Man’s Existence on this earth has been made possible only because of the vital role played by the plant kingdom in sustaining his life. Without the variety of living organisms, which makes up the world of plants, animals life would not survive and our planet would have been a barren and lifeless world of deserts. The nature has provided a complete store house of remedies to cure all ailments of man kind. Since the dawn of civilization in addition to food crops, man cultivated herbs for his medicinal needs. The knowledge of drugs has accumulated over thousands of years as a result of man’s inquisitive nature, so that today we possess many effective means of ensuring health care. The wealth of India is stored in the enormous amount of natural flora, which has been gifted to her. Endowed with a wide diversity of agro-climatic conditions, India is virtually a herbarium of the world. India possesses all types of climatic conditions, thus providing favorable conditions for the growth of varieties of medicinal and aromatic plants. The research and development in the field of medicinal and aromatic plants are acquired a considerable degree of importance in India. Government organizations such as Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute have already made significant progress in the field of medicinal and aromatic plants. Although antibiotics occupy the prominent position in today’s world of drugs, it is considered that they were known to human beings since pretty old days. The present study was under taken in view of the importance of ethnomedicinal plants in treatment of various diseases in Hadoti region.


Antibacterial Activity of some ethnomedicinal plants: A preliminary survey

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The present investigation is to reveal the antibacterial activity of some ethnomedicinal plants of Hadoti region, which was under taken in view of the importance of ethnomedicinal plants in treatment of various diseases. For the exploration of plants which have potential value as a source of antibacterial agent, a survey was made, and about 12 medicinal plants were found which may have potential value as a source of antibacterial agents according to previous literature.

Keywords: Antibacterial, ethnomedicinal, plants, Hadoti region.
Table 1. List of some medicinal plants of hadoti region as a source of antibacterial agent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Family Name</th>
<th>Medicinal applications (Uses)</th>
<th>Plant description</th>
<th>Biological Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Achyranthus aspera</em></td>
<td>Lat jeera</td>
<td>Amaranthaceae</td>
<td>Toothache, Dysentery, cough</td>
<td>An annual erect herb with square stem.</td>
<td>Whole, plant, leaves, roots, seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Acalypha hispida</em></td>
<td>Kuppi</td>
<td>Euphorbiaceae</td>
<td>Toothache, Earache, Diarrhea, cough</td>
<td>A small monoecious herb with coppered/green variegated leaves</td>
<td>Whole plant, leaves, flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Adhatoda zeylanica</em></td>
<td>Arusa</td>
<td>Acanthaceae</td>
<td>Cough, anti-tuberculosis, gonorrhoea.</td>
<td>A much branched evergreen shrub, elliptic opposite simple</td>
<td>Dried and fresh leaves of plant is used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Nerium indicum</em></td>
<td>Kaner</td>
<td>Apocyanacea</td>
<td>Ulcer, anti-cancerous, renal infections</td>
<td>A woody evergreen shrub with latex</td>
<td>Root, Bark and leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mucuna pruniens</em></td>
<td>Kevanch</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Ulcer, Tuberculosis, intestinal infections</td>
<td>A extensive annual twining herb, trifoliate, leaflets, thombiod</td>
<td>Seeds, Root out growth on pericarp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gloriosa superba</em></td>
<td>Kalihari</td>
<td>Liliaceae</td>
<td>Gohorrhoea, Syphilis, Ulcers, colic and swellings</td>
<td>A large annual glabrous herbaceous climber, root stock tuberous cylindrical bifurcated.</td>
<td>Rhizomes and Roots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Euphorbia hirta</em></td>
<td>Milk weed</td>
<td>Euphorbiaceae</td>
<td>Colic swellings cough</td>
<td>A small annual prostrate verb with ascending and tetragonal branches with yellow hairs</td>
<td>Whole plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Andrographis paniculata</em></td>
<td>Kalmegh</td>
<td>Acanthaceae</td>
<td>Fever, liver diseases, skin diseases</td>
<td>An erect branched annual verb with square stem, Opposite leaves.</td>
<td>Whole plant, leaves and Roots</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study Area

Kota division (Hadoti region) is situated at the edge of Malwa plateau at 23°45’ to 25°53’ North latitudes and 75°9’ to 77°26’ East longitudes in south eastern corner of Rajasthan state. Its total area is 24156.6 sq km. and from administrative points of view, it is known as Kota Division. Hadoti region is quite unique due to its historical and cultural heritage as well as geographical location and physiography. The word Hadoti takes its origin from word Hadd which is a set of gallant Chauhan Rajput warriors. Therefore, basically the name Hadoti is given on the names of Hadas. Who were the rules of erstwhile pricely states of Kota and Bundi (Sharma 1997). Climate of Hadoti region is sub humid and this area, is included in semi-arid, sub humid regions. Although according to longitudinal situation it is placed under subtropical region. The vegetation of this area is mostly composed of mixed deciduous type forests. A large number of plant antibiotic agents were used to control different types of bacterial diseases. The use of different parts of medicinal plants to cure specific human ailments has been in vogue from ancient times. In India, the knowledge of medicinal plants has mostly been inherited traditionally.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

For the exploration of plants which have potential value as a source of antibacterial agent, a survey was made and about 12 medicinal plants were found, which may have potential value as a source antibacterial agents according to previous literature.

RESULTS

Present study highlights the detailed information of plants, regarding occurrence and medicinal applications with botanical name followed by local name, family name and biological source (Table 1).

REFERENCES