



AGASTYA PUSHPA (*Sesbania grandiflora* (L) Poiret) – A HERB WITH VERSATILE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES

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Review article

ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is a traditional system of Indian medicine vastly practiced by 80% Indians in India and it has got lot of popularity in the world post covid for its Principles and Medicinal values in various ailments. *Vedas* and *Puranas* hold a significant religious value, moreover they are treasure chests of vast scientific knowledge. There are around 60 species which are commonly available. The flowers of *Sesbania grandiflora*(L) Poiret are eaten as a vegetable in Southeast Asia and South Asia and as a local traditional medicine. The common name of plant *Sesbania grandiflora* is Agate, as well as crook wood. It is commonly planted around every house for the beautification purpose and for feeding the goats. We can also find the vast usage of *Agastya* in Siddha and Unani systems of medicine. Ayurvedic classics contain numerous allusions to its therapeutic and restorative properties, in addition to its culinary and cosmetic applications. Both internal and external administration of *Agastya Pushpa* in various forms like *Curna* (Powder), *Taila* (Oil), *Vati* (Pill) and *Kashaya* (Decoction) etc., were also described. The present article is a comprehensive review of references collected from the texts.

Key Words: *Agastya Pushpa*, Ayurvedic classics, *Bhavisya Purana*, *Siva Purana*, Therapeutic uses.

INTRODUCTION: *Agastya* is traditionally revered plant in India. *Agastya* is called such because it produces grand showy large papilionaceous White (or) Cream coloured flowers with a tinge of pink in the bud stage. The plant is also named because it grows when *Agastya* star is seen¹. It is also believed that *Agastya* is named after the Vedic sage *Agastya Muni* who is considered as the former of Siddha system of medicine and who controlled Vindhya Parvata and made it static.

Traditional Indian practices have a close relation to general health behavior. South Indians Fast proportional to their age on the 11th day of the lunar cycle (known as *Ekadasi*) and on the next day they break their fast with curry prepared of *Agastya* leaves, Red gram, Coconut gratings and Cutney (grounded paste) of *Amla* (Indian gooseberry). Further leaves and flowers of *Agastya* is considered as sacred and offered to the gods in rituals especially during the auspicious day of *Utthana*

dvadasi (12th day of lunar cycle in *karthika masa*).² There are many varieties of flowers according to their colours. In *Raja Nighantu* it is mentioned that there are 4 types of flowers. In *Vanoushadi Shataka* it is said that they are of 2 types i.e., White, Red. In Fruits and Vegetables in Ancient India *Rakta, Sweta* Varieties are mentioned.

ETYMOLOGY:³

Agastya plant blossoms in *Sarad ritu* (Autumn season) when *Agastya* star appears in the sky. It is also believed that *Agastya* is named after the Vedic Sage *Agastya Muni* who controlled *Vindhya Parvata* and made it static and as it is liked by him.

TAXONOMICAL POSITION OF AGASTYA:⁴

- Kingdom - Plantae
- Division-Magnoliophyta
- Super division-Spermatophyta
- Class - Mangnoliopsida
- Subclass- Rosidae
- Order-Fabales
- Family - Fabaceae
- Genus - Sesbania
- Species-grandiflora
- Binomial name-*Sesbania grandiflora* (L) Poiret

VERNACULAR NAMES OF AGASTYA:⁴

- **Sanskrit:** *Agasti, Agastya, Dirghaphalaka, Dirghasimbi, Kanali, Kharadvamsi, Munidruma, Munipriya, MuniPushpa, Munitaru, Pavitra, RaktaPushpa, ShighraPushpa, SuklaPushpa, SthulaPushpa, Surapriya, Vaka, VakraPushpa, Vangasena, Vranapaha, Vranari.*
- **English:** Swamp pea, Vegetable humming bird, Corkwood tree

- **Telugu:** *Agise, Avise, BakaPushpam, Ettagise, Sukanasamu, Tellayavise*
- **Tamil:** *Acham, Agatti, Kariram, Muni, Peragatti, Sevvagatti*
- **Malayalam:** *Akatti*
- **Hindi:** *Agasti, Agust, Augusta, Bak, Basna, Hatiya*
- **Kanada:** *Agase*
- **Marathi:** *Agasta, Agasti, Agastiya, Agathi, Agati, Chipchini, Shevari*
- **Bengal:** *Agasti, Augusta, Bagfal, Bak, Buka, Buko*
- **Gujarati:** *Agathio*
- **Konkani:** *Aghasti*
- **Tulu:** *Agase*
- **Urdu:** *Agast Uriya*

SYNONYMS OF AGASTYA:

- *Astanga Hrdaya – Kumbayoni*
- *Vangasena Samhita – Munirasa, Baka, Vangasena*
- *Bhavaprakasa Nighantu – Vangasena, Munivrksa, MuniPushpa, Munidruma*
- *Astanga Nighantu – Kumbayoni, Muninama*
- *Paryaya Ratnamala – Vangasena, Munidruma*
- *Vrndamadhava – Munitaru, Tapasadruma*
- *Madhava Cikitsa – Vatsido*
- *Hrdaya Dipika Nighnatu – Munidruma*
- *Shodala Nighantu – Munivrksa*
- *Nighantu Sesa – Munidruma, Bahusena, Shukanasa*
- *Madanapala Nighantu – Vangasena, Munidruma, Munisigru,*
- *Raja Nighantu – ShigraPushpa, Agasti, Munidruma, Vranari, Dirgaphalaka, VakraPushpa, Surapriya.⁵*
- *Priya Nighantu – Vangasena, Munivrksa, Munidruma, ArdhendhuPushpaka*

• *Nighantu Adarsha* -
Munidruma, Vangasena

• *Shaligrama Nighantu – Vangasena, MuniPushpa, Munidruma, Munitaru, Surapriya, VakraPushpa, Dirgha phalaka, Vranari, ShigraPushpa, Kanali, Rakta Pushpa, Shukla Pushpa, Vranapaha, Kharadvamsi, Pavithra, Munipriya.*

• *Abhidhana Ratnamala – Mouninama*

MORPHOLOGY OF AGASTYA:⁶

Distribution and Habitat: The plant is found in cultivation in various parts of South India though not considered as indigenous. **Habit:** It is a small evergreen tree tall up-to 12 meters height with erect cylindrical trunk of 10-30cm diameter.

Leaves: Alternate, Stipulate, Lanceolate or Setaceous and Deciduous, Abruptly Pinnate 15 to 30 cms long with twenty to thirty pairs of regularly arranged Deciduous Leaflets. **Leaflets:** Short, Petiolate, Linear-oblong, Entire, Glabrous, Glaucous or Whitish Green beneath.

Inflorescence: Axillary raceme. **Flowers:** Very large, showy, 7.5 to 10 cms long, Red or White in colour. Flower buds Falcatelylecurved. **Calyx:** Gamosepalous, Campanulate, Glabrous shallowly two-lipped or sometimes five-toothed. **Corolla:** Papilionaceous, all the Petals have long claws and are distinct at the base. Standard larger than the Keel. **Wings:** Falcate-Oblong, Keel petals Obtuse, Recurved and Sub-Rostrate. **Stamens:** Ten, Diadelphous, the Staminal tube slightly auricled at the base, Anthers uniform. **Ovary:** Linear, usually Stipitate and many Ovuled with a Filiform Glabrous slightly incurved style. **Fruit:** Tetragonous somewhat compressed or flattened firm Pedicelled pod 30 to 40 cms or more long or about as thick as a quill containing several seeds. **Seeds:**

Many, Transversely Oblong without Strophiole. **Stem bark:** Fresh Young Bark is Light Grey in Colour and the inner surface is white in colour.

LITERARY REVIEW:

Classically *Agastya* and its *Pushpa* (Flower) is used in the treatment of *Kaphaja Kasa* (Acute Bronchitis), *Naktandhya* (Night-blindness), *Chathurthikajvara* (Intermittent Fevers), *Arshas* (Piles), *Apasmararoga* (Epilepsy) etc., in the form of *Churna* (Powder), *Taila* (Oil), *Gutika* (Tablet), *Kashaya* (Decoction) etc., The drug is known to be effective in both internal as well as external modes of administration.

VEDIC PERIOD:

The drug *Agastya* mainly *Pushpa* (Flower) is mentioned in *Bhavishya-Purana, Shiva - Purana* for worshipping the god and in *Ishvara- Samhita* it is narrated as Vegetable.⁷

SAMHITA KALA:

• *Acarya Susruta*, has narrated *Agastya* in *Annapanavidhi* under *Pushpa Varga*. It is indicated in *Kshaya* (Tuberculosis), *Kasa* (Cough) and *Naktandhya*.⁸

• In *Ashtanga Sangraha Sutra Sthana-VividoushadhaVijnaniyavarga* *Acarya* mentioned *Agastya Pushpa Svarasa* (Liquid extract) is used as *Nasyam* (Nasal drops) to treat *Chaturthika Jvara*.⁹

• In *Vangasena Samhita*, *Agastya* and its *Pushpa* is mentioned in some formulations like *Shankara lauha, Paniya bhakta Vati, Abhrakamarana, Rasayanadravyasfor Kapha Pitta Dosh*.^{10,11}

• In *Bhavaprakasha Samhita*, *Agastya Pushpa* is described under *Pushpa Varga*. *Pushpa Svarasa* is given both internally and externally in *Naktandya*. *Acarya* also mentioned that *Agastya Patra* (Leaf) is used in *TandrikaCikitsa, Caturthika Jvara*

and *Arshas*. *Tvak* (Bark) is used in treating *Cittavibhrama* (Autism).¹²

- In *Sharangadhara Samhita*, the drug *Agastya* is mentioned under *Madhyama Khanda Rasa Kalpana Adhyaya*. Its *Pushpa* is used as *Bhavana Dravya* in *Sannipata Bhairava Rasa* which is used in treating *Tridoshaja Vikaras*.¹³

- In *Harita Samhita*, it is said that *Agastya Patra* and *Marica* (Black pepper) is pounded with *Gomutra* (Cow's Urine) and administered in the form of *Nasya* in *Apasmara roga*.¹⁴

NIGHANTU KALA:

In *Abhidhana Ratnamala*, *Agastya* is mentioned in *Svadhu* (Madhura) and in *Kashaya* (Astringent) *Skandha*.¹⁵ Under *DravyagunaSangraha*, *Acharya* has mentioned *Agastya* in *Shaka Varga* which is used in treating *Kshaya*, *Kasa* and *Naktandya*.¹⁶ *Acarya Shodala* in *Shodala Nighantu*, *Agastya* is mentioned in *Amradi* and *Lakshmanadi Varga*. In *Amradi Varga gunas* (Qualities) of all plant parts are mentioned. Under *Lakshmanadi varga* some of the drugs like *Ingundi*, *Munivrksha* and *Godhamati* is used to treat *Lutavisha*, *Bahyavidradhi* and *Vrana*.¹⁷ In *Madhava Dravyaguna*, *Agastya Pushpa* is mentioned in *Vividhousadhi Varga* which is used in treating *Kasa* and *Kshaya Roga*.¹⁸ *Madanapala Nighantu- Acarya* described the drug *Agastya* in *Vatadi Varga* with synonyms and its *Guna-Karma*. *Agastya Pushpa* helps in alleviating *Kapha-Pitta dosa*. It is used in treating the conditions like *Pinasa* (Running nose) and *Naktandya*.¹⁹ *Raja Nighantu- Acarya* has narrated *Agastya* in *Karaviradi Varga*. It acts as *Tridosha hara*, *Srama hara* (Relieves exhaust) and *Balakara* (Strengthening). It is used in treating *Kaphaja Kasa* and helps in treating *Vaivarnya* (Hyper or Hypo

Pigmentation).²⁰ *Kaiyadeva Nighantu - Agastya* has reference under *Aushadhi Varga*. *Agastya Pushpa* is useful in the treatment of *Naktandhya Cikitsa*.²¹ *Gunaratnamala- Agastya Pushpa* is mentioned along with its Synonyms, Properties and indications in *Pushpa-Shakani Varga*. It helps in alleviating *CaturthikaJvara*, *Naktandya* and *Pinasa*.²² Under *Nighnatu Adarsha*, *Agastya* is narrated in *Palashadi Varga*. The *Nirukti* (Etymology) of *Agastya Pushpa* defines that it is liked by the *Rsi Agastya* the drug is named as *Agastya*.²³ In *Saligrama Nighantu*, *Acarya* has mentioned *Agastya* under *Pushpa Varga* with Synonyms and *Gunas* of each part. It is said that *Agastya Pushpa* is used for treating *Visha* (Poison), *Pitta* and *Kapha rogas*.²⁴ *Priya Nighnatu - Agastya* has reference in this *Nighantu* under "*Haritakyadi Varga*." The *Nirukti* of it means that the *Pushpa* resembles as pleasant which is similar to *Agastya Rsi* so, it is named as *Agastya*. The leaves of *Agastya Patra* is similar to *Shirisha Patra*.²⁵ In *Anupana Darpana Acarya* quoted that intake of *Apakvatamra* (Unpurified Copper) leads to some adverse effects. It can be managed by intake of Powder of *Coriandrum sativum* (*Dhanyaka*) fruit or *Sesbania grandiflora* (*Munivrihi*) *Pushpa* should be given repeatedly along with *Sita* (Sugar).²⁶ *DravyagunaVignana- Agastya* is mentioned in *Pushpa - Saka Varga* which means it was earlier as Leafy vegetable. It is indicated in *CaturthikaJvara*, *Naktandya*, *Kshaya* and *Kasa*.²⁷ In *Pushpa Ayurveda*, it is said that the *Agastya* flowers blossom in Autumn season when *Agastya* star appears in the sky. *Agastya Pushpa* alleviates *Naktandya*, *CaturthikaJvara* (*Nasyam*), *Kshaya*, *Kasa* and *Pinasa*.²⁸ In *Brhat Nighantu*

Ratnakara, *Agastya Pushpa* is used in the treatment of *Naktandya* and *Caturthika Jvara*.²⁹ *VanousadiSataka- Acarya* mentioned that *Agastya Pushpa Svarasa* as *Nasyam* is used in treating *Naktandya* and *Ardhavabhedaka* (Migraine). In *Vatarakta (Gout-Arthritis)* *Agastya Pushpa Churna* mixed with Curd (i.e., without *Navanita* (Butter)) is administered.³⁰ In *Arka Prakasa*, *Agastya* is mentioned in *Pushpa - Saka Gana*. In *Kusuma Gana* the *Agastya Pushpa* is also used for the distillation process, Ornamental use and also for internal consumption.³¹ *Ksema Kutuhalam* -Under *Ahara Kalpana* it is said that *Agastya Pushpais* boiled in *Takra* (Buttermilk) along with *Ghrita* (Cow's ghee). Later it is cooked by adding *Vesvara* (Boneless Meat soup), *Marica* and *Hingu* (Asafoetida) which is used for internal administration. It also helps in alleviating *Caturthika Jvara*, *Naktandya* and *Pinasa*.³² In *PrarambhikaUdbhida Sastra* *Agastya Pushpa* is mentioned in *Prajapati Upakula (Simbi Kula)* (Papillonaceae) under *Upayogi Vanaspati Dravya*.³³

CIKITSIA GRANTHAS:

Cikitsa granthas are said as "Short books of Treatment". The treatment mentioned in such books have very valid references for treatment of diseases.

- According to *Madhava Cikitsa*, in *Asmari* (Renal calculi) chapter under *ViratarvadiKvatha* *Agastya* is mentioned which is used to treat *Mutra Sharkara*, *Mutrakrechra* (Painful micturition) and *Vatavyadhi*.³⁴
- According to *Vrindamadhava*-for treating *Vatavyadhi* and *Vatarakta Vrddha Narayana tailam* is used as external application.³⁵

- In *Yogaratnakara*, for the treatment of *Tridosaja Gulma Cikitsa* under *Varunadi Kashaya* the *Agastya Pushpa* is mentioned.³⁶

- In *Rajamartanda*, for *Apasmara* and *Unmada adhikara Munivrksa (Agastya) Pushpa Svarasa* with *Marica* is given in the form of *Nasya* to eradicate *Bhuta Graha Prasamanam*.³⁷

- According to *Vaidyamanorama*, for treating *Mutrakrechra* and *Somaroga* (Type of DM) *Agastya Pushpa* is used as an ingredient in the *Taila* preparation.³⁸

- In *Brhat Dravyaguna Adarsha*, use of *Agastya Pushpa* and other parts of the plant are described which are used for treating various ailments. *Agastya Pushpa* is having *Tikta* (Bitter) – *Kashaya* (Astringent) *Rasa*, *Samashitoshna Virya*, *Katu Vipaka*, *Kapha Pitta hara*. In *Pratishyaya* (Allergic-Rhinitis), *CaturthikaJvara* and *Kaphaja Sirahshula* (Headache). *Agastya Pushpa Svarasa* as *Nasya* is beneficial. In *Jvarasahita Kasa*, *Shvasa* (Respiratory-disease) and *Phuphusa Sotha* (Inflamtion in Lungs) *Agastya Pushpa* and *Patra Svarasa* is given alone or mixed with *Vasa Svarasa* and *Madhu* (Honey).³⁹

- In *Sahasrayogam*, *Agastya* is described as *Drava Dravya* under *Ashta Pallava Tailam* for treating *Putinasa* in the form of *Nasya*.⁴⁰

Modern Textbooks

Fruits and Vegetables in Ancient India:

Here *Agastya* is cited as a Pot herb where it is planted in Kitchen Gardens and *Pushpa* is used in the treatment of *Naktandya*.⁴¹

Indian Medicinal Plants

Author mentioned that the Aqueous Extract of Flowers has been found to produce Hemolysis of Human and Sheet

Erythrocytes even at low concentration due to Methyl Ester of Oleanolic Acid. Flowers also gave Nonacosan-6-one and Kaempferol 3 Rutinoside.⁴²

FLORAL MEDICINE IN AYURVEDA

Agastya Pushpa is mentioned as one of the ingredients of *SamskaritaTakra* (Processed Buttermilk) which is cited under Flower Recipes. This is a Special Edible Food item prepared in Karnataka which gives nourishment and good for Respiratory Disorders.⁴³

Materia Medica of Ayurveda

The Flowers of *Agastya* is having *Tikta Rasa, Katu Vipaka, Vatakara* (Aggravates Vata dosha) and *Pitta Kapha hara* (Alleviates Pitta and Kapha). They are also used in the treatment of *Kshaya, Kasa* and *Naktandya*.⁴⁴

Medicinal Flowers of India and Adjacent Regions (Gyanendra Pandey)

Author has mentioned specially about the uses of *Agastya Pushpa*. Flowers are commonly used as Domestic Vegetable, Emollient and Laxative and it is also beneficial in *Pratishyaya* and *Naktandya*. Flowers are Medicinally potent and also useful for Females suffering from Amenorrhea.⁴⁵

Medicinal Plants of India (Tamil Nadu & Karnataka) (S.N. Yoganarasimha)

It is quoted that *Pushpa Svarasa* is used as drops for Eyes to improve Vision.⁴⁶

WEALTH OF INDIA

Agathi Flowers are Sweet in Taste and Succulent. Flowers (White Variety) from the Philippines are reported to contain Moisture-87.4; Protein-1.8, Ether extract- 0.6, Fibre-1.0, N-free extract-8.6 and Ash 0.6 g/100 g. They are a good source of Thiamine (0.13 mg/100 g), Nicotinic acid (2.8 mg/100 g) and vitamin C (41 mg/100 g).⁴⁷

Table No: 1 Varieties Of *Agastya Pushpa* According to Different Texts:

S.NO	NIGHANTU	TYPES	NAMES OF VARIETIES
1.	<i>Raja Nighnatu</i>	4	<i>Nila</i> (Voilet), <i>Pita</i> (Yellow), <i>Sita</i> (White), <i>Lohita</i> (Red)
2.	<i>Vanoushadi Shataka</i>	2	White, Red
3.	Fruits and Vegetables in Ancient India	2	<i>Rakta, Sweta</i>

KEY POINTS: In *Gada Nigraha*, *Acarya* has explained that the *Agastya Pushpa Churna* should be boiled in *Mahisha Kshira* (Buffalo milk). *Navanita* prepared from that has to be applied externally in the treatment of Dry Skin in *Kshudra Rogadhikara* under *DehakantyadiVardhanaha Katitapayogaha*.

SODHANA AND MARANA –

• **SharangadharaSamhita-** *Agastya Pushpa* is used as *Bhavana (Trituration) Dravya* in *Sannipatabhairava Rasa*.

• **BharatiyaRasapaddhati-** For *Mukta Mukti* (Pearl) *Shodhana* (Purification), *Dolayantra Svedana* with *Jayanti Svarasa* or *Agastya Patra Svarasa*.

• **BharatiyaRasasāstra-** For *Abraka* (Mica), *Manahshila* (Arsenic Disulphide), *Mukta* and *Rajata* (Silver), *Agastya Patra Svarasa* is used as one of the *Shodhana Dravya*.

• **Anupana Darpana-** For *Parpati* (Thin flake like preparation) and *Manahshila Shodhana*, *Agastya Pushpa* is used as one of the *bhavana Dravya*.

• **SiddhayogaSangraha-**For

Manahshila Shodhana, Rakta Agastya Pushpa is used as *Bhavana dravya*.

- **Vanousadi Shataka-** *Agastya Phala* is edible and it is administered especially for women suffering from Amenorrhea.
- **RasaratnaSamuccaya-** *Agastya Patra Svarasa* is used as *Bhavana dravya* for *Manahshila*.
- **Basavarajiyam-** For *Manahshila & Vanga (Tin) Shodhana*. In *Stoulyaroga Cikitsadhyaya* for *Udvarthanam* along with other drugs *Agastya* is used.
- **Yogartanakara-** For *Manahshila, Rajata* and *Svarna makshika shodhana*.
- **Rasa Tarangini-** For *Shodhana* of *Abhraka, Manahshila, Rajata, Kantapasana* and *Mukta Agastya Patra Svarasa* is used as *Bhavana dravya*.

Few Formulations:

Samkara Lauha, Vasadi Gutika, Paniyabhakta Vati, Sannipatabhairava Rasa, DvatrisangaKvatha, SripratapaLankesha Rasa, Kanaka Sundara Rasa, Pittakasantaka Rasa, Trinetraka Rasa, Ratnagiri Rasa, Viratarvadikvatha, Cathurthika Rasa, GandhakadiPotaliPrayoga, Kasamardhini Vati, Mahasuryaprabha Rasa, Pramehahara Rasa, Pratapalamkeshvara Rasa, VishnukrantadiRasayana.

DISCUSSION: The detailed description about *Agastya Pushpa* is described in this article along with its *Rasa* (Taste), *Guna*, *Virya* (Potency), *Vipaka* (Transformation) and *karma* (Action). *Acarya Susruta* enlisted that *Agastya Pushpa* is having *Natishitoshna Virya, Tikta Rasa, Katu Vipaka* and is indicated in *Kasa, Pinasa, Ardhavabhedhaka, Vatarakta, Kshaya, Apasmara, Cathurthikajvara, Visha roga* and as *Varnya*. In *Vangasena Samhita* *Agastya* and its *Pushpa* is mentioned in some formulations for *Kapha-Pitta Dosh*.

In *Bhavaprakasha Samhita*, *Agastya* is mentioned in *Jvara* and *Arsas Cikitsa*. In *Harita Samhita* under *Apasmara Cikitsa* *Agastya* is mentioned. In *Dravyaguna Sangraha* it is mentioned that it is having *Natishitoshna Virya* and is indicated in *Kasa roga*. In *Shodala Nighantu* it is mentioned that it has *Tikta-Kashaya Rasa, Katu Vipaka* and *Vatakara*. In *Madhava Dravyaguna* it is mentioned that *Agastya Pushpa* has *Tikta Rasa, Katu Vipaka, Vatakara* and *Kapha Pittahara*. In *Bhavaprakasha Nighantu* it is noted that it has the properties like *Tikta - Kashaya Rasa, Katu Vipaka* and *Tridosahara*. In *Pushpa Ayurveda* it is mentioned that *Agastya Pushpa* has *Kashaya-Tikta Rasa, Shita Virya, Vatakara* and also acts as *Pitta Kapha Raktahara*.

According to *Kaiyadeva Nighantu* and *Dravyaguna Vignana* *Agastya Pushpa* is having *Natishitoshna Virya*. In *Gunaratnamala, Pushpa Ayurveda, BrhatNighantu Ratnakara, Vanousadi Shataka* and *Yogaratnakara* it is said that *Agastya Pushpa* is having *Shita Virya*. In *Brhat Dravyaguna Adarsha Acarya* mentioned that it is having *Samashitoshna Virya*.

FOLLOW-UP RESEARCH STUDIES:

Research studies can be carried on Amenorrhea or for increasing complexion, reducing dryness in the skin and also in Epilepsy. For all these studies Flower of *Sesbania grandiflora (L) Poiret* can be taken studies need to be conducted for further research in the up-coming future.

CONCLUSION: Among very few plants of the world it is the one whose all parts are utilized for the treatment of various types of ailments. The flower is having Anti-bacterial, Anthelmintic, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-diabetic, Immunomodulator and Hepatoprotective

effect. Hence, we can infer that *Agastya Pushpa* is used in treating Respiratory diseases, *Apasmara*, *Amenorrhoea*, *Cathurthikajvara*, *Naktandya* and so many conditions which are mentioned in the classic textbooks.

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