

# SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS OF SENDHWA DISTRICT BARWANI M.P.

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## **Abstract**

***An ethno botanical study was conducted from 2020 to 2021 to investigate the uses of medicinal plants by people in Sendhwa district Barwani M.P. and evaluate the medicinal uses of the plants known to Some Bhil, Bhilala, Barela tribes. Encourage preservation of their culture, conservation and sustainable utilization of the plant wealth. The informants, except the healers, were selected randomly and no appointment was made prior to the visits. The present study revealed a record of 10 plant species belonging to 6 families and 10 genera which are used in the folk medicine of Sendhwa district Barwani M.P. It is believed to be a form of healthcare in many aspects of curing practices. Other relevant information about plants, forest environment, tribal & ethno medicines were dealt. This wisdom available with the tribes is transmitted only through oral communication therefore needs conservation.***

***Keyword: Medicinal plants; Ethno botany, Sendhwa.***

## **1.INTRODUCTION**

The tribal live in forest environments and close association with plants. The tribal experimented with plants to cure numerous ailments even with the advancement of chemotherapy and radiotherapy. The majority of tribal are still sticking to their age old traditional medicines, the knowledge of which came from their forefathers in the form of oral folklores.

Ethno botanical studies are often significant in revealing locally important plant species especially for the discovery of crude drugs. Right from its beginning, the documentation of traditional knowledge, especially on the medicinal uses of plants, has provided many important drugs of modern day (Cox & Balick 1996, & Flaster 1996). Traditional medicine still remains the main

resource for a large majority of the people in many countries for treating health problems and a traditional medical consultancy including the consumption of the medicinal plants has a much lower cost than modern medical attention (Abebe & Hagos 1991, Asfaw et. al. 1999, Addis et. al. 2001). A little work was done in Sendhwa district Barwani Madhya Pradesh by Sisodiya & Sainkhediya 2018, Sainkhediya & Patil 2019, Sainkhediya, 2019,etc.

## **2. MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The current ethno-pharmacological survey was conducted among 31 local practitioners in different regions of Sendhwa district Barwani M.P. The choice of the individual informant to be interviewed was of fundamental importance to the reliability of the gathered information. We only selected practitioners who utilized medicinal plants as part or all of their therapeutic activity, and who were regarded as professional. Questions addressed to the informants were mainly focused on local names, ailments and diseases treated therapeutic part of plants used and methods of preparation. A therapeutically efficacious effect was accepted if use is mentioned by at least three different informants. Botanical specimens of recorded plants were collected and materials were mounted on herbarium sheet, and then deposited in the Herbarium of Botany Department, Sendhwa district Barwani M.P. Identification was determined using the available relevant Flora with special attention to scientific publications and neighboring state as well as countries (Hooker, 1892-1897; Cook,1903; Gamble et al., 1915; Haines,1921-1924; Verma et.al.,1994; Mudgal et. al., 1997) and by means of a comparison with herbarium.

## **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Information obtained from the analysis including the folk therapeutically data was compared with those of the atlas of medicinal plants used in folk medicine. 10 plant species belong to 06 families and 10 genera was reported with further emphasis on their vernacular

names, popular uses, parts used and methods of preparation. These plant species were arranged alphabetically by their families and botanical names (Table 1).

**Table-1: Therapeutically data of Sendhwa district Barwani M.P.**

Sn	Family	Species	Local name	Disease
1.	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait.) Ait. f.	Aak	Scorpion bite
2.	Balanitaceae	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> (L.) Del.	Hingot	Malaria
3.	Caesalpinaceae	<i>Senna occidentalis</i> (L.) Link	Chamariyo	Diabetes
4.	Leguminaceae	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L.	Mugfali	Scorpion bite
5.	Leguminaceae	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Jurung	Mouth ulcer
6.	Leguminaceae	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt	Ghetiyo	blood pressure
7.	Leguminaceae	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> (L.) Jeffrey	Shivlingi	skin diseases
8.	Leguminaceae	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> L.	Jangali loki	liver disorder
9.	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizzia amara</i> (Roxb.) Boiv.	Shisam	Jaundice
10.	Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia flavescens</i> Juss.	Gudgangda	Stomach disorder

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Human interaction with the flowering plants is a fundamental biological activity. As we know all living animals even human being rely on angiosperms for substance. The world 20,000 years ago was probably much more familiar with the local flora, in terms of species recognition than most people today because a local angiosperms flora offer a mosaic of valuable resources as food, medicine, etc. In the Some medicinal Plants of Sendhwa district Barwani Madhya Pradesh, India a total of 10 species, 10 genera recorded from the area. On this topic it is the pioneer research article.

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