

List of Medicinal Plants - Propagation In The Botanical Garden of College

Sr. No.	Name of plants	Family	Uses
1.	Mimusops elengi L. (Borasali)	Sapotaceae	The bark of this tree is used to treat diarrhea and dysentery. The powder of seeds are pasted with oil and used as medicine.
2.	Asparagus officinalis Willd. (Satavri)	Liliaceae	The root of asparagus is used as diuretic. The young shoot are eaten.
3.	Vitex negundo L. (Nagod)	Verbinaceae	The leaves are mixed with cowdung and massaged in backache. Leaves are also used to treat headache.
4.	Occimum basillicum L. (Common Basil)	Labiatae	The leaves are used to treat gonorrhoea, burning, urine and nephritic affections. The plant is used in fever, cough and gout. The seeds of it also contain refreshing properties.
5.	Aristolochia indica Lam. (Batakvel)	Aristolochiaceae	Dried stem and roots are used for medicinal purpose. Drug is prepared from this plant in small dose. Its used to control diarrhea, fever and irregular menstruation.
6.	Celastrus peniculata Willd. (Malkakdi)	Celastraceae	Root bark is used to treat swelling, burns, tumors and cancers. Its also used in venereal diseases.
7.	Garcinia indica L. (Kokam)	Guttiferae	The gum and resin obtained from the trunk bark used a powerful hydragogue cathartic.
8.	Aloe barbedensis Mill. (Kuvarpathu)	Liliaceae	The leaves are used as stomachic tonic, purgative and emmenagogue. The mucilaginous pulp is biuretic, wound healing and used to activate hormone.
9.	Hibiscus sp. L. (Jasud)	Malvaceae	The seeds are used as tonic, stimulating, stomachic and carminative. The leaf and root paste is used on itches. The oil obtained from flower is used as perfumery.
10.	Azadiracta indica A. Juss. (Neem)	Meliaceae	Every part of tree seeds, juice, leaves and bark are used as medicine. The leaves are bitter and used in skin disease. The bark is tonic and good astringent which is used in fever and skin disease.

11.	Saraca asoka (Roxb.) de Willd. (Ashok)	Cesalpiniaceae	Dried flowers, seeds and bark of the tree are medicinal. Seeds are used to cure urinary discharges. Dried bark is astringent .
12.	Bombax ceiba L. (Simdo)	Bombacaceae	The resin powder is used in diarrhea. The wood is used in manufacturing the matches. Its bark is also used in skin disease.
13.	Tylophora indica L. (Damvel)	Asclepiadaceae	Dried root of the plant is useful in the treatment of dysentery, asthma and bronchitis. Leaves are also used in coughs.
14.	Hemidesmus indicus L. (Anantmul)	Asclepiadaceae	The root decoction is used thrice a day for one month as blood purifier and skin disease.
15.	Clematis gauriana Roxb. (Morvel)	Ranunculaceae	The root decoction is used in stomatic problems. Leaves are used in diarrhea, dysentery and digestion.
16.	Aegle marmelos (L.) Corr. (Bili)	Rutaceae	The fruit is used as medicine. The unripe fruit is powdered and taken with water in dysentery. Leaves, fruits, and the roots have antibiotic properties.
17.	Terminalia chebula Retz. (Harde)	Combrataceae	The fruit is astringent and laxative. The fruit is used in bleeding and ulceration. Fruit is also used in chronic ulcer, wounds and scalds.
18.	Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal. (Ashwagandha)	Solanaceae	The dried roots are tonic and diuretic. It is useful in sexual and general weakness and rheumatism. The root powder is applied on ulcers and on tubercular glands.
19.	Rauvolfia tetraphylla L. (Sarpagandha)	Apocynaceae	The drug is suitable for mild anxiety cases or patient of chronic illness. The root of the plant is also used in disease of bowels and fever.
20.	Embelica officinalis Gaertn. (Aambda)	Euphorbiaceae	The leaves, flowers, seeds and bark have medicinal value. Leaves are astringent. Fruits are good liver tonic. The fruit juice is useful in indigestion, jaundice, anaemia and heart complaints.
21.	Madhuca indica J.F. Gmel. (Mahudo)	Sapotaceae	Leaves are astringent. The flowers are used to treat bronchitis and cough. Bark is administered to cure diabetic problem. Fruits are also edible.
22.	Callotropis procera L. (Aankdo)	Asclepiadaceae	The powdered flower is used in cold and cough. The root, leaf and bark are used in elephantiasis.

23.	<i>Adhatoda vasaka</i> (L.) Nees. (<i>Ardusi</i>)	Acanthaceae	The plant parts are boiled in water and used for bath in the treatment of body inflammation and body ache. The leaf decoction is administered in cough and chronic bronchitis.
24.	<i>Santalum album</i> L. (<i>Chandan</i>)	Santalaceae	The oil extracted from the heartwood of the tree is used to promote urination, inflammation of bladder, gonorrhoea and cough. Seed oil is also used in skin diseases.
25.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre (<i>Karanj</i>)	Fabaceae	The juice of this plant is used to treat diarrhoea, cough, dyspepsia, flatulence, leprosy and gonorrhoea. The juice of root is used to clean teeth and the seeds paste is used to treat painful rheumatic joints.
26.	<i>Acacia catechu</i> L. (<i>Kher</i>)	Mimosaceae	The bark decoction is taken in the morning and evening for three days in stomachache. It is administered in case of gum trouble and chronic diarrhoea.
27.	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lamk.) Taub. (<i>Kesudo</i>)	Fabaceae	The flowers and leaves are astringent, depurative, diuretic and aphrodisiac. These are used to cure burnt parts and pimples. Bark is used for tanning.
28.	<i>Cassia tora</i> L. (<i>Kuvadiyu</i>)	Caesalpiniaceae	The seed paste is used in the treatment of ringworm and itch. The crushed seeds with water is used for cough. It also possess fairly good percentage of anthracene compound.
29.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L. (<i>Vachhnag</i>)	Liliaceae	Tubers are used as medicine. The tubers possess abortifacient, stimulant and anthelmintic properties. It is used to treat leprosy.
30.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L. (<i>Chanothi</i>)	Fabaceae	The leaves, seeds and roots are useful. The leaf juice used to treat hoarse senses. The leaf juice also apply on painful swelling of body.
31.	<i>Mucuna pruriata</i> (L.) Dc. (<i>Kavach</i>)	Fabaceae	Seeds and roots are medicinal. Seeds and roots are effective nerve tonic. These are diuretic. These are also used to treat kidney trouble and dropsy.
32.	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb. (<i>arduso</i>)	Simaroubaceae	Bark, trunk and roots are medicinal. It is used in stomach problem and dysentery. The root bark is used to cure epilepsy, heart trouble and asthma.
33.	<i>Balanites aegyptica</i> (L.) Del.	Balanitaceae	The seeds are used to treat cuts and wounds. In the modern medicine so far no effective remedy is helpful in zoster disease.
34.	<i>Lagerstroemia lanceolata</i> Wall. (<i>Jarul</i>)	Lythraceae	Roots are astringent, stimulant and febrifuge. The bark and leaves are purgative and seeds are narcotic. The gum is sweet and edible.

35.	Gmelina arborea Roxb. (Shevan)	Verbenaceae	Roots, bark and flowers are used as medicine. Flowers are used in treating leprosy and skin diseases.
36.	Uraria picta Desv. (Pithwan)	Fabaceae	Whole plant is used as medicine. Roots are stimulating, alternative, carminative and blood purifier. Its also used in skin disease.
37.	Sterculia urens Roxb. (Kadayo)	Sterculiaceae	Gum is obtained from plant and used as medicine. Gum is used in diabetes, gout, stangury and dysentery.
38.	Parkinsonia aculeata L. (Ram baval)	Caesalpiniaceae	Whole plant is used as medicine. Paste of root is used on swelling. Decoction of leaves is used in cough and in fever.
39.	Careya arborea Roxb. (Vakumbha)	Barringtoniaceae	Bark, leaves and flowers are used as medicine. Bark is acrid and astringent. Flowers are used in ulcers.
40.	Holarrhena antidysenterica (L.) Wall. (Kadvo indrajav)	Apocynaceae	Bark, seeds and leaves are used as medicine. It is carminative, stimulating, digestive and tonic. It is used in chronic bronchitis, burns and ulcers.