



International Journal of  
Ayurveda and Pharmaceutical  
Chemistry  
[www.ijapc.com](http://www.ijapc.com)

**IJAPC**

VOLUME 11 ISSUE 1 2019

E ISSN 2350-0204

**GREENTREE GROUP  
PUBLISHERS**



## Indigenous Medicinal Plants of *Rasra, Ballia* District of Uttar Pradesh, India

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### ABSTRACT

The study was conducted on indigenous medicinal plants of tehsil Rasra, Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh (India) to reveal the biodiversity of medicinal plants used as local healers and folklore medicine. There were 95 medicinal plants observed during the study. Documentation of such knowledge is important to evaluate the traditional exerts on the local flora. It is not only important for the conservation of indigenous knowledge, but also for drug development and economic gain for rural India.

### KEYWORDS

*Indigenous medicinal plants, Ethno-medicinal plants, Biodiversity, Rasra (Ballia, Uttar Pradesh, India)*



**Greentree Group Publishers**

Received 20/04/19 Accepted 14/05/19 Published 10/07/19



## INTRODUCTION

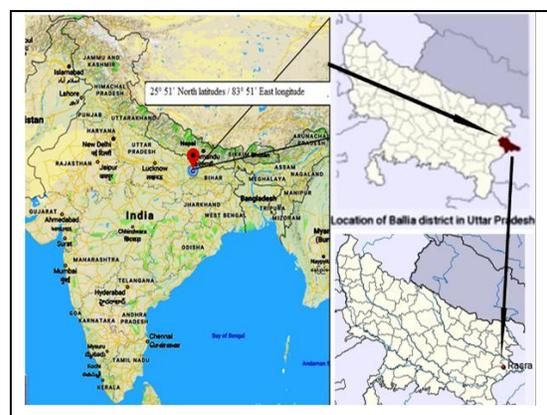
India is one of the 17 mega biodiversity centers around the globe<sup>1</sup>. Humans have always relied on plants for all their needs from living to sustenance. Plants have been used as food as well as remedies for ailments since time immemorial. Indigenous medicinal plants are a wealth of India and traditionally they were obtained from the wild, where they grow naturally. India has a rich biodiversity of medicinal plants and especially the North-East region are the richest reservoir of medicinal wealth. Many ethnobotanical survey studies have done in North-Eastern India, but no one mentioned the medicinal biodiversity of tehsil Rasra, of district Ballia, Uttar Pradesh<sup>2-3</sup>. The ethnomedicinal survey always has been considered as the right way to study of traditional herbal knowledge. The present paper is an attempt to focus and record the ethnomedicinal plants present in Rasra, Ballia.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Defining study area:

The survey study of medicinal plants was conducted from March 2015 to December 2015 in tehsil Rasra, in district Ballia, Uttar Pradesh, of North-East India. The

geographical location of the area is confined between 25° 51' North latitudes and 83° 51' East longitude, distributed in 19 sq. km<sup>4</sup>. Rasra is also known as 'Nath Nagari'. The name of the city is based on the fact that sugar was made from rotten sugarcane in past time. The land has balanced weather all over the year and belongs to the most important geographical land area of Himalayan range<sup>5</sup>.



**Fig 1** Geographical location of tehsil Rasra, in district Ballia of Uttar Pradesh (India)

### Soil:

The land is a part of the Indo-Gangetic plain. The soil of the area in general or a mixture of Khadar (new alluvial) and Bangar (old alluvial).

### Rainfall:

The normal rainfall in the area is 902.6 mm to 1012.2 mm 89.17% of the rainfall is reported in monsoon months (June to September) and 7.47% is in summer months (March to May). During the winter season



rainfall falls to 1.59% and 0.49% in post monsoon season.

### Temperature:

The maximum temperature in the present ranges between 23.9°C in January and 41.8°C in May. The minimum temperature ranges between 9.9°C in January and 26.8°C in June. The temperature in Rasra tehsil gradually increases from 23.9°C in January to 26.6°C in February, 32.9°C in April and 41.8°C on May<sup>6</sup>.

### Data collection and identification of plant species:

The study was done for the collection of medicinal plants. They were identified by common names, botanical names, family, useful parts and its uses. The ethnomedicinal uses were also recorded from local *Vaidyas*, villagers and experienced peoples.

## RESULTS

The survey covered medicinal plants in the proposed area and 95 plants species were collected, identified and listed. The medicinal plants were compiled in their common name, botanical name, family, parts used and ethnomedicinal uses<sup>7-8</sup>

**Table 1** Ethno-medicinal plants of the present area

S.N	Common name	Botanical name/ Family	Parts used	Ethnomedicinal uses/uses in diseased condition <sup>9-10</sup>
1.	Aamra	<i>Spondias mangifera</i> Willd./Anacardiaceae	Fruit, leaves, bark	Hemoptysis, diarrhea, earache
2.	Aanar	<i>Punica granatum</i> L. <i>Punicaceae</i>	Fruits, leaves, whole plant	heart problem, eye and ear disorder, tonic, migraine, jaundice, vomiting, piles, worms
3.	Awla	<i>Emblca officinalis</i> Gaertn./ <i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Seeds, fruits, leaves, bark	Constipation, arthritis, fever, itching, digestive, hair fall, diabetes, eye and skin problem
4.	Arandi	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L./ <i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Leaves, seeds	Seed oil in purgative, piles, joint pain, hair fall, skin disease, headache
5.	Adrakh	<i>Zinziber officinalis</i> <i>Rosc./ Zingiberaceae</i>	Tubers, juice	Cough, breathlessness, throat cleaner, appetizer, diuretic, earache
6.	Adusa	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> L./ <i>Acanthaceae</i>	Leaves, root, whole plant	Asthma, urinary problem, piles, cough,
7.	Ajwaain	<i>Trachyspermum ammi</i> L./ <i>Umbelliferae</i>	Fruits, flowers, leaves, sattva	Appetizer, digestive, anti-colic, wormicide, anti-cholera and diarrhea
8.	Amaltas	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L./ <i>Fabaceae</i>	Leaves, root, seeds, wood	Fever, jaundice, diabetes, Ringworm, wound, fever, leprosy, cough, cervical adenitis, arthritis, erysipelas, venereal disease, stria gravidarum
	Amarbel	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb./ <i>Convolvulaceae</i>	Seeds, whole plant	Carminative, wound, antiscabetic, hepatomegaly



9.	Apamarg	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i> L./ <i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Roots, seeds, leaves, whole plants	Piles, diuretic, wormicide, digestive, anti-colic, urinary disorder, earache, snakebite, scorpion bite, dog bite
10.	Aparajita	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L./ <i>Fabaceae</i>	Roots, flowers, leaves, seeds	Analgesic, laxative, memory enhancers, headache, earache
11.	Arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Roxb./ <i>Combretaceae</i>	Bark, leaves	Heart and liver disease
12.	Arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> W. & A./ <i>Combretaceae</i>	Bark	Carditonic, cough, styptic, diabetes, fracture
13.	Arui	<i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> Schott./ <i>Araceae</i>	Tubers, leaves	Styptic, wound healer, piles, hepatomegaly
14.	Baans	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> L./ <i>Poaceae</i>	Whole plant	Diabetes, amenorrhoea, piles, wound healing, eye disease
15.	Badi kateri	<i>Solanum indicum</i> L./ <i>Solanaceae</i>	Fruit, root	Anorexia, alopecia, conception, fever, cough, eye-ear disease, colitis, piles,
16.	Barhal	<i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i> Wall. Ex Roxb./ <i>Moraceae</i>	Fruit, root, bark	Ripe fruit- liver tonic, purgative, hypoglycemic, hypolipidemic
17.	Bela	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> Corr./ <i>Rutaceae</i>	Roots, bark, fruits, leaves, flowers	Diarrhea, cholera, colitis, diabetes, jaundice
18.	Ber	<i>Zizyphus jujube</i> Miller./ <i>Rhamnaceae</i>	Fruits, leaves, bark, stem	Ulcer, fever, wound, abdominal pain, asthma,
19.	Bhant	<i>Clerodendrum infortunatum</i> L./ <i>Verbenaceae</i>	Roots, leaves	Antipyretic, wormicidal, skin disease, abdominal colic, diarrhea
20.	Bhat kataiya	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> S&W./ <i>Solanaceae</i>	Roots	Cough, breathlessness, sneezing, antipyretic, diuretic,
21.	Bhringraj	<i>Eclipta alba</i> Hassk./ <i>Compositae</i>	Whole plant	Bronchial asthma, cough, vitiligo, graying of hair, eye disease, night blindness, rejuvenative, sinus, scrofula, gastritis, headache, dysentery, vaginal pain
22.	Chakram ard	<i>Cassia tora</i> L./ <i>Casealpiniaceae</i>	Seeds, leaves	Digestives, appetizer, skin purifier, purgative, wormicide, antipyretic
23.	Chameli	<i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i> L./ <i>Oleaceae</i>	Leaves, root, flowers, oil	Wound, vomiting, calculus, dysuria, stomatitis, headache, mouth disease, skin disease, ear problem, worm, perfume making
24.	Champa	<i>Michelia champaca</i> L./ <i>Magnoliaceae</i>	Flowers, bark, root bark	Antipyretic, diuretic, skin disease, menstrual
25.	Chaulai	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L./ <i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Roots, whole plant	Diuretic, coolant, menstrual disorders, galactagogue, glandular disease
26.	Chakotra	<i>Citrus paradisi</i> Macfad/ <i>Rutaceae</i>	Fruit, flower, seed, leaves	Cough, fever, gastric disorders
27.	Chaupati a	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L./ <i>Oxalidaceae</i>	Whole plant	Rectum prolapse, bloody colitis, anti-inflammatory, antidote of dhatra poisoning
28.	Choti kateri	<i>Solanum surattense</i> Burm.f/ <i>xanthocarpum</i> S&W../ <i>Solanaceae</i>	Whole plant	Piles, cough, bronchial asthma, coryza, flatulence, fever, epilepsy, suppression-retention of urine,



				calculus, thirst, eye-ear disease, chronic cough in children,
29.	Dhatura	<i>Dhatura stramonium</i> L./ <i>Solanaceae</i>	Leaves, whole plant	Eye problem, asthma, arthritis, headache, male impotency,
30.	Dudhi	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L./ <i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Root, leaves	Cough, dysentery, Anti-asthmatic, galactagogue
31.	Durva	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> Pers./ <i>Poaceae</i>	Whole plant	Hemorrhage, bleeding piles, erysipelas, wound, skin disease, vomiting, amenorrhea
32.	Ghamhaar	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb. / <i>Verbenaceae</i>	Root, flowers, fruit, bark, leaves, wood	Fever, diarrhea, piles, hemorrhage, anemia, thirst, gout, urticaria, graying of hairs, weakness, wound, Coolant, analgesic, galactagogue, styptics
33.	Ghrit Kumari	<i>Aleo vera</i> L./ <i>Liliaceae</i>	Leaves	Spleen enlargement, jaundice, dysurea, headache, mastitis, amenorrhoea, skin- rejuvenator, burns, wound, fracture, eye burn, epilepsy, wart
34.	Giloy	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Wild.)/ <i>Menispermaceae</i>	Whole plant	Piles, eye problem, fever, jaundice, arthritis
35.	Gokshur	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L./ <i>Zygophyllaceae</i>	Roots, fruits	Diuretic, coolant, anti-inflammatory, kidney disorders
36.	Gular	<i>Ficus glomerata</i> Roxb./ <i>Moraceae</i>	Fruits, milky latex	Diabetes, asthma, piles, urinary problem
37.	Gulmohar	<i>Delonix regia</i> Boj./ <i>Fabaceae</i>	Leaves, flowers, wood	Skin trouble, coloring,
38.	Guma	<i>Leucas cephalotes</i> Spreng./ <i>Labiatae</i>	Whole plant	Sweat producer, anticough, sneezing, antipyretic, anti-colic
39.	Haldi	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L./ <i>Zinziberaceae</i>	Tubers, juice	Antiallergic, antidiabetic, anti-jaundice, anti-melasma, anti-itching, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, immunomodulator
40.	Harsingar	<i>Nyctanthes arbortritis</i> L./ <i>Nyctaginaceae</i>	Stem, flowers	Diabetes, arthritis, sciatica, neural pain, ringworm, tonsillitis, splenomegaly, eye pain
41.	Ikshu	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L./ <i>Poaceae</i>	Root, juice, sugar	Hemorrhage, colitis, cough, hiccough, thirst, emaciation, anemia, erysipelas
42.	Jaamun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> L./ <i>Myrtaceae</i>	Leaf, bark, fruit, seed	Diarrhoea, hemorrhage, vomiting, sluggish digestion, freckles, wound, earache, ophthalmia neonatorum, colitis
43.	Jal-neem			
44.	Jamikand	<i>Amorphophallus campanulatus</i> Blume./ <i>Araceae</i>	Tubers, leaves	Digestive, appetizer, piles, cough, splenomegaly
45.	Jharber	<i>Zizyphus nummularia</i> W & A./ <i>Rhamnaceae</i>	Fruits, leaves	Coolant, colitis, skin disease
46.	Jungle Jalebi	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> Roxb./ <i>Fabaceae</i>	Fruits, root bark, seeds, leaves	Venereal sores, muscular swelling,, diarrhea, dysentery, hemoptysis, febrifuge



47.	Kaali sarso	<i>Brassica juncea</i> Czern & Coss./ <i>Brassicaceae</i>	Seeds	Enlargement of liver and spleen
48.	Kaasmard	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L./ <i>Casealpiniaceae</i>	Seeds, roots, leaves	Throat cleanser, cough, breathlessness, antipyretic, skin disease, wound, constipation
49.	Kaastdaru	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> Benth. & Hook.f./ <i>Annonaceae</i>	Bark	Antipyretic
50.	Kadamb	<i>Anthocephalous indicus</i> Miq./ <i>Rubiaceae</i>	Bark, root, leaves	Wounds, gravels, calculus, urine discoloration, dysuria, worms, diarrhea
51.	Kanchnar	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L./ <i>Caesalpinioideae</i>	Bark	Gandamala, pox
52.	Kanghi	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> L./ <i>Malvaceae</i>	Roots, leaves	Rejuvenator, analgesic, menorrhagia, diuretic, kidney disorders, piles
53.	Karanj	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> Mars L./ <i>Fabaceae</i>	Seeds, leaves	Leucoderma, anti-parasitic, malaria
54.	Karela	<i>Mimordica charantia</i> L./ <i>Cucurbitaceae</i>	Fruits, leaves,	Wormicidal, diuretic, laxative, blood sugar lowering, gout, rheumatoid arthritis, hepatic-splenomegaly
55.	Karonda	<i>Carissa carandus</i> L./ <i>Apocynaceae</i>	Root, fruits, leaves	Thirst, blood purifier, astringent, appetizer, antipyretic, constipation
56.	Kewanch	<i>Mucuna prurita</i> Hook./ <i>Papilionaceae</i>	Seeds, hair, root	Aphrodisiac, worms, muscular weakness in arm
57.	Khair	<i>Acacia catechu</i> Willd./ <i>Mimosoideae</i>	Root, heartwood, flowers	Kustha, vitiligo, skin disorders, pox, fistula-ano, cough, hemorrhage, urinary disorders, filarial, boils
58.	Koyilar	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L./ <i>Caesalpinioideae</i>	Flowers, root	Intrinsic hemorrhage, piles, snake bite
59.	Kusmand	<i>Benincasa hispida</i> Thunb. Cong./ <i>Cucurbitaceae</i>	Fruit, seed	Memory enhancer, tranquilizer, laxative, helminthicide, coagulant, cardiac stimulant, diuretic, spermatogenic
60.	Lahsun	<i>Allium sativum</i> L./ <i>Liliaceae</i>	Tubers	Rubefacient, pneumonia, bronchitis, dyspepsia, typhoid fever, antiseptic
61.	Mahua	<i>Madhuca indica</i> Gmel./ <i>Sapotaceae</i>	Flowers, whole plant	Hemorrhage, colitis, thirst, antimicrobial, skin disease, fracture, hiccough, vomiting, scrofula, poisoning, wine/liquor
62.	Mandukparni			
63.	Mehandi	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L./ <i>Lythraceae</i>	Seeds, leaves, root	Diabetes, tuberculosis, Eye disorder, hairfall and colouring, burn, jaundice, headache, stomach problem, hemorrhage
64.	Nagarmotha	<i>Cyperus scariosus</i> Br. Prodr./ <i>Cyperaceae</i>	Rhizome	Carminative, galactagogue, hematinic, appetizer, menorrhagia, urine discharge, edema, piles, lumbago, scorpion sting,



				diaphoretic, diuretic, epilepsy, diarrhea, syphilis, gonorrhea
65.	Narkat	<i>Arundo donex</i> L./ <i>Poaceae</i>	Root	Fever, retention of urine, erysipelas, rabies
66.	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. juss./ <i>Maliaceae</i>	Seed oil, bark, leaves, wood, fruit	Fever, hemorrhage, bleeding piles, wound, urticaria, Eczema, boils, gout, skin disease, diabetes, gastritis, ear-toothache, malaria, anti-microbial, toothbrush, chicken pox, blood purification, jaundice, galactopurifier
67.	Neembu	<i>Citrus limon</i> L./ <i>Rutaceae</i>	Fruit	Indigestion, gastritis, pox, earache
68.	Pakar	<i>Ficus lacor</i> Buch-Ham./ <i>Moraceae</i>	Leaf, bark,	Meno-metrorrhagia, hemorrhage, bloody diarrhea, erysipelas, inflammation, wound
69.	Papita	<i>Carica papaya</i> L./ <i>Caricaceae</i>	Leaves, fruit, seeds, latex	Liver enlargement, piles, laxative, appetizer, digestant, acne
70.	Parval	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i> Roxb./ <i>Cucurbitaceae</i>	Fruit, leaves, roots	Antipyretic, coolant, blood purifier, laxative, skin disease
71.	Peela Sarso	<i>Brassica campestris</i> L./ <i>Brassicaceae</i>	Seed, oil, leaf	Cholera, skin disease, abdominal discomfort, edema, gout, filaria, scrofula, wound, tinnitus, coryza, insect poisoning, splenomegaly, epilepsy, insanity, eczema,
72.	Peepal	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L./ <i>Moraceae</i>	Whole plants, latex	Eczema, toothache, leucorrhoea, cut and wound, earache, cough and cold, jaundice, stomach pain,
73.	Pitbala	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L./ <i>Malvaceae</i>	Leaves	Rheumatoid arthritis, cold fever, dysuria, wound
74.	Punarnava	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> L./ <i>Nyctaginaceae</i>	Whole plant	Urinary stone, arthritis, anaemia, oedema, abscess, rejuvenative, hemoptysis, fever, amavata, gulma, vaginal pain
75.	Rakta madar	<i>Calotropis procera</i> L./ <i>Asclepiadaceae</i>	Roots, milk, leaf, flowers	Abortifacient, emetic, laxative, blood purifier, skin disease, cough, chronic fever
76.	Ramdana	<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> L./ <i>Amaranthaceae</i>	Leaves, seeds, whole plant	Piles, dysuria, glandular disease,
77.	Ramtulsi	<i>Osmium basilicum</i> L. / <i>Lamiaceae</i>	Leaves, seeds, root	Fever, catarrh, colic pain, worms, thirst, diuretic, galactogogue, inflammations, splenomegaly, expectorant, diarrhea, joint pain, dysentery, leucoderma, gonorrhea, ringworm, scorpion bite
78.	Sahijan	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam./ <i>Moringaceae</i>	Roots, bark, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds	Hiccough, asthma, colic pain, edema, erysipelas, guinea worm, calculus, scrofula, abscess, ear and eye disease, piles, kustha, headache, worms, gout, chest pain, ringworm, coryza, wound pox, loss of consciousness, sleepiness
79.	Sahtut			



80.	Sarpat	<i>Saccharum munja</i> Roxb./ <i>Poaceae</i>	Root	Rasayana, aphrodisiac, calculus, scrotal enlargement, cough, thirst,
81.	Sarifa			
82.	Satavar	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Wild./ <i>Liliaceae</i>	Whole plant	Female genital disease, rejuvenative, aphrodisiac, galactagogue, dysuria, fever, epilepsy, gout, poisoning, cough, piles, wound, weakness, cough, diarrhea, headache, asthma
83.	Semal	<i>Bombax malabaricum</i> DC./ <i>Bombacaceae</i>	Flowers, gum resins, tubers	Rejuvenator, aphrodisiac, diuretic, piles, acne
84.	Shisham	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb./ <i>Fabaceae</i>	Oil, leaves, whole plant	Skin disorder, toothache, eye ailments, burning sensation,
85.	Singhara	<i>Trapa bispinosa</i> Roxb./ <i>Trapaceae</i>	Fruits	Galactagogue, aphrodisiac, hemorrhage, cough, asthma, chest pain, thirst, dysuria, urinary disorders, erysipelas, gout, fracture
86.	Siris	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> Benth/ <i>Fabaceae</i>	Root, flowers, seeds, bark, stem, root, flowers	Hiccough, asthma, skin disease, worm, obesity, boils, wound, headache, poisoning, insect bite, erysipelas, eye disease, fever
87.	Safed Madar	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> L./ <i>Asclepiadaceae</i>	Roots, milk, leaves, flowers	Abortifacient, emetic, laxative, blood purifier, skin disease, cough, chronic fever
88.	Taad	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L./ <i>Palmae</i>	Fruits, seeds, exudates	Coolant, diuretic, hyperacidity, hepatic-splenomegaly, mood altering
89.	Tambaku	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L./ <i>Solanaceae</i>	Leaves	Toothache, inflammation
90.	Thuhar	<i>Euphorbia nerifolia</i> L./ <i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	Roots, milk, leaf juice	Severe laxative, diuretic, partum fever, snake bite, earache, breathlessness
91.	Tissi	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L./ <i>Linaceae</i>	Seeds	Anti-inflammatory, analgesic, cough
92.	Vantulsa/ Kaalituls i	<i>Osmium sanctum</i> L. / <i>Lamiaceae</i>	Leaves, seeds, root	Cough-cold, catarrh, antipyretic, anthelmintic, stomachic, asthma, bronchitis, hiccough, scorpion sting <sup>2</sup>
93.	Bargad	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i> L./ <i>Moraceae</i>	Leaf, leaf buds, hanging roots, latex, bark	Diarrhea, vomiting, thirst, bone growth, conception of a male child, for conception, metrorrhagia, hemorrhage, fever, wound and freckles
94.	Veertaru	<i>Dicrostacys cineraria</i> W &A/ <i>Araceae</i>	Roots, leaves	Rheumatoid arthritis, urolithiasis, eye diseases

## DISCUSSION

In the present study, there are 95 medicinally important plant species belong to 52 families, were collected from the proposed area around

the tehsil Rasra of district Ballia (Uttar Pradesh). Their common name, botanical name, family name, parts used and medicinal properties have been presented in Table 1.



*Fabaceae* represent highest no. of species as 7 species, followed by *Solanaceae* and *Moraceae* as 5 species, *Poaceae*, *Euphorbiaceae*, *Amaranthaceae*, *Cucurbitaceae* and *Caesalpinoideae* as 4 species then *Rhamnaceae*, *Araceae*, *Rutaceae* represent 3 species, *Caricaceae*, *Lamiaceae*, *Verbenaceae*, *Combretaceae*, *Brassicaceae*, *Asclepidaceae*, *Zingiberaceae*, *Malvaceae*, *Chenopodiaceae*, *Liliaceae*, *Nyctaginaceae* represent 2 species and rest 30 families *Maliaceae*, *Lathyraceae*, *Sapotaceae*, *Oleaceae*, *Apocynaceae*, *Punicaceae*, *Menispermaceae*, *Acanthaceae*, *Moringaceae*, *Anacardiaceae*, *Mimosoidae*, *Rubiaceae*, *Compositae*, *Myrtaceae*, *Bombacaceae*, *Papilionaceae*, *Cyperaceae*, *Trapaceae*, *Umbeliferae*, *Convolvulaceae*, *Linaceae*, *Liliaceae*, *Oxalidaceae*, *Verbenaceae*, *Zygophyllaceae*, *Labiatae*, *Oleaceae*, *Magnoliaceae*, *Palmae* and *Annonaceae* represent one-one species. These medicinal plants have been used traditionally as remedies for various diseases as piles, fever, headache, colic pain, wound, toxic conditions, weakness, cough, diarrhea, headache, asthma, urinary disorder, jaundice, arthritis, skin disorder, toothache, heart and liver disease. Frequently parts used are

leaves, fruits, flower, stem, root and seeds. Traditionally these medicinal plants have been frequently used in the form of juice, paste, powder, decoctions and extracts forms.

## CONCLUSION

The study showed that indigenous knowledge and application of medicinal plants for the treatment of various diseased conditions by the rural population are still in their traditional culture. The ethnomedicinal knowledge has been transmitted from generation to generation either in the source form or in elaborated form. The information collected from local healers indicates sound knowledge about traditional medicine. The present study provides evidence of medicinal plants continue to play an important role in the rural healthcare of tehsil Rasra, of district Ballia, Uttar Pradesh (India). The indigenous knowledge of a particular area is the scientific way to analyze the best utilization of natural resources and biodiversity. The author recommends the further extensive study is required for the elaboration of pharmacotherapeutics of these drugs and also find out the presence of extra-pharmacopoeial drugs (*Anukta Dravya* in Ayurveda) in this area for scientific validation.





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