

# Survey of Traditional plants in Contai



Submitted By

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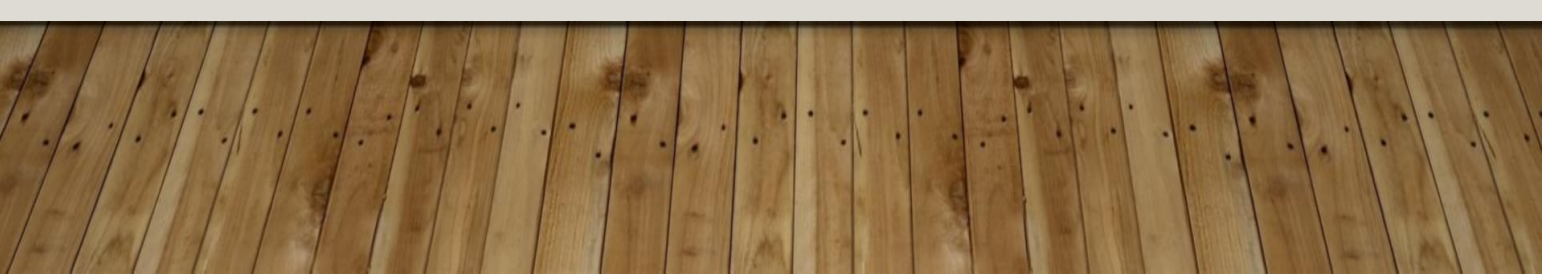
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*Certificate from the Project Supervisor*

Certified that the Project presented in dissertation entitled **Survey of Traditional plants in Contai**” has been carried out by .....for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Botany of Prabhat Kumar College, Contai under my supervision. Neither this project nor any part been submitted for any degree.

Further certified that.....has followed the rules and regulations as laid down by Prabhat Kumar College, Contai for carrying out work.

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I express my gratitude to my Supervisor XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX for his guidance on my work. Since thanks are due to Dr. Amit Kumar De, Principal, Prabhat Kumar College and all faculty and staff for their suggestions and help during this investigation. Thanks are also due to XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX for their consultant help throughout my work.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to my parents and friends for their encouragement and sacrifice.





inhabited by the tribal's.

The Indian sub-continent has a very rich diversity of plants species in a wide range of ecosystems. The Indian sub-continent approximately 8,000 species are considered as medicinally important and used for human as well as veterinary care across the country by village communities or in traditional medicinal system.

The knowledge of these indigenous drugs has come through verbally since generation to generation and played an important role in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.



## AIMS:

- To acquired the knowledge about the traditional plants.
- To understand various uses of these plants.
- To know the Present status and conservation process.

# Study area



## List of Plant with their Local name and uses:

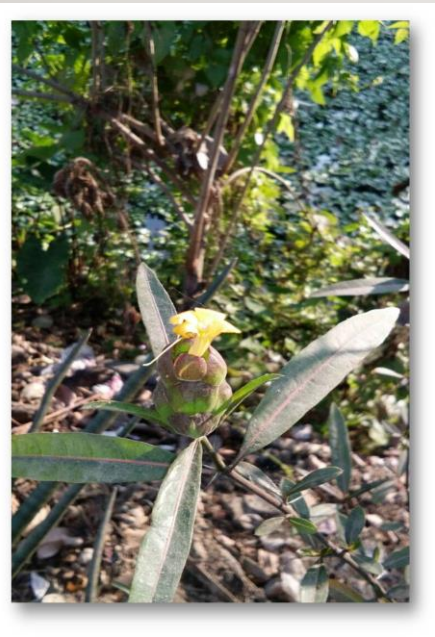
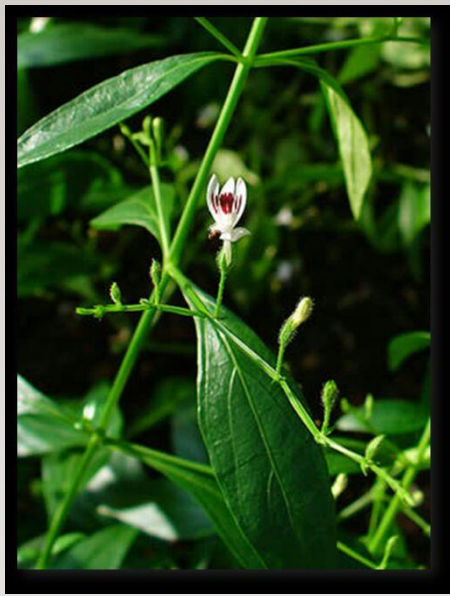
1. *Acanthus ilicifolius* L. Acanthaceae Kanta Jhuri Leaves, Stem Root  
Whole plant is used for treatment of temporary senseless of organ, respiratory trouble and Blood Sugar control. Root decoction is used to relief cough, respiratory trouble
2. *Gendarussa vulgaris* Burm. f. Acanthaceae Bisallakaroni Leaves  
Fresh juice of leaves is used in ear to cure pain, used to stop bleeding. Warm juice vapour is taken to cure headache, cough
3. *Barleria lupulina* Lindl. Acanthaceae Kanta Bisallakarani Leaves  
Leaves paste is applied on fresh cut and wounds to stop bleeding
4. *Ruellia tuberosa* L. Acanthaceae Chotpot Leaves Stem, Root  
Leaves decoction is taken to treat joint pain. Fresh juice of leaves is taken to relief from whooping cough, blood cleaning and weakness
5. *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm. f.) Wall. Ex Nees Acanthaceae Kalmegh Leaves  
Leaf juice is taken to control liver function, blood filtration. Paste soup is drank to relief from cough
6. *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. Graminae (Poaceae) Durba Whole Plant  
Fresh juice applied to cuts and wounds to stop bleeding from colon. Paste applied to stop bleeding from nose
7. *Centella asiatica* (L.) Urban Apiaceae Thankuni Leaf Fresh  
young leaves are chewed at early morning in empty stomach to control chronic dysentery and blood stool
8. *Thevetia peruviana* (Pers.) Merrill. Apocynaceae Karbari Leaf, Root, Seed  
Leaf paste is applied to remedy skin disease. Paste of Root bark is used to treat loss of pigmentation of skin. Seeds are used to relief from inflammation of joints
9. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L. Malvaceae Jaba Leaves  
Leaf juice is drank to treat inflammation of colon, abdominal cure
10. *Tridax procumbens* Linn. Asteraceae Choto Ganda Leaf, Stem  
Juice is applied to stop bleeding of wounds. Stem juice is used to stop diarrhoea



11. *Justicia adhatoda* L. Acanthaceae Basak Leaves  
Leaves are boiled with water and is used to bath to cure chronic cough and cold
12. *Barleria prionitis* Linn. Acanthaceae Kanta Jhinti  
Leaves , Root Leaf juice is given for eye disease, melted root infusion is used in cough and tooth pain. Root juice is used to treat pimples
13. *Hygrophila spinosa* T. Acanthaceae Kulekhara Leaf and Stem  
Juice of fresh leaves and warm juice is taken for increasing haemoglobin as well as to treated anemia
14. *Aegle marmelos* L. Correa Rutaceae Bel Stem, Bark Leaf, Fruit  
Leaves are chewed at early morning help to control blood sugar. Fruit pulp taken for stomach ache. Fruit fleshy part is dried and used for diarrhoea
15. *Ocimum tenuiflorum* L. Lamiaceae Tulsi Leaves  
Leaves are taken orally to relief from common cold, respiratory trouble, fever and inflammation of lining of bronchial tubes
16. *Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb.) Wight and Arn. Combretaceae Arjun Bark  
Wet stem bark is taken at morning in empty stomach to cure gastrointestinal troubles and cardiac problems
17. *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss. Meliaceae Nim Young Leaves Bark Seed  
Water decoction of fresh and fried leaves drank for skin infection and allergy. Bark decoction is used for malaria. Seed oil is used for skin disease
18. *Phoenix sylvestris* (L.) Khejur Fruit  
Ripped fruit is taken to increase iron level in blood







Picture of Some plants





Human Effect





Plantation and Conservation





## Conclusion:

The knowledge of medicinal plant was developed through trial and error, rural health care is dominated by traditional medicine because of its affordability and accessibility to rural populace relative to the high cost of orthodox medicines and lack of access to hospital facilities.

It is a fact that the 25% of all medical prescriptions are based on substances derived from plants or plant-derived synthetic analogues. Over 80% of rural population depends on herbal therapeutics leading to increased exploitation of herbal plants coupled with the high rate of deforestation resulting in forest depletion and destruction. So proper uses of these plants and conservation is very much needed.

