

Survey of ethnomedicinal plants from Hathras district Uttar Pradesh (India)

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Abstract

Hathras district is a district of Uttar Pradesh state of India, is inhabited by the large population of villagers and farmers. The survey of the district was carried out the study of Ethnomedicinal plants used as a medicinal source also present survey of the total number of plant species 10 belong to 10 families were used by population of Hathras district. Plants are described on the basis of diseases.

Keywords: survey, ethnomedicinal plants, Hathras, UP, India

Introduction

Present survey of Hathras district geographically location is in between 20.4° and 29° North latitude and 76° and 77° East longitudes. The area of the district Hathras is 175.6 Sq. km. about 398 hectare land area covered by forest of district Hathras. The Hathras district bounded by the Aligarh, Agra, Mathura and Etah district. The rural population of the area are exclusively depend on the natural vegetation for vegetables, fruits and spices etc. The important crops of Hathras district are mainly, wheat, barley, potato, paddy, mustard, maize and sugarcane respectively. Major population of Hathras district is depends on dairy and farming for their living Singh (2017) [9]. The people of the rural areas of the district Hathras have used in traditional herbal medicine. Less of communication and traveling between villages and town and financial condition poor may be important factors for keeping them away from the modern medicine. Plants are utilized in our traditional system and a large population still depend on the traditional medicines.

Thus urgent need is valuable information of ethnobotany and the conservation of these plant species as well as the natural habitat.

The present survey has underlined probable requirement of ethnobotanical survey and traditional knowledge use of plant parts for the benefit of human being (Jan et. al. 2018) [10]. The present survey carried out on the Hathras district of Uttar Pradesh state of India is only an attempt to document the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants used by rural people of the district.

Material and Methods

Extensive survey work among the people of rural areas of Hathras district was carried out. A numbers of Baidhyas and Hakeem were contacted. Utilization of plants in medicine is still providing not only among the rural and tribal peoples of Hathras district but also among the several other community who live in the rural or forest areas. The field survey were under covering all seasons for gathering information on ethnomedicinal plants among the rural and tribal population by conducting survey different villages of district Hathras of Uttar Pradesh during 2014-2015 As methodological suggested by Kirtikar *et al.* (1983) [3] Singh and Gupta (2008) [8], Jain (1989) [4], Siddiqui *et al.* (1995) [6], Puri (1993) [5], Singh And Subramanyam 2008 [7] were followed during collection, preservation of specimens. A large number of flora were consulted specially of Flora of British India, Vol. 7 (Hooker 1984), Flora of Dehradun Vol. 4 (Kanjilal *et al.* 1969) [2] and Glossary of medicinal plant (Chopra *et al.* 1956) for the proper identification of the collected Ethnomedicinal plant specimens to cure different types of diseases.

Result and Discussion

Present investigation were carried out to cure different types of diseases by medicinal plant reported 10 plant species belong to the 10 families Hathras district (U.P.) India. The following valuable information were provided for each plant species like botanical name, local name, family, plant part used as a medicine by the rural people of Hathras district are presented in table.

Table 1: Herbal drugs used by rural people of Hathras district Uttar Pradesh

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family	Method of preparation and use of medicine
1.	Centella asiatica Urb.	Brahmi	Apiaceae	Plant may be used as a cooling medicine. Whole plant is eaten as vegetable Specially after illness and develops mouth taste also.
2.	Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.	Amrbel	Convolvulaceae	After menstruration 10 ml juice of whole plant should be given to women once only. The would make women sterile forever.
3.	Cannabis sativa Linn.	Bhang	Cannabinaceae	The fresh paste of cannabis sativa leaves is applied and tied over the anus twice daily for 6-7 days for curing piles.
4.	Carthamus tinctorius Linn.	Kusum	Asteraceae	Flowers and seeds are medicinal value and they are laxative stimulate the menstrual flow and induce respiration system.
5.	Cassia occidentalis Linn.	Kasondi	Caesalpiniaceae	Leaves are used in cough, asthma. Roots are used in skin infection,

				and seeds are given in the fever.
6.	<i>Convolvulus pluricaulis</i> Choisy.	Shankhapuspi	Convolvulaceae	The juice of plant is useful nervine debility and other complaints of the system.
7.	<i>Cleorodendrum plomidis</i> (Linn.) Gaertn.	Arni	Verbenaceae	Leaves are boiled in oil for application in ophthalmic disease and whole plant when given to cattle as a cure for diarrhoea and worm.
8.	<i>Capparis decidua</i> (Forsk) Edgew.	Heins	Capparidaceae	Top shoot and young leaves are used as a plaster for swelling. Its powder is used to cheeks blisters.
9.	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> Voigt.	Gulkankari	Cucurbitaceae	Fruits are used in curries and said to be useful for diabetes. Such advocacy has been made by person suffering from diabetic condition.
10.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Linn.	Montha	Cyperaceae	Tuber used for dog bite. The underground part tuber given 25 gm daily for 21 days early morning. It is preventive medicine against hydrophobia.

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