



Folkloric Medicinal plants of Ralegaon region of Yavatmal district, Maharashtra.

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Abstract

Despite of lack of proper education and modern healthcare facilities tribal have tremendous knowledge of Folk medicine, to combating healthcare issue they used herbal based drugs, so keeping this view in mind a study was conducted to retrieve the knowledge of ethnomedicinal plant used by tribal located at Ralegaon Tehsil of Yavatmal, (M.S.), India. During the investigation total 64 plant species belonging to 57 genera and 35 families have been studied and included their scientific name, local names, family, plant parts used, and ailments where it is used. This kind of ethno medicinal plants diversities survey appeared to be useful for research on medicinal plant for the betterment of mankind.

Keywords: Ethnobotany, Ethnomedicinal plants, Ralegaon tahsil, Uses, Tribals

Introduction

The term ethnobotany coined by Harshberger in 1895. Ethnobotany deals with study of entire realm of useful relationship between plants and man. Present ethnobotany associates various disciplines such as anthropology, botany, linguistics, nutrition, conservation and pharmacology, which enables wide opening of field to enrich the human knowledge. [1] The traditional Ayurveda and Siddha system of India contributed greatly to medicinal botany branch. The Science of Life, the Ayurveda is the most popular classical and traditional system of medicine in India which mainly based on plants. Number of ethno medicinal plants with parts used in curing different medical problems.[2] In India, it is reported that 2500 species of plant used by traditional healers and 100 species of plants serve as rich source of medicine.[3]

Ralegaon tahsil is located in Yavatmal District of Maharashtra (India), its geographical distribution is between 20° 24' 59.99" North latitudes and 78° 30' 59.99" East longitudes. It belongs to a tribal region the major tribes are Banjara, Gawali, Gond, And etc. The local people of this region have tremendous information of medicinal plants used against different diseases. Also this region is rich in plant diversity due to climate and soil properties in this region. The aim of this study is to enlist and document traditional, ethnobotanical information of the medicinal plants and their parts used in treatment of different diseases by tribal and local people of Ralegaon tehsil through medicinal plants used by the tribal community of Ralegaon and associated knowledge. The ethnobotanical plant information were gathered through frequent visits, oral questionnaire, group discussions with traditional healers, local peoples and Vaidya, Bhumka, Ojha.

Methods

Ethnobotanical data were collected from September 2017 to December 2018 in Ralegaon tehsil of Yavatmal. This survey was conducted using full oral questioning to 17 traditional healers practicing and local and tribal community in the study area, after obtaining their consent structured questionnaire and open questions were used to record the use of medicinal plants (vernacular names, ailments treated, parts used, modes of preparation/administration, and ingredient). The traditional knowledge about the plants for curing diseases was collected from, traditional

healers and elderly tribal men who participate in herbal therapy. Collected specimens were identified with the available standard floras. [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

Results and Discussion

The results of the present study presented in Table 1 and the family names are arranged in alphabetical order. In the present investigation 64 ethno medicinal plants belonging to 57 genera and 35 families are used for various ailments. Family wise percentage number plant species is represented in above fig 1.

Table 1: List of plant species with their ethno medicinal uses.

Sr.No.	Family name	Scientific Name	Local name	Life form	Part used	Ailments
1	Acanthaceae	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (BURM. WALLICH SCHULTZ F) EX	Bhui neem	Herb	Roots, Whole plant	Flatulence, dyspepsia, fever
2		<i>Asteracantha longifolia</i> (L.) NEES.	Katikorata	Herb	Leaves and seeds	Isabgol
3		<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> NEES	Adulsa	Shrub	Leaves, fruit, root	Respiratory tract disease.
4	Anacardiaceae	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> Linn.f.	Biba	Tree	Fruit oil	Digestive system disorder, to improve sperm count
5	Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L) URBAN	Brahmi	Herb	Whole plant, leaves	Brain tonic
6	Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium indicum</i> MILLER	Kanher	Shrub or small tree	Leaves	Anti Inflammatory
7		<i>Carissa congesta</i> Wt.	Karvand	Shrub	Leaves	Spaint
8		<i>Vinca rosea</i> L.	Sadaphuli	Herb	Leaves, fruit	Eye inflammation and Skin disorder
9		<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L) G.Don	Vinca	Herb	Whole plant	Cancer
10	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Calotropis gigantia</i> BR. (L)R.	Pandhari rui	Shrub or tree	Flower	Respiratory tract disease.
11		<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> R. BR.	Gudmar	Woody climber	Leaves	Diabetes
12		<i>Calotropis procera</i> R. BR.	Rui	Shrub	Flower	Stomach ulcers, joint pain

13	Asteraceae	<i>Arnica montana</i> L.	Arnica	Herb	Leaf, flower	Sprain, inflammation
14		<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L	Kambarmodi	Herb	Leaves	Anticoagulant
15		<i>Eclipta alba</i> HASSK	Vringraj	Herb	Seeds	Anorexia, Spleen enlargement
16	Balanitaceae	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> (L.) DELILE	Higan	Tree	Fruit	Eye infection
17	Brassicaceae	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> R. BR.	Ghugali	Herb	Fruits	Scurvy
18	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Bahava	Tree	Fruits	Diabetics
19		<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Tarota	Herb	Seeds	Malarial fever
20		<i>Saraca asoka</i> (ROXB) DE WILDE	Ashok	Tree	Bark, flower and fruit	Urinary tract disease.
21	Clusiaceae	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> L	Nag chafa	Tree	flower	Asthma
22	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i> ROXB	Behada	Tree	Leaves	leprosy, wound
23	Cordiaceae	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> FROST. F.	Godhan	Tree	Leaves	Expectorant
24	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Awala	Tree	Leaves fruit	Improve digestion
25		<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> SENSUHOOK FNON LINN	Bhui Amla	Herb	Leaves	Kidney stone
26		<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Yerand	Shrub	Latex, leaves	Insomnia
27	Fabaceae	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) PIERRE	Karanji	Tree	Leaves	Skin diseases,piles
28		<i>Butea frondosa</i> ROXB KOEN ET	Pandhara Palas	Tree	Flower and bark	Aphrodisiac
29		<i>Tamarindus indicus</i> L.	Tamarind	Tree	Seeds	Snake bite
30	Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha piperita</i> STOKES	Pudina	Herb	Leaves and flowers	Pain killer ,acidity, diabetes.
31		<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	Tulsi	Subshrub	Juice, dried powder, leaves, oil, seed, roots, inflorescence	bronchial asthma, skin diseases, malaria, diarrhea, dysentery.

32	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> BL.	Dalchini	Shrub	Bark, oil	Bronchitis, asthma, cardiac disorder, and fever
33	Liliaceae	<i>Allium sativus</i> L.	Garlic	Herb	Bulb	Atherosclerosis, hypertension
34		<i>Aloe vera</i> L.	Korphad	Shrub	Leaf pulp	Antibacterial, antioxidants
35		<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Kalahari	Climber	Root	Snake bite, sexually transmitted disease
36		<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> WILLD.	Shatavari	Shrub	Root, leaves, stems	Stomach ulcer, dementia, pain
37	Lythraceae	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Mehandi	Tall shrub	Leaves, flower and seeds	Sunburn and rashes on body.
38	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.	Hibiscus	Shrub	Flower	Anemia, antioxidant, antifertility and hair colours.
39	Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Bakan neem	Tree	Leaves	Piles
40		<i>Azadirachta indica</i> . JUSSU	Neem	Tree	Leaves, bark, seeds	Antibacterial, antifungal
41	Menispermaceae	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (WILLD) HOOK. F and THOMS	Gulvel	Shrub	Stem	Immunomodulatory.
42	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L) WILLD. EX. DEL.	Babhul	Tree	Flower, seed	Antimalarial
43		<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (ROXB) WILLD.	Hiwar	Tree	Pods and roots	Wound
44	Moraceae	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Peepal	Tree	Leaf petiole and roots	Central nervous system disorder like unconsciousness
45		<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Umbar	Tree	Latex	Hemorrhoids
46		<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L..	Wad	Tree	Leaves, bark, seed, fruit and root	Boils, blisters
47	Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia jambolana</i> Lam.	Jamun	Tree	Bark, fruits	Flatulence, dysentery
48		<i>Eugenia aromatic</i> KUNTZ	Laung	Tree	Flower buds	Antiseptic, antimicrobial
49		<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> LABILL	Neelgiri	Tree	Leaves	Astringent, vermifugal

50	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	Punarnava	Tree	Root leaves and seeds	Asthma, diuretic
51	Papaveraceae	<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i> (L) NASH	Khus khus	Shrub	Flower	Loss of appetite.
52	Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (DC) STAPF	Gavati chaha	Herb	Leaves	Cold, body ache
53	Punicaceae	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Dalimb	Tree	Fruit and bark	Expel tapeworms, urinary infections
54	Rutaceae	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L) CORREA EX SCHULTZ	Bel	Tree	Fruit pulp, leaf	peptic ulcers, chronic diarrhea
55		<i>Feronia limonia</i> (L) SWINGLE	Kavath	Tree	Leaves	Antimicrobial
56		<i>Citrus limon</i> (L) BURM F	Lemon	Tree	Leaves, fruits	Skin and hair
57	Santalaceae	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Chandan	Tree	Heart wood	Burning, scabies and pimples.
58	Saxifragaceae	<i>Bergenia ligulata</i> SENSU BAILEY	Pashan bheda	Herb	Root	Urinary stones
59	Solanaceae	<i>Withania somnifera</i> DUNAL	Ashwagandha	Shrub	Root and berries	Anxiety, neurological disorders
60		<i>Datura metel</i> L.	Dotra	Shrub	Leaves	Skin diseases, fever
61	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum infortunatum</i> L.	Khanduchakka	Shrub/ small tree	Leaves	Wound, fracture bone
62	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> ROSC.	Ginger	Herb	Rhizome Juice	Cough, cold
63		<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Turmeric	Herb	Rhizome	Wound, inflammation, hepatic disorders
64	Zygophyllaceae	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Gokhru	Herb	Fruit and root	Aphrodisiac, urinary anti-infective

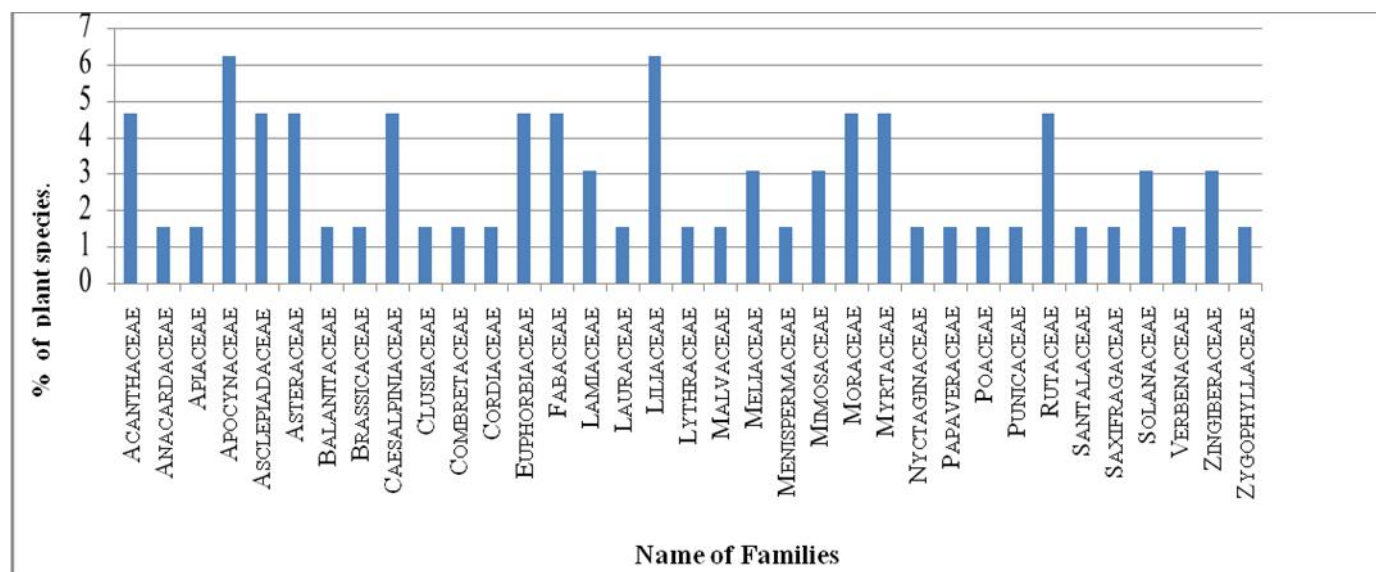


Fig. 1: Family wise percentage number of plant species.

V. Metkar and *et al* (2017) reported 30 plant species belonging to 18 families are used as medicinal plant by the tribal people of Yavatmal district.[10] Dhere and *et al* (2012) documented 21 ethno medicinal plants used by the tribal of range forest of Yavatmal district. [11]

During this study it is also notice that old age tribal have lot of information of medicinal plants. Different parts of the plants are used in the forms of decoction, whole plant extract juice, powder, paste etc. Grinding was a mostly used to prepare medicine.

The local people and the tribal villagers are using these plants to cure many diseases like, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cough Wound healing, Headache muscular pain, Skin diseases Diabetes, dysentery, Jaundice, Sunstroke, Jaundice Fever, Vomiting, Skin diseases, Fatigue, Blood purifier, Anti Pregnancy, Urogenital disorder, Toothache, Menstrual disorder, urinary burning Hypertension, Toothache, Swelling in Joints etc.

Conclusion

Ralegaon region is rich in ethno medicinal plants species diversity. Ethnomedicinal plants playing significant role in life of day to day life of tribal community. Elder tribal people have tremendous folk traditional information of plants. Deforestation, over-harvest and drought are destructive factor for medicinal plants of Ralegaon region of Yavatmal

therefore documentation of this knowledge is necessary.

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