

Ethanomedicinal Information of Medicinal Plants Use by Tribals of Baglan Taluka Dist-Nashik.

¹D. S. Borade, ²Akshay More

^{1,2} Assistant Professor in Botany

¹Department of Botany, Art's, Science and Commerce College, Ozar (Mig) India, 422206.

²Department of Botany, G.M.D. Arts, B.W. Commerce and Science College, Sinnar, India, 422103.

Email - ¹ dsb14@rediffmail.com, ² moreakshay061@gmail.com

Abstract: The present study deals with the ethno medicinal plants used by the peoples of Baglan District Nashik (MS) India. The information is collected from tribal people of Baglan. By approaching personally to the Vaidus and medicine man. By taking interviews during the year 2018-2020. They traditionally use the plant resources as medicine. This knowledge is percolates from generation to generation. They use medicinal plants as a medicine on common diseases. But due to deforestation, loss of biodiversity and indiscriminate exploitation of wild and natural resources many valuable herbs are at the stage of extinction. A total of 30 medicinal plants species distributed in 24 families are documented. The documented ethno medicinal plants were mostly used for to cure various common diseases, infections and general weakness.

Key Words: Ethno-medicinal plants, Vaidus, Diseases.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The ethno medicinal plants are used by the tribal's like Vaidus community of Baglan region of Nashik on various diseases as day today ailments. The quest for documentation of traditional knowledge has been concentrated especially around traditional health practices. In India many indigenous plants are used in herbal medicine to cure diseases and heal injuries. The tribal peoples have been in the practice of preserving a rich heritage of information on medicinal plants for preparing the medicine and administration. If this information is yet to be collected systematically and comprehensively maintain in databases in a manner they would help in protecting their valuable knowledge. The traditional medicine and ethno medicinal information play an important role in scientific research [1, 6] the need for the integration of local indigenous knowledge for a sustainable management and conservation of natural resources receives more and more recognition. The objectives of this study are to document the traditional medicinal plants used by the peoples of Baglan region, Nashik District in Maharashtra.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The traditional knowledge about the plants for treating on the common diseases was collected from the tribal peoples especially traditional healers during the year 2018-2020. monthly visits and interviews of local and tribal peoples of Baglan region was carried out for gathering the information about ethno medicinal plants and documented their knowledge for future generations.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The present study was concentrated on documentation of traditional knowledge of Vaidus communities. During the present investigation 30 Plants species belongs to 23 families have been recorded. (Table no.1) The local tribals of Kalwan are using these plants to cure many diseases like Asthma, Jaundice, Cough, fever, Toothache, Bronchitis, Burn injury etc. The number of researchers carried out the work on ethno medicinal plants in Maharashtra. [2,3,4,9 & 10] It was observed that practices were freshly. The knowledge of certain plants that curative and palliative efforts were transmits from generation to generation. The traditional herbalists are integral part of the community and take care of the common ailments of the folk in their home setting.[5]

Table 1: shows the ethno medicinal plants used by tribals of Kalwan region.

No	Local	B.N.	Family	Medicinal Uses	Plant Part used
1	Ashwagandha	<i>Withania somnifera L.</i>	Solanaceae	Asthama, Branchitis	Leaf, root
2	Amla	<i>Embllica officinalis Gearth</i>	Eaphorbiaceae	Acidity	Fruit, Bark

3	Bahava	<i>Cassia fistula L.</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Digestion	Bark, Seeds
4	Babul	<i>Acacia arabica Wild</i>	Mimosaceae	Dressing	Bark. Leaf
5	Bhairaingin	<i>Solanum virginianum L.</i>	Solanaceae	Toothache	Leaf
6	Bel	<i>Aegle marmelos carr</i>	Rutaceae	Diabetes	Leaf
7	Chinch	<i>Tamarindus indica L.</i>	Fabaceae	Burn injuty	Leaf, Bark
8	Dumpan	<i>Tylophora indica</i>	Apocynaceae	Bronchitis	Leaf
9	Arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna roxb.</i>	Combretaceae	Inflamation,swelling bone joining	Bark
10	Rui	<i>Calotropis procera R.Br.</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Injuries by thorn & glass	Latex
11	Vad	<i>Ficus benghalensis L.</i>	Moraceae	Waterborne disease to finger of legs	Latex
12	Bhang(Ganza)	<i>Cannabis sativa L.</i>	Cannabaceae	Eacrache	Leaf
13	Zendu	<i>Tagetes erecta L.</i>	Asteraceae	Eacrache	Leaf
14	Korphad	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Liliaceae	Burn,Injury	Leaf, latex
15	Haldi	<i>Curcuma longa L.</i>	Zingiberaceae	Fever,Cough	Tuber
16	Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini L.</i>	Myrtaceae	Jaundice	Seed, Bark
17	Karli	<i>Momordica charantia L.</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Septic Injuries	Leaf
18	Neem	<i>Azardirachta indica A.Juss</i>	Meliaceae	Alternative Fever, stomach Problem	Leaf, Bark
19	Palas	<i>Butea Monosperma(Lam)</i>	Fabaceae	In Menstrual,Problem	Bark
20	Tarota	<i>Cassia tora L.</i>	Leguminosae	Good Tonic	root
21	Pimpal	<i>Ficus religiosa L.</i>	Moraceae	Clea Blood Flow in Female Stops Blood Flow From eye.	Bark, Leaf
22	Shetavari	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Liliaceae	Urinal Problem,Fatigue	Root
23	Shisav	<i>Dalbergia sissoo Roxb.</i>	Fabaceae	In Menstrual,Problem	Bark
24	Tulsi	<i>Ocimum sanctum L.</i>	Lamiaceae	Cough,Stomach Problem	Seed, Leaf
25	Sitaphal	<i>Annona squamosa L.</i>	Annonaceae	Septic Injuries	Leaf, Bark
26	Nilgiri	<i>Euculyptus globulus Labill</i>	Myrtaceae	Cough	Leaf, Oil
27	Tivis	<i>Dalbergia oojeinensis</i>	Fabaceae	Cough	Bark

28	Nipanivel	<i>Sarcostemma brevistigma</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Lacto genetic	Latex(2 drops)
29	Sonara	<i>Achyranthes aspera L.</i>	Amaranthaceae	Tothache, Earache	All Part Of Plant
30	Harali	<i>Cynodon dactylon(L)Pers</i>	Poaceae	Fever	Leaf, Stem

4. CONCLUSION:

The studied survey concludes that, the role of ethno medicinal plants for the treatment of various diseases and disorders amongst the tribals of Baglan is crucial. They use various plants, weeds, flowers, seeds, bark, stems in their day today treatment. Beyond the documented plants the tribal peoples used several other non medicinal plants. The collected information is good for next generation. In the studied area, the many tribals still have faith on the herbal remedy which plays an important role in the life of these communities.

REFERENCES:

1. Awadh. A.Ali.N. , A.-rahni IK & Linedequist U. (2004), Abr. Jou. Traditional complement Alt.Med, (1). 72-76.
2. Borkar. L. Mate, D.M. (2013), J.Sci.Infor. (6).24-27.
3. Borkar.S.U.& Theng. P.A. (2010), The Botanique., 14(2) 9-13.
4. Iqbal M.S. , Suradkar S.S. , Bhadane D.G. (2010), The botanique., 14(2) 14-17.
5. Jain S. K. (1981), Glimpses of Indian Ethnobotany, Oxford IBH Publishing co., New Delhi.
6. Kala C.P. (2005), Jou. of Ethnobiology., 1(11-17).
7. Kshirsagar A.A. & Sanghai P.K. (2015), Advances in Applied Science Research,6(2):1-6
8. Naik V.N. (1998), Flora of Marathwada Vol.I& Vol.II Amrutprakashan, , Aurangabad
9. Puranik S. (2013), Jou.Sci. Infor., (6):120-122.
10. Zingare A.K. (2012), jou. Sci.Infor., (3):58-59.