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A Catalogue of Tree, Shrub and Some Herb Species Found on The Panchakot Mahavidyalaya Campus, Purulia, West Bengal, India

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Abstract: **As a key aspect of biological diversity, vegetation is indispensable for supporting human and animal life, offering vital energy sources, and maintaining ecological balance by mitigating soil erosion, desertification, and other environmental degradation. The creation of sustainable plant communities can be achieved by designing landscapes that feature a diverse palette of plants, encompassing trees, medicinal plants, and ornamental plants, which collectively contribute to a healthy environment, provide ecosystem services, and support biodiversity. The objective of this project was to quantify the number of species with frequency by preparing a catalogue. The study further aims to foster a sense of responsibility among students to protect and preserve the biodiversity particularly in regards to the medicinal values of plants and plant lifeon the campus of PanchakotMahavidyalaya, located in Purulia district, West Bengal, India. In this present investigation 118 species of 46 families were found in the campus, of which woody trees (35), shrubs (32), herbs (26) and somecreepers (15), palm(05), grasses(03), parasitic (02) plants etc.**

Keywords: Catalogue, medicinal plants, ecological balance, Panchakot Mahavidyalaya.

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1. Introduction

Throughout human history, plants have been the cornerstone of human survival, providing essential

resources to fulfil basic needs [1]. As per the World Health Organization (WHO), approximately 20,000 plant species globally possess medicinal properties, out of a total of 250,000 species, with around 800 species being commercially utilized. The Indian subcontinent is characterized by an impressive plant diversity, with around 45,000 species identified, of which 8,000 possess medicinal properties, and nearly 75% of these species are found growing wild or in semi-natural environments [2].Biodiversity is wide range of different species of organisms that are naturally present in one environment. Vegetation is a vital component that supports human and animal life by providing essential energy sources, while also playing a crucial role in environmental conservation by preventing soil erosion and combating desertification [3]. The physiological and chemical differences among various plant species, including their secondary compounds and structural variations, provide a diverse array of resources for humans, including food, clothing, shelter, and medicine, as well as sustenance for animals [4]. Plants provide numerous essential services, including oxygen production, carbon sequestration, regulation of the water cycle, and mitigation of soil, water, and air pollution. On the other hand, biodiversity provides the base for the improvement of agricultural crops, decoration Plants, foliage and fruit trees. This can only be achieved if we conserve and manage biodiversity as a valuable asset and take measures to prevent species extinction. Consequently, an effort has been undertaken to investigate and document the plant species found within the campus premises. Researchers are investigating various morphological traits, including plant habit, height, leaf structure, inflorescence, flower morphology, and fruit characteristics, to document the diverse range of plant species present on the campus of PanchakotMahavidyalaya in Purulia district, West Bengal, India.

2. Methodology

Area of study: The present study was carried out in PanchakotMahavidyalaya Campus, Sarbari, Purulia district. The college is positioned near the base of PanchetPahar, at the northern extremity of Purulia district. Coordinates: 23.6475198°N 86.8170626°E**(plate 1).**

Field survey: The survey adopted to conduct the Green Audit of the college had the following Components Onsite Visit five-days, from August,2022 to January, 2024. Field visit was conducted by the Green Audit Team including students**(plate 2)**. The key focus of the visit was on assessing the status of the green cover of the college campus, their waste management practices and energy conservation strategies etc. At the visiting time, mainly our team was focussed on the floral diversity, where flora is categorised into tree, shrubs, herbs, ornamental plants etc. The discussion was focused

on identifying the attitudes and awareness towards environmental issues at the institutional and local level. Field numbers were given for every specimen in the field notebook. The identification of plant species was carried out using regional floristic literature reported time to time from different parts of Purulia district by several researchers [5],[6],[7]. The photographs of some plants were taken at different times **(plate 3).**

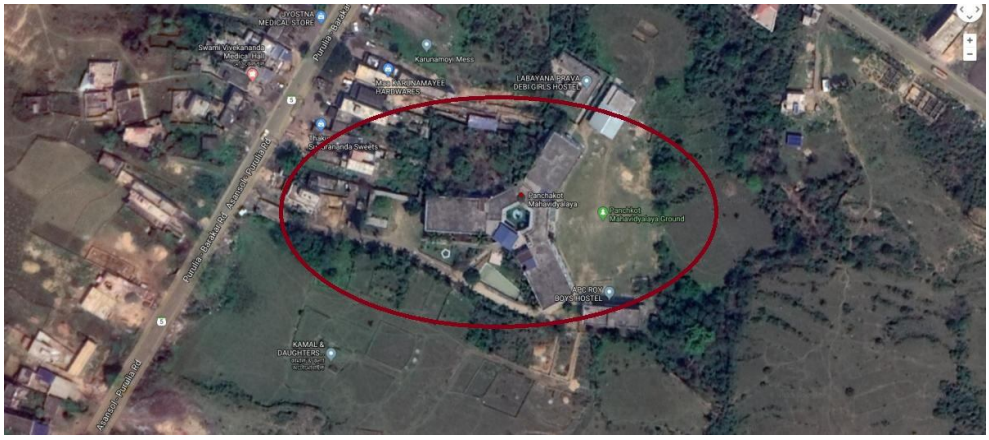

Plate 1: Position of college and survey area

Plate 2: Survey time within campus

2. Result and discussion

Research findings indicated that the campus is home to a wide variety of plants, encompassing ornamental, medicinal, and edible species, along with multiple tree types, which collectively offer a range of ecosystem services to the people [8],[9]. This project presents an exhaustive survey of the Angiosperm flora found within the eco-friendly campus of PanchakotMahavidyalaya, highlighting its valuable collection of medicinally significant plant species, including naturally grown and intentionally planted trees aimed at pollution control and campus beautification. The campus boasts an impressive array of plant life. Their scientific names, local names, family and number of frequencies are enlisted. These results were positively correlated with grouping according habits of floras. The list of flora of 118 species of 46 families indicates a significant diversity of plants which indicates the overall richness of the place. We have classified the overall flora in 07 groups (**table 1**)and their % of habit in **chart 1**. The most diverse group is the tree, shrubs and herbs, whereas there are 2 species of parasitic plants and palm which shows the least diversity, enlisted in (**table 2-8)**.Fabaceae and Apocynaceae families are much more diverse with 20 and 17 species respectively, others families are available but not much rich, stated in **chart 2**.

A	Trees	**35**	Table-2
B	Shrubs	**32**	Table-3
C	Herbs	**26**	Table-4
D	Palms	**05**	Table-5
E	Grasses	**03**	Table-6
F	Creepers	**15**	Table-7
G	Parasitic	**02**	Table-8

Table 1: Checklist of floral groups with species number

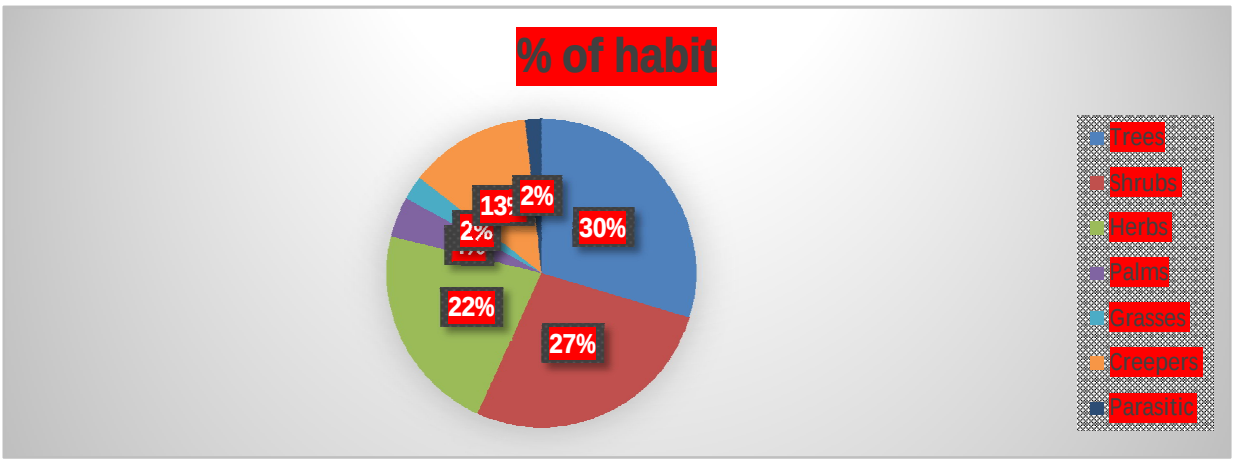

Chart 1: % of habit of available species within college campus

Desmodium sp.

Pergularia sp.

Ichnocarpus frutescens

Gymnemasp

Nerium sp

Lagerostroemiasp

Alstoniasp

Allamanda sp

Antigononsp

Alysicarpussp

Hibiscus sp

Cassia sp

Plate 3: Some photographs of plants available in the campus

SI. NO.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Total No.
1	***Alstoniascholaris***	Chhatim	Apocynaceae	4
2	***Carissa spinarum L***	karonda,	Apocynaceae	1
3	***Holarrhenapubescens***	Kurchi,	Apocynaceae	1
4	**Plumeria rubra *L.***	gulancha	Apocynaceae	5
5	***Ficus hispida***	Kakdumur	Moraceae	7
6	***Mangifera indica***	Aam	Anacardiaceae	4
7	***Saracaasoka***	Ashok	Fabaceae	1
8	***Mimusopselengi***	Bokul	Caesalpiniaceae	1
9	***Aegle marmelos***	Bel	Rutaceae	3
10	***Swietenia mahagoni***	Mehogini	Meliaceae	3
11	***Polialthia longifolia***	Debdaru	Annonaceae	3
12	***Eucalyptus sp.***	Eucaliptas	Myrtaceae	1
13	***Melia azedarach***	Neem	Meliaceae	2
14	***Syzygiumcumini***	jaam	Myrtaceae	2
15	***Lagerstroemia speciosa***	jarul	Lythraceae	3
16	***Anthocephalas chinensis***	kadam	Rubiaceae	1
17	***Bauhinia purpurea***	kanchan	Caesalpiniaceae	7
18	***Samanea saman***	khirish	Mimosaceae	14
19	***Delonix regia***	Gulmahar	Caesalpiniaceae	1
20	***Caesalpinia pulcherima***	Krishnachura	Caesalpiniaceae	4
21	***Peltophorumpterocarpum***	Radhachura	Caesalpiniaceae	4
22	***Ziziphus jujuba***	kul	Rhamnaceae	16
23	***Bombax ceiba***	Simul	Malvaceae	2
24	***Butea monosperma***	Palash	Fabaceae	11
25	***Psidium guajava***	Peyara	Myrtaceae	6
26	***Tectona grandis***	Segun	Verbenaceae	77
27	***Streblus aspera***	Shaora	Moraceae	12
28	***Nyctanthesarbortristis***	Sheuli	Oleaceae	1
29	***Leucenaleucocephala***	Subabul	Mimosaceae	2
30	***Albizia procera***	Jhunjhuni	Mimosaceae	20
31	***Acacia auriculiformis***	Sonajhuri	Fabaceae	2
32	***Cassia fistula***	Bandar lathi	Fabaceae	1
33	***Dulbergiasiso***	Sisu	Fabaceae	1
34	***Thevetia peruviana***	kolke	Apocynaceae	12
35	***Allamanda cathertica***	Allamanda	Apocynaceae	23

Table 2: Checklist of trees

SI. NO.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Total No.
1	***Calotropis procera***	Swetakanda	Apocynaceae	Few
2	***Calotropis gigantea***	Akanda	Apocynaceae	Few
3	***Cryptolepis dubia***	Dudhia	Apocynaceae	Few
4	***Tabernaemontanadivaricata***	Tagar	Apocynaceae	4
5	***Hibiscus rosa-sinencic***	Jaba	Malvaceae	6
6	***Glycosmis pentaphyla***	Anshshaora	Rutaceae	Infinite
7	***Lippiajavanica***	Ban karpur	verbenaceae	Infinite
8	***Jusminumpubescens***	Beli	Oleaceae	2
9	***Clerodendrumviscosum***	Gnetu	Verbenaceae	Infinite
10	***Clerodendruminnerme***	Chotoghentu	Verbenaceae	Infinite
11	***Cassia tora***	Senna	Fabaceae	Infinite
12	***Cassia acutifolia***	senna	Fabaceae	Infinite
13	***Duranta repens***	Duranta	verbenaceae	Infinite
14	***Datura metel***	dhutura	Solanaceae	Few
15	***Rosa sp.***	Golap	Rosaceae	3
16	***Solanum torvum***	Kanta begun	Solanaceae	Few
17	***Heliotropium indicum***	Hatisur	Boraginaceae	Infinite
18	***Sida acuta***	Berela	Malvaceae	Infinite
19	***Cassia sophera***	Swet senna	Fabaceae	Infinite
20	***Nerium oleander***	Karabi	Apocynaceae	14
21	***Nerium indicum***	Raktakarabi	Apocynaceae	11
22	***Lantana camara***	Putus	Verbenaceae	Infinite
23	***Celosia argentea***	morogphul	Amaranthaceae	21
24	***Acalypha indica***	muktojhuri	Euphorbiaceae	Infinite
25	***Catharanthus roseus***	Nayantara	Apocynaceae	Infinite
26	***Ixora sp.***	Rangan	Rubiaceae	13
27	***Ricinus communis***	Reri	Euphorbiaceae	Few
28	***Desmodiumgangeticum***	Salparni	Fabaceae	Infinite
29	***Tecomagaudichaudi***	Sonapati	Bignoniaceae	2
30	***Eupatorium odoratum***	Tibragandha	Asteraceae	Infinite
31	***Ageratum conijoides***	Ageratum	Asteraceae	Infinite
32	***Abroma augusta***	Ulatkambal	Sterculiaceae	1

Table 3: Checklist of shrubs

SI. NO.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Total No.
1	***Alternanthera philoxeroides***	Barmi	Amaranthaceae	Infinite
2	***Alternantherasessilis***	Mete, sanchi	Amaranthaceae	Infinite
3	***Oxalis corniculata***	Amrulshak	Oxalidaceae	Infinite
4	***Achyranthus aspera***	Apang	Amaranthaceae	Infinite
5	***Scoparia dulcis***	Chinipata	Scrophulariaceae	Infinite
6	***Amaranthus viridis***	Bon note	Amaranthaceae	Infinite
7	***Nicitianaplumbaginifolia***	Ban tamak	Solanaceae	Few
8	***Croton bonplandianum***	Ban tulsi	Euphorbiaceae	Infinite
9	***Euphorbia hirta***	Dudhi	Euphorbiaceae	Infinite
10	***Phyllanthus niruri***	Bhuin amla	Phyllanthaceae	Infinite
11	***Phyla nudiflora***	Bhuin okra	Verbenaceae	Infinite
12	***Aervalanata***	Chaldhowa	Amaranthaceae	Infinite
13	***Tagetes sp.***	Ganda	Asteraceae	Few
14	***Aloe barbadensis***	Aloe	Liliaceae	Few
15	***Cleome viscosa***	makorful	Cleomaceae	Few
16	***Solanum nigram***	Kakmachi	Solanaceae	Infinite
17	***Andrographis paniculata***	Kalmegh	Acanthaceae	Few
18	***Commelinabenghalensis***	Kansira	Commelinaceae	Infinite
19	***Eclipta alba***	Kneshut	Asteraceae	Infinite
20	***Ocimumtenuiflorum***	Krishna tulsi	Lamiaceae	Few
21	***Desmodiumtriflorum***	Kodalia	Fabaceae	Infinite
22	***Blumealacera***	Kukurshoka	Asteraceae	Infinite
23	***Ruelliatiberosa***	Ruellia	Acanthaceae	Infinite
24	***Vernonia sp.***	Sahadebi	Asteraceae	Infinite
25	***Sonchus arvensis***	Sonchus	Asteraceae	Infinite
26	***Tridexprocambens***	Tridakha	Asteraceae	Infinite

Table 4: Checklist of herbs

SI. NO.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Total No.
1	***Dypsislutescens***	Arecapalm	Arecaceae	2
2	***Caryotaurens***	Fish tail	Arecaceae	17
3	***Phoenix sylvestris***	khejur	Arecaceae	3
4	***Cocos nucifera***	narkel	Arecaceae	7
5	***Areca catechu***	supuri	Arecaceae	6

Table 5: Checklist of palms

SI. NO.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Total No.
1	***Axonopussp***	Cheptighas	Poaceae	Infinite
2	***Cynodont dactylon***	Durba	Graminae	Infinite
3	***Chrysopogonauriculatus***	Chorkanta	Poaceae	Infinite

Table 6: Checklist of grasses

SI. NO.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Total No.
1	***Hemidesmus indicus***	Anantamul	Apocynaceae	Infinite
2	***Gymnemasylvestre***	Merasinghi	Apocynaceae	Few
3	***Cryptolepisdubia***	Dudhia	Apocynaceae	Few
4	***Pergulariadaemia***	Latabakanda	Asclepiadaceae	Infinite
5	***Tylophorafsciculata***	Anantamul	Apocynaceae	Few
6	***Paederiafoetida***	Gandhapata	Rubiaceae	Infinite
7	***Clitoriaternatea***	Aparajita	Fabaceae	Infinite
8	***Cayratiapedata***	Gaylalata	Vitaceae	Infinite
9	***Passiflora suberosa***	Begam bahar	Passifloraceae	Few
10	***Cayratia trifloral***	Gaylalata	Vitaceae	Infinite
11	***Tinosporacordiofolia***	Gulanchalata	Menispermaceae	Infinite
12	***Stephania japonica***	Nimukhilata	Menispermaceae	Infinite
13	***Coccinia grandis***	Telakucha	Cucurbitaceae	Infinite
14	***Bougainvilliea sp.***	Baganvilas	Nyctaginaceae	2
15	***Antigononleptopus***	Anantalata	Polygonaceae	Few

Table 7: Checklist of creepers

SI. NO.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Family	Total No.
1	***Dendropathae falcata***	Baromanda	Loranthaceae	Few
2	***Cuscutareflexa***	Swanalata	Convolvulaceae	Infinite

Table 8: Checklist of Parasitic plants

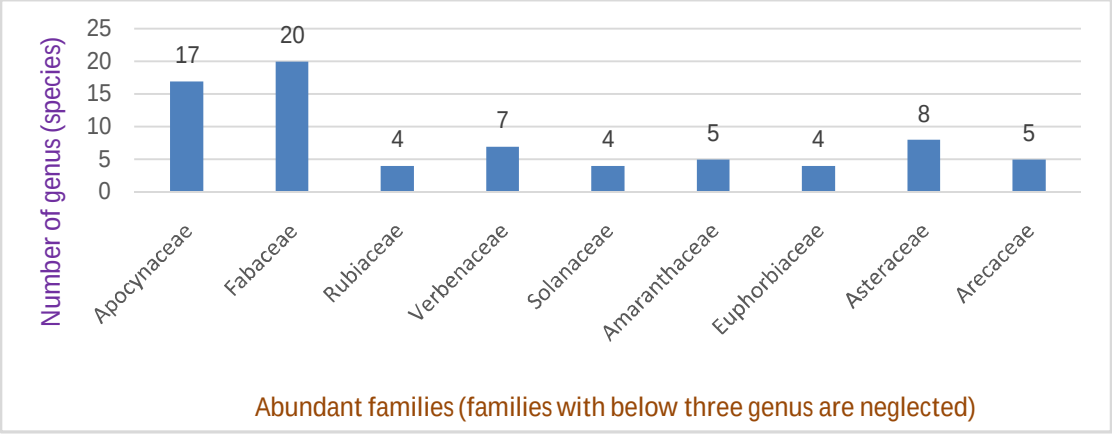

Chart 2: Family diversity within campus

SI. No.	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	FLOWERING / FRUITING	ECONOMIC/MEDICINAL IMPORTANCE
1.	*Alstoniascholaris(L.) R.Br*	Apocynaceae	April toJune	Bark usedforfever.
2.	*Acalypha indicaL.*	Euphorbiaceae	Throughout the year	Leaf is useful in broncitis, asthma,pneumonia and rheumatism, its roots and leaveshavelaxativeproperties.juiceoflea ves isconsideredanefficientemetic.
3.	*Achyranthes asperaL.*	Amaranthaceaee	MarchtoMay	Whole plant useful in treatment of vomiting, bronchitis, heart disease, piles, itching abdominal pains, ascites, dyspepsia, dysentery,blood diseasesetc.
4.	*Ageratum conyzoidesL.*	Asteraceae (Compositae)	Julyto September	Wholeplanttreatspneumonia,butthemost commonuse istocurewoundsand burns.
5.	*Andrographispanicu lataNees.*	Acanthaceae	Novemberto December	Leavesanthelmintic, digestive and useful in hyperdispsia, burning sensation, wounds, ulcers, chronic fever, malarial andintermittent fevers, inflammations, cough, bronchitis, skin diseases, leprosy, colic,flatulence,diarrhoea, dysentery, haemorrhoidsetc.
6.	*Passifloracoccinea Aubl.*	Passifloraceae	Midwinterto late summer	Leaves used to treat nervousness, menopausal problemsa n d Parkinson'sdise ase.
7.	*ArecacatechuL.*	Arecaceae(Pal mae)		Leafextraxthasantidepressantproperties. thearecanut,isoftenchewedalongwiththe betelleaf.
8.	*Butea monosper ma (Lain.)Taubert*	Papillionaceae	MarchtoApril	It is used for timber, resin, fodder, medicine, and dye,used as astringent antidiarrheal, antidysenteric, febrifuge, aphrodisiac, purgative, anthelmintic drugs.
9.	*Blumealacera(Bur m. f.) DC.*	Asteraceae(Co mpositae)	Januaryto April	Leaves considered a valuable homoeopathic drug, useful in case of enuresis, neuralgia, headache,coldbornecough.Atinctureisu seful incaseofbleeding piles.
10.	*Catharanthus roseu s (L.)G.Don*	Apocynaceae	MarchtoJuly	Whole p l a n t :treatm a l a r i a ,diarrhea,diabe tes,cancer, andskindiseases.
11.	*Cayratiatrifolia(L.) Domin*	Vitaceae	April to September	Theroot mixedwith groundpepperapplied to boils.

12.	*Peltophorumpteroca rpum(DC.) Backer ex Heyne*	Caesalpiniacea e	MarchtoJune	Leaves an astringent for intestinal disorders, after pain at childbirth, sprains, bruises and aslotionforeyetroubles,muscularpainsand sores.Usedforgarglesandtoothpowders.
13.	*IxoracoccineaL.*	Rubiaceae	Almost throughoutthe year	Usedinthetreatmentdiarrhea,nausea, cough, asthma, wounds and sores.
14.	*Acaciaauriculifor mis A.Cunn.exBenth*	Mimosaceae	Augustto October	Planthasantifilarial,anthelmenticpropert ies.
15.	*CassiafistulaL.*	Caesalpiniacea e	Aprilto June	Seedseffectiveintreatingconstipationandi n treating ulcers. The herb is very effectivein treating piles.
16.	*CassiasiameaLam k.*	Caesalpiniacea e	Novemberto March	In traditional medicine, the fruit is used to charm away intestinal worms and to prevent convulsionsinchildren.Theheartwoodisa laxative.
17.	*Caesalpiniapulcher rima(L.) Swartz*	Caesalpiniacea e	April to September	Leavesusedas febrifuge.
18.	*Ceibapentandra(L.) Gaertn.*	Bombacaceae	Februaryto early March	Bark decoction used as diuretic, aphrodisiac, and to treat headache, and type II diabetes
19.	*Dalbergia sissooRoxb.*	Papillionaceae	MarchtoMay	Reportedtobestimulant,sissooisafolkrem edy for excoriations, gonorrhea, and skin ailments.
20.	*Lantana camaraL.*	Verbenaceae	MarchtoJune	Extractsofthefreshleavesusedasanantipyr etic, carminative and in the treatment of respiratory system infections.
21.	*Saracaasoca(Roxb.) de Wilde*	Caesalpiniacea e	JanuarytoMay	The bark is used in uterine infections and as astringent in cases of internal haemorrhoids.
22.	*Schleichera oleos a (Lour.)Oken*	Sapindaceae	Marchto May	Usedasanalgesic,antibioticandagainst dysentery. Kusumoil usedto cureitch,acne, burns, other skin troubles, rheumatism.
23.	*SidaacutaBurm.f.*	Malvaceae	Throughout the year	Used as diuretic in rheumatic infections and demulcent in gonorrheaandchronicdysentery .
24.	*SidarhombifoliaL.*	Malvaceae	Throughout the year	Leavesareusedtorelieveswelling,thefruits are used to relieve headache, the mucilage is usedasanemollient,andtherootisusedtotrea trheumatism
25.	*Swieteniamacrophyll a King*	Meliaceae	MaytoAugus t	Seedusedforbloodsugarregulationandas anantioxidant.

26.	*Tabernaemontanadivaricate(L.)R.Brown*	Apocynaceae	Aprilto September	Leavesusedtotreatvariousdiseases like diarrhea, abdominal tumours, arthralgia, asthma, epilepsy, eye infections, fever,fractures, inflammation, leprosy, oedema,paralysis,piles,rheumaticpain,skin diseases,urinarydisorders,strangury,toothacheulcerationandvomiting.
27.	*Tecomastans(L.)Juss. ex H,B& K.*	Bignoniaceae	Februaryto Novembe r	The leaves and roots of the plant contain bioactive compounds, especially monoterpenes,whichmayhavemedicinalusesi.ediureticandvermifuge.
28.	*TerminaliacatappaL.*	Combretaceae	MarchtoJune	Leavesusedtotreatliverdiseases.
29.	*Thevetiaperuviana (Pers.)K.Schum.*	Apocynaceae	MarchtoAugust	Leavesreportedtopossessantifertilityand/or spermicidal activity.
30.	*Tremaorientalis (L.)Blume*	Ulmaceae	DecembertoApril	The leaves and the bark are used to treat coughs, sore throats, asthma, bronchitis, gonorrhea,yellowfever,toothache,andasan antidotetogeneralpoisoning
31.	*Clerodendrum splendensG.Don*	Verbenaceae	Decemberto April	leafaqueousextractisusedtoalleviatesymptoms of diabetes, obesity and hypertension.
32.	*FicushispidaL.f.*	Moraceae	April to September	Plant pacifies leukoderma,psoriasis, hemorrhoids, ulcers, jaundice, inflammations, fever, alopecia.
33.	*Nerium indicumMill.*	Apocynaceae	Aprilto October.	Paste of theroot bark andleaves isusedin ringworm and other skin diseases.
34.	*Bauhiniaacuminata L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	April toJune	Barkandleavesrelievesbiliousness.
35.	*Mangifera indicaL.*	Anachardiaceae	Decemberto June	Leaves applied on burnsand scales; Decoctionofbarktreatshaemorrhagefrom uterus.
36.	*PlumeriaacutifoliaAit.*	Apocynaceae	Mayto September	WholePlantusedinthetreatmentofulcers, herpes, scabies and seeds possesshaemostaticproperties.
37.	*SolanumnigrumL.*	Solanaceae	July-October	Leavesusedinfeveranddiorrhoea.Fruitastonicandlaxative.
38.	*Dalbergia sissooRoxb.*	Papillionaceae	MarchtoMay	Reportedtobestimulant,sissooisafolkremedy for excoriations, gonorrhea, and skin ailments.
39.	*Delonixregia(Boj er) Rafin.,*	Caesalpiniaceae	Summermonths	The leaf used by folk medicinal practitioners forcontrollingsugarlevelindiabeticpatients.

40.	*Mikaniamicranth a (L.) Kunth*	Asteraceae(Compositae)	Januaryto March	The macerated plant used to apply to new wounds, insect stings and other skin irritations, and the leaves after being boiledinsaltwaterandcooledareappliedt otheskintorelieveitching"
41.	*Ocimum sanctumL.*	Lamiaceae(Labiatae)	Throughout the year	Leafcures cough.
42.	*Oldenlandiacorymbosa L.*	Rubiaceae	February-June	Usedinthetreatmentofjaundiceandgonorrhoea
43.	*Cynodondactylon (L.) Pers.*	Poaceae(Gramineae)	Marchto September	Rhizomeusedtraditionallyfor thetreatment of congestive heart failure, have diuretic properties and useful in the treatment of congestive heart congestion.
44.	*Cyperusrotundus L.*	Cyperaceae	Februaryto August	Root is pungent, acrid, cooling, astringent, appetizer, stomachic, anthelmintic and useful in treatment of leprosy, thirst, fever, blood diseases, biliousness, dysentery, pruritis,pain, vomiting, epilepsy, opthalmia,erysipelas etc. According to the Unanisystem of medicine, the root is diuretic, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, vulneraryandusefulforulcers,sores,fevers,dyspepsia, urinary concretions. Useful in checking soil erosion.

Table 9: List of some selected plants from college campus with their medicinal values and flowering (fruiting) time

3. Conclusion

This study observed a diverse array of plants, comprising both wild and intentionally planted species, which generally augment their local environment and foster improved ecological conditions. Exploring the campus can enrich one's knowledge of botany, promote ecological awareness, and in still conservation values, making it a valuable experience for academics and the general public alike. It is now clear that preserving biological resources is crucial for human well-being and long-term sustainability.Now it is a challenge to the future workers in this field of research to come forward and contribute information on the ethnomedicinal aspects of plants which still remain be explore. However, further research may be under taken future for identifying the specific bioactive compounds of medicinal plants, which are responsible for inducing amelioration of the disease in human being.

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