Summary
India is one out of the 12-mega biodiverse centers of the world, with only 2.4% of the total land area, India accounts for 7-8% of the recorded species of the world and it ranks tenth in the world and fourth in Asia in plant diversity. According to the All India coordinated project on Ethnobiology about 7500 wild plant species are used for medicinal purpose by the tribal communities and 950 are found to be new claims and are worthy of scientific scrutiny. The range of plants used in traditional medicinal preparations is so vast and diverse, that one may rightly wonder if there is such a thing as a "non-medicinal" plant.

The human beings are dependent on nature for remedies. All the major systems of medicines e.g. Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy are based on drugs of plant origin. It is worth mentioning that even in 1987 in United States alone plant products reportedly constituted a quarter of the total of more than a billion of prescriptions. World Health Organization (WHO) has advocated that greater use of Indian traditional medicine provides comparatively inexpensive and safe health care for all-living masses.

Nestled on the banks of the eternal Ganga, Kanpur stands as one of North India's major industrial centres with its own historical, religious and commercial importance. Believed to be founded by king Hindu Singh of the erstwhile state of Sachendi, Kanpur was originally known as 'Kanhpur'. Today besides being the most industrialised region of the state, Kanpur is also an important educational centre with gardens and patches of afforested areas located at different places.
The present investigation envisaged the experimental details related to survey, selection, identification, taxonomical description, medicinal uses and methodology for multiplication of different medicinal plants present around Kanpur.

After intensive survey the following 7 (seven) sites were selected for the collection, identification and description of medicinal plants:

1. Allen forest and C.S.A. University campus: Some tree and herb species were found in this site, which were valuable for medicinal purposes.

2. Nanarao Park: Some tree species were found in this site, which were valuable for medicinal purposes.

3. Kalyanpur-Bithoor Road: Some tree species were found in this site, which were valuable for medicinal purposes.

4. Mainavati Road: Some tree and shrub species were found in this site, which were valuable for medicinal purposes.

5. New Shivali Road: Some tree, shrub and herb species were found in this site, which were valuable for medicinal purposes.

6. Kalpi Road towards Rannia: Some tree species were found in this site, which were valuable for medicinal purposes.

7. G.T. Road towards Fatehpur: Some tree, shrub and herb species were found in this site, which were valuable for medicinal purposes.
The experimental results have been classified into following groups:-

1. Survey, description, medicinal uses and method of propagation of herb species: In all 33 herb species were found and described for various characters. The *ex-situ* conservation and multiplication of these species were grouped as 22 were found propagated by seeds, 3 were found propagated by vegetative method and 8 species were found propagated both by seeds and vegetative method.

2. Survey, description, medicinal uses and method of propagation of shrub species: In all 28 shrub species were found and described for various characters. The *ex-situ* conservation and multiplication of these species were grouped as 7 were found propagated by seeds, 6 were found propagated by vegetative method and 15 species were found propagated both by seeds and vegetative method.

3. Survey, description, medicinal uses and method of propagation of tree species: In all 38 tree species were found and described for various characters. The *ex-situ* conservation and multiplication of these species were grouped as 21 were found propagated by seeds, 16 species were found propagated both by seeds and vegetative method, 1 species was found propagated both by seeds and air-layering and 1 species was also found propagated by vegetative method.
The above medicinal plants were collected from the various sites of Kanpur and have studied for their taxonomical description, medicinal value and multiplication with the help of various relevant literatures, with the discussion by experts of plants and with the opinion of the Physicians.

In the light of facts and discussion of present survey work the following recommendations were made:-

1. Medicinal plants should be conserved for future health and environmental security. W.H.O. strongly recommended to encourage the traditional folklore medicine for treatment especially in the developing nations.

2. The medicinal plants are very much helpful to cure various disorder among men therefore they should be surveyed and propagated for their large-scale multiplication.

3. The training and practice of herbal medicinal system should be given to people by various publicity camps. And after training they can be sent in different area for practicing of herbal drugs. Some people should be trained for conservation of these medicinal plants.

4. Threatened and endangered plant should be identified and their in-situ and ex-situ conservation should be encouraged.

5. Research and development organization should always check the herbal drugs for quality control and prevent the alteration of herbal medicinal products.
6. Purity and standardisation of plant products are necessary for optimum use of plant products.

7. Government should make provisions for rehabilitation of tribal families and for the education of their children. Some tribal people had no formal education but they have more practical experience of both collection of plants and treatment given by them. The knowledge and skill of herbal treatment can be more successfully translated into practice through proper education.