



Study of Medicinal Plants used by Local Herbal Healers in South Block of Seoni District (M.P.)

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ABSTRACT: Ethno-botanical study conducted in Seoni, Rukhar, Kanhiwara and Keolari blocks of Seoni district. The medicinal plant survey were conducted for use of plant to cure different disease such as asthma, eye disease, jaundice, joint pain, headache, piles, snake bite, cough and skin problem. This medicinal plant survey reported traditional use of plants. Information was conducted in form of discussion and questionnaire. The result of the present study showed that 15 plant species belonging to 14 families were used by local communities to cure different diseases. This result also showed that these medicinal plants are used by local communities in the form of powder, juice, extracts and the sources of medicine is root, stem, bark, leaf, flowers, fruits and seed.

Keywords: Ethno-botany, Traditional knowledge, Medicinal plant, Local communities

I. INTRODUCTION

India is rich in indigenous herbal resources consist of near about 20,000 plant species. Among these about 2,500 are of medicinal value, for developing new natural, safe, herbal drug to different diseases [1]. Medicinal plant are gaining global importance to the fact that the herbal drugs are cost effective, easily available and most importantly with negligible side effects [2]. The World Health Organization reported that 80% of the world population relies chiefly on traditional medicine involving the use of plant extracts of their active constituents [3].

The medicinal plants are getting extinct day by day due to it's over exploitation for commercial and pharmaceutical purpose [4]. Ethnobotany in the Vedic literature, Charka samhita and Sushruta Samhita appeared a larger portion & this country was covered with forestry union yield a number of medicinal plants. As many countries are using these plants in Ayurvedic system of medicine and still being used in various traditional and modern medicine systems many such plants have become revered endangered [5].

Madhya Pradesh has rich and varied flora due to its diversified topography and variable climatic condition. The state has 28 different tribes inhabiting central, eastern, western, northern and southern zone of Madhya Pradesh [6, 7]. The ethnomedicinal study of Seoni district is very meagre.

Study Site

Seoni district is a part of Satpura tableland, containing the headwaters of the Waingangā. It is largely covered with forest. The district is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, fertility and of its valleys.

The northern and western portions include the plateaus of Seoni; the eastern section consists of the watershed and elevated basin of the Waingangā; and in the south-west is a narrow strip of rocky land known as Dongartal. The plateaus of Seoni vary in height from 1,800 to 2,000 ft. and their temperature is always moderate and healthy.

The selected region is rich in biodiversity. The people of this region are dependent on plant and forest for the fulfillment of their social, economical and medicinal needs. Local communities also use variety of plant for different types of diseases.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Medicinal plant survey was conducted in selected areas of Seoni district viz. Seoni, Rukhar, Kanhiwara and Keolari blocks during the different seasons. A number of older people of communities, traditional herbal healers were contacted and information was collected through discussion. Information about the local name of plant species, part used, formation of drug used by traditional healers and communities was recorded during discussion.

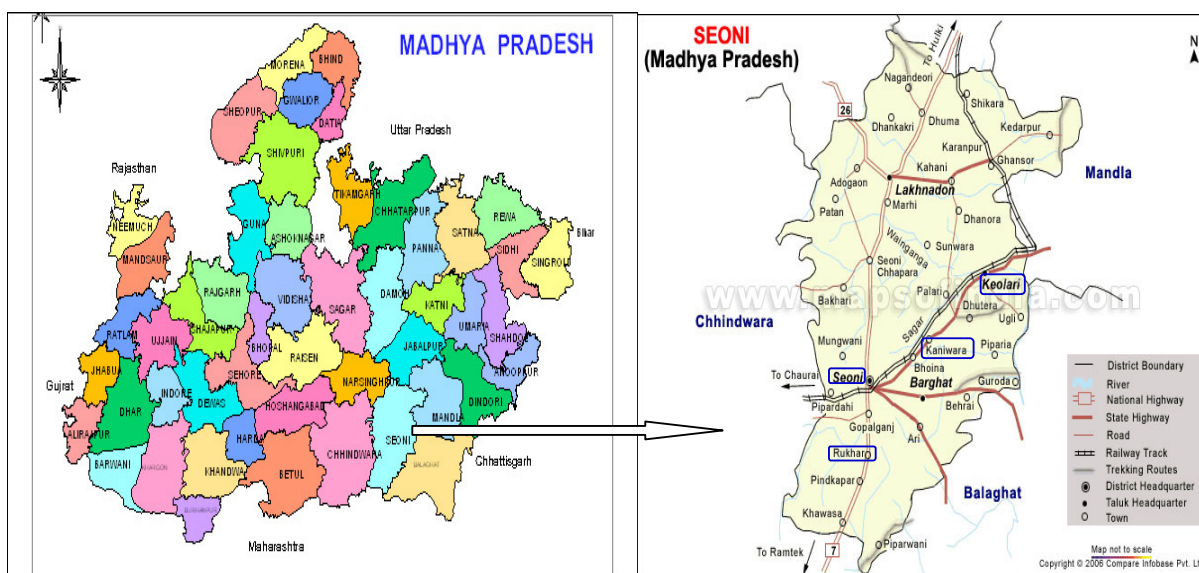


Fig. 1. Location Map of Study site in Seoni District.

The plant identified with the help of taxonomist and herbarium flora. The identified plants were further confirmed from national and local flora [8].

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

During survey of these selected site the information was collected by several peoples but the seven important and known vaidyraj were specially contacted and discussed (Table 1). The plant are listed in table 2 during field survey with their botanical and common names and their medicinal values. In present study 15 medicinal plants have been listed. They commonly use these medicinal plants in the form of powder extract viz. leaf powder, bark powder, fruit and seed powder, root powder, root extract, bark extracts, fruit juice and leaf juice and use them in the combination of cow milk, goat milk, buffalo's milk, honey, mishri and with other animals' products. The paper presents, ethno-medicinal practices of Seoni, Rukhar, Kanhiwada and Keolari blocks of Seoni district and some of their medicinal plants are used by pharmaceutical companies for Ayurvedic medicine preparation.

This paper have reported 15 plants species of which are 5 herbs, 7 climber, 2 shrubs and 1 tree (Fig. 2.) and these plant species belong to various families viz. Sapindaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Colchicaceae, Celastraceae, Asclepiadaceae, Menispermaceae, Convolvulaceae, Combretaceae, Malvaceae, Asteraceae, Plumbaginaceae, Apocynaceae, Verbenaceae and Leguminaceae.

The major plant preparation formulation used in the form of powder, juice and whole plant extract. It was noticed that herbal preparation made from leaves, roots, seeds, fruit, bark and panchgang stem bark are mainly used by herbal healers. These are used to cure diseases like nervous disorders, indigestion, headache, Jaundice, eye diseases, forehead ache for children, asthma, ulcer, hemorrhage, sharpen memory, skin problems, abdominal pain, cobra and snake bite, joint pain, body pain, allergy, anti stress, sexual disabilities, pile, liver diseases, conception, diabetes, wounds and also used for mouth and hair wash.

Some of the medicinal plant species reported in the current studies viz. *Tinospora cordifolia*, *Rauwolfia serpentina*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Gymnema sylvestre* are also being used by some pharmaceutical companies for preparation of Ayurvedic medicines. Among these plant species some are also reported in earlier works [9, 10].

Boerhaavia diffusa (punarnava) [11] and *Spheranthus indicus* [12] plant extract used in cardio vascular problem and liver disorder and central nervous system. *Terminalia chebula* is used to cure bleeding gums [13]. But uses reported in this paper are quite different from earlier reports.

Table 1: Local Vaidraj and their specialization.

S. No.	Village	Name of Vaidraj	Age	Specialization
1.	Jaam (Vangram)	Inder Singh	55	Sexual disability, Snake and cobra bite
2.	Chutka	Ahfaz	54	Joint pain, Asthma, Heart disorders
3.	Sonkhar	Revaram Patle	49	Ulcer, Migraine, Wound
4.	Sonkhartola	Pardeshi Khadate	60	Paralysis, Snake bite
5.	Seluwa	Akal Singh Marskole	47	Joint pain, Gynecological disorders
6.	Bineki	Gangaram Sanodiya	56	Body pain, Cough, Fever
7.	Takhala khurd	Ashok Mhatre	38	Skin diseases, Jaundice

Table 2: List of plants with local name and their parts used in treatment of different diseases by the traditional herbal healers in south block of Seoni district.

S. No.	Plant Name	Local Name	Family	Habit	Plant part used/ formulation	Disease
1.	<i>Abelmoschus manihot</i> (L.) Medik	Jungli bhendi	Malvaceae	Herb	Root, leaf, root, powder	Skin problems, abdominal pain
2.	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> L.	Nakuli	Asclepiadaceae	Climber	Leaf and fruit juice	Cobra and snake bite, joint pain, body pain
3.	<i>Argyreia nervosa</i> (Burn.f.) Boj.	Ghavbel	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Roots, whole plant, leaves extract	joint pain, wound, nervous disorders, conception
4.	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> L.	Punarnava	Nyctaginaceae	Herb	Roots, leaves extract	Jaundice, eye diseases
5.	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	Kanfuta	Sapindaceae	Climber	Roots, Whole plant extract	Nervous disorders, indigestion, headache
6.	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> Willd.	Malkangani	Celastraceae	Climber	Seed	Sharpen memory
7.	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i> (L.) Moon	Bharngi	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Roots, leaf extract seeds	Asthma, fever joint pain
8.	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> L.	Mulethi	Leguminosae	Herb	Stem, roots powder	Cough, Sexual disability, sore throat
9.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Kalihari	Colchicaceae	Climber	Leaf juice	Forehead ache for children, asthma and headache, ulcer, hemorrhage
10.	<i>Gymnema sylvestris</i> (Retz.) R. Br.	Gudmar	Asclepiadaceae	Climber	Leaves powder	Diabetes
11.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	Chitrak	Plumbaginaceae	Herb	Whole plant, root powder, extract	Pile, liver disease, skin problem, body pain
12.	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth. ex.	Sarpagandha	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Root powder	Skin problem, Snake bite, headache
13.	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> L.	Gorakhmundi	Asteraceae	Herb	Whole plant, roots juice	Liver, pain, cough piles
14.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers.	Giloy	Menispermaceae	Climber	Stem, root extract	Allergy, anti stress
15.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	harra	Combretaceae	Tree	Seed powder	Wounds, mouth and hair wash

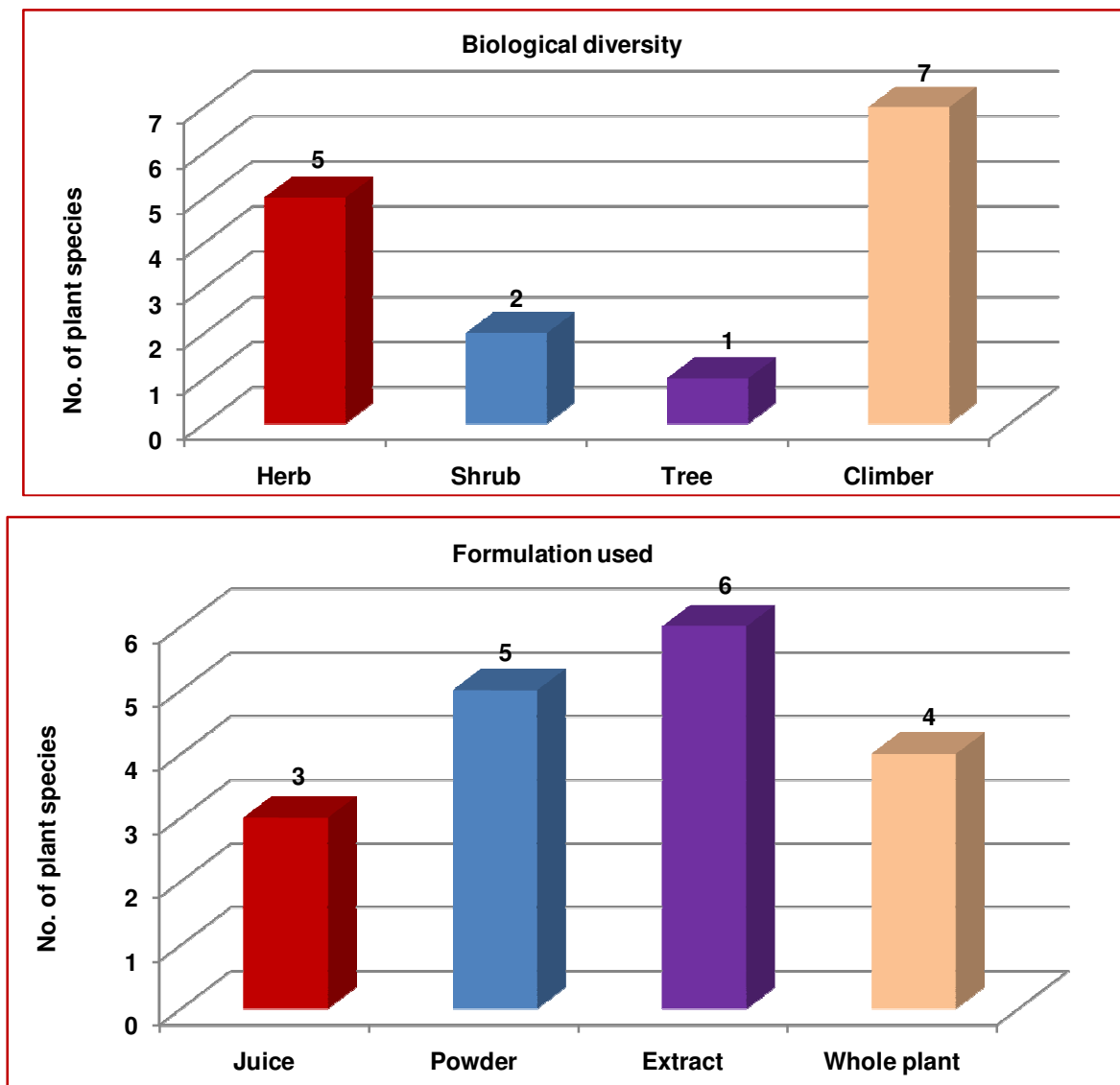


Fig. 2. Distribution of biological diversity of plant species and their formulation chart index.

IV. CONCLUSION

The traditional medicines prepared from the plants are available in their surrounding forest and natural habitat for treatment of common diseases in Seoni district. The considered medicinal plants need to protect and conserve them. Local peoples are helpful for sustainable resources management of this region.

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