

Medicinal plants From The Wardha District Of Maharashtra Used To Treat Human Dysentery.

Banginwar Y.S¹, Dawande A. Y² and Jadhao A.B

^{1,2}Department of Microbiology

Department of Botany

Arts and Science College, Pulgaon Dist -Wardha(M.S)

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ABSTRACT:

People use a variety of medicinal plants to treat a range of human illnesses. The author has conducted a thorough study of residents in the Wardha district regarding the recognition and applications of medicinal plants. The information that the current researcher has gathered relates to the botanical features of medicinal plants, including their scientific and local names, habitats, behaviors, and medicinal portions that are employed as treatments for a variety of human disorders. As a treatment for human dysentery, it has been noted that the villagers use approximately 45 herbs from 34 families. There are 15 herbs, 11 shrubs, 21 trees, 3 climbers, and 2 twiner plants among them. The current paper discusses the traditional uses of the Wardha district's flora diversity as anti-dysentery medications.

Keywords: Medicinal plants, Wardha district, anti-dysentery, ethnobotany, etc.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Traditional medicines have been used by humans to treat illnesses since the beginning of time. Due to its safe administration without producing any adverse effects, traditional medications derived from medicinal plants have attracted a lot of attention in recent years. Because of this, scientific professionals from various parts of the world have stressed the urgent necessity for documenting and conserving inherited information about medicinal plants.

The Vidarbha region's Amravati-Wardha district is situated in the center of India. The current researcher has compiled data on a variety of medicinal plants from diverse families that the locals of Amravati- Wardha district employ as a preventative measure against human diarrhea. This paper highlights the traditional botanical features and therapeutic applications of various plants.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

During 2021–2022, a thorough survey and additional field visits were conducted in the rural villages scattered throughout the Amravati Wardha district. Through group talks, it was possible to get knowledge from the local practitioners about medicinal plants, their local names, customs, and usage in the treatment of various human disorders.

The plants were identified using the Hooker (1872 1877) Cooke (1967), Naik (1998), and Singh and Karthikeyan (2000, which were used to identify the specimens that were collected from the fields.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:-

There are many different groups of people dispersed in rural villages who have access to useful information about medicinal plants, but it is rarely passed down to these people's future generations (Pal, 1980 Satapathy, 2010). For pharmacological and phytochemical investigations, the data gathered by the current investigator would be helpful in the following. As well as being used to treat diarrhea, bleeding dysentery, and chronic dysentery, medicinal plants were also employed to spread the disease. It was seen that the villagers either use the majority of the therapeutic plants as they naturally occur or save the freshly collected plant parts each year for the off-seasons. The information provided in this article will be useful for both the usage of natural remedies and the creation of low-cost natural remedy formulations for people. Some of the authors worked in the same field such as Banginwar et.al (2003) and Jadhao et.al (2004) attempted it. In the Wardha district, a list of medicinal plants and the parts of those plants that are utilized as treatments for human dysentery is shown in Table 1.

Sr. No	Botanical name	Local name	Family	Habit	Medicinal part	Remedy
1	Acacia farnesiana	Devbabhul	Mimosaceae	Tree	Green pods	Dysentery
2	Acacia leucophloea (Roxb)	Hivar	Mimosaceae	Tree	Bark	Dysentery
3	Acacia nilotica (L.)	Babul	Mimosaceae	Tree	Legume	Blood dysentery
4	Bauhinia purpurea	Rakta-kanchan	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Flowers	Blood dysentery
5	Bauhinia variegata (L.)	Apta	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Dried buds	Dysentery
6	Butea monosperma (Lam.)	Palas	Fabaceae	Tree	Gum	Dysentery
7	Chlorophytum tuberosum (Roxb.)	Safed musali	Liliaceae	Herb	Root	Dysentery
8	Crotalaria juncea L.	Boru	Fabaceae	Shrub	Seeds	Dysentery
9	Cullen corylifolium (L.)	Bawachi	Fabaceae	Herb	Leaves	Dysentery
10	Dioscorea bulbifera L	Akashwel, Kadu-kand,	Dioscoreaceae	Herb, twinning	Tuber/ Fruits	Dysentery
11	Euphorbia thymifolia	Dhakti-dudhi	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Plant extract/leaves	Dysentery
12	Ficus bengalensis	Wad	Moraceae	Tree	Fruits, buds	Dysentery
13	Ficus hispida L. f	Bhuiambar	Moraceae	Tree	Fruits, seeds and bark	Dysentery
14	Ficus racemosa L.	Umbar	Moraceae	Tree	Bark/Fruits	Dysentery
15	Foeniculum vulgare Mill.	Sop, Badishep	Apiaceae	Herb	Fruits	Dysentery
16	Grewia hirsuta Vahl	Gaturlu, Kirmid	Tiliaceae	Shrub	Fruit	Dysentery.
17	Jatropha curcas L	Chandrajyoti	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub.	Root Bark	Chronic dysentery
18	Limonia acidissima	Kawath	Rutaceae	Tree	Fruit	Dysentery
19	Malvastrum coromandanicum	Petari	Malvaceae	Herb	Stem	Dysentery
20	Mangifera indica	Amba	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Ripe fruits	Dysentery
21	Maytenus senegalensis	Bharati	Celastraceae	Shrub, tall	Root/ Leaf ash	Dysentery
22	Murraya koenigii	Kadhipatta	Rutaceae	Tree	Bark/ leaves/ fruits	Dysentery

23	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i>	Parijatak	Oleaceae	Tree	Bark	Dysentery
24	<i>Nymphaeanouchali</i> var.	Janglikamal	Nymphaea	Herb	Whole plant	Dysentery
25	<i>Opuntiaelatiar</i>	Niwdung	Cactaceae	Shrub	Latex in sugar	Dysentery
26	<i>Paracalyxscariosa</i> (Roxb.)	Ranghevada	Fabaceae	Shrub	Root decoction	Dysentery / blood dysentery
27	<i>Partheniumhystero-phorus</i> L	GajarGawat	Asteraceae	Herb	Root decoction	Dysentery
28	<i>Pisumsativum</i>	Vatana	Fabaceae	Climber	Raw seeds	Dysentery
29	<i>Pterocarpusmarsupium</i> Rox.	Bijja, Bibla,	Fabaceae	Tree	Cold extract	Dysentery
30	<i>Rumexdentatus</i> L.	Ambatchuka	Polygonaceae	Herb	Roasted seeds	Dysentery,
31	<i>Santalumalbum</i> .L	Chandan	Santalaceae	Tree	Wood	Dysentery
32	<i>Saracaasoca</i> (Roxb.)	Ashok	Caesalpinacea e	Tree	Bark/ Flowers	Dysentery /blood dysentery
33	<i>Schleicheraoleosa</i> (Lour.)	Kusumb	Sapindaceae	Tree	Bark juice	Dysentery
34	<i>Scopariadulcis</i> L.	Utari	Scrophulariac ae	Herb	Roots/Leaves	Dysentery
35	<i>Sesamumlatum</i> Th.	Til, Rantil	Pedaliaceae	Shrub	Seeds	Chronic dysentery
36	<i>Sidacordifolia</i> L.	Bala	Malvaceae	Shrub	Root infusion	Chronic dysentery
37	<i>Smilax aspera</i> L	Ghotwel	Smilaxaceae	Climbing shrub,	Root	Dysentery
38	<i>Syzygiumcumini</i> (L)	Jambhul	Myrtaceae	Tree	Leaves	Dysentery
39	<i>Tabernaemontanadivaricata</i>	Swastik, Tagar	Apocynaceae	Shrub, large bushy	Root	Dysentery
40	<i>Terminaliacuneata</i> L.	Arjun	Combretaceae	Tree	Fruits and Bark	Dysentery
41	<i>Trichodermaindicu</i> m	Kodasi	Boraginaceae	Herb	Root decoction	Dysentery
42	<i>Tridaxprocumbens</i>	Kambarmodi	Asteraceae	Herb	Leaves	Dysentery

43	Tylophora indica	Antamul,	Asclepiadaceae	Twinner,	Root and Leaves decoction	Dysentery
44	Wrightia tinctoria	Paradi, Kalkuda	Apocynaceae	Tree	Leaves	Dysentery
45	Ziziphora oenophylla	Yeruni, Yeruni	Rhamnaceae	Shrub	Stem bark	Dysentery

Table 1- shows details of different plant species, their botanical name, common names, parts used, etc.

IV. CONCLUSION

In Table 1, information on the botanical and regional names of medicinal plants, their families, habits, and medicinal parts used as treatments for human dysentery are listed. According to observations, the villagers use approximately 45 herbs from 34 families as a treatment for human dysentery. About 42 plants belonging to 34 families are used by villagers in Wardha district as a remedy against Human dysentery. These include 15 herbs, 11 shrubs, 21 trees, 3 climbers, and 2 twinner plants.

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