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Ethnomedicinal Plants of Sironcha, Etapalli, Dhanora Tahsil of Gadchiroli District, Maharashtra State, India

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Abstract:-
The present study deals with ethnomedicinal plants use by the people of Sironcha,Etapalli and Dhanora thasil (M.S.), India. The people from these region with a vast heritage of diverse ethnic culture and rich biodiversity is said to be a great emporium of ethnobotanical health. The use of plants as medicine antedates history. Almost all civilizations and culture have employed plants in the treatment of human sickness. Sironcha, Etapalli and Dhanora are surrounded by dense forest and the people collect the medicinal plant by their traditional knowledge which is used for some common diseases. But due to deforestation, indiscriminate exploitation of wild and natural resources many valuable herbs are at the stage of extinction. The present survey was conducted for documentation of traditional knowledge and practices of plants. The present paper enumerates traditional uses of 27 Family and 57 different plant species.
Index Terms- Ethnomedicinal plants, Sironcha, Etapalli and Dhanora tahsil, Gond and Madiya

I. INTRODUCTION

Ethnomedicinal plants, since times immemorial, have been used in virtually all cultures as a source of medicine. The widespread use of herbal remedies and healthcare reparations, as those described in ancient texts such as Vedas and the bible, and obtained from plants has been traced to the occurrence of natural products with medicinal properties. The plants have been the important source of medicines used by man from prehistoric times for relieving suffering and curing ailments. The need for the integration of local indigenous knowledge for a sustainable management and conservation of natural resources received more and more recognition (Posey, 1992).

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. Tribal people have been in the practice of preserving a rich heritage of information on medicinal plants and their usage. They have both the know-how and do-how for preparing the medicine and its administration. This information is yet to be collected systematically and comprehensively and maintained in databases in a manner. It would help in protecting their knowledge. The objective of this study is to document the traditional medicinal plants used by the people of Sironcha, Etapalli and Dhanora tahsil of Gadchiroli district (M.S.), India.

Sironcha tahsil, covers an area of 1,540 square kilometres (593 sq mi) and contains 142 villages with 20,218 persons. In 1905 an area of 6,740 square kilometres (2,603 sq mi) of the Chanda tahsil, of which 2,600 were in the Aheri zamindari estate, was transferred to Sironcha. The revised totals of area and population of the Sironcha tahsil are 8,020 square kilometres (3,095 sq mi) and 55,465 persons.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The traditional knowledge about the plants for treating the common diseases was collected from people, especially traditional healers and village medicine-men from January 2014 to October 2016. Monthly visit and interviews of local and tribal people of villages were carried out for gathering the information about the ethnomedicinal plants and documents their knowledge for future generation.

Table. 1. Table. 1. Studies on Ethnomedicinal plants from Sironcha, Etapalli, Dhanora Tahsil of Gadchiroli District Forest Area.

Sr. No	Botanical Name	Family	Common Name	Gondi / Madiya Name	plant part used	Uses Against Disease / for Disease
1	*Holarrhena pubescens (Buch.-Ham.) Wall.ex G.Don*	Apocynaceae	Dhudhkuda	Dudhkuda marrha	Root, Bark , Leaves,	Wound , Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
2	*Nerium indicum Mill.*	Apocynaceae	Kanher	Kanhermarrha	Bark , Root	Wound ,Cancer

3	*Plumeria alba* **L.**	Apocynaceae	Chafa	Chafamarrha	Seed and Bark	Cholera
4	*Amorphophallus campanulatus* Decne	Aracaceae	Suran	Pulganda marrha	Rhizome	Dysentery
5	*Borassus flabelifera* L.	Arecaceae	Taad	Taadimarrha	Leaves, Fruits	Urinary problems. Decayed tooth
6	*Phoenix sylvestris L.(Roxb).*	Arecaceae	Sindhi	Sindhimarrha	Fruit, Bark,	Pails Arthritis, Headache, Fever, Tonic, Cold flu, Pain killer
7	*Calatropis procera* Ait R.Br	Asclepiadaceae	Rui	Ruimarrha	Milk	Cough and Cold
8	*Sonchus asper (L.)Hill.*	Asteraceae	Mhatari	Mhatarimarrha	Leaves	Skin ailment.
9	*Spelanthus paniculata Wall.ex DC.*	Asteraceae	Akal kadha	Akal kadha marrha	Whole plant, Flower, Leaves,	Toothache, Skin diseases, Dysentery.
10	*Bauhinia variegata L.*	Caesalpiniaceae	Kachnar / Raktkanchan	Kachnar marrha	Bark, Leaves, Flowers & flowering buds	Fever, Killing worms. The bark juice with banana is used to cure T.B. Dry flowers boiled with roots are used for bleeding piles . Pods are used cough.
11	*Cassia occidentalis* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Rantarota	Kedatagaresh mrrha	Leaves, Root, Seeds.	Skin Diseases
12	*Spinacia oleracea L.*	Chenopodiaceae	Palak	Palak marrha	Leaves,	Blood purifier, Tonic
13	*Cucurbitia maxima Duch.Ex Lam.*	Cucurbitaceae	Kohala	Kohala marrha	Fruit , Seed	Diabetes, Tonic
14	*Diplocyclos palmatus* (L.) Jeffrey.	Cucurbitaceae	Shivlingi	Shivlingimarrha	Seeds, Leaves	Dysentery and Diarrhoea. Enhencefertility in women, Piles.
15	*Butea mononsperma Lamk. Taub*	Fabaceae	Palas	palas marrha	Root, Leaves, Seeds, Stem, Bark.	Wound, Fever, Increasing sex power, Ringworm, Ghatsarp, Pinus.
16	*Dalbergia latifollia* Roxb. ex DC.	Fabaceae	Sisam	Sisammarrha	Leaves, Stem, Bark. Leaves.	Hepatitis, Skin disease, Stomach pain, Nausea. Gonorrhea. Unhali, and urinari problem, wound heeler.
17	*Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.*	Fabaceae	Bija	Bijamarrha	Bark, Roots.	Diabetes
18	*Tephrosia purpurea (L.)Pers.*	Fabaceae	Diwali	Diwali marrha	Root, Root, Whole plant.	Haemorrhage, Dysentery. Liver diseases.
19	*Trigonella Foenumgraecum L.*	Fabaceae	Methi	Methimarrha	Seeds, Leaves, Whole Plant,	Diabetes, Pimples, Thriat infection , Fever.

20	*Vegna trilobus(L.) verde.*	Fabaceae	Ranmung	Ranmung marrrha	Leaves	Eye diseases
21	*Vigna mungo(L.) Hepper*	Fabaceae	Mung	Mung marrha	Seeds,	Dysentery, Rheumatism, Beriberi
22	*Ocimum americanum L.*	Lamiaceae	Rantulshi	Kalepamarrha	Seeds, Leaves	Rheumatism, Fever .
23	*Ocimum basillicum* L. var. basillicum	Lamiaceae	Sabja	Sabjamarrha	Leaves and seeds, Flowers	Skin Diseases and piles.
24	*Aloe vera* (L.) Burm. F.	Liliaceae	Korphad	Korphadmarrha	Plant, Stem, Leaves,	Female menstrual problem., Skin diseases, Dysentery, Anaemia, Acidity, Eye diseases, Cosmatic, Digestive.
25	*Chlorophytum tuberosum (Roxb).*	Liliaceae	Pandhari Musali	pandharimarrha	Roots	Snake Bite, It is traditionally used for enhencing sexual power.
26	*Drimia indica (Roxb.) Jessop*	Liliaceae	Jangli Kanda	Jangli Kanda marrha	Bulb, Bulb, Leaves	Heart disease, Bend(Galanndd), Asthma, Cough, Fever
27	*Gloriosa superba* L.	Liliaceae	Kadlavi (karkari)	Kadlavimarrha	Root, seeds, flower, Leaves,	Syphilic parts, Cancer. Abortion, Child birth, AT the time of delivery, Inflamation.
28	*Scilla hyacinthina* (Roth) Mc. Bride	Liliaceae	Rankanda	Nerdemarrha	Bulb	Cough, Chest pain and Asthama.
29	*Abelmoschus manihot* (L.)	Malvaceae	Ranbhendi	Rabhendimarrha	Seed	Enhance energy
30	*Hibiscus cannabinus* L.	Malvaceae	Ambadi	Pullakusari	Leaves, seeds	Stomachic, cough, fever, Aphrodiac.
31	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.*	Malvaceae	Jaswand	Jaswand marrha	Flower , Bark, leaves	Hair growth, Tonic
32	*Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Miers	Menispermaceae	Gudvel / Amrita	Gudvelmarrha	Fresh and dry stems and roots, Leaves, Root,	Acute Diarrhoea and dysentery. Diabetes, Cough, Typhoid, Heart diseases, Asthma, Snakebite. Cold, acidity, strength of heart and weakness. Skin diseases It increases amount of insulin in blood.
33	*Acacia leucophloeae* L.	Mimosaceae	Hiwar	Hiwarmarha	Leaves	Scorpion bite.
34	*Mimosa hamta* Willd.	Mimosaceae	Chilati	Chilatimarrha	Bark Root	Cholera
35	*Feronia limonia L.*	Ruraceae	kawath	kawatmarrha	Fruits and leaves	Astringent, Shwet padar,

36	*Ficus hispida* L.f.	Moraceae	Bhuiumber (Auadumber)	Toyamarrha	Fruits	Mouth ulcers, Jaundice.
37	*Ficus racemosa* L.	Moraceae	Umber	Umbermarrha	Roots, Fruits., Fruit, Fruit, Fruit.	Kidney troubles, Stomach pain, Inflamation, U.T.I.,
38	*Eucalyptus globulus* L Herit.	Myrtaceae	Nilgiri	Nilgirimarrha	Leaves, Leaves, Stem, Leaves,	Stimulus for Sexual power, Headache, Relives the pain, Cold, cough, Headache,
39	*Psidium guajava L.*	Myrtaceae	Peru	Perumarrha	Leaves, Fruit	Loose motion, sperm count.
40	*Jasminum sambac (L.)*	Oleaceae	Mogara	Mogaramarrha	Leaves, flower,	Turner, Earache,
41	*Argemone Mexicana L.*	Papaveraceae	katepivali (Utati)	Katepivalimarrha	Leaves and stem	Burning eyes
42	*Saccharum officinarum L.*	Poaceae	Ganna	Ganna marrha	stem segment	Jaundice
43	*Punica granatum L.*	Punicaceae	Dalimb	Darimmarrha	Fruit, Seeds, Seeds.	Digestive problem, Jaundice and diarrhoea. Urinary track inf. , Indigestion.
44	*Manilkara hexandra* (Roxb).	Rubiaceae	Khirani	Khiranimarrha	Fruits	Arthritis, Blood purifier, Heat burning, Wormicide Jaundice.
45	*Citrus limon (L). Burm.f.*	Rutaceae	Limbu	Limbumarrha	Fruit ,	Burning in urination & constipation
46	*Limonia acidissima* L.	Rutaceae	Kawath	Elcamarrha	Fruits, Leaves, Unripe fruit, Pulp fruit	shwet pardar, Bowal complaint, diasation, Throat Infection
47	*Santalum album* (L)	Santalaceae	Chandan	Chandanmarrha	Steam oil, Stem,	Pain, skin disease., Skin diseases, coolness, Headache, pimpal.
48	*Madhuca latifolia* Gmel.	Sapotaceae	Mohwa	Mohwa marrha	Flowers, fruits and seeds	Cough.
49	*Datura metel* L.(syn- Datura alba)	Solanaceae	Kaladhotra	Marrha	Leaves, Seeds.	Asthma,
50	*Solanum americanum*Mill. Gard	Solanaceae	Kamuni/makoy	Kamunimarrha	Fruits	Bronchitis, Hepatitis and Piles.
51	*Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal	Solanaceae	Ashwganda	Ashwganda marrha	Root, Leaves	Tonic, Rheumatism and problem of nervous system.
52	*Helicteres isora. L.*	Sterculiaceae	Muradsheng	Muradsheng marrha	Root, Bark, Fruit,	Diabetes, Dysentery, Stomach ache,
53	*Streblus asper* Lour.	Urticaceae	Kharasni	Kharasnimarrha	Small branches, root, bark.	Burning Skin, Toothache, dysentery

54	*Lantana camara* L. var. aculeata (L.) Moldenke	Verbenaceae	Ghaneri	Ghaneri marrha	Leaves	Fertility enhancer, Piles.
55	*Lantana camera L*	Verbenaceae	Kaamoni	Madhumalti	Fruits	Used as a Digestive
56	*Tectona grandis* L.f.	Verbenaceae	Sagwan	Teka marrha	Flowers, seeds, wood, Bark	Quick hair growth, urinary problems., Diuretic & Stimulant, Headache& Toothache
57	*Vitex negundo L.*	Verbenaceae	Nilgudi	Vandamarrha	Leaves, Roots., Root, Leaves, and Bark	Asthma, piles, skin disease. Rheumatic problem. Dysentery, Fever, Rheumatism, Scorpion sting.

III.RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The present study was primarily aimed to investigate the plants used by the local and tribal peoples of villages for their medicinal values. During the present investigation 57 different plants species used for a medicinal purposes by local and tribal people were documented.

A brief information including botanical name, family, local name, parts used and their medicinal value by the peoples is given in Table No.1. The local people and the tribal villagers are using these plants to cure many diseases like Cough, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Wound healing, Diabetes, Jaundice, Snake bite, Fever, Vomiting, Skin diseases, Fatigue, Blood purifier, Antipreganancy, Urinogenital disorder, Toothache, Menstrual disorder, Hypertension, Headache etc. They prepare the plant product as decoction, oral treatment, ointment etc. The parts of the plants used for medicinal purposes are root, stem, leaves, fruits or whole plant use as a medicine. The extracts and the paste are the two main methods for treatments of diseases.

A number of researchers studied ethnomedicinal plants in Maharashtra and other states of India, Ahmed and Sinha, (2009); Ahmed and Perween, (2009); Prasad (2009); Borkar and Theng, (2010); Iqbal *et al.,*(2010); Ahir *el al.,* (2011), Borkar *et al.,* (2012); Zingare, (2012); Dhore *et al.*, (2012); Zingare *et al.,* (2013); Shrirame and Hiwale, (2013); Watile, (2013); Wadekar *et al.,* (2013); Ghoshal and Saoji, (2013); Puranik, (2013); Gond, (2013) and Pocchi, (2013).

The ethnomedicinal plants are under threat due to deforestation, overgrazing and their reckless utilization. It indicates the urgent need of their conservation for sustainable development (Burlakoti and Kunwar, 2008; Kunwar and Dawadee, 2003). The local uses of plants as a cure are common particularly in those areas, which have little or no access to modern health services (Faulk, 1958), such is the case in many villages and hamlets in Gadchiroli District.

Due to commercial harvesting, deforestation, uncontrolled grazing the medicinal plant diversity is being largely threatened and many species have come under critically endangered category. With the active support of local and villagers, importance of these economically important plants could be utilized for the benefits of our future generations. It is essential that ethnomedicinal investigation should persistently be carried on and efforts should be made for proper protection, cultivation and conservation of these precious medicinal plants in a large scales so that professional requirements can be fulfilled (Muller, 2003).

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