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Ethno Botanical Study of Rewa District Madhya Pradesh with Special Reference to Its Medicinal Wealth

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ABSTRACT

A large number of medicinal plants are found in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh. The plant diversity of this district is quite rich and the people especially the tribals depend on plants for procuring house hold remedies. Traditional and ethno medicinal study have gained a considerable momentum in the recent past throughout world including India. District Rewa (M.P.) in the whole of the area is known as Baghelkhand. The formation of the present Madhya Pradesh in 1956 Rewa became district and divisional flora Bhopal medicinal plants. During the present study the area has been ethno botanically inventoried for the medicinal wealth which is used by the locals for mainly three disorders viz. Digestive problems respiratory troubles and skin diseases. The locals have been using the indigenous plants against these disorders.

Key Words :- Medicinal plants, Traditional gained Baghelkhand, Flora, Medicinal Wealth.

Introduction

The photo-diversity of east-northern Baghelkhand is very fascinating. Many of the species at various attitudes in this region of great medicinal and aromatic value, as raw materials for many ayurvedic and traditional systems of medicines. Human culture has been augmented by and plant products since time immemorial. Perhaps ethno biology is the first Science that originated with the evolution or existence of man on this plant. Natural products as medicines at through neglected in the recent past, are gaining popularity in the modern area, on a global scale, the current dependence on traditional medical system remain high, with a majority of words population still dependent on medicinal plants to fulfill most of their health care needs.

To day it is estimated that about 64 percent of the global population remain dependent on traditional medicinal (farns worth 1994, sindiya 1994). A large number of works including koul et al (1989). Brahman and Saxena (1990). Nearly 8000, species of the plants were recognized as the ethno botanical importance (anonymous 1994), Mukherjee and Namhata (1990). Guniyal et al (1991). Shrivastava et al (2000). Kant and Sharma (2001). Literature Survey

of Medico-ethno botanical work done in Madhya Pradesh was done Jain (1962), Bhall et al (1986), Jain (1988), Maheswari (1990), Singh (1993), Sikarwar (1998), Jainand Patole (2003), Samvatsar and Diwanji (2008) and Varale (2010) yar, et al (2012), Kamble et al (2013). Have contributed in the field of ethno botanical descriptions in India, and state of Madhya Pradesh.

Study Area

District Rewa is located between 81°-15 ° east longitude and 24°-42° north latitude and is situated on the Vindhya plateau at the 318 meter. On climate of Rewa is monsoon type which is divided in to rainy, winter and summer seasons. This area has highest rainfall during the month of July to October and rest of the month in a year almost dry inter veined with occasiona, rains. Likewise, May and January are the hottest and coldest month respectively in a year. Earlier Rewa was known as Rewa Baghelkhand Rewa was adapted to this town. It is situated on the confluence of Beehar, and Bichhia River. Rewa is connected by national highway No. 7 and many other state highways pass through it. Road transportation is an import and link in the area. Rewa is connected with Rewa -Bhopal, Rewa, Bilaspur Rewa-Indore, and Rewa -Delhi by train. A small air strip is Chorahata village it connected by road with Allahabad (127 km), Gwalior (419 km), Jabalpur (224 km), Mirzapur (161 km), Nagpur (495 km), Satna (52 km), Sidhi (80 km) and Sahdole (161 km). It is a medium size 19, 93, 009 as per the consus

of 2008. District Rewa has a very valuable heritage of harbal remedies local people mostly depend up in herbal remedies or indigenous system of medicines. Wide range of plants which are effective from district Rewa. There is a great potential to exploit the plants of this area to cure diseases. Keeping in mind the conservation practices by rotational extraction progressive cultivation and by creative resources.

Material and Method An Ethno botanical Survey was conducted in the study area to note down the plant based traditional knowledge Interviews were held with the medicine men of the different villages and detailed information on medicinal uses of plants was gathered. Voucher specimens of plants were collected for authentication and submitted the herbarium of the department of environmental biology, biotechnology and botany, A.P.S. University Rewa (M.P.).

Observations

Table 1: Plant used for gastrointestinal problems in district Rewa –

S. N.	Botanical Name	Family	Uses
1	Allium Cepa	Liliaceae	Bulb of the plant is very effective against stomach troubles.
2	Bauhina Vahlii	Caesalpiniaceae	Bark is astringent and given in diarrhea.
3	Bauhinia Verigata	Caesalpiniaceae	Dried buds are useful in dysentery as well as diarrhea and decoction of root is used to treat dyspepsia.
4	Bauhinia Purpurea	Caesalpiniaceae	Flower buds also used laxative and anthelmentic, Root bark is mixed cursed is hemoorhoids, it is paste with dried ginger applied internally in the treatment of goiter.
5	Cassia Fistula	Caesalpiniaceae	Cassia pulp is a well known laxative for habitual constipation.
6	Cassia Opaca	Apocynaceae	Root can cure certain problems pertaining to stomach.
7	Melia azaderacta	Meliaceae	Leaf juice emmenogoguse.
8	Mentha Longifolia	Lamiaceae	Dried leaves and young twinges are carminative recommended in dysentery.
9	Desmodium gangeticum	Fabaceae	Fresh leaf juice is applied on a affected part in scabies and ringworm.
10	Jantropha	Euphorbiaceae	Root bark decoction given in diarrhea and dysentery.
11	Ocimum Basilicum	Lamiaceae	Fresh leaf juice is put in eye in eye disorder.
12	Solanum nigrum	Solanaceae	The fruit are eaten thrice a dry in jaundice.

Table 2 : Plant used against respiratory troubles in district Rewa –

S. N.	Botanical Name	Family	Uses
1	Euphorbia Nerifolia	Euphorbiaceae	The latex of plant is given with piper betel leaf in asthma.
2	Euphorbia hirta	Euphorbiaceae	Juice/latex of the plant is given in cough, decoction of the plant is given in bronchial infections and asthma.
3	Aesculus Indica	Hippocastanaceae	Extract of the leaf is used against whooping cough.
4	Glycyorhiza glabra	Fabaceae	Root is used as throat cleaner.
5	Indigofera tinctorious	Fabaceae	Leaf extract of the plant is given in bronchitis.
6	Bombox coiba	Malvaceae	Used gout and urinary tract infection.
7	Justica athotoda nees	Acanthaceae	Uses as expectorant bronchitis and cough.
8	Piper Nepalens Mig	Piperaceae	Use of cough and bronchitis.
9	Rannuculus arvensis	Rannuculaceae	Herb is used asthma.
10	Rauwolfia Serpentina	Apocynaceae	Constituent's alkaloids, life, from therophyte.
11	Bauhinia	Caesalpiniaceae	Use as Vermifuge and antispasmodic.
12	Terminelia Aurjuna	Combretaceae	Constituents,Tannis,life,form,Phanerophytes.

Table 3: Plant used against Skin troubles in district Rewa –

S. N.	Botanical Name	Family	Uses
1	Azadirecta Indica	Maliaceae	Bark is used against skin eruption.
2	Cassia Fistula	Caesalpiniaceae	Fresh leaf juice is applied locally to cure skin diseases.
3	Dalbergia Sissoo	Fabaceae	Wood is used against skin eruptions.
4	Dhatura Stramonium	Solanaceae	The poultice made from the flower is applied to wounds to reduce pain leaves are also applied to bodies.
5	Nerium Indium	Apocynaceae	Oil extracted from the root bark is used is skin diseases of scaly nature.
6	Rannusculus Scleratus	Rannunculaceae	Herb used in coetaneous disordered.
7	Spaium Sebiferum	Euforbiaceae	Seed oils is used against cutaneous troubles.
8	Plumbago Zeylanica	Plumbaginaceae	Use as anoxia, to cure hydrocoel and also used for skin diseases.
9	Solanum nigrum	Solanaceae	Uses as for skin diseases.
10	Buchanania Lanzan	Cesalpinaceae	Uses as for skin diseases.
11	Zingiber Capitatum Roxb	Zingiberaceae	Use as antiseptic and used in skin care.
12	Bombax Cebia Linn.	Bombaceae	Flower is used for making curing and given in mouth ulcer and skin diseases.

Result and Discussion

During the overall analysis of the plants for three common disorder viz. Digestive disorders respiratory troubles and skin problems. It has been observed that twelve plant species in the study area are having properties to cure digestive problems. Eleven plant species are used against respiratory troubles are twelve are used against skin troubles. Among the plant used for digestive troubles one is a fern two are Gymnosperms and rest ten species are Angiosperm, the plant used against respiratory troubles include two Gymnosperms species. One fern and rest nine are Angiosperm species. The plant species along with their medicinal values are given in the following tables (1, 2, and 3).

The Above plants are through used extensively by the people yet the methods are crude and need proper standization for effective and scientific treatment. Again the active principles of the alkaloids of these plants have at not been worked out and there is a great need for further research in this area so that these cures can be exploited at national and international level on found scientific principles. Almost care is all so need monitor these plants so that these do not become range to endangered because of over exploitation. In-situ and ex-situ conservation measures should all so used be conserve this precious Bio-resources.

However after developing intimacy with some knowledgeable and experienced medicine man and other traditional healers. Some information medicinal uses of the plants species has been reported earlier. Although a brief account on ethno medicinal uses of documented plant species has been verified by cross-checking with the medicine man knowledgeable person even than further investigations on pharmaceuticals therapeutic as well as safety aspect of very much desired for human well fare.

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