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Review Paper

Some traditionally used medicinal plants of Kanpur District, UP, India

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Abstract

India is the largest producer of medicinal plants. An Ethnobotanical study was conducted from March 2014 to September 2014 to limited information regarding plants used by local people in Kanpur district for treating general ailments and common diseases. The present reported 87 medicinal plants belonging to 42 families and 82 genera for curing diverse from ailments, these use of plant parts leaves 40%, fruit 14%, root 13%, bark 10%, seeds 7%, whole plant 4%, flower, latex, stem 3%, gum 2% and rhizome 1%. Most of the species were very common and were cultivated or planted in homestead or roadsides. Method of preparations for eight categories viz. Ash, Decoction, Extract, Juice, Oil, Paste, Powder and some time various fresh plant parts were also used directly. In fact the medicinal plants are easily available, compared to the modern (allopathic drug) system. It is urgent need to preserve indigenous knowledge for the benefits for future generation. Moreover this study could play on important role for the conservation of these plants.

Keywords: Largest producer, ethnobotanical, allopathic drug, conservation, planted, compared preparations.

Introduction

India is very rich in ethnobotanical information. About 80% of India's population of several districts in central and eastern India is predominantly tribal. The term ethno botany was coined in 1895 by the North American botanist John Hershberger to describe studies of "plants used by primitive and aboriginal people", ethno botany is the study of how people of particular cultures and region make use of indigenous plants. Ethno botany explore how plants are used such things as food, shelter, medicine, clothing, hunting and religious ceremonies. Ethnobotany has its roots in botany, the study of plant. The ethnobotanical information serves as a base for new compound, wit active principles for phyto-chemicals, pharmacological and clinical research[1]. Plants are one of the most important sources of medicines. The application of plants as medicine data back to prehistoric period. Our traditional system of medicines, *viz*; Ayurveda, Unanni, Siddha and Homeopathy etc[2]. In recent years one can notice a global trend in the traditional system and ethnobotanical studies have become increasingly valuable in the development of healthcare system in different parts of the world[3]. There are altogether 427 tribal communities all over India. Recently, many developing countries have engaged into studies of traditional medicine, devoting significant attention to migrant communities in industrialized countries. The medicinal plants have been identified as one of the most important plant diversities for the rural development. Indian subcontinent represents one of the greatest emporia of traditional medicine in the world. Even today, indigenous people living in high mountains and remote rural area depend upon traditional medicines for treating different ailments[4].

Forest degradation process adversely affected the resource of medicinal plants. The problems are surrounded by market demand driven harvesting without any concern for representation and conservation. Unfortunately, much of the ancient knowledge and many valuable plants are being lost at an alarming rate. Many valuable plants are under the verge of extinction. It is estimated that 10% of all plants species are currently endangered in India. Consequently, there is an urgent need to record and preserve is completely lost[5]. Today ethno botany has become a hot topic. The problem modern science faces in benefiting from this incredible wealth of material and information is the problem of access. Many traditional methods and general knowledge of medicinal flora is being lost to time. Scientists are searching for ways to preserve this knowledge and to test them against contemporary diseases.

The luxurious and diverse flora of India represents an invaluable repository of medicinal plants. Medicinal plant has served as the main source of medicine in India. Medicinal plants are used for preventive, promotive and curative purpose. Traditional indigenous knowledge comprises practices based on observation. During the last few decades, there has been an increasing interest in the study of medicinal plants and their indigenous used in different parts of the world. Medicinal plants have been used for research in both systematic and advanced field of plant sciences. Documentation of such indigenous knowledge is essential for conservation and utilization of biological resources[6].

Kanpur is very important part of Uttar Pradesh. A large part of Kanpur district was covered with forests with yielded a many

type of medicinal plants. These medicinal plants were used in ayurvedic medicines for thousands of years by people. Ethno-medico-botanical surveys some villages of Kanpur district, U.P. India. Popular knowledge of plants used by humans is based on thousands of year's experience.

Methodology

Present works: Several field trips were recognized between March 2014 to September 2014 in local people inhabitated localities Maswanpur, Panki, Rawatpurgawn, Kalyanpur in Kanpur, district and the information on uses of plants was collected through the personal interviews with the local people. The uses of plants were recorded in the field book. The identity of plants was confirmed by matching two plants with the flora of region. The study carried out by Duthi[7], Kanjilai[8], Maheshwari[9], Saxena and Vyas[10], Singh[11].

Study area: According to the 2011 census Kanpur district has a population of 4,572,951, roughly equal to the nation of Costa Rich or the US state of Louisiana. This gives it a ranking of 32nd in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 1,449 inhabitants per square kilo meter (3,750 /sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2011-2012 was 9.72%. Kanpur Nagar has a sex ratio of 852 females for every 1000 males and a literacy rate of 81.31%[12].

Kanpur district is situated in central region of U.P.. It is situated between 25^{o} $26^{!}$ N and 26^{o} $58^{!}$ Longitude and 97^{o} $31^{!}$ and 80^{o} $34^{!}$ E Latitude. The district is bounded by Hardoi on the North, Unnao and Fatehpur district o the east, Hamirpur district on the south and Kannauj and Kanpur dehat district on the west. Kanpur is the industrial capital of U.P. and commonly known as the Manchaster of Northern India. It is a part of Kanpur division and its distribution is in Kanpur city.

Survey: Ethno-medico-botanical survey was conducted during the June, July, August and September in the some areas *viz.* Maswanpur, Rawatpurgawon, Kalyanpur, Panki of Kanpur district U.P., India. 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 Maswanpur, Rawatpurgawon, Panki, Kalyanpur. The study area was surveyed randomly from March 2014 to September 2014. 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.) India.

The present study was undertaken to explore the ethno medicinally used plants of the district and to generate data formation future reference and study. Most of the plant being wild were collected from roadside, forests, garden, fields etc. The plant with their ethnic uses are described alphabetically with botanical name, local name, family, traditional use, distribution, morphology, chemical constituents and other useful information[13].

Results and discussion

The study discusses the traditional method of plant management and plant used and covers the historical interactions between plants, people and the concept, methodology and future directions of ethno botanical study.

The results of the study are presented in Table-1. The medicinal plants are arranged alphabetically order, for each sps. Botanical name, family, local name, parts used, mode of administration and ailments treated are provided.

The result of present study exhibit that inhabitants of local areas (Kalyanpur, Panki, Maswanpur, Rawatpurgawon) in Kanpur district of U.P. used a no. of medicinal plants sps. For the treatment of various ailments. The present study reveals the traditional medicine value of 87 plant species belonging to 82 genera and 42 families. Among 42 families is of most medicinal value with 87 plant species.

The studied show that out of 87 plant species. The highest are shrub 32 plant species which is followed by herbs 20 plant species, which is followed by trees 30 plant species and 5 plant species of climbers.

The highest no. of ethnomedicinal plants was recorded in families Fabaceae which have found to have 09 plants, Apocynaceae and Euphorbiaceae have 05 plants, Rutaceae and Solanaceae have 04 plants, Labiteae, Liliaceae, Malvaceae, Poaceae, Asteraceae have 03 plants, Acanthaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Convolvulaceae, Umbelliferae, Myrtaceae, Moraceae, Lythraceae, Verbinaceae have 02 plants, Meliaceae, Amranthaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Scrophylariaceae, Zinziberaceae, Cannabinaceae, Caricaceae, Crassulaceae, Sapotaceae, Anacardeaceae, Mosaceae, Moringacea, Oleaceae, Combretaceae, Apiaceae, Rhamnacea, Pedialaceae, Santalaceae, Sapindaceae, Amaryllidaceae, Rubiaceae, Rosaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Burseraceae with single plant species.

The method of preparation fall into eight categories *viz.* Ash, Decoction, Extract, Juice, Oil, Paste, Powder and sometime various fresh plant parts were also used directly. The knowledgeable resources were used some common household products *viz.* Honey, Lemon, Black salt, Milk, Sugar, Black pepper, Gud, Mishri, Saunf, Hot water in order to prepare ethno medicinal formulation.

The studied revealed the knowledgeable peoples were using these plants to treat number of ailments like to cure skin

disease, Cut and wounds, Snake bite, Headache, Dysentery, Constipation, Scorpion bite, Gum problem, Hair problem, Leucorrhoea, Fever, Scorpion bite, Abdominal pain, Body swelling, Diarrhea, Cough and Cold, Mouth ulcer, Burns, Pimples, Chest pain, Loose motion, Ear pain, Body weakness, Nose bleeding, Abdominal pain, Itching, Sprain, Asthma, Gastric problem, Loss of memory, Vomiting, Urination problem, Stomach worm infection and dog bite.

The over exploitation and deforestation of medicinal plants were the main causes for the depletion of medicinal plants. The commercial harvesting of threatened medicinal plants should be banned strictically. The investigation of traditional use and management of local flora have demonstrated of extensive local knowledge of not only about the physical and chemical properties of plants, but also phonological and ecological features in the case of domesticated species.

Research on traditional knowledge showed that younger generation often undervalues this knowledge. Traditional knowledge that managed to maintain sustainable level of exploitation has been sidelined. It is necessary to preserve indigenous knowledge for the benefits for future generation.

Figure-1: Map showing study area of Kanpur dist. U.P.

Table-1: List of some medicinal plants used by the local people of Kanpur district, U.P. India.

Botanical name, local name, habit	Family	Ailments	Mode of administration
Bn.: *Aloe barbadensis* Miller. Ln.: Aloe vera H.: Herb	Liliaceae	Migraine	To peel 1gr. Fresh aloevera leaves with mix.1 Kg. wheat flour, 250 gr. Butter, 250 gr. sugar to make a ladoo and take it for 1 month to cure migraine problem.
Bn.: *Abutilon indicum* Linn. Ln.: Kanghigrass H.: Shrub	Malvaceae	Dysentery and piles	Dry leaves powder 1 tsp. is used with 1 glass hot water to cure dysentery and piles.
Bn.: *Aegle marmelous* Linn.Correa Ln.: Bel H.: Tree	Rutaceae	Fever	Dried fruit powder 1 tablespoon is mix with 2 spoon sugar and taken orally during one glass water in the evening to cure fever.
Bn.: *Asparagus racemosus* Willd. Ln.: Satavari H.: Climber	Liliaceae	Urine problem	Spoonful decoction of root are used 5-10 Days in the evening to reduce pains during urination problem.
Bn.; *Azadirectha indica* A.Juss. Ln.: Neem H.: Tree	Meliaceae	Wounds	To take 10-20 fresh leaves paste is applied on wounds. Soft stem are used as toothbrush.
Bn.: *Acacia nilotica* Linn. Ln.: Babool H.: Tree	Fabaceae	Loose motion	Dry bark powder 1 tablespoon to taken with 1 glass water thrice a day to cure loose motion.
Bn.: *Allium sativum* Linn. Ln.: Lahsun H.: Herb	Liliaceae	Joint pain	Traditionally used of garlic fruit boil into the mustard oil then applied to treat the joint pains.
Bn.: *Arabica arabica* Willd. Ln.: Gum babool H.: Tree	Fabaceae	Leucorrhoea	A cup decoction of dried bark is taken orally 3 times in the day for 1 week to avoid pain during menstruation. To take Arabica gum powder, 1 tea spoon with hot milk to cure leucorrhoea.
Bn.: *Adhatoda vasica* Nees. Ln. Adusa H.: Shrub	Acanthaceae	Wounds	To take 2 tsp. juice of adusa leaves in the evening to cure heavy menstruation cycle. To take leaves, heat the leaves and on flame apply on effected part.
Bn.:*Achyranthes asper* Linn. Ln.: Latjeera H.: Shrub	Amaranthaceae	Gums problem	To take 15-25 fresh leaves boiled with water than decoction is used gargle to cure gums pain, 4-6 days.
Bn.: *Andrographis puniculata* Nees. Ln.: Kalmegh H.: Herb	Acanthaceae	Swelling	Leaves paste is applied in body swelling in 3-4 days.
Bn.: *Abelmoschus moschatus* Linn. Ln.: Jangali bhindi H.: Shrub	Malvaceae	Wounds	Seed paste is used to treat wounds in 7-10 days.
Bn.: *Bauhinia variegate* Linn. Ln.: Kachnar H.: Tree	Fabaceae	Liver problem	Grind the leaves extract to take twice a day to cure improvement liver function.
Bn.: *Boerhaavia diffusa* Linn. Ln.: Punarnava H.: Shrub	Nyctaginaceae	Skin problem	To make a leaves past to cure skin disorders for 1 month.
Bn.: *Bacopa moniera* Linn. Ln. Brahmi H.: Herb	Scrophulariaceae	Headache	To make a leaves paste is applied into cure headache for 1 months.

Botanical name, local name, habit	Family	Ailments	Mode of administration
Bn.: *Butea monosperma* Tubert Ln.: Palas H.: Tree	Fabaceae	Dog bite Diarrhoea	Resin of the plant is applied in locally snake bite and dog bite. The gum contain tannin are use to cure diarrhoea.
Bn.: *Curcuma longa* Linn. Ln.: Haldi H.: Herb	Zingiberaceae	Wounds	Haldi powder paste applied on wounds and injuries
Bn.: *Catharanthus roseus* Linn. G. Don. Ln.: Sadabahar H.: Shrub	Apocynaceae	Diabetes	Roots powder is grind and filtered 10-15 gm. of filtrate taken twice a day with water in diabetes for 1 month.
Bn.: *Clitoria ternatea* Linn. Ln.: Aparajita H.: Climber	Fabaceae	Headache	Take to root of herb wash and clean, extract juice by crushing and adding water and then 3-4 drops in each nostril to get relief from headache.
Bn.: *Citrus limonum* Linn. Burm. f. Ln.: Nimboo H.: Tree	Rutaceae	Stomach problem	Fruit juice is traditionally used to cure stomach problem in summer season.
Bn.: *Cynodon dactylon* Linn. Ln.: Doob grass H.: Shrub	Poaceae	Nose bleeding	Afresh doob grass paste is applied in all type of skin bleeding. To take 7ml. juice of plant with sugar is used to control bleeding from nose.
Bn.: *Cassia fistula* Linn. Ln.: Amaltaas H.: Tree	Fabaceae	Snake bite	Root bark paste is used to treat snakebite.
Bn.: *Commiphora mukul* (Stock) Hook. Ln.: Guggul H.: Herb	Burseraceae	Menstruation problem	A fresh leaves juice is used to menstrual disturbance and painful menstruation problem.
Bn.: *Convolvulus pluricaulis* Linn. Ln.: Shankhpushpi H.: Herb	Convulvulaceae	Blood sugar problem	Take 6 gm. Shankhpushpi powder with water, twice a day. It is helpful in controlling your blood sugar level for 3 months.
Bn.: *Cannabis sativa* Linn. Ln.: Bhang H.: Shrub	Cannabinaceae	Cut and wounds	To take 20-30 leaves and make a paste with water after a applied in cut and wounds problem.
Bn.: *Carica papaya* Linn. Ln.: Papita H.: Tree	Caricaceae	Kidney stone	Mix 10 gm. Papaya root powder in 60 ml. water and filter, to take filtrate juice twice a day for 21 days to cure stone problem. Latex is applied on teeth gums to cure teeth gums problem.
Bn.: *Coriendrum sativum* Linn. Ln.: Dhaniya H.: Herb	Umbelliferae	Pimples	Take a fresh coriander leaves paste is applied on the face in the evening (only 10 mint.) to cure the pimples for 1 week.
Bn.: *Clerodendrum phlomidis* Linn. Ln.: Inni H.: Shrub	Verbenaceae	Fever	To take fresh leaves of inni and gokhru with boiled in 1 lit. water when, the water left 500 ml. then cool down it and take the patient 2 teaspoon of it in the evening for 5-8 days to cure high fever.
Bn.:*Cymbopogon flexoues* Spreng. Ln.: Lemongrass H.: Shrub	Poaceae	Gastric problem	To take 7-10 fresh leaves of lemon grass boiled with 2 cup water, adding sugar to taste and a slice of ginger, to cure gas problem 15 days.

Botanical name, local name, habit	Family	Ailments	Mode of administration
Bn.: *Calotropis procera* (Willd.) R.Br. Ln. Madar H.: Shrub	Asclepiadeaceae	Dog bite	5-6 *calotropis* leaves mix with gud to make a paste and take it 5-8 days, to cure dog bites.
Bn.: *Cuscuta reflexa* Roxb. Ln. Amarbel H.: Climber	Convolvulaceae	Skin white spot	To make a paste of amarbel is applied in to cure white spot of skin for 3 months.
Bn.: *Crinum latifolium* Linn. Ln.: Sudarshan H.: Herb	Amarylliadaceae	Earache	A fresh leaves juice is applied in the evening 7 days in to cure earache.
Bn.: *Datura stromonium* Linn. Ln.: Datura H.: Shrub	Solanaceae	Dog bite	Root pastes are used in the treatment of the bite by mad dog.
Bn.: *Delbergia sissoo* Roxb. Ex DC. Ln.: Shisham H.: Tree	Fabaceae	Leucorrhoea	To take 50 gr. dry fresh leaves powder of shisham with mishri for 7 days to cure leucorrhoea problem.
Bn.: *Dolichos lablab* Linn. Ln.: Sem H.: Climber	Fabaceae	Skin infection	To take fresh leaves make a paste is applied in to cure skin infection for 1 week.
Bn.: *Euphorbia hirta* Linn. Ln.: Choti-dudhi H.: Shrub	Euphorbiaceae	Leucorrhoea problem	To take fresh whole plant to make a paste and take it with water 2-3 days, in the evening to cure leucorrhoea problem.
Bn.: *Eugenia jambolana* Lam. Ln.: Jamun H.: Tree	Myrtaceae	Vomiting and appetite	Seed powder 1 tsp. is used with water in indigestion, loss of appetite and vomiting for 4-5 days.
Bn.:*Ficus glomerata Linn.* Ln.:Gular H.: Tree	Moraceae	Body weakness	To take root powder paste with milk to treat body weakness, 15-25 days.
Bn.: *Feronia elephantum* Linn. Ln.: Kaitha H.: Tree	Rutaceae	Dysentery	Decoction of fresh leaves and takes it with curd to treat in dysentery for 1 week.
Bn.: *Ficus religiosa* Linn. Ln.: Peepal H.: Tree	Moraceae	Swelling and burns	Paste of the powdered bark along with ghee is applied to get relief from swellings and burns.
Bn.: *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. Ln.: Saunf H.: Herb	Umbelliferae	Dental problem	Chewing saunf seed to cure in mouth and dental preparation**.**
Bn.: *Gymnema sylvestre* R. Ln. Gudmaar H.: Herb	Asclepiadeaceae	Snake bite	Gudmar root is making into a paste and applied to cure wounds and snake bite.
Bn.: *Gossypium barbadense* Linn. Ln.: Cotton H.: Shrub	Solanaceae	Piles	Crushed the dry leaves to make an extract are used to cure in piles for 2 months.
Bn.: *Hibiscus-rosa-sinensis* Linn. Ln.: Gurhal H.: Herb	Malvaceae	Hair problem	Take to 50-60 fresh leaves of gurhal to make a paste with water and applied our hairs, it is benefits for hair growth and good condisnor, 2 months.
Bn.: *Jatropha curcas* Linn. Ln.: Ratanjot H.: Shrub	Euphorbiaceae	Stomach disorder	To take seed powder 1 tsp. with milk in the evening to cure in stomach disorders for 1 month.

Botanical name, local name, habit	Family	Ailments	Mode of administration
Bn.: *Kalanchoe pinnatum* Lam. Ln.: Ajuba H.: Shrub	Crassulaceae.	Vomiting	Fresh leaves are boil into the water then decoction is use to cure vomiting.
Bn.: *Lawsonia-inermis* Linn. Ln.: Mehendi H.: Shrub	Lythraceae	Hair problem	Fresh leaves pastes are used in the hair to cure dandruff and other hair problem for 2 months.
Bn.: *Launaea asplenifolia* Willd. Ln.: Jangali-gobhi H.: Shrub	Asteraceae	Piles	To take leaves, grind the leaves and root, take it with water to cure treatment of piles for 3 months.
Bn.: *Lantana camara* Linn. Ln.: Kuri H.: Shrub	Verbinaceae	Cough	15-20 fresh leaves of lantana to boiled with water then the decoction is given to cure cough problem for 4-5 days.
Bn.: *Madhuca indica* J.F.Gmel. Ln.: Mahua H.: Tree	Sapotaceae	Dysentery	To take a 2tsp. dry fruit powder of jamun take with 1glass hot water to cure dysentery.
Bn.: *Mangifera indica* Linn. Ln.: Aam H.: Tree	Anacardeaceae	Skin infection	Traditionally use of mango leaves, dry mango leaves are fire then the ash is used to treat for shiny teeth. To make a root bark paste is applied in to cure skin infection.
Bn.: *Mimosa pudica* Linn. Ln.: Chui-mui H.: Shrub	Fabaceae	Snake bite	To take 10-20 fresh leaves to make a paste and applied on scorpion and snakebites.
Bn.: *Morus alba* Linn. Ln.: Sahtoot H.: Tree	Moraceae	Snake bite	Take the 5-10 fresh leaves, to make paste and applied in to cure skin ringworm and snakebite.
Bn.: *Murraya koenigii* Sprong. Ln.: Meethi-neem H.: Herb	Rutaceae	Skin burn problem	Fresh leaves paste is used to cure skin burns problem.
Bn.:*Mentha piperita* Linn. Ln.: Pudina H.: Herb	Lamiaceae	Stomach problem	Fresh mint leaves juice is used with water to cure stomach problem.
Bn.: *Momordica charantia* Linn. Ln.: Karela H.: Climber	Cucurbetaceae	Liver problem	Fruit juice is taken orally twice daily in the morning to treat liver problems for 2 months.
Bn.: *Moringa oleifera* Lam. Ln.: Sahjan H.: Tree	Moringaceae	Headaches	To take 30-40 soft fresh leaves and rubbed on temples for headaches in 2 times.
Bn.:*Musa xparadisiaca* Morton Ln.: Kela H.: Herb	Musaceae	Ear pain	Boil root bark with water then extract is applied externally to cure ear pain in morning 20-25 days.
Bn.: *Nyctanthes arbortristis* Linn. Ln.: Harsingar H.: Tree	Oleaceae	Intestinal worm	To take fresh leaves juice and mixed with common salt to treat intestinal worms in 2 times for 3 months.
Bn.: *Nerium oleander* Linn. Ln.: Pink kaner H.: Shrub	Apocynaceae	Wounds	To take 15-20 Fresh leaves paste is applied in to cure skin disease and healing of wounds.
Bn.: *Ocimum tenuiflorum* Linn. Ln.: Kapoor tulsi H.: Herb	Lamiaceae	Spider bite	10-15 fresh leaves to make a paste and applied in to cure spider bite.
Bn. *Ocimum sanctum* Linn. Ln.: Tulsi H.: Herb	Lamiaceae	Ear problem	The fresh leaves juice is used as for skin disease and to cure ear problem for 1 month.

Botanical name, local name, habit	Family	Ailments	Mode of administration
Bn.: *Paederia foetida* Auct. Ln.: Gandhprasarini H.: Herb	Rubiaceae	Chestpain, backache	Take 100 gr. Fresh leaves, boil in water than worm leaves applied in to cure chest pain, body swelling, backache problem.
Bn.: *Phyllanthus emblica* Linn. Ln.: Amla H.: Tree	Euphorbiaceae	Stomach problem	1 tsp. dry fruit powder takes with hot water in the evening to cure stomach pain for 2-3 months.
Bn.: *Predium guajava* Linn. Ln.: Amrood H.: Tree	Myrtaceae	Mouth ulcer	Traditionally, chewing the fresh leaves of amrood to cure mouth ulcer.
Bn.: *Phyllanthus niruri* Linn. Ln.: Bhuiamla H.: Shrub	Euphorbiaceae	Itching problem	To take whole plant make a paste and applied to cure skin itching problem for 5-10 days.
Bn.: *Punica granatum* Linn. Ln.: Anar H.: Shrub	Lythraceae	Nosebleeding	Pomegranate juice helps treat jaundice and diarrhoea. Even the juice of its flowers is used to cure nosebleeds.
Bn.: *Ricinus communis* Linn. Ln.: Arand H.: Tree	Euphorbiaceae	Constipation	To take 1 tsp. dry fruit powder with water in the evening to cure the constipation problem.
Bn.: *Rosa indica* Linn. Ln.: Gulab H.: Shrub	Rosaceae	Urine problem	Petals are boiling in the water then decoction is use 1 cup in the evening to cure urinary problem for 1 month.
Bn.: *Rauvolfia serpentine* L. Benth Ln.:Sarpgandha H.: Shrub	Apocynaceae	Snake bite	To take some fresh leaves make a paste and applied in to cure snake bite in 3 times.
Bn.: *Sesamum indicum* Linn. Ln.: Til H.: Herb	Pedaliaceae	Joint pain	Traditionally used of til oil is used to treat joint pains for 6 months.
Bn.:*Santalum album* Linn. Ln.: Chandan H.Tree	Santalaceae	Headache and fever	20-30 fresh leaves makes paste is used for healing inflamed skin for 2 weeks. A sandal wood paste has been used to relive headache and control the body temperature during fever.
Bn.: *Sapindus mukorossi* Hook. Ln.: Reetha H.: Tree	Sapindaceae	Scorpion poison	Root paste is used to cure scorpion poison.
Bn.: *Gossypium barbadense* Linn. Ln.: Makoi H.: Shrub	Solanaceae	Snake bite	To take fresh leaves paste are applied in the treatment of wounds and snake bite for 2 week.
Bn.: *Saraca indica* Linn. Ln.: Ashok H.: Tree	Fabaceae	Piles	To make a decoction of bark is used to cure internal piles for 2 months.
Bn.; *Tagetes erecta* Linn. Ln.: Genda H.: Shrub	Asteraceae	Abdominal pain	Root decoction is used to cure irregular menstruation problem and abdominal pain for 2 months.
Bn.: *Tridax procumbens* Linn. Ln.: Ghamra H.: Herb	Asteraceae	Skin bleeding problem	Take to some leaves is rubbed and juice is applied in cuts than stop bleeding.
Bn.: *Tasminum gramidiforum* Linn. Ln.: Chameli H.: Tree	Oleaceae	Headache	Leaves paste are applied to treat crack heals and headache problem for 3 months.
Bn.: *Trachyspermum ammi* Linn. Ln.: Ajawain H.: Herb	Apiaceae	Piles	Leaves are boiling into the water and decoction is used to cure piles for 3 months.

Botanical name, local name, habit	Family	Ailments	Mode of administration
Bn.: *Termenalia arjuna* Rob. Ln.: Arjun H.: Tree	Combretaceae	Dysentery	Arjun stem bark powder takes with water for 5-7 days to cure dysentery.
Bn.: *Thevetia neriifolia* Juss. Ln.: Yellowkaner H.: Shrub	Apocynaceae	Headache	Leaves paste are applied in to cure headache problem in 2 times for 1 week.
Bn.: *Termenalia belerica* Linn. Ln.: Bahera H.: Tree	Combretaceae	Conjunctivitis	The fruit paste is applied in eyes to cure conjunctivitis problem for 1 month.
Bn.: *Vetiveria zizaninoides* Linn. Ln.: Khasgrass H.: Shrub	Poaceae	Headache	To take a khas-khas root paste and applied in to cure headache problem and snake bite.
Bn.: *Vitex negundo* Linn. Ln.: Nirgundi H.: Shrub	Lamiaceae	Rheumatism	To take fresh leaves juice are used to cure rheumatism for 1 month.
Bn.: *Withania somnifera* Dunal. Ln.: Ashwagandha H.: Shrub	Solanaceae	Leucorrhoea	To take 1 tsp. ashwagandha root powder with 1glass milk once a day in the knight to cure leucorrhoea problem for 2 months.
Bn.: *Ziziphus nummularia* Burm.f. Ln.: Jharberi H.: Shrub	Rhamnaceae	Constipation	Take dried seeds powder 1 tsp. with hot water to control constipation for 15 days.
Bn.: *Ziziphus jujube* (L.)Lam. Ln.: Ber H.: Tree	Rhamnaceae	Burns	Fresh leaves paste is used to cure burns.

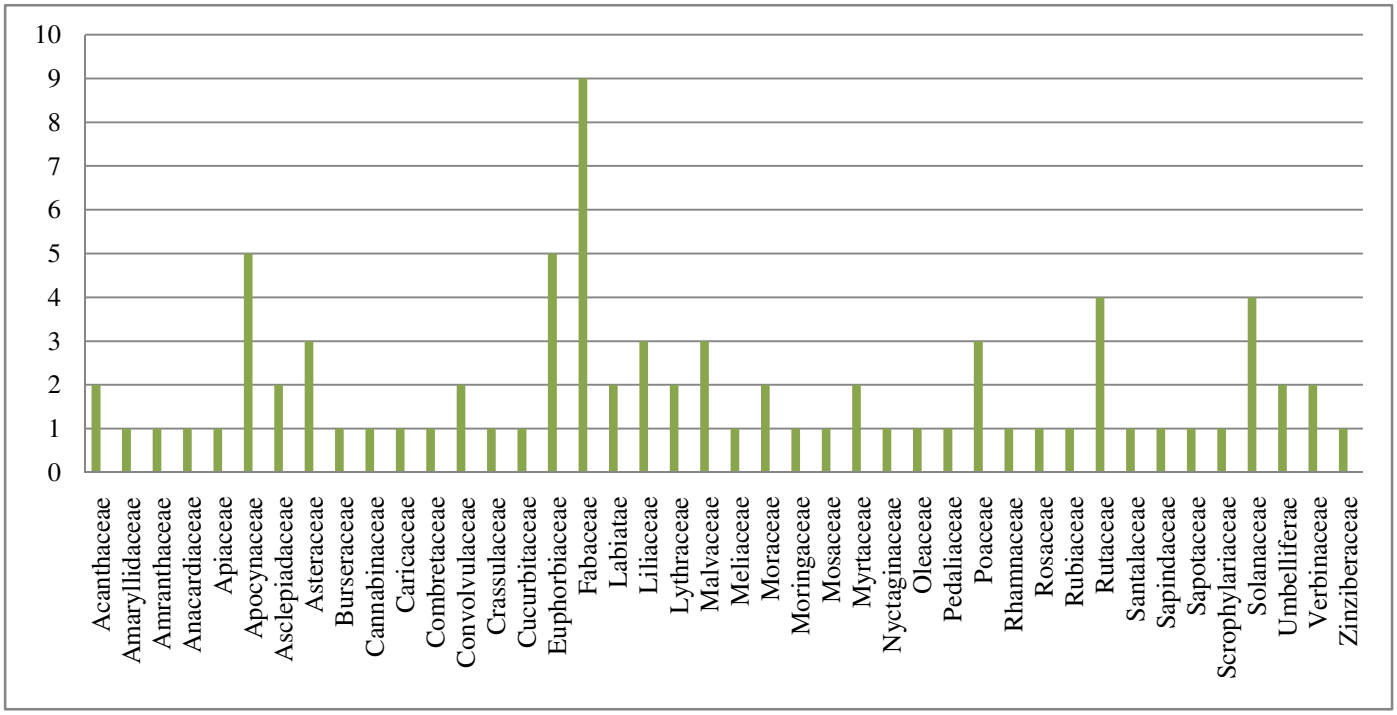

Figure-2: Family wise distribution chart of ethnomedicinal plants species.

The plant species were enumerated with its botanical name, local name, family, ailments and mode of administration. The plant species have been arranged alphabetically on the basis of their botanical name.

Conclusion

India is very rich ethno botanical information. Plants are one of the most important sources of medicine. Today, ethno botanical topic is very hot. The ethno botanical studies have gained importance during recent years. Over the countries, use of medicinal herbs has become an important part of daily life despite the progress in modern medical and pharmaceutical research. Approximately 3000 plant species are known to have medicinal properties in India. Local communities of every region of India are extremely knowledge about the local plant resources and their utilization.

In India, the use of different parts of several medicinal plants to cure specific ailments has been practiced since ancient time. In this research many plants of medicinal importance more particularly those used in ethno medicine in the study area were determined and finally recorded and documented. This report may represent a useful and long lasting document, which can contribute to preserve knowledge on the use of medicinal plant in this region and also stimulate the traditional healing practices.

We observed that the documented medicinal plants were mostly used to cure different ailments. The local people still depend on medicinal plant in the region of Kanpur district. The traditional knowledge of medicinal plant studies has been reported in the region and to protect the knowledge from disappearing. The documenting and indigenous knowledge through ethno medicinal studies is important for the conservation of biological resources as well as their sustainable utilization. It is necessary to preserve indigenous knowledge for the benefits for future generation.

Modern day researchers are coming to appreciate fully the vast medicinal knowledge of the indigenous people. Developing and developed countries are now researching plants, some of which are known to have been used for medicinal purpose. The species selected are of great importance as for as the economics of the region is concerned. The conserve the traditional knowledge of medicinal plant but we will also achieve the goal of conserving the biodiversity of species, which are threatened and at the verge of extinction. The biodiversity in our country is unique in nature and its in-situ and ex-situ conservation is very well needed. Their identification, conservation and cultivation of medicinal plants by Government of India. Crushers in the areas over exploitation of grass land and forest area have been defined as main course for the rapid loose of medicinal plant biodiversity in the region. They may indicate the indigenous medicinal plant used knowledge is decreasing among the younger generation of the local people so; there is an urgent need to documents this previous knowledge of this ethno medicine practice. Since several bioactive compounds are being extracted from traditional medicinal plant. They are in great demand in pharmaceuticals industries. So, further scientific assessment of these medicines for clinical trial, photochemicals, pharmacolological screening and active principle is however greatly needed.

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