

## Medicinal plant from Silewani area, Th. Sausar, district Chhindwara, M.P. India

■ OMKAR BAWISTALE

### SUMMARY

The present paper reports medicinal plant from Silewani area, Th. Sausar district Chhindwara Madhya-Pradesh. Various medicinal plants being taken by tribal were recorded here. 31 plants with LOCAL name, family, uses have been given here in alphabetical order.

**Key Words** : Medicinal plant, Silewani area

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In the southern parts of Madhya Pradesh, there is District called Chhindwara. Chhindwara is a forest District. This district is separated in to four forests zones. North, South, East and Production. Area of the Chhindwara district is 11824 sq. m. Chhindwara H.Q. is located about 365 km. of the Bhopal the Capital of Madhya-Pradesh. Chhindwara district range between 21. 28°N. – 22.49°N and 78.10°-79.28°E. Silewani Ghat (area) is situated at Chhindwara to Nagpur road about 32 km. Away from Chhindwara. Forest nursery and eco campus include this area.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fieldwork was conducted through out the forest areas of Silewani regions. First hand information was gathered from LOCAL people about the plants in their daily uses. The information was rechecked in subsequent visits. The doubtful data were removed; voucher specimens related to medicinal uses were collected. These were identified with the help of flora (Rai, 1987, 89; Jain, 1991; Jain and Tarafdar, 1970). In the following enumeration, plant are arranged alphabetically by their Latin names followed by family in parentheses and is followed by vernacular names in inverted comma and it is

then followed by a brief description of the medical plants. Voucher specimens were deposited at department of botany Dr. Harisingh Gour University Sagar M.P. India.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results are presented below according to objectives of the study :

#### Enumeration :

- *Aegle marmelous* Linn. Family: Rutaceae, LOCAL name: Bel  
Use: Dysentery, diabetes, jaundice, vomiting,
- *Adhatoda zeylanica* Medic. Family: Rutaceae, LOCAL name: Adusa.  
Use: Cough, chronic, bronchitis, asthma, respiratory disorder, antipyretic, jaundice.
- *Adansonia digitata* Lin. Family: Bombaceae, LOCAL name: Gorakh Emli  
Use: Leaves are useful in curing swelling and burning sensation, Bark in malarial fever, pulp in thirst.
- *Annona squaesa* Linn. Family: Annonaceae, LOCAL name: Sitaphal, Sharifa  
Use: Fruit used against cancer and tumor, pasts of leaves is applied on ulcer, root is use in cold.
- *Bauhinia variegata* Linn. Family: Caesalpinaceae, LOCAL name: Kachanar

#### AUTHOR TO BE CONTACTED

OMKAR BAWISTALE, Department of Botany, Dr. H. S. Gour Central University, SAGAR (M.P.) INDIA  
E-mail: Omkarji\_bawistale1982@rediffmail.com

- Use: Flower in scrofula diabetes, stem bark in skin disease, ulcer, intestinal worms, asthma.
- *Calotropis procera* R.Br. Family: Asclepidaceae, LOCAL name: Ack, Madar  
Use: Skin diseases, leucoderma ulcer, leaves useful in asthma.
  - *Cassia fistula* Linn. Family: Caesalpiniaceae, LOCAL name: Amaltas  
Use: Juice of leaves cured ringworms, facial paralysis, flatulence skin diseases.
  - *Celosia argentea* Linn. Family: Amaranthaceae, LOCAL name: Murga  
Use: Seeds are useful in diarrhoea, dysuria seminal disease, kappa pitashamak.
  - *Cholophytum tuberosum* Sant. Family: Lilliaceae, LOCAL name: Safed musli  
Use: Piles, union of fractures, irregular menstruation, asthma, treatment of eye, juice of plant given internally and applied externally of fractured bone.
  - *Clerodendron serratum* Spreng Family: Verbenaceae, LOCAL Name: Agia,  
Use: malarial fever, catarrhal affections, asthma, cough, dropsy, cholera, skin disease.
  - *Dioscorea bulbifera* Linn. Family: Dioscariaceae, LOCAL name: Mataroo,  
Use: Fruits are used in diarrhoea with blood dysentery; abdominal pain, piles, skin disease improves sperms, age compulsion also used in curing cough.
  - *Curculigo orchioides* Gaerth. Family: Amaryllidaceae, LOCAL name: Kali musli  
Use: Piles, diarrhoea, gonorrhoea, sexual debility, jaundice, calic disuria leucoderma.
  - *Cuscuta reflexa* Roxb. Family: Convolvulaceae LOCAL name: Amarbel  
Use: Insanity, intestinal, worms, eczema, cough, constipation, heart disease, paralysis.
  - *Dalbergia sissco* Roxb. Family: Fabaceae LOCAL name: Shhisham  
Use: Skin diseases, leprosy, leucoderma, urinary disease, dyserasia, ulcer worms.
  - *Datura stramonium* Lin. Family: Solanaceae LOCAL name: Dhatura  
Use: Juice of plant applied to scalp for curing dandruff and loss of hair, juice of flower cures earache, paste of leaves applied on boils and sores.
  - *Ficus glomerata* Roxb. Family: Moraceae LOCAL name: Gular, umar  
Use: Diabetes, cooling, blood purification, small pox, mucusularpain genital disorder.
  - *Ficus religiosa* Linn. Family: Moraceae LOCAL name: Pipal.  
Use: In fusion of barking ulcer skin disease young leaves crushed with wet flour of wheat applied on skin eruption and swellings, sterilizes women for long time.
  - *Jatropha curcus* Linn. Family: Euphorbiaceae, LOCAL name: Ratanjot, Chandrajot,  
Use: Seed oil applied externally on chronic rheumatism, skin disease root bark applied in rheumatism, cough, twig used as datun for swelling gum.
  - *Lawsonia unarms* Linn. Family: Lythraceae, LOCAL name: Mehndi,  
Use: Headache, lumbago, hemicrania, ulcer, disease of spleen, fervors growth of hairs also useful in leucoderma and cough, various skin diseases.
  - *Mentha spicata* Linn. Family: Lamiaceae, LOCAL name: Pudina.  
Use: Anti fertility, anti ouvalatory, useful in dyspepsia, cold chronic fever.
  - *Nerium indicum* Mill. Family: Apocynaceae, LOCAL name: Kaner  
Use: Leprosy, ulcer, piles, polyuria, hypotensive, cardio tonic, anti cancer, anti-inflammatory.
  - *Occium basilicum* Linn. Family: Lamiaceae, LOCAL name: Jangli tulsi  
Use: Whole plant in: gonorrhoea dysentery, chronic diarrhoea also useful to dissolve renal calculi ulcer, snake venom disuria.
  - *Ocimum canum* Syn. Family: Lamiaceae, Local name: Kali tulsi  
Use: Malarial fever, tuberculosis, diabetes, asthma, urine-parasitic, antispasmodic, paste of leaves in ringworm,
  - *Psidium guajava* Linn. Family: Myrtaceae, Local name: Jam.  
Use: Cooling, laxative tonic, thirst fever, burning sensation, colic bleeding gum, anti-emetic.
  - *Quisqualis indica* Linn. Family: Combretaceae, Local name: Madhumalti  
Use: Ripe and roasted seed are used in diarrhoea, fever and rickets in oil applied on parasitic.
  - *Ricinus communis* Linn. Family: Euphorbiaceae, Local name: Arand.  
Use: Fruit used in skin diseases, jaundice, eye diseases, and nervous disease
  - *Santalum album* Linn. Family: Santalaceae, Local name: Chandan.  
Use: Fever scorbutic, thirst, vomiting, dysentery skin diseases leprosy, and cough.
  - *Syzygium cumini* Skeels Syn. Family: Myritaceae, Local name: Jamun.  
Use: leaves diarrhoea, dysentery, menorrhagia, anaemia, fruit- antibacterial, antibiotic,
  - *Tamarindus indicia* Linn. Family: Leguminosae, Local name: Imli.  
Use: Ripe fruit causes gastric stimulant, dyscrasia anathematic, carminative, digestive liver tonic, leaves

useful in bleeding piles and disuria.

- *Terminallia arjuna* Roxb. Family: Combretaceae, Local name: Kahua

Use: Significantly effective on cardiovascular system, tuberculosis, cough, dysentery, fever, ulcer,

- *Tribulus terrestris* Linn. Family: Zygophyllaceae, Local name: Gokhru

Use: Nephritis, urinary, culculii, seminal ability, cough, asthma, Heart disease.

Survey provides Silewani region uses about 31 plants various ailments, the plant are discuses fever, tonic, ulcer, asthma, snake bite, respiratory disease etc. there is a greater need to develop a garden of medicinal plants of area, some of the plant of forest nursery of Amla Th. Sausar dist. Chhindwara.

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