

Medicinal plants used in treatment of some common disease by the tribale and villagers from Patur Tahsil. District Akola (Maharashtra)

Jadhao AB, Kshrisagar AA

Department of Botany, Arts and Science College, Pulgaon, Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

In ancient time all over the world's herbal medicine were used to cure all the diseases. But due to the globalization, some other medicinal practices emerge out. On the help of quick relief, many more side effects affects the human health. Therefore, the practioner are come back on the herbal medicines. As the relationship explores, Ethanobotany, the term arises that's means relation of medicinal plants and human beings. The present paper focus on surveys of medicinal plants used by some tribe of Patur tehsil. The tehsil area is fully covered by the deciduous forest. These people used some plants as to cure the common. About more than 30 plants species were observed out of which some important plants documented in this paper.

Keywords: ethnobotany, patur forest, tribal people, vaidoos' akola district, mahashtra

1. Introduction

Akola is one of the most importance district of west vidhrbha region (Maharashtra). The district boundary latitude is: 20.7000° N and longitude are: 77.0142° E. the area of the district is 5,431 km². It is connected to the north by Amravati District, east by Amravati District and Washim District, south by Washim District. Akola district shows a little variation in its climate along the North-South direction. Akola district mainly features the Tropical Savannah Climate. But the Northern parts of the district consisting of hills and mountains that are raised to about 950 to 1000 meters shows a subtropical climate featuring heavily cold winters. The summers are extremely hot while the winters are dry and very cold, the temperature may drop 2⁰ or below 2 °C. The district has recorded a minimum temperature of 2 °C while, a maximum of 47.7 °C. Akola has recorded a minimum temperature of 11.9 °C in the month of May which is

considered to be the hottest month in the state of Maharashtra. Morna and Katepurna are major rivers runs from this area. The natural vegetation of forest includes the variety of plants species having tremendous medicinal values. The local peoples and some tribes are mostly dependence on these plants. They are plants for as food, as vegetables, as medicine to cure the some common redimes like fever, cold and cough, diarrhea, body pain etc. Several authors studied on the ethnobotany of this district, but Patur area is remain untrapped. For this speculated region, we focus this study area. The study area are include mainly some village like Alegaon, Pachran, Chondi etc.

The current research is basically emphasize the used of different plant parts for the wellness over the diseases. In Indian subcontinent, the practices of ethnobotany has common to all the people. So many studies were carried out on the same approach. But, apart from the other studies, the subjected work is mentioned the ethnobotanical procedure and its effectiveness to overcome the humanity wellness.

2. Materials and Methods

Ethnomedicinal surveys were conducted in 2014-2015 in summer in tribal area of Pachrn, Chondi of Patur area of district Akola. During this survey we collect all the data about medicinal plants used by the tribal men and villagers. These observation are based on the personal interview of tribal people and villager namely

- 1) Dattu kisan Sasane, village –Pachrn
- 2) Jagdew Tiwale, Village-Pachrn
- 3) Shripat Supaji Dakure, Village –Chondi
- 4) Pundik ksaru Lathal, village- Chondi.

Also discussed about medicinal value, local name how to used, locality of plants. Plants were identify using revalent scientific literature ^[1-6] plants herbarium were stored in department of Botany at Arts and Science College Pulgaon.

Table 1: List of medicinal plants from Akola district

Sr. No	Botanical name	Local name	Family	Part used	Ethnomedicinal use
1	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> L.	Sevga	Moringaceae	Leaves	Leaves are use for treatment of fevers, bronchitis, eye and ear infections.
2	<i>Tephrosia purpuria</i> .L	Unhali	Fabaceae	Leaves	Leaves are use for treatment of fevers, bronchitis, eye and ear infections
3	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb).Wight.	Arjuna	Combretaceae	Whole plants	Whole plant is use for treatment of hypertation, high blood pressure.
4	<i>Tinospora cardifolia</i> .(Thunb).	Gulwel	Menispermaceae	Whole plants.	Enhances memory, improves, hyperacidity, worm infestations, loss of appetite, abdominal pain, vomiting etc.
5	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L	Gokharu	Zygophyllaceae	Fruits	Kidney stones, painful urination and urinary disorder.
6	<i>Vitex negundo</i> H.	Nirgudi	Verbinaceae	Stem and leaves	Skin disorders, headaches, toothbrush, body pains
7	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (L).	Aswagandha	Solanaceae	Whole plants	Arthritis, anxiety, trouble sleeping (insomnia), tumors, tuberculosis, asthma and chronic liver disease
8	<i>Mucuna purita</i> (L).	Khach kuyari	Fabaceae	Seed	
9	<i>Gloriosa superb</i> (L)	Kad lavi	Colchicaceae	Whole plants	Antidote for snake poison.

10	<i>Ficus hispida</i> .L	Bhui umber	Moraceae	Whole plants	Ulcer anaemia, jaundice, inflammation and intermittent fever
11	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> Linn.	Sadafuli	Apocynaceae.	Leaves	Two teaspoonfuls leaves juice is given orally twice a day for a week for diabetes
12	<i>Alianthus excela</i> Roxb.	Maharukh	Simaroubaceae	Stem and bark	Stem bark is used for treatment of fever and also used as tonic. Leaves pest applied externally on ring worm.
13	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Tarota	Caesalpinaceae	Whole plants	Whole plant extract of this species is used to cure psoriasis
14	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> Linn.	Gunj	Fabaceae	Leaves and seed	Leaves are eaten with sugar cube to cure mouth ulcer. 6g paste of seeds is fed to cattle for expulsion of placenta
15	<i>Ziziphus zylopyra</i> (Rtz.)Willd	Ghat Bor	Rhamnaceae	Leaves, fruits, bark and stem	Snake bites, fever, diarrhea, digestive disorder, skin rashes
16	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.	Aapta, Abata	Fabaceae	Leaves and bark	Dysentery, headache, diarrhea, digestive disorder.
17	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam).	Palas	Fabaceae	Whole plants	Flower used in diarrhea, skin disease. Root used on piles and ulcer. stem bark used on sore throat and snake bite
18	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L).	Babhul, Babhul	Mimosoideae	Root, stem, leaves and gums	Leaves used on skin disease, diarrhea. Gum used on mouth ulcer. Stem used as toothbrush as villager for toothache
19	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> (Linn).	Mokai	Solanaceae	Leaves, root, fruit berry	Leaf powder mixed with milk used for cough and cold. Root powder used on cracked foot
20	<i>Pergularia deamia</i>	Utran	Asclepiadaceae	Latex, stem	Latex apply on boil and wounds. Stem bark used on malaria.
21	<i>Argemone Mexicana</i>	Katedhotra	Papaveraceae	Seed and latex	Seed used for cough, asthma, skin disease. latex used on conjunctivitis and malaria
22	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Anatamul	Apocynaceae	Roots	Roots used on skin disease, tonsillitis, stomach problem. roots are also used in tea preparation.
23	<i>Crotaria juncea</i>	Boru	Leguminosae	Flower and root	Worm, skin disease, cure cough, blood purifier, paralysis
24	<i>Anisomeles indica</i>	Gopali	Lamiaceae	Leaves and stem	Leaves use on skin disease, intestinal infection.



Fig 1: Discuss with villager about medicine plants.

3. Result and discussion

During survey time plants and plants parts are used as medicine by tribal and villagers from pature area. This analyzed data revealed that 24 medicine plants belonging 10 family like Fabaceae, Mimosoideae Solanaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Papaveraceae, Apocynaceae, leguminosae etc. These plants species used by tribal for curing common disease such as headache, dysentery, skin disease, malaria, cough and cold, fever, toothed, snake bite, wounds, diabetes, mouth ulcer, lepersy etc. So there is need to explore area and again investigate on phytochemical disease for further research. Due to that we were carried out survey from Patur area and also note all the uses of medicinal plants.

4. References

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