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Short Communication

ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY OF MEDICINAL SHRUBS USED BY PEOPLE IN LAKHMANPURA REGION OF BUNDELKHAND, UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA

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ABSTRACT
An ethnobotanical study was conducted from November 2010 to 2011 to investigation the uses of medicinal shrub plants by people of Lakhmanpura, region of Bundelkhand, Uttar Pradesh. The information about the medicinal uses of personal interviews of rural peoples. A total of 12 shrub species belonging to 8 families and 11 genera were reported of having ethnomedicinal utilizations. Ethnomedicinal data was collected by the mean of questionnaire method, interview through a questionnaire. These shrub plants are used by the Rural peoples for the treatments of various disease like anemia, aphrodisiac, jaundice, small pox, leprosy, antiseptic cough, sores, skin disease, cancer, piles, diarrhoea, diuretic, low blood presser, dysentery, headache, diabetes, asthma, toothache, purify blood, sedative, gonnorrhoea, fever, madness, disorders, ulcer, urinary and discharges the present paper focused on botanicals identity, family, local name, parts used diseases and medicinal uses.

KEYWORDS: *Ethnobotany, medicinal knowledge, rural people, lakhmanpura, bundelkhand region*

INTRODUCTION

Ethnobotany, the study of the classification, use and management of plants by people, draws on a range of disciplines, including natural and social sciences, to show how conservation of plants and of local knowledge about them can be achieved. Ethnobotany is critical to the growing importance of developing new crops and products such as drugs from traditional plants.Since ancient times humans have used various natural materials as sources of medicines (Ghorbani, 2005). More than 25% of medicines used by humans are extracted from tropical plants (Yorek et al., 2008). The use of plants to cure diseases and relieve physical sufferings has started from the earliest times of mankind's history (Hill, 1989). Nowadays, the use of plants as a way of treatment is still very important for human beings (Kultur, 2007). Many research have been done on plants which provide humans with extensive and fundamental uses (Kargıoglu et al., 2008). From the ancient period man lives closely associated with nature and depended on it for their survival. "Many living groups of people, having diversified ethnic history of rituals and performance, who are more of less isolated form modem world and are closely associated with their ambient vegetation is the emporia of ethno botanical research" (Pal and Jain, 1998). The surrounding environment directly and indirectly influences the human life and culture. Plants are the part of our environment. People uses plants around them for many proposes like; food, shelter, dyes, cosmetics, clothing, medicine etc. from their surrounding vegetation. They gathered the knowledge from the environment, inched them and pass them through generation to generation with or without y written documents. But many have disappeared due to several reasons. Without proper documentation, these resourceful of information or knowledge may be disappeared for ever.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bundelkhand region is one of the important region of Uttar Pradesh. The study was conducted in Lakshmanpura, Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Bundelkhand is spread over southern Uttar Pradesh (UP) and northern Madhya Pradesh (MP), between 23°10' and 26°30' north latitude and 78°20' and 81°40' east longitude. The region covers a geographical area of around 70,000 sq km and includes seven districts of UP and six districts of MP.
Before starting the field work on medicinal uses of plants and the study area, general information about that area was collected from the local people of Lakshmanpura. The study area was surveyed randomly from November 2010 to 2011. Interviews and detailed personal discussions were conducted with the local people who have unique knowledge about the medicinal uses of plants. The discussions contain the details of the plants, parts used, medicinal uses, mode of preparation. The collected plants were identified taxonomically using the Indian medicinal plant literature to ascertain the nomenclature. Plant collected from area were identified and finally deposited in the herbarium of the Department of Botany, Institute of Basic Science, Bundelkhand University, Jhansi, (U.P).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The present study revealed the ethnomedicinal knowledge of people in Lakshmanpura region of Bundelkhand (Jhansi). The people of this village used 12 species of plants belonging to 8 families. Among different plant parts used by this people, the leaves are used most frequently to cure wounds and they applied mostly on the external

surface of the body. Generally fresh part of the plant can be used for the preparation of medicine.
When it is not in available condition the dried leaves or roots are also used. From this present survey it is clear that the people of Lakshmanpura possess knowledge of medicinal plants and has ability to cure wounds with their knowledge. The list of the plants and their family, local name, parts used and mode of preparations were described given below:

Abutilon indicum (L.)
Local Name : Kanghi
Family Name : Malvaceae
Part(S) used : Seeds, Root, Leaves, Bark
Medicinal Propert : Anthelmentic, Alexeteric, Cough, Dysentery, Febrifuge, Fever, Haematuria. Laprosy, Toothache and Ulcer

Adhatoda vasica Nees
Local Name : Adusa
Family Name : Acanthaceae
Part(S) used : Flower, Leaves
Medicinal Property : Antiseptic, Cough, Diphtheria, Dyspepsia, Hemorrhoids, Jaundice, Low Blood pressure, Pulmonary disease and Typhus fever

Calotropis procera (Ait.) Dry.
Local Name : Madar
Family Name : Asclepiadaceae
Part(S) used : Latex, Root
Medicinal Property : Asthma, Cold, Diarrohea, Eczema, Fever, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Sores And Smallpox

Catharanthus roseus (L.) G.Don
Local Name : Sadabahar
Family Name : Apocynaceae
Part(S) used : Leaves, Flower, Root
Medicinal Property: Anti-Cancer, Asthma, Diabetes, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Low blood presser, Purgative and Toothache

Datura alba (Linn).
Local Name : Datura
Family Name : Solanaceae
Part(S) used : Seed
Medicinal Property : Asthma, Hemorrhoids, Muscle spasm, Rheumatism, Skin ulcer and Whooping cough

Datura stramonium (Linn).
Local Name : Duk
Family Name : Solanaceae
Part(S) used : Seed, Root
Medicinal Property : Anemia, Fever, Glaucoma, Motion sickness, Respiratory tract, Sores, Toot Ache, Urinary difficulties and Urinary tract

Gossypium herbaceum (Linn).
Local Name : Kapas
Family Name : Malvaceae
Part(S) used : Seed
Medicinal Property: Coughs,Constipation, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Headache, Hemorrhage, Fever, Gonnorrhoea, Madness and Pain

Hibiscus rosa sinesis (Linn).
Local Name : Gurhal
Family Name : Malvaceae
Part(S) used : Flowers, Root, Leaves
Medicinal Property: Aphrodisiac, Arthritis, Coughs, Diabetes, Headache, High blood pressure, Headache, Liver disorders, Menstrual disorders, piles, Stimulate blood Circulation, Ulcer and Wounds

Jatropha curcas (L.)
Local Name : Jangli arandi
Family Name : Euphorbiaceae
Part(S) used : Fruits, Seed, Leaves
Medicinal Property : Anemia, Anti-cancer, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Fever, Gonorrhea, Jaundice, Mouthwash, Skin disease, Snakebites, Ulcer and Wounds

Lowsonia ineris (Linn.)
Local Name : Henna
Family Name : Lythraceae
Part(S) used : Leaves, Root, Flower
Medicinal Property: Anemia, Dysmenorrhea, Edema, Hair fall, Headache, Leprosy, Pain, Pitta, Skin diseases, and Ulcer

Withania somnifera (L.)
Local Name : Ashwagandha
Family Name : Solanaceae
Part(S) used : Root
Medicinal Property : Anti-tumor, Arthritis, Asthma, Cold & Cough, Conjunctivitis, Diabetes, Diuretic, Epilepsy, Insomnia, Intestinal infections, Leprosy, Nervous Disorders, Tubercular glands, Tumors and Ulcer

Zizphus jujuba (L.)
Local Name : Ber
Family Name : Rhamnaceae
Part(S) used : Fruit
Medicinal Property: Antipyretic, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diarrhoea, Diuretic, Eye disease, Fever, Increase physical stamina, Liver disorders, Purify blood, Ulcer and Wounds

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