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## Study on Ethnomedicinal Plants Tahaseel Bisalpur, District –Pilibhit

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### ABSTRACT

A survey in Tahaseel Bisalpur, District Pilibhit has been done for documented ethnomedicinal plants. About 54 plants have reported in this manuscript which is used for various disease. This manuscript is very for useful for those who working with herbal plants.

**Key Words:** Bisalpur (Pilibhit) ethnomedicinal, *Aegle marmelos* L. *Mangifera indica* linn.

### Introduction –

India is a veritable imporium of medicinal and aromatic plants. It has been estimated that out of 15,000 higher plants occurring in India, 9,000 are commonly useful, of which 7,500 are medicinal, 3,900 are culturally imported, 525 are used for fiber, 400 are for fodder, 300 for pesticide and insecticide, 300 for gum and resin, and 100 for incense and perfume [1]. In terms of the plant materials used for traditional medicine. It is estimated that local communities have used over 7,500 plant species. Indian flora has innumerable medicinal plants, which are collected from forest by the tribal villagers. Many of them are being exported to the developed countries. Since ancient times, humankind is dependent mainly on the plant kingdom to meet its need for food, medicine, fragrance and flavors. Indian subcontinent is blessed with most varied and diverse soil and climatic conditions, which are suitable for the growth of almost every plant species. Usage of plants in medicine has been a long practice by man from ancient times. The practice of using plants in medicine is still prevailing among not only the tribal but also rural population.

A field study was carried out in remote villages of Tahaseel Bisalpur District Pilibhit of western U.P. to identify the common and cultivated medicinal plants and their utilization.

The study area selected in Bisalpur (Pilibhit) lies on the bank of river Dehwa & Katana. It is bounded in north by Pilibhit in east & south by Shahjahanpur and west by Bareilly.

The climate of Bisalpur (Pilibhit) is characterized by hot summer, pleasant winter and heavy rainy season.

### Materials and Method

During the course of exploration and collection, 25 villages of Bisalpur were surveyed by conducting interviews with local traditional healers who prescribe their herbal formulations and various ethnobotanical aspects i.e. utilization, domestication, conservation and phytoworship practice. Botanical names are arranged alphabetically followed by local names, plants parts used and medicinal uses are listed in table 1.

**Table-1**

S.No.	BOTANICAL NAME	LOCAL NAME	FAMILY	PLANTS PARTS	MEDICINAL USES
1	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Kanghi	Malvaceae	seed	Laxative and demulcent
2	<i>Acacia arabica willd</i>	Babul	Mimosaceae	All five parts	Weakness
3	<i>Achyranthes aspera L.</i>	Latzeera	Amaranthaceae	Leaves	Dysentery, fever for delivery
4	<i>Aegle marmelos L.</i>	Bel	Rutaceae	Stem, fruit	To keep evil spirit away
5	<i>Allium cepa</i>	Pyaj	Liliaceae	Fruit	Sunstroke, blood purifier
6	<i>Allium sativum linn.</i>	Lahsun	Liliaceae	Leaves buds	Acidity
7	<i>Aloe barbedensis mill.</i>	Gheekunvar	Asphodelaceae	Leaves	Fever, skin disease, piles, jaundice
8	<i>Argemone maxicana L.</i>	Pili Kateli	Papaveraceae	Juice	Wounds
9	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	Meliaceae	Leaves stem	Skin disease tooth problem
10	<i>Bauhinia purpurea Linn.</i>	Kachnar	Caesalpiniaceae	Fruit	To cure lymph gland
11	<i>Brassica compestris L.</i>	Sarson	Brasicaceae	seed	Suffering from evil eye
12	<i>Calotropis gigantean L.</i>	Madar	Apocynaceae	Leaves	Easy Delivery
13	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Aak	Asclepidaceae	Latex	To reduce toothache
14	<i>Cannabis sativa Linn.</i>	Bhang	Cannabinaceae	Seeds	For cough
15	<i>Cassia fistula Linn.</i>	Amaltas	Caesalpiniaceae	Fruit	Skin disease, fever
16	<i>Cassia occidentalis Linn.</i>	Karonda	Caesalpiniaceae	Leaves ,Juice	Tonsils treatment
17	<i>Catheranthes rosuem L.</i>	Sadhabahar	Apocynaceae	Leaves	Dysentery

18	<i>Citrus limon (Christ)</i>	Nimboo	Rutaceae	Fruit	Acidity, Sunstroke
19	<i>Cleome viscosa L.</i>	Bahera	Capparaceae	Leaf	Dyspepsia, Jaundice
20	<i>Coriandrum sativum L.</i>	Dhania	Apiaceae	Fruit	Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia
21	<i>Crinum defixum</i> Syn. <i>Crinum asiaticum Eng</i>	Sukhdarshan	Amaryllidaceae	Leaves	Ear and skin disease
22	<i>Curcuma longa L.</i>	Haldi	Zingiberaceae	Stem	Diarrhoea, fever, jaundice
23	<i>Cuscuta reflexa Lam</i>	Amerbel	Cuscutaceae	Stem	To remove dandruff
24	<i>Cynodan dactylon L.</i>	Doob	Poaceae	Leaves	Blood Clotting
25	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> (Goertm)	Ambla	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit	Short-Sight nees
26	<i>Datura metal L.</i>	Kala Dhatura	Solanaceae	Seeds	Abortion
27	<i>Ficus benghalensis L.</i>	Baeged	Moraceae	Leaf, Latex	Rheumatism Lumbago
28	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Peepal	Moraceae	Fruit, Leaves	Male & Female Fertility, wounds
29	<i>Lawsonia inermis L.</i>	Mehandi	Lythraceae	Leaf	Boils and burns of scabies
30	<i>Linum usitatissimum L.</i>	Alsi	Linaceae	Flower, Oil	Heart disease, skin disease
31	<i>Luffa cylindriea L.</i>	Ghia Torai	Cucurbitaceae	Leaf	Body swelling
32	<i>Mangifera indica Linn.</i>	Aam	Anacardiaceae	Bark, Seed	Cough, Diarrhoea
33	<i>Melia azedarach L.</i>	Bakin	Meliaceae	Leaf	Anthelmintic, Piles
34	<i>Morus alba L.</i>	Shahtoot	Moraceae	Leaf	Dysentery
35	<i>Musa paradisiaca L.</i>	kela	Musaceae	Fruit	Dysentery
36	<i>Nyctanthes arbortistis</i>	Harsingar	Oleaceae	Leaf	Fever
37	<i>Ocimum basilicum L.</i>	Bantulsi	Lamiaceae	Stem	Respiratory problem

38	<i>Tribulus terrestris L.</i>	Chota Gokhuru	Zygophyllaceae	Root, Fruit	Male weakness
39	<i>Ocimum sanctum L.</i>	Tulsi	Labiatae	Leaves	Cough, Cold
40	<i>Parthenium hysteropus L.</i>	Gajar Ghass	Asteraceae	Flower, Leaf	Cold, cut and wounds
41	<i>Psidium guajava L.</i>	Amrood	Myrtaceae	Fruit	Jaundice, Acidity diabetes
42	<i>Prosopis julifera</i>	Vilayati Babool	Mimosoideae	Bark	Leucorrhoea
43	<i>Raphanus sativus L.</i>	Mooli	Brassicaceae	Root Leaf	Acidity
44	<i>Ricinus communis L.</i>	Arandi	Euphoraceae	Oil	Pneumonia, Body Pain
45	<i>Rosa centifolia L.</i>	Gulab	Rosaceae	Flower	Eye infection, syphilis
46	<i>Saraca asoca (Rosb)</i>	Ashok	Caesalpiniaceae	Bark	Leucorrhoea Anthelminthic Piles
47	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i>	Kateli	Solanaceae	Seed	Fever, cough asthma, chest and heart disease
48	<i>Solanum Nigrum</i>	Kali Makoi	Solanaceae	Seed	Liver, Jaundice
49	<i>Syzygium cuminis (Skeel)</i>	Jamun	Myrtaceae	Fruit	Diabetes
50	<i>Syzygium hyneanum (skeel)</i>	Kat-Jamun	Myrtaceae	Bask	Sunstroke
51	<i>Withania somnifera Dunak</i>	Aswagandha	Solanaceae	Root	Sex disease
52	<i>Xanthium strumarium L.</i>	Kuthuru	Asteraceae	Leaf, Seed	Malaria, Chronic conjunctivitis & Inflammation of eye
53	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk</i>	Ber	Rhamnaceae	Leaf	Sty of eye
54	<i>Zingiber officinale Rose</i>	Adrak	Zingiberaceae	Stem	Dyspepsia

## Result and Discussion

54 Species of different families are being used by most of the local people for the treatment of common diseases. The dose is prepared by using juice, leaf, bark extracts and other parts of the plants [3-9].

From earlier times people made use of plants for their basic needs medicare and livelihood. Some plants used by people are activated while others grow in wild condition. The tribal depends predominantly on plants for food, clothing medicine oil, agriculture implements, art, crafts, huts and for other requirement plant species were also used to prevent abortion, achieve easy, eye, gastric respiratory problems, fever, antidote for snake and scorpion bites, sunstroke, arthritis, hydrocele, toothache, cough dysentery, jaundice and sexual power [10-13].

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