



JSS MAHAVIDYAPEETA

## JSS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Affiliated to the University of Mysore & Re-Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade

DOUBLE ROAD, CHAMARAJANAGAR : 571 313

Ph.: 08226-222076 & FAX: 08226-226505

Website: jsscwn.com

E-mail : jsscwnagar@gmail.com

### ALTERNATE SOURCE OF ENERGY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION

#### Solar lights

Natural energy is being utilized in our college. Solar lights, Solar panels and LED bulbs are also being used

#### In the campus





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Located in the entrance



Hostel Premises





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### Solar Pannels



### Solar Pannels located in the hostel







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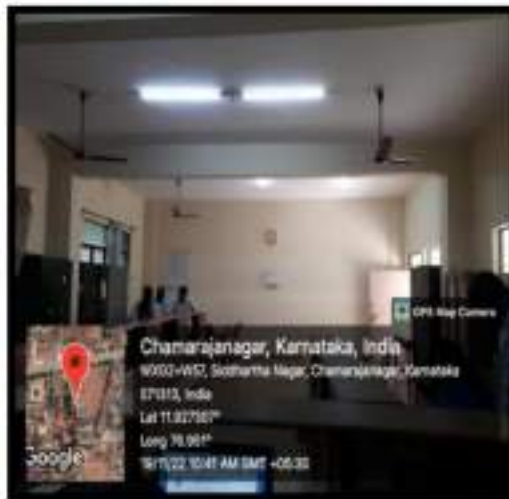
Website: [jsscwn.com](http://jsscwn.com)

E-mail : [jsscwnagar@gmail.com](mailto:jsscwnagar@gmail.com)

### LED Bulbs



LED Bulbs in the corridors, Office Room and In Principals' Chamber





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### MANAGEMENT OF THE VARIOUS TYPES OF DEGRADABLE AND NON DEGRADABLE WASTE

#### Solid waste

Solid waste like piece of paper, pencil shaves and other dry wastes from classrooms, office and departments are collected in the dustbins.



**Dustbins are kept in each and every corner**



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### Vermi Compost

Our college has vermi compost unit. The compost produced in the unit is used for gardening.





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Raw garbage and dry garbage such as vegetables and food waste are separate and disposed by City Municipal Corporation



**Disposal of garbage by City Municipal Corporation**





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### **Liquid waste**

Liquid waste get treated by the sewage water treatment plant which is located at JSS Hospital opposite to our college. The treated/recycled water is used for gardening.



**Pipeline showing the discharge of treated water from JSS hospital to the college**





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### **Biomedical waste**

**Bio medical waste-sanitary pads are burnt in the incinerator.**



**Incinerator**



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### WATER CONSERVATION

Our institution is giving importance for water conservation. Regarding this we have rain water harvesting system and enrichment of under ground water,

#### Rain water harvesting



**The rain water is collected through the underground pipes and used for gardening**



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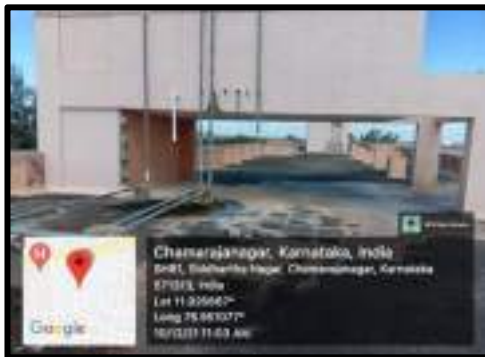
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### Maintenance of water bodies and distribution system in the campus.

Water is stored in bunds and tanks and distributed through pipelines



**Water supplies**



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### Enrichment of under ground water



**Measures taken for the enrichment of underground water**





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### GREEN CAMPUS INITIATIVES

#### Restricted Entry Of automobiles

To Avoid pollution in the campus, entry and riding of automobiles are strictly prohibited and vehicle should be parked in parking lot.



**Security**



**Parking**



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### Pedestrian Friendly path way



### **Barrier free pedestrian path**



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### Ban on use of Plastic

To keep the campus green, clean and free from plastic, we are creating awareness through sign boards in the campus



**Plastic Free Zone sign board in our campus**





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### Landscaping with trees and plants



**Outside the building**





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### Landscaping with trees and plants



**Inside and beside the building**



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### Maintenance of cleanliness

Sign boards are installed towards creating awareness and to maintain the cleanliness in the campus.





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### Green Campus



### Campus









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### Environment day

To initiate clean and green campus, our college celebrates world environment day every year by sapling the small plants in the college campus.





Plantation of sapling



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### **DISABLED- FRIENDLY ,BARRIER FREE ENVIRONMENT**

our college has special facilities for disabled, such as disabled friendly toilets,ramps and provision of human assistance.

### Ramp



**at the entrance**



**inside the college**



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### **Disabled friendly toilets**

Our college is facilitated with disabled friendly toilets for physically challenged students



### **Disabled friendly bathroom**





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### Human Assistance

For physically challenged students our college provides human assistance



### Human Assistance

  
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JSS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN  
CHAMARAJANAGAR



सत्यमेव जयते

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

Government of Karnataka

Rs. 100

e-Stamp


Certificate No. : IN-KA92990834010727U  
 Certificate Issued Date : 23-Nov-2022 01:54 PM  
 Account Reference : NONACC (FI)/ kacrsf108/ MYSORE21/ KA-MY  
 Unique Doc. Reference : SUBIN-KAKACRSFL0890136667590440U  
 Purchased by : E SREE FOUNDATION  
 Description of Document : Article 37 Note or Memorandum  
 Description : M O U  
 Consideration Price (Rs.) : 0  
 (Zero)  
 First Party : E SREE FOUNDATION  
 Second Party : JSS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN CHAMARAJA NAGARA  
 Stamp Duty Paid By : E SREE FOUNDATION  
 Stamp Duty Amount(Rs.) : 100  
 (One Hundred only)



Please write or type below this line

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)**

This Memorandum of understanding (MOU) is made and executed on this 1st of April, 2022 at Mysuru, Karnataka, by and between First Party and Second Party as mentioned in the table below;

  
**PRINCIPAL**  
**JSS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN**  
**CHAMARAJANAGAR**

  
**E SREE FOUNDATION**  
**HYDERABAD**

**Statutory Alert:**

1. The authenticity of this Stamp certificate should be verified at 'www.shoestamp.com' or using e-Stamp Mobile App of Stock Holding. Any discrepancy in the details on this Certificate and as available on the website / Mobile App renders it invalid.
2. The onus of checking the legitimacy is on the users of the certificate.
3. In case of any discrepancy please inform the Competent Authority.



First Party	Second Party
Represented by Its <b>ESREE FOUNDATION</b>	Represented by Its <b>JSS College for women, Chamarajnagara</b>
# 477, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Dr. Raj nivas 1 <sup>st</sup> Cross Maruthi Temple Road, Near Govt Library, Mysuru - 560009, Karnataka.	Shri. G Siddaraju, Principal, JSS College for Women, Chamarajanagar, B R Hills Road, Chamarajanagar town, Chamarajanagar-571313, Karnataka.

**ESREE FOUNDATION** referred to henceforth as the "First Party".

Whereas First Party will collect dry recyclable waste under the Wellbeing out of Waste (WOW), an initiative of ITC, through its super franchisee and waste paper will dispatches to ITC -Paperboards and Specialty Papers Division (PSPD), Unit Kovai, for recycling. Plastic waste / other waste materials will dispatch to authorized vendors / recyclers.

**JSS College for women, Chamarajnagara** referred to hence forth as the "second party".


Whereas the Second Party has agreed to give away the waste paper and plastic waste collected by its students, Volunteers, school management. The collection of dry recyclables from the Second Party will be initiated from as per schedule, where both the parties have agreed mutually.

**NOW THIS MOU WITNESSETH AS UNDER:**

*This MOU is intended to create a synergic alliance between both the Parties for the recycling dry-waste, which is a vital element in the protection of environment.*

**1) DEFINITIONS:**

- Wastepaper:** Discarded Printed white paper, note books, text books, exam answer sheets, question papers, project work papers, cardboard, old newspaper and old magazines, shredded papers, etc.
- Plastic waste:** Water bottles, pet bottles, High value Plastic (HDPE) etc.,
- Other Waste:** Metal, Copper and other waste items.
- E- Waste:** Used Electrical and Electronic equipment (Ex: Computer, Laptop, Phone, Fridge, LCD TV and etc.;)

  
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**JSS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN**  
**CHAMARAJANAGAR**



**QUALITY & QUANTITY:**


- e) Material should be free from food particles, without any contamination of garbage, (has to remove with prior discussion municipal waste) or any item which are detrimental to WOW initiative

**2) ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECOND PARTY:**

- a) Shall identify the quantum of wastepaper and plastic generated at its various Branches/ locations.
- b) Would store the all types of waste in a segregated manner in their premises safely and First Party would pick up on mutually agreed schedule. Meanwhile, the first party will not utilize any space apart from the space provided by the second party.
- c) However, the first party shall suggest / recommend about the type of waste is useful for recycle / obsolete.
- d) The first party will only handhold the dispatching of dry waste materials during Jatra / Jayanthi at 'Suttur Mutt'. Before handholding the same, the first will conduct propagation / awareness activity on segregation of waste (Dry & Wet) at the source only during these days for all the concerned personnel at its own cost.
- e) Agrees to appoint its representative to coordinate on various activities identified in MOU as per annexure -1: Table-1, and to notify First Party within a week of any change in responsibility.
- f) Security has the right to check/ investigate the transporter vehicle while carrying the waste papers and plastic waste for First Party.

**3) ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF FIRST PARTY:**

- a) The prime responsibility of the first party is to give / provide awareness on Segregation of Waste at the source only for all the students, staff and other personnel respectively with prior approval / discussion with the second party. The second party has to provide all their allied Institutions / Office locations with contact person name as it will be more helpful for the first party to conduct and make the awareness program effectively.
- b) All the dry waste materials which will generate in all the concerned Institutions / Offices will be collected by our authorized super franchisee only with prior approval from second party.
- c) Shall pay the second party for material collected as per cost card agreed in the annexure -1: Table - 2.
- d) Make necessary arrangements for collecting the wastepaper, plastic & transporting to its godown / Hub Center.
- e) Shall not use or disseminate any confidential information printed on the wastepaper to any third party.
- f) Providing paper recycling certificate (soft copy) from ITC WOW to your esteemed School / college / institution within a month.

  
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CHAMARAJANAGAR





- g) The first party will also provide end user certificate for Plastics / Metal picked up from the second party on a quarterly / yearly basis for the quantity collected respectively.
- h) The first party will give traceability, transparency for the material picked and disposal also we provide authenticate green certificate for the recycling done.

**4) PAYMENTS:**

- a) A sale invoice in the name of Super franchisee shall be issued with local applicable GST by second party to enable payment from Super franchisee up on receipt of invoice along with Weighment Slips within two days. or
- b) Statement of bills shall be provided to First party by second party for the immediate payment through online payment, UPI methods.
- c) In case of delay of the payment, may escalate to ITC WOW officials as per annexure table-1.

**OR**

First party shall supply required stationeries to the second party, as per the annexure for the total dry waste collected value during the agreement period.

Following is the standard stationary:

A4, 80 gsm 'Paper kraft' copier paper, Ozone treated, eco-friendly and elemental chlorine free paper.


(Price will be depending on the market price on the particular day first party supply to the second party)

**5) ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN GENERAL:**

- a) The details laid out in this MOU, notwithstanding the essence and spirit of this MOU is an understanding between First party and Second party.
- b) Any notice or other communication under or in connection with this agreement shall be in writing in the English language and shall be delivered personally or sent by way of e-mail to the party due to receive the notice or communication at its address set out in this contract or such other address as either party may specify by one month prior notice in writing to other.

**6) EXECUTION OF THIS AGREEMENT SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE:**

- a) A confirmation by both the parties that no benefit, either in cash or kind has been provided by either party to the other party or to any officer or employee, or any relative/ associate of any officer or employee of either party or of any of their associate institutions/organization in order to enter into this Agreement, and
- b) An undertaking by both the parties not to provide any benefit, either in cash or kind to any officer/employee/relative/associate of any officer or employee of either party as reward or consideration either for entering into this MOU or other matter relating to this Agreement.

  
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**CHAMARAJANAGAR**



**7) Other Terms:**

- a) Force Majeure: Neither party shall be liable for damages for any delay or failure to perform its obligations hereunder, if such delay or failure is due to reasons beyond the control of the concerned party including without limitation, strikes, riots, wars, fires, epidemics, quarantine restrictions, unusually severe weather, earth quakes, explosions, acts of God or state or any public enemy or acts mandated by applicable laws, regulation or order, whether valid or invalid, of any Governmental body.
- b) The Parties covenant that they will comply with all applicable laws and regulations in their conduct pursuant to this Agreement.
- c) Both the parties shall agree that it will not make use of, disseminate, or in any way disclose any confidential information to any person, firm or business. Furthermore, the existence of any discussions, negotiations or agreements in progress between the parties shall not be released to any form of public media without written approval of both parties.

**8) AGREEMENT / MOU VALIDITY:**

Validity for the period of 11 months with effect from date of agreement. Either party may terminate this Agreement by giving thirty (30) days written notice to the other party.

- a) Any dispute arising out of this Agreement shall be settled amicably between the parties. This Agreement is subjected to the Jurisdiction of Courts at Mysuru, Karnataka.

  
**PRINCIPAL**  
**JSS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN**  
**CHAMARAJANAGAR**




Annexure-1: Table -1

First Party: Contact details			
Name	Designation	Mobile Number	Email ID
Mr. Pandu S	Co-Ordinator	9900244009	officewow02@gmail.com
Mr. Chandan S	Programme officer	8073049399	mysoperations@esreefoundation.com
Mr. Srinath	Manager Corporates & Logistics	9686816211	wowqualityblr@esreefoundation.com
Mr. D Narasinga Rao	Head-ITC WOW Karnataka	7032920134	d.narasingarao@itc.in

Second Party: Contact details			
Name	Designation	Mobile Number	Email ID
Dr. Guruprasada G M	Librarian	9481814846	guruprasada1985@gmail.com
Mrs. G Siddaraju	Principal	08226-222076	jssewchnagar@gmail.com

In witness whereof, the parties here to have signed this agreement on the day, month and year mentioned hereinbefore.

First Party  
For E SREE FOUNDATION

Authorized Signatory



Second Party  
JSS College for Women

PRINCIPAL  
JSS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN  
CHAMARAJANAGAR

Authorized Signatory

Annexure -1: Table -2

Super Franchisee details who facilitate the collection on behalf of E SREE FOUNDATION	
Name	Location
ESREE GREEN WORKS PVT LTD	# 477, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Dr. Raj Nivas 1 <sup>st</sup> Cross Maruthi Temple Road, Near Govt Library, Mysuru - 560009 Karnataka
Cost Card of Waste Material	
Description of Material	Rate per Kg
White Paper	14
News Paper	12
Colour Records	4
Cotton Boxes / Kraft	10
Old books & Magazines	9
Plastics (High Value)	13
Metal	18
Shredding service	Free of cost Shredding facility will be provided and we shall pay Rs.6/per Kg for the shredded papers done from our end.
E- Waste	E Waste if any will be arranged to collect by authorized recyclers. *Rate subject to the items, quantity and make of the products*

Annexure-1 : Table -3

Authorized recyclers details who facilitate the E- Waste collection on behalf of E SREE FOUNDATION		
Recycler India Mgt LLP Harohalli 3 <sup>rd</sup> Phase KIADB Industrial Area Plot No-679 to 68 Harohalli, Kanakapura Taluk Ramanagara.		
Cost Card of E-Waste Material		
SL NO	Description of Material	Rate per Kg
1	LAPTOP (PENTIUM UPTO CORE 2 DUO )	25
2	LAPTOP ABOVE CORE 2 DUO	50
3	DESKTOP (PENTIUM UPTO CORE 2 DUO )	15
4	DESKTOP ABOVE CORE 2 DUO	25
5	CRT MONITOR	0
6	TFT MONITOR	15

  
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 CHAMARAJANAGAR





7	SMART PHONE	200
8	TABLETS	100
9	SERVER	30
10	PRINTER	15
11	FAX/ XEROX	15
12	LAND LINE PHONE	15
13	SPEAKER	10
14	KEYBOARD	10
15	MOUSE	5
16	MIX CABLE	20
17	OFC CABLE	0
18	OFC TELECOM	3
19	ROUTER	50
20	SWITCH	50
21	LAN CABLE	50
22	SCANNER	15
23	REFRIGERATOR	15
24	AIR CONDITIONER	25
25	MICRO OVEN	20
26	UPS BATTERY	25
27	UPS	20
28	WASHING MACHINE	20
29	STORAGE	20
30	RACKS	15
31	IRON	15
32	COPPER	40% LME
33	ALUMINIUM	30% of LME
34	MOTHER BOARD	75
35	IP PHONE CISCO MAKE	75
36	ADAPTER	25
37	WORKSTATIONS	50
38	THIN CLIENT	25
39	RAM	500
40	PROCESSOR	500
41	HARD DRIVES	25
42	ENCLOSURE	30
43	SMPS	50
44	FAN	5
45	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES	30

  
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# **GREEN CAMPUS INITIATIVES**



## PLANT WEALTH OF JSS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN CAMPUS, CHAMARAJANAGAR



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
1	 <p><i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Senn.)Thw.</p>	False ashok, Indian mast tree	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Annonaceae	Whole plant.	<i>Plant pacifies vitiated vata, pitta, inflammation, fever, skin disease, diabetes, hypertension and worm infestation.</i>


SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
2	 <p><i>Millingtonia hortensis</i> L.f.</p>	Indian Cork Tree	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i>	Bignoniaceae	Whole plant.	<i>The tree is ornamental and the fragrance of the flowers renders it ideal as a garden tree. The wood is also used as timber and the bark is used as an inferior substitute for cork. The leaves are also used as a cheap substitute for <u>tobacco</u> in <u>cigarettes</u></i>
3	 <p><i>Albizia saman</i> (Jacq.) F. Muell.</p>	Rain tree	<i>Albizia saman</i>	Mimosaceae	Wood	<i>As a avenue tree on small farms, along roads, in parks and pastures. The wood has limited use for carved bowls in local markets; it could be developed more widely as a commercial timber.</i>





SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
4	 <p><i>Phyllanthus emblica L.</i></p>	Indian gooseberry	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	dried and fresh fruits	<i>To enhance digestion, treat constipation, reduce fever, purify the blood, reduce cough, alleviate asthma, strengthen the heart, benefit the eyes, stimulate hair growth, enliven the body, and enhance intellect.</i>
5	 <p><i>Tectona grandis L.</i></p>	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Verbenaceae	Wood	<i>Teak is used extensively in India to make doors and window frames, furniture, and columns and beams in old type houses.</i>



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
6	 <p><i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.</p>	Neem tree	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Whole plant	The plant is variously known as "Sacred Tree," "Heal All," "Nature's Drugstore," "Village Pharmacy" and "Panacea for all diseases". Products made from neem trees have been used in India. neem products are believed to be <u>anthelmintic</u> , antifungal, <u>antidiabetic</u> , <u>antibacterial</u> , <u>antiviral</u> , <u>contraceptive</u> and <u>sedative</u> . Neem products are also used in selectively controlling pests in plants-Biopesticide.
7	 <p><i>Muntingia calabura</i> L.</p>	Singapore cherry.	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>	Tiliaceae	Fruits	In India, it is used in urban gardens for its ability to grow fast and attractiveness to small fruit eating birds such as the flower peckers. It is also commonly planted in parking lots.



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
8	 <p><i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i></p>	Bottle brush	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>	Myrtaceae	Whole Plant	Ornamental Plant, cultivated in parks house gardens and even as avenue tree.
9	 <p><i>Grevillea robusta</i> Cunn. Ex R.Br.</p>	Silver oak	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> Ex R. Br.	Proteaceae	Wood	Before the advent of aluminium, the timber from this tree was widely used for external window joinery as it is resistant to rotting. It was also popular for making furniture. Cultivated in coffee and tea estates for shading purpose



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
10	 <p><i>Araucaria columnaris</i></p>	Christmas tree	<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>	Araucariaceae	-----	<i>Ornamental tree, widely used for decorating during christmas festival. Cultivated in gardens and parks as a decorative tree</i>
11	 <p><i>Spathodea campanulata</i> Beauv.</p>	Fountain tree, African tulip tree	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i> Beauv.	--- Bignoniaceae -	.Wood	<i>The wood of the tree is soft and is used for nesting by many hole-building birds such as barbets.</i>





SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
12	 <p><i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lamk.) Taub.</p>	Flame of the forest	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lamk.) Taub	Papilionaceae	The gum, seeds, flowers, barks and leaves	On scorpion sting, the seeds mashed in the water and the paste is applied, with great benefit. The paste of seeds is also applied in skin diseases, edema and diseases of the eye. The seed powder, in the form of nasal drops, helps to regain the consciousness in epilepsy. The paste of seeds, matted in lemon juice, is an effective panacea for skin diseases like eczema, tinea and ringworm.
13	 <p><i>Terminalia catappa</i> (L.)</p>	Country almond	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> (L.)	Combretaceae	.	The leaves contain several <u>flavonoids</u> (like <u>kaempferol</u> or <u>quercetin</u> ), several <u>tannins</u> (such as <u>punicalin</u> , <u>punicalagin</u> or <u>tercatin</u> ), <u>saponines</u> and <u>phytosterols</u> . Due to this chemical richness, the leaves (and also the bark) are used in different <u>traditional medicines</u> for various purposes.



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
14	 <p><i>Nerium oleander</i> (L</p>	Indian oleander	Nesium Oleanobi (L.)	Apocynaceae		<i>Antimicrobial</i>
15	 <p><i>Bauhinia variegata</i> Roxb.</p>	<i>Bauhinia</i>	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> Roxb	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bark</i>	<i>Acetone and methanol bark extracts of Bauhinia variegata has shown activity against some medically important bacterial strains</i>



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
16	 <p><i>Michelia champaca</i> L.</p>	Champaka	<i>Michelia champaca</i> L.	Magnoliaceae	Wood and flowers	Several of the larger species are locally important sources of <u>timber</u> . Champak flowers are also used to produce an <u>essential oil</u> for perfume
17	 <p><i>Vitex negundo</i> L.</p>	Chaste tree	<i>Vitex negundo</i> (L.)	Verbenaceae	Leaves	The <u>leaves</u> of <i>V. negundo</i> possess discutient properties and are applied to rheumatic swellings of the joints and in sprains. They may be applied locally to swellings from rheumatic <u>arthritis</u> and <u>sprains</u> . Plant has <u>anti-inflammatory</u> , <u>antibacterial</u> , <u>antifungal</u> and analgesic activities. These properties are useful in the treatment of superficial bruises, injuries, sores and skin infections.



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
18	 <p><i>Syzygium jambolanum</i></p>	Black plum	<i>Syzygium jambolanum</i>	Myrtaceae	Fruits	The seed is also used in various alternative healing systems like <u>Ayurveda</u> (to control <u>diabetes</u> , for example, <u>Unani</u> and <u>Chinese medicine</u> for digestive ailments. The leaves and bark are used for controlling blood pressure and <u>gingivitis</u> . <u>Wine</u> and <u>vinegar</u> are also made from the fruit. It has a high source in vitamin A and vitamin C
19	 <p><i>Cycas circinalis</i> L.</p>	Sago palm	<i>Cycas circinalis</i> (L.)	Cycadaceae	---	Ornamental tree





SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
20	 <p><i>Thuja orientalis</i> L.</p>	Thuja	<i>Thuja orientalis</i> (L.)	Cupressaceae	----	<i>They are widely grown as ornamental trees, and extensively used for <u>hedges</u>.</i>
21	 <p><i>Artocarpus heterophylla</i> Lam.</p>	Jack Fruit	<i>Artocarpus heterophylla</i> (Lam	Moraceae	Timber, fruit and edible seeds	<i>Cultivated locally for their timber, fruit or edible seeds.</i>



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
22	 <p><i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (DC.) W &amp; A.</p>	Alalekayi/Bilimatti	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (DC.) W & A.	Combretaceae	<b>Fruits</b>	<i>Cardiomyopathy like Myocardial infraction, angina, coronary artery disease, heart failure, hypercholesterolemia, hypertension. In case of heart attack though it can not act against, like streptokinase or eurokinase, but regular use of it after just recovering from heart attack, reduces the chance of further attack to a great level.</i>
23	 <p><i>Cassia fistula L.</i></p>	Cassia	<i>Cassia fistula L</i>	Caesalpiaceae	<b>Root</b>	<i>Ornamental, In Ayurvedic medicine, golden shower tree is known as aragvadha, meaning "disease killer". The root is considered a very strong purgative and self-medication or any use without medical supervision is strongly advised against in Ayurvedic texts.</i>



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
24	 <p><i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.</p>	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Arecaceae	All parts	The coconut palm is grown throughout the tropics for decoration, as well as for its many culinary and non-culinary uses; virtually every part of the coconut palm can be utilized by humans in some manner.
25	 <p><i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i></p>	Indian Ulm Thabase	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>	Ulmaceae	Bark	The bark of Indian Elm is used in rheumatism. Seed and paste of stem bark is used in treating ringworm. Bark and leaves are used for treating oedema, diabetes, leprosy and other skin diseases, intestinal disorders, piles and sprue.



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
26	 <p><i>Mangifera indica</i></p>	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i> (L.)	Anacardiaceae.	Whole tree	The mango triterpene, lupeol, is an effective inhibitor in laboratory models of <u>prostate</u> and <u>skin cancers</u> . An extract of mango branch bark called <u>Vimang</u> , isolated by <u>Cuban</u> scientists, contains numerous polyphenols with antioxidant properties <u>in vitro</u> and on <u>blood</u> parameters of elderly human
27	 <p><i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i></p>	Copper Pod Tree	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> (DC. ) K. Heyne	Caesapiniaceae	Wood	Shade tree on streets and roadsides or cover for cash crops in the humid tropics. Also grown as an ornamental. Sap wood soft and light, not durable and of little use, heartwood red, hard and strong. Good for carpentry, construction and cartwright's work





SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
28	 <p><i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> (L.)</p>	Firestick Plants, Indian Tree Spurge, Pencil Tree, Sticks on Fire or Milk Bush	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> (L.)	Euphorbiaceae	Whole Plant	Milk bush also has uses in traditional medicine in many cultures. It has been used to treat cancers, excrescences, tumors, and warts in such diverse places as <u>Brazil</u> , <u>India</u> , <u>Indonesia</u> , and <u>Malaysia</u> . It has also been used as an application for <u>asthma</u> , cough, earache, <u>neuralgia</u> , <u>rheumatism</u> , toothache, and warts in India. <sup>[4]</sup> There is some interest in milk bush as a <u>cancer</u> treatment
29	 <p><i>Cassia javonica</i></p>	Cassia	<i>Cassia javonica</i>	Ceasalpiniaceae	Flowers	Ornammental Tree



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
30	 <p><i>Delonix regia</i></p>	Gulmohar	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Cesalpiniaceae	Flowers	Ornamental Tree
31	 <p><i>Eucalyptus globulus</i></p>	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Myrtaceae	Tree	<p><i>Eucalyptus is the most common short fibre source for pulpwood, papermaking. Eucalyptus oil is readily steam distilled from the leaves and can be used as an antiseptic, for deodorising, and in very small quantities in food supplements, especially sweets, cough drops, toothpaste and decongestants. It has insect repellent properties</i></p>



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
32	 <p><i>Cassia spectabilis</i></p>	Cassia	<i>Cassia spectabilis</i>	Ceasalpiniaceae	---	<i>Ornamental Tree</i>
33	 <p><i>Elaeis guineensis</i> (Kelapa Sawit) <i>Elaeis guineensis</i></p>	Oil palm	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>	<i>Fruit</i>	<i>Palm oil is used for manufacture of soaps and candles, and more recently, in manufacture of margarine and cooking fats. Palm oil used extensively in tin plate industry, protecting cleaned iron surfaces before the tin is applied. Oil also used as lubricant, in textile and rubber industries.</i>

SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
34	 <p><i>Causurina equisetifolium</i></p>	Causurina	<i>Causurina equisetifolium</i>	Causurinacea	Whole Tree	The tree is mainly used as fuel. The bark of the tree is normally used for tanning and dyeing fishermen's nets. It can be used as a tonic and in the treatment of stomach complaints as well
35	 <p><i>Anacardium occidentale</i></p>	Cashew nut	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Anacardiaceae	Fruits	The seeds are grind into a <u>poultice</u> for treating snakebites, apply nut oil to cracked heels or as an antifungal agent, and use the fruits, bark, and leaves for many other purposes including anti-fungal activity, for sores and rashes, or as an <u>antipyretic</u> , and for <u>antidiarrheal</u> application.






SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
36	 <p><i>Samanea saman</i></p>	Rain Tree	<i>Samanea saman</i>	Mimosaceae	----	Ornamental Tree
37	 <p><i>Annona squamosa</i></p>	Seethaphal	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Annonaceae	Roots, leaves, fruits, seeds and bark	<p>Roots, leaves, fruits, seeds and bark of the plant has multiple uses. The fruits are very high in calorific value and are a rich source of minerals and Vitamins. The seeds are powerful insecticides. It is also used as an effective pesticide in agriculture and horticulture.</p> <p>The leaves are shown to have anti-diabetic properties. It is also known for its hepato-protective powers and scientists have experimentally proven the efficacy of the alcoholic extract of the leaves and stem in malignant tumors. Roots are powerful purgatives and are also used in dysentery.</p>

SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
38	 <p><i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i></p>	Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Bignoniaceae	Wood	Wood is often used in its green or wet state for turnery and bowl carving. Because of the handsome finish and beautiful streaks that polished Jacaranda timber produces, it is used in Egypt for making beautiful pianos. The water extracts of Jacaranda has antimicrobial Value.
39	 <p><i>Santalum album L.</i></p>	Indian Sandalwood	<i>Santalum album</i>	Santalaceae	Whole tree	It has use as wood and oil in religious practices. It also features as a construction material in temples and elsewhere. The Indian government has banned the export of the species to reduce the threat by over-harvesting. Oil is used as a scent and for medicinal purpose.



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
40	 <p><i>Psidium guajava</i></p>	Guava/ Seebe	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	Fruit	<i>The plant is used in many different shampoo products for its scent. It is also becoming a popular Bonsai Species and is currently quite popular in India and Eastern Asia</i>
41	 <p><i>Pongamia pinnata</i></p>	Indian Beech Tree	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Papilionaceae	Bark , leaves, flowers, seeds	<i>The bark skin, leaves, flowers, seeds and seed oil are used for medicinal purpose, Karanja is useful both internally as well as externally. Externally, the roots are good for cleansing foul ulcers, cleaning teeth and for strengthening the gums. The seed oil being antiseptic, antipyretic and analgesic in properties, is used with great benefit. The poultice or the paste of its leaves is applied on the wounds and swellings for relief. The seed powder is effective as nasal therapies to relieve the phlegm in chronic sinusitis. Seeds are source of oil-useful as biodiesel</i>





SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
42	 <p><i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss</p>	Neem tree	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss	Meliaceae	Whole plant	The plant is variously known as "Sacred Tree," "Heal All," "Nature's Drugstore," "Village Pharmacy" and "Panacea for all diseases". Products made from neem trees have been used in India. Neem products are believed to be <u>anthelmintic</u> , <u>antifungal</u> , <u>antidiabetic</u> , <u>antibacterial</u> , <u>antiviral</u> , <u>contraceptive</u> and <u>sedative</u> . Neem products are also used in selectively controlling pests in plants-Biopesticide
43	 <p><i>Dypsis lutescens</i> (H. Wendl) Beentje &amp; J. Dransf</p>	Cane palm	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	Arecaceae	Whole plant	Ornamental ,It grows quickly and is often grown as a shrub along hedges



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
44	 <p><i>Bismarckia nobilis</i></p>		<i>Bismarckia nobilis</i>	<i>Areaceae</i>	<i>Tree</i>	<i>Ornamental used as a focal point or for nice shade and screening. This palm can tolerate cold temperatures</i>



## SHRUBS



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
1	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Calotropis gigantea</i></p>	<i>Ekka</i>	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	<i>Asclepiadaceae</i>	Root	<i>Calotropis</i> is used for <sup>l</sup> fevers, rheumatism, indigestion, cough, cold, eczema, asthma, elephantiasis, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea . According to <u>Ayurveda</u> , the dried whole plant is a good tonic, <u>expectorant</u> , depurative, and <u>anthelmintic</u> . The dried root bark is a substitute for ipecacuanha. The root bark is febrifuge, anthelmintic, depurative, expectorant, and laxative. The powdered root used in asthma, bronchitis, and dyspepsia
2	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Canthium parviflorum</i></p>	<i>Kare hannu</i>	<i>Canthium parviflorum</i>	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	Roots	Roots and leaves are astringent, sweet, thermogenic, diuretic, febrifuge, constipating, anthelmintic and tonic. They are useful in the condition of kapha, diarrhea, intestinal worms

SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
3	 <p><i>Cassia auriculata</i></p>	Cassia	<i>Cassia auriculata</i>	Cesalpiniaceae	Root, Leaves, Bark	People use <i>Cassia auriculata</i> for <u>diabetes</u> , <u>eye infections</u> ( <u>conjunctivitis</u> ), joint and <u>muscle pain</u> ( <u>rheumatism</u> ), <u>constipation</u> , <u>jaundice</u> , <u>liver</u> disease, and urinary tract disorder
4	 <p><i>Codaeum variegatum</i></p>	Croton	<i>Codaeum variegatum</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves	<i>Croton</i> oil, used in herbal medicine as a violent purgative, is extracted from its seeds. Nowadays, it is considered unsafe and it is no longer listed in the pharmacopias of many countries.





SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
5	 <p><i>Datura stramonium</i></p>	<i>Datura</i>	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	<i>Solanaceae</i>	<i>Leaves and Fruit</i>	<i>Datura has long been used as an extremely effective treatment for <u>asthma</u> symptoms. The active anti-asthmatic agent is <u>atropine</u>, which causes paralysis of the pulmonary branches of the <u>lungs</u>, eliminating the spasms that cause the asthma attacks. The leaves are generally smoked either in a cigarette or a pipe</i>
6	 <p><i>Dracaena</i></p>	<i>Dragan Plant</i>	<i>Dracaena sp.</i>	<i>Liliaceae</i>		<i>Ornamental</i>



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
7	 <p><i>Jatropha glandulosa</i></p>	<i>Castor seed plant</i>	<i>Jatropha glandulosa</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Plant</i>	<i>When jatropha seeds are crushed, the resulting jatropha oil can be processed to produce a high-quality biofuel. Aviation fuels may be more widely replaced by biofuels such as jatropha oil than fuels for other forms of transportation</i>
8	 <p><i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i></p>	<i>Congress weed</i>	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	---	Weed growing in waste lands

SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
9	 <p><i>Solanum indicum</i></p>	<i>Bili Sunde</i>	<i>Solanum indicum</i>	<i>Solanaceae</i>	<i>Plant</i>	<i>Anti-diuretic, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, diarrhoea</i>
10	 <p><i>Solanum sysymbirifolium</i></p>		<i>Solanum sysymbirifolium</i>	<i>Solanaceae</i>	<i>Stem</i>	<p><i>The stems and leaves contain <u>solasodine</u> which makes the plant very resistant to many pests and diseases, with the exception of <u>potato beetles</u> and <u>tomato worms</u>. It can also be used as a hedge plant to keep animals out of a garden, because it is covered with <u>prickles</u></i></p>



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
11	 <p><i>Solanum torovum</i></p>	<i>Sande Badane</i>	<i>Solanum torovum</i>	<i>Solanaceae</i>	<i>Fruits</i>	
12	 <p><i>Ziziphus jujuba</i></p>	<i>Elchihannu/ Bore hannu</i>	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>	<i>Rhamnaceae</i>	<i>Fruit</i>	<p><i>It is useful as food, fodder, nutrient, medicine, construction material and fuel. Z. mauritiana having tremendous medicinal properties, attributed by a diverse group of secondary metabolites such as alkaloids, flavonoids, terpenoids, saponin, pectin, triterpenoic acids and lipids. Jujubosides (saponin) isolated from Ziziphus reported to have haemolytic, sedative, anxiolytic and sweetness inhibiting properties. Whereas, cyclopeptide alkaloids found to have sedative, antimicrobial, hypoglycemic, antiplasmodia</i></p>



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
13	 <p><i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> L</p>	Queen of the night	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Solanaceae	-----	<i>The most commonly-reported problems associated with night jasmine are respiratory problems from the scent, and feverish symptoms following ingestion. Some people – especially those with respiratory sensitivities or asthma – report difficulty breathing, irritation of the nose and throat, headache, nausea, or other symptoms when exposed to the blossom's powerful scent</i>
14	 <p><i>Ixora coccinea</i> Roxb.</p>	Ixora	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Rubiaceae	Flowers	Ornamental



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
15	 <p><i>Duranta goldiana</i></p>	Golden Duranta	<i>Duranta goldiana</i>	Verbenaceae	Whole plant	Ornamental shrub, Cultivated in gardens, Parks etc.
16	 <p><i>Hamelia patens</i> Jacq.</p>	Firebush	<i>Hamelia patens</i>	Rubiaceae	-----	Ornamental



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
17	 <p><i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> L.SW.</p>	Peacock flower	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>	Caesalpinaceae	-----	<i>Four grams from the root is also said to induce abortion in the first trimester of pregnancy.</i>
18	 <p><i>Asparagus</i> sp.</p>	----	<i>Asparagus</i> sp.	Asparagaceae	-----	<i>A cultivated ornamental xerophytic shrub</i>



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
19	 <p><i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i> (L.) Roemer &amp; Schultes</p>	Crepe Jasmine	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>	Apocynaceae	Flower	<i>Ornamental plant. Flowers are extensively used in the preparation Kajal / mascara as an eye shade.</i>
20	 <p><i>Hibiscus rosa - sinensis</i> L.</p>	Shoe flower	<i>Hibiscus rosa - sinensis</i>	Malvaceae	Flower and leaves	<i>Used for treating colds, flu, coughs, loss of appetite, bruising, swelling, sprains and aches in the muscles, and is a remedy for headaches. Hibiscus flowers are also used as a diuretic and for circulation conditions. It is now thought that Hibiscus may have antibacterial properties, and is used in the treatment of menstruation, cystitis, venereal diseases, bladder infections and feverish illnesses. Hibiscus has been used for a long time to encourage thicker hair growth, and to stop premature greying.</i>





## HERBS



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
1	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Acalypha indica</i></p>	<i>Kuppi gida</i>	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Leaves	The juice extracted from the leaves, mixed with lime and applied on skin to cure diseases caused by <u>Ringworm</u> . Fresh juice of leaves mixed with oil and salt is used for <u>Rheumatoid arthritis</u> and to cure <u>Scabies</u> . Powdered leaves are used to cure bedsores and infected wounds. The active medicinal compounds like Acalyphine and Triacetoneamine are extracted from this plant. They contain cyanogenic glucoside and alkaloids. The paste of the leaves can be applied to burns.
2	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Achyranthus aspera</i></p>	<i>Uttarani/Prickly Chaff flower</i>	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i>	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Whole plant	Leaves used in the <u>Ganesh Patra Pooja</u> done regularly on <u>Ganesh Chaturthi</u> day. In <u>Uttar Pradesh</u> the plant is used for a great many <u>medicinal purposes</u> , especially in <u>obstetrics</u> and <u>gynecology</u> , including <u>abortion</u> , <u>induction of labor</u> , and <u>cessation of postpartum bleeding</u> . <sup>[6]</sup> The <u>Maasai people</u> of <u>Kenya</u> use the plant medicinally to ease the symptoms of <u>malaria</u>



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3	 <p><i>Alternanthera pungens</i></p>	<i>Neel mullina gida</i>	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Plant	<p>The plant is used throughout Asia and Africa to treat a variety of disorders, including gastrointestinal problems, such as flatulence, nausea and vomiting, headaches, bronchitis, asthma, vertigo and even hepatitis. Different parts of the <i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> plant are used for different ailments. The roots of the plant are generally used for stomach problems, the leaves are made into teas to treat hypertension and itchy skin, and leaf sap is snorted up the nose as a treatment for nerve pain</p>
4	 <p><i>Amaranthus spinosus</i></p>	<i>Kadu arrive gida</i>	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Plant	<p>In Cambodia, it is called <i>pti banlar</i> and its ash was historically used as a <u>grey dye</u> for cloth. It had many other uses also, including as food.</p>

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5	 <p><i>Azima tetracantha</i></p>	<i>Uppi mullu</i>	<i>Azima tetracantha</i>	<i>Salvadoraceae</i>	<i>Plant</i>	<i>The plant is claimed to have anti-inflammatory, antiperiodic, analgesic and wound healing properties. The present study evaluated the antimicrobial and antioxidant activity of A. tetracantha leaves. Methanolic extract showed greater antimicrobial activity than the chloroform extract. The extracts showed both the radical scavenging activity and reducing capability to fight against free radicals. The results from antimicrobial and radical scavenging assays of A.tetracantha leaves showed significant medicinal properties</i>
6	 <p><i>Belamconda sp.</i></p>		<i>Belamconda sp.</i>	<i>Iridaceae</i>	<i>Rhizome</i>	<i>he dried rhizome has long been used in East Asia to treat throat troubles, asthma, swollen liver and spleen, gonorrhea, malaria, and arrow poisoning. The herb is a principal ingredient in a lung support formula to reduce inflammation (heat) and fight viral infection</i>



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7	 <p><i>Boerhavia diffusa</i></p>	<i>Adakaputtina gida/ Kome soppu</i>	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	<i>Nyctaginaceae</i>	<i>Whole plant</i>	<p><i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> is believed to improve and protect eyesight. <i>B. diffusa</i> has diuretic properties and is used by diabetics to lower blood sugar. <i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> has shown antibacterial activity, mainly against <u>Gram-negative bacteria</u>. Extracts of <i>B. diffusa</i> leaves have shown antioxidant and hepatoprotective properties in pharmacological models. <u>Punarnavine</u> (an alkaloid isolated from <i>B. diffusa</i>) has shown some <u>in vitro</u> anticancer, antiestrogenic, immunomodulatory, and antiamebic activity (particularly against <u>Entamoeba histolytica</u>).</p>
8	 <p><i>Cassia sericia</i></p>		<i>Cassia sericia</i>	<i>Caesalpiniaceae</i>		<b>Ornamental</b>





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9	 <p><i>Chromolena odorata</i></p>	<i>Eupatorium/Communist seed</i>	<i>Chromolena odorata</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	<i>Leaves</i>	<b>Weed</b> , It is used as a traditional medicine in Indonesia. The young leaves are crushed, and the resulting liquid can be used to treat skin wounds
10	 <p><i>Commelina benghalensis</i></p>	<i>Gubbachhi Hale</i>	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	<i>Commelinaceae</i>	<i>Plant</i>	In China, the plant is used medicinally as a diuretic, <u>febrifuge</u> and anti-inflammatory. In <u>Pakistan</u> it is used as animal fodder and also eaten by humans as a vegetable. It is also used there medicinally, but with different purported effects, including as a laxative and to cure inflammations of the skin as well as <u>leprosy</u> . The people of <u>Nepal</u> eat the young leaves as a vegetable, use a paste derived from the plant to treat burns, and treat indigestion with a juice produced from the roots. Its use as a <u>famine food</u> in India has been recorded. In southeast Asia and Africa it is used as fodder and also medicinally as a <u>poultice</u>



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
11	 <p><i>Coreopsis sp.</i></p>		<i>Coreopsis sp.</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>		<i>Ornamental</i>
12	 <p><i>Croton bonplandianm</i></p>	<i>Croton/ Kuruchalugida</i>	<i>Croton bonplandianm</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Plant</i>	<i>It has been used in <u>traditional Chinese medicine</u> to treat severe <u>constipation</u> since the seed of the plant can cause <u>diarrhea</u></i>



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
13	 <p><i>Cynodon dactylon</i></p>	<i>Dube grass/ Garike</i>	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	<i>Poaceae</i>	<i>Plant</i>	<i>This grass is given significant importance in Hinduism due to its medicinal values and dedicated especially to Lord <u>Ganesha</u>. <u>Cynodon dactylon</u> has been studied at the <u>University of Allahabad</u> in <u>India</u>, and is reported to have antimicrobial and antiviral properties, and has been suggested for treatment of <u>urinary tract infections</u>, <u>prostatitis</u>, <u>syphilis</u>, and <u>dysentery</u></i>
14	 <p><i>Euphorbia hirta</i></p>	<i>Nenekai Soppu</i>	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Whole Plant</i>	<i>It has been claimed to have a curative effects on dengue patients</i>



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
15	 <p><i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i></p>	<i>Vishnukanthi</i>	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	<i>Convolvulaceae</i>	<i>Whole Plant</i>	It is helpful in nervous exhaustion, memory loss, nootropic agent, general weakness, loss of memory, scofula. It is used as rasayan. The leaves of Shankpushpi are used in treating chronic bronchitis and asthma. The root is used for childhood fever, and the oil stimulates the growth of hair. Using the whole plant in the form of a decoction with cumin and milk is used to treat fever. This herb is still a preferred method for reducing symptoms associated with anxiety, panic attacks, nervousness and insomnia. It is useful in urinary disorders and hypertension. It improves brain function like memory & concentration.
16	 <p><i>Galinosoga ciliate</i></p>		<i>Galinosoga ciliae</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	<i>Leaves</i>	When rubbed onto the body, the plant is useful in treating nettle stings <sup>[8]</sup> . The juice of the plant is applied to treat wounds, It helps to coagulate the blood of fresh cuts and wounds





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17	 <p><i>Gomphrena globosa</i></p>		<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Flower	<i>In Trinidad the flowers are boiled to make a tea which is used for baby gripe, oliguria, cough and diabetes; cooling.<sup>[1]</sup>In Hawaii, it is commonly used in long-lasting leis since it retains its shape and color after drying. This flower is used to make a garland for Brother's Day in Nepal. The garland is put around the brother's neck by their sister for Protection</i>
18	 <p><i>Hedychium colornarium</i></p>	<i>Sougandhika Pushpa</i>	<i>Hedychium colornarium</i>	<i>Zingiberaceae</i>	Plant	<i>Plant pacifies vitiated vata, kapha, nasal polyps, fever, arthritis, stomatitis, worm infestations, general weakness, and stimulant</i>



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
19	 <p><i>Indigofera tinctoria</i></p>	<i>Indigo</i>	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	<i>Papilionaceae</i>		<i>Used to produce the <u>dye indigo</u></i>
20	 <p><i>Leucas aspera</i></p>	<i>Thumbe</i>	<i>Leucas aspera</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	<i>Whole Plant</i>	<i>The samoolam of this plant is crushed and boiled with water, the steam is used for inhalation in conditions like nasal congestion, cough, cold, fever, headache etc. For unconsciousness due to the toxicity of snake bite, the juice of leaves is used as nasal drops. Also the leaves are given internally for best results. For sinusitis, the flower juice is used for nasiyam. For continuous headache, juice of flower is used for nasiyam. For muppini, the flowers are soaked in breast milk and then applied over eyes. The oil prepared by using the flowers are effective in headache, sinusitis etc. For intestinal worms in children, the juice of flowers and leaves are given internally or a decoction is prepared of it. For scorpion bite, the constant rubbing of leaves over effected area can provide relief</i>



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
21	 <p><i>Ocimum canum</i></p>	<i>Wild Tulsi</i>	<i>Ocimum canum</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>		<p><i>It is grown for its medicinal and culinary value and it is highly useful in treating various types of diseases and in lowering blood glucose, especially in type 2 diabetes levels. The herb can be used to treat colds, fevers, parasitic infestations on the body and inflammation of joints and headaches. The traditional medicine recognized its value in the treatment of fevers, dysentary and tooth problems. It was used as an insect repellent to counter the insect damages post harvest.</i></p>
22	 <p><i>Ocimum sanctum</i></p>	<i>Sri tulsi</i>	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	<i>Whole Plant</i>	<p><i>It is particularly good for reducing depression, stress and anxiety. Ocimum sanctum is also known to be an adaptogens,. anti-inflammatory properties that help in curbing that inflammation caused diseases like arthritis and cancer. Ocimum sanctum also helps in treating the pain causing intestinal spasms, sore muscles, psoriasis, burns, bruises, sunburn, scalds can use Ocimum sanctum as the tissue restoration process of Ocimum sanctum helps in quick healing. It's anti bacterial properties sooth skin. Ocimum sanctum is an excellent remedy for diabetes as well. It moderates the glucose levels in the blood. The detoxification properties of Ocimum sanctum help in aiding the digestion process and cleaning the intestines, thus detoxifying the body</i></p>



SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
23	 <p><i>Mimosa pudica</i></p>	<i>Touch me not/ Muttidare muni</i>	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	<i>Mimosaceae</i>	<i>Leaves, roots and Flower bud</i>	<i>The roots, leaves and flower heads of the mimosa pudica may be used by those who practice Ayurveda, a system of traditional medicine native to India. Ayurvedic treatments use the mimosa pudica plant in their treatment of inflammations, burning sensations, biliousness, leprosy, dysentery and uterine complaints. Another traditional medicine, the Unani system traces back to Greek origins and uses the mimosa pudica to help treat leprosy, jaundice and diseases arising from blood impurities. The seeds and parts of the mimosa pudica plant contain mimosine. Extracts from the plant have been said to act as a moderate diuretic, depress duodenal contractions, reduce menorrhagia and promote regeneration of nerves</i>
24	 <p><i>Oldenlandia Sps.</i></p>		<i>Oldenlandia Sps.</i>	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>A colour-fast red <u>dye</u> can be extracted from the root bark of (preferably) a two year old plant. Chay root dye was once used with a <u>mordant</u> to impart a red colour to fabrics such as <u>calico</u>, <u>wool</u>, and <u>silk</u></i>





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25	 <p><i>Phyllanthus amarus</i></p>		<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Plant	<i>P. amarus</i> is an important plant of Indian Ayurvedic system of medicine which is used in the problems of stomach, genitourinary system, liver, kidney and spleen. It is bitter, astringent, stomachic, diuretic, febrifuge and antiseptic. The whole plant is used in gonorrhea, menorrhagia and other genital affections.
26	 <p><i>P. niruri</i></p>	<i>Nelanelli</i>	<i>P. niruri</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Plant	<i>Phyllanthus</i> blocks DNA polymerase, the enzyme needed for the hepatitis B virus to reproduce. It also prevent from jaundice, diabetes, dyspepsia, ulcers, sores, swellings, ophthalmia and chronic dysentery. Whole plant is useful for the treatment of some forms of gonorrhea, menorrhagia, dropsy, menorrhagia and other genito-urinary affections of a similar type.


SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
27	 <p><i>Plumbago zeylanica</i></p>	White lead wort/Chitrka	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	<i>Plumbaginaceae</i>	Plant	It is used for eyesight, stomach disorder,athrites and wounds
28	 <p><i>Sida cordifolia</i></p>	Country Mallow	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	<i>Malvaceae</i>	Plant	The plant is useful for piles and contains asparagin and ash, containing alkaline sulphate, chlorides, magnesium phosphate and calcium carbonate. It is called Atibala in Sanskrit. The roots of all these species are regarded as cooling, astringent, tonic, bitter, febrifuge, demulcent and diuretic

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29	 <p><i>Sida rhomboidea</i></p>		<i>Sida rhomboidea</i>	<i>Malvaceae</i>	<i>Stem and root</i>	<i>The stems are rich in mucilage and are employed internally as an emollient, diuretic, and as a febrifuge with pepper. The roots are bitter, cooling, and anthelmintic.</i>
30	 <p><i>Synedrella nodiflora</i></p>		<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	---	<i>weed</i>



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31	 <p><i>Tragea involucrate</i></p>	<i>Turike Gida</i>	<i>Tragea involucrate</i>	<i>Urticaceae</i>	Whole plant	The decoction prepared by the roots is given in the diseases like fever, bronchial ailments, cough etc. The roots of this plant along with Turmeric and Oscimum leaves or Tulsi is made into paste and applied over skin infections like pruritis, scabies etc. The paste of fruits is applied for excessive hair loss. Decoction of samoolam is a good blood purifier and it can be administered along with ghee or milk for vertigo. The decoction of samoolam along with Trikadugu choornam is effective for Respiratory ailments.
32	 <p><i>Tribulus terrestris</i></p>	<i>Neggilu Mullu</i>	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	<i>Zygophyllaceae</i>	Leaves	The extract is claimed to increase the body's natural testosterone levels and thereby improve male sexual performance and help build muscle.



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33	 <p><i>Vernonia cinerea</i></p>	<i>Purple fleabane/ Sahadevi</i>	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	<i>Plant</i>	<i>Used for diabetes, fever reduction, and recently a non-pharmaceutical solution to persistent fever, headache, and joint pain associated with AIDS (an infusion of the plant is taken as needed). [21][3] These leaves are exported from several African countries and can be purchased in grocery stores aiming to serve African clients for about \$1.50/225gm pkg. frozen. The roots of V. amygdalina have been used for gingivitis and toothache due to its proven antimicrobial activity</i>
34	 <p><i>Vinca rosea</i></p>	<i>Nitya Ganagile</i>	<i>Vinca rosea</i>	<i>Apocyanaceae</i>	<i>Leaves and roots</i>	<i>Its alkaloids are Hypotensive, sedative and have tranquilising properties and are anti cancerous. It helps in relieving muscle pain, depression of central nervous system and wasps stings. It is used in case of nosebleed, bleeding gums, mouth ulcers and sore throats. It is also used internally for loss of memory, hypertension, cystitis, gastritis and enteritis, diarrhea and raised blood sugar levels</i>

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35	 <p><i>Canna indica</i> L.</p>	Kaabale	<i>Canna indica</i> L.	Cannaceae	Seeds	<p><i>Ornamental. Seeds are widely used for jewellery. The seeds are also used as the mobile elements of the <u>kayamb</u>, a musical instrument from <u>Réunion</u>, as well as the hosho, a gourd rattle from Zimbabwe, where the seeds are known as "hota" seeds.</i></p> <p><a href="http://en.wikipedia.org">http://en.wikipedia.org</a></p>

# CLIMBERS

SL. NO.	PLANT	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	USEFUL PART	USES
1	 <i>Cephaelis indica</i>	Kaadu tunde	<i>Cephaelis indica</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Whole Plant	It is a potent Hemo-spastic remedy for Blood Sugar and Blood Urea problems, and the Master Tincture is used along with Strychnin. The Hemo-s medicine is an extract of the bitter variety. The stems, leaves, roots and fruit all go to making of the medicinal extracts. Chewing the raw fruit relieves and cures ordinary mouth sores. The crushed five-angled leaves are used for suppressing boils and skin eruptions. Eating the fruit also helps simple gastric problems and cures coughs, acting as an Expectorant. The juice of the leaves also helps to remove kidney problems, flushing out toxins through urine.
2	 <i>Ipomoea staphylinia</i>		<i>Ipomoea staphylinia</i>	Convolvulaceae	—	Ornamental

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