

## Diversity of medicinal plants of District Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India

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### Abstract

A survey of the District Shahjahanpur was carried out from ethnomedicinal point of view. The survey also included the district's suburban areas. Villagers, medicene men, Hakeems, Vaidis and elderly people were consulted for medicinal attributes given to a particular species encountered in the District. An effort was made to record the local name of the collected plant specimen. The present study resulted in the collection of 65 species of angiosperms, which belong to diverse families and are used in the treatment of a variety of ailments such as gastrointestinal disorders, kidney stones, leprosy and other skin afflictions, leprosy, diabetes, liver problems, for healing of wounds and even cancer. The statements from the aforesaid persons were recorded carefully in the field diary and the collected plant specimens were subjected to taxonomic identification with the help of various floras.

Some of the medicinal plants encountered during the present investigation comprised of *Datura stramonium*, *Achyranthes aspera*, *Blumea mollis*, *Solanum nigrum*, *Ricinus communis*, *Centella asiatica*, *Clerodendron viscosum*, *Oxalis corniculata*, *Aegle marnelos*, *Clitoria ternatea* and *Cuscuta reflexa*. The plants with medicinal attributes have been dealt with under various families arranged in an alphabetical order irrespective of their descent.

**S**hahjahanpur is situated at 27.35N latitude and 79.37 E longitude. It shares borders with Bareilly District to the North, Badaun to the west, Farrukhabad, Lakhimpur Kheri in the east. Ramganga, Garrah & Gomti are the main rivers of the District. The District is divided into 4 Tehsils, namely Jalalabad, Powyan, Sadar and Tilgar.

It has an area of 4575 square

kilometres and is the 33rd largest district from population point of view.

The district is floristically rich especially from the angiospermic point of view.

The species of plants found are both wild, cultivated and escapes. Apart from the indigenous plant species, there are exotic weeds and ornamentals. *Ageratum conyzoides*,

*Eclipta prostrata*, *Xanthium strumarium*, *Argemone mexicana*, *Lantana camara* and *Calotropis procera* are some of the examples of exotics. Though exotic, these species have found their use in indigenous as well as in Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. These and many other exotics have become part and parcel of the Indian flora in various parts of the country. The vegetation is represented by herbs (*Blumea mollis*, *Euphorbia hirta*, *Papaver somniferum*), Shrubs (*Lantana camara*, *Calotropis procera*, *Citrus medica*), climbers (*Clitoria ternatea*, *Ipomoea aquatica*), trees (*Azadirachta indica*, *Melia azedarach*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *T. bellirica*), parasites (*Cuscuta reflexa*), Hydrophytes (*Nelumbo nucifera*).

Ancient humans whenever suffered from any health disorder, had a fall or cut instinctively resorted to plant material available in hand. By trial and error method, they came to know about the efficacy of a particular plant species in the treatment of an ailment. This information descended from generation to generation in the form of oral folklores, which often used to be kept as a closely guarded secret. This laid the foundation of ethnomedicine.

Uttar Pradesh is one of the richest centre of medicinal plant diversity. Some work on medicinal plants in the state has been carried out by workers such as Siddiqui and Husain<sup>14-18</sup>, Siddiqui<sup>13</sup>, Siddiqui and Shazia<sup>19</sup>. Husain and Siddiqui, 1987. Medicinal plants are being looked upon as a source of health care but also as a source of income (Sachin, *et al.*),<sup>11</sup>. A number of other workers<sup>1-10</sup> have

also carried out their investigations in India in general and Uttar Pradesh in particular.

Shahjahanpur District of U.P. has not been explored intensively from floristic point of view in general and herbal medicine in particular. Hence, it was endeavoured to undertake the present study, so that the lacuna may be filled up.

In the lines to follow, there is alphabetical enumeration of families, under each family, the species of plants used medicinally by the locals have been depicted alongwith their therapeutic uses.

The present study resulted in the collection, identification of 65 species of medicinal plants which belong to 59 genera and 29 families. In terms of number of species with medicinal utility, Asteraceae and Papilionaceae with six species each jointly occupy 1st place, followed by Convolvulaceae with 5 species. The 3rd place is occupied by the family Mimosaceae which contributed 4 species of medicinal plants. The fourth place with 3 species each has been shared by the families Euphorbiaceae, Malvaceae, Rutaceae, Meliaceae and Myrtaceae. The 5th place with 2 species each has jointly been occupied by Amaranthaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Lamiaceae, Moraceae, Papaveraceae, Verbenaceae, and Combretaceae. Rest of the families have contributed 1 species each.

*Enumeration of families with medicinal plants:*

Family 1. Amaranthaceae

1. *Achyranthes aspera* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

The plant is used as purgative, pungent, digestive; a remedy for phlegm, inflammation of internal organs, piles, itch, abdominal enlargements. Juice is used in toothache. Ash with honey is given in cough. Roots are used in night blindness and abortion while leaves are used to prevent the separations of the foetus from the placenta and habitual abortion.

**Flowering: & Fruiting:** Throughout the year except May and June.

2. *Amaranthus spinosus* Linn.**Medicinal uses:**

Root is used in gonorrhoea and eczema. Whole plants are used in colic.

**Flowering:** July-October; **Fruiting:** September-November.

## 2. Family: Annonaceae

3. *Annona squamosa* Linn.**Medicinal uses:**

The crushed leaves are applied to the nostrils of women suffering from hysterical or fainting fits. Seeds are used for abortion.

**Flowering:** March-May; **Fruiting:** July-November.

## 3. Family: Araceae

4. *Colocasia esculenta* (Linn.) Schott, Meletem.**Medicinal uses:**

Insect stings, cuts, burns, injuries, and intestinal.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** August-December.

## 4. Family: Arecaceae

5. *Livistona chinensis* R. Br. Prodr.**Medicinal uses:**

Fruits are used in treating stomach ailments. Seeds are used as buttons.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** February-May.

## 5. Family: Asclepiadaceae

6. *Calotropis procera* (Willd.) Dryand ex W.**Medicinal uses:**

Powder of the dried leaves is dusted over wounds, ulcers and old sores. Smoke of the burning leaves is inhaled for the cure of asthma and cough. Poultice of the slightly roasted leaves is applied to inflammatory swellings, rheumatic joints etc. juice of the leaves and latex is applied in various skin diseases, rheumatism, leprosy. Very small dose of dried flowers are given in leprosy, secondary syphilis and gonorrhoea.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** April-June.

## 6. Family: Asteraceae

7. *Ageratum conyzoides* Linn.**Medicinal uses:**

Leaves is used in diarrhoea and colic. The juice is used in prolapse of the anus. A hot poultice of the leaves and stem is applied to leprous sores and other skin diseases.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** Rainy and winter season.

8. *Blumea mollis* (D. Don .) Merr.**Medicinal uses:**

Plant is used in strong fever, heaviness in the head, pains of the body, powdered leaves are used as a snuff. Juice of the leaves is placed

in the eye to cure chronic purulent discharges; it is also used as an anthelmintic, astringent and in dysentery, chronic discharge from the uterus and in earache.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** January-April.

9. *Eclipta prostrata* (Linn. ) Linn. Mant. Pl.  
**Medicinal uses;**

A fresh plant is used as tonic and splenic enlargements and in various skin diseases. Decoction is given in headache, toothache and rheumatism. Paste of the leaves is applied to chronic glandular swelling and skin diseases and to wounds as a styptic.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** Practically throughout the year.

10. *Sonchus oleraceus* Linn.

The plant is used as a laxative and emollient drink in chronic affection of the digestive organs.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** February-May.

11. *Sphaeranthus indicus* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

Shade dried leaves powdered is given in chronic skin diseases. The flowers alternative, refrigerant and tonic. Root powder is used with honey as an anthelmintic, stomachic and in cough.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** October-May.

12. *Xanthium strumarium* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

The plant is astringent, emollient, diuretic and antiscrophulous. The decoction is given in malarial fever, leucorrhoea, menorrhagia and urinary troubles.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** July-January.

7. Family: Caricaceae

13. *Carica papaya* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

The milky juice being an irritant is applied to swellings to prevent suppuration, to the mouth of the uterus to induce abortion and to corn, warts, pimples and other skin diseases. Poultice of leaves is applied for reducing elephantoid growth and foul wounds. The ripe fruit is alterative, stomachic, appetizing, digestive and anti-scorbutic; it is given in piles, enlargement of liver and spleen and diarrhoea. Seeds are anthelmintic, emmanagogue and carminative.

**Flowering:** August-September; **Fruiting:** December-January.

8. Family: Combretaceae

14. *Terminalia arjuna* Roxb.

The bark is used in heart disease as cardiac tonic and its decoction given in diarrhoea, dysentery and haemorrhage.

**Flowering:** May-April; **Fruiting:** June-July.

15. *Terminalia bellirica* (Gaerth.) Roxb.

**Medicinal uses:**

The pulp of the fruit is astringent, laxative and mixed with common salt and clove, used in throat and chest pain. Dry fruit is used in piles, diarrhoea and fever.

**Flowering:** April-June; **Fruiting:** August-February.

9. Family: Convolvulaceae

16. *Cuscuta reflexa* Roxb.

**Medicinal uses:**

The plants are alternative, purgative, stringent and anthelmintic. Paste of the whole

plant is applied on the boils. The seeds are carminative and alternative; its poultice is applied as an anodyne.

**Flowering:** September-February; **Fruiting:** December-march.

17. *Convolvulus arvensis* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

Root is used as purgative.

**Flowering:** September-February; **Fruiting:** March -April.

18. *Convolvulus microphyllus* Sieb. Ex.

**Medicinal uses:**

Decoction of the whole plant is used in the diabetes.

**Flowering:** February-June; **Fruiting:** May-August.

19. *Evolvulus alsinoides* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

Decoction of leaves and flowers is used in diarrhoea. Paste of the root and leaves is applied over bowel affections.

**Flowering:** August-December; **Fruiting:** October-December.

20. *Ipomoea aquatica* Forsk. Fl. Aegypt-Arab. 44, 1775; FBI. 4:210, 1883; FPP. 178, 1978.

*Ipomoea reptans* (Linn.) Poir in Lamk.

**Medicinal uses:**

Juice of the leaves is used in liver complaints.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** August-December.

10. Family: Cucurbitaceae

21. *Coccinia grandis* (Linn.).

**Medicinal uses:**

Fresh fruits are eaten in case of diabetes. Powder of the fruit is also taken in case of diabetes.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** March-December.

22. *Momordica charantia* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

It is used in treating diabetes, pain in joints or muscles, dysentery, and for deworming (prevents infestation of worms), leaves with *Allium cepa* (pyaj) for cattle's fever.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** March-December.

11. Family: Cyperaceae

23. *Cyperus rotundus* Linn Sp.

**Medicinal uses:**

The plant is diuretic, diaphoretic, astringent and stomachic. The fresh tubers are applied to the breast in the form of paste as galactagogue.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** January-December.

12. Family: Euphorbiaceae

24. *Emblica officinalis* Gaertn. Fruct.

**Medicinal uses:**

The most useful part of plant is fruit. The fruit is refrigerent, tonic, anti-scorbutic, diuretic and laxative. Dry fruit is given in diarrhoea, dysentery and haemorrhage. An infusion of seeds is used in fever, diabetes, bilious affection and nausea.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** March-December.

25. *Euophorbia hirta* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

The plant is use in warms, bowel complaints, cough, gonorrhoea and local application for the cure of ringworms.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** Nearly round the year.

26. *Ricinus communis* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

Decoction of leaves is a purgative, lactagogus and emmenagogue. A poultice of leaves is applied to boils and swelling; coated with some bland oils (preferably mustard oil) the hot leaves are applied over the breast of nursing mothers as a lactagogous and over the inflamed breast during lactation to smooth mammary glands. The oil of the seeds is medicinally most important, it is usually given in constipation during pregnancy, enteritis, dysentery, spasmodic diseases of the bowels, inflammatory disorders of the urogenital organs, gonorrhoea, amenorrhoea, asthma, dropsy and also used in various skin diseases.

**Flowering:** December-January;

**Fruiting:** January-March.

13. Family: Lamiaceae

27. *Ocimum basilicum* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

The plant is stomachic, corminative, expectorant, antispasmodic, mild sedative. An infusion is sometimes used for chronic gastritis, stomach pain, constipation, respiratory disorders such as cough and whooping cough, and for urinary infections.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** Almost all the year.

28. *Ocimum sanctum* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

The herb is expectorant, stomachic, stimulant, antiperiodic, anticatarrhal, diaphoretic and are used as *ocimum basilicum*

**Flowering & Fruiting:** Almost throughout the year.

14. Family: Malvaceae

29. *Abutilon indicum* (Linn.) Sweet.

**Medicinal uses:**

The leaves are useful as a demulcent their decoction is given in diarrhoea, gonorrhoea, bronchitis, inflammation of bladder. Chest affection, uretherites and fever. The bark as well as roots are diuretic.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** Round the year.

30. *Sida cordifolia* Linn. .

**Medicinal uses:**

Juice of the plant is given in rheumatism, gonorrhoea and spermatorrhoea; its infusion is given in rheumatism. A poultice of the leaves is applied to boils. Roots are cooling astringent, stomachic, nervine and cardiac tonic. The root bark is given with milk and sugar is leucorrhoea, gonorrhoea and chronic dysentery.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** August – December.

31. *Urena lobata* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

Roots are anti-bacterial and diuretic. Leaves are also used in cuts, diarrhea, and sore throat.

**Flowering:** July – November;

**Fruiting:** October – January.

15. Family: Meliaceae

32. *Azadirachta indica* A.Juss.

**Medicinal uses:**

All the part of the tree are much

valued for their medicinal properties in case of carminative, expectorent, anthelmintic, antidotal, diuretic, emmenagogue, jaundice, skin diseases, anti-septic, eruption of small pox, glandular swelling and wounds etc.

**Flowering:** March-May;

**Fruiting:** May-July.

33. *Melia azedarach* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

The leaves are diuretic, antilithic and emmenagogue. The bark of the stem is anthelmintic, stimulant and antispasmodic. Flower paste is used in skin diseases. The dried fruit or taken in case of tape worm, round-worm and other intestinal worm.

**Flowering:** March-April;

**Fruiting:** November-December.

34. *Toona ciliata* Roem. Syn. Hesp.

**Medicinal uses:**

The flowers are considered to be emmenagogue.

**Flowering:** With new leaves March-April;

**Fruiting:** June-July

16. Family: Mimosaceae

35. *Acacia catechu* (Linn. f.) Willd.

**Medicinal uses:**

Bark is used in chronic diarrhea, dysentery, bleeding piles, uterine hemorrhage, leucorrhoea and gonorrhoea.

**Flowering:** May-November; **Fruiting:** October-February.

36. *Acacia nilotica* (Linn.) Del, Sub.

**Medicinal uses:**

Bark decoction is given in diarrhea,

dysentery, diabetes, gonorrhoea, vaginal discharges and prolapse of uterus. The juice of the bark is applied as a styptic; it is particularly used for stopping bleeding from circumcisions wounds. The gum is an emollient. It is particularly used in diarrhoea, dysentery and diabetes.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** August-February

37. *Albizia lebbek* (Linn.) Benth in Hook.

**Medicinal uses:**

The bark is astringent, given in diarrhea, dysentery and gonorrhoea. The flowers are used as an emollient on boils, eruptions, carbuncles and swellings. The leaf juice is applied to eye diseases and its decoction is given in night blindness.

**Flowering:** April - June; **Fruiting:** January-February.

38. *Mimosa pudica* Linn. **Medicinal uses:**

The plant is used to cure piles; jaundice, leprosy and in kidney pain. Paste of the leaves is applied to hydrocele and scabies.

**Flowering:** August - November; **Fruiting:** November - February.

17. Family: Moraceae

39. *Ficus benghalensis* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

Infusion of the young buds is given in diarrhoea and dysentery. The bark is an astringent used in diabetes and leucorrhoea. The latex of the plant is used in rheumatism, sores, ulcers, pains and toothache.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** May-July.

40. *Ficus religiosa* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

The bark is astringent used in gonorrhoea, scabies, inflammatory swellings, toothache. The powdered root bark dusted over sores and paste applied to the sores of children. The fruit is digestive their powder is given in asthma.

**Flowering: & Fruiting:** April-June.

18. Family: Musaceae

41. *Musa × paradisiaca* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

The root is used as an anthelmintic and in gonorrhoea. It is given in venereal diseases, anemia and disorders of the blood. Juice of the flower is given with curd in dysmenorrhoea and menorrhagia; diabetes the cooked flowers are eaten. The ripe fruit mixed with a little tamarind and salt is used in early cases of diarrhoea and dysentery.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** March-October.

*Ravenala madagascariensis* Sonn.

Has been planted some places. This can be readily made out by *Musa* like 2-ranked leaves, which give the plant a fan-like structure. This plant is known as traveller's joy tree within the area.

19. Family: Myrtaceae

42. *Eucalyptus citriodora* Hook, in Mitch.

**Medicinal uses:**

*Eucalyptus* sps. have a lot of medicinal utility; its oil locally called 'Eucalyptus oil' available in the market many allopathic drugs derived from the oil.

**Flowering:** November-January;

**Fruiting:** March-April.

43. *Psidium guajava* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

Decoction of leaves are used in cough and fever. The bark is astringent and recommended as a remedy for the chronic diarrhoea of children. Pounded leaves are applied in rheumatism.

**Flowering:** May-June and September-October

**Fruiting:** August-September and December-January

44. *Syzygium cumini* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

Bark is astringent; its juice is given in diarrhoea dysentery and menorrhagia. Bark is used to mouth wash and gargle for treating spongy gums. Powder of seed is used in diabetes, diarrhoea and dysentery.

**Flowering:** Late April-May;

**Fruiting:** Mid June-July

20. Family: Nelumbonaceae

45. *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn.

**Medicinal uses:**

The flower stalk and flowers are refrigerant, astringent, cardiac tonic and diuretic, they are prescribed in fever, diarrhoea, cholera and liver disorders. The flowers are given in the form of syrup in cough, menorrhagia and bleeding piles. Seeds are given to check vomiting. A paste of the seeds is used locally over the skin diseases. Root stock is mucilaginous, demulcent, diuretic it is given in piles, dyspepsia and diarrhoea. Its paste is



locally used for ring-worm and other skin diseases.

**Flowering:** March-September;

**Fruiting:** November-December.

21. Family: Oxalidaceae

46. *Oxalis corniculata* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

Leaf juice is taken with common salt in case of dysentery. The fresh leaves are eaten as vegetable to create appetite and to add digestion. The leaves are also have some property of cooling, refrigerant, appetizing etc. **Flowering: & Fruiting:** November-Late April.

22. Family: Papaveraceae

47. *Argemone mexicana* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

The juice is diuretic and alternative, it is given in dropsy, jaundice, skin diseases and with the combination of *Aristolochia* sps. Juice in syphilis and gonorrhoea. The juice is applied to the blisters, rheumatic pains, excoriations, ulcers, scabies, herpatic eruptions. The root is alterative and etimulant; its decoction is given in gonorrhoea, blennorrhoea, gleet, vascular calculus and skin diseases. The root paste is applied over boils. The seeds are narcotic, stomachic, smetic, expectorant, nauseant, cathartic and demolcent. They are given in cough, pulmonary diseases, asthma and whooping cough.

**Flowers:** December-April;

**Fruiting:** February-May.

48. *Papaver somniferum* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

There are many uses of the plant as a whole and very important product *i.e. opium*. The disease in which plant or plant products used are rheumatism, tumours of different kinds, cancer, carbuncles, abscesses, ulcers connected either with the leprosy, syphilis or scrofula, colic, cholera, relieving pain and irritation of the bladder, caused by the presence of stone in bladder, painfull affection of kidneys, diabetes, dysentery and vometting.

**Flowering:** December-January; **Fruiting:** March-April.

23. Family: Papilionaceae

49. *Abrus precatorius* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

Paste of the leaves is used in swellings, rheumatism and skin diseases. Paste of the seeds and root is used in leucoderma patches. Paste of the seeds is also used in as a rubifacient in sciatica, paralysis, skin diseases, ulcers and inflammations. For alopecia it is rubbed on the exposed skin of the scalp.

**Flowering & Fruitin:** July-January.

50. *Butea monosperma* (Lamk.) Taub.

**Medicinal uses:**

Leaves and flowers are astringent, diuretic, aphrodisiac. They are given in diarrhoea, colic, piles and worms. Seeds are used in skin diseases. Gum of the plant is given to the patient of diarrhoea and dysentery. Decoction of bark is given for cold, cough and catarrh.

**Flowering and Fruiting:** March-June.

51. *Clitoria ternatea* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

Juice of the leaves is used in earache. The roots are diuretic, demulcent its power is given in gonorrhoea and irritations of bladder and urethra.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** May-April.

52. *Desmodium triflorum* (Linn.) DC.

**Medicinal uses:**

Leaves are used as galactagogue and also administered to children as a remedy for diarrhoea caused by indigestion.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** July-May.

53. *Tephrosia purpurea* (Linn.) Pers.

**Medicinal uses:**

Plant mixed with the leaves powder of *Cannabis sativa* Linn. and used as a remedy for bleeding piles, and with black pepper (*Piper nigrum* Linn.) in gonorrhoea. Seeds of the plant are used in asthma.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** May-December.

54. *Trigonella foenum-graecum* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

Leaves are used in leucorrhoea and to reduce swellings, paste of it is applied over swellings and burns. Seeds are demulcent, emmenagogue, aromatic, diuretic, lactagogue, astringent, carminative and aphrodisiac. They are eaten boiled or roasted as vegetable in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, rheumatism, enlargement of liver. Decoction of seeds is also used in earache.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** January-May.

24. Family: Punicaceae

55. *Punica granatum* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

Paste of the leaves is used in conjunctivitis and its juice in dysentery. The bark of the stem and root is anthelmintic and used in leucorrhoea, haemorrhages. The decoction of root bark is an efficacious in spleen enlargement. The flowers buds are used in diarrhoea, dysentery, leucorrhoea, blenorhoea and bronchitis.

**Flowering:** April-July; **Fruiting:** September-October.

25. Family: Rubiaceae

56. *Anthocephalus chinensis* (Lamk.) Rich.

**Medicinal uses:**

Fresh juice of bark is applied to the heads of infants when the fontanelled skins; at the same time a small quantity mixed with cumin and sugar is given internally. In inflammation of eyes the bark juice with equal quantities of lime juice, opium and alum is applied round the orbit.

**Flowering:** May-August; **Fruiting:** August-December.

26. Family: Rutaceae

57. *Aegle marmelos* (Linn.) Correa in Trans. Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

Juice of the bark is given with a little cumin (*Cuminum cyminum*) in milk as a remedy for poverty of the seminal fluid. Fresh leaves juice given with honey as a mild laxative in fever and asthma; mixed with *Solanum nigrum* is used in constipation and jaundice. The unripe or half ripe fruit is astringent, stomachic and digestive. It is best given in sub acute or chronic cases of diarrhoea, dysentery and irritation of the alimentary canal. A sharbat

of the ripe fruit is given for chronic constipation and dyspepsia.

**Flowering:** April-May; **Fruiting:** March-June.

Fruit ripens in hot season a year after flowering.

58. *Citrus medica* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

Good against cold & cough, throat infection and indigestion, piles problems.

**Flowering: & Fruiting:** July-December.

59. *Murraya koenigii* (Linn.) Spreng

**Medicinal uses:**

Tender leaves are eaten in diarrhoea and dysentery. Decoction of leaves is given in fever. A poultice of the leaves is applied over eruptions.

**Flowering:** February-May; **Fruiting:** Cold season.

27 Family: Solanaceae

60. *Datura stramonium* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

Juice of the fruit is applied to the scalp for dandruff.

**Flowering:** July-October;

**Fruiting:** November-December.

61. *Solanum nigrum* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

Leaves are cooked as vegetables and taken in case of inflammation to the any part of the body. This plant is used in dropsy, skin diseases, piles, fever, gonorrhoea, inflammatory swellings and liver complaints.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** Throughout the year.

62. *Withania somnifera* (Linn.)

**Medicinal uses:**

Plant is used as tonic, alterative, pungent, astringent, and aphrodisiac and in rheumatism, cough, dropsy, consumptions etc. The leaves moistened with a little warm castor oil are useful in external applications in case of carbuncle.

**Flowering & Fruiting:** Almost round the year.

28. Family: Umbelliferae (Apiaceae)

63. *Centella asiatica* (Lill.) Urb. In Mart.

**Medicinal uses:**

The plant is used in various skin diseases, piles, enlargement of glands, chronic rheumatism, amenorrhoea and to purifier of blood. The leaf juice is locally applied in elephantiasis, inflammations and swellings.

**Flowering:** October-March;

**Fruiting:** January-April.

29. Family: Verbenaceae

64. *Clerodendrum viscosum* Vent.

**Medicinal uses:**

Juice of the leaves is excellent laxative and anthelmintic. Paste of the leaves and fruit is applied over the boils and wounds.

**Flowering: & Fruiting :** March-July.

65. *Lantana camara* Linn.

**Medicinal uses:**

Paste of the leaves is applied on ringworm and in itching of the skin.

**Flowering: & Fruiting:** Nearly round the year.

Table-1. medicinal plants, common name, family, plant part used and their Locality

Sl. no.	Botanical name	Common/ English name	Family Part used	Plant collection	Locality/ no. area	Accession
1.	<i>Withania somnifera</i> Linn.	Ashvag-andha	Solanaceae	Whole plant	Mohammadi Shahjahanpur	Shazia 49994.
2.	2. <i>Datura stramonium</i> Linn.	Dhatura	-do-	Fruit	Tilhar Shahjahanpur	Shazia 46640.
3.	3. <i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linn.	Makoi	-do-	Leaves	Shahjahanpur Shazia	Sadar 34720.
4.	4. <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> Linn.	Latjeera	Amaranthaceae	Whole plants	Mohammadi Shahjahanpur	Shazia 34767.
5.	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> Linn.	Janglichoulai	-do-	Whole plant	Jalalabad Shahjahanpur	Shazia 34757.
6.	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> Linn.	Ajgandha	Asteraceae	Stem and Leaves	Tilhar Shahjahanpur	Shazia 49020.
7.	<i>Blumea mollis</i> (D. Don) Merr.	Kukrounda	-do-	Whole Plant	Powayan Shahjahanpur	Shazia 49033.
8.	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (Linn.)	Bhangra	-do-	Whole Plant	Mohammadi Shahjahanpur	Shazia 49055.
9.	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> Linn.	Dodhigobhi	-do-	Whole Plant	Tilhar Shahjahanpur	Shazia 49979.
10.	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> Linn.	Chotagokhru	-do-	Whole Plant	Mohammadi Shahjahanpur	Shazia 46663.
11.	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> Linn.	Mundi	-do-	Leaves, Flowers and Root	Shahjahanpur Sadar	Shazia 44596
12.	<i>Euophorbia hirta</i> Linn.	Dudhi	Euphorbiaceae	Whole Plant	Mohammadi Shahjahanpur	Shazia 47724.
13.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn.	Andi	-do-	Leaves and Seeds	Powayan Shahjahanpur	Shazia 47758.
14.	<i>Emblica officinalis</i>	Amla	-do-	Fruit	Tilhar Shahjahanpur	Shazia 47729.
15.	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (Linn.) Voigt, Hort.	Kundru	Cucurbitaceae	Fruits	Shahjahanpur Sadar	Shazia 42997.

16.	<i>Momordica charantia</i> Linn.	Karela	-do-	Fruits and Leaves	Powayan Shahjahanpur	Shazia 43421.
17.	<i>Urena lobata</i> Linn.	Tooth ach Plant	Malvaceae	Whole Plant	Jalalabad Shahjahanpur	Shazia 46613.
18.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (Linn.) Sweet.	Kanghi	-do-	Leaves Bark and Root	Tilhar Shahjahanpur	Shazia 47793.
19.	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> Linn.	Khabranti	-do-	Whole Plant	Powayan Shahjahanpur	Shazia 24491.
20.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> Linn.	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Whole Plant	Mohammadi Shahjahanpur	Shazia 43422
21.	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn.	Tulsi	-do-	Whole Plant	Jalalabad Shahjahanpur	Shazia 42941.
22.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> Linn.	Bargad	Moraceae	Bud and Bark	Tilhar Shahjahanpur	Shazia 24426.
23.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn.	Peepal	-do-	Fruit, Bark and Root	Mohammadi Shahjahanpur	Shazia 42934.
24.	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (Lill.) Urb.	Brahmi-booti	Umbeliferae	Whole Plant	Powayan Shahjahanpur	Shazia 44534.
25.	<i>Annona squamosa</i> Linn.	Sharifa	Annonaceae	Leaves and Seeds	Jalalabad Shahjahanpur	Shazia 42903.
26.	<i>Colocasia esculentua</i> (Linn.) Schott, Meletem.	Arvi	Araceae	Whole Plant	Jalalabad Shahjahanpur	Shazia 427011.
27.	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Willd.)	Madar	Asclepiadaceae	Leaves and latex	Mohammadi Shahjahanpur	Shazia 42987.
28.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> Linn.	Bhatkatayaor Pili katile	Papaveraceae	Whole Plant	Powayan Shahjahanpur	Shazia 47701.
29.	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> Linn.	Posta or Khas-khas	-do-	Whole Plant	Tilhar Shahjahanpur	Shazia 47703.
30.	<i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i> (Lamk.) Rich.	Kadamba	Rubiaceae	Bark	Mohammadi Shahjahanpur	Shazia 24449.
31.	<i>Lantana camara</i> Linn.	Lantana	Verbenaceae	Leaves	Powayan Shahjahanpur	Shazia 24457.
32.	<i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i> Vent. Jard.	Tikkhar	-do-	Leaves and Fruit	Jalalabad Shahjahanpur	Shazia 42971.

33.	<i>Punica granatum</i> Linn.	Anar	Punicaceae	Leaves Bark And Root	Tilhar Shahjahanpur	Shazia 42931.
34.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (Linn.)	Bel	Rutaceae	Fruit, Bark and Leaves	Mohammadi Shahjahanpur	Shazia 42993.
35.	<i>Citrus medica</i> Linn.	Nibua	-do-	Fruit	Jalalabad Shahjahanpur	Shazia 35709.
36.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> Linn.	Nimkathia	-do-	Leaves	Powayan Shahjahanpur	Shazia 34725.
37.	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> Linn.	Tiatia or Khatti mithi booti	Oxalidaceae	Leaves	Tilhar Shahjahanpur	Shazia 47784.
38.	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> Linn.	Kela	Musaceae	Flower, Fruit and Root	Mohammadi Shahjahanpur	
39.	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i> (Linn.) DC.	Kulalia	Papilion- aceae	Leaves	Mohammadi Shahjahanpur	Shazia 46623.
40.	<i>Trigonella foenum- graecum</i> Linn.	Methi	-do-	Whole Plant	Jalalabad Shahjahanpur	Shazia 24453.
41.	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lamk.) Taub.	Dhak or Palas	-do-	Leaves, Flower and Gum	Shahjahanpur Sadar	Shazia 42926.
42.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> Linn.	Ghungechi or Ratti	-do-	Leaves, Seeds and Root	Powayan Shahjahanpur	Shazia 44510.
43.	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> Linn.	Gokerni	-do-	Leaves	Tilhar Shahjahanpur	Shazia 24417.
44.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (Linn.) Pers. <b>Medicinal uses:</b>	Sarpokha	-do-	Whole Plant	Shahjahanpur Sadar	Shazia 24418.
45.	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	China-tarh	Arecaceae	Fruits and Seed	Shahjahanpur Sadar	Shazia 24423.
46.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> Linn.	Chhui-mui	Mimosaceae	Whole Plant	Jalalabad Shahjahanpur	Shazia 47799.
47.	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (Linn. f.) Willd.	Kath	-do-	Bark	Powayan Shahjahanpur	Shazia 34779.

48.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (Linn.) Del, Sub. sp	Babool	-do-	Bark and Gum	Tilhar Shahjahanpur	Shazia 44508.
49.	<i>Albizia lebeck</i> (Linn.) <b>Local Name:</b>	Siris	-do-	Leaves Flower and Fruit	Mohammadi Shahjahanpur	Shazia 49949.
50.	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb. Pl.	Amarbel	Convolvul- aceae	Whole Plants	Shahjahanpur Sadar	Shazia 44577.
51.	<i>Convolvulus microphyllus</i>	Shankhholy or Kourilla	-do-	Whole Plant	Shahjahanpur Sadar	Shazia 34727.
52.	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> Linn.	Hiran-khuri	-do-	Root	Shahjahanpur Sadar	Shazia 44569.
53.	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> Linn.	Neela shunkh pushpi	-do-	Leaves and Flowers	Jalalabad Shahjahanpur	Shazia 46667.
54.	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forsk.	Nali	-do-	Leaves	Powayan Shahjahanpur	Shazia 46639.
55.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Linn.	Cyprus	Cyperaceae	Whole Plant	Powayan Shahjahanpur	Shazia 47753.
56.	<i>Carica papaya</i> Linn.	Papita	Caricaceae	Milky Juice, Fruits and Seeds	Tilhar Shahjahanpur	Shazia 46661.
57.	<i>Toona ciliata</i> Roem.	Tun	Meliaceae	Flowers	Mohammadi Shahjahanpur	Shazia 42924.
58.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	-do-	Whole Plant	Shahjahanpur Sadar	Shazia 42919.
59.	<i>Melia azedarach</i> Linn.	Bakain	-do-	Leaves, Stem and Fruits	Jalalabad Shahjahanpur	Shazia 42918.
60.	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	Kamal	Nelumbon- aceae	Whole Plant	Powayan Shahjahanpur	Shazia 42905.
61.	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaerth.) Roxb	Bahera	Combreta- ceae	Fruits	Tilhar Shahjahanpur	Shazia 42989.

62.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Roxb.	Arjun	-do-	Bark	Shahjahanpur Sadar	Shazia 24415.
63.	<i>Psidium guajava</i> Linn.	Amrood	Myrtaceae	Leaves and Bark	Shahjahanpur Sadar	Shazia 46662
64.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (Linn.)	Jamun	-do-	Fruit, Bark and Seed	Tilhar Shahjahanpur	Shazia 42947.
65.	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> Hook, in Mitch.	Eucalyptus	-do-	Eucalyptus Oil	Jalalabad Shahjahanpur	Shazia 47771.

During the survey work, the worker collected a total 65 medicinal plant species which belong 29 to families such as Moraceae, Solanaceae, Asteraceae, Malvaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Lamiaceae, Annonaceae, Araceae, Verbenaceae, Oxalidaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Punicaceae, Musaceae, Papilionaceae, Rutaceae, Rubiaceae, Mimosaceae, Cyperaceae, Convolvulaceae, Caricaceae, Arecaceae, Meliaceae, Myrtaceae and Combretaceae were identified and recorded in Shahjahanpur Uttar Pradesh, and recognized, to be helpful for the curing many dangerous human diseases like haemorrhage, piles, asthma, gonorrhoea, ulcers, hydrocoel, kidney and gall stones, fever, antidote poison of scorpion, wasps & honey bees, paralysis, syphilis & leprosy, leucorrhoea arsenal poisoning, gonorrhoea, anti-cancer, anti-viral (pox virus), & antibacterial & blood vomiting, in the treatment of which the present worker has brought to light specific plant species. For this purpose different plant parts (leaves, fruits, barks, roots etc.) of *Datura innoxia*, *Solanum jasminoides*, *Solanum nigrum*, *Celosia argentea*, *Achyranthes aspera*, *Parthenium hysterophorus*, *Helianthus annuus*, *Ricinus communis*, *Phyllanthus fraternus*, *Euphorbia hirta*, *Euphorbia*

*neriifolia*, *Mentha piperita*, *Leucas aspera*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Saccharum officinarum*, *Centella asiatica*, *Colocasia esculenta*, *Punica grantum*, *Mucuna pruriens*, *Ipomoea aquatica*, *Euqisetum arvense*, *Carica papaya*, *Azardicachta indica* and *Nelumbo nucifera*, have been found to cure, serious and dangerous diseases in human beings and animals which are shown (table-1). with their usable parts and common name.

It is concluded that District Shajahanpur of Uttar Pradesh is very rich in medicinal plants. On the basis of medicinal properties of plants for treatment of many types of human diseases such as asthma, leprosy, tuberculosis, gonorrhoea, blood vomiting, kidney and gall stones, syphilis, leucorrhoea, pile problems, fever, cough & diabetes, colds, bronchitis, etc. it is then necessary to collect their information and save for future Government of India aims to make the cultivation of medicinal plants and its sustainable management, a people movement<sup>3,4</sup>. Therefore, due to effectiveness of medicinal plants for treatments of diseases of the study area, conservation and sustainable use of these plants are very important and necessary to all



of us for future generations for knowledge and as well as to maintain the balance of environment in time and space.

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