



Inventory of plant species utilized in ayurvedic medicine of Hathras district of Uttar-Pradesh, India

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Abstract

Some medicinal plants of Hathras district of Uttar-Pradesh India especially on Ghosi community and tribal community has been recorded. The information based on rural areas gathering oral and search of literature on medicinal plants. It has Ayurvedic medicinal importance and demand in India. There are 10 plant species in this region belong to 9 families and used by the indigenous to treat the various disease were enumerated. It is beneficial for Asthma, Brain tonic, Arthritis, Mental exaltation, Heart diseases, Pneumonia, Earache, Snake bite, Urinary infection, Swelling etc.

Keywords: medicinal plant ghosi community, Hathras, Uttar-Pradesh, India

Introduction

The Present investigation of the district Hathras geographically located between 20.4° and 29.0° North latitude and between 76° and 77° East longitude. The area of Hathras district is 175.6 Sq. km. Hathras district bounded by the Agra, Mathura, Aligarh and Etah district. The temperature during the summer month reaches to its peak upto about 47.5° c in the month of June and in winter season the temperature upto 5.6° c in the month of January. The important crops in the region are mainly Wheat, Barley, Paddy, Mustard, Potato, Maize, Mung and Sugarcane Major Population of Hathras district depends on dairy and farming for their living status.

Present survey of the Hathras district plant species utilized in our tradition system and a large population still depending on these traditional medicine. Thus urgent need to felt for proper documentation of the valuable information of medicinal plant species and to take steps for the conservation of these plants as well as in natural habitat. Thus it is interesting to know that these 10 plant species have high amount of alkaloid but still utilized in Ayurvedic medicinal system from ancient times.

Material and Methods

Present Survey of 10 medicinal plants collected from the region of Hathras district was carried out the villagers. A large number of Ayurvedic practitioners were connected. Consultations were also made with other peoples having a knowledge in concern field in Hathras district. Methodologies as suggested and supported by Siddiqui et.al.1995, Kirtikar et.al. 1918, Singh et.al 2003, Jain 1989

and Singh &-Subramanyam 2008 were followed during collection, Maintenance and Preservation of specimen. A large number of flora suggested and utilized technique of Herbarium Specially in Flora of British India. Vol.1-7 Hooker 1872-1897, and Flora Dehradun Kanjilal, et.al.1956, and Glossary of medicinal plants. Chopra, et.al. 1956 for proper identification collected plant species of Hathras district Uttar-pradesh India.

The main aim of the study was not only to prescribed remedies for disease but to bring out the importance of plants in medicine. It was also aim to encourage of Ayurvedic medicines, Hence the present work, survey and observation were carried out Cultivated and their utilization by Local people and Ayurvedic practioners of Hathras district Uttar-Pradesh India.

Result and Discussion

The present survey data was obtained through direct field and contact the local peoples and farmers. The information regarding the Ayurvedic medicinal uses of and the 10 plant species is collected. The present survey revealed that their are many plant species of different families which are traditionally used by villagers and Ayurvedic practioners for medicinal importance. There are 10 plant species identified and described with Botanical name, local name, family and plant parts used in Ayurvedic medicine, method of preparation as shown in table from this study it was found that the ghosi community and tribal peoples are still used ayurvedic medicine to cure different types of diseases.

Table 1: Some Medicinal Plant Species Utilized In Ayurvedic Medicine of Hathras District

S.no	Botanical name	Local name	Family	Plant part and uses
1	Adhatoda vasica Nees.	Aroosa	Acanthaceae	Leaves extract used in caught chronic bronchitis, asthma etc. The decoction of root is also used in fever.
2	Convolvulus pluricaulis Choisy.	Shankhapuspi	Convolvulaceae	The juice of plant is useful in Nervine debility and other complaints of the system. Leaves juice used in made of Brain tonic.
3	Withania somnifera Linn.	Ashwagandha	Solanaceae	Root powder about 6gm is Taken with Goat Milk for About two Months for curing Arthritis Specially of Early Stage.
4	Cannabis sativa Linn.	Bhang	Cannabinaceae	Small quantity all part of the plant are used as a stimulant but in large doses it causes mental exaltation.

5	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Roxb.	Arjun	Combretaceae	Plant bark is used for preparing tonic as it is febrifuge and very useful in Heart diseases as cardiac tonic.
6	<i>Casia fistula</i> Linn.	Amaltas	Caesalpiniaceae	Pulp from pods of <i>C. fistula</i> is made into decoction with old Gur and given in dose of 12 ml. six times a day for 3 days in treatment of pneumonia.
7	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn.	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Juice of leaves are used in improvement of immunity and some of juice dropped in the ear for earache.
8	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> Linn.	Santh	Nyctaginaceae	Whole plant used in treatment of jaundice & leaves are useful against snake bite.
9	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> Linn.	Gonkhru	Zygophyllaceae	Fruit extract is mix with small amount of milk and taken for urinary complaints and sexual weakness.
10	<i>Datura stramonium</i> Linn.	Dhatura	Solanaceae	The leaves mix with wine powdered rice and saffron and apply them extraneously for various pains & swelling.

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