



## STUDY OF SOME ETHNOMEDICINAL PLANTS IN DOAB TRACT IN KAUSHAMBI, UP, INDIA

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### ABSTRACT:

The present communication deals with the “some medicinal plants in doab tract in kaushambi, District U P, India”. During-2016-18. To document the medicinal and other utility of plants with traditional uses of 7 plants species along with correct botanical identification, local names, past used and mode of administration in respect to different applications. The documented Ethno medicinal plants are mostly used to cure hair loss, diabetes, treats cough, respiratory health, urine retention, Improves digestion, blood pressure, cold, cough, flu and asthma, Relives menstrual pains and digestive distress.

### KEYWORDS:

DOAB TRACT, MEDICINAL PLANTS, CURE DISEASES

### INTRODUCTION

Kaushambi district was carved out of Allahabad and lies between 25° 15'30" and 25° 47'45" north latitude and 80° 09'00" and 81° 49'00" east longitude in survey of India toposheet 63G. Total geographical area of the district is 1780 sq. km The main and major drainage of the district belong to the Ganga river system of which river Yamuna and Sasur Khadai are tributaries. Physiographically the area can be divided into two units – (1) Trans Ganga lies to the north of Ganga River. (2) Doab Yamuna which lies between Ganga on the north and Yamuna on the south. The Ganga enters the district through Kara block where as Yamuna first touches the district in the extreme west at Sarsawan block and flows over a length of 80km before joining Ganga. Ethno botany deals with total direct relationship between man and plants. Many currently widely used plants owe the origin of their use to ethno botanical knowledge. The search for new sources of drugs, food, and other life support species has compelled man to back again at nature. It has been considered necessary and useful to seek clues from people living closer to nature. There has been resurgence of interest in direct relationship between man and plants all over the world during the last 50 years. The flora of India is rich. The total number of species of higher and lower plants is estimated to be about 45000 (higher plants 15000). The man who lives around the forest region, the forest provides complimentary source of food, medicines and other materials. They are also engaged in seasonal collection of minor forest products like gums, resins, spices, medicinal plants etc. However, the shrinkage of forest areas and

degradation of resources due to increasing population and over exploitation by the civilized world have threatened their very existence.

### METHODOLOGY

STUDY AREA:- The Ganga enters the district through Kara block where as Yamuna first touches the district in the extreme west at Sarsawan block and flows over a length of 80km before joining Ganga. The most important ethno medicinal plants are **Salperni, Babuchi, chirchiri, Doob grass, Ban tuls, Mint, and punarnava** are the common flora across the doab tract kara block to Sarsawan block at kaushambi. An ethnobotanical survey for using different respects by peoples of kaushabi, was carried out during 2016-18.

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The information on plants used as traditional medicines, food, clothes, sacred views was gathered on semi structured interviews with local people, vaidyas, ojas nuts, involved in traditional herbal medicine practices. The medicinal property of plants was confirmed by similar uses from at least 20 informants. Plants specimens collected from the field with help of regional and local florists.

#### 1. *DESMODIUM GANGETICUM* (SALPARNI)

Salparni is a sub-erect, diffusely branched undershrub, up to 120-cm tall. Stem is short and woody at base. Leaves are unifoliate, ovate to ovate lanceolate, membranous, and mottled with grey patches.

- The plant has febrifuge, aphrodisiac, analgesic, diuretic, anti-inflammatory, and haemorrhagic properties.
- It is used in postnatal complaints, diarrhoea, chronic fever, biliousness, cough, vomiting, and

asthma.

- It is an important ingredient of *dasmoolarishta* and *chyavanprash*.

## 2. PSORALEA CORYLIFOLIA (BABCHI)

*Psoralea corylifolia*, commonly known as **babchi**, is a popular herb, which has since long been used in traditional Ayurvedic medicine for its magical effects to cure various skin diseases. It grows 50–90 cm tall and is an annual plant. It has pale-purple flowers in short, condensed, axillary spikes. Its corolla is pale purple. Flowers one-seeded fruits. The most distinctive feature is the occurrence of minute brown glands which are immersed in surface tissue on all parts of the plant, giving it a distinctive and pleasant fragrance.

- Promotes a longer skin life
- Hair loss
- Treat anticeptic.

## 3. BOERHAAVIA DIFFUSA (PUNARNAVA)

*Boerhaavia diffusa* is a species of flowering plant in the four o'clock family which is commonly known as punarnava, red spiderling, spreading hogweed, or tarvine. It is taken in herbal medicine for pain relief and other uses. The leaves of *Boerhaavia diffusa* are often used as a green vegetable in many parts of India.

- Promotes a longer kidney life
- Stone
- Treat anticeptic.
- Long immunity

## 4. ACHYRANTHES ASPERA (CHIRCHIRI)

It is distributed throughout the tropical world. It can be found in many places growing as an introduced species and a common weed. It is traditional medicine.

- Treat anticeptic.
- Improve immunity
- Cure menstrual problem

## 5. VANA TULSI (BAN TULSI)

This plant holds immense significance in the Hindu religion. But it has so much more to itself than just religious significance. The strong aroma of Tulsi is good enough to keep bacterial growth at bay. It is known for its healing properties, and all it requires for growth is water. Here's a list of the uses and healing properties of Tulsi:

- It gives you strength to fight stress
- Promotes a longer life
- Treats cough
- Treats indigestion
- Anti-cancer
- Good for hair loss, heart diseases, diabetes, etc.

## 6. MENTHA ROYLEANA (MINT)

This freshly fragrant medicinal plant serves a wide variety of purposes. From enhancing your mood to treating indigestion, mint can do it all. This plant requires a lot of water to grow. So you must sow its seeds and keep watering it. The best part about mint is its ability to repel pest and insects so your home will be a clean environment. Take a look at the uses of this medicinal plant:

- Keeps the digestive system running
- Boosts immunity
- Enhances mood
- Expels cough from the body
- Benefits respiratory health
- Keeps mosquitoes away

## 7. CYNODON DACTYLON (DHOOB GRASS)

*Cynodon dactylon*, known as Bermuda grass, Dhoob, dūrvā grass, ethana grass, dubo, dog's tooth grass, Bahama grass, devil's grass, couch grass, Indian doab, arugampul, grama, wiregrass and scutch grass, is a grass found .this grass used in as religious. Its roots usefull in digestion.

- Prevents the food from spoiling
- It is rich in antioxidants
- Cures urine retention
- Improves digestion
- It regulates your menstrual cycles
- Treats acne

## CONCLUSION

Local people, vaidyas, ojas were confirmed the medicinal property of herbal Plants. This herbal plants viz **Salperni, Babuchi, chirchiri, Doob grass, Ban tulsi, Mint, and punarnava** were use full for human helth. It cure hair loss, diabetes, treats cough, kidney disorder, heart diseases, respiratory health, urine retention, Improves digestion, blood pressure, cold, cough, flu and asthma, Relives menstrual pains and digestive distress.

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