



STUDY OF SOME ANGIOSPERMIC PLANTS FOR THEIR MEDICINAL VALUES IN JAUNPUR REGION

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Abstract

In Uttar Pradesh's jaunpur village community, traditional plant knowledge and the usage of wild plants for medicine were studied. Data were gathered via speaking with members of the neighbourhood community. The local community and traditional healers produced a checklist of the plants' traditional names. Over 37% of the residents in the area were aware of plants that may heal blood illnesses, piles, mouth diseases, tetanus, diabetes, and rheumatic fever. The community's low level of traditional medical knowledge depends on these plants, making it vital to record the knowledge and pass it on from one generation to the next. This can be accomplished by gathering data and creating a database of medicinal plants for upcoming studies and potential drug development. The therapeutic properties of 10 plants were identified in this study, which may be helpful for ethanobotanical knowledge.

Keywords-ethanobotany, medicinal values and plants.

Introduction

All ignored the topic of taxonomy during the allure of ostensibly current technology. After gaining some experience, they realised that taxonomy is one of the most crucial and necessary subjects if we are to advance in the current technology of the plant world. This taxonomy has gained popularity in the twenty-first century alongside ethnobotany. They complement one another so that in order to study ethnobotany in one location, we must also be familiar with its taxonomy. As a result, the value of the topic has increased. Since the beginning of the Rishi era, we Indians have had a more in-depth understanding of each specific plant species. For the enumeration of plants, which are plentiful in our land, we are highly underprepared in terms of knowledge and information. We know that Ayurveda is the earliest kind of medicine that is solely based on plant science. The Rishis have produced some excellent writing about plants, their usage, and their significance. The use of plants had a religious connotation in earlier times. There are several plants that are revered for their magic

and religious significance.

Indian communities still have rural and tribal residents that are familiar with and utilise a variety of nearby flora. These tribal and rural people rarely used to visit doctors and instead relied heavily on herbal remedies to treat common illnesses. There, herbal medicine is taught through Ayurveda. It is currently referred to as ethnomedicine. It is also known as ethnobotany, to put it another way. Today, ethnobotanical research has grown, or, to put it another way, people have learned the true worth of plants and their applications. The study of ethnobotany is highly desired by the public. We're interested in learning the applications of the many plants that are all around us and wish to share that knowledge with others. The plant or its components can be applied physically as paste, ointment, rubbing, etc., as well as internally as extract, plant or their parts, decoction, infusion, juice, powder, food from, etc. During my job, I've noticed that several species are in danger of disappearing or becoming endangered. These endangered species in particular need to be conserved, and they should be multiplied through a variety of different approaches for future generations., Nadkarni K.M. (1908), Kiritkar K.R. and Basu (2000), R.N. Chopara (1969), and Agharker S.P (1953) all produced work at the national level. There are a large number of study articles and journals on herbal remedies previously published. They also add to our understanding of ethnobotany.

On the basis of ethaobotany in present study I am choosing the plants for their medicinal values in Jaunpur region. The Varanasi Division's North-West region contains the Jaunpur district. Its land area covers the latitude range of 24.240N to 26.120N and the longitude range of 82.70E to 83.50E. Its attitude fluctuates between 261 and 290 feet above mean sea level (MSL). The district's terrain consists primarily of a flat plain with shallow river-balleys. Its principal parental rivers are Sai and Gomti. The lesser rivers in this area are Varuna, Basuhi, Pili, Mamur, and Gangi. The district is divided into almost four equal landmasses by the rivers Gomti and Basuhi. The majority of the soils are clayey, loamy, and sandy. The calamity of floods frequently affects the Jaunpur district. Minerals are scarce in abundance. Excavations may turn up rocks that are burned to make lime. For building construction, lime made from sand and gravel is employed. The district of Jaunpur experiences temperatures ranging from 4.30°C to 44.60°C. 987 mm of rain falls annually on average. The district spans 4038 square km of land. Agriculture is a major factor in the district's economic growth. The chief cause of this is the absence of heavy industry in the district. Several industries are coming up along the Varanasi Jaunpur highway. A cotton mill is operational near Karanja Kala. At Satahariya too, about 85 industrial units like M/s Raja Flour Mill, Pepsico India Holdings, Howkins Cookers Limited, Amit Oil & Vegetabllle, Chaudharana Steel Limit, Saurya Aluminium are running. The study of plant community with various aspects is going on.

In the current study, 10 plants—including herbs, shrubs, and trees—were chosen for their therapeutic properties. These plants were grown in the Jaunpur area and exhibit unique ethanobotanical properties.

Methodology

To gather data on the species of medicinal plants, it was frequently visited the areas of notable ethnobotanical plants in Jaunpur. During the exploration, we talked about many topics with seniors and gathered data through interviews and questionnaires. By asking a few questions about their habits, habitat, and other characteristics, we attempted to conform their identities. This is the original, old wisdom that had never before been meticulously chronicled. The information on the informants in Jaunpur has been integrated. In general, many field trips have been planned, and data with high-quality pictures have been acquired. The botanical names are organised for convenience using the Bentham and Hooker categorization method. The names of the plant families and their vernacular names were given. The Flora of Jaunpur, upper Ganganatic Plane, and other Standard Books were used to identify the plants. To gather the botanical data, a 10-day trip was taken from March 10 to March 19, 2023. The botanical names are organised according to Bentham and Hooker's classification scheme for convenience. The names of the plant families and their vernacular names were given. The standard texts were used to identify the various plants.

ENUMERATIONS: All the collected plant specimens were arranged accordingly to the Bentham and Hooker's system of angiospermic classification.

Fig-1. Table showing the family, botanical name, local name, habit, useful parts and their medicinal value in Jaunpur region.

Family/ S.No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Habit	Useful Parts	Medicinal Uses
Family	Brassicaceae				
1	<i>Brassica juncea</i> (L.) Czern & Coss.	Rai	Herb	Seed	Rheumatism
2	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L.	Muli	Herb	Roots	Piles
Family	Malvaceae				
3	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sw.	Kanghi	Herb	Leaves	Leprosy
Family	Meliaceae				
4	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss	Neem	Tree	Bark And Leaves	Anticeptic And Fever
Family	Fabaceae				
5	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Ratti	Climber	Leaves	Mouth Ulcer
Family	Cucurbitaceae				
6	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.	Kerela	Climber	Fruits	Blood Diseases
Family	Chenopodiaceae				
7	<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Bathua	Herb	Whole Plant	Laxative
Family	Lamiaceae				
8	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	Tulsi	Herb	Whole Plant	Cough And Fever
Family	Nyctaginaceae				
9	<i>Boerhavia verticillata</i> L.	Punarnava	Herb	Leaves	Urinary Problems
Family	Euphorbiaceae				
10	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Arandi	Shrubs	Leaves And Seeds	Swelling, Purgative

Results And Discussion

In accordance with Bentham and Hooker's classification system, about 10 selected plant species were arranged. Valid scientific names, local names, family names, and medicinal uses are described with organs are given in table fig. 1. I have gathered the fresh plant from the area when it becomes available, identified it, and made the appropriate preservation for each species. Each species has been collected in the required amount and quality after confirmation and identification. The plants' organs have been gathered, and the next organ will be collected based on availability in these locations. The organs are listed below:

- **Roots, Stem, Bark, Leaves, Inflorescence, Flower, Flower, Fruit and Seeds**

Each species' above-mentioned organs have been harvested, depending on their availability. The healthy plants have accumulated all of their parts. They were dried in the shade, not in direct sunshine. Every species' organ is separated, then ground. Two levels of analysis have been performed on the ground materials. Chemical compositions have even been revealed. On the basis of observation, fieldwork, and notes, consideration will be given. This will reveal the true significance of plants in terms of their therapeutic worth.

Conclusion

Few uncommon plant species were discovered throughout the investigation; the reason for their rarity is due to over-exploitation, the invasion of foreign species, soil erosion, and a lack of systematic monitoring. As a result, it is urgently necessary to raise public awareness through an educational programme on plant species, especially for rare plants. The main hazard to the entire study area is habitat degradation caused by the local people and their animals, and removing them from the region should gradually lessen it. These are the socioeconomic issues, hence a thorough investigation must be done immediately. In the end, this effort will be helpful for researchers who are looking into the therapeutic properties of local Jaunpur plants.

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