Plants have been most important contributors to human welfare since the dawn of civilization. Nature indeed serves as a loaded storehouse of herbal remedies to cure various ailments. Worldwide estimates show that over $\frac{3}{4}$ of the five billion world population cannot meet the expense of the products of the western pharmaceutical industry and have to depend upon the use of traditional medicine which are mainly derived from plants. India is thus, in a place to exploit this source both for meeting the domestic demand for drugs and also for export purpose.

Medicinal plants were accessible even before human being made their appearance on the earth. The plant kingdom has provided an infinite source of medicinal plants, which are initially used in their crude forms as herbal teas, syrups, infusions, ointments, liniments and powders. Herbal-derived substances remain the basis for a large proportion of the profitable medications used today for the treatment of heart disease, high blood pressure, pain, asthma and other illnesses. Plant based drugs came into use in the current medicine through the uses of plant material as original cure in conventional systems of medicine.

Traditional medicine has served as a source of substitute medicine, new pharmaceuticals and healthcare products. Medicinal plants are significant for pharmacological research and drug
development, not only when plant constituents are used directly as therapeutic agents, but also as starting materials for the synthesis of drugs or as models for pharmacologically active compounds. According to World health Organization (WHO) about 25% of modern medicines came from plants are first used traditionally. Many others are synthetic derivatives developed from prototype compounds isolated from plants. Around, 70% modern medicines in India are developed from plants. The basic uses of plants in medicine will persist in the future, as a source of therapeutic agents and as raw material base for the extraction of semi-synthetic chemical compounds such as cosmetics, perfumes and food industries.

The effectiveness of herbal drugs along with its safety factor has made it to be widely used by doctors now days. The modern medicine doesn’t have appropriate remedies for many conditions such as liver disorder, asthma, cardiovascular disorder etc. Antioxidants are considered probable protective agents reducing oxidative damage to the human body.

Hence, in the present study, we were interested in carrying out a systemic phytochemical and biological evaluation of some Indian medicinal plants.