

Medicinal Plant Resources of Western Uttar Pradesh State of India

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Abstract: Usefulness of medicinal plants is well documented since the time immemorial. These plants are found and distributed in throughout India and abroad. Although, their density as well as diversity may variable region to region and habitats to habitats. Their body parts are using for curing different types of serious diseases such as tuberculosis, leprosy, asthma, piles, dengue fever, typhoid fever, blood bleeding etc. in human beings, domestic animals and other wild animals. Keeping this in view an extensive survey work was carried out during July 2015 – August 2017, in western part of Uttar Pradesh state of India, for the medicinal plant resources of western Uttar Pradesh. Present paper advocated to local peoples (especially of rural areas), for protection of these plants and secure their life for better survival.

Keywords: Medicinal Plants, Medicinal Values, Western Uttar Pradesh, India.

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I. Introduction

Our ancient ancestors lived and spent their life, in the forests, crevices of mountains, shelter of plants, and open areas in the nature. But they had very much knowledge of valuable medicinal plants and secured their life from various types of serious diseases. They believed that some plants (especially medicinal plants) had divine qualities. Ayurveda and traditional Chinese medicines are well known to the world for their natural ingredients and multiple benefits (Sachan et al., 2015). In view of the innate Indian strengths, which include divers ecosystems for growth of medicinal plants, farming capacity, strong manufacturing sector, the medicinal plants sector can provide a huge export opportunity after fulfilling domestic needs (Kumar et al., 2003). Nature has bestowed our country with an enormous wealth of medicinal plants, therefore, India has often been referred to as the “medicinal garden of the world” (Katewa and Sharma, 2001). Medicinal plants are being looked upon not only as a source of health care but also as a source of income (Sachan et al., 2015). In the present studies, an attempt was made to find out medicinal plants of western Uttar Pradesh, India for their utility for curing different types of human and domesticated animal diseases.

II. Materials And Methods

Uttar Pradesh state is located between latitude 26.84°N and longitude 80.94°E. The annual average rainfall of the state is 1025 mm and the soil is fertile alluvial and sandy to clayey loamy in general. In the present studies, western part of Uttar Pradesh, was divided in five regions i.e. Bareilly, Agra, Moradabad, Meerut and Saharanpur regions, were selected for the study of medicinal plants of this region in different habitats such as forest land, agricultural land, crop lands, orchard lands, near the road side, near the houses or buildings, anywhere, the medicinal plants were located and identified. The present study is based on the extensive survey work during July 2015 – August 2017. Identification of the collected (non-identified plant species) small medicinal plants was done at the laboratory by observing their morphological characters with experts, and if any large plant is not identified during the time of survey, then a clear photograph was taken and consulted with the experts and identified. During the survey work, local as well as regional names of the medicinal plants were also recorded side-by-side, discussing with the local peoples, especially belonging to rural areas.

III. Results And Discussion

During the survey work, a total 67 medicinal plant species were identified and recorded in the western part of Uttar Pradesh, which are clearly depicted in Table-1. Which describes botanical names, English names, regional names, plant parts used and families of all identified medicinal plants of this region. From these plants,

some of the plant species were identified, more useful for the treatment of several kinds of dangerous human diseases. Treatment of haemorrhage and asthma, pile problem & asthma, haemorrhage & asthma, gonorrhoea, pile problem & asthma, tuberculosis, bleeding piles, asthma, ulcers & asthma, hydrocoel, kidney and gall stones, asthma, asthma & fever, gall stone problems, antipoinson to scorpion, wasps & honey bees bites, asthma & paralysis, asthma, gall bladder stone, syphilis & leprosy, intestinal haemorrhage, asthma, leucorrhoea, leucorrhoea & spermatorrhoea, arsenal poisoning, gonorrhoea, anti-cancer, anti-viral (pox virus), & anti-bacterial & blood vomiting, by using different plant parts (leaves, fruits, barks, roots etc.) of *Solanum melongena*, *Datura innoxia*, *Solanum jasminoides*, *Solanum nigrum*, *Celosia argentea*, *Achyranthes aspera*, *Parthenium hysterophorus*, *Helianthus annuus*, *Ricinus communis*, *Phyllanthus fraternus*, *Euphorbia hirta*, *Euphorbia nerrifolia*, *Mentha spicata*, *Mentha piperata*, *Leucas aspera*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Saccharum officinarum*, *Centella asiatica*, *Colocasia esculenta*, *Caloropis gigantean*, *Punica grantum*, *Mucuna pruriens*, *Ipomoea aquatica*, *Euzuisetum arvense*, *Carica papaya*, *Azardicachta indica* and *Nelumbo nucifera*, respectively, cured, serious and dangerous diseases in human beings and several domesticated animals. Although, rest species of medicinal plants are also useful for the treatment of different types of common diseases in human beings also. The various parts of the plants have been used as a source of medicines by man from ancient to modern era (Bisht and Badoni, 2009; Mehra et al., 2014; Kumaran and Citarasu, 2015; Turye et al., 2015; Bajpai et al., 2016). Plant species belonging to different genera and families were used by most of the local peoples for the treatment of common diseases (Maliya, 2004; Singh et al., 2002; Mohd, 2012; Nigam et al., 2013 and Verma et al., 2007). Plant species were also used to prevent eye, gastric, respiratory problems, fever, antidote for snake and scorpion bites, sunstroke, arthritis, hydrocoel, toothache, cough, dysentery and jaundice (Sachan et al., 2015). Pandey and Pandey (2016) have described and reported nine sacred plants and their medicinal utility for curing various types of diseases like rheumatism fever, cough, cold, anaemia, diarrhoea, blood vomiting, uterine disorders, ulcers, leprosy, dysentery, bronchitis, asthma, leukoderma, etc. in human beings. The medicinal importance of the plants is also mentioned by Kumar et al. (2012, 2013). Government of India aims to make the cultivation of medicinal plants and its sustainable management, a people movement (Kumar et al., 2005).

I. Family: Solanaceae

1. *Solanum melongena* L. (Brinjal, egg plant)

Medicinal value: Treatment of haemorrhage, asthma and dysentery etc.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Vikrampur village, Pachpeda village, Shahjahanpur, Budaun, Bareilly: Bhojipura city, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur: Milak tehsil, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

2. *Physalis peruviana* L. (Golden cape goose berry & berry)

Medicinal value: Increases flow of urine, expels worms or other parasites from the intestines and other intestinal diseases.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

3. *Physalis minima* L. (Little goose berry)

Medicinal value: Urinary problems, Intestinal disorders and in liver diseases.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Kajarbojhi village, Navadiya village, Shahjahanpur, Mala forest & Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

4. *Lycopersicon esculentum* var. *cerasiforme*

Medicinal value: Fruits are used to soothe skin irritation, gastric and colic problems, stimulate liver and kidney and as antiseptic. Fruits are also used as vegetable.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Budaun: Dataganj tehsil, Bareilly: Bhojipura city, Etah: Soron region, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur: Milak regions and other parts of the state.

5. *Datura innoxia* Mill (Prickly burr)

Medicinal value: Pile problems, eye diseases, pain in joints or muscles and treatment of asthma.

Distribution: Pilibhit: Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Kajarbojhi village, Daulatpur village, Shahjahanpur, Mala forest, Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur: Milak tehsil, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, Jyotiba Phule nagar and other parts of the state.

6. *Capsicum annum* L. (Chilli)

Medicinal value: It is used as anti-haemorrhoidal, anti-rheumatic and as rubifacient.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Budaun: Dataganj tehsil, Bareilly, Etah: Soron regions, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur: Milak tehsil, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

7. *Solanum jasminoides* Paxt (Potato vine)

Medicinal value: Treatment of haemorrhage, asthma and dysentery.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Daulapur village, Kuanrpur village, Mala forest, Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, and other parts of the state.

8. *Solanum nigrum* L. (Black night shade)

Medicinal value: Dropsy, gonorrhoea, pile problems, enlargement of liver and spleen, dysentery, stomach complaints and fever. The berries are good for eye problems and heart diseases. The leaves improve appetite and are useful for the treatment of asthma, several skin diseases, ringworms infection and urinary discharge.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Daulapur village, Kuanrpur village, Kajarbojhi village, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

II. Family: Amaranthaceae

9. *Celosia argentia* L. (Wool flower, cock's comb)

Medicinal value: Treatment of dysentery, diarrhea, ulcers, skin eruption and tuberculosis etc.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Kajarbojhi village, Bhooda Sarainda village, Shahjahanpur, Mala forest & Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, and other parts of the state.

10. *Amaranthus spinosus* L. (Prickly amaranth)

Medicinal value: Promote bowel movement, anti-pyretic and also used in piles problems.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur: Nigohi city, Manniya village, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit), Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Bijnor, Rampur, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

11. *Amaranthus* sp. (Amaranth)

Medicinal value: Stem and leaves are cooked and eaten as vegetable. Leaves are used as a tonic

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur: Tenra village, Karnapur village, Kajarbojhi village, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

12. *Amaranthus gangeticus* L. (Elephant headed amaranth)

Medicinal value: Roots used in treating abdominal pain and stomachache. Paste of whole plant used in inflammation of the skin. Also used in treating boils and burns and promote bowel movement.

Distribution: Pilibhit: Devipura village, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Kajarbojhi village, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, and other parts of the state.

13. *Achyranthes aspera* L. (Devil's horse whip)

Medicinal value: Seeds are used as diuretic and also used in treatment of bleeding piles. Leaves extract are used for stomach problems. Roots extract is used for dysentery.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, and other parts of the state.

III. Family: Asteraceae

14. *Parthenium hysterophorus* L. (Camomille bakis)

Medicinal value: Treatment of asthma, bronchitis, dermatitis, hay fever, and several skin disorders.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, Adarsh Mahavidyalaya Hardua College Campus, HRP Degree College Campus, Bareilly College Campus, MJP Rohilkhand University Campus, and other parts of the state.

15. *Helianthus annuus* L. (Sun flower)

Medicinal value: Heals wounds, ulcers, pulmonary disorders, bronchitis, asthma, dysentery, whooping cough and colds.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

16. *Ageratum conyzoides* L. (Conyzoid floss flower, billy goat weed)

Medicinal value: Leaves juice is applied to cut, wounds, and also used as an insect repellent.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

17. *Acmella oleracea* L. (Toothache plant)

Medicinal value: Leaves chewed to relieve toothache, it also used as diuretic (increases flow of urine) and helps in evacuation of bowels.

Distribution: Pilibhit: Pipriya Suhash village, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Kajarbojhi village, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, and other parts of the state.

18. *Eclipta alba* L. (False daisy)

Medicinal value: Skin disorders, acidity, jaundice and anaemia, leaf extract are used as a rejuvenator especially for hair, liver and kidneys.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly: Bhuinyapur Magrasa village, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

IV. Family: Euphorbiaceae

19. *Ricinus communis* L. (Castor bean)

Medicinal value: Expels intestinal worms, helps in evacuation of bowels, promotes bowel movements, treatment of pain in joints or muscles. Seed oil with crushed jeera (*Cuminum cyminum*) paste apply on the scrotum for the treatment of hydrocoele.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Kajarbojhi village, Khagai village, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly: Aonwla district, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

20. *Phyllanthus fraternus* G.L. Webster (*Phyllanthus*)

Medicinal value: Treatment of kidney stone and gall stone, cystitis, uro-genital disorders, jaundice, dysentery, gonorrhoea and diabetes etc.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, and other parts of the state.

21. *Euphorbia hirta* L. (Asthma weed)

Medicinal value: Treatment of asthma, cough & cold, bronchitis, and expels intestinal worms.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Elabansh village, Gajna village, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur: Milak city, and other parts of the state.

22. *Euphorbia neriifolia* L. (Common milk hedge)

Medicinal value: Whooping cough and cold, asthma, fever, and bronchitis.

V. Family: Cucurbitaceae

23. *Momordia charantia* discourt (Bitter gourd)

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

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

24. *Momordica balsamina* L. (Balsam apple)

Medicinal value: Chapped hands, burns, haemorrhoids (a mass of dilated veins), fruits used to the skin in the treatment of burns and in treating diabetes.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, and other parts of the state.

25. *Luffa cylindrical* L. (Sponge gourd)

Medicinal value: Liver diseases, menstruation problems, anemia and expels intestinal parasites.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Bijnor, Rampur, and other parts of the state.

VI.Family: Malvaceae

26. *Urena lobata* L.

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

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

27. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L. (Rose)

Medicinal value: Flower and stem extracts relieve periodic pain, spasms, cure sexually transmitted diseases, cough and cold, soothe internal and external wounds and sores. Flowers are also used to lower body heat.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

VII.Family: Lamiaceae

28. *Mentha spicata* L. (Garden mint, Spearmint)

Medicinal value: Leaves are used as a stimulant and tonic, jaundice, inflammation of prostate, gall stone problem, vomiting, throat and uterus infections, toothache and for de-worming. The oil is used for flavoring food beverages.

Distribution: Pilibhit: Abhaipur village, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Kajarbojhi village, Shahjahanpur: Mannia village, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Rampur, and other parts of the state.

29. *Mentha piperita* L.

Medicinal value: Leaves and oil used for burns, wounds, skin diseases, anti-poison to scorpions, wasps, honey bees etc.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Budaun: Dataganj tehsil, Bareilly: Nawabganj city areas, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur: Milak city areas, and other parts of the state.

30. *Leucas aspera* Willd. (Common leucas)

Medicinal value: Decoction is used to promote bowel movement, as a de-worming agent, energizer, treats bronchitis, jaundice, inflammations, asthma, indigestion, pain and paralysis.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, and other parts of the state.

VIII.Family: Moraceae

31. *Ficus indica* (Indian fig)

Medicinal value: Hair vitalizer and increases fertility in males.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Kajarbojhi village, B more abundant in Barkhera city regions, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly: M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Campus, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

32. *Ficus religiosa* L.

Medicinal value: Leaf extract is used as ear drop, paste of bark is used in inflammation and glandular swelling of neck. Fruits are used to promote bowel movement and against asthma.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

33. *Alchornea heterophyllus* Lam. (Tack fruit)

Medicinal value: Bark is used for the treatment of burns on skin, roots are used in the treatment of skin diseases and asthma. Seeds relieve biliousness.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, and other parts of the state.

IX.Family: Polygonaceae

34. *Rumex crispus* L. (Curly dock)

Medicinal value: Leaves can be eaten and also applied on burns. A decoction of the root is applied to dislocated bones. Roots are helpful in evacuation of bowels and improve the action of the digestion.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, and other parts of the state.

35. *Rumex acetosa* L. (Sorrel)

Medicinal value: Helps in digestion and is recommended for people weakened by infectious diseases and those suffering from anaemia.

Distribution: Near the lakes, ponds and in crops such as wheat, mustard, etc. crops of Pilibhit district. Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun: Ponds & agricultural fields of Dataganj tehsil, Bareilly, Etah, and other parts of the state.

X. Family: Compositae

36. *Tagetes erecta* L. (Marry gold)

Medicinal value: Pain in joints or muscles, cold, bronchitis, boils, carbuncles, eye diseases, ulcers, and pyorrhoea.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Barkhera city, Shahjahanpur, Budaun, Bareilly: Bhojipura city, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur: Milak city, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

XI. Family: Poaceae

37. *Zea mays* (maize)

Medicinal value: Diuretic, heart diseases, liver diseases, and hypertension

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

38. *Saccharum officinarum* L. (Sugar cane)

Medicinal value: Jaundice, gall bladder stone, arthritis, skin ulcers caused by pressure or friction, boils and sore eyes.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state. Although, Very abundant in Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Budaun & Bareilly districts.

XII. Family: Cannabaceae

39. *Cannabis sativa* L. (Marijuana, hemp)

Medicinal value: Reduce nervousness, distress and irritation, improves general health, causes physical or psychological intoxication, improves the action of the digestion, relieves pain, induces drowsiness and gives a sense of well being, relieves pain, and as antibacterial.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun: Dataganj, Bareilly, Etah: Soron, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur: Milak, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

XIII. Family: Aizoaceae

40. *Sesuvium portulacastrum* L. (Shoreline purselane)

Medicinal value: Remedy for scurvy and fever. It is also planted as sand binder.

Distribution: Pilibhit: Deori village, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Kajarbojhi village, Lakhakhas village, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state. More abundance was noticed in Trai regions of the state.

XIV. Family: Agaraceae

41. *Agave americana* L. (Century plant)

Medicinal value: Used as a blood purifier, a diuretic and prevents against formation of pus. It also acts as a mild laxative (promote bowel movements).

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, and other parts of the state.

XV. Family: Umbeliferae

42. *Centella asiatica* L. (Indian penny wort)

Medicinal value: Skin disorder, syphilis, leprosy, epilepsy, nervous and immune system disorders and pains in joints or muscles.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Kajarbojhi village, Naugma village, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun: Nearby areas of Dataganj city, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

XVI.Family: Annonaceae

43. *Annona squamosa* L. (Sugar apple)

Medicinal value: Leaves are used in treatment of ulcers and dysentery. The green fruit is used against diarrhea. Barks are used against dysentery.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

XVII.Family: Araceae

44. *Alocasia macrorrhiza* L. (Giant taro)

Medicinal value: Treatment of fresh cuts and urinary problems. It is also used for deworming and corns are used as vegetable also.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Kajarbojhi village, Amkheda village, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly: Nearby areas of western Fateganj, Etah, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar and other parts of the state.

45. *Colocasia esculenta* L. (Cocoyam, taro)

Medicinal value: Insect stings, cuts, burns, injuries, and intestinal haemorrhages

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Kajarbojhi village, Amkheda village, Patrasa village, Partabia village, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly: Ahrolla village, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

XVIII.Family: Asclepiadaceae

46. *Calotropis gigantea* L. (Madar, crown flower)

Medicinal value: Fever, cough and cold, asthma.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

XIX.Family: Papaveraceae

47. *Argemone mexicana* L. (Mexican poppy)

Medicinal value: Treatment of kidney stone, fever, rheumatism, skin diseases etc.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

XX.Family: Rubiaceae

48. *Anthocephalus chinensis* L. (Kadam)

Medicinal value: Fruits are edible, leaves are used in cases of stomatitis. Barks are used to improve general health and febrifuge.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Nearby areas of Barkhera Block, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun: Dataganj tehsil, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur: Milak city, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

XXI.Family: Verbenaceae

49. *Clerodendrum viscosum* Vent. (Hill glory bower)

Medicinal value: Leaves are used for expelling intestinal worms.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Kajarbojhi village, Umra Khan Singh village, Jadopur village, Painia Himmat village, Shahjahanpur: Manniya village, Khananka village, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

XXII.Family: Punicaceae

50. *Punica granatum* L.

Medicinal value: Dysentery, chronic diarrhea, eye inflammation, fever, leucorrhoea, enlargement of spleen, malaria, and sore throat. It also helps in expelling tapeworms, and provides vitality to the body.

Distribution: Pilibhit: Jiraunia village, Puranpur Tehsil: Bangla village, Sisaia village, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur: Marena village, Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura,

Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

XXIII.Family: Citraceae

51. Citrus sp.

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

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

XXIV.Family: Chenopodiaceae

52. *Chenopodium album* L. (Wild spinach)

Medicinal value: Expels gas from the intestines, promotes bowel movements, expels intestinal parasites, increases flow of urine, and use as a tonic.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Bijnor, Rampur, and other parts of the state. Found in more abundance in agricultural land areas of Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, and Bareilly districts.

XXV.Family: Oxalidaceae

53. *Oxalis corniculata* L. (Clover sorrel)

Medicinal value: The herb is used as a cure for scurvy, cataract, boil, wounds, eczema, dysentery, diarrhea, and used as an appetizer.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

XXVI.Family: Musaceae

54. *Musa paradisiaca* (Banana)

Medicinal value: Dysentery, cardiac diseases, hypertension and diabetes.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and near the houses, buildings, ponds, agricultural crops, rivers, lakes etc., of other parts of the state.

XXVII.Family: Ppilionaceae

55. *Mucuna pruriens* L (Cow hage)

Medicinal value: Root decoction induces the flow of urine and act as body tonic. The hairs on the pod are used against thread worm. It is also used in treating reproductive disorders like-leucorrhoea, spermatorrhoea, and menstrual problems.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil: Barkhera city, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun: Dataganj, Bareilly: Bhojipura regions, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

XXVIII.Family: Fabaceae

56. *Mimosa pudica* L.

Medicinal value: It is used in treating pile problems, diarrhea and skin diseases.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

XXIX.Family: Arecaceae

57. *Livistona jenkinsiana* Griff (Major jenkins palm)

Medicinal value: Fruits are used in treating stomach ailments. Seeds are used as buttons.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Botanical garden of Adarsh Mahavidyalaya, Hardua, Nawabganj (Bareilly), Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

XXX.Family: Mimosaceae

58. *Leucaena leucocephala* Lam. (Jumpy bean)

Medicinal value: Against ascaris parasites in human beings and cattle also.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Adarsh Mahavidyalaya, Hardua, Campus, Nawabganj (Bareilly), M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Campus, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

XXXI. Family: Convolvulaceae

59. *Ipomoea aquatic forssk* (Water spinach)

Medicinal value: Counteract the effects of poison and arsenal poisoning. It is also used as an energizer and a strong laxative (promotes bowel movements). Stems and leaves are often used as a vegetable.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Interior ponds of Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Very abundant in ponds and lakes of Village-Kajarbojhi's ponds & nearby areas of the village, and other parts of the state.

XXXII. Family: Equisetaceae

60. *Equisetum arvense* L. (Horse tail)

Medicinal value: Treatment of gonorrhoea, coughing, rheumatism (pain in joints or muscles), and arthritic problems.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur. Found in more abundance near to large rivers and small rivers (nahars) side even in agricultural fields of Bisalpur tehsil of Pilibhit district, and other parts of the state.

XXXIII. Family: Dioscoreaceae

61. *Dioscorea bulbifera* L. (Air potato)

Medicinal value: Prevents pregnancy and used as a vegetable.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, villagers are grown this plant near to their houses, buildings, gardens, even in agricultural lands in Pilibhit district, and other parts of the state.

XXXIV. Family: Cyperaceae

62. *Cyperus rotundus* L. (Nut grass)

Medicinal value: Increases flow of urine, expels intestinal parasites, produce contraction on the tissues or canals of the body, thereby reduce the flow of secretions and discharges of blood, mucus, diarrhea and stimulant etc.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Adarsh Mahavidyalaya, Hardua, Campus, Nawabganj (Bareilly) Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

XXXV. Family: Caricaceae

63. *Carica papaya* L. (Papaya)

Medicinal value: Leaves are used for removing corns and warts. Papaya leaves also used in treatment of dengue fever with goat milk. Fruits help in digestion, flow of urine and constipation (difficulty in eliminating solid waste or faeces); and seeds act as anti-cancer.

Distribution: Pilibhit (Village-Kajarbojhi, Madhupuri, Pipriya, Suhash, Deori, Nawada, Karor, Lakhakhash & several villages of barkhera block), Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

XXXVI. Family: Meliaceae

64. *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss. (Neem)

Medicinal value: Bark is used for treatment of several skin diseases. Leaves and fruits used for the treatment of fevers, joint pains, lung diseases, intestinal diseases, expels intestinal parasites, anti-bacterial, anti-viral, small pox, anti-poisonous, wounds and cuts etc.

Distribution: Pilibhit, Purnapur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly: Adarsh Mahavidyalaya, Hardua, Campus (Bareilly), Etah, Aligarh, Hanthras, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur. Abundantly seen in all the villages and all the tehsils and districts of western parts of the state, and other parts of India.

XXXVII.Family:Rutaceae

65.Aegle marmelos L.

Medicinal value: Treatment of various digestive disorders such as acidity, vomiting, diarrhea, dysentery, etc. have been cure be ripe fruits.

Distribution:Pilibhit, Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil:Barkhera block, Shahjahanpur, Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit) Budaun, Bareilly, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Bagpat, Muzaffernagar, Saharanpur, and other parts of the state.

XXXVIII.Family:Nelumbonaceae

66.Nelumbo nucifera, Gaertn

Medicinal value: It is used in the treatment of diarrhea ,sunstroke ,blood vomiting, uterine disorders, burnings, cold & cough, dysentery etc.

Distribution:Pilibhit, Ponds of Puranpur Tehsil, Ponds of Bisalpur Tehsil, Ponds of Shahjahanpur, Interior Ponds of Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit), Ponds of Budaun, Ponds of Bareilly district, and ponds of other parts of the state.

XXXIX.Family: Combretaceae

67. Terminalia arjuna

Medicinal value: Bark powder is used for many heart diseases. The tree bark is cardio tonic and effectively treats heart palpitation, angina and poor coronary circulation. The dried bark powder with rice washed water is used to treat blood in urine.

Distribution: Throughout India.Pilibhit dist.: Puranpur Tehsil, Bisalpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur dist.,Mala and Deoria forest (Pilibhit), Budaun, Bareilly,Mathura ,Farukhabad,Firozabad, districts, and other parts of the state and India.

Table-1: Showing meditional plant resources of western Uttar Pradesh state of India

Sl.no	Botanical names	English name	Regional name	Plant parts used	Families
1.	Solanum melongena L.	Brinjal	Egg plant , Baigan	Leaves Fruits & Bark	Solanaceae
2.	Physalis peruviana L.	Golden Cape, goose berry	Badi Khish mukaiya	Fruits & Bark	-do-
3.	Physalis minima L.	Little goose berry	Choti khish mukaiya	Fruits & Bark	-do-
4.	Lycopersicum esculentum var.cerasiforme	-	-	Mostly fruits	-do-
5.	Datura innoxia Mill.	Prickly burr.	Dhatura	Seeds & Leaves	-do-
6.	Capsicum annum L.	Chilli	Hari lal mirch	Mostly Fruits	-do-
7.	Solanum jasminoides Paxt.	Potato vine	-	Leaves & Barks	-do-
8.	Solanum nigrum L.	Black nigh shade	Kali mukaiya	Whole plant	-do-
9.	Celosia argentia L.	Wool flower	Cock's comb	Whole plant	Amaranthaceae
10.	Amaranthus spinosus L.	Prickly amaranth	Kante wali kateli	Whole plant	-do-
11.	Amaranthus sp.	Amaranth	Chauraiya	Whole plant	-do-
12.	Amaranthus gangeticus L.	Elephant-headed amaranth	Lal patte wali chauraiya	Whole plant	-do-
13.	Achyranthes aspera L.	Devil's horse whip	-	Whole plant	-do-
14.	Parthenium hysterophorus L.	Camomille balais	Congress grass	Whole plant	Asteraceae
15.	Helianthus annus L.	Sun flower	Surajmukhi	Seeds	-do-
16.	Ageratum conyzoides L.	Conyzoid floss flower	Billy goat weed & Mahakua grass	Whole plant	-do-
17.	Acmella oleracea L.	Toothache plant	Ghundi wala mahakua	Leaves, Fruits & Roots	-do-
18.	Eclipta alba L.	False daisy	Bhangarro	Whole plant	-do-
19.	Ricinus communis L.	Caster bean	Arand & Andaua	Leaves, Roots, seed oil & Barks	Euphorbiaceae
20.	Phyllanthus fraternus	Phyllanthus	-	Leaves and fruits	-do-
21.	Euphorbia hirta L.	Asthma weed	Jungali dudhi	Leaves, Fruits & Roots	-do-
22.	Euphorbia nerrifolia L.	Common milk hedge	General dudhi	Roots & latex	-do-
23.	Momordia charantia	Bitter gourd	Lamba karela	Leaves, Fruits & Roots	Cucurbitaceae
24.	Momordica balsamina L.	Balsam apple	Chota karela	Leaves, Fruits & Seeds	-do-
25.	Luffa cylindrical L.	Sponge gourd	-	Fruits & Seeds	-do-

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26.	<i>Urena lobata</i> L.	-	Bhadya	Root & Leaves	Malvaceae
27.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Rose	Gulab	Leaves, Stem & Fruits	-do-
28.	<i>Mentha spicata</i> L.	Garden mint, Spearmint	Wild shivali	Mostly leaves	Lamiaceae
29.	<i>Mentha piperata</i> L.	Piperment	Shivali	Leaves & leaves oil	-do-
30.	<i>Leucas aspera</i> Willd.	Common leucas	-	Whole plant	-do-
31.	<i>Ficus indica</i> L.	Indian fig, Banyan tree	Bargad	Fruits	Moraceae
32.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	-	Peepal tree	Leaves, Bark & Fruits	-do-
33.	<i>Althorpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	Tack fruit	Kathal	Bark, Root & Seeds	-do-
34.	<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.	Curly dock	Wild & small talpalaki	Leaves & Roots	Poligonaceae
35.	<i>Rumex acetosa</i> L.	Sorrel	Wild & large talpalaki	Leaves & Roots	-do-
36.	<i>Tagetes erecta</i> L.	Marry gold	Genda	Whole plant	Compositae
37.	<i>Zea mays</i>	Maize, Glutionous corn	Makka	Corn, silk & Corn meal	Poaceae
38.	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.	Sugarcane	Ganna	Culms	-do-
39.	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.	Marijuana, hemp	Bhang	Leaves & Fruits	Cannabaeae
40.	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> L.	Shoreline purselane	Wild gaddavi	Whole plant	Aizoaceae
41.	<i>Agave Americana</i> L.	Century plant	-	Whole plant	Agaraceae
42.	<i>Centella asiatica</i> L.	Indian penny wort	Brahmi	Whole plant	Umbeliferae
43.	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Sugar apple	Sharipha	Leaves, Fruits & Barks	Annonaceae
44.	<i>Alocasia macrorrhiza</i> L.	Giant taro	Banghuiya		Araceae
45.	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> L.	Cocoyam, taro	Elephant ear , general ghuiya	Leaves & Corn	-do-
46.	<i>Caloropsis gigantean</i> L.	Madar, Crown flower	Akaau	Whole plant	Asclepiadaceae
47.	<i>Argemone Mexicana</i> L.	Mexican poppy	Kataiya	Leaves, Seeds & Roots	Papeveraceae
48.	<i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i> L.	Kadam	Kadamb	Leaves, Fruits & Barks	Rubiaceae
49.	<i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i> Vent.	Hill glory bower	Bhatt plant	Mostly Leaves	Verbenaceae
50.	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	-	Anar	Leaves & Fruits	Punicaceae
51.	<i>Citrus</i> sp.	-	-	Mostly Fruits	Citraceae
52.	<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Wild spinach	Bathua	Leaves & Seeds	Chenopodiaceae
53.	<i>Oxalic corniculata</i> L.	Clover sorrel	Chooka	Whole plant	Oxalidaceae
54.	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Banana	Kela	Fruits,Stems & Leaves	Musaceae
55.	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> L.	Cow hage	Sema	Roots & Pods	Papilionaceae
56.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	-	Chui-mui	Whole plant	Fabaceae
57.	<i>Livistona jenkinsiana</i> Griff.	Major Jenkins palm	Chata palm	Fruits & Seeds	Arecaceae
58.	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> Lam.	Jumpy bean	Sirsha	Mostly seeds	Mimosaceae
59.	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> forssk.	Swamp cabbage, water spinach	Aquatic nari (saag wali)	Whole plant	Convolvulaceae
60.	<i>Equisetum arvense</i> L.	Horse tail	Joram-tora	Whole plant	Equisetaceae
61.	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	Air potato, bitter yam	Jhamia aallu	Fruits & Leaves	Dioscoreaceae
62.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Nut grass	Bhada ghash	Whole plant	Cypraceae
63.	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Papaya	Papita	Fruits, Roots, Leaves	
64.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.	Neem	Neem	Barks,Leaves,& Fruits	Meliaceae
65.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> L.	Bel	Bel	Fruits & Leaves	Rutaceae
66.	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	Lotous	Kamal	Leaves, Roots & Fruits	Nelumbonaceae
67.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	-	Arjun tree	Especially barks	Combretaceae

IV. Conclusions

Thus, on the basis of above results and discussions, it may be concluded that medicinal plants of western Uttar Pradesh state are considered as a very important sources of medicines for treatment of several types of human diseases such as asthma, leprosy, tuberculosis, blood vomiting, gonorrhoea, syphilis, leucorrhoea, kidney and gall stones, fever, pile problems ,cough & colds, bronchitis, diabetes, etc.and therefore, due to much usefulness of medicinal plants of this region (western part of Uttar Pradesh state),protection and conservation of these plants is necessary to all of us for better survival and sustainable environment too.

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