

MEDICINAL FLORA ANALYSIS OF GHAZIPUR DISTRICT, UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA**Jeetendra Kumar Rao**

Research Laboratory, Department of Botany, Post Graduate College, Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh-233001, India

(Received on Date: 10th July 2016**Date of Acceptance: 17th August 2016)****ABSTRACT**

The Ghazipur district represent the Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh where a rich diversity among the flora and fauna is found .The climate of the district is dependent on monsoon and is determined by the meterological parameters as temperature, humidity and rainfall. The mansoon causes seasonal variations in the climate .This district has two distinct type of vegetation viz. permanent and seasonal vegetation. This paper deals with medicinal plant diversity of Ghazipur district,Uttar Pradesh. During survey, sixteen blocks of this district observe that *Melia azadirachta* (*Azadirachta indica*), *Mangifera indica* are frequent and the *Phoenix sylvestris* has scattered distribution. Field observation and other studies have indicated that Ghazipur district has 60 medicinal plant species belonging to different families.

Keywords: Medicinal plant species, Physical factors, Seasons, Ghazipur district

No: of Tables: 1**No: of References : 13**

INTRODUCTION

The Ghazipur district is district of Uttar Pradesh state in northern India .The Opium factory "Government Opium and Alkaloid works" situated in Ghazipur city is the biggest Opium factory of Asia. This district lies close to Uttar Pradesh-Bihar border, about 80 km east of Varanasi and 50 km from Buxar, the entry point to Bihar state. The first Scientific Society of India was established first in Ghazipur in 1862 by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for propagating knowledge of science, technology and industry. The total geographical area of this district is 3384 sq.km .(1307 sq mi).This place is a part of mid Gangetic plain. Total area is approximately 333209 Hectare in which 252824 Hectare is for agriculture purpose. Approximately 38% of soil is cattlefield. This district does not contains any forest area. There are ten rivers viz. Ganga, Gomti, Gangi, Beson, Mangai, Bhai Sahi, Tons, Udanti, Noni and Karmnasa which either pass through or surround Ghazipur(Mishra,N.K.,2013).

Singh,S.D.(1984) reported 382 genera of dicots and 96 genera of monocots with a total number of 734 species from Ghazipur district. Singh *et.al.*,(1996);Khan,Z.H. and Ali,S.J. (2003) also studied on the flora of Ghazipur district.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plants (medicinal plants /higher plants) belonging to different families of Angiosperms and Gymnosperms samples of medicinal plants (higher plants) were collected from different Blocks of Ghazipur district, Uttar Pradesh, India,Viz.

Barachawar, Bhadaura, Bhanwarkol, Birno, Devkali, Ghazipur Sadar, Jakhania, Jamania, Karanda, Kashimabad, Manihari, Mardah, Mohamamdabad, Revtipur, Sadat, Saidpur and prepared the herbarium. These plants were identified with the help of floras (Hooker,1872-1897; Duthie, 1903-1929; Haines,1921-1925; Santapau,1953; Bailey,1958; Maheshwari,1963 and Srivastava,1976) as well as by matching with authentic specimens lodged in the Herbarium, Department of botany, Post Graduate College, Ghazipur and Department of botany, D.D.U. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur(U.P.),India.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present studies revealed the occurrence of 143 species under 65 genera and 45 families of angiosperms and gymnosperms. *Azadirachta indica*, *Mangifera indica* are frequent and the *Phoenix sylvestris* has scattered distribution. Out of 60 plant species are more medicinally important were collected for prepare herbarium (table - 1). Medicinal plants are those plants that are used (parts ,extract etc) in treating and preventing specific ailments and diseases that affect human beings and plants .The traditional use of medicinal plants for curing and illness , including promotion of both physical and spiritual well-being in human beings. Plant parts also use in skin problems including wounds, eczema, stomach problems gastro-intestinal, diarrhea ,dysentery, fracture of bone, blood dysentery,

and use as a tonic in different forms such as juice, extract, paste etc.(Gond *et.al.* 2012).

Acknowledgements I am thankful to Dr. H.P. Singh, Principal, Post Graduate College, Ghazipur for library facility.

Table-1 A list of medicinal plants of Ghazipur district.

S.No.	Name of plant species	Families
1	2	3
1.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> L.	Malvaceae
2.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> L.	Rutaceae
3.	<i>Argemone Mexicana</i> L.	Papveraceae
4.	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	Asteraceae
5.	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> L.	Scrophulariaceae
6.	<i>Brassica campestris</i> L.	Brassicaceae
7.	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae
8.	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i> Sweet.	Myrtaceae
9.	<i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i> DC.	Asteraceae
10.	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> Christ.	Rutaceae
11.	<i>C. medica</i> L.	Rutaceae
12.	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> Christ.	Rutaceae
13.	<i>C. medica</i> L.	Rutaceae
14.	<i>Cleome. Gynandra</i> L.	Capparidaceae
15.	<i>C. Viscosa</i> L.	Capparidaceae
16.	<i>Croton bonpladianum</i> Baill.	Euphorbiaceae
17.	<i>Dracaena godseffina</i> Sander.	Agavaceae
18.	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> Hook.	Myrtaceae
19.	<i>Eugenia jambolana</i> Lamk.	Myrtaceae
20.	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> Willd.	Euphorbiaceae
21.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae
22.	<i>F. glomerata</i> L.	Moraceae
23.	<i>F. religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae
24.	<i>Hrlianthes annuus</i> L.	Asteraceae
25.	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	Boraginaceae
26.	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Malvaceae
27.	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> Poir	Lamiaceae
28.	<i>Ipomea fistulosa</i> L.	Convolvulaceae
29.	<i>Lantana camera</i> L.	Verbinaceae
30.	<i>L. indica</i> Roxb.	Verbinaceae
31.	<i>Leucas procombens</i> Desf.	Lamiaceae
32.	<i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i> L.	Malvaceae
33.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae
34.	<i>Melia azadirachta</i> L.	Meliaceae

35.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae
36.	<i>Murrya koenigii</i> L.	Rutaceae
37.	<i>Mussanda glabrata</i> (Hook.f.)Hutch	Rubiaceae
38.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Lamiaceae
39.	<i>O. canum</i> L.	Lamiaceae
40.	<i>O.sanctum</i> L.	Lamiaceae
41.	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Oxalidaceae
42.	<i>Oldenlandia peniculata</i> L.	Rubiaceae
43.	<i>Parthinium hysterophprus</i> Web.	Asteraceae
44.	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> L.	Arecaceae
45.	<i>Polygonum glabrum</i> L.	Polygonaceae
46.	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Portulacaceae
47.	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> L.	Ranunculaceae
48.	<i>Rauwolfia serpentine</i> Beth.	Apocynaceae
49.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae
50.	<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i> L.	Acanthaceae
51.	<i>Rumex dentatus</i> L.	Polygonaceae
52.	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	Scrophulariaceae
53.	<i>Sesbania sesban</i> L.	Fabaceae
54.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Solanaceae
55.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> L.	Myrtaceae
56.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> L.	Fabaceae
57.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Roxb.	Combretaceae
58.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Willd	Menispermaceae
59.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Asteraceae
60.	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.	Asteraceae

REFERENCES

Bailey, L.S. (1958). Manual of cultivated plants most commonly grown in continental United States and Canada. The McMillan Co., New York, pp. 1116.

Duthie, J.F. 1903-(1929). Flora of Upper Gangetic Plains and the Adjacent Siwalik and Sub-Himalayan Tract. B.S.I. Calcutta, India

Gond, D.K.; Kumar, S.; Samuel, C.O.; Saini, D C.; Kulkshreshtha, K. and Abbasi, P. (2012). Proceeding of National Conference on "Climate Change, Biodiversity and Conservation". Edited by Rajkumar,

S.D., Samuel, C.O. and Lal, J.K. (2012), Gaytry Teknological Publication, Palaymakotti, India, p.33-38.

Haines, H.H. (1921-1925). The Botany of Bihar and Orissa. 6 parts. Adlard and Son and West Newman, Ltd., London.

Hooker, J.D. 1872-(1897). The Flora of British India. 7 vols. William Claver and Sons Ltd., London.

Khan, Z.H. and Ali, S.J. (2003). Ethnobotanical studies on Acanthaceae of eastern Uttar Pradesh. J.Liv. World, 10(2):24-28.

Maheshwari, J.K. (1963). The Flora of Delhi. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, India

Mishra, N.K. (2013). Systematic enumeration of uncultivated flora of Ghazipur (U.P.) with special reference to medicinal important species (Part-A(i): Dicotyledonous land plants). Indian J.L.Sci.2(2):113-115.

Santapau, H. (1953). The Flora of Khandalaon the Western ghats of India, Pro. Bot. Sure, India, 16:1-396

Srivastava, T.N. (1976). Flora Gorakhpurensis, Today and Tomorrow's Printers and Publishers. New Delhi, India.

Singh, S.D., (1984). Flora of Ghazipur. Doctoral dissertation, University of Gorakhpur, Gorakhpur.

Singh, S.D., Singh, S.K., Saini, D.C. and Srivastava, A.K. (1996). Weed flora of crop fields of Ghazipur, District, J.Liv. World, 3(2):33-35

