

## Phytomedicinal diversity of Hinglajgarh (MP)

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### Abstract

India has extremely rich and diversified flora of medicinal value. Plants are always considered as a primary source of drugs for human kind. Use of plants in medicines system since the early period or rigvedic time. India has a high diversity of plants that are being used by villagers and local tribal people for medicinal purposes. Plants are being used as medicines since ancient times. Different parts of plants are used directly or indirectly in the treatment of various diseases. That is why plants are considered an important source of medicine. These are used in health care and Play an important role all over the world.

**Keywords:** Medicinal, disease, rigvedic, human kind.

### Introduction

Hinglajgarh is ancient fort situated in near navali village Bhanpura Tahsil, District- Mandsaur MP. It is surrounded by dense mixed deciduous forest. It is treasure Valley of medicinal plants. There are number of Medicinal plants in this area. Which are useful for various medicinal purposes. Local people or tribal communities have traditional knowledge about the medicinal uses of plants. They identify the herbs around them and treat diseases with them. which helps significantly in the field of medicine. Various types of chemical substances like alkaloids, glucosides, tannins, gums etc. are found in plants which are used in manufacturing medicines. Apart from this, various parts of plants are also used directly in the treatment of diseases. Herbal medicines is a wealth for our country. India has extremely rich and diversified flora of medicinal value.

### Literature review

If we look at its earlier literature, then mainly on this particular area like the Hinglaj Garh has not been worked in this field. This topic will be helpful in future for researchers, teachers, students and people interested in this field.

### Methodology

Study area-Hinglaj fort is in ancient fort near village navali in Bhanpura, District- Mandsaur MP. It co-ordinate are

latitude 25° 30'N and latitude 65° 31' E. It is situated at a distance of 165 km from Mandsaur town and 26 kilometre from Bhanpura in MP. It is a dense tropical forest.

There are many plant species in this fort and surrounding the area which have traditional, religious and other socio-economic values.

### Method

survey method will be adopted for the present study.

Population -all the local people and their family belong to near this study area are population of the present study.

Sampling-comprises on research method there are following step in this method-

### Collection of data

primary data will collect from the study area by following tools and techniques-

1. By questionnaire-short questions will be prepared and asked by the people of this particular area and answers are noted down.
2. By interview-The traditional knowledge about the plants was obtained through conversation and discussion with the tribal peoples and villages of this area.

**Table 1:** Phytomedicinal diversity of Hinglajgarh (MP)

S. N.	Name of plants	Local name	Family	Useful part	Bioactive compounds	Medicinal uses
1	Acacia nilotica Linn	Babul	Mimosaceae	Bark, fruit	flavonoids, saponin	urinary disorders
2	Acalypha indica Linn	Muktagiri	Euphorbiaceae	Whole plant	tannins, saponins	Asthma, cold
3	Adhatoda vasica Linn	Adoosa	Acanthaceae	Leaf	vasicine, vasicinone	Asthma, cough and cold, pain
4	Aegle marmelos Linn	Bel	Rutaceae	Leaf, fruit and fruit pulp	Alkaloids, coumarins,	Piles, abdominal problem
5	Achyranthes aspera Linn	Chirchita	Amaranthaceae	Stem, leaves	saponins, triterpenoids	Injury, wounds
6	Aloe vera	Gwar patha	Liliaceae	Leaves, pulp and juice of leaves	Anthraquinone Glycosides	Skin disease, leucoderma
7	Amaranthus tristis	Chaulai	Amaranthaceae	Stem, leaves Bark Leaves	Vitamins, betalains, phenolic acids	Purification of blood, anemia
8	Anthocephalus kadamba	Kadamb	Rubiaceae	Seeds, Leaves	Flavonoids, Saponins	Stomach disorder, tonic
9	Andrographis paniculata	Kalmegh	Acanthaceae	Bark	Andrographolide, Lactones,	Asthma
10	Argemone mexicana Linn	Peeli kateeli	Papaveraceae	Leaves	Sanguinanine, Flavonoids, Terpenoids	Expectorant jaundice

11	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Sitaphal	Annonaceae	Seeds, Leaves	Alkaloids, tannin Flavonoids	Cough, abdominal problem
12	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	Meliaceae	Fruit, seeds Leaves, bark,	Limonoids (azadirachtin), flavonoids, tannins	Skin disease, malaria, diabetes
13	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> Linn	Bramhi	Scrophulariaceae	fruits	Bacosides, flavonoids	Tonic
14	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Kachnar	Caesalpiniaceae	Whole plant	Flavonoids, Saponins	Carminative
15	<i>Bauhinia Racemosa</i>	Aasta	Caesalpiniaceae	Root, BarkLeaves,	Flavonoids, Saponins	urinary disorders
16	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Semal	Bombacaceae	Whole plant	Tannins Flavonoids,	Snake bite
17	<i>Boswellia serrata</i>	Salai	Burseraceae	Bark, gum	Boswellic Acids	Antiseptic
18	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i>	Patharchatta	Crassulaceae	Leaves	Flavonoids, Tannins,	urinary disorders
19	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Palash	Fabaceae	Bark, leaves	Alkaloids Tannins Flavonoids,	Piles, tonic
20	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Madar	Asclepiadaceae	Leaf, latex	Cardenolides, Flavonoids	Skin disease, Piles,
21	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Amaltas	Caesalpiniaceae	Fruit, root	tannins Anthraquinone	Rheumatism, ringworm
22	<i>Cassia tora</i>	Puar	Caesalpiniaceae	Leaves	Anthraquinones, Tannins	ringworm
23	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Saag	Chenopodiaceae	Leaves	Saponins, Flavonoids,	Leucoderma
24	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Doob	Gramineae	Whole plant	saponins, tannins	Vomiting, diuretic
25	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Shisham	Fabaceae	Root, leaves	Flavonoids, Tannins,	Skin disease bronchitis
26	<i>Datura alba</i>	Datura	Solanaceae	Leaves, root	Scopolamine, Atropine)	Heart disease, pain
27	<i>Datura metal</i> Linn	Kala Dhatura	Solanaceae	Leaves, root	Alkaloids atropine, scopolamine,	Heart disease
28	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Gulmohar	Caesalpiniaceae	Leaves	Flavonoids, saponins	Abdominal problem
29	<i>Dioscorea alata</i> Linn	Ratalu	Dioscoracase	Tuber	Diosgenin, saponins,	Piles
30	<i>Embllica officinalis</i>	Amla	Euphorbiaceae	fruits, Leaf, bark,	Vitamin C, tannins,	Cough, Piles, Abdominal problem
31	<i>Eugenia jambolana</i> Linn	Jamun	Myrtaceae	fruits, Leaf, bark,	Jamboline, ellagic acid,	Diabetes, piles
32	<i>Feronia limonia</i>	Kabeet	Rutacea	Fruit	alkaloids, coumarins	Carminative
33	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Bargad	Moraceae	Fruit, latex	alkaloids, Flavonoids,	Diabetes
34	<i>Ficus carica</i> Linn	Domar	Moraceae	Leaves, seeds	phenolic acid phenolic acids, carotenoids,	urinary disorders
35	<i>Ipomea batatas</i>	Sakarkand	Convolvulaceae	Leaves, fruit	esters, flavonoids,	Hypertension
36	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> Linn	Ratanjot	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves	Mangiferin, vitamin C	Antiseptic
37	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Aam	Anacardiaceae	Flowers, fruits, leaves	flavonoids, Mimosine	diuretic, tonic
38	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> Linn	Lajwanti	Mimosaceae	Whole plant	kaempferol, Quercetin	Piles
39	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Munga	Moringaceae	Bark, fruit	kaempferol, Quercetin	Immunobooster Multivitamins
40	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> L	Meethi neem	Rutaceae	Leaves	alkaloids, coumarins,	Dysentery, digestive
41	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Kamini	Rutaceae	Leaves	alkaloids, coumarins	Rheumatism
42	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> Linn	Mehandi	Lythraceae	Leaves	Lawson, Flavonoids	Rheumatism
43	<i>Nerium indicum</i>	Kaner	Apocynaceae	Leaf, root	Oleandrin, Digitoxigenin	Skin disease, snake bite
44	<i>Nyctanthes arbor tristis</i> Linn	Harsingar	Oleaceae	Leaf, bark	glycosides, Flavonoids	Skin disease,
45	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn	Sada tulsi	Lamiaceae	Leaf	saponins, Terpinoids, essential oils	Cough and cold Skin disease,
46	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Sp	Kala tulsi	Lamiaceae	Leaf	saponins, Terpinoids, essential oils	Skin disease, Cough and cold
47	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> Linn	Babui tulsi	Lamiaceae	Leaf, seed	saponins, Terpinoids, essential oils	Cough and cold
48	<i>Ocimum canum</i> Linn	Bantulsi	Lamiaceae	Leaf, seed	saponins, Terpinoids, essential oils	Cough and cold Jaundice
49	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i>	Nagphuni	Cactacea	Stem	Betalains, flavonoids	Ophthalmic disease
50	<i>Phyllanthus fraternus</i>	Bhuiamla	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf, root	Phyllanthin, Hypophyllanthin	Liver disorder
51	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	karanj	Apocynacea	Leave, oil, Seeds	Pongamol, triterpenoids	Skin disease Rheumatism
52	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	Khejari	Mimocea	Fruits, bark	flavonoids, tannins,	Skin disease, piles
53	<i>Phoenix Sylvestris</i>	Khajur	Palmacea	Fruits, seeds	Phenolic compound, Carotenoids	Cough, T.B.
54	<i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn	Arand	Euphorbiaceae	Bark, leaves	Pongamol, Flavonoids	abdominal problem, Constipation
55	<i>Saraca indica</i>	Ashok	Caesalpinaceae	Bark, leaves	Flavonoids, saponins	Cardiac disease
56	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linn	makoi	Solanaceae	Fruit, leaves	, solasodine, saponins	Rheumatism

57	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Imli	Caesalpinaceae	fruit, seeds	Tartaric acid, citric acid,	Dysentery, vitamin C, abdominal problem
58	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjun	Combretacea	bark	Tannins, flavonoids, glycosides	abdominal problem
59	<i>Terminalia Ballarica</i>	Baheda	Combretacea	Fruits	Tannins, galic acid	wound, abdominal problem
60	<i>Terminalia Tomentosa</i>	Saja	Combretacea	Bark	Saponins Tannins	Ulcers, Anti-inflammatory
61	<i>Tinospora cardifolia</i>	Gilloy	Menispermaceae	Whole plant	Tenosporin cordifolioside,	Jaundice, fever
62	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Gokhru	Zygophyllaceae	Fruit	Saponins, flavonoids, sterols	Urinary disorders
63	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Nergundi	Verbenaceae	Leaves, root	glycosides, flavonoids, terpenoids	Diuretic expectorant



**Fig 1:** Some Medicinal plants of Hinglajgarh

### Analysis

There are a number of bioactive compounds and secondary metabolites found in different plants which are main sources of drugs and phytomedicines such as Steroids, alkaloids, carotenoids, Cadamine, flavonoids, Boswellic acid, Tenin, vasicinone, saponins etc. These are useful in treatment of many diseases in humans.

### Result and discussion

Phyto the research papers provide comprehensive information on diversity of medicinal plant and use of

different medicinal plants. There are number of medicinal plant in this area and their various part used in various diseases.

The traditional knowledge about the plants was obtained through conservation and discussion with the tribal peoples and villages of this area. It is the basis of traditional knowledge system.

### Conclusion

This investigation is medicinal research which is towards new perspective based on indigenous knowledge system.

The recent discovery of remarkable medicinal property of different plant species give a new information of ethano medicines for researchers, scientist botanists, pharmacists etc.

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