International Journal of Advanced Research in Engineering and Applied Sciences

ISSN: 2278-6252
Impact Factor: 5.795

STUDY ON SOME ETHNOMEDICINAL PLANTS OF KALINJAR HILLOCK, BANDA DISTRICT (U.P) INDIA

Dr. Arpana Mishra*

Abstract: *An Ethnobotanical study was conducted in the Kalinjar hill, Banda district (U.P.) India. The present paper aimed to document the wealth of medicinal plant species to curing deferent diseases. The information of plants used to treat diseases from rural people was collected and plant species were identified with the help of the floristic treatises. The study was conducted in year 2013-2014. In the present study, Totally 64 species of plants belonging to 37 families were recorded used by traditional medicine.*

Key words: *Ethenomedicinal , Kalinjar, plant*

*Department of Botany, Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodaya, Vishwavidyalaya Chitrakoot, SATNA (M.P.), India

INTRODUCTION

Kalinjar situated in Banda district of Uttar Pradesh is one of the major tourist attractions in the Bundelkhand resion. Kalinjar in Hindi means 'The destroyer of Time'. The place got its name from a myth, which maintains that Lord shiva vanquished the God of Time at this spot. There are other stories as well. The town situated amidst the picturesque Vindhya Mountains is known for its tryst with History.

Ethnobotany commonly refers to the interrelationship between primitive people and plants, the relationship being extended to the inters range of influences of each on the other and not mere According to Kirtikar and Basu (1935) in India the ancient Hindus should be given the credit for cultivating, what is now called "Ethnobotany", our ancient litrature can be tipped as an important source of ethnobotanical information's. Regveda and Atharvaveda, which date back to 2000 to 1000 B.C. are our oldest vedic literature resources. Ayurvedic medicine also known as herbal medicines and treats to the specific physical and mental health problem of the body and it remove various disease from body and thus helping to establish harmony and balance of the body.

WHO has estimated that at least 80% of the population globally relies on traditional medicine to meet their primary health care needs (Bannerman. 1982, WHO. 2000). Plant derivatives with hypoglycemic properties have been used in folk medicine and traditional healing systems around the world from very ancient time (Yeh, et al., 2003).

By definition, 'traditional' use of herbal medicines implies substantial historical use, and this is certainly true for many products that are available as 'traditional herbal medicines'. In many developing countries, a large proportion of the population relies on traditional practitioners and their armamentarium of medicinal plants in order to meet health care needs. In India used approximately about 2500 species of medicinal plants which few more than 100 species serve as regular sources of medicine (Pei. 2001, Jain and Patole. 2001). The *Lantana camara* used as a medicinal plants (Mishra and Singh, 2009: Mishra, 2014). The present study was focused at the identification of ethenomedicinal plant, determination of families and medicinal properties of kalinjar hill plant vegetation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Total Area of Kalinjar is 1267.2. The forest area of Kalinjar divided into two parts, the first is Katra Kalinjar, area 75.30 Ha. and second is Bahurpur Kalinjar, area 666.94 Ha., total area 742.24 Ha., (Recorded by Forest Department of Banda District). The study was conducted in the year 2013-2014.

Various steps involved in study like field study personal interview was organized, collection of plant specimen, preparation of herbarium and identification of plants with the help of floristic treatises .

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The ethno medicinal investigations conducted in the Kalinjar show that in table-1 total number of about 64 species of plants belonging to 37 families plants are used by the rural people treatment and cure many disease in human and animals. The drugs (flower, fruit, leaf, bark and seed) are used to develop many medicinal preparations.

Table-1 Etheno medicinal plants , part used for the treatment of different disease

S.No.	Botanical name	Local name	Name of family	Habit	plant part used / medicinal uses
1.	*Abrus precatorius*	Ghunchu	*Fabaceae*	Shurb	Root, Leaf, Fruit and Seeds/ Fever, pain, Leucoderma, Asthama, Birth control and Purgative
2.	*Acacia arabica*,	Babool	*Fabaceae*	Tree	Branches, gum and leaves/ Leucorrhoea, pills, bronchitis and totem
3.	*Bauhinia race*mosa	Maoli	*Fabaceae*	Tree	Laves/ normal urination,
4	*Pongamia pinnata*	Karanja	*Fabaceae*	A medium sized tree	Seed/ joint pain, itch and eczema,
5	*Saraca indica*	Ashoka	*Fabaceae*	Tree	Bark/ uterine affections in women
6	*Tamarindus indica*	Imli	*Fabaceae*	Tree	Fruits, leaves/ Dysentery, intestinal worms.
7	*Tephrosia purpurea*,	Sarphonka, Ramsar	*Fabaceae*	small annual herb	Roots and leaves/ Fever, asthma
8	*Uraria picta*	Pithwan	*Fabaceae*	under shrub	Leaves/ Piles, snake bite

S.No.	Botanical name	Local name	Name of family	Habit	plant part used / medicinal uses
9	*Cassia fistula*	Amaltas	*Fabaceae*	Tree	Seed, Fruit pulp/ malarial fever, loose motion
10.	*Mucuna pruriens*	Kiwanch	*Fabaceae*	Annual herb creeper	Fruit and Seed/ general weakness, Cholera
11.	*Butea monosperma*	Dhak, Palas	*Fabaceae*	deciduous tree	Wood, flower/ snake bite, itch and eczema, worm ring, regulate menstrual cycle
12.	*Anogeissus latifolia*	Dhao	*Combretaceae*	deciduous tree	stem bark/ snake bite, diarrhoea
13.	*Anogeissus pendula*	Kardhai	*Combretaceae*	Deciduous trees or shrubs	Seed, bark/ dysentery
14	*Terminalia arjuna*	Arjun ,Kahua)	*Combretaceae*	large evergreen tree	Stem bark, Fruit/ Tridosa, burns, Maintain blood pressure
15.	*Capparis decidua*,	Kareel	*Capparaceae (Cappariadaceae).*	climbing shrub	Stem, fruit/ Wounds
16.	*Gynandropsis gynandra*	Karalia	Capparidaceae	annual Herbs	Root/ fevers
17.	*Diplocyclos palmatus*,	Shivlingi	*Cucurbitaceae*	monoeciou s herb climbing	Seeds/ cure infertility in men and women
18.	*Momordica dioica*	Bankakoda, Padhohra	*Cucurbitaceae*	perennial climbers	Fruit, seed/ urinary calculus
19.	*Evolvulus alsinoides*, Linn.	Sankhapus hpi	*Convolvulaceae.*	Herbs perennial	Whole plants/ prevent bleeding.
20	*Launaea nudicaulis*	Dudhlak	*Compositae.*	Glabrous herb	Leaves/ Fever
21	*Holoptelia integrifoli*a	Chilbil	*Ulmaceae*	deciduous tree	Leaves,wood, bark/ ring-warm, gout, totem
22.	*Vitex negundo*	Negad	*Verbenaceae*	Shrub	Leaves, Fruit pulp/ joint pain, paralysis
23.	*Lantana camara*	Ghaneri	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Twigs, leaves, root/ cuts ,wounds and thatching
24.	*Aristolochia bracteata*	Kira mar	Aristolochiacea e	perenial prostrate herb	Root, leaves/ intestinal worms

S.No.	Botanical name	Local name	Name of family	Habit	plant part used / medicinal uses
25.	*Blumea lacera*	Kukronda	Asteraceae	Herb	Leaves/ Fever, eyes during conjunctivitis, piles
25	*Sphaeranthus indicus*	Mundi	Asteraceae	Herb	Leaves/ Weakness
26	*Calotropis procera*	Aak	Asclepiadaceae	Herb	Root, flower, Leaf/ itch, eczema, Asthama and Swelling
27	*Calotropis gigantea*	Shwet aak	Asclepiadaceae	Herb	Root, flower, Leaf/ itch and Asthama
28	*Buchanania langan*,	Chirongi	*Anacardiaceae*	Trees	Stem bark, fruit/ dysentery and dyarhoea
29	*Mangifera indica*,	Aam	*Anacardiaceae*	Tree	Cotyledons/ Dysentery, stomach disorders,
30	*Achyranthes aspera*,	Apamarg, Latjira	Amaranthacea e	Herb	Whole plant/ fever
31	*Sauromatum guttatum*,	Sap-ki-kheti.	*Araceae*	Plants monoeciou s	Tubers/ sores of the cattle
32	*Holarrhena antidysenteri ca*,	Kutaj	*Apocynaceae*	Tree	root bark/ Given to goat & Cow for yielding milk, dysentery
33	*Adhatoda vasica*,	Adoosa	*Acanthaceae*	Shrub	Leaves/ respiratory diseases, itch
34	*Cordia dichotoma*,	Labhera.	*Boraginaceae*	medium sized tree	Leaves, fruits/ cold and cough, fever
35.	*Euphorbia thymifolia*	lal dudhi	Euphorbiaceae	perennial shrub	whole plant/ piles, colitis
36	*Mallotus philippinensis*	Kamila	Euphorbiaceae	Shrubs or small trees	Fruit and leaves/ Constitution
37	*Moringa olifera*,	Sahjan	*Moringaceae*	tree	fruits and leaves/joint pain
38	*Azadirachta indica*,	Neem	*Meliaceae*	Tree	Leaves/ intestinal worms and skin disorder
39	*Melia azedarach*,	Bakain	*Meliaceae*	medium sizes tree,	leaves and flower / rheumatism, itch and eczema, relieve headache
40	*Ficus benghalensis*	Bargad	*Moraceae*	Very large tree	Arial roots, wood/ Dysentery

S.No.	Botanical name	Local name	Name of family	Habit	plant part used / medicinal uses
41	*Ficus racemosa*	Umber, Umar	*Moraceae*	evergreen tree	Latex, wood, fruit / skin disease, dysentery and diabetes
42	*Ficus religiosa*,	Pipal	*Moraceae*	evergreen tree	Plant/ stop bleeding, Totem,
43	*Ficus rumphil,*	Pakar	*Moraceae*	evergreen Tree	Wood/ skin disease, dysentery
44	*Tinospora cordifolia*	Gurich	Minispermaceae	evergreen tree	Leaves/ malarial fever, diabetes
45	*Eugenia jambolana*	Jamun	*myrtaceae.*	evergreen tree	Leaves, fruit/ Pyorrhea, diabetes
46	*Ocimum americanum*	Kali tulsi	Lamiaceae	Perennial herb	All parts/ cure cold and cough, fever
47	*Ocimum basilicum*	Babui Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Annual	All parts/ dysentery, chronic diarrhea, kill intestinal worm
48	*Helicteres isora*	Marod fali	*Sterculiaceae*	Herb	Fruits/ stomach ache
49	*Datura innoxia*	Dhatura	*Solanaceae*	annual shrub	Fruits/Itch
50	*Solanum nigrum*	Makoy	*Solanaceae*	Herb	Fruit/ joint pain
51	*Solanum virginians*	Bhatkataiya	*Solanaceae*	herb	Seed/ joint pain
52	*Bassia latifolia*,	Mahuaa	*Saspotaceae.*	Tree	Flower and stem/ joint pain
53	*Cynodon dactylon*	Doob Ghas	*Poaceae.*	small perennial creeping grass	Hole plant/Wounds, diarrhea, vomiting and skin diseases
54	*Panicum miliare*	Kutki	*Poaceae.*	herbaceous plant	Root/ Urticaria
55	*Polygonum glabrum*,	Nari	*Polygonaceae*	annual Herb	Leaves, roots/ piles
56	*Emblica officinalis*	Aamla	*Phyllanthaceae*.	tree	Fruits/ Jaundice, piles
57	*Aegle marmelos*	Bael,Sirphal	*Rutaceae*	Tree	fruit pulp/ Diarrhea
58	*Feronia limonia*	Kaitha	*Rutaceae*	Tree	Fruit, leaf/ Polyurea, diabetes

S.No.	Botanical name	Local name	Name of family	Habit	plant part used / medicinal uses
59	Mitragyna parvifolia,	Kaddam	Rubiaceae	medium sized to large deciduous tree	Wood, bark/ muscular pain
60	*Oldenlandia corymbosa*	Damjari	Rubiaceae	small herb	Root/ liver disorder, measles
61	*Morinda tinctoria*,	Ach	*Rubiaceae.*	perennial shrub	Roots/ urinary calculus
62	*Potentilla supina*	Karnali	*Rosaceae.*	annual Herb	Root/ Impotency
63	*Enicostemma littoral*,	Chota-chirayata	*Gentianaceae*	glabrous or procumbent perennial herb.	Whole plant/ Fever
64	*Oxalis corniculata*	Tinpatiya	*Oxalidaceae.*	perennial herb	Leaves/ stop bleeding, dysentery

The observation recorded that in table-2 Fabaceae is the dominant family . Compositae. Ulmaceae Aristolochiaceae Amaranthaceae Araceae Apocynaceae Acanthaceae Boraginaceae Moringaceae Minispermaceae myrtaceae.. Sterculiaceae. Saspotaceae. Polygonaceae Phyllanthaceae. Rosaceae. Gentianaceae and Oxalidaceae having.minimum 1 species.

Table-2 Details of families belongs to plant species

S.NO.	Name of the family	No. of species	% No. of Plants species
1.	Fabaceae	11	29.72
2	Combretaceae	03	8.10
3	Capparidaceae	02	5.40
4	Cucurbitaceae	02	5.40
5	Compositae.	01	2.70
6	Ulmaceae	01	2.70
7	Verbenaceae	02	5.40
8	Aristolochiaceae	01	2.70
9	Asteraceae	02	5.40
10	Anacardiaceae	02	5.40
11	Amaranthaceae	01	2.70
12	Araceae	01	2.70
13	Apocynaceae	01	2.70

S.NO.	Name of the family	No. of species	% No. of Plants species
14	Acanthaceae	01	2.70
15	Asclepiadaceae	02	5.40
16	Boraginaceae	01	2.70
17	Euphorbiaceae	02	5.40
18	Moringaceae	01	2.70
19	Meliaceae	02	5.40
20	Moraceae	04	10.81
21	Minispermaceae	01	2.70
22	myrtaceae.	01	2.70
23	Lamiaceae	02	5.40
24	Moraceae	01	2.70
25	Minispermaceae	01	2.70
26	myrtaceae.	01	2.70
27	Sterculiaceae.	01	2.70
28	Solanaceae	03	8.10
29	Saspotaceae.	01	2.70
30	Poaceae.	02	5.40
31	Polygonaceae	01	2.70
32	Phyllanthaceae.	01	2.70
33	Rutaceae	02	5.40
34	Rubiaceae.	03	8.10
35	Rosaceae.	01	2.70
36	Gentianaceae	01	2.70
37	Oxalidaceae	01	2.70

REFERENCES

1. Bannerman, R.H., 1982. Traditional medicine in modern health care. World Health Forum 3(1),4.
2. Pei, S. J., 2001. Ethnobotanical approaches of traditional medicine studies: Some experiences from Asia. Pharmaceutical Biology 39, 74-79.
3. Jain, A. K. and Patole, S.N.., 2001. Less-known medicinal uses of plants among some tribal and rural communities of Pachmarchi forest (M.P.). Ethnobotany 13, 96-100.
4. Yeh, G.Y., Eisenberg, Dka, M., Ptchuk, T.J., Phillips, R.S., 2003. Systematic review of herbs and dietary supplements for glycemic control in diabetes. Diabetes care 26, 1277-1294.
5. Kirtikar, K.R. & B.D. Basu, 1935. 'Indian Medicinal Plants' (Lalit Mohan Basu, Allahabad) 4 Vols. 2nd edn.

6. WHO, 2000 General guidelines for methodologies on research and evaluation of ntraditional medicine pp. 1-80. Geneva, Switzerland.
7. Mishra, A. and Singh, R. (2009). *L.camara* : An medicinal weed. *Life Sciences Bulletin* 6 (3): 303-305
8. Mishra, A (2014). Allelopathic properties of *Lantana camara:* A review article. International Journal of Innovative Research and Review 2(4): 32-52.