DR.Y.S. PARMAR

GOVERNMENT PG COLLEGE NAHAN

DISTT. SIRMOUR HIMACHAL PRADESH

SELF-ASSESSMENT REPORT (2023-24)

6.7

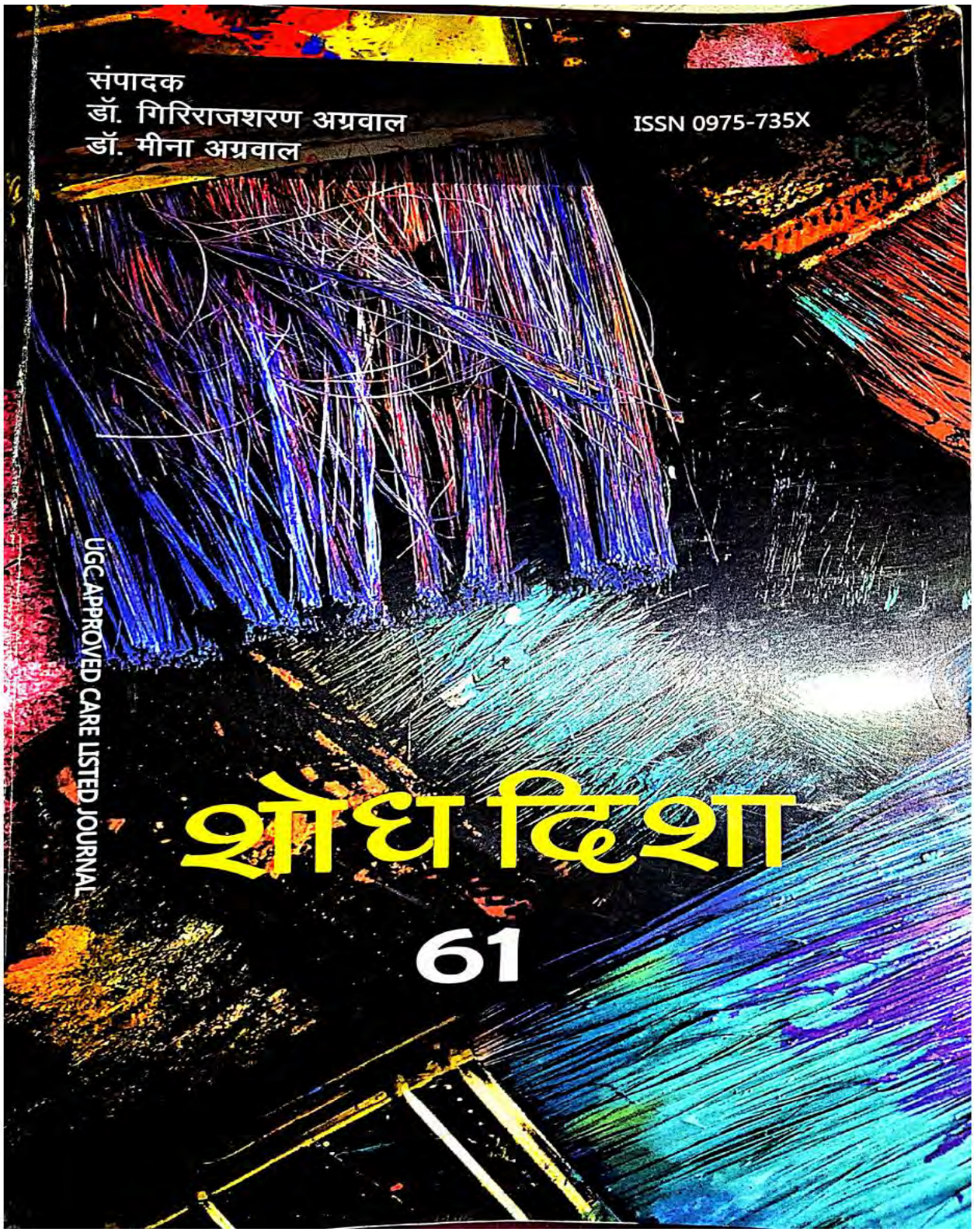
Number of Paper Published

1. Contents

2. NUMBER OF PAPER PUBLISHED:

1. UGC Care List Journals: 02

i. Dr. Uttama Pandey published paper in UGC Approved Journal Shodh Disha on the topic "Indian English Poetry and Fiction: A Critical Review"



शोध दिशा

ISSN 0975-735X

विश्वस्तरीय शोध-पत्रिका

केंद्रीय हिंदी संस्थान, आगरा से अनुदान प्राप्त

UGC APPROVED CARE LISTED JOURNAL

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त शोध पत्रिका

शोध अंक 61/6 जनवरी-मार्च 2023 400.00 रुपए

संपादकीय कार्यालय
हिंदी साहित्य निकेतन, 16 साहित्य विहार,
बिजनौर 246701 (उ०प्र०)
फोन : 0124-4076565, 09557746346
ई-मेल : shodhdisha@gmail.com
वैब साइट : www.hindisahityaniketan.com

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय

हरियाणा
डॉ० मीना अग्रवाल
ए-402, पार्क व्यू सिटी-2 सोहना रोड,
गुड़गाँव (हरियाणा)

दिल्ली एन०सी०आर०
डॉ० अनुभूति
सी-106, शिवकला अपार्टमेंट्स
बी 9/11, सेक्टर 62, नोएडा
फोन : 09958070700

(सभी पद मानद एवं अवैतनिक हैं।)

शुल्क
आजीवन (दस वर्ष): छह हजार रुपए
वार्षिक शुल्क : एक हजार रुपए
यह प्रति : चार सौ रुपए

स्वत्वाधिकारी, मुद्रक, प्रकाशक डॉ० गिरिराजशरण अग्रवाल द्वारा श्री लक्ष्मी ऑफसैट प्रिंटर्स, बिजनौर 246701 से मुद्रित एवं 16 साहित्य विहार, बिजनौर (उ०प्र०) से प्रकाशित। पंजीयन संख्या : UP HIN 2008/25034

संपादक : डॉ० गिरिराजशरण अग्रवाल

ii. Mrs. Monika published a paper on Renuka Kshetr ke Prasidhh Avanadhh Vadya" in UGC approved journal JETIR , ISSN 2349-5162

Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research

An International Open Access Journal Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

www.jetir.org | editor@jetir.org An International Scholarly Indexed Journal

Certificate of Publication

The Board of

Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (ISSN : 2349-5162)

Is hereby awarding this certificate to

Monika Kumari

In recognition of the publication of the paper entitled

RENUKA KSHETR KE PRASHIDHH AVANADHH VADYA

Published In JETIR (www.jetir.org) ISSN UGC Approved (Journal No: 63975) & 7.95 Impact Factor

Published in Volume 10 Issue 12 , December-2023 | Date of Publication: 2023-12-21

EDITOR

EDITOR IN CHIEF

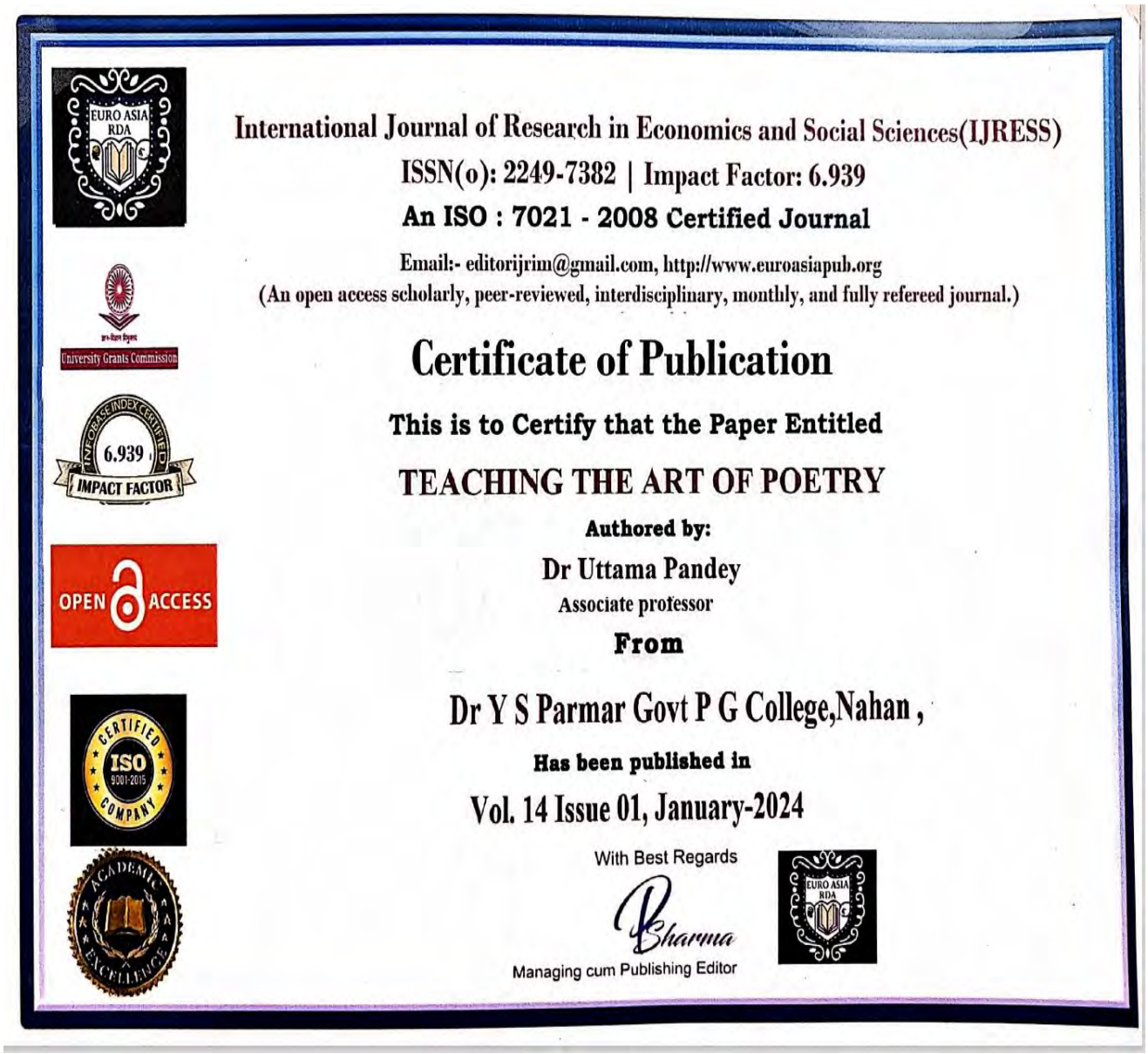
ISSN 2349-5162

JETIR2312428 Research Paper Weblink http://www.jetir.org/view?paper=JETIR2312428 Registration ID : 530340

An International Scholarly Open Access Journal, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed Journal Impact Factor Calculate by Google Scholar and Semantic Scholar | AI-Powered Research Tool, Multidisciplinary, Monthly, Multilanguage Journal Indexing in All Major Database & Metadata, Citation Generator

3. Non-UGC Care List Journals: 10

iii. Dr. Uttama Pandey published a paper on Teaching the Art of Poetry in International Journal of Research in Economics and Social Sciences (IJRESS)



International Journal of Research in Economics and Social Sciences(IJRESS)

ISSN(o): 2249-7382 | Impact Factor: 6.939

An ISO : 7021 - 2008 Certified Journal

Email:- editorijrim@gmail.com, http://www.euroasiapub.org

(An open access scholarly, peer-reviewed, interdisciplinary, monthly, and fully refereed journal.)

Certificate of Publication

This is to Certify that the Paper Entitled

TEACHING THE ART OF POETRY

Authored by:

Dr Uttama Pandey

Associate professor

From

Dr Y S Parmar Govt P G College,Nahan ,

Has been published in

Vol. 14 Issue 01, January-2024

With Best Regards

Managing cum Publishing Editor

iv. Mrs. Reena Chauhan published a paper on “A Comparative Analysis of Transcedental Elements in the poetry of Vivekananda, Kamla Das and Whitman in International Journal of Science and Research

v. Mrs. Monika published a paper on Study of folk culture and folk music of hati community of Sirmaur district- in the present context in International Research Journal TIJER

vi. Rajat Thakur published a research paper titled “People Perception on the impacts of the hydro-meteorological disasters in the upper Beas basin in the Kullu Valley, Himachal Pradesh, India” ISSN:2454-7352

Journal of Geography, Environment and Earth Science International

Volume 27, Issue 6, Page 52-64, 2023; Article no.JGEESI.101017
ISSN: 2454-7352

Impact of the Hydro-Meteorological Disasters in the Upper Beas Basin in the Kullu Valley, Himachal Pradesh, India

Rajat [a], Renu Lata [b*], Pushpa Thakur [a], K. C. Gouda [c++], Sayanta Ghosh [b], Sarla Shashni [b] and Prashant [d#]

[a] Department of Environment Studies, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla-171005, HP, India.
[b] G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment, Himachal Regional Centre, Mohal-Kullu, Himachal Pradesh- 175126, India.
[c] CSIR- 4PI, Bangalore-560037, KA, India.
[d] District Disaster Management Authority, Kullu-175101, HP, India.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/JGEESI/2023/v27i6691

Open Peer Review History:
This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/101017

Original Research Article

Received: 12/04/2023
Accepted: 14/06/2023
Published: 03/07/2023

ABSTRACT

An investigation exploring the people perception about the impact of the hydro-meteorological events was executed in the upper Beas basin of Kullu district using a semi-structured questionnaire. The selection of the study area was made after conducting preliminary studies, revealing that the region experienced property losses amounting to Rs. 18.61 Cr as a result of disasters occurring between 2017 and 2019.. In the past few decades, the occurrence of the

[++] Senior Principal Scientist;
[#] Coordinator;
**Corresponding author: E-mail: renu15_negi@yahoo.co.in;*

vii. Dr. Sarita published a paper on Vartman Yug mein Sangeet in International Research Journal TIJER

viii. Dr. Vineet

a. Review Article on “Therapeutic Effect of Herbal Medicinal Plants on Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome: A Review” published in Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Development, 2022; 10(6) : 153-160

Available online on 15.12.2022 at http://ajprd.com

Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Development

Open Access to Pharmaceutical and Medical Research

Open Access Review Article

Therapeutic Effect of Herbal Medicinal Plants on Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome: A Review

Vineet Kumar[1*], Nitesh Kumar[2]

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar Govt. P.G. College Nahan, Dist. Sirmour (H.P.) India

[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Biosciences, Himachal Pradesh University, Summer Hill, Shimla (H.P). India.

ABSTRACT

Abstract:

Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) problem affects mature female in entire world. Menstrual irregularity, infertility, and hirsutism symptoms are all caused by PCOS patients' altered androgen and oestrogen metabolism and secretion rates. PCOS is associated to insulin resistance, obesity, and amplified concentration of hormones found in male. Both allopathic and natural treatments can be used to treat PCOS, which is becoming more common, as well as the physical and emotional issues it is connected with. Changes in sex hormones can also contribute to the development of this disease. *Asparagus racemosus, Bauhinia variegata, Nigella sativa, Vitex negundo, Cocus nucifera,* and other herbal plants have bioactive compounds that are safe and efficient for treating PCOS and associated complications. This review attempts to comprehend the bioactive components of natural medicinal plants that are either utilised alone or in combination to treat this condition.

Keywords: Ovary, cysts, hormone, obesity, herbs, metabolism

ARTICLE INFO: Received 20 Oct. 2022; Review Complete 24 Nov. 2022; Accepted 12 Dec. 2022; Available online 15 Dec. 2022

Cite this article as:

Kumar, V. Kumar N, Therapeutic Effect of Herbal Medicinal Plants on Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome: A Review, Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Development. 2022; 10(6):153-160. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.22270/ajprd.v10i6.1095

*Address for Correspondence:
Dr. Vineet Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar Govt. P.G. College Nahan, Dist Sirmour (H.P.) India.

INTRODUCTION

Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a slow occurring and assorted chaos of the endocrine system, characterized by menstrual dysfunction, infertility, hirsutism, acne and obesity[1] It has been reported that both environmental and gentic related factors are concern with this disease, causes fatness and infertility[2, 3]. This disease leads a remarkable loss in the quality of patients' life when diagnosed[4] It has been reported that approximately 8-21% women of reproductive age affected with this disease globally and leads to great economical pressure which is forced by disease and is characterized by its elevated occurrence and association with release of egg during monthly cycle and menstrual abnormalities, infertility, hair loss, and metabolic issues [5,6,7]. Though Polycystic ovary syndrome can grow at any age, initially beginning of period and between the ages of 20 and 30, number of cases are recognized [8]. According to the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) project, it has been reported that occurrence of PCOS has not been significantly observed at regionally, nationally or internationally along with its association with research and socioeconomic condition[9]. Despite its great frequency, PCOS's actual aetiology is still unknown, and there is no known treatment for it [10]. Due to ovarian steroids and implants, this condition has found to be primarily afflicting mature female among the ages of 25 and 35. There is a definite connection between endometriosis and [11] Women's social, mental, and physical wellbeing are all impacted by endometriosis. Endometriosis affects approximately 10% of females, according to statistics [12]. According to studies, the pathogenesis of endometriosis is unclear; however, the main mechanism of the diseased state is caused by the spread of the endometrium to various ectopic sites, as a result of which ectopic endometrium is deposited [13]. This review defines

b. Research paper on "Ecological Status of Forest Ecosystem near Underground Coal Mines in Parasia, District Chhindwara, MP India" in International Peer - Reviewed Journal Octa Journal of Environment Research ISSN : 2321-3655 on 16.12.2022

Octa Journal of Environmental Research
International Peer-Reviewed Journal
Oct. Jour. Env. Res. Vol. 10(1): 011-033
Available online http://www.sciencebeingjournal.com

Oct. – Dec., 2022
ISSN 2321 3655

Research Article

Octa Journal of Environmental Research
(Oct. Jour. Env. Res.) ISSN: 2321-3655
Journal Homepage: http://www.sciencebeingjournal.com

ECOLOGICAL STATUS OF FOREST ECOSYSTEM NEAR UNDERGROUND COAL MINES IN PARASIA, DISTRICT CHHINDWARA, MP INDIA

Vineet Kumar[a] and Ashok K. Rathoure[b]

a. Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar Govt. P.G. College, Nahan, Distt. Sirmour, (HP)- 173001, India
b. M/s Akone Services, Pashchim Vihar Colony, Lucknow (UP)- 227107, India
Corresponding Author's Email: **asokumr@gmail.com**

Received: 15th Nov. 2022 **Revised:** 15th Dec. 2022 **Accepted:** 16th Dec. 2022

Abstract: The current study aims to provide the current scenario of ecological status near underground coal mines in Parasia, Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh) India. Over the surface of the coal mine lease; 12 tree species with a Total Basal Area (TBA) of 537.7 m^2/ha have been found within the mine lease area. The density values (stems per hectare) for the various tree species ranged from 4.25 to 91.34 stems per hectare. The highest density was recorded for Sagaun (*Tectona grandis*) species while dominance was recorded for babool (*Acacia nilotica*) and vilayati babool (Shrub) over the lease area. Varying shrub species have different density values (stems/ha), ranging from 3.56 to 119.7. The IVI value of *Lantana camara* was the highest (151.57). This shrub has a high potential for regrowth. In the mining lease area, 29 kinds of herbaceous plants were found. Herbaceous species had a stand density of 407373 stems/ha, with *Cynodon dactylon* and *Tridex procumbens* (131660 and 64433 stems/ha, respectively) dominating this stratum. Biodiversity is an important the constituent of environment which provide a niche to wildlife and encompasses the food chain resulting to the food web. Sagaun (*Tectona grandis*), babool (*Acacia nilotica*), neem (*Azadirachta indica*), tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), and mango (*Mangifera indica* L) are among the most common trees in the research region. A total of 50 tree species from 26 families were identified in the research region, with 29 of them having medicinal value and being utilized by local communities and vaidya.

Keywords: Underground coal mines, scheduled species, protected forest, reserve forest.

Postal Address: Akone Services, Pachim Vihar Colony, Lucknow-227107. Phone: +91 9450501471

INTRODUCTION

Coal is a primary source of energy supply and fuel for industrial manufacturing in India. About 55% of the current commercial energy and cement is met by coal. Cement and electricity (energy) are cyclical commodities having a strong link to GDP. The demand for cement is inextricably tied to the country's general economic development, notably in the housing and infrastructure sectors. The rising demand for cement and energy will raise the demand for coal as the primary raw material and shall contribute overall growth of the country. In the current study, we have selected Parsia area in the Chhindwara district where some of the coal mines are active and some are proposed now by private miners on lease from the Ministry of Coal, Govt of India.

EXPERIMENTAL

Study Area: 39716.98 Ha. covered w.r.t. expected underground coal mine. The study area has villages, agricultural land, forests, ponds, water reservoirs and all natural habitats.
Core Zone: Expected coal site and 2.0 km radii from the underground coal mine. The mine lease was accorded to lessee on lease for balance life of mine to extract coal using underground mining method as prescribed in mining plan by Ministry of Coal.
Buffer Zone: 10 km radii w.r.t. project site excluding core zone.

c. Research Paper on A Study on Viral Hepatitis in Hoshiarpur District of Punjab, India in International Journal of Zoological Investigations Vol. 9 No. 1,95-199(2023)on 3.02.2023

International Journal of Zoological Investigations Vol. 9, No. 1, 195-199 (2023)

International Journal of Zoological Investigations

Contents available at Journals Home Page: www.ijzi.net

Editor-in-Chief: Prof. Ajai Kumar Srivastav

Published by: Saran Publications, Gorakhpur, India

ISSN: 2454-3055

A Study on Viral Hepatitis in Hoshiarpur District of Punjab, India

Bhatti Neelam[1], Kumar Vineet[2], Kumar Rajesh[3], Kaur Amanpreet[1] and Hajam Younis Ahmad[1]*

[1]Department of Life Sciences and Allied Health Sciences, Sant Baba Bhag Singh University, Khalia, Padhiana, Jalandhar, Punjab144030, India

[2]Department of Zoology, Dr.Yashwant Singh Parmar Govt. P.G. College Nahan, Sirmour 173001 (H.P.), India

[3]Department of Biosciences, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla 171005 (Himachal Pradesh), India

**Corresponding Author*

Received: 17th December, 2022; **Accepted:** 16th January, 2023; **Published online:** 3rd February, 2023

https://doi.org/10.33745/ijzi.2023.v09i01.022

Abstract: Liver is an important metabolic organ which participates in all the functions of body. Due to the heavy workload of liver and its role of biotransformation, liver is prone to attack of microbes, drugs, toxicants etc. The present study was designed to update the status of viral hepatitis in Hoshiarpur, district of Punjab, India. A questionnaire was formulated containing six different questions in order to collect data from civil hospital authorities of Hoshiarpur. Data collected from hospital authorities was arranged, analysed and interpreted. From March 2021 to March, 2022, 5815 cases were registered for testing of viral hepatitis, only 1031 (17.73%) cases were found positive for viral hepatitis, while 4784 (82.26%) were confirmed as negative. The anti-hepatitis drugs were used to treat viral hepatitis and were given to 355 patients, only 222 were cured completely whereas 59 cases does not cured completely. Among the positive cases only 222 showed interesting facts about the status of viral hepatitis in Hoshiarpur. Significant improvement has been taken place with respect to the cases of viral hepatitis. This might be due to implementation of "Mukh Mantri Punjab Hepatitis-C Relief Fund (MMPHCRF)" which has spread awareness in the public. These results suggested that the available treatments for viral hepatitis are efficient, however it could be conferred that these treatments are 100% efficient. However, treatment options were not found 100% efficient to completely cure the disease. This indicated that some other treatment options must be examined to eradicate the disease from the root level.

Keywords: Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Liver, Viral hepatitis, Anti-hepatitis

Citation: Bhatti Neelam, Kumar Vineet, Kumar Rajesh, Kaur Amanpreet and Hajam Younis Ahmad: A study on viral hepatitis in Hoshiarpur District of Punjab, India. Intern. J. Zool. Invest. 9(1): 195-199, 2023. https://doi.org/10.33745/ijzi.2023.v09i01.022

Introduction

The liver is a key metabolic machinery which plays important role in controlling the energy metabolism in the body. Liver works like a nucleus of a cell, as it is metabolically connected with other tissues including skeletal muscle and adipose tissue. Following the digestion of food in the

d. Research paper on “Implication of Computer-Based Strategies in Biodiversity Conservation : A Review” in Journal of Pharmacy and Biological Sciences (OISR-JPBS)

IOSR Journal of Pharmacy and Biological Sciences (IOSR-JPBS)
e-ISSN:2278-3008, p-ISSN:2319-7676. Volume 18, Issue 1 Ser. I (Jan.-Feb. 2023), PP 19-27
www.Iosrjournals.Org

Implication of Computer-Based Strategies in Biodiversity Conservation: A Review

Vineet Kumar*[1], Nitesh Kumar[2], Sunil Kumar[3], Attuluri Vamsi Kumar[4]

[1]*Department of Zoology, Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar Govt. P.G. College Nahan, Distt. Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh-173001, India.*
[2]*Department of Biosciences, Himachal Pradesh University, Summer Hill, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh-171005, India.*
[3]*ICMR-Regional Medical Research Centre, Gorakhpur Uttar Pradesh-273013, India.*
[4]*Department of Medical Lab Technology, Chandigarh University, Kharar, Punjab-140413. India.*
**Corresponding author: Dr. Vineet Kumar, E-mail: vineetkatoch975@gmail.com*

Abstract
Climate change is the long-term alteration in original construction of the nature. The growing human population day by day alarm greatest threat to biodiversity. The population of wild animals on earth declines as a result of disruptions to biodiversity. This ongoing process will cause the ecosystem as a whole to become unstable and eventually collapse. Therefore, preserving the earth's biodiversity is essential to preserving the balance of all of its ecosystems. However, the resolutions of the current monitoring systems are insufficient to extend internationally. Conventional methods and researchers' boring manual labour are ineffective for conserving biodiversity. Because they work more effectively and produce better outcomes, modern technologies like artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) are in demand today for conservation. The preservation of the earth's biodiversity can be aided by the application of AI and ML-based solutions to wildlife conservation.

Keywords: *Climate change, biodiversity, ecosystem, conservation, monitoring system*

Date of Submission: 27-12-2022 Date of Acceptance: 07-01-2023

I. INTRODUCTION

To keep biodiversity alive generation to generation it's very essential that it should be protected through modern techniques. Artificial intelligence (AL)and machine learning (ML) simulate human behavior towards conservation of biodiversity. The goal of AI is to solve present conservation of biodiversity. Day to day invention in artificial intelligence and machine learning; prove to be a great boon for the conservation of biodiversity.

The scope and character of illegal wildlife trafficking have changed dramatically in recent years, (Lavorgna, 2014). Number of animals, plant's related goods are traded globally to meet essential necessity of mankind. Wildlife trafficking is a multibillion-dollar industry. Growing amount of wildlife commerce is illegal and unsustainable and becomes a crisis to threaten the survival of numerous species of wildlife (Ripple et al., 2016). Illegal trade threatens wild animal of species of great importance as well as a species of less importance ((Wittemyer et al. 2014; Di Minin et al. 2015), Rosen & Smith 2010; Phelps and Webb 2015). The unlawful wildlife traffic is one of the most lucrative illegal enterprises and low monitoring borders, poverty, corruption, and poor legal laws and enforcement are all factors that continue to rise and provide a great threat to fauna and flora around the world. (Dalberg Global Development Advisors, 2012).

In the past, researchers laboriously execute tasks such as identifying unique animals from photo shoots for population studies. Camera photographs are afterwards manually categorized with greater effort and time. Man-made technology has the potential to benefit nature and keep an eye on deforestation, pollution, and global warming in particular. Animals are notoriously difficult to identify and monitor and rely on technology to learn where they are and how their numbers are decreasing. Such jobs can be conducted more efficiently and with better results using Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML). The amalgamation of AI and machine learning-based solutions in wildlife conservation can aid in the preservation of the planet's biodiversity. Certainly the potential of AI proves to change the conservation environment. This review chapter will help the readers and researchers to acquaint with various methods of AI and ML to cope up various problems of wildlife trafficking, location, and monitoring of healthof animals and plants in their natural environment as well as their conservation.

e. Research Paper on "Ethnomedicinal Importance of some plants of Solah Singhi dhar of Shivalik range of H.P. for treatment of ear and eye disease: A review.

Indian Forester, **149** (12) : 1257-1264, 2023
DOI: 10.36808/if/2023/v149i12/169731

ISSN: 0019-4816
eISSN: 2321-094X

Ethnomedicinal importance of some plants of Solahsinghi dhar of Shivalik range of H.P. for treatment of ear and eye diseases: A review

Since the dawn of time, people have looked for remedies in plants and animals to treat eye and ear ailments. There has always been an abundant supply of biologically active substances in nature. The human body's eyes are the most delicate organs. A number of eye disorders include cataract, glaucoma, and relative errors are among the primary causes of visual impairment (short, farsightedness, and distorted vision). The main ear problems are ear infections, ear injuries, ear canal infections, and ear tumours. Hearing loss can be brought on by ear infections. Plants may be able to address the main health problems. Herbal remedies based on customary wisdom have been utilised for therapy since antiquity. Many plant components are used to cure eye and ear issues. Growing data linking plant extracts and animal tissues to anti-inflammatory, wound-healing, antibacterial, antioxidant, anticancer, and antiangiogenic activities has stimulated additional funding for this field of study. The pharmaceutical industry continues to look for novel active compounds from natural sources as well as from reviewing already-established biologically derived molecules despite technical breakthroughs in drug synthesis. This review article concentrates on the bioactive chemicals with benefits for the ocular and ear tissues that have been scientifically demonstrated, despite the fact that many naturally occurring compounds are known.

Key words: Ethnomedicinal, Herbal potential, Disorder, Herbal formulation, Human body

Solah Singhi Dhar range highest point 3000 feet above sea level and shows a variation in fauna and flora.

Introduction

For thousands of years, medicinal plants have been used by several cultures all over the world to cure a broad variety of human illnesses. The Indian Himalayan region is one of the world's thirty-eight biodiversity hotspots (IHR). The floral variety of IHR is made up of around nine thousand plant species, 33% of which are indigenous species. The therapeutic properties of plants had been used since time immemorial and stock of medicinal plants in Himachal Pradesh has risen due to the varied plant species, which include about thirty-four hundred varieties of blooming plants from tropical to alpine zones (Futehally, 1974; Myers *et al*., 2000; Dhar *et al*., 2001; Jain, 1996; Samant *et al*., 1998; Rai *et al*., 2000).

The districts of Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Una, Mandi, Sirmour, and Solan of Himachal Pradesh make up the Shivalik zone. The entire Shivalik belt is regarded as a particularly sensitive zone ecologically. It was once the residence of great mediators who used their knowledge for the remedy of common people ailments. Some local's expertise, passed their knowledge to next generation, and informs the long-established uses of herbal medicine. Inspite of the state's rich history and enormous herbal prosperity; it is discouraging that knowledge spread by the great mediator is in danger of disappearing on continent where it originated. The traditional practise of herbal medicine has to endure a lot of hardship over time due to a lack of knowledge and accurate written records. As a result,

NITESH KUMAR, RITA PATHANIA[1], VINEET KUMAR[2]*, STUTI RAWAT AND NEHA THAKUR
Department of Biosciences, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla (H.P)-171005, India.
**Email : vineetkatoch975@gmail.com*

Received January, 2023
Accepted November, 2023

[1]Department of Botany, C.T. University, Ludhiana, Punjab-142024, India.
[2]Department of Zoology, Dr. Y.S. Parmar Govt. P.G. College Nahan, Distt. Sirmour (H.P.), 173001, India.