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Medicinal Plants Used to Cure the Cattle Diseases found in Jaitpur, Jaisingnagar and Beohari Forests of Shahdol District of Madhya Pradesh, India

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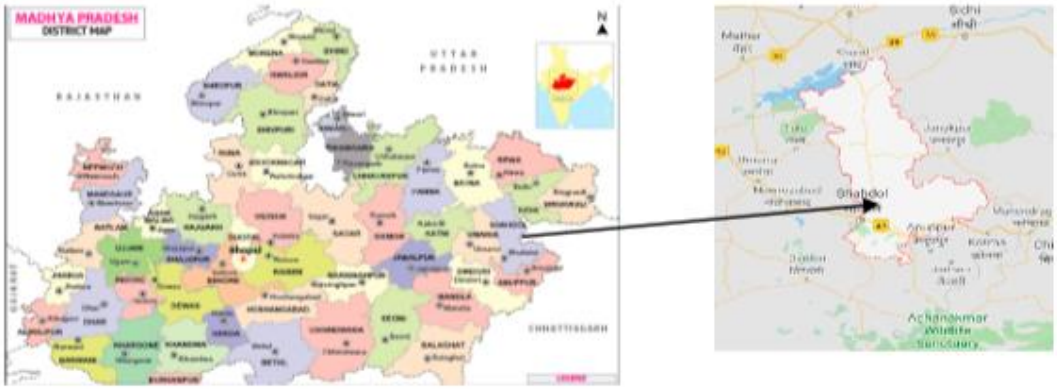
Abstract: *Plants have formed the basis of sophisticated traditional medicine systems that have been in existence for thousands of years and continue to provide mankind with new remedies. The objective of this study is to enumerate a variety of plants, that are very much helpful and used for medicinal purpose by the native residents of tribal areas of Shahdol district of Madhya Pradesh, India.*

Keywords: Medicinal Plants

I. INTRODUCTION



Map: Location map of Madhya Pradesh And study area of Shahdol.

Plant have been utilized as medicines for thousands of years (Samuelsson, 2004). These medicines initially took the form of crude drugs such as tinctures, teas, poultices, powders and other herbal formulations (Balick and Cox, 1997; Samuelsson, 2004). The specific plants to be used and the methods of application for particular ailments were passed down through oral tradition. Eventually information regarding medicinal plants was recorded in herbal phamacopoeias (Balunas, 2005).

Modern allopathic medicine has its roots in ancient medicine, and it is likely that many important new remedies will be discovered and commercialized in the future, as it has been till now, by following the leads provided by traditional knowledge and experiences. While European traditions are particularly well known and have had a strong influence on modern western pharmacognosy, almost all societies have well-established herbal traditions, some of which have hardly been studied at all. The study of these traditions will not only provide an insight into how the field has developed but it is also a fascinating example of our ability to develop a diversity of cultural practices. In some countries, the use of medicinal plants is often associated with craft and superstition, because people do not have the scientific insight to explain and predict the curative action of plants. One example of such an irrational concept is the Doctrine of Signatures, elements of which are found in many of the healing cultures of the world (Boehme, 1982). It is based on the assumption that the appearance of plants may give clues to their medicinal properties it is interpreted as God's signature on the plant. Red juice and sap, for example, is associated with blood and menstrual ailments, yellow flowers with bile and jaundice; the human shape of certain roots with the female form of fertility and so on. Sometimes this concept

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however, worked; *Chelidoniummajus*, contains yellow flowers and a yellow alkaloid containing latex and has been used successfully to treat jaundice (Gurib-Fakim, 2006).

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A planned field work of each village of the tribal area were touched and the entire region was covered. The medicinal plants were collected in their natural habitat. Emphasis were given to collect the herbs in their flowering and fruiting stage.

Diagnostic features like occurrence, status, local name, medicinal uses, religious aspects and conservational strategies were noted in the field book. Reports of the rural physicians, medicine men and other knowledgeable people were also recorded. Three voucher specimens of each medicinally important plant were collected and numbered. These specimens were kept in the field press for the preparation of herbarium as per method suggested by Jain and Rao (1978) and Agrawal (1983). In an effort to quantity the medicinal plants, a questionnaire (Appendix) was designed. The questionnaire and voucher specimens formed on the basis of interview of some selected rural physicians. The questionnaire is based on the articles of Johns *et al.* (1990) and Phillips and Gentry (1993).

The tribal people know a large number of plants, with their local name and medicinal importance. However, in some cases the name varies from place to place and person to person. Among the many names, the most popular name is chosen here and it compared with the floristic literatures (Kiritikar and Basu, 1938; Verma*et al.,* 1985; Oommachan and Shrivasteva, 1996) Since the inhabitant of the study area prefer to speak, Bagheli, hence Bagheli name is also mentioned.

Laboratory work includes the calculation of Phytosociological data processing, study of morphological features, dissection, identification, matching, mounting and preservation of medicinal plants. After the laboratory work, herbariums of the specimans were prepared.

The specimens were dissected and identified with the help of floristic literatures (Verma*et al.* 1985; Oommachan and Shrivastena, 1996; Mudgal*et al.,* 1997). Flora of British (Hooker, 1872-1897) and Flora of Upper Gangetic Plain (Duthie, 1960) were also referred for the cross verification. Different specimens were studied more critically and thoroughly. The help of knowledgeable taxonomists of SFRI, Jabalpur and BSI, Central Circle, Allahabad were sought to verify the identification. The specimens were also compared with the available herbarium of the above institute.

Every effort has been made to assign the correct botanical name. In general Verma*et al.* (1985), Jain (1991), Oomachan and Shrivasteva (1996) and Mugdel*et al.* (1997) have been followed for the scientific name of the species. Synonymies of the botanical name have been also mentioned in some cases.

III. RESULTS

Table: Medicinal plants used to cure the cattle diseases.

Botanical Name	Local Name	Family	Parts Used	Diseases
Acacia nilotica(L.) Del.	Babool	Mimosaceae	Stem bark	Colic
Acoruscalamus L.	Bach	Araceae	Leaf, Rhizome	Fracture Dyspepsia
Achyranthesaspera L.	Chirchiri	Amaranthaceae	Root	Bronchitis
Adhatodavasica Nees.	Adusa	Acanthaceae	Leaf	Asthma &Bronchitis
Aeglemarmelos(L.) Correa.	Bel	Rutaceae	Fruit pulp	Cooling medicine
Aloe vera Mill.	Gheekumar	Liliaceae	Leaf pulp	Swelling of feet, Miscarrage
Alliumsativum L.	Lahsun	Lilliaceae	Clove	Cold & Cough
Annonasquamosa L.	Sitaphal	Annonaceae	Leaf Seed	Wounds, Maggots, Ectoparasites
Asparagus racemosus Willd.	Satawar	Liliaceae	Root	Increase the milk
Azadirachtaindica A. Juss.	Neem	Meliaceae	Leaf	Appetizer, Expel the worms
			Seed oil	Wounds & Skin infection
Bombaxceiba L.	Semal	Bomboceae	Bark	Bone fracture
Buchananialanzan Sprengel.	Chirongi	Anacardiaceae	Bark	Wounds
Calotropisprocera (Ait.) R.Br.	Madar	Asclepiadiaceae	Root	Shoulder wounds

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Cassia fistula L.	Amaltas	Caesalpiniaceae	Pod	Anthrax
*Cassia tora*L.	Chakora	Caesalpiniaceae	Seed	Secretion of milk
Centellaasiatica(L.) Urban.	Brahmi	Apiaceae	Leaf	Dyspepsia
Cissusquardangularis L.	Harjor	Vitaceae	Whole plant	Bone fracture
Celeomegynandra L.	Hulhul	Cleomaceae	Leaf	Wounds
Clitoriaternata L.	Aparajta	Fabaceae	Root	Adominalswelling
Cuscutareflexa Roxb.	Amerbel	Cuscutaceae	Whole plant	Bone fracture
Daturametel L.	Datura	Solanaceae	Fruit	Cough, Corld, Fever
Delbergiasisso Roxb.	Shisham	Fabaceae	Leaf	Indigestion
Emblicaofficinalis Gaertn.	Amla	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit	Abdominal disorders
Ficusreligiosa L.	Peepal	Moraceae	Bark	Foot and mouth disease
F. racemosa L.	Umber	Moraceae	Leaf	Dysentery
HedychiumcoronariumKoen. ex. Retz.	Gulwakawli	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Inflammatory swelling
Lawsoniainermis L.	Mehandi	Lythraceae	Leaf	Foot and mouth disease
Mimosa pudica L.	Chuimui	Mimosaceae	Leaf	Maggots
Moringaoleifera Lamk.	Munga	Moringaceae	Leaf	Swelling
NyctanthusarbortrirtisL.	Harsingar	Oleaceae	Leaf	Fever
Plumbagozeylanica L.	Chitrak	Plumbaginaceae	Whole plant	Skin diseases.
VitexnegundoL.	Mengur	Verbenaceae	Leaf	Cuts & wounds
Withaniasomnifera (L.) Dunal.	Ashwgandha	Solanaceae	Root	Strength &vigour
Woodfordiafructicosa (L.) Kurz.	Dhawai	Lythraceae	Leaf	Sores & ulcers

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