INTRODUCTION:
Ayurveda is the science of life, aims to maintain the health of a healthy person and treating the disease of a person. Medicinal plants are the base of ayurveda and the different ancient ayurvedic classics described the morphology, species and uses of these medicinal plants. Biodiversity refers to the numbers, variety and variability of living organisms and ecosystem. India is one of the world's top 12 mega diversity countries. Conventional medicines are very important part of Indian culture. Information related to different plants which are used by local community in the treatment of many diseases and well being is collected. Plants are always considered as a primary source of drugs in traditional and alternative system of medicine in various forms such as crude form, juice, decoction and crude extracts.

AIM & OBJECTIVES:
Primary aim is for assessing the diversity, chemical composition and uses of medicinal plants.

MATERIAL & METHODS:
Manual and electronic search was done on ancient books Genetic search was done in journal and internet.

RESULT & DISCUSSION:
Now we shall discuss the different species of the following plants with their chemical composition along with their uses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>BOTANICAL NAME</th>
<th>PART USED</th>
<th>VARIETY</th>
<th>CHEMICAL COMPOSITION</th>
<th>USES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TULSI</td>
<td>Ocimum sanctum</td>
<td>Leaf, root, seed</td>
<td>1. dark holy basil or krisna tulsi (ocimum sanctum) 2. light holy basil or rama tulsi (ocimum americanum) 3. wild leaf holy basil or vana tulsi (ocimum gratissimum)</td>
<td>1. krisna tulsi: oleanolic acid, ursolic acid, rosmarinic acid, eugenol, carvacrol. 2. rama tulsi: tolune, camphoro, sabihere, borneol. 3. vana tulsi: eugenol, methyl eugenol, caraplylene.</td>
<td>Fever, bronchitis, arthritis etc. rama tulsi mainly used as tea, digestive and in oral care etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUDUCHI</td>
<td>Tinospora cordifolia</td>
<td>Stem, leaf, areal, roots</td>
<td>1. guduchi (tinospora cordifolia) 2. kandodbhava guduchi (tinospora cinesis)</td>
<td>1. guduchi: tinosporin, tinosporide, cordifolisides. 2. kandodbhava guduchi: tetracosanoic acid, tinosporin.</td>
<td>Diabetes, immune booster, anaemia, rheumatoid arthritis, gout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATHA</td>
<td>Cissampelos pariera</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>1. rajpatha (cyclea peltala) 2. laghu patha (cissampelos pariera)</td>
<td>1. rajpatha: fangchinoline, cycleapeltine, cycleadrine, perpanine 2. laghu patha: hayatin, hayatinmin, cissamine, berberine</td>
<td>Diarrhea, fever, worm infestation, skin disorder. laghu patha mainly used for asthma, headache etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the three varieties of tulsi given above, the krisna tulsi has the highest potency compared to the others. The pharmacological action of guduchi is considered more than the action of the kandodbhava guduchi. In the varieties of patha, laghu patha is having more potent action than the rajpatha. In the context of bala, the different varieties of bala has different pharmacological action depending on their chemical composition.
CONCLUSION:
Human beings can not exist on this planet without plants. Plants are integral part of human culture since the start of civilization. Local communities possess knowledge of medicinal remedies derived from species belonging to different families to treat the ailments. Various types have different chemical constituent and different uses. Diversity in medicinal plants provide an important source for traditional medicinal system as well as pharmaceutical industries in the country.

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