

A Preliminary Study Of Some Ethnomedico Plants Of Bhind District, M. P.



Botany

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ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with A preliminary survey of some ethnomedico plants are found in Bhind district used for traditionally in human health care of different ailments. In this work, ethnomedicinal information on 31 plants species belonging to 22 families was documented by the local people and traditional practitioners.

Bhind district is a district of Madhya Pradesh in Central India of Chambal division. The district is situated in Chambal region in the northwest of the state. The geographical coordinates of the district are Latitude 260 361 N and Longitude 780 461 E. It is bounded by Agra, Etawah, Jaulaun and Jhansi districts of Uttar Pradesh state to the north and the east and the Madhya Pradesh districts of Datia to the south, Gwalior to the southwest and Morena to the west. The geography of the district is characterized by uneven ravines (beehad) plain fertile fields and scanty forests. The total area of the district is 4,459 Sq. KM. The height of Sea level 153 to 183 meter. The soil of Bhind district is very fertile and is well drained by Chambal, Kali sindh, Kwari, Baisali and Pahuj rivers. The average annual temperature are 31.920 C max. and 16.600C min.. The annual rainfall is 535.1 mm.

It is well known fact that the region has been subjected to depredations of dacoits, robbers since ages. The majestic Chambal, surrounded yawning chasms and gaping beehads (Ravines) provide an ideal setting to this banditry in a big way. Even during Mughal times the powerful administration failed to curb these menace. As many as 216 dacoits were shot dead and 697 arrested in Bhind district were from 1959 to 1963. The district is named after the Bhindi Rishi. This area is also known as the "Veer Bhoomi Chambal".

METERIALS AND METHODS

The present work is based on extensive field surveys of Bhind district in all 7 Tehsils from January 2012 to March 2013. The ethnobotanical data were obtained from local people, vaidyas and many other experienced informants having knowledge of Herbal drugs used by villagers for curing certain human diseases. Some of the field collected plants were identified and confirmed with the help of different floras (Duthie 1960, Mudgal et al. 1997, Maheshawari 1963, Verma et al. 1993, Singh et al. 2001). The collected plants materials have been deposited in the Herbarium of Dept. of Botany. Govt. M.J.S. P.G. College Bhind.

OBSERVATION

During the survey of plants in the region it was investigated the most of the plants are of great medicinal value, several ailments like Asthma, dysentery, diabetes, cough, bronchitis, Skin diseases, Jaundice, Diarrhoea, Fever and Urinary troubles etc. are successfully cured by the use of plants.

ENUMERATION OF PLANTS

1. *Acacia arabica willd.* (Mimosaceae), Babul The gum useful in Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Diabetes.
2. *Achyranths aspera Linn.* (Amaranthaceae), Chirchita. It is diuretic and purgative. The buds are crushed and applied as paste on the wound in snake bite. In Asthma the whole plants is crushd and taken with honey.
3. *Adhatoda vasica* Neer. (Acanthaceae), Adusa The leaves and roots pastes used for bronchitis, asthma and cough.
4. *Aegle marmelos* Correa. (Rutaceae), Bel

The riparian fruits are particularly used in Dysentery and Diarrhoea.

5. *Aloe vera* (L) Burm. F. (Liliaceae), Guarpatha Leaves used as laxative, in treatment of liver, spleen, cardiac, piles, eye troubles, dermatitis and other skin diseases. Leaves are refrigerant and Cathartic in nature.
6. *Argemone mexicana* Linn. (Papaveraceae), Pilikateli Seed pest used in Scabies and latex applied in Conjunctivitis
7. *Amaranthus caudatus* Linn. (Amaranthaceae), Chauli Fresh juice of leaves used in case of inflammation of intestinal wall.
8. *Bauhinia variegata* Linn. (Caesalpiniaceae) Kachnar Dried flowers powdered mixed with mishri and butter is given in case of Piles and decoction of root in case of snake bite.
9. *Boerhavia diffusa* Linn. (Nyctaginaceae) Punarava Roots decoction mixed with black piper used for jaundice. Whole plants used in Urinary troubles and kidney stones.
10. *Butea monosperma* (Lamk.) Taub. (Papilionaceae) Dhak, palas Fresh leaf juice is taken orally in case of glycosuria. Dried powdered bark is taken in case of menstrual disorder.
11. *Capparis aphylla Roth* (Capparidaceae) Kareel The fruit (Tenti) is purgative.
12. *Cassia fistula* Linn. (Caesalpiniaceae), Amaltas Its pulp is a purgative which used in Constipation and diabetes. The juice of leaves useful in ringworm.
13. *Centella asiatica* Linn. (Apiaceae), Brahmi Powdered dried leaves are given to cure paramnesia and for improving memory.
14. *Croton tiglium* Linn. (Euphorbiaceae), Jamalgota Seeds are used in Asthma.
15. *Calotropis procera* R.Br. (Asclepiadiaceae), Aak, Madar Leaves are applied on sores skin disease and rheumatic joints. Latex is applied in toothache, ring worm, and leprosy.
16. *Catharanthus roseus* Linn. (Apocynaceae), Barahmasi, Sadabahar. Leaf juice applied externally used orally in diabetes. Leaves and flowers juice used in diabetes.
17. *Datura metal* Linn. (Solanaceae), Dhatura Leaf used to reduce pain and swelling, fruits roasted pulp applied on white spot.
18. *Delonix regia* (Boj) Ref. (Caesalpiniaceae) Gulmohar The decoction of flowers applied for Cough, asthma and Malaria.
19. *Euphorbia hirta* Linn. (Euphorbiaceae) Dudhi The plants useful for worm in stomach and also used in cough and skin disease.
20. *Ficus glomerata* Roxb. (Moraceae) Gular Its milky juice applied for Diarrhoea and piles.
21. *Hemidesmus indicus* (Linn.) Schult. (Asclepiadiaceae) Anantmool The Roots used in Leucorrhoea, Rheumatism and Snake bites.
22. *Helicteres isora* Linn. (Sterculiaceae) Marorphali

- The fruits of plants used in stomach pain and Dysentery.
23. *Holostemma rheedianum* R.Br. (Asclepiadiaceae) Chirbel
The extracts of roots used is body stones.
 24. *Mimosa pudica* Linn. (Mimosaceae) Chuai-muai, Lajwanti
Leaves and roots used against kidney troubles, piles. Leaf juices used for treating fistular sores and abscesses.
 25. *Ocimum sanctum* Linn. (Lamiaceae) Tulsi
Leaves used in Bronchitis, used as snuff in ozaena, diabetes.
 26. *Syzygium Cumini* Linn. Skeels (Myrtaceae) Jamun.
Fruits and seeds are used in Diabetes, dysepepsia and gas troubles.
 27. *Solanum Xanthocarpum* Schrad. & Wendl. (Solanaceae) Bhatkatiya, Kateli
The juice of leaves mixed with black pepper decoction used in Gout and stamen on used in asthma and cough.
 28. *Solanum nigrum* Linn. (Solanaceae) Makoi.
The fruits used in fever, Diarrhoea, eye diseases and Hydrophobia. The juice of fruits used in piles and Dysentary.
 29. *Tinospora cordifolia* (Wild) Miers. (Menispermaceae) Giloy
Dry Root and Stem used in fever, urinary troubles, Jaundice, syphilis and diabetes.

30. *Tribulus terrestris* Linn. (Zygophyllaceae) Gokhru.
The fruit used in kidney stone and Urinary troubles.
31. *Vitex negundo* Linn. (Verbenaceae), Nirgundi
Leaves are used in Cough, Skin diseases, Tuber culosis and Leprosy.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Among the 31 plants species belonging to 22 families the ethnomedicinal value of plants species from local villagers of district Bhind. It is revealed that a number of plants are of wide application in day today life of the local people, especially for medicinal uses. A number of workers have provided useful ethno botanical information through their publications. Works of Pathak and Mishra 2011, G.L. Sharma et. al. 2012 Singh et. al. 2012, Singh 2012, Singh and Ali 2012.) have emphasized on ethnomedicinal uses of many plants.

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