

# MEDICINAL PLANTS OF UTTARAKHAND USED DEBILITY AND NERVOUS DISORDER

WAILA SHALINI, L.M.S. P.G.COLLEGE, RISHIKESH

## ABSTRACT :

The utmost importance of medicinal plants can not be overlooked keeping in to account their wide utility for making medicines against the remedy of large no. of disorders. In proposed study describes 75 species of 75 genera belonging to 49 no. of families of medicinal plants of Uttarakhand which are used alleviate and cure debility and disorders of "Nervous system".

## INTRODUCTION:

Maintenance of good health and to provide relief to human creature from various ailments are the main objectives of this study. The present study has been aimed to analyzing the active principles in relation of different medicinal plants. Plants are the main sources of drugs and as a whole appear to occupy a stable place in modern medicine. On global scale, the current dependence on traditional medical system remains high, with a majority of world's population still dependent on medicinal plants to fulfil most of their healthcare needs. Today it is estimated that about 64 percent of total global population remains dependent on traditional medicines {Fransworth 1994; Sindiga 1994}. Nearly 8000 species of plants were recognized as of medicinal importance {Anonymous} .

Medicinal plants are very important cash crops for future and play a vital role in life of human being. Out of 2,500 medicine mentioned in 'Rigveda' and 'Ayurveda', about 75% of them have been associated from the plants as primary source. Uttarakhand State holds a rich diversity in native and has innumerable plants and trees which are of medicinal value in one way or the other. In modern scientific description there are seven categories based on the nature and therapeutic efficacious on the following seven system of the body:

- 1:Nervous system
- 2:Respiratory system
- 3:Circulatory system
- 4:Digestive system
- 5:Excretory system
- 6:Reproductive system
- 7: Whole body cures

The same floras are effective one or more than one system. Nervous system is the first vital, system of the human body and a group of important medicinal plants bearing specific capacity to Uttarakhand different kinds of mental disorders and debility for their prevention, cure and nervine tonic.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Surveys of medicinal plants was conducted the the forest of Rajaji National Park, Corbett National Park, Mansa Devi, Chandi Devi, and plain area of Uttarakhand etc.for recording first hand information regarding the medicinal properties of wild,natural and cultivated plants.With the help of available literature,the collected information is crossed checked. After making a critical observation on the habit, habitat, frequency of occurrence,association and other ecological and family's character, therapeutical properties and individual plants species are collected.

The specimen are identified with the help of local person, tribal physicians, vaidya, local/regional floras with the great help of Dr. G.S.Rajwar, Head of Department, Botany.Govt.P.G.College, Rishikesh confirmed by compairing with authentic specimens housed that BSI Dehradun.

Herbal medicine however has some specific herbal products which can cure a many of those "nervous disorder" from their vary root. Nature keeps ready in her vast green reservoir some of those herbal remedys which can cure nervous disorder and debility. The need is only to locate those miraculous floras through trained eyes which could alleviate the pains and suffering of man kind. At a glance medicinal properties of the floras of Uttarakhand are fully beneficial to alleviate disorder and debility of nervous system. Total 75 medicinal plants distributed the area of Uttarakhand Covering to 49 families and used for specific diseases related to nervous system are tabulated, [Annexure 1]. These plants species are arranged alphabetically with their respective families and part used.

Name of plants	Local Name	Concern Family	Amnesia	Anxiety neurosis/A gitation	Arthritis	'Epilepsy	Hamhhor a ge/Blood Clotting	Hysteria	Insomnia/ Causing sleep	Melancholi c	Mental Weaknes s	Paralysis	Sciaticati 1 palsy/six lysis
<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Vacha	Araceae				Rh./Rt.	Rh./Rt.	Rh./Rt.					
<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>	Adusa	Acanthaceae				Lf.,Rt.		Lf.,Rt.			Lf.,Rt.,F1.		
<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Silva	itaceae					Lf.,Fr.	Rt.	Rt.	Rt.	Lf.,Rt.		
<i>Allium sepa</i>	Palandu	Liliaceae			Sd ,Rh.			Rh.	Sd.				
<i>Allium sativum</i>	Lahsun	Liliaceae	Rh.		Rh.						Rh.	Rh.	Rh.
<i>Alpinia galanga</i>	Kulanjan	Zingiberacea	Rh.								R		
<i>Anacyclus pyrethrum</i>	Akarkara	Compositae			Rt.			Rt.			Ba.	Rt.	
<i>Anthocephalus indicus</i>	Kadamb .	Rubiaceae									Ba.	Ba.	
<i>Argyreia speciosa</i>	Vidahara	Convolvulaceae			Rt.						Rt.		
<i>Aristolochia indica</i>	Iswarmul	Aristolochiaceae									Lf.,Rt.	Lf ,Rt	
<i>Artemesia vulgaris</i>	Damnak	Compositae										Wp.	
<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Safed musali	Liliaceae				Rt.		Rt.	Rt.			Rt.	
<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Brahmi	Scrophulariaceae	Wp.	Wp.,Lf.			Wp.	Wp.	Wp.,Lf.		Lf. Rt	Wp.,Lf.	
<i>Barleria priontis</i>	Sariyak	Acanthaceae	Wp.,Lf.									Wp.,Lf.	
<i>Boswellia serrata</i>	Sallaki	Burseraceae				Ba.,Niryas						Ba.,Niryas	
<i>Buchanania lanzan</i>	Priyal	Anacardiaceae							St.,Ba.			St Ba.	
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Bhang	Cannabinaceae			Sd.							Lf.	
<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Amaltas	Caesalpiniaceae			Lf.,Fr.								Lf.,Fr.
<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	Kaasmard	Caesalpiniaceae					Wp.,Rt.		Wp ,FI.				
<i>Cassia tora</i>	Chakramard	Caesalpiniaceae		Lf.,Sd.								Lf.,Sd	
<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i>	Jyotismati	Celastraceae		Lf.,Sd.	Lf. Sd.oil			Sd.				Lf.,Sd	Lf
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Mandukparni	Umbelliferae	Wp.	Wp.,Lf.			Wp.					Wp.	Wp.
<i>Callicarpa macrophylla</i>	Priyangu	Verbenaceae				Lf.							
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Kasni	Compositae								Sd.	Sd.	Lf.,Sd.	
<i>Clerodendron serratum</i>	Bharangi	Verbenaceae			Lf.,Rt.							Rt.	
<i>Convolvulus pluricaulis</i>	Shankhpuspi	Convolvulaceae	Wp.	Wp.					Wp.,Lf.	Wp.		Wp..Lf.	
<i>Coriandum sativum</i>	Dhanyak	Umbelliferae	Wp.									Wp.,Fr.	
<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Haridra	Zingiberaceae				Rt.,Rh.						Rt.	
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	NagarMotha	Cyperaceae						Rh.,Rt.				Rt.	
<i>Cinnamomum</i>	Karpura	Lauracea				Niryas						N	
<i>Datura mete!</i>	Kala Dhatura											Lf.,FI ,Sd.	Lf.,FI.,d.
<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Bhringraj	Compositae			Wp.,Lf.								
<i>Elaeocarpus ganitrus</i>	R u d r a k s h	Elaeocarpace	Sd.						Sd.	Sd.		Sd.	
<i>Embelia ribes</i>	Vidang						Fr.					Fr.	Fr.
<i>Emblica officinalis</i>	Aaonla	Euphorbiaceae				Fr.						Fr.	
<i>Fumaria vaillanti</i>	Parpat	Fumariaceae			Wp.				Wp.				
<i>Grewia hirsuta</i>	Naagbala	Tiliaceae	Rt.									Rt.	
<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Gambhari	Verbenaceae										Rt.,Fr.	

<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Japa	Malvaceae	Fl.,Lf.						Fl.,Lf.		Fl.,Lf.		
<i>Hypocyamus niger</i>	Khurasani Ajwain	Solanaceae			Lf.,Sd.,F1.				Lf.,Sd.,F1.	Lf.,F1.			
<i>Inula racemosa</i>	Puskarmul	Compositae	Rt.		Rt.						Rt.		
<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Mehendi	Lythraceae							Fl.		Fl.		
<i>Madhuка indica</i>	Mahua	Sapotaceae	Fl.			F .				Fl.			
<i>Mesua ferea</i>	Nagkesar	Guttiferae							Stamen	Stamen			
<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Sahjana	Moringaceae			Sd.Coil	Rt.	Rt.,Sd.				Rt	Rt.	
<i>Mucuna prurita</i>	Kewanch	Fabaceae	Rt.,Sd.								Rt ,Sd.	Rt. Sd.	
<i>Nyctanthes arbortristis</i>	Harsingar	Oleaceae		Lf.						Lf.			
<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Tulsi	Labiatae		Lf.,Sd. Fl	Lf.,Sd.,Fl.,	Lf. Sd							
<i>Onosma bracteatum</i>	Gojavan	Boraginaceae	Lf.,Rt.							Lf.,Rt.	Lf.,Rt.		
<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>	Syonak	Bignoniaceae				Lf.,Rt.,Ba.							
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Changeri	Oxalidaceae									Wp.		
<i>Paedaria foetida</i>	Gandprasarini	Rubiaceae				Lf.,Rt.							
<i>Piper longum</i>	Pippali	Piperaceae								Rt.	Rt.,Fr.		Fr.
<i>Premna mucronata</i>	Agnimanth	Veprbenaceae	Lf.,Rt.								Lf.,Rt.		
<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Citraka	Plumbaginaceae				Ba ,Rt.			Rt.			Ba.,Rt.	
<i>Prunus cerasoides</i>	Padmak	Rosaceae	Ba.					Ba.				Ba.	
<i>Psoralia corylifolia</i>	Bakuchi	Fabaceae										Sd.,Seed oil	
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Dadima	Punicaceae		Lf.		Lf.			Lf.			Fr.	
<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>	Sarpagandha	Apocynaceae	Rt.	Rt						Rt.	Rt.	Rt.	
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Eranda	Euphorbiaceae				Lf.,Rt.,Sd.						Lf.,Rt.,Sd.	Lf.,Rt.,Sd.
<i>Rubia cordifolia</i>	Manjistha	Rubiaceae	Rt.								Rt.	Rt.	
<i>Santalum album</i>	Chandan	Santalaceae	Pulp									Pulp	
<i>Saraca asoca</i>	Asok	<u>Caesalpinacea</u>	Ba.,Sd.			Lf.,Sd.	Sd.					B a .	*
<i>Sapindus tropliatus</i>	Reetha/Aristak	<u>Sapindaceae</u>										Lf.,Sd.	
<i>Sesbania grandifolia</i>	Agastya	Papilionatae				Lf.,Rt.	<u>Wp.,Lf.</u>					<u>Wp.,Lf.</u>	Rt.oil
<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Bala	Malvaceae				Lf.,Rt.						Lf.,Rt.	Lf.,Rt
<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i>	Gorakhmund!	Compositae				Wp.,F I.	W p . F 1 .						
<i>Solanum surattense</i>	Chotti Kateri	Solanaceae											
<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>	Kuchila	<u>Loganiacea</u>											
<i>Terminalia bellerica</i>	<u>Reheda</u>	<u>Cornbretaceae</u>					Fr.						V
<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Haritaki	Combretaceae	Fr.									Fr.	
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Gokhru	Zygophyllaceae				Fr.						Ba ,Fr.	
<i>Vetivera zizanioides</i>	Khas/Useer	Gramineae							Rt.,Rh.			Rt.,Rh.	
<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Nirgundi	Verbenaceae	Lf.,Rt.,SdF .		<u>Lf.,Rt.,Sd.,F</u>	<u>Lf.,Rt.,Sd.,F</u>			<u>Lf.,Rt.,Sd</u>	<u>Lf Rt.,Sd.</u>		<u>Lf.,Rt.,Sd.,Fr.</u>	<u>Lf.,Rt.,Sd.,</u>
<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Aswagandha	Solanaceae		Rt.	Wp.,Lf.,Rt.					Rt.			

Abbreviation: Ba.=Bark,U.=Leaves,F1.=Flower,Fr.=Fruit,Niryas=Gum or Resin of Plant,Pulp,Rh.=Rhizome,Rt.=Root,Sd.=Seed,St.=Stem,Wp.=Whole plant.

**REFERENCES**

- Anonymous, 1986.** *The Useful Plants of India* CSIR, New Delhi.
- Badoni, A.K., 1995.** *Garhwal Himalaya Mei Javik Vividhta Sanrakshan Evam Satat- Vikas Hetu Jari Booti Udyog*, Dehra Dun.
- Chandra, V., 1989.** Medicinal Plants used by the Tribals of Arunachal Pradesh.
- Chopra,R.N.{1958}.**Chopra's Indigenous Drugs of India. Calcutta.
- Chopra, R.N., Nayar, S.L. and Chopra, I.C., 1956.** *Glossary of Indian Medicinal Plants*. C.S.I.R., New Delhi.
- Dastur, J.F., 1951.** *Medicinal Plants of India and Pakistan*. Bombay.
- Jain, S.K., 1969.** Medicinal Plants. B.S.I., Calcutta.
- Kirtikar, K.R. and Basu, B.D., 1935.** *Indian Medicinal Plants*.vol. I-IV. Allahabad.
- Nadkarni, A.K., 1908.** India material Medica, vol. I, Bombay.
- Uniyal, B.P.& Rao, R.R.,{1993}.**Vegetation and Flora of Rajaji Sanctury In Uttar Pradesh,India.*Journal Economic and Taxonomic Botany*,vol I.17:13
- Uniyal, M.R., 1989.** *Medicinal Flora of Garhwal Himalayas*. Shri Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhawan, Nagpur.
- Sharma, P.V., 1993.** Dravya Guna Vigyana. Vol. I, Chaukhambha Bharti Academy, Varanasi.
- Sharma, P.V. , 2003.** Dravyaguna Vigyana Vol.II , Chaukhambha Bharti Academy,Varanasi.
- Taylor, D., 1989.** Medicinal flora of Garhwal Himalaya. Shree Baidyanath. Ayurvedic Bhawan Pvt. Ltd. Nagpur.

**Author Biography:**

<b>Name</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Dr. Shalini Waila</b>
<b>Qualification</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>M.Sc, B.ed, P.hd.(Taxonomic Study of Medicinal Plants of Haridwar District)</b>
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Govt. Teacher (State Govt. Uttarakhand)</b>
<b>Email Id</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>shalini.ntl@gmail.com</b>
<b>Contact No.</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>9837283393</b>