

SOME ETHNO-MEDICINAL PLANTS OF DISTRICT SINGRAULI, M. P. INDIA**RAM DAS¹**

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ABSTRACT

The present work is related to some ethno- medicinal plants of District Singrauli used by the different tribes and other ethnic groups inhabiting different areas of the district. In the work, ethno medicinal information on 18 plants species belonging to 12 families was documented by interrogating the local Hakeem's and traditional practitioners. The plant diversity of this area is quite rich in herbal wealth and most of the tribal's depend on the plants for preparing house hold remedies and use them at their village dispensaries. Concerned scientific name along with their family, vernacular name, part used and diseases cured have been discussed in this paper.

KEYWORDS : Ethno-medicinal Plants, Singrauli

The area in the eastern part of the state of Madhya Pradesh and the adjoining southern part of Sonbhadra district in the state of UP is collectively known as Singrauli. Singrauli is emerging as India's energy capital. The place earlier known as Shringavali, named after the sage Shringi, was once covered with dense and unnavigable forests and inhabited by wild animals. The place was considered so treacherous that it was used by the kings of Rewa State, who ruled the area till 1947, as an open air prison for detaining errant civilians and officers.

The Singrauli district is located in the north eastern part of Madhya Pradesh having a geographical area of 567200 ha and extended by North latitudes 23°49' and 24°42' and east longitude. 81°18' to 82°48'.

The district is bounded in the North by Rewa and Sidhi district in the east by Uttar Pradesh, in the south by Sarguja and West by Shahdol district. The district is divided into 3 Tehsil - Deosar, Chitrangi and Singrauli. There are 3 development blocks Deosar, Chitangi and Waidhan. other towns and 746 villages in the district.

Our country is commonly called as the Botanical garden of the world, owing to the wealth of herbal medicinal plants constitutes a precious resource for mankind. Since times immemorial plants have been put to medicinal use by the Hakims, Vaidays, ayurvedic practitioners and the common man. The health care obtained by utilizing the plants, plant part and plant compounds has always been held in high esteem by the Indian folk.

But over the past few decades with the onset of industrialization, urbanization and due to dwindling

medicinal resources, herbal health care has suffered a setback. Singrauli is the border district of Madhya Pradesh, the district is economically poor and industrially backward but possess a rich forest wealth. Most of the people from this region are former and are inhabitants near the Jhingurdha range which lies in the north-west. In the present work ethno-medicinal aspect.

Information on 20 plant species belonging to family to 18 families was documented and collected from the areas of Jhingurdha, Gorbi, Medhuli, Kajrhwa Mainhwa forest Dudhi tehsils as they comprise of numerous hills and village and rich medicinal wealth. (Varghese, 1996, Ahuja, 1965 and Jain, 1995)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Regular field trips were organized to different areas and the ethno-medicinal aspect of flora were studied. During the trips, the interview and discussion with rural, tribal and common elder people, Hakeem's vaidays and women of different villages. The plant used against different diseases were collected. The plants have been cited in alphabetical order along with their local names, family and part used. (Duthie J.F., 1960, Hooker J.D., 1973, Hooker, J.D. (Hook f.) (Ed.), 1872-1897.)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the investigation medicinal uses of as many as 18 plant species belonging to 12 families were documented. It is evident from the table- 1 that ethno-medicinal plants are used by local inhabitants for various ailments including cough, joint pain, cholera kidney stone,

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Table 1: List of Medicinal Plant are Enumerated

S.N.	Botanical Name	Family	Local/common Name	Use
1	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Malvaceae	Kangi, Sonpatri	Uses of impotency Piles, Paralysis
2	<i>Adhotoda vasica</i>	Acanthaceae	Adusa	Leaves used as expectorant and antispasmodic in chest Diseases and in malarial fever, fresh wounds and in swellings.
3	<i>Adiantum capillus</i>	Adiantaceae	Hansraj, Maiden hair fern.	Part of leaves is used as expectorant tonic. It is used to cure swelling, tumor of spleen, stomach and diabetes.
4	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae	Bel	Fruit used in diarrhea also effective against jaundice, cholera cons tipation diabetes
5	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Liliaceae	Ghee Kanwar	Leaves are used as aphrodisiac astringent, Jaundice
6	<i>Aparageus adseendens</i>	Liliaceae	Safed-musli	Root are used as tonic, aphrodisiac
7	<i>Asparagus recemosus</i>	Liliaceae	Sat-musli, satawer	Used for improving functional efficiency of all organ of body. Root used as aphrodisiac.
8	<i>Azardirachita indica</i>	Miliaceae	Neem	Leaves used as expectorant anthelmintic, diuretic and insecticidal, skin problems and tooth paste.
9	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Canabinaceae	Bhang, Charas	Used as tonic, analgesic, antiseptic
10	<i>Emblica officinalis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Amla	Fruits forms an important constituent of Traphla which is used as laxative and treatment of piles.
11	<i>Fucus palmeta</i>	Moreceae	Fagwara	The fruits act as demulcent and laxative for treatment of diseases of lungs and bladder.
12	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	Convolvulaceae	Krishana-beej, Kharpowa	Used as galactagogic, purgative and tonic.
13	<i>Mentha longifolia</i>	Lamiaceae	Jangalipudena	Used to cure respiratory and cardiovascular aliment, asthma uninary tract infection and useful in back pain,
14	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Mimosaceae	Lajwanti, Chhuimui	Leaves and root s used against Kidney troubles, piles, leaves juice is used for treating fistular sores
16	<i>Ocmum basilicum</i>	Lamiaceae	Van tushi, mamarkhi	Leaf extract is used in Piles.
17	<i>Phylanthus urinaria</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Bhui –aamala. Hazarmani	Used against Uninary troubles, Gonorrhea and sleeplessness in children.
18	<i>Rumex hastatus</i>	Polygonaceae	Kattmal, Khata mehta	Fresh tuber is chewed to relieve aches in the throat. Leaves have a pleasant taste and are edible

asthma, diabetes, fever, jaundice, syphilis, male sterility gonorrhoea, diseases of liver, skin and stomach, menstrual discharge, sexual weakness etc. (Dwivedi, 1999, Dwivedi., Pandey, 1992, Haines, 1921-1924, Oomanchanl M. and Shrivastava, 1996 and Jain & Mudgal, 1999).

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