



Medicinal Uses of Some Weeds of Jalna District, Marathwada Maharashtra, India

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ABSTRACT

The species which grow on their own, without human efforts can be termed as weeds. They are in general harmful to the crops and can dominate the vegetation if not cared for many of the weeds are useful for various purposes. Indigenous medical practices have identified the usefulness of about 35 weed species of Jalna district as source of medicine. Present paper deals with studies on some medicinal weeds of Jalna district in form of botanical name, family, local name, parts used and medicinal uses.

Key words: Medicinal uses, weeds, Jalna District.

INTRODUCTION

Jalna is one of the district of Marathwada Maharashtra state of India. Jalna is a district in the state of Maharashtra, India. It is located in the central part of the state, in the Marathwada region. Jalna district is located between 19°1' to 21°3' North Latitude and 75°4' to 76°4' East Longitude. The district is bordered by Jalgaon to the north, Parbhani and Buldhana to the east, Beed to the south, and Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar to the west. Jalna district is approximately situated at the centre part of Maharashtra state and in northern direction of Marathwada region. The Jalna district lies between 19°01' north to 21°03' North Latitudes and 75°04' East to 76°04' East Longitude. It covers an area of 7,612 Sq. Kms, which is 2.47% of the total state area. The average annual rainfall in Jalna district, Maharashtra is between 650–750 mm. The district receives most of its rainfall from the southwest monsoon between June and September.

The species which grow on their own, without human efforts can be termed as weeds. They are in general harmful to the crops and can dominate the vegetation if not cared for. The weeds are of no use as they are harmful to crop. They are generally controlled from crop fields and destroyed. Many of the weeds are found to be medicinally important. Such weeds can be collected from crop fields, prepare herbarium by Survase and Dhabe (2013) and used for curing the diseases. The present paper deals with studies on some medicinal weeds of Jalna District in form of botanical name, family, local name, parts used and medicinal

uses. Similar studies on medicinal plants of particular area were carried by different workers in different areas like Naik (1998), Mali and Bhadane (2011), Mohammad Nafees Iqbal and Suradkar (2011), Lal and Singh (2012), Nag and Hasan (2013), Muley and Sharma (2013), Survase and Kare (2010) but medicinal importance of weeds as a special was not found to be attempted in general. Present study is an attempt to study weeds in respect to their medicinal uses. Indigenous medical practices have identified the usefulness of about 30 weed species of Jalna district as source of medicine. Among these 35 species *Argemone mexicana*, *Amaranthus spinosa*, *Corchorus olitorius*, *Euphorbia hirta*, *Euprobia geniculata*, *Solanum nigrum*, *Tridax procumbens* are most common in use.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Jalna district is located between 19°1' to 21°3' North Latitude and 75°4' to 76°4' East Longitude. The district is bordered by Jalgaon to the north, Parbhani and Buldhana to the east, Beed to the south, and Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar to the west world map. The weed plants were collected from fields and brought to the laboratory. The plants were identified with the help of Flora of Marathwada- V. N. Naik(1998).

The medicinal value of weeds was verified with the knowledge of local people, aged rural folks, traditional ayurvedic practitioners, local herbal drug sellers and referring literature of Naik (1998), Trivedi (2003-2008), Mali and Bhadane (2011), Mohammad Nafees Iqbal and Suradkar (2011), Lal and Singh(2012), Bhogaonkar and Ahmad(2012), Nag and Hasan (2013), Muley and Sharma (2013), Biradar (2013).

RESULTSANDDISCUSSION

Study revealed that 30 weed species of Jalna District are useful as source of medicine. The results are as following in the form of botanical name, family, local name, parts used and medicinal uses of weeds.

1. **Argemnone maxicana** L. Family: Papaveraceae; Local name: Pivla Dhotra, Bilayat; Parts used: Roots, Latex, Seeds; Medicinal uses: Jaundice,Expectorant,Stomachache,Skindiseases, Blood purifier.
2. **Aristolochia bracteata** Retz. Family: Aristolochiaceae; Local name: Kidamari; Parts used: Entire plant; Medcinal uses:Traditional medicine in Nageria, India and Ethopia as an infusion of dried leaves to treat intestinal worms, skin itch, or insect bites.
3. **Amaranthus spinosa** L. Family: Amaranthaceae; Local name: Katemath, Math; Parts used: Entire Plant, Medicinal uses: Its traditional use include antipyretic, laxative, diuretic, digestible, anti-diabetic, anti-snake venom, analgesic, abortion induction and jaundice treatment.
4. **Biophytum sensitivum** (Linn.) DC. Family: Oxalidaceae; Local name: Lajri, Lajalu; Parts used: Entire plant; Medicinal Uses: Biles, Wounds, Insect bites, Vaginal disorders, Piles, Cough, Kidney stones, Skin disorders.
5. **Cadaba fruticosa** (L.) Druce. Family: Capparidaceae; Local name: Habab; Parts Used: Leaves, Roots; Medicinal uses: Stomach disorders,Vermicide.
6. **Celosia argentea** L. Family: Amaranthaceae; Local Name: Kurdu, Komda; Parts Used: Leaves Roots, Seeds; Medicinal uses: Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cooling, Diuretic, Sedative.

7. **Chenopodium album** Linn. Family: Chenopodiaceae; Local name: Chillachi bhaji; Parts used: Entire plant; Medicinal uses: Green leafy vegetables have generated interest worldwide as they exhibit multiple benefits for health of human beings. Vegetables can form the cheapest and most readily available sources of important vitamins, minerals, fibres and essential amino acids particularly. In most of the developing countries where the daily diet is dominated by starchy staple foods, vegetables can form the cheapest and most readily available sources of important vitamins, minerals, fibres and essential amino acids.

8. **Cleome viscosa** L. Family: Celomaceae; Local name: Pivli Tilvan; Parts used: Leaves Seeds; Medicinal uses: Fever, Dysentery, Headache, Earache.

9. **Commilina benghalensis** L. Family: Commilinaeae; Local name: Kenna; Parts used: Entire plant; Medicinal uses: It is used as a folk medicine to treat and prevent various diseases like jaundice, burns, leprosy, fever, snakebite sore throat and headache.

10. **Corchorus olitorius** L. Family: Tiliaceae; Local name: Mothe, Chonche, Fiber plant; Parts used: Leaves Seeds; Medicinal Uses: Fever, Dysentery, Appetiser, Digestive, Skin disorders.

11. **Cress acretica** L. Family: Convolvulaceae; Local name: Khardi; Parts used: Entire Plant; Medicinal uses: Cough, Expectorant.

12. **Cynodon dactylon** (L.) Pers. Family: Poaceae; Local name: Durva, Harali; Parts used: Entire Plants; Medicinal uses: Piles, Dysentery, wounds, Coolant, Painreliever, Skin disorders.

13. **Cyperus scariosus** R. Br. Family: Cypraceae; Local name: Nagarmotha, Lavala; Parts used: Roots; Medicinal uses: Indigestion, Fever, Lactation, Vermicide.

14. **Desmodium gangeticum** (L.) DC. Family: Fabaceae; Local name: Salwan; Parts used: Entire plant; Medicinal uses: Fever, Digestive, Diuretic, Urinary disorders.

15. **Digeria muricata** L. Family: Amaranthaceae; Local name: Gitana, Tandla; Parts used: Entire plant; Medicinal uses: is a wild edible herb used by village people. It is popularly known for herbal remedy for various ailments. In Ayurveda this herb is considered as cooling, astringent of bowels and also used as a laxative.

16. **Emilia sonchifolia** (L.) DC. Family: Astraceae; Local name: Mamijuwa; Parts used: Entire plants; Medicinal uses: Cutand Wound, Fever, Asthma, Lever disorders, Night blindness.

17. **Enicostema axillare** (Lamk.) Raynal Family: Gentianiaceae; Local name: Kadwinaya; Parts used: Entire plant; Medicinal uses: Bitter and aromatic tonic, Rheumatism, Typhoid, Indigestion.

18. **Erigeron asteroides** Roxb. Family: Astraceae; Local name: Sonsali; Medicinal uses: Diuretic, Fever.

19. **Euphorbia hirta** Linn. Family: Euphorbiaceae; Local name: Dudhani; Parts used: Entire plant; Medicinal uses: Woundhealer, Cold, Asthma, Omitting, Stomachache, Skin disorders.

20. **Euphorbia thymifolia** L. Family: Euphorbiaceae; Local name: Dhakti Dhudhi; Parts used: Entire plant; Medicinal uses: Cough, Acidity, Baldness, Purgative, Skin disorders.

21. **Euphorbia geniculata** L. Family: Euphorbiaceae; Local name: Dudhi; Parts used: Entire plant; Medicinal uses: E. geniculata is used for the treatment of gonorrhea, as a purgative, a lactogenic agent and

as a cure for migraine and warts. Fodder crop, eaten by goat increasing the milk its traditional use.

22. **Hybanthus enneaspermus** (L.) F. Muell. Family: Violaceae; Local name: Ratan Purush; Parts used: Entire plant; Medicinal uses: Coolant, Diuretic, Demulcent and Emollient, Cough, Gonorrhoea, Headache.

23. **Kylinga bulbosa** Beau. Family: Cyperaceae; Local name: Nirvishi, Parts used: Roots, Medicinal uses: Fever, Diabetes, Omitting, Skin disorders.

24. **Launaea procumbens** (Roxb.) Ram. et. Raj. Family: Astraceae; Local name: Pathri; Parts used: Entire plant; Medicinal uses: Bitter, Coolant, Demulcent and Emollient, Astringent, Skin diseases, Jaundice, Liver disorders.

25. **Leucus cephalotus** (Roth.) Spreng. Family: Lamiaceae; Local name: Tumba; Parts used: Entire plant; Medicinal uses: Prevent Abortion, Anhydrotic, Cough, Stimulant, Cold, Stomachache, Rheumatism, Swellings, Skindisorders.

26. **Phylanthus angulata** L. Family: Solanaceae; Local name: Chirbutle; Parts used: Entire plant; Medicinal uses: Diuretic, Skin disorder, Tonic, Asthma, Constipation.

27. **Phyllanthus amara** Schum. & Thonn. Family: Euphorbiaceae; Local name: Bhui awala; Parts used: Entire plant; Medicinal uses: Is an important plant of Indian Ayurvedic system of medicine which is used in the problems of stomach, genitourinary system, liver, kidney and spleen. It is bitter, astringent, stomachic, diuretic, febrifuge and antiseptic. The whole plant is used in gonorrhea, menorrhagia and other genital affections. It is useful in gastropathy, diarrhoea, dysentery, intermittent fevers, ophthalmopathy, scabies, ulcers and wounds.

28. **Psoralea corylifolia** L. Family: Fabaceae; Local name: Bawchi; Parts used: Seeds; Medicinal uses: Stimulant, Skin disorders, Intestinal worms, Leucoderma, Itches.

29. **Solanum nigrum** L. Family: Solanaceae; Local name: Kamoni; Parts used: Entire plant; Medicinal uses: Heartdisorders, Digestive, Diuretic, Fever, Diarrhoea, Cough, Skin diseases, Inflammation.

30. **Solanum virginium** L. Family: Solanaceae; Local name: Bhui Ringni, Ranwang; Parts used: Entire Plant; Medicinal uses: Stomachache, Rheumatism, Body ache, Fever, Diuretic, Cough, Diaphoretic, Asthma, Toothache, Piles, Omitting, Gout, Headache, Kidney stone, Gonorrhoea, Vermicide.

31. **Trigonella occulta** Del. Family: Fabaceae; Local name: Ranmethi; Parts used: Leaves; Medicinal uses: Digestive, Woundhealer, Indigestion, Convulsions, Dysentery.

32. **Tridax procumbens** L. Family: Astraceae; Local name: Jakhamjudi; Parts used: Leaves; Medicinal uses: Kidneystones, Bronchial disorders, Woundhealer, Vermicide, Astringent.

33. **Vernonia cineria** (L.) L. Family: Astraceae; Local name: Sahdevi; Parts used: Entire plants; Medicinal uses: Fever, Urinary disorders, Eye disorders.

34. **Vigna trilobata** (L.) Verdc. Family: Fabaceae; Local name: Ranmug; Parts used: Entire plant; Medicinal uses: Chronic fever, Eyeirritation.

35. **Xanthium strumarium** L. Family: Astraceae; Local name: Landga; Parts used: Leaves; Medicinal uses: Fever, Malarial fever, Chronic fever, Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Skin diseases, Blood purifier, anthelmintic,

Cooling, Laxative, Tonic, digestive.

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