

Medicinal plants used in traditional system of medicine in tribal areas of Udaipura tehsile of Raisen Dist. of M.P. specially for wound healing and skin diseases

DINISHA MALVIYA, P.N. SHRIVASTAVA and R.C. SAXENA*

Department of Botany S.S.L. Jain P.G. College, Vidisha - 464 001 (India)

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INTRODUCTION

Udaipura tehsile is situated in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh and is bounded on the West by Bareilly, on the North by Silwani, on the South-East by Tendukhera of Narsinghpur Dist. and on the North-East by Deori of Sagar District. The average maximum temperature is 44°C and minimum 50°C. The annual rainfall is 1300mm normally. The total population of Udaipura tehsile is 311987, (According to survey of 2001).

Observation based on survey works

Main crops of Udaipura tehsile of Raisen District are wheat, gram and sugarcane. 90% villagers are having marginal land of agriculture; few of them have large agriculture land. The adivasi, which are dominated Gond and their sub-castes are mainly occupied with field labour, collecting fire wood and some forest based materials for their livelihood. During the course of one year period of research tenure, four visits have been carried out of the remote areas of Udaipura tehsile covering more than 7 villages. The information gathered from the adivasi of the area regarding use of local plants for skin and wound healing which is a common disease among the tribal communities in that area have been collected and made up-to-date scientifically (Table 1).

DISCUSSION

The important medicinal plants, which are mainly used in skin diseases and wound healing have been given above. The Udaipura tehsile of dist. Raisen is tribal dominating, which make use of local flora in their day to day activities mainly in gastrointestinal trouble, insect bites, bone fracture as well as for wound healing and skin disorder. The present paper is a part of our research work being carried out at S.S.L. Jain, College Vidisha for a survey of ethnomedicinal plants known to the tribals of Udaipura tehsile of Raisen dist. of (M.P.) specially for the plants pertaining wound healing and skin disorder belonging to 16 different families. Malvaceae is the only family being represented by 1 Genera and 3 species. Generally, they use roots of both Kanghi and Bariyari for wound healing and extract of whole plant of Jangli maithy in skin disorder. The plants collected are being analysed for their phytochemical constituents. Such type of work on ethnomedicinal plant of M.P. and adjoining area of Bundelkhand region have been carried out by Sahu(1982), Juneja *et al.* (2006) and Saxena (2001). The present report is in accordance with the views expressed by these workers that plants based on traditional knowledge is persisting fastly which needs to be given emphasis.

Table 1: Plants used in wound healing

S. No.	Local Name	Botanical Name	Family	Useful part	Mode of application
1.	Anantmool	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (Linn.)	Asclepidaceae	Leaves	Decoction of leaves used topically to wounds.
2.	Arjuna or Koha	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Wedd)	Combretaceae	Leaves	Paste of leaves applied on cuts.
3.	Sal	<i>Shorea robusta</i> (Gaertn.f.)	Dipterocarpaceae	Stem bark	Paste of stem bark applied externally to cut and wounds.
4.	Mehandi	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> (Linn.)	Lythraceae	Leaves	Paste of leaves used topically in cut and wounds.
5.	Kanghi	<i>Sida acuta</i> (Burm.)	Malvaceae	Roots	Poultise of fresh roots applied externally in wound.
6.	Bariyari	<i>Sida acuta</i> (Burm.)	Malvaceae	Roots	Juice of fresh roots applied topically on wound.
7.	Gular	<i>Ficus recemosa</i> (Linn.)	Moraceae	Bark	Decoction of bark is used topically for wound healing.
8.	Khatti-buti	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> (Linn)	Oxalidaceae	Whole plants	Plants juice applied topically cuts and wound.
9.	Vidya-nasan or Chaturang	<i>Lantana camara</i> (Linn.)	Verbenaceae	Whole plants	Decoction of whole plants used topically in cuts and wound.
10.	Hathpan	<i>Leea macrophylla</i> (Burm.)	Vitaceae	Roots	Paste of roots applied cut and wound specially in rainy season.

Table 2: Plants used in skin diseases

S. No.	Local name	Botanical name	Family	Useful part	Mode of application
1.	Pitpara	<i>Peristrophe-bicalyculata</i> (Nees.)	Acanthaceae	Leaves	Paste of leaves used topically in skin disorder.
2.	Indroju, Kallidudhi	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> (R.Br)	Apocynaceae	Bark, seed	Paste of Bark and seeds applied topically in skin diseases.
3.	Bhilma	<i>Semecarpus anacordium</i> (Linn.)	Anacardiaceae	Seeds fruits	Oil or extract of fruit applied topically in skin disorder.
4.	Semal	<i>Salmalia malabaria</i>	Bombacaceae	Stem bark	Powder of stem bark with muarard oil, applied topically in achens & pimples.
5.	Jangli maithy	<i>Sida spinosa</i> (Linn.)	Malvaceae	Whole plants	Extract of whole plants applied topically for skin infection.
6.	Gurbel	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.)	Menispermaceae	Stem bark, roots	Decoction of stem bark and roots applied topically in skin disorders.
7.	Keoti	<i>Ventilago maderaspatana</i> (Gaertn.)	Rhamnaceae	Stem bark	Power of stem bark mixed with ginger oil and used in skin disorders.
8.	Makoy	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> (Linn.)	Solanaceae	Leaves, stem	Leaves and stem decoction used topically in eczema.

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