

Ethano-Medicinal use of Plants Belonging to Families Fabaceae and Solanaceae, Hamirpur District (H.P.)

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Abstract- A survey was carried out in District Hamirpur for documentation and information from natives about the ethno-medicines uses of plants. The indigenous knowledge of local uses of plants by natives, was collected through personal interviews during field of this hilly district of Himachal Pradesh. The communities in the different villages of this district are gathering the long-hidden indigenous knowledge. From my whole study I found that plants of Fabaceae and Solanaceae families are widely used, by the natives; 12 plants from Fabaceae and 8 plants from Solanaceae family I reported.

Index Terms- Ethno-medicinal use, indigenous knowledge, District Hamirpur (H.P.), Fabaceae and Solanaceae families.

covered by Shivalik range and the elevation varies from 450-1,100 meters. This region is rich in diverse flora and suitable for studies related to Medicinal plants. Various plants are used for curing many diseases. Hamirpur district (H.P.) is surrounded by thick forest area. The plants in this area made the integral part of the routine health care system of the tribals residing in the small villages. In these areas people use different plants and plant parts for food, medicine, fodder, fuel, dye for festivals, rituals and various other functions. The local people have huge knowledge about the uses of plants and plant parts, related to the use of plant species. The objective of the present study was to document the knowledge of ethno-medicinal plants species belonging to Fabaceae and Solanaceae families, used by the natives of Hamirpur district (H.P.).

I. INTRODUCTION

Man has been using various plant species since the time immemorial for wellbeing. The plants used for curing various diseases in human have been mentioned in ancient literatures like the Rig-Veda, Bible and Quran. The utilization of plants by the primitive man and the tribal has been studied under the new branch of science known as "Ethno botany". It has been estimated that 80% of the world population under developed countries depends upon traditional medicine obtained from plants for primary health care. The world health organization (WHO) estimated that world trade in medicinal plants amounting to 500 million US dollars and the demand is likely to increase more than 5 trillion US dollars. Though it is believed that after the advent of synthetic drug, the plant drugs lost their significance for some time. However, the ethno-medicine has gained considerable importance in the recent past, because of being safe and with no side effects. In this century medicinal plants are the backbone of the traditional medicine being used over the world wide.

Himachal Pradesh is very rich harbor with reference to diversity of plant species. And also India is one of the leading countries in Asia with respect to wealth of traditional knowledge system related to the use of plant species. The traditional knowledge of India is mainly used by the local peoples of small towns and villages. Hamirpur district is situated between 76°18' - 76°44' East longitudes and 31°52'30" North latitudes. The track is hilly

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field trips were carried out in whole areas of Hamirpur district (H.P.) in different seasons of 2008-2012. The information regarding the ethno-medicine uses of plant was collected from natives through personal interviews and discussions etc. The indigenous knowledge includes local name of the plant sample, part used, and administration. After the interviews, the specimens placed before them for identification of local name and their ethno-medicinal uses. The identification of the scientific names of the plants was made with the help of flora of different authors. The plant samples have been housed in the herbarium of the Department of Botany, Meerut College, Meerut.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

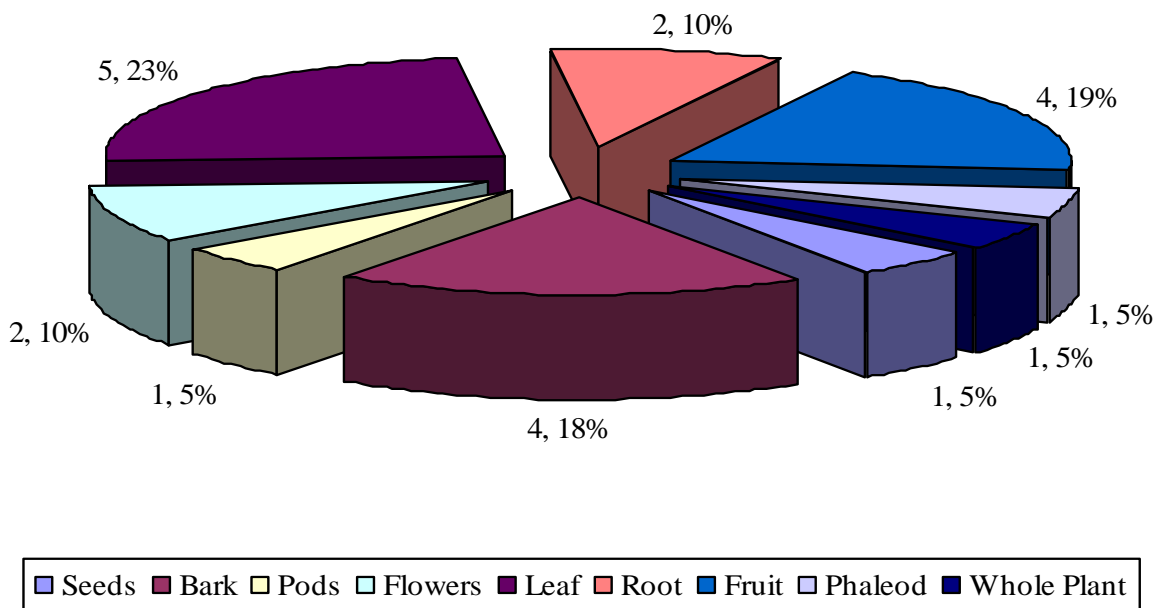
In the present study twenty medicinal plants are used for the treatment of various diseases belonging to Fabaceae and Solanaceae families. The utility lies through their roots, leaves, fruits, seeds and even whole plants. These are taken orally or applied locally in the form of infusion, decoction, paste or powder (Table 1). The information generated from the present study regarding the medicinal plants used by natives of this region needs a thorough phyto investigation and promote scientific cultivation which will protect and conserve wild flora of this hilly area.

TABLE 1. ETHANOMEDICINAL USE OF PLANTS BELONGING TO FAMILIES FABACEAE AND SOLANACEAE, HAMIRPUR DISTRICT (H.P.)

Botanical Name	Family	Local Name	Flowering /fruiting stages	Diseases	Parts Used
<i>Abrus precatorius L.</i>	Fabaceae	Rati	Flowering in August-September and Fruiting during winter.	Leucoderma	Seed paste is used
<i>Acacia catechu L.</i>	Fabaceae	Khair	Flowering is in rainy season and fruiting during November-January.	Diarrhoea	Bark of plant
<i>Acacia nilotica B.</i>	Fabaceae	Kikar	Flowering is in rainy season and fruiting during cold season.	ulcer	Powder of bark applied externally
<i>.Albizia lebeck</i>	Fabaceae	Sarihn	Flowering in June-July	Inflamation	Bark is used
<i>Bauhinia vahilli Wight and Arn..</i>	Fabaceae	Torr	Flowering is in April June and fruiting during cold season.	Irregular menstruration flow	Pods
<i>Bauhinia variegata L.</i>	Fabaceae	Karal	Flowering is in November –December and fruiting during January-February.	Diarrhoea	Decotion of bark
<i>Butea monosperma L.&T.</i>	Fabaceae	Palah	Flowering is in February-March and fruiting during April-May.	Eye diseases	Lotion prepared from flowers
<i>Cassia fistula L.</i>	Fabaceae	Ali	Flowering is in April-July and fruiting during August-September.	Ringworm lesions	Leaf paste
<i>Cassia occidentalis L.</i>	Fabaceae	Relu	Flowering and fruiting occur throught the year, chiefly during July-December.	Ringworm	Root juice
<i>.Dalbergia sisoo R.</i>	Fabaceae	Tahli	Flowering is in summer and fruiting during winter	Blood dysentry	Leaf juice mixed with curd and sugar
<i>Datura metel L.</i>	Solanaceae	Datura	Flowering and fruiting during April-June.	Diarrhoea	Roots
<i>.Datura stramonium L.</i>	Solanaceae	Datura	Flowering and fruiting during July-December.	Dandruff	Fruit juice
<i>Erythrina indica L.</i>	Fabaceae	Prair	-	Headache due to no particular reason	Warm juice of phaleod leaves
<i>Mucuna pruriens L</i>	Fabaceae	Gazalbel	Flowering during September-October and fruiting during December-March.	Ulcer	Paste of leaves

<i>.Physalis minima</i>	Solanacea	Rasbari	-	stomachache and constipation	Fruits and flowers
<i>Solanumindicum L.</i>	Solanacea	Brihad kantkari	Flowering and fruiting , generally whole year	Rheumatism & sore-throat	Fruits
<i>Solanumnigrum L.</i>	Solanacea	Makoy	Flowering and fruiting , generally whole year	Dysentery and septic	Whole plant
<i>Solanumsurattense L.</i>	Solanacea	Jangli bhindi	Flowering and fruiting , generally March-June	Cough and cold	Fruits
<i>Solanumtorvum S.</i>	Solanacea	Shwet brihati	Flowering and fruiting duringDecember-June	Chapped hands and feet during winter	Roots
<i>Withaniasomnifera D.</i>	Solanacea	Ashwaganda	Flowering in July-August and Fruiting during January-February	Eye sours	Watery extract of leaves

Chart showing Number of Parts of the Plants, % (Ref Table-1) used to cure disease



IV. SOME PICTURES OF THE MEDICINAL PLANT.



Albizialebeck



Dalbergiasisoo.



Physalis minima

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