Plant Diversity from Wardha District (Maharashtra) Used as Medicines Against Human Dysentery

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Abstract:

The villagers use various medicinal plants against various diseases of human-beings. The author has made extensive survey of villagers from Wardha district about the identification and uses of medicinal plants. The present investigator has collected the information related to botanical aspects of medicinal plants including their scientific and local names, habitats, habits and medicinal parts used as remedies for various diseases of human-beings. It has been observed that about 52 plants belonging to 34 families are used by villagers as a remedy against Human dysentery. These include 15 herbs, 11 shrubs, 21 trees, 3 climbers and 2 twinner plants. The present paper deals with the conservative aspects of plant diversity from Wardha district used as medicines against human dysentery.

Key words*: Dysentery. Human diseases, Medicinal plants, Medicinal uses.*

Introduction:

Human beings from the ancient times use the traditional drugs to cure the diseases. In recent years, all over the world traditional drugs from medicinal plants have received the great attention due to their safe administration without causing any side effects. Therefore, the urgent need of documentation and conservation of the heritable knowledge about medicinal plants has been expressed by scientific workers from various geographical parts of the world (Pal, 1980 andSatapathy, 2010).
Wardha district of the Vidarbha region is located in the central part of India. The present investigator has documented information about various medicinal plants belonging to different families which are used by villagers of Wardha district as a remedy against human dysentery. This paper deals about the conservative botanical aspects and medicinal uses of these plants.

Material and Methods:

The extensive survey and repeated field visits were organized during 2011-2013 in the remote villages situated in the different parts of Wardha district. The information about the medicinal plants, their local names, habitats habits and uses in the treatment of various diseases of human-beings was collected from the local practitioners through group discussions. The plants were digitized from the fields and their specimens were collected, which were identified using the Flora of Maharashtra (1996, 2002).

Results and Discussion:

The data related to botanical and local names of medicinal plants, their families, habitats, habits and medicinal parts used as remedy against dysentery of human-beings has been enlisted in Table 1. It has been observed that about 52 plants belonging to 34 families are used by villagers as a remedy against human dysentery. These include 15 herbs, 11 shrubs, 21 trees, 3 climbers and 2 twinnerplants.The maximum plants were belonging to the family Fabaceae (7), followed by Caesalpinaceae (3), Malvaceae (3), Mimosaceae (3), Moraceae (3). Apocynaceae (2), Asteraceae (2), Euphorbiaceae (2), Rutaceae (2), Anacardiaceae (1), Apiaceae (1), Asclepiadaceae (1), Boranginaceae (1), Cactaceae(1), Celastraceae (1), Combretaceae (1), Cucurbitaceae(1), Dioscoreaceae (1), Lamiaceae (1), Liliaceae (1), Menispermaceae (1), Musaceae (1), Myrtaceae (1), Nymphaceae (1), Oleaceae

(1),Pedaliaceae(1),Polygonaceae(1), Rhamnaceae (1), Santalaceae (1), Sapindaceae (1), Scrophulariaceae (1), Smilaxaceae (1), Tiliaceae (1) andTrapaceae(1).

The useful information about medicinal plants is scattered among various sectors of peoples distributed in remote villages and is hardly passed to their subsequent generations (Pal, 1980 andSatapathy, 2010). In this context, the information collected by the present investigator would be useful for pharmaceutical and phytochemical studies. The medicinal plants were used for treating dysentery, blood dysentery and chronic dysentery as well as for promoting dysentery. The medicinal parts included used of plant cold extract; seeds, roasted seeds; root ash, root infusion, root decoction; stem, stem bark, bark juice, tuber, wood; leaves, leaf ash, leaves decoction; bud Infusion, dried buds; flowers; green fruits/pods, ripe fruit, fruit powder; gum and latex. It was observed that villagers use most of the medicinal plants either in the natural form or store the freshly collected plant parts every year for the odd seasons. This documented information would be helpful for the use of natural medicines and formation of low cost formulation of natural medicines for human-beings.

Table 1: List of medicinal plants and their parts used as remedy against dysentery of human-beings in Wardha district.

Sr.No.	Botanical name	Local name	Family	Habitat	Habit	Medicinal part	Remedy
1	*Acacia farnesiana*	Devbabhul	Mimosaceae	Wild, common in hedges	Tree, small	Green pods	Dysentery
2	*Acacia leucophloea*	Hivar	Mimosaceae	Wild, forest and field boundaries	Tree, small, bark white grey	Bark	Dysentery
3	*Acacia niloticassp.indica*	Babul	Mimosaceae	Wild, foot of hills and field boundaries	Tree, small, spines white straight	Plant	Blood dysentery
4	*Bauhinia purpurea*	Rakta-kanchan	Caesalpiniaceae	Garden	Tree, small or mediumsize	Flowers	Blood dysentery
5	*Bauhinia variegata*	Apta,Kachanar,Kanchan	Caesalpinaceae	Garden	Tree, medium	Dried buds	Dysentery
6	*Buteamonosperma var. monosperma*	Palas	Fabaceae	Wild, in field and forests	Tree, small, cracked trunk	Gum	Dysentery
7	*Chlorophytumtuberosum*	Safedmusali, Kuli	Liliaceae	Wild, common in grass lands and hill slopes	Herb, annual	Root	Dysentery
8	*Cissampelospareirav ar.hirsuta*	Pahadvel	Menispermaceae	Wild, common on hedges	Twinner, woody, perennial	Leaves chewed	Dysentery
9	*Crotalaria juncea*	Boru	Fabaceae	Cultivated	Shrub, erect, tall	Seeds	Dysentery
10	*Cullen corylifolia*	Bawachi	Fabaceae	Wild, common in waste fields or among grasses	Herb, erect, annual, tall	Leaves	Dysentery
11	*Dioscoreabulbifera*	Akashwel, Kadu-kand, Karande	Dioscoreaceae	Wild, common in hill forests	Herb, twinning	Tuber/ Fruits	Dysentery
12	*Euphorbia thymifolia*	Dhakti-dudhi	Euphorbiaceae	Wild, common on waste land along roadsides	Herb, prostrate, annual	Plantextract/leaves	Dysentery
13	*Ficusbengalensis*	Wad	Moraceae	Garden and roadsides	Tree, large descending roots frombranches	Bud Infusion	Dysentery
14	*Ficushispida*	Bhui-umbar,Katu-umber	Moraceae	Wild, common along banks of rivers and streams	Tree, small, branches hispid	Fruits, seeds and bark	Dysentery
15	*Ficusracemosa*	Umbar	Moraceae	Wild, common in villages	Tree, evergreen, tall	Bark/Fruits	Dysentery
16	*Foeniculumvulgare*	Sop, Badishep	Apiaceae	Cultivated in fields	Herb, erect, annual, tall	Fruits	Dysentery

17	*Grewiahirsuta*	Gaturli, Kirmid	Tiliaceae	Wild, on hills / field boundaries	Shrub, branches stellate hairy	Fruit	Dysentery.
18	*Hibiscus cannabinus*	Ambadi	Malva ceae	Cultivated	Shrub, erect, prickly tall	Leaves	Dysentery
19	*Jatrophacurcas*	Chandrajyoti, Yerand	Euphorbiaceae	Cultivated in hedges	Shrub, large, glabrous with watery juice	Root Bark	Chronic dysentery
20	*Limoniaacidissima*	Kawath	Rutaceae	Wild, often cultivated	Tree, with sharp straight spines and brown grey bark	Fruit	Dysentery
21	*Malvastrumcoromandelianum*	Petari	Malva ceae	Wild, common at all places	Herb, erect or procumbent, tall	Stem	Dysentery
22	*Mangiferaindica*	Amba	Anacardiaceae	Cultivated, planted in fields and roadsides	Tree, evergreen, branched, spreading, bark rough	Ripe fruits	Dysentery
23	*Maytenussenegalensis*	Bharati	Celastra ceae	Wild, common on hill slopes and on barren land	Shrub, tall	Root/ Leaf ash	Dysentery
24	*Murrayakoenigii*	Kadhi-limb,Kadhi patta	Rutaceae	Gardens and houses	Tree, small, grey bark	Bark/ leaves/ fruits	Dysentery
25	*Musa paradisiaca*	Kela	Musa ceae	Cultivated	Shrub, stoloniferous, tall	Flower Juice/ Ripe fruit	Dysentery
26	*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*	Parijatak	Oleaceae	Gardens and houses	Tree, small, rough all over with stiff whitish hairs	Bark	Dysentery
27	*Nymphaeanouchali*	Janglikamal	Nympha ceae	Wild, common in old ponds	Herb, perennial, aquatic	Leaves/roots/ flowers	Dysentery
28	Ocimumbasilicumvar.basilicum	Subja	Lamia ceae	Wild, common on hills and open grasslands	Herb, erect much branched, sweet scented	Leaves/Flowers/Fruits	Dysentery
29	*Opuntiaelatior*	Niwdung, Nagfani	Cacta ceae	Wild plant	Shrub, succulent with jointed flattened stem	Latex in sugar	Dysentery
30	*Paracalyxscariosa*	Ran-ghevada	Fabaceae	Wild, common along nalas and among hedges	Shrub woody twining	Root decoction	Dysentery / blood dysentery
31	*Partheniumhysterophorus*	Chatak-chadani, Gajar-gawat	Astera ceae	Wild, common weed	Herb, profusely branched, tall	Root decoction	Dysentery
32	*Pisumsativum*	Vatana, Matar	Fabaceae	Cultivated	Climber, annual	Raw seeds	Dysentery
33	*Pterocarpusmarsupiumvar.marsupium*	Bijja,Bibla, Bijjaka	Fabaceae	Wild, occasional in protected forests	Tree, large deciduous with rough bark	Cold extract	Dysentery
34	*Rumexdentatus*	Ambatchuka	Polygonaceae	Cultivated	Herb	Roasted seeds	Dysentery,
35	*Santalum album*	Chandan	Santala ceae	Wild, common in forests and gardens	Tree, medium evergreen with drooping branches	Wood	Dysentery
36	*Saracaasoca*	Ashok	Caesalpinaceae	Garden	Tree, tall, branched evergreen, black bark	Bark/ Flowers	Dysentery /blood dysentery
37	*Schleicheraoleosa*	Kusumb	Sapinda ceae	Wild, in forests, gardens and roadside	Tree, branched, evergreen	Bark juice	Dysentery
38	*Scopariadulcis*	Utari	Scrophulariaceae	Wild, common in moist places	Herb, erect, branched	Roots/Leaves	Dysentery
39	*Sesamumorientale*	Til, Rantil	Pedalia ceae	Cultivated	Shrub, grooved, sparsely hairy	Seeds	Chronic dysentery
40	*Sidacordifolia*	Bala	Malva ceae	Wild, along roadsides and wastelands	Shrub, small, covered with stellate hairs	Root infusion	Chronic dysentery
41	*Smilax perfoliata*	Ghotwel	Smilaxa ceae	Garden	Climbing shrub, stout, prickly,stipule tendrils	Root	Dysentery
42	*Syzygiumcumini*	Jambhul	Myrta ceae	Wild, along roadsides and river banks	Tree, large, bark smooth, grey	Leaves	Dysentery

43	*Tabernaemontanadivaricata*	Swastik, Tagar	Apocynaceae	Garden	Shrub, large bushy	Root	Dysentery
44	*Teramnuslabiales*	Ran udid	Fabaceae	Wild, among hedges and fences	Herb, slender twinning	Seeds	Dysentery
45	*Terminaliacuneata*	Arjun	Combretaceae	Wild, common in forest and along roadsides	Tree, large	Fruits and Bark	Dysentery
46	*Trapanatansvar.bispinosa*	Shingada	Trapaceae	Cultivated in lakes	Herb, aquatic	Fruit powder	Dysentery
47	*Trichodesmaindicum*	Kodasi	Boraginaceae	Wild, common in grassland and field boundaries	Herb, erect, annual, hispid, tall	Root decoction	Dysentery
48	*Trichosanthesanguina*	Padval	Cucurbitaceae	Cultivated, up growing climber	Climber,5 angled	Roots	Promotes dysentery
49	*Tridaxprocambens*	Kambarmodi	Asteraceae	Wild, common in waste lands	Herb, procumbent	Leaves	Dysentery
50	*Tylophoraindica*	Antamul, Pittamari, Pittavel	Asclepiadaceae	Garden	Twinner, slender, branches,finely pubescent	Root and Leaves decoction	Dysentery
51	*Wrightiatinctoria*	Paradi,Kalakuda	Apocynaceae	Wild, in hill forests, along road sides	Tree, small , bark white, scaly	Leaves	Dysentery
52	Ziziphusoenoplia	Yeroni, Yeruni	Rhamnaceae	Wild, common on hill slopes and hedges	Shrub, much branched straggling prickly	Stembark	Dysentery

Conclusion:

About 52 plants belonging to 34 families are used by villagers in Wardha district as a remedy against Human dysentery. These include 15 herbs, 11 shrubs, 21 trees, 3 climbers and 2 twinner plants.

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