

Ethno botanical uses some medicinal plants for treatment of various ailments.

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Abstract

There has been phenomenal development in the modern system of medicine in 21st century especially in synthesizing large number of active constituents of plants. This has led to the declining trend in the use of medicinal plants and crude drugs in the developing countries. However, plants occupy an important drugs used in modern medicine. Lately developed countries also realized the fact that herbal medicine are generally safe and free from side effect uses of plants or medicinal remedies is an integral parts of an Indian cultural life and this is unlikely to change in the years to come .An Ethno botanical observation of plants used for the treatment of various health problems was carried out..

Keywords: - Ailments, *Butea monosperma*, *Madhuca indica*, *Mimusops elengi* and *Syzygium cumini*

1. Introduction

Indian sub-continent is a rich source of plant and animal wealth, which is due to its varied geographical and agro-climatic regions. Besides its varied biodiversity, it has a diverse cultural heritage too. Though at present Indian health care delivery consists of both traditional and modern systems of medicines, both organized traditional systems of medicine like Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and unorganized systems like folk medicine have been flourishing well. Ayurveda and Siddha are of Indian origin and accounted for about 60% health care delivery in general and 75% of rural Indian population depends on these traditional systems. These two systems of medicine use plants, minerals, metals and animals as source of drugs, plants being the major source.

It is estimated that roughly 1500 plant species in Ayurveda and 1200 plant species in Siddha have been used for drug preparation [1],[2]. In Indian folk medicine use, about 7500 plant species are recorded as medicinal plants [3]. Though the Indian traditional systems of medicine are time-tested and practiced successfully from time immemorial, there is lack of standardization with regard to identity of crude drugs, methods of preparation and quality of finished products. Standardization of herbal drugs is most desirable at this time when world- wide interest on herbal medicine has gained momentum. Besides lack of standardization, unscrupulous commercial practice of adulterating and substituting the genuine herbal drugs are posing great hurdle in popularizing the time-tested herbal-based traditional medicine. To achieve WHO's proclamation of "Health for all by 2000 AD" traditional medical systems have to be strengthened and popularized within the shortest possible time. Standardization of herbal medicine has the key to achieve this aim.

2. Material Methods

Ethno botanical observation of plants used for the treatment of various health problems was carried out

Villages of Malegaon. The data have been collected from local people vaidyas, herbal doctor, and elderly people through an interview. Information collected has revealed of three different families Fabaceae, Myrtaceae and Sapotaceae.

3. Results and Discussion

Butea monosperma (Palas), *Madhuca indica* (Mahua), *Mimusops elengi* (Bakul) and *Syzygium cumini* (Jabul) Leaves, bark and fruit are the commonest parts of plants used, while decoction and paste are the main method of preparation.

3.1 *Butea monosperma* (Lamk.) Taub.- (Palas)

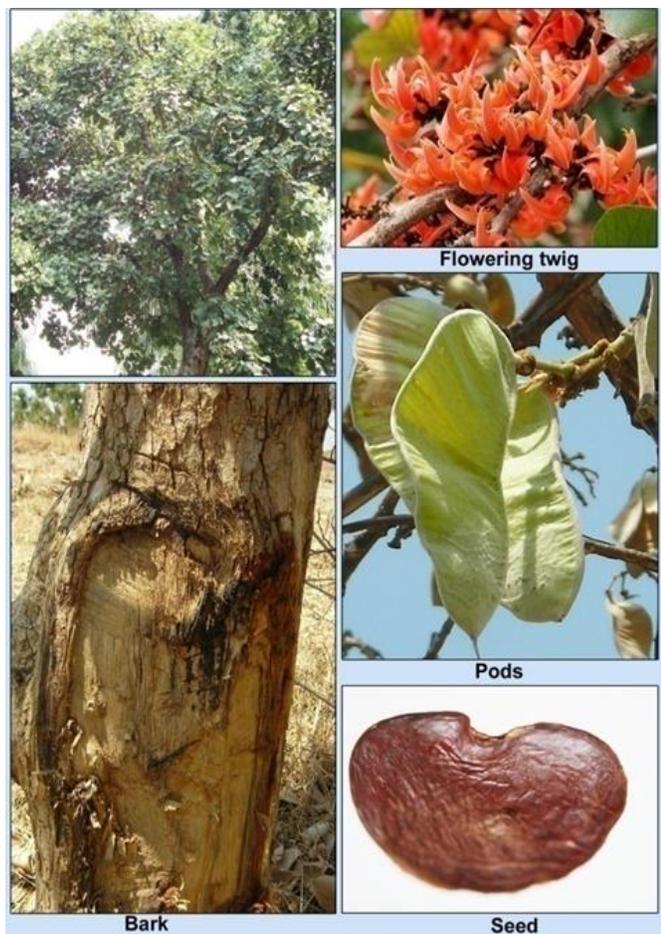
Description:

Deciduous trees, 12-15 m tall; bark ash - coloured, branched irregular; Leaves 3-foliolate long, swollen at base; stipules linear -lanceolate, obtuse, glabrous above, densely grey silky beneath, Flowers densely brown velvety; bracts and lanceolate. Corolla salmon or orange colored, clothed outside with silvery hairs. Pods stalked oblong, 1 seeded, reticulate veined.

Flowering: March and Fruiting: June

Table 1:

Plant parts	Medicinal uses of <i>Butea monosperma</i>
leaf	Appetizer, carminative, anthelmintic, antimicrobial, aphrodisiac, tonic, lessens, inflammation, cures boils and piles. Petiole is used to cure cough, cold and stomach disorders.
bark	Antitumor, antiulcer, antihelmintic, acrid, bitter, laxative, useful in fractures of the bones, dysentery, piles, hydrocele, biliousness, liver disorder, and it also purifies blood.
Flowers	Astringent, leprosy, skin diseases, burning sensation, in eye diseases, aphrodisiac, expectorant, tonic, diuretic, and good in biliousness, inflammation. In enlargement of spleen. Flowers are depurative, as a poultice they are used to disperse swelling and to promote menstrual flow.
Ash	Young branch ash is prescribed in combination with other drugs in case of scorpion sting
Gum	Astringent, depurative and useful in diarrhoea, haemorrhoids, haemoptysis, haematemesis, leprosy, skin diseases



Butea monosperma (Lamk.)



Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeel. (Jambul)

3.2 *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeel. (Jambul)

Description

Trees reaching 20 m in height; bark ash - white; Leaves opposite oblong- elliptic, rounded or acute at base, acuminate. Flowers in paniculate cyme arising from old

leaf scars; peduncle short. With cup- shaped limb, Petal white, Stamens exerted. Fruits dark violet, globose, smooth, variable in size, crowded. Seed solitary, globose or oblong grayish brown.

Flowering: March; **Fruiting:** July

Table 2:

Plant parts	Medicinal uses of <i>Syzygium cumini</i>
leaf	Diabetes, dysentery, skin diseases, possess hypoglycemic, antibacterial, anti-HIV activity and anti-diarrhea
Bark	Dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhea, enema, asthma, bronchitis, gargled, mouthwash, astringent, mouth ulcerations, spongy gums, stomatitis.
Flowers	Antioxidant properties.
Fruit	Tonic for the brain and for liver problems, as anti astringent, and digestive and diuretic,
Seeds	Anti inflammatory, anti-diabetic and analgesic activities and also for central nervous system activity.
Ash	Spread over local inflammations, blended with oil in burns.

3.3 *Madhuca indica* Gmel

Description

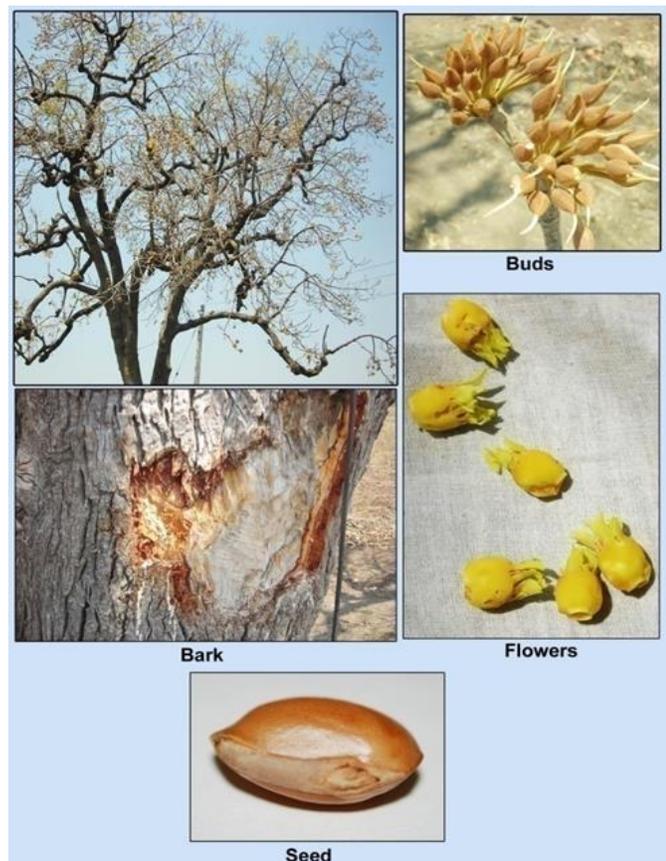
Large deciduous trees, 15-30m tall; bark pale brown; sap milky. leaves alternate often clustered at the ends of branchlets, elliptic to ovate, rounded or acute at base, glabrous when mature, densely pubescent, caduceus.

Flower in dense fascicles, terminal or from axils of fallen leaves, Corolla cream-colored, ovate lanceolate acute. Stamens 20-30; anther 2 series. Fruit ovoid-ellipsoid, polished, brown.

Flowering: January and Fruiting: April

Table 3:

Plant parts	Medicinal uses of <i>Madhuca indica</i>
leaf	Eczema, swelling and inflammation, dressing for burns and scalds, laxative.
Bark	Astringent and tonic, rheumatic diseases, decoction is good in diabetes, bleeding and spongy gums, treatment of acute and chronic tonsilitis, smoothing the skin,
Flowers	Healing, astringent, tonic, appetizer, bronchitis, cough, secretion of milk in nursing mothers, local wine, asthma.
Fruit	Dressing for burns and scalds., skin diseases
Ash	Piles



Madhuca indica Gmel



Mimosaops elengi L. (Bakul)

3.4 *Mimusops elengi* L. (Bakul)

Description

Evergreen trees 5-8m tall; bark smooth, scaly; branched compact, glabrous. Leaves alternate elliptical-lanceolate, acute or rounded at based, entire shortly acuminate. Flower fragrant, solitary of 2-6 from leaf axis, Corolla white, slightly exceeding the calyx; tube

short linear -oblong, 8-10 mm long, Stamens 8 , alternating with lanceolate- acuminate staminodes. Ovary silky pubescent, Barries ovoid, yellow when ripe. Seedes solitary, ovoid, compressed, brown.

Flowering: January and Fruiting: July

Table 4:

Plant parts	Medicinal uses of <i>Mimusops elengi</i>
leaf	Antibacterial , antifungal, therapeutic uses as cardiotoxic, alexipharmic, stomachic, anthelmintic and astringent
bark	Astringent, cooling, anthelmintic, tonic. dental ailments like bleeding gum's, pyorrhea, dental caries and loose teeth., burn sites, wounds, sores and ulcers, urinary infections, respiratory infections, external ear infections and eye infections, tooth brushes, and in cystorrhoea, diarrhea and dysentery, increase fertility in women and antiulcer activity.
Flowers	Against heart diseases, leucorrhoea, antidiuretic in polyuria and antitoxin. strong fever, headache pain in the neck, shoulders and other parts of the body occurs.
Fruit	Headache, lotion for wounds and ulcers, in chronic dysentery, constipations, lotion for wounds and ulcers; brain tonic. heart diseases
Seed	Premature ejaculations, antidiuretic in polyuria

The selected plants are edible like (Jambul), ornamental (bakul), these plants are commonly available and medicinally useful in this geographical area and this study would form a foundation for understanding the pharmacological and therapeutically effectiveness.

4. Conclusion

Medicinal plants continue to be an important therapeutic aid for alleviating the ailments of humankind. The search for eternal health and longevity and for remedies to relieve pain and discomfort drove early man to explore his immediate natural surroundings and led to the use of many plants, animal products, and minerals, etc. and the development of a variety of therapeutic agents. Today, there is a renewed interest in traditional medicine and an increasing demand for more drugs from plant sources. This revival of interest in plant-derived drugs is mainly due to the

current widespread belief that "green medicine" is safe and more dependable than the costly synthetic drugs, many of which have adverse side effects.

Medicinal plants used in local healthcare traditions are gradually becoming extinct due to over utilization, population explosion and for other anthropogenic reasons. In order to reverse this trend domestication of these medicinal plants is of almost important.

The present study offers a model for studying the relationship between plant and people, within the context of traditional medicinal system. Thus study also generated a broad spectrum of information concerning medicine plants for various ailments used by people .Traditional medicines also have the potential to form the basis of Pharmaceutical drug for the treatment of arrange of diseases. Thus, the loss of the potentially valuable genetic resource ultimately affects the whole society.

Conflicts of interest: The authors stated that no conflicts of interest.

5. References

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