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Sharwan Kumar Srivastava
Department of Botany, Lal
Bahadur Shastri P.G. College,
Gonda, Uttar Pradesh, India

A survey on medicinal wild flora of Gonda district of Uttar Pradesh

Sharwan Kumar Srivastava

Abstract

The aim of the present survey was to document the medicinal flora of Gonda district of Devi Patan division of Uttar Pradesh. This study was conducted during 2014-2015 through informal interviews and discussions with informants living in villages located nearby both forest of Gonda district. The present investigation revealed that commonly 18 species of plants used by local people for the treatment of different ailment or diseases. During survey it was also noticed that due to increase in population and anthropogenic activity the plants of medicinal value decreases greatly in the last two decay.

Keywords: Wild plants, medicinal uses, Gonda district

Introduction

Therapeutic plants and their parts that are being utilized as medicine to cure different sicknesses are exhausting colossally step by step because of impedance of people, over populace, contamination, urbanization and so forth. The customary medical care practice is predominantly subject to restorative plants gathered from nature. (Kasagana., *et al.* 2011) [5]. In spite of this, the restorative plant biodiversity is being drained because of man-made and normal catastrophes.

All natural medications had their cause in fables. The allopathic medications display results and are expensive, though the natural prescriptions that show less or no results and are less expensive and without any problem accessible. In addition, the old medication man bites the dust however he never reveals the secret of natural prescriptions.

Ethnobotany manages concentrates among the tribals and country individuals for recording their special information about plant abundance and for search of new assets of home grown medications, palatable plants and different parts of plants. The Davi Patan division of Uttar Pradesh is comprises of four district namely Gonda, Baltampur, Bahrahich and Srawasti districts and is encompasses rich phytodiversity so, the aim of the present revision study was to document the medicinal aspect of wild plants of Gonda district of Devi Patan division of Uttar Pradesh.

Material and Methods

The district Gonda lies between 26°47' and 27° 20' north latitude and 81°30' and 82°46' east longitude. It is head quarter of Davi Patan division. It is bounded by the district Ayadhya, Bahrahich, Balrampur, Srawasti and Basti districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh. It has physical boundries on two sides Kuwano River in the North and as Ghaghra. As for as the form of natural vegenation in Gond is conncerned, there are two remarkable areas. One the forests of Kuwano, which has various types of trees like Sagon, Haldu, Sal, Shishaw, Mahua, Bass, Neem, Jamun etc. The other forest area is Tikri of Mankapur, which has various types of trees like Sakhu, Shishaw, Peepal, etc.

The field survey has been carried out randomly in both forest area of district Gonda. The interviews were conducted along with the discussions with local communities residing nearby the forest. The information of this communication is based on personal observations and interviews. Standard methods of collection, preservation and maintenance of herbarium were followed by (Jain and Rao, 1978; Singh and Subramaniyam, 2008) [3, 7]. The collected plant specimens were identified with pertinent flora and other literatures (Duthie 1960; Jain 1968; Kanjilal 1933; Shukla 1994; Singh. 1991) [1, 2, 4, 8] and deposited in the herbarium maintained at Botany Department of L.B.S.P.G. College, Balrampur.

Correspondence:
Sharwan Kumar Srivastava
Department of Botany, Lal
Bahadur Shastri P.G. College,
Gonda, Uttar Pradesh, India

Result and Discussion

The present survey encompasses was estimated the 18 wild medicinal plant species belonging to 14 families, of which, herbs, shrubs, climbers and trees. The enlisted plants have

been presented schematically as serial number, botanical name, local name, family, and their medicinal uses. Some plant species are very rarely found in nature because of excessive and unscientific exploitation.

Table 1: Botanical name, Local name, Family, Medicinal Use of Medicinal Plants of Gonda district of U.P.

S. N.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family	Medicinal Use
1	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.,	Neem	Meliaceae	Fever, Skin diseases, Teeth problems
2	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.,	Peeepal	Moraceae	Piles, Urino-genital and Cardiac disorders.
3	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.,	Aam	Anacardiaceae	Sexual, respiratory disorder, anthelmintic and sun stroke.
4	<i>Shorea robusta</i> (Roth)	Sakhu	Diptrocarpaceae	Chest and stomach ache and skin disease
5	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.,	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Cough and cold, Fever, Skin diseases
6	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.,	Lehchichira	Amranthaceae	Skin, stomach, tooth disorders, piles, antidote and contraceptive
7	<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.,	Vach	Araceae	Mental disorder and anthelmintic
8	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> L.	Akahua/Mandar	Asclepiadaceae	Skin diseases, piles, fever and cholera
9	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> (Willd)	Satawar	Liliaceae	Galectoguage, physical and sexual debility, and nervous disorders
10	<i>Clitorea ternatea</i> L.	Koyalua/Aparajita	Fabaceae	Skin, urinary problems and headache
11	<i>Chlorophytum arundinaceum</i> Baker,	Safed musali	Liliaceae	Physical and sexual debility
12	<i>Curculigo orchiodes</i> Gaertn.	Kali musali	Hypoxidaceae	Physical and sexual debility
13	<i>Datura innoxia</i> Mill.,	Kala dhatura	Solanaceae	Skin, stomach, nervous disorders, and fever
14	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.,	Chhuimui	Mimosaceae	Urino-genital disorder
15	<i>Piper longum</i> L.,	Pippali	Piperaceae	Fever, Respiratory and stomach disorders
16	<i>Rouvolphia serpentina</i> L.	Sarpganda	Apocynaceae	Mental, stomach disorders, fever and antidote
17	<i>Swertia chirayita</i> (Roxb)	Chiraita	Genitaceae	Skin diseases, fever, tonic and diabetes
18	<i>Withania somnifera</i> L.	Asgandh	Solanaceae	Impotency, rheumatism and leucorrhoea.

These medicinal plants have been used by local people and experts of Ayurvedic fields since a long time in herbal and folk remedies. As for as pattern of uses of ethno-medicinal plants are concerned, these plants are used for various disease and ailments prevalent in the study area. Majority of the ethno-medicinal plants are used for the treatment of dermatological disorders followed by stomach disorders (Table 1).

Conclusion

The study shows that the forest area of Gonda district is bequeathed with rich medicinal plant resources for the sustainable importance of the various herbal pharmaceuticals for the management of various health disorders for used of local people because the people of the village have rich traditional knowledge regarding medicinal value of the plants. However, recently due to anthropogenic activity and other reasons this medicinal wealth of flora is deteriorating day by day. The study also reveals that the local people are aware of this fact, so some of them engaged in the conservation of this species by the practice of phytoworship and domestication of some culturally and medicinally important plant species.

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