

**MEDICINAL PLANT WEALTH OF MAHAGAON REGION, DIST.
YAVATMAL: AN ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY****Chavhan V. N.***

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445303.**ABSTRACT**

This research examines the traditional medicinal knowledge of 24 plant species used by tribal communities in Mahagaon region of Yavatmal District, Maharashtra. Some villages' were surveyed and information was gathered through field studies involving direct interactions with traditional healers. These plants are used for treating various diseases by indigenous groups such as the Kolam, Banjara, Gond, Pradhan and Andh tribes. The study documented essential ethnobotanical data, including botanical name, local names, plant families, utilized plant parts and their methods of application.

KEYWORDS: Medicinal Plant Wealth, Traditional Healers, Ethnobotanical Data, Mahagaon region, Yavatmal district.

INTRODUCTION

All traditional medicines have their roots in folk medicines and household remedies. WHO has listed 20,000 medicinal plants used in different parts of the world. Other estimates indicate the number to range between 35,000 and 70,000 worldwide (Lewington, 1993; Bhattarai and Karki, 2004). In India, it is reported that traditional healers use 2500 plant species and 100 species of plants serve as regular sources of medicine, Pei (2001). Plants are the basis of life on earth and are central to people's livelihoods. Tribal people are the ecosystem people who live in harmony with the nature and maintain a close link between man and environment. Indian subcontinent is being inhabited by over 53.8 million tribal people in 5000 forest dominated villages of tribal community and comprising 15% of the total geographical area of Indian landmasses, representing one of the greatest emporia of ethno-botanical wealth (Chowdhuri S. K., 2000).

The value of medicinal plants to the mankind is very well proven. It is estimated that 70 to 80% of the world population rely chiefly on traditional health care system and largely on herbal medicines (Shanley and Luz, 2003). Only 15% of pharmaceutical drugs are consumed in developing countries (Toledo, 1995). The affluent people have little alternative to herbal medicine, and they depend on traditional health care system (Marshall, 1998). Thirty plant species from Jalgaon district are useful for different human ailments (Pawar S. and D. A. Patil, 2004). The documented 39 plant species used in treatment of reproductive disorders while 20 monocotyledonous plant species are used in various diseases by the tribal of Umarkhed tehsil in Yavatmal district. They have further documented 36 ethnic formulations that are prepared using 50 plant species by locals of Umarkhed tehsil (Bhogaonkar and Kadam, 2005 and 2006). The 177 medicinal plants are used by Banjaras of Vidarbha on various ailments (Bhogaonkar and Chavhan, 2013).

In the present paper, folk medicinal preparations of 25 plant species used for different ailments has been enumerated.

Study Area

The district Yavatmal is situated in the eastern part of the Maharashtra between north latitudes $19^{\circ} 23'$ and $20^{\circ} 48'$ and longitudes $77^{\circ} 19'$ and $79^{\circ} 07'$. It occupies an area of 13,582 Sq. Km.

The Mahagaon region is situated in eastern part of the Maharashtra between north latitudes 20.7277°N and longitudes 80.0591°E respectively. It occupies an area of 899 square kilometer. According to the census of 2011, the total population of the region was 190,252.



MATERIAL AND METHODS

Tribal medicine practitioner men, village heads and local people were interviewed to record different plant part used for folk remedies. Plants were collected, documented and identified with the help of standard floras (Hooker 1997, Cooke 1967, Naik 1998, Karthikeyan & Kumar, 1993, Yadav and Sardesai, 2002) and herbarium specimens were prepared.

Enumeration

The interviewed of local people and tribal medicine men's information are recorded, is as follows-

Sr. No.	Plant Name	Family	Local Name	Part Used	Mode of Uses
1.	<i>Abitulon indicum</i> (L.) Sweet	Malvaceae	Petari	Root	Piles
2.	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	Simaroubaceae	Maharukh	Leaves, Bark	Stomachic, Toothache
3.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees	Acanthaceae	Bhui nim	Leaves	Pitta, Bone Fever
4.	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Korati	Leaves	Healing wound, Mouth ulcer
5.	<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> (L.) DC.	Oxalidaceae	Lajalu	Whole plant	Milk secretion increases in Animal
6.	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> Roxb.ex Coleb.	Burseraceae	Salai	Bark	Haemorrhage
7.	<i>Buchanania cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Almeida	Anacardiaceae	Charoli, Char	Leaves	Dysentery
8.	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	Sapindaceae	Kapalphodi	Whole plant	Tympany
9.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Bahava, Amaltas	Seed	Dysentery
10.	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) Diels	Menispermaceae	Wasanvel	Root	Anaemia
11.	<i>Cleome gynandra</i> L.	Capparaceae	Pandhari Tivan	Leaves	Half headache, Headache
12.	<i>Dolichandrone falcata</i> (Wall. Ex DC.) Seem	Bignoniaceae	Medhshingi	Leaves, Outer Bark	Tetanus, Wounds and Cutting
13.	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.	Mimosaceae	Chhoti Bhabhul	Leaves	Blood Dysentery
14.	<i>Enicostemma axillare</i> (Lam.) Raynal	Gentianaceae	Nai, Nay	Root	Malaria
15.	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> (L.) L.	Convolvulaceae	Vishnukrant	Whole plant	Brain tonic
16.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Pimpal	Leaves	Eczema

17.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) Schult.	Periplocaceae	Kawalvel, Anantmul	Root, Stem	Diuretic
18.	<i>Indigofera cordifolia</i> Roth	Fabaceae	Bechka, Godadi	Root	Sunstroke
19.	<i>Maytenus emarginata</i> (Willd.) Ding Hou	Celastraceae	Bharati	Root	Leucorrhoea
20.	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	Euphorbiaceae	Bhui awala	Whole plant	Jaundice
21.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Erandi	Leaves	Jaundice
22.	<i>Soyimida febrifuga</i> (Roxb.) A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Ragat Rohan	Bark	Chest pain
23.	<i>Ventilago denticulata</i> Willd.	Rhamnaceae	Sakal vel	Bark	Dysentery.
24.	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (L.) Kurz.	Lythraceae	Dhaiti	Flower and Barks	Sunstroke

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present communication deals with the local people of Mahagaon region, Yavatmal District (M. S.), India were used medicinally important plants of 24 genera, 24 species and 22 families of angiosperms for different ailments. These are herb, shrub, climber, small and large trees. These plants are common and medicinally important to treat various diseases like Piles, Jaundice, Hemorrhages, Dysentery, Brain tonic, Leucorrhoea, Anemia, Bone fever, Malaria etc. Some therapeutic uses of such plants in Mahagaon region were documented. The present information is used in drug standardization and estimation of compound content for further studies.

CONCLUSION

Traditional knowledge systems cure different diseases by the tribal of Mahagaon region. They use plant as a source of drug through trial and error basis and the process is experienced over hundreds of years. It has been observed that the use of the medicinal plants is also a routine practice in the local people.

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Abutilon indicum (L.) Sweet



Andrographis paniculata
(Burm.f.) Wall. ex. Nees



Barleria prionitis L.



Boswellia serrata Roxb. ex Coleb.



Cassia fistula L.



Cocculus hirsutus (L.) Diels



Dichrostachys cinerea (L.)
Wight & Arn.



Enicostemma axillare (Lam.)
Ravnal



Ricinus communis L.



Ventilago denticulata Willd.

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