



IJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 8 Issue: VI Month of publication: June 2020

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2020.6228>

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Extraction of *Basil*, *Padina*, *Ajwain* and Development of Oxygen Garden in the School Yard as a Preventive Measure for Covid-19

Dr Amrut G.Gaddamwar¹, Dr P. R. Rajput², Miss Vanashree J. Parsodkar³

^{1,3}DESs COET, Department of Chemistry, Department of Botany Govt. Institute of science Aurangabad, SGBAU Amravati University, BAMU Aurangabad.

Abstract: According to phyto-chemical composition of basil viz. 1. Rama tulsi (*ocimum sanctum*), 2. Krishna tulsi (*ocimum tenuiflorum*), 3. Amrita tulsi (*ocimum tenuiflorum*), 4. Vana tulsi (*ocimum gratissum*), pudina (Mint), Ajwan(*trachyspermum ammi*) are very much useful in the prevention of covid-19 pandemic, basil botanical species viz. (*ocimum sanctum*, *ocimum tenuiflorum*, *Amrita tulsi*, *ocimum gratissum* also release oxygen 20 hours, 4 hours ozone by the absorption of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and oxide of sulphure. *Ocimum sanctum* (OS) has many medicinal properties like antioxidant, antidiabetic, antiulcer, anticancer, antibacterial, antifungal and other. The phytochemicals compounds of *Ocimum*, alkaloids, flavonoids, phenolics, essential oils, tannins and saponins play an important role in herbal medicine. *Ocimum* species have been found to contain many medicinally relevant properties including anti-cancer, antioxidant, antifungal and anti-inflammatory virtues, and are also recommended for the treatment of malaria, bronchitis, diarrhea, dysentery, fever, pneumonia etc. Whereas mint species originally used as a medicinal herb to treat stomach-aches and chest pains, and it is commonly used in the form of tea as a home remedy to stimulate digestion; alleviate stomach pain; and treat biliary disorders, dyspepsia, enteritis, flatulence, gastritis, gastric acidities, aerophagia, intestinal colic. It is also used as an environmentally friendly insecticide for its ability to kill some common pests such as wasps, hornets, ants, and cockroaches.

Ajwan extract or its oil has a fungicidal, antimicrobial and anti-aggregatory effects on humans. *Ajwain* has a traditional potential herb and is widely used for curing various diseases in humans and animals. The fruit possesses stimulant, antispasmodic and carminative properties. It is an important remedial agent for flatulence, atonic dyspepsia and diarrhea. The seed of *ajwain* is bitter, pungent and it acts as anthelmintic, carminative, laxative, and stomachic. It also cures abdominal tumors, abdominal pains and piles. Seeds contain an essential oil containing about 50% thymol which is a strong germicide, anti-spasmodic and fungicide. Thymol is also used in toothpaste and perfumery.

Keywords: Extraction, application, oxygen, preventive covid-19, yard garden

I. INTRODUCTION

Basil is one of the most valued and devoted herbs, it is a perennial, aromatic, culinary, herbaceous bush type plant which has approx 60 variety identified and categorized under *Ocimum* genus in plant family *lamiaceae*. It is good source of vitamin A, Vitamin C, Calcium, Zinc, Iron, Chlorophyll and it posses anti bacterial, insecticidal properties, its leaves have capabilities to purify contaminated water. Scientific studies present evidences for its anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, analgesic (pain-reducer), antipyretic (fever-reducer), hepato-protective (liver-protector) cancer-fighter, diabetes-preventer, blood vessel-protector, de-stresser, immune-booster etc properties. A several types of basil are cultivated, in different parts of the world; some of the widely used varieties can be categorized in two groups–holy basil (*ocimum sanctum*) and mediterranean basil (*ocimum basilicum*).

A. Holy Basil

It is known as Tulsi and is the most revered traditional house plant in India it is associated with ayurveda and Hindu religion as goddess of wealth, health and prosperity. These plants have strong medicinal properties compared to second group species. There are several varieties popular based on the regional religious beliefs which are known by a several vernacular and common names such as in Sanskrit it is named as Rama Tulsi and Krishna Tulsi, in Malayalam it is called Trittavu, in Marathi as Tulshi, Tulasi in Tamil, Thulsi in Telugu and Holy Basil in English. Not to be confused with *Ocimum Tenuiflorum*, it is a synonym for *Ocimum Sanctum*. There are 4 species popular of Holy basil are 1. Rama tulsi (*ocimum sanctum*) 2. Krishna tulsi (*ocimum tenuiflorum*) 3. Amrita tulsi (*ocimum tenuiflorum*) 4. Vana tulsi (*ocimum gratissum*), for the study these basil species are selected on the basis of its medicinal importance and most widely availability in the region.

B. Mediterranean Basil

It is known as Sweet basil and is the most popular variety of basil which is found all over the world including Asia, Europe, America and Africa. It is most consumed herb worldwide and known by several common names such as king of herbs, royal herb, great basil and Saint-Joseph's-wort etc, it is used in culinary preparations and used in several types of popular cuisines like Italian, Thai etc. 5. Sweet basil (*ocimum basilicum*) 6. Thai basil (*ocimum thyriflora*) 7. Purple basil (*ocimum basilicum*) 8. Lemon basil (*ocimum citriodorum*) 9. Vietnamese basil (*ocimum cinnamon*) 10. American basil (*ocimum americanum*) 11. African blue basil (*ocimum kilimandscharicum*) 12. Italian genovese basil (*ocimum basilicum*) 13. Lettuce basil 14. Green ruffles basil 15. Cardinal basil 16. Greek basil 17. Spicy globe basil 18. Summer long basil

- 1) *Rama Tulsi (Ocimum Sanctum)*: The plant has pure green leaves and better tolerance to winters; sun light, plant requires more watering and fertilization than the other varieties. The Queen of herbs is one of the most worshiped aromatic herbs that are found at almost every house in India. Location–Outdoors, Light–Full Sun, Watering–Daily, except winters, Temperature–Loves range 15 to 40 degree Celsius, Common names – Ram Tulsi, Botanical name – *Osmium Sanctum*.
- 2) *Krishna Tulsi (Ocimum Tenuiflorum)*: The plant has purple fringed leaves and purple stems with pungent and strong test of leaves; it has more medicinal properties than the other species. Below are its growing habits: Location–Outdoors, Light–Full Sun light, Watering–Daily, except winters, Temperature – Loves range 20 to 45 degree Celsius, Common names – Krishna Tulsi, Botanical name – *Ocimum tenuiflorum*.
- 3) *Amrita Tulsi (Ocimum Tenuiflorum)*: The plant is less commonly grown perennial, aromatic and sacred species of holy basil in India. Below are its growing habits: Location – Outdoors, Light–Full Sun, Watering–Daily, except winters, Temperature – Loves range 15 to 40 degree celsius Commonnames – Amrita Tulsi, Botanical name – *Ocimum tenuiflorum*.
- 4) *Vana Tulsi (Ocimum Gratiissum)*: It is woody type perennial, aromatic and sacred species of holy basil in India. Below are its growing habits: Location–Outdoors, Light–Full Sun, Watering–Daily, except winters, Temperature–Loves range 15 to 40 degree celsius, Common names–Vana Tulsi, Botanical name–*Ocimum gratissum*.
- 5) *Pudina Plant (Mint/Mentha)*: The species that makes up the genus *Mentha* are widely distributed and can be found in many environments. Most grow best in wet environments and moist soils. Mints will grow 10–120 cm tall and can spread over an indeterminate area. Due to their tendency to spread unchecked, some mints are considered. Mints are aromatic, almost exclusively perennial herbs. They have wide-spreading underground and over ground stolons and erect, square, branched stems. The leaves are arranged in opposite pairs, from oblong to lanceolate, often downy, and with a serrated margin. Leaf colors range from dark green and gray-green to purple, blue, and sometimes pale yellow. The flowers are white to purple and produced in false whorls called verticillasters. The corolla is two-lipped with four subequal lobes, the upper lobe usually the largest.
- 6) *Trachyspermum AMMI (AJWAIN)*: *Trachyspermum ammi* is a native of Egypt and is cultivated in Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India. In India, it is cultivated in Madhya Pradesh, Uttarpradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Bihar and West Bengal. *Trachyspermum ammi* L. belonging to family Apiaceae is a highly valued medicinally important seed spice. The roots are diuretic in nature and the seeds possess excellent aphrodisiac properties. The seeds contain 2–4.4% brown colored oil known as ajwain oil. The main component of this oil is thymol, which is used in the treatment of gastro-intestinal ailments, lack of appetite and bronchial problems. The oil exhibits fungicidal, antimicrobial and anti-aggregatory effects on humans. Ajwain is a traditional potential herb and is widely used for curing various diseases in humans and animals. The fruit possesses stimulant, antispasmodic and carminative properties. It is an important remedial agent for flatulence, atonic dyspepsia and diarrhea. The seed of ajwain is bitter, pungent and it acts as anthelmintic, carminative, laxative, and stomachic. It also cures abdominal tumors, abdominal pains and piles. Seeds contain an essential oil containing about 50% thymol which is a strong germicide, anti-spasmodic and fungicide. Thymol is also used in toothpaste and perfumery.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS.

A. Preparation Of Compost

Sixty mud vessels are purchased from the market having hole at the centre of the vessel for the water drainage. Compost is prepared from house hold waste which is generated after its segregation. The separated wet kitchen waste placed in 200 litre capacity plastic drum having number of holes and sprayed 100liter waste decomposer liquid on it every 15 days interval for the fast decomposition after 45-50 days we get fine compost at home.

B. Preparation of bed in mud vessel:

A black soil having weight 200kg is mixed with 100kg compost homogeneously for the preparation of bed, add approximately 5kg mixture in each mud vessel and supply appropriate amount of water and placed the above mentioned botanical species at the centre of the mud vessel in following mentioned quantity for the development of oxygen park.

C. Maintenance Of Plant

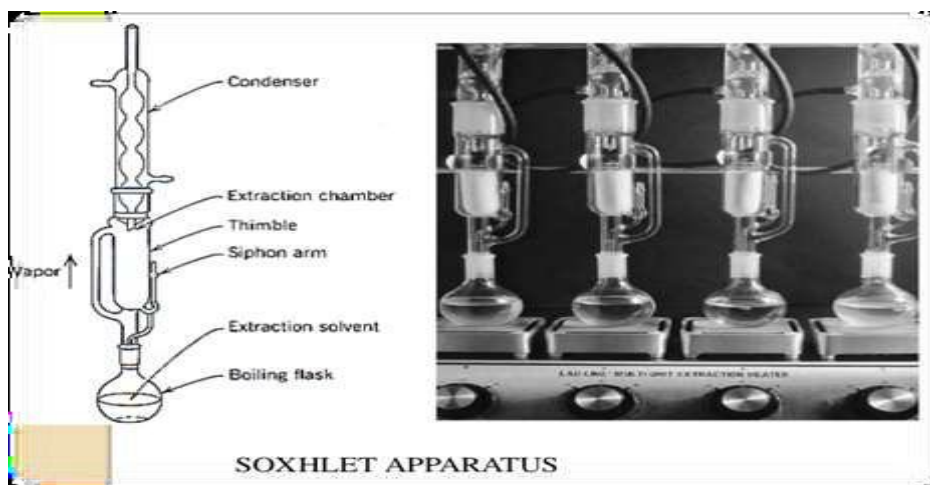
Supply water to every plant every two day interval for its vegetative growth and also spray plant growth regulator, every 20 days interval.

D. Extraction of basil, MINT, AJWAN Liquid

After 90 to 100 days pick up the leaves of ram tulsi approximately 3-4kg and put it into a Hot Continuous Extraction (Soxhlet), apparatus which is as shown bellow placed 2 litre distilled water as a solvent. The extracting solvent in flask is heated, and its vapors condense in condenser. The condensed extractant drips into the thimble containing the crude drug & extracts it by contact. When the level of liquid in chamber rises to the top of siphon tube, the liquid contents of chamber siphon into flask. This process is continuous and is carried out until a drop of solvent from the siphon tube does not leave residue when evaporated. Similarly all different types of basil, mint and Ajwan were extracted which are very much useful as a preventive measure of covid-19.

TABLE I
TYPES OF BOTONICAL SPECIES & BUDGET

Sr. no	Name of botanical species	Number/ quantity	Estimated cost
1	Rama tulsi (ocimum sanctum)	10	Rs 100/-
2	Krishna tulsi (ocimum tenuiflorum)	10	Rs 100/-
3	Amrita tulsi (ocimum tenuiflorum)	10	Rs 100/-
4	Vana tulsi (ocimum gratissum)	10	Rs 100/-
5	Pudina plant	10	Rs 100/-
6	Trachyspermum ammi (AJWAN)	10	Rs 100/-
9	Mud pot/ vessel (big size)	60	Rs 6000/-
11	Compost	100kg	Rs 2000/-
12	Plant growth regulator	2 liter	Rs 1000
13	Spraying pump	15 liter capacity	Rs 4500/-
Total expenditure-14,100/-			



III.CONCLUSIONS

It gives out oxygen for 20 of the 24 hours in a day as well as ozone for 4 hours a day. 'Tulsi' also absorbs harmful gases like carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and Sulphure dioxide. 'Tulsi' plant at home, believes that it has a healing effect on the mind. Plants produce 22 liter oxygen for every 150 g of growth.

Aqueous medium extract of basil, mint and Ajwan liquid is used as a preventive measures for the covid-19 i.e. corona virus.

IV.ACKNOWLEDGMENT

A great support from the principal of Dhamangaon Education society's College of engineering and technology Dhamangaon rly Dr.L.P.Dhamande and Prof. Prashant N. Muskawar, Amolkachand science college Yavatmal.

REFERENCES

- [1] Kumar A, Shukla R, Singh P, Dubey N. "Chemical composition, antifungal and antiaflatoxic activities of Ocimum sanctum L. essential oil and its safety assessment as plant based antimicrobial", Food Chem Toxicol. 2010.
- [2] Shamsher AA, Charoo NA, Rahman Z, Pillai KK, Kohli K. "Tulsi oil as a potential penetration enhancer for celecoxib transdermal gel formulations" Pharmaceut Dev Technol, Vol.19 (1), pp 21-30, 2014
- [3] Cohen MM. "Tulsi/Ocimum sanctum: a herb for all reasons", J Ayur Integ Med. Vol.5(4), pp 251-259, 2014.
- [4] Prakash P, Gupta N. "Therapeutic uses of Ocimum sanctum Linn (Tulsi) with a note on eugenol and its pharmacological actions: a short review", Indian J Physiol Pharmacol, Vol. 49(1), pp 125-131, 2005.
- [5] Abraham, F., & Werker, E, "Anatomical mechanisms of seed dispersal. In T. T. Koylowski (Ed.)", Seed Biology, New York: Academic Press, pp. 152-217, 1972.
- [6] Angers, P., Morales, M. R., & Simon, J. E. "Fatty acid variation in seed oil among Ocimum species" Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society, Vol. 73, pp. 393-395, 1996.
- [7] Anjaneyalu, Y. V., & Gowda, D. C. "Structural studies of an acidic polysaccharide from Ocimum basilicum seeds", Carbohydrate Research, Vol. 75, pp 251-256, 2004.
- [8] Azuma, J.-i., & Sakamoto, M. "Cellulosic hydrocolloid system present in seed of plants", Trends in Glycoscience and Glycotechnology, Vol. 15, pp.1-14, 2003.
- [9] Linnaeus C, Liddell, Henry George; Scott, Robert; "A Greek-English Lexicon at the Perseus Project on Species Plantarum, Vol. 2, pp 576-577, 1753.
- [10] Aflatuni, Abbas, Uusitalo J, Ek S, Hohtola A. Journal of Essential Oil Research, Vol.17, pp 66-70, 2005.
- [11] Markus Lange B and Rodney Croteau. Current Opinion in Plant Biology, Vol. 2, pp 139-144, 1999.
- [12] Adil S, Qureshi S, Pattoo R.A. "A review on positive effects of fenugreek as feed additive in poultry production". Int. J. Poult. Sci. Vol. 14 (12), pp 664-669, 2015.
- [13] Aghazadeh R, Abdolkarimin, Ashkavand Z. "Effect of dietary thyme (Thymus vulgaris) and Mint (Mentha piperita) on some blood parameters of broiler chicken", J. Agric. Sci. Technol, pp 1288-1290, 2011.
- [14] Al-Ankari AS, Zaki MM, Al-Sultan SI. "Use of Habek mint (Mentha longifolia) in Broiler Chicken Diets", Int. J. Poult. Sci. Vol. 3(10), pp 629-634, 2004.
- [15] Al-Harhi MA. "Impact of supplemental feed enzymes, condiments mixture or their combination on broiler performance, nutrients digestibility and plasma constituents", Int. J. Poult. Sci. Vol. 5(8), pp 764-771, 2006.
- [16] Bassioumy SS, Hassanien FR, Abd El-Razik Ali F, El-Kayati, SM. "Efficiency of antioxidants from natural sources in bakery products", Food Chemistry, Vol. 37, pp 297-305, 1990.
- [17] Weisburger JH. "In: Shahidi (ed) Natural Antioxidants- chemistry, health effects and applications, AOCS press, Illinois.
- [18] Dillard CJ, German JB. "Phytochemicals: Nutraceuticals and human health", J Science of Food Agriculture, Vol. 80, pp 1744-1756, 2000.
- [19] Reddy V, Urooj A, Kumar A. "Evaluation of antioxidant activity of some plant extracts and their application in biscuits", Food Chemistry, Vol. 9, pp 317-321, 2005.
- [20] Dwivedi SN, Mishra RP, Alava S. "Phytochemistry, Pharmacological studies and Traditional benefits of Trachyspermum ammi (Linn.) Sprague", Int. J. of Pharm. & Life Sci. Vol. 3(5), pp 1705-09, 2012.
- [21] Jan SA, Shinwari ZK, Zeb A, Khalil AT, Shah SH. "Ethnobotany and Research Trends in Trachyspermum ammi L. (Ajowan): A Popular Folklore Remedy", American-Eurasian J. Agric. & Environ. Sci. Vol. 15(1), pp 68-73, 2015.
- [22] Abdolali, Mohagheghzadeh, Pouya Faridi, Younes Ghasemi, "Carum copticum Benth. & Hook, essential oil chemotypes" Food Chem., Vol. 100, pp 1217-1219, 2007.
- [23] Ali, N., N. H. Hashim, B. Saad, K. Safan, M. Nakajima and T. Yoshizawa (2005) "evaluation of a method to determine the natural occurrence of aflatoxins in commercial traditional herbal medicines from Malaysia and Indonesia", Food and Chem Toxicol., Vol. 43, pp 1763-1772, 2004.
- [24] Ali, S., A.H. Qazi and M. R. Khan. "Protease activity in seeds commonly used as herbal medicine" Pakistan J. Med Res., Vol. 43(2), pp 70-73, 2004.
- [25] Anilkumar, K. R., V. Saritha, Fahath Khanum and S. A. Bawa. "Ameliorative effect of ajwain extract on hexachlorocyclohexane-induced lipid peroxidation in rat liver", Food and Chem. Toxicol., Vol. 47, pp 279-282, 2009.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)