

Logo

106-E, Kamla Nagar, New Delhi-110007, India.
Tel: 91-11-23843955, 23845654, 23845886, +918800733955
Mobile: +91-9811043595
Email: npcs.ei@gmail.com, info@entrepreneurindia.co
Website: www.entrepreneurIndia.co

Handbook on Herbal Drugs and its Plant Sources

Code: NI97	Format: paperback
Indian Price: ₹1000	US Price: \$100
Pages: 596	ISBN: 8186623736
Publisher: National Institute of Industrial Research	

Description

India is a large repository of herbal drugs and become a big centre and fountain in the field of herbal therapy and beautification. Treatment through the herbs is very popular in the ancient time in Indian subcontinent and now approaching to new boundaries. Plants had been used for medicinal purposes long before recorded history. It is becoming more main stream as improvements in analysis and quality control along with advances in clinical research show the value of herbal medicine in the treating and preventing disease. Herbal medicine is used to treat many conditions, such as asthma, eczema, migraine, etc. Medicinal plants have been used as a major source of therapeutic agents by human being for thousands of years. Ancient men obtained more than 90% of his medicaments from higher plants. However, the importance of plants as a source of drugs decreased to certain extent. In spite of the fact that synthetic drugs and antibiotics have improved the life expectancy of man, plants still constitute as one of the major sources of raw materials for drugs all over the world. Now a day people are very much aware of the ingredients in synthetic drugs, the benefits of plant products and harmful effects of chemical ingredients. Herbal drugs are in huge demand in the developed world for health care for the reason that they are efficient, safe and have lesser side effects. The formulations based on herbs are safe and effective.

The major content of this book are an ancient drug for filariasis, tribal remedies against snake bite and scorpion stings in Rajasthan, traditional herbal contraceptives from North-West Uttar Pradesh, cervical spondylosis through herbal drugs, medicinal uses of cucurbits, traditional Chinese herbal drugs in the light of scientific studies, significant medical plant, medicinal and poisonous plants in history.

This particular book clearly describes chemical analysis, the original source drugs,

biological activity, herbal preparation of medicine, and many more. This book also contains description of more than 200 medicinal plants which is beneficial to scientists and scholars.

Content

1. An Ancient Drug for Filariasis
 2. Tribal Remedies against Snake Bite And Scorpion stings in Rajasthan
 3. Traditional Herbal Contraceptives from North-West Uttar Pradesh
 4. Cervical Spondylosis through Herbal Drugs and withania Somnifera Dunol and Smilax China Linn. : A Preliminary Clinical Study
 5. Medicinal uses of Cucurbits
 6. Medicinally and Biologically Important Seed Oil
 7. Ultramorphology in Authentication of traditional Herbal Drugs
 8. Traditional Chinese Herbal Drugs in the Light of Scientific Studies
 9. Significant Medical Plant
 10. Medicinal and Poisonous Plants in History
 11. Studies on Nepeta Ruderalis Hamitt Examination of the Petroleum Ether Extractive of the Flower and Stems
 12. Isolation of New compound From Lavandule
 13. Stoechas Linn
 13. Herbal Preparations
 14. List of Medicinal Plants
- Abroma (Sterculiaceae)
- Acacia (Mimosaceae)
- Acalypha (Eupharbiaceae)
- Acatospermum (Asteraceae)
- Acer (Aceraceae)
- Achillea (Asteraceae)
- Achyranthes (Amaranthaceae)
- Aconitum (Ranunculaceae)
- Acorus (Araceae)
- Acrorychia (Rutaceae)
- Adhatoda (Acanthaceae)
- Adoxa (Caprifoliaceae)
- Aegle (Rutaceae)
- Ailanthus (Simaroubaceae)
- Alangium (Alangiaceae)
- Albizia (Mimosaceae)

Alisma (Alismataceae)
Allamanda (Apocynaceae)
Allium (Liliaceae)
Aleo (Liliaceae)
Aloysia (Verbenaceae)
Alpinia (Zingiberaceae)
Alstonia (Apocynaceae)
Amaranthus (Amaranthaceae)
Ammi (Apiaceae)
Ananas (Bromeliaceae)
Andrographis (Acanthaceae)
Annona (Annonaceae)
Anthemis (Asteraceae)
Antirrhinum (Scrophulariaceae)
Apium (Apiaceae)
Argemone (Papaveraceae)
Aristolochia (Aristolochiaceae)
Arnebia (Boraginaceae)
Artemisia (Asteraceae)
Asclepias (Asclepiadaceae)
Asparagus (Liliaceae)
Aster (Asteraceae)
Atropa (Solanaceae)
Bacopa (Scrophulariaceae)
Banisteriopsis (Malpighiaceae)
Berberis (Berberidaceae)
Betula (Betulaceae)
Boerhavia (Nyctaginaceae)
Boswellia (Burseraceae)
Brassica (Brassicaceae)
Brucea (Simarubaceae)
Calendula (Asteraceae)
Calophyllum (Clusiaceae)
Cannabis (Cannabaceae)
Canscora (Gentianaceae)
Capparis (Capparaceae)
Capsicum (Solanaceae)
Carica (Caricaceae)
Carpesium (Asteraceae)
Cassia (Caesalpiniaceae)

Catharanthus (Apocynaceae)
Cedrus (Pinaceae)
Centaurea (Asteraceae)
Centella (Apiaceae)
Centratherum (Asteraceae)
Cephaelis (Rubiaceae)
Cephalotaxus (Cephalotoxaceae)
Cichorium (Asteraceae)
Cinchona (Rubiaceae)
Cinnamomum (Cephalotoxaceae)
Citrus (Rutaceae)
Claviceps (Clavicipitaceae)
Cleistanthus (Euphorbiaceae)
Clerodendrum (Verbenaceae)
Cocculus (Mistecaceae)
Colchicum (Liliaceae)
Coleus (Lamiaceae)
Commiphora (Burseraceae)
Convolvulus (Convolvulaceae)
Corchorus (Tiliaceae)
Corydalis (Fumariaceae)
Costus (Zingiberaceae)
Crotalaria (Papilionaceae)
Croton (Euphorbiaceae)
Cucurbita (Cucurbitaceae)
Curculigo (Cucurbitaceae)
Curcuma (Zingiberaceae)
Cuscuta (Cuscutaceae)
Cyamopsis (Papilionaceae)
Cyclea (Menispermaceae)
Datisca (Datisceae)
Datura (Solanaceae)
Daucus (Apiaceae)
Delonix (Caesalpiniaceae)
Desmodium (Fabaceae)
Dictamnus (Scrophulariaceae)
Digitalis (Ebenaceae)
Diospyros (Ebenaceae)
Dysoxylum (Myrsinaceae)
Embelia (Myrsinaceae)

Enicostemma (Gentianaceae)
Epilobium (Onagraceae)
Ervatamia (Apecynaceae)
Erythroxylum (Erythroxylaceae)
Eucalyptus (Mytraceae)
Euphorbia (Euphorbiaceae)
Fagopyrum (Polygonaceae)
Fagraea (Loganiaceae)
Ferula (Apiaceae)
Ficus (Moraceae)
Fritillaria (Liliaceae)
Fumaria (Fumariaceae)
Gardenia (Rubiaceae)
Geranicum (Geraniaceae)
Gloriosa (Liliaceae)
Glycyrrhiza (Papilianaceae)
Gossypium (Ranunculaceae)
Hedera (Araliaceae)
Hedychium (Zingiberaceae)
Helleborus (Ranunculaceae)
Hibiscus (Malraceas)
Hippomane (Euphorbiaceae)
Holarrhena (Apocynaceae)
Hordeum (Poaceae)
Humulus (Moraceae)
Hunnemannia (Pappaveraceae)
Hypericum (Hypericaceae)
Hyphaene (Arecaceae)
Iberis (Brassicaceae)
Indigofera (Papilionaceae)
Ipomoea (Convolvulaceae)
Jatropha (Euphorbiaceae)
Lantana (Verbenaceae)
Lepidium (Brassicaceae)
Leucas (Lamiaceae)
Liriodendron (Mangnoliaceae)
Lycopodium (Lycopodiaceae)
Madhuca (Sapotaceae)
Magnolia (Magnoliaceae)
Mammea (Clasiaceae)

Matricaria (Asteraceae)
Maytenus (Celastraceae)
Medicago (Papilionaceae)
Melilotus (Papilionaceae)
Mentha (Lamiaceae)
Morus (Moraceae)
Nelumbium (Nymphaeaceae)
Nepeta (Lamiaceae)
Nerium (Apocynaceae)
Nicotiana (Solanaceae)
Nigella (Ranunculaceae)
Nothapodytes (Icacinaceae)
Ocimum (Lamiaceae)
Ophiorhiza (Rubiaceae)
Pachygone (Menispermaceae)
Panax (Araliaceae)
Papaver (Papaveraceae)
Parthenium (Asteraceae)
Paspalum (P. scrobiculatum L.)
Phaseolus (Papilionaceae)
Picrorhiza (Scrophalariacear)
Pimpinella (Apiacene)
Piper (Piperaceae)
Plumeria (Apocynaceae)
Podocarpus (Padocarpaceae)
Psoralea (Papilionaceae)
Pterocarpus (Papilionceae)
Rauvolfia (Apocynaceae)
Robina (Papilionaceae)
Rosa (Rosaceae)
Rosmarinus (Lamiaceae)
Roylea (Lamiaceae)
Saccharum (Poaceae)
Sagittaria (Alismataceae)
Salacia (Celastraceae)
Salvadora (Salvadraceae)
Saliva (Celastraceae)
Samadera (Simaroubaceae)
Sapindus (Sapindaceae)
Saraca (Caesalpiniaceae)

Schefflera (Araliaceae)
Selinum (Apiaceae)
Semecarpus (Anacardiaceae)
Sesbania (Papilionaceae)
Shorea (Dipterocarpaceae)
Sida (Malvaceae)
Silybum (Asteraceae)
Solanum (Solanaceae)
Solidago (Asteraceae)
Sophora (Papilionaceae)
Stephania (Menispermaceae)
Strophanthus (Apocynaceae)
Strychnos (Strychnaceae)
Swertia (Gentianaceae)
Tagetes (Asteraceae)
Taxus (Taxaceae)
Tecomella (Bignoniaceae)
Tectona (Verbenaceae)
Terminalia (Combretaceae)
Thalictrum (Ranunculaceae)
Thevetia (Apocynaceae)
Tiliacora (Menispermaceae)
Tinospora (Menispermaceae)
Tithonia (Asteraceae)
Toona (Meliaceae)
Trifolium (Papilionaceae)
Tylophora (Asclepiadaceae)
Valeriana (Valerianaceae)
Vicia (Papilionaceae)
Wikstroemia (Thymelaeaceae)
Withania (Solanaceae)
Woodfordia (Lythraceae)
Xanthium (Asteraceae)
Xylia (Mimosaceae)
Zea (Poaceae)
Zingiber (Zingiberaceae)
Zygophyllum (Zygophyllaceae)

15.Overseas Suppliers & Buyers

About NIIR Project Consultancy Services (NPCS)

NIIR Project Consultancy Services (NPCS) is a reliable name in the industrial world for offering integrated technical consultancy services. Its various services are: Pre-feasibility study, New Project Identification, Project Feasibility and Market Study, Identification of Profitable Industrial Project Opportunities, Preparation of Project Profiles and Pre-Investment and Pre-Feasibility Studies, Market Surveys and Studies, Preparation of Techno-Economic Feasibility Reports, Identification and Selection of Plant and Machinery, Manufacturing Process and/or Equipment required, General Guidance, Technical and Commercial Counseling for setting up new industrial projects and industry. NPCS also publishes various technology books, directories, databases, detailed project reports, market survey reports on various industries and profit making business. Besides being used by manufacturers, industrialists, and entrepreneurs, our publications are also used by Indian and overseas professionals including project engineers, information services bureaus, consultants and consultancy firms as one of the inputs in their research.

NIIR PROJECT CONSULTANCY SERVICES

106-E, Kamla Nagar, New Delhi-110007, India.

Tel: 91-11-23843955, 23845654, 23845886, +918800733955

Mobile: +91-9811043595

Email: npcs.ei@gmail.com, info@entrepreneurindia.co

Website: www.entrepreneurIndia.co