

A Glimpse of Therapeutic Potential of *Seed kernel* of Medicinal Plants with Special Reference to *Bhavprakash Nighantu: An Ayurvedic Perspective*

Abstract:

Medicinal plants show significant importance to mankind. Each and every part of plant exhibit different therapeutic activity. In *Ayurveda*, like medicinal fruits, seeds are also considered as potent drugs. Seeds not only beget plants but they are of healing properties too. Most seeds are used as whole powder in various diseases but their kernel or oil also possess therapeutic potential. This article has highlighted review of potential therapeutic agents from beejmajja of *Phal Varga* of *Bhavaprakasha Nighantu*. This study will lead to widening of therapeutic spectrum in treatment of various ailments with the use of powdered seed kernel (*BeejMajja*) or seed oil (*BeejTaila*).

Keywords: *Ayurveda*, *Beejmajja*, Medicinal fruits, *Phal varga*, Seed kernel

Introduction:

In *Ayurveda*, medicinal plants are used as a whole (*panchang*) or in parts viz. roots, stem, leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds. Fruits are not only palatable but also help to cure certain ailments. Nowadays, due to advanced researches, there is huge demand of fruits both as food and as medicine. Unfortunately, fruit seeds are left ignored both in terms of lusciousness as well as medicinal values. Seed kernels of fruits are novel sources of natural antioxidants. Few in vitro

studies has implied that these seed kernels are vital natural sources for preventing oxidative stress diseases.

Among *Phal varga*, most *Vaidyas* practice only *phala*(fruit pulp) and not their seeds. There are few medicinal plants in which not only fruits but seed alone or seed kernel or seed oil exhibit healing properties. Seeds are packed with nutrients and have abundant health benefits. These tiny but mighty kernels are enriched with vitamins and minerals that body needs to function at ultimate performance. Seed kernels or *beejmajja* of various fruits are extremely versatile therapeutic agents. *Bhavprakash nighantu*, an exhaustive treatise of *Dravyaguna* explored and explained such plants whose *beejmajja* gives excellent results in treatment. Among 16 classes of *Bhavprakash nighantu*, only *beejmajja* of *phal varga* was selected while generating this review for creating awareness about its therapeutic potential.

Observations and discussion:

We have reviewed the available Ayurvedic, traditional books, *Bhavaprakasha nighantu* as well as modern literature for searching therapeutic potential of seed kernels of various fruits. The detailed list of plants with their mode of action has been depicted in Table 1 and 2.

Table 1: List of medicinal plants with their *Rasapanchaka* and *doshaghната*^[1,2]

Sr. no	Plant name	Rasa	Veerya	Vipak	Guna	Doshghnata
1.	<i>Amra</i> (<i>Mangifera indica</i> Linn.)	<i>Madhur</i> , <i>Amla</i> , <i>Kashaya</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Madhur</i>	<i>Laghu</i>	<i>Kapha, pitta</i>
2.	<i>Koshamra</i> (<i>Schleichera oleosa</i> Aen.)	<i>Amla</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Amla</i>	<i>Guru</i>	<i>Kaphavataghna</i> , <i>pittavardhana</i>
3.	<i>Panasa</i> (<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.)	<i>Madhur</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Guru</i>	<i>Vataghan</i> , <i>Pittaghna</i> , <i>Kaphavardhana</i>
4.	<i>Lakuch</i> (<i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i> Roxb.)	<i>Madhur</i> , <i>Amla</i> ,	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Madhur</i>	<i>Guru</i>	<i>Tridoshprakopa</i>
5.	<i>Chirbhitam</i> (<i>Cucumis melo</i> var. <i>Momordica Benth</i>)	<i>Madhur</i>	<i>Aushna</i>	<i>Madhur</i>	<i>Guru, Rooksha</i>	<i>Pittaghna</i> , <i>Kaphaghna</i>
6.	<i>Narikela</i> (<i>Cocos nucifera</i> Linn.)	<i>Madhur</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Madhur</i>	<i>Guru, Sheeta</i> , <i>Snigdha</i> ,	<i>Vataghan</i> , <i>Pittaghna</i> ,
7.	<i>Kalindam</i> (<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> Schrad.)	<i>Madhur</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Madhur</i>	<i>Guru, sheeta</i>	<i>Pittaghna</i>
8.	<i>Kharbuja</i> (<i>Cucumis melo</i> Linn.)	<i>Madhur</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Madhur</i>	<i>Guru, Snigdha</i>	<i>Pittaghna, Vataghna</i>

9.	<i>Trapusam</i> (<i>Cucumis sativus</i> Linn.)	Madhur	Sheeta	Madhur	Laghu	Kaphghan, pittaghna
10.	<i>Supari</i> (<i>Areca catechu</i> Linn.)	Kashaya	Sheeta	Katu	Guru, Sheeta, Ruksha	Kaphghan, pittaghna
11.	<i>Tal</i> (<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> Linn.)	Madhur	Sheeta	Madhur	Guru, Sar, Snigdha,	Vataghan, Pittaghna,
12.	<i>Bilva</i> (<i>Aegle marmelos</i> Corr.)	Madhur, Kashaya	Sheeta	Madhur	Grahi, Snigdha	Kaphaghna, pittaghna
13.	<i>Tinduka</i> (<i>Diospyros embryopteris</i> Pers.)	Kashaya	Sheeta	Katu	Laghu, Rooksha	Vatavardhak
14.	<i>Kuchala</i> (<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> Linn.)	Katu	Ushna	Katu	Laghu	Kaphaghna, Vataghna
15.	<i>Raj Jambu</i> (<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L) Skeels)	Madhur, Kashaya	Sheeta	Madhur	Laghu, Rooksha	Kaphaghna, pittaghna
16.	<i>Choti Jambu</i> (<i>Eugenia heyneana</i> Wall.)	Madhur, Kashaya	Sheeta	Madhur	Laghu, Rooksha	Kaphaghna, pittaghna
17.	<i>Lavali</i> (<i>Ciccaacida</i> Linn.)	Kashaya, Amla, Tikta	Sheeta	Katu	Sar, Ruksh, Vishad, Guru	Kaphaghna, pittaghna
18.	<i>Priyala</i> (<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> Spreng.)	Madhur	Sheeta	Madhur	Guru, Snigdha, Sheeta, Sar	Pittaghna, Vataghna
19.	<i>Rajadan</i> (<i>Mimusops hexandra</i> Roxb.)	Kashaya, madhura	Sheeta	Madhur, Amla	Snigdha, grahi, guru	Pittashamak
20.	<i>Padmaksham</i> (<i>Euryale ferox</i> Salisb.)	Madhur, Kashaya, Tikta	Sheeta	Madhur	-	Madhur, Kashaya, Tikta
21.	<i>Makhannam</i> (<i>Euryale ferox</i> Salisb.)	Madhur, Kashaya, Tikta	Sheeta	Madhur	-	Madhur, Kashaya, Tikta
22.	<i>Bahuvara</i> (<i>Cordia oblique</i> Wild syn.)	Madhur, Kashaya, Tikta	Sheeta	Madhur	Guru, Sheeta, Pichchila	Kaphaghna, pittaghna
23.	<i>Dadima</i> (<i>Punicagranatum</i> Linn.)	Amla, Madhur, Kashaya	Sheeta	Madhur	Snigdha	Tridoshghna
24.	<i>Kataka</i> (<i>Strychnos potatorum</i> Linn.)	Tikta, madhur, Kashaya, Katu	Ushna	Katu	Mrudu, Guru	Kaphghan, Vataghan
25.	<i>Vatad</i> (<i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch.)	Madhur	Ushna	Madhur	Snigdha, Guru	Vataghan, Pittaghna, Kaphakar
26.	<i>Pilu</i> (<i>Salvaderapersica</i> Linn.)	Katu, Kashaya, Madhur	Ushna	Katu	Sar, Snigdha	Vataghna, Kaphaghna
27.	<i>Akshota</i> (<i>Juglans regia</i> Linn.)	Madhur	Ushna	Madhur	Snigdha, Guru	Vataghan, Pittaghna, kaphaprakopaka
28.	<i>Amlika</i> (<i>Tamarindus indica</i> Linn.)	Madhur, Amla	Ushna	Amla	Laghu, Ruksha	Vataghna, Kaphaghna
29.	<i>Vrkrukshamla</i>	Kashaya,	Ushna	Katu	Ruksha, ushna	Vataghna,

	(<i>Garciniaindicachois.</i>)	<i>Amla,</i>				<i>Kaphaghna</i>
30.	<i>Badar</i> (<i>ZizyphusjuzubaLam.</i>)	<i>Madhur,</i> <i>Amla</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Madhur</i>	<i>Guru</i>	<i>Kaphpittakar</i> <i>Vatahrut</i>

Table 2: List of medicinal plants with their chemical constituents, therapeutic uses and formulations

Sr. no.	Plant name	Chemical constituents	Therapeutic Uses	Formulation
1.	<i>Amra</i> (<i>Mangiferaindica</i> Linn.)	alkaloids, terpenoids, flavanoids, tannins, lignins, saponins and carbohydrates ³	<i>Atisar</i> (Diarrhoea, Dysentery), Epistaxis, Vomiting, Heart Burn	Seed powder
2.	<i>Koshamra</i> (<i>Schleicheraoleosa</i> oken.)	fatty acids such as- palmitic acid, myristic acid, eicosenoic acid, eicosadienoic acid, erucic acid, stearic acid, oleic acid, arachidic acid, gadoleic acid, behanic acid, palmitoleic acid etc. Cyanogenicglucoside, Protein, Fat, Carbohydrate, Phosphoric acids, Potash ⁴	<i>Dipan, Ruchya,</i> Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Hair Growth, Animal Wound Magots.	Seed powder and oil
3.	<i>Panasa</i> (<i>Artocarpusheterophyllus</i> Lam.)	Starch, proteins, magnesium, manganese, sodium, potassium, phosphorus, copper, sulphur, chlorine, oxalic acid, Iron, phytin, chlorine, and thiamine. The essential amino acids cysteine, leucine, isoleucine, lysine, phenylalanine, methionine, threonine, tryptophan and valine ⁵	<i>Vrushya</i> (Aphrodisiac)	Seed powder
4.	<i>Lakuch</i> (<i>Artocarpuslakooch</i> Roxb.)	A lectin, artocarpin, isolectins ⁶	Laxatives	Seed powde
5.	<i>Chirbhitam</i> (<i>Cucumismelo</i> var. <i>MomordicaBenth</i>)	seed oil has linoleic acid, lecithin, cephalin and cerebroside. The seeds of melon contain multiflorenol, isomultiflorenol, and 24-methylenecycloartenol. ⁷	<i>Dahaprashaman,</i> Burning Micturation	Seed powder
6.	<i>Narikela</i> (<i>Cocosnucifera</i> Linn.)	Nitrogenous substances, fats, ash, lignin ⁸	Peptic Ulcer	Seed powder and oil
7.	<i>Kalindam</i> (<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> Schrad.)	primary metabolites such as carbohydrates, proteins and amino acids, fatty acids and fixed oils, volatile oils, sterols and steroids the secondary metabolites like alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, saponins, phenols, phlobtannins,	<i>Balya</i> (Tonic), Diuretic	Seed powder and oil

		glycosides, terpenoids and triterpenoids etc. ⁹		
8.	<i>Kharbuja</i> (<i>Cucumismelo</i> Linn.)	Alkaloids, flavonoids, carbohydrates, proteins, glycosides, steroids, triterpenoids and phenolic acids ¹⁰	<i>Balya</i> (Tonic), Diuretic	Seed powder and oil
9.	<i>Trapusam</i> (<i>Cucumissativus</i> Linn.)	good sources of protein, fat, minerals and calcium and also flavonoids, terpenoids, tannins, cardiac glycoside, phenols and carbohydrates ¹¹	Diuretic, Cystitis, Blood Disorders	Seed powder
10.	<i>Supari</i> (<i>Areca catechu</i> Linn.)	Alkaloids (arecoline, arecaine, arecaidine, guvacoline, guvacine, and choline), tannin, gallic acid, gum, and various minerals such as copper, calcium, phosphorus, and iron. ¹²	<i>Dipan, Ruchya, Atisar, Worm Infection, Urinary Tract Infection,</i>	Seed powder
11.	<i>Tal</i> (<i>Borassusflabellifer</i> Linn.)	carbohydrates, reducing sugars, triterpenoids, tannins and phenolic compounds. ¹³	Diuretic	Seed powder
12.	<i>Bilva</i> (<i>Aeglemarmelos</i> Corr.)	Coumarin, xanthotoxol, aegeline, marmeline, fatty acids ¹⁴	<i>Virechana</i>	Seed powder
13.	<i>Tinduka</i> (<i>Diospyrosembryopteris</i> Pers.)	Phenols, tannins, flavonoids, alkaloids, saponin, proteins, reducing sugar and vitamin C ¹⁵	<i>Atisar</i>	Seed oil
14.	<i>Kuchala</i> (<i>Strychnosnux-vomica</i> Linn.)	Strychnine, brucine alkaloid, carbohydrate, tannin, steroid, triterpenoid, glycoside, , safonins, tannins, flavonoids, and glycosides ¹⁶	<i>Balya</i> (Tonic), Aphrodisiac, Neurological Problems, Peripheral Neuritis, Arthritis And <i>OtherVatajaVikar</i>	Seed powder
15.	<i>Raj Jambu</i> (<i>Syzygiumcumini</i> (L) Skeels)	Alkaloid, jambosine, and glycoside jambolin or antimellin, α -Pinene, camphene, β -Pinene, myrcene, limonene, cis-Ocimene, trans-Ocimene, γ -Terpinene, terpinolene, bornyl acetate, α -Copaene, β -Caryophyllene, α -Humulene, γ -Cadinene and δ -Cadinene ¹⁷	Diabetic Mellitus	Seed powder
16.	<i>ChotiJambu</i> (<i>Eugenia heyneana</i> Wall.)	Alkaloid, Jamboline ¹⁸	Diabetic Mellitus	Seed powder
17.	<i>Lavali</i> (<i>Ciccaacida</i> Linn.)	Terpenes, esters, aldehyde, phenol, alcohol ¹⁹	<i>Virechana</i>	Seed powder
18.	<i>Priyala</i> (<i>Buchananialanzan</i> Spreng .)	Fibres, carbohydrates, minerals, fats, vit. B1, B2, B3, vit. C, calcium, chlorine, copper, iron, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, fatty oil ²⁰	<i>Vrushya</i> (Aphrodisiac), <i>Hrudya</i> (Cordical), Demulcent, Constipative, Nutrient And Nourishing,Blacken The Hair, Skin	Seed powder and oil

			Diseases	
19.	<i>Rajadan</i> (<i>Mimusopshexandra</i> Roxb.)	Novel saponin, phenolic compounds ²¹	Nutritive	Seed oil
20.	<i>Padmaksham</i> (<i>Euryale ferox</i> Salisb.)	Gallic acid, protocatechuic acid, ethyl esters, B sitosterol, daucosterol ²²	Constipative, <i>Vrushya</i> (Aphrodisiac), <i>Garbha-Sansthapaka</i> (Promote/ Help Conception), <i>Balya</i> , Burning Sensation, <i>Raktapitta</i> .	Seed
21.	<i>Makhannam</i> (<i>Euryale ferox</i> Salisb.)	Gallic acid, protocatechuic acid, ethyl esters, B sitosterol, daucosterol ²²	<i>Vrushya</i> (Aphrodisiac), Nutritive, Tonic	Seed (roasted)
22.	<i>Bahuvara</i> (<i>Cordia oblique</i> Wild syn.)	Betulin, beta sitosterol, alpha amyryl ²³	<i>Dadru</i>	Seed powder
23.	<i>Dadima</i> (<i>Punicagranatum</i> Linn.)	Diglycosides, cynidin, linolenic acid, triacylglycerols ²⁴	Nutritive, Tonic	Seed, seed oil
24.	<i>Kataka</i> (<i>Strychnospotatorum</i> Linn.)	Alkaloids, flavonoids, glycosides, phenols, sterols ²⁵	Eye Diseases Like Conjunctivitis, Diabetic Mellitus, Chronic Dysentery	Seed powder
25.	<i>Vatad</i> (<i>Prunusamygdalus</i> Batsch.)	Proteins, fatty acids, carbohydrates, fibres, minerals, calcium ²⁶	<i>Bruhana</i> (Nutritive), <i>Balya</i> (Tonic), Respiratory And Urinary Track Diseases, Leucorrhoea	Seed powder
26.	<i>Pilu</i> (<i>Salvaderapersica</i> Linn.)	Alpha & beta thujones, camphor, cineole, limonene, borneol ²⁷	<i>Aanulomic</i> , <i>Vishaghna</i> , Ulcer And Arthritis	Seed powder and oil
27.	<i>Akshota</i> (<i>Juglansregia</i> Linn.)	Essential fatty acids, tocopherol, juglone, tannin, phytosterols ²⁸	Nutritive, Arthritis	Seed powder and oil
28.	<i>Amlika</i> (<i>Tamarindusindica</i> Linn.)	Fatty acids- palmitic acid, oleic acid, hydrocarbons, beta sitosterol ²⁹	<i>Prameh</i> (Diabetes Mellitus)	Seed powder
29.	<i>Vrkrukshamla</i> (<i>Garciniaindicachois</i> .)	Fatty acids ³⁰	Wound Healing For Dry Skin	Seed oil (kokum seed butter)
30.	<i>Badar</i> (<i>Zizyphusjuzub</i> ALam.)	Leucocyanidin, Jujubosides ¹⁸	<i>HikkaNigrahana</i> (Anti Hiccough), <i>Netrya</i> (Eyesight Promoting)	Seed kernel

Nutritional Composition and Health Benefits of Various Phala beejmajja:

1. *Amra* (Mango): Mango fruit is most savored as well as highly nutritive. Its botanical name is *Mangifera Indica*. Mango seed kernel is having *Madhura, Amla, Kashaya Rasa, Guru -Snigdha Guna, Sheeta Virya, Madhura Vipaka* and it is *Kapha- Pitta Shamaka*. It is useful in vomiting, diarrhoea, burning sensation, bleeding piles, abnormal uterine bleeding. 1 to 1.5 gm of seed kernel powder can cure diarrhoea and dysentery.
2. *Koshamra*: *Koshamra* seeds are edible. Seed oil; also known as Makasar oil, has anti pruritic activity. It promotes hair growth as well. In Veterinary practice, seed kernel powder application over wounds has cleansing action.
3. *Panasa* (Jackfruit): It is also known as *Katahal* in common language. *Panasabeeja* has *Madhura rasa, Guru guna, Sheeta Virya, Madhura Vipaka* and it is *Vata Pitta Shamaka*. Its seed kernels are aphrodisiac, constipative, and diuretic. They are rich in starch, vitamins B1 and B2.
4. *Lakucha*: *Lakucha* has *Amla rasa, Ushnaveerya* and *Pitta vardhaka* properties. Its seed kernels are potent laxative. Hence small quantity should be used.
5. *Chirbhita*: *Chirbhitabeeja* contains linoleic acid, lecithin, cephalin and cerebroside. They have good cooling effect. Seed kernels can cure burning micturition.
6. *Narikela*: *Cocosnucifera* i.e. coconut exhibits many health benefit. It has only one seed. It is useful in the treatment of peptic ulcer.
7. *Kalinda* (Watermelon): *Citrullus Lanatus* or watermelon is a summer season fruit. Black, grey or reddish coloured, flat, numerous seeds are embedded inside the fruit. These seeds can be roasted and used in culinary preparations. It has *Madhura Rasa, Guru Guna, Ushna Virya, Madhura Vipaka*. It is *Kapha Vata Shamaka*. They are good source of minerals and vitamins. Seed contains 20-40% yellow colored oil. Seed kernels has cooling, diuretic and strength promoting effect. Seed oil can be used in place of Almond oil.
8. *Kharbuja* (Muskmelon): It is also known as *Kharbuja* or *Cucumismelo*. It consists of *Madhura, Amla Rasa, Guru, Snigdha Guna, Sheeta Virya, and Madura Vipaka*. It is *Pitta Vata Shamaka*. This fruit is storehouse of multivitamins. Fruit contain elongated, flat, numerous seeds. They possess good therapeutic value. Seed kernels are diuretic and strength supporting. They can be used in treatment of dysuria/ urine retention.
9. *Trapusa*: Seeds are rich in aromatic oil. Seed ash possess 0.62% phosphate. Seed kernels are diuretic, coolant in nature. They can be used in treatment of diseases arising due to vitiated pitta, hemorrhagic disorders as well as dysuria.
10. *Guwak / Puga*: Betel nut or Supari is commonly used in *Tambul* (mouth freshener). This nut remains embedded inside orange coloured fruit (*Pugaphala*). According to *Ayurvedic* texts, *Puga* has *Kashaya rasa, Guru, Rukshaguna, Sheeta veerya, Mohajanak, Agnidipak, Rochak Karma*. It alleviates *kapha* and *pitta*. It is useful as *Dipan, Ruchya, Atisarnashak, Worm infection, Urinary tract infection*.

11. *Tala* (Toddy plam): It is also named as *Tada*, toddy plam. Toddy palm has abundance of many minerals and vitamins. Its ripened seed possess *Madhura Rasa, laghu, Snigdha Guna, Sheeta Virya, Madhura Vipaka*, and it is *Vata Pitta Shamaka*. They are diuretic.

12. *Bilwa*: The *Bael* is considered one of the most sacred of Indian trees. It also has good medicinal value. Several hairy seeds are embedded in yellowish brown, extremely sticky mucilage inside the fruit. Seed kernel powder in dose of 1.5 gm acts as a powerful laxative.

13. *Tinduka*: *Tinduka* fruits are commonly used in dietary preparations. 4-8, oil containing seeds present inside each fruit show great medicinal value. Seed oil can be used in treatment of diarrhea.

14. *Kupilu*: *Nux vomica* tree is distributed all over India. The fruits are attractive and look like *Pilu* fruits. Seeds are many, small in size, flat, grey, shining clothed on both sides with fine silky hairs radiating from the centre. Seeds are toxic and its poisonous effect is fast and severe. Therefore, purification process is advised before using seeds in therapeutics. Strychnine, a principal component of seeds has stimulant action over central nervous system, respiratory system. 60 to 250 mg purified seed kernel powder can be given in *Rakta Vikara, Shula, Ardita, Ardhangra, Kampa, Nadishula*. It has *dipana, pachana, shwasahara, uttejak, balya, vajikara action*.

15. *Raj-jambu*: It is also known as *Jamun*, black plum. It has *Kashaya, Madura, Amla Rasa, Laghu Ruksha Guna, SheethaVirya, Katu Vipaka* and it is *Pitta Shamaka*. Black plums contain a significant amount of vitamins and minor amount of proteins as well. It is highly nutritive fruit. 2-5 seeds, compressed together into a mass approximating a single seed. Whole seed enclosed in a cream colored, coriaceous covering, smooth, oval, rounded, brownish black with astringent taste has anti-diarrheal effect. In *Madhumeha*, seed kernels are believed to have the action of bringing down sugar level.

16. *Jala jambu*: Also known as *chhotijambu*. Its seed kernels are anti-diabetic in action.

17. *Lavali*: *Ciccaacida* or country gooseberry is one of the trees with edible, tiny yellow berries fruits. Seeds contain terpenes, esters, aldehyde, phenol, alcohol. They are laxative in nature. Available data also claim that these seeds possess antimicrobial, antioxidant properties. Decoction of seed kernels is used in treatment of Asthma and bronchitis.

18. *Priyal*: *Priyal* or *chironji* is used in Indian cooking. Its seed kernel can be consumed raw or after roasting or frying. Seed kernel has 51.8% oil, 21.6% protein, 5% sucrose. Seed oil (*Chironji oil*) can be used in place of Almond oil. According to *Ayurveda*, *Priyal* has *Madhura rasa, Snigdha, Guru, Sara, Vishtambhaguna, Madhura Vipaka and Sheeta Veerya*. It pacifies pitta and *vata*. It is aphrodisiac, nutritive, relieves thirst, cough, vomiting. Seed oil can be applied to get rid of grey hairs. Seed powder externally useful in skin diseases. *Priyal* is safe for pregnant, lactating woman as well as children. Excessive use may causes indigestion.

19. *Rajadan*: It is also known as Kings Fruit. Seed kernels are wholesome and can be used in undernourished children. Seed oil has emollient and strength promoting properties.

20. *Padmaksha*: *Padmaksha* or *Kamalgatta* are the seeds of *Padma*. Seed kernel has cooling action. They are palatable, astringent and bitter in taste, heavy, constipative, aphrodisiac, helps conception/ impregnation. They can be used to cure bleeding disorders, burning sensation.
21. *Makhannam*: Seeds are 8-20 in number, pea sized. If fried on sand, seeds swell and become tasty. Seed powder is similar to arrowroot powder. 100 gm of seeds contain large amount of protein, 12.8% moisture, 76.9% carbohydrates, 0.1% fats, Iron 1.4 mg, and minerals in traces. It is similar in properties to *Padmaksha*. It is highly nutritional, delicious, aphrodisiac, and easy for digestion. It can be given in post-partum weakness, scanty semen.
22. *Bahuvara*: *Sebestan* fruit or *Lisoda* is sweet, astringent in taste. Seed kernel powder is pasted and applied on fungal infections.
23. *Dadima*: It is also famous as *Anar* or pomegranate. Sweet variety of *Dadima* is having *Madhura Kashaya*, *Amla Rasa*, *Laghu-Snigdha Guna*, *AnushnaVirya*, *Madhura Vipaka* and it is *Tridosha Shamaka*. Sour variety of *Dadima* is having *Amla Rasa*, *Laghu Ruksha Guna*, *UshnaVirya*, *Amla Vipaka* and its *Vata Kapha Shamaka*. Pomegranate is rich in source like calcium, iron, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, zinc and it contains vitamins like Vitamin C, Thiamin, Riboflavin, Niacin, Vitamin B-6, and folate. Seed kernels can cure cardiovascular disorders, anaemia, fever, thirst, male infertility, Alzheimer's disease. It also unveils few properties like antioxidant, anti-carcinogenic, and anti-inflammatory properties.
24. *Kataka*: Water clearing nut or *Kataka* has orange black berries containing 2-3, lenticular seeds. Seeds contain oligosaccharide, Alkaloids, flavonoids, glycosides, phenols, sterols. Seed kernel powder along with honey in Diabetes mellitus showed lowering of blood sugar level. Seed kernel powder pasted with water and applied in conjunctivitis. It also showed promising results in chronic dysentery.
25. *Vatad*: Almond is one of the healthy choices for all ages. Its seed kernel is sweet in taste, aphrodisiac, pacifies *pitta* and *vata*, demulcent, hot in potency and therefore not advisable in cases of haemorrhage. It is useful in wasting disease as a nutrient. It can be cooked in milk (*kshirapaka*) and given in respiratory as well as urinary tract diseases, leucorrhoea.
26. *Pilu*: This toothbrush tree has amazing red colored drupe fruits. Numerous seeds with multiple health benefits are embedded inside this fruit. Oil extracted from the seeds is used in ulcers and arthritis.
27. *Akshota*: *Akshota* or walnut has amazing health benefits. This tree has ovate-oblong, hard fruit containing four seeds. These seed kernels are enriched with vitamin A, B,C, Lecithyn and other minerals in traces. Therefore they served as complete nutritive & nourishing package for individuals.
28. *Amlika*: Tamarind is one of the prominent ingredients of Indian cuisine. Fruits are pod shaped with soft pulp and 4-6 square seeds. Ash of the seed rind is useful in *Amlapitta* (Acid peptic disease)

29. *Vrukshamla*: Kokum butter tree has rounded, dark violet colored fruit with 5-8 seeds inside. Seed contains abundant fatty acids along with Garcinol. Seed oil or kokum seed butter displays excellent wound healing property in dry skin.

30. *Badar*: Indian jujube or Ber fruit are classified as *Hrudya* (cardiac tonic), *Chhardinigrahana*(anti emetic) as per *Charak samhita*. Seed kernels of Ber fruit are useful in eye diseases and hiccoughs. Animal studies using seed extract showed anticancer potential.

Conclusion:

For centuries, people who eat fruits as a part of an overall healthy diet generally have reduced risk of chronic diseases. The nutrients existing in fruits are vital for the health and maintenance of the body. *Acharya Bhavmishra* has quoted medicinal qualities of various fruits in *Phal varga of Bhavaprakasha nighantu*. Fresh, succulent, juicy, seasonal fruits are always advised for rejuvenation. The said properties of the fruit are applicable also to the rind as well as seed kernel. The present review suggests that plentiful seed kernels or *beejmajja* can be recommended for maintaining a healthy life and also to free from various health menaces.

NOTE:

The study highlights the efficacy of "Ayurved" which is an ancient tradition, used in some parts of India. This ancient concept should be carefully evaluated in the light of modern medical science and can be utilized partially if found suitable.

COMPETING INTERESTS DISCLAIMER:

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist. The products used for this research are commonly and predominantly use products in our area of research and country. There is absolutely no conflict of interest between the authors and producers of the products because we do not intend to use these products as an avenue for any litigation but for the advancement of knowledge. Also, the research was not funded by the producing company rather it was funded by personal efforts of the authors.

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