

**Research Article**

**SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS OF TEHSIL JOGINDER NAGAR,  
DISTRICT MANDI, H.P., INDIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Himachal Pradesh is known to supply a very large proportion of the medicinal plant requirements of India. Tehsil Joginder Nagar is repository of medicinally important floral diversity, due to altitude variation and suitable climatic condition. The present study was carried out in different areas of Tehsil Joginder Nagar during April 2012 to December 2013. Total 35 species belonging to 27 families and 32 genera were recorded. Out of 27 families of angiosperms 23 (33 species) were Dicotyledons and 2 (2 species) were Monocotyledons. All specimens were arranged as per Bentham and Hooker (1862-1883) system of classification. Among these families the predominant families are Caesalpiniaceae represented with maximum number of species i.e. 4; followed by Combretaceae and Euphorbiaceae with 3 species each; Asteraceae with two species and remaining 23 families were with single species only. All plant species were provided with scientific name, Family Name, Local Name, Hindi Name, Ayurveda Name, Unani Name, Siddha Name, English Name, Habit, Month of collection, Part used and their Uses. All collected plant species were compared with the existing literature of the medicinal plants for their medicinal value.

**Keywords:** *Floral Diversity, Medicinal Flora, Modern System of Medicine, Family, Ayurvedic Medicine*

**INTRODUCTION**

Use of plants as a source of medicine is an important component of the health care system in India. More than 80 percent population of developing countries cannot afford the most basic medical drugs and vaccines. About 40 per cent population of the western countries are using the herbal medicine for their health care (Pandey *et al.*, 2013). India has rich wealth of important medicinal flora due to variable climatic conditions. Medicinal plants plays major role in pharmaceutical industry. The use of these herbal drugs is not only cost effective but also safe and almost free from serious side effects. The medicinal plants are used throughout the world in two different system of medicines i.e. traditional system of medicine and modern system of medicine. There is need to consolidate and conserve the medicinally important species in their natural home. Himachal Pradesh is known to supply a very large proportion of the medicinal plant requirements of India (80% Ayurvedic drugs, 46% Unani drugs and 33% allopathic drugs) (Mazid *et al.*, 2012).

The present study was undertaken to collect and making permanent record of medicinally important floristic diversity of Tehsil Joginder Nagar, District Mandi of Himachal Pradesh. Maximum people of rural areas depend on forest for their livelihood and use various plants for their health care. About 27% populations depend on forest for their livelihoods in India (Anonymous, 2006). Various studies has been carried out on floristic diversity of Himachal Pradesh (Atkinson, 1882; Hooker, 1872-1897; Coll *et al.*, 1902) and on diversity of medicinal and aromatic plants in different areas of Himachal Pradesh (Ahluwalia, 1952; Sood *et al.*, 2009; Uniyal and Chauhan, 1971), but many biodiversity rich areas are still unexplored. Major pharmaceutical industries depend on the plant products for the preparation of Ayurvedic medicines. Major pharmaceutical industries depend on the plant products for the preparation of Ayurvedic medicines. Keeping in view the importance of phytodiversity and demands of medicinal plant in the pharmaceutical industries for raw materials, this study was carried out in order to conserve the knowledge about useful floristic diversity of tehsil Joginder Nagar.

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### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The field surveys were conducted in April 2012 to December 2013 in different areas of Tehsil Joginder Nagar. The plant specimens collected during field visits were pressed and dried using blotting papers for about two to three weeks at room temperature. The collected plant specimens were dipped in the solution of 2% mercuric chloride for 15-20 minutes in order to provide protection against insects and fungal attack. After poisoning, the plants were mounted on the herbarium sheets. The collected specimens were identified with the help of the various flora and books (Sood *et al.*, 2009; Polunin and Stainton, 1984; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1991) and carefully matched with the specimens kept at herbarium of Botanical Survey of India, Dehradun. All the plant specimens were arranged alphabetically and are enumerated along with their scientific name, Family Name, Local Name, Hindi Name, Ayurveda Name, Unani Name, Siddha Name, English Name, Habit, Month of collection, Part used and their Uses. All identified specimens were compared with the existing literature of medicinal plants.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present study records 35 plant species of 32 genus and 27 families belonging to angiosperms. Among these families, Caesalpiniaceae represented with maximum number of species i.e. 4; followed by Combr etaceae and Euphorbiaceae with 3 species each; Asteraceae with two species and remaining 23 families were with single species only. All plant specimens were collected from the different regions of Tehsil Joginder Nagar. All plant species were provided with scientific name, Family Name, Local Name, Hindi Name, Ayurveda Name, English Name, Habit, Month of collection, Part used and their Uses. Out of 27 families of angiosperms 23(33species) were Dicotyledons and 2 (2 species) were Monocotyledons.

#### 1. *Abelmoschus moschatus* Medic.

**Family** :- Malvaceae.  
**Local Name** :- Kasturi bhindi.  
**Hindi Name** :- Muskdana.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Latakasturika.  
**Unani Name** :- Mushkdaanaa.  
**Siddha Name** :- Kasturi-vendai.  
**English Name** :- Musk Mallow.  
**Habit** :- Annual or biennial herb.  
**Month of collection** :- August.  
**Part used** :- Seeds, leaves and root.  
**Uses** :- Hoarseness, dryness of throat, gonorrhea, stomatitis urinary discharges and painful micturition (Agharkar, 1953; Ambasta, 1986; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1992; Prajapati *et al.*, 2003; Khare, 2007).

#### 2. *Acorus calamus* Linn.

**Family** :- Araceae.  
**Local Name** :- Bach, Barae, Vacha.  
**Hindi Name** :- Bach.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Vacha.  
**Unani Name** :- Waj-e-Turki, Waj.  
**Siddha Name** :- Vasambu.  
**English Name** :- Sweet Flag, Calamus.  
**Habit** :- Herb.  
**Month of collection** :- May.  
**Part used** :- Leaves, root and rhizome.  
**Uses** :- Epilepsy, sedative, promote memory, used for bronchial catarrh, chronic diarrhoea and Dysentery (Ambasta, 1986; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 2001; Prajapati *et al.*, 2003; Khare, 2007).

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#### 3. *Adhatoda vasica* Nees

**Family** :- Acanthaceae.  
**Local Name** :- Vasa, Bansa, Basti, Basunti.  
**Hindi Name** :- Arusha, Arhusa.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Vasaka.  
**Unani Name** :- Arusaa.  
**Siddha Name** :- Aadaathodai.  
**English Name** :- Malabar Nut.  
**Habit** :- Shrub.  
**Month of collection** :- March.  
**Part used** :- Whole plant, root, leaves, flowers and fruits.  
**Uses** :- Expectorant, stomachic, anti-spasmodic, oxytocic, abortifacient and bronchodilator (Ambasta, 1986; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1997; Gogte, 2009; Gage, and Captain, 1904; Iyengar, 1981; Khare, 2007; Prajapati *et al.*, 2003)

#### 4. *Anacyclus pyrethrum* DC.

**Family** :- Asteraceae.  
**Local Name** :- Akarkara.  
**Hindi Name** :- Akarkara.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Akarakarbha (Aqarqarha).  
**Unani Name** :- Aaqarqarhaa.  
**Siddha Name** :- Akkirakaaram.  
**English Name** :- Spanish Pellitory.  
**Habit** :- Herb.  
**Month of collection** :- March.  
**Part used** :- Root.  
**Uses** :- Rubefacient, used in tooth powders and for gargles, sialogogue and epilepsy (Ambasta, 1986; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1997; Prajapati *et al.*, 2003; Khare, 2007).

#### 5. *Bacopa monnieri* (Linn.) Penn.

**Family** :- Scrophulariaceae.  
**Local Name** :- Brahmi, Jal-brahmi.  
**Hindi Name** :- Brahmi, Jal-neem.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Brahmi.  
**Unani Name** :- Brahmi.  
**Siddha Name** :- Piramivazhukkai, Neerbrami.  
**English Name** :- Thyme Leaved Gratiola.  
**Habit** :- Herb.  
**Month of collection** :- April.  
**Part used** :- Whole plant and leaves.  
**Uses** :- Improves memory, cardio tonic, emetic, epilepsy, aperients and anemia (Agharkar, 1953; Ambasta, 1997; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 2001; Prajapati *et al.*, 2003; Khare, 2007).

#### 6. *Berberis aristata* DC.

**Family** :- Berberidaceae.  
**Local Name** :- Kashmal, Panjolu.  
**Hindi Name** :- Darhald, Kashmal.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Daruharidra.  
**Unani Name** :- Daarhald, Rasaut (extract), Zarishk (fruit).  
**Siddha Name** :- Marmanjal.  
**English Name** :- Indian barberry.  
**Habit** :- Shrub.

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**Month of collection :-** May.  
**Part used :-** Fruits, stem, root-bark, root and leaves.  
**Uses :-** Febrifuge, used in liver complaints, diarrhoea, cholagogue, blood purifier, bleeding piles and eye complaints (Ambasta, 1997; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1991; Khare, 2007; Sood *et al.*, 2009 ).

### 7. *Cannabis sativa* Linn.

**Family :-** Cannabinaceae.  
**Local Name :-** Bhang.  
**Hindi Name :-** Bhang.  
**Ayurvedic Name :-** Bhang (Vijaya).  
**Unani Name :-** Bhang, Charas, Qinnab.  
**Siddha Name :-** Ganja.  
**English Name :-** Indian hemp, True Hemp.  
**Habit :-** Annual Herb.  
**Month of collection :-** July.  
**Part used :-** Whole plant, leaves, flowering/ fruiting tops, bark and resin.  
**Uses :-** Intoxicating, appetizer, nervous stimulant, menorrhagia, analgesic, antibacterial, sedative, and psychotropic (Anonymous, 2001; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1997; Iyengar, 1981; Khare, 2007).

### 8. *Cassia fistula* Linn.

**Family :-** Caesalpinaceae; Fabaceae.  
**Local Name :-** Aahali, Amaltas.  
**Hindi Name :-** Amaltas, Amaltaas.  
**Ayurvedic Name :-** Aragvadh, Aragavadha.  
**Unani Name :-** Amaltaas, Khyarshambar.  
**Siddha Name :-** Sarkkonrai.  
**English Name :-** Indian laburnum, Purging cassia.  
**Habit :-** Tree.  
**Month of collection :-** August.  
**Part used :-** Root-bark, leaves, flowers, fruit- pulp, and pods.  
**Uses :-** Laxative, piles, leprosy, skin diseases, emetic and cure flatulence (Anonymous, 1993; Anonymous, 2001; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1992; Khare, 2007; Prajapati *et al.*, 2003)

### 9. *Cassia tora* Linn.

**Family :-** Caesalpinaceae; Fabaceae.  
**Local Name :-** Aelu, Chhoti-reli.  
**Hindi Name :-** Chakunda.  
**Ayurvedic Name :-** Chakramarda.  
**Unani Name :-** Penwaad Taarutaa.  
**Siddha Name :-** Ushittgarai.  
**English Name :-** Ringworm plant, Sickle senna.  
**Habit :-** Annual herb or undershrub.  
**Month of collection :-** July.  
**Part used :-** Leaves and seeds.  
**Uses :-** Cure ringworm, itches, other skin and eye diseases. (Ambasta, 1997; Anonymous, 2001; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1992; Khare, 2007; Prajapati *et al.*, 2003)

### 10. *Datura metel* Linn.

**Family :-** Solanaceae.  
**Local Name :-** Dhatura, Kala Dhatura.  
**Hindi Name :-** Dhatura.  
**Ayurvedic Name :-** Dhatura.

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**Unani Name** :- Dhaturaa.  
**Siddha Name** :- Oomatthai, Karuvomatthai.  
**English Name** :- Thorn apple.  
**Habit** :- Annual herb or shrub.  
**Month of collection** :- July.  
**Part used** :- Whole plant, leaves, flowers, seeds and fruits.  
**Uses** :- Narcotic, in asthma as inhaler, sedative, aphrodisiac and anti-spasmodic (Anonymous. 2001; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1995; Iyengar, 1981; Khare, 2007.)

#### 11. *Eclipta alba* (L.) Hassk.

**Family** :- Asteraceae.  
**Local Name** :- Bhiringraj.  
**Hindi Name** :- Bhangra.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Bhiringraj.  
**Unani Name** :- Bhangraa.  
**Siddha Name** :- Karisalaankanni.  
**English Name** :- Trailing Eclipta.  
**Habit** :- Herb.  
**Month of collection** :- June.  
**Part used** :- Whole plant, seeds, root and leaves.  
**Uses** :- Hair tonic, aphrodisiac, emetic, purgative and scorpion sting (Agharkar, 1953; Anonymous. 2001; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1997; Khare, 2007; Roberts, 1984.)

#### 12. *Emblica officinalis* Gaertn.

**Family** :- Euphorbiaceae.  
**Local Name** :- Amla, Ambla.  
**Hindi Name** :- Amla, Amvalaa.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Amalaki.  
**Unani Name** :- Aamalaa, Amlaj.  
**Siddha Name** :- Nellikkaai, Nelli.  
**English Name** :- Emblic Myrobalan, Indian Gooseberry.  
**Habit** :- Tree.  
**Month of collection** :- July.  
**Part used** :- Root-bark, stem-bark, leaves, fruits, seeds and flowers.  
**Uses** :- Astringent, piles, stomachic, refrigerant, anti-pyretic, anti-spasmodic and tonic (Anonymous. 2005; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1994; Iyengar, 1981; Khare, 2007.)

#### 13. *Gmelina arborea* Roxb.

**Family** :- Verbenaceae.  
**Local Name** :- Gambhari.  
**Hindi Name** :- Gamari, Gambhari.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Gambhari.  
**Siddha Name** :- Kattanam, Kumizham.  
**English Name** :- Coomb teak, Cashmeri tree.  
**Habit** :- Tree.  
**Month of collection** :- June.  
**Part used** :- Whole plant, root, bark, leaves, flowers and fruits.  
**Uses** :- Arthritis, oedema, bitter tonic, stomachic, gonorrhoea and vaginal discharges (Ambasta, 1997; Anonymous, 2005; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1995; Iyengar, 1981; Khare, 2007; Kirtikar and Basu, 1935.)

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### 14. *Jasminum grandiflorum* Linn.

<b>Family</b>	:- Oleaceae.
<b>Local Name</b>	:- Malti, Cameli, Chameli, Jati.
<b>Hindi Name</b>	:- Chameli.
<b>Ayurvedic Name</b>	:- Jati( Chameli, Malti).
<b>Unani Name</b>	:- Yaasmin.
<b>Siddha Name</b>	:- Manmadabanam, Mullai, Pichi.
<b>English Name</b>	:- Common Jasmine, White Jasmine.
<b>Habit</b>	:- Climbing shrub.
<b>Month of collection</b>	:- July.
<b>Part used</b>	:- Whole plant, root, leaves and flowers.
<b>Uses</b>	:- Leprosy, skin diseases, ringworm, mouth ulcers, emmenagogue, diseases of ear and eyes (Agharkar, 1953; Anonymous. 2005; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1995; Khare, 2007).

### 15. *Juglans regia* Linn.

<b>Family</b>	:- Juglandaceae.
<b>Local Name</b>	:- Akhrot, Khoar.
<b>Hindi Name</b>	:- Akhroat, Khor, Akhor.
<b>Sans. Name</b>	:- Aksotah, Akhota.
<b>Unani Name</b>	:- Akhrot.
<b>Siddha Name</b>	:- Akrottu.
<b>English Name</b>	:- Common Walnut, Persian Walnut.
<b>Habit</b>	:- Tree.
<b>Month of collection</b>	:- May.
<b>Part used</b>	:- Leaves, bark, fruits, rind and root.
<b>Uses</b>	:- Infection of the mouth and oral cavity, aphrodisiac, leucorrhoea, vaginal discharge, tonic and aphrodisiac properties (Ambasta, 1997; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1991; Khare, 2007; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2003; Sood <i>et al.</i> , 2009 .)

### 16. *Leea aspera* Wall. ex Roxb.

<b>Family</b>	:- Vitaceae; Leeaceae.
<b>Local Name</b>	:- Gan-Gola.
<b>Hindi Name</b>	:- Banchalita.
<b>English Name</b>	:- Banchalita.
<b>Habit</b>	:- Undershrub.
<b>Month of collection</b>	:- July.
<b>Part used</b>	:- Leaves, fruits, juvenile stem and tuber.
<b>Uses</b>	:- Rheumatism, cuts and urinary complaints (Ambasta, 1997; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1994; Khare, 2007; Sood <i>et al.</i> , 2009).

### 17. *Litchi chinensis* (Gaertn.) Sonn.

<b>Family</b>	:- Sapindaceae.
<b>Local Name</b>	:- Litchi, Leechee.
<b>Hindi Name</b>	:- Litchi.
<b>Unani Name</b>	:- Lichi.
<b>English Name</b>	:- Litchi, Lychee.
<b>Habit</b>	:- Tree.
<b>Month of collection</b>	:- July.
<b>Part used</b>	:- Fruits, seeds and leaves.
<b>Uses</b>	:- Aphrodisiac, anodyne in neuralgic disorders and orchitis (Ambasta, 1997; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1994; Khare, 2007; Sood <i>et al.</i> , 2009.)

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#### 18. *Mallotus philippensis* Muell.- Arg.

<b>Family</b>	:- Euphorbiaceae.
<b>Local Name</b>	:- Kambal, Kaambal.
<b>Hindi Name</b>	:- Kamala, Kambhal.
<b>Sans. Name</b>	:- Kampillaka.
<b>Unani Name</b>	:- Kamilla, Kambilaa.
<b>Siddha Name</b>	:- Kapli, Kalupatti.
<b>English Name</b>	:- Kamala tree.
<b>Habit</b>	:- Tree.
<b>Month of collection</b>	:- February.
<b>Part used</b>	:- Glandular hair of the fruit.
<b>Uses</b>	:- Anthelmintic, scabies, parasitic skin affections and antioxidant (Ambasta, 1997; Anonymous. 2008; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1994; Khare, 2007.)

#### 19. *Mangifera indica* Linn.

<b>Family</b>	:- Anacardiaceae.
<b>Local Name</b>	:- Am, Amb.
<b>Hindi Name</b>	:- Am, Amb.
<b>Ayurvedic Name</b>	:- Amra.
<b>Unani Name</b>	:- Aam, Aabaj.
<b>Siddha Name</b>	:- Manga, Mau, Mamaram(bark), Mangotti Paruppu (Seed).
<b>English Name</b>	:- Mango.
<b>Habit</b>	:- Tree.
<b>Month of collection</b>	:- July.
<b>Part used</b>	:- Root, bark, leaves, flowers, fruits, seed kernel and gum.
<b>Uses</b>	:- Bleeding piles, stop nasal bleeding, leucorrhoea and aphrodisiac (Agharkar, 1953; Anonymous. 2001; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1994; Gogte, 2009; Khare, 2007).

#### 20. *Mussaenda frondosa* Linn.

<b>Family</b>	:- Rubiaceae.
<b>Hindi Name</b>	:- Bedina.
<b>Ayurvedic Name</b>	:- Srivati, Sriparnah.
<b>Siddha Name</b>	:- Vellai-yilai, Vellimadandai.
<b>English Name</b>	:- White Lady.
<b>Habit</b>	:- Shrub or small tree.
<b>Month of collection</b>	:- June.
<b>Part used</b>	:- Whole plant, flowers, leaves, shoot and root.
<b>Uses</b>	:- Demulcent, white leprosy, eye troubles, leucoderma, white leaves are given with milk in jaundice (Ambasta, 1997; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1997; Khare, 2007; Kirtikar and Basu, 1935; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2003.)

#### 21. *Ocimum sanctum* Linn.

<b>Family</b>	:- Lamiaceae.
<b>Local Name</b>	:- Tulsi.
<b>Hindi Name</b>	:- Tulsi.
<b>Ayurvedic Name</b>	:- Tulasi, Sv eta Tulsi, Tulasi Krisna.
<b>Unani Name</b>	:- Tulasi.
<b>Siddha Name</b>	:- Tulasi, Nalla-Tulasi.
<b>English Name</b>	:- Holy basil, Sacred basil.
<b>Habit</b>	:- Aromatic herb.
<b>Month of collection</b>	:- July.
<b>Part used</b>	:- Whole plant, root, leaves, seeds and flowers.

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**Uses** :- Anti-bacterial, anti-periodic, expectorant, useful in heart and blood disorders, anti-diabetic and anti-stress (Agharkar, 1953; Anonymous. 2001; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1997; Khare, 2007).

#### 22. *Oroxylum indicum* Vent.

**Family** :- Bignoniaceae.  
**Local Name** :- Arlu, Tataein.  
**Hindi Name** :- Arlu, Sonapatha.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Shyonaka.  
**Unani Name** :- Tentu.  
**Siddha Name** :- Peruvaagai.  
**English Name** :- Indian Trump et Tree.  
**Habit** :- Tree.  
**Month of collection** :- October.  
**Part used** :- Root, root-bark, leaves, fruits and seeds.  
**Uses** :- Stomachic, flatulence, purgative, asthma, febrifuge and piles (Agharkar, 1953; Anonymous. 2001; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1997; Khare, 2007; Prajapati *et al.*, 2003).

#### 23. *Oxalis corniculata* Linn.

**Family** :- Oxalidaceae.  
**Local Name** :- Malori.  
**Hindi Name** :- Tinpatiya, Chuka tripati, Ambuti.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Changeri.  
**Unani Name** :- Ambutaa bhaaji, Amutaa saag.  
**Siddha Name** :- Puliyarai.  
**English Name** :- Indian Sorrel, Wood Sorrel.  
**Habit** :- Herb.  
**Month of collection** :- December.  
**Part used** :- Whole plant and leaves.  
**Uses** :- Appetizer, gastric stimulant, used to cure opacity of cornea and piles (Ambasta, 1997; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1994; Khare, 2007; Kirtikar and Basu, 1935; Prajapati *et al.*, 2003; Sharma, 1978)

#### 24. *Plumbago zeylanica* Linn.

**Family** :- Plumbaginaceae.  
**Local Name** :- Chitrak.  
**Hindi Name** :- Chitra, Chitarak.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Chitraka.  
**Unani Name** :- She etraj Hindi.  
**Siddha Name** :- Chittramoolam.  
**English Name** :- White Flowered Leadwort.  
**Habit** :- Undershrub.  
**Month of collection** :- July.  
**Part used** :- Leaves, root, root-bark and juvenile stem.  
**Uses** :- Abortifacient, used in dyspepsia, skin diseases, liver ailments and as appetizer (Agharkar, 1953; Ambasta, 1997; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1995; Gogte, 2009; Khare, 2007; Prajapati *et al.*, 2003; Sharma, 1978).

#### 25. *Psoralea corylifolia* Linn.

**Family** :- Papilionaceae; Fabaceae.  
**Local Name** :- Babachi, Bakchi.  
**Hindi Name** :- Babachi.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Bakuchi (Babhi).

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**Unani Name** :- Baabchi, Bakuchi.  
**Siddha Name** :- Karpooagaarisi.  
**English name** :- Babchi seeds.  
**Habit** :- Herb.  
**Month of collection** :- November.  
**Part used** :- Seeds and seed-oil.  
**Uses** :- Leprosy, psoriasis, skin diseases, leucoderma, piles, anti-inflammatory and diuretic (Agharkar, 1953; Anonymous. 2001; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1992; Iyengar, 1981; Khare, 2007.)

#### 26. *Pterospermum acerifolium* Willd.

**Family** :- Sterculiaceae.  
**Local Name** :- Kanak-Champa.  
**Hindi Name** :- Kanak-Champa, Muchkund, Muchakanda.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Karnikara.  
**Unani Name** :- Gul-e-Muchkun.  
**Siddha Name** :- Vennangu.  
**English Name** :- Mapple Leaved Bayur Tree, Kanak Champa.  
**Habit** :- Tree.  
**Month of collection** :- May.  
**Part used** :- Flowers, leaves and bark.  
**Uses** :- Tonic, leprosy, leucorrhoea, ulcer, inflammations, haemostatic and antidote (Ambasta, 1997; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1994; Sharma, 1978).

#### 27. *Punica granatum* Linn.

**Family** :- Punicaceae.  
**Local Name** :- Daadu.  
**Hindi Name** :- Anar, Dhalim.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Dadima.  
**Unani Name** :- Anaar, Roomaan, Gulnaar, Gulnaar Farsi.  
**Siddha Name** :- Maathulai.  
**English Name** :- Pomegranate.  
**Habit** :- Shrub or small tree.  
**Month of collection** :- May.  
**Part used** :- Root-bark, flowers, buds, fruits, fruit-rind, leaves and seeds.  
**Uses** :- Anti-fatigue, as appetizer, gastric stimulant, anti-dysenteric, anthelmintic and urinary disorders (Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1994; Gogte, 2009; Khare, 2007).

#### 28. *Ricinus communis* Linn.

**Family** :- Euphorbiaceae.  
**Local Name** :- Arand, Erand, Erna.  
**Hindi Name** :- Arandi, Erand.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Eranda.  
**Unani Name** :- Bedanjeer, Arand.  
**Siddha Name** :- Ammanakku.  
**English Name** :- Castor, Castor seed.  
**Habit** :- Shrub or small tree.  
**Month of collection** :- October.  
**Part used** :- Seeds, leaves, root-bark, root and oil.  
**Uses** :- Purgative, boils, sores, skin diseases, night blindness and useful in liver troubles (Agharkar, 1953; Ambasta, 1997; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1994; Gogte, 2009; Khare, 2007; Prajapati *et al.*, 2003; Sharma, 1978; Sood *et al.*, 2009).

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#### 29. *Saraca asoca* (Roxb.) De Wilde

**Family** :- Caesalpiniaceae.  
**Local Name** :- Asok.  
**Hindi Name** :- Asok, Ashoka.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Ashoka.  
**Unani Name** :- Ashoka.  
**Siddha Name** :- Asogam.  
**English Name** :- Ashoka.  
**Habit** :- Tree.  
**Month of collection** :- May.  
**Part used** :- Stem-bark, flowers and seeds.  
**Uses** :- Astringent, uterine troubles, ulcer, anti-menorrhagia, anthelmintic and piles (Agharkar, 1953; Ambasta, 1997; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1994; Iyengar, 1981; Khare, 2007).

#### 30. *Tamarindus indica* Linn.

**Family** :- Caesalpiniaceae.  
**Local Name** :- Imli.  
**Hindi Name** :- Imli, Imali.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Chinchika (Imli, Cinca).  
**Unani Name** :- Tamar Hindi.  
**Siddha Name** :- Puli, Aanvilam.  
**English Name** :- Tamarind tree.  
**Habit** :- Tree.  
**Month of collection** :- July.  
**Part used** :- Root, leaves, fruits, seeds and flowers.  
**Uses** :- Refrigerant, anti-inflammatory, febrifuge, bleeding piles, jaundice and urinary disorders (Agharkar, 1953; Anonymous, 2008; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1992; Khare, 2007).

#### 31. *Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb.) Wight. and Arn.

**Family** :- Combr etaceae.  
**Local Name** :- Arjun.  
**Hindi Name** :- Arjun.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Arjuna.  
**Unani Name** :- Arjun.  
**Siddha Name** :- Marudam.  
**English Name** :- Arjun tree, White Murdah.  
**Habit** :- Tree.  
**Month of collection** :- June.  
**Part used** :- Bark, fruits and leaves.  
**Uses** :- Cardi tonic, diuretic in cirrhosis of liver, anti-dysenteric, anti-pyretic and tonic (Agharkar, 1953; Anonymous, 2005; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1994; Gogte, 2009; Khare, 2007).

#### 32. *Terminalia bellirica* Roxb.

**Family** :- Combr etaceae.  
**Local Name** :- Behara.  
**Hindi Name** :- Baheda, Behara.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Bibhitaka (Baheda).  
**Unani Name** :- Balelaa, Baheraa.  
**Siddha Name** :- Thaanrikkaai, Thandri.  
**English Name** :- Belliric Myrobalan.  
**Habit** :- Tree.  
**Month of collection** :- August.

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**Part used** :- Fruits, seeds and bark.  
**Uses** :- Digestive, flatulence, rejuvenating, diseases of eye, nose, heart and bladder. (Agharkar, 1953; Anonymous, 2005; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1994; Khare, 2007).

#### 33. *Terminalia chebula* R etz.

**Family** :- Combr etaceae.  
**Local Name** :- Harad.  
**Hindi Name** :- Harad.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Abhaya (Haritaki).  
**Unani Name** :- Harad, Halelaa siyaah, Halelaa zard.  
**Siddha Name** :- Kadukkai.  
**English Name** :- Chebulic Myrobalan.  
**Habit** :- Tree.  
**Month of collection** :- June.  
**Part used** :- Fruits and bark.  
**Uses** :- Astringent, purgative, tonic, diarrhoea, laxative, diseases of eye, heart and bladder (Agharkar, 1953; Anonymous, 2005; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1994; Khare, 2007).

#### 34. *Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Miers. ex Hook. f. Thoms.

**Family** :- Menispermaceae.  
**Local Name** :- Giloy, Gloa, Gulja.  
**Hindi Name** :- Giloy.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Guduchi.  
**Unani Name** :- Gilo, Gulanchaa, Sat-e-Gilo(starch).  
**Siddha Name** :- Seenil, Amrida-valli.  
**English Name** :- Tinospora, Gulancha Tinospora.  
**Habit** :- Climbing shrub.  
**Month of collection** :- July.  
**Part used** :- Root, stem and leaves.  
**Uses** :- Anti-pyr etic, rheumatoid arthritis, useful in diabetes, enrich blood and cure jaundice (Agharkar, 1953; Anonymous, 2005; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1991; Khare, 2007).

#### 35. *Woodfordia fruticosa* Kurz

**Family** :- Lythraceae.  
**Local Name** :- Dhai, Dhaw.  
**Hindi Name** :- Dhai.  
**Ayurvedic Name** :- Dhataki (Dhaya).  
**Unani Name** :- Bela.  
**Siddha Name** :- Velakkai.  
**English Name** :- Fire Flame Bush.  
**Habit** :- Shrub.  
**Month of collection** :- April.  
**Part used** :- Flowers.  
**Uses** :- Leucorrhoea, menorrhagia, stimulant for conception, liver disorders and bleeding from haemorrhoids (Anonymous, 2005; Chatterjee and Pakrashi, 1994; Khare, 2007; Prajapati *et al.*, 2003).

Plant diversity is one of the major resources that fulfill the needs of human beings. Plants provide the predominant ingredients of medicines in most medical traditions (Mazid *et al.*, 2012).

There are more than 7800 medicinal drug manufacturing units in India, which consume about 2000 tonnes of herbs annually (Verma and Singh, 2008). Utilization of herbal products is increasing in developed countries also. Due to over exploitation, urbanization, habitat destruction, increased demand of herbal material in pharmaceutical industries and climate changes, many plant species have become rare and

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threatened in their natural habitat (Kalita and Borthakur, 2012). Keeping in view of importance and increasing demand of medicinal plant diversity, the study has been carried out in order to explore, document and conserve the natural diversity of this area.

### **Conclusion**

During the course of study, 35 plant species belonging to 27 families belong to angiosperms were recorded. Out of these 27 families of angiosperms 25 (33 species) were Dicotyledons and 2 (2 species) Monocotyledons. All plant species collected during the study period were used to cure the various diseases. People of rural areas totally depend on biodiversity for their food, fuel, fodder, timber, medicines and other purposes. Utilization of herbal products is increasing in developed countries also. The selected study area shows great medicinal important floral diversity. So, there is need to explore and collect the information of medicinal important floristic diversity of unexplored areas to conserve natural resources for coming generations.

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