranthes aspera which were distinguished as α -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1-4)- (β -Dglucopyranosyluronic corrosive)- (1-3)- oleanolic corrosive, α -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1-4)- (β -Dglucopyranosyluronic corrosive)- (1-3)- oleanolic corrosive 28-O- β -D-glucopyranoside and α -Lrhamnopyranosyl-(1-4)- (β -D-glucopyranosyluronic corrosive)- (1-3)- oleanolic corrosive 28-O- β -Dglucopyranosyl-(1-4)- β -D-glucopyranoside.

PP. Achyranthus aspera Used by Tharu Tribes

Ayurvedic meds with Achyranthes aspera:- (i) Gorochnadi gulika utilized as a part of pneumonia, hack, icy, bronchitis, asthma, illnesses of throat. (ii) Jyotishmati oil utilized as a part of treating leucoderma. (iii) Root powder is use as a remedy to make and scorpion nibble. (iv) Whole plant is utilized as a part of hack, asthma, toothache and draining heaps. (v) Leaves and seeds are likewise used to control hunger. (vi) Dried elevated parts are taken orally on account of diabetes; powder produced using the dried plant is offered orally to treat whooping hack; decoction of the plant is utilized as purgative; and the decoction of the plant is connected remotely on bubbles and pimples. Item „Cystone“ is produced using this plant, which hinders calculogenesis by decreasing stone shaping substances like oxalic corrosive, calcium hydroxyproline and forestalls urinary tract diseases. Numerous patients have been found on the restorative utilizations of Achyranthes for the most part to cure laryngopharyngitis, bronchial asthma.

QQ. Abutilon indicum (Kanghi)

Medicinal plants are the nature's blessing to people to make ailment free sound life. It assumes a crucial part to save our wellbeing.

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

India is a standout amongst the most medico-socially different nations on the planet where the restorative plant area is a piece of time-regarded custom that is a regarded even today. Here, the primary conventional frameworks of drug incorporate Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha. (i) With the developing overall enthusiasm for receiving and concentrate customary frameworks and misusing their potential in light of various human services frameworks, the assessment of the rich legacy of conventional medication is basic. (ii) In India diverse parts of therapeutic plants have been utilized for curing different sicknesses from antiquated circumstances. In such manner, one such plant is *Abutilon indicum*.

RR. Compound Analysis

The entire plant contains adhesive substances and asparagines. saponins, flavonoids, alkaloids, hexoses, nalkane blends (C22-34), alkanol as primary classes of mixes. Some critical constituents revealed in the plant are β -sitosterol, vanillic corrosive, p-coumaric corrosive, caffeic corrosive, fumaric corrosive, *Abutilon A*, (R)- N-(1'- methoxycarbonyl-2'phenylethyl)- 4-hydroxybenzamide, phydroxybenzoic, galacturonic, p- β -D-glycosyloxybenzoic and amino acids. The plant *Abutilon indicum* contains of fundamental oil which for the most part comprises of α -pinene, caryophyllene, caryophyllene oxide, endesmol, farnesol, borenol, geraniol, geranyl acetic acid derivation, elemene and α -cineole.

SS. *Abutilon indicum* Used by Tharu Tribes

(i) The underlying foundations of the plant are considered as demulcent, diuretic, in trunk contamination and urethritis. The mixture of the root is endorsed in fevers as a cooling prescription and is viewed as helpful in strangury, haematuria and in disease. (ii) The leaves are observed to be useful for ulcer and as a fomentation to difficult parts of the body. The decoction of the leaves is utilized as a part of toothache, delicate gums and inside for irritation of bladder. (iii) The bark is utilized as febrifuge, anthelmintic, alexeteric, astringent and diuretic. (iv) The seeds are utilized as a part of heaps, diuretic, expectorant, in unending cystitis, gleet and gonorrhea.

TT. *Calotropis gigantean* (Madar)

Calotropis gigantia has whitish bloom. Physically the principle distinction between the two species that are effortlessly separated is their blossoms' shading while in bud, or sprouted condition. Along these lines, it is difficult to perceive the species if the plant is not having bloom. It is conceivable to know the species by just pH trial of the plants' smooth latex that is gathered from the cut piece of stem. This latex turns out gradually. The calcium oxalate gems loan to the smooth shading in the latex of numerous basic plants as *Calotropis*.

UU. Substance Analysis

bservations of the phytochemical screening on the aqueous arrangement of *Calotropis* remove:- Test for Tannins:- 0.5g (powdered example of *Calotropis* dried concentrate) is bubbled in 20ml water in test tube. To its filtrate include 0.1% of Ferric Chloride. This gives Brownish green shading to the blend. This outcome additionally comes on the off chance that we utilize the filtrate of the concentrate bubbled previously. This earthy green shading demonstrates the nearness of Tannin in the plant.

VV. Tannins

These are astringent, having an intense test that quandary and accelerate proteins. Tannins have a high atomic weight from 500 to 3000. These are for the most part extensive polyphenolic mixes containing adequate hydroxyls and other reasonable gatherings (as carboxyls), that frame buildings with proteins and different macromolecules. Tannins are by and large found in woody plants. Tannins are of two sorts - hydrolyzed tannins or consolidated tannins. The tannins seen to tie to proteins, starches, cellulose and minerals. This property of tannins to tie to proteins is utilized as a part of cowhide industry for tanning of calfskin.

WW. Test for Saponin

The filtrate (10ml) of fluid plant remove was taken and 5ml of refined water is included. This blend now in the test tube is energetically shaken for some time. Perpetual foam is found. At the point when to this foam 3 drops of olive oil was included and shaken enthusiastically, we got an emulsion. This demonstrates *Calotropis* has Saponin in it.

XX. Saponin

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

These are glycosides of steroids, steroid alkoids (steroids with nitrogen work) found in plant. Saponins are glycosides with an unmistakable frothing trademark. This gives waxy covering to the plant parts and aides as far as insurance. These are amphiphilic in nature and accordingly break up in water and shape foam as cleanser gives with water. By and large the saponins are helpful however some are noxious to people and may cause skin rashes if swallowed. A few saponins help in controlling cholesterol.

YY. Test for Flavonoids

Powdered plant remove was added to 10ml of ethyl acetic acid derivation and was warmed in water shower. The blend was separated. To this filtrate 1ml of dil Ammonia arrangement was included. We have a yellow colouration. Indeed, even this should be possible taking fluid filtrate of plant included with 10ml of Ethyl acetic acid derivation. This is warmed and the test tube is put in water compartment and 1 ml of dil. Ammonium arrangement is included. This will give yellow tinge this shows Flavonoids is available. Flavonoids:- Refer to a plant auxiliary metabolite. These have cancer prevention agent property. These give medical advantage as acting against tumor and coronary illness. Otherwise called Bioflavonoids. These are found to offer pigmentation to the blossom of the plant as yellow, red or somewhat blue and furthermore ensure against microorganisms and bugs. This has low danger to different mixes in the plant remove.

ZZ. Test for Terpenoids

The fluid filtrate of the plant separate is taken in a test tube and after that 2 ml of chloroform is included and blended well (be mindful so as not to fall content out of test tube). The test tube is put in a water holder to keep cool. Presently 3 ml of Conc. sulphuric corrosive is included from the side of the test tube. We watched an unmistakable Reddish dark colored hue at the interface. This demonstrates the nearness of Terpenoids in the plant remove. This positive outcome for nearness of Terpenoids. Leave this test tube in the water and after 30 min watch it a clearer more extensive ruddy darker hue creates at the interface. Terpenoids: Also called as Isoprenoids. These are actually happening natural chemicals (hydrocarbon) to some degree near terpenes. These are gotten from 5-carbon isoprene units collected and adjusted from numerous points of view. All varying in utilitarian gatherings. This a lipid found in every single living thing. Plant Terpenoids are utilized for sweet-smelling qualities. This property makes a conventional home grown medication by its antibacterial, antineoplastic and other therapeutic esteems.

AAA. Test for Cardiac Glycoside

To 5ml of the concentrate filtrate included 2 ml of cold Acetic Acid and 1 drop Ferric Chloride arrangement. At that point 1ml conc. Sulphuric corrosive is included from the side of test tube. This gives a more browner ring at the interface then the blend over the impedance and in the Acetic corrosive layer a greenish ring is viewed as a thin layer with a marginally light green shading. The rings are unmistakably noticeable and remain. This demonstrates nearness of Cardiac Glycosides in the Calotropis plant separate we have. Every one of these trials of the phytochemical screening are finished keeping the test tube in water in a holder. So the response cools and nothing bubbles and tosses all through of the test tube.

BBB. Calotropis gigantean Used by Tharu Tribes

(i) The latex acquired from the plant is utilized to actuate regurgitating and purgation. (ii) The astringent activity of the herb makes it advantageous for the treatment of many skin illnesses. (iii) Due to its vata mollifying properties, it helps in calming bloating, fart and stomach distension because of uncalled for processing of nourishment. (v) It is likewise successful in treating Ascites in which there can be vast stomach distension because of the aggregation of liquid in the stomach area. (vi) Arka has an against – fiery impact on the body. Its common purging and astringent activity helps in early twisted mending, tingling and recuperating skin and spleen issue. (vii) Because of its solid laxative activity, arka helps in tidying out the digestive organs up any worm pervasions in the body. (viii) Aak is a stomach related stimulant which backs off the stomach related process making every last organ work easily. (ix) It enhances hunger in this manner battling anorexia and lack of engagement in devouring sustenance. (x) Local use of this herb is prevalently utilized as a part of Ayurvedic treatment practices to cure hemorrhoids. It helps in contracting hemorrhoid labels with its solid antacid activity. (xi) As a kapha appeasing herb, it helps in solid working of the respiratory framework, helping in sicknesses like basic icy, hack, asthma and other comparative respiratory issues. (xii) The leaves and latex of Calotropis gigantea are utilized as a counteractant for wind harm. (xiii) "Arka lavana" arranged by handling leaves of Arka with salt is utilized as an extremely powerful natural blend for gastritis. (xiv) Latex is useful for curing the runs too. (xv) Arka placates vata and kapha dosha. (xvi) The measurement of various parts of this herb ought to be deliberately adjusted as over dose can instigate extreme retching and the runs in patients. (xvii) It ought not be utilized amid pregnancy and lactation period. (xviii) It ought not be given to youngsters.

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

CCC. *Solanum nigrum* (Makoi)

Plants contain many bioactive concoction substances that create positive physiological and biochemical activities in the human body. These bioactive constituents are alkaloids, tannin, flavonoids, phenolic mixtures etc. Plant determined regular items have gotten extensive consideration lately because of assorted pharmacological properties, including cancer prevention agent and antitumor movement.

DDD. *Synthetic Analysis*

Preliminary Phytochemical Analysis:- This was completed by the strategies depicted by Qualitative phytochemicals investigation of the rough powder of the *Solanum nigrum* L and *S. myriacanthus* Dunal for the trial of phytochemicals as an alkaloid, saponin, tannins, flavonoides and protein and so forth were made as demonstrated as follows

EEE. *Test for Alkaloids*

200mg plant material were taken and included 10ml Methanol and after that sifted. After that 2ml filtrate were taken and included 1% HCL with steam 1ml filtrate and 6 drops Mayer's reagent/Wagners reagent/Dragendorffs reagent. It created Creamish/Brown/Red/Orange hasten demonstrate the nearness of alkaloids.

FFF. *Test for Saponin*

Approximate 0.5ml sifted were taken and included 5ml refined water. Foaming perseverance show nearness of Saponins.

GGG. *Test for Tannins*

200mg plant material were taken and included 10 ml refined water and after that separated. After that 2 ml sifted were taken and included 2ml FeCl₃ Blue. At that point dark accelerate show the nearness of Tannins and Phenols.

HHH. *Test for Flavonoides*

200mg plant material were taken and included 10 ml Ethanol, at that point sifted. After that 2 ml filtrates were taken and included conc HCL and magnesium strip. Pink, Tomato, Red shading show the nearness of Flavonoides, Glycoside.

III. *Test for Protein*

Take 3-5ml of the plant concentrate or filtrate and included couple of drops of Millons reagent and blend altogether and warmth. White accelerate is shaped and the encourage turns block red in the wake of bubbling.

Solanum nigrum Used by Tharu Tribes:- (i) *Solanum nigrum* (Makoi) (h) Kakamachi is helpful for the treatment of measles. (ii) It is valuable against heart torment. (iii) *Solanum nigrum*/Nightshade is utilized as a blood purifier. (iv) It is useful in broadening of organs like liver and spleen. (v) *Solanum nigrum* is useful for the treatment of endless fever. (vi) It is utilized to cure dropsy. It is valuable for joint inflammation. (vii) *Solanum nigrum* (Makoi) has likewise hostile to diarrheal and antipyretic property. (viii) It likewise used to treat shortcoming to get quality and energy, and diuretic in nature. (ix) Makoi has solid opiate property. (x) This is helpful for the treatment of ulcer. (xi) It secures liver and battles against jaundice. (xii) Useful for asthma, hack and oral ulcer, it likewise cures an ear infection. (xiii) It is utilized as a tonic to upgrade hunger and for individuals confronting an issue with night visual deficiency. (ix) Useful for the treatment of fever and leucodermia. (x) It has been utilized for treatment of heaps and infection. (xi) It is harmful in nature and seen creatures, kids and individuals being harmed in the wake of eating. (xii) *Solanum nigrum* is utilized as a veterinary drug. (xiii) It is utilized against tingling, skin ailments and dermatitis. (xiv) It diminishes gas development in the stomach. (xv) In America, Africa and different parts of the world, it is utilized as a sustenance trim however whined of harmfulness. (xvi) The gum is utilized for the treatment of bronchitis, irritation, substantial female release and wounds. (xvii) It has been demonstrated valuable against consumes in view of its calming nature. (xviii) It is valuable for the treatment of growth. (xix) In Germany, it is utilized to initiate rest. (xx) Leaf juice cures worm in the stomach and exceptionally helpful for the treatment of gout. (xxi) In Tamil Nadu, individuals utilize it in cooking in different ways.

JJJ. *Ipomoea fistulosa* (Behaya)

In the current examination it was discovered that planting *Ipomoea Carnea* alongside the streets will be more powerful as per the investigation this plant was observed to be most tolerant species to a wide range of contamination. *Ipomoea Carnea* demonstrated

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

the best outcomes alone and in mix with the squanders, particularly refinery squander. The utilization of these plants can be made to supplement the ordinary substrates like fertilizer in country ranges to enlarge the biogas creation.

KKK. Compound Analysis

Ipomea carnea departs have been utilized for therapeutic and rural purposes by the mankind. Mixes, for example, flavonoids, casticin, chrysophenol D, luteolin, isoorientin, p-hydroxybenzoic acid¹; 4-4-dimethoxy-transstilbene²; lignan³; iridoids¹; sabinene, p-cymene, α -phelladune, α -terpinene, terpinen-4-ol, α -caryophyllene, globul and viridifloral⁴; mono and sesquiterpenes⁵; viridiflorol, α -eudesmol and α -caryophyllene^{6, 7} were distinguished so far in *V. negundo* (VN). Distributed works are not accessible for *Ipomea carnea* Jacq. (IC). Notwithstanding, amino-oxy- α -phenyl propionic corrosive was distinguished in a related animal varieties *Ipomea tricolor*⁸. Display consider was attempted to know the preparatory phytochemicals (both subjectively and subjectively) show in different dissolvable concentrates of *Vitex negundo* and *Ipomea cornea* leaves and Author distinguishing proof of mixes utilizing GC-MS.

LLL. *Ipomoea carnea* Used by Tharu Trib

(i) Leaves are used as purgative. Leaves paste is applied on 'Haja' (a kind of sore between toes and fingers) due to fungal infection. (ii) The stem is thick and develops into a solid trunk over several years with many branches from base. It acts as toxic to cattle. (iii) It is reported to have stimulatory allelopathic effects. Roots are boiled to use as laxative and to provoke menstruation. (iv) Traditional healers for treatment of skin diseases have used it. The milky juice of plant has been used for the treatment of Leucoderma and other related skin diseases. Only external applications have been recommended due to poisonous nature of the plant. (v) It has depressant effect on central nervous system. Also shows muscle relaxant property.

MMM. *Datura innoxia* (*Datura*)

The present study was carried out to analyse the inorganic and organic contents in the leaf of *Datura metel* and to investigate the acute toxicity at varying concentrations on grasshoppers and red ants. We determined the calcium, magnesium and phosphorous in the ionic state quantitatively and carried out screening tests and solvent extraction using chloroform to find out the presence of organic groups such as alkaloids, flavanoids, saponins and steroids.

NNN. Chemical Analysis:-Screening for saponins

A small amount of the plant material was taken in a test tube and water was added. Then the plant material was shaken vigorously. The tube was observed over a period of one hour to find out whether there was any froth formation that indicates the presence of saponins.

OOO. Screening for Flavonoids

Test solution (15ml) was evaporated to dryness. The residue was defatted with petroleum ether, dissolved in rectified spirit (2ml) and the solution was divided in to two equal parts in test tubes. To one portion concentrated HCl (0.5ml) and Mg turnings were added, cooled and shaken with butanol. The colour of the solution was compared with that in the second test tube.

PPP. Screening for alkaloids

The test solution (70ml) was evaporated to dryness and 10ml of HCl (2N) was added and heated in a steam bath for 5 minutes with stirring. This solution was then filtered. The filtrate was divided in to 4 equal portions in separate test tubes. (a) A few drops of Mayer's reagent were added to one of the test tubes. A creamed colour precipitate was observed. A yellow-creamish precipitate was observed. (b) A few drops of Wagner's reagent were added to the solution in the second test tube. A brownish red precipitate was observed. (c) The remaining two fractions were combined, basified with concentrated NH_3 and the solution was extracted with CHCl_3 . The combined CHCl_3 extracts were dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 and concentrated. The solution was subjected to TLC with $\text{CHCl}_3:\text{MeOH} = 9:1$ as the developing solvent. Then the plates were sprayed with dragondroff reagent. An orange colour precipitate was observed.

QQQ. Screening for steroid

Test solution (15ml) was evaporated to dryness. The residue was stirred with petroleum ether (10ml) and the organic layer was

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

discarded. The residue was dissolved in CHCl_3 (10ml) and divided in to 3 equal portions in separate test tubes. (a) One of the test tubes was used as reference. (b) The second test tube was held at an angle of 45°C and concentrated H_2SO_4 (2ml) was allowed to run along the side of the tube and observed for any changes. A yellow green fluorescent was observed. (c) Acetic anhydride (AC_2O) (3 drops) was added to the remaining portion and mixed. Then concentrated H_2SO_4 (1 drop) was added to this solution and mixed again. The colour changes were observed immediately and over a period of an hour.

Dhatura innoxia Used by Tharu Tribes (i) In traditional medicine, it is a reputed drug in the treatment of rabid dog-bites and poisonous insect bites. The dried leaves and flowering tops are known for their narcotic and anti-spasmodic properties. They are used for the same purposes as leaves of belladonna and stramonium. (ii) *Datura innoxia* has many medicinal properties like anodyne, antispasmodic, hallucinogenic, hypnotic and narcotic etc. *Datura innoxia* used in the treatment of insanity, fevers with catarrh, diarrhoea, scabies, piles, ulcers, colds, asthma, Cardiac disorders, Impotency, Antispasmodic, Malaria, Baldness and skin diseases. (iii) The plant contains several alkaloids, the most active of which is scopolamine. It is also useful in respiratory ailments, rheumatism, elephantiasis, insanity, ear ache and eye diseases.

RRR. Distribution of *Datura innoxia*

traditional medicine, it is a reputed drug in the treatment of rabid dog-bites and poisonous insect bites. The dried leaves and flowering tops are known for their narcotic and anti-spasmodic properties.

SSS. *Argemone maxicana* (Bharbhanda

-*Argemone Mexicana* or prickly poppy is annual medicinal shrub that is found almost throughout India. It can be easily found in parks, roadside or abandoned fields growing as weed. This herb exhibits antimicrobial, antidiabetic, antioxidant and hepatoprotective activity. *Argemone Mexicana* or prickly poppy (satyanashi) is antimicrobial, antidiabetic, antioxidant and hepatoprotective used to treat many diseases in ayurvedic medicine.

TTT. Chemical Analysis

Whole plant. berberine, protopine, sanguinarine, chelerytherine, pancorine, (+)-argenaxine, angoline, aronttianamide, dihydrocheilantifoline, allocryptopine, coptisine, jatrorrhizine, columbamine, oxyberberine, N-demethyloxysanguinarine (Chang et al., 2003).

- 1) *Seed oil*:- myristic, palmitic, oleic, linoleic acids.
- 2) *Yellow juice*: berberine. Leaves: mexicanol, mexicanic acid.
- 3) *Seeds*: dihydropalmitine hydroxide; berberine, protopine, ferulic acid, tannic acid, caffeic acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid (Singh et al., 2010; Rajvaidhya et al., 2012).
- 4) *Leaves*:- protomexicine, mexitin, 8-methoxydihydrosanguinarine, 13-oxoprotopine, rutin, quercitrin, eriodictyol (Singh et al., 2012; Koumari et al., 2013)

UUU. *Argemone maxicana* Used by Tharu Tribe

(i) *Argemone mexicana* – a source for bio diesel, is used in Ayurveda to treat non healing wounds, constipation, Malaria, chronic fever etc. It is also used in Virechana Panchakarma treatment. (ii) Ayurvedic medicines with *Argemone mexicana* ingredient:- Kasisadi Tailam:- It is only meant for external application over the piles. Liverson Syrup – used in the treatment of jaundice, splenomegaly etc. Mishraka Sneha – for the treatment of abdominal distention, abscess, neurological conditions, and abdominal colic. Sishutone syrup: It is a proprietary ayurvedic medicine useful to treat respiratory diseases and improve the immunity of the child. Brahmdine tablet: It is a proprietary ayurvedic medicine useful to treat menstrual disorders. An *Argemone mexicana* tea is used by traditional healers in Mali to treat malaria. The whole plant is used to make a tea and as much tea as possible is drunk until symptoms disappear. This use has been studied clinically for the treatment of uncomplicated malaria. In one study, 73% of patients treated had an adequate clinical response, but very few patients had complete parasite clearance. Another study found that use of *Argemone mexicana* may be a suitable first-aid treatment in rural areas when access to other better antimalarials is delayed.

REFERENCES

- [1] Tripathi, S.C. & Srivastava, M. (2010). Ethnomedicinal flora of Euphorbiaceae used in dermatological problems. Indian J Traditional Knowledge, 9: 318-320.
P

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

- [2] M. H. Jetmalani, P. B. Sabins, B. B. Gaitonde, A study on the pharmacology of various extracts of Shatavari- *Asparagus racemosus* (Willd). J. Res. Ind. Med., 1967, 2: 1-10.
- [3] K. P. Singh, R. H. Singh, Clinical trial on Satavari (*Asparagus racemosus* Willd.) in duodenal ulcer disease. J. Res. Ay. Sid. 1986, 7: 91-100.
- [4] K. R. Krtikar, B. D. Basu, Indian Materia Medica, India. 1975, 3: 2499-2501.
- [5] Verma AK, Kumar M, Bussmann RW. Medicinal plants in an urban environment: the medicinal flora of Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine 2007; 3:3-5.
- [6] Pandey HP, Verma BK, Narains. Ethnoveterinary plants of Gonda region, U.P. India, j. Econ. Tax Bot 1999; 23(1):199-203.
- [7] Khanna KK. Unreported Ethnomedicinal uses of plants from the tribal and rural folklore of Gonda district, U.P. Ethnobotany 2002; 14:52-56.
- [8] Babu GD, Maurya SK. Folklore Claims on Some Medicinal Plants Used In Jhansi District, Uttar Pradesh, India, by Rawat and Sahariya Tribes. Research and Reviews: Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry 2013; 1(2):1-4.
- [9] F.C. and Mshiu, E.N. (1984). Phytochemical Screening of Tanzanian medicinal plants. I. J. Ethnopharmacol., 11:157-79.
- [10] Dipal and Mehta, Priti (2013). *Dillenia indica* Linn. and *Dillenia pentagyna* Roxb: Pharmacognostic, Phytochemical and Therapeutic aspects. Journal of Applied Pharmaceutical Science 12134- 142.
- [11] Harborne, J.B. (1973). *Phytochemicals Methods*. Chapman and Hall Ltd., London, pp.49-188.
- [12] Keller, T. and Schwager, H. (1977). Air pollution and ascorbic acid. Eur. J. Forest Pathol., 7:338-350.
- [13] Mc Dermott, E.M. and Powell, R.J. (1996). Incidence of ovarian failure in systemic lupus erythematosus after treatment with pul cyclophosphamide. Ann. Rheum. Dis., 55:224-29.
- [14] Mojab, F.; Kamalinejad, M.; Ghaderi, N. and Vanidipour, H.R. (2003).
- [15] Phytochemicals screening of some species of Iranian plants. Iran. J. Pharm. Res., 3:77-82.
- [16] Narayana, K.R.; Reddy, M.S.; Chaluvadi, M.R. and Krishna, D.R. (2001). Bioflavonoids classification, pharmacology, biochemical effects and therapeutic potential. Ind. J. Pharmacol., 33:2-16.
- [17] Nobori, T.; Miurak, K.; Wu, D.J.; Takabayashik, L.A. and Carson, D.A. (1994). Deletion of cyclin-dependent kinase-4 inhibitor gene in multiple human cancers. Nature, 46:753-756.
- [18] Maheshwari JK, Singh KK, Saha S. The ethno-botany of the Tharus of Kheri district, Uttar Pradesh. Economic Botany Information Service, NBRI, Lucknow, 1981, 1-48.
- [19] Maheshwari Singh KK, Saha S. Ethnobotany of Tribal's of Mirzapur district, Uttar Pradesh. Economic Botany Information
- [20] 20. Service, NBRI, Lucknow, NBRI Lucknow., 1986, 1-38.
- [21] Maheshwari, Singh, KK, Saha S. Ethnomedicinal uses of plants by Tharus in Kheri District, U.P. Bull Medico-ethnobot Reshe., 1980, 1, 318-337.
- [22] Singh KK, Maheshwari JK. Forest in the life and economy of the tribal's of Varanasi District Uttar Pradesh. Journal of Economic and Taxonomic Botany, 1983b, 6,109-116.
- [23] Kumar Rajesh, M.K.Singh&A.K.Bharati. Ethnobotany of Tharus of Dudhwa National Park, India. Mintage Jour of Pharmaceutical and Medical Science 2013, 2(1):6-11.
- [24] Maheshwari J.K. Current Trends and Future perspectives in Ethnobotanical research. J. Liv. World 1995; 2(2):1. 25. Maheshwari J.K., Singh K.K. & Saha S., Ethnobotany uses of plants by the Tharus of Kheri district, U.P., Bull. Medico – ethnobot. Res. 1980; 1:318- 337.
- [25] Maheshwari J.K., Singh K.K. and Saha S., The Ethnobotany of the Tharus of Kheri district Uttar Pradesh, National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow, India, 1981.
- [26] Maheshwari, J.K. Ethnobotany in India 1992; (Ed) J.K. Maheshwari Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur.
- [27] Maheshwari, J.K. Ethnobotany in south Asia, 1996; (Ed) J.K. Maheshwari, Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur.
- [28] Kapoor, Thaper R. An Ethno botanical study of Plants used for the treatment of Diabetes in Ghaziabad District, Uttar Pradesh. In: Souvenir: SAARC Workshop on "Biodiversity Conservation", Institute of Agricultural Sciences, B.H.U. Varanasi, 2010.
- [29] Khanna KK. Unreported Ethnomedicinal uses of plants from the tribal and rural folklore of Gonda district, U.P. Ethnobotany 2002; 14:52-56.
- [30] R. K. Goyal, J. Singh, H. Lal, *Asparagus racemosus*- An update. Ind. J. Med. Sci., 2003, 57: 408- 414.
- [31] P. V. Sharma, S. Charaka, Chaukhambha Orientalis, Varanasi, India. 2001, 2: 7-14.
- [32] K. S. Sairam, N. C. Priyambada, R.K. Goel, Gastroduodenal ulcer protective activity of *Asparagus racemosus*: an experimental, biochemical and histological study. J. Ethnopharmacol., 2003, 86(1): 1-10.
- [33] S. G. Date, S. M. Karandikar, Cytoprotective effect of *Terminalia chebula* and *Asparagus racemosus* on gastric mucosa. Indian Drugs, 1983, 21: 442-445.
- [34] K. P. Singh, R. H. Singh, Clinical trial on Satavari (*Asparagus racemosus* Willd.) in duodenal ulcer disease. J. Res. Ay. Sid., 1986, 7: 91-100.
- [35] H. A. Oketch-Rabah, Phytochemical Constituents of the Genus *Asparagus* and their biological activities. Hamdard, 1998, 41: 33-43.
- [36] Y. U. Shao, O. Poobsasert, E. J. Kennelly et al., Steroidal saponins from *Asparagus officinalis* and their cytotoxic activity. Planta Medica, 1997, 63: 258-62.
- [37] Singh LR, The Tarai region of UP A study in human geography, Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, Allahabad, India, 1965
- [38] Kumar A, Tewari DD & Tewari JP. Ethnomedicinal knowledge among Tharu tribe of Devipatan division. Indian J Tradit Knowle 2006; 5: 310-313.
- [39] Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Published by the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, Ghaziabad. 2007; 1(3):89, 1427.
- [40] Pandey M M, Rastogi S and Rawat A K S, J Ethnopharmacology, 2007, 110(3), 379-390.
- [41] K.R. and Basu, B.D. (1993) Indian Medicinal Plants. Vol. 2. Dehra Dun Publisher, Calcutta, India, p: 289. Salma, U. et al. (2008) Pak.J. Bio!. Sci. 11: 1273-1277
- [42] Oderinde R. A. (2011) preliminary phytochemical analysis of some plant seeds. Research Journal of Chemical Sciences 1(3), 58-62.
- [43] Bolwellg P, Rice E, Evans C, Polyphenolic flavonoils as scavenger of aqueous phase radicals as chain breaking antioxidant, Archives of Biochemistry & Biophysics, 2, 1995, 339-346.
- [44] Del-Rio A, Obdulio BG, Casfillo J, Marin FG, Ortuno A, Uses and properties of citrus flavonoids, Journal of Agriculture and Food Chemistry, 45, 1997, 4505-4515.

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

- [45] Okwu DE, Phytochemicals and vitamin content of indigenous spices of Southeastern, Nigeria, *Journal of Sustainable Agriculture and Environment*, 6(1), 2004, 30-37.
- [46] V. E. Tyler, "The Honest Herbal: A Sensible Guide to the Use of Herbs and Related Remedies," 3rd Edition, Pharmaceutical Products Press, New York, 1993, pp. 119-120.
- [47] D. Cloutier and A. Watson, "Growth and Regeneration of Field Horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*)," *Weed Science*, Vol. 33, No. 3, 1983, pp. 358-365.
- [48] V. N. Verma, Manjula Verma, The 16th CAS Biennial Conference on Science and Technology, October 11-13, 2008, CAS-013.
- [49] P. Bhaskar Rama Murthi, T. R. Sheshadri, Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Section A, 18 (1973) 145-159.
- [50] A. Gupta, R. Singh, C. Purwar, D. Chauhan, J. Singh, *Indian J. Chem.* 42B (2003) 287-300.
- [51] Singh, S., Pandey, V.B. & Singh, T.D. 2012. Alkaloids and flavonoids of *Argemone mexicana*, *Natural Product Research*, 26:1, 16-21.
- [52] T. Investigations of antimicrobial and phytochemical analysis of *Argemone mexicana* medicinal plant extracts against bacteria with gastrointestinal relevance. 2014. *Asian Journal Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research*, 7 (2), 93-97.
- [53] Kasthuri, B. & Chitra, M. 2014. In vitro studies of antioxidant and antiinflammation activity of *Argemone mexicana* L. flower extract. *International Journal of Medicinal Chemistry & Analysis*, 4(2): 79-82
- [54] T.D., Singh, V.P. & Pandey, V.B. 2010. A new benzyloquinoline alkaloid from *Argemone mexicana*. *Natural Product Research*, 24:1, 63-67.
- [55] N., Nikiema, J.B., Guissou, I.P. & Nacoulma OG 2012. Evaluation of the anti-icterus effect of crude powdered leaf of *Argemone mexicana* L. (Papaveraceae) against CCl₄-induced liver injury in rats. *International Journal of Pharma Sciences and Research*, 3: 491-496.
- [56] Nayak, P, Kar, D.M & Maharana, L. 2011. Antidiabetic activity of aerial parts of *Argemone mexicana* L. in alloxan induced hyperglycaemic rats. *Pharmacologyonline*, 1: 889-903.
- [57] Singh JS. The biodiversity crisis: A multifaceted review. *Curr. Sci.* 2002; 82: 638-647.
- [58] Singh KK, Saha S, Maheswari JK. Ethnomedicinal uses of ferns. *Indian Fern J.* 1989; 6 (1-2) 63-67.
- [59] Srivastava K. Ethnobotanical Studies of Some Important Ferns. *Ethnobotanical Leaflets* 2007; 11: 164-172.
- [60] Vasudeva SM. Economic importance of Pteridophytes. *Indian Fern J.* 1999; 16(1-2): 130-152.
- [61] Walkley AE, Black JA. An examination of the Degtjareff method for determining soil organic matter and proposed modification of the chromic acid titration method. *Soil Sci.* 1934; 37: 29.
- [62] M. Manjula, V. Indira, P. Dhasarathan. *Asian Journal of Microbiology, Biotechnology & Environmental Sciences*, 2009, 11(2), 365-368.
- [63] P. Tahiliani, A. Kar. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 2000, 71(3), 527-532.
- [64] A.A. Zahir, A.A. Rahuman, C. Kamaraj, A. Bagavan, G. Elango, A. Sangaran, B.S. Kumar. *Parasitology Research*, 2009, 105(2), 453-461.
- [65] A. Bagavan, A.A. Rahuman, C. Kamaraj, K. Geetha. *Parasitology research*, 2008, 103(1), 223-229.
- [66] M.S. Akhtar, J. Iqbal. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 1991, 31(1), 49-57.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)