

Q. Describe the important drug yielding plant of Bihar with their uses.

Ans:- Bihar has various type of drug yielding plant which are found in the forest of Chhota Nagpur and old Santhal - Parganae and are also distributed along the plains of Ganga. Indian Council of medical research scheme took step for the drug research scheme in the year ~~1963~~ 1964. The medicinal plants have been great help of the human being in removing many diseases. Now a days almost every ayurvedic, kaviraji, yunani, allopathic and homeopathic medicines use different parts of medicinal plants. Medicinal plants are generally wild in distribution. Very few are cultivated. The plants and the plant parts in which drug occurs may be classified as from leaves plants, roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds and from barks. Some of the important medicinal plants of Bihar with their uses are as follows :-

1. TULSI →

Systematic Position -

Class - Dicotyledon

Sub-class - Herbaceae

Order - Lamiales

Family - Lamiaceae

Genus - Ocimum

Species - sanctum

The plant is commonly called as Tulsi which is worshipping as well as medicinal value. The plant is herbaceous, perennial and widely distributed in Bihar. The leaves of the plant is aromatic. The juice of the leaves are given in Malaria, disorder of liver and cough and cold. Leaves are boiled in water and taking like a tea which

reliefs from body aches. Seeds are mucilaginous and have soothing effect on the mucous membrane.

2. NEEM →

Systematic

Position →

Class - Dicotyledon
Sub class - Polypetalae
Series - Disciflorae
Order - Geraniales
Family - Meliaceae
Genus - Azadirachta
Species - indica

The plant is quite common in India. All the parts of the plant is used as medicine.

- The juice of the leaf is used in Jaundice.
- Various skin diseases and purification of the blood. Young leaves are also used in small pox, for cooling and as vegetable.
- Fruits are purgative which soothe the skin and mucous membrane. The oil of the seed is used in skin diseases, rheumatism and in leprosy.

3. KALMEGH →

Systematic

Position →

Class - Dicotyledon
Sub class - Herbaceae
Order - Personales
Family - Acanthaceae
Genus - Andrographis
Species - paniculata

The plant is wild, annual and herbaceous. The entire plant has medicinal value. The juice of root, leaves and stems are used to cure the stomach disease or as tonic for blood purification or in fever or in Jaundice.

4. SATMULI →

Systematic Position —

- Class - Monocotyledon
- Series - Coronarieae
- Family - Liliaceae
- Genus - Asparagus
- Species - Scariosus

The plant is wild, perennial and herbaceous. The leaves and the modified fasciculated roots has the medicinal value. Fruit is highly mucilaginous and is used to treat in Dysia, dysentery and in stimulating yield of milk, it is also used as tonic and possess soothing effect. It is more common in the forest of Santhal pargana and Chotanagpur.

✓ 5. SARPGANDHA →

Systematic Position —

- Class - Dicotyledon
- Order - Gentiales
- Family - Apocynaceae
- Genus - Rauwolfia
- Species - serpentina

The plant is wild, perennial and herbaceous. The juice extract from the root is used in blood pressure, heart disease, mental disorder, antidote to poison, bites of poisonous reptiles and stings of insects or arthropods.

✓ 6. DHATURA →

Systematic Position →

- Class - Dicotyledon
- Sub class - Gamopetalae
- Order - Polytrichales
- Family - Solanaceae
- Genus - Datura
- Species - fastuosa

The plant is perennial, herbaceous which is found in temperate region more. They are wild or cultivated. All parts of the plant are used as medicine in Asthama, digestive purpose, skin disease, wounds and internal disease of woman, but excess use of the medicine to men or animals becomes harmful.

7. BASAK →

Systematic

Position -

- Class - Dicotyledon
- Sub class - Herbaceae
- Family - Acanthaceae
- Genus - Adhatoda
- Species - vasica

It is perennial, herbaceous, which is wild or cultivated. Roots, young leaves and flower buds are used in cough and cold, fever and T. B.

8. BEL →

Systematic

Position -

- Class - Dicotyledon
- Order - Geraniales
- Family - Rutaceae
- Genus - Aegle
- Species - marmelas

It is perennial tree which is more common in Santal Pargana and Chotanagpur. Its root, stem, leaves and pulps (fruits) are used in fever, dysentery, blood pressure and constipation.

9. HARZORA →

Systematic Position -

- Class - Dicotyledon
- Sub class - Herbaceae
- Order - Geraniales
- Family - Vitaceae

Genus - Cissus
Species - quadrangularis.

It is perennial and herbaceous. Whole plant is used in bone fracture of animals as well as man.

10. KOICHELA →

Systematic

Position —

Class - Dicotyledon.
Order - Geraniales
Family - Loganiaceae
Genus - Stychnos
Species - nuxvomica

The plants are common in Bihar (Chhotanagpur), Orissa, Bengal, South India, China and Australia. The matured seed of the plant obtained from its fruits are very hard and bitter as well as poisonous. It contains stychnin and Bucine alkaloids. Drugs are used as tonic or treatment of nervousness and in paralysis. Drug or seeds are powerful poison. So in every direction a small dose is given as by the consultation of the Physician this medicine is used. Nuxvomica is very common in homeopathic medicine also.