

# Ethnomedicinal Importance of the Plants of District Burhanpur, M.P., India

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**Abstract:** *The present study was carried out in Burhanpur district of Madhya Pradesh, India to document the ethno medicinal uses of plants. A total of 135 species belonging to 128 genera and 59 families have been reported from study area. Which are commonly used by local people for food, fodder, etc. Ethno medicinally most important families are Zingiberaceae (5 species), Asteraceae (9 species), Solanaceae (6 species), Fabaceae (15 species), Euphorbiaceae (6 species) and Liliaceae with (8 species). A list of plant species along with their local names, English names, Botanical names, plant parts used and mode of application has been given.*

**Keywords:** Ethno medicinal survey, Burhanpur, Indigenous knowledge.

## 1. Introduction

Ethnobotany deals with studies among the tribal and rural people for recording their unique knowledge about plant wealth and for search of new resource of herbal drugs, edible plants and other aspect of plants, The research in the field of Ethnobotany in India was initiated by Dr. E.K.Janki Ammal from Botanical survey of India Solve time in mid-fifties, who made in tensitive studies on the food plants of certain tribes. The work is followed by Jain (1963, 1981 and 1991).

India is one of the twelve mega biodiversity country of the world, having rich vegetation with a wide variety of plants of medicinal value. In the world 85% of the traditional medicines used for primary health care are derived from plants. Herbal drugs obtained from plants are believed to be much safer in the treatment of various ailments (Mitalaya et. al, 2003). Man used wild plants to supply medicine, crafts and cosmetics to rural and urban area. In addition wild plants are a source of income and employment particularly in the rural areas (Balick, 1996, pascaline et al. 2011). Traditional medicine and ethno botanical information plays an important role in scientific research particularly when the literature and field work data have been properly evaluated plant have been associated with the health of mankind from times immemorial. They have been one of the important sources of medicines used by man from prehistoric times for relieving suffering and curing ailments. The early origins of traditional medicine must have had their roots in ethno botanical folklore (Shekhawat et al, 2012)

Madhya Pradesh has the largest area among the Indian state. It covers the central part of the country, where a no. of biodiversitically hot spot exist District Burhanpur is located between 21<sup>o</sup>50-21<sup>o</sup>. 37 N latitude and 75<sup>o</sup>.13-76<sup>o</sup>.48E longitude in M.P. Holy Tapti River (Surya Putri) is one of the major perennial rivers flowing towards west coast of India is an important source of fresh water to this region. The 720Km. long river originates near Multai in the Betul District of M.P. The Surya Putri kuwari Holy Tapti River flows to the west from historical Burhanpur. Burhanpur is glorified by nature having various holy ponds (Triveni sangam of Tapti, Utawali and Mona river) and elevated

satpura hills. The entire forest area, exquisite waterfalls (Mahal Gurara, Jammupani) and rich biodiversity make this place a great destination for both religious place a great destination for both religious minded people and the researchers.

## 2. Materials and Methodology

Reconnaissance surveys were under taken of some villages of dist. Burhanpur M.P. like that Bhatkheda, Jainabad, Chinchala, Asirgardh, Chandni, Nimbola, Basad, Raipura, Sarola, Mahal Gurara, Khaknar and adjacent areas of Burhanpur. Ethno medicinal information on the species was collected through interviewing local communities. The informants were vaidhyas, priests and village headman. The main tribal groups in this regions are Bhil, Bhilalas, Chamhar, Dhumakkar, Korku, Banjara Who commonly communicate through Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Sindhi, Panjabi, Urdu & Nimadi languages. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data on local plant names, uses, parts used and mode of application. Recorded plant species were identified with the help of experts, Local floras, and previous works & using standard literature (Hooker 1872-1897, Ray 1984, Mudgal 1997, Singh et at 2001, Sinha and Shukla 2007, Verma et at 1993).

## 3. Result and Discussion

The present communication documented 135 plant species belonging to 59 families under 128 genera that are being traditionally used in the area. The herbal remedies are effective against cuts and wounds, fever. Joint pain, headache, constipation, diarrhea, eye disorders, skin ailments, cough& cold anti dote for poisonous insects, stomach disorders, urinary troubles, liver complaints, digestive problems, Jaundice, asthma, bronchitis, inflammations and anemia, piles, mental disorders, Adnominal pain and bone fracture, paralysis, epilepsy, impotency, general weakness etc. In general Adiantum Philippense, Asparagus racemosus, Terminalia chebula are used in the treatment of leprosy, Terminalia chebula, Elaecarpus sphaericus and caesalpinia bonduc are used for the treatment of Joundice, Amaranthusspinosus (linn). used

in treatment of scorpion sting & snake bites. Chlorophytum arundinaceum used in the treatment of general weakness & Allium sativum used in coronary heart disease. Among the selected species ethno medicinally the maximum contribution was recorded for herbs with 58 species (42.96%) followed by trees with 46 species (34.07%), shrubs with 8 species (13.33%) and climbers with 12 species (08.88%), Figure=01. Among the selected species parts used wise contribution was maximum for whole plant with 38 species (29%), followed by roots with 29 species (21%), leaves with 35 species (26%), bark with 20 species (15%), seeds with 07 species (05%). The most commonly represented families were Fabaceae (15 species), Asteraceae (9 species), Liliaceae (8 species), Solanaceae (6 species), Euphorbiaceae (6 species), Zingiberaceae (5 species) etc. distribution of medicinal plants in 15 Villages of Dist. Burhanpur of M.P. is present in table-01.

#### 4. Conclusion

The present study provides information in Ethno medicinal uses of plant species in Burhanpur region. It is clear from the investigation that the local people have great expertise with the plants of their own environment. The occurrence of a number of economically important species has enhanced the conservation as well as socioeconomic values of the area particularly in view of religious aspect of the area. Furthermore, the over exploitation of species for fuel, medicine, wild edibles and house building may lead to decline of these species from the area.

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**Table 1:** Distribution of ethno medicinal plants in Dist Burhanpur M.P.

S.N.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family	Habit	Part used	Traditional uses
1	<i>Asparagus racemosum willd.</i>	Satavar	Liliaceae	CH	R	Weakness
2	<i>Amaranthus spinosus Linn.</i>	Chaulai	Amaranthaceae	H	L	Scorpion sting & snake bite
3	<i>Ammomum aromaticum Roxb.</i>	Kali elaichi	Zingiberaceae	H	S	Abdominal problems
4	<i>Allium tuberosum Roxb.</i>	Ban Lahsun	Liliaceae	H	L, B	Insect bite, cuts
5	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum DC.</i>	Gokhru	Asteraceae	H	W.P	Skin disease
6	<i>Abelmoschus mosehatus Medik</i>	Kasturi Bhindi	Malvaceae	H	L.S.	Cuts, wounds
7	<i>Begonia picta Linn</i>	Pattar Chatta	Begoniaceae	H	W.P.	Headaches
8	<i>Boerhavia Procumbens banks ex Roxb.</i>	Bishkhapra	Nyctaginaceae	H	W.P.	Dropsy, M.C.
9	<i>Butea superba Roxb.</i>	Chiula,	Fabaceae	C	S	Skin disease
10	<i>Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb</i>	Gatayan,	Caesalpiniaaceae	S	R.	Dysmenorrhea
11	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia Linn.</i>	banya suru	Casuarinaaceae	T	B,W.	Toothache
12	<i>Chlorophytum arundinaceum Bak.</i>	Safed Musli	Liliaceae	H	R	Diabetes
13	<i>Curcuma amada Roxb.</i>	Ainahaldi	Zingiberaceae	H	R	Leprosy
14	<i>Cyperus platyphyllus Rn. &amp; sehult.</i>	Jatimotha	yperaceae	H	W.P.	Fever
15	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera Linn.</i>	Khanima	Dioscoreaceae	C	T	Jaundice
16	<i>Duranta repens Linn</i>	Neelkanta	Verbeceae	S	F	Fever
17	<i>Elaeocarpus sphaericus (Gn.) Seh.</i>	Rudraksha	Elacocarpaceae	T	W.P.	Mental Dis.
18	<i>Ficus raemusa Linn.</i>	E-dustur	Moraceae	T	B	Mouth Diseases
19	<i>Hyptis suaveodens Linn. Poit.</i>	Bilytitulsi	Lamiaceae	H	W.P.	Skin Diseases
20	<i>Impatiens balsamina Linn.</i>	Gulmehndi	Balsaminaaceae	H	W.P.	Constipation
21	<i>Ixora coeinea Linn.</i>	Rukmani	Rubiaceae	S	W.P.	Skin Diseases
22	<i>Jatropha curcas Linn.</i>	Errand	euphorbiaceae	S	S.L.	Urinary Dis.
23	<i>Michelia champaea Linn.</i>	Champa	Magholiaceae	T	F	Burnin
24	<i>Mimosa pudica Linn.</i>	Chuimuni	Minosaeae	H	W.P.	Dysentery
25	<i>Mirabilis jalapa Linn</i>	Gulabbas	Nyctaginaceae	H	L	Jaundice
26	<i>Oxalis cormiculata Linn</i>	Tinpatiya	Oxalidaceae	H	W.P.	Dysentery

27	<i>Pandanus odoratissimus Roxb.</i>	Kevda Keora	Pandanaeae	T	W.P.	Skin Diseases
28	<i>Piperlongum Linn.</i>	H-pippali	Piperaceae	H	F	Cough
29	<i>Rula graveolens Linn.</i>	Sitab	Rutaceae	H	W.P.	Spasmodic pain
30	<i>Semecarpus ahaeardium L.</i>	Hilav	Anacardiaceae	T	F	Wounds
31	<i>Smilax zeylahiea Linn</i>	Chop Chini	Liliaceae	E	W.P.	Insanity
32	<i>Thalictrum foliosum De.</i>	Mameera	Ranunculaceae	H	R	Fever
33	<i>Vitis vinifera Linn.</i>	Munaka	Vitaceae	C	F	Vomiting
34	<i>Zea mays Linn.</i>	Makai	Poaceae	H	C	Diabetes
35	<i>Acacia catechu L.</i>	Katha	Mimosaceae	T.	B	Abdominal dis.
36	<i>Azadirachta Indica L.</i>	Neem	Meliaceae	T	P.L.	Anti Fungal
37	<i>Terminalia Chebula Retz.</i>	Chebulic	Combretaceae	T.	F	Cough
38	<i>Lausonia inermis (L.)</i>	E- Henna	Lythraeae	S	W.P.	Headache
39	<i>Carissia earandis (L)</i>	Karaunda	Euphorbiaceae	S	W.P.	Vitamin C
40	<i>Abelmoscus Eseulentus</i>	Okra	Malvaceae	H	F.	Digestive
41	<i>Vinka-rosea</i>	Sadabahar	Apocynaceae	H	L.	Digestive
42	<i>Curcuma domestica</i>	Valet	solanaceae	H	R.	Pain
43	<i>Datura metal L.</i>	Datura	Solanaceae	H	S.	Brain Pain
44	<i>Allium sativum</i>	garlic Lehsun	Liliaceae	H	R.	Coronary
45	<i>Zingiber officinale Rose</i>	Ginger	Zingiberaceae	H	R	Asthma
46	<i>Brassica alba</i>	Mustard	cruciferae	H	S	Cold
47	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Sarso	cruciferae	H	S	Muscular Pain
48	<i>Brassica campitric</i>	Peeli Sarso	cruciferae	H	S	Skeletal pain
49	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	coriander,	Umbelliferae	H	S	Nervous tension
50	<i>Citrusus lemu</i>	Nibu	Rutaceae	T	F	Cold & Flu
51	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Giloy	Menispermaceae	T.	S	Fever
52	<i>Mentha sp.</i>	Pudina	Lamiaceae	H	L	sexual disorder
53	<i>Cassia fistula L.</i>	Amltas	Caesalpinoceae	T	R.	Tonsil
54	<i>Tamarindus indica L.</i>	Imli	Caesalpinoceae	T	F	Jaundice
55	<i>Ficus carica Linn</i>	Anjeer	Moraceae	T	F	Constipation
56	<i>Withania Somnifera Dunal</i>	Asgand	Solanaceae	H	T	Lambert pain
57	<i>Embllica officinalis gaertn.</i>	Amla	Euphorbiaceae	T	F	Weakness
58	<i>Nigella sativa Linn.</i>	Kalonji	Ranunculaceae	T	S	Skin cleanness
59	<i>Sterculia urens Roxb.</i>	Katera gond	Sterculiaceae	T	B	Constipation
60	<i>Curecuma domestica Valet</i>	Termeric	Zingiberaceae	H	R	Swelling
61	<i>Allium sepa L.</i>	Onion	Liliaceae	H	B	E.N.T.
62	<i>Mangifera indica L.</i>	Mango	Anacardiaceae	T	L	Liver weakness
63	<i>Adbatoda zeylanica Medik</i>	Malabarnut	Acanthaceae	S	F	Asthma
64	<i>Sesbania grandifolia L. Poir</i>	Seshane	Fabaceae	T	F	Eye disorder
65	<i>Anacyclus pyretbrum DC</i>	Akarkara	Asteraceae	S	W.P.	Heart Diseases
66	<i>Linum usitatissium L</i>	Alsi	Liliaceae	H	S	Respiratory Dis.
67	<i>Psidium grajava L.</i>	Guava	Myrtaceae	T	L	Mental disorder
68	<i>Punica granatum L.</i>	Anaar	Pomegranaceae	T	F.F.	Swelling
69	<i>Clitorea ternatea</i>	Uprajila	Papilionaceae	T	S	Abdominal pain
70	<i>Terminalia bellirica (Gaeertn)</i>	Baheda	Combrataceae	T	F	Sightness of eye
71	<i>Eclipta alba L. Hassk.</i>	Bhangra	Asteraceae	T	L	Eye disorder
72	<i>Centella asiatica L. Urban</i>	Bramhi	Apiaceae	C	L	B.P.
73	<i>Jasminum grandiflorum L.</i>	Chameli	Oneaceae	C	L	Ear Diseases
74	<i>Cynodon dactylon (L.) pers</i>	Doob	Poaceae	H	L	Eye pain
75	<i>Euphorbia thymifolia L.</i>	Doodhi	Euphorbiaceae	C	L	Asthma
76	<i>Saccharum officinarum L.</i>	Ekh, Ganna	Poaceae	H	S	Jaundice
77	<i>Daucus L.var.sativa DC.</i>	Gagar	Apiaceae	H	R	Heart Diseases
78	<i>Tagetes erecta L.</i>	Genda	asteraceae	H	F	Toothache
79	<i>Tribulus terrestris L.</i>	Gakhru	Zygophyllaceae	C	F	Impotency
80	<i>Spbaeranthus indicus L.</i>	Gorakmundi	Asteraceae	H	F	Eye disorder
81	<i>Hibiscus rosa sinensis L.</i>	Gurhal	Malvaceae	T	F	Memory
82	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium L.</i>	Gudaudi	Asleraceae	T	F	MC
83	<i>Aloe vera L. Burm f.</i>	Gwarpatha	Liliaceae	H	R	Fever
84	<i>Curcuma longa L.</i>	Haldi	Zingiberaceae	H	R	Jaundice
85	<i>Syzygium cumini L. skeels</i>	Jamun	Myrtaceae	T	F	Jaundice
86	<i>Thevelia peruviana (pers) schum.</i>	Kaner	Apocynaceae	T	R	Eye Diseases
87	<i>Momordica charantia L.</i>	Karela	Cucurbitaceae	C	F	Jaundice
88	<i>Capricum amum L.</i>	Lalmirch	Solanaceae	H	F	Indigestion
89	<i>Raphanus sativus L.</i>	Muli	Brassicaceae	H	L	Jaundice
90	<i>Citrus aurantifolia Chr.</i>	Nimbu	Rutaceae	T	F	Insanaty
91	<i>Piper bette L.</i>	Paan	Piperaceae	C	L	Heart disorder
92	<i>Ficus religiosa L.</i>	Peepal	Moraceae	T	F	Insanaty
93	<i>Argemone mexicana L.</i>	Satyanashi	Papaveraceae	S	S	Urinary dis.

94	<i>Dalbergia Sissoo Roxb. ex. Dc.</i>	Shishum	Fabaceae	T	S	Skin Diseases
95	<i>Helianthum annus L.</i>	Surajmukhi	Asteraceae	H	S	Cholesterol
96	<i>Psidium guajava L.</i>	Amrood	Myrtaceae	T	F	Cough
97	<i>Cuscuta reflexa Roxb.</i>	Amarbel	Cuscutaceae	C	W.P.	Weakness
98	<i>Daucus carota L. var. sativa D.C.</i>	Carrot	Apiaceae	H	R	Heart Diseases
99	<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i>	Gaertn	Sapindaceae	T	F	Piles
100	<i>Antigonon leptopus Hook &amp; Am.</i>	Kagaj phool	Polygonaceae	S	L	Skin Diseases
101	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	Gram, Chana	Papilionaceae	H	S	Constipation
102	<i>Lens esculenta</i>	Lentil, Masur	-"	H	S	Constipation
103	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Gulmohar	Caesalpiniaceae	T	L	Rheumatism
104	<i>Bauhinia Variegata L.</i>	Kachnar	-"	T	B	Dysentary
105	<i>Carum copticum</i>	Ajwain	-"	T	S	Carminative
106	<i>Xanthium Strumarium</i>	Gokhru	Asteraceae	S	W.P.	Narvine
107	<i>Calotropis procera (Ait.) R.Br.</i>	Madar Aak	Aslepiadaceae	H	F.	Scabis
108	<i>Calotropis gigantia</i>	Safed Aak	-"	H	R.	Leprosy
109	<i>Solanum nigrum L.</i>	Makoi	Solanaceae	S	W.P.	Fever
110	<i>Solanum surattense brm f.</i>	Bhata Kateri	Solanaceae	S	R	Asthma
112	<i>Withania Somhifera (L.)</i>	Asgandh	Solanaceae	T	R	Weakness
113	<i>Ocimum Sanctum</i>	Tulsi	Labiatae	S	W.P.	Malaria
114	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i>	Ramatulsi	Lamiatae	S	W.P.	Malaria
115	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Krishna tulsi	-"	S	W.P.	Skin Diseases
116	<i>Mentha viridis</i>	Garden Mint	Lamiatae	H	W.P.	Carminative
117	<i>Ricinus communis (L.)</i>	Castor,	Euphrbiaceae	T	S	Skin Diseases
118	<i>Cajanus cajan (L.)</i>	Arhar	papilionaceae	S	S	Enzyme
119	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Papaya	Caricaceae	T	F	Anthelmintic
120	<i>Centella asiatica (L.)</i>	Brahmi	Umbelliferae	H	W.P.	Cure madness
121	<i>Trigonella foenum-graceum L.</i>	Methi	Papilionaeae	H	S	Carminative
122	<i>Althaca Rosea</i>	Holloy hock	Malvaceae	H	S	Cold & Cough
123	<i>Phyllanthus fraternas webster</i>	Aaula	Euphorbiceae	H	L	Jaundice
124	<i>Glycorrliza glabra L.</i>	Mulathi	Leguminosae	T	R	Cough
125	<i>Saraca indica</i>	Ashoka	Leguminosae	T	B	Uterine disorder
126	<i>Santalum album</i>	Chandan	Santalaeeae	T	W	Fever
127	<i>Cannabis sativa (L.)</i>	Bhang	canabeaceae	H	L	Dysentery
128	<i>Aegle marmelos (L.) correa</i>	Beel	Rutaceae	T	F	Dysentery
129	<i>Rosa indica</i>	Gulab	Rosaceae	H	F	Eye Diseases
130	<i>Mamordica charantia</i>	Karela	cucurbitaceae	H	F	Diabetes
131	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i>	Nagphani	Caclaceae	S	S	Skin Diseases
132	<i>Ficus bengalensis (L.)</i>	Bargad	Moraceae	T	B	Toothache
133	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Naryal	Palmaceae	T	F	Nutritive
134	<i>Vitex-nigundo L</i>	Nirgundi	Verbenaceae	S	B	Joint pain
135	<i>Trides procumbens</i>	Phuli	Asteraceae	H	W.P.	In wounds

\* **Abbreviations used:** H- Herb, S- Shrub, T-Tree, C- Climber.

\* **Part Used :** W.P.- Whole plant, B- Bark, Buds, F- Flower, S- Stem, L- Leaves, R- Root, Rhizome.