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ETHNOMEDICINAL SURVEY OF GHATANJI TAHSIL OF YAVATMAL DISTRICT (MS)



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ABSTRACT:

The present investigation was carried out in Ghatanji tahsil of Yavatmal district, Maharashtra for the exploration of medicinal plants used to cure various diseases by the local people. The information was collected from local people and health healers on the basis of personal interviews, during the survey period. 35 plant species, distributed into 27 families, have been documented for their healing properties from the study area. Out of them, 35 species belonging to 27 families are very commonly used by the local people to treat various ailments like cough, cold, fever, asthma, diarrhoea, dysentery, skin diseases, toothache, jaundice, rheumatism, inflammation, urinary infection, piles, wounds, etc. As well, it is also seen that many local people of Ghatanji tahsil, still depend, traditionally on these medicinal plants for the primary health care.

KEY WORDS: Ethnomedicinal, health care , medicinal plants, Yavatmal District.

INTRODUCTION:

In last few years many more plants are introduced through cultivation, social forestry and gardening. Now they get naturalized along road sides, in forest and also as a weed occurring regularly in cultivated fields. Around 2,000 species are documented in Indian systems of medicine like Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha (Dikshit, 1999). The all India ethanobotany survey estimated that over 7,000 plant species are used by 4,539 ethnic communities for human and veterinary care across the country. About 80% of population in developing countries depends directly on plants for medicines according to WHO (Pareek, 1996; Mukhopadhyay, 1998). The knowledge of these indigenous drugs has come through generations verbally is the main subject of ethanobotany (Dhiman and Khanna, 2001). Ethanobotany can be defined as the total natural and traditional relationship and interactions between man and his surrounding local environment (Martin 2001). In few parts of this region dams, canals are constructed as a perennial water source. In last few years many more plants are introduced through cultivation, social forestry and gardening. Now they get naturalized along road sides,

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ghatanji is a tahsil place nearly 35Km from Yavatmal. A survey was carried out during the year 2014-2015, to collect information on the medicinal uses of plants found in the Ghatanji tahsil. Monthly visit and interviews of local and tribal peoples of villages were carried out for gathering the information about the ethnomedicinal plants i.e. local name, plant parts used and from the available literature. In addition to this direct plant observation, identification and collection was done with the help of local people. The plants collected during survey were also identified by using Floras like, Flora of Maharashtra by Almeida M. R. (1996-2009), Cooke, T. (1901-1908), Flora of Bombay Presidency Vol. I, II, III, Flora of Marathwada by V.N. Naik and the medicinal value is compared with earlier available literature Bhattacharjee, S.K. (2001), Dastur, J.F.(1962), Naik V.N. (1998) Sabnis, S.D. and S.J. Bedi (1983).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The present study was primarily aimed to investigate the plants used by the local and tribal peoples of villages for their medicinal values. During the present investigation 35 different plants species used for a medicinal purposes by local and tribal peoples. A brief information including botanical name, family, local name, parts used and their medicinal value by the peoples is given in Table No.1. During the preset study it has been observed that most of the plants are common except few uncommon species like, *Moringa oleifera*, *Celosia argentia*, *Trapa natans*, *Ricinus communis* within the study area. Although root, bark, stem, leaves and whole plant is used but leaves are the commonest part used in the treatment of respiratory disease. The local people and the tribal villagers are using these plants to cure many diseases like Cough, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Wound healing, Diabetes, Jaundice, Sunstroke, Fever, Vomiting, Skin diseases, Fatigue, Blood purifier, Antipreganancy, Urinogenital disorder, Toothache, Menstrual disorder, Hypertension, Headache etc.

The number of researcher work and studied on ethnomedicinal plants in Maharashtra and other states of India by Ahmed and Sinha, (2009); Ahmed and Perween, (2009); Prasad (2009); Borkar and Theng, (2010); Iqbal et al., (2010); Ahir et al., (2011), Borkar et al., (2012); Zingare, (2012); Khonde et al., (2012); Dhore et al., (2012); Zingare et al., (2013); Shrirame and Hiwale, (2013); Watile, (2013); Wadekar et al., (2013); Ghoshal and Saoji, (2013); Puranik, (2013); Gond, (2013) and Pocchi, (2013).

Table – 1: List of some medicinal plants of Ghatanji tahsil, dist.- Yavatmal (M.S.)

Sr. No	Botanical Name	Family	Local Name	Use
1	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees.	Acanthaceae	Adulsa	Leaves, roots, flowers and stem bark
2	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	Simaroubaceae	Ghod-Limb	Stem Bark
3	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Zingiberaceae	Haldi	Rhizom
4	<i>Madhuca indica</i> (J.F.) Gmel.	Sapotaceae	Moha	Flowers
5	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Tulsi	Leaves
6	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Annonaceae	Sitaphal	Seeds
7	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i> Mill.	Liliaceae	Korphad	Leaves
8	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Caricaceae	Papai	Seeds
9	<i>Mamordica charantia</i> L.	Cucurbitaceae	Karela	Fruits
10	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> L.	Moringaceae	Shevga, Mungana	Stem Bark
11	<i>Vites negundo</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Nirgundi	Leaves bark
12	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	Asteraceae	Kambarmodi	Leaves
13	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill.	Myrtaceae	Neelgiri	Leaves

14	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Amba	Leaves, barks, fruits and seeds
15	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Awala	Leaves, fruits and seeds
16	<i>Ricinus communis L.</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Arandi	purgative
17	<i>Euphorbia hirta L.</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Dudhi	leaves
18	<i>Celosia argentia L</i>	Amaranthaceae	Shveta murga	leaves
19	<i>Allium sativum L.</i>	Liliaceae	Lahsun	Bulbs
20	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Verbanaceae	Sagwan	Leaves and barks
21	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Fabaceae	Palas	Barks, leaves, fruits, seeds and gums
22	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	Moraceae	Wad	Bark, leaves, fruits, seeds and latex
23	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae	Pipal	Bark, leaves, fruits, seeds and latex
24	<i>Zizyphus sp</i>	Rhamnaceae	Bor	Fruits
25	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaaceae	Jam	Leaves, fruits and root
26	<i>Calatrophis procera</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Rui	Whole plant

26	<i>Calatrophis procera</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Rui	Whole plant
27	<i>Pithocellobium dulce</i>	Fabaceae	Vilayati chinch	Fruits
28	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Fabaceae	Karanj	Leaves, flowers, seeds and bark
29	<i>Cyanodon dactylon</i>	Poaceae	Harari	Leaves
30	<i>Dendrocalamu s strictus</i>	Gamineae	Bambu	Culms
31	<i>Nyctanthes arboritristis</i>	Oleaceae	Parijat	Leaves, flowers and seeds
32	<i>Vinca rosea</i>	Apocynaceae	Sadafuli	Leaves and flowers
33	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	Malvaceae	Ambadi	Leaves and fruits
34	<i>Cymbopogon citrates</i>	Poaceae	Gawti chaha	Whole plant
35	<i>Trapa natans</i>	Trapaceae	Singada	Fruits

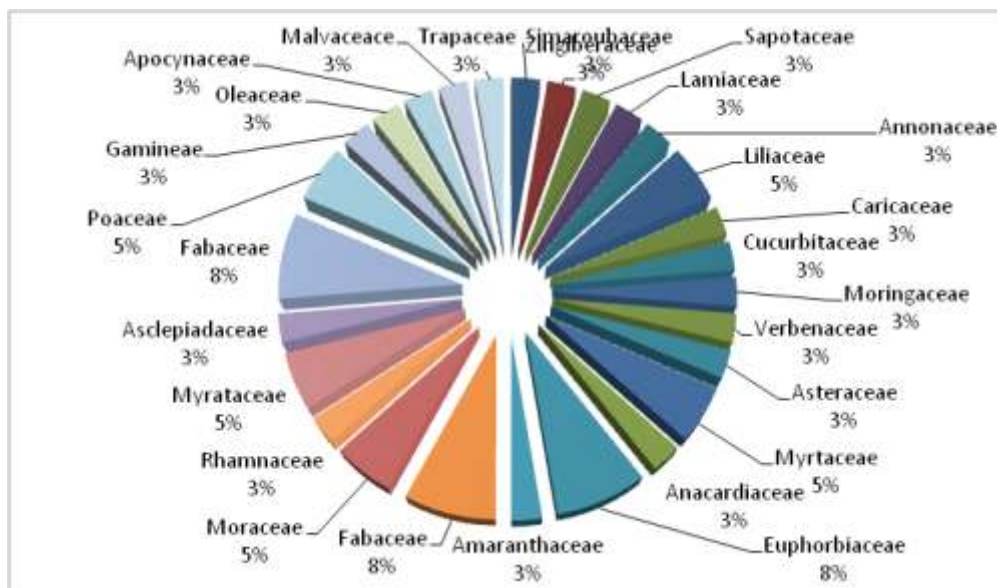


Figure : Showing percentage of different Families of plants use in treatment of various diseases

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