WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
SJIF Impact Factor 8.453
Volume 14, Issue 7, 1561-1567. Research Article ISSN 2277–7105

# MEDICINAL PLANTS RESOURCES OF KALAMB REGION, DIST. YAVATMAL: A DOCUMENTED STUDY

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Article Received on
21 February 2024,

Revised on 10 March 2025,
Accepted on 30 March 2025

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr20257-36100

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## ABSTRACT

Present paper deals with some ethno medicinal uses of 24 plant species, by the tribal of Kalamb region, in Yavatmal district of Maharashtra. A number of villages were visited in this region. The information was documented involving field study by contacting and interviewing traditional healers for plants used in cure of various diseases. This region is inhibited by tribal communities like Banjara, Gond, Gawari, Pradhan, Mang, Paradhi, Mahar, Wadar etc. The ethno botanical information on plants viz., botanical name, family, local name, plant part used and mode of administration is enumerated. The present information is used in drug standardization and estimation of compound content for further studies.

**KEYWORDS:** Traditional Healers, Tribal People, Medicinal Plant, Kalamb region, Yavatmal District.

## INTRODUCTION

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 (Chowdhari S. K., 2000). Therefore, effort should be initiated for the documentation and computerization of useful medicinal plants and their traditional knowledge (Mehrotra & Mehrotra, 2005).

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).

Yatoo Ghulam et. al., 2015, documented 48 plant species medicinally used on various different ailments from Amravati district. 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 24 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 $19^0$ 23` and $20^0$ 48` and longitudes $77^0$ 19` and $79^0$ 07.` It occupies an area of 13,582 Sq. Km.

The Kalamb region is situated in eastern part of the Maharashtra between north latitudes $20^o$26’40” N and longitudes $78^o$19’32”E respectively. It occupies an area of 753.60 sq. meters. According to the census of 2011, the total population of the region was 103,024.


## 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 1965, Naik 1998, Yadav and Sardesai, 2002, Karthikeyan and Kumar, 1993) and herbarium specimens were prepared.

### Enumeration

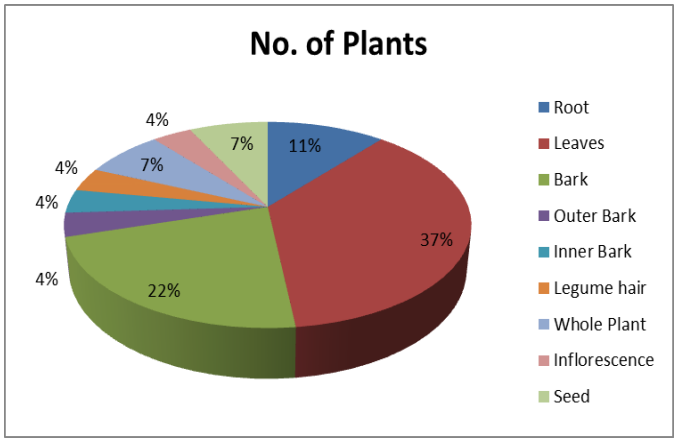
The interviewed of local people and tribal medicine men's information are recorded, is as follows-

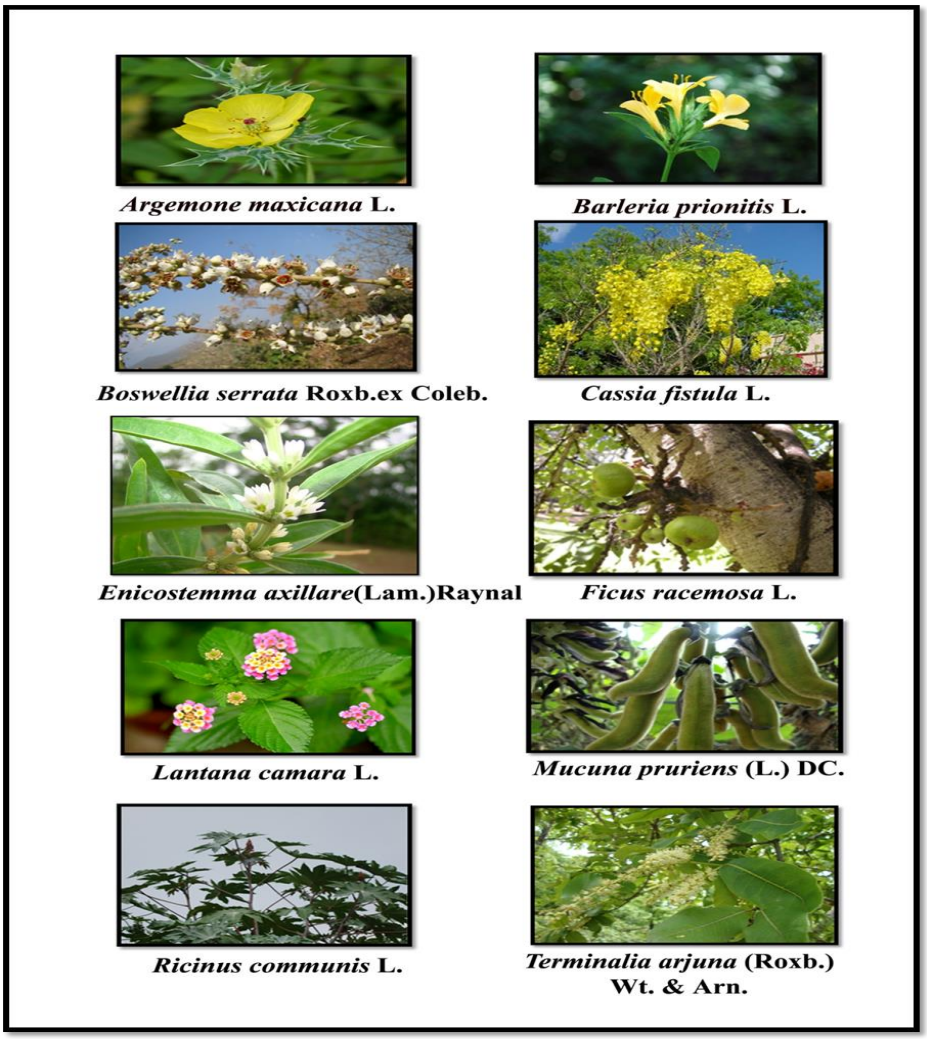
| Sr.No | Plant Name | Family | Local Name | Part Used | Mode of Uses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | *Argemone maxicana* L. | Papaveraceae | Bilayati | Root | Fever; easy delivery |
| 2. | *Anogeissus latifolia* (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Bedd. | Combretaceae | Dhawada | Root | Cough |
| 3. | *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss. | Meliaceae | Kaduneem | Leaves & Inner Bark | Pneumonia, Fever |
| 4. | *Barleria prionitis* L. | Acanthaceae | Korati | Leaves | Healing Wound |
| 5. | *Bauhinia racemosa* Lam. | Caesalpiniaceae | Aapta | Bark | Diabetes |
| 6. | *Boswellia serrata* Roxb.ex Coleb. | Burseraceae | Salai | Bark | Hemorrhage |
| 7. | *Bridelia retusa* (L.) A. Juss. | Euphorbiaceae | Kate Ain | Bark | Eczema |
| 8. | *Capparis zeylanica* L. | Capparaceae | Waghata | Leaves | Bonefracture |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9. | *Cardiospermum halicacabum* L. | Sapindaceae | Kapalphodi | Whole plant | Tympany |
| 10. | *Cassia fistula* L. | Caesalpiniaceae | Bahava, Amaltas | Seed | Dysentry |
| 11. | *Diospyros melanoxylon* Roxb. | Ebenaceae | Tembhurna | Seed | Chikhalya (Hand Eczema) |
| 12. | *Dolichandrone falcata* (Wall. Ex DC.) Seem | Bignoniaceae | Medhshingi | Leaves, Outer Bark | Tetanus, Wounds |
| 13. | *Enicostemma axillare* (Lam.) Raynal | Gentianaceae | Nai | Whole Plant | Fever, Diabetic |
| 14. | *Euphorbia microphylla* Heyne | Euphorbiaceae | Dudhi | Leaves | Headache |
| 15. | *Ficus racemosa* L. | Moraceae | Umbar | Leaves | Fever |
| 16. | *Ficus religiosa* L. | Moraceae | Pimpal | Leaves | Eczema |
| 17. | *Ipomoea obscura* (L.) Ker-Gawl. | Convalvulaceae | Pingalichavel | Root | Dog bit |
| 18. | *Ixora parviflora* Vahl. | Rubiaceae | Lokhandi | Bark | Toothache, Typhoid |
| 19. | *Lantana camara* L. | Verbenaceae | Raymuniya | Leaves | Dysentery |
| 20. | *Madhuca longifolia* (J. König ex L.) J.F. Macbr. *var. Longifolia* | Sapotaceae | Moha | Bark | Delayed delivary |
| 21. | *Mucuna pruriens* (L.) DC. | Fabaceae | Kachkori | Legume hair | Worm |
| 22. | *Ocimum basilicum* L. | Lamiaceae | Ran tulas | Leaves, Inflorescence | Blood purification |
| 23. | *Ricinus communis* L. | Euphorbiaceae | Erandi | Leaves | Jaundice |
| 24. | *Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb.) Wt. & Arn. | Combretaceae | Arjun | Bark | Blood Pressure |

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present communication deals with the local people of Kalamb region, Yavatmal District (M. S.), India were used medicinally important plants of 23 genera and 24 species of angiosperms for different ailments. These are herb, shrub, climber, small and large trees. Among tribal communities, leaves (37%), roots (11%) and bark (22%) are the most widely used plant parts, with inner and outer bark, legume hair, inflorescence, seed and whole plant also playing a significant role. These plants are common and medicinally important to treat various diseases like Jaundice, fever, tympany, tetanus, dysentery, eczema, dog bit, hemorrhage etc. Some therapeutic uses of such plants in Kalamb 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 Kalamb 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.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

Author is grateful to the tribal medicine men of the Kalamb region for sharing their traditional knowledge.

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